

### Generation 3

#### **Catherine (Kate) Hoyle Hoyle**

Even more so than the other 'characters' of this account the story of Catherine (Kate) Hoyle and her family was very much a work in progress. However, some information has now been unearthed which has helped to shed some light on her life.

She was the sixth child and third daughter of William Fretwell Hoyle and Jane Grave Walker, and her birth was registered at Rotherham for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1841 and she was baptised at All Saints Church, Rotherham on 11<sup>th</sup> April 1844. Born on 29<sup>th</sup> October, too late for the 1841 census, Kate was at home at Ferham House, Kimberworth for the 1851 and 1861 census collections, for the first as an 8 year old being schooled at home, and for the second she was listed as a young woman of 19. Nearly four years later Kate was a married woman.<sup>1</sup>

The marriage by licence between Kate Hoyle Hoyle and John Shipton took place on 25<sup>th</sup> September 1864 at St Thomas's Parish Church, Kimberworth. The groom was recorded as a 39 year old widower and a gentleman, resident at the time of the marriage at Kimberworth, and son of Joseph Shipton, wine merchant. Kate was a 22 year old spinster, also resident at Kimberworth and a daughter of William Fretwell Hoyle. There were two witnesses – Hannah C H Hoyle, sister of the bride, and Eleanora Harrison. I have located a 19 year old woman of that name living with her widowed mother, also named Eleanora, at Woodlesford House for the 1861 census. Before her marriage to Richard Harrison in 1838, the elder Eleanor was Eleanor Teal. It is unlikely, therefore that the Teals and Harrisons were related to the Hoyles, but the two girls Eleanor and Kate were very close in age, and we can assume that they were close friends.<sup>2</sup>

John Shipton had been born at St James's, Kandy, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka). Based on the marriage certificate, John Shipton would have been born about 1825. We know that his father was Joseph Shipton who was in the wine trade but nothing further has been found about him. Also, until recently, no more information had been found to identify John's first wife – who was she, where was she born and where and when did they marry and where and when did she die? Were there any children from the first marriage? We now have evidence that not only calls into question John Shipton's stated age in 1864 but shows that, in fact, Kate Hoyle was the fourth Mrs Shipton.

One record states that on the 9<sup>th</sup> April 1840 John Shipton had married Maria Metcalf, the third daughter of Joseph Metcalf. Nothing more is known about Maria and any children who may have been born to the couple. The same source has identified the following memorial, at St Andrew's Church, Gampola, Kandy.

Sept 27 1852 - Mary Shipton - In memory of MARY, the beloved wife of JOHN SHIPTON, died at Sinnapitiya...aged 22 years; and of MARY, her infant daughter born September 24 ...

We do not learn Mary's maiden name, nor does an entry from 21<sup>st</sup> October 1852 edition of the Bombay Times assist, apart from confirming the birth of baby Mary.

At Sinnia-pittia on the 24th September the wife of John Shipton Esq Surgeon of a daughter.

What these records do tell us, however, is that Mary would have been born about 1830, and the marriage would have taken place probably sometime around 1850-51.

Just over six years later, the third Mrs Shipton died. Her name was Louisa and she was a daughter of Mr A Hickey. Louisa and John Shipton were married at Coolock on 2<sup>nd</sup> April 1857. Her memorial in the Old Garrison Cemetery, Kandy chronicles the premature deaths of yet another mother and child. Louisa would have been born about 1833.

Nov 27 1858 - Louisa Shipton - LOUISA, the beloved wife of JOHN SHIPTON, who died in Kandy...aged XXV years; and of her infant son who died at Sinhapitiya 25th Nov., 1858, aged 2 months. ...

Looking again at John Shipton's estimated birth year, and noting the estimated birth years of his second and third wives, I wondered if the recorded date for his first marriage – 1840 – was in fact an error, and that it had occurred later. I find it hard to accept that a man of his standing would see fit to lie about his age when he walked up the aisle for the fourth time, and the fact that he then also went on to father six children, would seem to support the error theory. However, an 1840 notice in The Times confirms the date of his first marriage.<sup>3</sup>

On the 9<sup>th</sup> of April at Wolfendhal Church, Colombo by the Rev. S. Owen Glenie, John Shipton, Esq, to Maria, third daughter of the late Joseph Metcalf, Esq., Maida-hill, London.

We have some indication that by the time John Shipton married Kate Hoyle he was a man of many parts – doctor, coffee planter and gentleman, possibly one of Ceylon's 'Establishment'. If so, it is quite feasible that he and Henry Foster Pilkington (his future brother-in-law) were acquainted and that it was through this connection that both of them married into the Hoyle family.

With Kate Hoyle John had at last found a woman who would provide him with a family. Their eldest child, Ada Kate Shipton was born on 25<sup>th</sup> July 1865 at Filey, Scarborough, ten months after her parents' marriage. It was as a 'Gentleman' that John Shipton registered her birth at Filey on 27<sup>th</sup> July 1865. How long John and Kate remained in England is not known but they would have travelled to Ceylon in time for Kate to give birth to their second child, and first son, Leonard, who was born there on 17<sup>th</sup> March 1867. Three more children followed in quick succession – Stewart, 15<sup>th</sup> July 1868; Cecil, 15<sup>th</sup> September 1869; George Alex, 16<sup>th</sup> December 1870. There was then a gap of nearly five years, with the last child, Zoe Ina, being born on 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1875. While these four were probably all born in Kandy, I only have evidence of this for the last two.<sup>4</sup>

Kandy lies at an altitude of about 500 metres above sea level in the center of the island of Ceylon (Sri Lanka) and is surrounded by the ranges of mountains. While the climate was ideal for tea growing, access was for a long time a problem and the road from Colombo to Kandy took many years to construct and was finally completed in 1831. But tea was not the first staple crop. The plantation industry in Ceylon began in 1825 with the widespread planting of coffee. Between 1839 and 1840, tea seed and plants were sent to the Royal Botanic Gardens in the Kandy district, but these early arrivals were largely ignored for the more lucrative coffee craze that had seized the region. However, this booming industry came to a dramatic halt in 1869 when a leaf disease known as the "coffee rust" spread rapidly throughout the countryside - reaching every coffee district within the span of five years. While the plantation owners desperately cleared and replanted coffee at a remarkable rate, the disease continued to spread unhindered. During the next twenty years, in a frantic effort to avoid financial ruin, planters in Ceylon converted their decimated acreage to tea. It was a remarkable effort that involved the wide-scale uprooting and burning of millions of infected coffee bushes. Perhaps the rapid cultivation of tea in Sri Lanka was aided most by the knowledge and experience of their fellow Indian tea planters. Within the span of a few years, tea processing factories - most resembling nothing more than shacks constructed from mud and wattle walls and floors - sprang up across the island of Ceylon. John Shipton may have been one of those planters who converted from growing coffee to growing tea. On the other hand, I have not found any reference to him being other than a coffee planter, which is confirmed by the following comments, which also reveal yet another facet of John's professional qualifications.<sup>5</sup>

Dr Shipton was a well known coffee planter. He ended his days as Police Magistrate of Point Pedro and Chavakachcherie in the eighties.

