FORWOOD

A family history from 1588 to 2000

FIDE VIRTUTE ET LABORE

Editorial Note

The document was compiled & edited by: Keith Douglas-Nash Goodman with contributions by Mark Turnbull, Cheryl Craig, Patricia Willes & Joan Fleming. It was first published to web in July 2009 at the following location:


The document was written between November 2007 and June 2009. This first version is meant to be read in conjunction of the web site at:


This publication lists the first ten generation of the Forwood family and ends with an in depth analysis of three (3) branches of the family that emigrated from England to Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Fiji. The focus of this research was intentional but due to the author’s location, that being in Sydney, Australia, the major focus of this first release has been on the Australian and Fijian families but it is hoped that further versions of this publication will focus on other branches of the family in particularly the English, New Zealand, American branch known to have settled in Brandywine 100, Delaware in the 17th century as well as the Liverpool, Lancinshire branch of the family that was heavily identified with the early periods of the English Industrial Revolution, notable the building of the railways and shipping in the UK.

In the present text, quotations from manuscripts or published sources are printed in italic: if short, they are imbedded within the text with single inverted commas; if long, block-indented without commas. References are listed and numbered consecutively at the end of each page; numbers are printed in the text as superscripts. Titles of published books cited are in italic, followed by the year of publication and page number. Titles of journals are given in upright font, with volume numbers in small roman numerals, followed by the year of issue and page numbers. Books and journals frequently cited are given in abbreviated form by author’s surname or initials only, the full title appearing in the list of abbreviations.

Where personal dates (birth, baptism, marriage, death, burial) in the text are given for English records exactly, they have usually been obtained from parish registers (all dates before 1837), certificates issued from the General Register Office (after July 1837), or from private sources. Dates given quarterly, e.g. Jan/Mar 1874 or 1874 Q1 (Apr/Jun = Q2, etc), have been extracted from GRO quarterly indexes, but lack confirmation from a certificate. Those given in the form ‘c1865’ have been deduced from other evidence, often from an age given on a death or marriage certificate, but have not been verified directly.

Where personal dates (birth, baptism, marriage, death, burial) in the text are given for Australian records exactly, they have usually been obtained from parish registers (all dates before 1856), certificates issued from the NSW or Victorian Registry of Birth, deaths and Marriages (after January 1856), or from private sources.

Additional details contained in Wills, translations and transcriptions of manuscripts, which are not necessary for a general reading of the text, are contained in the Appendices.

Individuals are identified by the date of their births. Therefore fathers and sons with the same name will be presented in text as Lieutenant. Thomas Forwood (b: 1734) and Lieutenant Thomas Forwood (b: 1763). The use of Snr & Jnr has been excluded from this text. Females will be identified by their birth names rather than their married names. Therefore Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1799) will be identified as Rossiter, rather than her married name Forwood. The decision to record females in this way has been made for simplicity and clarity. Therefore, even second and third marriages will still record females by their birth names.

This publication is not meant to be a definitive account of the family’s history or necessarily a historical thesis in a true educational perspective but rather an attempt to consolidate the research efforts of family members who have added to this subject over the last 300 years. Whilst I have tried to offer a number of suggestions into the character, nature and actions of certain historical figures in the family history I have tried to stick to the historical records to draw these conclusions.
The publication is also meant to be a work in progress and I hope to add more stories of other generations to this history in years to come as further research is completed or becomes available. I hope it provide hours of pleasure to family members and interested persons of history as well as being a foundation for future research of the family in years to come?

Keith Douglas-Nash Goodman

31st June 2009
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Abbreviations

BL  British Library, London.
DCNQ  Devon Notes and Queries.
DCRS  Devon and Cornwall Record Society, 7 The Close, Exeter; their collections are deposited with the WCSL (q.v.).
DNB  Dictionary of National Biography, OUP (q.v.).
DPRO  Devon Record Office, Castle Street, Exeter.
EchR  Economic History Review.
EHR  English Historical Review.
EPNS  English Place Name Society.
FRC  Family Records Centre, Myddleton St, Islington, London.
GLRO  Greater London Record Office, 40 Northampton Road, EC1R 0HB.
HMC  Historical Manuscripts Commission, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, London.
HMSO  His/her Majesty’s Stationery Office.
IGI  International Geological Index, see page 2 of main text.
Ipm  Inquisition post mortem.
PRO  Public Record Office, main building at Ruskin Avenue, Kew, London.
TDA  Transactions of the Devon Association.
VCH  *Victoria County History* of the appropriate county.
WCSL  West Country Studies Library, Castle Street, Exeter.
Sources

UNITED KINGDOM

Records of births, marriages and deaths since the start of civil registration in England and Wales on 1st July 1837 are preserved in the custody of the Registrar General. Failure to register was not an offence until 1875 and hence early records are by no means complete. However, these records provide easy access to a limited range of information on everyone registered, back to 1837. Wills proved after 12th January 1858 is deposited at the Principal Registry, in Somerset House. The decennial census returns offer further scope for family research for the period 1841-1891 inclusive and are available for inspection at the Public Record Office. All censuses have been conducted under a guarantee of confidentiality; more recent returns will remain inaccessible until 100 years after the census date.

For some 300 years prior to 1837 by far the most prolific source of genealogical information is contained in the vast collection of parish registers which until recently were held in Anglican churches under conditions varying from comparatively safe to appalling. Luckily, most are now deposited in county Record Offices where they are preserved under archival conditions and conserved as and when budgets permit. Many are only available for general examination as photographic copies on microfilm or microfiche.

Comprehensive changes were instituted following Lord Hardwicke’s Marriage Act of 1753, which took effect on 25th March 1754. New registers were required, in a standard printed format with spaces for signatures or marks of the parties, witnesses, and the officiating priest. The Stamp Act of 1783 taxed all register entries at 3d, except for paupers. This Act was repealed in 1794 but it is instructive to note the sudden increase in numbers of those declared to be paupers over this short period. A milestone was reached with the Parochial Registers Act of 1812, with a result that once again all parishes started new registers. Henceforth baptismal registers included residence and occupation of parents; burial registers included residence and age at death; new bishop’s transcripts were started. This was the last major change before the introduction of civil registration in 1837:

Information recorded in early parish registers is very variable, both in quality and quantity. Brides’ names may not be mentioned. Even when both parties are named the step backwards in time which is necessary to identify their birth dates and thus reach the previous generation is always liable to error. One looks for an appropriate entry in a baptismal register pre-dating the marriage by 20-30 years and then infers a circumstantial connection. The validity of this procedure in any particular case can be judged only by considering all the alternatives. It usually relies for its success on the small size of many rural communities which limits the number of e.g. ‘John Forwood’ in circulation at any time.

A very few large indexes have been, or are being, compiled from the enormous repository of information contained in parish church registers. By far the most comprehensive is that currently being undertaken by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (the Mormons); with the eventual object of including information on everybody. Field camera teams are gradually microfilming all parish registers, mainly baptismal, individual entries being computer-processed after manual transcription, and tabulated alphabetically, for each country. The result, known as the IGI (International Genealogical Index), is generally accessible via the Internet and as a series of microfiches for each county in England and Wales. Present cover is far from uniform across the country and transcription errors are inevitable, but the IGI is an invaluable initial search aid.

The Boyd Marriage Index is another heroic compilation, assembled and indexed manually by the late Percival Boyd and subsequently augmented by others. It is estimated to contain 13-16% of all marriages in England for the period 1538–1837 and is also arranged by counties, in three series of volumes with a somewhat arbitrary indexing convention. The Pallot Index is a commercial undertaking run as a non-profit-making operation of more limited scope, though nonetheless it is said to contain several million entries, concentrating on London and Middlesex registers over five decades or so prior to 1837. Increasing numbers of local indexes, mainly of marriages, are being assembled, often by Local History Societies, which may be consulted by arrangement.

Other sources, especially those covering the period before 1538, are less convenient to use and can hardly be summarised here. They include the various series of official Rolls, particularly Patent and Fine Rolls; Lay Subsidy returns and Muster Rolls; records of the central courts of Law, notably Chancery and Common Pleas; records of the State Paper Office and of the Court of Augmentations; Feet of Fines and Enrolled Deeds, especially for land conveyance; Inquisitions post mortem; records of local manorial courts; and other miscellaneous parish records. Wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (PCC) date from 1383 and are preserved either at the Public Record Office or Somerset House; wills proved in local ecclesiastical courts are not common, in Devon at least, before 1660.

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Very few of these sources contain personal information. They usually indicate only that a person has made contact with a local or central bureaucracy, and an individual entry records only the bare result of that contact. Our view of each early Forwood has thus to be inferred from very little data and it is unfortunately true that, at a distance of over 400 years, most of them must remain essentially unknowable in any truly personal sense.

**JAMAICA**

Another area of early research outside of the United Kingdom for the Forwood family is the West Indies, in particular Jamaica. The Jamaican sources referred in this document have been drawn from the Institute of Jamaica in Kingston: the Jamaican National Archives and the Island Record Office at Spanish Town. Further to these sources and specifically relating to trade and merchant records the following references have been institutions have been referenced in the UK; the British Library; the Devon Public Record Office; Fulham Palace; the Guildhall Library and the Universities of London, Bristol and Oxford.

The data for the analysis of properties held by the Jones, Rossiter and Watts families in Jamaica comes from official compensation records, deeds of land sales and mortgages, plantation accounts, attorneys’ and merchant records; letters and books, as well as the records of the colonial courts of chancery. The colonial courts of chancery, records remain one of the most important sources of information on the financial health of the plantations in the West Indies and have been an invaluable in researching the family’s history in the West Indies. Few masters in chancery were trained lawyers and many allowed the unauthorized removal and late enrolment of documents under their care, thus leading to the Colonials Court of Chancery reputations of inefficiency and haphazardness. Nevertheless, the masters’ records and the reports contain details of mortgage payments, estate expenditure, crop size, and prices. When estates where sold out of chancery extremely detailed accounts of the mortgages, liens, marriage settlements, and judgements against the property were recorded in the minutes or in the colonial deeds of conveyance. The chancery records often round out the picture of colonial indebtedness painted by the plantation account books, attorney letters, and private papers that still exist. Some of these document detail specific plantations that where wither owned or managers by the Jones, Rossiter and Watts family, most notable of these plantations included Pear Tree Grove, Retreat and Woodlands, whilst other specific references have been used to paint a picture of the West Indies Planter community from the period of prosperity in 1750 to its decline on the eve of emancipation in 1833 and beyond when compensation was paid to Planters for the loss of their slave workforce.

Ancestory.com also provides a database for Jamaican Slave Records. These records provide a full list of slaves owned, purchased and sold by the estates of Charles Jones, Esq., Thomas Rossiter, Elizabeth Sophia Jones and Jane Jones in the slave muster returns for the years 1817, 1820, 1823, 1826 and 1829. It is from these records that family relationships within the slave community can be seen via birth, deaths and descriptions of the slave population.

**AUSTRALIA**

**NSW**

The Registry of BDM (NSW) is administered by State Records and falls under the NSW Department of Commerce. It holds over 17 million records of events registered in NSW, which includes, early Church Records (baptismal, marriages and burials) from 1788 to 1855 and Birth, death and marriage registrations from 1856 to the present day.

Compulsory civil registration began in NSW in 1856, in accordance with the governing Act; the NSW Government established a number of district registers responsible for the compulsory registration of all births, deaths and marriages occurring in their districts. Since then, there have been some changes in legislation and technology that have affected day-to-day practices, but the original approach to registration and the methodologies employed remain relatively unchanged.

Another important are of research the NSW Department of Lands. The general rule of thumb for land research in NSW is this. If your ancestor obtained land from the Government, the records will be at State Records, the State's archives authority. If they purchased land from an individual, the records will be at the Land and Property Information service (the former Land Titles Office).

State Records (SR); by the nature of land transactions has laid a good paper trail, commencing with the correspondence (“memorials”) requesting land grants. The following series should be consulted:

- Colonial Secretary's Correspondence, 1788-1825 - index searchable online and copies of the documents are held by Society of Australian Genealogists (SAG).
- Colonial Secretary: Letters received relating to land, 1826-1856 - index searchable online.
For unalienated crown land occupied under authority of "tickets of occupation" or "depasturing licences" see State Records' leaflet on Occupation of Crown Land prior to 1856.

Many of the above records have been comprehensively indexed - see under "Other sources" below.

Land and Property Information (LPI), formerly the Land Titles Office. Under the "Old System" Records; until 1802 there were no official records of land transactions. Even once established, official recording of transactions was not compulsory, nor confined to land - for example, an assignment of a mare and cart as security for a loan. Moreover, the first land transactions recorded in the "Old Register" at the LPI are often so vague as to make it impossible to now identify the land involved. From 1825, the system became more formal - registered deeds took priority over unregistered deeds, regardless of date, and this led to most transactions being registered. However, it was still not compulsory, and still isn't. From 1825 an index of vendors was also established, but it was not until 1896 that a purchaser's index was established.

The "old system" was cumbersome, requiring a fresh deed to be drawn up for each transaction, with proof of title depending upon the validity of the prior "chain of deeds". In 1863, therefore, it was decided to commence changing to "Torrens title", a system designed initially for South Australia.

"Torrens Title" Records; The big advantage of Torrens title was that title was guaranteed by the Government and did not depend upon the validity of each deed in the chain since the land was first alienated (granted or sold) by Government.

Applications to bring old title land under the Torrens system are known as "primary applications", and required the furnishing of all deeds, documents and evidence necessary to establish the validity of ownership, generally right back to the original grant. This often required furnishing previously unregistered deeds, as well as birth, baptism, death and marriage certificates, statutory declarations and other documentation supporting claims to ownership. Certificates from other countries are often included.

Primary applications are becoming available at State Records. Primary application numbers for a particular property are generally annotated on the original grant of the land. A copy of the application document will specify the contents of the application packet, from which it may be judged whether anything will be of family history interest.

Victoria

The Registry of Birth, Deaths & Marriages (VIC) is administered under the Victorian Department of Justice. The Registry allows individuals to obtain historical certificates as uncertified images or certified certificates for the following: births (1853 to 1906), marriages (1853 to 1942), deaths (1853 to 1985), Church baptisms, marriages and burials 1836 to 1853 and Births, Deaths and Marriages on board ships coming to Victoria from 1853 to 1920, including ship's names.

Because the Registry collects sensitive and private data about you and your family, and with the rise in Identity Fraud within Australia, the Registry has stringent entitlement and identification policies in place. For these reasons, certificates are categorised as 'restricted' or 'unrestricted'.

- **Restricted** records are normally only available to the person named on the certificate and identification is always required.
- **Unrestricted** records are available to anyone. Identification is not required. We refer to these unrestricted records as *Family History Records (Certificates)*.

The Australian Society of Genealogist was established in 1932, we are the oldest society of its kind in Australia. We have over 6,500 members throughout the world and are incorporated under Australia's Corporations Law as a non-profit company, limited by guarantee. Our principal object is the advancement of genealogical education. This is reflected in our activity programme and in the scale of our collections. Our income is tax exempt and donations towards our collections are tax deductible. Our affairs are managed by our Executive Officer, under the direction of our Council, as named above. The library collection includes: family histories and biographies; local & school histories; birth, death & marriage (BDM); indexes for all of Australia, New Zealand, England, Wales and other countries: shipping records: probate records for all of Australia, England and Wales (1858-1943); cemetery transcriptions and burial registers: parish registers: English and Scottish census records: Family Search, including the International Genealogical Index and Ancestral File: Computer databases including Ancestry.co.uk and findmypast.com (previously 1837online.com) : Our manuscript collection, known as Primary Records, was set up in 1963 to house donated material. At present there are more than 28,000 files, with additions weekly. The files hold family papers, pedigrees, photographs, certificates, unpublished research notes, other documents and memorabilia from Australia and overseas.
But perhaps the major value of the collection is that it enables researchers to avoid reinventing the wheel - to be able to capitalise on research notes that have been deposited by members and others.

Access to the collection is via two indexes: the card index, which contains about 290,000 cards. During 2007, this index is being progressively computerised and added to the Primary Records computer index; the latter is available in our library and will soon be online. It contains over 345,000 references to the fifteen thousand files established and indexed since September 1993. More records are added daily. Both indexes need to be checked for family names and individuals, but also ships, organisations, towns and buildings.

**South Australia**

State Records of South Australia is the government archives of South Australia and holds a large part of the state's official documentary heritage. It holds record covering almost every facet of state and local government administration within South Australia. As a result, records provide valuable insight and knowledge about the lives of South Australians. The State Records collection holds many maps, plans, registers, films and photographs, in addition to thousands of documents dating from the earliest days of European settlement to recent times.

The City Research Centre, in the heritage listed Bickford North Building in the City of Adelaide, opened to the public on 26 October 2004. The City Research Centre includes modern reading and search room facilities, staff accommodation, training and project rooms and the first State Records exhibition *Scabby Knees, Hopes and Dreams - a child's experience of Government 1840-1990*.

Ancestors in Archives are a guide for family historians to South Australia's government archives. The guide is arranged into chapters, and the records described in the chapters include:

- **Arriving**: Passenger lists, applications and nominations for assisted passage and shipping records
- **A Place to Live**: surrendered crown leases, maps and plans, local government assessment books and some early naturalization records
- **Aboriginal Families**: State Records' guides and names indexes, records of the Aborigines' Office and social welfare records
- **Rolling out the Red Tape**: the Colonial Secretary's Office; birth, death and marriage indexes; and some census and electoral records
- **Working Life**: records related to people employed in government service e.g. railway workers, teachers and police; and records related to licensing of people working in some industries e.g. publicans, justices of the peace, and mariners
- **Reading', 'Ritin' n' 'Rithmetic**: school records
- **When Things Went Wrong**: records related to state wards, destitution, insolvency, divorce, hospitals and gaols
- **Last Things**: inquests, deceased estate records, cemeteries and burial orders

The State Library of South Australia (SLSA) Corner North Terrace and Kintore Avenue, Adelaide, SA, 5000, has general reference material which can be used anywhere on Level 1 of the Spence Wing, and heritage material which is used only in the Somerville Reading Room on Level 1 of the Spence Wing. The State Library houses the Royal Geographical Society of South Australia library, which is accessed on Level 2 of the Mortlock Wing. The State Library is a preservation library, so all material is for reference only, and is not available for loan.

The Family History collection is located in the Spence Wing on Level One, with access from North Terrace. Assistance with the collections is available from the Information Desk on Level One. Bookings to use the Family History electronic resources and databases are made at the Information Desk or by telephone on 8207 7250. The Library also runs an extensive range of Family History Training Courses.

The State Library's Family History collection specialises in South Australian resources, and is also strong in material relating to England and Ireland. A selection of interstate and other overseas resources are held. Listings of the Library's holdings of particular resources and guides are progressively being compiled by staff:

The SLSA holds one of the most important collection of records for Forwood Family Historians, these includes the papers, files and photographs of Dr Fredrick Forwood (b: 1808) they mainly relate to the Forwood family of Adelaide, South Australia but also include material relating to the family’s naval history in the 17th & 18th century, the family of
George Forwood (b: 1776) of Liverpool, Capt. Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) of Tiverton, John Weech Forwood (b: 1801) of Sydney and Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827).

On note amongst these papers are copies of

- Diary of Dr Fredrick Forwood (b:1808), from 1832 to 1878
- Correspondence of Dr Fredrick Forwood (b:1808), from 1853
- Forwood Family Bible of Walter Weech Forwood (b:1846) of Adelaide, from 1845 to 1973
- Photos of various family members including:
  - Capt. Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) and Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1799)
  - Dr Fredrick Forwood (b: 1809) and Eliza Forwood
  - Mary Emily Forwood, Fredrick Campbell Forwood and William Perry Forwood
  - Ald. Walter Weech Forwood (b: 1846)
  - Sir William Forwood (of Liverpool)
  - Rev. Ben Adams

It is recommended that this collection should be investigated by any individual that may want to write a historical account of the family.

Also, The National Library, Canberra, ACT hold pictorial photos and records on the Easdown family should also be accessed.

**Fiji**

State Library of NSW and the State Library of Victoria both hold newspaper records for:

1) Fiji Argus
2) Fiji Gazette

Both newspapers contain information on legal cases that were presided over by Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) specifically in the section “Law Intelligence, Supreme Court, Sitting in Chambers” by reading these sections of the newspaper it is possible to follow various trails that presided over by Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827). Likewise there are various references to the Fijian branch of the family and also the related Brown and St Pinnock family in the Birth, Death & Marriages sections and the social pages of the time.

The Pacific Manuscript Bureau, at the Australain National Universit, Canberra, ACT, 0200, Australia has a large collection of documantaion relating to the development and history of the Pacific, of which Fiji is included. The documentation held by the Bureau relating to the Forwood family focus around the operations of the Polynesian Company and the establishment of Law on the island. Specific informations focuses on the activities of Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) and Sir James Stewart Butters (b: 18??).1

**New Zealand**

New Zealand records where not accessed for this version.

**Dates (English)**

Two important changes to the English calendar occurred in 1752. Firstly, until that year England had followed the Julian calendar in which all centennial years were leap years, so that by the close of the 16th century a discrepancy of ten days had accumulated between the date of the spring equinox (then 11th March) and its date at the time of the

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Council of Nicaea (21st March). The Gregorian calendar, introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 to correct and remove this discrepancy, was not adopted in England until September 1752, by which time the discrepancy had reached 11 days. Accordingly, in that year the day after 2nd September was decreed to be not 3rd but 14th September. No account has been taken of this change in the present history: dates before and after 2nd September 1752 are given exactly as quoted in the original sources, so 3-13th September 1752 will not appear anywhere.

The second change concerned the New Year which, until 1752, started on 25th March. Hence, for example, January 1500 followed December 1500, rather than vice versa as at present. All parish register entries for the period 1st January–24th March inclusive thus appear to be one year earlier than in current nomenclature. The change to New Style dates in 1752 also incorporated this change in the start of the New Year to 1st January. In order to avoid confusion in comparing dates prior to 1752 with those found elsewhere, all references in the ambiguous period are here given in Old Style/New Style, e.g. 18th February,ruary 1621/2 means 1621 in the Old Style and 1622 in New Style.

Until the 19th century official dates were customarily expressed in regal years, that is, from the day on which the reigning monarch acceded to the throne. For example, the regal year 2 Elizabeth I extends from 17th November 1559 to 16th November 1560 because Elizabeth I acceded to the throne on 17th November. Similarly, 27th January 2 Edw VI would normally be written 1549, as would 28th January 3 Edw VI, because Edward VI acceded to the throne on 28th January 1547. Note that regal years prior to 1752 are always quoted in Old Style, even by modern authors. In this history, dates are generally expressed in calendar years except where reference is made to the official title of a statute or other official document.
First Generation

An UNKNOWN member of the Forwood family was the father of Thomas Forwood (b: 1589) born at Faversham, Kent, England. This chapter will investigate the first identified Unknown Forwood (b: 15xx) and try to put this individual into the historical contents of the time.

This chapter will highlight a number of individuals as being the founders of this particular branch:

**Unknown FORWOOD (b: 15xx)**

The first male member of Forwood family that is created as the founder of the Forwood family has the following children; Thomas (b: 1588), James (b: 1590) and Ann (b: 1591).

His son Thomas Forwood (b: 1588) was born in April, 1588 in Faversham, Kent, England and was christened on 7th May, 1589 in St Cement’s, Sandwich, Kent, England. Little is known of this individual or his parents except the date and location of his son’s birth.
Background Information

The first identified individual of the Forwood family, Thomas Forwood has been identified as being born in 1588, in Faversham Kent England and was christened on the 7th May, 1589 in St Cement’s Sandwich Kent England.

Faversham is conveniently located in north Kent in south east England with London, the Dartford crossing, Canterbury, Dover and the near-Continent all within easy reach by road, rail and sea.

The M2 motorway is only half a mile from the town, the A2 trunk-road skirts its fringes and the M20 is just a 20 minute drive away.

The date and location of this individual is significant and this chapter will try and put this individual into the historical perspective of the times.

Between 1577 – 1580 Sir Francis Drake sails around the world and in 1587 Mary Queens of Scots is executed at the Tower of London which launches England into direct conflict with Spain the premier naval power of the day.

In the late 1580s English raids against Spanish commerce and Queen Elizabeth I's support of the Dutch rebels in the Spanish Netherlands led King Philip II of Spain to plan the conquest of England. Pope Sixtus V gave his blessing to what was called "The Enterprise of England," which he hoped would bring the Protestant isle back into the fold of Rome. A giant Spanish invasion fleet was completed by 1587, but Sir Francis Drake's daring raid on the Armada's supplies in the port of Cadiz delayed the Armada's departure until May 1588.
On the 19th May 1588, the Invincible Armada set sail from Lisbon on a mission to secure control of the English Channel and transport a Spanish army to the British isle from Flanders. The fleet was under the command of the Duke of Medina-Sidonia and consisted of 130 ships carrying 2,500 guns, 8,000 seamen, and almost 20,000 soldiers. Delayed by storms that temporarily forced it back to Spain, the Armada did not reach the southern coast of England until 19th July 1588. On the 21st July the English navy began bombarding the seven-mile-long line of Spanish ships from a safe distance, taking full advantage of their long-range heavy guns. The Spanish Armada continued to advance during the next few days, but its ranks were thinned by the English assault. On the 27th July the Armada anchored in exposed position off Calais, France, and the Spanish army prepared to embark from Flanders. Without control of the Channel, however, their passage to England would be impossible.

Just after midnight on the 29th July the English sent eight burning ships into the crowded harbor at Calais. The panicked Spanish ships were forced to cut their anchors and sail out to sea to avoid catching fire. The disorganized fleet, completely out of formation, was attacked by the English off Gravelines at dawn. In a decisive battle, the superior English guns won the day, and the devastated Armada was forced to retreat north to Scotland. The English navy pursued the Spanish as far as Scotland and then turned back for want of supplies.

Battered by storms and suffering from a dire lack of supplies, the Armada sailed on a hard journey back to Spain around Scotland and Ireland. Some of the damaged ships foundered in the sea while others were driven onto the coast of Ireland and wrecked. By the time the last of the surviving fleet reached Spain in October, half of the original Armada was lost and some 15,000 men had perished.

Queen Elizabeth's decisive defeat of the Invincible Armada made England a world-class naval power and introduced effective long-range weapons into naval warfare for the first time, ending the era of boarding and close-quarter fighting. It is also seen as the introduction to the age of where England can expand its colonial empire and establish itself as a world trading super power.

But how does all this related to the Forwood family?

Well, it is interesting to note the location of Faversham, Kent as a coast port town on the English Channel and its proximity to Naval battles that were occurring in the English Channel at this time. It is highly possible that members of the Forwood family of this generation if they did not participate in the war, would certainly have known of the war and the effects on the English countryside. The civilian population of the time were recruited to build bonfires and warning mechanisms along the channel coast and again if the family was not involved in this operation, they certainly would have seen the bonfires and the efforts of the war effort.

Thomas Forwood is born in 1588 but not christened until the 7th May, 1589 in St Clements’s Sandwich, Kent, England. It may be possible that the family were returning to a village or that the period of time from his birth to his christening a period of six months reflect the disturbances that had occurred due to the threat of invasion and war, or it could be possible that the first UNKNOWN Forwood in Generation 1 was involved in the War effort and was not possible to return for his son christening in 1588.

Further investigation is required to prove this assumption.
Family Relationships

1. FORWOOD, Unknown

FORWOOD, Unknown married Unknown.

His children were:


Second Generation

This is an account of the second generation of the Forwood family that has been identified as living at Faversham, Kent, England. This chapter will further look at the first member of this generation identified as Thomas Forwood (b: 1588) and his children and try and put these individual into the historical contents of the time.

This chapter will highlight he following individual as being the founders of this particular branch of the family;

Thomas FORWOOD [36813]

Born 1588 in Faversham Kent England and was christened 7th May, 1589 St Clements Church Sandwich, Kent, England. He marries Christina Gwenn and has the following children; Anne (b: 1614), George (b: 1616), John (b: 1617), Thomas (b: 1619), Margaret (b: 1622), George (b: 1626), Edward (b: 1628), Katherine (b: 1630), Barhomew (b: 1638). His date and place of death have not been identified.
Background Information

Thomas Forwood (b: 1588) has been identified as being born in 1588, in Faversham Kent, England. He grows up in the early 17th century marries and raises a family in the coastal town of Sandwich, Kent, England.

On 31st December 1600, a group of merchants who had incorporated themselves into the East India Company were given monopoly privileges on all trade with the East Indies. The Company's ships first arrived in India, at the port of Surat, in 1608. Sir Thomas Roe reached the court of the Mughal Emperor, Jahangir, as the emissary of King James I in 1615, and gained for the British the right to establish a factory at Surat. Gradually the British eclipsed the Portuguese and over the years they saw a massive expansion of their trading operations in India. Numerous trading posts were established along the east and west coasts of India, and considerable English communities developed around the three presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

In 1601 the 'Elizabethan Poor Law' was passed. It consolidated all the previous legislation into one massive law and made provision for;

- a compulsory poor rate to be levied on every parish
- the creation of 'Overseers' of relief
- the 'setting the poor on work'
- the collection of a poor relief rate from property owners

The law required each parish to elect two Overseers of the Poor every Easter: those who were elected were unpaid and often were unwilling appointees who acted under the supervision of the JPs. However, the means of poor relief did provide a way of controlling the 'lower orders' and reinforced a sense of social hierarchy. The Elizabethan Poor Law was appropriate for the society of the time. The duties of the Overseers were to;

- work out how much money would be needed for the relief of the poor and set the poor rate accordingly
- collect the poor rate from property owners
- relieve the poor by dispensing either food or money
- supervise the parish poor-house

On 24th March, 1603 at Richmond Palace, Queen Elizabeth 1 dies. James VI of Scotland is proclaimed James I of England. A new age was born, and at first the signs were good, with the ending of the war against Spain in 1604 and lower taxes. James I's rule, however, became unpopular when he turned state affairs over to court favourites, and in the 1620s there was a nostalgic revival of the cult of Elizabeth. Elizabeth was praised as a heroine of the Protestant cause and the ruler of a golden age. James was depicted as a Catholic sympathiser, presiding over a corrupt court.

In November 1605, the infamous Gunpowder Plot took place in which some Catholics, most famously Guy Fawkes, plotted to blow up James I, the first of the Stuart kings of England. Catholics in England had expected James to be more tolerant of them. In fact, he had proved to be the opposite and had ordered all Catholic priests to leave England. This so angered some Catholics that they decided to kill James and put his daughter Elizabeth on the throne ensuring that she was a Catholic. This led to a plot to kill not only the king of England, James, but also everyone sitting in the Houses of Parliament at the same time as James was there when he opened Parliament on November 5th, 1605. Guy Fawkes and his fellow conspirators, having rented out a house right by the Houses of Parliament, managed to get 36 barrels of gunpowder into a cellar of the House of Lords.

Late in 1606, English entrepreneurs set sail with a charter from the Virginia Company of London to establish a colony in the New World. After a particularly long voyage of five months duration, the three ships, named Susan Constant, The Discovery, and The Godspeed, under Captain Christopher Newport, made land in May 1607 at a place they named Cape Henry. Under orders to select a more secure location, they set up a cross and gave thanks for safe landing, then set about exploring what is now Hampton Roads and a Chesapeake Bay outlet they named the James River in honour of their sitting king, James I of England. On May 24, 1607, Captain Edward Maria Wingfield, elected president of the
governing council the day before, selected Jamestown Island on the James River, some 40 miles (67 kilometres) inland from the Atlantic Ocean, as a prime location for a fortified.

So just how does this relate to the Forwood family?

Thomas Forwood (b: 1588) is now living and presumably working in the coastal village of Sandwich, Kent. He marries Christina Gwen and has a large family of nine children. Thomas Forwood (b: 1588) presumably is benefiting from the economic stability that peace has brought to England after the defeat of the Spanish Armada. His profession has not been identified but is assumed that living in a small coastal village like Sandwich he may have participated in trade across the channel or at least seen the increase in the trade to and from England during the period.

In the background I have highlighted the expansion of English Colonisation and trade in India and America. Both locations will become important to Forwood future generations and will be highlighted in future chapters. Also, the changes in law, particularly the Elizabeth Poor Law and later the enclosure acts will see later opportunist Forwood generations taking advantages of the land consolidations.
**Family Relationships**

2. **Thomas FORWOOD [36813]** born 1588 Faversham, Kent, England. Christened 7th May, 1589 at St Clements Church, Sandwich, Kent, England. Thomas married **Christina GWENN**.

Children from this marriage were:

5 F  i. **Anne FORWOOD [38229]** born about 1614 and christened 15th September, 1614 at St Mary's Church, Sandwich, Kent, England.

6 M  ii. **George FORWOOD [38230]** born about 1616. Christened 20th November, 1616 at St Mary's Church, Sandwich, Kent, England. Died before 1626.

+ 7 M  iii. **John FORWOOD [36811]** born 1617. Christened 23rd November, 1617 at St Mary's Church, Sandwich, Kent, England.

8 M  iv. **Thomas FORWOOD [36815]** born 1619. Christened 13th February, 1619 at St Mary's Church, Sandwich, Kent, England. Thomas married **Elizabeth WILLIAMS**.


10 M  vi. **George FORWOOD [38231]** born 1626. Christened 28th August, 1626 at St Clements Church, Sandwich, Kent, England. George married **Joanne HARLOW**.


12 F  viii. **Katherine FORWOOD [38232]** born 1630. Christened 12th December, 1630 St Clements Church, Sandwich, Kent, England.

13 M  ix. **Bartholomew FORWOOD [38233]** born 1638. Christened 20th May, 1638 at St Clements Church, Sandwich, Kent, England.
Third Generation

This is an account of the Third Generation of the Forwood family that has been identified as living at Sandwich, Kent, England. This chapter will look at the brothers 7. John FORWOOD [36811] born 1617 and 11. Edward FORWOOD [36817] born 1628 will try and place them in a historical perspective of the time.

This chapter will highlight the following individual as being the founders of this particular branch of the family:

7. John FORWOOD [36811]

Born 1617, Sandwich, Kent, England to parents Thomas Forwood (b: 1588) and Christina Gwenn (b: 15??). Christened 23rd November, 1617 at St Marys Church, Sandwich, Kent, England. He marries Mary Does (b: 16??), daughter of Richard Does and has the following children: Edward (b: 1644), John (b: 1644), Richard (b: 1646).² Between 1650 – 1657, it is assumed that Mary Does dies and John Forwood (b: 1617) next marries Jane Love (b: 16??) and has the following children; Jane (b: 1659), John (b: 1660), Richard (b: 1663), Anna (b: 1664), George (b: 1666) and Joseph (1669). His date and place of death has not been identified.

11. Edward FORWOOD [36817]

Born 1628, Sandwich, Kent, England to parents Thomas Forwood (b: 1588) and Christina Gwenn (b: 15??). Christened 15th June, 1628 at St. Clements Church, Sandwich, Kent, England. He marries Lucie Beane and has the following children Edward (b: 1659), John (b: 1663) and Thomas (b: 1666). His date and place of death has not been identified.

² Further research appears required into this generation as it appears there may be two families here. I.e: two Johns and a number of children has the same birth year. (twins?) or two families.
Background Information

The brothers 7. John FORWOOD [36811] and 11. Edward FORWOOD [36817] has been identified as being born in the period from 1617 to 1628 in the coastal town of Sandwich, Kent, England. They grow up in the early 17th century marry and raises their own families in Sandwich, Kent.

The chapter will try and put theses individual into the historical perspective of the times.

The Authorized King James Version is an English translation of the Christian Bible begun in 1604 and first published in 1611 by the Church of England. The Great Bible was the first "authorized version" issued by the Church of England in the reign of King Henry VIII. In January 1604, King James I of England convened the Hampton Court Conference where a new English version was conceived in response to the perceived problems of the earlier translations as detected by the Puritans, a faction within the Church of England.

King James I dies on the 27th March, 1825 and King Charles I is crowned King.

William Harvey announced his discovery of the circulatory system in 1616 and in 1628 published his work Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Animalibus (An Anatomical Exercise on the Motion of the Heart and Blood in Animals), where, based on scientific methodology, he argued for the idea that blood was pumped around the body by the heart before returning to the heart and being re-circulated in a closed system.

In January 1629, Charles 1st opened the second session of the Parliament, which had been prorogued in June 1628, with a moderate speech on the tonnage and poundage issue. Members of the House of Commons began to voice their opposition in light of the Rolle case. Rolle was an MP whose goods were confiscated when he failed to pay tonnage and poundage. Many MPs viewed the confiscation as a breach of the Petition of Right, arguing that the petition's freedom-from-arrest privilege extended to goods. When Charles ordered a parliamentary adjournment in March, members held the Speaker, John Finch, down in his chair whilst three resolutions against Charles were read aloud. The last of these resolutions declared that anyone who paid tonnage or poundage not authorised by Parliament would "be reputed a betrayer of the liberties of England, and an enemy to the same". Though the resolution was not formally passed, many members declared their approval. The fact that a number of MPs had to be detained in Parliament is relevant in understanding that there was no universal opposition towards the King. Nevertheless, the provocation was too much for Charles, who dissolved parliament the same day. Immediately, he made peace with France and Spain. The following eleven years, during which Charles ruled without a Parliament, have been known as both the Eleven Years Tyranny or simply as the Personal Rule 1629-1640. Ruling without Parliament, though an exceptional exercise of the royal prerogative, was supported by precedent. By the middle of the 17th century, opinion had shifted, and many held the Personal Rule to be an illegitimate exercise of arbitrary, absolute power.
In 1641, Members of parliament draw up a list of grievances called the Grand Remonstrance which leads to the Civil war between the king and parliament which lasts until the surrender of Charles 1 to the Scots in 1646 and the end of the first civil war.

In 1648, Charles starts another civil war. The Scots intervene on his behalf, however the battle of Preston ends any hope of restoring Charles 1 to power and he is executed in 1649.

The civil war period brings both social and economic disruption to southern England, Scotland and Ireland and it is not unimaginable that the family would have either been involved in the war effort or felt its effects.

At the same time the American colonies are growing in size and volume of trade.

John Forwood (b: 1617) and Edward Forwood (b: 1628) professions have not been identified but as per the previous generation the growing influence of continental trade was increasing in the coastal villages like Sandwich, Kent and it is possible that these individuals may have been involved in the trade process.
Family Relationships

7. John FORWOOD [36811] was born in 1617 and was christened on 23rd November, 1617 St Marys Church, Sandwich, Kent, England. John married Mary DOES, daughter of Richard DOES and Unknown.

Children from this marriage were:


John next married Jane LOVE.

Children from this marriage were:

20 F  i. Jane FORWOOD [38242] born 15th October, 1659 St Marys Church, Sandwich, Kent, England.


Children from this marriage were:


Fourth Generation

The cousins 15. John FORWOOD [36809] and 27. John FORWOOD [36822] have been identified as living in Kent. It is in these generations that two separate families can be identified as Edward residing at Sandwich, Kent, whilst John is seen to have relocated to the village St. Lawrence in Thanet, Kent. This chapter will further look at the identified members of these branches and try and put this individual into the historical contents of the time.

This chapter will highlight he following individual as being the founders of this particular branch of the family;

15. John FORWOOD [36809]

Born in 1644 and christened in Sandwich, Kent on the 11th September, 1644. He marries Jane Love in 1660 in St Mary Church, Sandwich, Kent. They have the following children Edward (b: 1665), George (b: 1666) and Ann (b: 1668). Edward Forwood (b: 1644 dies in 1681 in Sandwich, Kent.

27. John FORWOOD [36822]

Born 19th June, 1663 he marries Sarah Martin on the 11th December on the 11th December, 1687 in St Lawrence in Thanet, Kent. It appears that John Forwood (b: 1663) moves to his wife’s village of Saint Lawrence in Thanet, Kent after his marriage. Sarah Martin has been identified as being born there and christened in Saint Lawrence in Thanet, Kent on the 12th July, 1663. They have the following children; Sarah (b: 1688), Mary (b: 1644), Lucy (b: 16??) and John (b: 1697). Although John Forwood (b: 1663) date and place of death have not been identified his wife Sarah Martin (b: 1663) dies in November, 1737 in St. Lawrence in Thanet, Kent.
Background Information

The cousins 15. John FORWOOD [36809] and 27. John FORWOOD [36822] has been identified as being born in the period 1644 to 1665 in St Lawrence in Thanet Kent or Sandwich, Kent, England.

Charles I is executed in 1649. In 1651, England is ruled by parliament and a Scottish army invades England in an attempt to put Charles II on the throne. The Scots are defeated at Worcester and Charles flees abroad. England is at war with the Dutch between 1652 - 1654 and in 1653 Oliver Cromwell becomes Lord Protector of England.

The period between 1655-1657 is known as the Rule of the Major-Generals. In 1658 Oliver Cromwell dies and his son Richard Cromwell becomes the Lord Protector but this is short lived and he falls from power in 1659 in 1660 Charles II becomes King of England.

1665 marks the great Plague in London where a massive outbreak of disease kills up to one third of the population of London. This is the last outbreak of bubonic plague in England but the following year in 1666 the great fire of London destroys most of the city forcing its occupants to flee and then rebuilt soon after.

Between 1665 to 1667 the second Anglo-Dutch war if fought followed in 1672-1674 by the 3rd Anglo-Dutch war.

In 1673 The Test Act is passed. Catholics and Protestant dissenters are prevented from holding public office.

This is a period of Civil War, Plague and the Great Fire of London. The Forwood family are still located in the village of Sandwich and St Lawrence in Thanet, Kent in the south east corner of England. The professions of the cousins Edward Forwood (b: 1649) and John Forwood (b: 1663) are unknown so their involvement in the civil wars cannot be established.

Another cousin 19. Edward FORWOOD [36818] has a son 36 M iii. Thomas FORWOOD [38254] (b: 1674) who dies 1694 at sea on board HMS Burford, age 20. Further investigation is required into this individual as it might suggest that the families was involve with the Royal Navy much earlier than the identified seventh, eighth and ninth generation between the period 1740 to 1788.

3 The Test Acts were a series of English penal laws that served as a religious test for public office and imposed various civil disabilities on Roman Catholics and Nonconformists. The principle that none but persons professing the Established Church were eligible for public employment and the severe penalties pronounced against recusants, whether Roman Catholic or Nonconformist, were affirmations of this principle.
Family Relationships


Children from this marriage were:

29 M    i. John FORWOOD

30 M    ii. Thomas FORWOOD


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:

- 34 M    i. Edward FORWOOD [38252] born 2nd December, 1673 St Marys Church, Sandwich, Kent, England.

- 35 F    ii. Mary FORWOOD [38253] born 2nd December. 1673 St Marys Church, Sandwich, Kent, England.


Children from this marriage were:


45 F  iii. Lucy FORWOOD

Fifth Generation

The brothers 31. Edward FORWOOD [36807], 32. George FORWOOD [36825] and their cousin 46. John FORWOOD [36829] have been identified as living in East Kent in the villages of St Lawrence in Thanet, Kent and Sandwich, Kent. This chapter will further look at the two identified branches of the family and try to put these individuals into the historical contexts of the time.

This chapter will highlight he following individual as being the founders of this particular branch of the family;

31. Edward FORWOOD [36807]

Born 1665 in Sandwich, Kent, he marries Martha Ruphill. They have the following children Stephen (b: 1680), Mary (b: 1682), Edward (1685), Martha (b: 1686) and Jane (b: 1689). He dies in 1695.

32. George FORWOOD [36825]

Born 1666 in St Mary's, Sandwich, Kent, England. He marries Unknown and has one child 52 M i. William FORWOOD [36837] born 1692 in Dublin Co. Dublin Ireland. He dies in 1695 age 29 presumably in Ireland. This individual and his family may have been in Ireland at this time as members of the Parliamentary Army of King James II and were fighting the Irish Catholic Army of Ireland; or they may have been Catholics fighting with the rebel Irish. Further investigation is required. It is also in this generation that the first member of the American Branch of the family can be identified. That being 52 M i. William FORWOOD [36837] born 1692 in Dublin Co. Dublin Ireland he immigrates to the Americas and dies in January, 1777 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA age 85.

46. John FORWOOD [36829]

Born 8th October, 1647 in St Lawrence in Thanet, Kent he marries Sarah Kennard and they have the following children; John (b: 1718), George (b: 1721), John (b: 1723), George (b: 1724), Hammond (b: 1726), Martin (b: 1728), John (b: 1731), James (b: 1734), Edward (b: 1735) and Sarah (b: 1736). It appears that Sarah Kennard must have died in 1737 as John Forwood (b: 1697) marries Martha Rigden and has the following children; Martha (b: 1738) and Edward (b: 1740). He dies on the 1st May, 1770 in St. Lawrence in Thanet, Kent.
Background Information

The brothers 31. Edward FORWOOD [36807] and 32. George FORWOOD [36825] were born in Sandwich, Kent, England whilst there cousin 46. John FORWOOD [36829] was born St Lawrence in Thanet, Kent between the period 1665 to 1697. George will travel to Ireland and later his son + 52 M i. William FORWOOD [36837] will travel to America and start the American Branch of the family at Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA.

It is highly possible that 32. George FORWOOD [36825] may have been in Ireland due to the Irish Wars that was occurring during this time. In 1688 Ireland was in revolt and the troops of James II had been defeated at Derry. Catholics hold 22% of land in Ireland and it is highly possible that George may have been a junior officer with the English forces. His wife has not been identified but he dies at a young age of 29 in 1695. The cause of his death is unknown. The other possibility that needs to be researched further is that George may have been fighting with the Irish Catholic forces, he dies young and his family is forced to immigrate to the Americas due to their religion.

At the same time in 1689 Derry is sieged by the troops of James II and Parliament restores all lands confiscated since 1641. In 1690 William of Orange (William III) lands at Carrickfergus and defeats James II at Battle of the Boyne. 11,000 soldiers sail for France and in 1691 the Catholic are defeated at Aughrim and surrender at Limerick.

Further Research is needed to establish the character of 32. George FORWOOD [36825] and his son William FORWOOD [36837] to determine their motivations for being in Ireland at this time and their later decision to immigrate to the Americas.

Meanwhile in England, 31. Edward FORWOOD [36807] and 32. George FORWOOD [36825] are raising families in and around the area of East Kent with families now identified in Sandwich and St Lawrence in Thanet, Kent amidst the historical circumstances of the time. England, and in particular the south of the country is still in state of disruption due to the civil war and rebellions between troops loyal to either the King or Parliament.

It is highly possible that the family residing in the coastal villages of East Kent in England would have either been involved in these events or certainly have been aware of them, especially the coming and going of coastal shipping traffic between England & France.

In 1685 Charles II dies and James II (a Roman Catholic) becomes King. The Duke of Monmouth (Charles II’s illegitimate son) leads an unsuccessful rebellion in Southwest England. In 1687 sees Isaac Newton publishes his great work *Principia Mathematica* which lays the foundations of modern physics.
In 1689 The Bill of Rights (or Declaration of Rights) is an act of the Parliament of England, with the long title An Act Declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject and Settling the Succession of the Crown. It is largely a statement of certain rights that citizens and/or permanent residents of a constitutional monarchy were thought to be entitled to in the late 17th century, asserting subjects' right to petition the monarch, and to bear arms in defence. It also sets out (or, in the view of its drafters, restates) certain constitutional requirements of the Crown to seek the consent of the people, as represented in parliament. In this respect, the Bill of Rights differs from other bills of rights, including that of the United States of America, though many of the first eight amendments to the US constitution echo the contents of the 1689 Bill of Rights. Along with the Act of Settlement 1701, the Bill of Rights remains today one of the main constitutional laws governing the succession to not only the throne of the United Kingdom, but, following British colonialism, the resultant doctrine of reception, and independence, also to those of the other Commonwealth realms, whether by willing deference to the act as a British statute or as a patriated part of the particular realm's constitution. Since the implementation of the Statute of Westminster in each of the Commonwealth realms (on successive dates from 1931 onwards), the Bill of Rights cannot be altered in any realm except by that realm's own parliament, and then, by convention, and as it touches on the succession to the shared throne, only with the consent of all the other realms. In the United Kingdom, the Bill of Rights is further accompanied by the Magna Carta and Parliament Acts as some of the basic documents of the British constitution; a separate but similar document, the Claim of Right Act, applies in Scotland. Further, the bill is listed in the Republic of Ireland's Statute Law Revision (Pre-Union) Bill, 2006, as an English act of parliament to be retained as part of the country's law.
Family Relationships


Children from this marriage were:

+ 47 M i. Stephen FORWOOD [18682] born 29\textsuperscript{th} August, 1680 Sandwich, Kent, England.

48 F ii. Mary FORWOOD [49204] born 1682 Sandwich, Kent, England. Christened 10\textsuperscript{th} September, 1682 St Marys Church, Sandwich, Kent, England.

+ 49 M iii. Edward FORWOOD [36834] born 17\textsuperscript{th} May, 1685 Sandwich, Kent, England. Died 12\textsuperscript{th} February,uary. 1748 Sandwich, Kent, England age 62.


51 F v. Jane FORWOOD [49206] born 10\textsuperscript{th} November, 1689.


Children from this marriage were:


46. John FORWOOD [36829] born 8\textsuperscript{th} October, 1697 St Lawrence in Thanet, Kent, England. Died 1\textsuperscript{st} May, 1770 St Lawrence in Thanet, Kent, England age 72. John married Sarah KENNARD [36838] [MRIN: 13535].

Children from this marriage were:

53 M i. John FORWOOD [36840] christened 12\textsuperscript{th} October, 1718 St Lawrence in Thanet, Kent, England. Died 12\textsuperscript{th} August, 1719 St Lawrence in Thanet, Kent, England.

54 M ii. George FORWOOD [36841] christened 27\textsuperscript{th} August, 1721 St Lawrence in Thanet, Kent, England. Died 3\textsuperscript{rd} February,uary. 1722 St Lawrence in Thanet, Kent, England.

55 M iii. John FORWOOD [36842] christened 28\textsuperscript{th} July, 1723 St Lawrence in Thanet, Kent, England. Died 18\textsuperscript{th} April, 1725 St Lawrence in Thanet, Kent, England age 1.


57 M v. Hammond FORWOOD [36844] christened 30\textsuperscript{th} October, 1726 St Lawrence in Thanet, Kent, England.


+ 59 M vii. John FORWOOD [36846] christened 20\textsuperscript{th} April, 1731. Died about 1810 aged about 79.


John next married Martha RIGDEN [36839] [MRIN: 13536].

Children from this marriage were:


Sixth Generation

This is an account of the branches of the Forwood family that has been identified as living in either St Lawrence in Thanet Kent or Sandwich, Kent, England or Brandywine Hundred New Castle, Delaware, USA. This chapter will look at the individuals of the time and try to put them into the historical contents of the time. It is also look further into the individual of 52 M  i. William FORWOOD [36837] who was born in 1692 in Dublin Co. Dublin Ireland and died in January, 1777 in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle Delaware, USA at age 85.

This chapter will highlight he following individual as being the founders of this particular branch of the family;

47. Stephen FORWOOD [18682]

Born 29th August, 1680 Sandwich, Kent, England. Stephen marries Hannah Bradford4. Children from this marriage were: John (b: 1706), Martha (b: 1709), Richard (b: 1710) and Christopher (b: 1712). Stephen next married Jana Atkinson. The child from this marriage was: Luke (b; 1700).

49. Edward FORWOOD [36834]

Born 17th May, 1685 Sandwich, Kent, England. Edward married Sarah Bradford5. Children from this marriage were: Edward (b; 1705), Thomas (b; 1707), John (b; 1709) and Martha (b; 1713). He dies 12th February,ruary, 1748 Sandwich, Kent, England age 62.

52 M  i. William FORWOOD [36837]

Born 1692 Dublin Co., Dublin, Ireland. William marries Mary Amunsdotter, daughter of Erasmus Asmund Stedham Amundsdotter and Margareta Petersson on the 6th November, 1716 in Wilmington, New Castle Co,. Delaware, USA. Children from this marriage were: Margaret (b; 1716), John (b; 1719), Mary (b: 1721), William (b; 1723), Rebecca (b: 1725), Samuel (b: 1727), Joseph (b: 1730), Joseph (b: 1732), Anne (b: 1735), Jacob (b: 1737) and James (d; 1771).Mary born 1693 Wilmington, New Castle Co, Delaware, USA. Mary dies 1th July, 1783 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA age 90. It is believed that she is of scadarnavian parents, possibly from Sweden. William died January, 1777 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware USA age 85.

56. George FORWOOD [36843]

Born 1724 St Lawrence in Thanet, Kent, England. Christened 22nd November, 1724 St Lawrence in Thanet, Kent, England. George marries Jane Evers, Children from this marriage were: George (c: 6th January, 1749), John (c: 10th December, 1752), Sarah (c: 1st September, 1753), Jane (c: 7th April, 1758), Stephen (c: 26th July, 1760) and Jane (c: 28th December, 1770).

4 Possible relative (sister?) of Sarah Banford who marries Stephens brother Edward Forwood (b: 1685).

5 Possible relative (sister?) of Hannah Bandford who marries Edwards brother Stephen Forwood (b: 1680).
59. John FORWOOD [36846]

Christened 20th April, 1731. John marries Elizabeth Brook. Elizabeth was born about 1725. The child from this marriage was: John (c: 30th September, 1752). He dies about 1810 aged about 79.

61. Edward FORWOOD [36848]

Christened 29th August, 1735 St Lawrence in Thanet, Kent, England. Marries Jane LONG. Children from this marriage were: Jane (c: 18 February, 1770), John (c: 23rd February, 1772), Edward (b: 1774), Martha (c: 19th May, 1776), Sarah (c 8th November, 1778), Martha (b: 1781) and William (b: 1784). Died August, 1756 age 21. Needs further investigation as Father dies before children are born.
Background Information

Various branches of the family are living in East Kent in the coastal towns of Sandwich and St Lawrence in Thanet, Kent in the period 1680 to 1735. While there circumstances are unknown the historical details of the time are known.

In 1701, the Act of Settlement in passed. The Act of Settlement is an act of the Parliament of England, originally filed in 1700, and passed in 1701, to settle the succession to the English throne on the Electress Sophia of Hanover (a granddaughter of James I) and her Protestant heirs. The act was later extended to Scotland as a result of the Treaty of Union (Article II), enacted in the Acts of Union 1707 before it was ever needed, and further through the expansion of the British Empire. Along with the Bill of Rights 1689, it remains today one of the main constitutional laws governing the succession to not only the throne of the United Kingdom, but, following British colonialism, the resultant doctrine of reception, and independence, also to those of the other Commonwealth realms, whether by willing deference to the act as a British statute or as a patriated part of the particular realm's constitution.

In the same year Jethro Tull invents the seed drill and the period known as the Agricultural Revolution begins in England. Between the periods of 1704 to 1709 the Duke of Marlborough wins a number of notable military battles against the France in the Battle of Blenheim 1704, the capture of Gibraltar 1704, Battle of Ramillies 1705, and Battle of Oudenarde 1708 and at Malplaquet in 1709. In 1715 the first Jacobite uprising occurs but it ends in an indecisive battle near Stirling, Scotland.

This is a period of wealth and prosperity for England during the reign of the Georges. George I becomes king in 1714 at the age of 54, after the death of Queen Anne, he ascended the British throne as the first monarch of the House of Hanover. Although over fifty Catholics bore closer blood relationships to Anne, the Act of Settlement 1701 prohibited Catholics from inheriting the throne, and George I was Anne's closest living Protestant relative. In reaction, the Jacobites attempted to depose George I and replace him with Anne's Catholic half-brother, James Francis Edward Stuart, but their attempts failed.

During George I reign the powers of the monarchy diminished and Britain began a transition to the modern system of Cabinet government led by a Prime Minister. Towards the end of his reign, actual power was held by Sir Robert Walpole, Great Britain's first de facto Prime Minister.

In 1727 George II ascends the throne. He was the last British monarch to have been born outside Great Britain, and was famous for his numerous conflicts with his father and, subsequently, with his son. As king George II, exercises little control over policy in his early reign, the government instead being controlled by Great Britain's first de facto Prime Minister, Sir Robert Walpole. In 1735 The Prime Minister moves into 10 Downing Street, Westminster, London. The American Branch

George Forwood (b: 1666) will travel to Ireland and later his son + 52 M i. William FORWOOD [36837] will travel to the Americas and start the American Branch of the family at Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA. His motivation and reason for travelling to the Americans has not been established along with his profession.

Once in the Americas, 52. William FORWOOD [36837] marries Mary Amundsdtter, daughter of Erasmus Asmund Stedham Amundsdotter and Margareta Petersson, on the 6th November, 1716 Wilmington, New Castle Co, Delaware, USA. Mary was born in 1693 in Wilmington New Castle Co. Delaware USA and died 1st July, 1783 in Brandywine.
Hundred New Castle Delaware USA at age 90. William & Mary raise a big family in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA.

Further research is required on her family background and why William was in the Americas.

In 1691 several New England colonies unite in the Massachusetts Bay Colony to form the start of the American Colonies. In the following year 1692, 19 "witches" are burned at the stake near Boston, Massachusetts, in what has become known as the Salem Witch trials. In 1713 Britain and France sign the "Treaty of Utrecht", a peace treaty that hands over most of Canada to Britain and leaves Britain as the dominant force in North America. In 1718, French colonists found La Nouvelle, Orleans, modern day New Orleans. 1732 the British found the colony of Georgia, the 13th English colony in North America by the time of 1750 the population of the USA is 1,170,800.
Family Relationships


Children from this marriage were:


Stephen next married Jana ATKINSON.

The child from this marriage was:


Children from this marriage were:


73 F  iv. Martha FORWOOD [36853] born about 1713. Martha married John BARTLETT.


Children from this marriage were:


John married Hannah HARLAN 29th July, 1748 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware, USA. Hannah born 25th February, 1729 Delaware, USA. Dies 28th August, 1787 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA age 58. John next married Anne BUTLER.


+ 78 F    v. Rebecca FORWOOD [36863] born 17th December, 1725 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware, USA. Died 10th July, 1780 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware, USA age 54.


84 M    xi. James FORWOOD [36871] died after 1771.


Children from this marriage were:


The child from this marriage was:

+ 91 M  i. **John FORWOOD [36880]** christened 30th September, 1752 St Lawrence in Thanet, Kent, England. Died after 1805.


Children from this marriage were:

92 F  i. **Jane FORWOOD [36882]** christened 18th February, 1770.


Properties owned

Forwood Elementary School,
Silverside Road near Marsh Road,
Brandywine Hundred, Delaware, USA

The building on Silverside Road as it appears in the 1930's.

The school building is believed to be the oldest extant building in the original 13 states that had been used as a school. It was donated in 1799 by the Forwoods' forebears who were pioneer settlers in Brandywine Hundred for that purpose in what was then an embryonic free public school movement. It served as a proverbial rural one room school until 1939, when Forwoods purchased it back and converted it to a residence.

The building currently is unoccupied. The exterior and the land around it has been cleared up and cleaned up but the interior reportedly is in poor condition. The building's landmark status is unclear, but it falls well within the preservation criteria of New Castle County's historic property law.

They are on land which was part of a farm owned by the present generation's grandfather and was sold sold to developers in the 1950s.

This property would have been originally owned by William Forwood (b:1692).
Seventh Generation

This is an account of the branches of the Forwood family that has been identified as living in either St Lawrence in Thanet Kent or Sandwich, Kent, England or Brandywine Hundred New Castle, Delaware, USA. This chapter will look at the individuals of the time and try to put them into the historical contents of the time.

This chapter will highlight a number of individuals as being the founders of these particular branch of the family, these being:

67. Richard FORWOOD [18688]

68. Christopher FORWOOD [18680]

Born in 1712 St Lawrence in Thanet, Kent, England to parents Stephen Forwood (b: 1680) and Hannah Bradford (b: 16??), Christopher enters the merchant navy and captains vessels between Spain & England. Christopher is the first identified family member that embarks on a naval career. He marries Mary Underwood, daughter of Unknown Underwood and Sarah. They have the following children Luiet. Thomas (b: 1734), Edward (b: 1735), Edward (b: 1736), Stephen (b: 1737), Sarah (b: 1738). A number of shipping records have been identified linking Christopher Forwood (b: 1712) as the Captain of following ships Panther Galley (February, 1740), Constant (March, 1740) and the Falmouth (July, 1741). It appears that these ships were involved in trade between Seville and Gibraltar to England. His date of death has not been identified.

70. Edward FORWOOD [36854]

74. Margaret FORWOOD [36859]

76. Mary FORWOOD [36861]

77. William FORWOOD [36862]

79. Samuel FORWOOD, I [36864]

85. George FORWOOD [36873]
86. John FORWOOD [36874]

91. John FORWOOD [36880]

94. Edward FORWOOD [36884]

98. William FORWOOD [36888]
Background Information

Various branches of the family are living in East Kent in coastal towns of Sandwich, St Lawrence in Thanet and Ramsgate in Kent in the period 1736 to 1760.

Christopher Forwood (b: 1712) has been identified as the first member of the family to enter the merchant navy. He appears to be sailing vessels from Gibraltar to English ports in Bristol, Portsmouth and London. References in the shipping news have been identified to his movements at this time and various newspaper articles are listed below.


From the above shipping records it appears that Christopher Forwood in the mid 1730’s was shipping goods and produce from Seville and Gibraltar to English ports in the Panther Gallery. In 1741 he is sailing in the ship the Falmouth from New England in the American Colonies to Deal, England.

In one article appearing in the Daily Post (London, England) Tuesday, 12th February, 1740, details how Captain Christopher Forwood ship, the Panther Galley meet with a violent storm around 9th February, 1740 and was forced to throw overboard part of the cargo of raisins and 14 guns. This appears to be the family’s one of the first contact with the European continent and in particular Spain & Gibraltar. Later generations will trade and have connections to Gibraltar and Lisbon, Portugal, in particular the tenth generation when Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) will marry Ester De Young (b: 1827) who was born in Gibraltar with family connections to the region going back to the seventeenth century.

This era is a period of prosperity for England, who is now the dominate naval power and is establishing colonises in the America’s, the West Indies, Africa and Asia. In 1745, the second Jacobite uprising occurs when the Jacobites invade England and reach as far as Derby but then turn back. In 1746 the Jacobites are crushed at the battle of Culloden and England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales can be seen to be a United Kingdom.

Meanwhile the Agricultural revolution is occurring in England, which saw a massive increase in agricultural productivity and net output. This in turn supported unprecedented population growth, freeing up a significant percentage of the workforce, and thereby helped drive the Industrial Revolution. In recent decades, enclosure, mechanization, four-field crop rotation, and selective breeding have been highlighted as primary causes, with credit given to relatively few individuals. Jethro Tull made the first advancements in agricultural technology with his seed drill (1701) a mechanical seeder which distributed seeds efficiently across a plot of land. However, he was not the first to invent a seed drill. It took a century after the publication in 1731 of his Horse hoeing husbandry for farmers to widely adopt the technology.

Joseph Foljambe's Rotherham plough of 1730, while not the first iron plough, was the first iron plough to have any commercial success, combining an earlier Dutch design with a number of technological innovations. Its fittings and coulter were made of iron and the mouldboard and share were covered with an iron plate making it lighter to pull and more controllable than previous ploughs. It remained in use in Britain until the development of the tractor. It was followed by John Small of Doncaster and Berwickshire in 1763, whose 'Scots Plough' used an improved cast iron shape to turn the soil more effectively with less draft, wear, or strain on the ploughing team.

In 1752 Benjamin Franklin invents the lightening conductor, 1762: France surrenders Louisiana to Spain and in 1763 France surrenders Canada to Britain, and Spain surrenders half the eastern half of Louisiana. In 1769 Spanish captain Gaspar de Portola discovers the San Francisco Bay, by 1770 the population of the 13 colonies has almost doubled in 20 years to 2,131,000. In 1771 Britain enacts a constitution for Canada and divides Upper (English) Canada and Lower (French) Canada and in 1773 American colonists stage an uprising against British rule. This is known as the "Boston Tea Party". In 1775 the first Slave abolitionist society is founded (in Philadelphia) and in 1776 the American colonies ratifies the Declaration of Independence (American revolution). In 1777 Vermont declares its independence from Britain and abolishes slavery and in 1781. Britain surrenders, the independence war ends and Philadelphia becomes the capital of the United States of America.
Family Relationships


Children from this marriage were:


100 M  ii. Nicholas FORWOOD [36902] christened 3rd October, 1734 St Peters Church, Sandwich, Kent, England.


The child from this marriage was:


68. Christopher FORWOOD [18680] born 1712, St Lawrence in Thanet, Kent, England. Christopher married Mary UNDERDOWN [18681] [MRIN: 7488], daughter of UNDERDOWN.

Children from this marriage were:


+ 108 F  v. Sarah FORWOOD [18691] was born in Sep 1738 and was christened on 18 Sep 1739 in St Lawrence in Thanet Kent England.


Children from this marriage were:


The child from this marriage was:

   111 M  i. Michael DUNNING


The child from this marriage was:

   112 F  i. Hannah ALMOND

77. William FORWOOD [36862] born 10th November, 1723 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware, USA. Died 20th February, Brandywine Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware, USA age 89. William married Sarah CLARK, daughter of Robert CLARK and Selina SMITH, 20th October, 1750 Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware, USA. Sarah was born on 30th July, 1730 Spesutia Hundred, Harford, Maryland, USA.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 113 F  i. Lydia FORWOOD [36917] born 10th June, 1758 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware, USA. Died 16th August, 1795 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware, USA age 37.


+ 115 M  iii. John FORWOOD [36918] born 1st April, 1762 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware, USA.


78. Rebecca FORWOOD [36863] born 17th December, 1725 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware, USA. Died 10th July, 1780 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware, USA age 54. Rebecca married Hugh BRIERLY.

Children from this marriage were:

   118 M  i. BRIERLY

   119 M  ii. BRIERLY

   120 F  iii. BRIERLY

Children from this marriage were:


+ 122 M  ii. **Samuel FORWOOD, II** [36927] born about 1756.

123 F  iii. **Mary FORWOOD** [36928] born about 1759. Died after 1807. Mary married **Barnett PRESTON**.


+ 126 F  vi. **Hannah FORWOOD** [36931] born 6th October, 1767 Harford Co., Maryland, USA.


Children from this marriage were:

128 F  i. **Mary FORWOOD** Mary married **John MADDEN**.

83. **Jacob FORWOOD** [36870] born 3rd September, 1737 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware, USA. Died 28th December, 1809 Harford Co., Maryland, USA age 72. Jacob married **Faithful WEBB** 19th June, 1764 Harford Co., Maryland, USA. Faithful was born 19th September, 1743.

Children from this marriage were:

129 F  i. **Constance Elizabeth FORWOOD** [36941] born 1765.

130 F  ii. **Jane FORWOOD** [36942] born 1772.

131 M  iii. **John FORWOOD** [36943] born 1779.

Jacob next married **Elizabeth WARRINER**.

Jacob next married **Martha JARRITT**.

Children from this marriage were:

132 F  i. **Lydia FORWOOD** [36944] born 1784.

133 M  ii. **Samuel FORWOOD** [36945] born 1785.

134 M  iii. **Jacob FORWOOD** [36946] born 1790.


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


91. John FORWOOD [36880] christened 30th September, 1752 St Lawrence in Thanet, Kent, England. Died after 1805. John married Martha PEAKE 27th December, 1784 St Lawrence in Thanet, Kent, England. Martha was born about 1745. Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


The child from this marriage was:


Children from this marriage were:


Edward next married Alice SAXBY 21st October, 1815 St Lawrence in Thanet, Kent, England. Alice was born about 1791. Died after 1841.

Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


Eighth Generation

This is an account of the branches of the Forwood family that has been identified as living in either St Lawrence in Thanet Kent or Sandwich, Kent, England or Brandywine Hundred New Castle, Delaware, USA. This chapter will look at the individuals of the time and try to put them into the historical contents of the time.

This chapter will highlight a number of individuals as being the founders of this particular branch of the family, these being:

+ 104 M  i. Lieutent Thomas FORWOOD, Royal Marines [18678]

Born 8th December, 1734 Ramsgate, Kent, England to parents Christopher Forwood (b: 1712) and Mary Underwood (b: 17??) and is christened on 22nd December, 1734 St Lawrence in Thanet, Kent, England.

Little is known of Thomas Forwood's (b: 1734) early life. He is the first child and his parents will have another four children after him between 1735 to 1738. After the birth of his children, Christopher Forwood (b: 1712) has been identified in shipping records as captaining two ships (that we know of) the Panter Galley in 1748 sailing from Spain & Gibraltar and the Falmouth in 1741 sailing from New England in the Americas to English ports. Further records of Thomas Forwoods (b: 1734) father Christopher or his mother Mary Underwood have not been identified after 1741. We do know that at some stage Thomas Forwood (b: 1734) moves to Plymouth, Devon possibly to take up a post in the navy.

On the 11th September, 1758 he marries Faith Friend (b: 1739), daughter of Daniel Friend and Ann Marshall, in Stoke Damerel, Devon, England. Thomas is now 24 and it appears that he leaves his wife in Plymouth to have their first child Emma Forwood (b: 1759) and joins Captain James Cook to journey to Quebec, Canada between 1758 to 1760. On 27th October, 1757, Captain James Cook joined the HMS Pembroke in Plymouth, a 64 gun ship, as master. In February, 1758, they sailed for Canada. The Seven Years War between Britain and France was going badly for the British on the North American continent, so it was planned to attack the French at Louisburg and Quebec which was the centre of French military power. Louisburg surrenders in August 1756. In May 1759, Cook and the masters of two other vessels had to re-chart and re-buoy the St. Lawrence River approaches to Quebec. It took several weeks as they were working under the range of French guns. They had to work frequently at night, and often replace buoys that the French had cut away in the darkness. By June 1759 the job was done and the British Armada of over 200 ships safely made the passage through the Traverse.

After the siege and capture of Quebec (Cook took no part in this) Cook is transferred to the Northumberland, flagship of the commander-in-chief, Lord Colville. The ship spent the winter in Halifax. In November 1759 the Pembroke is moored in Halifax, and Cook spent the winter compiling charts of the St. Lawrence River. For the next two years Cook charted the St. Lawrence and the coast of Nova Scotia.

At some stage during this voyage Thomas Forwood (b: 1734) must have transferred ships and returned to England in 1759 as his second child Sarah Forwood (b: 1760) was born in 1760.

Two other children, Lieutenant Thomas Forwood (b: 1763) and George (b: 1776) in Plymouth, England in the coming years which show that Lieutenant Thomas Forwood (b: 1734) was home during these times. In various shipping records of the time it appears that at some stage before 1765 Lieutenant Thomas Forwood (b: 1734) leaves the Royal Navy and starts sailing merchant vessels.

He returns to England and starts sailing privately or as part of various commercial venture.

On the Llyods Shipping list for 1764 he is recorded as being Captain of the Juliet arriving at Deal from Barcelona.
In 1765 he is the Captain of the *Juliet* sailing privately or as part of various commercial venture to Onega NW of St Petersburg. In November, 1765, he also sails to Piscataquis captaining the *Princess of Brunswick*.

In 1769, he sails from Plymouth to Maine in the American colonies. In the same year his brother Stephen Forwood (b: 1737) departs with Captain James Cook as Gunner on the HMS Bark Endeavour, on his voyage of the South Pacific in the HMS Bark Endeavour. This will be discussed in more detail in a later chapter.

Lieutenant Thomas Forwood (b: 1734) nearly lost his life in a ship wreck in February, 1771. From shipping records it appears that he was captaining the *Joseph and Betsey* a coastal tender when it struck rocks off the Scilly Island in Penzance and sunks.

In December, 1774 he Captains the *Polly* and sails from Deal to Africa, presumable Senegal.

In September, 1775 he sailed to Montserrat from Senegal.

In February, 1776 Thomas Forwood (b: 1734) whilst captaining is involved in another shipwreck, this time his vessel the *Polly* is wrecked on route to Africa.

Thomas Forwood (b: 1734) makes many voyages to the America, Africa and South America. Particular interest has been taken into his voyages from London to Senegambia, West Africa and onward to the West Indies. At this time present day Gambia the heart of the slave trade where slaves were taken from West Africa to the West Indies and the Americas to work in the plantation communities. It has been assumed that Thomas Forwood (b: 1734) was capturing vessels carrying slaves to the new world but at this stage this has not been proven. In his will dated 1781 he leaves a house, furniture and plates in Senegambia to his wife Faith Friend (b: 1739). With the ownership of property in Senegambia it would appear that Lieutenant Thomas Forwood (b: 1734) was spending time in port and therefore must be assumed to have business interests in this area.

Further investigation in this area is required on this individual.

It was during this time that Thomas Forwoods (b: 1735) wife Faith Friend (b: 1739) was petitioning the Parliamentary representative of Plymouth for better pensions for widows of naval officers and was working with a small group of women in the area to position a bill to parliament to increase pension of which a bill was raised and passed.

Sometime during this period Lieutenant Thomas Forwood (b: 1734) returns to the navy and between 1777 to 1778 he is serving as the Fifth Lieutenant about *HMS Foudroyant*, along with his son Lieutenant Thomas Forwood (b: 1763) and they both served in action off Breast against the French on the 27th July, 1778.

Thomas Forwood (b: 1734) died on the 11th May, 1781 at age 46 and is buried in St Andrew's Plymouth, Hampshire, England. His wife Faith Forwood appears to have moved from Plymouth to Liverpool, she may have been living with her son George Forwood (b: 1776). She died on the 24th December, 1828 in Liverpool aged 89.

The property owned by Thomas Forwood in his will of 1781 in both Plymouth and Senegambia West Africa whilst left to Faith Forwood have not been identified.

He died on the 11th May, 1781 at age 46, and is buried in St Andrew's Plymouth, Hampshire, England.
Born on the 23rd September, 1739 in Stoke Damerel, Devon, England to parents Daniel FRIEND and Ann MARSHALL and was christened in Ebenezer Independent Church, Ramsgate, Kent, England. Faith marries Lieutenant Thomas Forwood (b: 1734) on the 11th September, 1758 in Stoke Damerel, Devon, England. Whilst her husband Thomas Forwood (b: 1734) is away on voyages Faith raises a large family in Plymouth, England and petitions the Admiralty for better pensions for wives of current and ex-naval officers.

Her grandson Fredrick Forwood (b: 1808) relays the story of her involvement in a petition raised to the British parliament in his journals how held in the State Library of South Australia, Adelaide, SA.

I will here mention an anecdote relate to me by W. Northcote, wife of Northcote Esq. Purser in His Majesty service at Plymouth. Relative to the Pension of Widows of Naval Officers.

At the dissolution of the House of Commons in the year. Mrs Forwood invited seven at Officers Ladies to an evening party, and suggested to those invited the desirability of whining a gentleman to represent the Bozo of Plymouth who would pledge himself to use every endeavour in Parliament to obtain for Naval Officers Widows the same privilege included to the Widows of Military Officers. To attain the object the proposed that a Committee of Ladies be formed, who were to canvass the Bozo and use every ejection and influence with the Elections to secure. The election of the candidate they may select, the proposition was carried and Mrs Forwood was elected Secretary. On the arrival of the Candidates Mrs Forwood addressed a note to one of them requesting an interview which being complied with the committee assembled at the time approached to meet him at her residence. Mrs Forwood having stated the object of the interview, he replied “that he considered the request a very just one, and which should be coincided by the Government; and that should he must be honoured with the privilege of representing the Bozo, he would use his influence and interest both in and out of the House to obtain the object in view” where upon the ladies set to work in right earnest, and being well supported by their Lords; their candidate was returned by a large majority.

After the Election the ladies invited their candidate to a public breakfast previous to his leaving for London (which in those days was a long and tedious journey). The cloth being removed the candidate addressed the company and expressed in glowing terms his opinion of the zeal and energy displayed by the ladies during the contest thanked them for their kind endeavours and handsome entrainment, and in execution requested to be allowed to salute each lady before leaving the room. This first being accomplished he was expected by the committee to his carriage, and was loudly cheered by the populace to the end of the Town.

During the following session of Parliament a Bill was passed grandly a Pension of Half pay to the Widows of Naval Officers in His Majesty’s Service.

She dies in December, 1827 and is buried on the 26th December, 1827 in St Andrew's, Liverpool, Lancashire, England where it is assumed she is living in her sons George Forwood’s (b: 1776) house.
Born on the 17th July, 1737 St Lawrence in Thanet, Kent, England. He marries Elizabeth Smith and later his second wife is Arry Bignall. Stephen also has a distinguished naval carrier and sails with Captain James Cook to the South Pacific in 1769 to 1771 aboard HMS Endeavour. It is during this voyage that he writes a journal that is currently held in the Public Records Office in London.

The journal has many interesting observation about the Australian Continent, in particular his description of catching sting rays for food in present day Botany Bay. He also has a reef named after him in the Torres straits, which is still know and Forwood Reef. He is mentioned a number of times in Cooks journal, notable in Australian waters where he is punished for stealing rum.

He returns to England where he died on the 31st January, 1795 at sea aboard HMS Boulogne at age 57.

The First voyage of James Cook was the initial Pacific exploratory voyage of James Cook (he had previously sailed with the merchant navy and Royal Navy in the oceans of the northern hemisphere). He was hired by the Royal Society to observe the transit of Venus in Tahiti. It took place between 1768 and 1771, during which time he had sailed around the world, charted much of the New Zealand coastline, and discovered the eastern coast of Australia.

For the second part of his voyage: to search the south Pacific for signs of the postulated rich southern continent of Terra Australis, acting on additional instructions from the Admiralty. With the help of a Tahitian named Tupaia, who had extensive knowledge of Pacific geography, Cook managed to reach New Zealand on 6 October 1769, leading only the second group of Europeans to do so (after Abel Tasman over a century earlier, in 1642). Cook mapped the complete New Zealand coastline, making only some minor errors (such as calling Banks Peninsula an island, and thinking Stewart Island/Rakiura was part of the South Island). He also identified Cook Strait, which separates the North Island from the South Island, and which Tasman had not seen.

He then set course westwards, intending to strike for Van Diemen's Land (present-day Tasmania, sighted by Tasman) in order to establish whether or not it formed part of the fabled southern continent. However, they were forced to maintain a more northerly course owing to prevailing gales, and sailed onwards until one afternoon when land was sighted, which Cook named Point Hicks.

HMS Bark Endeavour continued northwards along the coastline, keeping the land in sight with Cook charting and naming landmarks as he went. A little over a week later, they came across an extensive but shallow inlet, and upon entering it moored off a low headland fronted by sand dunes. It was here, on April 29, that Cook and crew made their first landfall on the continent, at a place now known as Kurnell.