And from these comments we learn that John Shipton died in Ceylon towards the end of the 1880s. He actually died on 25<sup>th</sup> March 1889, as recorded in the National Probate Calendar for 1890.<sup>6</sup>

SHIPTON John Personal Estate £400	25 March. Administration of the Personal Estate of John Shipton late of Jaffna in the Island of Ceylon Coffee Planter and District Judge who died 23 March 1889 at Colombo in the said Island was granted at the Principal Registry under the usual Limitations to the Reverend George Shipton of Brampton in the County of Derby Clerk the lawful Attorney of Kate Hoyle Shipton Widow the Relict now residing in the said Island.
--------------------------------------	---

George Shipton, who had been born at Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, was obviously related to John Shipton but how is not clear. In fact, he was present at the marriage of John and Kate Hoyle.<sup>7</sup>

On the 28<sup>th</sup> inst., at St Thomas' Church, Kimberworth, by the Rev Chas. J. Hamilton, M.A., assisted by the Rev. George Shipton, incumbent of Rarlow, JOHN SHIPTON, Esq., J.P., of Ceylon, to KATE, third daughter of W.F. HOYLE, Esq., Ferham House, Masborough, Yorkshire.

George Shipton was also appointed in 1880 as the administrator for the estate of a Joseph Shipton specifically mentioned as George's brother. The 1881-1901 census returns variously give George's estimated birth year as 1827, 1829 and 1828, and his death registration for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1905 specifies that he was 79 when he died. I suggest that the two might have been cousins or even brothers.<sup>8</sup>

We know that Kate Shipton was still living in Ceylon in March 1890, and as I have been unable to locate her in the



Generation 4 →

**Ada Kate Shipton**

Ada Kate Shipton was the first child born to John and Catherine (Kate) Shipton (née Hoyle) and she was the only child not born in Ceylon. Ada's birth place was Filey in Yorkshire. The birth was registered at Scarborough for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1865 and her birthday was 25<sup>th</sup> July. Her father, John Shipton, Gentleman, registered her birth two days later. The Shiptons were back at the family home at Kimberworth a month later for Ada's christening on 20<sup>th</sup> September. As she has not been located in the English census of 1871 she was more than likely taken to Ceylon as an infant but returned in her teens, presumably for her education, and was staying with her aunt Jane Bentley (née Hoyle) at Eshald House, Woodlesford, for the 1881 census. She would have recently turned 18 when, on the 10<sup>th</sup> November 1883, she married James Alexander Toomey, her senior by 13 years, and who had been born in Malta. Although I have no substantiating documentation, it is probable that the marriage took place in Ceylon.<sup>11</sup>

Despite the handwriting of the census enumerator, Ada Toomey (transcribed as Ada Tormey, born Torks Feleg!) is found living in England for the 1901 census, and staying with her at 20 Sussex Mansions, Kensington, is her young sister Zoe (transcribed as Loe!). I do not know where husband James and daughter Millicent were at this time.<sup>12</sup>

Ada Toomey	Head	M	35		Filey, Yorks
Zoe Ina Shipton	Sister	S	25		Ceylon
Eliza Poulton	Serv	S	40	Cook (Domestic)	Buntingford, Herts
Annie Brewster	Serv	S	24	House Parlour Maid (Domestic)	Hartesden, London

Zoe was still living with her sister in April 1911 when the Toomey family was living at 12 Herbert Crescent, Chelsea (this time recorded under the name Toorney). It is from this record we glean some information about James Toomey.<sup>13</sup>

Toomey, James Alexander	Head	Mar 27	M	53	Banking	Malta
Toomey, Ada Kate	Wife	Mar 27	F	45	None	Filey, Yorks
Shipton, Zoe Ina	S-i-L	Sing	F	35	Private Means	Ceylon
Gogenty, Catherine	Cook	Sing	F	70	Cook	Drogheda
Newell, Emily	Serv	Sing	F	26	Domestic	Middlesex
Kirly, Annie	Serv	Sing	F	32	Domestic	Cork, Ireland
Mitchell, Olive	Serv	Sing	F	22	Domestic	Sussex
Jenkins, Ethel	Serv	Sing	F	21	Domestic	Worcester

Ada, still residing at 12 Herbert Crescent, was the informant for the death of her mother, which occurred on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 1921. A Chelsea death registration for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1930 marks the passing of James Alexander Toomey at the age of 72. Probate on his estate was assigned to the National Bank of India.<sup>14</sup>

TOOMEY James Alexander of 12 Herbert-crescent Chelsea Middlesex died 22 February 1930 Probate London 16 April to National Bank of India. Effects £20196 8s 6d.

At some stage after James's death Ada Toomey and her sister Zoe Shipton moved to 4 Avenue Court, Draycott Avenue, Chelsea, as this was this address they gave as their residence when they boarded the ship Staffordshire which sailed from Liverpool on 15<sup>th</sup> January 1940 bound for Colombo. Perhaps they were escaping from war-torn London. And it was in Ceylon that Ada died on 7<sup>th</sup> August 1947 at the age of 82 at the hill station of Bandarawela. Her grandson, Eric, remembered her as a sweet old lady.<sup>15</sup>

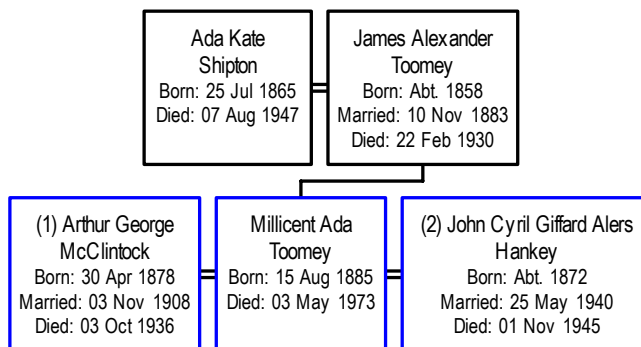
TOOMEY – On Aug 7, 1947, at The Firs, Bandarawela, Ceylon, ADA KATE, widow of James Alexander Toomey, late of 12, Herbert Crescent, SW3.

Only one child resulted from the marriage between James Toomey and Ada Shipton - Millicent Ada Toomey who was born on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1885, and whose birth was recorded in the India Office Ecclesiastical Returns Bengal Presidency, and reported in The Times of India, 20<sup>th</sup> August edition, as having occurred at Calcutta.

Aug 15<sup>th</sup> at Calcutta the wife of JA Toomey of a daughter.

Millicent was baptised at Calcutta on 21<sup>st</sup> September of that year. Where and how she spent her younger years is not known – did she live with her parents in India – or was she schooled in England? We know that her mother was in England in 1901 but Millicent was not at home with her, and she was not at home for the 1911 census, when

both her parents were in England, because by that time Millicent Ada Toomey was a married woman.<sup>16</sup>



Millicent Toomey married twice. Her first husband was Arthur George McClintock, the eldest of five sons of Arthur McClintock of Rathvinden and his wife Susan (née Heywood Collins). He was born on 30<sup>th</sup> April 1878 and educated at Farnborough College. He joined the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion of Oxfordshire Light Infantry in 1896 and transferred to the 5<sup>th</sup> (Royal Irish) Lancers in 1889. On 3<sup>rd</sup> November 1908 the marriage between George and Millicent Ada Toomey took place at St Paul's Knightsbridge, and was quite a grand affair. The Bishop of Kensington, assisted by the Rev H Hughes of St Paul's, conducted the ceremony. Among the six bridesmaids was Miss Margot Mills, (Hilda Margaret L Mills), daughter of John Layton and Maude Helen Mills (née Pilkington) and granddaughter of Ada's aunt, Hannah Clark Pilkington (née Hoyle). The couple honeymooned in Paris.<sup>17</sup>

Within a year of their marriage a daughter had been born and the McClintocks were living at 80 Henwick Road, Worcester for the 1911 census.<sup>18</sup>

McClintock, Arthur George	Head	Mar	M	32	Captain 5 <sup>th</sup> Lancers, Adjutant	Kelvindale, Resident NB
McClintock, Millicent Ada	Wife	Mar	F	25		Calcutta, India, Resident
McClintock, Dawn Elizabeth	Daur		F	1		London
Lavine, Amelia	Serv	Sing	F	31	Nurse Domestic	Norwich, Norfolk
McKenzie Margaret Hill	Serv	Sing	F	25	Parlourmaid	Coupar Fife NB Resident
Davis, Clara Louisa	Serv	Sing	F	23	Housemaid	Strensham, Worcs
Draper, Mary Ann	Serv	Sing	F	23	Cook	Warndon, Worcs

During the war George served with the Lancers, and was awarded the DSO in 1917, receiving his award directly from the King at Windsor Castle on 29<sup>th</sup> August of that year. However, by this time George and Millicent's marriage had foundered. In 1916 Millicent Ada McClintock, citing Arthur George McClintock, lodged a petition with the Divorce Court seeking restitution of conjugal rights – clearly to no avail – because the following year she lodged a petition for divorce. On 15<sup>th</sup> June 1920 the Times announced that a marriage had been arranged between Major George McClintock DSO and Mrs Kathleen Knox, only child of the late Robert Macpherson of Ferndene, Toorak, in Melbourne. The marriage took place in Paris on June 19<sup>th</sup> 1920. George died in October 1936 at the age of 58. Not surprisingly there was no reference to his first wife or his daughter in the probate notice.<sup>19</sup>

McCLINTOCK DSO Arthur George of Flat 47 39 Hill-street London W1 died 3 October 1936 at 7 Portland-place London WI Administration London 1 February to Kathleen Purves McClintock widow. Effects £831 9s 6d.

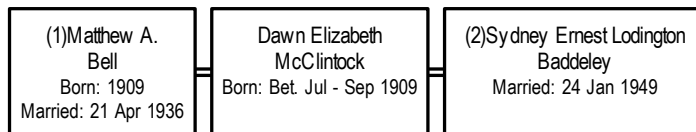
After the divorce Millicent resided for some time at 88 Eaton Terrace and, just before her 55<sup>th</sup> birthday she remarried, on 25<sup>th</sup> May 1940, to Lt Col (John) Cyril (Giffard Alers) Hankey, CBE, MVO, of 125 Mount Street WI. The marriage lasted for just over five years, ending with the death of (John) Cyril Hankey, at the age of 73, on 1<sup>st</sup> November 1945, as announced in The Times the following day.<sup>20</sup>

HANKEY – On Nov 1, 1945, at 125, Mount Street, W1, LIEUT-COL JOHN CYRIL GIFFARD ALERS HANKEY, CBE, MVO, husband of Millicent Hankey. Funeral Private. Memorial Service at St Mark's Church, North Audley Street, on Wednesday, Nov 7, at 12 o'clock. No flowers.

Millicent had inherited the Hoyle women's longevity genes, living to the age of 87, her death being registered at St Marylebone for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1973. The Times carried a notice of her passing.<sup>21</sup>

HANKEY – On Thursday, 3<sup>rd</sup> May, 1973, Millicent widow of Colonel Cyril Hankey. Funeral private at Millie's own request followed by cremation and interment of Ashes in her own garden at Stoke Poges.

Millicent's daughter Dawn McClintock, or Elizabeth as she preferred to be called, also married twice. Her first husband was Matthew Alexander Henry Bell, son of Lieutenant Colonel Matthew Bell and the Hon Mrs Matthew Bell (née Dyke) of Bredon House, Tewkesbury. They were married at the Chelsea Old Church, on 21<sup>st</sup> April 1936, and the event was covered in detail in The Times 'Marriages' column. The bride was given away by Air Marshal Sir John Salmond (first cousin to Dawn's grandmother Ada Kate Shipton). The extensive guest list, littered with Hons and Ladies, included the mother, grandmother, and aunt Zoe of the bride, the two Ladies Salmond and Miss Joy Salmond. Also included was one Colonel Sydney Hankey, who must have been closely related to Elizabeth's future step-father, and who, with his wife, hosted the wedding reception at their Chelsea house at 7 Tite Street. Notably absent was Elizabeth's father, George McClintock.



The Bell's marriage did not last, and they were divorced in 1948. Elizabeth married for the second time on 24<sup>th</sup> January 1949. It was the third marriage for the groom, Lieutenant Colonel Sydney Ernest Lodington Baddeley, youngest son of Colonel Paul Frederick Michael Baddeley, RA. Compared to the fulsome account of Elizabeth's first marriage, the announcement for her second one was very brief.<sup>22</sup>

BADDELEY : BELL—On Jan 24, 1949, in London, LIEUT-COLONEL SYDNEY BADDELEY to Mrs DAWN ELIZABETH BELL.



### Leonard Shipton

The first born son of John and Catherine (Kate) Shipton (née Hoyle), Leonard Shipton, was born in Ceylon on 17<sup>th</sup> March 1867. He would have accompanied his younger brother, Stewart, when they both travelled to England, and he was with Stewart for the 1881 census, staying with a cousin at 71 Salter Gate, Chesterfield in Derbyshire.<sup>23</sup>

Thomas Shipton	Head	U	30	Solicitor of the Supreme Court	Cheltenham, Gloucester
Mary Shipton	Sister	U	32		Cheltenham, Gloucester
Leonard Shipton	Cousin		13	Scholar	India
Stewart Shipton	Cousin	S	12	Scholar	India
Sarah Martin	Serv	S	24	General Domestic Servant	Staveley, Derbyshire

This census record is significant because the two Shipton boys were described as cousins of Thomas Shipton (and also Mary Shipton) which would imply that Thomas's father was John Shipton's brother. It is also significant that, on checking back through the census records, Thomas, as was his father, was born in Cheltenham, the same place as the previously mentioned George Shipton. The Thomas of the 1881 census record above was found, for the 1851 census, as a four-month old son of Thomas Shipton, born about 1819 and his wife Ann Frith Shipton. Thomas and Ann (née Witham) had married at Ashbourne, Derbyshire, in 1845 and apart from young Thomas they had three other children, all girls, including the Mary Shipton found living with her brother in 1881. The 1851 household also included a sister, Eliza Shipton, born at Cheltenham in 1831. In 1851 Thomas senior was a bookseller. Ann Frith Shipton died in 1852 and Thomas remarried in 1854, at Cheltenham, to Francis Catherine Walcot, but no children were born of this second marriage. By the time of the 1861 census Thomas senior was an articled clerk, and ten years later the 1871 census shows him as a solicitor and his son Thomas as a solicitor's articled clerk. Also included in the 1871 Shipton household was a 14 year old nephew, Robert Shipton Toncray(?), who had been born in Sri Lanka. And this boy could, therefore, also have been a nephew to John Shipton.<sup>24</sup>

With this record I had come to a dead-end as far as Leonard Shipton was concerned until, by chance, I came across the following item from The Times of 27<sup>th</sup> March 1929 and snippet from the London Gazette of 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1930, reprinted in the RAF 'Flight' magazine of 13<sup>th</sup> June.