At first Cook bestowed the name Stingaree (Stingray) Bay to the inlet after the many such creatures found there; this was later changed to Botanist Bay and finally Botany Bay after the unique specimens retrieved by the botanists Joseph Banks, Daniel Solander and Herman Spöring.
Cook continued northwards, charting along the coastline. A mishap occurred when *Endeavour* ran aground on a shoal of the Great Barrier Reef, on June 11, 1770. The ship was seriously damaged and his voyage was delayed almost seven weeks while repairs were carried out on the beach (near the docks of modern Cooktown, at the mouth of the Endeavour River). While there, Joseph Banks, Herman Spöring and Daniel Solander made their first major collections of Australian flora. The crew's encounters with the local Aboriginal people were mainly peaceful; from the group encountered here the name "kangaroo" entered the English language, coming from the local Guugu Yimidhirr word for a kind of Grey Kangaroo, *gangurru* (pronounced [kanjur]). Once repairs were complete the voyage continued, eventually passing by the northern-most point of Cape York Peninsula and then sailing through Torres Strait between Australia and New Guinea. Having rounded the Cape, Cook landed on Possession Island on 22 August, where he claimed the entire coastline he had just explored (later naming the region NSW) for the British Crown.

At that point in the voyage, Cook had lost not a single man to scurvy, a remarkable and practically unheard-of achievement in 18th century long-distance sea-faring. Adhering to Royal Navy policy introduced in 1747, Cook persuaded his men to eat foods such as citrus fruits and sauerkraut. At that time it was known that poor diet caused scurvy but not specifically that a vitamin C deficiency was the culprit.

The *Endeavour* then visited the island of Savu, staying for three days before continuing on to Batavia, the capital of the Dutch East Indies, to put in for repairs. Batavia was known for its outbreaks of malaria, and before they returned home in 1771, many in Cook's crew succumbed to the disease and other ailments such as dysentery, including the Tahitian Tupaia, Banks' Finnish secretary and fellow scientist Herman Spöring, astronomer Charles Green, and the illustrator Sydney Parkinson.

Cook then rounded the Cape of Good Hope and stopped at Saint Helena. On 10 July 1771 Nicholas Young, the boy who had first seen New Zealand, sighted England (specifically the Lizard) again for the first time, and the Endeavour sailed up the English Channel, passing Beachy Head at 6am on the 12th and on the afternoon of the 12th, anchoring in the Downs, Cook went ashore at Deal, Kent.
William Henry Forwood (b: 1915) was a surgeon from Brandywine Hundred, Delaware, who served in the Union Army during the American Civil War and eventually as Surgeon General of the United States Army from the 8th June, 1902 until 7th September, 1902.

Forwood attended Crozier Academy in Chester, Pennsylvania and earned his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He was appointed as an Assistant Surgeon on the 5th August, 1861. He was assigned to Seminary Hospital in Georgetown, Washington, D.C., where he served initially as the hospital’s executive officer, then as regimental surgeon of the 14th U.S. Infantry, and then acting medical director of General Sykes’ division, V Corps, Army of the Potomac during the Peninsula campaign. He took part in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Gaines Mill and Malvern Hill before he was reassigned to the office of the Medical Director, Washington, D.C. in October 1862.

In February 1863, Forwood was assigned to the 6th U.S. Cavalry as an assistant surgeon. On 13th May, 1863, Forwood was accompanying acting regimental commander George Henry Cram and two enlisted orderlies from General Buford’s headquarters back to their camp when they were captured by a band of Mosby’s guerillas. The group’s leader, Lieutenant Fairchild, after securing their horses and equipment, offered to release them if they would give their parole. Cram and the two soldiers did so and were released. Since medical officers on both sides had the right to be released
without parole if captured, Forwood refused. Fairchild refused to release him without it, and turned him over to a guard
detail as a prisoner of war. Forwood escaped into the brush while being marched away and returned to the regiment
later that evening. This was quite an embarrassing incident for Captain Cram, and might be the reason Forwood spent
the rest of the month on detached service at the Cavalry Corps’ dismount camp near Dumfries, Virginia. He returned to
the regiment before the battle of Brandy Station.

During the Gettysburg campaign, Forwood was captured again. He was left in charge of the regiment’s wounded
following the battle of Fairfield, among whose numbers was the other assistant surgeon, William H. Notson. This time
he was released without incident, however, and rejoined his regiment for the remainder of the campaign.

On October 11, 1863, the 6th U.S. Cavalry was caught in an exposed position near Brandy Station and engaged by
superior numbers of Confederate cavalry. They were able to fight their way back across the Rappahannock, but
Forwood received a severe gunshot wound to the chest, ending his field service during the war.

Following his recovery from this wound, Forwood was assigned as the executive officer of Satterlee General Hospital
in Philadelphia and served there until April 1864. He spent the next two months in charge of the medical stores ship
Marcy C. Day in Hampton Roads. In June 1864, Forwood organized and built Whitehall General Hospital near Bristol,
Pennsylvania. He commanded the two thousand bed hospital through the end of the war, until September 1865. On
March 13, 1865 he was given brevet promotions of captain and major for faithful and meritorious service during the
war.

Forwood was next assigned to Fort Riley, where he served until June 1867. He was promoted to captain on July 28,
1866, and fought a severe epidemic of cholera there later in the year. His service at Fort Riley was punctuated by
several field expeditions of the 2nd Cavalry against hostile Indians along the upper Arkansas River.

Forwood was transferred to Fort Larned in June 1867, where he served until July 1870, apparently keeping a wolf and a
buffalo as pets. The post commander ordered him to get rid of the buffalo, terming it a “public nuisance.” On January
31, 1869, the post adjutant informed Forwood that “complaints have also been made of the howling of the wolf at night.
It is therefore directed that you have the animal removed to someplace where it will not be an annoyance to the
garrison.” It is unknown what Forwood’s response was to this directive, but apparently he complied.

He was assigned to Fort Brady until October 1872, but a good part of this period was spent on a leave of absence
studying yellow fever at a quarantine station near Philadelphia. He was also married during this leave, to Mary
Osbourne on September 28, 1870. He was then assigned to Fort Richardson, Texas until September 1876. The next
three years brought brief assignments to Raleigh, North Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina, and Fort McPherson,
Georgia.

In December 1879, Forwood was transferred to Fort Omaha as the post surgeon. During the next three years, he served
as a surgeon and naturalist for the annual military reconnaissance and exploring expeditions ordered by General Philip
Sheridan. In November 1882 he was assigned to Chicago as the attending surgeon for the headquarters of the Division
of the Missouri. He again accompanied the exploring expedition in the summer of 1883, this time in the company of
President Chester A. Arthur and Secretary of War Robert T. Lincoln. He published his observations from these
expeditions in 1881 and 1882. He remained at Chicago until December 1886. Following another leave of absence, he
then served for three years as the post surgeon for Fort Snelling.

On May 27, 1890, Forwood was assigned as an attending surgeon at the United States Soldiers’ Home in Washington,
D.C., where he remained until December 12, 1898. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel on June 15, 1891, and was
appointed the professor of military surgery when the Army Medical School was organized in 1893. From 1895 to 1897
he chaired the departments of surgery and surgical pathology at Georgetown University. On May 3, 1897, he was
promoted to colonel, ranking only behind the Surgeon General in the Medical Corps. He chaired the department of
military surgery at the same university from 1897 to 1898 and received an honorary degree of LL.D. for his
contributions.

Forwood departed the university in the summer of 1898 to establish a large hospital and convalescent camp at Montauk,
New York to deal with the huge numbers of sick soldiers returning from Cuba. He selected the site and oversaw the
construction of a similar facility at Savannah, Georgia later in the same year. In December 1898 he was transferred to San Francisco, California as the chief surgeon of the Department of California.

In 1901 he was assigned to duty in the office of the Surgeon General in Washington, and that fall was made president of the faculty of the Army Medical School. When Surgeon General Sternberg retired, Forwood was promoted to the post on June 8, 1902. He served as the Surgeon General for his last three months before compulsory retirement for age on September 7, 1902. He lived the rest of his life in Washington, dying after a prolonged illness on May 12, 1915. Forwood and his wife are buried in Section 1 of Arlington National Cemetery.
176. Stephen FORWOOD [49247]

Born about 1829 in St Lawrence in Thanet Kent England, to parents William Forwood (b: 1784) and Sarah Taylor (b: 17??). Little is known of Stephens’s early life but by the 1860’s he appears to be mixing in London Society, possible due to his skill as a billiard maker and player. He marries Mary Ann Jemima UNKNOWN (b: 18??) who lives in Ramsgate and has a child Emily Sarah Frances Forwood (b: 16??) whilst at the same time he is having a bigamous relationship with his "other" wife, Ms White of Holborn, London of which he has three sons. He also uses another name Ernest Walter Southey.

In July 1865, Stephen appears to have been blackmailing Lord Dudley for £1,000 over a beat in a supposed billiard game. When he fails in his blackmail attempt he returns to Ramsgate, where on the 10th August, 1865 in Ramsgate, Kent, England he shoots his wife Mary who dies due to wounds in the neck from bullets discharged from a pistol and his daughter, Emily Sarah Frances Forwood, who dies from wounds to the skull. After the murder he travels to Holborn, London where he poisons his second wife ?? White and their three children (names unknown) in a Coffee House in Holborn. He is arrested and tried at Maidstone, Kent where he is hung on the 13th January, 1866 in Maidstone Gaol, Kent. He is the last man to be publicly hung in England.

The story is told by G. J. HOLYOAKE.

VISITS FROM A MURDERER. (1865.)

WHEN I had chambers in Cockspur Street, London, a man called upon me several times who stated himself to be "Ernest W. Southey." His real name was Stephen Forward. I suppose, from what I afterwards knew of his character, that he had taken the name of "Southey" as more imposing, and as suggesting that he was a possible relative of the poet; but his proper name, Forward, much better suited his disposition. He was a somewhat handsome man, with a glistening, feverish eye. He had a grievance which he represented was against Lord Dudley. So far as my visitor was known to have an occupation, it was that of a billiard-marker at some hotel in Brighton. His story was that Lord Dudley, being there, had sometimes played with him (which he might have done for practice when he found no one else at hand, Forward being an intelligent person). His account was that Lord Dudley played him a match for £1,000 and of course lost it. He refused to pay it. If Forward had lost, it is quite clear he could never have paid it; and it is not supposable that his lordship would play a match for such a sum with a billiard-marker who had no money. His primary grievance was the claim for this debt of honour. Afterwards he went down to Witley Court, Worcestershire, Lord Dudley's country seat, with a person professing to be his wife, and demanded of Lord Dudley the billiard money. In the end, a charge was brought against Lord Dudley of accosting the woman in the Court grounds and making some improper overtures to her. The case was heard at the local police court, and, being without any foundation, was dismissed. As "Southey" pressed his tale of distress upon me, I procured him some aid from friends, and sometimes met him in the lobby of the House of Commons. He had written to Mr. Gladstone and Lord Russell, representing he was in distress and should commit some dreadful crime unless he had assistance. Earl Russell gave him five pounds. One day, after a protracted visit, he told me that, since he could not get his £1,000 from Lord Dudley, he should murder his wife and children. I told him that "it was very absurd to kill them because of the fault of another. The logical thing was to go and kill Lord Dudley!" My impression was that a man who talked of killing people was not at all likely to do it. Great was my astonishment when, a few days later, I found from the newspapers that he had killed seven persons — dash his wife and six children. Five children of his by another person he took to a coffee-house off Holborn, and poisoned the whole of them in one night. Then he went down to Ramsgate, and killed his wife, who resided there, and one of two children whom she provided for. The other child fortunately escaped.

His object was to make a great sensation by a great crime. Tropmann in France had obtained notoriety even in the English press in this way. "Southey" coveted this sort of attention. He knew that anyone who perpetrated a murderous atrocity could depend upon having his statements and remarks published in the newspapers. He knew that ladies, who forgot that their sympathies were due to the unhappy victims or their unhappy relatives, sent delicacies to the cells of famous murderers. Clergymen were assiduous in their attentions to them, and promised them certain and early admission to Paradise. This notoriety and distinguished attention induced Forward to qualify him for them. I thought it impossible, until I knew him, that any man would sacrifice his life for this brief and pernicious applause. I remembered afterwards that he had said that he thought it would be "a fine thing to call attention to the injustice of society," which neglected persons in his condition — dash the hard-heartedness of gentlemen who would not give money to an intelligent man who was not willing to work. I understood too late that killing his wife and children was the "fine thing" he had in his mind.
After he had committed the crime, he wrote to me from Sandwich Gaol inviting me, as "a leader of enlightened opinion, and connected with the press," to come down and see him early, as I might thereby "serve my own interests by striking a blow at the hypocrisies and superstitions of the country." He informed me that "he was aiding, as far as he could, in the work in which I was engaged" - what that was, any one would think, murdering innocent persons wholesale! His desire was, he said, "to obtain respect for the class of opinions we mutually hold." This monstrous letter I knew would be read by the governor of the gaol before he despatched it to me. I read it with indignation, as the governor must have regarded me as a confederate abroad, engaged in the atrocious propagation of opinion by blood. The following are copies of his letter, and the reply which I returned to it:

**PRISON HOUSE, SANDWICH,**

Sunday, August 13, 1865.

"SIR, As a leader of enlightened opinions, as an advocate of the abolition of capital punishment, as a man connected with the press and publishing houses, if you would run down here and see me at an early opportunity, I assure you might find such an opportunity of serving your own interests, as well as an opportunity of striking a great blow against the hypocrisies, superstitions, and ignorance of the country, such as you could not estimate. I ask you to send me a line, for I am aiding so far as I can in the work you are also engaged in, and with help I may be enabled to assist in obtaining respect for that class of opinion we mutually hold, and which I should be sorry to be the means of bringing into disrepute. I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

ERNEST W. SOUTHEY."

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**ERNEST W. SOUTHEY.**

20, COCKSPUR STREET, LONDON, S.W.,

August 14, 1865.

Mr. STEPHEN FORWARD.

"SIR, I am reluctant to kick a man when he is down, even though he is a murderer; but the letter you send me strongly inclines me to do it. I am sorry to give you pain, unless I could increase the deep remorse which I trust you are beginning to feel for the frightful guilt you have incurred. I can have no 'interest' to serve by seeing you. Were you innocent, I would not try to make anything out of your misfortunes, and I scorn to do it out of your crimes. I know not what you mean by 'opinions' we mutually hold. I knew you had a grievance, and I was sorry to hear you say your family were suffering. You came to me a stranger. I never saw you but four times. I treated you kindly, because I thought your mind unhinged. When I last saw you at the House of Commons I counselled you to dismiss the idea of suicide from your mind, and with your busy intelligence not to be afraid of honest work to extricate yourself. Don't write to me anymore. Your prate about justice must end, now you have imbrued your hands in blood. I can only feel sorrow for you if you show contrition.

G. J. HOLYOAKE."

The vain scoundrel did not attempt to kill the mother of the five children whom he put to death, probably because she was inaccessible, being out at work earning means to feed the poor things. The wife who was keeping, by her own industry, her two deserted children he did kill, and one of the little ones. The knave had religious belief, and carried a Bible in his pocket. It may be that he pretended to be a Christian, as he pretended to be of my opinions, with a view to obtain money and notice.

Afterwards I reflected that, had he acted on my preferential suggestion, and killed Lord Dudley, and said that I had advised it, it had been unpleasant for me. He murdered for publicity. It was a frightful taste, but it was his. Madame Tussaud put the scoundrel in her Chamber of Horrors. It was his grim ambition to figure there.
On the last Sunday before his execution, he arose in the chapel, and addressed his fellow-criminals there assembled. No murderer before had thought of this expedient for obtaining notice in the press. There is no doubt "Southey" would make a speech in the infernal regions if they would condescend to hear him there, and he thought the Satanic reporters would publish it. When on the scaffold he had the impudence to stop the chaplain in the prayer he was reading, and request him to say only what he would dictate, which the compliant chaplain did. It was imprudent in the chaplain to consent, for "Southey" might have said something which it would be unbecoming in a clergyman to repeat, and an altercation with a man with a noose round his neck would not have been edifying. He had the effrontery to make the chaplain "commend him, his brother, to God who had redeemed him." Not even the gallows could repress his lust of notoriety.

Wherever I could I called attention in the press to the evil effects of publicity at that time accorded to murderers; as I had previously written against hanging in sight of a crowd of ruffians, who were afforded the gratification of "assisting" at murder without responsibility. Forward's trial was but briefly mentioned in the newspapers, and less distinction has since been accorded to murderers.

A writer, signing himself "H. B. Dudley," wrote to the Newcastle Chronicle, apparently with authority, to explain that the gentleman who played with "Southey" was a "relative" of Lord Dudley, whom Southey understood to be Lord Dudley. I wrote to "H. B. Dudley," who professed to have written "without consulting any member of the late lord's family," for such authentication as would warrant me in making corrections. due to the late lord. But no answer came. Nor did Lord Dudley himself question my statement, which I sent to him at the time.

Noted events in his life were: Occupation: Billiard Maker, Ramsgate Kent England.

Another interesting article appeared in the Times of London in January 1866 detailing the whole case which had become a trail that was attracting a lot of publicity in the media at the time.

THE DOUBLE MURDER AT RAMSGATE (From the Times)

On Saturday, at eleven o’clock, Stephen Forwood, who stands charged with the wilful murder of Mary his wife, and Emily his daughter, a child of eighteen years old, and who is also suspected, partly in the murder of the three children in Holborn, was brought up on remand before the district magistrates sitting at the Town Hall, Ramsgate, on Saturday. The magistrates present were – Mr Crolton (acting as chairman), General Sir William Clogan, K.C.B., the Rev. G.W.Sicklermore, Mr. T. Whitehead, Captian Wilkie, Mr. B. Sicklemore, and Mr. G.E.Hannam. They were assisted in the examination by their clerk Mr Snowden, and Mr Livick, the head constable, rendered material aid. Long before the hour appointed for the examination a crowd had assembled outside the Court House, and on its being opened the people rushed tumultuously in. When the prisoner appeared in the dock he was wonderfully calm and collected. He is a tall, muscular man, about forty years of age, and he had much improved in appearance since his first examination on Thursday. He has a pompous manner of speaking. He held in his hand a statement in writing covering several sheets of foolscap paper, and which he occupied himself in reading and amending in the short interval before he winched and blushed as the crowded rushed into the hall, but he never looked round, and recovering his composure, he removed his writing.

On the magistrates taking their seats, the prisoner, addressing the Bench, said he had a request to make before the examination was reopened – namely, for legal assistance, and he had to utter a protest against his having been deprived of such assistance, by which, he said, his power of proving his innocence had been greatly reduced. The Chairman told him that was his own strongly urged him to obtain such assistance.

The Prisoner – I ask that a gentleman who is now present may allowed to act as my legal adviser. He has been sent here by a poor publican, who is now the only friend I have in the world, and who has done for me what Zaccheus, that sublime man, did in a memorable occasion. A clerk from te office of Messrs, Gold & son was then admitted to act for the prisoner at his request; and the Chairman told the prisoner that if he followed the recommendations of his legal adviser he would hold his tongue. This was said in reference to a written statement the prisoner was about to lead. Mr Robert Hicks was called and examined. He said – I am a surgeon practising in Ramsgate. I was called to 38 King Street, on Thursday last, at 25 minutes past nine in the morning. I went. I first saw the child lying in a back room, but as it had been moved, I went up stairs and there found the bidy of a woman in the front sitting room, lying on the floor on her left side. Ther waere several people in the room. The left arm was slightly bent under her; the legs were also a little bent the right arm lay on the bod, the head was bent, and the face lay in a pool of blood. There was a wound two inched behind the right ear, circular, and about a quater of an inch in diameter; another about an inch in front of the same ear; a third, irregular, under the right lower eyelid, the eyelid itself being very much swollen. The prisnor was in the
I gave them to him, and he wrote the statement produced, which he wished to be sent to Sir Richard Mayne, and which collected to do so. I left him and returned in about an hour afterwards. On my return, he asked for pen, ink, and paper.

At this stage the prisoner, pointing to a photographer’s camera which had been put up in the court and directed towards the prisoner, said with great solemnity of manner, addressing the Bench – “I have to protest against my photograph being taken in this court. I am an innocent man.” Mr. Cronfton, the chairman, said his photograph should not be taken if he objected to it, and ordered the apparatus to be removed.

Mr. Levick, head constable of Ramsgate, was the next witness. He said – On Thursday morning, about half-past nine, I received information that a murder had been committed at Mr. Ellis’s house in King Street, and I went there immediately. I saw a female child lying dead in a back room. I then went upstairs to the front sitting room. On the landing I saw a pool of blood, and on entering the room I saw the prisoner sitting on a sofa, and woman lying dead on the floor. The prisoner was pointed out to me, and I asked him his name. When he spoke I recognised him by his voice. He replied, Stephen Forwood and that he had later gone by the name of Walter Southey, I asked who the woman was his own lawful married wife. I inquired her name. He said Mary Ann Jemima Forwood. On my asking the name of the child he replied Emily Sarah Francis Forwood and that the child was eight years old and the mother 35. I told him I was going to charge him with the wilful murder of them, and that he need not say anything unless he pleased. Adressing me by name, he said if I knew all I should not think him so bad as he appeared to be, I asked if he had been searched. He then produced a razor from his pocket, and before him on a table were lying six pistol ball cartridge and two pocket books. He also produced some papers and keys, half a sovereign 5s, 3d. In silver, and 3d. In copper. I directed the constable to take him to the police station, and while there he asked if I had received any communication from Sir Richard Mayne respecting the death of three children. I said he would make a statement but was not then sufficiently collected to do so. I left him and returned in about an hour afterwards. On my return, he asked for pen, ink, and paper. I gave them to him, and he wrote the statement produced, which he wished to be sent to Sir Richard Maybe, and which he gave to me in his cell. (The document appeared at length on Saturday.) I told him he was also charged with the wilful murder of three children at the Star Coffee House in Holborn, upon which he asked which charge he would be tried upon, and whether he could make his election. That was all that passed.

Police Constable Drayson, who on Thursday morning was also called to the house of Mr Ellis, gave corroborative evidence as to the state in which the bodies were found. He was asked by Mr. Ellis, he said, to take charge of the five-chambered revolver produced the pair of false whiskers and moustache pair of green spectacles with sides, an some pieces of paper was then quite warm, and there was blood on the barrel.

Adelaide Ellis was called – I am a daughter of William Ellis, dryer at Ramsgate. On the evening before the murder the prisoner and his wife called at our house. They came together, and they had some conversation, and he made an appointment to come next morning. He then went away. About 20 minutes past eight next morning he called. His wife was then taking breakfast with us. The wife and he sat a few minutes in the parlour. The child was there, and I ask the gentleman if he knew who she was. He did not know her. I then said they might go up stairs and they went. The child who had left, was sent for, and it went up stairs also. In a few minutes I heard two reports, and after the second I heard a heavy fall. I ran up stairs to see what was the matter. I saw the child rolling down the stairs, and the prisoner following her with a pistol in his hand. I said, “Forwood, what are you doing?” and rushed down stairs and called my father. The prisoner made no reply. My father came and ran up stairs. I went after him, and brought the child down. It was quite dead. I ran upstairs again, after sending for Mr. Curling, a surgeon. On entering the sitting room I saw Mrs. Forwood lying dead.

Cross-examined – When I saw the prisoner following the child he did not ask her to send for a policeman. This being evidence for the prosecution. Mr. Snowdon, the magistrates’ clerk, addressing the prisoner, gave him the usual formal caution as to anything he might say, reminding him that he was not obliged to say anything, but that whatever he said would be taken down in writing, and might be used against him on his trial. The prisoner, though his adviser, said he wished to ask for a remand.
The Chairman said the prisoner must assign some reason to justify a remand. The prosecution had no further evidence.

The Chairman refused, telling the prisoner that on the first examination he had warned him against reading a statement he had then prepared, thinking it was injudicious for him to do so. As to documents, every document that could bear on the inquiry had been seized by the police when the prisoner was apprehended. Any other document would be quite unavailing there.

The Prisoner – The documents are not understood by you, nor their character, nor the ground of my asking for a remand.

The ground is this – that I charge guilt of the crime charges upon me against others, and that a person brought to justice is entitled to show the truths which conscientiously convince him that the guilt with which he is charged devolves upon others, before being committed for trial.

The Chairman – You are now alluding to the London charge, which we, as Magistrates, have nothing to do.

Prisoner – No.

The Chairman – This Bench is going to send you to be tried by a Judge of a superior Court and a jury of your own country. We peremptorily refuse to remand you. You stand committed to Sandwich Jail, to be tried at the next Maidstone Assises for the murder of your wife and your daughter, (Addressing the prisoner’s legal adviser) – The prisoner apologised to me the other day to know whether he should be tried in London, alluding to the offence committed there, or at Maidstone. He had no option in the matter. The option lies entirely with the Government, and if they wish to try him in London for the crimes he is alleged to have committed there, in which they would have to proceed would be under the Habere Ohrpus Act.

The prisoner’s adviser remarked that he could be tried under Palmer’s Act in London, even on the Ramsgate charge. The Chairman said he could, adding that the Bench had communicated with Sir Gregory Grey on the matter, and that was the answer they had received.

The Prisoner – I should be glad to address the Bench again. I must act upon my own judgement.

The Chairman – You have had the benefit of a legal adviser.

The Prisoner – Thank you. My conscience is my own guide. I wish to address the Bench.

Mr Snowdon, the magistrate clerk, ordered the prisoner to be removed, and was accordingly. As he was leaving the dock he said he should not be doing his duty to himself or to the cause of justice if he did not protest against the remittal. After the prisoner was removed from the Court Room he was taken to one of the cells in the basement of the building and at his own request was visited by a person who he had met some few years back. They had nearly half an hours conversations, Forwood explained his views very earnestly, especially as to the reasons why he committed the crimes for which he then stood committed for trial. He said that the contumely and frowns of the world would only have been showered upon his wife and child for his misdemeanors, and he considered the best thing he could do was to put them out of the world first. He also said that he had carried the revolver about with him for several days with the whole of the chambers loaded, and that he was within a yard or two of Lord ----, more than once having made up his mind to shoot him. He appears fully to have made up his mind for the worst, and expressed great anxiety to be tried in London, as his defence will be very long on account of the documents he had to bring forward, showing the acts of those who had been driven him to ruin. He wants no efforts to be made on his behalf, as he does not wish his life to be saved. His only desire is that he should be set right with the public. He very earnestly repudiated any notion of his madness or that his acts have proceeded form any other cause than the great wrong he conceives himself to have suffered.

The following telegram was sent on Saturday to a person with whom he was formerly acquainted; - “Do not judge. To judge at present is to misjudge. Do not condemn.”

**THE HORRIBLE MURDER OF A WOMAN AND FOUR CHILDREN**

The Prisoner’s Extraordinary Justification of the Murder

The Observer gives the following letter as being written by Forwood, and “specially addressed to Sir E.B.Lytton” It shown how, beyond all questions, the murders were premeditated, and the extra-ordinary way in which they are justified; - I feel of my duty to bring before the public a matter deeply affecting its general interests, in which the force of a mass of circumstances (including bitter wrongs, sufferings, starvation, misery, and despair) have brought about the greatest danger of the sacrifices of the lives of ten persons in the fearful occurrences stated below. The shooting of a nobleman, as an act of natural justice, a justification of the deed being thus founded; That the wrongs which he has inflicted are murder, only inflicted indirectly, and skilfully avoiding the penalties of the law, and such crimes – that the act of taking life itself. That as the law provides no remedy for these wrongs, so punishment for this crim, the case reverts back to the fundamentals law of nature – the law of self-preservation. The injured one, being left to himself, as well as to viodicate and uphold justice – these views being supported by arguments quoted form Scripture, John Stuart...
Mill, the late Poet Laureate, Southey, Bishop Burnet, Mariano, Mazzini, Bushanan, and many other learned men, as well as by the sense of justice and common sense of the many millions to whom the facts of this case have been made known. The other occurrence are the poisoning as an act of mercy by a mother of her family of young children and of herself, in order to save them such sufferings as her own, which have at least crushed out of her mind the very love of life, making her willing to escape her misery in that fearful way, seeing no other remedy possible. And lastly, the husband of the fore-named, whose greater fortitude and power of endurance has been the means up to this time of averting and preventing the occurrence of which I have already spoken. He stripped by suffering of ordinary belief, searching out into deeper truth for a stay and support, perplexing and distressed beyond measure by the dark and subtle problems of ethics, metaphysics, and religion, without guide or instructors, and wanting food for sometimes as long as two days at a time; he also is at least so utterly broken down and exhausted by intense anxiety, over exertion, privation, and bitter disappointments, that her has openly acknowledged that, looking to the terrible nature of the sufferings endured by his wife and family, ie certainty of even worse suffering in the future, the hopelessness of the life both for them and himself, and the danger of their all sinking down to become a curse to themselves and to the world, and viewing the fruitlessness of all his utmost efforts to bring about a remedy – that, giving these and all the other many facts of the case the deepest, most careful, and most anxious consideration he has been driven by tem (and one other to be yet names) to the conscientious conviction and one absolute belief that it would be an act of virtue to save his family from farther suffering and evil by mercifully putting an end to their lives; that the accident of the absence from him of some of the eight children and persons whose wellbeing is so entirely, so hopelessly bound up in the matter, has alone been the means which prevented him from carrying that conviction into execution, and that he should then have submitted himself to suffer the penalties of our present iniquitously imperfect law of justice. The additional consideration referred to, as supplying a justification of the deed, is this – a conviction that it would prove the means of saving thousands of others from like suffering, from death, and from that even worse form of death – moral death. That the facts of the case would reveal such a striking and convincing exposition of some of the defects which are still allowed with crimical neglect to underlie our social system generally, our social justice in particular; that it would so clearly show their fearful results as to awaken the public mind to a strong and abiding consciousness of their magnitude and iniquity; that the case would supply such a tracing up to its original and true cause, that mass of misery, vice, and crime which disgraces England, which defies the remedies, and the warms the best efforts of her public men, which threatens the moral health of the whole nation, which without being understood, that the case would supply such a convincing and full explanation of this most grave, social question, as would greatly help to elucidate the truth and bring into operation more effectual and needed remedies, and that thus the act of putting an end to these hopeless sufferings and lives together would but be mercifully applying a last desperate remedy, when all hope of other remedy has failed (as in the case of Virginius), would but be of inevitable evils accepting the least, would, in saving thousands, be certainly bringing great good out of evil, and prove a real service to the case of humanity, civilisation, and truth, these views being supported by argument from “Paley” and others, who justify, in certain emergancies, such exception to ordinary rule of contact, recognising unity as the foundation of virtue itself. It will appear to others, as myself, that the State should supply in such a case the proper help. It does not. I have tried, tried fully in every way, from the highest to the lowest authorities in the land, the Church, justice, and police; but I have tried in vain; the State makes no proper provision to meet and reedy the case. The whole matter is one made up of strange, contradictory, and seeming incongruities, and unless fully explained could not be understood. Among the rest of the anomalies is this, that not only does our present iniquitously imperfect social justice (I quote Sir E.B.Lytton’s adjective and option) make no provision to remedy the case, but the law is itself actually exhibited as having, by its injustice, been one of the main causes of beinging about all this evil. Goldsmith said years ago, “We made more laws to make more criminals.” Judge Widle said form the bench a few days since, “The law worked a great injustice.” And at present we have the two Lord Chief Justices themselves disagreeing as to what
**Family Relationships**


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


  186 F  vi. **Anne FORWOOD [36999]** christened 25th December, 1772 St Peter in Thanet, Kent, England.


Children from this marriage were:

  187 F  i. **Emma FORWOOD [18694]**


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


197 F  v. Anne FORWOOD [42832] born 26th December, 1772. Stephen next married Mary BIGNALL [36906] [MRIN: 13551].


Children from this marriage were:


206 M ix. Christopher BRADFORD [37011] christened about 1881.

113. Lydia FORWOOD [36917] born 10th June, 1758 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware, USA. Died 16th August, 1795 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware USA age 37. Lydia married Elihu TALLEY [37012] [MRIN: 13579] 15th March, 1779 New Castle Co., Delaware, USA. Elihu was born on the 25th May, 1754 Delaware, USA.

The child from this marriage was:

207 U i. 7 Issue TALLEY.

115. John FORWOOD [36918] born 1st April, 1762 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware, USA. John married Hannah FORWOOD, daughter of Samuel FORWOOD, I and Mary Heig HAYES, 8th March, 1785 Harford Co., Maryland, USA. Hannah was born on 6th October, 1767 Harford Co., Maryland, USA.

The child from this marriage was:

208 U i. 14 Issue FORWOOD.


Children from this marriage were:

209 F i. Sarah FORWOOD [51095] born 14th December, 1790.


214 F vi. Elizabeth FORWOOD [51100] born on 28 December, 1801.


FORWOOD: A FAMILY HISTORY FROM 1600 TO 2000

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By: Keith Douglas Nash Goodman

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218 F  x. Maria FORWOOD [51104] born 4th February, 1815.

117. Robert FORWOOD [36920] born 8th May, 1767 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware, USA. Died 30th May, 1844 age 77. Robert married Margaret BISHOP. Margaret was born on 16th December, 1762. Died 4th February, ruary, 1815 age 52.

The child from this marriage was:


The child from this marriage was:

220 U  i. 7 Issue FORWOOD


The child from this marriage was:

221 U  i. 14 Issue FORWOOD

126. Hannah FORWOOD [36931] born 6th October, 1767 Harford Co., Maryland, USA. Hannah married John FORWOOD [36918] [MRIN: 13580], son of William FORWOOD and Sarah CLARK 8th March, 1785 Harford Co., Maryland, USA. John was born 1st April, 1762 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware, USA.


The child from this marriage was:

222 U  i. 14 Issue RIGDON


Children from this marriage were:


137. Mary FORWOOD [36950] born 2nd October, 1777, Christened 2nd November, 1777 St Lawrence in Thanet, Kent, England. Mary married George LONG.

Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


Catherine next married Joshua STONE. Catherine next married UNKNOWN.


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


240 F  ii. Mary FORWOOD [37041] born 17th March, 1803. Mary married James SAXBY.


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


258 F  ii. Mary Ann FORWOOD [37060] born about 1823.

176. Stephen FORWOOD [49247] born about 1829 St Lawrence in Thanet, Kent, England. Died 13th January, 1866 Maidstone Gaol, Kent, England. Aged about 37. Another name for Stephen was Ernest Walter SOUTHEY. General Notes: on Stephen Forwood's bigamous relationship with his "other" wife, Ms White was in his assumed name of Ernest Walter Southey. Stephen was hung for the murder of his wife and children. Stephen married Mary Ann Jemima UNKNOWN [49786] [MRIN: 17836]. Mary died 10th August, 1865 Ramsgate, Kent, England. The cause of her death was wounds in the neck from bullets discharged from a pistol fired by her husband, Stephen Forwood.

The child from this marriage was:

259 F  i. Emily Sarah Frances FORWOOD [49787] died 10th August, 1865 Ramsgate, Kent, England. The cause of her death was wounds to the skull caused by bullets discharged from a pistol fired by her father, Stephen Forwood.


Their children were:


Ninth Generation

This is an account of the branches of the Forwood family that has been identified as living in either St Lawrence in Thanet Kent or Sandwich, Kent, England or Brandywine Hundred New Castle, Delaware, USA. This chapter will look at specific individuals in this generation and put them into the historical contents of the time.

This chapter will highlight a number of individuals in this generation as signification individuals, these being:

189. Lieuten. Thomas FORWOOD, Royal Marines [18676]

Born 24th August, 1763 in Plymouth Devon England to parents Lieutenent Thomas Forwood (b: 1734) and Faith Friend (b: 1739). He starts a naval career in 1779 at the age of 16 but this is cut short when he is honourably dismissed on half pay in 1788 due to an incident where he insulted a fellow Officer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Ship</th>
<th>Commander</th>
<th>Stations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1777 – 1778</td>
<td>Foudroyant</td>
<td>John Jervis, Esq.</td>
<td>Serves with his father Lieutenent Thomas Forwood (b: 1734)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1779 – 1780</td>
<td>Three Brothers</td>
<td>Thomas Hawker, Esq</td>
<td>To convoy Trade to and from Bristol, Ireland, Liverpool, Milford Haven &amp; Spithead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1781 – 1782</td>
<td>Ailgnte</td>
<td>Sir Thomas Pye, Knight, Anthony Hunt, Esq, Captain</td>
<td>Spithead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1782 – 1786</td>
<td>Cambridge</td>
<td>Hon. Keith Stewart, superseded by Sir Douglas Esq.</td>
<td>One of the Squadron Commanded by Commodore Elliot and then under orders for the West Indies but did not proceed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1787 – 1788</td>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>Charles Ghamberlayne Esq.</td>
<td>Plymouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1788</td>
<td>Impregnable</td>
<td>Vice Admiral Thomas Graves Esq.</td>
<td>Plymouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Byard Esq.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sir Thomas Bynard, Bart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In his sons Fredrick Forwood (b: 1808) papers held by the State Library of SA, in Adelaide, SA details his father’s naval career as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Service</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>Yrs/Mths/Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naval Service</td>
<td>Midshipman on board his Majesty ship Foudroyant then commanded by John Jervis Esq. (now Earl St Vincent) from the 22nd January, 1777 to 19th November, 1778. First a cruising ship in the channel and afterwards one of his Majesties Fleet, commandeered by the Hon. Augustus Keppel, Admiral of the Blue, and was present with my father (the late Lieutenant Thomas Forwood, declared then 5th Lieutenant of the same ship, in action of the 27th July, 1778 off Breast.</td>
<td>22nd January, 1777</td>
<td>8th August, 1778</td>
<td>1 yr, 10 mths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Lieutenant</td>
<td>From the date of first appointment to the time of Promotion.</td>
<td>8th August, 1778</td>
<td>8 January, 1781</td>
<td>2 yrs, 5 mths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Lieutenant</td>
<td>From date of rank.</td>
<td>8th January, 1781</td>
<td>31st October, 1783</td>
<td>4 yrs 8mths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To the Peace Establishment.</td>
<td>1st September, 1783</td>
<td>30th November, 1786</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>And from date of re-appointment.</td>
<td>1st December, 1786</td>
<td>10th December, 1788</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To date of leave to retire on half pay.</td>
<td>11th December, 1788</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two significant historical documents exist from this time and have remained in the family for 200 years before being placed on permanent loan to the National Defence Museum, Canberra, Australia.

1) Thomas Forwood (b: 1763) appointed 2nd Lieutenant, papers dated 8th August, 1778
2) Thomas Forwood (b: 1763) appointed 1st Lieutenant, papers dated 8th January, 1781.
Copy of Lieutenant Thomas FORWOOD, Royal Marines [18678] (b: 1763) Naval Commission papers. Signed by George R III, Lord Sandwich, Captain James Cook and Thomas Forwood in August, 1778.

On the 12th December, 1788 he was dismissed from the Royal Navy on half pay, three years later, on the 13th December, 1791 he marries Matha Lugger (b: 1791) in Plymouth, Devon, England.

After their marriage the couple move from Plymouth to Southwark, (London) Middlesex where Thomas Forwood (b: 1763) takes up the profession of Commercial Accountant and reside at 20 Fair Street, St. Johns, Southwark, Middlesex. It is assumed that he is working in an Accountants practice between this period until he obtains the Freedom of the city in 1797. He would have been between the age of 25 and 34. In his son’s Fredrick Forwoods paper, now held by the Library of SA, Adelaide, SA, Fredrick describes this period of the family life as follows, he also dictates a copy of Thomas Freedom of the City, which he must have viewed on his return visit to London in 1863.

"About two years after my father’s retirement from the Navy he left Plymouth to reside in Neckinger Road, Bermondsey in the Borough of Southwark and took to the profession of Commercial Accountant, obtained the Freedom of the City of London to exercise his calling in any past of His Majesty’s dominions. - He was many years a member of the Freemasons Society at Lincoln’s Inn, he attained the highest degree in the Society. He held the office of clerk to the Society until the time of his death, November 11th 1821. In consequence of his retiring from the Navy at his own Request, his widow was not entitled to the Pension allowed to the Widows of Naval Officers Grosvenor.

Fredrick Forwood,
5 Grosvenor Place,
Commercial Road East,
Adelaide, SA.
30th November, 1849.
The Freedom of the City should not be confused with our modern day interpretation of an award for good deeds to the state or the city. Instead it the 17th century it meant the right to trade or display your prosessional details with in a city or town and was usually granted by a city official like the Lord Chamberlain and recommended by a Guildhall.

Copy of Freedom of the City No. 661.

Whereas in and by an Act of Parliament made on the twenty-fourth of the Reign of his present Majesty King George the Third, instituted an Act to enable such Offices, Marines, and Soldiers, or in the Militia, or any Corps of Fencible men since the second year of his present Majesty King George the Third exercise Trades. This enacted that all such Officers, Marines, Soldiers, Marines, Militia, or any of the Fencible Regiments, who have been at any time employed in the Service of this present Majesty since the First day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty three, and have not since deserted the service, and also the Wives and Children of such Officers Marine, Soldiers, Marines, Militia, or Fencibles, may set up and exercise such Trades as they are apt and able for in any town or place within the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, without any set suit or molestation of any Person or Persons whatsoever for or by reason of the using such Trades.

And Where it appears to me, by Certificate under the Hand of thee Right Honourable, the Earl Sandwich That Thomas Forwood, Gent, hath served the King Majesty within the time aforesaid as a First Lieutenant of his Majesty’s 145 Company of Marines, - Whereby it appears to me, that the said Thomas Forwood is duly entitled to the Benefit of the Act. – There are therefore to work and require all and singular the surfactants of the Chamber, and all other Persons whatsoever, not to molest, or hinder the said Thomas Forwood, in excursing such his Trade within this City or the Liberties there of according to the said Act.

Given under my Hand, and sealed with the Seal of the Office of Chamberlain of the said City of London, this sixth day of December in the year of our Lord 1797.

(ES) John Wilkes,

Chamberlain

The couple have the following children:

1) Martha, born 28th October, 1792; 7
2) Sarah, born 11th November, 1793; 8
3) Thomas, born 16th July, 1795; 9
4) Faith, born 18th February, 1797; 10
5) Eliza Weech, born 15th December, 1799; 11
6) John Weech, born 1st March, 1801; 12
7) George, born 3 January, 1804; 13
8) Robert, born 19 August, 1805; 14
9) Peter Frederick, born 21st December, 1806; 15

7 270 F    i. Martha FORWOOD [37068] was born on 28 Oct 1792 in Bermondsey Surrey England, was christened on 23 Nov 1792 in Honiton Devon England, and died in Aug 1815 in Bermondsey Surrey England at age 22.
9 + 272 M    iii. Thomas FORWOOD [19179] was born on 16 Jul 1795 in Bermondsey Surrey England. Married Mary Ann Rossiter, March 1818. Died 2 Qtr 1839 in Tiverton Devon England at age 43, and was buried in St George's Churchyard Tiverton Devon England.
11 Elizabeth Weech FORWOOD [37071] was born on 15 Dec 1799 in Bermondsey Surrey England and died in 1801 in Bermondsey Surrey England at age 2. This is the first time the name Weech is used in the family.
13 276 M    viii. George FORWOOD [19173] was born on 03 Jan 1803 in Bermondsey Surrey England, was christened on st 1 June, 1803 in St John's Bermondsey Surrey England, and died in 1828 at age 25.
15 278 M    ix. Peter Frederick FORWOOD [19175] was born on 21st December 1806 in Bermondsey Surrey England, was christened in April 1807 in Bermondsey Surrey England, and died in 1807 in Bermondsey Surrey England at age 1.
In May 1808, Lieutent Thomas Forwood (b: 1763) writes a letter to the Lords of the Admiralty requesting that the circumstances surrounding his discharge be reconsidered.

"Thomas Forwood, First Lieutenant, on half pay of his Majesty’s Royal Marines, Aged 45 years and 9 months. Size 5 feet. Services Naval Military about 8 years and 8 months. Health; has been regular and good upwards of 30 years till within the last six months when it began to very. Person, Perfect and Body sound, not subject to any particular complaint, but very much weakened by the necessity of living to abstemious.

Family, Martha Forwood, wife age 40 years, 2 months. In a very weak state, health impaired.

Children

1) A girl aged 15 years and 7 months, at home, House Maid;
2) A girl aged 14 years and 6 months at Liverpool with my mother aged 70;
3) A boy aged 12 years and 10 months at Tiverton, (Devon) with a Gentleman;
4) A girl aged 1 year and 1 months dead;
5) A boy aged 7 years and 3 months at home, shockingly burnt from the right knee to the arm pit, by accident in January 1807, but has now recovered, and has no impediment in walking;
6) A boy aged 4 years and 4 months, at home health variable;
7) A boy aged 2 years and 9 months, at home health regular;
8) A boy aged 5 dead;
9) A boy (twin) born May 1st, 1809, likely to live and do well;
10) A girl, (twin born May 1st, 1809, likely to live and do well;

Note: the children that are at home are carefully taught the princely of the Church as soon as they are of age to receive instruction and are otherwise educated in the best manner circumstances will possibly admit.

Residence: No. 20 Fair Street, St. Johns, Southwark.

Finances: Depressed to a very object state, having no Private Property, but what rises from the very precarious and uncertain profession of a Commercial Accountant which for some time past has not brought in deficient to pay Rent & Taxes, which out casual assistance from Friends, and although the stricted economy has ever been observed, and every means tried to improve the allowance of half pay, have not been able to succeed, and this from circumstances that I have been prevented from making a Tender of Service to the Right Hon. The Lords Commissioners of Admiralty, and from joining any of the Military Corps legally established."

The document then states Thomas Forwoods (b: 1763) naval record as previous stated before detailing the circumstances of his discharge from the navy. Whist the full circumstances of his discharges are not detailed it appears that he challenged a fellow Lieutenant about his behaviour and an altercation broke out the in the Offices mess a couple

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16 279 F  x. Mary FORWOOD [37073] was born on 01 May 1808 in Bermondsey Surrey England and died in 1808 in Bermondsey Surrey England.
17 + 280 M  xi. Frederick FORWOOD [18674] was born on 1st May 1808 in Southwark Surrey England, was christened in March 1809 in St John Horselydown Southwark Surrey England. He married Unknown on the 15th January, 1832, and died on 16th June 1882 in Port Adelaide SA at age 74.
18 281 M  xii. Perry Weech FORWOOD [19176] was born on 11th June, 1810 in Bermondsey London England, was christened on 8th July 1810 in St John's Bermondsey Surrey England. He died in on the 15th December, 1828. The cause of his death was Shipwreck at Sea.
19 282 F  xiii. Jane Friend FORWOOD [19177] was born on 2nd December 1813, was christened in St John's Bermondsey Surrey England, and died in 1813 in Bermondsey Surrey England.
20 + 283 M  xiv. William FORWOOD [19178] was born on the 5th August, 1814 and was christened on the 4th September, 1814 in St John Horselydown Southwark, Surrey, England. He married Unknown on the 14th August, 1831.
of days later over the incident. His is dismissed from the Corp. on half pay on the 12th December, 1788. Twenty years later, now with a large family and working as a Commercial Accountant in Southwark, London, he writes the following letter the Admiralty about the circumstance of his discharge. It appears to convince the Adminity to changes his entitlements to a full pension to help him support his large family who he claims are having financial difficult.

Cause of the Retirement from the Service

“An act of folly committed by one of the Lieutenants, who was returning with me to the Ship in the evening, was likely to produce unpleasant circumstances on my part. The respect I have for His Majesty’s Naval Offices induced me to reason with him on the impropriety of such conduct, which could tend to lessen his dignity, and as he expressed himself to be convinced of his error I felt satisfied, and resolved to let the matter die away. But another officer renewing the subject a few days after at Breakfast, and expressing himself in a strange manner, led the whole mess into an unpleasant argument which produced an altercation between me and the opponent who initially assaulted my person. The act being committed on Board, and by a Superior Officer I did not think myself justified in returning the compliment and therefore told him I should take such steps as he little expected, and on leaving the ship in the forenoon he being on the quarter deck, I then told him I was going on those, and should expect him to follow me. For three days I used every means I could invest to fall in his way with a view of inducing him to make a concession without forcing him to the measure, out being informed by an intimate friend of his that he would neither submit to reason or accept a challenge, I took the opinion of the Corp on this subject and requested to know what steps could be taken under these awkward circumstances.

Their reply was you are not to consider his position as your superior Officer, but the Honour of your Corp., and if you do not send him a challenge and insist on his meeting you as a Gentlemen, you must either quit the Corps, or stand a Court Martial. On this I laid the matter before the Captain of the Ship, who was pleased to investigate the business in the great cabin before the officers of the wardroom mess, who were pleased to state that I had conducted myself with every propriety as an Officer and a Gentleman all the time I had been with them, that the only fault I had committed in this instance was my expressing the word illiberal in their opinion conveyed a more server reflection than I intended to cast. That with respect to my opponent he had not only acted in a very indecorous manner in the first instance, but had taken a satisfaction which the language that I had used towards him by no means justified. The Captain having addressed me on the subject, I replied that although. My feeling were hurt at the insult given me as an officer, yet I had not the least intention of insulting the opponent and that if I had misconceived the extent of the word, I should freely acknowledge my error whenever the opponent felt disposed to accede to such terms, as he the Captain should be pleased to consider as sufficient compensation for the assault.

The Captain then addressed the opponent and entered into a remonstrance on the serious consequences which too frequency issue from the wanton flocks of unthinking young men, and having pointed out the unpleasant circumstances which would follow on my past should the Corp. set their faces against me in consequence of this mate r. Decreed, that with respect to my opponent he had not only acted in a very indecorous manner in the first instance, but had taken a satisfaction which the language that I had used towards him by no means justified. The Captain having addressed me on the subject, I replied that although. My feeling were hurt at the insult given me as an officer, yet I had not the least intention of insulting the opponent and that if I had misconceived the extent of the word, I should freely acknowledge my error whenever the opponent felt disposed to accede to such terms, as he the Captain should be pleased to consider as sufficient compensation for the assault.

The Captain further observed that if the opponent did not think proper to submit to this decree, he certainly should feel the efforts of incurring his (the Captain) displeasure. After some demur, the opponent complied, and compliments being exchanged on both sides, the Officers withdrew from the Captain presence, everyone being satisfied except the Captain of Marines who either misconceiving the importance of the decision or fancying the Honour of the Corps had not been duly supported went immediately to head quarters, and told the Officers that that instead of insisting on Gentleman like satisfaction, I had asked the opponents pardon. In consequence of this miss-representation. An Alderley Sergeant was forthwith dispatched with a letter from the Col. Commandant, commanding me to apply immediately for half pay, or prepare myself for a Court Martial at head quarter. Conceiving that the aides of his Majesty Naval Service did not admit of my attending to any orders while on board any of His Majesty’s Ship, but such as come from Naval Officers, Listened – no answer, but immediately presented the letter to the captain of the Ship, who directed me to await his instructions that he would communicate the matter to the Vice Admiral and that I should lay the case before my friends, who then formed a part of the Corporation and most respectable in habitants of the Boro’ of Plymouth of which I am a native. My friends satisfied of the propriety of my conduct in paying due attention to the
rules of His Majesty’s Navy, and observance of the laws of my country, and finding it impossible for me to remain in the Corp. Unless I challenged the whole Division form Col-Commandant to the Second Lieutenant, advised the acceptance of Half Pay.

The Captain after some conversation with the Vice-Admiral accused to the measure, and on my quitting the ship Honoid, me with a very handsome letter enclosed a Certificate stating his appaobation of my conduct exile under my command.

It being now on the boarder of 20 years since this circumstance took place. And as the major part (if not all) of the officers who then formed the Plymouth Division, and were immediately active in this affair are either dead or otherwise disposed of, and cannot with is time answer for their conduct, I had resolved to carry the above proceedings in silence to the grave. But as the presents very times command every man to thee the zeal and true cause why he has not taken a part in the defence of his King and Country, and what circumstances preclude him from presenting his service, I hereby trust I shall not insure their Lordships displeasure in stating the above facts, which are considered a barrier to my ever re-joining His Majesty’s Royal Marines.

Remarks

In the summer of 1787, His Majesty’s Ship Standard, being ordered to the Spithead, I availed myself of the opportunity presented by the Long Boat waiting the ship to obtain leave form the Captain once in every week to land as many of the detachment as conveniently stands from the Ships (Duty of manhton next for the purpose of exercise, and after expending upon cartridges, And learning them to seal the walls of the old Fascine Battery the on the spot, march then throAlvesstoke, to Haslar, from thence to Block-house Fort, where we usually met the Long Boats, and re-embarked after an exersion seldom exceeding three hours.

This kept the men healthy and active, and improved them in-discipline.

The Portsmouth Division remonstrated against the procuring as introducing a new practice, but it being approved by the Prot Admiriral they let it pass over. On my visiting the Standards, the Lieutenant Colonel at Plymouth was pleased to approve of my attain to the welfare of the service, but the Colonel Commandant reprimanded me privately for the measure.

In the spring of 1788 it being the practice of the Lieutenant Colonel to parade the Battalion at 5 in the morning, and to march to the Have to exercise before breakfast, I took the liberty of submitting to him the idea of getting some men and Offices from the ships stationed in the Hamoaze to join the Ballation once a week in this early exercise; he saw the measure in the same point of view with myself, and I have reason to believe would have taken proper steps to carry it into effect had it not been for the obsticles that were repeatedly suggested by certain officers, in consequences of which the exercise was dropped.

Signed

Thomas Forwood, May 1808

To the Right Honable the Lords Commanders of the Admiralty. ”

Thomas Forwood (b: 1763) died in 1821 in Tiverton Devon England at age 58, and was buried in St George's Churchyard Tiverton, Devon, England. It is possible that he was living with his son Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) at Warncombe House, Tiverton at the time of his death.
190. George FORWOOD [18696]

Born 9th November, 1776 Plymouth, Devon, England. Christened 19th December, 1776 St George in the East, Stepney, Middlesex, England to parents Lieuentent Thomas Forwood (b: 1734) and Faith Friend (b: 1758). At some stage George relocated to Liverpool and marries Mary Peploe, daughter of John Peploe and Leticia Brittain, on the 12th December 1802 at St Anne's, Liverpool, Lancashire, England.

They have the following children: Leticia Emma Forwood (b: 1803), John Forwood (b: 1805), Mary Ann Forwood (b: 1807), George Jubilee Peploe Forwood (b: 1809), Thomas Friend Brittain Peploe Forwood (b: 1811), Charlotte Sarah Forwood (b: 1813), John James Forwood (b: 1815), Wellington Forwood (b: 1817), Unknown Forwood (b: 1819).

George is the first member of the Liverpool branch of the Forwood family that would become involved in the development of Liverpool cotton, shipping and railway businesses over the next three generations.

To understand the successes of the Liverpool branch of the Forwood Family it is important to investigate the business relationships with the Moss family. George Forwood (b: 1776) will enter into a business partnership with John Moss (b: 1782) in 1818 and his grandson William Bower Forwood (b: 1840) will marry John Moss’s granddaughter Mary Elenor Moss (b: 1862).

Below is an extract from the publication “Liverpool Banks & Bankers 1760-1837; A History of the circumstances which rise to the industry, and of the men who founded and developed it.” By John Hughes.

“John Moss (b: 1782) was the founder of MOSS, DALES, AND ROGERS Bank.

THE founder of this bank was John Moss, whose grandfather was John Moss of Hurst House, and his father Thomas Moss of Whiston, both of which places are situate between Liverpool and Prescot. The latter came to Liverpool and was apprenticed to Thomas Casel. Thomas Case was an eminent merchant of Liverpool. He was son of Thomas Case of Red Hazles, near Prescot, who had married Margaret, daughter of William Clayton, sometime M.P. for Liverpool. He was in partnership with his aunt, Sarah Clayton, as coal merchants under the style of Clayton, Case, & Co. He also, in 1774, was in partnership with William Gregson as insurance brokers under the style of Gregson, Case, & Co. The bankruptcy of the coal firm early in 1775 put an end to the insurance partnership. He married, 5th December 1776, Anna, the eldest daughter of the late John Ashton. His aunt, Sarah Clayton, was a very well-known Liverpool lady, who gave her name to the square she resided in. A contiguous street is Cases Street. She died May 1779. Thomas Case, whose name figures on the first African Committee of 1777, had two sons, both merchants of Liverpool, Thomas, afterwards Alderman Case, and John Ashton Case. 25th May 1762, and was enrolled as a freeman in 1770.

He commenced business as a timber merchant, his first firm being Taylor, Moss, & Co., the partnership in which was dissolved 15th April 1776, Thomas Moss continuing in the old yards at the east side of Salthouse Dock and bottom of Lord Street. On 9th May 1777 he married at St. Peter’s Church, Liverpool, Jane, only child of Thomas Arrowsmith21, who was descended from the Cottingham family.

In 1778 the new partnership he had formed under the title of Thomas Moss & Co. was dissolved, and he commenced a fresh partnership under the title of Moss, Sutton, & Co. But this was of brief duration, as in the following year it was dissolved, his partners, James Sutton and Edward Lowe, continuing the business. In 1780 he had acquired a new timber yard on the east side of St. George’s Dock. In 1778 he had purchased land on the road from Liverpool to Low Hill, contiguous to that owned by Richard Gildart. The streets, Moss Street and Gildart Street, sufficiently mark the locality. Moss Street was cut through the land about 1809. His name appears as the owner of a privateer during the war with America. He also developed a business as general merchant, first in Paradise Street, where he also resided, but latterly in Mancstey Lane. Owing to the erection of the Goree Warehouses and Piazzas in 1793 his timber yard was removed to the west side of St. George’s Dock.

21 Thomas Cottingham died at his mansion house at Ness, Cheshire, on 1iznd May 1783.
On 26th April 1796 he married, as second wife, Miss Griffies, the sister of William Roscoc's wife. In 1803 he took into partnership his son John, the firm then becoming Thomas and John Moss. After living for some time in Rainford Gardens he had taken a house in the very fashionable St. Anne Street, and here he died, 5th February 1805.

John Moss, who now succeeded to the various businesses, general merchant, shipowner, &c., was born in Rainford Gardens, where his father then resided, on 18th February 1782. On his attaining his majority he was, as stated above, taken into partnership with his father, and at the early age of twenty-three he was principal of extensive businesses. The timber business, however, was not included in these. This was taken over by Thomas Moss's partner therein, Richard Houghton, who continued the business for many years, first at the old yard, west side of St. George's Dock, later in Hurst Street.

In the same year, 1805, John Moss married on 3rd September, at the Collegiate Church, Manchester, Hannah Taylor, daughter of the late Thomas Taylor of Moston. In 1807 appeared an advertisement in Billinge's Advertiser which the author has always, rightly or wrongly, connected with the origin of Moss's Bank:

"A gentleman, possessing a large disposable property, in correspondence with the very first house in London, would treat with one person, of known property; to establish a BANK at LIVERPOOL, upon the most solid and permanent basis, by which the Public will be guaranteed against any fortuitous event. Letters for A.B.Ci at the Post Office, Liverpool (post paid), from Principals, with real signatures, will be attended to, if connexion is deemed desirable. N.B. An active part is absolutely necessary, as that is the only motive for this advertisement."

Whether the surmise be right or wrong, the quotation is interesting in itself, as showing the feeling that properly equipped banks were essential to the needs of the vastly expanding commerce of the town. But we have the fact that John Moss in this year opened a bank at 4 Exchange Buildings, under the title of Moss, Dales, & Rogers. It is not mentioned in the body of the directory for 1807, but has a special entry in the appendix. The Dales were Roger Newton Dale, who had married on 9th March 1802 Margaret, sister of John Moss, and George Edward Dale, who on 9th October 1804 had married Ellen, another sister of John Moss. They came from Heaton Norris, near Stockport. R. N. Dale was a member of the firm of Davies, Dale, & Co., 1 of Redcross Street, Liverpool, drysalters, who had their oil and paint warehouse in Redcross Street, and their manufactory at 44 Hunter Street. They were also, during the Napoleonic wars, privateer owners. R. N. Dale lived at Wavertree, and died at his house there, 2 3rd February, 1809, aged 33. His brother, G. E. Dale, did not long survive him, as he died at his house in Rodney Street, 9th January 1815. He left several children. His widow went to reside at Cheltenham, but died at the house of her brother Henry in Wavertree, 1 May 1811.

Early in 1808 Davies, Dale, & Co. dissolved partnership. Business was carried on at the old premises by James Davies and R. N. Dale under the style of James Davies & Co., while the other partner, Joseph Bancroft, entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Joseph Dutton, under the style of Dutton & Bancroft. The widow went to Leamington, whence her second daughter, Ellen, was married, 3rd September 1831, to Rev. Hugh Mathie, Rector of Worthenbury, Flints, surviving only to 18th July 1836. The eldest daughter, Sarah Jane, was also married at Leamington on 2nd August 1833 to T. R. Woodward of Birkenhead. Mrs. Dale changed her residence to Farndon, Cheshire, where her youngest daughter, Hannah, died yth February 1836. Mrs. Dale herself died on 18th September of the same year at the house of her son-in-law, T. R. Woodward. 9 4 LIVERPOOL BANKS & BANKERS CHAP.

The only son, Roger Newton Dale, died 18th September 1828, in the twentieth year of his age.

The other partner was Edward Rogers. He was, it is believed, the son of Edward Rogers, a merchant of Liverpool, who also carried on an insurance and brokerage business, under the title of Rogers & Ripley. This latter firm was dissolved 31st December 1785, and Edward Rogers carried on the business alone at 6 Change Alley. He married at Whitehaven, 29th December, 1778, a Miss Nicholson of that town, but she did not long survive, dying June 1782.

To Edward Rogers belongs the distinction of being the originator in 1757 of the proposal for the formation of the Liverpool Library (the first circulating library in the kingdom), happily still flourishing. He died 1795. The son of Edward Rogers took up his residence in Everton, where he lived till about 1822, when he removed to 2 South Hunter Street, changing to St. Michael's Hill, Toxteth Park, about 1831, where he continued to reside after his retirement from the bank a few years later.

On 5th September 1811 John Moss's younger brother, Henry, was married at Oldham to Hannah, second daughter of James Clegg of Bent, and the same year he was admitted a partner in the bank, which was now Moss & Moss. In the
same month was completed the building facing the Town Hall, at the end of Dale Street, which was the home of the bank until the private bank became a joint-stock concern in 1864, under the title of the North-Western Bank. The building was then reconstructed.

The press notice on the present occasion was as follows:

16th September 1811.

"A small but very fine specimen of Doric architecture, remarkably well executed in choice freestone, is now exhibited in the building just erected at the top of Dale Street, which is said to be intended for the banking house of Messrs. Moss, Dale, Rogers, & Co. Such structures as these, in the middle of a great town, contribute greatly to the credit of, and of course to the benefit of, the place in which they are erected; whilst they reflect honour on the taste and spirit of their proprietors."

John Moss had lived for some time at Mossley Hill, but he had now acquired, and was resident at, the estate of Otterspool. Here in 1812-13 he started an oil mill in partnership with George Forwood. George Forwood, son of Lieutenant Forwood, R.N., and Faith, his wife, was an exceedingly able man. He tried his hand at various businesses, was agent for naval varnish, general merchant, insurance agent, and overseer for the poor. He was father of George Peplow Forwood and Thomas Brittain Forwood, and grandfather of the late Sir Arthur B. Forwood, Bart., sometime Secretary to the Admiralty, and Sir William B. Forwood.

For many years there had been a mill on the shore. The Otterspool stream formed an embouchure, which had been improved by embankments. Hence barges had direct access to the mill. In 1780 the firm of Tate, Alexander, & Wilson enclosed a part of the strand of the river Mersey and erected a snuff mill. This was continued for many years, and was held under Thomas Tarleton on lease. In 1816 John Moss purchased the interest of the lord of the manor (John Blackburn) in the strand in front of his property, and made further embankments. The oil mill was burnt down many years ago, but the embankments on a summer evening, "when soft is the sonne," make a delightful spot for rest and contemplation. Here Mersey is nearly at her widest, and the effect of the broad stretch of water, with the green and gentle slopes of Cheshire leading up to the background of the everlasting hills of Wales, the whole lighted up by a glorious sunset, is at once charming and restful.

By the death of George Edward Dale in 1815 the Dales dropped out of the title of the firm, which now became Moss, ROGERS, and Moss, and so continued till the thirties. On 20th January 1816 John Moss was created J.P. for the county of Lancaster. In 1822 he commenced, in conjunction with some of the best known Liverpool men, the great task of endeavouring to obtain powers for the projected undertaking, the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. Co-operation with Manchester was sought and obtained, and at the first meeting of the Joint-Committee, held at George Ashby Pritt's office, John Moss was elected Chairman. This office he retained during the following three years, till, on his own recommendation in 1824, Mr. Charles Lawrence, then Mayor of Liverpool, was solicited to join the Committee and become its Chairman. The history of the conflict that took place, of the unworthy opposition of those who should have known better, and of the interests that had to be placated (the Bridgwater Trust took as its bribe shares to the extent of one-fifth of the undertaking), is out of place here. Suffice it to say that on the first attempt to obtain parliamentary sanction the Corporation of Liverpool, by objecting to the proposed company taking land for its purposes, effectually stayed for a while the progress of the undertaking. But in 1825 the Bill was passed through both Houses, and received the Royal assent. The first meeting of the proprietors was held in Liverpool on 29th May 1826, when fifteen directors were elected, three of whom were nominees of the Bridgwater Trust. At the first meeting of the directors on the following day, Charles Lawrence was elected Chairman, and John Moss Deputy-Chairman of the Company. Later on John Moss identified himself with other railway undertakings, and in 1831 was Chairman of the Liverpool and Birmingham Railway. His brother Henry contented himself with municipal matters, and was chosen a member of the Common Council 6th October 1824.

In 1818 George Forwood had an office at 2 Dale Street, and immediately opposite was the bank of Messrs. Moss, Dale, Rogers, and Moss, No. 179. Until matters were settled there was sometimes a doubt as to which end of a street the numeration commenced.

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21 Thomas Creevey in the "Creevey Paper" plume himself on the fact that by his tactics he obtained the result. He was acting on behalf of his firm, Lord Sefton.
Mercantile matters were not entirely forgotten. John Moss had some very large sugar plantations in the neighbourhood of Demerara.

The bank continued to prosper, and obtained a fair share of public support. John Moss died 3rd October 1858, and was buried at St. Anne’s, Aigburth. The land on which the church was built had been given by him. It was opened in 1837, and was embellished by his further gift of a painted glass window.

His two sons, Thomas and Gilbert Winter Moss, who had been for some time associated with their father, now continued the bank. Two other sons of John Moss were Rev. John James Moss, sometime Vicar of Upton, Cheshire, who died in 1865, holding a living in Somersetshire, and James Moss, who founded the extensive line of steamers known as the Moss Line. The former was the eldest son of the family. Thomas Edwards-Moss was the second son. He was born at Otterspool 25th July, 1811. He was educated at Eton and Oxford. The first name in the roll of Captains of the Boats at Eton is that of Thomas Moss, as he then was. He married in 1847 Amy Charlotte, daughter and heiress of Richard Edwards of Roby, whose name, in addition to his own, he assumed by Royal Licence four years later. He took a great part in Liverpool parliamentary elections, being Chairman of the Constitutional association. He became J.P. and D.L. for the county, and in 1868 was created a baronet by Lord Beaconsfield. He died 26th April 1890. He left two sons, John Edwards- Moss and Tom Cottingham Edwards-Moss. The former succeeded to the baronetcy. He was born 25th October, 1850, and married in 1873 Margaret Everilda, daughter of Colonel John Ireland Blackburn of Hale Hall. The other son of John Moss interested in the bank was Gilbert Winter Moss. He was not much in evidence as a public character, but was greatly esteemed for his artistic tastes and charitable bent. Born 31st March, 1828, he was created a J.P. for Lancashire in 1850, and died 6th July, 1899. In April 1864 the private bank was transformed into a joint stock concern, under the title of the North Western Bank, Thomas Edwards-Moss and Gilbert Winter Moss becoming directors. The latter remained a director until the octopus like tentacles of the London and Midland Bank clutched it in October 1897. Later on the latter bank became the London City and Midland Bank Limited.”

It is the oil mill at Otterspool on the Mersy that will establish the Forwood family's business enterprises in the Liverpool region. As stated above George Forwood would try his hand at various business from Agent for the Navy, General Merchant, Insurance Agent and Overseer of the poor.

George Forwood (b: 1776) died on the 21st March, 1835 in Liverpool, Lancashire, England, age 58.

212. Charles FORWOOD [51098]

Born 13th July, 1797 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA. He marries Diana Talley, daughter of Amor Talley and Ann Day on the 12th May, 1823 at Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA and continues the American branch of the family. He dies in 1858 in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA.
Background Information

In 1761 The Bridgwater canal opens, this will later be extended into the Taunton Canal and will have a significant impact on the next generation of the family that will settle in Tiverton, Somerset, notable the family of Captain Thomas FORWOOD [19179] and Mary Ann ROSSITER [37147] [MRIN of Warnicombe House, Tiverton. The Rossiter family where already involved in the Cotton Mill industry of this area, that will only expand with the development of the canal system.

In 1763 The Seven Years War ends and the now control the North American Continent having defeated the French and Lieuten Thomas FORWOOD, Royal Marines [18678] (b: 1734) can return to England and start his career in the Merchant Navy.

In 1769 James Watt patents an improved steam engine. James Watt brother, William Watt, owns a plantation in Jamaica, Woodlands, and his grandson James Thomas Brown Watts marries Elizabeth Rossiter a sister of Mary Ann Rossiter (b:1799) wife of Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1795). Watt invention of the Steam Engine also assists the Liverpool branch of the family who will later go on to build themselves much wealth from building railways in England, Scotland and Wales and well as India.

1771 Richard Arkwright introduces a loom powered by a water mill and in 1773 The London Stock Exchange is founded. By 1780 the Industrial Revolution is begins to transform Britain and large factories are being established in major industrial centres of England. 1783 Britain signs a treaty recognising the independence of the American colonies, whilst she no longer owns the colonies, trade between England and the Americas increase 200% in the first 12 months after independence is recognised. 1785, Edmund Cartwright invents the power loom (one worked by a steam engine). Cotton production grows very rapidly. The first convicts leave for Sydney Australia in 1777 from Portsmouth. In 1799 Income tax is introduced to pay for the war against France.

In 1789 George Washington is elected first president of the USA. At this time there are 4 million inhabitants of the USA. In 1789: the English Privy Council concludes that almost 50% of the slaves exported from Africa die before reaching the America, whilst at the height of the British slave trade, one slave vessel leaves England for Africa every second day. In 1791 the Bill of Rights guarantees individual freedoms for American citizens and in 1793: Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin, thus enabling large-scale production of cotton. In 1800: New York's population is 60,000; Spain surrenders Louisiana to France and in 1801: President Thomas Jefferson wins the first universal male suffrage vote.
Family Relationships


Children from this marriage were:

263 F i. Mary FORWOOD [49253] born about 1796.

264 M ii. FORWOOD [49254] born about 1800.


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


292 F  ix. FORWOOD [49252] born about 1819.


Children from this marriage were:


+ 298 M  vi. William Robinson FORWOOD [51115] born 28th September, 1836 Delaware, USA.


Children from this marriage were:

299 F  i. Rebecca FORWOOD [51117] born 1838.

300 F  ii. Elizabeth FORWOOD [51118] born 1842.


Children from this marriage were:

301 F  i. Mary FORWOOD [51120] born 1848.


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:

i. George FORSTER [49257] born about 1819.


Ann next married Robert WOOD, son of James WOOD and Unknown.


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:

316 F  i. Sarah FORWOOD [37093] christened 14th December, 1823 St Peter in Thanet, Kent, England.


The child from this marriage was:

324 M  i. William SWEETMAN [49260] born about 1827.


Children from this marriage were:


The child from this marriage was:


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


348 F    ii. Pleasant Mary FORWOOD [37132] born about 1855. Pleasant married Stephen MURTON.

Tenth Generation

This is an account of the branches of the Forwood family that has been identified as living in either St Lawrence in Thanet Kent or Sandwich, Kent, England or Brandywine Hundred New Castle, Delaware, USA. This chapter will look at specific individuals in this generation and put them into the historical contents of the time.

This chapter will highlight a number of individuals in this generation as significance individuals, these being:

John Weech (b: 1750)

This generation could not be fully understood without investigating the character of John Weech (b: 1750), a man little is know about but who's influence has a huge effect on the family over the coming generations with many family members still carrying his name right up until the sixteenth generation.

John Weech was born in 1750 to parents John Weech and Unknown. He marries Elizabeth Unknown. In many records he is listed as being of Tiverton, Devon or a Merchant of Plymouth and is often classified as a Currier, which was a specialist in the leather processing industry.

A number of records have been identified for John Weech (b: 1750) at the Devon Records Office. These include:

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25 A currier is a specialist in the leather processing industry. After the tanning process, the currier applies techniques of dressing, finishing and colouring to the tanned hide to make it strong, flexible and waterproof. The leather is stretched and burnished to produce a uniform thickness and suppleness, and dyeing and other chemical finishes give the leather its desired colour. After currying, the leather is then ready to pass to the fashioning trades such as saddlery, bridlery, shoemaking and glovemaking. After currying, the leather is then ready to pass to the fashioning trades such as saddlery, bridlery, shoemaking and glovemaking. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Currier
1) Devon Freeholders, 1711-1799, QS7/44, Devon Freeholders Book, 1771, Tiverton hundred

2) Devon Record Office  48/11/1  24th June 1776. 16 George III Contents: TIVERTON, Lease for 99 years determinable on 3 lives. (1) Sir Thomas Carew of Haccombe. (2) John Weech of Tiverton, currier. 1/4 part of 2 fields (part orchard with a poundhouse and linhay), containing 3 acres formerly held by James Gribble, near Doidges Lane in the Manor and parish of Tiverton. Timber rights reserved. Lives: Lessee's son John Weech, junr. of Plymouth, currier aged 27 yrs. and Elizabeth, the latter's wife, aged 27 years. Consideration: £30, Rent: 2s. 6d. Heriot: 6s. 8d. Suit of Court.

3) Penny and Harward, Solicitors of Tiverton, Devon Record Office 48/11/2/4 7th September 1754, Contents: TIVERTON, Assignment for remainder of term of 2000 years. (1) James Gribble of Tiverton, bricklayer and Elizabeth his wife. (2) John Weech of Tiverton, currier. Premises as in 48/11/2/1, now consisting of 2 fields and a little orchard with all houses, buildings and appurtenances. Consideration: £105.


7) John Marley, 7, apprenticed to John Weech of Tiverton, esq., for Ford in Oakford 805 A - 2/PO 13/67 1801

And his will at the UK National Archive;
1) Will of John Weech of Plymouth, Devon Date 31st October, 1808. Catalogue reference PROB 11/1487

And it is the will of John Weech that is the most important document for the Forwood family as he leaves the majority of his estates to his wife Elizabeth and sets up a fund of 50 pounds per year for the education of Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) and that after the completion of his education Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) should be given a position in one of the companies of the executors of the will. At this stage it is not clear why he does this or what the relationship is between Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) was, at the time of John Weech’s death Thomas Forwood (b:1795) was aged 15. Some in the family have suggested that the Thomas Forwood (b; 1795) was the nephew of John Weech (b: 1750) via his mother Martha Lugger (b: 1791), but at this has not yet been proven.

John Weech at the time of his death is a very wealthy man and he leaves his properties at Oakfield and Warniccombe House, Tiverton, Devon in trust to his wife Elizabeth Weech for the remainder of her life. Warniccombe House, Tiverton would later be owned by Thomas Weech (b: 1795) and it is assumed that it must have been inherited via the will of Elizabeth Weech on her death at some later date. The house and the assests of John Weech will form the bases of the familys wealth and establisd the families financial fortune over the next two centuries.

In 1809, 1810, 1811 and 1812 theres are cases at the Court of Chancery, London where Elizabeth Weech and Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) put their case to the court for the administration of the will of John Weech (b: 1750). These cases have not been investigated for the purpose of this study but it appears there are are disputes about the administration of
the will and Elizabeth Weech and Thomas Forwood (b: 1795). Further research into the character of John Weech (b: 1750) and the administration of his will needs to be investigated further.

**Caption 272. Thomas FORWOOD [19179]**

Born on 16th July, 1795 in the parish of St Mary Magdaline, Bermondsey, in the Borough of Southwark (London), England to parents Lieutenant Thomas Forwood (b: 1763) and Martha Lugger (b: 1791).

In 1810 John Weech, Esq of Tibcombe in his Will, left a sum of 50 pound per year for the education of Thomas Forwood (b: 1795). Although not proven, it appears that John Weech, Esq was a relative of Martha Lugger (b: 1795) and adopted Capt. Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) as his heir. John Weech, Esq is named in the Tiverton Hundred 1799 as one of the first landholders in Tiverton and records indicated that he owned the property of Tibcombe. The trustees of the estates paid out considerable sums of money for Thomas Forwood’s education and the upkeep of the properties to Elizabeth Weech, John Weech wife. It is assumed at this stage that the estate of John Weech (b: 1750) eventually enter the Forwood family via the will of Elizabeth Weech, but at this stage this has not been proven.

Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) is educated at Blundalls School, Tiverton, Devon and takes his first Commission in Tower Hamlets on the 4th December, 1813. This was when he raised a yeoman guard of 100 freemen to fight the French. His second commission was taken on the 18th June 1814 where he became the Captain of the 8th Highridge Regiment of Devon.

On the 18th of October, 1818 Capt. Thomas Forwood marries Mary Ann ROSSITER (b: 1799), daughter of Thomas ROSSITER and Elizabeth Sophia JONES in the parish church of St. Peters, Tiverton in the county of Devonshire, England. Mary Ann Rossiter was born on the 10th November, 1799 in Kingston, Jamaica. She was a 1/5th heiress to her grandfather’s estate of Pear tree Grove. At the time of their marriage Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) had received a title of Captain by the King after raising a 100 strong yeoman army to go and fight the French in 1815. He owned and lived at Warncombe House, Tiverton, Devon. A Marriage Settlement of the couples estates, properties, incomes and slaves is still held by the Devon Records Office in Portsmouth, Devon. Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) and the trustees of Charles Jones (b: 1747) Will will mortgage much of the property and, through the poor financial management, changing economic circumstances, bankruptcy, fire and crop failure the majority of the income earned from the estates will be lost.

The marriage begins the connection between four well known Tiverton families:

1) Forwood, originally from Sandwich & Ramsgate, East Kent,
2) Weech, originally of Tiverton, Devon (Lugger of East Kent),
3) Rossiter, originally from Westexe & Tiverton, Devon,
4) Jones, originally from Woolavington, Sussex, later of St Thomas in the Vale, Jamaica
Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) and Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1799) had the following children:

1. Thomas Weech Jones Forwood, born 8th February, 1820 in Tiverton, Devon. He died in September, 1862 in Merthyr Carnarvonsire Wales at age 42.
2. Mary Ann Forwood, born 19th May, 1821 in Tiverton, Devon and died in 1885 in Barnstaple, Devon.
3. Elizabeth Sophia Forwood, born 28th July, 1822 in Tiverton Devon England and died in December, 1891 in Bromley, Kent.
5. Charles Forwood, born 10th June, 1824 in Tiverton, Devon and died on the 10th June, 1824 in Tiverton, Devon. (infant).
6. Charles Rossiter Forwood, born 12th October, 1827 in Tiverton, Devon and died in Melbourne, Victoria in 1890.
8. Emma Catherine Forwood, born 14th February, 1832 in Tiverton, Devon. She died in 1885 in Melbourne, Victoria.

In the 1830’s Capt. Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) was pursuing a political career with the Whig party but died on the 8th July, 1832 in Tiverton, Devon, England aged 37 of a rupture of a blood vessel whilst making a political address at the Angel Inn, Tiverton, Devon, previous to the election of the first representative for the Borough of Tiverton under the new Reform Bill. Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) was buried in St George's Churchyard, Tiverton, Devon, England.

Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) dies with no proven Will and disputes over the estate dragged on in the Court of Chancery during the period between 1832 up until the 1842. Much of the next decade would see Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1799) pleading her case in the Court if Chancery, fighting bankruptcy claims in the London Courts or filing criminal cases against unscrupulous solicitors who she feel had not administered the estates correctly.

The majority of his assets are contested by his wife Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1799) and are held in trust for Captain Thomas Forwood's heir Thomas Weech Jones Forwood (b: 1820) until he reaches his majority (age 21) in 1841. Further complications with the administration of the estate during this period led to further legal case of bankruptcy and embezzlement on behalf of the solicitor Mr Robert Loosemoore in the 1840’s. The lost of both the Jamaican plantations and the Somerset estate may have been one of the contributing factors for the three branches of the families to immigrate to Australia in the 1850’s.

In 1837 30Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1797) address is given as 'of Tiverton', in 1840 she was given as 'of Brussels, Belgium‘, in 1841 it is given as 'of Hammersmith, London.'

Finally on the 10th June, 1842 the mortgage of the Tiverton lands were granted by Thomas Forwood’s (b: 1795) heir Thomas Weech Jones Forwood (b: 1820) 'late of London, now of Tiverton.” And in 1852 Mary Ann immigrates to Melbourne, Victoria with her children William Henry Forwood (b: 1829) and Catherine Emma Forwood (b: 1832).

Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1799) died on the 11th January, 1860 and was buried on the 11th January, 1860 in St Kilda Cemetery Melbourne, Victoria.

30 References for further investigation:
Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1799) was born on the 10th November, 1799 and was christened on the 28th December, 1799 in Kingston, Jamaica to parents Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772) and Elizabeth Sophia Jones (b: 1778). Both her parents had strong connections with Somerset and Devon as well as the Planter community of the West Indies, in particular Jamaica.

Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1799) was descended from the Rossiter Cotton Milling family of Tiverton, Devon by her father Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772) and the Jones Planter family of Jamaica in the West Indies by her mother Sophie Elizabeth Jones (b: 1778).

Thomas Rossiter was born in the 24th May, 1772 in Tiverton, Devon to parents Thomas Rossiter (b: 1743) and Elizabeth Phillips (b: 17??). He was christened at St. Georges Church, Tiverton, Devon on the 5th June, 1772. The Rossiter’s were yeoman farmers, from the village of Westexe, outside of Tiverton, Devon. At the beginning of the industrial revolution in England the Rossiter family moved into the business of woollen cloth making and Thomas Rossiter’s (b: 1772). Various Rossiter Mills operated between the period 1715 – 1842 in the area but it was with the sale of the main Rossiter mill by Hannah Rossiter, the second wife of John Rossiter (b: 1712) in 1790 to John Heathcoat that the majority of the inheritance acquired from the Rossiter Mills passed to the family of John Rossiter (b: 1782) who was the first cousin of our first mentioned Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772).

Little is known about Thomas Rossiter’s early life in Tiverton but it would appear that at some stage he entered into a military career and it may be possible that with the sale of the Rossiter Mills members of the extended Rossiter family were required to find new professions and other business ventures to support themselves. It may be that Thomas Rossiter (b:1772), or one of his family, purchased a military commission and he moved away from the Cotton Mill industry and entered into a military career that lead him into various military positions held in Jamaica.

On the 8th December, 1796 in Spanish Town, Jamaica, Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772) marries Elizabeth Sophie Jones (b: 1778), daughter of Charles Jones (b: 1747) Planter of Pear Tree Grove in St Thomas in the Vale and Elizabeth (Eliza) Meacham (b: 17??).

Charles Jones was born in 1747 in Bawdrip, Somerset, and the closest town being Woolavington, Sussex. His father appears to be William Jones (b: 17??) a yeoman farmer and mother Jane UNKNOWN (b: 17??). At some stage it would appear that Charles Jones (b: 1747) entered the military and was stationed in Jamaica in the West Indies. He marries Elizabeth Meacham (b: 1737) on the 29th January, 1774 in Jamaica. Elizabeth Meacham (b: 1737) was the widow of UNKNOWN Meacham. She was born dd/mm/yyyy to parents UNKNOWN Speight. It appears that the plantation of Pear Tree Grove was granted to Charles Jones (b: 1747) by King George the third, this may have been due
to his military service in the West Indies. With his marriage to Elizabeth Meacham, (b: 1737) Charles Jones (b: 1747) also takes on her property and slaves held in Jamaica as a dowry.

Charles Jones (b: 1747) and Elizabeth Measham (Speight) (b: 1737) have the following children:

1) Charles Jones, born 20th May 1774. It would appear that he died early as he is not mentioned in any later wills or estates of Charles Jones (b: 1747).
2) Elizabeth Sophie Jones, born on 24th April, 1778 in Parish of St. Catherine, Jamaica and was christened on 24th July, 1778.

The date of the grant of Pear Tree Grove has yet to be determined, but it would appear that it was approx. in the 1760’s before his marriage and it is presumed that Charles Jones (b: 1747) is administering the plantation and producing crops of coffee, sugar or rum. This is yet to be determined.

Elizabeth Meacham (b: 1737) dies three months before her daughters Elizabeth Sophie Jones (b: 1778) marriage in September, 1796 and was buried on 13th September 1796 in Jamaica.

Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772) and Elizabeth Sophie Jones (b: 1778) had the following children:

1) Sophia Elizabeth Rossiter, born 28th August, 1798 Kingston, Jamaica, christened 28th October, 1799.
2) Mary Ann Rossiter, born 10th November, 1799 Kingston, Jamaica.
7) Jane Rossiter, born at sea about 1809, christened on the 2nd October, 1809 at St Peters, Tiverton, Devon, England. Dies 1810 in Tiverton, Devon.

Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772) makes various appearances in the Jamaican Almanacs in military or militia positions during this time. These include:

1) 1802 Jamaica Almanac, “County of Surry”, one regiment of horse and 6 regular of foot. In Kingston, 1st Troop, Capt. Thomas Rossiter.”
2) 1805 Jamaica Almanac, “Militia of Jamaica, General Officers and Staff, County of Middlesex, St. Thomas in the Vale Troop, Captain en sec. T. Rossiter”
3) 1808 Jamaica Almanac, “Militia of Jamaica, General and Staff Officers. Commander in Chief, His Excellency, Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, Knight of the Bath and Crescent. ….St. Mary’s Eastern Troop, Captain, T. Rossiter”

At the time of these Almanac’s he would have been aged in his early 30’s and if he entered into a military career at the age of 15, which would not have been unusual in these days, he would have had a military career of some 10 to 15 plus years before his service in Jamaica.

In December, 1807, Charles Jones dies. He was buried in Jamaica on the 8th December, 1807. Elizabeth Sophie Jones (b: 1778) appears to have inherited her father’s plantation of Pear Tree Grove, which was now administered by her husband Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772) in a dowry or trust. It should be remembered that women could not hold property, business or bank accounts in these times and all financial matters needed to be administered for them by their fathers, husbands or a trust.

It would appear that around about the same time Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772) purchases the sugar plantation of Retreat.
In 1809 Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772), Elizabeth Sophie Jones (b: 1778) and five daughters return to Tiverton, their last daughter Jane is born at sea on this voyage. In the same year Elizabeth Sophie Jones dies aged 30 years. In the Woolavington Church Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772) erects a wall tablet that reads;

“Elizabeth Sophie Rossiter, leaving her disconsolate husband and six daughters to lament her loss, erected by Thomas Rossiter, Esq of Tiverton”.

With the death of her mother Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1799) now inhered a one fifth share of the Jamaican plantations of Pear Tree Grove, via her grandfather Charles Jones (b: 1747). Later on the death of her father Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772) in 1839 she will inherit a share of the plantation Retreat, via her farther Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772).

In 1810 Thomas Rossiter's infant daughter Jane Rossiter (b: 1809) dies.

It would appear that the surviving five daughters of Elizabeth Sophie Jones (b: 1778) now inherit Charles Jones (b: 1747) estate of Pear Tree Grove via their mothers Will but the estate is administered by Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772) and a group of executors.

In 1810 Thomas Rossiter (b 1827) marries Catherine Whitter, who was born 1775 in Huntsham, Devon, England and christened on the 1st October, 1773 at Huntsham, Devon, England.

Catherine Whitter (b: 1775) was the widow of UNKNOWN Whitter and had received an inheritance from her previous husbands will.

Thomas Rossiter (b: 1775) and Catherine Whitter (b: 1775) had the following children:

1) Catherine Whitter Rossiter, born about 1811 in Tiverton, Devon, England. She was christened on 31st July, 1811 in Tiverton. Catherine marries (1) John Jones Owen, solicitor and son of UNKNOWN Owen about 1832 in Tiverton, Devon. John Jones Owen, was born about 1800 in Tiverton, Devon, he died about 1852, (2) Francis Dunsford, Solicitor & Banker, son of UNKNOWN Dunsford in June 1856 in Tiverton, Devon. Francis Dunford was born in 1819 in Tiverton, Devon, he died in 1886 in Tiverton, Devon whilst Catherine Whitter Rossiter (b: 1811) died in 1872.


The Properties of Pear Tree Grove & Retreat are now administered by Thomas Rossiter (b: 1872) as an absentee landlord whilst living in Tiverton, Devon. Both properties appear in his ownership up until his death in 1839 when he is Mayor of Tiverton. It seem likely that he did return to Jamaica over these 30 years as in 1822 he is listed as a Church Warden in Jamaica and there is a Probate hearing in the Jamaican in 1824, maybe over Charles Jones estate.

See next section on Properties Owned: Peartree Grove and Retreat

Catherine Whitter (b: 1775) died March, 1859 in Taunton, Devon.

The following English Census records have been located:

1841 Census
Catherine Rosseter, about Mother-in-law, Tiverton, Devon
Catherine Owen, about 1811, Devon, England, Church Stanton, Devon
Mary Fergnsone [Ferguson], about 1791, Devon, England, Church Stanton, Devon

1851 Census
75 Peter St, Tiverton, Devon
John J Owen, about 1800, Tiverton, Devon, England, Head, Tiverton, Devon, Solicitor
Catherine Owen, about 1812, Tiverton, Devon, England, Wife, Tiverton, Devon
Catherine Rosseter, about 1775, Huntsham, Devon, England, Mother-in-law, Tiverton, Devon, proprietor of houses
Frances Rosseter, about 1815, Tiverton, Devon, England, Sister-in-law, Tiverton, Devon
Elizabeth Farr, about 1825, Bovey Tracey, Devon, England, Servant, Tiverton, Devon
Elizabeth Powesland, about 1813, South Fawley, Devon, England, Servant, Tiverton, Devon

1851 Census
Peter St, Tiverton, Devon
Francis Dinnford, about 1819, Tiverton, Devon, England, Head, Tiverton, Devon, Solicitor
Mary Cudmore, about 1804, Dalton, Devon, England, Servant, Tiverton, Devon

1861 Census
Catherine Whitter, Female, Christening, 10th August, 1775, Saint Anne, Soho, Westminster, London, England

1861 Census
Peter St, Tiverton, Devon
Catherine W Dunsford, about 1812, Tiverton, Devon, England, Wife, Tiverton, Devon
Francis Dunsford, about 1819, Tiverton, Devon, England, Head, Tiverton, Devon
Mary Endicott, about 1844, Bampton, Devon, England, Servant, Tiverton, Devon
Robert T Gill, about 1839, Tiverton, Devon, England, Servant, Tiverton, Devon
Elizabeth Powerland, about 1814, South Tawton, Devon, England, Servant, Tiverton, Devon

1861 Census
133 High St, Tiverton, Devon
William Garrad Francis, about 1824, Colchester, Essex, England, Head, Oxford, St Mary The Virgin, Oxfordshire, chemist
Francis Garrad William, about 1815, Tiverton, Devon, England, Wife, Oxford, St Mary The Virgin, Oxfordshire
Benjamin Heald, about 1839, Plerford, Lincolnshire, England, Assistant, Oxford, St Mary The Virgin, Oxfordshire
Cecelia Freck, about 1829, Rushmore, Suffolk, England, Servant, Oxford, St Mary The Virgin, Oxfordshire
Ellen Simmons, about 1840, Oxford, Oxfordshire, England, Servant, Oxford, St Mary The Virgin, Oxfordshire

1871 Census
Susan Chillcott, about 1846, Dulverton, Somerset, England, Servant, Tiverton, Devon
Catherine Whatter Dunsford, about 1812, Tiverton, Devon, England, Wife, Tiverton, Devon
Francis Dunsford, about 1819, Tiverton, Devon, England, Head, Tiverton, Devon
Ann Mary, about 1832, Tiverton, Devon, England, Servant, Tiverton, Devon
Ann Salter, about 1825, Kentisbeare, Devon, England, Servant, Tiverton, Devon

1871 Census
Frances P Hancock, about 1814, Wollaston, Somerset, England, Mother, Lewisham, Kent, Frances (P) Garrad, about 1817, Tiverton, Devon, England, Visitor, Lewisham, Kent, dividends
Jane Nichols, about 1825, Moreleigh, Devon, England, Servant, Lewisham, Kent

1881 Census
Becks Square
Francis Dunsford, about 1821, Tiverton, Devon, England, Head, Tiverton, Devon, Solicitor
Susan Chilcott, about 1846, Dulverton, Somerset, England, Servant, Tiverton, Devon
Mary Leech, about 1819, Durham, Durham, England, Servant, Tiverton, Devon
Margaret Rosevar, about 1846, Mevigissey, Cornwall, England, Servant, Tiverton, Devon
Ann Salter, about 1826, Kentsibear, Devon, England, Servant, Tiverton, Devon

1891 Census
16 St Paul's St
Frances Garrad, about 1815, Tiverton, Devon, England, Head, Tiverton, Devon, loom ind
Mary Gough, about 1849, Kings Nympton, Devon, England, Servant, Tiverton, Devon

Catherine Whitter Rossiter (b 1811) married:
1) John Jones Owen, Solicitor, about 1832, Tiverton, Devon. John was born about 1800, Tiverton, Devon. He died about 1852.
2) Francis Dunsford, Solicitor & Banker, in June 1856 Tiverton, Devon. Francis was born in 1819, Tiverton, Devon. He died in 1886 in Tiverton, Devon.

In 1839, Thomas Rossiter in elected, Mayor of Tiverton. Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772) dies on 24th July 1839, in Tiverton, Devon, aged 67, and is buried in St George's Churchyard, Tiverton, Devon. His Will is lodged for Probate on the 8th February, 1840.

Records available at the Devon Public Record Office (DPRO) show that at the time of his death in 1839, Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772) owns:

- a freehold house, coach maker's shop and small garden occupied by James Hodge a bankrupt; a large freehold garden adjoining Brick Lane occupied by James Hepper gardener; 2 dwelling houses, cottage and stable in Westexe occupied by Jarman; 2 dwelling houses in Westexe occupied by Bartlett and Jordan. All of these properties were mortgaged to Thomas Leigh Whitter and John Rogers Whitter in February, 1839 for £1,000. (DPRO 49/9/3/215).

It is assumed that the mortgagee of Thomas Leigh Whitter and John Rogers Whitter were relatives, maybe brothers of Catherine Whitter (b: 1775), Thomas Rossiter’s (b: 1772) second wife, did not received any account of the debts and effects held in Jamaica by Thomas Rossiter.

Instead it appears that Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) third son of Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) and Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1799) was named as Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772) male heir and received a share of the Jamaican plantation Retreat. Whilst the remaining five daughters of the first marriage have a shared split of Thomas Rossiter’s estate. As per Charles Rossiter Forwood’s autobiography.

On the 23rd of December, 1840 Catherine Rossiter (b: 1775) widow and executor of Thomas Rossiter sells the following to John Heathcoat, of Tiverton;

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23 Further Research required;
The Archive Guide
Dunsford & Co, Overview
Title: Records of Dunsford & Co Reference code: GB 1502 DUN/ Dates of creation: 1877-83 Extent: 8 articles
Background
Name of creator: Dunsford & Co, bankers, Tiverton, 1788-1883, Administrative history: This private bank was established in Tiverton in 1788 as Dickenson & Co by John Dickenson, a merchant. It was known as Dickenson, Lewis, Besley & Son in 1796, Dickenson & Besley to 1808, Dickenson & Dunsford in 1810, Dickenson, Dunsford, Barne & Boase in 1812, Dunsford, Barne & Boase by 1821, Dunsford & Barne in 1829, Dunsford, Dunsford & Barne by 1846 and Dunsford, Dunsford & Taylor from 1858. It was also known as Tiverton Bank and later as Tiverton & Devonshire Bank. By 1883 it was styled Dunsford & Co. In 1883 the bank was acquired by Stuckey's Banking Co Ltd (est. 1826), bankers of Langport. Scope 1850-1864: bill book Repository: Tiverton Museum

23 Devon Records Office (DPRO): Will of Thomas Rossiter of Tiverton, Devon 08 February, ruary 1840 PROB 11/1923

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“whereas on the 14th March, 1810 from Rev John Rendle to Thomas Rossiter, sale of new built messuage, house and garden, also 1/4 of toft adjoining in Westexe, whereas 17 February, 1814 Richard Davis to Thomas Rossiter, plot of ground in Westexe, whereas mortgage 7th February, 1829 Thomas Rossiter to Thomas Leigh Whitter and John Rogers Whitter for £1,000, now for £900, of 4 messuages and houses with 2 gardens in Westexe, before described as new built messuage etc, also 1/4 of messuage and house in Westexe occupied by James Medland coachbuilder, also 1/4 of stable, yard and garden at back of previous occupied by Robert Jarman, both of which are on west side of said messuage, also plot near Brick Lane, 143’ x 49’ occupied by James Hepper” (DPRO 49/9/6/254).

Catherine Whitter (b: 1775) died in March 1859 in Taunton, Devon.

On the 18th October, 1818, Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1799) marries Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) at St Peters church, Tiverton, Devonshire. A copy of her marriage settlement of 1818 is still held in the Devon Records office, her husband, now administers her share of the Pear Tree Grove Estate. In her sons, Charles Rossiter Forwood’s Autobiography “An Autobiography of an English County Family from 1700” he speaks of his mother and father at the beginning of their marriage as such:

“The Captain was fond of a country life, and excellent horseman and sportsman, one of the Patrons of the “Stag Hunt” on Exmoor and Dartmoor, (see Collyn’s History of the Red Deer), hospitable and generous, a Liberal in Politics, independent and determined. His young wife, a faithful and genial companion, self reliant, an excellent horse woman, and “whip” with uncommon presence of mind when damage was imminent. She and her husband had intimated Love and Confidence for each other, and whilst courted by equals or even superiors, with inferiors, with servants, and the Poor, their influence was unbounded. There were eight children of their marriage;

1. Thomas Weech Jones born 1820
2. Mary Ann born 1821
3. Elizabeth Sophia born 1822
4. Charlotte born 1823 died 1825
5. Charles born 1824 died 1825
6. Charles Rossiter born 1826
7. Emma Catherine born 1832
8. William Henry born 1830”

On the 8th July, 1832, Captain Thomas Forwood dies suddenly of a ruptured blood vessel whilst addressing the group of electors at the Angel (??) Inn, Tiverton Devon.

The following information has been sourced from English Census records:

1841 England Census
Jewin Crescent, London without the Walls East London
Thos Clarke, about 1807, Middlesex, England, St Giles without Cripplegate, Middlesex, Lodging House
Elizabeth Clarke, about 1811, St Giles without Cripplegate, Middlesex
Mary Forwood, about 1800, St Giles without Cripplegate, Middlesex
Charles Forwood, about 1826, St Giles without Cripplegate, Middlesex

1851 England Census
David St, Davis St, St Marys, Lambeth, Surrey
Mary Ann Forwood, about 1800, West Indies, Jamaica, Head, Lambeth, Surrey
Henry Wm Forwood, about 1830, Goverton, Surrey, England, Son, Lambeth, Surrey, clerk
Emma Catherine Forwood, about 1832, Goverton, Surrey, England, Daughter, Lambeth, Surrey, ind

In 1852 the family immigrate to Melbourne, Victoria and the following immigration records have been identified.

Unassisted Immigration to Victoria Index of Inward Passenger Lists for British, Foreign and New Zealand Ports 1852-1923
After her husband’s death in 1832 she entered into complex legal cases in the Court of Chancery to secure the inheritance of the Forwood (Weech) Somerset estates until her son Thomas Weech Jones Forwood (b: 1820) researches his majority age of 21 in 1841. From 1837 to 1841 she resides in Boulogne and Brussels in France, then Hammersmith, London again entering into complex legal cases during this period in regards to the administration of the estate of her late husband Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) by the solicitor Mr Robert Loosemoore, before emigrating to Melbourne, Victoria in 1852 with her son William Henry (b: 1830) and daughter Emma Catherine (b: 1832) aboard the SS Bangalore. She is followed by her son Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) and his wife Ester De Young (b: 1827) who arrived in Melbourne on Christmas Eve, 1852 aboard the SS Peru with their two children Catherine Esther Forwood (b: 1850), Charles Henry Forwood (b: 1852). Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1799) dies in Melbourne, Victoria on the 11th January, 1860 and was buried at St Kilda Cemetery, St Kilda, Melbourne.

Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1799) died on the 11th January, 1860 in Melbourne, Victoria. She was buried on the 11th January, 1860 in St. Kilda Cemetery, Melbourne, Victoria.
John Weech Forwood (b: 1801), was the second son of Lieutent Thomas Forwood (b: 1763) and Martha Luggar (b: 1768) he was born on the 1st March, 1801 in the Parish of St. Mary Magdalin, Bermondsey in the Bourough of Southwalk (London), England.

At the time of his birth his father had taken an honouree discharge from the Royal Navy due to an incident that occurred on the 12th December, 1788 aboard the HMS Impregnable at Plymouth, Devon, England. He retired on a half pay pension for insulting an Officer of his Majesty’s Navy. John Weech’s (b: 1801) mother, Martha Lugger (b: 1768) is raising a large family in Southwark, London, whilst at the same time she is petitioning the Royal Navy on behalf of herself and other wives of retired offers to receive better pension benefits. It is possible that during this time Lieutenant Thomas Forwood (b: 1763) is working as a Commercial Accountant in Southwalk, London.

The first member of the Forwood Family who emigrated from England to Sydney, Australia in The Sydney branch of the family continued through his 6 surviving children having lost 2 children in infancy in England.

John Weech Forwood (b: 1801) obtained very bad burns from an accident as a child where he fell into a fire and was scared from his thigh to his shoulder. His education at Blundell’s Grammar School, Tiverton and was financed by his older brother Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) also the heir of John Weech, Esq of Tiverton a neighbouring gentleman. It is possible that John Weech, Esq of Tiverton was a relative of John Weech Forwood’s (b: 1801) mother Martha Lugger (b: 1768). Upon finishing his schooling he becomes the Headmaster of Clapham Orphan Asylum, and then opened his own school in Limehouse (Academy named "Alpha House" in the Mile End Rd, London).

He was the Headmaster of Clapham Orphan Asylum, and then John Weech Forwood was a Commercial Schoolmaster where he had his own Teaching Academy named "Alpha House" in the Mile End Rd, London.

Mary Wilkinson Trappitt (b: 1824) was born on the 24th April, 1798 to parents John Trappitt (pilot) in the parish of St Pauls, Shadwell, Middlesex. Her mother was Mary Webster and little is known of her early life until her marriage to John Weech Forwood (b: 1801) in 1824.


This couple had the following children:

1) John Thompson (b: 1825), born 26th September, 1825,
2) Mary Quin (b: 1827), born 9th July, 1827,
3) William Henry (b: 1829), born 10th November, 1829,
4) Amelia Trappitt (b: 1831), born 28th December, 1831,
5) John Thomas (b: 1833), born 15th December, 1833,
6) Clara Isabella (b: 1836), born 28th April, 1836,
7) Alfred (b: 1839), born 16th February, 1839,
8) Emily Louise (b: 1842), born 17th August, 1842

The couple have eight children and for many years resided at Limehouse, Thames in the Mile End Road, then to Chishunt, County of Herefordshire and Effingham House in 1842. The following Census records have been found:

1841 Census

Turners Hill west side
John Forwood about 1801 Cheshunt Hertfordshire - schoolmaster

Mary Forwood, about 1828 Cheshunt Hertfordshire
William Forwood, about 1830 Cheshunt Hertfordshire
John Forwood, about 1834 Cheshunt Hertfordshire
Clara Forwood, about 1836 Cheshunt Hertfordshire
Alfred Forwood, about 1839 Cheshunt Hertfordshire
Mary Frappit [Trappit]. About 1781 Cheshunt Hertfordshire
Andrew Ross? Pupil about 1830 Cheshunt Hertfordshire

The family migrated to Sydney, Australia leaving London, England aboard the SS Esquestrian in February, 1848, and arriving in Sydney, Australia on the 16th July, 1848 with 6 surviving children. Once in Sydney, the family moved to the southern highlands where he had purchased land, around Robertson, Braidwood, Bowral areas. He was a teacher (schoolmaster) in the local area in Robertson, NSW.

John Weech Forwood (b: 1801) was a member of the Church of England faith. He died of dysentery at St Leonards, North Shore Sydney, NSW on the 4th January, 1850, aged 48 years.

Mary Wilkinson Trappitt (b: 1798) raised a large family in the Robertson and Moss Vale area of the Southern Highlands in NSW after the death of her husband John Weech Forwood (b: 1801) in 1850.

By 1860 Mary Trappitt (b: 1798) was living in Sydney, NSW leaving some of the children set up in Robertson, and some of the younger single children living with her in Sydney, NSW. It appears that she was teaching at a Ladies College in Point Piper, Sydney, NSW. Mary makes a number of appearances in the Sydney Directory in the early 1860 where she is employed as a School Mistress and living a Point Piper Rd, Woollahra. Mary Wilkinson Trappitt died in Eliza Palace, Point Piper Rd, Sydney, NSW on the 21st February, 1863 and was buried on the 23rd February, 1863 at St Jude's Churchyard, Randwick, Sydney, NSW, Australia. After her death some of her children stay in the Sydney region and some went west to the Wellington and Tamworth regions in NSW.

34 Sydney Directory 1863: Mrs Mary Foward, school, Point Piper Road, Woollahra & George Forward, eating house, 504 George St, Sydney, NSW, Sydney Directory TRADE 1863: School Mistress, Mrs Mary Forward, Woollahra
Burial Place - St Jude's Churchyard, Randwick, Sydney.
St. Jude's is a beautiful and imposing church within a rare precinct of historic buildings, cemetery and expansive grounds. Its history is intimately entwined with the early settlement of Randwick. The first proclaimed city outside the centre of Sydney. In spiritual life here is a vibrant community of warmth and acceptance in the love of Christ. St Jude's Anglican Church
100-108 Avoca Street Randwick NSW 2031. Phone: 61 2 9399-9400 (Mon - Fri 9.30am - 3.00pm & Thursday closed)
Fax: 61 2 9398-9470 Rectory: 61 2 9314-5822 Rector: 0404 070 547 e-mail: contact@stjudesrandwick.org.au
280. Frederick FORWOOD [18674]

Born on the 1st May, 1808 in Southwark, Surrey, England, was christened in March 1809 at St John Horselydown, Southwark, Surrey, England. He married Eliza Adams on the 15th January, 1832 and emigrated to Port Adelaide, Colony of South Australia in 1851 where he died on the 16th June, 1882 aged 74. He is one of the first individuals to establish the city of Adelaide and he practices as a doctor in South Australia. Many of his papers, diaries and documentation are now held in the State Library of SA in Adelaide, SA.

288. Thomas Friend Brittain Peploe FORWOOD [18699]


He established a success shipping business in Liverpool, Lancaster and he died on the 18th December, 1884 in St Pancras, London, England aged 73. He was buried in Thornton Hough, Cheshire, England.

Children from this marriage were:

8) George Peploe Forwood born 23rd April, 1848 West Derby, Lancashire, England.

Properties owned

Thorton Hough,

Thornton Manor, Thornton Hough, Wirral, Cheshire, CH63 1JB.
Tel: 0151 353 1155

http://www.thorntonmanor.co.uk

Until 1849, the whole of Thornton Hough, including land now occupied by Thornton manor and gardens, formed part of the vast Parkgate Estate owned by the Mostyn Family from North Wales. At that time, the lands which housed the manor and its gardens were fields known as Martins Hey, Mill Hey, Miking Bank and Mutlow and the area occupied by the woodland and lakes was a plantation.

In 1849 solicitor and treasurer Charles William Potts, of Heron Bridge, Chester, bought the land. The first mention of a building on the site appears in a tenancy agreement dated 10 years later in 1859. It is believed that Potts was responsible for building the first manor house although there is no evidence he lived there and, like many other local landowners, he probably bought the property as an investment to rent out to tenants.

In March 1863 Potts sold the house and surrounding land, which by now was occupied by gardens, to businessman Thomas Brittian Forwood, whose family was the first to live at the manor. Local historian Gavin Hunter believes
Forwood was responsible for the house, together with the two lodges and Manor Cottages later bought by William Lever. Forwood senior died in 1884 and his son Sir William Forwood – a former Mayor Liverpool and chairman for the Overhead Railway Company, let the manor to William Lever in 1888 before eventually selling it to him in 1893.

During 1888 William Hesketh Lever, later the first Viscount Leverhulme began construction of his factory of Port Sunlight and in that year he, his wife Elizabeth Ellen and son William Hulme Lever moved into the house. The main entrance to the house was originally on the west side, facing the parkland and woods with access via a driveway running from the south lodge, which still stands behind the wall on Manor Road. The park had already been laid out, during Forwood’s ownership – and a series of pathways bisected the woods that originally contained a simple summerhouse and bridge over a small stream that ran through the woods.

On April 18, 1893, Lever bought the property and started the transformations, which resulted in the property as it appears today. Internal and external alterations took place and new bay windows were created on the front of the house, kitchen, furthermore, service quarters were built and stables added. In 1902 the music room was added, followed by a temporary ballroom two years later, which is now the swimming pool, and in 1906 a new entrance porch on the south side of the house was added creating a new front door to the building.

The black and white gatehouse was added in 1910, giving direct access to the entrance courtyard from Manor Road.

Further timber buildings were planned to surround the entrance court but were never completed due to the intervention of the Great War. In 1913 the Elizabethan style wings were added to the west side of the house creating the appearance of the building we recognise today.

There have only been three Lords Leverhulme and they all lived at Thornton Manor. The first, William Hesketh Lever, lived at Thornton Manor from 1888 until 1919 when he moved his main residence to London.

The second, William Hulme Lever, inherited the title on his father’s death and lived at Thornton Manor with his family until he died in 1949.

The third Lord Leverhulme was Philip William Bryce Lever. He moved into the manor following his father’s death and lived there until he died in 2000, just four days after his 85th birthday.

Sadly, under terms of the original title, it could only pass to a male heir and with three daughters to his name the title died with the death of the 3rd Lord Leverhulme.

Following his death Thornton Manor was sold in 2001 and the new owners had plans to turn the building into a high-class hotel and health spa, with outlining planning permission granted in April 2002.

However the property was sold again and while the current owners undertake an extensive programme of restoration and renovation, the stunning building and grounds are available to hire for weddings, corporate functions and events.  

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36 Information courtesy of local historian Gavin Hunter.
Peer Tree Grove, St Thomas in the Vale, Jamaica

Charles Jones (b: 1747) was the original owner of Peartree Grove plantation. The exact date of purchase has not been established, it may be possible that the plantation was granted to Charles Jones for military service but this has not been established at this has not been established at this time. It also may be possible that the property was in the ownership of Charles Jones wife, Elizabeth Mecham (nee: Speight).

Elizabeth Mecham (b: 1737) dies in 1796 three months before her daughter Elizabeth Sophie Jones (b: 1778) marries Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772). In 1807 Charles Jones (b: 1747) dies and his estate of Peartree Grove is administered by Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772) for his wife Sophie Elizabeth Jones (b: 1778). In 1809 Sophie Elizabeth Jones (b: 178) dies and Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772) is now administering Peartree Grove on behalf of his five surviving children.

Over the next 30 years from 1811 to his death in 1839 Thomas Rossiter’s (b: 1772) name is listed as the owner or administrator of Peartree Grove and Retreat plantations in various Almanac’s. The titles reflect the failures and fortunes of the two plantations during this time with changing ownership, receiverships, lease’s, sub-leases and increases or decreases in the number of slaves and stock.

In 1828, Peartree Grove is put into receivership and is run by George Wright as the receiver, until 1840. In 1845 the ownership of Peartree Grove now appears to be Lundie and Robertson, who own both Peartree Grove and Retreat, 798 Acres.

Below is the various Almanacs referencing the change in ownership of Peartree Grove between 1811 to 1845.

- **1811 Almanac ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE**
  a) Jones Charles, estate of, Pear Tree Grove 151 Slaves / 62 Stock

- **1815 JAMAICA ALMANAC PARISH OF ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE**
  a) Jones, Charles, estate of. Pear Tree Grove 176 Slaves / 85 Stock

- **1817 ALMANAC, PARISH OF ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE**
  a) Jones, Charles, estate of, Pear Tree Grove, 176 Slaves / 88 Stock

- **1818 ALMANAC ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE**
  a) Jones, Charles, estate of, Pear Tree Grove, 115 Slaves / 81 Stock

- **1820 JAMAICA ALMANAC, ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE**
  a) ...................., for estate of C. Jones, Pear Tree Grove 179 Slaves / 65 Stock

- **1821 JAMAICA ALMANAC ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE**
  a) for estate of Charles Jones, Pear Tree Grove [numbers torn]

- **1822 JAMAICA ALMANAC ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE**
  a) ..................., for estate of Charles Jones, Pear Tree Grove 181 Slaves / 104 Stock

- **1824 JAMAICA ALMANAC PARISH OF ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE**
  a) Rossiter, Thomas, Pear Tree Grove 189 slaves / 110 stock

- **1826 JAMAICAN ALMANAC PARISH OF ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE**
  a) Rossiter, Thomas Pear Tree Grove 194 Slaves / 95 Stock

- **1828 ALMANAC ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE**
  a) ..ditto and George Wright, receivers, Pear Tree Grove, 183 Slaves / 69 Stock
  b) Baines, Richard, estate of, Retreat, 16 Slaves / - Stock

- **1829 JAMAICA ALMANAC ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE**
  a) Wright, George, receiver, Pear Tree Grove, 171 Slaves / 70 Stock
• 1831 ALMANAC ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE
  a) Wright, George, receiver, Pear Tree Grove, 165 Slaves / 43 Stock

• 1832 JAMAICA PARISH OF ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE
  a) Wright, George, receiver Pear Tree Grove 167 Slaves / 40 Stock

• 1833 JAMAICA ALMANAC PARISH OF ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE
  a) Wright, George, receiver Pear tree Grove 166 Slaves / 74 Stock

• 1838 JAMAICA ALMANAC ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE
  a) Rossiter, Thomas, Retreat 40 Acres
  b) Wright, George, receiver, Pear-Tree Grove 188 Acres

• 1840 Jamaica Almanac ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE
  a) Rossiter, Thomas, Retreat, 125 Acres
  b) Wright, George, receiver, Pear-tree Grove, 673 Acres

• 1845 ALMANAC RETURNS OF PROPRIETORS, PROPERTIES, AND LAND ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE
  a) Lundie and Robertson, Pear-Tree Grove and Retreat, 798 Acres

37 Jamaican Family Search Genealogy Research Library
The following slave records have been identified for Pear Tree Grove plantation;

**Jamaica Is. 1817**

A return of slaves in the Parish of Saint Thomas in the Vale in the possession of Thomas Rossiter as receiver for the estate of Charles Jones, Esq deceased, on the 28th day of June in the year of our Lord 1817.

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Males Ninety One  
Females Ninety  
Total One Hundred and Eighty One
I Thomas Rossiter do swear that the above list and returns consisting of one sheet is a true, perfect and complete list and return to the best of my knowledge and belief in every particular therein mentioned of all and every slave and slaves possessed by one as Owner considered as much permanently settled, worked or employed in the Parish of Saint Thomas in the Vale on the Twenty eight Day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and seventeen without fraud, deceit or evasion. So help me God.

Tho. Rossiter.

Sworn before me this Nineteenth Day of September 1817.
Sworn before me this Nineteenth Day of September 1817.
Hugh Edwards

(Received and filed this 20th day of September 1817.
James S Lane
Clerk of Registry)
Jamaica Is. 1820

A return of slaves in the Parish of Saint Thomas in the Vale in the possession of Thomas Rossiter as receiver for the estate of Charles Jones, Esq deceased, on the 28th day of June in the year of our Lord 1820.

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<th>Colour</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>African or Creole</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Males</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Henry</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>9 months</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Jane Lee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Augustus</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>8 months</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Princess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Jack</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>13 years 3 months</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Lydia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Charles Lee</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>23 years 9 months</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Janet Speight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Robert White</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>33 years 8 months</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Elizabeth Cavalier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Ross</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>African</td>
<td>Transported as a runaway by sentence of a Slave Court held in St Thomas in the Vale in 1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Females</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Sophia Jones</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Anabella Roden. By birth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Belinda</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Mary Ann Roden. By birth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Julian Wittock</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>2 years 4 months</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Salina Morgan. By birth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Deborah</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>2 years 2 months</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Daphine. By birth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Frances White</td>
<td>Mulatto</td>
<td>2 years 1 months</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Margaret Waters. By birth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Eliza</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>1 years 10 months</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Susan McLean. By birth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Beckey</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>1 years 19 months</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Rosanna Thomas. By birth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Lucy</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>1 years 3 months</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Fanny, now baptized Queen Thomas. By birth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Race</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Patty, afterwards baptized Martha Upton</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Creole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Catherine</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Creole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Abigail (2)</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>Creole</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Increase
Males 2
Females 15
Total 17

Decrease
Males 4
Females 7
Total 11
Total One Hundred and Eighty Seven

I Thomas Rossiter do swear that the above list and returns consisting of one sheet is a true, perfect and complete list and return to the best of my knowledge and belief in every particular therein mentioned of all and every slave and slaves possessed by one as Owner considered as much permanently settled, worked or employed in the Parish of Saint Thomas in the Vale on the Twenty eight Day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and twenty without fraud, deceit or evasion. So help me God.

Tho. Rossiter.
Sworn before me this Nineteenth Day of August 1820.

Sworn before me this Nineteenth Day of September 1823.
Hugh Edwards

(Received and filed this 10th day of September 1823.
James S Lane
Clerk of Registry)
Jamaica Is. 1823

A return of slaves in the Parish of Saint Thomas in the Vale in the possession of Thomas Rossiter as receiver for the estate of Charles Jones, Esq deceased, on the 28th day of June in the year of our Lord 1823.

Males by last return  89
Females by last return  98
Total by last return  187

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the Males to precede Names of Females</th>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Age Yrs/Mths</th>
<th>African or Creole</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th>Increase and cause there of</th>
<th>Decrease and cause there of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Rigby</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>2..11</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Sabina</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Sam</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>2..4</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Catherine Roberts (Harris formerly)</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Richard</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>1..2</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Queen Thomas</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Davis</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>1..1</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Guinea Johanna</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Tryal</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>1..</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of princess</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Quamen</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>8 months</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Jane Brown</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Quashie</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>7…</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Caroline Wilson</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Ned</td>
<td>Sambo</td>
<td>5…</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Anabelle Rodon</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Frank</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>61 years</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By Death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Jimait</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>39…</td>
<td>African</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By Death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Henry</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>31…</td>
<td>African</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By Death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Edward Nelson (formerly Plato)</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>42…</td>
<td>African</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By Death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Females</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Lellica</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>2…1</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Rosanna Thomas</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Margaret</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>2…</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Susanna McLean</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Sally</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>1…11</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Penny</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Fidelly</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>1…8</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Eliza Remikie</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Bessey</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>1…8</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Mary Ann Rodon</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Sarah Ann</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>1…3</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Patience</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Juliet</td>
<td>Sambo</td>
<td>1…</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Margaret Waters</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Nelly</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>7 months</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Dorothy White</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Cynthia</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>6…</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Bel Ann Lindsey</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### FORWOOD: A FAMILY HISTORY FROM 1600 TO 2000

**December 21, 2008**

By: Keith Douglas Nash Goodman

**Page 122**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>By Birth</th>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Peggy</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Creole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Joanna Trelogan</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Creole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Julian Chambers (formerly Molly)</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Creole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Jonnet Speight</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Creole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Mary Williams (Christiana)</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Creole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Eliza Craigie</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Creole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Caroline Wilson</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>African</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Mary Gordon (Nelly)</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>African</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|   | Peggy                       | Negro | 6   | Creole    |
|   | Joanna Trelogan             | Negro | 63  | Creole    | By Death  |
|   | Julian Chambers (formerly Molly) | Negro | 18  | Creole    | By Death  |
|   | Jonnet Speight              | Negro | 49  | Creole    | By Death  |
|   | Mary Williams (Christiana)  | Negro | 22  | Creole    | By Death  |
|   | Eliza Craigie               | Negro | 51  | Creole    | By Death  |
|   | Caroline Wilson             | Negro | 49  | African   | By Death  |
|   | Mary Gordon (Nelly)         | Negro | 61  | African   | By Death  |

**Increase**

- Males: 8
- Females: 10
- Total: 18

**Decrease**

- Males: 4
- Females: 7
- Total: 11

**Total One Hundred and Eighty Seven**

Number of Slaves on the twenty eighth day of June 1823 … 194 say 93 Males, 101 females.

Births since last return … 18, say 8 males & 10 females.

Deaths since last return … 11, say 4 males & 7 females.

I Thomas Rossiter do swear that the above list and returns consisting of one sheet is a true, perfect and complete list and return to the best of my knowledge and belief in every particular therein mentioned of all and every slave and slaves possessed by one as Owner considered as much permanently settled, worked or employed in the Parish of Saint Thomas in the Vale on this ninth day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and twenty three without fraud, deceit or evasion. So help me God.

Tho. Rossiter.

Sworn before me this Nineteenth Day of September 1823.

Hugh Edwards

(Received and filed this 10th day of September 1823.)

James S Lane

Clerk of Registry
Jamaica Is. 1826

A return of slaves in the Parish of Saint Thomas in the Vale in the possession of Peter Barnett and George Wright Esq as receiver for the estate of Charles Jones, Esq deceased, on the 28th day of June in the year of our Lord 1826.

Males by last return 93
Females by last return 101
Total by last return 194

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the Males to precede Females</th>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Age Yrs mths</th>
<th>African or Creole</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th>Increase, and cause thereof</th>
<th>Decrease, and cause thereof</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Males</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Mories</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>2 ... 8</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Salina</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Allick</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>2 ... 1</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Bell</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Hamson</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>1 ... 11</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Penny</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Lewis</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>1 ... 5</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Marinah Wilson</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Billy</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>1 ... 2</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Jane Brown</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6 Dennis</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>8 months</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Princess</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Prince</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>7 months</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Dorothy White</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Smart</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>9 months</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Eliza Remickie</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 Patrick</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of James Lee</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Archer McDonald</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>5 months</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Susannah McLean</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Augusta</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>2 ... 4</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Princess</td>
<td>By Death</td>
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<td>12 Tryal</td>
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<td>1 ... 5</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Princess</td>
<td>By Death</td>
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<td>13 Daniel Wittock</td>
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<td>Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By Death</td>
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<td>14 Charles Crosby</td>
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<td>45 ...</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Patty</td>
<td>By Death</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 Davy (alias) David Dusant</td>
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<td>11 ...</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Hagar (alias) Jane Brown</td>
<td>By Death</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16 Foster (alias) Robert Wilson</td>
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<td>20 ...</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Kitty (1)</td>
<td>By Death</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Peter (alias) Robert Gordon</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>49 ...</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Elizabeth Cavalier</td>
<td>By Death</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 George Mungola</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>35 ...</td>
<td>African</td>
<td></td>
<td>By Death</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 London</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>45 ...</td>
<td>African</td>
<td></td>
<td>By Death</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Neptune</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>33 ...</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Patty</td>
<td>Sentenced to the Workhouse for Life.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Females</th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1 Maria Sinclair</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>2 ... 10</td>
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<td>Daughter of Henny Chambers</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Dolly</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>2 ... 9</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Susannah McLean</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Phyllis</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>1 ... 3</td>
<td>Creole</td>
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<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Betty</td>
<td>Negro</td>
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<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Sarah</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
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<td>Negro</td>
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<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Rosanna Thomas</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mary Lee</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Peggy (2)</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Caroline</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Creole</td>
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<td>By Birth</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Hannah</td>
<td>Sambo</td>
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<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Annabelle Rodon</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Gracey</td>
<td>Negro</td>
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<td>Creole</td>
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<td>By Death</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Elo Queen</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>African</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Matilda</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Creole</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Millie</td>
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<td>Creole</td>
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<td>By Death</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Daughter of Brittan Lindsay</td>
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<td>Negro</td>
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<td>By Death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>African</td>
<td></td>
<td>By Death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Matilda</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>African</td>
<td></td>
<td>By Death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Patience</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>African</td>
<td></td>
<td>By Death</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Increase
Males 10
Females 8
Total 18

Decrease
Males 10
Females 10
Total 20

Number of Slaves on the twenty eight day of June 1826 192, say 93 Males and 99 Females
Births since last return 18, say 10 males & 8 Females
Deaths since last return 20, say 10 males & 10 females

I Peter Burnett do swear that the above list and returns consisting of one sheet is a true, perfect and complete list and return to the best of my knowledge and belief in every particular therein mentioned of all and every slave and slaves possessed by one as Owner considered as much permanently settled, worked or employed in the Parish of Saint Thomas in the Vale on the Twenty eight Day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and twenty six, without fraud, deceit or evasion. So help me God.
Peter Burnett
Sworn before me this fourteenth day of August 1826.
E. Cloueston

Burnett, Peter and Wright, George as Receivers for the Estate of Charles Jones, deceased. Recorded and filed, this 5th day of September, 1826.
William Lord
Clerk of Vestry, Saint Thomas in the Vale.
Jamaica Is. 1829

A return of slaves in the Parish of Saint Thomas in the Vale in the possession of George Wright as receiver for Pear Tree Grove Plantation the 28th day of June in the year of our Lord 1829.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the Males to precede Females</th>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>African or Creole</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th>Increase, and cause thereof</th>
<th>Decrease, and Cause thereof</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Frank Black 2 years Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Son to Christiana Lee</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Laurence Beckford Black 2 years Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Son to Jane Edwards</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Billy Black 1 year Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Son to Bell</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 John Taylor Black 1 year Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Son to Sally Godfrey</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Frank Black 2 years Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By Death from disability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 James Lee Black Half year Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Son to Christine Lee</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 John Young Black Fifty years African</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By Death from Fever</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 January Black Sixty years African</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By Death from constitutional disease</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Rosanna Black 45 years Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Daughter of Cilecia Remikic</td>
<td>By Death from enlarged heart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Celistina Black 3 years Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Twin Daughters to Mary Rodon</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Cecilia Jones Black 62 years African</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By Death from Delilety, and Daze</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Georgina Edwards (alias Justine Powell) Black 3 years Creole</td>
<td>Twin Daughters to Mary Rodon</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Mantitina Lewin Black 3 years Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Daughter of Henny Chambers</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Prudence Black 80 years African</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By Death from Hage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Mary Black 42 years African</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By Death being an Invalid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Aramina Edwards Black 2 years Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Daughter to Queen Thomas</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Abby Black 23 years Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By Death from consumption</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Susanna Twist Taylor Quadram 2 years Creole</td>
<td>Daughter to Jane Godfrey</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Race</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Cause of Death</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
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<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jane Lee</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Louisa Armstrong</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>.5</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter to Annabelle Rodon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Bittam Lindsay</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>By Death from consumption</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Adeline Grandson</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter to Jane Powell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Louisa Armstrong</td>
<td>Sambo</td>
<td>.5</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>By death from fever &amp; Cough</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Margaret Water</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>By Death from consumption</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Caroline Armstrong</td>
<td>Sambo</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter to Annabelle Rodon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Increase 14  
Decrease 12  
Total 300

Number of Slave on the 28th day of June, 1832 166  
Births since last Return 14  
Deaths since last return 12

I George Wright do swear that the above list and returns consisting of one sheet is a true, perfect and complete list and return to the best of my knowledge and belief in every particular therein mentioned of all and every slave and slaves possessed by one as Owner considered as much permanently settled, worked or employed in the Parish of Saint Thomas in the Vale on the 14th of September 1832. So help me God.  
George Wright  
Sworn before me this 14th day of August 1823.  
R Maddon
Jamaica Is. 1832

A return of slaves in the Parish of Saint Thomas in the Vale in the possession of George Wright, Esq as receiver for Pear Tree Grove, on the 28th day of June in the year of our Lord 1832.

Males by last return 72  
Females by last return 92  
Total by last return 164

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the Males to precede Names of Females</th>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>African or Creole</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th>Increase, and cause thereof</th>
<th>Decrease, and cause thereof</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Frank</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Christina Lee</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Laurence Beckford</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Jane Edwards</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Billy</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Billy</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 John Taylor</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Sally Godfrey</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Frank</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td>By Death from Disability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 James Lee</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Half years</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Christina Lee</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 John Young</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>50 years</td>
<td>African</td>
<td></td>
<td>By Death from Fever</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 January</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>60 years</td>
<td>African</td>
<td></td>
<td>By Death from constitutional disease</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Rosanna</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td>By Death by enlargement of the heart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Celestine</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Cleia Bemikic</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Cecelia Jones</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>African</td>
<td></td>
<td>By Death from Deliley &amp; page.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Georgina Powell (alias Justine Powell)</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Twin Daughter to Mary Rodon</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Mantilina Lewin</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter to Henny Chambers</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Prudence</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>African</td>
<td></td>
<td>By Death from old age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Mary</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>African</td>
<td></td>
<td>By Death being an Invalid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Anramina Edwards</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter to Queen Thomas</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Abby</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td>By death form consupantion.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Susanna Twist Taylor</td>
<td>Quadram</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter to Jane Godfrey</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Number of Slaves on the 28th day of June, 1832  
166  
Birth since last return  14  
Death since last return  12  

I George Wright do swear that the above list and returns consisting of one sheet is a true, perfect and complete list and return to the best of my knowledge and belief in every particular therein mentioned of all and every slave and slaves possessed by one as Owner considered as much permanently settled, worked or employed in the Parish of Saint Thomas in the Vale on the fourteens day of September One Thousand Eight Hundred and thirty two without fraud, deceit or evasion. So help me God.

George Wright  
Sworn before me this Nineteenth Day of August 1820.  
R Maddon  

(Received and filed this 21st day of September 1832.

NB: There were other slaves owned over this period by Elizabeth Sophie Jones, Sophie Jones and Jane Jones but it has not been determined if these slaves worked on Pear Tree Grove plantation.

By 1832 Pear Tree Grove was in receivership and was under the management of George Wright. In 1832 compensation was paid to the Planter community by the English treasury. These records are currently held at the UK National Archive, Kew, England and need to be referenced to determine who the compensation was paid to for the release of Pear Tree Groves slave workforce.

Likewise, records on the produce of Pear Tree Grove are held in Jamaica and these records need to be referenced to give a compete picture of the type and amount of crops produced on the plantation.
Retreat, St Thomas in the Vale, Jamaica

Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772) was the original owner of Retreat plantation. The exact date of purchase has not been established, it make be possible that the plantation was granted to Thomas Rossiter for military service but this has not been established at this has not been established at this time. It is known that Thomas Rossiter appears to have served in the Milita in Jamaica and he makes various appearances in the Jamaican Almanacs in military or militia positions during this time. These include:

1) 1802 Jamaica Almanac, “County of Surry”, one regiment of horse and 6 regular of foot. In Kingston, 1st Troop, Capt. Thomas Rossiter.”
2) 1805 Jamaica Almanac, “Militia of Jamaica, General Officers and Staff, County of Middlesex, St. Thomas in the Vale Troop, Captain en sec. T. Rossiter”
3) 1808 Jamaica Almanac, “Militia of Jamaica, General and Staff Officers. Commander in Chief, His Excellency, Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, Knight of the Bath and Crescent. …St. Mary’s Eastern Troop, Captain, T. Rossiter”

Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772) marries Elizabeth Sophia Jones (b: 1778), daughter of Charles Jones (b: 1747) and Elizabeth Meacham (b: 1737), on the 8th December 1796 in Spanish Town, St Catherine, Jamaica. Elizabeth was born on the 24th April, 1778 in Parish of St Catherine, Jamaica and was christened on the 24th July, 1778.

In 1807 Charles Jones (b: 1747) dies and his estate of Pear Tree Grove is administered by Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772) for his wife Sophie Elizabeth Jones (b: 1778). In 1809 Sophie Elizabeth Jones (b: 1778) dies and Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772) is now administering Pear Tree Grove on behalf of his five surviving children.

In 1810 Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772) marries Catherine Whitter (b: 1775). Catherine was born about 1775 in Huntsham, Devon, England and died about 1861 aged about 86. Thomas & Catherine have two more daughters. It appears that by 1817 Thomas Rossiter has returned to Jamaica and is administering the estates of Pear Tree Grove and Retreat as his signature appears on the 1817, 1820, 1823 Slave returns.

In 1824 Retreat is sub-leased to Richard Baines, whilst in 1826 George Barnes takes on the sub-lease. In 1828 and 1829 Richard Baines and Edward Barnett hold the sub-lease. In 1833, Retreat is again sub-leased this time to Samuel Rogers, whilst Thomas Rossiter is still administering a proportion of the property. In 1845 Retreat now appears to be owned by:

1) J & C Anderson, 12 Acres
2) Ann Letitia Lewis 20 acres
3) J Thompson 20 acres, and;
4) Lundie and Robertson who own both, Pear-Tree Grove and Retreat, 798 Acres.

38 Jamaican Family Search Genealogy Research Library
Below is the various Almanacs’ referencing the change in ownership of Retreat between 1811 to 1845.

- **1811 Almanac ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE**
  - b) Rossiter Thomas, Retreat 48 Slaves / - Stock
  - c) Ireland Catherine, Retreat 41 Slaves / (in 1812 she is listed in St John’s)
  - d) Hyde Samuel, Retreat 31 Slaves / 5 Stock

- **1812 ALMANAC, ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE**
  - a) Hyde, Samuel, Retreat 28 Slaves / 5 Stock
  - b) Rossiter, Thomas, Retreat etc. 219 Slaves / 68 Stock

- **1815 JAMAICA ALMANAC PARISH OF ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE**
  - b) Rossiter, Thomas, Retreat 48 Slaves / - Stock

- **1817 ALMANAC, PARISH OF ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE**
  - b) Rossiter, Thomas, Retreat, 52 Slaves / 1 Stock

- **1818 ALMANAC ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE**
  - b) Rossiter, Thomas, Retreat, 52 Slaves / 2 Stock

- **1820 JAMAICA ALMANAC, ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE**
  - b) Rossiter, Thomas, Retreat 56 Slaves / 15 Stock

- **1821 JAMAICA ALMANAC ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE**
  - b) Rossiter, Thomas, Retreat [numbers torn]……………………

- **1822 JAMAICA ALMANAC ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE**
  - b) Rossiter, Thomas, Retreat 55 Slaves / 4 Stock

- **1824 JAMAICA ALMANAC PARISH OF ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE**
  - b) Rossiter, Thomas, Retreat 66 slaves / 4 stock

- **1826 JAMAICAN ALMANAC PARISH OF ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE**
  - b) Barnes, George Retreat 16 - Barnett, Robert estate of Retreat 17 Slaves / 4 Stock
  - c) ditto Retreat 73 Slaves / 4 Stock

- **1828 ALMANAC ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE**
  - c) Baines, Richard, estate of, Retreat, 16 Slaves / - Stock
  - d) Barnett, Edward, Retreat, 30 Slaves / 4 Stock
  - e) Rossiter, Thomas, Retreat, 68 Slaves / - Stock

- **1829 JAMAICA ALMANAC ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE**
  - b) Baines, Richard, estate of, Retreat, 14 Slaves / _ Stock
  - c) Barnett, Edward, Retreat, 15 Slaves / _ Stock
  - d) Rossiter, Thomas, Retreat, 67 Slaves / _ Stock

- **1831 ALMANAC ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE**
  - b) Rossiter, Thomas, Retreat, 62 Slaves

- **1832 JAMAICA PARISH OF ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE**
  - b) Rossiter, Thomas, Retreat 59 Slaves

- **1833 JAMAICA ALMANAC PARISH OF ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE**
  - b) ………………….Jessee, Retreat 11 Slaves
  - c) Rossiter, Thomas, Retreat 56 Slaves
• 1838 JAMAICA ALMANAC ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE
  c) Rossiter, Thomas, Retreat 40 Acres

• 1840 Jamaica Almanac ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE
  c) Rossiter, Thomas, Retreat, 125 Acres

• 1845 ALMANAC RETURNS OF PROPRIETORS, PROPERTIES, AND LAND ST. THOMAS IN THE VALE
  b) Anderson, J. And C. Retreat, 12 Acres
  c) Lewis, Ann Letitia, Retreat, 20 Acres
  d) Thompson, J. Retreat, 20 Acres39

39 Jamaican Family Search Genealogy Research Library
The following slave records have been identified for Retreat plantation:

**Jamaica Is. 1817**

A return of slaves in the Parish of Saint Thomas in the Vale in the possession of Thomas Rossiter as Owner on the 28th Day of June in the year of our Lord 1817.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the Males to precede Names of Females</th>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>African or Creole</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Males</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Morse</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Thomas Britton</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>African</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Harry</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>African</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Charles</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>African</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. John Rossiter</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>African</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. George</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>African</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Will</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>African</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Campbell</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>African</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Philip Williams</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Ann Chambers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. William</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Paul</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Celinda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Hercules</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. James</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Christina Thomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Walter</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Christina Thomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Richard (2)</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Celinda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Edward</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Celinda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Tommy</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Saraphina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Francis</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Ann Chambers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Charles</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>22 days</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Celinda</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Females</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Phillis</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ann Chambers</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Phillis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Christiana Thomas</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>African</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Celinda</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Phillis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Saraphina</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>African</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Seanthie Thomas</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Phillis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Margaret Adams</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Ann Chambers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Bessy Jenkins</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Rosena</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Christiana Thomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Fanny</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Juba</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Celinda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Caroline Gordon</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Ann Chambers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Males Twenty  
Females Thirteen  
Total Thirty Three
I Thomas Rossiter do swear that the above list and returns consisting of one sheet is a true, perfect and complete list and return to the best of my knowledge and belief in every particular therein mentioned of all and every slave and slaves possessed by one as Owner considered as much permanently settled, worked or employed in the Parish of Saint Thomas in the Vale on the Twenty eight Day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and seventeen without fraud, deceit or evasion. So help me God.

Tho. Rossiter.

Sworn before me this Nineteenth Day of September 1817.
Hugh Edwards

(Received and filed this 20th day of September 1817.
James S Lane
Clerk of Registry)
Jamaica Is. 1820

A return of slaves in the Parish of Saint Thomas in the Vale in the possession of Thomas Rossiter as Owner on the 28th day of June in the year of our Lord 1820.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Names of the Males to precede Names of Females</th>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>African Or Creole</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th>Increase and cause of there of;</th>
<th>Decrease and cause there of;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cromwell</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Registered by Charlotte Cooke in 1817 in St Thomas in the Vale as an African</td>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Roger</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Christ. (Christina) Thomas</td>
<td>By birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>James Neilson</td>
<td>Sambo</td>
<td>18 months</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Ann Chambers</td>
<td>By birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Richard</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>African</td>
<td>By birth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>Sambo</td>
<td>10 months</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Seanthie Thomas</td>
<td>By birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Christ (Christina) Thomas</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>African</td>
<td>By death</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Phyllis</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>By death</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males 3</td>
<td>Males 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females 1</td>
<td>Females 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 4</td>
<td>Total 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of Slaves on the twenty Eight day of June 1820 Thirty Four say:
Births since last Return Three, say 2 males, 1 female.
Deaths since last return Three, say 1 male, 2 females

I Thomas Rossiter do swear that the above list and returns consisting of one sheet is a true, perfect and complete list and return to the best of my knowledge and belief in every particular therein mentioned of all and every slave and slaves possessed by one as Owner considered as much permanently settled, worked or employed in the Parish of Saint Thomas in the Vale on the Twenty eight Day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and seventeen without fraud, deceit or evasion. So help me God.

Tho. Rossiter.

Sworn before me this Nineteenth Day of August, 1820.
H. Mackay

Received and filed this 21th day of August, 1817.
James S Lane
Clerk of Registry
## Jamaica Is. 1823

A return of slaves in the Parish of Saint Thomas in the Vale in the possession of Thomas Rossiter as Owner on the twenty ninth day of June in the year of our Lord 1823.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>African Or Creole</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th>Increase and cause of thereof;</th>
<th>Decrease and cause thereof;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jacob Jordan</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>African</td>
<td></td>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Robert Francis</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Peachy Poole (Purchased by the Representatives of A Buchanan in Saint Mary)</td>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>David</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Peachy Poole (Purchased by the Representatives of A Buchanan in Saint Mary)</td>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>William Henry</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Molly (Purchased by the Representatives of A Buchanan in Saint Mary)</td>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Duncan Owen</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Molly (Purchased by the Representatives of A Buchanan in Saint Mary)</td>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Crawford</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Molly (Purchased by the Representatives of A Buchanan in Saint Mary)</td>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ned</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>African</td>
<td>Registered in Saint Elizabeth in 1817 as belonging to William Cleft</td>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Thomas Jeffery</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>African</td>
<td>………</td>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>John</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Lelitia, Registered as reported in Saint Andrew by Alan Or; Kingston, as</td>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Race</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Lelitia, Registered as reported in Saint Andrew by Alan Or; Kingston, as Elizabeth Glover alias Jeffry By purchase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Philip William</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Ann Chambers By death</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Morse</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>By death</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Hercules</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>By death</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>James</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>By death</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Tommy</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Saraphina By death</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Females**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Margaret Cooke</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Registers in St. Thomas in the Vale by Charlotte Cooke By purchase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Peachy Poole</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>African</td>
<td>By purchase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Charlotte Landite</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Peachy Poole (Purchased by the R Representatives of A Buchanan in Saint Mary) By purchase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Amelia Thomson</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Peachy Poole (Purchased by the R Representatives of A Buchanan in Saint Mary) By purchase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Molly</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>African</td>
<td>By purchase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Molly (Purchased by the R Representatives of A Buchanan in Saint Mary) By purchase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sally McClement</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Molly (Purchased by the R Representatives of A Buchanan in Saint Mary) By purchase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Race</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>By</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Lelitia</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>African</td>
<td>Registered as reported in St Andrew by Alexander Erlington as Evens of Glover alias Jeffrey…..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Rebecca</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>2 years 10 months</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Saraphina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Clara</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>2 years 9 months</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Selinda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Maria</td>
<td>Sambo</td>
<td>2 years 1 month</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Ann Chambers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Fanny</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>By birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Saraphina</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>African</td>
<td>By death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Rebecca</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>2 years 10 months</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Daughter of Saraphina</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males 10</td>
<td>Males 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females 11</td>
<td>Females 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 21</td>
<td>Total 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of Slaves on the twenty Eight day of June 1823 ….47
Births since last Return Three, say 3 females.
Deaths since last return Three, say 2 males

I Thomas Rossiter do swear that the above list and returns consisting of one sheet is a true, perfect and complete list and return to the best of my knowledge and belief in every particular therein mentioned of all and every slave and slaves possessed by one as Owner considered as much permanently settled, worked or employed in the Parish of Saint Thomas in the Vale on the Twenty eight Day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and seventeen without fraud, deceit or evasion. So help me God.

Tho. Rossiter.

Sworn before me this Nineteenth Day of September, 1823.
Hugh Edwards

Received and filed this 21th day of August, 1817.
James S Lane
Clerk of Registry
Jamaica Is. 1826

A return of slaves in the Parish of Saint Thomas in the Vale in the possession of George Wright and Francis Meade as Attorneys of Thomas Rossiter Esquire on the twenty eight day of June in the year of our Lord 1826.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>African Or Creole</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th>Increase and cause of thereof;</th>
<th>Decrease and cause thereof;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Robert (2)</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>2 years 8 month</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Margaret Cooke</td>
<td>By birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Edward (alias) Edward Neilson</td>
<td>Sambo</td>
<td>2 years 7 months</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Ann Chamber</td>
<td>By birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Robin</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Sold by William James Murphy. C.C. for taxes due by Mary Rodgers of the Parish of Saint Mary</td>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jack (Alias) Thomas Graham</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>African</td>
<td>Registered by the Representatives of James Ferguson of the Parish of St Mary</td>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Douglas Hamilton</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Registered by the Representatives of James Ferguson of the Parish of St Mary</td>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Joe (alias) Thomas Hamilton</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>African</td>
<td>Registered by the Representatives of James Ferguson of the Parish of St Mary</td>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Neptune (alias) Robert Graham</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Registered by the Representatives of James Ferguson of the Parish of St Mary</td>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Montgomery (alias) Sonny Graham</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>African</td>
<td>Registered by the Representatives of James Ferguson of the Parish of St Mary</td>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>George (alias) George Rofs</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>1 year 6 month</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Charlotte Gordon</td>
<td>By birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Jannet Hase. Registered by P.C. Burrows of St. Mary’s</td>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Billy</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>1 year 5 month</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Jennet Hase</td>
<td>By birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Alexander</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>1 year 5 month</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Charlotte Landels</td>
<td>By birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>John (alias) John Neilson</td>
<td>Sambo</td>
<td>5 months</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Son of Ann Chambers</td>
<td>By birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Hercules</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>Registered in 1823 as the property of Elizabeth Watts, St Mary</td>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Race</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>Acquisition Method</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>James</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>John (2)</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td></td>
<td>Creole Son of Latilia</td>
<td>By death</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>John Rossiter</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td></td>
<td>African ........</td>
<td>By death</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Eleanor</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>2 years 8 months</td>
<td>Creole Daughter of Salilia</td>
<td>By Birth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pufsy</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>By Purchase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Franky (alias Sarah Hamilton)</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>African Registered by the Representatives of James Ferguson as above.</td>
<td>By Purchase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Harriet (alias Catherine Graham)</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>African Registered by the Representatives of James Ferguson as above.</td>
<td>By Purchase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Barbary Graham</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Creole Daughter of Harriet. Registered by the Representatives of James Ferguson as above.</td>
<td>By Purchase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Charlotte Ferguson</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Creole Daughter of Harriet. Registered by the Representatives of James Ferguson as above.</td>
<td>By Purchase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Fanny</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>1 year 9 months</td>
<td>Creole Daughter of Harriet. Registered by the Representatives of James Ferguson as above.</td>
<td>By Purchase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Patty (alias Celia Williams)</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>African Registered by the Representatives of James Ferguson as above.</td>
<td>By Purchase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>African Registered by Susannah Redwood, Saint Thomas in the Vale.</td>
<td>By Purchase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Isabella (alias Jennet Hare)</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Creole Registered by P.E.Bunnanan, Saint Mary's</td>
<td>By Purchase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Fanny</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Creole Registered in 1823 as the property of Elizabeth Watts</td>
<td>By Purchase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Clara</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td></td>
<td>Creole Daughter of Celinda</td>
<td>By death</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Margaret Adams</td>
<td>Negro</td>
<td></td>
<td>Creole Daughter of Ann Chambers</td>
<td>By death</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Increase** | **Decrease**
---|---
Males 15 | Males 3
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Females 11</th>
<th>Females 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total 26</td>
<td>Total 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of Slaves on the twenty Eight day of June 1826 ….68, 39 Males and 29 Females.
Births since last Return 6 males and 1 female.
Deaths since last return 3 males and 2 females

I Francis Meade do swear that the above list and returns consisting of one sheet is a true, perfect and complete list and return to the best of my knowledge and belief in every particular therein mentioned of all and every slave and slaves possessed by me as the Attorney of Thomas Rossiter, Esquire considered as much permanently settled, worked or employed in the Parish of Saint Thomas in the Vale on the Twenty eight Day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and seventeen without fraud, deceit or evasion. So help me God.

Francis Meade

Sworn before me this Firthteenth day of August, 1826.
E. Clouston

Wright, George and Meade, Francis as the Attorneys of Thomas Rossiter Esquire, Received and filed this 5th day of September, 1826

William Lord
Clerk of Registry, Saint Thomas in the Vale
Jamaica Is. 1829

A return of slaves in the Parish of Saint Thomas in the Vale in the possession of William Wright as Attorney of Thomas Rossiter on the 28th day of June in the year of our Lord 1829.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the Males to precede Names of Females</th>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>African Or Creole</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th>Increase and cause of thereof;</th>
<th>Decrease and cause thereof;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laurie Graham</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>African</td>
<td></td>
<td>Died eating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billy</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td>Accidentally drowned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Hamilton (alias Joe)</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>African</td>
<td></td>
<td>A Convict for Life</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dropsy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dropsy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Thomas</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td>Water on the brain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Button</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>African</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dropsy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td>Died eating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betsy Jenkins</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td>Died Eating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jospity</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td>Belinda Thomas</td>
<td>Birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amity Ann</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lelitia</td>
<td>Birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hestia</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td>Celinda</td>
<td>Birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>9 months</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td>Margaret</td>
<td>Birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Jane</td>
<td>Mealatto</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td>Charlotte Gordon</td>
<td>Birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caftydoezie</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>African</td>
<td></td>
<td>Disability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>African</td>
<td></td>
<td>Died Eating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sally McClement</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td>Worms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenny</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td>Worms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elisabeth Williams</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>African</td>
<td></td>
<td>Diseased Liver</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belinda Thomas (alias)</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td>Died Eating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennet Hase</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Creole</td>
<td></td>
<td>Died Eating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males 0</td>
<td>Males 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females 5</td>
<td>Females 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 5</td>
<td>Total 16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of Slaves on the twenty Eight day of June 1829 57
Births since last Return 5
Deaths since last return 16

I George Wright do swear that the above list and returns consisting of one sheet is a true, perfect and complete list and return to the best of my knowledge and belief in every particular therein mentioned of all and every slave and slaves possessed by one as Attorney to Thomas Rossiter considered as much permanently settled, worked or employed in the Parish of Saint Thomas in the Vale on the 28th day of June 1829 without fraud, deceit or evasion. So help me God. Tho. Rossiter.

Sworn before me this Nineteenth Day of August, 1820.
George Wright

Sworn before me, this fifteenth day of September
George Marshall
There were other slaves owned over this period by Elizabeth Sophie Jones, Sophie Jones and Jane Jones but it has not been determined if these slaves worked on Pear Tree Grove plantation.

Thomas Rossiter appears to hold Retreat until his death in 1839 were it appears to be sold and in new ownership.

In 1832 compensation was paid to the Planter community by the English treasury. These records are currently held at the UK National Archive, Kew, England and need to be referenced to determine who the compensation was paid to for the release of Retreats slave workforce.

Likewise, records on the produce of Retreat are held in Jamaica and these records need to be referenced to give a complete picture of the type and amount of crops produced on the plantation.
Warnicombe House, Tiverton, Devon

The ownership of Warnicombe House can be followed by a series of long and complicated purchases, leases, sub-leases and mortgages going back to 1776 and the mysterious character or characters of possibly two John Weech(s).

There appears to have been two John Weech(s) as identified in records available in the Devon Public Record office living in Tiverton Devon and they may have been father and son. NB: the author would like to stress that further investigation is required here and original records in Tiverton need to be sourced.

a) A Death (?) 26th September, 1767, Papist John Weech, currier, aged 55 years, lived in Tiverton over 20 years, signed Samuel Newte and T. Whitter (PR Basket C/47/64/1)

b) A Death. 14th July 1808, John Weech of Tiverton, died aged 57, memorial in Oakford church.

This would mean there was a John Weech (b: 1712) and (d: 1767) and possibly his son John Weech (b: 1754) who died in 1810.
If this were the case we know by records in the Devon Public Record office that the first John Weech was a currier and a Papist. The following records have been identified at the Devon Public record office that appear to reference this individual:

a) Mich 1744 Quarter Sessions Order Book; whereas John Weech currier of Tiverton recently convicted of selling leather in an unlicensed room, appears – that the justices did not say where they were from, so conviction quashed (QS1/18)
b) 15th September, 1749 Court Book; John weech vs Carpenter, trespass, 20 pounds (R4/1/C324)
c) 25th February, 1752 Courth Book; John Weech vs John Bowden, trespass, 20 pounds, withdrawn

d) 7th September, 1754 assignment from James Gribble to John Weech currier of Tiverton, of ½ and 2/8 of two fields (3 acres) adjoining Willcombe Lane for 105 pounds (48/11/2/4)
e) 1st January, 1775 mortgage form John Weech to George Barnes tanner of Bickleigh for 200 pounds of above (48/11/2/5)
f) 1759 Freeholds, John Weech currier (QS7/35)
g) 1766 Freeholds John Weech currier (QS7/39)

From the above records it would appear that the first John Weech was obtaining freeholds, taking on mortgages and assignments of other parcels of land in and around Tiverton. It appears he dies in 1767.

From the same records in the Devon Public Record office it appears that the second John Weech marries an Elizabeth Perry, leases the first parcel of land referred to as Haccombe from Sir Thomas Carew and continues to lease, mortgage and acquire freeholds in and around Tiverton. It is possible this John Weech that appears in the Tiverton 100 in 1799.

a) 28th February, 1774 Marriage licence for John Weech, currier, to Elizabeth Perry of Plymouth Charles Ref: (Chanter 133)
b) 1776 Lease from Sir Thomas Carew of Haccombe to John Weech currier of Tiverton, for £30, of 1/4 of 2 fields (3ac) part of which are planted to orchard with pondhouse and linhay once occupied by James Gribble near lane called Dodge's Lane, part of customary lands of manor of Tiverton, for 2s rent and 6s 8d heriot and suit of court. Ref: (48/11/1)
c) 26th March, 1784 Act Book; confirming a rate for Tiverton, John Weech and William Stone objected. Ref: (Chanter 852)
d) 1786 Aa81/15; Martin Dunsford and John Baker, of Tiverton against John Weech and William Stone; church rate. Ref: (Arches)
e) 7 December, 1791 John Besley, Benjamin Dickinson, John Davey, Beavis Wood and William Nott to Dudley Ryder, asking help for a friend of ours, John Weech of Plymouth, whose merchant ship is on loan to the Government and has been seized for naval officers on board were smuggling Ref: (Harrowby MSS vol VIII)
f) 9th May, 1797 Dunsford's diary. At Tunns with Charles Leigh and John Weech.
g) 21.6.1797 Dunsford's diary, Walk to Villa Weedg Mr Weech comes there.
h) 5.3.1798 Certificate for the redemption of £4 1s 6d Land Tax of John Weech charged on a dwelling house in Gould [sic] St £1 15s, a dwelling house in Peter St £1 15s. another house in Peter St 11s 6d. TOTAL £4 1s 6d, enough to buy £149 8s 4d capital stock in the 3% Consolidated Bank Annuities. Ref:
i) 1798-1808 John Weech of Tiverton held the Stuckeridge Estate in Oakford Ref: (Bentley 1982, 55)
j) 27.7.1799 Redemption of land tax of John Weech of £4 1s 6d for house and garden in Gould St @ £1 15s, dwelling house in Peter St £1 15s, house in Peter St 11s 6d, redemption money to buy £149 8s 4d stock Ref: (213M/TZ2)

A currier is a specialist in the leather processing industry. After the tanning process, the currier applies techniques of dressing, finishing and colouring to the tanned hide to make it strong, flexible and waterproof. The leather is stretched and burnished to produce a uniform thickness and suppleness, and dyeing and other chemical finishes give the leather its desired colour. After currying, the leather is then ready to pass to the fashioning trades such as saddlery, bridlery, shoemaking and glovemaking. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Currier

Papist is a term, usually disparaging or an anti-Catholic slur, referring to a member of the Roman Catholic Church. It was coined during the English Reformation to indicate that a Christian's loyalties were to the Pope, rather than to the anti-papal Church of England. Over time, however, it came to mean one who supported Papal authority over all Christians and thus became a popular term, especially among Anglicans and Presbyterians. The word, dating from A.D. 1534, derives via Middle French from Latin papa, meaning "Pope".
k) 26 February,ruary, 1801 sale from Agnes Roberts widow to trustee of Thomas Adams schoolmaster, both of Tiverton, whereas 1.10.1783 Joseph Carter acknowledges to have borrowed £200 from AR and assigned premises of messuage, house and garden in St Peter St, whereas  

l) 4th November, 1800 JC assigned to John Weech of Tiverton for £220, whereas 15.11.1800 JC mortgaged to John Wood for £431 5s, now for £160  Ref: (904M/T6-7)  

m) 6.12.1806 Sale from Richard Henry Strong to John Weech, for £500, of 3/4 and 1/4 of 2 fields called late Frosts or Frosts Meadow occupied by RHS, Nicholas Dennys and Thomas Quick  Ref: (213M/T84-5)  

n) 13.12.1806 sale from John Adney of Uplowman to John Weech of Tiverton, for £420, of 1/2 of 2 fields called Frosts Meadow  Ref: (213M/T77)  

o) 24.12.1829 sale from Robert Loosemore of Tiverton to Edmund Walker of Lincoln's Inn, whereas 29.9.1807 John Hayne Bovet to John Weech, now for £3,050, of house and barn (1/2ac), close called Five Acres (5ac), Middle Moor (2ac), Lower Moor (3 1/4ac), Six Acres (6ac), Higher Moor (3 1/2ac), close near Wilcombe Lane (5 1/2ac), Alsabrook Close (4 1/4ac), Three Acres (3ac), Higher Horsdon (4 1/2ac), close called Horsdon once occupied by Alexander Squire (3ac), close called Deepway (2ac) Ref: (49/9/6/258)  

p) 11.5.1807 Lease from Percy C Wyndham to John Weech of Tiverton, for surrender of lease of 11.7.1785 and £157 10s, of Warncombe Ref: (213M/T281)  

q) 1807 Lease and release of: Broomhills (7ac 1r 8p) of J. Weech Ref: (KEO Chest 49)  

r) 29.9.1807 from John Hayne Bovet of Taunton St Mary Magdalene to trustee of John Weech of Tiverton, of 2 closes called Alice or Alsa Brook (2ac), also fields called Horsdon (12ac), also close called Deepway Field (2ac) near Alsabrook, also field called Deyman's Close al Horsden Close (3 1/2ac), also meadow (3 1/4ac) near Alsabrook, also 2ac in landscape in close called Three Acres al Wilcombe Lane, also other acre in same, also meadow called Mary Meadow (2ac), also little field (1ac) in Wilcombe Lane now thrown together with another field, also meadow (1 1/2ac) at upper end of meadow adjoining Alsa Brook and called Horsdon al Stable Close, also close (3ac) near Alsa Brook, with highway to Halberton on west and north, also 2 fields called Horsdon and Higher Horsdon near Tidcombe Lane, total 8 1/2ac, now for £3,050 Ref: (49/9/6/258)  

s) 14.7.1808 John Weech of Tiverton died, aged 57, memorial in Oakford church. Ref:  

These records need to be further investigated to determine when Walcombe House came in to the position of the second John Weech.  