#### FLYING OFFICER P E BERRYMAN AND MISS SHIPTON

The engagement is announced between Patrick E Berryman, Flying Officer, RAF, only son of Mr and Mrs A Cassels Berryman, of Anstey, Berkhamsted, Herts, and Miss Edith Kathleen (Kitty) Shipton, only daughter of the late Leonard Shipton, Ceylon Government Service and Mrs Shipton, of Bedford.

On May 9 at St Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, Patrick Edwin Berryman, RAF, son of Mr and Mrs A Cassels Berryman of Berkhamsted, Herts, was married to Edith Kathleen (Kitty) Shipton, daughter of the late Leonard Shipton, Ceylon Government Service, and Mrs Shipton of Bedford.

So now we know that Leonard married, had at least one child, was a civil servant, died before May 9<sup>th</sup> 1930, and that he was survived by his widow. But who was she? There is a Battle, Sussex, 1902 birth registration for an Edith Kathleen Shipton and I sent away for the certificate in the hope that might reveal the maiden name of Mrs Leonard Shipton. The record states that Edith Kathleen Shipton was born on at 55 Devonshire Road, Bexhill, on 12<sup>th</sup> July 1902. It was her father Leonard, of the same address, and whose occupation was given as Survey Department (Ceylon), who registered the birth quite some time later on 6<sup>th</sup> September 1902. And Edith's mother was listed as Edith Winifred Shipton, formerly Armstrong. The discovery of Mrs Shipton's maiden name raises more problems.<sup>25</sup>

Was she the Edith Winifred Armstrong whose birth was registered at Lambeth for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1875? If so, who were her parents? Was she also the six year old Edith Armstrong found for the 1881 census in the household of Alfred Williams, at 21 Mt Pleasant Villas in Hornsey, Middlesex?<sup>26</sup>

Alfred Williams	Head	U	37	Secretary to Telegraph Company	Paddington, Middlesex
Hester Williams (travelling)	Sister	U	31*	Schoolmistress	Islington
Helen Williams	Sister	U	47		Islington
Frederick Elzenbergen	Boarder	U	34	Wool Brokers Clerk	Switzerland
Edith Armstrong	Boarder	U	6		Putney
Herbert Armstrong	Boarder	U	4		Putney
Frederick Golbourne	Boarder	U	25	Stock Broker	Ealing

\* Should have been recorded as 51.

Was Herbert a brother of this Edith? They were apparently born in the same place. And there is a birth registration for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1876 for a Hubert (should read Herbert) Walter Armstrong. But for the next census in 1891 two people of the same names are found, but not together. Edith was still at Hornsey, this time at 89 Ferme Park Road, where the household head was Hester Williams, who was apparently now Edith's Aunt.<sup>27</sup>

Hester F Williams	Head	S	61	Living on own means	London
Edith Armstrong	Niece	S	16		London
Eliza Meeks	Serv	S	19	Domestic	Cambridgeshire

Meanwhile, a Herbert W Armstrong was living at 105 South Hill Park, St John's, Hampstead, in the household of George H Read.<sup>28</sup>

George H Read	Head	M	35	Surveyor and Valuer	Kensington, London
Ada S Read	Wife	M	36		Lambeth, London
Leonard H Read	Son		8		Richmond, Surrey
Walter S Read	Son		6		Richmond, Surrey
Arthur H Read	Son		4		Richmond, Surrey
Phoebe K Read	Daur		1		Hampstead, London
Herbert W Armstrong	Nephew	S	14		Lambeth, London
Annie Read	Serv	S	23	Nurse	Teddington, Middlesex
Rebecca A Golding	Serv	S	46	Cook	Andover, Hants

I sent away for the birth certificate for the Edith Winifred Armstrong cited above in the hope that it might provide some answers to the above questions. The certificate shows that Edith Winifred Armstrong was born on 17<sup>th</sup> December 1874 at home at 104 Fentiman Road, Kennington, Surrey. Her father was Edward Walter Armstrong, Gentleman, and it was he who registered the birth in the district of Lambeth on 26<sup>th</sup> January 1875. The mother was Edith Florence Armstrong, formerly Jones. Looking at the FreeBMD index shows that the marriage between Edward and Edith was registered at Lambeth for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1869.<sup>29</sup>

The 1871 census provides further information about Edward and Edith Armstrong. They were living at 5 Brighton Villas, Lambeth.<sup>30</sup>

Edward W Armstrong	Head	M	26	Chemist	Brixton, Surrey
Edith Florence Armstrong	Wife	M	22		Kensington, Surrey
Lydia J Dowson	Serv	U	20	Servant	Colebrook, Berkshire
Rebecca A Golding	Serv	U	17	Servant	Tiverton, Devon

Working backwards, the records show that Edward was a son of Edward Armstrong and Isabella Ann Headland who were married, by licence, on 28<sup>th</sup> September 1836 at the Saint Pancras Parish Church. Edward senior had been born about 1815 at Clifton, Somerset. Isabella Ann, one of at least twelve children of Henry and Hannah Maria Headland, was baptised at Tonbridge, Kent on 19<sup>th</sup> November 1815. Their son Edward Walter Armstrong was baptised on 21<sup>st</sup> September 1843 at Saint Matthew, Brixton.<sup>31</sup>

For whatever reason, Edward and Isabella Armstrong were not in the same households for the 1841 and 1851 census returns. In 1841, Edward, a customs man, was counted in the household of his now widowed and independent mother-in-law Ann (Hannah), and some of his sisters-in-law at Guildford Street, St Pancras. I am not sure where Isabella and young Edward were at this time. Ten years later we find Edward senior, described as a Surveyor HM Customs, at 3 Clifton Place, Lambeth, with three of Edward junior's siblings. Meanwhile young Edward and his mother were at the Foreign of Reigate, with one of Isabella's brothers, William Headland.<sup>32</sup>

William Headland	Head	U	26	Practical Chemist	Tonbridge, Kent
Isabella Armstrong	Sister	M	31		Tonbridge, Kent
Isabella Williams	Visitor	U	30		City of London
Walter Armstrong	Nephew		7	Scholar	Brixton, Surrey
Ann Spier		U	20	Servant	Sevenoaks, Kent
Thomas Spier		U	18	Servant	Sevenoaks, Kent
John Comber	Visitor	U	28	Carpenter	Surrey

The above listing is significant for two reasons. One is that Walter later followed in his uncle's footsteps and became a chemist. The other reason is, as we shall see, the surname of the female visitor.

Edward and Isabella at last were under the same roof for the 1861 census, quite some distance away from 'home territory', at Bootle Cum Linacre, Lancashire, with three of their four children, Leslie, Blanche and Maud. Their other son had not gone with them, but was lodging at 15 Princes Street, at St Georges, Hanover Square. The lodging house was run by Isabella Ann Williams. No occupation is given for Edward Walter Armstrong, but one of the other lodgers, a Robert Snowden, was a homeopathic chemist.<sup>33</sup>

A further move of residence found Edward and Isabella and three of their children living at Wilton Villa, 2 Stanley Road, Bootle for the 1871 census.<sup>34</sup>

Moving now to the 1881 census, we understand why the two Armstrong children were counted as part of the Williams' household.

Edward Armstrong	Head	W	66	Retired Surveyor of Customs	Sefton, Lancashire
Leslie Armstrong	Son	M	43		St Pancras, Middlesex
Edward W Armstrong	Son	W	36	Agent (Insurance)	Brixton, Surrey
Maud A M Armstrong	Daur	U	28	Servant	Lambeth, Surrey
Jane Karron	Serv	U	38	General Servant	Liverpool, Lancs

Edward senior had lost his wife, Isabella, within six months before the 1881 census and her death at age 66 was registered at West Derby for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1880. Edward junior had been a widower for nearly five years. The death of Edith Florence Armstrong had been registered at Lambeth for the Jul-Sep quarter. She was only 27, and the fact that her son's birth was registered Lambeth for the same quarter suggests that Edith died either in childbirth or from some post-natal condition. Within two years of the 1881 census Edith Winifred Armstrong and Herbert Walter Armstrong were orphans. The death of Edward Walter Armstrong, at the age of just 38, was registered at West Derby for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1882. Referring to the 1881 census, we find Edith and Herbert Armstrong staying with different families, but described respectively as niece and nephew. Can we work out the family connections? <sup>35</sup>

Looking first at Edith, and acknowledging that Williams is a common name, there is a marriage record between Henry William Headland and Ann Williams, both 'of this parish', which took place by banns in the parish church of St Mary's, Islington on 6<sup>th</sup> February 1833. One of the witnesses was William Headland. The groom was, I believe, the Henry Headland, baptised at Tonbridge in 1800, son of Henry and Hannah, and therefore a sister of Ann Isabella Armstrong (née Headland), and brother to Henry Headland, of same parentage, who was baptised at Tonbridge on 22<sup>nd</sup> August. The parents of Hester Fanny Williams, who in 1891 stated that Edith Armstrong was her niece, were Henry James William and Hester Hardy who married by banns in the parish of Saint Mary at Lambeth



on 21<sup>st</sup> April 1829. The IGI records that four of their children were baptised at Pentonville, London – Hester Fanny, 15<sup>th</sup> August 1830, Anna Margaret, 25<sup>th</sup> April 1832, Helen, 27<sup>th</sup> October 1833, and Henry John, 8<sup>th</sup> November 1835. The 1841 census finds Henry and Hester and their family of six children at Princess Street, St Marylebone, Samuel having been added in 1837 and Marion in 1839. The 1851 census, when the family was at 1 Sanford Terrace, Cheltenham, clarifies Henry's provenance, but he must have moved to London at least before his marriage as he was recorded in the register as being 'of this parish'.<sup>36</sup>

Henry James Williams	Head	M	46	Teacher of Drawing	York
Hester Williams	Wife	M	46		Kent, Sussex
Anna Margaret Williams	Daur	U	19	At Home	Pentonville, Middlesex
Helen Williams	Daur	U	17	At Home	Pentonville, Middlesex
Henry John Williams	Son	U	15	At Home	Marylebone, Middlesex
Marion Williams	Daur	U	11	At Home	Marylebone, Middlesex
Charles Williams	Son	U	9	At Home	Marylebone, Middlesex
Alfred Strover Williams	Son		9	At Home	Marylebone, Middlesex
Edmund Williams	Son		4	At Home	Marylebone, Middlesex
Unnamed Williams	Daur		3 wks		Cheltenham, Gloucestershire

For the record, the unnamed daughter was the Emily Agnes Williams found in the 1861 census, which records Hester, still living at Cheltenham, but now a widow. Included in her family group was Hester F Williams who was absent for the 1851 census, and who, like some of her sisters, found employment as a governess. If Hester Fanny Williams was a 'true' aunt of Edith Winifred Armstrong, there would have been some intermarrying between the Headland/Armstrong connections, but I have yet to establish such a link. On the other hand, the term 'aunt' may have been used in its more informal term, with no actual familial connotations..<sup>37</sup>

Having been diverted by this Williams family, I will briefly finish Hester's 'story'. For the 1901 census she and her two sisters Helen and Emily Agnes were staying with their widowed brother Alfred Strover Williams at 29 Shakespeare Road, Bedford. Alfred was a steamship company director. The 1911 census records the same three Williams sisters of private means, living at 14 Dolphin Road, Slough. Head of the household was Hester, at 81 years of age. Helen was 77 and Emily Agnes a relative youngster at 60.<sup>38</sup>

A far less complex solution has been found in respect of Herbert Walter Armstrong. As noted above from the birth certificate for his sister, their mother's maiden name was Jones – one of those 'nightmare' surnames for searching the Ancestry records, particularly when, apparently on a whim, the family swaps forenames when answering the census collectors enquiries. As Edith Jones, the future Mrs. Armstrong was living at home with her parents William and Phoebe at 8 Frederick Place in Kennington.<sup>39</sup>

Wm Jones	Head	M	41	Distillers Collector	Ealing, Middlesex
Phoebe Jones	Wife	M	38		London, Middlesex
P W Jones	Son	U	6	Scholar	Lambeth, Surrey
Phoebe Jones	Daur		4	Scholar	Lambeth, Surrey
Edith Jones	Daur		2		Lambeth, Surrey
Alice Jones	Daur		1		Lambeth, Surrey
A Mullegrety	None	U	15	Servant	Lambeth, Surrey
Jno Thomas	None	U	17	Servant Lad	Lambeth, Surrey

The birth of Edith Florence Jones was registered at Lambeth for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1848. Her parents were married at St Marylebone on 4<sup>th</sup> January 1838 – William Jones, a bachelor and a butler by calling, and Phoebe Horne [formerly Palmer], a widow.<sup>40</sup>

When the 1861 census was conducted the Jones family was living at 3 Southampton New Road, Lambeth. Two more children had been added and this time their second daughter was recorded as Florence E Jones.<sup>41</sup>

William Jones	Head	M	51	Collector to Sir R Burnett of Vauxhall	Ealing, Middlesex
Phoebe Jones	Wife	M	45		Hackney, Middlesex
Percy W Jones	Son	U	16	Scholar	Lambeth
Phoebe C Jones	Daur		14	Scholar	Kennington, Middlesex
Florence E Jones	Daur		12	Scholar	Kennington, Middlesex
Alice Mary Jones	Daur		10	Scholar	Kennington, Middlesex
Arthur H Jones	Son		8	Scholar	Kennington, Middlesex

The Hoyle Connections

Ada S Jones	Daur		4		South Lambeth
William Rotten	Groom	U	26	Groom	Leigh, Kent
Kesiah Wadley	Serv	U	20	Domestic Cook	Woolwich, Kent
Rosina Stace	Serv	U	17	Housemaid	Old Kent Road, Surrey