In Charles Rossiter Forwoods “Autobiography: of an English County Family since 1700” he implies that John Weech was a relative of Martha Lugger (b: 17??) who had married Lieutenant Thomas Forwood (b: 1763) in 1791. As detailed in the previous generation Lieutenant Thomas Forwood (b: 1763) was honourable discharged on half pay from the navy in 1788 and had taken up the profession of Commercial Accountant. In 1808 he writes a letter to the navy requesting a full pension to assist in raising his family. It is at this stage that we know that his son Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) is with John Weech having been adopted as his heir and is being educated at Blundalls school, Tiverton.  

In 1810, John Weech dies. Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) is fifteen and the Will of John Weech leavels his estate to his wife Elizabeth Weech and provides 50 pounds per annum for the education of Thomas Forwood (b: 1795). The estates are administered by solicitors until Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) he reaches the age of 21 in 1816. Its is assumed that the will of Elizabeth Weech leaves the estate to Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) and his is how the property comes into the procession of the Forwood family, but at his state her will has not been sources and this is only an assumption. It is during this time that Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) does major repairs, alterations and extentions to Warncombe House and in 1818 he marries Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1799) and in so doing unites the Jones/Rossiter family with the Weech/Forwood family and the properties of Pear Tree Grove and Retreat in Jamaica and Walcome House (and many other farms and tenants in Tiverton, Devon).  

The Forwood family live in Walcombe House until the early death of Captian Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) in 1839. In the early 1840 Walcombe House is sub-leased to Robert Loosemore, the Forwood Family solicitor and old school friend of Captian Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) until the about 1842 where there are various bankrupts passed in the Court of Chancery, London for both the Forwood and Loosemore families. Parts of both families emigrate to Australia.  

In 2008, Warncombe House was put up for sale and the following brochure form Frank Knight estate agents appeared.  

Keith/Warncombe House/Warncombe House Brouchure.pdf
Background Information

While there circumstances are unknown the historical details of the time are known.

In 1761 The Bridgewater canal opens, this will later be extended into the Taunton Canal and will have a significant impact on the next generation of the family that will settle in Tiverton, Somerset, notable the family of Thomas FORWOOD [19179] and Mary Ann ROSSITER [37147] [MRIN of Warnicombe House, Tiverton. The Rossiter family where already involved in the Cotton Mill industry of this area, that will only expend with the development of the canal system.

In 1763 The Seven Years War ends and 189 M iii. Lieutent Thomas FORWOOD, Royal Marines [18676] can return England as the French have been defeated in the North American Continent.

In 1769 James Watt patents an improved steam engine. James Watt brother, William Watt, owns a plantation in Jamaica, Woodlands, and his grandson James Thomas Brown Watts marries Elizabeth Rossiter. Watt invention of the Steam Engine also assists the Liverpool branch of the family to have the invention that will build them much wealth from building railways in England, Scotland and Wales as well as India.

1771 Richard Arkwright introduces a loom powered by a water mill and in 1773 The London Stock Exchange is founded. By 1780 the Industrial Revolution is begins to transform Britain and large factories are being established in major industrial centres of England. 1783 Britain signs a treaty recognising the independence of the American colonies, whilst she no longer owns the colonies, trade between England and the Americas increase 200% in the first 12 months after independence is recognised. 1785, Edmund Cartwright invents the power loom (one worked by a steam engine). Cotton production grows very rapidly. The first convicts leave for Sydney Australia in 1777 from Portsmouth. In 1799 Income tax is introduced to pay for the war against France.

In 1801 the first census in England is held and the Act of Union joins Ireland to England and Scotland into a United Kingdom. The battle of Trafalgar is fought in 1805 and slave trading is abolished in England in 1805. In 1811 Prince George become Prince Regent as his father is declared insane. In 1813 The Duke of Wellington defeats the French army at the battle of Vitoria in Spain. 1815 is the battle of Waterloo. In 1819 Sir Sanford Raffles founds Singapore and in 1820 George III dies. George IV becomes king. In 1825 the world's first public passenger railway opens (The Stockton and Darlington railway and in 1829 The Catholic Emancipation Act gives Catholics civil rights. 1830 George IV dies. William IV becomes king and the Great Reform Act is passed in 1832. Seats in parliament are distributed more fairly and the middle class are given the vote. In 1833 Slavery is abolished throughout the British Empire and the West Indian Slave owners are paid compensation for the lost of their slave workforce. In 1837 William IV dies. Victoria becomes queen and in 1840 the penny black stamp is introduced and Queen Victoria marries Albert. In 1842 A new law bans women and children from working underground in mines and in 1847 a new law bans women and children from working more than 10 hours a day. In 1848 there are Cholera epidemics in British towns and the Health Act is passed. 1851 The Great Exhibition is held in London and between 1854 to 1856 The Crimean War is fought between Britain and France against Russia. 1857 to 1858 The Indian Mutiny takes place. 1859 Darwin publishes The Origin of Species. It outlines his theory of evolution, 1860 HMS Warrior, Britain's first iron warship is launched, 1861 Prince Albert dies and in 1863 The first (steam driven) underground train in London

In 1789 George Washington is elected first president of the USA. At this time there are 4 million inhabitants of the USA. In 1789: the English Privy Council concludes that almost 50% of the slaves exported from Africa die before reaching the America, whilst at the height of the British slave trade, one slave vessel leaves England for Africa every second day. In 1791 the Bill of Rights guarantees individual freedoms for American citizens and in 1793: Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin, thus enabling large-scale production of cotton. In 1800: New York's population is 60,000; Spain surrenders Louisiana to France and in 1801: President Thomas Jefferson wins the first universal male suffrage vote.

1801: the USA's population is five million and in the following year 1803, Thomas Jefferson is elected president and purchases Louisiana (which extended from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, from Montana to New Orleans) from Napoleon, thus essentially doubling the size of the USA. In 1804: the explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark travel from St Louis to the Pacific Ocean and in 1808: Congress abolishes the slave trade and the USA abolishes the slave trade in any new State. Both the abolition of Slavery in the Americas and England will have financial consequences on the Jamaican Branch of the family in the following years.
In 1812: the USA declares war on Britain and in 1814 British troops storm Washington and burn the Capitol and the White House. Francis Cabot Lowell builds an integrated cotton factory (spinning + weaving) in Massachusetts and once again the new invention will affect the family in England that are involved in the Tiverton Cotton Milling business.

In 1815: Andrew Jackson, helped by the French pirate Jean Lafitte, defeats the British army at the battle of New Orleans and in 1817 the first scheduled passenger ship from New York to Liverpool (Black Ball Line) starts operations. In coming years the Liverpool branch of the family will extend its shipping interests and start the White Star Line, originally an Australian Clipper Ship fleet that will expand into the largest trans-Atlantic fleet, the White Star line under the guidance of A.R Forwood & W.B Forwood. Later the White Star line will be purchased by the Cunard Line. In the same year the New York Stock Exchange opens in Wall Street 1819: the "Savannah" completes the first transatlantic crossing by a steamboat (18 days) and the USA acquires Florida from Spain. In 1820: James Monroe proclaims the doctrine that the USA will police the entire American continent against European interference and the population of New York City is 123,700. In 1820 the "Missouri compromise" sets a line dividing slave states and non-slave states and in 1821 the USA citizen Moses Austin obtains Spain's permission to establish a colony of Anglo-Saxons in Texas.

By 1830: the USA is the sixth industrial power of the world and in 1851 the population of the USA is 20,067,720 free persons and 2,077,034 slaves. In 1858: in the elections for senator of Illinois, Lincoln challenges the incumbent to a series of face-to-face debates, widely publicized throughout the nation (Lincoln loses)

In 1859 the USA produces 2/3rds of the world cotton and the Great Atlantic Tea Company (1859) is founded, the first chain-store system. In 1860: cotton represents three fifths of all United States exports and the population of New York City is 814,000.

In 1860: Republican candidate Abraham Lincoln is elected president although he gains only 40% of the popular vote, eleven southern states secede from the Union on the grounds that Lincoln wants to abolish slavery, and form the Confederate States of America.

In 1861: civil war erupts between the northern ("unionist") states and the southern ("confederate") states (26.2 million versus 8.1 million).
**Family Relationships**


Children from this marriage were:

- 350 F i. **Louisa Tyrell FORWOOD [37137]** born 4th March, 1827.
- 351 F ii. **Sarah Ann Tyrell FORWOOD [37138]**, born 11th February, 1830.


Children from this marriage were:

- 354 F ii. **Susan Haywood MAYDWELL [37141]** christened 11th April, 1817 St Peters, Liverpool, Lancashire, England. Susan married Benjamin BURDETT.


Children from this marriage were:

+ 359 M i. **Thomas Weech Jones FORWOOD [37148]** born 8th February, 1820 Tiverton, Devon, England. Died September, 1862 Merlhyr, Carmarthenshire, Wales age 42.


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


### 283. William FORWOOD [19178]

**born 5th August, 1814.** Christened 4th September, 1814 St John Horselydown, Southwark, Surrey, England. William married **Lucy McCormack**.

**Children from this marriage were:**

382 F  i.  **Mary Jane FORWOOD** [37172] christened 1844.


+ 385 F  iv.  **Ellen Emma FORWOOD** [37175] christened 1851.


### 284. Leticia Emma FORWOOD [37077]

**born 25th October, 1803 Liverpool, Lancashire, England.** Died about 1838 aged about 35. Leticia married **William TATE**.

**The child from this marriage was:**

387 M  i.  **William Forwood TATE**

### 287. George Jubilee Peploe FORWOOD [18698]


**Children from this marriage were:**


George next married Mary Jane HAYES 26th July, 1862 Old Church St Pancras, London, England. Mary was born about 1822, died September, 1905 Conway, Caernarvon, Wales aged about 83.


Children from this marriage were:


296. Amor Talley FORWOOD [51113] born 22nd February, 1831 Concord, Twsp, Pennsylvania, USA. Died 18th April, 1887 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA age 56. Amor married Margaret HANCE [51132] [MRIN: 18223], daughter of Samuel HANCE and Margaret JOHNSON, 11th October, 1855 Booths Corner, Delaware, Pennsylvania, USA. Margaret was born 21st March, 1833 Bethel Twsp., Lebanon Co., Pennsylvania, USA. Died 27th December, 1876 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA age 43.

The child from this marriage was:

+ 412 F  i. Anna Mary FORWOOD [51135] born 13th June, 1858 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA. Died 28th May, 1893 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA age 34.


Children from this marriage were:

413 M  i. Charles FORWOOD [51137] born 29th September, 1873.


The child from this marriage was:

+ 416 M  i. Walter P FORWOOD [51141] born 1885 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA.


Children from this marriage were:


422 M  vi. James FORWOOD.


Children from this marriage were:

428 M  i. George FORWOOD [37207] born about 1872.


The child from this marriage was:


Children from this marriage were:


The child from this marriage was:

443 F  i. Lucy Mary FORWOOD [37227] born about 1878 Belper, Derbyshire, England. Lucy married Albert WIGLEY.


Children from this marriage were:

444 F  i. Kate MUNNINGS

445 F  ii. Susannah MUNNINGS
446 M  iii. Henry G MUNNINGS


Children from this marriage were:

447 F  i. Mildred FORWOOD.


Children from this marriage were:


452 F  ii. May FORWOOD [37240] born 1881. May married UNKNOWN.


The child from this marriage was:

456 M  i. Edward Freeman FORWOOD [37247] born about 1898.
Eleventh Generation

This is an account of the branches of the Forwood family that has been identified as living in either St Lawrence in Thanet Kent or Sandwich, Kent, England or Brandywine Hundred New Castle, Delaware, USA. This chapter will look at specific individuals in this generation and put them into the historical contents of the time.

This chapter will highlight a number of individuals in this generation as signification individuals, these being:

359. Thomas Weech Jones FORWOOD [37148]

Thomas Weech Forwood was born on 8th February, 1820 in St Peter’s, Tiverton, Devon, England to parents Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) and Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1799). It is possible that he was born at Warnicombe House, Tiverton as this was the family residence in the 1820’s. At the time of his birth, his mother, Mary Ann Rossiter (b 1799), was living a life of a county lady and her father Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) was starting to indulge in the idea of progressing a political career as a Whig by using his wife’s connections with the Russell Family and Lord Grey.

Thomas Weech Forwood’s (b: 1820) was education at Blundell’s school in Tiverton, Devon, England in the 1820’s. In 1832, his father Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) dies inexpertly whilst addressing a political rally at the Angel Inn, Tiverton, Devon. Thomas Weech would have been aged 12 at the time. The death of his father throws the family into considerable financial strife as the Patriarch of the family is now removed and no will can be produced to confirm the administration of assets. The family move out of Warnicombe House, which is leased to the families’ solicitor Robert Loosemore, and move into a smaller house in Gold St, Tiverton. In 1837, Mary Ann Forwood (b: 1799) and four of her children, Mary Ann (b: 1821) aged 16, Sophia (b: 1822) aged 15, Charlotte (b: 1823) aged 14 and William Henry (b: 1830) aged 7, set off on what appears to be a Grand Tour of Europe on the allowances of 300 pounds per year earned from the assets of the Somerset estates and the Jamaican plantations. Two other children are left behind in England Thomas Weech Jones Forwood (b: 1820) aged 17, who is serving an indenture under the families solicitor Robert Loosemore and Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) aged 10 who is attending Blundell’s School in Tiverton.

It appears that the family lived in Boulogne, France between 1837 to 1840 where it was during this time that the allowances from the Somerset estates and the Jamaican Plantations either stopped or where limited by the Solicitor Robert Loosemore.

It is not clear why but Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1795) takes the family to Brussels (then still part of France) and leaves her family in the care of Sir ??? Hamilton, British Consol to France, whilst she journeys to London to launch charges against Robert Loosemore over embezzlement of assets. It may be possible that Sir ?? Hamilton was a friend of the Russell family or knew Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1799) via the political or social circles of the time.

Whilst her mother Mary Ann Forwood (b: 1799) is absent in London the younger Mary Ann Forwood (b: 1821) becomes engaged to Thomas Neville Fiske, Officer of the Royal Navy, presumably based in Brussels.

Thomas Neville Fiske, RN, friend of Lord William Paget, was born on the 3rd of February, 1808 in Shimpling, Suffolk, England to parents Rev. Thomas Fiske (b: 1765) and Susannah Smith (b: 1808). Rev. Thomas Fiske (B; 1765) was the Rector of Shimpling Thorn and Ketlebaston, Suffolk and it appears that the family line of Fiske’s had be Rectors of this parish for the previous four (4) generations going back to Rev. Thomas Fiske (b: 1678).

A number of articles appear in London newspapers detailing the cases:
1) The Times, Tuesday, 21st July, 1840; pg. 6; Issue 17415; col E Rolls Court, Chancery Lane, Monday, 20th July. Welford V. Bell, Mulcaster, And Others Category: Law. Forwood vs. Lucemore sic


3) The Times, Saturday, Jan 18, 1862; pg. 5; Issue 24146; col A _From the LONDON GAZETTE, Friday, Jan. 17. War-Office, Pall-Mall, Jan. 17., Memorandum. Category: Official Appointments and Notices

Thomas Weech Jones Forwood (b: 1820) appears in a number of English Census’s where he appears to be living with the Solicitor Robert Loosemore who he is indentured to.

1841 England Census
Barrington St, Tiverton, Devon, England
Thos Forwood about 1821 Tiverton, Devon, England, Ind
William Burgess about 1821 Tiverton, Devon, ind
James Pyle about 1816 Tiverton, Devon, England, Carpenter
Sarah Mirter mitton about 1771 Tiverton, Devon, England, ind

1841 English Census
Gold St, Tiverton, Devon, England
Robert Loosemore, about 1791 Tiverton, Devon, England, solicitor
Sarah Loosemore, [nee Rendell] about 1796 Tiverton, Devon, England
Frances Loosemore, about 1826 Tiverton, Devon, England
Maria Loosemore, about 1826 Tiverton, Devon, England
Anna Loosemore, about 1828 Tiverton, Devon, England
Louisa Loosemore, about 1831 Tiverton, Devon, England
Robert Loosemore, about 1831 Tiverton, Devon, England
Philip Loosemore, about 1832 Tiverton, Devon, England

1851 English Census
Thomas W. S. Forwood
Peter Street, Tiverton, Devon. England
Birth Place: Halberton, Devonshire, England 31 Male Head Married Occupation: Solicitor Employing
Elizabeth Forwood Tiverton, Devonshire Tiverton, Devonshire, England Female 29
Thomas W. Forwood Tiverton, Devonshire Tiverton, Devonshire, England Male 6
John Forwood Tiverton, Devonshire Tiverton, Devonshire, England Male 5
Charles Forwood Tiverton, Devonshire Tiverton, Devonshire, England Male 3
Elizabeth M. A. Forwood Tiverton, Devonshire England Female 2
Henry W. Forwood Tiverton, Devonshire England Male 10 Months
Jemima Hancock born: Studleigh, Devonshire, England Female 23
Charlotte Stevens born Kingsbrought, Somerset, England Female 21
Ann Beedell born: Tiverton, Devonshire, England Female 17

1861 Wales Census
10 Pontmorlais
Charles Forwood 1848 Tiverton, Devon, England Son Merthyr Tydfil Glamorgan - attorney at law
Elizabeth Forwood 1820 Tiverton, Devon, England Wife Merthyr Tydfil Glamorgan
Elizabeth Maryann Forwood 1849 Tiverton, Devon, England Daughter Merthyr Tydfil Glamorgan
Henry Forwood 1850 Tiverton, Devon, England Son Merthyr Tydfil Glamorgan
John Forwood 1847 Tiverton, Devon, England Son Merthyr Tydfil Glamorgan
Thos W Forwood 1846 Tiverton, Devon, England Son Merthyr Tydfil Glamorgan
Thos W J Forwood 1819 Tiverton, Devon, England Head Merthyr Tydfil Glamorgan
Wm Frederick Forwood 1851 Tiverton, Devon, England Son Merthyr Tydfil Glamorgan
Thos W J Forwood 1819 Tiverton, Devon, England Head Merthyr Tydfil Glamorgan
Thomas Weech Forwood (b: 1820) married Elizabeth Dunsford Mead (b: 1820) in June, 1844 in St Peter's, Tiverton, Devon, England. Elizabeth was born on 8th February, 1820 in St Peter's, Tiverton, Devon, England. She died in March, 1862 in (Tredegar) Merthyr, Wales.

Thomas and Elizabeth had the following children:

1. Thomas Weech Forwood, railway clerk, was born on 8th February, 1845. He died in 1901 or 1911.
3. Charles Forwood, Shipbroker was born in September, 1847. Died 24th December, 1942.

Elizabeth Dunford Mead appears in a number of English Census's before her marriage.

1841 English Census
Mary Ann Crocker about 1821 Tiverton Devon, Draper's assistant
Elizabeth Mead about 1826 Tiverton Devon
Selina White about 1821 Tiverton Devon
Sarah Stevens about 1815 Tiverton Devon, fs
Charlotte Perryman about 1817 Tiverton Devon

1862 deaths
Thomas Weech Jones Forwood,
died September, 1862 in Mershyr, September
Forwood, Thomas Weech
Birth: 8 February, 1820, Place: Tiverton, Devon, England
Death: 1863 Place: NSW, Australia
Father: Thomas Forwood
Mother: Mary Ann Rossiter
Spouse: Elizabeth Densford Mead
Marriage: Place: Devon, England

After the death of both parents in 1862 and the loss of income from the bankruptcy of the Tiverton estates the children go and live with their fathers sisters family and their aunt Elizabeth Sophie Forwood (Watts) She has married into the Watts family, originally of Woodlawn Plantation of Jamaica and now of The Briar, Chiselhurst, Kent. The Watts family has been involved in building the Railway network in England and will go on to build the Indian Railway network with the GIPR railway company. Both families now become involve in the Railway business.

1851 English Census
Elizabeth M. A. Forwood, Peter Street, Tiverton Devonshire, Age: 2 Gender: Female Daughter

1861 Wales Census
Elizabeth Maryann Forwood 1849, Tiverton, Devon, Daughter, Merthyr Tydfil Glamorgan

1871 England Census
Elizabeth M A Forwood, 1849, Tiverton, Devon, Niece, Chiselhurst Kent

1871 The Briars Chislehurst
Thomas K Watts 1826 Jamaica, St Thomas, St Thomas Head Chiselhurst Kent manager GIPRCo
Elizabeth S Watts 1824 Tiverton, Devon, England Wife Chiselhurst Kent
Thos W Forwood 1846 Tiverton, Devon, England Nephew Chiselhurst Kent, railway clerk
John Forwood 1847 Tiverton, Devon, Nephew Chiselhurst Kent
Charles Forwood 1846 [1848] Tiverton, Devon, Son [Nephew] Chiselhurst -Kent shipbrokers clerk
Elizabeth M A Forwood 1849 Tiverton, Devon, Niece Chiselhurst Kent
William Forwood 1852 Tiverton, Devon, Nephew Chiselhurst Kent
Charlotte J Dente 1834 Chelsford, Essex, England Servant Chiselhurst Kent
Mary Endicott 1844 Bampton, Devon, England Servant Chiselhurst Kent
Charles Downe 1846 Beckenham, Kent, England Servant Chiselhurst Kent

Elizabeth Watts (b: 1849) married George James A Barnett, CEO of GIPR Company, 20th January, 1890 in Parish Church, Chislehurst, Kent. George died after 1899. They have the following children:

1) Henry (Harry) (W.) Forwood, bankers clerk, solicitor New Zealand. Born May 1850, died 22nd September, 1925.
3) Ellen added Forwood born December, 1852 Tiverton, Devon, England.
4) Parnel added Forwood was born in Jun 1859 in Tiverton, DEVON, ENG.
5) other Tiverton Forwood.
6) Thomas Weech Forwood, Railway Clerk to Victoria 1874, CANADA. Born 8th February, urary, 1845 Tiverton, Devon. He was christened 4th May, 1845. He died in 1901/1911.

A number of references have been sourced for William Forwood:

1861 Wales Census
William Frederick Forwood born 1851, Tiverton, Devon, Son, Merthyr Tydfil Glamorgan.

1871 England Census
William Forwood born 1852, Tiverton, Devon, Nephew, Chiselhurst Kent.

1872 Census
Forwood William, immigration 23 September, 1872, SS NORTHUMBERLAND B 313 00242

1881 Census
William F. FORWOOD, Nephew, Unmarried, Male, 29, Tiverton, Devon, England, Clerk Railway Co

1891 England Census
William F Forwood, born 1852, Tiverton, Devon, Nephew, Chiselhurst, Kent

1897 The Times
Friday, 14th May, 1897; pg. 1; Issue 35203; col A JAYS, Ltd, Regent street, London, conduct Category: Classified Advertising

1901 Census
William Forwood, 49, Tiverton, Devon, London, Living On Own Means.

1901 England Census
33 Gloster Gardens
William Forwood, 1852 Tiverton, Devon, Head of house, Paddington, London. Living on own means
Jane McMaster, 1876, Clarkwood, Ireland, Servant, Paddington.
Ellen James 1871, Hamhrurst, Kent, Servant, Paddington, London
Rosa Sharpin, 1880, Kings Lynn, Norfolk, Servant, Paddington, London

1907 The Times
Wednesday, 19th June, 1907; pg. 1; Issue 38363; col A _Death, William Forwood.

1907 The Times

Unassisted Immigration to Victoria Index of Inward Passenger Lists for British, Foreign and New Zealand Ports 1852-1923 Family Name First Name Age Month Year Ship Port Fiche Page
Thursday, 20th June, 1907; pg. 1; Issue 38364; col A _Death, William Forwood._

1907 Gazette

Issue 28048 published on the 6th August, 1907. Page 34 of 60, 5420 TB3 London Gazette, 6th August, 1907. Be William Frederick Forwood, Deceased. Pursuant to Act of Parliament, 22 and 23 Viet., cap. 35 J intuited. An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees. NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of William Frederick Forwood, late of 33 Gloucester-Gardens, North Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, and of Oaklea Hook in the county of Hants, Esquire, deceased (who died on the 17th day of June, 1907 and whose will was approved in the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 31st day of July, 1907 by Alice Forwood, Widow, the relict, and Charles Forwood brother of the deceased, and Frederick Mead, the executors therein named are hereby required to send the particulars, in writing of their claims or demands to Taylor, Rowley, Lewis and Davis, the undersigned the Solicitors for the said executors, on or before the 5th day of September, 1907 after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice. Dated this 3rd day of August, 1907. TAYLOR, ROWLEY, LEWIS and DAVIS, 34 and 36 Gresham-Street, London, Solicitors for the said Executors of Property and to relieve Trustees.

Frederick married Alice J. Day, parlourmaid, June 1895 Kensington, London. Alice was born 1852 in Harwell, Berks., England. She died 24th April, 1940.

1861 Census

Name: Alice Day, 2, born 1859, Daughter
Father's name: Henry, Mother's name: Ann.
Female, born: Harwell, Berkshire.
Registration district: Abingdon Sub-registration district: Sutton Courtney England
Alice Day  2
Ann Day  35
George Day  11
Henry Day  31
Hester Day  7
Isabella Day  4
Jane Day or Alice Day Ruth 1859, Harwell, Berkshire, England, Daughter, Harwell, Berkshire

1871 Census

Parish: Kensington, Ecclesiastical parish: St Barnabas County/Island: London Country: England
Street address: 14 Elsham Road, St Barnabas, London, England
Marian L Harvey, 1843, Longton, Staffordshire, England, Daughter, Kensington, London
Frederick Harvey Marian, 1854, Longton, Staffordshire, England, Son, Kensington, London
Walter K Harvey Marian, 1856, Heron Cross, Kenton, Staffordshire, England, Son, Kensington, London

1881 Census

Alice Day, 24, 1857, Servant, Female, Born: Didcot, Berkshire, England
Civil parish: Kensington County/Island: London Country: England
Street address: 49 Brompton Crescent
Housemaid Domestic Servant Registration district: Kensington Sub registration district: Brompton England
Name   Age
Alice Day   24
1891 Census
Alice Day, 30, born 1861, Servant, Female, Born: Harwell, Berkshire, England
Civil parish: Chiselhurst, Ecclesiastical parish: St Nicholas Town: Chiselhurst
County/Island: Kent, Country: England
Household Members:
Name                           Age
Caroline Brondway       52
Emily Button            42
Alice Day            30
John Forwood            44
William F Forwood        39
James Hunt            30
Maria Jeal            28
Anna Pat tendon         28
Alice Ms Tone           18
Elizabeth S Watt         57
Thomas R Watt

1940 The Times
The Times, Friday, 26th April, 1940; pg. 1; Issue 48600; col A Deaths On Active Service, In Memoriam
A number of references have been sourced for Thomas Weech Forwood (b: 1874)

Thomas Weech Forwood
Birth: 8th February, urary, 1845. Place:Tiverton, England
Father: Thomas Weech Jones Forwood
Mother: Elizabeth Densford Mead
Address: Peter Street, Tiverton.
Enumeration district: Tiverton, County: Devonshire
Birth Place: Tiverton, Devonshire, England
Age: 6 Gender: Male, Relationship: Son, Occupation: Scholar

1851 Census
Thomas W. Forwood
Birth: Tiverton, Devonshire, England
Residence: Tiverton, Devonshire

1861 Census Wales
Thos W Forwood, 1846, Tiverton, Devon, England, Son, Merthyr Tydfil Glamorgan

1871 England Census
Thos W Forwood, 1846, Tiverton, Devon, England, Nephew, Chiselhurst, Kent.

1874 FORWOOD THOS W, 29th May, 1874, Ship NORTHUMBERLAND, B 326 001 & B 326 007

1886 Assistant Registrar Surrogate Court
5 Erano [Evans] Ave Toronto

43 Unassisted Immigration to Victoria Index of Inward Passenger Lists for British, Foreign and New Zealand Ports 1852-1923

A number of reference have been sourced for Thomas Watts Forwood (b: 1886);

Thomas Watt Forwood, Birth: 6th October, 1886, Male, Birth: County: York Father's Name: Thomas Weech Forwood Mother's Name: Elizabeth

1915 Soldiers of the First World War
Hooper Roll Number: MS929 80
Soldiers of the First World War CEF
FORWOOD, THOMAS WATT
Rank: CPT
Reference: RG 150, Accession 1992-93/166, Box 3223 - 21
Date of Birth: 06/10/1886
Address: 119 Bedford Rd Toronto
Canadian Expeditionary Force Study Group Dedicated to the Study of the Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914 1918 November 6th November: The battalion was raised at Exhibition Park in Toronto, detachments drawn from the 2nd, 10th, 13th, 19th, 38th, 48th, 51st, and 91st regiments. B COMPANY (1st Q.O. Rifles), Capt T.W. Forwood, 24th May: The battalion arrived at SHORNCLIFFE, England 9pm on the 23rd of May, September 14th September: At 6:40 pm., the Battalion left WEST SANDLING marching via CHERITON ROAD, through SHORNCLIFFE CAMP to SANDGATE and along the lower road to the Docks at FOLKESTONE, where they immediately embarked in the S.E.C.R. Co's Boat "QUEEN" for Boulogne. 15th Sept: BOULOGNE was reached at 2:45 a.m., disembarkation at once proceeded with and the Battalion marched out of the Docks for the OSTROHOVE CAMP, arriving at the latter place at about 4 a.m. Left camp for PONT DU BRUIQUES Railway Station for ST OMER, then via road march via ARQUES, FORT ROUGE and EBLINGHEM to WALLON CHAPEL. 16th September: At 9:30 a.m. a move was made from Bivouac the march being through
CAESTRE to GODEWAERSVELDE. 17th September: The Battalion remained in Bivouac as above and was visited and inspected by LIEUTENANT GEN. E.A.H. ALDERSON, C.B., Commanding Canadian Corps, accompanied by MAJ. GEN. R.E.W. TURNER, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., and MAJOR GEN. CURRIE. 19th September: Marched via THIESHOUK-FLETRE-METEREN and BAILLEUL to DRANOUTRE. 21st September: 'B' and 'D' Companies marched to R.E. FARM, to complete the relief of the 3rd Battalion ROYAL FUSILIERS in the trenches D.1 to D.4. 14th October: 'A' and 'B' companies and Machine Gun Section in front line, 2 platoons 'C' company to VIERSTRAAT LINE, 2 platoons 'C' company and 'D' company at Battalion HQ, VIERSTRAAT.

Thomas married Alicia Mary Hope Wigmore, daughter of Alfred S. Wigmore and Ellen Cole on 17th April, 1915 in York, Ont., Canada. They have the following children:

2. John Forwood, shipbrokers clerk, Great India Peninsula Railway Co. born 4th February, 1846, Tiverton, Devon. He died 19th December, 1910 in 'Bridge Ho.', Hythe, Kent & Kensington, formally Hove.

A number of reference have been identified for John Forwood (b: 1915);

1840 Birth
Birth March, 1840
Forward John, Tiverton, 4th February, 1846
Births Sep 1847
Forward Tom, Tiverton
Name: John Forwood, Address: Peter Street, Tiverton Enumeration district: Tiverton County: Devonshire Birth Place: Tiverton, Devonshire, England, Age: 5, Male, Son, Occupation: Scholar

1861 Census Wales
John Forwood, 1847, Tiverton, Devon, England, Son, Merthyr Tydfil Glamorgan

1871 England Census
John Forwood, 1847, Tiverton, Devon, England, Nephew, Chiselhurst Kent

1881 Census
John FORWOOD, Male, 1847, Tiverton, Devon, England, Age: 34, Occupation: Clerk Railway Co, Unmarried, Head of Household; Thomas Rossiter WALL(WATT), Relation: Nephew, Dwelling; The Briars, Chislehurst, Kent, England

1891 England Census
John Forwood, 1847 Tiverton, Devon, England Nephew Chiselhurst Kent
John Forwood about 1847 Tiverton, Devon, England Head Hove Sussex

1901 Census
2 Albert Mansions
John Forwood, 1847, Tiverton, Devon, England, Head, Hove Sussex
Annie Forwood, 1872, Scotland, Wife, Hove Sussex
John F Forwood, 1900, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, England, Son, Hove Sussex
John Forwood, 54, Devon, Tiverton, East Sussex, Hove, Retired Great India Peninsula Railway Co
Annie Forwood, 29, Scotland, East Sussex, Hove
John Forwood, Sussex, Hurstpierpoint, East Sussex, Hove

1911 The Times
Friday 24th February, 1911; pg. 16; Issue 39517; col A Household Servants Disengaged. Classified Advertising

1911 Gazette Edition
Issue 28470, 28th February, 1911
John Forwood, Deceased. Pursuant to Statute 22 and 23 Vic., cap. 35. "NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having any claims against the estate of John Forwood deceased, late of Bridge House, Hillcrest road, Hythe, Kent, and of 19 Gledhow gardens, Kensington, formerly of 31, First avenue, Hove (who died on the 19th December, 1910), are required to send particulars, in writing, of their claims to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for Mrs. Annie Forwood, the Widow and relict of the deceased, and the administrator of the deceased's estate, on or before the 11th day of March next, after which date the said administrator will distribute the estate, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have had notice. Dated this 9th day of February,ruary, 1911. GASQUET, METCALFE and WALTON, 16, 112 Mincing lane, E.G. Gazette Issue 28471 published on the 3 March 1911. Page 55 of 104


A number of references have been sourced for Annie Cooper;

1891 Census
Annie Cooper, 1872, Edinburgh, Scotland
housemaid hospital matron

1901 England Census
Annie Forwood, 1872, Scotland, Wife, Hove Sussex

John and Annie had the following children:


Births Sep 1899
Forwood John Frederick Cuckfield
The district Cuckfield spans the boundaries of the counties of Sussex and West Sussex

1901 England Census
John F Forwood about 1900 Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, England Son Hove Sussex


1847 Birth
Sep, 1847
Forwood Charles
Address: Peter Street, Tiverton
Enumeration district: Tiverton, County: Devonshire
Birth Place: Tiverton, Devonshire, England
Age: 3. Male, Son, Occupation: Scholar

1861 Census Wales
Charles Forwood, 1848, Tiverton, Devon, England, Son, Merthyr Tydfil Glamorgan

1871 England Census
Charles Forwood, 1846 Tiverton, Devon, England, Son [NEPHEW], Chiselhurst, Kent

1881 Census
Chas. Forwood, Male, 1848, Tiverton, Devon, Age 33, Occupation; Ship Broker, Married, Head of Household
Dwelling 26 Hampton Road, North Meols, Lancashire, England 44

44 Family History Library Film 1341898
Household:
Chas. FORWOOD, Head, Married, Male, 33, Tiverton, Devon, England, Ship Broker
Ellen FORWOOD, Wife, Married, Female, 35, Sandhurst, Berkshire, England
Edith Blanche CHAPPELL (FORWOOD), Step Daughter, Female, 12, London, Middlesex. Scholar
Constance CHAPPELL (FORWOOD), Step Daughter, Female, 10, London, Middlesex, England, Scholar
Martha HART, Servant, Unmarried, Female, 17, Devon, England, General Servant
Sophie Elizabeth. Elaine FORWOOD, Daughter, Female, 3, Married, North Meols, Southport, Lancashire
Dwelling: 26 Hampton Road, Census Place, North Meols, Lancashire, England

1887 Census
Chas Forwood, 1857 Departure: Aspinwall, Panama
Arrival: 25th July, 1887, New York, Merchant
Age: 30, Male, Port of Departure: Aspinwall, Panama, Place of Origin: American Ship Name: City of Para

1891 Census
Glendevon, Ravensbourne Rd, Bromley, Kent
Charles Forwood, 1848, Tiverton, Devon, Head, Bromley, Kent, shipbroker
Ellen Forwood, 1846, Sandhurst, Berkshire, England, Wife, Bromley, Kent
Elaine Forwood, 1881, Southport, Lancashire, England, Daughter, Bromley, Kent
Mercedes Forwood, 1889, Southport, Lancashire, England, Daughter, Bromley, Kent
Constance Chappell, 1871, London, Middlesex, England, Stepdaughter, Bromley, Kent
Maggie Marsh, 1862, Wigan, Lancashire, England, Servant, Bromley, Kent

1901 Census
Charles Forwood
53 Devon Tiverton, Residence: Kent, Foots Cray, Coal Merchant
Ellen Forwood, 55, Berks, Sandhurst, Kent Foots Cray
Mercedes Forwood, 12, Lancs, Southport, Kent Foots Cray

1901 Census
Langarth, Manor rd , Foots Cray
Charles Forwood, 1848 ,Tiverton, Devon. Head, Foots Cray Kent, Coal Merchant
Ellen Forwood, 1846, Sandhurst, Berkshire, England, Wife, Foots Cray, Kent
Elaine Forwood, 1881, Southport, Lancashire, England, Daughter, Foots Cray, Kent
Mercedes Forwood, 1889, Southport, Lancashire, Daughter, Foots Cray, Kent
Constance Chappell, 1873, London, Middlesex, Stepdaughter, Foots Cray, Kent
Nita Chappell Ellen, 1878, London, Middlesex, Stepdaughter, Foots Cray, Kent, dancing teacher
Winifred S Smith, 1881, Canada, Visitor, Foots Cray, Kent
Maud S Smith, 1882, Canada, Visitor, Foots Cray, Kent

1990 Gazette Issue 27202 published on the 15th June 1900. Page 12 of 60
Sidcup Coal Association, Limited. A T an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the. said Company, duly convened and held, at the registered office of the Company, Railway Approach, Sidcup, in the county of Kent, on the 10th day of May, 1900, the following Special Resolution was duly passed ; and at a su 1 sequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company, also duly convened, and held, at the same place, on the 30th May, 1900, the following Special Resolution was duly confirmed: H (solved "That the Sidcup Coal Association, Limited, be wound-up, voluntarily, in pursuance of the Companies Acts; and that Mr. Charles Forwood, be, and lie heareby, appointed Liquidator to conduct such winding up." C. FORWOOD, Chairman. 46


46 Gazette Issue 27206 published on the 29 June 1900. Page 23 of 72
1942 The Times
Wednesday, 30th December, 1942; pg. 1; Issue 49430; col A Deaths Charles Forwood


A number of references have been sourced for Ellen Doggett;

1851 Census
John Baily, 1779 Yateley, Hampshire, England, Head, Yateley, Hampshire, retired poulterer
Ellen Doggett, 1845, Sandhurst, Berkshire, England, Visitor, Yateley, Hampshire
Sarah Eales, 1832, Finchampstead, Berkshire, England, Servant, Yateley, Hampshire
Frances Medding, 1826, Maplederwell, Hampshire, England, Servant, Yateley, Hampshire
Residence: 1861 Market place, Reading, ivory silk mercer
Doggett, silk mercer’s app
Ellen Doggett, 16, 1845, Relation:Servant, Female, born: Lanehurst, Berkshire, England
Registration district: Reading, Sub-registration district: St Lawrence
Household Members:
Name   Age
Eliza Burnard   46
Jane F Collins   31
Mary A Cosburn   18
Ellen Doggett   16
Ellen Eatwell   23
Emma Franks   21
Mary A Grays Mark  36
Anna E Ivey   10
Augustus F Ivey  18
Lettia Ivey   51
Lettia M Ivey   23
Margaret E Ivey   6
Mary P Ivey   12
Selina V Ivey  20
William P Ivey  49
Jane Kias   20
Eliza Shackell  38
Love Stannard  22
Anna M Stente  15
Frances M Warren  26
Mary West   26
Elizabeth Willis  17
Eleanor Wymore  36

Charles and Ellen had the following children:

The following references have been indentified for Ellen Forwood;


1881 Census
Chas. Forwood, Head, Married, Male, 33, Tiverton, Devon, England, Ship Broker
Ellen FORWOOD, Wife, Married, Female,35, Sandhurst, Berkshire, England
Edith Blanche CHAPPELL (FORWOOD), Step Daughter, Female, 12, London, Middlesex, England, Scholar
Constance CHAPPELL (FORWOOD), Step Daughter, Female, 10 London, Middlesex, England, Scholar
Martha HART, Servant, U, Female, 17, Devon, England, General Servant
Sophie Elizabeth. Elaine FORWOOD, Daughter, Female, 3, North Meols, Southport, Lancashire, England
Dwelling: 26 Hampton Road, North Meols, Lancashire, England
Elaine Forwood, 1881, Southport, Lancashire, England, Daughter, Foots Cray, Kent

1901 Census
Elaine Forwood
20 Lancs Southport, Kent, Foots Cray


The following references have been identified for Mercedes Dorothy Forwood:

1889 Birth
Mercedes Forwood, 1889, Southport, Lancashire, England
Residence: 1901 Foots Cray, Kent, England
Mercedes Forwood, 1889 Southport, Lancashire, England, Daughter, Bromley, Kent
Mercedes Forwood, 12, Lancs, Southport, Kent, Foots, Cray

1969 Death
FORWOOD, Mercedes Dorothy
13 Leigh Road, Wimborne, Dorset, Spinster. 22nd October 1968.
Diben & Musgrave, 3 West Borough, Wimborne, Dorset, Solicitors. (Ernest Hatton Chapman.)
3rd March 1969

Henry (Harry) (W.) Forwood, Bank Clerk, Solicitor in New Zealand. Born May 1850 Tiverton, Devon, England. Died 22nd September, 1925 in Abberley Road, Oak Hill Lodge, Murray St., St. Albans, New Zealand.

1850 Birth
Henry Forwood, June 1850, Tiverton, Devon, Somerset
Births Jun 1850
Forwood Henry Tiverton

1851 United Kingdom Census Sample Record
Henry W. Forwood
Address: Peter Street, Tiverton
Enumeration district: Tiverton County: Devonshire
Birth Place: Tiverton, Devonshire, England
Age: 10 Months, Male, Son

1861 Census Wales
Henry Forwood, 1850, Tiverton, Devon, England, Son, Merthyr Tydfil Glamorgan

1871 England Census
Henry Forwood, 1851, Tiverton, Devon, England, Lodger, Dorking, Surrey

1867 Inwards Correspondence to the Provincial Secretary [ICPS]
H. Forwood to Superintendent applies as pound keeper, Temuka 6th March, 1867 Department of Lands and Survey, Christchurch District Office, Christchurch J. Hayhurst and others to Superintendent - recommend H. Forwood for Temuka Pound - 6/03/1867

1899 BISHOP JULIUS ON NO-!
Hawera & Normanby Star, Volume XXXVII, Issue 5055, 5 December 1899, Page 2 About this newspaper BISHOP JULIUS ON NO. LICENSE, at the Christchurch Opera House, 8000 people being present "It appeared to him that the liquor trade, far from being an influence for liberty and good, was THE GREATEST TYRANNY UNDER THE SUN. The interest which ruled the trade was the money interest. The fight was again a great moneyed interest, which, if represented by two or three brewers, would be bad
enough, but when represented by companies it was fifty thousand times worse. He did not want to judge harshly, by any means, and would only say that in this case, as in all other oases, there was nothing like money to blind men's eyes to morality, truth, and righteousness. For himself, God forbid he should have a penny in such a traffic. The time must come when the people must rid themselves of the thrallom of capital, aim deliver themselves from this evil. How were the masses doing it? They were doing it in their own way, which *was the righteous way, exactly as their fathers did when they decided to have no more of the going ! under the table. (Loud applause.) Ht had sometimes said prohibition was dangerous; perhaps it was, as a permanent solution of a great question, but he did not know. He was satisfied that such reports as had appeared in the " Prohibition Fallacies " columns of papers the previous day concerning I the Clutha as a Mr W. D. Lysnar saw it did not prove that it was dangerous. Even supposing that prohibition was dangerous, the present system was dangerous, and if he trembled for the future, he also trembled for the present, with its temptations for the young. (Applause.) They were told that things were not so bad here. Perhaps not; perhaps things were worse in many places, but then, every other place had not Mr Taylor. (Applause.) Suppose that all the temperance workers in the colony were dispersed, that Mr Taylor was sent to the Cbathams, Mr Isitt to the Antipodes, and Mr Forwood and all others who had done then: best to work for good were sent away then they would see what the liquor trade would be like. Let them take the pressure off and the stopper out, and they would Be the result. Jericho would be as respectable as Paradise while they stood alongside it and threatened it, but it was Jericho all the same. (Applause.) That was the last word he would say for the present, and he would ask them, in the name of God, solemnly and seriously, for the love of God and their fellow-men, to strike out the top line, and say they would have no truce with the drink traffic." -Advt.

1926 The Times
Thursday, 3rd June, 1926; pg. 26; Issue 44288; col A _Miscellaneous Financial. _Category: Classified Advertising

1908 NO-LICENSE.
Hawera & Normanby Star, Volume LVI, Issue LVI, 4 November 1908, Page 5
NO-LICENSE.
DECISION OF CHRISTCHRUCH SYNOD
It appears that it was the vote of the laity, and not that of the, clergy, which caused, the loss of the, .Rev. 'H. H. Mathias' motion before the Christchurch Diocesan Synod, "That this Synod commends No -license as the only available remedy at the present time for the grave and. increasing evils of intemperance." The contrary impression was given by the Press Association report, published in the Stab, which gave the voting as follows: — Ayes: Clergy, 12; laity, 18. /S Wes: Clergy, 27 ; laity, 10. Mr Henry Forwood, of Christchurch, writes pointing out that these figures are erroneous, and that the real estate, of the voting was as follows: — Ayes: Clergy, 29 ; laity, 8. Noes : Clergy, 10 ; laity, 22. The Lyttelton Times, which gives these figures, gives the following report of the conclusion, of the discussion' Bishop Julius said that as a matter of policy, he thought perhaps it would have been better had the question not come up in .the Synod, and he had avoided any reference to it in Ms opening address, but he was not ashamed that he had at one time stood practically alone in the Synod as a No-license advocate, and he was glad that there were more 'supporting it now. He wanted to r know what those opposing No-license were doing. It had been suggested that if the electors were given another option the majority of people would vote for it, but, he asked, why .did not that alleged majority move? If they were majority they should get their additional option or options. To. him there, were only two, options before him, that of ' No-license' and on the other side open bars, barmaids, and ,all .those great evils that stood beside the, existing order of things, and he had had to. voted straight out on the liguej fore him as hitf conscience dictated. ..."The first amendment pah was to add the words 'provided by the State," and this was carried. . The Synod was then asked to vote to delete All the words after "that" with a view , to inserting an amendment of Mr Studholme (to provide an additional option for official control, and this proposal was lost. On the original motion, as amended, a division was called for, and resulted as follows: Ayes: Clergy, 29; laity, 8; total, 37. Noes: Clergy, 10; laity, 22; total, 32. On this vote the motion was lost, although a majority voted with the ayes, because By the standing orders of the Synod it is necessary before a motion can be carried that there must be majorities of both clergy and laity.

1909 CANTERBURY DOINGS.
Otago Witness, Issue 2896, 15 September 1909, Page 56 Notes the granting of a Horse Licence for a Harelock Hack Racing club to Mr H. Forwood.
Henry Forwood, son of T. W. J. Forwood of Tiverton, Devonshire, was educated at the Forest School, Walthamstow, Essex, and, for 12 years, worked in the Docking branch of the London County Bank. He arrived in Lyttelton on the Red Gauntlet in 1879, gaining employment as a clerk. On 2 September 1880, at St. Mary’s church, Merivale, he married Susannah Jane Foote. Henry, a bachelor, was ‘full age’ while Susannah, a spinster, was ‘under age’. In reality, Henry was 30, his bride 17. The Forwood’s lived at Oak Hill Lodge, Murray Street (now Murray Place), a St. Al- bans enclave where the social elite were ensconced. They became well known when they leased 50 acres of rich quality land in Church Road (Rutland Street), an area which, though not far from their home, was the dwelling place of more humble people. Part of the property belonged to a deceased estate and part was Church Property Trust Land. On the property Henry established ‘Churchill Farm’ or the ‘St. Albans Model Farm’. A ‘perfect picture’, this example of intensive farming was also highly profit- able. The farm was devoted to cropping, dairying and the raising of pigs and poultry. It gave regular employment to four men (including a manager), a boy and a dairymaid. Crops included spring sown wheat, oats which were used for winter feed, carrots, potatoes, meadow hay and rye grass. Forwood was a great believer in housing and feeding his stock well. The corrugated iron sheds on the property were lined with timber, possessed of evenly laid brick floors, open to the sun and housed a dozen Jersey and Shorthorn cows. In the winter the cows were fed on oatcn and meadow hay and carrots, the latter being first put through a slicing machine. Two compact dairies stood under the shade of trees and were match-lined for the sake of coolness and cleanliness. In the centre of the concrete floors, artesian fountains played during the summer months. The comment was made: An extra precaution has been taken … By covering the pans of milk with light-screens. No wonder, then, that Mrs. Forwood says she can sell all her butter on the farm and could get rid of double the quantity that is made. There were four horses on the farm. As might be expected, the stables, coach houses and harness rooms were ‘substantial buildings, well ventilated’, and, like the cow sheds, models of cleanliness, comfort and order. The pig-stys were raised three or four feet above ground level, the pigs being fed three times a day on skim milk, potatoes and sharps. Berkshire sows were kept for breeding, together with Berkshire boars. Porks were raised, being disposed of when 13 weeks old and weighing 70 to 75 pounds. Forwood was a bird fancier and produced eggs and birds for the market. There were 150 fowls ‘of the best breeds’ – Orpington, Langshah, Silver and Golden Pencilled Hamburgs, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Andalusians, Brown Leghorns, Minorcas, Golden and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Cochins, White Brahmas, Game, Seabright, Black Rose-combed and Game Bantams. Each breed was separately housed. Forwood found the Browncochins or Pointons the best birds, sitting early, laying well and being first- class table birds. Around the homestead or manager’s residence there were ‘beautiful ornamental - 38 - St. Paul’s Anglican Church, Papanui, Cemetery October 2005 grounds in which there are numerous aviaries of pigeons, doves, canaries and Aus- tralian birds of beautiful plumage’. In 1903 a chronicler enthused: On the stream which flows through the property a black swan is swimming in company with a flock of Muscovite ducks. A rustic bridge crosses an artificial pond stocked with trout and planted with water lilies, and two greenhouses are stocked with rare varieties. A beautiful fernery near the house is constructed in the style of a Maori whare; many varieties of native fern are inside and small cascades flow over broken surfaces. Henry was one of the ‘most stalwart sons’ of the Church militant. A High Churchman he ‘became known throughout the Dominion and beyond as the publisher of the Lay- man, the most ambitious attempt in Anglican journalism in our history’. Forwood was … a man of strong opinions, profoundly devoted to the Catholic conception of the church in the special sense attached in modern times and the Layman was published by him to advance that point of view Forwood belonged to the English Church Union whose members espoused views similar to those which had been expressed in the Layman. The union … was formed for the purpose of uniting the clergy and laity of the English Church in defence of the doctrine and discipline of the church and of the rights and liberties of her faithful children. Forwood became manager of a prominent Anglican periodical, the Church news. As well, in the first decade of the 20th century, he published the high quality New Brigh- ton monthly magazine which This was free to seaside residents. Forwood used advert- ising revenue to cover his costs but sought donations ‘from threepence upwards’. Soon Forwood was giving away eight hundred copies per month. Although covering all aspects of life in the seaside suburb, the periodical, a joint venture between For- wood and literary minded vicar Henry Thomas Purchas, dealt especially with the Anglican church. The Forwood belonged to the congregation at St. Matthew’s, St. Albans, Henry contributing money to and being involved with bringing about extensions to the building. Henry was a life member of the St. Matthew’s Young Men’s Guild and a member of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance, Hope of St. Albans Lodge of Druids and other local societies. He also mundane business interests, especially with regard to shares. For some years Henry was ‘in a delicate state of health’. Nevertheless, he looked forward to attending St. Matthew’s 60th birthday celebrations. Alas, ‘an attack of bronchial pneumonia came on … and brought to a close a life of
devout activity in worship and good works’. Henry, 75, died at Abberley Road on 22 September 1925. Susan Forwood, 68, died on 3 September 1931. - 39 - St. Paul’s Anglican Church, Papanui, Cemetery October 2005


Henry and Susannah had the following children:

1) Elizabeth Sophia (Bessie) Forwood was born in 1880. She died about 1948 in Christchurch, New Zealand.

47 Archives and manuscripts, Alexander Turnbull Library ‘biographies’microfiche, Christchurch City Libraries, Burke manuscript, Christchurch City Libraries, Church register transcripts, Christchurch City Libraries, Forwood papers, Z Arch 707, Christchurch City Libraries
50 Christchurch probate files, BUCHANAN Elizabeth Sophia - Christchurch – Widow, 1948 1948 Christchurch High Court O Chch, Elizabeth married John Duncan (Jack) Buchanan son of D Buchanan , of St Albans, Christchurch, NZ on 25 Oct 1900 in St.Matthew's Ch., St. Albans, NZ. John died about 1912 in Wellington, NZ. Probate Case Files: Wellington High Court, BUCHANAN, John, 1915 1915 Wellington High Court O Wgtn, BUCHANAN, John Duncan, 1912 1912 Wellington High Court O Wgtn
Properties owned

While there circumstances are unknown the historical details of the time are known.

The Briars, Chislehurst, Kent


* Country houses for sale in Kent

The property has high ceilings, sash windows, Georgian and Victorian fireplaces, original cornicing, picture and dado rails, period cast iron radiators, decorative skirting and solid wood floors are features of The Briars, which has been with the same family for nearly a decade. It is rich with history, the Georgian gem is described by selling agent Elle Sinclair from Savills Locksbottom in Orpington, Kent (01689 869600, www.savills.co.uk) as having “vintage romance décor. It is very pretty and romantic and looks like something out of Sherlock Holmes or even, Miss Marple. The Briars is quite unusual, as Georgian houses like this do not come up all that often for sale and this property is in immaculate condition. The owner, who is very creative, has made many of the soft furnishings herself with her sewing machine.

The location of the Georgian family home is special as well, opposite the woodland of Chislehurst Common, overlooking National Trust land to the south, a quarter-of-a-mile from the old shops in the Royal Parade and only a half-mile from Chislehurst Station with direct services into London. Other pluses include a triple aspect Victorian family room – one of four reception rooms, an Eastern influenced dining room with a tented ceiling, a library with part...
panelled walls and a hand-built kitchen/breakfast room. Enthusiastic buyers keen to expand the place should note that planning permission has been granted to install a conservatory, indoor pool, gym, larger garage and a perimeter wall with gates.

The property was on the market for £2.5 million through Savills 01689 869600; www.savills.co.uk
Mary Ann Forwood was born on 19th May 1821 in Tiverton, Devon, England to parents Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) and Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1799). It is possible that she was born at Warncombe House, Tiverton as this was the family residence in the 1820’s. At the time of her birth she had one older brother, Thomas Weech Jones Forwood (b: 1820), her mother, Mary Ann Rositer (b 1799), was living a life of a County Lady and her father Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) was starting to indulge in the idea of progressing a political career as a Whig by using his wife’s connections with the Russell Family and Lord Grey.

Little is known of Mary Ann Forwood’s (b: 1821) early life or her education. It is not known if she received a formal school based education or rather a ladies private tutorage possibly at home.

In 1832, her father Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) dies unexpectedly whilst addressing a political rally at the Angel Inn, Tiverton, Devon. Mary Ann would have been aged 11 at the time. The death of her father throws the family into considerable financial strife as the Patriach of the family is now removed and no Will can be produced to confirm the administration of assets. The family move out of Warncombe House, which is leased the families solicitor Robert Loosemore, and into a smaller house in Gold St, Tiverton. In 1837, Mary Ann Forwood (Snr) (b: 1799) and four of her children, Mary Ann (b: 1821) aged 16, Sophia (b: 1822) aged 15, Charlotte (b: 1823) aged 14 and William Henry (b: 1830) aged 7, set off on what appears to be a Grand Tour of Europe on the allowances of 300 pounds per year earned from the assets of the Somerset estates and the Jamaican plantations. Two other children are left behind in England Thomas Weech Jones Forwood (b: 1820) aged 17, who is serving an endureship under the families solicitor Robert Loosemore and Charles Rositer Forwood (b: 1827) aged 10 who is attending Blundell’s School in Tiverton, Devon.

It appears that the family lived in Boulogne, France between 1837 to 1840, where it was during this time that the allowances from the Somerset estates and the Jamaican Plantations either stopped or were limited by the Solic. Robert Loosemore.

It is not clear why but Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1799) takes the family to Brussels (then still part of France) and leaves her family in the care of Sir ?? Hamilton, British Consol to France, whilst she journeys to London to launch charges against Robert Loosemore over embezzlement of assets. It may be possible that Sir ?? Hamilton was a friend of the Russell family or knew Mary Ann Rositer (b: 1799) via the political or social circles of the time.

Whilst her mother is absent in London the younger Mary Ann Forwood (b: 1821) becomes engaged to Thomas Neville Fiske, Officer of the Royal Navy.

Thomas Neville Fiske, Royal Navy, and friend of Lord William Paget, was born on the 3rd of February,uary, 1808 in Shimpling, Suffolk, England to parents Rev. Thomas Fiske (b: 1765) and Sussannah Smith (b: 1808). Rev. Thomas Fiske (B, 1765) was the Rector of Shimpling Thorn and Kettlebaston, Suffolk and it appears that the family line of Fiske’s had be Rectors of this parish for the previous four (4) generations going back to Rev. Thomas Fiske (b: 1678).

The couple married in Brussels (then France) in 1838. Mary Ann Forwood (b: 1821) was aged 17.

Thomas Fiske (b: 1808) died on the 21st June 1849 in New Bond st., St James, Westminster, Middlesex and was buried on the 26th June, 1849 at Kettlebaston churchyard. The inscription on his grave reads: “In memory of Thomas Fiske second son of the late Revd. Thomas Fiske Rector of this Parish and Shimpling Thorn in this County Abt. June 21st A.D. 1849.”

Mary then marries (2) Randell in 1861/1871. Randell died in 1861/1871 and dies on the 5th July, 1885 in Barnstaple, Devon.
Market Hill 14
Henry Edward Chisholm, 1802 London, Head Cambridge Holy Trinity Cambridgeshire, Yeoman
Mary Ann Chisholm Hannah, 1804 Dootington, Cambridgeshire, Wife Cambridge Holy Trinity Cambridgeshire
Thomas Donkin Chisholm, 1826, Cambridgeshire, Son, Cambridge Holy Trinity, Cambridgeshire
Mary Ann Chisholm, 1829, Cambridgeshire, England, Daughter, Cambridge Holy Trinity, Cambridgeshire
Henry Edward Chisholm, 1838, Cambridgeshire, England, Son, Cambridge Holy Trinity, Cambridgeshire
Thomas Chisholm, 1844, Cambridgeshire, England, Father, Cambridge Holy Trinity, Cambridgeshire
Mary Ann Chisholm, 1801, Cambridgeshire, England, Sister, Cambridge Holy Trinity, Cambridgeshire
Hannah Donkin, 1772, Durham, England, Mother-in-law, Cambridge Holy Trinity, Cambridgeshire
Jane Donkin, 1806, Dartington, Sister-in-law, Cambridge Holy Trinity, Cambridgeshire
Caroline Donkin, 1816, Dartington, Sister-in-law, Cambridge Holy Trinity, Cambridgeshire
Mary Ann Fisk, 1825, Tiverton, Devon, England, Visitor, Cambridge Holy Trinity, Cambridgeshire

1861 Census
12 Rothsay Villas, Richmond, Surry
Mary A Fiske, 1822, Tiverton, Devon, England, Head, Richmond, Surrey, ind
Mary A Ardew, 1821, Colchester, Essex, England, Servant, Richmond, Surrey
Mary A Fiske, 39, 1822, Relation,: Head, Female, Tiverton, Devon, England

1871 Census
125 High St, Northchurch, Hertfordshire
Mary Ann Fiske Randell, 1822, Tiverton, Devon, England, Head, Northchurch, Hertfordshire
Alfa [Ald] Thos Fiske, 1869, 18 months, Sevenoaks, Kent, England, Nephew's, Son, Northchurch Hertfordshire
Mary Mc Donald, 1843, Inverness-Shire, Scotland, Servant, Northchurch, Hertfordshire
Esther Ballard, 1854, Sheerness, Kent, England, Servant, Northchurch, Hertfordshire
Jerry Berrage, 1868, Walford, Hertfordshire, England, Child, Northchurch, Hertfordshire
Elizabeth Mary Berridge, 1854, Leicestershire, Servant, Northchurch, Hertfordshire
Mary Ann Berridge, 1833, Bigthorne, Huntingdonshire, England, Servant, Northchurch, Hertfordshire
James Chisholm, 1852, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland, Servant, Northchurch, Hertfordshire

1881 Census
5  Cuckoo st Colyton the grove
Mary A. Randell, 1822, Tiverton, Devon, England, Head, Colyton, Devon, divedends paralysed
Elizabeth Foxwood [forwood], 1850, Tiverton, Devon, England, Niece, Colyton, Devon
Richard Lewis, 1851, Chagford, Devon, England, Servant, Colyton, Devon, gardener
Ann Bussell, 1825, Dunkerswell, Devon, England, Servant, Colyton, Devon
Richard Lewis, 1851, Chagford, Devon, England, Servant, Colyton, Devon
Mary Endicott, 1844, Bampton, Devon, England, Servant, Colyton, Devon
Mary A. Filden, 1844, Honiton, Devon, England Lodger, Colyton, Devon

1894 The Times, Death
Thursday, 29th March, 1894; pg. 1; Issue 34224; col A _Deaths RANDELL Mary Ann (otherwise FISKE, formerly FORWOOD, spinster) Fremington, Devon 27Oct1885 05Jul1885 not stated Alfred Fiske of Ramham Kent, gentleman & son
364. Charles Rossiter FORWOOD [37153]

Founder of one of the Melbourne branches of the Forwood family, Charles Rossiter Forwood is credited with a successful legal career in Melbourne, Fiji and New Zealand. This chapter will focus on his early life in England, his life in Melbourne and his involvement in the Polynesian Trading Company in the 1870’s, as well as the role he played in the founding of the Fijian Commonwealth as Attorney General of Fiji. It will review his later life and arrest in Wellington, New Zealand over embezzlement charges and his return to Melbourne in 1889 where he wrote his autobiography entitled “An Autobiography of an English County Family from 1700”.

**Early life and family**

Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) in life, as well as death, he remains an enigma within the family. Regarded noble by some, pompous by others, or a rogue by his detractors. One thing that can be said about Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) is that he was a provider for his family, a notable legal practitioner and a colourful character in Melbourne, Fiji and New Zealand.

Charles Rossiter Forwood (b; 1827) is remembered today as the author of his autobiography entitled “An Autobiography of an English County Family from 1700.” The document is an account of the Forwood family from 1700 to 1900 and focuses on the social history of the family rather than birth, deaths and marriages. In this way he has provided future generations with a fascinating account of the economic situation of the family, the payment of emancipation stock (which was money paid to the family for releasing the Jamaican slave workforce), the leasing of the various Somerset estates, the decision to emigrate to Melbourne and insight into various family members social engagements of the time.

Charles Rossiter Forwood also can be referenced in many primary resources of the time, notably

1) Melbourne Argus newspaper for the period 1853 – 1870
2) Records relating to the Polynesian Trading Company from 1870 – 1900
3) Fijian Argus & the Fiji Gazette newspaper for the period of 1870 – 1875
4) Fijian Supreme Court Criminal Sittings, where he was a Judge and later the Attorney General of Fiji
5) Wellington newspapers from 1880 – 1890, where he was arrested on embezzlement charges for misappropriation of funds raised to celebrate Queen Victoria’s Golden Jubilee celebrations
6) Journals of Fredrick Forwood (b: 1821) of Adelaide, Charles Rossiter Forwood’s (b: 1827) uncle, held in the Forwood Family collection at the State Library of South Australia in Adelaide. References include Charles Rossiter’s Forwood’s arrival in Melbourne and future contact with the two branches of the family in the period 1853 to 1870. It is assumed that the Adelaide and Melbourne family were close as Charles Rossiter Forwood
seems to have named at least two of his sons Fredrick Forwood (b: 1821) and Walter Weech Forwood (b: 1855) after Adelaide family members.

Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) like previous male members of the Jones, Rossiter and Forwood families appears to have used family contacts to further his career, education, business ventures and inheritances. For example in his autobiography he relays how his mother, Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1799) introduces him to the London Solicitor Mr Williams Dimes, Esq., then to a Mr R.K.Lane, Solicitor of Argyle St, London. The later puts him under articles in 1843 at the age of 16 and this is the starts his legal career. Earlier, he is named the male heir in his grandfathers estate, Thomas Rossiter's (b: 1772) Will. He marries a Spanish merchants daughter Ester de Young (b: 1828) from Gibraltar with family connections to the merchant industries in Spain & Portugal. His second wife, Florence De Fontaine (b: 1831), is a widow who presumably has inherited assets from her first husband and her own family. He marries his daughter Florence de la Fontaine Forwood (b: 1865) to Sir James Stewart Butter (b: 1832), one of Melbourne’s first Mayors and founder of the Melbourne Stock exchange as well as the instergeter of the Polynesian Trading Company, a merchant trading company established by a group of Melbourne business men in the 1860’s to develop and encourage trade between the South Pacific and Australia. Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) serves as a Director on this company board between the period 1870 to 1876 approx. In 1873, he is appointed the Attorney General of Fiji after serving three years a a solicitor and Judge in the islands. He later established a legal career in Wellington, New Zealand but appears to fall into financial difficulty and bankruptcy. Later he is charged with embezzlement of Municipal funds. He absconds to Melbourne and leaves his son, maybe Frank Owen Forwood (b: 1862) to represent him in the legal proceedings conducted in Wellington, New Zealand. He dies on the 2nd February,uary,1890 in South Melbourne possible at a Forwood family members home.

1820’s

Charles Rossiter Forwood was born on the 12th October, 1827 in Tiverton Devon to Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) and Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1799). At this time the family was living at Warncombe House, Newte’s Hill Road, Tiverton, Devon and it is possible that this is where Charles Rossiter Forwood was born. At the time of his birth Charles Rossiter’s father Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) was administering the families Devon estates inherited from John Weech, Esq of Tidcombe and 1/5th share of his wife interests in the Jamaican plantation Pear Tree Grove. Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1775) was pursuing a political career in the British House of Commons at this time as well as holding freehold farm allotments in and around Tiverton, lands and homesteads including Lower Warncombe, Little Tidcombe, Hopleston, Hillands and is stated in Charles Rossiter's autobiography (b: 1827) to hold the Lord of the manor house Pool Anthony. He also owned five residences in the village of Tiverton, and two others in Plymouth. Mary Ann Rossiter’s (b: 1799) income from the Jamaican plantation Pear Tree Grove was supplemented with income came from freeholds in Bridgewater, presumably inherited via her grandfathers Charles Jones (b: 1747) estates.

In his leisure time Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1775) enjoyed a country life in the South West counties of Somerset and Devon, and is reported by Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827), in his autobiography, to have been an excellent horseman and sportsman who was one of the patrons of the Stag hunt of Exmoor and Dartmoor. In this autobiography, Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) states that his mother Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1799) was a personal friend of the Russell family. He does not elaborate as to who in the Russell family her friendship was with, presumably one of the daughters of Lord John Russell, later a Premier of Great Britain. Later in the text he elaborates on arriving in Hammersmith at his aunt’s residence on Good Friday, 1840 and continuing on to London two weeks later. The Aunt mentioned would appear to be his Great Aunt by his Grandfathers second marrage, Catherine Whitter (b: 1775).

Charles Rossiter Forwood’s first news once arriving in the capital was that of the murder of Lord William Russell, presumably a family friend of his mother, Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) was introduced to various old Tory families like the Russell’s and Lord Grey’s family via his wife Mary Ann Forwood (b: 1799). Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) is reported to have invested 4,000 pounds to the political campaign of Lord Ebrington (Lord Fortescue’s heir) in 1832 campaign to run in the Reform interest of North Devon. In 1832 the Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) was solicited to stand for the Borough of Tiverton, it is unclear if he actually stood for a parliament or not. Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) seems to suggest he did stand for parliament after the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, a bill that brought proportional parliamentary representation based on a borough’s population into the British parliamentary system.
The 1830’s is known in English history as the period of parliamentary reform as a number of parliamentary bills were passed in parliament that reformed various English institutions and these would bring significant change to the fortune and lives of the Forwood family. These included:

1) 1832 The Great Reform Bill, that established parliamentary representation based upon population rather than geographical boundaries.

2) 1833, The Poor Law Amendment Act or Factory Act, that established labour reform in regards to safety, hours, child labour and welfare.

3) 1834, The Emancipation Act, abolished slavery in all domains of the British Empire, emancipated the slave workforce and paid compensation in the form of Emancipation Stock to the West Indian planters.

4) 1835, Municipal Reform Act, which allowed local governments in England to collect municipal taxes (rates) and maintain local authorities i.e. roads, public buildings and drainage.

5) 1838, Anti-Corn Law Act, that repelled the Corn Law Act of 1815 and allowed for the free trade of goods between England and the British colonies.

It is during this period that Captain Thomas Forwood (1795) is pursuing a parliamentary career and is seeking nomination for the county of Devon as a member of the Whigs party. With this background a number of misfortunes befall the family that will change not only the fortunes of Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) but the whole Forwood family and would have significant implications for the family over the next decade and will eventually lead to the decision of Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1799) and three of her children to emigrate to Melbourne, Victoria in the early 1850’s.

Firstly, Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) dies suddenly whilst delivering a political address at the Angel Inn, Tiverton, Devon. Two primary references exist that detail the events of his death.

1) The Times of London, reporting his death on Wednesday, July 18, 1832

2) Charles Rossiter Forward’s autobiography, written 57 years after the event in 1889

The Times of London describes the death of Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) as follows:

“The Times of London, Wednesday, July 18, 1832

On Monday evening, Thomas Forwood, Esq of Warniccombe House, chairman of the Committee for Securing the Return of H.Burgess, Esq., for the borough of Tiverton, was addressing the electors at a window of the Angel Inn in a very eloquent speech, when, after raising his voice to an elevated pitch, he suddenly exclaimed, “I am ill!” A torrent of blood rushed from his mouth by the rupture of a blood vessel – he retired from the window, and was almost instantly a corpse. On a post mortem examination it appeared that an aneurism at the curvature of the aorta had existed, which communicated with the windpipe, and the effort of speaking had brought it to a crisis. Mr Forwood was a stanch reformer; the event has cast Tiverton into great gloom – Woomer’s Exeter Gazette.”

Charles Rossiter Forwood described the circumstances of his father's death as follows in his autobiography written in Melbourne, Victoria in 1889:

“The Reform Act passed on the 7th June, 1832 and Capt. Forwood was solicited to stand for “the Borough of Tiverton “, he has recently suffered the rupture of a blood vessel in the chest and had to decline, promising to do so if possible on a future day, if those who offered their support would transfer their favour to his Cousin, Mr. Henry Weech Burgess. This, however, was rather coldly received; they wanted him, not his relative, though the latter was then on a visit to “Wormcombe” [Warniccombe]. Capt. Forwood bowed then out, yet determined to carry his point on the “Nomination Day”, he attended at the hustings to second his candidate, having got another gentleman to propose him. On leaving home, he ordered lunch for a large party he expected to bring back with him after the Nomination, and he and his relative went away in high spirits. Alas, about noon a cavalcade was seen approaching the house, not a very glad some one in appearance, and it was soon ascertained they were bearing poor Capt. Forwood’s corpse.

Whilst addressing the electors the blood had rushed from his mouth on to the heads of those assembled below, where he stood on the hustings and he had fallen back and died in 20 minutes. The compiler (Charles Rossiter Forwood) 15 years later met accidentally in London a person, who stated he was largely bespattered, and described the whole tragic occurrence, and the grief and excitement of the electors.
Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1795), dies with out leaving a will and therefore his estates are adminstered by the Court of Chancery. Mary Ann Forwood (b: 1799) is living on an allowance administered by the family solicitor of Robert Loosemore. Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) goes into great detail in his autobiography about the character of Robert Loosemore and what he believes to be the “unfair treatment” of his mother Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1799) and the heir to the Forwood estates Thomas Weech Jones Forwood (b: 1820). It is highly possible that Robert Loosemore & Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) attended school together at Blundells and were friends. Robert Loosemore’s signature appears on the Marriage settlement of Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) and Mary Ann Rossiter’s (b: 1799) in 1818 as solicitor. The relationship with the two families seems to be quite strong and it is only after the death of Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) and the complications of the administrations of his estate that the relationship disintergrates. Mary Ann Forwood (b: 1799) and Thomas Weech Jones Forwood (b: 1820) pursue legal proceedings in the London Courts against Robert Loosemore over the missapportionment of funds from the Forwood estate. It is also during this period that Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1799) under the advise of Robert Loosemore leaves England with four of her children, Mary Ann (b: 1821), Elizabeth Sophia (b: 1822), William Henry (b: 1830) and Emma Catherine (b: 1832) first for Boulogne and then Brussels (then part of France) whilst receiving an allowance from the estate. Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) alludes to Robert Loosemore minuplating the situation to remove Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1799) from the affairs of administering the estates but being a woman in this period she would have had limited access to say of the administration of the estates and the purpose of this adventure may have been for a contential vacation or to find a suitable suiter for her older daughters who in the last 1830’s were in their late teens.

Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) was enrolled at Blundell's School, Tiverton, Devon on the 15th August, 1835 aged 8 years and completed his studies on the 14th September, 1837. In 1838 it appears that Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) was adopted by his grandfather Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772) as the male heir of his estate, he is moved from Blundell’s at the age of 10, to attend “an excellent commercial school to prepare for a Mercantile (banking) career.” where he spent 1838. His Grandfather Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772) appears to have some banking interests in Tiverton, Devon, England. Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) does not state the name or location of the commercial school in his autobiography. In 1839 he reports to be living in his grandfather, Thomas Rossiter’s (b1772) house in Tiverton and that his Grandfather “gave him a seat in his own Banking House”. It is possible that Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772) names Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) as male heir as he has no sons of his own and Charles Rossiter being the third son of Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) was not initial to inherit the bulk of his fathers estate. Instead, his brother, and first son of Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1795), Thomas Weech Jones Forwood (b: 1820) would inherit the Weech/Fordwood estates in Devon. Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1799) may have encouraged the relationship between her father and her second son to ensure him of a financial inheritance. Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772) appears to have been a man of means at the time of his death in 1839, having inherited, some portion of the Jones estates of Peartree Grove Plantaon in Jamaica via his first wife, Elizabeth Sophie Jones (b: 1778), his own Jamaican property of Retreat plus various other freeholds and leases held in Tiverton, Devon as well as his second wife’s, Catherine Whitter’s (b: 1775), dowry.

In 1839, Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772) now serving as Mayor of Tiverton, dies. Hemay have named Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) as his male heir and given him a position in as clerk in his “Banking House”. Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772) leaves his estates to his five daughters from his first marriage with Elizabeth Sophie Jones (b: 1778), these included Sophia Elizabeth Rossiter (b: 1798), Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1799), Elizabeth Rossiter (b: 1801), Charlotte Rossiter (b: 1804), Maria Rossiter (b 1808) as well as leaving the residual of the estate to Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827). The residual referred to in Charles Rossiter’s autobiography may have been the one sixth share of Elizabeth Sophie Jones (b: 1778) estate that was to be willed to Thomas Rossiter’s unwed daughter Sarah Rossiter (b: 1803) who died in the same year 1839. Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772) does not provide for his second wife Catherine Whitter (b: 1775), or her daughters Catherine Whitter (b: 1811) and Francis Whitter (b: 1814).

The two families from Thomas Rossiter’s (b: 1772) first and second marriage, the Jones and Whitter’s are now divided with each disputing the disbursements of his estates under Thomas Rossiters (b: 1772) will.

Charles Rossiter describes the family schizm in his autobiography:

“1839 he (Thomas Rossiter) took Charles into his own house and gave him a seat in his own Banking House, generally introducing him as his intended heir; unfortunately in a few months, and whilst Mayor of the Town poor Mr Rossiter died”, leaving a will giving legacies to his daughters by his first marriage, and giving Charles

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the residue; declaring his second wife and her daughters were sufficiently provided for, and that the bulk of his property, having through his first wife passed to his possession, he was merely restoring it to her Descendants.”

To everyone’s surprise knowing the deceased’s exact habits, his widow declared he had “no power to make such a will” as her Marriage Settlement, she alleged, covered the whole property. She would not produce or prove the Will, and kept possession of everything defying attacks from the first family, who were unwilling to disturb her or commence litigation. Poor Charles was soon bundled off; at first he went to live with his elder brother 51, but their dispositions being widely different, he went to live with his Step-Aunt; the eldest of the two daughters of his Grandfather’s widow 52, a lady of 30, then well married, and for whom he had always the highest regard.

The old lady soon hunted him from there, and sent him off to London to earn his own livelihood at the age of 14, where he might have come to grief, but for the precautions taken secretly by his excellent Step-Aunt, and an allowance she made him until he had sufficient other means, for she did not violently oppose, the arbitrary actions of the old lady, her mother, believing all would come right at her death; she however outlived Mr Rossiter 22.”

Sarah Rossiter (b: 1803), the unmarried daughter of Thomas Rossiter (b: 1772) and 1/6th heiress of the Jones Jamaican Plantation Pear Tree Grove dies in the same year and therefore changes the ownerships of Charles Jones (b: 1747) estate under his will.

1840’s

With the death of three individuals Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1795), Thomas Rossiter (b:1772) and Sophie Rossiter (b: 1803), the family of Mary Ann Forwood (b: 1799) is thrown into family disputes over inheritance of both the Weech/Forwood estate and the Jones/Rossiter estate, the family is forced to enter into complicated legal negotiations with the trustee and solicitors of both wills as well as defending their case in the Court of Chancery. Robert Loosemore is charged with bankrupts and embezzlement in 1842 but before he can be sentence dies. Charles Rossiter (b: 1827) describes these events in his autobiography as follows:

On the 8th February, ruary, 1841, the eldest son, Thos. Weech Jones Forwood, although he had had several years of the Clerkship still to serve in Loosemore’s Office against the urgent advice of that astute gentleman, who tried to frighten his pseudo clerk with pending debts, said to be one by the Estate, took possession of his Patrimony, on that day having attained his majority. Loosemore of course thereby had the management taken out of his hands, and, almost as a consequence, very soon became under a Trial of Bankruptcy; his debt amounting to over 40,000 pounds; the whole neighbourhood was aghast, for previously his credit was unbounded.

He never rendered accounts to young Forwood or his mother, and the former finding his “Articles” broken, and possibly having learnt more in Loosemore’s Office, than the latter meant him to, instructed Counsel to put the Bankrupt under rigid examination, before the Bankruptcy Court at Exeter, as to his position and dealings with the Estate. After a good deal of fencing, Loosemore at last broke down and made a clean breast of it, though he still said there was no “Will” left by Capt. Forwood, (it being felony to do away with one); he confessed that the so-called outstanding bonds of Capt. Forwood given temporarily for short advances in anticipation of Rents had all been only paid; his client having carelessly left the bonds with him uncancelled having suggested his producing them to his client’s widow to get control of the Estate.

He confessed that there was really no necessity for the Auction Sale, nor for his keeping the widow short of funds, nor for leaving home; all this time he had planned to get rid of her and the family, and when he found the eldest son would not go, he had tried to hamper and control him, but had failed at last; that the Forwood Estate had for years kept him afloat, but all the money received had gone in rash and secret speculations.

Loosemore’s nervous action in the Box, became so painful that the Commissioner at last adjourned for 3 days, during this interval he fled to London (perhaps to consult Counsel) and there fell down in St. James Street, in an apoplectic fit, and was, when taken up, dead.

51 Thomas Weech Jones Forwood (b; 1820)
52 Catherine Whitter (b: 1811)
Young Forwood had to find 400 guineas to finish his time with another solicitor, and afterwards as much more to commence business.

This no doubt pressed him hard, but although at first he would not settle his mother’s claim, he managed to get married at the age of 24.

It would then appear that Mary Ann Forwood (b: 1799) that’s action in the court against her eldest son Thomas Weech Jones Forwood (b: 1820) as described by Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) in his autobiography:

The Jamaica properties had then long ceased to yield 1/-, and her right to 300 pounds a year entitled her to a large arrear from her late husband’s property, beside other claims after bringing her younger daughter and son from Belgium, she had to pledge her dividend arising from the “Compensation Money’ stock, to pay all these expenses, and commence a new Chancery Suit against her eldest son through a Mr Taylor; her former solicitor, Mr Dimes, being at war with the Chancellor.

In 1840 Charles Rossiter Forwood (b:1827) travels from Tiverton, Devon to London to start his career in the Legal profession. In his autobiography he describes this passage of his life as follows:

1840, That journey to London, Charles Forwood will never forget; outside the North Devon Coach (there was no railway then), through Taunton, Dorchester, over Great Salisbury Plain, past Stone Hedge, and its Druidical Stones, cold and biting, he sat behind the driving seat, on, on, through old Saram [Old Sarum is near Salisbury], and over, and over that long straight and tedious Hawkesbridge Flat to Staines, and finally to Hammersmith, where friends met him, stiff, half frozen, and glad to leave the “Flywer” as the mail, guarded by a stout old fellow on the outside back seat, with a blunderbuss, was called as it made the journey from Exeter to London in 23 hours.

At Hammersmith he learnt the kind arrangements of his Aunt; he arrived on Good Friday, [17th April] 1840, and after resting a week or two, went on to London, where his first news was “The Murder of Lord William Russell” (See Note C).

He subsequently got into the service of Charles Robert Colman Esq., Ship Owner and Wharfinger, and who acted like a father to him. Mrs Forwood coming from Belgium found him here, and the winter having set in thought it too enforced a situation for him. She therefore introduced him to the Solicitor, she had consulted, the celebrated William Dime, who afterwards defended Lord Chancellor Cottonam, (See Note H) who being a childless widower and desiring to retire in a few years, offered to adopt Charles, article him free, with a view to his being admitted a partner and ultimately taking over the business. Charles had conceived a stupid hatred of lawyers, and wanted to go to sea, and refused the offer. He was therefore placed under the charge of a fussy old friend of his mother’s; a partner in a large Manchester firm, who soon disgusted him. Mrs Forwood having to return hastily to Brussels, where her eldest daughter had been induced to marry in her mother’s absence.

Mr Dimes instituted Chancery proceedings against Loosemore and (of cause nominally) the younger heir to the Forwood Estates; these proceedings came to a violent and untimely end.

Meanwhile, her son, Charles, had become restless at the “Manchester Warehouse” and applied to a friend, Capt. Hoare just commissioned to H.M.S. “Dolphin” to take him to Sea, as Capt. Clertz, informing him how the family affairs were “jambed up” and his mother in Belgium. Capt. Hoare sent the letter to his solicitor, Mr R.K.Lane of Argyle Street, stating he had already appointed Lord John Hay, (now an Admiral) and asking the solicitor to urge Charles to “stand by” his mother in her troubles. Mr Lane in the kindest manner sent for the boy (then only 16) and after worming out his grievance offered to see the firm, he was with and give his a seat in his own office, whilst the youth came to an determination, as to his future career, pointing out the protection he could give his family situated as they were with his elder brother. In short, Mr Lane so won on the lad, that he relinquished the idea of going to Sea, and on Mrs Forwood’s return from Belgium with her younger family he had finally adopted the Law as a Profession, and has remained in it forty seven years, and in every grade from Clerk to Chief Justice.

In 1844 the eldest son started at Tiverton as a Solicitor, and being so well known had a large practice, and in 1846, his second sister married her cousin, now Chairman of one of the largest Railway Companies in the World, The Great Indian Peninsular Railway Coy. of London, and the Railways worked in connection therewith.

Soon after poor Mrs Forwood was forced by Mr Taylor, having no more money to give him, to reluctantly agree to his settling her claim on her son’s estates at £600 (pounds) (less than a fourth of what was fairly due) and of which he kept half for extra costs, she having also to deprive her younger children of one sixth of the “Emancipation” stock in favour of their elder brother.

1850’s

On the 17th June, 1849, at the age of 23, Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) marries Esther DeYoung (b: 1828) in Lambeth, Surrey. Esther was born on the 3rd February, 1828 in Gibraltar, Spain, the daughter of John De Young (b: 17??) a Spanish Merchant from Gibraltar and Ann Harris (b: 1794) (Irish ancestry) born in Lisbon, Portugal.

Charles Rossiter Forwood’s autobiography gives some insight into the families situation during this period:

(Charles Rossiter Forwood); who having removed for commercial experience to the City Office (married in 1849, the daughter of a Spanish Merchant (Esther Jacobs deYoung) and after serving his time continued there as Manager till 1852, during ten years legal experience in London, Charles Forwood was mixed up with a number of Causes Celebre …”

The following information has been discovered about Esther’s family. Esther’s parents where Nancy (Ann) Harris (b: 1794) and John DeYoung (b: 17??), a Spanish merchant possible born in Belgium (?). Nancy dies in 1863, whilst John dies in 1851. The couple had the following children:

1) Sarah DeYoung (b: 1817), Gibraltar, Spain
2) Phillip DeYoung (b: 1822), Gibraltar, Spain
3) Eliza DeYoung (b: 1828), Gibraltar, Spain
4) Esther DeYoung (b: 1828), Gibraltar, Spain

The following English Census details the following:

1841 England Census
Mary Forwood, about 1800, St Giles without Cripplegate, Middlesex
Charles Forwood, about 1826, St Giles without Cripplegate, Middlesex

1841 Census
Gardeners Lane
Thos Range [Burge], about 1786, St Margaret, Middlesex
Henry Harris, about 1796, St Margaret, Middlesex, England, dealer (father of Nancy (Ann) Harris)

1851 England Census
11 Sussex St, New Road
Charles Forward, about 1828, Tiverton, Devon, England, Head, Battersea, Surrey, Clerk in Old Drury or Jewry office
Esther Forward, about 1829, Gibraltar, Wife, Battersea, Surrey
Catherine H Forward, about 1850, Holborn, Middlesex, England, Daughter, Battersea, Surrey
Maria Connick, about 1837, Battersea, Surrey, England, Servant, Battersea, Surrey
Rising Sun, Bank Street
Samuel Hall, about 1809, Oldham, Lancashire, England, Head, Worcester St, Swithin, Worcestershire, victualler
Eliza Ann Hall, about 1815, St Martin, Worcestershire, England Wife
Harriett Hall, about 1836, St Swithens, Worcestershire, England Daughter
Anna Hall, [Wells], about 1833, St Andrews, Worcestershire, England, Servant, Worcester, St Swithin, Worcestershire
Henry Harris, about 1798, London, England Lodger, Worcester St, Swithin, Worcestershire, traveller
Forest [Farret] Robinson, about 1807, Scotland, Lodger, Worcester St, Swithin, Worcestershire, corkcutter
Thos Quince, about 1813, Leicestershire, England, Lodger, Worcester, St Swithin, Worcestershire, brick maker
Charles Thomas, about 1815, Leicestershire, England, Lodger, Worcester St, Swithin, Worcestershire, brick maker
Charles Thomas, about 1815, Leicestershire, England, Lodger, Worcester St, Swithin, Worcestershire

99 Vauxhall Walk
Nancy Jacobs, about 1795, Prt [here has her born Portugal], British Subject, Head, Lambeth, Surrey, Annuitant (widow)
Sarah Jacobs, about 1817, Gibraltar, British Subject, Daughter, Lambeth, Surrey, Dressmaker
Philip Jacobs, about 1819, Gibraltar, British Subject, Son, Lambeth, Surrey, Cloth Merchants clerk
Eliza Jacobs, about 1821, Gibraltar, British Subject, Daughter, Lambeth, Surrey, Dressmaker
Harriett Fremming, about 1826, Binstead, Hampshire, England, Servant, Lambeth, Surrey

1861 Census
99 Vauxhall Walk
Henry Harris, about 1798, London, England, Head, Lambeth, Surrey traveller in sponge trade
Phillip Jacobs, about 1822, Gibraltar, Nephew, Lambeth, Surrey
Sarah Jacobs, about 1825, Gibraltar, Niece, Lambeth, Surrey, dressmaker
Eliza Jacobs, about 1829, Gibraltar, Niece, Lambeth, Surrey

1871 Census
99 Vauxhall Walk
Phillip Deyong, about 1822, Gibraltar, Spain Nephew, Lambeth, London, Traveller in Sponges
Suah Deyong, about 1823, Gibraltar, Spain, Niece, Lambeth, London, Dress maker
Eliza Deyong, about 1829, Gibraltar, Spain Niece, Lambeth, London, Dress maker
Alice Lawrence, about 1854, Lambeth, Surrey, England Servant, Lambeth, London

Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) and Ester DeYoung (b: 1828) have the following children:
By the 1850’s the Jamaican plantations have been sold and the Somerset properties had been bankrupted. The family had spent the following 20 years in legal cases in the Court of Chancerys over the estate of Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1795). Mary Ann Forwood (b: 1799) is now in her 50’s and her children are in their mid 20’s, Charles with a young family. The financial pressure the family was under and the opportunity for a better life in a new country must have seen the family talk about the possibility of immigrating.

Charles Rossiter Forwood describes the decision to immigrate in his autobiography as follows:

"About the middle of 1852, the youngest son having received his share (he was 22 William Henry Forwood 1829-1888) of the Emancipation Stock, was persuaded by some relations and in turn prevailed on his mother and younger sister, to emigrate with them to the Goldfields of Victoria, the astonishing reports from which were rendering people mad to go to the “new Eldorado”.

Inoculated with the mania, and in pursuance of a promise made on parting with his mother, Charles three months later voyaged with his wife and two children to Melbourne. Adventures connected with these migrations appear under notes M and N (including the State of the City in 1852, Melbourne).

On Mrs Forwood’s arrival in Victoria, she chanced upon the former Satellite of Lord Egremont, William Upton Tripp, who had been some time established as a Solicitor in Melbourne. He professed remorse for his late patron’s and his own conduct, and offered the forward his views in the new country. He learnt from her the probable coming out of her son Charles, and his London experiences of the Law, and thinking he could turn this to his own account, got Mrs Forwood to promise him (Tripp) the earliest intimation of his arrival.

Charles and his family arrived on Christmas Eve 1852, and was soon interviewed by Tripp, who pictured the terrors of “going to the Diggings” and the expenses and difficulties in which new arrivals were placed, prevailed on Charles to engage with him for 6 months at (unknown to Charles at the time) half the usual salary then paid for services such as those he stipulated for, promising afterwards, if Charles desired to take him into partnership in what he described as a most lucrative business.

There were not then above two dozen solicitors, and a half that number of Barristers in Victoria, who enjoyed a nice little monopoly of a daily increasing tide of practice and joined in their exertions to keep out “new chums”, although they did not long succeed. Every obstacle therefore to get inside “the charmed circle” was thrown in the young man’s way, until he appealed to the Supreme Court Bench, when he soon got enrolled, and having found out how he had been tricked he at once commences on his own account, and soon got into a large practice, with the usual vicissitudes of fortune arising form untoward speculations.

His younger sister married in 1854, and his youngest brother in 1857 [?], the former died in 1885 leaving her husband, Mr William Siddeley, a large ship agent of Melbourne, and some 9 children. (the eldest of whom has also married and has a family) surviving; the latter died in 1887 [or 1888] . also leaving a large family to the care of his widow.

Poor Mrs Forwood (the mother) relict of Capt. Thomas Forwood, died at St Kilda, near Melbourne, on the 11th January, 1860, at the age of 60 and so ended her chequered career blasted by the treachery of her late husband’s solicitor (her own trustee), and the ungrateful conduct of many who benefited by her former prosperity, and deserted by her trouble the once gay, high spirited, self reliant. lady died broken hearted, broken down, and almost friendless (outside her young children and was buried in her son. Charles’ family grave in St. Kilda Cemetery, where his first wife and two of his children had preceded her: the former in 1859.

He married eighteen months later (August 1861) a young widow, who in 1888, (after him a second family) was laid beside his first wife and mother, he still surviving.

At the age of 27, in late 1853, Charles Rossiter and Esther, accompanied with their first two children, Catherine Ester (b 1850) and Charles Henry (b 1852), left Portsmouth, England bound for Australia on board the SS Peru. They arrived in Melbourne, Victoria on Christmas Eve, 1853 and where met by Charles’s mother Mary Ann Forwood (b: 1799), his
No other information has been identified at this stage about Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1799), William Henry (b: 18??) or Emma Catherine (b: 18??) so it is difficult to say what profession they are working in or if Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) and his family are living with other members of the family. The family arrive in Melbourne 14 years after the death of Captian Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) and it is possible that Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1799) whilst living modestly may still have been living off assets from England, acting as the Matricaric of the family and assisting them socially and financially. For example the family did earn compensation from the release of the Jamaican slave workfore and this may have assisted in paying for their passage. Likewise it has been suggested that Mary Ann Rositer (b: 1799) was a friend of Bishop Perry of Melbourne and he may have assisted the family on their arrival in Melbourne, Victoria. In Charles Rossiter autobiograpy the connection between Mary Ann Forwood (b: 1799) and William Upton Tripp is suggested vi the Earl of Eggmont and leases of Tiverton properties. Mary Ann Rossiter (b: 1799) introduces Charles Rossiter to Upton Tripp now a soliciter in Melbourne and so starts his legal career. Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) is not forthcoming about his dealings with his brother William Henry at this time so it can not be determined if William Henry is on the Victorian goldfields, in Melbourne and what his profession or relationship to the rest of the family is. Presumably the family is close having emigrated together, and now living in the same colony, they must have meet at social and at family events.

Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827)established a Law practice in Melbourne, Victoria on his arrival in 1853 and becomes a successful Barrister of Law in the state of Victoria, Australia. Like most emigrants in a new country he suggests he undersells his services to his new employers and when he is made aware of this make and increases his salary. He appears to suggest he makes some enemies in the leagal paternity in Melbourne, which as he highlight is quite small. 1e: 24 solicitors in Melbourne in the mid 1850’s. It is possible that Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) may have been seen as the new face in a small town and with his personality or educational status may have disbubed some of the Legal profession in Melbourne at the time. This many have had future implications in his professional and personal life over the next 20 years. What is know that he also fostered some very usful friendships, such as the Brown family of Como House, Toorak and Sir James William Butters, future Mayor of Melbourne.

In 1865 the family live at Nerrena (renamed Kinnoull) Sorrett Ave, Malvern, Victoria, 3144, a 13 acre property bounded by High St, Spring St, Malvarn Rd and Sorrett Ave, the present day site of De La Salle College, Malvern.

The following children are born in Victoria, Australia, William Phillip (b: 1854) born in Geelong, Walter Weech (b: 1855) also born Geelong and Marian Nancy (b: 1857) born in Melbourne.

In September, 1857 his wife Esther De Yonung (bb 1827) dies and is buried on the 15th September, 1857 in St Kilda, Cemetery, Melbourne, Victoria.

Eighteen months later, aged 36, on the 21st August, 1861 Charles Rossiter marries Prudence Winch De La Fontaine (b: 18??) in Melbourne, Victoria. They have four children:

1. Frank Owen (b: 1862)
2. Edward William (b: 1864)
3. Florence De La Fontaine (b: 1865)
4. Alfred Ernest Albert (b: 1867)

1870’s Life in Fiji

In 1871, aged 45, Charles Rossiter was elected to the board of the Polynesia Fruit Company and sailed to Levuka, Fiji aboard the SS Baclutha on the 4th October, 1871. He arrived in Suva, Fiji on the 18th of October, 1871. It is assumed that he travelled with his son, Walter Weech Forwood (b: 1855), aged 15 and his future son-in-law , Sir James Stewart Butters (b: 18??).
His role as director of the Polynesia Company was to oversee the establishment of the Australian Plantation settlements in Levuka, Fiji. To understand the role of Forwood & Butters played in this company it is important to give a little background into the history of Fiji & the role of the Polynesian Trading Company.

Fiji is an island group located in the tropical South Pacific, stretching over 1,000 kilometers. It consists of 300 islands, of which 95 are inhabited. There are two major islands, Vanua Levu and Viti Levu, and two scattered groups of outlying islands. Most islands have two primary climatic areas: a wet tropical windward side and a dry leeward with sparser vegetation.

Colonized some 3,500 years ago from Melanesia, Fiji was invaded from Tonga and Samoa around 1000 AD. Unsurprisingly, the Fijian culture combines influences from Polynesia and Melanesia, with Polynesian influences more dominant in the eastern areas where Tongans maintained a quasi-permanent presence. Fiji did not have a written language until the first decade of the nineteenth century, so our knowledge of Fijian society stems primarily from archaeological investigations and oral legends.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, Fiji consisted of numerous competing chiefdoms. Land tenure institutions varied across chiefdoms and by island.

Western contact with Fiji began with Abel Tasman in 1643 but regular visits did not begin until the early nineteenth century. One of the major consequences of western contact was the spread of disease to which Fijians had little immunity. Castaways from an American schooner spread dysentery in 1800 but some sources show new diseases being introduced in the 1790s. In the late 1840s, the population was estimated to be roughly 300,000; just ten years later, estimates showed a one-third decline to about 200,000 people. Over the next 13 years, the population declined 15 percent to 170,000. A measles epidemic in 1875 led to the loss of roughly one quarter of Fiji’s population, yielding a population at the 1881 census of only 114,748 people. The decline continued through the 1921 census which revealed just 84,475 native Fijians.
More frequent Western contact with Fiji at the turn of the nineteenth century was coupled with the discovery of sandalwood on a small area of the west coast of Vanua Levu in 1801. Ship crews did the harvesting at the beginning of the trade, but as it progressed chiefs would send out parties to harvest the wood. Rapid harvesting and small initial stocks led to the virtual exhaustion of the sandalwood stock by 1814, when the last major sandalwood voyage sailed. Sandalwood was often purchased with firearms, and some westerners settled in Fiji to maintain the firearms and to provide advice on their use. Villagers began to live in fortified towns with walls of timber and rock with cannon defenses. Some historians argue that the introduction of western armaments led to increased levels of fighting but others are dubious, noting that intense rivalries were present prior to the introduction of firearms.

The sandalwood boom was quickly followed by a second resource boom in bêche de mer—sea cucumbers—a seafood highly valued in China. The first bêche de mer voyage sailed in 1822, and unlike sandalwood—which was restricted in supply, bêche de mer was present in abundant quantities in Fiji’s coastal reefs. This led to 15 intense years of trade between 1830 and 1845. Traders and chiefs used Fijian labor to harvest and to dry the sea cucumbers in smokehouses. The bêche de mer trade was accompanied by the founding of a permanent European settlement at Levuka on the outlying island of Ovalu and by the arrival of Christian missionaries.

The London Missionary Society began to convert Fijians to Christianity in the 1830s. The arrival of the missionaries began to change the demands by westerners for land. Early traders had received temporary grant of land to build home, and these tracts reverted back to the chiefs when the traders left. France (1969, 34) observed that traders who had take Fijian women had been allotted land according to Fijian custom. Missionaries came, however, with wives and a family and obtained grants of land just outside the village to build their homes. Fencing off these lots, the missionaries treated them as lands in which they had exclusive private rights. Western weapons fueled conflict between Fijian chiefs. Chiefdoms began to depend more on raw power than kinship ties, and the conflicts of the 1840s and 1850s resulted in a consolidation of power among fewer chiefs. By 1860, three major chiefdoms spread across the islands had become particularly influential: Bau—a small island off the southeast coast of Viti Levu, Cakaudrove—located in xxx part of Vanua Levu, and Lakeba—an island in the Lau group nearest to Tonga. Three dominant figures competed: Cakabou, chief of Bau; Tui Cakau, chief of Cakaudrove; and Ma’afu, a Tongan, with broad power over Lakeba. The confederation of Bau was particularly important during the 1840s and 1850s. At several junctions, Chief Cakabou proclaimed himself Tui Viti, or king of Fiji. A critical victory in 1855 solidified his claims over Western Fiji. A similar consolidation occurred in Eastern Fiji, but in this case it was achieved by a Tongan chief, Ma’afu. By intervening selectively in Fijian warfare, he attained broad influence over Eastern Fiji by the end of the 1850s.

Western settlers arrived in Fiji during the early 1860s intent on starting cotton plantations to take advantage of the high prices resulting from the American Civil War. The number of permanent western residents increased from approximately 50 in 1860 to 1,500-2,000 at annexation. The planters’ demands for land, labor, and law and order changed Fiji’s political economy. Planters began to purchase lands from Fijians purporting to own the land. Frequently, the lands being sold were outside of the control of the seller; when the planter would move to occupy the land, the occupants would refuse to vacate and actively resist occupation. Plantation owners also pressed ethnic Fijians into labor service and began to bring ethnic Melanesians to Fiji as indentured labor. Cotton production increased rapidly over the course of the decade, stimulated by the high prices induced by the American Civil War and its aftermath. The collapse of cotton prices in the early 1870s with the revival of American production led to a crisis, as planters and Fijians were both dissatisfied with the state of affairs.

Plantation agriculture had been established during a period when there was ongoing conflict among Fijian chiefs. Conflicts over land ownership were frequent, and European settlers often turned to native authorities to bolster their claims. Strengthening central authority was one goal, and this led to the suggestion that native chiefs form a confederation. The Confederation of 1865 was generally intended to bring an end to the simmering war between Cakobau and Ma’afu.

This Confederation was, however, generally ineffective in establishing a more consistent order across the islands, and white settlers often organized temporarily to take revenge against thefts or murders.

Problems with maintaining law and order had led to demands for damages by the American consul, John Williams. He had originally claimed $5,000 “for trade goods allegedly stolen when his Nukulau compound took fire during the Fourth of July celebrations in 1849”. The damages somehow had grown to $43,000 at the time of his death in 1860. The Polynesian company offered to pay the claim in return for a pledge of 200,000 acres. In 1867 the American government seizes three islands to enforce its debts. The Polynesian company would pay these debts in 1870. After annexation, the Company would complain to the British colonial government that promised lands had not been delivered.

Europeans facilitated the formation of a national government in 1871, led by Chief Cakobau. A Constitution was passed, modeled on the Hawaiian Constitution of 1864. It reserved a powerful role for the King, who had control over the appointment of Ministers. A legislative assembly was provided for, with an upper house consisting of chiefs and a
lower house elected by Europeans. Unpopular poll taxes were enacted on both natives and Europeans. Despite being led by Chief Cakobau, the government was dominated by white settlers. Its land policies facilitated settler acquisition of land and its labor policies were intended to increase the supply of Fijian labor to the plantations. Often, the Cakobau government would attempt to sell convicts and peoples from conquered tribes to the planters.

Despite these pro-planter policies, the Europeans were dissatisfied that the government had been unable to maintain law and order; they alleged rising attacks by Fijians against white settlers and were disturbed the extent of native Fijian involvement in the government. Some of the Fijian unrest may have stemmed from the government’s land and labor policies; their effects on Fijians were notably negative. The strongest opposition came from areas where white settlers had taken lands close to mountain villages on the edge of established authority. Rising opposition against the government led its collapse in 1873. In 1874, Chief Cakobau and his supporters requested annexation by Great Britain. On October 10, 1874, Fiji became a British colony.

It is into this environment that Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) and his son Walter Weech Forwood (b: 1855) step. Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) quickly moves from administering the establishment of the planter community to the Islands legal profession. It is possible that Charles Rossiter Forwood, a conveyer, enters the legal profession in Fiji because at this time there may have been no one else on the island that knew the mechanics of the law. It should be remembered that in 1870 only 3,000 Europeans resided in Levuka, Fiji.

Whilst in Fiji he served as a Judge and was appointed Attorney General to the islands in 1872, a position he served in for two years.

In his autobiography, written in 1899, he describes this period of his life as follows:

"In 1871 Charles was elected by 6000 votes out of 10,000 Chairman of “The Polynesia Company” of Melbourne; a Coy. Formed a few years before to pay off a claim of about 9,000 (pounds) made by the United States of America on leading chiefs of Fiji (Bakoban [Cakobau ?] sometimes spelt Thakombau; or “Vam Yulu” [Vunivalu] or General of the Bau Dominions, who the Yankees had saluted Tui Viti, (King of Fiji) to make him answerable for outrages by natives, he really had no control over. An American “Man of War” had seized his private property, so that he could not get out of it, and he and other chiefs had offered the sovereignty and 200,000 acres of land to “Her Majesty, the Queen of England”, to relieve them of their Yankee friends. The Queen having sent a special Commissioner [Col. W J Smythe, ] to enquire into the matter refused to interfere and “The Polynesia Coy.” Being also offered Banking and other Privileges in addition to the land, through not the sovereignty of course, stepped into the Breach.

They had paid off the American Debt, but had only received possession of about half their land, and none of the privileges, when they heard from their agents in Fiji, then engaged in settling people, Shareholders in the Coy. on the sections allotted to each, that a constitutional government had been established there, which did not admit any right in the Coy. To the 100,000 acres not handed over, the agent not pressing the Coy’s. claims.

Under these circumstances the new Chairman was pressed to visit Fiji with full powers to act, as he thought best, during the 6 weeks he was to remain, ample funds being provided, and a lucrative arrangement made for his remuneration, he agreed to do so, arranging for his family, and the carrying on of his business during the short absence contemplated the outcome of this was then never contemplated.

On the 4th October, 1871, Mr Forwood left Melbourne in the “Balcutha”:SS and arrived at Levuka, (the then Chief Settlement) on the 18th, and was very agreeably surprised to find there a flourishing town of about 3,000 whites, and a few hundred natives, friendly and industrious, a very , very different place to what he had been led to expect. A Man of War, several trading vessels, and smaller vessels were in Harbour. Capt, Frank Moore of the Steamer introduced his agent and comfortable quarters were obtained for Mr Forwood at “ The Royal Hotel.

“Fiji” as it is improperly named from Viti, the largest of 200 islands in the group mostly volcanic lies 1,100 miles north of New Zealand and midway (each being distance about 600 miles) between New Caledonia and Samoa, and 15 degrees north of “the Line”. As the South East Trade (wind) blows right through the group, the climate is mild and equable, the thermometer ranging from 35 to 95 degrees Fahrenheit.

The islands are mostly mountainous, excepting the further or windward group, well watered especially the larger islands, and the vegetation prolific even to the mountain tops. Each island has a coral reef around it. The natives include many tribes formerly each under [fid ? sic] different Chiefs, numbering about 120,000 and in 1871 there was sic (were) about 2,000 white residing in Levuka. The European Settlers have since (it is believed) greatly changed and diminished in number.
The products are Sugar, Cotton, Tea, Coffee, Tropical Fruits, such as coconuts, bananas, oranges, pineapples, breadfruit and many others.”

A number of references to Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) and his time in Fiji can be found in the following primary references:

- Daily Southern Cross, Levuka, Fiji, August 15. “Cohen & Brodziak Case”vii
- Nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chronicle, 8 June, 1872 “Seizure of an English Vessel”viii
- Daily Southern Cross, 15 June, 1872 “Arrival of the “Kenilworth””ix
- Daily Southern Cross, 17 August, 1872, “The Slave Trade – Evidence of Atrocities”xi
- Evening Post, 6th December, 1872, “The Fijian Labour Question”xii
- Otaga Witness, 16th August, 1873 “Fiji”xiii
- North Otago Times, 18th November, 1873 “Odds & Ends”xiv
- Westlands Observer, 29th November, 1873 “Notice to Correspondents”
- Evening Post, Volume XVII, Issue 386, 4 April 1879 xv
- Daily Southern Cross, 21st January, 1874 “Later Fiji News”xvi
- Daily Southern Cross, 7th November, 1876 “The Daily Southern Cross”xvii

Some time between November, 1876 to October, 1878 it is assumed that Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) and some of his family travel from Fiji to Sydney, NSW, this may be because on the 24th October, 1876 Charles Rossiter Forwood’s first son, Charles Henry Forwood (b: 1851) marries Sarah Anne Leslie on the 24th October, 1876 in Sydney, NSW.xviii

Walter Weech Forwood (b: 1855) is left behind in Levuka, Fiji where in 1885 he marries Francis Brown (b: 1862), Granddaughter of John Brown (b: 1803) of Como House, Toorak Melbourne, Victoria.

Wellington, New Zealand 1878 to 1888

From shipping records it would appear that Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) and four family members travelled from Sydney to Wellington, New Zealand in 1878. These are recorded in the Evening Post, 15th October, 1878;

- “Shipping. Port of Wellington, Wakitpu SS, from Sydney, Forwood 2, plus 4.”

And on the 8th January, 1879 an advertisement appears in the Wellington Evening Post;

- “Mr C R Forwood, Barrister & Solicitor, Insurance Chambers, Lambton Quay, Wellington, NZ”

It is assumed that Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) is in Wellington, New Zealand with the following family members:

- Prudence Winch de la Fontaine (b: 1831), wife
- Frank Owen Forwood (b: 1862)
- Edward William Forwood (b: 1864)
- Florence de la Fontaine Forwood (b: 1865)

It should be noted that the above individuals are Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) family from his second marriage and that the remaining children from his first marriage are now living in either Melbourne, Victoria (Catherine Ester), Sydney, NSW (William Henry) and Levuka, Fiji (Walter Weech). In Wellington he continued his legal career. In 1888 he returns to Melbourne, via Sydney where he was in a poor state of health.

A number of references to Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) and his time in New Zealand can be found in the following primary references:

- The Times, Monday, Oct 21, 1872; pg. 5; Issue 27513; col D Mr. Justice Denman.-As already stated in Category: News marr nsw 10633/1914 FORWOOD EDGAR S RELF ELLA M BALMAIN SOUTH
On the 21st April, 1879 Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) is appointed second Royal Magistrate for Wellington, New Zealand. The Evening Post, Wellington reports on the opening of the Supreme Court of which Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) attends.

- New Zealand Telegrams, Taranaki Herald, Volume XXVII, Issue 3096, 21 April 1879
- New Zealand Telegrams, Taranaki Herald, Volume XXVII, Issue 3094, 18 April 1879
- Wanganui Herald, Volume XII, Issue 9399, 21 April 1879
- Telegraphic, April 20 Mr Forwood late Chief Justice of Fiji has accepted for he appointment of second BM of Wellington

Page 3 Advertisements Column 1 Evening Post, 28 November 1879 opening of Supreme Court Wellington


Evening Post, Volume XIX, Issue 20, 26 January 1880, Native Affairs.

Evening Post, Volume XIX, Issue 73, 31 March 1880


Evening Post, Volume XX, Issue 273, 22 November 1880, Rifle Match, Pte Forwood Wellington Guards

Evening Post, 8 December 1880 The Governor’s Levee

Evening Post, Volume XXI, Issue 84, 11 April 1881, Rifle Match

Evening Post, Volume XXI, Issue 120, 25 May 1881, The Queens Birthday

Evening Post, Volume XXIII, Issue 112, 15 May 1882, Rotomahana from Auckland for Melb via Hobart & South Misses Forwood & servant Forwood

Evening Post, Volume XXIV, Issue 64, 4 October 1882, Page 3, Page 3 Advertisements Column 1

Evening Post, Volume XXVI, Issue 273, 22 November 1880, Rifle Match, Pte Forwood Wellington Guards


Evening Post, Volume XXVIII, Issue 41, 16 August 1884, Page 2, Shipping, Port of Wellington. BT Telegraph. for Auckland via East Coast from Wellington per Te Anau

North Otago Times, Volume XXXI, Issue 6168, 5 October 1886, Page 2, Interprovincial. (By Telegraph.)

Evening Post, 7 April 1887, Mr F on behalf of the Auckland bar, An Absconding Solicitor.

Evening Post, 18 April 1887, The Proceedings Against Mr. Forwood.

Evening Post, 18 May 1887, Arrest of Mr Forwood, Solicitor

Hawera & Normanby Star, Rōrahi IX, Putanga 1634, 26 Haratua 1887, Whārangi 2, Cable News.


Evening Post, 1 July 1887, AUSTRALIAN. 1 The case of Mr Forwood. South Australia and Federal Council.
In July 1880 there are reports in the Evening Post, Wellington of meeting of creditors of Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827), solicitor in the Supreme Court. The write down of the debt book is reported to be £10,719 mainly in trademen's bills. It is not clear whether these bills were arising from a private or a business development. Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) argues that if he is given the opportunity to continue in his profession he can trade out of debt and the creditors pass a motion for him to continue as a solicitor in Wellington.

On the 15th May, 1882 Misses Forwood and servant sail on the SS Rotonahan from Auckland to Melbourne via Hobart. It is unclear who these individuals are but it is possible that it is Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) wife Prudence Forwood and his daughter Florence Forwood.

Various legal cases are reported in the Evening Post detailing Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) either proceeding or defending cases. On the 25th May, 1887 reports in the Evening Post detail Charles Rossiter Forwood being arrested and charged of larceny and released on bailee. It appears that Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) was charged with missappropriation of public funds in connection with the celebration of Queen Victoria’s golden jubilee celebrations.

In June, 1887 the Evening Post reports that an application has been made to the Melbourne Supreme Court on the 6th June.

**Meeting of Creditors**

*Evening Post, Volume XX, Issue 167, 20 July 1880, Page 2*

A meeting of the creditors of Charles Rossiter Forwood, of Wellington, solicitor, was held at the Supreme Court building this morning. The statement filed by the debtor showed liabilities amounting to £6,776 9s Id, and assets set down at £6,465 17s Id. Debtor's books and personal effects were set down at an estimated value
of £6,135, the rest of the assets consisting of book-debts. The bookdebts due in Wellington were set down at £1,071 9s 1d, but were only estimated to realise £2,280 17s ld. Among the principal creditors were New Zealand Insurance Company, £72 8s 6d; G. Ford, £56; Colonial bank, £69 16s 10d. 't he rest were principally tradesmen's bills, ranging up to Mr. S. Carroll and Mr. C. A. Baker were severally nominated for the office of trustee. The debtor stated that he had every detail to improve the estate by continuing his profession if he were met fairly and proper facilities were afforded him. If the creditors appointed a trustee who would act as Mr. Baker had acted since the private meeting of creditors he did not think it would be offering him very much encouragement to exert himself to improve the estate. After some discussion between the debtor and Mr. Baker, the resolutions were put, and Mr. Carroll declared duly elected by a majority of or in number and are majority in value. The proceedings then terminated.

In December, 1880, Charles Rossiter Forwood prosides over the Trial of Tuhiata for the murder of Mary Dobie in Wellington, New Zealand.xxxi

The following appears in the Cable news to Melbourne in June 1887.

**Hawera & Normanby Star, Rōrahi IX, Putanga 1634, 26 Haratua 1887, Whārangi 2 CABLE NEWS**

By Telegraph. Redter's Copyright.

**MELBOURNE, May 25. Chas. Forwood, solicitor, of Wellington, was arrested to-day on a charge of larceny as a bailee in New Zealand. Hon. Mr. Gillies, Premier, replying to a deputation, stated that in case of actions being brought against borough councils for having expended municipal funds in connection with the celebration of the Queen's jubilee the Government would introduce a bill indemnifying councillors.**

On the 21st June, 1887 the following article appears in the Taranaki Herald.

**JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS**

**Auckland, June 21. An application was made in the Supreme Court at Melbourne on June 6th for the release from custody of the Auckland solicitor, Charles R. Forwood, who was arrested on a warrant charging, him with larceny as a bailee of £850 from a Maori chief. The application was made on the grounds that no offence was disclosed on the depositions. Accused's son stated that costs and other expenses had swallowed up the money due, and that his father left New Zealand by the advice of his medical man. For the Crown it was argued that the Repositions stated, if not larceny as a bailee, at any rate, simple larceny. Judgment was reserved**

On the 11th August, 1887 the Hawera & Normanby Star reports;

**Hawera & Normanby Star, Volume IX, Issue 1699, 11 August 1887, Page 3 TELEGKAPLLIC NEWS**

**AUCKLAND, August 11.Detective Herbert, who was Bent to Melbourne to bring over to Auckland Mr. Forwood on a charge of larceny as a bailee, returned from Melbourne yesterday. It appears that a journey to Auckland at the present season of the year in Forwood's state of health would be hazardous, if not fatal. The case is at a standstill till his health permits of the voyage.**

And on the 11th November the Otago Witness reports;

**Otago Witness, Issue 1877, 11 November 1887, Page 15 PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.**
THE LAW PRACTITIONERS BILL. The proceedings this evening would have been exceedingly tame had it not been for the Law Practitioners Bill. Sir George Grey made an eloquent speech in moving the second reading. Dr Fitchett and Mr Downie Stewart spoke remarkably well against the measure, as also did Mr W. P. Reeves for it. All the lawyers in the House, with the exception of Messrs Hutchison, Loughrey, and Joyce, opposed the bill. The former gentleman's speech was pithy, and contained one or two good points. Sidney Taiwhanga contributed to the amusement of members by making a funny little speech, in which he dragged in the Forwood case and the £1,400 said to be embezzled by that member of the black brigade. The cause of much of the mischief in the world is due, according to Mr Taiwhanga, to the fact that laws had been made in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. The dead languages have been made use of for the purpose of imposing on the poor people, especially the Maori poor people. Messrs Pratt and Taipua supported the bill. The lastnamed gentleman excited the risibility of the House by stating that his friend Sidney Taiwhanga was studying and would pass for the bar if the bill became law. Sir George Grey's reply was a masterpiece in its way. He spoke with considerable warmth and vigour. The second reading was carried by 57 to 15. The only Otago members who voted against the measure were Messrs Fitchett, Fulton, Allen, Mackenzie (Clutha), and Downie Stewart.

On the 6th January, 1888, the Otago Witness reports;

Otago Witness, Issue 1885, 6 January 1888, Page 28  TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Mr Sidney Taiwhanga, M.H.R., informs a Wellington paper that he intends to proceed to Melbourne shortly in order to present at the centennial banquet there next month. During the last few days he has been interviewing the Minister of Lands with reference to deposits of quicksilver which are said to exist on a block of land in the Bay of Islands district recently acquired by the Government. Mr Taiwhanga is anxious to be allowed to try and float a company in Melbourne to mine for quicksilver and he has been endeavouring to obtain the necessary permission from the Government, as well as a sum of money to defray the expenses of his trip, but Mr Richardson does not think much of the project. Mr Taiwhanga also, states that when in Melbourne he will try and get an interview with Mr Forwood, a solicitor well known in Wellington, who, he alleges, left Auckland for the Victorian capital some months ago with a considerable sum of his (Mr Taiwhanga's) money in his possession. Mr Forwood, it will be remembered, was arrested in Melbourne by an Auckland detective, but as it was considered dangerous to move him, he was allowed to remain there.

On the 7th April, 1888, the Evening Post reports;

Evening Post, Volume XXXV, Issue 81, 7 April 1888, Page 2 THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

Our readers will recollect that some months ago Mr. Chas. R. Forwood, solicitor, at one practising in Wellington, was arrested in Melbourne on a warrant charging him with the misappropriation of a large sum of money belonging to Sydney Taiwhanga, M.H.R., and other natives in the Auckland district. Detective Herbert was sent over to the Victorian metropolis to take the accused back to Auckland, but a medical certificate was produced that Mr. Forwood was in bad health and unable to stand a journey. The matter came before the Courts, and the result was that the police were ordered not to take him away until his health had improved somewhat. The accused was admitted to bail without delay, and the detective returned to Auckland empty handed. We now learn that Mr Forwood is still in a precarious state of health, and in the opinion of the Chief Medical Officer of Victoria he will never be fit to leave Melbourne. Under these circumstances it has been virtually decided by the New Zealand authorities not to move any further in the matter.
Final years in Sydney 1888 & Melbourne 1889

On the 31st July, 1888, Prudence Winch dies and was buried in St. Kilda Cemetery, Melbourne, Victoria. It was during a protracted illness in 1889 that Charles Rossiter scribed his autobiography “An account of an English Country family since 1700” which he completed in Melbourne on the 31st July, 1889, plus a subsequent addition to the original “An account of the Settlement of Fiji”, completed on the 31st of October, 1889. On the 2nd of February, 1890, in Melbourne, Victoria, Charles dies, aged 63 years. He was buried at St. Kilda Cemetery, Melbourne beside his first and second wives Esther and Prudence, his mother Mary Ann Forwood and the following children Alice, Ellen Marion and Florence M.

Charles and Esther had the following children:

7) Catherine Esther Forwood born 17th June, 1850. Died 1927.
9) Philip William Forwood was born in 1853/1854 in London or Windsor, Vic.. He died in 1855 in Melb. or Geelong. He was buried in Geelong Eastern Cem Geelong, Victoria.


Charles and Prudence had the following children:

10) Frank Owen Forwood, Mgr, Legal, Financial, JS Butters & Co. was born on 9th May 1862. He died in 1940.
11) Edward William Forwood, solicitor was born on 15th September, 1864.
12) Florence De La Fontaine Forwood was born in 1865 in Gardiner, Victoria. She died after 1912.

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70 Sands Directory 1910, 91 Forwood Charles Henry Federation, Newtown
71 12803/1936 FORWOOD CHARLES HENRY CHARLES ROSSITER, GRANVILLE sd 1910 Charles H Forwood 91 Australia st., Newtown, Australia Street Newtown
72 FORWOOD, Prudence Vessel Notes 1886 Addresses to Sir George Grey list as arriving 14 October 1878 Source Addresses to Sir George Grey, K.C.B. by the European and Maori residents in the province of Auckland on his seventy-fourth birthday, April 14th, 1886 (Microfiche) Addresses to Sir George Grey GNZ MSS 275, p. 118
73 DEATHS Evening Post, 24 August 1888 on 5th Aug 1888 - aet 57
75 FORWOOD, Florence D. L. F. Vessel Notes 1886 Addresses to Sir George Grey list as arriving 14 October 1878 Source Addresses to Sir George Grey, K.C.B. by the European and Maori residents in the province of Auckland on his seventy-fourth birthday, April 14th, 1886 (Microfiche) Addresses to Sir George Grey GNZ MSS 275, p. 118
Properties owned

Nevara, later named Kinnoul, Sorrett Ave, Malvern, VIC

Kinnoull', originally known as 'Nerrena' meaning 'a distant view' was a seven-roomed brick home facing east. The house was erected for Charles Forwood in 1865 on twelve acres of land that stretched between Haverbrack Avenue, Spring Road, High Street and Glenferrie Road. Charles Washington Umphelby purchased 'Nerrena' in 1866. To mark the birth of his second daughter Ethel. Umphelby planted an elm tree on each side of the green entrance gates on Glenferrie Road. Today one tree stands at the entrance to Sorrett Avenue. 'Nerrena' was purchased in 1881 by Donald Wallace for 5,000 pounds who renamed the property 'Sorrett'. In 1886 'Sorrett' was acquired by George Oliphant Duncan. In 1887 the main carriageway to 'Sorrett' was subdivided for housing and the street, now known as Sorrett Avenue, was created. The remaining seven acres together with 'Sorrett' were later sold to Fredrick Throssell. Soon after, the estate was subdivided. Throssell owned 'Sorrett' until 1908/9, when Arthur Robinson, a solicitor purchased the property. At this time the portion of the estate fronting Spring Road was subdivided for housing and Chilcote Avenue was created. Robinson lived in 'Sorrett' until he sold the remaining three acres to Sir Alexander Stewart (former Chairman of B.H.P Australia) who renamed the property 'Kinnoull' after Kinnoull hill near the family home in Scotland. 'Kinnoull' was purchased by the De La Salle Brothers at a cost of 25,500 pounds, in April 1953 from Herbert Lippold, a developer, who had purchased the property the previous year. The 2.2 acres were laid out with extensive gardens that featured many mature trees. The residence was large and accompanied by outhouses, a coach house, and servants' quarters with the main entrance to the property being at the eastern end of Sorrett Avenue. The house was demolished in 1967.
William Henry Forwood (b: 1830)

William Henry Forwood was born on the 2nd March, 1829 in Tiverton, Devon. A number of English references have been identified for William Henry Forwood;

1851 England Census

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year of Birth</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Forward</td>
<td>1824</td>
<td>Tiverton, Devon</td>
<td>Head</td>
<td>Lace dresser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary A Forward</td>
<td>1824</td>
<td>Tiverton, Devon</td>
<td>Wife</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom Forward</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Tiverton, Devon</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>Tiverton, Devon</td>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Forwood</td>
<td>1829</td>
<td>Tiverton, Devon</td>
<td>Head</td>
<td>Brick maker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa Forwood</td>
<td>1829</td>
<td>Wiveliscombe, Somerset</td>
<td>Wife</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

He left England on the 10th June, 1852 aboard the HMS ??? Along with his mother Mary Ann Forwood (b: 1799) and his sister Emma Catherine Forwood (b: 1832) the family arrived in Melbourne in September, 1852. In the same year Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827), with his wife Ester de Young (b: 1827) and two children Catherine Ester Forwood (b: 1850) and Charles Henry Forwood (b: 1852) leave England aboard HMS ??? on the 30th September, 1852 to join the first Forwood arrivals in Melbourne. They arrive on Christmas Day, 25th December, 1853.

In Charles Rossiter’s Forwood’s autobiography he offers the following explanation for the family’s departure is given:

"About the middle of 1852, the youngest son having received his share (he was 22) of the Emancipation Stock, was persuaded by some relations and in turn prevailed on his mother and younger sister, to emigrate with them to the Goldfields of Victoria, the astonishing reports from which were rendering people mad to go to the “new Eldorado”. Inoculated with the mania, and in pursuance of a promised made on parting with his mother, Charles three months later voyaged with his wife and two children to Melbourne."

The reference to “his share” means that William Henry Forwood (b: 1829) had received his inheritance on reaching the age of 21 and his share to the Emancipation Stock which was compensation given to West Indian landholders for the loss of slaves, freed in 18?? This compensation related to freed slaveholdings of the Forwood plantations of Pear Tree Grove and Retreat.

William Henry established himself in Melbourne as a clerk and on the ddmm 1859 marries Marion J Lord (b: 1839) daughter of John George Lord (b: 18??) and Ellen Lupton Brandt (b: 18??) in 1858 in Sydney, NSW. She was born in 1839 in Jersey, England and died in 1912 at Richmond, Melbourne, Victoria. They had the following children:

13) Forwood, buried 9th January, 1862 St. Kilda Cemetery, Melbourne, VIC.
14) Lily Sophia Forwood, born 1863 Emerald Hill, VIC. She died 8th March, 1923 Melbourne, VIC. She was buried in Melbourne. Lily married George James King. George died 28th January, 1899 Melbourne, VIC. He was buried in Melbourne, VIC.
15) Ellen Marion Forwood born 1865 Emerald Hill, VIC. She died 1866/1867 in Emerald Hill, VIC. B. 23rd January, 1867 St. Kilda Cemetery, Melbourne, VIC. 77
16) Alice Mabel Forwood was born in 1867 in Emerald Hill, Melbourne, VIC. She died in 1867 in Emerald Hill, Melbourne, VIC. She was buried on 23 Jan 1867 in St. Kilda Cemetery, Melbourne, VIC.
17) Adelaide Helena Forwood was born on 1 Mar 1868. Adelaide married Peter Rowe78, cigar mfr, publican son of William? Rowe and Elizabeth Jane cock in 1885 in Vic.?.

77 St. Kilda FORWOOD ELLEN MARION Burial 23/01/1867 1 Perpetuity
78 Service Record Name ROWE, EDWARD WILLIAM Service Royal Australian Air Force Service Number 116618 Date of Birth 6 Jul 1924 Place of Birth CASTLEMAINE, VIC Date of Enlistment 30 Jul 1942 Locality on Enlistment E BRUNSWICK Place of Enlistment MELBOURNE, VIC Next of Kin ROWE, PERCY Date of Discharge 24 Oct 1945 Rank Leading Aircraftman Posting at Discharge RAAF COMMAND HEADQUARTERS WW2 Honours and Gallantry None for display Prisoner of War No
about 1862 in Castlemaine, VIC. He died on 12 Sep 1949. Peter and Adelaide had the following children:

18) William Henry Rowe was born in 1886 in Carlton, VIC. He died in 1886.
19) Ormond Ivan John Forwood, Farmer, Monbulk born 1874 Northcote, VIC. He died 2nd December, 1942, 13 Gore St. Fitzroy, Regent Park, VIC. Buried 4th December, 1942 Fawkner Cemetery. Ormond married (1) Maria Elizabeth F Meiers daughter of John Meiers and Emily in 1907 in Vic. Maria was born about 1867 in Daylesford. She died on 11 Dec 1923 in Alfred Hosp., Prahran, Melbourne. Vic. She was buried on 12 Dec 1923 in Fawkner Cemetery, Melbourne, VIC. Ormond and Maria had the following children: Ivan Laurence Forwood, Pte. Ivan married Betty Angeline Butcher in 1946 in Hurstville, NSW, Australia. Ormond married (2) Rosemary. Rosemary was buried 3rd July, 1962 Springvale Cemetery, Melbourne, VIC.

20) Laura Edith May Forwood born 1870/1872 St Kilda, VIC. She died in 1948 in Wangaratta, VIC.
21) Emma Daisy Forwood, born 1872 Melbourne, VIC. She died 19th December, 1935 Heidelberg, VIC. She was buried in Melbourne General Cemetery.
22) Ormond Ivan John Forwood, Farmer, Monbulk, VIC, born 1874.

Emma Catherine Forwood (b: 1832)

Emma Catherine Forwood born 14th February, 1833 in Tiverton, Devon, England. She married William Siddeley, owner and founder of the Melbourne based W. Siddeley & Company Shipping Agents for Australasian United Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. Emma and William raised a large family at Charnwood Road, St. Kilda. She died on the 29th May, 1885 St Kilda, VIC. Buried on the 31st May, 1885, St Kilda Cemetery, St Kilda, VIC.


A number of English references have been identified for William Siddeley;

1841 Census

1851 Census

A number of English references have been identified for Emma Catherine Forwood;

1851 Census
Emma Catherine Forwood, about 1832, Goverton, Surrey, England, Daughter, Lambeth, Surrey
Possible birth place Pool Anthony, Tiverton, Devon?

In 1876 the Siddeley family was recorded as arriving in Victoria from New Zealand.

SIDDELEY JOHN 18 NOV 1876 NORTHUMBERLAND B 346 010
SIDDELEY HARRY 10 NOV 1876 NORTHUMBERLAND B 346 010
SIDDELEY ALICE 9 NOV 1876 NORTHUMBERLAND B 346 010
SIDDELEY CATHERINE 48 NOV 1876 NORTHUMBERLAND B 346 010
SIDDELEY JOSHUA 2 NOV 1876 NORTHUMBERLAND B 346 010
SIDDELEY ALFRED 7 NOV 1876 NORTHUMBERLAND B 346 010
SIDDELEY IDA 4 NOV 1876 NORTHUMBERLAND B 346 010

St. Kilda SIDDELEY EMMA CATHERINE Burial 31/05/1885 53 Perpetuity Church of England - Monumental Grave

REFERENCE 1877/4819, W SIDDELEY APPLIES FOR AN APPOINTMENT.STARTING 1877 ENDING 1877 Melbourne Chamber of Commerce Mr Siddeley to be representative on commission for testing new explosives and distress signals 11 Jun 1873 5c [meeting] Mr Siddeley gives address on retirement as president 1 May 1878 4e [editorial] , 3 May 1878 7c [letter] , 4 May 1878 7a [editorial] O’Loghlen, Bryant.

Title Esq. Name Siddeley, W. & Co. Given Name Document Type Notice Category Business Reference Year 1879 Area 1 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, Victoria. Area 2 Date 2 Publication Argus, page # 1 Publication Date February,ruary 19, 1879 Publication Area Melbourne, Victoria. Comments Shipping information column.


Melbourne newspapers ARGUS 26/7/1902 & 19/11/1902 William Siddeley announces his retirement as a shipping agent Dinner given his honourSt. Kilda SIDEDELEY <javascript:__doPostBack('dgDeceased$_ctl6$lbutSurname','')> WILLIAM Burial 06/10/1905 78 Perpetuity

Unassisted Immigration to Victoria Index of Inward Passenger Lists for British, Foreign and New Zealand Ports 1852-1923 Family Name First Name Age Month Year Ship Port Fiche Page

By: Keith Douglas Nash Goodman Page 198
William and Emma had the following children:

4. Frederick Saxon Siddeley born 11th April, 1860. He died in 1929.
William SIDDELEY, son of Joshua SIDDELEY and Eliza SAXON

William Siddeley — St Kilda Connections  By Roslyn M Elliot nee Siddeley

William Siddeley was born in Knutsford, Cheshire, England in 1827. He arrived in Melbourne in September 1852 on the SS ‘Australian’, the first steam ship of the Australian Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company to carry passengers from England to Australia. From the passenger list printed in ‘The South Australian Register’ it appears there were engineering and mining staff of the Australian Auriferous Ore Reduction Gold Mining Company also on board. It is not stated whether William was travelling as a part of that group or not. William certainly went to the goldfields and according to family legend contracted a fever while there. This was most likely typhoid which was common on the diggings. He returned to Melbourne to live in a camp for new arrivals at Emerald Hill. Mrs. Forwood, a widowed lady who had recently arrived in Melbourne and was living in a small house in Burke Street with her daughter and two sons, took him in and cared for him. William married the daughter, Emma Catherine Forwood, in March 1854 at St James Cathedral Church, Melbourne. That church has since been moved from its original site.

Shipping Business

William started a business as a shipping agent representing several famous shipping lines, among them Money, Wigram and Green. He also took up the agency of the Australian Steam Navigation Co. when it started There is reason to think that the Forwood family had strong connections to the Green family who were involved in shipping from Liverpool in England and their Blackwall Line from London. William and Catherine Siddeley had 12 children, of whom 3 died young. My grandfather, Ernest Joshua was the youngest of their children, born in 1872. Shortly after my grandfather’s birth, William suffered a severe financial setback. His business partner absconded with funds from their business. In 1874 William sent his wife Catherine and their 8 youngest children back to England to live with relatives while he stayed on in Melbourne, with his eldest daughter Kitty, to make good his losses. The family all returned from England to Melbourne in Nov 1876. My grandfather was just 4 years old at the time. Catherine, William’s wife, died in 1888. William died in 1905. They are both buried in the St Kilda Cemetery.

St Kilda

William’s life in Melbourne revolved around shipping and commerce. He also appears to have spent a very large part of his life living in St Kilda, an area that seems to have been popular with the emerging middle class merchants and their families. He probably would have been known to most of them. The population of Melbourne and of St Kilda was not great in the late 1800’s. When William and Catherine were first married in 1854 they lived in Little Bourke Street in the old building later to be occupied as Registry offices, opposite Dalgety’s building. By the time their second daughter was born in 1856 they were living in ‘Alfa House’, High Street, St Kilda. In 1858 when their son John was born they gave Inkerman Street, St Kilda, as their address. According to research done by Peter Johnson of the St Kilda Historical Society, the 1857 Sands McDougall entry for Inkerman Street, North side is: High St: - Charles Forwood, Wm Siddeley, G. Allen, etc. Charles Rossiter Forwood was Catherine Siddeley’s brother and they were obviously all living at the same address. Peter Johnson says that this corner has been occupied by a hotel since at least 1871, so perhaps ‘Alfa House’ was a private hotel or a boarding house? When their fourth child was born, the Siddeleys were living at Grey Street, St Kilda. (SMD entry for 1860–1864 shows William at 90 Grey Street.)

Kew

I think that William was renting each of these properties because in February 1864 Thomas Mitchell conveyed allotments 30 and 31 in Kew to William Siddeley. He subsequently purchased other adjacent allotments comprising all the land that Mitchell owned along Cotham Road and a block facing Gellibrand Street, Kew. This property, along with the house he built called ‘Elm Lodge’, was sold after the business loss to repay the creditors. My grandfather, Ernest was born in the house in November, 1872 and ‘Elm Lodge’ was sold in 1874 to Arthur Septimus King, a grandson of Governor Phillip Gidley King of NSW. The Kings renamed the house ‘Madford’.

Alma Grammar

After the sale of the Kew property it appears that William and his family returned to St Kilda. He lived for a few years at ‘Marlton’, now part of St Michael’s Grammar School. He then moved to Charnwood Road, St Kilda. William’s sister, Eliza Siddeley, died there in 1900. William must have moved some time after that date as he was living at ‘Shelford’ in Alma Road at the time of his death in 1905. Another connection with St Kilda was the fact that my grandfather and his elder brother, Harry, were both students at Alma Road Grammar School in the 1880’s. I have in my possession three class prizes awarded to them from that school.

St Kilda Grammar renamed Alma Grammar & Priory Ladies’ College (Odessa & Alma)

Ed’s Note: William Siddeley was president of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce; Commissioner, later chairman of the Harbour Trust, and he supported the Sailor's Home.
403. Sir William Bower FORWOOD, KBE [18727]


Children from this marriage were:

31) Sydney Brittain Forwood, born from 1874 to 1875.
32) Katherine Shirley Forwood, born from 1875 to 1876 Liverpool, Lancashire, England.
33) Guy Forwood, born 1876.
37) Faith Octavia Forwood, born 1882.


Properties owned

Bromborough Hall

Bromborough is a contender for the site of an epic battle in the year 937, the Battle of Brunanburh, which confirmed England as an Anglo-Saxon kingdom. Reconstructed from fragments, an Anglo Saxon cross is in the churchyard of local parish church St Barnabas.

A charter for a market to be held each Monday was granted by Edward I in 1278 to the monks of St. Werburgh's Abbey. It was hoped that in establishing the market in the vicinity of Bromborough Cross would promote honest dealing. The market cross was the traditional centre of the village and also an assembly point for local farm labourers available for hire. The steps of the cross are from the original 13th century monument. The cross itself is a more recent reproduction, presented to the town by the Bromborough Society.

With a watermill having been recorded at Bromborough at the time of the Domesday Survey, Bromborough tidal mill was likely to have been the oldest mill site on the Wirral. Located at what was known as Spital Dam, it was worked until 1940 and demolished in 1959. The site is now a sewerage pumping station. A windmill, built in 1787, existed on higher ground also at the same location. Having fallen into disuse and much deteriorated, it was destroyed by gunpowder in about 1878.

An increase in vehicular traffic passing through the area precipitated in Bromborough undergoing extensive redevelopment in the 1930s. Bromborough Hall, built in 1617, was demolished in 1932 to make way for a by-pass and a number of farmhouses and cottages in the area of Bromborough Cross were replaced with shops.
The great building was an integral part of Bromborough's history, built in 1617 by the powerful and rich Mainwaring family and centred in heart of the village. The Hall was a large stone building which had been refurbished many times over the centuries which gave rise to its part Old English, part Georgian look.

The entrance opened up into a large room with a winding stone staircase leading up to the minstrels gallery. At the back of the hall the walls were draped with wisteria leading through to a large conservatory which was a late addition to the property. The gardens were set out in 13 acres of prime lawn, with heavy vegetation, exotic plants, large trees and beautifully tended flowers. Sir William even boasted that his garden probably contained the most expensive lawns and largest trees in Wirral.

The house had many styles of decor within its numerous rooms and during a refurbishment in the 19th century, a priest hole was uncovered in a void behind one of the walls. A priest hole was a hiding place for priests built into many of the principal Catholic houses in England during the period when Catholics were persecuted by law in England, from the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth I. The priest hole was subsequently removed during the refurbishment process.

The grand hall was occupied by the Mainwaring family from its built date of 1617 until 1850. The last occupant was Sir William Forwood in 1898, who was incidentally the founder of the Liverpool Overhead Railway. The Manor house was sadly demolished in 1932 by the Local Authority to make way for shops.

The hall once stood near to St Barnabas church close to Royal Oak Inn today.
Deolee,

290 Burwood Road, Burwood, NSW, 2134

Owned by John William Keep, Deolee; From NSW Heritage Inventory, Deolee Item, Name of Item: Deolee Type of Item: Built Group/Collection: Residential buildings (private) Category: House Primary Address: 290 Burwood Road, Burwood, NSW 2134 Local Govt. Area: Burwood. Property Description: Lot/Volume Code Lot/Volume Number Section Number Plan/Folio Code Plan/Folio Number. All Addresses Street Address Suburb/Town LGA Parish County Type 290 Burwood Road Concord, Cumberland, Primary, Statement of Significance Deolee is of local significance and of particular interest for its retention of its large landscaped grounds. Date Significance Updated: 07 Dec 01 Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed on the State Heritage Register. The Heritage Office intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance for these items as resources become available. Description, Construction Years: 1891 – 1891, Physical Description: Located on the corner of Ethel Street this two storey Indian Colonial style house is constructed of brick and has a verandah with simple timber posts. Marseilles tiled roof with twin gables fronts Burwood Road. Although simple in style this residence is set amongst mature plantings and is located on a prominent site on a crest in Burwood Road. History Historical Notes: Deolee was built in c.1891 and named after a place in Delhi, India. It was built by a British person (ex Indian) and it is unique. Historic Themes, Australian Theme (abbrev) NSW Theme Local Theme, 4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities Accommodation - Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation - does not include architectural styles - use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities. Garden Suburbs -Assessment Criteria Items are assessed against the State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection. Listings, Heritage Listing Listing Title Listing Number Gazette Date Gazette Number Gazette Page, Local Environmental Plan Deolee 0019 21 Jul 89 84 4570, Study Details, Title Year Number Author Inspected by Guidelines Used, Burwood Heritage study 1986 3.19 Fox & Associates Architects/Planners Sydney No, Source of information for this entry, Name: Local Government Email: Contact Local Council, Web Page: www.dlg.nsw.gov.au Administration, Database Number: 1250256
Knutsford (fmrly) Luscombe,

Livingstone St, (Woodside Ave East) Burwood

Knutsford (fmrly) Luscombe, Livingstone St. (Woodside Ave East) Burwood - Sold - L2,400 Weemala, Megalong & Woodford St., Leura – sold Billa Billa, Megalong St. & Woodford St & Government Road, Leura – sold Lots 1,2,3,5,7,8,9,10,12,13,14,15,16 - Knutsford - sold
Family Relationships


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:

470 F ii. **Esther MAYDWELL**


472 U iv. **E P MAYDWELL**


**Children from this marriage were:**

473 M i. **Thomas Weech FORWOOD** [37272] born 8th February, 1845 Tiverton, Devon, England.


+ 475 M iii. **Charles FORWOOD** [37274] born September, 1847 Tiverton, Devon, England. Died 1907, age 60.


478 F vi. **Ellen FORWOOD** [37277] born 1852.


481 U ix. **FORWOOD**


**Children from this marriage were:**


Children from this marriage were:

+ 487 M i. Frank Owen FORWOOD [19258] born 9th May, 1862 St Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria. Died 1940 Sydney, NSW, Australia, age 78.


Children from this marriage were:

491 U i. FORWOOD [19456] buried 9th January, 1862 St Kilda Cemetery, Melbourne, Victoria.


Children from this marriage were:

+ 499 F i. Catherine Emma SIDDELEY [19170] born 25th December, 1854 Melbourne, Victoria, christened 1855 St James, Melbourne, Victoria.


501 M iii. John William SIDDELEY [19362] born 5th July, 1858 St Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria, christened St James, Melbourne, Victoria. Died 1922 Heidelberg, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, age 64. Another name for John was Jack.


** Name: Keep, Walter John, Dates: 1854-, mentioned: 1916, Occupations: merchant, Groups: Salespersons, Traders, Country: Australia, Archive: Australasian Biographical Archive, Fiche: 200,226. Title of Source: Johns F. 1922 Who's who in the Commonwealth of Australia / Johns, Fred. - Sydney. – 1922. In 1871 entered his father's business 1871 aged 17 at 16-20 Barrack St. rose to become Senior director of JOHN KEEP & SONS. In 1882 [aged 28] WJK, became manager of John Keep & Son. His father was then aged 58, 1886 SD - JOHN KEEP & SONS - 155 -161 CLARENCE ST., 177-181 CLARENCE ST., 314 KENT ST. & 49 KING ST. JOHN KEEP & W.J. BROUGHTON HALL, LEICHHARDT. J.THOMPSON FRAZER BROUGHTON VILLA H.A.W. TROWER KALUEN /KALOUAN. In 1887 V A WARDELL & JA KERR CATALOGUE - WARDELL biography p. 64,65. NSW Club erected. The premises of the NSW CLUB at 31 Bligh St, Sydney were erected to the design of well known Melbourne architect William Wardell Walter John Keep was one of the four founders of this club , opposite the Union Club. SMH 11/3/1887. NSW Club House (former) Source: Go to the Register of the National Estate http://www.ahc.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahb/search.pl?mode=place_detail;place_id=1791 for more information. Identifier: 1791, Location: 31 Bligh St, Sydney. Local Government: Sydney City (Current), State: NSW Statement of Significance: The only Victorian built club house surviving in Sydney with the possible exception of the Melbourne club. Its facade is the finest Italian palazzo type remaining in Australia. The important interior is largely in the front overlooking Bligh street. (The Commission is in the process of developing and/or upgrading official statements for places listed prior to 1991. The above data was mainly provided by the nominator and has not yet been revised by the Commission.)Description: A three storey club house in the manner of an Italian Renaissance Palazzo with an extensive basement and Mansard roofed attic. Built around a central courtyard with main club rooms opening off. Built of Pyrmont brick joinery and a slate roof. Large elegant Victorian rooms, smoking room, drawing room and library. Elaborate entrance stair hall. In 1893 - Walter John Keep ' Deolee' Burwood Rd. on SE crr of Ethel St., Burwood WJ KEEP & family were at Deolee , 290 Burwood Road,
Sydney, and Elizabeth Ayers, 20th October, 1891 at St. Kilda, Victoria, Australia. Walter born 20th July, 1854 Duke Place, Balmain, NSW. Died 17th December, 1922 Knutsford, Burwood, NSW. Duried Old Coe E, Rookwood, NSW.

Children from this marriage were:

+155 F i. Helen Noel Keep was born in 1893. She died on 16 Jul 1992.

Children from this marriage were:

+234 F i. Priscilla Margaret Sturge was born on 9 Jul 1930.
+235 F ii. Diana Catherine Sturge, Baroness, of Moulton was born on 4 Oct 1933. Diana married John Dawson Eccles, CBE, Viscount, of Chute, 2nd son of David McAdam Eccles, Viscount, of Chute 1st. CH KCVO PC and Hon. Sybil Frances Dawson Dawson on 29 Jan 1955 in London. John was born on 20 Apr 1931.

Children from this marriage were:

+320 F i. Hon. Alice Belinda Eccles was born on 15 Jan 1958.
+322 F iii. Hon. Catherine Sara Eccles was born on 3 Mar 1963.
+323 F iv. Hon. Emily Frances Eccles was born on 17 Nov 1970.

Burwood c1892/3 - 1903/4 when they moved to Knutsford (fmirly Lascombe) between Woodside ave east & Livingstone St., Burwood now behind Burwood Fire Station until c.1927 when Mrs WJ Keep moved to Rose Bay. 1893 - Walter John Keep's schooner 'Grace Dent' 98 tons, went ashore Wanganui Heads 23/2/1895 bound from Clarence River to Wanganui with a cargo of ironbark for the Government Railways. measured 93.2 x 21.2 x 7.5 built 1878/10) J&G Dent, Jervis Bay converted to steam ship 1884 engine removed 1885/6. Source: Australia Shipowners and their fleets R Parsons. Schooner GRACE DENT, Wanganui, February 23rd, 1895.— From Clarence River, N.S.W., laden with timber for the Government. Went on shore in a gale, and became a total wreck. No lives lost. Otago Witness Thursday 28 February, 1895 page 14. Wanganui, February, 24. All hands saved. The barquentine Grace Dent, 98 tons, Captain Pughe, from Clarence river, NSW, and loaded with ironbark timber for the Government Railway department, went ashore at the heads on Saturday evening and is now a complete wreck. All hands, (seven in number) were saved. The pilot says he gave signals to stand off, and warned the boat of danger, but no notice was taken. At the time the boat struck (5.45) it wanted behind Burwood Fire Station until c.1927 when Mrs WJ Keep moved to Rose Bay. 1893.

Diana married John Dawson Eccles, CBE, Viscount, of Chute, 2nd son of David McAdam Eccles, Viscount, of Chute 1st. CH KCVO PC and Hon. Sybil Frances Dawson Dawson on 29 Jan 1955 in London. John was born on 20 Apr 1931.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 324 F i. Lisa Catherine Sturge was born on 26 Jan 1966.

+ 325 F ii. Tiffany Louise Sturge was born on 27 Jul 1967.


Children from this marriage were:

326 F i (Sara) Caroline Rucker, born 10th October 1964.


+ 238 F v. (Katherine) Sara Lloyd Sturge was born on 16 Mar 1944. (Katherine) married Stephen van Egmond Irwin, Architect son of Roy Irwin. of Oakville, Toronto, Ontario 2nd January, 1965.

Children from this marriage were:

329 F i. Vanessa Irwin, born in 1970.


104 REGULAR ARMY.NATIONAL SERVICE LIST. HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY.L.G.

105 The Times, Thursday, Mar 09, 1939; pg. 1; Issue 48249; col A _Births

106 The Times, Wednesday, Jan 25, 1961; pg. 12; Issue 54988; col B _Court Circular _Category: Court and Social

107 Shore Tilbe Irwin and Partners _Shore Tilbe Irwin and Partners has provided architectural and engineering consulting services for clients throughout Canada and the United States since 1945. Their areas of expertise include architectural design, interior design, feasibility studies, building programming, urban design, graphics and signage, 3-D visualization, and computer-aided design and drafting. _Over the years, the firm has been responsible for a wide range of building types - libraries, community/recreational facilities, college and university buildings, corporate headquarters and office buildings, research laboratories, police service buildings and long term care facilities. The firm has developed considerable experience in the design and construction of libraries; in fact, since 1970, they have constructed more than forty libraries, 14 of which were for Canadian university clients. Recent project experience includes the E.J. Pratt Library at Victoria University within the University of Toronto (with Kohn Shnier Architects); the London Central Library renovations (with Malhotra Nicholson Architects); and the Aurora Public Library. In addition, they currently have three libraries under construction - the Whitby Library, Archives and Civic Square; the Grimsby Public Library and Art Gallery; and the Angus Glen Community Centre and Library for the Town of Markham.SHORE TILBE IRWIN AND PARTNERS 20 DUNCAN STREET, SUITE 300 TORONTO,

108 Team Biographies_Stephen Irwin, Partner_As Senior Design Partner, Stephen Irwin has been responsible for the design concept and development of many of Shore Tilbe Irwin and Partners' most illustrious projects. A graduate of Harvard University, Stephen is a recipient of the Prix de Rome (RIBA) and a Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. Stephen began his design career in 1962 in Sweden for Gowan-Hirsch and worked for one year in London, England for Hugh Casson, Condor and Partners. He returned to Canada in 1965 where he joined Shore and Moffat and has been a partner of the firm since 1971. _A multi-award winning designer, Stephen's portfolio includes numerous significant projects including the Queen's University Bioscience Complex in Kingston, the Mississauga Central Library, the Xerox Research Centre in Mississauga. In addition to UTM Library and Academic Learning Centre, Stephen has been involved in the Whitby Library, Archives and Civic Square, the London Central Library, the Aurora Public Library, the Pickering Municipal Library and Civic Square, the L.E. Shore Memorial Library, the National Science Library in Ottawa and the Central Library at York University._ Currently, Stephen is the principal in charge of the the new School of Business at Dalhousie University, the Bedford Institute for Oceanography in Bedford, Nova Scotia and the new Science Complex at Saint Mary's University.Architects, Shore Tilbe Irwin and PartnersTeam Biography


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:

+ 164 F i Beryl Winifred Goss was born about 1905.


Children from this marriage were:

+ 165 F i. **Joyce Lynette Siddeley,** born 1908 in Chillagoe, QLD. Joyce married **Basil Anthony, of Bois Bros Ceylon 1949** 12th August, 1948 in Ceylon.


368. **Mary Quin FORWOOD [37161]** born 9th July, 1827. Died 1906 Lithgow, NSW, Australia, age 79. Mary married **James Alfred DALE**

Children from this marriage were:

+ 511 F i. **Ada Nott DALE [19185]** born 1857 Orange, NSW. Died 1920 Narromine, NSW, Australia, age 63.

+ 512 M ii. **James Alfred DALE [19172]** born 1859 Orange, NSW. Died 1938 Cowra, NSW, Australia, age 79. James married **Ada R MATTHEWS**

+ 513 M iii. **Montague William DALE [19187]** born 1861 Orange, NSW.


+ 515 F v. **Mary Bertha DALE [37295]** born 1864 Orange, NSW. Died 1909 Sydney, NSW, Australia, age 45.

+ 516 M vi. **Harold Charles DALE [37296]** born 1866 Orange, NSW. Died 1867 Orange, NSW, age 1.

369. **William Henry FORWOOD [37162]** born about 1829. Died 25th June, 1898 Wellington, NSW, aged about 69. William married **Selina WRIGHT** on 20th February, 1862 Wellington, NSW. Selina born about 1831, died 11th April, 1908 Wellington, NSW, Australia, aged about 77.

Children from this marriage were:

120 NSWB 23994/1877 RAFTERY ALICIA PATRICK HANNAH WOLLONGONG
121 NSWD 49445/1972 SIDDELEY ALECIA MARGARET PATRICK HANNAH ST LEONARDS
122 NSWD 27668/1965 SIDDELEY ERNEST JOSHUA WILLIAM EMMA ST LEONARDS
517 F  i. Minnie Dale FORWOOD [37299] born 15th February, 1866 Wellington, NSW. Died 1939 West Kempsey, NSW, Australia, age 73.


519 F  iii. Ethel Clara FORWOOD [37301] born 18th December, 1869 Wellington, NSW. Died 1931 Sydney, NSW, Australia, age 62. Ethel married John Alfred PORTER.

520 F  iv. Margaret FORWOOD [37302] born about 1887 Glebe, Sydney, NSW. Died about 1887 Glebe, Sydney, NSW.


Children from this marriage were:


+ 530 F  x. Clara Louisa FORWOOD [37314] born 7th June, 1878 Redfern, Sydney, NSW. Died 8th February, 1944 Bexley, Sydney, NSW, Australia, age 65


John next married Maria Sarah SHAMBLER.
373. Alfred FORWOOD [37166] born 18th February, 1839. Died 1924 Marrickville, Sydney, NSW, Australia, aged 85. Alfred married Maria JONES.

Children from this marriage were:

   532 F i. Mabel E FORWOOD [37318] born about 1865, Braidwood,, NSW. Died 1876 Molong, NSW, aged about 11.

   + 533 F ii. Maria Margaret FORWOOD [37319] born about 1867 Braidwood, NSW.

   534 F iii. Mary FORWOOD [37320] born about 1870 Orange, NSW. Mary married George SMITH.

   + 535 F iv. Edith A FORWOOD [37321] born about 1872 Orange, NSW.


   537 F vi. Constance M FORWOOD [37323] born about 1877, Young, NSW. Died about 1912 Marrickville, Sydney, NSW, Australia, aged about 35.


Children from this marriage were:

   + 540 M i. Frederick William FORWOOD [19188] born 30th April, 1873 Alberton, Port Adelaide, SA.


547 F viii. Linda Emma Dalziel FORWOOD [19194] born 30th November, 1890 Glenville, Port Adelaide, SA.


Children from this marriage were:


+ 550 F ii. Rose Emily FORWOOD [19203] born 17th June, 1869 Port Wakefield, SA, died 26th June, 1947 Midland Junction, WA, aged 78. Buried Karrakatta Cemetery, Perth, WA.

551 F iii. Ethel May FORWOOD [19204] born 10th December, 1877 Manoora, SA.


Children from this marriage were:


555 F iii. Neelie Frewin FORWOOD [19211] born 28th October, 1877 Adelaide, SA.


561 F ix. FORWOOD


Children from this marriage were:

562 F i. Mabel FARRER

563 M ii. James FARRER

564 F iii. Lillian FARRER


Children from this marriage were:


Henry next married ST CLAIRE.