As an aside - the 1914 Whitakers Red Book lists Burnett's Distillery, Vauxhall. Robert Burnett took over a distillery which had been established in Vauxhall in the late 1770s. In 1809, close to the distillery, he built a residence which was then described as 'modern' and in 1823 as 'replete with every Office and Convenience fitting for a genteel Family'. The firm of Burnetts remained in possession until 1928 when it was taken over by the Distillers Company Ltd. The house, which is still standing, is at No 85 Albert Embankment and has been owned and occupied by the Anglo-American Oil Company Ltd.<sup>42</sup>

For our purposes the significance of the 1861 census record centres on the last child – Ada S Jones. She was a 16 year old young lady, living at No 5 Fentiman Road, Vauxhall, for the 1871 census, by which time her father was a widower. I think the Lambeth death registration for the Jan-March quarter of 1880 refers to William Jones, whose age of 71 would tie in with the record. In any case, when the 1881 census was undertaken, Ada Jones was a visitor at 9 West Cromwell Road.<sup>43</sup>

George N Read	Head	M	52	Chartered Accountant	Bath
Jane H Read	Wife	M	49		London, Middlesex
George H Read	Son	U	25	Auctioneer & Estate Agent	London, Middlesex
Jane K Read	Daur	U	24		London, Middlesex
William W Read	Son	U	23	Chartered Accountant	London, Middlesex
Percy K Read	Son	U	20	Tea Merchant	London, Middlesex
Richard H Read	Son	U	17	Tea Merchant	London, Middlesex
Frank S Read	Son	U	16	Scholar	London, Middlesex
Edgar S Read	Son	U	11	Scholar	London, Middlesex
Mary W Read	Daur	U	6		London, Middlesex
Ellen B Brady	Visitor	U	44		London, Middlesex
Ada S Jones	Visitor	U	26		Lambeth, Surrey
Susannah Saunderson	Serv	U	32	Cook	Yorkshire
Annie Smith	Serv	U	22	Housemaid	Suffolk
Virtue Hanks	Serv	U	18	Housemaid	London, Middlesex

Referring back at the 1891 census record featuring Herbert Armstrong shown above we learn that not only was Ada a visitor, but she also married one of the sons. A Wandsworth marriage registration for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1882 confirms that Ada Sarah Jones became Mrs. George Huntly Read.<sup>44</sup>

None of the above gives any hint as to how Leonard Shipton and Edith Winifred Armstrong met and when and where they married. And for the record I can find no further reference for Edith's brother Herbert. The 1911 census confirms Mrs Leonard Shipton's first name, her age, and her place of birth but it does not state how long she had been married. The census return also shows that at least two other children were born to Leonard and Edith Shipton, but Leonard was not with his family on 2<sup>nd</sup> April, at 19 Campbell Road, Bedford, and I have not found a census record for him. It is likely that he was still in Ceylon at the time.<sup>45</sup>

Shipton, Edith W	Wife	Mar	F	35		London
Shipton, Geoffrey L	Son	Sing	M	12	School Boy	Ceylon
Shipton, Edith K	Daur	Sing	F	8	School Girl	Bexhill, Sussex
Shipton, Kenneth	Son	Sing	M	5		Ceylon
Harris, Florence	Serv	Sing	F	20	Domestic General Servant	St Martins, London

There is a possibility that Leonard and Edith were married in Ceylon, which was where their first child was born. I wonder if Edith is the Miss E W Armstrong, aged 21 (estimated date of birth 1875) who left London on the 26<sup>th</sup> June 1896 on board the Orizaba bound for Colombo.<sup>46</sup>

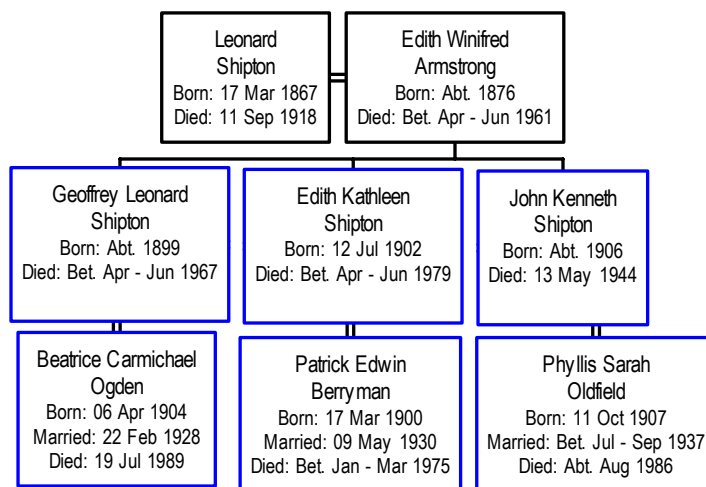
Looking at other passenger records, we find Mr and Mrs Leonard, plus Master Leonard, sailing from Southampton for Colombo on 4<sup>th</sup> November 1902 on board the Konig Albert. There is no reference Edith Kathleen, but perhaps as she was a baby under one year she was not counted on the ship's manifest? Or perhaps she did not accompany her parents? We know, from the 1911 census, that Edith Shipton and her children travelled back to England but I have found no incoming passenger records to indicate when. We also know that Leonard Shipton

also returned to England at least twice, as I have records of him returning to Colombo. He left London on 7<sup>th</sup> January 1910 on the Orontes and again on 6<sup>th</sup> October 1915, embarking at Liverpool on the Leicestershire. For both these passages he did not have any of his family travelling with him.<sup>47</sup>

Leonard's last voyage was from Rangoon, aboard the Bibby Line vessel Leicestershire, which arrived at London on 8 May 1917. The manifest clarifies Leonard's profession – he is listed as a government surveyor. His death at the age of 52 was registered at Bedford for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1918. According to the probate record he actually died in September. For whatever reason, not understood, someone has crossed out the words on the original probate record as shown below.<sup>48</sup>

SHIPTON Leonard of 19 Campbell-road Bedford died 11 September 1919 Administration London 9 January to Edith Winifred Shipton widow. Effects £853 16s 8d. ~~Revoked 14 October 1919.~~

Edith outlived Leonard by over twenty years, and her death, at the age of 86, was registered at Bedford for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1961.<sup>49</sup>



The family chart above shows that, as well as Edith Kathleen Shipton, both the Shipton boys also married.

Geoffrey Leonard Shipton, the oldest of the three Shipton siblings, enlisted in the Indian Army. I have located a record of him as a 25 year old embarking on the P&O ship China at London on 14<sup>th</sup> November 1924, destination Bombay. Four years later he makes the same journey, this time embarking on the P&O ship Rajputana, departing from London on 28<sup>th</sup> September 1928. He is still enlisted in the Indian Army, but now he is a married man. Travelling with him was his wife Beatrice Shipton. I had found no English marriage record for Geoffrey and so I assumed that they married abroad and probably in India. Indeed, this was the case.

The Times on 7<sup>th</sup> Feb 1928 carried the following notice under the Forthcoming Marriages column.

CAPTAIN G L SHIPTON AND MISS OGDEN

The marriage arranged between captain Geoffrey Leonard Shipton, 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, 6<sup>th</sup> Rajputana Rifles (PWO) and Beatrice Ogden will take place at Christ Church Ahmednagar, Deccan, India on February 22.