Beach, South Australia. Native of Adelaide, South Australia. Casualty Type: Commonwealth War Dead Grave/Memorial Reference: VI. A. 1. Cemetery: HEILLY STATION CEMETERY, MERICOURT-L’ABBE
The child from this marriage was:

572 M
i. Bertram G D PHILLIPS [37347] born 1878 Jamaica, West Indies.


Children from this marriage were:

+ 573 M

574 F

575 M

576 F

577 M

578 M

579 M

580 F


Children from this marriage were:

581 M

582 M

583 F

584 F


Children from this marriage were:

585 M

Children from this marriage were:

586 F i. Grace FORWOOD. Grace married BENDIXSON.

587 F ii. Fay FORWOOD

588 F iii. Annie FORWOOD

589 F iv. Hannah FORWOOD


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:

624 F  i. Hilda FERNIHOUGH [37378] born about 1878.


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


The child from this marriage were:

641 M  i. Percy FORWOOD

412. Anna Mary FORWOOD [51135] born 13th June, 1858 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA. Died 28th May, 1893 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA, age 34. Anna married James Buchanan HUSBANDS, son of John HUSBANDS and Hannah McFARLAN 3rd July, 1884. James born 17th April, 1858 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA. died 3rd May, 1919 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA, age 61.

Children from this marriage were:


+ 645 F  iv. Margaret Hannah HUSBANDS [51148] born 23rd June, 1887 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA. Died 1978 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA, age 91.

+ 646 F  v. Sara Louise HUSBANDS [51149] born 5th February, 1889 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA. Died 1938 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA, age 49.


Children from this marriage were:


648 M  ii. William Lehman FORWOOD. William married Irene B SIMON]


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:
651 F  i. Alice FORWOOD [37398] born about 1887.


Children from this marriage were:

+ 653 M  i. Harry FORWOOD

654 M  ii. William FORWOOD

655 F  iii. Annie FORWOOD


The child from this marriage was:

656 F  i. Dorothy FORWOOD


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


662 F  iii. Bessie M FORWOOD. Bessie married BIRD.

663 F  iv. Evelyn Dorothy FORWOOD. Evelyn married LEWIS.

664 F  v. Marjorie Joan FORWOOD. Marjorie married BUSHELL.
665 F vi. Patricia FORWOOD


Children from this marriage were:

+ 668 M i. John Edward FORWOOD


The child from this marriage were:


The child from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:

671 M i. Eric FORWOOD


675 M i. Victor Henry FORWOOD

676 M ii. Jack Edward FORWOOD


Children from this marriage were:
+ 678 M  
   i. **Edward FORWOOD**

679 M  
   ii. **Victor FORWOOD**


The child from this marriage was:

   680 M  
      i. **Alan A FORWOOD**. Alan married **BALDWIN**.

368 F  **Mary Quin FORWOOD** born 9th July, 1827 in Limehouse, Middlesex, England. Died 1904 Bonnie Banks, Little Hartley, Lithgow, NSW, Australia, aged 79. Mary married **James Alfred DALE** at St. Mark's Church of England, Alexandria, NSW, Australia.124125

The child from this marriage was:

   512 M  
      James Alfred DALE born 16th October, 1859126 Orange, NSW, Australia. Died 1938 Cowra, NSW, Australia, aged 79. James married **Ada R MATTHEWS**. 127

   515  
      Mary Bertha DALE born 13th October, 1864128 Orange, NSW, Australia, died 1909 Sydney, NSW, Australia, aged 45. Mary married Albert A Schwebel 1909.129

   516 M  
      Harold Charles DALE born 12th November, 1866 Orange130, NSW, Australia. Died 12th March, 1867 Orange, NSW, Australia, aged 1.131

369 M  **William Henry FORWOOD** born 2nd March, 1830 Pool Anthony, Tiverton, Devon. Died 26th May, 1898 Wellington, NSW, Australia, aged about 69. William married **Selina WRIGHT**132 20th February, 1862 Wellington, NSW, Australia. Selina born about 1831, died 11th April, 1908133 in Wellington, NSW, aged about 77. 134

Children from this marriage were:

   517 F  
      Minnie Dale FORWOOD born 15th February, 1866135 Wellington, NSW, Australia. Died 1939136 West Kempsey, NSW, Australia, aged 73. Buried West Kempsey, NSW, Australia.137

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124 ICI Record nf- 7 sept 1827 Forwood, Mary Quinn <gp925.html> ( 9 JUL 1827 - ) nSWD

125 NSW Death Record: 9184/1906 DALE MARY Q JOHN Q MARY LITHGOW _>??_6449/1865 QUIN MARY JOHN DIED WOLLONGONG WOLLONGONG

126 NSW Birth Record 10591/1859 DALE (MALE) JAMES MARY ORANGE

127 NSW Death Record 2026/1938 DALE JAMES ALFRED JAMES ALFRED MARY COWRA

128 NSW Birth Record 12446/1864 DALE MARY B JAMES MARY Q ORANGE

129 NSW Death Record 7842/1909 DALE MARY B JAMES MARY Q SYDNEY

130 NSW Birth Record: 12636/1866 DALE HAROLD C JAMES MARY ORANGE

131 NSW Death Record: 6874/1867 DALE HAROLD JAMES MARY ORANGE

132 Forwood, Selina, d. 11 Apr 1908, age: 77y, nee Wright, w/William Henry Forwood, William Henry, d. 1898, details illegible, Wellington General Cemetery, Central West Slopes & Plains Region, NSW, Australia Contributed by Reg McDonell [regjean@winsoft.net.au <mailto:regjean@winsoft.net.au>].

133 NSW Death Record: 7781/1908 FORWOOD SELINA WILLIAM ANN C WELLINGTON

134 Both are buried Wellington General Cemetery, Wellington, NSW.

135 NSW Birth Record: Forwood, Minnie Dale <gp930.html> ( 15 FEBRUARY, 1866 - ) 16067/1866 FORWOOD MINNIE D WILLIAM H SELINA WELLINGTON
519 F Ethel Clara FORWOOD born 18th December, 1869 Wellington, NSW and died 2 Apr 1931 Sydney, NSW, AUSTRALIA aged 62. Ethel married John Alfred PORTER 3 Jan 1901, in St Saviour’s Church, Redfern, Sydney, NSW. 

520 F Margaret FORWOOD born about 1887 Glebe, NSW and died about 1887 Glebe, NSW.

371 M John Thomas FORWOOD born 15th December, 1833 St Anne’s Limehouse, Edmonton, Essex, London, England and died 1914 Park Street, Kogarah, Sydney, NSW, AUSTRALIA aged 81. John married Louisa LANCE 1st, October, 1859 Braidwood, NSW. Louisa died 9 Jul 1881 Redfern, NSW. John was married twice. It appears that John was registered as insolvent in 1903. John next married Maria Sarah SHAMBLER.

Children from this marriage were:


524 M George Frederick FORWOOD born 1st December, 1865 St Omer, Braidwood, NSW. Died 28th September, 1925 Auburn, NSW, AUSTRALIA aged 59.
+ 525 M vi. **Herbert Edgar FORWOOD [37309]** born 24th December, 1867 Braidwood, NSW. Died about 1944 Marrickville, Sydney, NSW, Australia, aged about 77.

+ 526 F vii. **Amy Elizabeth FORWOOD [37310]** born 9th December, 1869 Braidwood, NSW. Died 1943 Hurstville, Sydney, NSW, Australia, age 74.

527 F viii. **Jessie Beatrice FORWOOD [37311]** born 5th January, 1871 Redfern, Sydney, NSW. Died March, 1871 Redfern, NSW.

+ 528 M viii. **Percy Augustus FORWOOD [37312]** born 5th June, 1871 Redfern, NSW, Australia. Died about 1934 Hurstville, NSW, Australia, aged about 63.

529 M Archiebaud Charles FORWOOD born 7th January, 1876 Redfern, NSW, AUSTRALIA. Died 1954 Windsor, NSW, Australia, aged 78. Archie married Annie M (Unknown surname).150

+ 530 F x. **Clara Louisa FORWOOD [37314]** born 7th June, 1878 Redfern, Sydney, NSW, Australia. Died 8th February, 1944 Bexley, Sydney, NSW, Australia., age 65:

531 M xi. **Edgar John FORWOOD [37315]** born 23rd June, 1881 Redfern, Sydney, NSW, AUSTRALIA. Died 23rd October, 1881 Waverley, NSW, Australia.

372 F **Clara Isabella FORWOOD**, daughter of John Weech Forwood & Mary Wilkinson Trappitt, born 28th April, 1836151. They had 2 children from this marriage.

373. Alfred FORWOOD [37166] born 18th February, 1839. Died 1924 Marrickville, NSW, Australia, age 85. Alfred married Maria JONES.

Children from this marriage were:

532 F i. **Mabel E FORWOOD [37318]** born about 1865 Braidwood, NSW, AUSTRALIA. Died 1876 Molong, NSW, Australia, aged about 11.

+ 533 F ii. **Maria Margaret FORWOOD [37319]** born about 1867 Braidwood, NSW, Australia.

534 F iii. **Mary FORWOOD [37320]** born about 1870 Orange, NSW, Australia. Mary married George SMITH.

+ 535 F iv. **Edith A FORWOOD [37321]** born about 1872 Orange, NSW, Australia.


537 F vi. **Constance M FORWOOD [37323]** born about 1877 Young, NSW, Australia. Died about 1912 Marrickville, NSW, Australia, aged about 35.

Mary Scallion in 1897 1 child died. Widowed
Then he married Ellen O'Donnell in 1903 they had children, and I have the child Joseph O'Donnell Forwood, being born in 1894 to mother Ellen. [adopted by George]
This detail has been verified with the NSW Birth Deaths & Marriages Register but the actual mother never married George Frederick until 9 years later. The date Joseph was born (1894) to mother Ellen O'Donnell & George F Forwood, being a widower not married, but they then married in 1903, nine years later.

150 This person was found on their sons Donald S Forwood Death Certificate 1930 Annandale, Sydney, NSW
Death Source:2)www.ausbdm.gov.au - Deaths 1930 #12360/1930 Annandale

151 Clara Isabella Forwood Compact Disc #89 Pin #890910 Sec F Event(s): Birth: 28 Apr 1836 Place: Parents: Father: John Weech Forwood <individual_record.asp?recid=890899003> Disc: #89 Pin #890903 Mother: Mary Wilkinson Trappitt <individual_record.asp?recid=890899004> Disc #89 Pin #890904 Notes and Sources: Submitter: Sarah HOLT 1619 Hopkins Street #104, Berkeley, CA, 94707-2701, United States of America Submission Search:2770884-0712104130906 <search_prf.asp?submission_number=2770884%2D0712104130906&regionfriendly=&region=%2D1&juris1=&juris2=&juris3=&juris4=&juris1friendly=&juris2friendly=&juris3friendly=&juris4friendly=> URL:


Children from this marriage were:

+ 540 M  i. Frederick William FORWOOD [19188] born 30th April, 1873 Alberton, Port Adelaide, SA, Australia.


Children from this marriage were:
549 F  i. Helen Maud FORWOOD [19202] born 20th November, 1867 Portland, Victoria, Australia.


551 F  iii. Ethel May FORWOOD [19204] born 10th December, 1877 Manoora, SA, Australia.


Children from this marriage were:


561 F  ix. FORWOOD


Children from this marriage were:

562 F  i. Mabel FARRER

563 M  ii. James FARRER

iii. Lillian FARRER


Children from this marriage were:

564 F  iii. Lillian FARRER


Henry next married ST CLAIRE.


The child from this marriage was:

572 M  i. Bertram G D PHILLIPS [37347] born 1878 Jamaica, West Indies.


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:

i. Grace FORWOOD. Grace married BENDIXSON.

ii. Fay FORWOOD

iii. Annie FORWOOD

iv. Hannah FORWOOD


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:

624 F  i. Hilda FERNIHOUGH [37378] born about 1878.


The child from this marriage was:


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


The child from this marriage was:

641 M i. Percy FORWOOD

412. Anna Mary FORWOOD [51135] born 13th June, 1858 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA. Died 28th May, 1893 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA, age 34. Anna married James Buchanan HUSBANDS, son of John HUSBANDS and Hannah McFARLAN, 3rd July, 1884. James was born 17th April, 1858.
Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA. Died 3rd May, 1919 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA, age 61.

Children from this marriage were:


+ 645 F iv. Margaret Hannah HUSBANDS [51148] born 23rd June, 1887 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA. Died 1978, Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA, age 91.

+ 646 F v. Sara Louise HUSBANDS [51149] born 5th February, 1889 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA. Died 1938 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA, age 49.

416. Walter P FORWOOD [51141] born 1885 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA. Walter married Emily Talley HINKSON, daughter of George HINKSON and Lydia TALLEY, on 1st April, 1914. Emily was born on 15 Nov 1891.

Children from this marriage were:


648 M ii. William Lehman FORWOOD. William married Irene B SIMON.


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:

651 F i. Alice FORWOOD [37398] born about 1887.


Children from this marriage were:
+ 653 M  i. Harry FORWOOD

654 M  ii. William FORWOOD

655 F  iii. Annie FORWOOD


Children from this marriage were:

656 F  i. Dorothy FORWOOD


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


662 F  iii. Bessie M FORWOOD. Bessie married BIRD.

663 F  iv. Evelyn Dorothy FORWOOD. Evelyn married LEWIS.

664 F  v. Marjorie Joan FORWOOD. Marjorie married BUSHELL.

665 F  vi. Patricia FORWOOD


Children from this marriage were:

668 M  i. **John Edward FORWOOD**


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:

670 M  i. **Henry Victor FORWOOD [37428]** born about 1901. Died 25th August, 1914, aged about 13. The cause of his death was “Died at Sea.”


Children from this marriage were:

671 M  i. **Eric FORWOOD**

672 M  ii. **Edgar FORWOOD [37431]** died 24th September, 1947.


Charles next married **UNKNOWN**

Children from this marriage were:

675 M  i. **Victor Henry FORWOOD**

676 M  ii. **Jack Edward FORWOOD**


Children from this marriage were:

678 M  i. **Edward FORWOOD**

679 M  ii. **Victor FORWOOD**

The child from this marriage was:

680 M i. Alan A FORWOOD. Alan married BALDWIN.
Twelfth Generation

This is an account of the eleventh branch of the Forwood family that has been identified and living at the above locations.

This chapter will look at the individuals associated with these various branches and try and put them into the historical contents of the times.

This chapter will highlight a number of individuals, theses being:

477. Henry FORWOOD [37276]
Born June, 1850 Tiverton, Devon, England to parents Thomas Weech Jones Forwood (b: 1820) and Elizabeth Dunsford Meed (b: 1820). Died 1925 Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, age 75. Another name for Henry was Harry. Henry married **Susannah Jane FOOTE** 1880 St Mary's, Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand. Susannah born 1863. Died 1931, age 68.

The child from this marriage was:

693 F    i. **Elizabeth Sophia FORWOOD [37464]** born 1880. Another name for Elizabeth was Bessie. Elizabeth married **John Duncan BUCHANNAN.**

**Mr. Henry Forwood,** the Proprietor is a son of the late Mr. T. W. J. Forwood solicitor, of Tiverton, Devonshire, England and was born in 1850, He was educated at the Forest School, Walthamstow, Essex, and afterwards served twelve years in the Dorking branch of the London County Bank. In 1879 he arrived at Lyttelton by the ship Red Gauntlet.” For some years he engaged in commercial pursuits. On returning from a trip to the Old Country he started his present farm. Mr. Forwood, who is a member of the High Church school, has been actively connected with ecclesiastical work. He was manager of the “Church News,” is a vestryman, and has been churchwarden of St. Matthew's Church, to which extensive additions are being made in consequence of his personal liberality and activity. Mr. Forwood is a member of the English Church Union, which was formed in the year 1859 for the purpose of uniting the clergy and laity of the English Church in defence of the doctrine and discipline of the church, and of the rights and liberties of her faithful children. He is also a life member of the St. Matthew's Young Men's Guild, a member of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance, advocate of Church of England Temperance Society, a member of the Hope of St. Albans Lodge of Druids, a patron of the Christchurch Poultry Society, and vice-president of the St. Albans Library, the Midland Cricket Club, and Albion Football Club. He was married at Merivale Church, Christchurch, to a daughter of the late Mr. E. Foot, of Wimborne, Dorsetshire, England, and has one daughter, who is also married. Mr. Forwood resides at Oak Hill Lodge, Murray street, St Albans.

**Churchill Farm (H. Forwood, proprietor), St, Albans.** This property, which is termed the “St. Albans Model Farm,” is of fifty acres in extent, and consists of land of rich quality. Cropping, dairying, pig raising, and poultry farming, are carried on by the manager. About thirteen cows are kept, chiefly of the Jersey and Shorthorn breeds. The cow-sheds are models of cleanliness and comfort. They are constructed of corrugated iron, lined with timber, and are open to the sun; the floors are laid with bricks, and the whole of the interior is whitewashed. There are two compact dairies, and in the centre of their concrete floors, artesian fountains play during the summer months. The stables, coach-houses, and the harness rooms are substantial buildings, well ventilated, and models of cleanliness and order. About 150 fowls of the best breeds are kept, and each breed is separately housed. The pigstyes are raised three or four feet from the ground level, and the pigs are fed solely on milk, potatoes, and sharps. Around the homestead or manager's residence, there are beautiful ornamental grounds, in which there are numerous aviaries of pigeons, doves, canaries and Australian birds of beautiful plumage. On the stream which flows through the property a black swan is swimming, in company with a flock of Muscovite ducks. A rustic bridge crosses an artificial pond stocked with trout and planted with water lilies. The gardens have many choice flowers, and two greenhouses are stocked with rare varieties. A beautiful fernery near the house is constructed in the style of a Maori whare; many varieties of native fern are inside, and small cascades flow over broken surfaces. Altogether, “Churchill” deserves its designation as a model farm.\(^{154}\)

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\(^{153}\) [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forest_School_(Walthamstow)]

\(^{154}\) [http://www.nzetc.org/tm/scholarly/tei-Cyc03Cycl-t1-body1-d3-d59-d6.html]
Sir James Stewart Butters (b: 1832)
Sir James Stewart Butters married Charles Rossiter Forwood's (b: 1827) daughter Florence de la Fontaine Forwood (b: 1865) in 1892 at Malvern, Melbourne, Victoria. James was born on 19th February, 1832 in Blairgowrie Perthshire Scotland and died on the 1st September, 1912 in Sandringham Melbourne Victoria aged 80. Sir James Stewart Butters was a prominent Melbourne businessman and politician, son of Robert Butters and his wife Isabella, née Stewart. After employment in a dry goods store and marrying Helen Spankie, daughter of a justice of the peace, he went to Victoria in mid-1853. He worked first in stores at Melbourne and Warrnambool and in 1856 became a stock and share broker and gold-buyer in partnership with W. G. Baillie. The firm was among the first to introduce joint-stock mining into Victoria. The Castlemaine Ajax mine was one of its many successes, while Butter's cancellation of a visit to the 1861 Exhibition in London was a result of its failures. The partnership took an important part in the Melbourne financial world. In 1857 'Baillie's stock and share list' was a recognized authority and in 1865 the firm published a shareholders' guide to the Victorian goldfields. Butters was involved in the establishment of a stock exchange in 1860 and was soon prominent in a faction opposing J. B. Were's desire that brokers should act solely as agents for clients. By 1862 two rival exchanges were operating and many years passed before Butters was again connected with the Melbourne Stock Exchange. His wife died soon after they arrived in Melbourne and on 5 November 1860 he married Matilda, daughter of David O'Neill, a Western District squatter; they had one daughter. Butters became a member of the Melbourne City Council for the Lonsdale ward, and by October 1867 had won a close vote for mayor. Though remembered mainly for his part in the celebrations accompanying Prince Alfred's visit, he worked energetically for the city's development. The Alfred Hospital, Princes Bridge and Albert Park Lake all owe a debt to Butters, and the Melbourne Town Hall foundation stone bears his name. Butters entered the Legislative Assembly in 1868 as member for Portland. Early next year he was a central figure in a parliamentary corruption debate; he was said to have been, before his election, the agent of an association hoping to persuade parliament to pass a bill to quieten titles and to compensate losses in land speculation suffered by the association's members. Butters was said to have bet a parliamentarian £50 to 2s. 6d. that the bill would not pass. His defence, both to a committee of inquiry and in the assembly, was often contradictory and the newspapers, though recognizing his service as a mayor, opposed him. If he was innocent, said the Age, then he was the 'worst used man in the world'. Butters were expelled, yet a few months later Portland returned him again unopposed. His attractive personality, and the fact that the corruption case threatened the reputations of men more prominent than he, probably made his offence more easily tolerated. His parliamentary career was brief. In July 1870 he left the colony for Fiji, as a trustee of the Polynesia Co., in which many of his friends invested. Controversial as ever, he took a leading part in the island's government, society and economic wrangling before British annexation in 1874. Back in Melbourne he threw himself into various enterprises. He opened the Victoria Club in 1876 and after his second wife died, he married Agnes Hattermann in 1882; she died on 15 September 1885 aged 26. In 1888 Butters represented the North-Eastern Province in the Legislative Council. His election was soon declared void on the grounds that he had misstated his property qualification. Soon re-elected, he remained a member until 1892 when he resigned for 'private reasons'. In parliament Butters advocated the economic development of his adopted country. In 1870 he had called for greater immigration, and both then and later in his council days he emphasized the need to advertise Victoria's investment possibilities abroad. Optimistic about the colony's future, in 1888 he advocated that Victorians should cultivate a national feeling, 'a desire to create a great Australian nation'. Certainly his own interests had been Australia wide even to the extent of joining a syndicate which hoped to build a transcontinental railway. He had little sympathy for organised labour and believed that Australia offered good opportunity for the individual to better himself. He also argued that the government had to be economical, yet he willingly gave private assistance to distressed colonists and was active in many public charities. In that field as in business, politics and sport this tall, powerful Scotsman displayed immense energy and a bold sense of adventure. The strands of his character were evident in his mountain climbing in Scotland as a boy, investing in the colonies, sailing alone in a Fiji hurricane

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154 The Victoria Club was founded in 1880 by bookmakers who broke away from Tattersalls Subscription Betting Rooms. At the club the card was called and bets were settled. The Victoria flourished and by 1926 had purchased quarters in Queen Street where it stayed for about 60 years. In 1976 its settling day was brutally disturbed by the Great Bookie Robbery. The club sold its Queen Street quarters and moved to the Rialto Towers where, since 1987, it has greatly expanded its membership, with bookmakers now a minority, and increased its comforts, such as a well-appointed restaurant.

Paul De Serville

156 THE ROYAL CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF MELBOURNE, Objects of the Society is to 1) To foster taste for all Scottish culture including music and sport. 2) To promote brotherhood and good fellowship amongst its members 3) To provide advice and assistance to Scottish folk from overseas. [http://www.geocities.com/endeavour_ukes/caledonians.html]
and tampering with the proper workings of parliament. But an element of recklessness is easily detected, though a
hearty and genial personality saved him from much condemnation during his life. He died on 1 September 1912 at the
Red Bluff Hotel, Sandringham, survived by his fourth wife Florence Dela Fontaine, née Forwood, and his only daughter
Irene.

Red Bluff Hotel at Sandringham, Victorian in the 1940’s.
482. Catherine Esther FORWOOD [19236]


They had the following children;

Kate Emma Easdown158, born 1871 Richmond, Melbourne, Victoria. Died 1899 Bega, NSW, age 28.


Eva Bertha Louisa Easdown, born 1880, Wandin Yallock, Victoria. Died 1944 Chatswood, NSW, age 64.

George Cavill Easdown born 1882.


Pearl Sarah Easdown born 1888 Carcoar, NSW. Died 1944 Mosman, NSW, age 56.

Ruby F Easdown160 born 1888 Carcoar, NSW, Died 1911 Katoomba, NSW, age 23.

Catherine Emiline Easdown born 1903.

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157 NSW D 10309/1908 EASDOWN WILLIAM R WILLIAM ANN MORUYA
158 D9356/1889 EASDOWN EMMA WILLIAM DIED BEGA BEGA
159 NSW D 9978/1912 EASDOWN ETHEL E WILLIAM R CATHERINE E CHATSWOOD
160 18308/1888 EASDOWN RUBY F WILLIAM R CATHERINE E CARCOAR nSWD 1891/1911 EASDOWN RUBY F WILLIAM R CATHERINE E KATOOMBA
Walter Weech Forwood was born at Geelong, Victoria on the 29th August, 1855 to parents Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) and mother Ester de Young (b: 1827). It would appear that he is given the same name as his uncle from the Adelaide branch of the family Walter Weech Forwood (b: 1846). The origin of the name Weech in the Forwood family came from John Weech (b: 1750) yeoman farmer of Tauton, Devon who was a relative of Martha Luger and nominated Captain Thomas Forwood (b: 1795) as the heir to his Devon Estates. From 1803 onwards Weech becomes a family name and will be continued to be used for another four generations. His descendants referred to him as Walter Weech, rather than Walter and for this account of his life we will do the same.

It is possible that Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) and Ester de Young (b 1828) were in Geelong at the time due to his bother William Henry Forwood (b: 1829) relationship with the Geelong Screw Streamer company. In the mid 1850’s it appears that William Henry’s company Forwood, Turpin and Co, were shipping agents for the Geelong Screw Streamer company and Charles Rossiter may have been in Geelong at the time to negotiate business dealings with the two companies, although it should be stated that at this stage this scenario is speculative.

Two years after his birth Walter Weech Forwood’s (b: 1855) mother, Esther de Young (b: 1828), dies on the 15th of September 1857, age 42. She is buried in the Forwood family plot at St Kilda Cemetery, Melbourne on 15th September, 1857. It is highly possible that Ester died in or soon after giving birth to her daughter Marian Nancy Forwood (b: 1857) who died four months after her mother in Brighton, Victoria. Marian Nancy is buried alongside her mother on 21st December, 1857 in the Forwood family plot at St Kilda Cemetery, Melbourne. Esther Jacob De Young was the daughter of John De Young and Nancy Harris. John De Young was a Spanish Merchant, and appears to have been trade out of Gilbralta. Nancy Hariss was of Irish ancestor and she was born in Lisbon.

Whilst no pictures have been located of Ester De Young, it is assumed she had dark Spanish features. Walter Weech Forwood inherits his mothers and grandfathers dark features and will pass them on to two of his daughters Dorothy Myrtle Forwood (b: 1889) and Hazel Como Forwood (b: 1892).

Three years after Walter Weech’s birth Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) had established himself in the city of Melbourne as a Conveyer and in 1858 Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) is practicing convency at 8 Eldon Chambers, Collins St, Melbourne. In the following year Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) private address is listed as Inkerman St-east, St Kilda and in 1860 and 1861 and he is practicing out of 76 Elizabeth St, Melbourne and 57 Elizabeth St, Melbourne, respectively. Across the road at 42 Elizabeth St is Brown & Stewart Wine & Spirit Merchants. The

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161 Nam may be de young, de yong, or Jacobs de Yong.
proximity of the two business is interesting because in 1888 Walter Weech Forwood (b: 1855) marries Francis Brown (b: 1865) in Letoka, Fiji, who is the granddaughter of John Brown, Como House, Gardiner’s Creek Road, Toorak. Whilst a early relationship between the two family’s cannot be proven it can be assumed that Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) and John Brown (b: 1803) knew each other and possibly would have meet at Chamber of Commerce’s, Council meeting or various business associations in Melbourne.

On the 21st August, 1861 Walter Weech’s father Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) marries Prudence Winch de la Fontaine, daughter of John Joseph de la Fontaine and Prudence Griffiths in Melbourne, Victoria. Prudence was born on the 5th February, 1831, and was christened on the 23rd March, 1835 in St James’ Westminster, Middlesex, England. Prudence was at widow at the time of her marriage to Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827).

Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) and Prudence Winch de la Fontaine (b: 1831) have the following children:

1) Frank Owen Forwood, born 9th May, 1862 in St Kilda Melbourne, Victoria
2) Edward William Forwood, born 15th September, 1864 in Melbourne, Victoria
3) Florence De la Fontaine Forwood, born in 1865 in Melbourne, Victoria.

 Alfred Ernest Albert Forwood, born 26th November, 1867 in St Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.

During the period 1862 to 1872 Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) is listed at the following business and private addresses in the “The official Post Office Directory of Victoria (Baillieres) 1862 – 1870” and the “Melbourne Sands & Kenny Directory, 1861 to 1872” and it is assumed that Watler Weech and the rest of the family follow him between these residences.

1862
- Forwood, Charles. p.r; Avoca-street, South Yarra
- Forwood, Charles R., Conveyancer, 89 Swanston-street
1864 - 1866
- Forwood, Charles R., Conveyancer, 6 Bourke St, east and Victoria-parade, East Melbourne
- (It appears that Charles Rossiter Forwood renting the property Nerrena, later Kinnoull, bounded by Haverbrack Ave, Spring St, High St and Glenferrie rd, Malvern, Victoria now De La Salle College, 1318 High St, Malvern, Victoria, 3144, during this period)
1867
- Forwood, Charles R., Conveyancer, 49 Elizabeth St, p.r. Malvern-Lodge, Malvern
1868
- Forwood, Charles R., Conveyancer, 21 Queens St p.r. Murphy St, South Yarra
1869
- Forwood, William Henry, Gardiners Creek Rd, Toorak
1870
- Forwood, Charles R., Conveyancer, Eldon Chambers: p.r. Brooks St, Hawthorn
1871
- Forwood, Charles R., Conveyancer, 15 Eldon Chambers: p.r. Cardigan-St, Caulfield
1872
- Forwood, Charles R., Conveyancer, Market St, Melbourne
1868-1870
- Forwood, C.R., cnuncr, Melb (47)
- Forwood, C.R., solicitor, Malvern
- (47) Forwood, C.R., Conveyancer, 21 Queens St, Melbourne
1871-1872
- Forwood, C.R., cnuncr, Melb (47)
- (47) Forwood, C.R., Conveyancer, 21 Queens St, Melbourne

Walter Weech Forwood centre in costume for a musical in Fiji, 1880’s.

Walter Weech’s early schooling is unknown.
He disappears from any known records until 1871 when on the 4th October, it is assumed that he accomplies his father Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) Prudence and other family members on the SS Balclutha to Levotka, Fiji, he is aged 16. At this stage it is not know if Charles wife, Prudence de la Fontaine (b: 18??) or any of the children accompany Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) and Walter Weech Forwood (b: 1855). The previous year 1871 Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) had been elected by over 6,000 out of 10,000 votes as the chairman of the Polynesia Company of Melbourne, this company had been formed in 1869 by Sir James Stewart Butters (b: 18??) to pay off the American’s claim of 9,000 pounds owed by the Chief of Fiji, Bakoban Vam Valu or General of the Bau Dominions, who the Americans saluted as Tui Viti (King of Fiji). In this way the company is gained access to plantation lands in Letoka, Fiji and it is highly likely that Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) with his family’s experience in plantation cropping in Jamaica would have made the voyage to Fiji to overseas the initial establishment of plantation crops, the company’s assets and particpate in the legal professions in Fiji. In Charles Rossiter Forwoods (b: 1827) autobiography he speaks of going to Fiji as the director of the Polynesian Company of Melbourne for an initial period of 6 weeks and arranging the care of his business and family whilst he was away, therefore it is highly possible that Walter Weech Forwoos (b: 1855) and other family members did not join him on this trip but arrived on a later voyage in 1872. We know that Charles Rossiter was in Fiji in 1872 as he his mentioned in the Fiji Gazette, of Saturday, October 12, 1872 and Saturday, October, 19, 1872 in a the section Law Intelligence – Supreme Court as Honours Mr Justice Forwood and later in the Fiji Argus, Levuka, Friday 31, 1874 at some stage he is appointed Attorney General of Fiji.
We know that Walter Weech Forwood (b: 1855) spent a considerable amount of his young life in Fiji as the family has a number of picture of him at this time cutting a fine figure on the tennis court in Letoka, Fiji.

Also in correspondence his house is stated as being at the “top of the Stairs, Jacobs Ladder”. Jacobs Ladder was the original name of Letoka, Fiji in the 1880’s. It is more than likely that Walter was either working or administering the assists of the Polynesian Company in Fiji at the time. More than likely this would have been in the cropping of fruit and sugar for the Australian and New Zealand market.
On the 29th August, 1885 Walter Weech Forwood (b: 1855) marries Francis Brown (b: 1862) daughter of Thomas Brown (b: 1829) & Elizabeth Strachan Brown (1832), grand daughter of John Brown (b: 1804) & Helen Anderson (b: 1802) of Como House, Gardiners rd, Toorak, Melbourne. Frances was born 31st August, 1862 at Como House, Toorak and was possible in Fiji visiting her sister Annie Lydia Brown (b: 1858) wife of Charles Denham St Pinnock (b: 1847), who was the secretary of the Governor of Fiji. All three families would have known each other in Melbourne, certainly Walter Weech’s father Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) and Francis’s Grandfather John Brown (b: 1803) both ran business in Elizabeth St, Melbourne in the early 1860’s. The St. Pinnock’s were an early pioneering family of Victoria and Charles Rossiter Forwood (1827) in his role as Attorney General of Fiji in the early 1870’s would have know the Fijian Governors and would have meet Charles Denham St Pinnock and Sir James Stewart Butters (b: 1832) founder of the Polynesian Company who travelled to Fiji and later married Charles Rossiter Forwood’s (b: 1827) daughters Florence Fontaine de la Forwood (b: 1865) in 1892 in Malvern, Victoria, Australia.

An unidentified newspaper, either Fijian or Victorian, report the marriage as follows:


It is possible that Francis Brown (b: 1862) was in Fiji visiting her sister Annie Lydia Brown (b: 1858) and arrived between the period 1879 to 1884 when her sister was raising a family in Letoka, Fiji:

1) Helen Denham St Pinnock (b: 1879) Letoka, Fiji, died (1879)
2) Olive Ruth Denham St Pinnock (b: 1880) Letoka, Fiji

Walter Weech Forwood (b: 1855) second from left standing, on tennis court in Letoka, Fiji, 1880’s
3) Violet Annie Denham St Pinnock (b: 1882) Letoka, Fiji
4) Wanda Denham St Pinnock (b: 1884) Letoka, Fiji
5) Clifford Denham St Pinnock (b: 1886) Letoka, Fiji

Francis Brown (b: 1862) was the youngest child in the Brown family and 11 months old when her mother Elizabeth Strachan Brown (b: 1832) died, she may have had a strong relationship with her elder sister Annie Lydia Brown (b: 1858) who was 4 years older than her.
On the 4th June, 1886 Francis gives birth to her first child Gwendoline Francis Forwood (b: 1886), two day later on the 6th June Annie Lydia gives birth to her 5th child Clifford Denham St Pinnock, and it is more than possible that the two sisters were in the same household at the time of the births.

During this period Walters Weech’s father, Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) was in Wellington, New Zealand and returned to Melbourne, via Sydney in 1888 after he is arrested on embezzlement charges.

On the 31st July, 1888 Walter Weech’s step mother Prudence de la Fontaine (b: 1835) dies in South Yarra, Melbourne, aged 57, and was buried on the 31st July, 1888 in the Forwood family plot in St Kilda Cemetery, Melbourne.

Twelve months after his wife deaths in July 1889, Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) writes his autobiography – An Autobiography of an English country family since 1700” in Melbourne, later in October 1889 he adds his account of the period of time in Fiji.

Walter Weech Forwood (b: 1855) and his wife Francis Brown (b: 1862) and daughter Gwendoline Francis Forwood (b: 1886) return to Melbourne sometime before 1889162 possible to see Walter Weech’s father, Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) who had been in poor health for a period of time and to prepare for the birth of their second daughter Dorothy Myrtle Forwood (b: 1889) who is born in South Yarra on the 14th December, 1889.

On the 2nd of February, 1890 Walter Weech’s father, Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) dies in South Melbourne, Victoria aged 62, and is buried in the Forwood family plot in St Kilda Cemetery Melbourne.

A copy of Walter Weech Forwood (b: 1855) family bible has been soured and provides an interesting insite into the families time in Fiji. Five pages of this documents list the births in the family during this period between 1869 – 1892.

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162 SD 1900 WW Forwood 544 OSH Road Woollahra_ ?_Unassisted Immigration to Victoria _ Index of Inward Passenger Lists for British, Foreign and New Zealand Ports 1852-1923
Family Name First Name Age Month Year Ship Port Fiche Page
FORWOOD ---- MISS I JUN 1891 TAVIUNI F 268 001
FORWOOD ---- MISS I JUN 1891 TAVIUNI F 268 001
FORWOOD ---- MR 34 JUN 1891 TAVIUNI F 268 001
FORWOOD ---- MRS 30 JUN 1891 TAVIUNI F 268 001
"Walter Weech Forwood from his aunt and uncle Siddely, Nov. 22, 1869"

Dorothy Mytle Forwood Dec 24th 1888, Geelong"
"Father John Hall Howie, born England (Devon) youngest son Elizabeth Leighton and John Hall Howie (Sea Captian) (died 1929)

Mothers – Dorothy Mytyle


"Father Charles Rossiter Forwood, Ester Jacobs Deyoung mother who were married at St. Marys Church, Kenningston, near London Augt 13th 1849.
Nov 23rd 1855 At Cumberland Cottage, Cumberland Street, Geelong, Victoria was born at 7pm. First son Walter Weech Forwood in the presence of Dr Robert Primcott and Miss Amelia Balleuice, Mrs Courtland January 18th, 1856 WWF was christianed at St James Chapel, Geelong. William Siddeleu and Miss Amilea Balleuance, Mrs Courtland and my farther being Gardians."
Father, Thomas Brown and Elizabeth Strathan Mother. 31st August, 1862 at Toorak "Como", fifth daughter. Thomas Brown in the presence of Dr Disdpersinell WWF.

Walter Weech Forwood and Francis Brown who were married at Leoutta, Fiji 29th August, 1885 by the Rev William Floyd in the presence of T.J.Richards and his wife and George Lase, WWF.

July 4th 1886 at Leautta, Fiji was born daughter Gwendolline Forwood in the presence of Dr Blyle and Mrs Howarth. I stay in the adjoing room. WWF.

4th Sept. 1886 Gwendoline Forwood was christened at the Church of the Redimer, Leoutka, Fiji. John Head & Fredrick Siddeley and Kitty Hislop and Emily Korner being Gardians. WWF.

Dec 14, 1888 at Lorna Doone, South Yarra, Victoria quater to 10 o’clock Friday. Second Daughter Dororthy Myrtle Forwood in the presence of Dr Featherstone and Mrs Patten, Mrs Korner being with me adjoining room.

August 1889 Dorothy Myrtle Forwood was christened at the Church of the Redimer, Leautoke, Fiji. Mr & Mrs H.M Vaughan being sponsers with the attended Francis and Walter Forwood.
“19th December, 1892 at Charman Road, Cheltham, Vic at 10 minutes to 9 o’clock. My third daughter Hazel Como Forwood in the presence of Mrs McDonald, Mrs W.A.Rosnea being present in the ajoining room. Dr Sacehlebury attending. Registerd at Chelthenham 3rd Dec.

1893 Hazel Como Forwood was christened by the Revd Coffin at 3 Charman Road, Cheltenham, Victoria. Francis Forwood and Walter Weech Forwood acted as sponsors.”
In 1893 the family are living at Davis St, Elstenwick where on the 19th October, 1892 their third daughter Hazel Como Forwood is born. Hazel’s middle name is unusual in that Walter Weech and Francis Brown decided not to take any of the Forwood family names of Weech, Rossiter or Jones, but rather name their third child after Francis’s grandfather’s property Como, at Gardiner’s Creek Road, Toorak. Hazel’s mother Francis was born at Como House in 1862 but it had still been thirty years since the Brown family owned the property. John Brown had lost the Como due to financial difficulties with his business Brown & Stewart Wine Merchants and had retired to Ellerslie and later Zeta in William St, Toorak. Although Como was not the grandest of Melbourne properties for its time, it was still well known and the couple may have been thinking back to a period seen as possibly more grandiose then their current circumstances. Also Francis Brown (b: 1862) was still receiving an income from the estate of Helen Brown, wife of John Brown (b: 1803) who dies in 1874 and left and estate of 61,000 pounds to be divided across the family members for a period of 20 years. In reality the estate was administered for 50 years after her death until the 1920’s. Neither parents at the time would realize that in the follow century, Como House, Toorak would be administered by the Victorian National Trust (after 1963) and become a well known Melbourne landmark.

Eight months after the birth of her third daughter Francis Brown (b: 1893) died on the 30th August, 1893 in Melbourne, age 30. Francis death was an unfortunate event. It appears that she was attending the christening of her youngest daughter Hazel Como Forwood (b: 1892) at the family home in 3 Charman Road, Cheltenham, Victoria when in standing up for her baby’s christening, she collapsed and died. It appears that she had been weakened due to the birth of her daughter.

An unidentified Victorian newspaper, reports the death as follows:

IN MEMORIAM – Forwood – In loving remembrance of Francis, the beloved wife of W.W. Forwood, who died at Cheltenham 30th May, 1893. Gone but not forgotten.”

Memorial card for Francis Forwood (b: 1863)

During the period 1892 to 1897 Walter Weech Forwood (b: 1855) is listed at the following business and private addresses in the “Melbourne Sands & Kenny Directory, 1892 to 1897.”

1892  
- Forwood, W.W & Co, Fijian Merchs, 349 Collins St, Melbourne

1893  
- Forwood, W.W & Co, Fijian Merch, 349 Collins St pr. Davis St, Elstenwick.

1895  
- Forwood, Walter W. Fiji Fruit Importer, 416 Collins St, Melbourne
- Forwood, Walter W, 17 Hobson St, Hkbn.
The death of his young wife at the age of 30, leaving him with three daughters age 7, 5 and 11 months must have put considerable pressure on Walter Weech Forwood (b: 1855) both personally and professionally, he was then aged 38. His company, WW Forwood Fiji Fruit Importer, is only listed in the Melbourne directories for 5 years and it is during this period that his step mother Prudence dies, his father Charles Rossiter dies, his wife Francis dies and the family move from Davis St, Elsternwick to Hobson St, Hkbn. In conversations with the authors (Keith Douglas Nash Goodman’s) grant aunt Gwendoline Francis Forwood (b: 1886) and his grandmother Hazel Como Forwood (b: 1893) in the 1970’s there appears to have been some dispute between the Melbourne family and Walter Weech about the welfare and education of the three young girls and Walter Weech decided to make a new life for himself and the girls in Sydney, NSW.

In 1898 the family move to Sydney and lived at “Como Lodge” Kingswood St, Willoughby, Sydney, again the Como name harking back to Water Weech's wife Frances grandfathers John Brown’s property in Toorak, Melbourne. NB: Kingswood St was later renamed Mabel St and the property was listed for sale in February, 2009.

On the 1st January, 1900 the family attended the official opening of the Federation of Australia in Centennial Park, Sydney, NSW, Australia, and Walter Weech’s daughter in later years talked about this event and seeing the the Governor General, Earl Hopetoun, read Queen Victoria’s proclamation independence. The official focus for the whole park was the Pavilion, where the Swearing-In Ceremony took place. There were thousands of people surrounding this small Pavilion, school children, who’d been fed sandwiches and cake while waiting; members of the parade, choirs and members of the press, who were, according to the Sydney Evening News, decidedly ‘under the weather’. 163

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163 “Surrounded by an enclosure containing 7,500 seats for Invited Guests, and 300 seats for the Representatives of the Press, with special accommodation for Photographers, this inner enclosure is again surrounded by another to contain the whole of the Military portion of the Procession. Beyond this are enclosures for 10,000 School Children, 1,000 chorus and 400 Choir, and surrounding the whole is a natural and rising amphitheatre capable of holding 150,000 of the general sight-seeing Public”.

Unnamed newspaper cutting, Scrapbook of cuttings relating to the Inauguration of the Commonwealth of Australia, January 1901. Hopetoun Papers, Scottish Records Office. AJCP M158
Walter Weech appears to have started a new relationship in Sydney with his housekeeper and children’s carer, Annie Cavanaugh. It is not know if Water Weech knew Annie Cavanaugh in Melbourne after his wife deaths and they moved to Sydney together or if they meet in Sydney. In later years it was common knowledge that Annie Cavanaugh was not only Water Weech’s housekeeper and children’s carer but also his partner. In the early electoral rolls of the division of Chatswood the following entries appear:

1903 Division Chatswood
  351 Annie Cavanaugh, Female, Devonshire St, Chatswood. Domestic duties
  684 Water Weech Forwood, Male, Devonshire St, Chatswood. Commission Agents

1906 Division Chatswood
  390 Annie Cavanaugh, Female, Kingswood Ave, Chatswood, Domestic duties
  793 Walter Weech Forwood, Male, Kingswood Ave, Chatswood, Commission Agents

1908 Division of Chatswood
  741 Annie Cavanaugh, Female, Kingswood Ave, Chatswood, Home duties
  1487 Gwendoline Forwood, Female, Wallace St, Willoughby, Home duties

1909 Division of Chatswood
  799 Annie Cavanaugh, Female, Kingswood Ave, Chatswood, Home duties
  1583 Gwendoline Forwood, Kingswood Ave, Chatswood, Home duties

It shows that in 1903 Walter Weech and Annie are living together in Devonshire St and Water Weech is working as a Commission Agent, a Commercial Traveller.

In 1906, the couple has moved to Como Lodge, Kingswood St. During this period the three girls attending school at the Colgate Company College, at St Stephens Church, Chatswood and it may be possible that Walter Weech may have been working for Colgate but at this stage this has not been substantiated.

Walter Weech died in Sydney on the 17th August, 1906\textsuperscript{164} age 51 and was buried at Gore Hill Cemetery, Sydney, NSW, Australia. A number of unidentified newspapers clipping of the times detail the funeral arrangements:

“Forwood – August 17, 1906, at his residence, “Como Lodge” Kingswood Avenue, Willoughby, Walter Weech Forwood, in his 51 year, Melbourne papers, please copy.”

“Forwood – The Funeral of the late WALTER WEECH FORWOOD will leave his late residence of “Como Lodge” Kingswood Avenue, Willoughby. THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, at 10 o’clock, for Gore Hill Cemetery. WOOD and COMPANY, Funeral Directors, ect., Sydney and Suburbs. Tel 726, etc”

“Misses FORWOOD and MISS CAVENAGH desire to return THANKS to their kind friends for telegrams, letters, cards and tokens of sympathy in their sad bereavement.”

“Forwood – in loving memory of our dear father, Walter Weech Forwood, who departed this life August 17, 1907. Sadly me (sic) miss him, but yet in our sorrow, hope for the future can banish the pain. Faith points the way to a brighter to-morrow, and whispers in heaven we’ll meet him again. Inserted by his loving daughters, Gwendoline and Myrtle”

“Forwood – in loving memory of Walter Weech Forwood, who departed this life August 17, 1906. However long our life shall be, whatever joy or grief be ours, we will remember you. Inserted by his loving daughter, Hazel, and Annie Cavanaugh.”

A number of stories exist in the family about the death of Walter Weech Forwood (b: 1906). Dorothy Myrtle’s family claim that Walter was given an overdose of morphine for treatment of a a cold. Hazel Como Forwood (b: 1892) and was 14 at the time of her fathers deaths tells how Annie Cavenagh made her sleep in the front room next to her fathers coffin the evening before the furenal. This should not necessary be considered cruel but rather a custom where the body was laid out for viewing before the funeral.

\textsuperscript{164} death 10511/1906 FORWOOD WALTER W CHARLES R ESTHER J ST LEONARDS
The electoral roles and the funeral notice reflect the family relationships at this time. In August 1906, at the time of Walter Weech’s death the girls were aged 20, 18 and 14 respectively. It is possible that at this stage Gwendoline & Myrtle are the new generation of women entering the workforce and living away from home, possibly at Wallace St, Willoughby where 2 years later, at age of 22, Gwendoline is recorded at this address on the Chatswood Electoral role.

The funeral notice appear to be separated at the four women were living in separate houses. Annie Cavanaugh & Hazel Forwood were known to have been living with Walter Weech at the time of his death at Como Lodge, Kingswood St, Willoughby. Hazel & Annie live at Como Lodge in Kingwood St, Willoughby until Hazel finishes her schooling and the property was sold. At this stage the date of the sale has not been established.
487. Frank Owen FORWOOD [19258]

Born 9th May, 1862 St Kilda, Melbourne, VIC to prents Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) and Prudence Winch de la Fontaine (b: 1831)

Frank married Martha Sarah Byrne, daughter of Thomas Henry Byrne and Martha Sarah Ayres, in 1892 Victoria. Martha born about 1871 Melbourne, Victoria. She died in 1946 in Waverley, NSW.165

Children from this marriage were:

706 F  i. Martha de la Fontaine Forwood166 born1894 Redfern, Sydney, NSW.167


Frank Owen Forwood1 was a Legal & Financial Manager working with his brother in law Sir James William Butters in JS Butters & Co.

He died in 1940 in Sydney, NSW.170

165 27801/1946 FORWOOD MARTHA SARAH THOMAS HENRY MARTHA SARAH WAVERLEY  NSW 2109/1940
166 NSWB 29304/1894 FORWOOD MARTHA DE LA FRANK O MARTHA S REDFERN
167 27801/1946 FORWOOD MARTHA SARAH THOMAS HENRY MARTHA SARAH WAVERLEY
168 11520/1937 COURT MARTHA ANN DE LA THOMAS ALICE PARRAMATTA
169 6062/1975 FORWOOD THOMAS ROSSITER GRANIS MARTHA
168 FORWOOD,Florence 19APR1979 Death at Carlingford 23APR1979 SMH FORWOOD,Prue see FORWOOD, Florence 23APR1979 SMH
169 NSWD 6062/1975 FORWOOD THOMAS ROSSITER GRANIS MARTHA FORWOOD,Thomas Rossiter 04 MAR 1975 67
Death late of Wahroonga 06MAR1975 SMH http://www.rootsweb.com/~nswsdps/shdths01.htm
170 FORWOOD FRANK OWEN CHARLES ROSSITER PRUDENCE SYDNEY
Edward William Forwood, solicitor born 15th September, 1864 to parents Charles Rossiter Forwood (b: 1827) and Prudence Winch de la Fontaine (b: 1831). He died in NSW.


Edward and Leonie had the following children:

- Edward Gustave Rossiter Forwood, clerk, Pte born 18th April, 1894.
- Alfred (G.) Ernest Earnest Albert Forwood born 26th November, 1867 St Kilda, VIC. He died in Auckland, New Zealand in 1948. Alfred married Elizabeth Vincent Parker in 1888. They had the following children: Harry Forwood (b: 1888), Florence Mary Forwood, (b: 1889), Maud Prudence Forwood (b: 1890), Lillian May Forwood (b: 1892)
- Edward Gustave Rossiter Forwood, clerk, Pte born 18th April, 1894 St Kilda, South Yarra, Melbourne, VIC. Edward married Kathleen, of Lindasfarne, Tasmania. They had the following children: 1) child Forwood (b: 1918), Philip Leon Forwood, AB Seaman RANVR (b: 1923).
- John Walter Forwood, Ldg A'cMan was born 18th May 1925 in Lindisfrane, TAS.
Property owned

Easdown mine at Mount Dromedary, NSW
The Easdown home at Trunkey Creek, NSW

Up the Stairs at Jacobs Ladder, Letoka, Fiji
Como Lodge, 4 Mabel Street, Willoughby, NSW, 2068

http://maps.google.com.au/maps?hl=en&q=4+Mabel+St,+Willoughby+NSW+2068&um=1&ie=UTF-8&split=0&gl=au&ei=f0IBSoT5GY-BkQX_m7GZDw&sa=X&oi=geocode_result&ct=title&resnum=1

This property was owned by Walter Weech Forwood (b: 1855) and was possibly built by him after the family moved from Melbourne to Sydney. It is where he died on the 17th August 1906.
Family Relationships


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:

+ 683 F  i. Edith FORWOOD [37448] died 10th June, 1939.


The child from this marriage was:


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


The child from this marriage was:

693 F  i.  Elizabeth Sophia FORWOOD [37464] born 1880. Another name for Elizabeth was Bessie. Elizabeth married John Duncan BUCHANNAN.


Children from this marriage were:


+ 697 F  iv.  Eva Bertha Louisa EASDOWN [33283] born 1880, Wandin Yallock, Victoria, died 1944 Chatswood, NSW, age 64.


Children from this marriage were:

+ 703 F  i.  Gwendoline Frances FORWOOD [19244] born about 1886 Letoka, Fiji.

+ 705  iii. Hazel Como FORWOOD [19246] born 1892 South Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria.


Children from this marriage were:

706  i. Martha De la Fontaine FORWOOD [19263] born 1894 Redfern, Sydney, NSW.


The child from this marriage was:


Children from this marriage were:

710  i. Harry FORWOOD [37293] born 1888 Sydney, NSW.


The child from this marriage was:


Daylesford, Victoria. Died 1923 Prahran, Victoria, Australia, aged about 56. Buried 12th December, 1923 Fawkner Cemetery, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

The child from this marriage was:

715 M  i. Ivan Laurence FORWOOD. Ivan married Betty Angeline BUTCHER.

Ormond next married Rosemary. Rosemary was buried 3rd July, 1962 Springvale Cemetery, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.


Children from this marriage were:

716 F  i. Alice Mary MAXWELL-HYSLOP [19371] born 1880. Died 1923184, age 43. Alice185 married Conrad Harvey SAYCE.


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182 The Times, Monday, Oct 24, 1938; pg. 2; Issue 48133; col E _Nursing Homes And Hospitals _Category: Classified Advertising

183 The Times, Wednesday, Aug 17, 1938; pg. 1; Issue 48075; col A _Deaths

184 The Times, Monday, Oct 24, 1938; pg. 2; Issue 48133; col E _Nursing Homes And Hospitals _Category: Classified Advertising

185 NSWD 9274/1939  KEEP  ALICE LILLIAN  WILLIAM  EMMA CATHERINE  WOOLLAHRA Correspondence with cousin Fitz Broad who was in USA 1919

186 Title_MAXWELL HYSLOP KENNETH GORDON : Service Number - V351803 : Date of birth - 24 February, 1890 : Place of birth - PRAHRAN VIC

187 THE LONDON GAZETTE, 1 FEBRUARY, 1929. ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY. Gordon Maxwell Hyslop.
Children from this marriage were:

+ 221 Mi. Lesley Maxwell-Hyslop, born 1915. Died 1944.

Children from this marriage were:

+223 M i. Saxon Gloyne.

723 F viii. Bridget MAXWELL-HYSLOP


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:

+224 F i. Mavis Siddeley
+225 F ii. Nerida Siddeley


191 Name: George Blakiston Gloyne Birth: Mar 1890 - Shepton Mallet, Somerset Java Shipping
192 The Times, Monday, Jul 10, 1911; pg. 4; Issue 39633; col B_ University Intelligence _Category: Official Appointments and Notices_GB G BA
193 St. Kilda SIDDELEY FREDERICK SAXON Burial 25/10/1929 69 Perpetuity
194 William McQueen Saxon SIDDELEY, Regimental number 1053, Religion Presbyterian, Occupation Pte secretary, Address Swindon Villa, 1 Cyril Street, St Kilda, Victoria, Marital status Single, Age at embarkation 19, Next of kin Mrs F S Siddeley, Swindon Villa, 1 Cyril Street, St. Kilda, Victoria, Enlistment date 18 August 1914, Rank on enlistment Corporal, Unit name 5th Battalion, Headquarters, AWM Embarkation Roll number, 23/22/1, Embarkation details Unit embarked from Melbourne, Victoria, on board TRANSPORT A3 Orvieto on 21 October 1914, Rank from Nominal Roll Corporal, Unit from Nominal Roll 5th Battalion, Fate Returned to Australia 29 August 1915, Miscellaneous details (Nominal Roll) *Given name William McQueen, Copyright, AIF Database. May not be printed or reproduced without permission.
195 SIDDELEY, ETHEL CONSTANCE Cremation; 09/04/1990, 91, Perpetuity, Springvale SIDDELEY, WILLIAM MCQUEEN S, Cremation 27/04/1971, Perpetuity
196 ETHEL CONSTANCE, Cremation 09/04/1990, 91, Perpetuity, Springvale
197 SIDDELEY, WILLIAM MCQUEEN S, Cremation, 27/04/1971, Perpetuity
iv. **Constance Nerada SIDDELEY [19403]** born 1901 Armadale, Melbourne, Victoria.


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


**730 F ii. Phyllis Elizabeth KEEP [3960]** born 1895 Burwood, NSW, died 1991 England, age 96. 207

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198 St. Kilda SIDDELEY HELEN JOYCE Burial 09/07/1930 23 Perpetuity

199 NSW 8799/1894 KEEP HELEN N WALTER J ALICE L BURWOOD

200 Helen Noel Keep 26 Sep 1919 abt 1894 Female English Mauretania, First Name: Helen Noel, Last Name: Keep, Ethnicity: Gr. Britain, English, Last Place of Residence: Sydney, Australia, Date of Arrival: Sep 26, 1919, Age at Arrival: 25y 5m, Gender: F, Marital Status: S, Ship of Travel: Mauretania, Port of Departure: Southampton, Manifest Line Number: 0009

201 NSW B 6334/1889 GODDARD ROY H CHARLES H THALIA D PETERSHAM

202 1922 - SD - R.H. Goddard - 17 Shellcote Ave., Neutral Bay; 1923 - SD - R.H. Goddard - 17 Shellcote Ave., Neutral Bay; 1925 - SD - R.H. Goddard - 27 Wallaroy Rd., Edgecliff; 1928 SD - R.H. Goddard 32 Wallaroy Rd, Wollahra & 7 O'Connell St, Sydney; 1937 SD - RH Goddard & John Keep & Son (nb), general agent , 54a Pitt St, Sydney; 1938 - SD RH Goddard 7 O'Connell St, (also office of John Keep & Son(s))

203 NSW D 7591/1958 GODDARD ROY HAMILTON CHARLES HAMILTON THALIA D PETERSHAM

204 Coles T Helen, 61 Roslyn Gardn Elizabeth Bay 2011 (02) 8354 0822

205 Ken Coles, Ken Coles is a descendant of George Coles, leader of the dynasty that became Coles Myer. His book is a history of the family since George Coles arrived in Melbourne in 1853. Books by Ken Coles Branching Out "Everyone of us in this book is part of the George Coles' family. There are 545 people linked together by blood, by genes and by marriage in our family tree." - Kenneth Coles

206 Name: COLES, Kenneth George, Award: Member of the Order of Australia, Date granted: 26 January 2000, State: NSW, Suburb: Woollahra, Postcode: 2025, Citation: For service to business and industry, particularly in the areas of technological innovation and education, and to the community.

207 General Notes: Unmarried, went to UK and lived in Tunbridge Wells & Wimbledon
Children from this marriage were:

+ 228 F i. Elizabeth Nancy Ferguson Bottomley212, 213 Pte214, born 16th December, 1919. Died 17th April, 2006, Lulworth, St. Lukes Hospital, Elizabeth Bay. Elizabeth married William Alexander Crossley215, Lt.216 on 12 Oct 1943 in St Mark's Darling Point, Woollahra. William was born on 31 Mar 1919 in Ashfield, NSW. He died on 23 February, 1987 in Sydney, NSW.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 298 F i. Sue Ellen Crossley, BA, born 6th July, 1944.

Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:

+ 305 M i. John Duncan Turnbull, Dip Tch (ATC), B.E., ME. (Uni of WA), born 29th October, 1946.

508. Sophie Helen SIDDELEY [19337] born 1869 Kew, Melbourne, Victoria. Died 1939 Woollahra, Sydney NSW, age 70. Another name for Sophie was Nelly. Sophie married Francis Ivo BLIGH, JP, son of Francis John BLIGH and Mary Jane BOND April, 1894 Sydney, NSW. Francis born about 1866. Died 1940 Woollahra, Sydney, NSW. Aged about 74. Another name for Francis was Frank.

Children from this marriage were:


The child from this marriage was:

+ 738 F  i. Beryl GOSS 232 233 234...

Children from this marriage were:


The child from this marriage was:

+ 250 F i.Lynette Joyce Anthony , of UK was born in 1948/1949.


Children from this marriage were:

+ 251 F i.Roslyn Margaret Siddeley, born 14th October, 1947.


Children from this marriage were:

741 F i. Isabel Mary McKILLOP [37285] born 1880 Dubbo, NSW. Isabel married John D RICHARDSON.

742 M ii. Norman D McKILLOP [37286] born 1883 Orange, NSW. Norman married Mary C K DONOVAN.

+ 743 M iii. George Alexander McKILLOP [37284] born 1888 Orange, NSW.


513. Montague William DALE [19187] born 1861 Orange, NSW. Montague married Harriet Mary DE MALLONY.

The child from this marriage was:

745 M i. Harold M DALE [37468] born 1900 St Leonards, Sydney, NSW.

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232 after 1949 guest of H. M. PRISON. convicted of fraud
233 The Times, Thursday, Jan 07, 1954; pg. 3; Issue 5282; col B _Forgery By Woman Secretary Sentence Of 18 Months' Imprisonment Beryl Winifred Goss.
234 Goss, Beryl Doreen, Faithful House, Suffolk Square, Cheltenham, Glos, Widow. 10th October 1969. Lloyds Bank Limited, Executor and Trustee Department, 4-6 Rodney Road, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. 17th February, 1970, (130)
235 SIDDELEY,Eric Francis 19APR1992 late of Killara (pub.22APR1992

Children from this marriage were:


747 F  ii. Wilga DALE [37471] born 1891 Marrickville, Sydney, NSW. Wilga married Lindsay E D RICHARDSON.

748 F  iii. Marjorie T DALE [37472] born 1894 Marrickville, Sydney, NSW. Marjorie married William A H NEILLY.


The child from this marriage was:


Children from this marriage were:

750 M  i. Alfred John Joseph FORWOOD [37480] born 22nd April, 1886 Goulburn, NSW. Died 28th March, 1887 Goulburn, NSW.

+ 751 F  ii. Edna Louise Emma FORWOOD [37481] born 16th April, 1888 Goulburn, NSW.


William next married Mabel Edith RUSSELL 1900 Sydney, NSW. Mabel dies 1967 Wollongong, NSW.

The child from this marriage was:


Children from this marriage were:


524. George Frederick FORWOOD [37308] born on 01 Dec 1865 in Broulee NSW and died on 28 Sep 1925 in Auburn Sydney NSW Australia at age 59. George married Ida FISHER [37497] [MRIN: 13732].

Children from this marriage were:

762 F  i. Daisy Maud Louise FORWOOD [37498] born Waterloo, Sydney, NSW. Died 4th June, 1890 Braidwood, NSW.

763 F  ii. Lillian R FORWOOD [37499] born Waterloo, NSW. Died 1890 Waterloo, NSW.

764 F  iii. Rachael FORWOOD

George next married Mary Jane SCOLTOCK. Mary died 1899.

Children from this marriage were:


George next married Ellen O’DONNELL [37504] [MRIN: 13734] 7th January, 1903 Redfern, NSW. Died on 26th June, 1962 Auburn, NSW.

Children from this marriage were:


+ 770 F  iv. Estelle Louisa Lance FORWOOD [37508] born 13th April, 1909 Auburn, NSW.
525. Herbert Edgar FORWOOD [37309] born 24th December, 1867 Braidwood, NSW. Died about 1944 Marrickville, NSW, aged about 77. Herbert married Elizabeth MASON 31st December, 1893 Redfern, NSW. Elizabeth died 1947 Mosman, NSW. Another name for Elizabeth was Lizzie.

Children from this marriage were:


The child from this marriage was:

774 M i. Frederick Charles STEAD [37515] born 1912. Died 15th September, 1986 Oatley, NSW, age 74. Frederick married Joyce Ivy SMITHSON. Amy next married Patrick MOLONEY.


Children from this marriage were:

+ 775 F i. Lillian Alice FORWOOD [37519] born 1894 Waterloo, NSW.

+ 776 M ii. John Thomas FORWOOD [37520] born 1895 Waterloo, NSW.


+ 780 F vi. Violet FORWOOD [37524] born 1901, Waterloo, NSW.


+ 785  M   xi. Harry Percival FORWOOD [37529] died 1972 Nowra, NSW.


The child from this marriage was:

786  M  i. Donald S FORWOOD [37534] died 1930 Annandale, NSW.


Children from this marriage were:

787  F  i. Mabel EUSTACE [37536] born 1902 Redfern, NSW. Mabel married George F P BALLANTYNE.


533. Maria Margaret FORWOOD [37319] born about 1867 Braidwood NSW. Maria married Herbert Henry BOUSFIELD.

The child from this marriage was:

789  M  i. Reginald Herbert BOUSFIELD


Children from this marriage were:

790  M  i. BUNNELL [37544] born 1902 Narrandera, NSW. Died 1902 Narrandera, NSW.

791  M  ii. Alfred T BUNNELL [37545] born 1904 Narrandera, NSW.


540. Frederick William FORWOOD [19188] born 30th April, 1873 Alberton, Port Adelaide, SA. Frederick married Ethel Rosina MARTEN [19195] [MRIN: 7661], daughter of Charles Alfred MARTEN [19196] and Unknown.

The child from this marriage was:

793  F  i. Dorothy Emma Rose FORWOOD [19197] was born on 29 Aug 1903 in Franklin SA Australia.

541. Percival Henry FORWOOD [18669] born on 15 February, 1875 in Alberton Port Adelaide SA. Died 8th January, 1960, age 84. Percival married Mary Ann DEEX, daughter of David DEEX and Mary LEONARD, 13th September, 1900 St Paul's Church, Port Adelaide, SA. Mary born 12th January, 1864 in Salisbury SA.
Children from this marriage were:


795 F  ii.  Constance Mary FORWOOD [35843] born 24th November, 1904 Woodville, SA.

+ 796 M  iii.  LieutenantCmdr. Percival William FORWOOD [18667] was born on 22 Jan 1906 in Woodville Park SA Australia and died on 27 Nov 1941 at age 35.


The child from this marriage was:


The child from this marriage was:

798 U  i.  KEATCH


Children from this marriage were:


800 F  ii.  Joan Elderfield FORWOOD. Joan married Roy Pittman KEATS.


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Children from this marriage were:

+ 802 F  i. Phyllis FORWOOD
+ 804 M  iii. Major Archibald Weech FORWOOD
  
  805 F  iv. Barbara FORWOOD
  


Children from this marriage were:

  807 F  i. Louise Mary QUEEN [37555] born on 22nd January, 1892.
  808 M  ii. Louis Henry QUEEN [37556] born December, 1892.
  809 F  iii. Margaret Alice QUEEN [37557] born on 22 Jan 1897.


Children from this marriage were:

  812 M  ii. Stanley Fleming FORWOOD [37561] born 12th April, 1903 Louisville, Kentucky, USA.


Children from this marriage were:

  813 M  i. John Harvey HUTCHINSON [37563] born about 1902. The cause of his death was Killed in Action, WWI.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 815 M  i. William Albert FORWOOD


+ 817 M  iii. Alfred Charles FORWOOD

818 U  iv. FORWOOD


Children from this marriage were:

+ 819 M  i. Wellington William Peploe FORWOOD

820 M  ii. Thomas Ernest FORWOOD


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:

+ 823 F  i. Enid FORWOOD

+ 824 M  ii. Sir Peter Noel FORWOOD, 4th Bart.

825 F  iii. Wendy FORWOOD


The child from this marriage was:

826 F  i. Judith FORWOOD

The child from this marriage was:

827 M  i. Walter GORST [37574] born December, 1907.


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:

836 F  i. Marie FORWOOD [37587] born December, 1874 Tennessee, USA.

837 F  ii. Eleanor FORWOOD [37588] born October, 1894 Tennessee, USA. Eleanor married Jesse COOK.

Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:

840 M  i. Alan JENKS [37594] born 1892.


Children from this marriage were:

842 F  i. Margaret FORWOOD

843 F  ii. Pamela FORWOOD

Sydney next married Althea STEPHENSON. Althea born about 1877 Ireland.


The child from this marriage was:

844 M  i. John Forwood WESSEL


The child from this marriage was:


Children from this marriage were:

846 M  i. Kenneth MAIN
847 M  ii. Robert MAIN


Children from this marriage were:

848 M  i. William MAYO

849 F  ii. Audrey MAYO


The child from this marriage was:


Children from this marriage were:


852 F  ii. Joyce Margaret FORWOOD Joyce married John WILLS.


Children from this marriage were:

+ 854 M  i. William Grantham Lewis FORWOOD

855 F  ii. Mary L FORWOOD


The child from this marriage was:


Children from this marriage were:

+ 857 M  i. Philip Langton FORWOOD

+ 858 F  ii. Jane Lockton FORWOOD

+ 859 M  iii. Anthony Alexander FORWOOD


Children from this marriage were:

860 M  i. James Franklin HUSBANDS [51159] was born on 30 Nov 1908 and died on 17 Jul 1911 at age 2.


645. Margaret Hannah HUSBANDS [51148] born 23rd June, 1887 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA. Died 1978 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA, age 91. Margaret married Wilmer TALLEY [51163] [MRIN: 18234], son of Wilmer TALLEY and Mary BARLOW. Wilmer was born on 08 October 1886 in Brandywine Hundred New Castle Delaware USA and died in 1968 in Brandywine Hundred New Castle Delaware USA at age 82.

The child from this marriage was:


646. Sara Louise HUSBANDS [51149] born 5th February,uary, 1889 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA. Died 1938 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA, age 49. Sara married Henry Clay TALLEY [51167] [MRIN: 18236], son of Henry TALLEY and Anna MOUSLEY. Henry was born on 02 February, 1884 in Brandywine Hundred New Castle Delaware USA and died in 1966 in Brandywine Hundred New Castle Delaware USA at age 82.

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238 General Notes: The Times Thursday July 29, 1937 page 17, issue 47749, column D Mr S L Forwood and Miss Dawson The marriage took place yesterday at Chalfont St Giles Parish Church of Mr Stephen Langton Forwood, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Ernest Forwood of Bendrose House, Amersham Bucks, and Miss Ellena Kelly Anita Dawson, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Bashall Dawson, of the Vache, Chalfont St Giles. The Rev. H. O. Fearlley-Whittingstall officiated. The bride who was given away by her father wore a gown of ivory satin and old lace, her veil having belonged to her grandmother. She carried a bouquet of auratum lilies and lilies-of-the-valley. She was attended by two little girls - Miss Mary Forwood and Miss Berthon (nieces of the bridegroom) and by three grown up bridesmaids - Miss Inez Dawson (sister of the bride) Miss Margaret Hawkins (stepsister of the bride) and Miss Essex Bruden (cousin of the bride). They all wore dresses of saxe-blue net over blue satin with headdresses to match. The little girls carried posies and the older maids had bouquets of pink larkspur. Mr Tony Forwood was best man. A reception was held at the Vache, after which the bride and bridegroom left for Wales and Scotland.
Children from this marriage were:

865 M   i.  J Elwood TALLEY [51170] born 10th March, 1913 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA.  Died 5th June, 1913 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA.

866 F   ii.  Irene TALLEY [51171] born 6th January, 1915 Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware, USA.

867 M   iii.  Henry Clarence TALLEY

868 M   iv.  Elmer Foulk TALLEY

869 F   v.  Sara Minerva TALLEY


Children from this marriage were:

870 F   i.  Martha Lea FORWOOD

871 M   ii.  Robert FORWOOD

872 F   iii.  Elizabeth FORWOOD

873 M   iv.  Walter Albert FORWOOD

653. Harry FORWOOD.  Harry married Helen Edith HORN.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 874 F   i.  Helen Susie FORWOOD

875 F   ii.  Annie FORWOOD

+ 876 M   iii.  Harry FORWOOD

877 M   iv.  William FORWOOD


The child from this marriage was:

878 F   i.  Jean May FORWOOD.  Jean married Philip MARGETTS.


The child from this marriage was:

879 U   i.  THURLOW

Children from this marriage were:

880 M i. Graham J FORWOOD
881 F ii. Dorothy J FORWOOD
882 M iii. Richard F FORWOOD

668. John Edward FORWOOD. John married WOODLEY.

Children from this marriage were:

883 F i. Mary FORWOOD
884 F ii. Barbara I FORWOOD
885 M iii. Capt. Michael J FORWOOD
886 F iv. Daphne J FORWOOD


Children from this marriage were:

887 M i. Alan FORWOOD
888 M ii. Roy FORWOOD
889 U iii. Terry FORWOOD
890 U iv. FORWOOD


Children from this marriage were:

891 U i. FORWOOD
892 U ii. FORWOOD
**Thirteenth Generation**

This is an account of the eleventh branch of the Forwood family that has been identified and living at the above locations. This chapter will look at the individuals associated with these various branches and try and put them into the historical contents of the times.

This chapter will highlight a number of individuals, theses being:

695. William Charles Rossiter EASDOWN [33278]

Wilma (Laura Kathleen), born 1898. Died 1902.

William Rossiter Easdown, born 17th September, 1900, Moruya, NSW. Married Winifred Eileen McMahon (b:19??). Winifred (b: 1902). He died 4th December, 1988, Albury, NSW.

William Alfred Easdown died 27th September, 1952 Bega NSW.


Ross Easdown

Roy Easdown

Molly Easdown

Ken Easdown.

William Rossiter Easdown (b:1873) next married 1912 Edith M Collyer. They had the following children:

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239 650/1912 EASDOWN LENA K THOMAS A MARY
BATHURST

240 Service Record Name  EASDOWN, KENNETH MAXWELL
Service Royal Australian Air Force Service Number VX105 (V125429) Date of Birth 11 May 1913 Place of BirthORANGE, NSW Date of Enlistment 15 Apr 1940 Locality on Enlistment BONDI Place of Enlistment SYDNEY, NSW Next of Kin EASDOWN, WILLIAM Date of Discharge 9 Aug 1940 Rank Aircraftman 1 Posting at Discharge 4 STT ADELAIDE (TECH TRAINING) WW2 Honours and Gallantry None for display Prisoner of War No

241 Service Record Name EASDOWN, WILLIAM ROSSITER
Service Australian Army Service NumberVX105 (V125429) Date of Birth 18 Jun 1913 Place of Birth SYDNEY, NSW Date of Enlistment 3 Nov 1939 Locality on EnlistmentARMADALE, VIC Place of...

Lt. Roy Roland Colyer\textsuperscript{242} Easdown, MM (b.1914), Bathurst, NSW.

Sgt. William Thomas Henry Easdown\textsuperscript{243}. Married 1939 Annie Isobel Seears.

A'Cftman Kenneth Maxwell Easdown (b.1919), Orange, NSW.

Maud Easdown. Died1921, Cowra, NSW.\textsuperscript{244}

Maisey Easdown. Died1924) Cowra, NSW.\textsuperscript{245}

William Rossiter next married Clarissa Maude Macdonald\textsuperscript{246}. Clarissa born about 1894. Died 11\textsuperscript{th} June, 1976 West Pennant Hills, Sydney, NSW. William Rossiter Easdown died 30\textsuperscript{th} August, 1946 Corowa, NSW.

\textsuperscript{242} Service Record Name EASDOWN, ROY ROLAND COLYER
Service Australian Army Service Number VX3877
Date of Birth 23 Dec 1914 Place of Birth BATHURST, NSW Date of Enlistment25 Oct 1939 Locality on Enlistment ARMADALE, VIC Place of Enlistment PRAHRAN, VIC Next of Kin EASDOWN, D Date of Discharge 15 May 1945 Rank Lieutenant Posting at Discharge 37/52 BN 2/6 BN WW2 Honours and Gallantry None for display Prisoner of War No Copyright Commonwealth of Australia 2002. Acknowledgements | Disclaimer

\textsuperscript{243} Service Record Name EASDOWN, WILLIAM THOMAS
HENRY Service Royal Australian Air Force Service Number 70282 Date of Birth 2 Aug 1916 Place of Birth BEGA, NSW Date of Enlistment 14 Sep 1942 Locality on Enlistment BEGA Place of Enlistment SYDNEY, NSW Next of Kin MASSEY, WILLIAM C R EDITH M COWRA Date of Discharge 16 Jul 1945 Rank Sergeant Posting at Discharge BRADFIELD PARK (RAAF STN) WW2 Honours and GallantryNone for display Prisoner of War No Copyright Commonwealth of Australia 2002. Acknowledgements | Disclaimer

\textsuperscript{244} NSWD 586/1921 EASDOWN MAUD WILLIAM C R EDITH M COWRA
\textsuperscript{245} 9911/1924 EASDOWN MAISEY WILLIAM C R EDITH M COWRA
\textsuperscript{246} EASDOWN,Clarissa Maud 11JUN1976 82 Death late of Bowden Brae, formerly of West Pennant Hills 14JUN1976 SMH <http://www.rootsweb.com/~nswsdps/shdths01.htm>
Roland Henry Easdown was born in 1875 in Wandin Yallock, VIC and died in 1946. Roland married Alice May Hohnen about 1920. Alice was born in 1888 and died in 1948. They had the following children (1) F.O RAAF Roland William Easdown (b.1914 Sydney, NSW. (2) Lnce Cpl John Frederick Easdown b.1916-Sydney,NSW. (3) WO Lloyd Robert Easdown (b.1917 Naremburn, NSW. (4) Phillip Charles Easdown was born in 1921 in VIC Australia and died in 1940 in Fitzroy Melbourne VIC. (5) Pte Bruce Sidney Easdown (b.1925 Sydney, NSW.
697 iv. **Eva Bertha Louisa EASDOWN [33283]**

700 F  vii. Pearl Sarah EASDOWN [33281]

Ruby F EASDOWN was born in 1888 in Carcoar NSW and died in 1911 in Katoomba NSW.
Catherine Emiline EASDOWN was born in 1903. Married Richard Nancarrow.
703. Gwendoline Frances FORWOOD [19244]


Ward Francis Egbert Roberts (b: 1878) died on the 22nd July, 1951.251

Gwendoline Francis Forwood (b: 1886) died on the 11th October, 1982, Castle Hill, NSW, Australia.252

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Gwendoline Francis Forwood approx 1920's

Gwendoline Frances Forwood was born on the 4th July, 1886. On the 2nd September, 1912 Gwendoline Francis married Ward Francis Egbert Roberts (b: 1878). The 1913 Chatswood electoral roll reflects the following entry for Ward Roberts;

5342 Ward Francis Roberts, Male, Robertson St, Chatswood, Commercial Traveller

Gwendoline married Ward Francis Egbert Roberts, son of Peter Francis Richard Roberts and Mary Eliza May Lowen 2nd September, 1912 at St Chad's, C of E, Cremorne, St. Leonards, NSW. Ward was born on 1st July, 1878 in Balmain, NSW, Australia. He died the 22nd July, 1951 in Manly, NSW.