And a Family Search record confirms that the marriage took place as planned. It is most likely that the Miss B. Ogden, aged 23, who departed from Liverpool on 28<sup>th</sup> June 1927, on board the Massilia sailing to Bombay was the future Mrs. Geoffrey Shipton.<sup>50</sup>

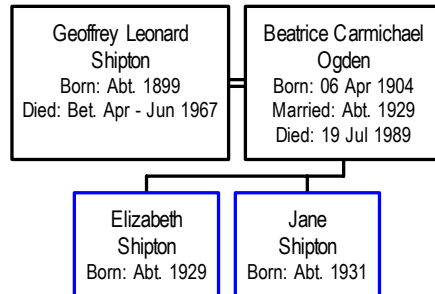
Just over three years later, the Shiptons embarked at Bombay on the P&O vessel Viceroy of India and after stopping at Port Said, Malta and Marseilles arrived on 4<sup>th</sup> November 1931 at London. The contact address given on the ship's manifest was that of Geoffrey's mother – 19 Campbell Road, Bedford – and it was presumably Edith Shipton with whom they stayed while in England. This was probably the first opportunity Edith had had of meeting her two granddaughters, Elizabeth and Jane, who had been born in India respectively about 1929 and 1931.<sup>51</sup>

The manifest for the voyage of the P&O Rawalpindi departing on 28<sup>th</sup> September 1932 from London to Bombay is somewhat confusing but it would seem that Geoffrey, Beatrice and their two daughters were on board. The last address in the UK recorded on the manifest was 7 Wood Street, Bognor. In 1935, and seemingly embarking at

Gibraltar, Beatrice and her two daughters disembarked from the Katori Maru on 20<sup>th</sup> May 1935 at London. The contact address was given as 16 Campbell Road, Bedford. The young Shipton girls were then aged 6 and 4. Were they left in the care of their grandmother Edith? Nearly five years later we find Geoffrey and Beatrice on board the P&O Strathmore, departing from Bombay on 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1937 bound for London. The two daughters were not travelling with them.<sup>52</sup>

On the outbreak of WWII, Geoffrey L Shipton, at the age of 40, joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve. Effective from 1<sup>st</sup> September 1939, Major G L Shipton was appointed as a Flight Lieutenant with the Administrative and Special Duties Branch, and from September 21<sup>st</sup> 1940 was granted the rank of Squadron Leader. He was subsequently promoted to Wing Commander, as evidence by the entry in the 1944 telephone directory, where he is listed as Wing Commander GL Shipton, 2 Richmond Road Bedford.<sup>53</sup>

Geoffrey died at the age of 68. His death was registered at Battle, Sussex, for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1967.<sup>54</sup>



I was interested to try and find out more about Beatrice Shipton. The marriage record gives her father as Herman Ogden, and I found a Tunbridge Wells death registration for a Beatrice Carmichael Shipton for July 1989, with a birth date of 6 April 1904. As is so often the case, the most useful document, from a genealogical perspective, is a death certificate, particularly those from later in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, which are more detailed. Just three months after her 85<sup>th</sup> birthday, Beatrice Carmichael Shipton died on 19<sup>th</sup> July 1989, at the Lady Mary Nursing Home, 6-10 Garden Road, Tunbridge Wells of acute broncho-pneumonia and congestive cardiac failure. The certificate confirms her birthdate as 6<sup>th</sup> April 1904 and she had been born in Harrogate. Her 'occupation' was widow of Geoffrey Leonard Shipton, Regular Soldier, Indian Army. The informant was David William Courtney Lloyd-Thomas, who was referred to as a nephew of Beatrice, whose address was recorded as Lidwells House, Goudhurst, Kent.<sup>55</sup>

Beatrice Carmichael was the younger of two daughters born to Herman and Rebecca Ogden (née Carmichael), and they registered her birth at Knaresborough for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1904. Her parents' marriage was registered at Chorlton, Lancashire, for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1895, and by the 1901 census they were living at 12 South Drive, Harrogate.<sup>56</sup>

Herman Ogden	Head	M	46	Secretary Insurance Office	Manchester, Lancs
Rebecca Ogden	Wife	M	34		Manchester, Lancs
Connie Ogden	Daur	S	3		Ilkley, Yorks
Lizzie Hughes	Serv	S	20	General Servant Domestic	Enniscorthy, Ireland

By the time the 1911 census was undertaken, Herman Ogden had been promoted to Branch Manager, and he and his family had moved to Whaley Lane, Whaley Bridge in Cheshire.<sup>57</sup>

Ogden, Herman	Wife	Wid	M	55	Branch Manager of Insurance Co	Manchester, Lancs
Ogden, Connie	Daur		F	13	School	Ilkley, Yorks
Ogden, Beatrice	Daur		F	6	School	Harrogate, Yorks
Spanton, Ellen	Serv	Sing	F	29	Nurse Domestic	Manchester, Lancs
Hallam, Sarah E	Serv	Sing	F	19	Cook	Chapel En le Frith, Derby
Heeley, Dorothy	Visitor	Sing	F	19	Apprentice Learning Type Writing	West Didsbury, Lancs

This must have been a sad household as Herman had only recently been widowed. The death of Rebecca Ogden, at the age of 45, was registered at Macclesfield for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1911. Beatrice's father outlived his wife by just over eight years, and his death at the age of 64 was registered at Ormskirk for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1919, by which time Beatrice would have been nearly 16 years old, and who would have to think about finding a job to

support herself. If she was the young Miss B Ogden who travelled to India in 1927, she would have perhaps followed in the footsteps of the young lady who was a visitor in the 1911 Ogden household. The ship's manifest lists her occupation as Secretary whose last address in England had been 28 Stanley Gardens London.<sup>58</sup>

Edith Kathleen (Kitty) Shipton had been born at 55 Devonshire Road, Bexhill, on 12<sup>th</sup> July 1902 where her parents were living at the time. Her engagement to Patrick Edwin Berryman had been announced in the Flight magazine of April 1929, and just before her 28<sup>th</sup> birthday, she and Patrick were married on 9<sup>th</sup> May 1930 at Bombay. It is interesting to speculate how the two became acquainted, and this may have occurred when Kitty was in England in 1928. Travelling alone, and described as a student, she embarked on the Rajputana at Bombay and arrived at London on 15<sup>th</sup> March 1928. As with so many of this family in their travels 'home' the destination address given on the ship's manifest was her grandmother's home at Campbell Road Bedford.<sup>59</sup>

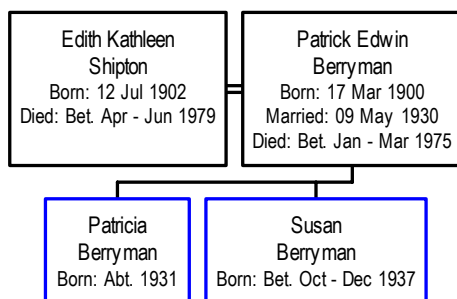
Patrick Berryman had been born in Hampstead on 17<sup>th</sup> March 1900. He was at home with his parents and a sister at Cross Oak Road, Anstey, Berkhamsted, for the 1911 census.<sup>60</sup>

Berryman, Alexander Cassels	Head	Mar	M	35	Ship Insurance Broker	Leyton, Essex
Berryman, Elizabeth Walker	Wife	Mar	12	F	35	Glasgow, Lanarkshire
Berryman, Patrick Edwin	Son			M	11	School Hampstead, Middlesex
Berryman, Muriel Joyce	Daur			F	9	School Harrow, Middlesex
Croft, Gertrude	Serv	Sing		F	22	General Domestic Servant Tring, Hertfordshire