They had the following children

- Phyllis Gwendoline Francis Roberts, born: 23rd March, 1915. Married John Albert Balenzuela (m.1937(Div))

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247 Service Record Name ANGUS, THOMAS HENRY ROYAL Service Royal Australian Air Force Service Number 14154 Date of Birth 1 Oct 1917 Place of Birth PADDINGTON, NSW Date of Enlistment 18 Mar 1940 Locality on Enlistment TERRIGAL VIA GOSFORD, NSW Place of Enlistment SYDNEY, NSW Next of Kin ANGUS, GLADYS Date of Discharge 13 Dec 1945 Rank Leading Aircrewman Posting at Discharge 3 Reserve Personnel Pool WW2 Honours and Gallantry None for display Prisoner of War No ANGUS Thomas Henry Death notice 01JUN1994 Death 76 late of East Gosford Sydney Morning Herald http://www.rootsweb.com/~nswsdps/smhdths1.htm

248 Service Record Name WELLER, BASIL BEDE Service Royal Australian Air Force Service Number 433242 Date of Birth 1 Apr 1913 Place of Birth PADDINGTON, NSW Date of Enlistment 27 February, 1943 Locality on Enlistment RANDWICK Place of Enlistment SYDNEY, NSW Next of Kin WELLER, DOROTHY Date of Discharge 5 Dec 1945 Rank Leading Aircrewman Posting at Discharge 1 TACTICAL AIR FORCE TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNIT WW2 Honours and Gallantry None for display Prisoner of War No

249 Service Record Name WELLER, BASIL BEDE Service Australian Army Service Number NX17075 Date of Birth 24 May 1913 Place of Birth SYDNEY, NSW Date of Enlistment 24 May 1940 Locality on Enlistment RANDWICK, NSW Place of Enlistment PADDINGTON, NSW Next of Kin WELLER, WILLIAM Date of Discharge 29 Nov 1940 Rank Gunner Posting at Discharge 2/1 MED REGT ARMY WW2 Honours and Gallantry None for display Prisoner of War No

250 WILLIS Darcy Funeral notice 19 NOV 2004 Death 86 at Friendly Society Private Hospital, Bundaberg, late of Millbank Village, Bundaberg, formerly of The Coconuts Flying Fish Point, Innisfail and Toowoomba Chronicle http://www.rootsweb.com/~nswsdps/tcdths1.htm 23 NOV 2004

251 3818/1878 Birth ROBERTS WARD F E FRANCIS P M BALMAIN 17097/1951 Death ROBERTS WARD FRANCIS EGBERT PETER FRANCIS RICHARD MARY ELIZA MAY MANLY.
John (Jack) (b:1915) & Phillis (b: 1915) & Dorothy (b: 1916)
Dorothy Myrtle Forwood (b: 1889) born 14th December, 1888 in Melbourne, Victoria.

Dorothy married John Hall Howie in 1925 in North Sydney, NSW, Australia. John was born in March, 1876 in Brixham, Totnes, Devon, England. He died 8th April, 1929 in Sydney, NSW.

They had the following children:

- Joan Winifred Howie born 10th January, 1927. Married Eric Victor Fleming on the 14th February, 1948

Dorothy Myrtle Forwood (b: 1889), died 18th September, 1971.
Hazel Como Forwood 1910’s

Hazel Como Forwood was born 19th October, 1892. She died 30th December, 1977.

Hazel Como Forwood (b: 1892) married Charles Nash Goodman (b. 1883) on the 21st April, 1917. Charles died on the 17th August, 1938 at Merridong, 16 Lea Ave, Russell Lea, NSW, 2046.253 They had the following children:


- Darval Nash Goodman (living). Married 1960 Rita Bambury Innes (living)


Hazel Como Forwood (b: 1892) died 1st January, 1977 at Merridong, 17 Lea Ave, Russell Lea, NSW, 2046.257

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253 3627/1883 Birth GOODMAN CHARLES JOHN N SARAH M SYDNEY 11861/1938 Death GOODMAN CHARLES JACK SARAH FIVE DOCK

254 Service Record, Name:GOODMAN, ROSS CHARLES, Service Australian Army, Service Number: NX71589, Date of Birth: 25 Sep 1918, Place of Birth NEWCASTLE, NSW, Date of Enlistment 20 Mar 1941, Locality on Enlistment, FIVE DOCK, NSW, Place of Enlistment: PADDINGTON, NSW, Next of Kin:GOODMAN, HAZEL, Date of Discharge:5 Apr 1946, Rank Corporal, Posting at Discharge 2/34 A G T COY (AIF), WW2 Honours and Gallantry None for display, Prisoner of War No. GOODMAN, Rossiter Charles Probate notice 31JAN2006 Publication late of Glen Iris The Age (Melbourne) http://www.rootsweb.com/~nswsdps/agedths1.htm 31JAN2006

255 Service Record Name GOODMAN, KENNETH WEECH Service Australian Army Service Number NX105691 (N185575) Date of Birth 22 Oct 1922 Place of Birth SYDNEY, NSW Date of Enlistment 5 Jul 1942 Locality on Enlistment FIVE DOCK, NSW Place of Enlistment WAHROONGA, NSW Next of Kin: COMO, HAZEL Date of Discharge 30 May 1946 Rank Corporal Posting at Discharge 2/26 Transport Platoon WW2 Honours and Gallantry None for display Prisoner of War No DPS D GOODMAN, Kenneth Weech 03JUL1985 62 Death late of Lugarno 04JUL1985 SMH

256 GOODMAN,June Winifred 18JAN2004 Death late of Bethesda Caring Centre Brisbane, formerly of Lugarno, Sydney 22JAN2004 BCM

257 GOODMAN Hazel Como Death notice 30DEC1977 Death late of Five Dock Sydney Morning Herald
Properties owned

While there circumstances are unknown the historical details of the time are known.
Family Relationships


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


+ 898 M v. Frank Galindo FORWOOD

899 F vi. Winifred Irena FORWOOD. Winifred married Leonard DINSMORE.


901 F viii. Joan Ethel FORWOOD. Joan married Frank USMAR.

902 F ix. Elizabeth Selina FORWOOD. Elizabeth married Donald GOODEY.


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:
905 F  i. Laura Kathleen EASDOWN [33287] born 1898. Died 1902, aged 4. Another name for Laura was Wilma.

906 F  ii. Wilma EASDOWN


Children from this marriage were:

258 M  i. William J Easdown was born about 1930. He died in 1930 in Coonabarabran, NSW.
259 F  ii. Patrice Wilma Easdown was born in 1932.
260 F  iii. William Thomas John Easdown was born in 1938.
261 F  iv. Suzanne Elizabeth Easdown was born in 1941. She died on 1 Aug 1997.
262 F  v. Peter Gregory Easdown was born in 1946.


Children from this marriage were:

263 M  i. Robert Henry Armstrong was born about 1930.
264 F  ii. Lynette Wendy Angus was born on 18 Aug 1936.
265 F  iii. Robyn Ann Weller was born on 25 Jan 1943.
266 M  iii. Stephen Francis Weller was born in 1947.

910 F  vi. Ruby EASDOWN. Ruby married Francis G PRICE.

911 M  vii. Ross EASDOWN

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268 B NSW 33239/1900 EASDOWN WILLIAM T WILLIAM C R LENA K MORUYA
269 Service Record Name EASDOWN, WILLIAM THOMAS Service Australian Army Service Number V372042 Date of Birth 17 Sep 1900 Place of Birth NAROOMA Date of Enlistment 28 Mar 1942 Locality on Enlistment COROWA, VIC Place of Enlistment COROWA, NSW Next of Kin EASDOWN, WINIFRED Date of Discharge 15 Oct 1943 Rank Private Posting at Discharge 17 BATTALION VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS WW2 Honours and Gallantry None for display
Prisoner of War No
260 EASDOWN WILLIAM THOMAS : Service Number - V372042 : Date of birth - 17 Sep 1900 : Place of birth - NAROOMA : Place of enlistment - COROWA NSW : Next of kin - EASDOWN WINIFRED Date of enlistment COROWA, VIC Place of enlistment COROWA, NSW Next of Kin - EASDOWN WINIFRED Date of enlistment COROWA, VIC Place of enlistment COROWA, NSW

261 NSWD, EASDOWN,Winifred Eileen 26DEC1991 89 Death late of Corowa 27 DEC1991 SMH
262 EASDOWN,William Thomas 04DEC1988 88 Death at Albury 05DEC1988 SMH
263 ARMSTRONG,Henry Howe 04AUG2000 Death 05AUG2000 SMH
264 ARMSTRONG,Henry Howe 07AUG2000 Death 05AUG2000 SMH
265 ARMSTRONG,Henry Howe 02AUG2000 Death late of Richmond, formerly of Newcastle 05AUG2000 SMH

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By: Keith Douglas Nash Goodman Page 305
Children from this marriage were:

915 M  i. Major William Rossiter EASDOWN. William married N COLVIN.

916 M  ii. Lt. Roy Roland Colyer EASDOWN, Mm

917 M  iii. William Thomas Henry EASDOWN. William married Annie Isobel SEEARS.

918 M  iv. Kenneth Maxwell EASDOWN

919 F  v. Maud EASDOWN


Children from this marriage were:

921 M  i. Roland William EASDOWN, born 1914, Sydney, NSW. 270

922 M  ii. John Frederick EASDOWN, born 1916, Sydney, NSW. 271

923 M  iii. Lloyd Robert EASDOWN, born 1917, Naramburn, NSW. 272 273

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270 Service Record Name  EASDOWN, ROLAND WILLIAM  Service Royal Australian Air Force Service Number 18666 Date of Birth 11 Nov 1914 Place of Birth SYDNEY, NSW Date of Enlistment 26 Sep 1940 Locality on Enlistment Unknown Place of Enlistment MELBOURNE, VIC Next of Kin EASDOWN, ROLAND Date of Discharge Jul 1947 Rank Flying Officer Posting at Discharge BPC WW2 Honours and Gallantry None for display Prisoner of War No Title  EASDOWN ROLAND WILLIAM  Service Number - 18666 : Date of birth - 11 Nov 1914 : Place of birth - SYDNEY NSW : Place of enlistment - MELBOURNE : Next of Kin - EASDOWN ROLAND Series number_A9300 Control symbol_EASDOWN R W <ItemDetail.asp?M=0&B=5371222> Contents date range1939 - 1948 Access status_Not yet examined Location_Canberra Barcode no  5371222

271 Service Record Name  EASDOWN, JOHN FREDERICK  Service Australian Army Service Number V373253 Date of Birth 9 Jan 1916 Place of Birth SYDNEY, NSW Date of Enlistment 30 Jul 1941 Locality on Enlistment KINGLAKE CENTRAL, VIC Place of Enlistment HEIDELBERG, VIC Next of Kin EASDOWN, RONALD Date of Discharge 9 Oct 1945 Rank Lance Corporal Posting at Discharge 2 BATTALION VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS WW2 Honours and Gallantry None for display Prisoner of War No Title EASDOWN JOHN FREDERICK  Service Number - V373253 : Date of birth - 9 Jan 1916 : Place of birth - SYDNEY NSW : Place of enlistment - HEIDELBERG VIC : Next of Kin - EASDOWN RONALD Series number_B884 Control symbol_V373253 <ItemDetail.asp?M=0&B=6636330> Contents date range1939 - 1948 Access status_Not yet examined Location_CanberraBarcode no  6636330

272 Service Record Name  EASDOWN, LLOYD ROBERT  Service Australian Army Service Number V34552 Date of Birth 23 Apr 1917 Place of Birth SYDNEY, NSW Date of Enlistment 30 Jul 1941 Locality on Enlistment KINGLAKE CENTRAL, VIC Place of Enlistment HEIDELBERG, VIC Next of Kin EASDOWN, RONALD Date of Discharge 13 Oct 1941 Rank Sapper Posting at Discharge 10 FD COY 3 DIV R A E WW2 Honours and Gallantry None for display Prisoner of War No Title EASDOWN LLOYD ROBERT  Service Number - 418082 : Date of birth - 24 Apr 1917 : Place of birth - NAREMBURN NSW : Place of enlistment - MELBOURNE : Next of Kin - EASDOWN ROLAND Series number_A9301 Control symbol_418082 <ItemDetail.asp?M=0&B=5531872> Contents date range_1939 - 1948 Access status_Not yet examined Location_Canberra Barcode no  5531872
924 M iv. Phillip Charles EASDOWN born 1921 VIC. Died 1940 Fitzroy, Melbourne, VIC, age 19. 

925 M v. Bruce Sidney EASDOWN, born 1925, Sydney, NSW.

697. Eva Bertha Louisa EASDOWN [33283] born 1880 Wandin Yallock, VIC. Died 1943 Chatswood, NSW, age 64. Eva married Thomas P SMITH. 

Children from this marriage were:


927 M ii. William Easdown SMITH


The child from this marriage was:

205 M i. Samuel BOLD.

206 M ii. John BOLD

207 F iii. Ruby Lovell BOLD. Ruby married (1) Len Easy and later (2) John Walter Montgomery Mortimer. John was born in 1913. He died in 1944. 

928 M i. Frederick Easdown BOLD. Frederick married Betty Messiter.


The child from this marriage was:

273 Service Record Name EASDOWN, LLOYD ROBERT Service Royal Australian Air Force Service Number 418082 Date of Birth 24 Apr 1917 Place of Birth NAREMBURN, NSW Date of Enlistment 25 Apr 1942 Locality on Enlistment Unknown &lt;/doc/about.asp&gt; Place of Enlistment MELBOURNE, VIC Next of Kin EASDOWN, ROLAND Date of Discharge 25 Jan 1946 Rank Warrant Officer Posting at Discharge 1 MEDICAL REHABILITATION UNIT WW2 Honours and Gallantry None for display Prisoner of War No Title EASDOWN LLOYD ROBERT : Service Number - V34552 : Date of birth - 23 Apr 1917 : Place of birth - SYDNEY NSW : Place of enlistment - HEIDELBERG VIC : Next of Kin - EASDOWN ROLAND Series number_B884 Control symbol_V34552 &lt;ItemDetail.asp?M=0&B=6621172&gt; Contents date range_1939 - 1948 Access status_Not yet examined Location_Canberra Barcode no 6621172

274 Service Record Name EASDOWN, BRUCE SIDNEY Service Australian Army Service Number V373286 Date of Birth 23 February, 1925 Place of Birth SYDNEY, NSW Date of Enlistment 28 Apr 1943 Place of Enlistment KINGLEAKE CENTRAL, VIC Next of Kin EASDOWN, ROLAND Date of Discharge 9 Oct 1945 Rank Private Posting at Discharge 2 BATTALION VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS WW2 Honours and Gallantry None for display Prisoner of War No Title EASDOWN BRUCE SIDNEY : Service Number - V373286 : Date of birth - 23 February, 1925 : Place of birth - SYDNEY NSW : Place of enlistment - HEIDELBERG VIC : Next of Kin - EASDOWN ROLAND Series number_B884 Control symbol_V373286 &lt;ItemDetail.asp?M=0&B=6636269&gt; Contents date range_1939 - 1948 Access status_Not yet examined Location_Canberra Barcode no 6636269

275 NSW D,17784/1943 SMITH EVA BERTHA LOUISA, WILLIAM ROBERT CATHERINE ESTHER CHATSWOOD

276 NSW D, 18516/1944 BOLD PEARL SARA, WILLIAM CHARLES CATHERINE ESTHER MOSMAN

277 Service Record Name SMITH, THOMAS HENRY EASDOWN Service Australian Army Service Number NX29416 Date of Birth 4 Jun 1910 Place of Birth KEMPSEY, NSW Date of Enlistment 24 Jun 1940 Location on Enlistment MOSMAN, NSW Place of Enlistment ADDINGTON, NSW Next of Kin SMITH DULCIE Date of Discharge 16 Jan 1946 Rank Lance Sergeant Posting at Discharge 2/15 FIELD REGIMENT WW2 Honours and Gallantry None for display Prisoner of War Yes Title SMITH THOMAS HENRY EASDOWN : Service Number - NX29416 : Date of birth - 04 Jun 1910 : Place of birth - KEMPSEY NSW : Place of enlistment - ADDINGTON NSW : Next of Kin - SMITH DULCIE Series number_B883 Control symbol_NX29416 &lt;ItemDetail.asp?M=0&B=4914892&gt; Contents date range_1939 - 1948 Access status_Not yet examined Location_Canberra Barcode no 4914892

278 Title Tasmanian Letters Patent. An automatic numberings and cheque printing machine - Specification by William Easdown Smith Series number A1565 Control symbol 838

279 NSW D, 13912/1920 BOLD EDWARDS S F JAMES D EMMA L RYDE

280 Title BOLD FREDERICK EASDOWN : Service Number - NX3384 : Date of birth - 30 Oct 1915 : Place of birth - GRAFTON NSW : Place of enlistment - ADDINGTON NSW : Next of Kin - BOLD P Series number_B883 Control symbolNX3384 &lt;ItemDetail.asp?M=0&B=4612272&gt; Contents date range_1939 - 1948 Access status_Not yet examined Location_Canberra Barcode no 4612272
+ 929 M  i. **John Francis Ward ROBERTS**

704 F  ii. **Dorothy Myrtle FORWOOD [19245]** born 14\(^{th}\) December, 1888 in Letoka, Fiji. Dorothy married **John Hall Howie** 1925 North Sydney, NSW, Australia. John born in March, 1876 in Brixham, Totnes, Devon, England. He died 8\(^{th}\) April, 1929 in Sydney, NSW.

The child from this marriage was:


705. **Hazel Como FORWOOD [19246]** born 1892 South Yarra, Melbourne, VIC. Hazel married **Charles GOODMAN**.

Children from this marriage were:

930 M  i. **Ross Charles GOODMAN**

+ 931 M  ii. **Kenneth Weech GOODMAN [19254]** born 22\(^{nd}\) October, 1922 Sydney, NSW. Died 3\(^{rd}\) July, 1985 Lugarno, NSW age 62.

+ 932 M  iii. **Darval Nash GOODMAN**

709. **Edward Gustave Rossiter FORWOOD [19266]** born 1894 South Yarra, VIC. Edward married **Kathleen**.

Children from this marriage were:

933 M  i. **Philip Leon FORWOOD**

934 M  ii. **John Walter FORWOOD**

721. **Kenneth Gordon MAXWELL-HYSLOP [19376]** born 24\(^{th}\) February, 1886 Prahran, VIC. Kenneth married **Margaret Clare ALEXANDER**.

Children from this marriage were:

935 F  i. **Lesley MAXWELL-HYSLOP [19382]** born 1915. Died 1945, age 30.

+ 936 M  ii. **Capt. Noel MAXWELL-HYSLOP**


The child from this marriage was:

937 M  i. **Saxon GLOYNE**

724. **William MacQueen Saxon SIDDELEY [19400]** born 1895, St Kilda, Melbourne, VIC. Died 1971 Heidelberg, Melbourne, VIC, age 76. William married **Ethel CONSTANCE**. Ethel born 1897, died 1990 Mentone, VIC, age 93. Buried 9\(^{th}\) April, 1990 Springvale Cemetery, VIC.

Children from this marriage were:
938 F  i. Mavis SIDDELEY

939 F  ii. Nerida SIDDELEY


Children from this marriage were:


+ 941 F  ii. Thalia Helen GODDARD


Children from this marriage were:

+ 942 F  i. Elizabeth Nancy Ferguson BOTTOMLEY


+ 944 F  iii. Capt. Judith Ethel BOTTOMLEY, Dip. Ot

+ 945 F  iv. BOTTOMLEY

732. Edward Francis KEEP [3962] born 1899 Burwood, NSW. Died 1970 Bowral, NSW, age 71. Another name for Edward was Ted. Edward married Helen B HARDY [281] [282] [283] daughter of John Percival HARDY and Edith YOUNG [19078] 8th October, 1923 Sydney, NSW. Helen born 1901 Burwood, NSW, died 17th February, 1993 Sydney, NSW, age 92. Another name for Helen was Betty. [283]

Children from this marriage were:

+ 946 M  i. William Edward KEEP, was born about 14/12 May 1925 in Bellevue Hill, Sydney, NSW. William married (1) Amanda Grimwade daughter of John Frederick Thornton Grimwade A.M. 1977 and Erin V. Stead in 1957/1958. The marriage ended in divorce. Amanda was born in 1928 in Melbourne, VIC.

Children from this marriage were:

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[281] NSWB 20948/1901 HARDY HELEN B JOHN P EDITH BURWOOD


Children from this marriage were:

313 M i. Malcolm Chambers, born about 1951.


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:

+ 949 F i. Priscilla Margaret STURGE, born on 9 Jul 1930 in ENG. Priscilla married Peter Wyatt Kininmonth, son of Alec Marshall Kininmonth, MBE and Helen Wyatt Webster on 23 Jun 1951 in ENG. Peter was born on 23 Jun 1924 in Bebbington, Cheshire, ENG. He died on 5 Oct 2007 in Ashmore, Wiltshire, England.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 316 M i. James Wyatt Kininmonth, born 26th September, 1952.

+ 950 F ii. Diana Catherine STURGE, Baroness Eccles Of Moulton. Diana married Hon John Dawson ECCLES, 2nd Viscount Eccles Of Chute, CBE, son of David McAdam ECCLES, 1st Viscount Eccles Of Chute, CH KCVO PC and Hon. Sybil Frances DAWSON.

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284 or 20/12/57, Tudor House Scool, 1968-1970, Boarder, WE KEEEP old boy Mt Eliza, Ballarat Grammer, spastic legs, retarded speech went to Ballarat Grammar works in warehouse
285 Educated Geelong Grammer
286 KEEP Margot Death notice 01OCT2006 Death 76 late of Elizabeth Bay Sydney Morning Herald
287 Title. Keep, Margaret - departed Southampton on HMT Asturias 5 September 1951 - arrived Sydney 8 October 1951 Series number_BP23/1 Control symbol_588 Contents date range_1951 - 1951 Access status_Open Location_BrisbaneBarcode no 5067701

289 • Education [General]: C of E Girls Grammar School Armidale NSW Australia.

290 • Occupation: Chairman, 1960-1971, Lloyds of London [Insurers].

By: Keith Douglas Nash Goodman
Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


+ 951 M iii. **Anthony Charles Lloyd STURGE**

+ 952 F iv. **Caroline Lloyd STURGE**, born on 8 Mar 1939 in Pendell House, Blechingley, Surrey, ENG. Caroline married **Col. James William Frederick RUCKER**.

Children from this marriage were:

- 1113 F i. **Sara Caroline RUCKER**
- 1114 M ii. **Rupert Charles William RUCKER**. Rupert married **Susie PEEL**.
- 1115 M iii. **Jeremy Hamilton Lloyd RUCKER**

+ 953 F v. **Katharine Sara Lloyd STURGE**

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*734. Frances Hope BLIGH [19348]* born 1896 Burwood, Sydney, NSW. Frances married **Hugh URQUHART** [19351] [MRIN: 7722].
The child from this marriage was:

+ 954 M  i.  Ian Bligh URQUHART


Children from this marriage were:

- 955 F  i.  Helen HAWKESWOOD
- 956 F  ii.  Celia HAWKESWOOD


Children from this marriage were:

- 957 F  i.  Diana BLIGH. Diana married Michael NAIRNE.
- 958 F  ii.  Lucinda BLIGH
- 959 M  iii.  Michael Anthony BLIGH
- 960 M  iv.  Hugh Francis BLIGH

739. Joyce Lynette SIDDELEY [19428] born 1908 Chillagoe, QLD. Joyce married Basil ANTHONY

Children from this marriage were:

+ 961 F  i.  Lynette Joyce ANTHONY

740. Eric Francis SIDDELEY [19427] born 13th March, 1909 Sydney, NSW. Died 19th April, 1992 Royal North Shore Hospital, St Leonards, Sydney, NSW, age 83. Eric married Barbara Matilda SMITH.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 962 F  i.  Roslyn Margaret SIDDELEY
+ 963 F  ii.  Annette May SIDDELEY


Children from this marriage were:

- 964 U  i.  A G McKILLOP
- 965 U  ii.  A McKILLOP

George next married Emmie PITT.
744. Royden G McKILLOP [37283] born about 1909 Sydney, NSW. Royden married Violet E CRAGO.

Children from this marriage were:

966 M i. Francis Royden McKILLOP
967 M ii. Lt. Bruce Crago McKILLOP

751. Edna Louise Emma FORWOOD [37481] born 16th April, 1888 Goulburn, NSW. Edna married Frederick Braidwood SHAMBLER about 1911 Marrickville, NSW. Frederick born 1886 Braidwood, NSW.

Children from this marriage were:

968 F i. Winifred Denise SHAMBLER [37694] born 1911 Kogarah, NSW. Died 1959, age 48. Winifred married Rupert DENNIS.
969 M ii. Alan William SHAMBLER. Alan married MITCHEL.


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:

+ 975 F i. Estelle Nellie FORWOOD


978 M iv. Sydney Lawrence FORWOOD. Sydney married ERIKSON.


The child from this marriage was:

981 U i. BANKS


The child from this marriage was:

982 U i. BROUGHTON


Children from this marriage were:


Children from this marriage were:


987 U ii. FORWOOD

773. Leslie Charles FORWOOD [37513] born 30th June, 1898 Redfern, NSW. Died 12th May, 1980 Lindfield, NSW, age 81. Leslie married Alice Muriel THOMPSON 1920 Rockdale, NSW. Alice died 2nd May, 1988. Children from this marriage were:


   + 989 M ii. Keneth Maxwell FORWOOD


775. Lillian Alice FORWOOD [37519] born 1894 Waterloo, NSW. Lillian married Albert Arnold CROKER 1920 Rockdale, NSW. Albert died 26th July, 1975 Brighton-le-Sands, NSW. Children from this marriage were:

   991 M i. Albert Leslie CROKER, Albert married Shirley FOGO.

   992 F ii. Valerie Patricia CROKER. Valerie married Ian DUNN.

776. John Thomas FORWOOD [37520] born 1895 Waterloo, NSW. John married Bessie Irene BASTIN 1921 Hurstville, NSW. Bessie born about 1903. Died 13th July, 1974 Mortdale, NSW. Aged about 71. Children from this marriage were:

   993 F i. Daphne Irene Winifred FORWOOD. Daphne married Mervyn CHAPMAN.


   995 M iii. George Wesley FORWOOD. George married Ida Norma HAY.


780. Violet FORWOOD [37524] born 1901 Waterloo, NSW. Violet married Edward C CHAPMAN. Children from this marriage were:

   998 M i. Charles Forwood CHAPMAN. Charles married Hilda May BUSS.

785. Harry Percival FORWOOD [37529] died 1972 Nowra, NSW. Harry married Mary Ada Annie BOULDEN. Children from this marriage were:

   999 M i. Edward Percival FORWOOD [37750] died about 1944 Hurstville, NSW.

The child from this marriage was:

+ 1000 M  i. Peter Strauss FORWOOD

802. Phyllis FORWOOD.  Phyllis married.

Children from this marriage were:

1001 F  i. Margaret
1002 F  ii. Janet


Children from this marriage were:

+ 1003 M  i. Frank R Bower FORWOOD
1004 F  ii. Elizabeth Tiffany FORWOOD


Children from this marriage were:

+ 1005 M  i. William FORWOOD, Mlc [Vic]
1006 M  ii. James Bower FORWOOD


Children from this marriage were:

1007 M  i. John HUTCHINSON
1008 M  ii. Anthony HUTCHINSON

815. William Albert FORWOOD.  William married Helen GEDGE.

Children from this marriage were:

1009 U  i. FORWOOD
1010 U  ii. FORWOOD
1011 U  iii. FORWOOD

Children from this marriage were:

1012 M i. Richard Stuart MILNE
1013 M ii. Jorge Guermo Stuart MILNE
1014 U iii. MILNE
1015 U iv. MILNE

817. Alfred Charles FORWOOD. Alfred married Edna JENNINGS.

Children from this marriage were:

1016 U i. FORWOOD
1017 U ii. FORWOOD

819. Wellington William Peploe FORWOOD. Wellington married P E EDWARDS.

Children from this marriage was:

1018 U i. FORWOOD


Children from this marriage was:


823. Enid FORWOOD. Enid married Herbert J WALE.

Children from this marriage were:

1020 F i. Angela Mary WALE
1021 F ii. Robert Noel Cattell WALE
1022 M iii. Gerald Richard WALE

824. Sir Peter Noel FORWOOD, 4th Bart. Peter married Roy MURPHY, daughter of James MURPHY, Mbe Frcs Lrcp and Unknown.

Children from this marriage were:

1023 F i. Susan Noel FORWOOD
1024 F  ii. Diana Geraldine FORWOOD

1025 F  iii. Jane FORWOOD

1026 F  iv. Joanna Baines FORWOOD

1027 F  v. Caragh Vivien FORWOOD

1028 F  vi. Amanda Elizabeth FORWOOD


Children from this marriage were:

1029 F  i. Cynthia Marjorie Leslie FERGUSON


Children from this marriage were:


1031 M  ii. Martin G FORWOOD

1032 F  iii. Jane A FORWOOD

1033 F  iv. Sarah K FORWOOD


Children from this marriage were:

1034 M  i. David Ronald HUNTER

1035 F  ii. Ruth Mabel HUNTER


Children from this marriage were:

+ 1036 F  i. Constance Claudia Venetia Ann FORWOOD

1037 F  ii. Sarah Miranda Enguiene FORWOOD

Children from this marriage were:

+ 1038 M  i. **W Henry A FORWOOD**

1039 F  ii. Daisy FORWOOD

**857. Philip Langton FORWOOD.** Philip married **Caroline Eugenie STILLE.**

Children from this marriage were:

1040 M  i. **Tom Christopher Langton FORWOOD**

1041 F  ii. **Georgine Elena Elizabeth FORWOOD**

1042 M  iii. **Andrew FORWOOD.** Philip next married **Gay SCOTT.**

Children from this marriage were:

1043 F  i. Amanda Jane FORWOOD


Children from this marriage were:

+ 1044 F  i. **Sarah Jane POWELL**

1045 F  ii. **Drusilla Louise POWELL.** Drusilla married **Gareth Joseph Peter DAVIES.**

**859. Anthony Alexander FORWOOD.** Anthony married **Vivienne Margaret CROMPTON.**

Children from this marriage were:

1046 F  i. **Caroline Margaret FORWOOD**

1047 M  ii. **Thomas FORWOOD**

1048 M  iii. **Edward FORWOOD**


Children from this marriage were:

1049 M  i. **John Milton HUSBANDS**

1050 M  ii. **Harry Norman HUSBANDS [51182]** died 10th January, 2001 Boothwyn, Delaware Co., Pennsylvania, USA.

1051 M  iii. **Edward James HUSBANDS**

Children from this marriage were:

   + 1052 M i. Donald Arthur HANBY


Children from this marriage were:

   1053 M i. Bert Wilmer TALLEY
   1054 M ii. Stephen Jeffrey TALLEY

874. Helen Susie FORWOOD. Helen married Kenneth Hasildon BLOOMER.

Children from this marriage were:

   1055 U i. BLOOMER

876. Harry FORWOOD. Harry married Anne Wendy FRENCH-SMITH.

Children from this marriage were:

   1056 M i. Nicholas James FORWOOD. Nicholas married GERARD.
   1057 F ii. Diana W FORWOOD. Diana married GALE.
Appendix 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Winds, at Deal</th>
<th>14 SW 15 WNW 16 WSW</th>
</tr>
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</table>

Irish and Foreign Ports

Dublin  arrived from
7 Feb. Scoc's, Duvn.  London
Johannes, Goor  Rotterdam
Cork  arrived from
None  sailed for
Lisburn  arrived from
Neptune, Heffernan  Cork
Young  arrived from
Perrept, Whiting  Hugford, Robe
Leybun  arrived from
Discharge, Disgott
Anuna  arrived from
A Union, Compton  Fairmount
Bacra  arrived from
Coe, Roddeker  Fairmouth
TRIESTE  arrived from
Venice P'th Labb
Barbela  arrived from
Cape Fear  arrived from
Peace & Plenty, Loring  Boston

Lloyd's List (London, England), Friday, February 17, 1764; Issue 2932.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Newcastle, O'2.  This Day Mr. Alderman Forster, who was next the Chair, was elected Mayor; and whether he could not have a Sheriff to his liking, or how it is, is not known, but no one is elected, which is the most extraordinary Thing ever known here. Our Freeman are warm for a Petition for a Redress of Grievances; and this Morning Papers were found in the Town with these Words: "No Petition, no Mayor and Sheriff." This Day Week is our Guild, when the Butchers are all as great in Power as our Magistrates, and it is expected a Petition will then be finally settled and agreed upon.

SHIP NEWS.


Arrived:
At Newfoundland, St. Pierre, Terenbok, from Philadelphia.
At Caparo, Arthur and Betty, Whitney, from Newfoundland.
At Plymouth, Princess of Brunswick, Tenwood, from Philadelphia.
At St. Kitt's, Thomas, Mathews, from Africa.
At Lisbon, Anna, Furtan, from Philadelphia.
At Belford, Neguas, Campbell, from St. Kitts.


In February, February 1776, Thomas Forwood (b. 1734) is captaining the Polly and is sailing to Africa.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Feb. 19.

Yesterday's duel was fought near the Phoenix Park, and in the morning, by the Jacobites, but it was ordered by the Protestant, that Dynastie, while Montgomery was instantly engaged, appeared in another guise, which was carried to him by Major Orono, who desired to be 'in the same, in which he perceived his son to be,' and sent him a letter from him, a signature to his, and it happened to the gentlemen, to Montgomery being killed. An account thereof was given to the Jacobites, who had been sent to the grief.

Coroner Arnold was wounded in the thigh, at the last attempt to form Quiber, and it is apprehended mortally.

A letter from New-York, dated December 19.

The following is taken from New-England, where, on the 11th December 1277, we have received intelligence of the arrival of 1900 men at Massachusetts, and 1900 at Connecticut, being part of a reinforcement of 10,000 men, ordered out for the land. There are 1000 ordered out for St. Domingo, fewer of whom are aboard.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, Feb. 17.

There have been considerable apprehensions of a French invasion, and a menacing and suspicious air about the Cape Fear. It is said that the Red Indians have received a secret of the death of Sir Philip Sidney, and that they wish to embroil the Cape Fear, and to lead the Indians.

It is said that the Jacobite Company have received a secret of the death of Sir Philip Sidney, and that they wish to embroil the Cape Fear, and to lead the Indians.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, New-England, dated Dec. 12:

FORWOOD: A FAMILY HISTORY FROM 1600 TO 2000

Decemberr 21, 2008

By: Keith Douglas Nash Goodman

Page 324

Morning Chronicle and London Advertiser (London, England), Saturday, Februaryuary 24, 1776; Issue 2110.
Another interesting article appeared in the Times of London in January 1866 detailing the whole case which had become a trail that was attracting a lot of publicity in the media at the time.
References

1 Library Home > Special Collections > Manuscript Collection Finding Aids Reference Number: MS 90, Guide to the Papers of Thomas Forwood. Academy Library, UNSW@ADFA Contact Information: Special Collections, Academy Library, UNSW@ADFA, CRICOS Provider Code: 00100G Australian Defence Force Academy, Canberra ACT 2600, Phone: +61 2 6268 6270, Fax: +61 2 6247 2324, Email: specialcollections@adfa.edu.au. URL: http://www.lib.adfa.edu.au/specialcoll/speccoll.htm. Date completed: December 2002. Last updated: March 2007, ©2001 Australian Defence Force Academy. All rights reserved. Summary: Creator: Thomas Forwood, Title: Papers of Thomas Forwood, Date Range: 1778-1781, Reference Number: MS 90, Extent: 1 cm (2 boxes), Repository: Academy Library, UNSW@ADFA, Scope and Content, Two Commissioning Warrants for Lieutenant Thomas Forwood, 1778 and 1781, and one compact disc containing photographs of the Forwood Family in Australia, Administrative Information, Access: Granted by Owner of Documents, Available for research. Restrictions on Use, No copying is permitted without the permission of the copyright owner. Preferred Citation, [Manuscript Item]. Papers of Thomas Forwood, Academy Library, UNSW@ADFA, Australian Defence Force Academy, MS 90, Box [Number], Folder [Number]. Provenance, The two Commissioning Warrants for Lieutenant Thomas Forwood are on permanent loan from Mrs. R.B. Forwood. The compact disc was donated to the Academy Library by Mrs. Cheryl Craig née Forwood on behalf of the Forwood Family members, January 2006. Great Britain. Royal Marines – Archives, Great Britain. Royal Marines. Company, 15th. Great Britain. Royal Marines. Company, 145th. Container List, Box 1, Folder 1, Two Commissioning Warrants for Lieutenant Thomas Forwood, 8 August 1778 - appointed Second Lieutenant, 15th Company of Marines, signed George III, James Cook, Sandwich, London, England, and one other; 8 January 1781 - appointed First Lieutenant, 145th Company of Marines, signed George III, Sandwich, London, England, and one other. Letter to Mrs. R.B. Forwood from Alex Byrne, Deputy Librarian, University College, University of NSW, Australian Defence Force Academy, 30 October 1985, Box 2, Box-folder 2, Compact disc containing photographs of the Forwood Family in Australia, [compiled] by Cheryl Craig née Forwood, November 2005. The photographs were supplied by Forwood Family members. NOTES: on the parents, FATHER, 2. Lieutenant Thomas FORWOOD, Royal Marines, Thomas FORWOOD was born on Sun. 23 Aug 1763 at Saint Andrew's, Plymouth, England, son of Lieutenant Thomas FORWOOD, Royal Marines and Faith FRIEND, Thomas owned Monacombe House, a large manor in Devon, but died suddenly intestate, so everything went to the eldest son, Thomas. [Capt] Thomas was in the British military, in the Marines. He began military service Lt. with Nelson on HMS Foudroyant. He attained the rank of 2nd Lieutenant 8 Aug 1778 in the British military. He was 17 years, 11 months and 15 days old. Thomas's commission was signed by King George III Thomas attained the rank of 1st Lieutenant 8 Jan 1781 in the British military. Thomas was in the 145th Company of Marines. His commission was signed by King George III. He retired 9 Jan 1783 on half pay. Lieutenant Thomas FORWOOD, Royal Marines married Martha LUGGER on the 13 Dec 1791 in the Parish Church of Charles, Plymouth, England. He owned land before 1821: owned "Monacombe House", Devon, England. Lieutenant Thomas FORWOOD, Royal Marines died Sun. 11 Nov 1821 Saint Ann's, London, England, at 61 years MOTHER: Martha LUGGER was born abt 1755, because she died at age 64. This date has been calculated from death date and age. She was born in Plympton, Devon, England. Martha LUGGER married Lieutenant Thomas FORWOOD, Royal Marines, son of Lieutenant Thomas FORWOOD, Royal Marines and Faith FRIEND, Tue. 13 Dec 1791 Parish Church of Charles, Plymouth, England. Martha LUGGER died Sun. 11 Oct 1829 England at 64 years.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS 1753-1784 Thomas Telford - ICE...[Obituary. staff of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway he returned to England, during the absence on furlough of Mr. G. A. Barnett, C.I.E. In 1881 the...Pleasure Tours Classified Advertising). The Times Saturday, Jun 17, 1899; pg. 3; Issue 35858; col A Insurance Companies. (Classified Advertising). The Times Saturday, Dec 21, 1895; pg. 15; Issue 34766; col A

Blue D. (Y3322), Name of the Creator: Blue D, Houlder, Christchurch City Libraries, St. Albans Model Farm, Churchill Farm in Rutland Street, Dates Covered: ca.1899-1905., Description: The records comprise 49 photographs and negatives, and photos of contemporary descriptions of the farm, and biographical notes on Harry Forwood. This model farm covered 50 acres in Church Road (now Rutland Street) St. Albans, Christchurch. Called Churchill Farm, it was a cropping, dairying, pig and poultry farm. Henry Forwood arrived in Lyttleton in 1879 on the "Red Gauntlet". In 1880 he married Susanah Jane Foote at St. Mary's, Merivale. They had one daughter, Elizabeth Sophia (Bessie), who was born in 1880. In 1900 she married John Duncan (Jack) Buchanan at St. Matthew's Church, St. Albans. Quantity10 cm, Access Conditions, Not restricted, Form if A

Thomas Rossiter: Grandfather of Charles Rossiter Forwood, was the son of Thomas ROSSITER and Elizabeth was born 1772 in Tiverton Devon England. On the 8th December, 1796 he married Elizabeth Sophia Jones, in Spanish Town in the Parish of St Catherine Jamaica. We know he intestate, so everything went to the oldest son, Thomas. [Capt] Thomas was in the British military, in the Marines. He began military service Lt. with Nelson on HMS Foudroyant. He attained the rank of 2nd Lieutenant 8 Aug 1778 in the British military. He was 17 years, 11 months and 15 days old. Thomas's commission was signed by King George III Thomas attained the rank of 1st Lieutenant 8 Jan 1781 in the British military. Thomas was in the 145th Company of Marines. His commission was signed by King George III. He retired 9 Jan 1783 on half pay. Lieutenant Thomas FORWOOD, Royal Marines married Martha LUGGER on the 13 Dec 1791 in the Parish Church of Charles, Plymouth, England. He owned land before 1821: owned "Monacombe House", Devon, England. Lieutenant Thomas FORWOOD, Royal Marines died Sun. 11 Nov 1821 Saint Ann's, London, England, at 61 years MOTHER: Martha LUGGER was born abt 1755, because she died at age 64. This date has been calculated from death date and age. She was born in Plympton, Devon, England. Martha LUGGER married Lieutenant Thomas FORWOOD, Royal Marines, son of Lieutenant Thomas FORWOOD, Royal Marines and Faith FRIEND, Tue. 13 Dec 1791 Parish Church of Charles, Plymouth, England. Martha LUGGER died Sun. 11 Oct 1829 England at 64 years.

By: Keith Douglas-Nash Goodman
extensive gardens that featured many mature trees. The residence was large and accompanied by outbuildings, a coach house, and servants’ quarters with the main entrance to the property being at the eastern end of Sorrett Avenue. The house was demolished in 1967. Date Made: c. 1950s

PULLIN FAMILY Catalogue Ref. 5214 M _FAMILY_ Settlements and trusts _FILE [no title] - ref. 5214 M/12 - date: 19 May 1853 _[from Scope and Content] Charles Rossiter Forwood of Melbourne, gent “sugar becomes a known export. The cotton yield has been splendid everywhere, but the price continues to rise low in the course of growth, is discouraging to all except the larger parties.” Of the smaller sizes, The range and their comparative limited. Luckily, they require conditions the very opp/site of those for sugar, so that both imports will no doubt figure in the resources of Fiji. A strong effort is made to get a pardon for Eennie. His case is a hard one, and any “ LATER FROM FIJI. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)Daily Southern Cross, Volume XXVIII, Issue 4490, 16 January 1872, Page 3

SEIZURE OF AN ENGLISH VESSEL AT FIJI. [From the Fiji Times, April 13.] A resume of this case will be interesting to omit readers. The case will, no doubt, form the subject of an inquiry after the first British man-of-war that visits this port. The Volunteer is a cutter of twenty-three tons, and has been two or three voyages between here and Tanna, generally arriving in our port with a good number of foreign labourers on board. The owner, Mr. O. Blair, resides on the island of Tanna. [The two f brothers Blair, it would appear, are in connection wit b each other. The cutter arrived hero on the 16th January last, bringing thirty-three foreign labourers . for the market. One of tho brothers (Mr. George Y- Blair) came by her, and on the vessel’s arrival dis- posed of her labour, shipped a master, declined to pay James for his services as master owing to some disagreement, and decided to return to Tanna. James, her late master, then appealed to the Fijian courts for redress; and a warrant was issued for the detention of the vessel until the claim should be satisfied. Through the night, however, the vessel put to sea, and tho marshal of the court on the following despatched a craft in pursuit, which succeeded in overtaking and bringing her back. She returned under a prize crew on Sunday, the 4th February,ruary, and upon her anchor being dropped, the British ensign, which she had been flying at the masthead, was lowered, and the Fijian flag hoisted in its place. On Thursday, 28th February,ruary, tho case was brought on in the Supreme Court, before Mr. Forwood, Acting Chief Justico, wherein James sued Blair for the sum of £128, due to him for wages as per agreement. Judgment went by default, thoro not being any appearance of the defendant, who was imprisoned, and consequently could not attend. After hearing James’s evidence, Mr. Forwood gave his decision to the effect that the Volunteer should be sold by the Marshal, on a day to be fixed by him, not later than the 9th March. That the sale should be by public auction, and that the proceeds should be paid into the Treasury, to wait the future direction of the Court. Tho sale, however, did not take place until Saturday, 16th March, having been postponed from time to time 5 and on that occasion she was withdrawn, because there were either no bona fide bidders, or, if there were, they did not offer a sufficient amount of the claim. Anyway, it was decided it could not be sold by tender. Parties wishing to purchase, to send in tenders by Tuesday, 26th March. After the sale was advertised, Mr. March, British consul, issued public notices, cautioning persons from buying the vessel, and it is understood on two grounds: — First, that the kingdom of Fiji has not been acknowledged by Great Britain ; second, that even if it had, this Court had no power over a British vessel under the circumstances. The Fijian Court did not deem the recognition of Great Britain of any weight in the matter: — First, because it claims jurisdiction over the dispute and over the vessel, because both plaintiff and defendant, and the cause of action, and the vessel arrested, were all within the territory of Fiji. Last Tuesday afternoon, the Volunteer was ready to put to sea, having been, we believe, sold by tender, when, as men boarded her (the time being in charge), and whether or not at the suggestion of the British Consul, took her opposite to Keyse Wharf, where she was at once stripped of boshp, rudder, and sails. Steps were at once taken by the police for her recovery, and thoro barge went o’to tho cutter with a ridiculously Bmall force of about half-a-dozen men. They reached the cutter and took her in tow, when a boat put off filled with volunteers, who rescued her from the hands of the police. Directly afterwards a consultation was held at the British Consulate, when Judge Forwood gave an order of court for the vessel to be allowed to remain in her present position for a month, or until the proper time. The American vessels of war, Mr. March at the time issued a request to all British subjects to abstain from any forcible measures in the case until it could be decided by the proper authorities. In reference to the above, the Fiji Times, in its leading article on the 13th of April, says: — “On Tuesday last the Government failed in their attempt to rescue the cutter Volunteer from tho hands of the British Subjects Protection Society. The particulars we have already given. The Government attempted force and were overpowered, and the judge’s order in court for the vessel to lie in port pending an inquiry into the case by the British authorities is an acknowledgment they were unable to carry out the decrees of tho court. It was a fortunate thing that the collision occurred on the water, as the number of combatants were therefore limited. Had it occurred upon the beach there is every reason to fear that a bloody tragedy would have been enacted. We cannot but think that in the present state of parties and politics the wisest course for Government is to suspend any acMon against the British subjects until something definite is hoard from the British authorities elsewhere. It will not affect the question of their recognition or otherwise They may have had a collision, and whether they won or lost would not affect the question of Great Britain acknowledging us. But if there’s a contest and blood is spilt (and it will be if the two parties meet) Fiji will suffer in such a manner as it will of a British mun-of-war. Mr. Vaughan Pans poi Making Buttee. — The St. Albans (Vt.) Messengrr cays, that A. H. Buck has one of the best equipped farms in that country, and it thus describes the pans used in his butter dairy: —— Mr. Buck has four pans, which are sufficiently ample for forty cows. They are made square, or rather oblong, of tin, and are each six feet long, ‘nineteen inches wide, and twelve inches deep. ‘They are set in wooden vats, and kept from tho bottom by B size inch or so in thickness. In this wooden vat water is poured, or may be kept running, so as to regulate the temperature of the milk. Running down from the bottom of tho pan at ono corner is a tin spout, one and three-quarter inches in diameter, and of less rather than greater length than tho thick-n ess of the wooden bars which hold the pan from the bottom. Drawn over this and wound closely with thread is a piece of rubber hose, which runs down through the bottom of the wooden vat. It is cut off nearly evenly with the bottom, and a wood plug inserted, which has the double effect to ’ atop the escape of both milk and water. By draw- ing this plug the skimmed milk is removed from the pan. It is well to have another drain pipe or tilie wooden rat, so that lice -water can be ‘ drawn if need be without disturbing the milk. In ‘this way the milk of forty cows can be taken care of as easily as that of five cows in the old method, and (i t is believed with greater advantage. Mr. Buck has as ‘yet made but one comparative test, but from 170 ‘pounds of milk he realized a quarter of a pound 1 more butter in this than in the old way, while its ‘ flavour was considered superior. He believes that I long experience will show more favourable results, ’ which seems reasonable. As for the depth of the ‘ milk in tho pans, Mr. Buck sets it from eight to (twelve inches, and is not satisfied from his short ex- ponence, the depth will affect the most cream. If ‘we rightly remember, the experiment of Dr. Middle- ton Goldsmith, on one of the vice-presidents of the Ver- fant Dairymen’s Association, and a very scientific man, tended to show the utter fallacy of the notion ‘ only recently prevalent, that the depth should be only one or two inches, and we think he made the “ statement Mint quite as much cream in proportion ‘ would be derived from a depth of two inches. Dairymen will do well to experiment upon this. “ The exponent of fitting up large pans in the manner de- scribed will vary according to places j but nowhere ‘ ought to exceed 20 doIs. each, and generally would be less. If this does not pay in a single season by the ‘ increase and improvement of the butter, it ccr- i tainly will in the saving of hard labour to the noblest ‘women of the earth — the wives and daughters who ‘ add to the golden wealth of tho world, and who as a class enjoy lesa labour-saving inventions than any 1 other.” I A Biouvid Hint. — Baby (sensibly: he has been ‘ left at a rat mamma s for a few hours, and begins to ’ find it rather “ sloio,” J Graniumaf I wasn’t to eat ‘ too much Plum Oeckel” (“Grandmother four the 1 ‘ chwwvkk, and rings the bell”). — Punch. ” THE Daily Southern Cross. Daily Southern Cross, Volume XXXII, Issue 5326, 7 November 1876, Page 2 The Fiji Times of the 25th October contains a report of a case heard in the Supreme Court of Fiji, in which Mr. R. C. [CR] Forwood, solicitor, was plaintiff, and Mr. J. P. Du Moulin, manager of the Bank of New Zealand at Levuka was defendant. The charge preferred was slander, and damages to the extent of £2,000 claimed. The
Chief Justice in giving judgment spoke strongly of the manner in which the action was brought forward, and allowed the case, under rule 139, to be withdrawn, giving costs to defendant, and pretending the plaintiff having any further action on the same facts.

ARRIVAL OF THE 'KENILWORTH.' LATER FROM FIJI. Daily Southern Cross, Volume XXVIII, Issue 4620, 15 June 1872, Page 3 OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.— SPEECH BY THE KING. The second Parliament of Fiji opened ou May 22. The King left his house at 230 p.m. in his State barge, and proceeded to Smith's wharf, consisting of well-drilled active troops, who presented arms as he approached. A royal salute of 21 guns was Hied from the battery at Government buildings. — The House was densely crowded, a goodly number of elegantly-attired and lovely ladies making the scene quite gay. His Majesty took his seat on the Speaker's throne, having on his thigh the Chief Justice, in full robes of scarlet silk and ermine; on his left the Speaker. Mr. Justice Forwood, also in full lobe?, and Justice Marika were also seated near the King. Cakobau in his speech said:—: — Official information has reached me that H.B M. Government has directed its representative to recognise my Government de facto, and I make no doubt a perfect recognition will follow at no very distant date. Xue are aware that other great Powers have long since recognised my Government, and that with one of them a treaty of mutual friendship and commerce has been entered into. The incoming mail will doubtless bring authentic tidings of the Fiji Loan being floated on satisfactory terms. In accordance with the provisions of a bill, which has been drafted by eminent lawyers in the neighbouring colonies of Great Britain, a proposal for the establishment of a National Bank will be submitted to your consideration. The capital will be a quarter of a million sterling, and banking business will be initiated within four months of the bill passing your honourable House,”

" THE SLAVE TRADE.—EVIDENCE OF ATROCITIES. Daily Southern Cross, Volume XXVIII, Issue 4675, 17 August 1872, Page 3 THE SLAVE TRADE.—EVIDENCE OF ATROCITIES. in connection with the slave trade, For the captain of a slaveFanti” bils white companions in the early part of their voyage to ou in order to secure a “native crew” to “do the mian-catching, and, if necessary, the man-killing. Having obtained a “ native crew”, (those from Tanna are the most highly esteemed,for their well-known bloodthirstiness), the vessel is then fully prepared 10 been severe, you do not appear to have acted cruelly; the people seem generally to have been well fed and well housed. Yen* did not give the police vessel had escaped to New Caledonia), Mr. Inspector Harding: wat^aenti downjand arrested the prisoner, and brought these poor people on to Levuka. It was clear that forcing these men to labor against their will an assault and fadbe imprison! ment, and however the prisoner Saight be* affected, by much opposition or trouble, and it might be that you were imposed upon by , the , frolic’s, people. . L will give you the'benefit of all this, though I

THE FIJI LABOUR QUESTION. / Evening Post, Volume VIII, Issue 263, 6 December 1872, Page 2
to 5M per lb. It is therefore an established fact. A third and very much larger mill is going up in the same district, at an expense of between £4000 and £5000. This will enable them to make an export of 700 to 1000 tons, being the quantity which it is estimated will be produced beyond their own requirements. I shall be surprised, however, if the natives do not B-on learn its use, and get fond of the sugar. If so, there will be a larger market on the spot than they at present take into account. Nearly 500 acres are planted on theRewa alone, while the quantity at Suva and in other districts mn't be proportionate. With the great advantages in the way of labour on the Rewa, and with the river lands so rich in place of ploughing, they only require a hole cut with a knife, the rapidity with which planting can extend may be imagined. The only limit will be labour and machinery to make the sugar. The former can be got from China, or India, when the Government is recognised, and the latter will flow in readily enough from Java, Mauritius, and Australia, Puoruor Karetta, from the Otago Kaik3, died- of consumption. - . - : - : : rthlicdicioy M' t & r h w a i s repaired when man who has lived among these people, who knows their ingenuity in annoying, and who has witnessed their insolence when they think themselves strong, will sympathise with Rennie, although undoubtedly wrong in taking the law into his own hands. His punishment has been enough. He is allowed only four hours for exercise, and confinement in that climate for t'e remaining twenty would kill, or at least destroy the constitution of, most meD. Political feeling runs high, and is, unfortunately, rancorous on both sides; but the members of the present Government are likely to raise themselves above such miserable satisfaction as the lengthened torture of an opponent can give them. It is quite profa tble, therefore, the petition in his favour will be successful. Colonel White — of whom I formerly wrote in connection with the Ba troubles — was pardoned on condition that he left the Group. He refused, and w=* sentenced by a squad of marines from the Dido, and sent by the Metaris to Sydney. They will not find it easy to do anything with him there, and lie will probably find his way back to Fiji. Mr Ireland, the other leader, has resumed his seat in the Parliament, which, as I think I mentioned in my last letter, refused by a considerable ma* jority to recognise the right of the Goverm* inent to exclude him. Since the Parliament was prorogued, Mr Burt, leader of the Opposition, has taken the post of Attorney-General under the Government. Mr Forwood, his predecessor — for some tince assistant judge of the Supreme Court, and still agent of the Polynesian Company — was dismissed by the Government contrary, & he says, to law. He denies their power over him. declaring that the Statute made him independent. Mr Forwood is now standing for the new Assembly, and will apparently be leader of the Opposition vice Burt. If the plot thickens, and the captains of English men-of-war continue to interfere, it is hard to see how England is to avoid annexing the group before long. Cabobau is successful in the mountains on the Rewa side, and the Fiji force — aided largely and effectually now by the settlers on the Ba side — are clearing all before them. The new mountainous occasionally get a small success by ambush or surprise. They have thus killed — and, of course, eaten — a few chiefs and some of the men, but their day has come, and we shall soon, it is to be hoped, find them thoroughly subdued and serving their three or four years' ' imprisonment' on the plantations. This is a new way of recouping the cost of war, and may seem very objectionable in the abstract, but in practice it is the wisest and most humane coiurse that could be pursued. The cannibalisni of these Fijians is horrible; but, singularly enough, their manners are courteous, their dispositions mery, and their habits very cleanly. No planters would object to take them as field labourer?. They would be well treated, and the Government get readily £4 or £5 a year. The only limit will be labour and machinery to make the sugar. The former can be got from China, or India, when the Government is recognised, and the latter will flow in readily enough from Java, Mauritius, and Australia, Puoruor Karetta, fro
SECRETARY DEFENCE, Native Secretary - Under Secretary of Native Reserve affairs, Under-Secretary of Railways, the Auditor General, Deputy Auditor-General, Commissioner of Native Reserves, Director of Geological Survey, Commissioner of Insurance, the Consul of Germany, Consular Agent for Italy, Attorney-General, Commissioner of Native Reserves, Director of Geological Survey, Commissioner of Insurance, the Consul of Germany, Consular Agent for Italy, Attorney-General, Commissioner of Native Reserves, Director of Geological Survey, Commissioner of Insurance, the Consul of Germany, Consular Agent for Italy, Attorney-General, Commissioner of Native Reserves, Director of Geological Survey, Commissioner of Insurance, the Consul of Germany, Consular Agent for Italy, Attorney-General, Commissioner of Native Reserves, Director of Geological Survey, Commissioner of Insurance, the Consul of Germany, Consular Agent for Italy, Attorney-General.
larceny, when Mrs. Ellis got two years and Batoni twelve months. HANNAH MOKAU. Auckland, April 18. The s.s. Hannah Mokau has sailed for Waitara. FALL IN TIMBER. Owing to the late rains bringing a large number of logs to the mills, timber has been reduced 20 per cent, under former quotations. FIND OF GOLD. Seven lbs. specimens have been obtained from Point Russell wing. MOANAFAIRI REEF. The Moanatari reef is reported to be looking well. LAND SALE. At the Government land sale, 186 acres, sold in lots, realised £2,188. Payments in land scrip are ou the decrease, the settlement this time being mostly in cash. INSURANCE AGENT. Mr. H. Clapcott, the chief agent in the Government Insurance Department, has arrived, and taken over the charge of the Auckland district. LIBERAL LAND BOARD. Some Canterbury settlers, who propose locating on the Tuatna Block, asked the Waste Lands Board for an extension of time, owing to difficulties from dull times, of disposing of their property in Canterbury. Extension granted. TESTIMONIAL. Waikato, April 17/ Mr. Alfred Cox, of Hamilton, on leaving to return to Canterbury, was j presented with a testimonial as a token of respect, GOVERNOR SWORN IN. Wellington, April 17. The Governor was sworn in at noon to-day, by Judge Richmond; H.M.S. Emerald firing a salute. GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY. A Gazette Extraordinary announces the assumption of the Government by Sir Hercules Robinson, and that all Ministers are re-appointed except Mr. Stout, and re-sworn also. That Mr. Wilson and Mr. Swanson have been re-appointed members of the Executive Council. NARROW ESCAPE FROM FIRE. The blind of a window of a house in Cuba-street caught fire last night, and a serious conflagration was narrowly escaped. LARCENY. Edward Peel, convicted of larceny from G nthrie and Larnach's, was sentenced to two years. His wife, who waa in Court, fainted. TESTIMONIAL. The Rev. A. Reid was presented by the Wesleyans with an address and purse of 50 soys. on his removal to Christchurch. REVENUE OF COLONY. The total postal revenue for the Colony for the three-quarters ending the 31st March, 1879, was £92,132 3s. sd. WALKING OUT OF A WINDOW. A drunken man walked or fell out of his bedroom window on the second story of the Branch Hotel last night, and was seriously hurt. RM. FOR WELLINGTON. It is rumoured that Mr. Forwood, formerly Attorney-General of Fiji, will be the second Resident Magistrate for Wellington.

Wanganui Herald, Volume XII, Issue 9399, 21 April 1879, Page 2

TELEGRAPHIC.
April 20, Mr Forwood late Chief Justice of Fiji has accepted for his appointment of second BM of Wellington, or condition of its not debarring him" from dairying through some Supreme Court cases in which he is engaged.

Page 3 Advertisements Column 1 Forwood Evening Post, 28 November 1879 opening of Supreme Court Wellington

NATIVE AFFAIRS.
Evening Post, Volume XIX, Issue 73, 31 March 1880, Page 2

of the Public Works Committee of the City Council. No steps have been taken by the City Council in the matter of cutting the gorse on the Terrace, as all the land-owners are not willing to contribute towards the expense. Yet another action for compensation against the City Council. A man named J. Fake fell down a cutting in Daniel-street some time ago, sustaining rather severe injuries. He sent in a claim for compensation, which the Corporation were unable to agree to, and he has now entered an action against them churning £2000 damages. The City Solicitor has entered the necessary pleas, and we suppose the action will be fought out. The Public Works Committee make the following recommendations in their report which will be considered by the City Council to-morrow night. That Mr. M'Lean's application to compromise be not acceded to; that all buildings, the property of the Corporation be at once insured against fire, and that the various insurance offices be invited to tender for the same; that a water service be hauled to Scarborough Terrace; that the drain in Pirie street be continued about a chain further; that tenders be called for six months' supply of sand and gravel for the terrace and other purposes, also for 100 baskets of cement; that the footpath in College street be kerbed and gravelled, and the roadway metalled, at an expense not exceeding £100. Dr. Newman's ambition, as a member of the Education Board, appears to be the improvement of the Queen's English. During a discussion to-day at the Board's meeting relative to a claim for £20 put in by Mr. Forwood, solicitor, on behalf of a client, Dr. Newman said that the Board had better V club up.or, be prepared to fight it out, as Mr. Forwood was a "stubborn beggar" and would bring of the Queen's English.

Evening Post, Volume XXI, Issue 84, 11 April 1881, Page 2

RIFLE MATCH.
Evening Post, Volume XXVI, Issue 125, 24 November 1883, Page 2

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE. Evening Post, 8 December 1880

RIFLE MATCH.
Evening Post, Volume XXVI, Issue 125, 24 November 1883, Page 2

THE MAYORAL ELECTION.
Evening Post, Volume XXVI, Issue 125, 24 November 1883, Page 2

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.
Evening Post, Volume XXI, Issue 120, 25 May 1881, Page 2

An Absconding Solicitor. Evening Post, 7 April 1887

The Trial Of Tuhiaita.

By C. A. L. Treadwell, O.B.E.
Whilst we may not wholly agree with Plutarch in his saying, “Man is neither by birth nor disposition a savage, nor of unsocial habits, but only becomes so by indulging in vices contrary to his nature,” yet it must be conceded that the indulgence of vicious habits removes from many the veneer (it is so often only a veneer) of respectability that culture provides. In the case of the uncultivated native, however, the savage passions of destruction and self-protection are always near the surface.

In 1880, one of the few but very popular English periodicals was the “Graphic.” Its illustrations were better than most of its rivals. In those days there was no infra-red photographic process—indeed, no photographic process at all available for the reproduction of scenes on the cheap or inferior type of paper used in newspapers and periodicals.

New Zealand, in those days, was little known in England. Great interest, however, was shown in the sketches of our incomparable bush and mountain scenery, of Maori pahs, and of fierce looking Maori chiefs with their faces scored in strange designs, appearing in the “Graphic.”

The artist who sent these sketches to the “Graphic” signed the work “M. Dobie.” To few was it known that the contributor was a lady.

Mary Dobie was a charming young lady who, with her mother, went adventuring out to the Antipodes, where her father's sister had married Major Goring, then occupying a military post at Opunake. He was the Inspector of the Armed Constabulary for the district, and was quartered in the military redoubt. Times had grown peaceful, for Te Whiti, the chief of the tribe of Maoris, was friendly with the pakeha invader.

Mary Dobie had been on the staff of the “Graphic” for some years, and her reputation as an artist of high quality was already well established. Daily she would go wandering along the lonely roads from Opunake, usually confining her companions to two dogs, belonging to Major Goring. She would stop at a stream to sketch a scene of sparkling water rippling over rocks and under the fronds of the native ferns; she would stop in a glade through which could be caught a glimpse of a mountain top, and she would sketch some old and friendly Maori chief. Miss Dobie was always so full of high spirits and youthful enthusiasm and charm that she had friends both pakeha and Maori in plenty.

It was a beautiful day when Mary Dobie, on Thursday, the 25th November, 1880, set off for a walk to Te Namu, proposing to sketch if she saw some scene that “caught her eye.” She bought a pencil from the store and started down the main road soon after lunch. Not having returned for dinner, inquiries were made about the village to see if she had called to see any of her friends. Then, as nothing was known of her movements since she set out for Te Namu, anxiety took the place of mere curiosity. By 8 o'clock the whole village was alarmed, and a small party was quickly collected. Down the road the party went, and ere long the dead body of the young woman was found partly concealed under a native flax bush. Her throat was cut from ear to ear.

Within an hour a white man, named Stannard, was arrested and charged with the murder. He was the person last known to have seen Miss Dobie on the high road, and his clothes were deeply stained with blood. Horror swept through the whole settlement, and astonishment that Stannard, who had always been well regarded, had been arrested for the ghastly crime. Many refused to believe that Stannard, who strenuously denied the charge, was capable of committing it.

The rest of the story can best be told as it was enacted at the Supreme Court, at Wellington, when a Maori, named Tuhiata, stood his trial on the charge of having murdered Mary Dobie. Only one comment should, however, precede the narrative, and that is to explain why Stannard was not sent for his trial.

The preliminary proceedings, which were in the nature of an inquest, were held before a jury and a coroner, Mr. J. M. Gibbes. During the two days of hearing, on the 27th and 29th November, 1880, it became clear that Stannard had had nothing whatever to do with the crime and that the blood on his shirt and his trousers were from the nose of his horse, which had fallen headlong and broken the skin about its nose. It was this blood with which Stannard's clothing was stained. When the Coroner was about to sum up to the jury, they interrupted him and said they were satisfied that there was no evidence at all against Stannard, and it was their wish that he should be released at once. Addressing him, Mr. Gibbes said: “I congratulate you. You leave this room entirely free, without any stain on your character.”

“Turi looked in, and on seeing his friend with his rifle by his side, fled.”

Tuhiata (or Tuhi as he was familiarly called) was committed for trial on the charge of murder after the jury at the inquest had returned their verdict. No doubt, partly on account of the intense feeling and interest in the trial at Opunake, and partly for convenience, an order was made changing the venue of the trial to Wellington.

The trial began on the 13th December, 1880, before the Chief Justice. Mr. Izard appeared for the Crown, while the accused was represented by Mr. Forwood.

The jury was selected before the prisoner was brought into Court, and the following are the names of the jurors empannelled:—Messrs. Duncan McDougall, Henry Rudland, David Williamson, James Sloan, Robert Garland, George Perkins, William Thompson, John Infield, Edison Smith, John Smith, Andrew Compton, and James Webber.

Mr. Forwood tried to secure an adjournment, as he wanted to call Colonel Roberts to establish, if necessary, that a certain statement, alleged to be a confession, had not been freely given by the prisoner. The Chief Justice, however, ordered the trial to proceed, and promised Mr. Forwood that if the evidence were later required by him he would, if necessary, adjourn the trial to enable the calling of Colonel Roberts.
Thereupon Mr. Izard opened the case to the jury. He told them that the case was very clear, and he warned them to come to their conclusion only on the evidence and not to allow themselves to be affected by prejudice or horror at the brutal crime.

The story was then told to the jury by the witnesses. First, Major Forster Yelverton Goring told how he had helped to form the search party, and how the body of the poor woman was found, fifteen paces off the main road from Opunake, near the village of Te Namu. He saw her throat was cut, but her clothes were not torn. He said she was a very active, strong woman, and was in the habit of chatting to natives.

Martin Coffey, the local storekeeper, said that at 2 p.m. on the 25th November, Miss Dobie called and bought a pencil, which he sharpened for her. Between 11 a.m. and 4 or 5 p.m. on the same day Tuhi called in several times. Although he had not noticed what trousers Tuhi was wearing on his earlier visits that day, the witness remembered that on his last visit he was wearing only one pair, in which was a large hole. About 8 p.m. Tuhi called again and paid 3d. for a box of matches. He said he had no money, and from his appearance he had been drinking a great deal.

The next witness, William Henry Eyes, who lived at Punehu, five miles south of Opunake, said that he had noticed Mary Dobie leave Coffey's store about 2 p.m., going north. About half an hour later Tuhi, on horseback, rode past rapidly. He was then wearing two pairs of trousers. That night, about 9 o'clock, while the witness was talking at his house to a member of the Armed Constabulary, Tuhi looked in, and, on seeing his friend with his rifle by his side, fled. The witness said that the Maoris in the district were always getting drunk, and the law prohibiting the supply to Maoris of intoxicating liquor was a "dead letter."

Then, after some less important witnesses had given their evidence, Walter Stannard, who had first been arrested in connection with the murder, swore that he did not know Mary Dobie. He said that he had seen the young woman on the main road between 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. He did not stop or speak to her. He was riding very fast at the time.

William Wilson, a member of the Armed Constabulary, then swore that he had found the body of the murdered woman. The upper part of the body was concealed by a flax bush. On the following day the witness found a pair of trousers hidden in a bush about six feet from where he had found the body of Miss Dobie. Dr. Langer Carey, who had examined the body at the redoubt, whence it had been borne, deposed to the fact that the neck had been cut in four places on the right side. There were, he said, many other cuts. Her body had not been violated, of that there was no possible doubt.

This brought to an end the first day's hearing, and as the Judge was about to adjourn the Court, the jury intimated that, if by sitting later, they could finish the case the next day they would like to do so. At this the Chief Justice assured the jury there was no possibility of finishing by the morrow.

Next morning the first witness was Harry Middleton, mine host of the Telegraph Hotel. His evidence was designed to reveal the fact that Tuhi was pressed for money. He said that Tuhi told him on the day of the crime that he was going to Te Namu to sell his horse, and that with the proceeds of the sale he would pay him the debt he owed. He added that somewhere between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. he bought a flask of brandy. At that time, the witness swore, Tuhi was quite sober. Tuhi had worried him to sell him a pair of moleskin trousers, but he had refused to extend Tuhi's credit.

What happened to the flask of brandy was told by the next witness, Aubrey Harvey. He told how Tuhi had borrowed a bridle in the morning, and somewhere about 5 p.m., as he was fumbling with the flask, it slipped from his hands on to the stairs and was broken.

Hare Pihama, a Maori chief from Oeo, south of Opunake, deposed that he was driving along the main road with a number of other Maoris on the 25th November. He passed Te Namu about 4 p.m. He saw Tuhi when he reached Opunake. Tuhi asked him to buy him a pair of trousers. For, as Tuhi said, "you see mine are all broken," as he showed the trousers to Pihama. Tuhi at that time was quite sober. Then the rest of the Maori party gave their evidence bearing out Pihama's statement.

At this stage Constable Connor was recalled to produce the bridle he had found sixty or seventy yards from the site of the murder. Mr. Forwood then cross-examined him with regard to a statement he was supposed to have made to induce Tuhi to admit the crime. He was asked if he did not say to Tuhi, "If you confess that you killed this woman all they will say will be 'Don't do it any more,' and they will put a stop to it?" Constable Connor denied having said so.

Rona Martin said she went to the whare of Tamati Kaweora on the night of the 25th November. Later, Tuhi came in and ate a meal with them. He was very restless and always looking towards the door. Tuhi's trousers were all torn.

The next witness brought in some new evidence. He was of the Armed Constabulary. He examined the trousers of Tuhi and found blood stains. On the trousers, too, he found a human hair which was not Tuhi's, and was just the same as deceased's. The arrest of Tuhi by the police was then told briefly by Constable Knowles. A small boy of eleven years of age told how he had found a blood-stained knife on which was scored the initials "T.H." The knife had been admitted by Tuhi to be his.

The third day opened disastrously for Tuhi Mr. C. W. Hursthouse, a surveyor and a Maori linguist, spoke of a conversation he had had with Tuhi. Mr. Forwood then vainly tried to stop this statement from being admitted, but it went. Mr. Hursthouse said he warned Tuhi that anything he said might be used, but Tuhi merely said: "I did it." Mr. Hursthouse said, "Was it you?" and Tuhi said "I only."

Then came the deadly evidence of George Taylor. He must have been a Maori, for he said he spoke Maori better than English. He told how he spoke to Tuhi two days after the inquest. Tuhi said:
“I know that I shall come to some death. I know it in consequence of my bad dream. In my dream I saw a man falling a tree upon my whare. The house fell down with the exception of two posts, one at either end, and the ridge pole. I knew that it was a dream concerning death, either for me or for my younger brothers. I know now that the dream concerns myself, that is all my dream. I had no intention of killing the woman when I left, going that way. When we met I said ‘Where did you come from?’ She did not understand. I asked again. The woman was frightened and gave me money, 6/4. She said: ‘I will tell the soldiers about you.’ I was then afraid for having taken the money. The woman ran away. I dismounted and tied up my horse and caught her. I threw her on the ground and choked her. Then I let go. After a while she got up. I then ran and cut her throat with the knife. I dragged her along and hid her. I heard Hone Pihama and his party drive past.”

Then the case for the Crown closed. Mr. Forwood intimated that it was not his intention to call evidence. Whereat, Mr. Izard briefly addressed the jury, telling them that the case was clear, and reminding them of their duty to bring in a verdict according to the evidence.

Mr. Forwood spoke for half an hour. He told the jury of the effect of a verdict adverse to his client, and asked them to infer from the evidence that the crime was an impulsive act of homicidal mania, produced by his drunken condition. He asked the jury to reduce the crime to manslaughter.

The Chief Justice summed up strongly against the prisoner. He said it was impossible to show motive. There had been no violation, no struggle, no robbery. He told them that the presence or absence of motive ought not to affect their verdict, if they were clear that the prisoner had killed the deceased woman. He reminded the jury that the plea that drink had been responsible for a sudden manical act sought support from the evidence only of Coffey. All the others swore that Tuhi was sober. In any event, the fact that he had acted under the stimulus of intoxicants did not exonerate the prisoner. The prisoner's statement showed that there had been no provocation. He asked the jury to weigh the evidence with care. It was really very simple.

Advertising New Zealand's rail-served tourist attractions. Mr. H. C. Campbell's stall in the recent Show at Dunedin. This stall, which was most effectively arranged, included amongst its many interesting exhibits, a fine working locomotive model built by Mr. G. G. Buick, of the railway staff, Christchurch. The jury retired at 2.13 and returned at 2.38 with a verdict of Guilty Of Murder. The Chief Justice at once sentenced him to death. Tuhi's execution was fixed for and was carried out on the 29th December, 1880. On the 23rd December he wrote the following letter to the Governor:-

"Go, this letter of mine to the Governor. Friend, Greeting. I have heard that I am to be put to death on Wednesday, and I am willing to die on that day, but I have a word to say to you. Let my bad companions, your children, beer, rum and other spirits die with me. Let these persons, beer, rum, and other spirits die with me; they led us to commit wrong, and now let us die together, die death on the day that I am to die; it will not be right that they survive that day, but I and my bad companions should die together, lest they should remain to lead people to death; but as I am to die, let spirits die also; do not leave any of its kind in the world; let it be destroyed from the face of this earth, lest it should remain to cause trouble to man; man would then be answerable for his own trouble. If it was destroyed it would be well; man would then seek his own troubles; then it would be well there would be no cause for trouble. That is all. From Tuhiata.”

Even in those days, apparently, drink was used as it has on other occasions since been used, as the excuse, quite falsely, for crime. http://www.nzetc.org/tm/scholarly/tei-Gov08_07Rail-t1-body-d10.html

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xxxv Notes on Charles Rossiter Forwood St Kilda Cemetry: Charles Rossiter interred 03/02/1890. Aged 63; Mary Ann interred 12/01/1860. Aged 60; Babe interred 10/01/1862: stillborn; Alice interred 24/01/1867: 2 months; Ellen Marion interred 24/01/1867. 1 year; Florence M. interred 23/11/1899. 4 months

xxxvi Ref: pg 122 “Memoranda of the Forwood Family” Dr Fredrick Forwood, original held by the State Library of South Australia, Adelaide, SA, Australia.

xxxvii Ref pg 26, “An Autobiography of an English county family since 1700” Charles Rossiter Forwood, copy held by the State Library of South Australia, Adelaide, SA, Australia.

xxxviii Notes on Siddeley General Notes: Maxwell Heraldry. This is an introduction to the Heraldry of the Maxwell family. The rules of heraldry are quite complex for the novice but if you remember that a coat of arms can only be owned by a single person at a time, then you know the most important rule of heraldry. This is not a comprehensive guide to heraldry but meant only as a taster. Firstly, there is no such thing as a Maxwell family crest or a Maxwell family coat of arms. Any coats of arms pertaining to Maxwells that you may have seen are owned or were owned by an individual. The great majority of Maxwells do not own any arms. However if they can prove relationship to owners of arms either living or dead they may be able to apply a heraldic authority and obtain arms of their own. The only legal espousal of Maxwells may bear is the Belt and Buckle Badge which represents the Crest of the Chief of Maxwell surrounded by a belt with the Chief's motto upon it. This shows that the wearer has fellowship with and is a supporter of the Chief of the name, in this case, Maxwell. The badge is always in silver or plan white metal and is never represented in any other colour. Most Maxwell coats of arms have been granted or matriculated by the Lord Lyon, King of Arms, the chief herald of Scotland and through this heraldic authority that the earliest Maxwell coats of arms came into being. The Chief of the Maxwell family started to use his distinctive armorial late in the twelfth century or early in the thirteenth century. The Maxwell Chief used the unique black diagonal cross on a white field. The correct heraldic term for this "Argent, a saltire Sable". A saltire is the diagonal cross, Sable is colour black and Argent is the silver or ‘white’ field. In heraldry there is no 'white' or 'yellow'. Although these colours are seen they represent the silver and gold coloured metals, thus Argent for silver and Or for gold. The other principle colours in heraldry are; Gules: red, Azure: blue, Vert: green and Purpure: purple. The arms "Argent, a saltire Sable" are unique in the armorial world to the Lords Maxwell, the chiefs of the name Maxwell and date back to the very earliest period of heraldry. Within the early family, marks of cadency and differences began to appear on the arms of junior branches of the family, each forming a unique new armorial. Maxwell of Nether Pollok placed a gold ring over his black saltire and Maxwell of Calderwood surrounded his saltire with a black and a white chequered border. These customs persisted in their families right up to modern times. Arms were usually the preserve of male members of the family passing father to son as a right of inheritance. However, if there were no male children, the arms could pass through a female line to grandchildren thus preserving the old arms. When a marriage took place between armigerous persons the two coats could be "Quartered" together to make a new coat. This can be seen in the coat of John Maxwell of Calderwood who's father had married the heiress of Dennistoun of that ilk. Thus, the arms of Janet Dennistoun's father are preserved for posterity in the arms of Maxwell of Calderwood. The Lords of Maxwell bore above their arms a crest of a 'A stag couchant before a hollow bush proper'. That is to say a stag sitting in front of a holly bush. The crest is born on a wreath of his livery colours which are now black and silver (white) but were red and silver in ancient times. This crest is the one worn by loyal followers of the Chief today in their Belt and Buckle Badges. The Maxwells of Calderwood and Pollok both had Saracens heads for crests which are usually associated with crusader pasts. Most of the Irish branches of the Maxwell family had stags heads for crests as did the Lords Herries and the Maxwells of Dargavel. The motto of the ancient Lord Maxwell was ‘I byd ye fair’ which was a greeting, however the fifth Earl of Nithsdale changed his motto to ‘Revisresco’ which is Latin for ‘I flourish’. On Scottish armorials the motto always appears in an escroll over the top of the crest whilst on English arms it is placed below the shield. Some Scottish families carry their war-cry or slaghorn (from which we get the word slogan) on an escroll beneath their arms. The slaghorn of the Maxwell is ‘Wardlaw’. Some interpret this as meaning ‘we are the defenders of the wardens’ law’ after the Chief’s role as Warden of the Western Marches. Another interpretation is that ‘Wardlaw’ is a gathering cry. On hearing the cry, Maxwell's men would rally at the top of a small hill beside Caerlaverock Castle called Wardlaw. To complete the full achievement of the ancient Lords of Maxwell, the shield is held up right by two Supporters. Supporters are usually only granted to chiefs, peers and other high ranking nobles. The Lords Maxwell had two rampant stags for supporters which stood on a grassy hillock. With his helmet and the mantling flowing from it, this completes the Lord Maxwell ancient armorial. The Armorial Achievement of the Lords Maxwell of Caerlaverock to 1581. The armorial achievements of the Maxwell family are manyfold and diverse. I have collected over one hundred different coats, all with the exception of two are based on the black saltire of the ancient Maxwell Lords of Caerlaverock. The exceptions come from the English College of Heralds which obey slightly different rules in their determination of heraldic grants. In the heraldic lineage of Sir Robin Maxwell-Hyslop below you can see how the English heralds have changed the nature of the saltire in the arms of Captain Alexander Maxwell-Hyslop to differentiate between his and the Scottish arms of Maxwell of Glengabor. It is an heraldic conundrum as to why the Hyslop family should have a coat of arms based on the Maxwell crest. There may have been part of the Maxwell household in the past but when the arms were registered they were in possession of their own lands in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. The Bayl’s of Sheeptor are a Devonshire family. Below are some of my collection of Maxwell coats chosen not just for their diversity and colour but also to demonstrate the use of borders and additional charges to difference armorial coats. If you would like to know more about Maxwell arms or even how to acquire some for yourself contact the webmaster. Alternatively for a broader view of Scot heraldry I recommend another of my sites, that of the Heraldry Society of my sites. All images © Copyright 2000 George Anthony Maxwell. Captain Alexander Henry Maxwell-Hyslop GC. RN. (1895-1978) Alexander Henry Maxwell Hyslop was born 25th May 1895, the son of Colonel Robert Maxwell Hyslop RE and his wife Emily Clara Brock. His father was educated at Repton School before entering Devonshire. In July of that year, there was a serious explosion on board as a result of which he was awarded the Albert Medal. His first command was
HMS Laburnum on the New Zealand station in the Pacific in 1933. He returned to the United Kingdom in 1935 as Commander of the Boys Training Establishment, HMS Impregnable and promoted to Captain in 1938. Returning to sea in 1939, he took command of HMS Durban at the outbreak of the second World War. He was captain of Destroyers at Devonport until 1941 and then spent the next three years on Arctic duties in command of HMS Cumberland, during which period he commanded Operations Gearbox 2 and 3, both part of the relief of Spitzbergen. In 1944 Captain Maxwell Hyslop assumed command of the battleship HMS Nelson, which was involved in the bombardment of the Normandy landing area's fortifications. In the later part of 1944, Captain Maxwell Hyslop was ADC to King George VI. His last post, was as commander of the Naval Officers Selection station, HMS Raleigh at Torpoint. He was invalided out of the Royal Navy in 1946 and retired to Par in Cornwall. There, he was the Chief Warden of the county's Civil Defence and later a District Councillor. In 1970, unknown to him, a petition was brought before the Queen, that the Albert Medal had lost it's significance in the public eye and that it was felt that the George Cross (of which the Albert Medal was the Naval equivalent) should be awarded to it in place. As part of this modification of honors and awards, the surviving Albert Medal holders went to Buckingham Palace in 1971 and the Queen exchanged their Albert Medals for George Crosses. Alexander's citation was read out as the paradigm citation. His Albert Medal was presented to HMS Excellent where it is on display. He anglicised his conjoined surname by Deed Poll in 1928 by adding a hyphen between the Maxwell and the Hyslop, this was to prevent confusion in English circles where the Scottish conjoined name is not wholly understood. In retirement, he sailed with the Fowey Yacht Club where he was vice-commodore, hunted with his two dogs and annually ploughed his 8 acre field at Prideaux until his death on 28th August 1978. A few years ago, Alexander's George Cross, was presented to the Speaker of the House of Commons by his son, Sir Robert J Maxwell-Hyslop, MP., and now forms part of the collection of Honours and Awards in the Houses of Parliament. Adapted from Lieutenant Commander Maxwell Hyslop's Albert Medal Citation. "HMS Devonshire was carrying out full calibre firing on 26th July 1929 when, at the first salvo there was a heavy explosion which blew off the roof of one of the turrets. Lieutenant-Commander Maxwell Hyslop was in the fore control when the explosion occurred, and immediately proceeded to the turret and climbed inside. He made a general examination of the turret, and descended the gun well through most dangerous conditions of fumes and smoke, necessitating the use of a life line, remaining in the turret until the emergency was over, directing arrangements for the safety of the magazine, and supervising the evacuation of the wounded. He was fully aware of the danger to himself from the results of calibre fumes, and the grave risk of further explosions. At the time this officer entered the turret the fire produced by the explosion was still burning and it was impossible to estimate the real state of affairs due to the heavy smoke. He was fully aware that there were other calibre fumes in the house and handling room below which might ignite at any moment with almost certain fatal results to himself, and he deliberately endangered his own life to save the lives of others." (London Gazette: 19th November 1929)
such interest should be credited and the amount charged to cost of buildings, fce this has not been done. The net loss bf. rent derived from the old buildings, in cases’ where the income from the new buildings will more than compensate for same, has, however, been charged to the cost of the new buildings. When I tell you that the most costly of those buildings, although unfinished, has already been partly let, and the net rental on the part let amounts to 6 per cent, per annum on the cost of the whole building, including cost of land and old buildings, you will see the justice of charging up the net rent formerly received. As stated in the Association had the misfortune to lose two of its directors by yeat— Mr William Siddeley and Mr Edward Langton. Both of them were present at the last meeting in September held on the 26th), and seemed to be in their usual health, but on the 4th and 5th within 12 hours, both had died. Mr Langton was one of the 12 members who took out policies on the

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By: Keith Douglas Nash Goodman
14) Access status Not yet examined, Location Canberra, Barcode no 7432548, Company KEEP MACPHERSON LIMITED, When delisted, no official reason given 01/02/1931

15) Edward Francis Keep was appointed co-liquidator when Keep McPherson proceeded into voluntary liquidation. He subsequently joined Sun Newspapers as Deputy Circulation Manager (a Fairfax paper?) John Keep & Sons operated in a reduced capacity managing its assett which included Broughton House, Clarence St. Sydney. Operation of the office of Roy H. Goddard at 7 O’Connell St., Sydney.

16) In 1937 described as general agents.

17) Name: Edmond Francis Keep Arrival Date: 28 Nov 1936 Age: 37 Birth Date: abt 1899 Birthplace: Sydney NSW, Australia Gender: Male Ethnicity: English Ship Name: Porte Monrey Port of Arrival: San Francisco, California Port of Departure: Sydney, Australia Last Residence: Australia gen merchant, Mother Mrs Alice Keep 29 Wolseley Rd (wallasay) Palace Hotel San Fransisco before in 1919

18) Title, KEEP EDWARD FRANCIS : Service Number - NX25875 : Date of birth - 07 Sep 1906 : Place of birth - BURWOOD : Place of enlistment - PADDINGTON NSW : Next of kin - KEEP HELEN Series number B883 Control symbol_NX25875 Contents date range_1939 - 1948 Access status Not yet examined Location Canberra Barcode no 4885935


20) The Times, Saturday, Jul 04, 1931; pg. 15; Issue 45866; col C_Marriages attended wedding of SPICE, MASON

21) The Times, Thursday, Jun 14, 1934; pg. 21; Issue 46780; col A_Court Circular attended diplomatic corp Court presentation.

22) The Times, Friday, Jun 15, 1934; pg. 21; Issue 46781; col A_Court Circular.

23) The Times, Wednesday, May 18, 1960; pg. 16; Issue 54774; col B_Court Circular Category: Court and Social.


29) SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE, 16 FEBRUARY,1941, 1940 911, The Undermentioned Cadets, from No66th Officer Cadet Training Unit, to be 2nd Lts.except as otherwise stated. loth February, 1940 — R.S. Fus. raymond Wilson STURGE (117700).


31) The Times, Thursday, Jun 07, 1962, pg. 5; Issue 55411; col C_Court Of Appeal Liability For Fire, Sturge v. Hackett Category: Law. 14)

32) The Times, Tuesday, Jan 12, 1965; pg. 10; Issue 56217; col C_Deaths.

33) The Times, Wednesday, Nov 10, 1965; pg. 14; Issue 56475; col D_Court Circular Category: Court and Social.

34) The Times, Tuesday, Jan 18, 1966; pg. 12; Issue 56532; col A_Court Circular Category: Court and Social.

35) The Times, Wednesday, Mar 09, 1966; pg. 12; Issue 56575; col D_Court Circular Category: Court and Social.


38) The Times, Tuesday, May 01, 1984; pg. 26; Issue 61819; col A_Deaths The Times, Wednesday, May 02, 1984; pg. 12; Issue 61820; col C_Deaths The Times, Tuesday, Nov 27, 1984; pg. 16; Issue 61997; col C_Deaths.

39) 1985 march 1985, according to Keith Goddard RW Sturge who died 1984 let $5 m to Aunt Margo before he died and $1m to his 5 children and then $3 m after death to A. Margo Will $800, 000 left after death duty, money which he kept aside, paid.

40) 1994 - Lloyd's in crisis Sturge Holdings (owning Members' Agencies, Managing Agencies and a Stockbroking firm, Wise spoke) in difficulties. September 1994 - New Management Team David Poole appointed as Chief Executive of Sturge Holdings PLC, Head office comprises 76 people. October 1994 - Sale of Members' Agencies Sold 51% of members' agency Falcon Agencies Ltd to management , retaining right to open year Profit Commission plus 60% of Profit Commission received by Falcon in 1998 and 1999.February,ruary 1995.

41) Creation of Ockham, Scheme of Arrangement approved by the Court creates Ockham Holdings PLC above Sturge as new holding company with new subsidiaries to hold profitable activities, effectively ring fencing them from Lloyd's litigation arising from the past. Tony Hambro joins Ockham Board December 1995.

42) Management of Syndicates in run-off sold to Lloyd's (S.U.M.) This involves the transfer of 15 syndicates and 200 staff. Major diversion of management effort ended. December 1995 - Strategy Review completed. Decision to aim for 100% ownership (rather than just management) of specialist non-discretionary personal insurance as long term objective and disposal of stockbroker. Provisions for Lloyd's settlement reduce net assets to '70.2m.
26) January 1996 - Three motor syndicates merged to become the enlarged Highway ALS and Pegasus merged into the successful Highway motor syndicate with Quin Lovis as active underwriter.
28) November 1996 - Investment by US Investors in Highway and creation of OPH (Ockham Personal Insurance Holdings). Ockham made a major investment in Highway alongside a US Investor Group, comprising Questor Partners Fund L.P., and others, led by Dan LuKfin of DLI. The effect was to unlock part of the value of Ockham's previous 100% ownership of the right to manage Highway, converting this into a 55.5% stake in a well capitalised sub-group, OPH.
29) OPH acquired 1.4bn Highway's underwriting capacity which totalled £218m.
30) November 1996 - Sale of Worldwide Managing Agency Wholesale, Worldwide managing agency, capital intensive Aviation and Non-marine syndicates were sold to ACE UK Ltd. Headline consideration £19.5m of which £3.0m was adjustable, depending on profit commission received in 1999. ACE also took on the Devonshire Square onerous lease. Ockham retained rights to 1994 and 1995 profit commissions, receivable in 1997 & 1998.
31) December 1996 - Group net assets Group net assets at 1996 year end £24.7m, compared to £7.2m in 1995.
32) June 1997 - General Offer to Names. General offer to Names to acquire capacity on Highway and subsequent success in auctions raised Ockham's participation on Highway's syndicate to £195m for 1998 (out of £225m). Average total cost £4.4p per £1.
33) July 1997 - Sale of Ockham Europe Loss-making European operation werer sold to management for nominal sum.
34) December, 1997 - Reacquisition of 42% of OPH Ockham reacquires the 42% stake in OPH back from the US Investor Group. The consideration paid by Ockham was £18.9m, of which £12.6m was cash and £6.3m in Ockham loan notes. The US Investor Group also received warrants entitling them to subscribe for up to 5 million new ordinary shares in Ockham at 11.25p per share. Ockham now solely focused on Motor and Life insurance.
35) May 1998 - Disposal of remaining interest in Members' Agency Ockham disposed of its remaining 49% interest in Falcon Agencies Ltd ending responsibilities for managing Names.
36) May 1998 - Acquisition of Botts minority Botts & Co's 2.5% carried interest in OPH transferred up to Ockham Holdings. As a result, Ockham directly owns 100% the immediate holding company for its motor activities, OPH.
37) June 1998 - Sale of Ockham Europe's Wises Speke sold to Brewin Dolphin on 30 June. Value to Ockham effectively £29.5m. Ockham now solely focused on Motor and Life insurance.
38) September 1998 - Further underwriting capacity acquired on Highway Ockham acquires further 950m of capacity on Highway through the Lloyd's auctions, bilateral arrangements and through pre-emption. Ockham's capacity on the Highway for 1999 is £158m, representing 66% of the total of £241m. Total average acquisition cost to date, including US Investor uplift and capacity acquired through 'drop' and pre-emption, 9.2p per £1.
39) December 1998 - Merger with New London Capital declared unconditional 76m added to Ockham's resources creating a stronger, enlarged group with firm financial foundations. Proforma net assets of enlarged group £76m.
40) January 1999 - Agreements about NLC's Crowe and Chartwell investments Eliminates major uncertainties about syndicate results.
41) February,uary 1999 - Quota share reinsurance with Stockton Re NLC entered into a 100% quota share reinsurance covering all its participations on all Lloyd's syndicates. The effect was for Ockham and Chartwell to form a syndicate for the four underwriting years 1996 to 1999 inclusive. Stockton also replaced 41% of NLC's funds at Lloyd's.
42) March 1999 - Relocation of Head Office Entire Head Office team (now 12 staff) moves to current location at 164 Bishopsgate.
43) June 1999 - Ockham invests in Encompass Holdings PLC Ockham agrees to provide up to £2.5m of development finance by the end of 1999. Ockham's capacity on the Highway for 1999 is £158m.
44) December 1999 - Ockham announced conditional £76m added to Ockham's resources creating a stronger, enlarged group with firm financial foundations. Proforma net assets of enlarged group £76m.
45) January 2000 - Agreements about NLC's Crowe and Chartwell investments Eliminates major uncertainties about syndicate results.
the US liability account was running at a serious loss. As to Mr. Aaronson's Report, Mr. Sturge said that in his opinion it was wrong account had built up over the years and how, if one projected those figures forward, even in the early 1980's it was clearly apparent that to compare the Lloyd's 1985 year with companies in 1987 - "it would seem to be entirely flawed because in the 85 underwriting year Lloyd's was driven by factors in the calendar year 85." As to "recruit to dilute" Mr. Sturge said that up to 1985 he did not believe there was any "recruit to dilute". He was less happy about what happened in 1986 and 1987. He felt the Council of Lloyd's should have put some check on the growth of capacity - "the wrong people were becoming members of Lloyd's, those who did not really have any real wealth". When asked about charts prepared for the purposes of the Outhwaite trial, Mr. Sturge said what struck him was the steep rise between 1982 and 1983 - "if you had looked at them I think you would have scratched your head and wondered what was happening, particularly on those that had written an aggressive long-tail account." Mr. Sturge said that having been a member of the Open Years Panel, it did not appear that Lloyd's had ever attempted to assess the Lloyd's market's share of asbestos-related claims. Mr. Sturge added that with appropriate data it would be perfectly possible to calculate the exposure that Lloyd's/the London market might have to a particular type of risk. Mr. Sturge produced Charts of Asbestos Liabilities at 31.12.94, to which I refer. Mr. Sturge estimated that the cost to the Lloyd's market to date (paid and outstanding) of asbestos-related claims at $3.3 to 4 billion. Mr. A.C.L. Sturge as an external Name who had been involved with the AWP since its inception, in a Paper entitled 'Lloyd's - An Outside Member's View' said that Lloyd's was no longer a rich man's club in the same way it was 20 years ago. No longer was the membership of Lloyd's a cosy club made up of old Etonians, wealthy landowners and working Names. There were women members, overseas members, a large number that Lloyd's was no longer a rich man's club in the same way it was 20 years ago. No longer was the membership of Lloyd's a cosy club made up of old Etonians, wealthy landowners and working Names. There were women members, overseas members, a large number from the professions and industry. These people joined Lloyd's because they saw it as a very sound investment. Mr. Sturge said that Names quite rightly wanted to spread their risk around the market and added "Woe betide the agent who does not realise this and puts Names exclusively on his own managed syndicates. Agents nowadays are put under scrutiny by their Names, not only with regard to performance of different syndicates, but also with regard to the management of syndicates". Mr. Sturge referred to a gradual squeeze of the members' agents and said that Lloyd's must ensure that the marketing force which the members' agent provided for finding new Names was retained, and the Name must ensure that the members' agent was retained as an alternative to the managing agent. This was because a members' agent is a Name's broker and is able to maintain a more independent and objective view of the market than a managing agent who would be principally concerned with placing Names on his own managed syndicates. Mr. Sturge added that it was essential that a Name had an accurate and detailed profile of the syndicate he was participating in, in order that he could maintain the proper balance between classes of business and types of business within those classes. He should have knowledge (which it should be possible to garner from the annual report of the syndicate) as to the type of syndicate he was writing on. For instance, a Name might not wish to have a commitment to long-tail business, so he should be in a position to judge how large his commitment might be. Mr. Sturge concluded that Names could look forward with confidence to the latter half of the 80s in the knowledge that it should be a profitable period and one in which self-regulation would be seen to be working for the community as a whole.

Chair person: Miss A. K. Davies, MA, Company Secretary: Brigadier J. W. F. Rucker, Fostering and promoting the educational ideas and philosophies of Frederick Froebel, through commentary on official publication, in-house research and making grants in aid of research projects.


2) Title: HAWKESWOOD HARVEY H. Service Number - NX100069 : Date of birth - 12 February, 1894 : Place of birth - LONDON ENGLAND : Place of enlistment - BURWOOD NSW : Next of kin - HAWKESWOOD HELEN Series number_B883 Corruption code: NX100069. Contains date range_1939 - 1948 Access status_Open Location_Canberra Barcode no 5657360


5) Herbert HAWKESWOOD, Regimental number 1050, Place of birth Victoria, Date of Enlistment from Nominal Roll 19 October 1914, Rank from Nominal Roll Private, Unit from Nominal Roll 9th Battalion, Fate Killed in Action 20 April 1916, Age at death from cemetery records 23, Place of burial Rue-du-Bacquer (13th London) Graveyard (Row F, Grave No. 390), Laventie, France, Panel number, Roll of Honour, Australian War Memorial 56, Miscellaneous information from cemetery records Son of Mrs Frances HAWKESWOOD, Hanwood, Griffith, NSW.


7) ROYAL ARMoured CORPS REGULAR ARMY Brig. James William Frederick Rucker (444446) relinquishes the appointment of Colonel The Queen's Own Hussars.

8) National Froebel FoundaLiOn The Incorporated Froebel Educational Templeton, 118 Priory Lane, LONDON, SW15 5JW Telephone: 020-8878 7546 Fax: 020-8878 2753 Email: froebel.templeton@pop3.hiway.co.uk

9) Chair person: Miss A. K. Davies, MA, Company Secretary: Brigadier J. W. F. Rucker, Fostering and promoting the educational ideas and philosophies of Frederick Froebel, through commentary on official publication, in-house research and making grants in aid of research projects.

10) [FORWOOD: A FAMILY HISTORY FROM 1600 TO 2000]
Several songs were given by the scholars, and a farce terminated a pleasant evening's entertainment. Appended is the prize list: — Class V. — His
and the other characters were played with a degree of perfection wonderful in children so young, and their training reflects credit on their teachers.
without a hitch, and in a most admirable manner. It is not our intention to deal at length with the performance, but we cannot pass it over without
play for professionals to have performed with credit, and yet so well drilled were the lads who took part in it that the two long acts were gone through
schoolroom, Boulcott street, last night, before a large number of friends and relatives. The distribution was preceded by a dramatic and musical
lii General Notes: Maxwell Heraldry This is an introduction to the Heraldry of the Maxwell family. The rules of heraldry are quite complex for the
Maxwells do not own any arms. However if they can prove relationship to owners of arms either living or dead they may be able to apply a heraldic
a marriage took place between armigerous persons the two coats could be "Quartered" together to make a new coat. This can be seen in the coat of
interpretation is that 'Wardlaw' is a gathering cry. On hearing the cry, Maxwell's men would rally at the top of a small hill beside Caerlaverock Castle
some Scottish families carry their war-cry or slughorn (from which we get the word slogan) on an escroll beneath their arms. The slughorn of the Maxwell's is 'Wardlaw'. Some interpret this as meaning 'we are the defenders of the warden's law' after the Chief's role as Warden of the Western Marches. Another
the exceptions come from the English College of Heralds which obey slightly different rules in their determination of heraldic grants. In the heraldic lineage of Sir
Robin Maxwell-Hyslop below you can see how the English heralds have changed the nature of the saliere in the arms of Captain Alexander Maxwell-
by their ancient and unmodernised escroll. The traditional interpretation is that 'Wardlaw' is a gathering cry. On hearing the cry, Maxwell's men would rally at the top of a small hill beside Caerlaverock Castle called Wardlaw. To complete the full achievement of the ancient Lords of Maxwell, the shield is held up right by two Supporters. Supporters are
have a coat of arms based on the Maxwell crest. They may have been part of the Maxwell household in the past but when the arms were registered they were in possession of their own lands in the Stewardy of Kirkcaldbright. The Bayly's of Sheepstor are a Devonshire family. Below are some of my collection of Maxwell coats chosen not just for their diversity and colour but also to demonstrate the use of borders and additional charges. 10 General Notes: Maxwell Heraldry This is an introduction to the Heraldry of the Maxwell family. The rules of heraldry are quite complex for the novice but if you remember that a coat of arms can only be owned by a person at a time, then you know the most important rule of heraldry. This is not a comprehensive guide to heraldry but meant only as a taster. Firstly, there is no such thing as a Maxwell family crest or a Maxwell family coat of arms. Any coats of arms pertaining to Maxwell's that you may have seen are owned or were owned by an individual. The great majority of Maxwell's found in modern times, are only there if they can prove descent down the male line to owners of arms either living or dead. They don't inherit heraldic authority and obtain arms of their own. The only legal ensign most Maxwell's may bear is the Belt and Buckle Badge which represents the Crest of the Chief of Maxwell surrounded by a belt with the Chief's motto upon it. This shows that the wearer has fellowship with and is a supporter of the Chief of the name, in this case, Maxwell. The badge is always in silver or plain white metal and is never represented in any other colour. Most Maxwell coats of arms have been granted or matriculated by the Lord Lyon, King of Arms, the chief herald of Scotland. It is through this heraldic authority that the wearer of arms is entitled to use the heraldic symbols of the arms. When a shield is used it is usually forearms only and is held up by the two Supporters. A shield is usually divided into three parts in a heraldic achievement, the top quarter often showing the crest of the family. The chief of the name also has a specific heraldic title. The "Chief" grants and differences began to appear on the arms of junior branches of the family, each forming a unique new armorial. Maxwell of Nether Pollok placed a gold ring over his black saltire and Maxwell of Calderwood surrounded his saltire with a black and white chequered border. These "differences" have persisted in these families right up to modern times. Arms were usually the preserve of male members of the family passing father to son as a right of inheritance. However, if there were no male children, the arms could pass through a female line to grandchildren thus preserving the old arms. When a marriage took place between armigerous persons the two coats could be "Quartered" together to make a new coat. This can be seen in the coat of John Maxwell of Calderwood who's father had married the heiress of Dennistoun of that Ilk. Thus, the arms of Jane Dennistoun's father are preserved for posterity in the arms of Maxwell of Calderwood. The Lords of Maxwell bore above their arms a crest of a 'A stag couchant before a holly bush proper'. That is to say a stag sitting in front of a holly bush. The crest is born on a wreath of his livery colours which are now black and silver (white) but were red and silver in ancient times. This crest is the one worn by loyal followers of the Chief today in their Belt and Buckle Badges. The Maxwell's of Calderwood and Pollok both had Saracens heads for crests which are usually associated with crusader past. Most of the Irish branches of the Maxwell family used a red and silver Saracens head. As an example Lord Maxwell of Glengabor used a Saracens head crest. The exceptions come from the English College of Heralds which obey slightly different rules in their determination of heraldic grants. In the heraldic lineage of Sir Lord Maxwell Hyslop to differentiate between his and the Scottish arms of Maxwell of Glengabor. It is an heraldic conundrum as to why the Hyslop family should have a coat of arms based on the Maxwell crest. They may have been part of the Maxwell household in the past but when the arms were registered they were in possession of their own lands in the Stewardy of Kirkcaldbright. The Bayly's of Sheepstor are a Devonshire family. Below are some of my collection of Maxwell coats chosen not just for their diversity and colour but also to demonstrate the use of borders and additional charges. The armorial achievements of the Maxwell family are manifold and diverse. I have collected over one hundred different coats, all with the exception of the arms of the two sons are based on the black saltire of the ancient Maxwell family. The exceptions come from the English College of Heralds which obey slightly different rules in their determination of heraldic grants. In the heraldic lineage of Sir Lord Maxwell Hyslop below you can see how the English heralds have changed the nature of the saliere in the arms of Captain Alexander Maxwell-Hyslop to differentiate between his and the Scottish arms of Maxwell of Glengabar. It is an heraldic conundrum as to why the Hyslop family should have a coat of arms based on the Maxwell crest. They may have been part of the Maxwell household in the past but when the arms were registered they were in possession of their own lands in the Stewardy of Kirkcaldbright. The Bayly's of Sheepstor are a Devonshire family. Below are some of my collection of Maxwell coats chosen not just for their diversity and colour but also to demonstrate the use of borders and additional charges.
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Alternatively for a broader view of Scot heraldry I recommend another of my sites, that of the Heraldry Society of Scotland. All images © Copyright

106 Maxwell Heraldry

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By: Keith Douglas Nash Goodman

Photo taken about 1950.

Photograph - Canterbury NSW Australia - RH Goddard, portrait


Title A Memorial volume to Howard Hinton, patron of art. Published Sydney : Angus and Robertson, 1951.  See


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5) 1921 - SD - W E Bottomley Adel 34 Claremont Rd. Enfield Bottomley Bros., machinery agents 'Hoffnung Chambers' 5th floor 163 Pitt St. Sydney

6) 1922 - SD - Bottomley Bros., manufacturers agents 'Singer Building' 119 York St., 3rd floor

7) 1925 - SD - W.E.Bottomley 'Rathgar' 76 Beresford Rd, Rose Bay & 119 York St.

8) 1937 - SD - Bottomley Bros. Bradbury House 53 York St., Sydney 6th Floor

9) AUSTRALIAN ARCHIVES Title BOTTOMLEY W E : Service Number - 205275 : Date of birth - Unknown : Place of birth - Unknown : Place of enlistment - Unknown : Next of Kin - Unknown Series number_A9301 Control symbol_205275 Not yet examined Location Canberra Barcode no 5524579 Title Food Service Branch Private Firms - Bentex Weaving Mills Pty Ltd Series number_B3353 Control symbol_1305/1/31 -ItemDetail.asp?M=0&kB=966010- Contents date range_1942 - 1949 Access status_Not yet examined Location Melbourne Barcode no 976010

10) Title Welfare Section Advisory Service - Contacts with Personnel Officers in Private Industry Bentsex. Weaving Mills Pty Ltd Series number_B3353 Control symbol_1401/4/43 -ItemDetail.asp?M=0&kB=976013- Contents date range_1946 - 1950 Access status Not yet examined Location Melbourne Barcode no 976010


1514) CROSSLEY, William Alexander 23 FEBRUARY, 1987 pub.27 FEBRUARY, 1987, MANAGING DIRECTOR CEO BRADFORD DYE WORKS SYDNEY; The Meccano mobile crane base in this acquisition was made by the donor just prior to being given to the Museum. Mr Gordon is a retired engineer and collected the Meccano pieces over 55 years ago as a boy living in Cambridge, New Zealand. He last built with Meccano at the age of 15 in the early 1950s. He became an engineer as he was interested in how things operated and worked in a power station on the North Island of New Zealand. The steam machinery and boilers were 9 storeys in height. Mr Gordon decided to immigrate to Australia and after writing to the Trades Hall Council in Melbourne he secured a job in a power station. He travelled across the Tasman on the MV Wanganella in 1960. During the voyage he still recalls seeing the ship's large cranes. Mr Gordon worked his whole life in the textile industry initially on the steam plant of the Bradford Dye Works, at 5 Dunning Ave, Rosebery. The textile industry used steam to heat the water required to bleach the fabric. The cotton bales were 240 tons in weight and needed to be bleached with caustic soda. Mr Gordon maintained the boilers for this process. He next worked for Textile Dyers Australia, at Unwins Bridge Road, St Peters, but had to leave there in 1999 to look after his sick wife.

By: Keith Douglas Nash Goodman

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Gaming and Racing, and Minister Assisting the Premier on Hunter Development) [6.05 p.m.]: I commend the honourable member for Wallsend for his comments on the John Hunter Hospital. The hospital is now ten years old and its quality of service has already made a significant contribution to the community. It has become a landmark in its own right. On a recent visit to the hospital I told the Governor, who accompanied me, that the hospital's site came about by accident rather than planning. In the late 1940s or early 1950s a hospital had been erected on the site, which was rather overdesigned, because of the extensive maintenance that resulted from its closeness to the sea. The obvious site for the relocation was where the John Hunter Hospital now stands. Construction of the hospital commenced under the previous Labor Government and the hospital was opened when the former Coalition Government was in office. The hospital has received great community support from the start. I am pleased that Dr Tim Smyth and Dr Owen James were able to attend the tenth anniversary ball. Another person who had a great deal to do with the hospital was Professor Jeffrey Kellerman, who played a significant role in medicine in the district. Sadly, his wife, Wilma, passed away a few days ago; they were very close. On behalf of the Parliament and my colleagues representing electorates to the north of Sydney I pass on my profound sympathy to Jeffrey on the passing of Wilma.

Hansard & Papers:

1) "KNOX GRAMMER [KNOX 1924 - 74] / S 371.0209941 M 287
2) 1933 J BOTTOMLEY - SWIMMING TEAM
3) 1934 Cranbrook School Register Entered 1934 JF Bottomley
4) NAVY LIST Australia - Lt J.F. BOTTOMLEY, Attached Royal Navy 19 - 1940, Sub Lt M.L. 802; Lt Cmdr M.L. 428
6) Service Record Name BOTTOMLEY, JOHN FERGUSON, Service Royal Australian Navy, Service Number4229, Date of Birth 7 Aug 1921, Place of Birth Sydney, NSW, Date of Enlistment 25 Jun 1940, Locality on Enlistment Unknown, Place of Enlistment SYDNEY, NSW, Next of Kin BOTTOMLEY, J, Date of Discharge 25 February, 1946, Rank LIEUTENANT, Posting at Discharge 428 MOTOR LAUNCH, WW2 Honours and Gallantry None for display, Prisoner of War No
9) BLIGH, ROSEMARY BEATRICE (1916-1973), gardener, was born on 27 September 1916 at Edgelift, Sydney, third of five children of native-born parents James Henry Forbes Gordon, grazier of Werriwa, Bungendore, and his wife Gladys Noel Lydia, née Bowker. Raised in the country, Bea was educated at Ascham, Sydney, and Frensham, Mittagong, and later learned to type. On 1 March 1941 at St Philip's Anglican Church, Bungendore, she married Francis Leonard Bligh, grazier of Pejar Park, near Goulburn; he served as a flying officer with the Royal Australian Air Force; leaving his bride to run the property.At Pejar Park, Bea found a small, bluestone cottage, and a few flowering shrubs and pine trees. Inspired by the wild and romantic garden at Manar, her grandfather's home near Braidwood, and encouraged by Winifred West <$A120500bh.htm> who provided numerous plants, she began to make a garden. She had to contend with many difficulties: rock and impervious, clay soil, bitter winters and fierce summers, and the country hazards of grasshoppers and mirroring sheep, cows and horses. After World War II the house was extended to accommodate her four children. Slight in build, with a cloud of dark hair, Mrs Bligh played tennis and was a member of Royal Sydney Golf Club; she also belonged to the Ski Club of Australia and later the Ramshead hut at Thredbo. She did most of the work in the garden, with occasional help from the Ski Club members. Resourceful in finding plants, she carried home quince seedlings on the pommel of her saddle and once brought back an alpine fern while skiing from the summit of Mount Ramshead. After years of experiment and the ruthless elimination of mistakes, Pejar Park won first prize in the homestead section of the Sydney Morning Herald garden competition in 1965. A garden of surprises, its main features were shady trees, smooth, weed-free lawns, raised beds filled with hardy perennials, a long, white wall with espaliered fruit trees, a wisteria-covered pergola, a separate vegetable garden and a willow-shaded pool used to water stock on the far side. She bought wrought-iron gates with the prize-money. In succeeding years the garden was awarded second, third and fourth prizes. As a result of requests for advice from friends and strangers, Beatrice wrote Down to Earth (1968) in which she described the Pejar garden, her mistakes and the short cuts she had discovered; in addition, she provided a calendar of plants that flourish on the Southern Tablelands. On several occasions she opened the garden to raise money for charity. She lectured to garden groups and joined the garden committee of the State branch of the National Trust of Australia. An overseas fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society, London, she visited numerous gardens on trips abroad and also studied those in dry regions of India, Iran, Africa, Greece and Spain. She was fascinated by the history of gardening and wrote Cherish the Earth (1973), a carefully-researched and illuminating account of gardening in Australia. The book was a tribute to her courage: completed a week before she died of cancer on 18 January 1973 in hospital at Braidwood, and published posthumously.


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and she started getting all her friends into Yves Saint Laurent,” Mrs Keep recalled. “I don’t think she ever met him – I’m sure she’d have told me if she

The collection includes evening gowns from the 1970s - ruffles, long sleeves, russet and black. There are blouses shot with silk and gold thread, and huge shawls in silk, or fine wool. During her magazine career - which started in 1936 - Betty Keep gave prominence to dressing as patterns and patterns. But her daughter says it was not any familiarity with dressmaking that influenced her admiration for Saint Laurent. “No, she couldn't sew a button on. It was the cut, the color and how it was put together,” she said. Meanwhile, the fashion world has lined up to pay tribute to Saint Laurent, 65, who announced his retirement in Paris on Monday. Stylist director of the Australian Women’s Weekly, Jane de Teliga, said he had provided “a lexicon for designers around the world.” “Yves Saint Laurent is the most important link to the traditions of couture and design in the world today,” she said. “He is the ultimate post-modern eclectic designer in that he takes other cultures and reinterprets them: He revolutionised women's fashion by introducing a new modernity to their clothing.” While emphasising his continuing influence, Ms de Teliga said that in the late 1990s French fashion had an injection of new blood. “Yves Saint Laurent is probably not as contemporary now because he has just been reinterpreting himself - it’s taken [YSL designer] Tom Ford to put a new face on it, but he is a great person to continue the YSL legacy because he is also interested in the cross-over between men and women.” Fashion director of Vogue Australia, Gabriele Mihajlovski, said some of Saint Laurent's most memorable designs were “pioneering legendary looks”. Along with partner Pierre Berge, Saint Laurent now plans to devote his time to the Yves Saint Laurent Foundation, a huge archive of designs, patterns, and clothes dating back to 1962. 10 December 1999 - Approval from the FSA for HighCo Highway Insurance Company Limited (HighCo) began trading as a regulated insurance company from January 1st 2000. Copyright 2000 Ockham Holdings PLC TOP The Decline and Fall of Lloyd's of London Back in his December 1969 report to Lloyd's, Lord Cromer had warned of the inherent conflicts of interest in a system which allowed underwriters, brokers and agents to form limited liability companies and charge exorbitant fees and commissions to Names whose liability remained unlimited. Lloyd's had buried the warning and allowed the conflicts to flourish. In some cases, underwriters were fattening their companies in order to sell stock to the public. One of the fattest such companies was Sturge Holdings, which was owned and controlled by Coleridge and Rokey-Becky and which Donna Evans was later to join. Having known of the asbestos problem before the 1980s, Sturge had been selling Lloyd's investments around the U.S. and placing investors on syndicates it knew would be hit with asbestos claims, according to allegations in lawsuits in the U.S. and Britain and an American law enforcement memorandum. The Sturge Names included American stockbroker Charles Schwab, as well as two investors who had been put on the Sturge list of “problem Names” years earlier. 1997 17FEBRUARY,1993 91 at Hospital (pub.18FEBRUARY,1993 A fashion legend retires, but his legacy is for Keeps Date: 09/01/2002 By Leonie Lamont and Amy Kimber By: Keith Douglas Nash Goodman
appeared in newspapers all over the U.S. In England that same year, Lloyd's recruited the Earl of Airlie, a distinguished banker and member of the House of Lords, who served as the Lord Chamberlain, the Queen's chief executive officer at Buckingham Palace. Lloyd's also lured several more Members of Parliament, bringing the contingent of Names in the House of Commons to around 50 and in the House of Lords into the hundreds. As the crisis intensified inside Lloyd's, its underwriters and agents pushed outside Names to increase their financial stakes. The number of syndicates in which one Lloyd's Names holder could subscribe to, for example, rose from four in 1961 to 41. Robert Novack has estimated that from 1983 to 20, Lloyd's sales commissions leveraged the process: the riskier the syndicate an investor was induced to join, the higher the commission the salesman was paid. The first unmistakable sign of serious trouble at Lloyd's came in June 1991, when Lloyd's reported a loss of $980 million for 1988 (remember the three-year lag in reporting underwriting results). There had been major disasters that year like the Piper Alpha oil rig explosion, but it was clear that the claims from asbestos and pollution were finally hitting the market with a vengeance. What Rokey-Johnson had confided to Bradley on the Walton Heath golf course in 1973 was coming true. The losses sent many Names into a panic. Those who had taken heed of the small print in their contracts knew that their liability was unlimited. But most, like Evans, remembered the joking assurances of those who had recruited them that Lloyd's was as "safe as houses." Others recalled more enticing blandishments. "Lloyd's is a license to steal--it's a legal way to steal," Sturge's Parnell told California Name Verne Ballard, who wound up living in a trailer after losing his $1 million house. And still the red ink flowed. Lloyd's declared a loss of $3.85 billion for '89, partly as a result of disasters ranging from the Exxon Valdez oil spill to Hurricane Hugo and the San Francisco earthquake. Names hit by the '88-'89 losses received cash calls averaging $600,000. 1990 was even worse with a loss totaling $4.4 billion. Contributing to all those losses were the unrelenting asbestos claims. Angry Names began lawsuits alleging fraud against Lloyd's and its principal officers, underwriters, brokers and agents. Suits brought in California and New York accused not only Lloyd's but more than 100 individuals and dozens of their companies. There were efforts to compute the magnitude of the alleged swindle. John Rew, a British investment analyst, chartered accountant and former Lloyd's Name with considerable insurance expertise, examined Lloyd's own figures and estimated that external Names were bilked of at least $23.8 billion for just the years 1988 through 1992. That figure included $15 billion in losses from asbestos and other liabilities that allegedly were concealed from them, and $8.8 billion from fraudulent sales commissions generated by so-called churning--the repeated charging of both premiums and sales commissions for insurance written to give the illusion of business growing faster than it was. This allegedly involved the excessive, repeated, widespread and unnecessary reinsuring of certain risks within the Lloyd's market with commissions and premiums collected at each step along the way by agents, brokers and Lloyd's. One particularly outraged Name hired a firm of German private detectives to secretly break into Coleridge's residence in Switzerland to search for evidence against him. It found none. American Names complained to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, which is supposed to supervise and general securities fraud in the U.S. The sec's enforcement division and general counsel began separate inquiries into Lloyd's in 1991. The British police--the fraud squads of Scotland Yard and the City of London police--were swamped with reports of fraud at Lloyd's. "We were hearing the same thing from every direction," a senior law enforcement source told Time. "There was worry that the whole insurance business of the U.K. could collapse." Attempting to investigate, the police got little cooperation from Lloyd's top brass. "Usually the CEO of a company with a fraud problem will fall over backward to assist the police," the source says. "Here they weren't committed to cleansing, only to concealing." Eventually the flood of reports about fraud at Lloyd's overwhelmed the police, which turned them over to the Serious Fraud Office, a unit of the British government that had been created in 1987 to prosecute financial crimes. In 1987 to 1988, the SFO, which reports to the Attorney General of Britain, assigned its own investigators to the Lloyd's case. Across the Atlantic, as the losses at Lloyd's mounted in the '90s, a host of judges and law enforcement officials investigated Lloyd's and found serious wrongdoing. In Texas, Federal District Judge John D. Rainey determined that Lloyd's and Sturge, the company belonging to Coleridge, Rokey-Johnson and Parnell, had defrauded a Lloyd's Name by "misrepresentations, misleading partial disclosures, and nondisclosures of material facts." But the judgment was overturned on appeal on non-evidentiary grounds, and the Name, forced to take the case to England, chose not to pursue. Enforcement officials in 11 states charged Lloyd's and some of its associates with various wrongs such as fraud and selling unregistered securities. The Pennsylvania Securities commissioner determined that Lloyd's had begun defrauding investors as early as 1969. In New York, Assistant Attorney General Mohr asserted in a memorandum to officials in other states that the Names' contracts with Lloyd's should be voided. In a separate enquiry at the New York State insurance department, supervising examiner Paul Cohen determined that $12 billion in Lloyd's reserves on deposit at Citibank (the amount had grown from $4 billion in the late '70s) were "seriously deficient" and "unlikely to cover all losses" at Lloyd's. Reporting in May, 1985, Cohen stated that Lloyd's in effect had borrowed from Peter to pay Paul in administering Names' liabilities. With Citibank's knowledge, Cohen said, Lloyd's had "borrowed" from the assets of Names who owed nothing to pay the obligations of Names who did, all in violation of the Names' contracts with Lloyd's and trust agreements with Citibank. Citibank declined comment because of pending litigation. In Britain, in 1995, a parliamentary committee that was investigating how the government regulated financial services decided to include Lloyd's in its inquiry. The committee allowed a group of Names to assail Lloyd's publicly for creating false profits, lying to the Name, promising back in the case to England, and refusing to pursue. "The committee even got Lloyd's officials to acknowledge fraud at Lloyd's," you have quoted me as saying there was fraud in Lloyd's," former chairman Peter Middleton said. "There was. Also, that there were some terrible things that happened. I believe that." Labour MP Brian Sedgemore accused the incumbent Lloyd's chairman David Rowland to his face. "It looks like bluntly from all the documentation I have got here and from listening to you that either you were being with culpable negligence or you were being dishonest ... This documentation seems to me in all fairness to point a very strong accusatory finger at you ...Rowland denied any wrongdoing, saying he had always fully disclosed his personal financial interests and had himself suffered "very substantial losses" from his Lloyd's investments. He didn't say how much.

February 21, 2000, SPECIAL REPORT, The Decline and Fall of Lloyd's of London, A legendary institution has barely escaped bankruptcy and is now accustomed of perpetrating the greatest swindle ever at Lloyd's. What happened? A Brief History From coffeehouse to powerhouse Counterpoint, The Lloyd's perspective, The Personal Dimension A tale of two cousins. TIME EUROPE FEBRUARY, 21, 2000 VOL. 155 NO. 7, SPECIAL REPORT, Counterpoint, The Lloyd's Perspective Lloyd's of London for years has denied allegations of fraud and other wrongdoing set forth in lawsuits brought against it. From Los Angeles to New York to London, Lloyd's has said that the allegations are unfounded. Moreover, Lloyd's has not found it necessary to provide any legal rebuttal to the charges because until now the suits against it have either been settled or dismissed before any hearing into the merits of the allegations. Those circumstances are changing. Two suits accusing Lloyd's of fraud, one in London, the other in Los Angeles to December 21, 2008
The allegations made..."Freshfields also issued a detailed rebuttal of the allegations which the coming fraud trial in London will examine. About 150 investors sued Lloyd's when it tried to collect money from them. The investors contended that the money was being collected fraudulently. Freshfields denied each of the fraud allegations individually in a 117-page document. The full text of the Memory Crystal Report, the investors' lawsuit, and Lloyd's rebuffs to both will be available on TIME's website (www.time.com/europe), as well as other Lloyd's and Lloyd's related documents which are mentioned in TIME's special report. Thedefences advanced by Lloyd's in the 117-page document will be reported in due course. The final judgement of the judge and the result of any appeal. Of the individuals who figure prominently in the article: Sir David Rowland, knighted in 1997, was named chairman of the NatWest Group, parent of the National Westminster Bank, in April, 1999. NatWest, which last week surrendered to a takeover bid from the Royal Bank of Scotland, has long had a close relationship with Lloyd's. Rowland has been president of Templeton College, Oxford, since 1998. He declined comment on the allegations made by dissident Names and critical investigators. Murray Lawrence is semi-retired from the insurance business. He is an active member of several exclusive golf clubs and a Fellow of Winchester College, one of the leading private boarding schools for boys in England. He too declined comment. However, both Rowland and Lawrence have given sworn depositions in the West case in the U. S. in which they generally deny any wrongdoing. David Corderidge is retired and also declined comment—other than on his cousin Priscilla's specific allegations—citing a request from Freshfields to say nothing about his tenure at Lloyd's pending resolution of the Jaffrey case. Stephen Merritt said, "I am disillusioned to get into the headlines again if I can avoid it, not because I've got any sense of guilt feelings about what I did...I don't recognize at all the picture that was painted of deliberate deceit [in Mr Justice Creswell's findings]...[The Names] weren't kept deliberately in the dark. We had done our best to establish proper reserves against the liabilities." Charles Partell did not respond to a letter from TIME seeking comment. Reached by telephone, Parnell declined comment. Ralph Rokeye-Johnson divides his time between South Africa and Southern California, where his mansion is on sale through Sotheby's International for $11.39 million. For comment beyond that contained in the article, the referred TIME to Donald C. Greene of the law firm of LeBoeuf Lamb Greene & MacRae in New York. Greene did not respond to a letter seeking comment. Ronald Verrall declined comment.Sir Peter Green died in July 1996. More stories and related links TIME Europe Home E-mail us at mail@timeatlan.com COPYRIGHT © 2000 TIME INC. NEW MEDIA. Truth About Lloyds http://www.lliarsoflondon.com/fraud/myth87.html PW Kininmonth & Co. Ltd. Broker. The Sedgwick Group. Broker. Steel Burrell Jones _plc. Broker. Waltons & Morse _ Solicitor. WMD Underwriting Agencies Ltd

Peter Kininmonth, Rugby player, businessman and cheesemaker, Born: 23 June, 1924, in Bebington, Cheshire. _Died: 5 October, 2007, in Ashmore, Salisbury, aged 83. PETER Kininmonth deserves to be remembered for far more than his legendary dropped goal for Scotland against Wales at Murrayfield in 1951. The Cheshire-born son of expatriate Scottish parents, he was a soldier, a sportsman, businessman, gardener and philanthropist before, aged 75 and in retirement, he was good enough to play for those great amateur touring clubs Free Foresters and I'Zingari. He saw war service in India and Italy with the Third Gurkhas, where he attained the rank of captain and on demobilisation he went up to Branscombe Northerncol, Oxford, to read history. His mother, one of the first female graduates of Liverpool University, had refused to leave the college until her son, then serving overseas, was guaranteed a place. At Oxford his rugby career blossomed; he was a double blue, in 1947 and 1948, and was still at university when he won the first of his 21 Scotland caps, eight of them as captain, in 1948. On graduating, he went into the City of London, where his first job didn't even cover the cost of his rugby ticket. He had then joined a stockbroking firm, where he eventually bearing fruit when he came to head his own independent brokerage. He had formed the brokerage in 1970, before amalgamating with the larger Lowendame Lambert company, from which he retired as deputy chairman. He was appointed to the ceremonial but still prestigious office of High Sheriff of Greater London in 1979-80. While at Lords he chaired that body's Olympic Appeal in 1992, and in the process raised a record amount of cash towards the cost of sending the British team to that year's Olympic Games in Barcelona. He was also chairman of Lloyd's Rugby Club, while his other sporting interests were squash and golf. He chaired the Lloyds Golfing Society and was a member of several golf clubs in the UK and in the United States. After leaving university Kininmonth continued his rugby career, rejecting the more obvious move from Oxford to London Scottish, and instead joining their "landlords" at Richmond Athletic Club, Richmond FC — because, he said "they were not as good a team as Scottish at the time and I thought I had more chance of a regular game". He was also a big fan of Richmond, eventually becoming a trustee of the Richmond Rugby Club. On winning his first Scotland cap, he returned to Sedbergh, Cumbria, where he was educated at Sedbergh, though he himself used to point out that he played there only in the third XV: cricket was his game at school. It was from there that he went on a rugby tour with Oxford University to Argentina. While there, he and his fellow tourists had the privilege of meeting Eva Peron, wife of the then Argentinean president. He was a keen cricketer and golfer, and in business he was an insurance broker. He has High Sheriff of Greater London, chairman of Richmond Fellowship, and chairman of Lloyd's 1992 British Olympic Appeal. In later years he became an award-winning cheese-maker in Dorset. http://www.scottishrugby.org/sru/corporate-sru/sru-news.cfm/news_uaid=708E7D76-EDC_F0BD4B2F-081BF9D9EAE6
homesick halfway through, packed his bags and caught the ship for England. After that, said Kyle, there wasn't any more coverage of the tour for the

"And when you asked him about it, he would say it wasn't for him to tear players apart." Alas, Gent's tour was to end in unhappiness. He got
days... "He might say something like 'So and so was not quite up to his usual standards', or 'No-one did better than', that sort of thing," smiled Kyle.

And, wonderfully, he adhered to the trend of the times, never criticising the players whatever their failings in a game. It was just like that in those

Gent also provided the BBC World Service with a report on the Test matches (which they lost 0-8, 3-6 and 8-11, drawing the 1st Test 9-9).

input http://www.nobok.co.uk/Rugby/Teams/Nobok/The%20Lions/Decades/1950s.aspx

8. Peter Kininmonth. No.8 (Scotland) Tours (Tests): 1950 (3) – Had captained his country for the first time a few months before his selection for the

I had ever been from my home in Northern Ireland was Paris, for a Five Nations international against France, and that journey took 24 hours via

Christie, played 23 matches in New Zealand, another six in Australia and one in Ceylon. They left on a shivering April day from a Britain still

I've booked a ticket to Kyle's world of retirement already, because if his

memory at 79 is an indication of what retirement can mean, then you'd take that deal any day. Sure, the shock of white hair is not misleading, but

the man who would become a doctor and work in Zambia for more than 30 years of his later life, visited the University. The ship then sailed across

the ship stopped in Adelaide, where Kyle attended a concert one night, and then Freemantle, the port of Perth in estern Australia. There,

the ship provided endless attraction. Each morning, PT sessions were held on deck and at night, they would dine together, with the other passengers.

sight. They found their land legs in Wellington and again, after a few days later, sailed to the south island and made their training camp at Nelson. "We had nearly a week there, and it was a gorgeous little place. And of course, we started going out into the community to meet people. At one reception in Motueka, they had a big 'Welcome' sign written in apples. It was to be the start of an extraordinary 3-month odyssey. By bus, by train and cross-island ferry, they travelled the length and breadth of New Zealand's east and west coast. Through the Tamarind Canals, played 23 matches in New Zealand, another six in Australia and one in Ceylon. They left on a shivering April day from a Britain still suffering war-time restrictions, and returned in October. By then, the boys had become men. The 1950 Lions tour of New Zealand, said Jack Kyle, was quite simply the experience of a lifetime. At 79, Kyle comes to greet me in a Belfast hotel, still with a spring in his step. Opponents knew that

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their lives. The ship stopped in Adelaide, where Kyle attended a concert one night, and then Freemantle, the port of Perth in estern Australia. There,
the mighty Indian Ocean to Ceylon, where they played one final game, in 30 degree heat, before reboating the home journey, sailing up to Bombay before reaching the horn of Africa to make land at Aden, sailing up the Red Sea to Suez, through the canal and across the Mediterranean to Marseille. Then, another storm lashed few days through the wild Bay of Biscay and up the English Channel to the Thames, before docking in London. "We had been away the best part of six months and had seen more than more people would in a lifetime. Yet I had just turned 24," said Kyle, thoughtfully. "There was much more of a naivety in our day, we were naïve about a lot of things that went on in the world. But was that a sin, a crime? I don't think so. "We just enjoyed one another's company and the people we met. There was no television so you made your own entertainments. And it is true what they always said, the friends you make on a Lions tour you keep for the rest of your life. The 1950 tour of New Zealand and Australia. The Lions re-emerged after the post-war victory internationals, but found life as difficult as ever down under where they faced the mighty Kiwis.Rugby quickly got back on its feet after the war with a series of victory internationals, and great excitement surrounded the 1950 tour of New Zealand and Australia. The Irish hooker Karl Mullen was chosen as captain and the star-studded party of tourists included the Welsh sprinter Ken Jones. Wales had won the Grand Slam in 1949-50 and consequently supplied all the bulk of the tour squad - 14 players, nine of whom featured in every test. It was the first Lions squad to consist entirely of capped players. Changing times were also reflected by the fact that this was the last Lions party to travel by boat to their southern hemisphere destination. They received a huge reception in reaction to the post-war austerity so that the 1950 tour came to be known as The Friendly Tour. New Zealand were as uncompromising as ever, though, and fought the Lions to a 9-9 draw at Dunedin in the first test. It soon became apparent that the old story of uncompromising Kiwi packs being too much for the brilliance of Lions backs would be repeated.Things don't get any easier against the All Blacks, and in Christchurch the tourists fell to an 8-0 defeat. The vicious rucking of the home side upset the Lions' game plan. An unchanged New Zealand line up went into the third test in Wellington with confidence and their 6-3 win completed the series triumph. Not letting up, they piled into the Lions in the final test at Auckland to come away with an 11-8 victory. Some consolation was gained by the tourists from their two wins against Australia on the final leg of the trip - 19-6 in Brisbane then 24-3 at the Sydney Cricket Ground. On their way home they also stopped to play an unofficial game in Ceylon (Sri Lanka) which they won 44-6. The 1950 Lions: Squad (players listed in italics were sent out as replacements)Backs: AW Black (Edinburgh University and Scotland), WB Cleaver (Cardiff and Wales), NJ Henderson (Queen's University Belfast and Ireland), BL Jones (Llanelli and Wales), K Jones (Newport and Wales), JW Kyle (Queen's University Belfast and Ireland), MF Lane (University College Cork and Ireland), R Macdonald (Edinburgh University and Scotland), J Matthews (Cardiff and Wales), GW Norton (Bective Rangers and Ireland), J Preece (Coventry and England), G Rimmer (Waterloo and England), DWC Smith (London Scottish and Scotland), MC Thomas (Newport and Wales), BL Williams (Cardiff and Wales), WR Willis (Cardiff and Wales) Forwards: GM Budge (Edinburgh Wanderers and Scotland), T Clifford (Monster and Ireland), C Davies (Cardiff and Wales), DM Davies (Somerset Police and Wales), RT Evans (Newport and Wales), DJ Hayward (Newbridge and Wales), ER John (Neath and Wales), PW Kininmonth (Richmond and Scotland), JS McCarthy (Dolphin and Ireland), JW McKay (Queen's University Belfast and Ireland), KD Mullen (capt) (Old Belvedere and Ireland), JE Nelson (Malone and Ireland), VG Roberts (Penryn and England), JD Robins (Birkenhead Park and Wales), JRG Stephens (Neath and Wales) Manager: LB Osborne. The 1950 Lions: Results, Lions 24-3 Nelson, Marlborough, Golden Bay and Motueka, Lions 24-9 Buller, Lions 32-3 West Coast, Lions 9-23 Otago, Lions 0-1 Southland, Lions 9-9 New Zealand (Dunedin), Lions 27-8 South Canterbury, Lions 16-5 Canterbury, Lions 29-6 Ashburton County-North Otago, Lions 8-8 New Zealand (Christchurch), Lions 27-13 Wairarapa-Bush, Lions 20-0 Hawke's Bay, Lions 27-3 East Coast, Poverty Bay and Bay of Plenty, Lions 12-6 Wellington, Lions 3-6 New Zealand (Wellington), Lions 31-3 Wanganui, Lions 25-3 Taranaki, 13-8 Manawatu-Horowhenua, Lions 30-0 Waikato, Thames Valley and King Country, Lions 8-6 North Auckland, Lions 32-9 Auckland, Lions 8-11 New Zealand (Auckland), Lions 14-9 New Zealand Maoris, Lions 47-3 Combined Country, Lions 22-6 NSW, Lions 19-6 Australia (Brisbane), Lions 24-3 Australia (Sydney), Lions 26-17 Metropolitan Union, Lions 12-17 NSW XV, Lions 44-6 Ceylon (unofficial). I could've done that - recreate your favourite rugby moment Scotland vs Wales, Murrayfield, Edinburgh, 3 February 1951. Scotland 19, Wales 0. Nobody expected it. The Scots were on a losing streak destined to become even worse the next season. Wales had won a Grand Slam the year before and were on the crest of a wave, the best of the four Home Unions. In January they had smashed England 23-5. They came to Edinburgh, a popular venue for the Welsh, with an aura of invincibility, backed by some 25 000 confident supporters. The Welsh were battle-hardened. The Scots were young, their backs averaging only 21 years of age. Ken Jones had the same number of caps as the whole Scottish backline. The ground was packed and closed. The field was slippery from

13) The Times, Tuesday, Dec 04, 1979; pg. 14; Issue 60491; col C. Court Circular.

14) The Times, Wednesday, The Times, Saturday, February, 03, 1973; pg. 6; Issue 58698; col E. Rugby Union Scots will need more than their spirit to see them through by Peter West Rugby Correspondent. Mar 26, 1980; pg. 19; Issue 60585; col D. Court Circular.


20) Three matches in this period deserve special attention, all being in different ways remarkable. The first was against Wales in 1951. The Welsh had won the Grand Slam the previous year. They made up almost half the 1950 Lions party. They came to Murrayfield having beaten England 23-5 at Twickenham, in what was agreed to have been the finest display of back-play since Wilson Shaw’s match in 1938. There were 13 Lions in their side at Murrayfield. In contrast, the Scotland XV was young and inexperienced, exceptions being Elliot and the captain, Peter Kininmonth (Richmond). Kininmonth was the only Lion. (Elliot had had to refuse an invitation being unable to give up the time from his farm.) On the morning of the match, the experienced full-back Tommy Gray (Northampton), who had won the Calcutta Cup the previous March with a last-minute conversion from the touchline, had to drop out and was replaced by the 19-year-old Herioter, Ian Thomson. Only the most inveterate optimist gave Scotland a chance. Wales dominated the early stages of the match, but failed to score. Elliot was soon disrupting their back-play, targeting their young fly-half Glyn Davies. The Welsh centres were shackled by the young Scottish pair Donald Scott and Gordon Kininmonth, Esq., of 16 Ashley Court, Morpeth Terrace, London S.W.1. Westminster Gazette, 15th April 1951. A new player in the Scottish backrow was more than 22. It should have been something to build on, even though the team subsequently lost 5-6 to Ireland and 3-5 to England. And nothing in these narrow defeats suggested we were about to enter the blackest period of our rugby history. The following autumn saw the tour of the Fourth Springboks. They were a great team, winning 30 of their 31 matches, losing only to London Counties. They massacred Scotland 44-0, for long a record. They scored nine tries. With modern scoring values, the result would have been 62-0. None of the Scottish backs was more than 22. It should have been something to build on, even though the team subsequently lost 5-6 to Ireland and 3-5 to England. And nothing in these narrow defeats suggested we were about to enter the blackest period of our rugby history.

21) Wales Synergy – Forum. “In the spring of 1950, 30 young men along with a Manager and a Secretary, set sail from Britain to travel literally half way round the world. They returned to these shores after 55 years, they have now told their story. Or to be correct, they’ve told and sung their story. They went to New Zealand, Australia and Sri Lanka to play rugby. They left an indelible mark there not only for their dazzling back play and exciting open rugby, but also for their bonhomie, their friendliness, their sense of sportsmanship and camaraderie. This is the story of "The Singing Lions"...” At 11am on Monday 23rd May, on the day that the 2005 British Lions play their first game together, there is an opportunity for rugby fans to come to an exclusive viewing of the DVD and CD Rom set produced to commemorate the unique 1950 British Lions Tour. Moreover, 4 of the stars of that Tour – Cardiff legend Dr Jack Matthews, fellow Lions and 1950 Welsh Grand Slam team mates Malcolm Thomas and John Roberts, and ex-Scotland captain...
and back row maestro Peter Kininmonth - will all be at Cardiff Rugby Club to enjoy seeing some of their memories of the Southern Hemisphere, and sharing more of their experiences of that tour with fellow rugby fans..." For more information, please contact Huw Owen at CC4Web on 029 20664485, or e-mail huw@cc4web.tv collection of 75 original photographs of Scottish internationals from the 1950s. Each black and white photo is 20cm x 15cm and has been taken professionally by Jas Balmain of Edinburgh. The photos are mounted onto brown card and the players and their clubs are named underneath. The majority of the photographs are taken with the players in their international jerseys. The quality of each photo is outstanding, click on the photo of Peter Kininmonth, the third illustration to see this. We believe the photos have been commissioned by the SRU as a keepsake for the players. An unrivalled collection - Ref: CL3 - £475.00

27) 1955 by manager Peter Kininmonth. who has captained. Scotland. eight times and won 21 caps. A lot of caps and a lot of rugby. Ten of the team are from Ox - ... www.library.ubc.ca/archives/pdfs/ubyssey/UBSYSEY_1955_03_17.pdf

28) 1993!! 6 Jan 83 Daily Telegraph: Further huge losses loom for Lloyd's members LLOYDS of London members, some already hard-hit, are about to suffer more huge losses following a dramatic deterioration in the finances of another syndicate involved in the notorious "LMX spiral". About 1,000 members of R J Bromley syndicate 475 could be facing losses of more than 500pc of the syndicate's 1989 capacity. If losses reach that level equivalent to £128m in value terms, they would be the worst losses incurred by Gooda Walker syndicate 298, where members are now threatening legal action. News of the losses is likely to spark anger at a meeting tomorrow of agents who introduced members to the syndicate. They include some of the market's biggest agents, Murray Lawrence, Sedgwick and PW Kininmonth. The latest market estimate of the loss is far greater than members were led to believe in March last year when accounts warned of a loss of about 60pc of capacity. It follows growing losses on Hurricane Hugo and the 1987 European storms against the syndicate's reinsurance protection, and was discovered following a review by its managing agent Spratt & White, part of the Knightstone Group - the firm that emerged from the disintegration of the Poland agencies in 1991.

29) Headlines for 22 April 1997 http://www.insurenday.com/nsiday/browsearchive.jsp?pageid=browsearchive&currentYear=1997&currentMonth=April&currentDay=22 PETER Kininmonth, pictured above, fast approaching his 73rd birthday, is starting his third insurance brokers, P W Kininmonth, writes Alison Parkinson. Launched yesterday, the company is already registered as a new Lloyd's broker, which it says was no easy task under the new Lloyd's regulatory process. homepage.jsp?pageid=article&articleid=2000034187

30) Doug Keller_1922 – 2004 Rugby player and surgeon, was born on June 18th, 1922. He died on March 20, 2004, aged 81. The apparent ease with which leading rugby players used to be able to appear for first one country, then another, must be the source of bewildment to the present generation. It was particularly true of medical students, of whom Douglas Keller was one. He played six internationals for Australia in 1947-48 and then, a year later, he was leading out Scotland in the Five Nations Championship. He toured the United Kingdom with Australia during the 1947-48 season, which also saw him move from the front row to the back row of the scrum, and after the tour was over he returned to London to study at Guy’s Hospital. His speciality was Urology, in which he became one of the world’s authorities after he returned to Sydney. But, having a Scottish grandmother, he joined the London Scottish and attracted the attention of Scotland’s selectors who recognised his destructive power as a loose forward. Not only did they pick him to play in an outstanding back row with Peter Kininmonth and Douglas Elliot in all four 1949 internationals, they made him captain. He was a fine player who added seven Scotland caps to the six he won for Australia after an education at Sydney GS and Sydney University, whose Premiership winning side he captained in 1945. He played club rugby for Drummoyn and made his first international appearance against New Zealand in 1947, as a prop. He was selected in that position for the tour to Britain, Ireland and France but injuries forced him to move to the back row and he played all five internationals alongside Arthur Buchan and Colin Windon, including the 16-7 defeat of Scotland at Murrayfield. Originally printed in The Times

31) Australia and Scotland cap Keller dies _DAVID FERGUSONTributes were paid yesterday to Dr Doug Keller, the dual Wallaby and Scotland international who has died in Australia at the age of 81. The former flanker won six caps with Australia in 1947-48 and seven for Scotland in 1949-50 and was the first real controversial selection from the Southern Hemisphere. Dr Keller passed away at Mona Vale Hospital on Saturday after a long illness. Bert Duffy, the president of the Scottish Rugby Union, said yesterday: “Doug Keller made a magnificent contribution to our great game and I know his loss will be felt in both the Scottish and Australian rugby communities. On behalf of Scottish Rugby I extend our sincere condolences to his family. “Dr Keller was born in NSW and, as a leading rugby player at Sydney Grammar, he went on to captain Sydney University to the 1945 championship. An uncompromising player, he made his debut for Australia as a prop against New Zealand in 1947, but his speed and ball-winning skills at the breakdown saw him move to the back row, and he again toured Australia in the 1949 Five-Nations meet. After the tour was over he returned to Sydney. But, having a Scottish grandmother, he joined the London Scottish and attracted the attention of Scotland’s selectors who recognised his destructive power as a loose forward. Not only did they pick him to play in an outstanding back row with Peter Kininmonth and Douglas Elliot in all four 1949 internationals, they made him captain. He was a fine player who added seven Scotland caps to the six he won for Australia after an education at Sydney GS and Sydney University, whose Premiership winning side he captained in 1945. He played club rugby for Drummoyn and made his first international appearance against New Zealand in 1947, as a prop. He was selected in that position for the tour to Britain, Ireland and France but injuries forced him to move to the back row and he played all five internationals alongside Arthur Buchan and Colin Windon, including the 16-7 defeat of Scotland at Murrayfield. Originally printed in The Times
By: Keith Douglas Nash Goodman

32) March 2005 Scotland Profiles <http://statistics.scrum.com/rugby_stats_07.asp?C=SC&T=Scotland> Scotland news <http://www.scrum.com/6nations/2005/news/scotland_default.asp> 22-46 Wales Profiles <http://statistics.scrum.com/rugby_stats_07.asp?C=W&T=Wales> Wales News <http://www.scrum.com/6nations/2005/news/wales_default.asp> Venue Murrayfield Kick off: 15.00 GMT Wales wary of Murrayfield upsets by Huw Richards Victory over France may have made reality of dreams of a Welsh revival, but that does not mean that a win over Scotland should be taken for granted. No ground has been more associated with Welsh despair than Murrayfield. If the most famous of those failures was 1951, when the overthrow of a Welsh team in between two Grand Slam seasons by a Scottish XV in the midst of a run that makes recent seasons look pretty successful was highlighted by Peter Kininmonth's extraordinary drop-goal, there are more recent disappointments to make Welshmen shudder. Take your pick from Graham Henry's Five Nations debut in 1999, the comprehensive defeat which followed Robert Jones's first-minute try in 1995 or the 20-0 beating which followed victory over the English in 1993. The more optimistic Welsh hordes have been when crossing the border in recent years, the more like Bannockburn the outcome has seemed. The Arwel Thomas-inspired victory in 1997 is the only one in the last 20 years. Scotland may be contemptuous, but they're no joke. They were desperately close to beating the French in Paris, rocked the Irish with a vibrant opening before going under to the best all-round team in the championship and did what it took to beat Italy. Nor should the lift they'll get from at last recording a Six Nations victory be underestimated. They'll compete up front. Scott Murray is a renewed line-out force, Jason White is playing his way into serious contention for a Lions test team - where he'd surely encounter hooker and captain Gordon Bulloch - and Simon Taylor is back by a year's absence. If the backs are limited by the want of a quality outside-half, Chris Paterson remains both genuine attacking talent and reliable kicker, there's some thrust out wide and Chris Cusiter is a battler in the best Border tradition at scrum-half. Wales must wonder who will play hooker, with three injured at the time of writing, and hope that whoever does can steady the shakiest line-out of any of the Six Nations. Gavin Henson was well below his best in Paris, while Gareth Thomas is out injured for the rest of the championship. All that said, Wales are much the more accomplished team. That they could win with a below-par Henson in Paris is a huge plus, much as Ireland's ability to cope minus the injured O'Driscoll and D'Arcy against Scotland underlined their all-round quality and mental strength. Paris demonstrated that most significant of international rugby qualities, sheer resilience in adversity. Far from falling 30 points behind in as many minutes, as most recent Welsh teams would have done faced with that extraordinary French onslaught, they held on, kept in touch and struck ferociously when chances came. They coped admirably without Gareth Thomas - Michael Owen doing well as stand-in captain, still better as number eight. Competing for the toughest position in the Lions party - every team has a serious test-team contender, with Lawrence Dallaglio also in the running - he stated his claim with a magnificent all-round display. If the pack, particularly the front row, has to scramble it does so to effect rather than collapsing as too many Welsh eights have done in recent decades. Stephen Jones displayed a coolly collected composure not always evident in earlier seasons - playing in France is clearly good for him - while the unpredictable brilliance of Shane Williams will scare any team in the world. Organising all this is the cool head of Mike Ruddock. That he'll remind Wales not to be affected by growing media hysteria, point out that serious opposition has still to be beaten and keep his players fully focussed is their greatest insurance against another disappointment. Wales should win, provided they remember - in this most excitingly unexpected of Six Nations seasons - that nothing is certain.

33) Obituaries The Times April 02, 2005 Douglas Elliot Rugged Scottish rugby forward who captained his country in some lean times DOWNS the year Scottish rugby has won a deserved reputation for producing a stream of first, hard and skilful back-row forwards, many of them from the Border clubs. Douglas Elliot was the epitome of such players even though, from a farming family in Middletoun, he played for a city club, Edinburgh Academicals. His international career spanned 29 caps and eight seasons, and would have embraced a tour to Australasia with the British Isles in 1950 but for the fact that Elliot could not afford to spend six months away from his farm. His offer to join the tour, flying out at a later date when the party properly travelled by sea, was rejected by the home unions committee. Considering that Scottish rugby in the 1950s endured the leanest of periods, Elliot's fame survived as a model for those who followed him. In part this was because of his enthusiasm for the friendships made within the sport, which saw him become a founder member of the Jesters Club which always met after internationals at Murrayfield in the same room of the North British Hotel in Edinburgh. Born in Shaw, Midlothian, William Irving Douglas Elliot attended Edinburgh Academy (hence his subsequent affiliation to the club where he was later president) but his work on the farm gave him the great strength and fitness which so impressed contemporaries. Bill McLaren, the BBC commentator who played against Elliot in a Scotland trial, said that when gripped in a tackle by his rival, "it was as if my blood had stopped pumping". Elliot made his international debut in Scotland's first official match after the Second World War, against France in Paris in 1947. It was a defeat, as were all four Scotland games that season, but Elliot's place on the flank remained secure. He was a tall man, taller than many of his era for his position, 6ft 3in and more than 14st, and when he was continued the family success in rugby and he remained an enthusiastic visitor to Raeburn Place where the Academicals played their club rugby. He is survived by his second wife, Eileen, and a daughter. Douglas Elliot, rugby player and farmer, was born on April 18, 1923. He died on March 12, 2005, aged 81.

34) Times change but the passion remains By Dave Hammond, BRITISH LIONS selectors have not only slapped Scottish rugby in the face by ignoring the likes of Chris Paterson and Jason White, but have also done our international team a disservice, believes Peter Kininmonth, Scotland captain of the 1950 and a British & Irish Lion. Kininmonth is perhaps most famous for dropping a goal against Wales from the half-way line in the 1951 Five Nations, but the hard-tackling and super-fit backrow forward, who is now in his 81st year, remains a connoisseur of the game and believes Scotland are about to come out of their trough. "The Scotland team are starting to gel now, things are on the up again," he says. The opinions of Kininmonth, who was known as "Peecher" because of his clipped Oxford tones, are not the dreams of an old man in retirement. They come from a studied attitude to the game he still loves. Along with Irishmen Tony O'Reilly and Jim McCarthy, with whom he went to New Zealand in the 1950 Lions squad, Kininmonth will be flying out to watch the last two Tests of this summer's tour. "I think it will be very tough for the Lions this time," he says. "I saw them in Cardiff and I think they are going to have a hard time of it in New Zealand. One or two [more] Scotsmen should be in that team. Chris Paterson should certainly have gone. "Kininmonth, who won 21 caps between 1949 and 1954, believes the extra Scots would have produce a stronger Lions side and bolstered the Scots in the Lions team. "Two or three less Africans which was the third in a run of 17 successive losses which continued until after Elliot's final international, in 1954, by then he had captained Scotland seven times. He was a successful sheep farmer, appearing frequently as a judge at agricultural shows, but after the death from cancer of his first wife, Margaret, in 1971 he joined Baxter Johnson Oils. Two nephews, Mike and Alastair Biggar, continued the family success in rugby and he remained an enthusiastic visitor to Raeburn Place where the Academicals played their club rugby. He is survived by his second wife, Eileen, and a daughter. Douglas Elliot, rugby player and farmer, was born on April 18, 1923. He died on March 12, 2005, aged 81.
my Lions tour. When we went out to New Zealand, the All Blacks had just come back from their own tour to South Africa, so they had a few new tricks. The strength of the All Blacks was fantastic. We had the best three-quarter line in the world, but the forwards were not big, strong or tough enough to secure enough ball. The New Zealanders racked one of their own players that had fallen by the ball and we thought: if they do that to their own player what are they going to do to us? That made us think twice about dropping the ball. “The forward battle resulted in a creditable draw in the opening game, the Lions being denied victory by a late try which left the score 9-9. Thereafter, the Lions forwards could not contain their hosts, who completed the series with wins of 8-0, 6-3 and 11-8. The steady determination of both sets of players has changed little since Kininmonth’s time, but he admits, everything else that surrounds the tour is different. Back in 1950, as the Scotland captain, Kininmonth was very much part of the selection process once the tour got under way and in terms of tactics, with the tourists only taking a manager and assistant manager, the captains held sway. “The manager was a great man, but not a great tactician,” said Kininmonth of Ginger Osborne. “What went as tactics then was laughable in comparison to today.” Like all tours, the 1950 version left the players with abiding memories, and not just of the rugby. Eight weeks at sea saw the Lions circumvent the world via the Panama and Suez canals, docking in Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Columbia, Port Said and Marseille and, on route, Kininmonth met his future wife. “The boat out was a cargo ship that had about 36 passengers,” he said. “There were 30 players plus the two managers and the other civilians were a couple and a grandmother with her 17-year-old granddaughter. At the end of it, they were lucky to survive, with all those rugby players running around.” That story could certainly be elaborated on, but even now, Kininmonth knows the old adage that what goes on on tour stays on tour. 35) 05 June 2005 CONGRATULATIONS to Peter Kininmonth, 82, who won the Cheese-Lover's Evening Standard (London) 36) Company News In Brief (Business and Finance) The Times Thursday, Jul 26, 1984; pg. 17; Issue 61893; col A Name: P W Kininmonth Address: Ridgeway Ho,King William St Ec4 ... Exchange: 01-283 City/Town: City of London, Avenue Directory Title: London Surnames E - K Publication Year: 1984 Directory County: London Page Number: 765 1) How do you build an Emerging Markets Portfolio? Rupert Rucker, Product Specialist for EM Bonds & Equities We change model recommendations in magnitude but not direction and we will only make one move, from overweight to neutral, for example, not all the way to underweight. Global Fund Managers construct the Global Emerging Markets portfolios, choosing stocks in individual countries which have been ranked by specialist regional teams and must stay within prescribed tracking error ranges. A Global fund manager can only overweight a stock ranked 1 and only hold stocks ranked -1 to reduce tracking error. If the specific stock is a large percentage of the index, each Global Fund Manager has responsibility for a number of countries so each portfolio is constructed by the whole team not just one Fund Manager. Risk is assessed relative to an agreed client benchmark. The relative return needed to outperform the benchmark and achieve a strongly competitive performance in the Micropal universe is established on a three year rolling basis, and the risk required to meet this return target is then calculated assuming a conservative 0.5 information ratio, to give us a target tracking error. We put this in inflation. We aim to meet return targets on a three year rolling basis. We use Barra risk management software to analyse the risk or tracking error taken relative to the benchmark. We disaggregate risk down to the asset level. We implement a 15% relative sell discipline on stocks and we do alpha adjust tracking error constraints. We believe the process offers a more disciplined approach than normally experienced in Emerging Markets Fund Management. This discipline is endemic right through the process from asset allocation to portfolio construction. We are confident in the success of the process not only because of a positive track record but also due to the belief that we are applying fund management techniques more commonly used in developed markets. We think these are now applicable in Emerging Markets as information is significantly more widely available. We are aware the data is not as reliable in Emerging Markets but the discipline, especially tight risk controls, is crucial when managing funds in this asset class. 2) 1.4m Wedding Present Wager. A couple have been promised a novel wedding present - up to £1.4 million if they have a son who notch up a string of cricketing successes for England. 3) Rupert Rucker; 32, and Susie Peel, 27, who are to wed in Edensor, Derbyshire, will get the money if a series of bets placed with bookmakers William Hill by their friend Tim Excell come off. 4) Mr Excell, 32, a video distributor from Notting Hill in London, said he had placed a £20 bet on the couple’s first son opening the batting for England at Lord’s and a second £70 wager on him taking a hat trick - both at 10,000 to one. 5) He placed a third £70 bet at 100,000 to one on the son achieving both goals in the same match - winning his parents a total of £1.4 million from the three bets. 6) Mr Excell said: “Rupert is an absolutely mad keen cricketer and totally useless.” Lord’s is his favourite ground and he always goes there with his father every year. The thought of his son playing there would clearly be his number one goal.”