As the Flight magazine announcements of his engagement and marriage to Edith record, Edwin Berryman joined the RAF. However his WWI Medal Card shows that, prior to transferring to the RAF, Patrick had enlisted in the Army as Private Berryman, Regimental Number 12927. He attended an officer training course and was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, and subsequently transferred to the RAF as a Pilot Officer. He was appointed to the General Duties Branch as Pilot Officer Berryman in July 1925 and his promotion to Flying Officer was published in the London Gazette of March 29<sup>th</sup> 1927.<sup>61</sup>

He remained on the active list, and spent some time stationed in the Far East. Mrs E Berryman, together with her two daughters, Patricia and Susan, embarked on the SS Empire Fowey on 9<sup>th</sup> October 1951 at Southampton. The movement order states that they were to be berthed in Grade B accommodation (designated for the families of officers). They are shown as being members of the family of Gp Capt. Berryman, who was also travelling, but presumably not in the same cabin. The ship sailed on 15<sup>th</sup> October, bound for Singapore (23 day trip) and Hong Kong (28 day trip). Four years later, again on board the P&O SS Empire Fowey, Mrs (Edith) Kathleen Berryman and her two daughters Patricia and Susan travelled back to England, arriving at Southampton on 27<sup>th</sup> April 1954. Their proposed address in England was Edith's mother's house at 19 Campbell Road, Bedford. The daughters were by now aged 22 and 16, with the profession of the elder, Patricia, recorded as secretarial.<sup>62</sup>

I am not sure where Patricia Berryman had been born (but it was probably in India), but I have a Thornbury birth registration for Susan Berryman, for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1937. I have not followed up on the two girls to see if/who they married. The death, at the age of 74, of Patrick Edwin Berryman was registered at Chiltern for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1975. Edith outlived him by just over four years. She was 77 when she died, and her death was registered at St Albans for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1979.



The youngest of the children born to Leonard and Edith Shipton was John Kenneth. Like his older brother he had been born in Ceylon. I do not have a birth date for him but he would have been born 1906. He was with his mother and two older siblings at 19 Campbell Road, Bedford, for the 1911 census.<sup>63</sup>


It is possible that young John completed his education in England. The next record I have located for him is a

ship's manifest. Travelling second class, and listed as a 21 year old tea planter, John Kenneth Shipton embarked on the P&O Nagoya on 29<sup>th</sup> May 1926, departing from London and sailing to Colombo. His address prior to leaving England had been his mother's home – 19 Campbell Road, Bedford. What little else I have been able to find out about John is sourced from his memorial. The death on active service notice in the Times of 6<sup>th</sup> June states that he was killed in the Burma Campaign, and adds a notation for Indian and Ceylon papers to copy.<sup>64</sup>

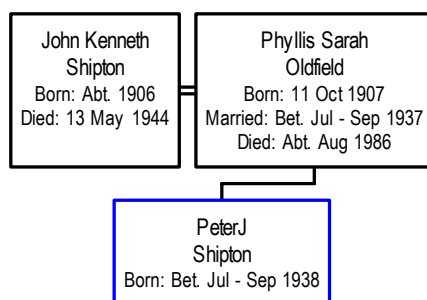
John's widow Phyllis was born Phyllis Sarah Oldfield, on 11<sup>th</sup> October 1907 at Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, to Alexander and Marian Oldfield. She was at home with her family at Station Road, Wylde Green, Ashill for the 1911 census.<sup>65</sup>

Oldfield, Alexander George	Head	Mar	M	33	Bank Clerk	Ashill, Norwich
Oldfield, Marian Emily	Wife	Mar	F	8		Pattingham, Staffs
Oldfield, Gerald Alexander George	Son		M	5		Sutton Coldfield
Oldfield, Phyllis Sarah	Daur		F	3		Sutton Coldfield
Harrison, Mary Ann	Serv	Sing	F	22	General Domestic Servant	Staffordshire

In Memory of  
Major JOHN KENNETH SHIPTON  
145344, Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment  
attd., 9th Gurkha Rifles  
who died age 39  
on 13 May 1944  
Son of Leonard and Edith Winifred Shipton; husband of Phyllis Sarah  
Shipton, of Bedford.  
Remembered with honour  
GAUHATI WAR CEMETERY



The marriage between John K Shipton and Phyllis S Oldfield was registered at Bedford for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1937. Phyllis did not remarry after the death of her husband. She remained in Bedford, living at 16a Kimbolton Road, very close to her mother-in-law, Edith, until around 1959 when she moved to Cambridge, and then, to Great Shelford, just south of Cambridge. Her death at the age of 78 was registered at Cambridge for August 1986. When John was killed in action he left behind not only a widow but also a young son, Peter J Shipton, whose birth had been registered at Bedford for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1938.<sup>66</sup>



### Stewart Shipton

Stewart Shipton, third child and second son of John and Catherine (Kate) Shipton (née Hoyle) was born in Ceylon on 15<sup>th</sup> July 1868. He would have accompanied his elder brother, Leonard, when they both travelled to England, and he was with Leonard for the 1881 census, staying with a cousin at 71 Salter Gate, Chesterfield in Derbyshire.<sup>67</sup>

Thomas Shipton	Head	U	30	Solicitor of the Supreme Court	Cheltenham, Gloucester
Mary Shipton	Sister	U	32		Cheltenham, Gloucester
Leonard Shipton	Cousin		13	Scholar	India
Stewart Shipton	Cousin	S	12	Scholar	India
Sarah Martin	Serv	S	24	General Domestic Servant	Staveley, Derbyshire

At the age of 21, Stewart Shipton embarked on the Leibnitz at Southampton and sailed on 3<sup>rd</sup> April 1890 bound for Buenos Aires, Argentina, and it was in South America that he was based for much of his adult life.<sup>68</sup>

The information I have for Stewart is sketchy, but, like his father John, he was certainly a man of many parts. Sport seems to have played an important role in his life. Very soon after his arrival in Buenos Aires he had established his cricketing credentials, and is recorded as playing for the Buenos Aires Cricket Club on 12<sup>th</sup> November 1891.<sup>69</sup>

The following extract from 'The Evolution of Polo' is testament not only to Stewart's prowess on the polo field, but hints also to his social milieu.<sup>70</sup>

#### "Cannes

The idea of polo on the French Riviera originated in 1906 with four polo players who thought that the Paris season was too short. The four players were the Duc Antoine de Guiche, French Army Captain J. Jaubert, Baron Jacques de Meyronnet Saint-Marc and Prince Jan Ghika of Romania. The quartette secured the cooperation of M. André Capron, the mayor of Cannes, who was able to place the municipal resources of the town at their disposal. By the summer of 1907, a beautiful full-sized polo field was laid out on the road winding up to the Golf Club at Mandelieu, about three miles from Cannes. Captain Edward D. Miller, the celebrated player, pony dealer and organizer from the Rugby Club, was appointed as polo manager with the understanding that he was to bring a number of ponies for players using the club's facilities who had none or not enough of their own.

Armand, Duc de Criche – who had a private polo ground on his estate at Vallière, near Chantilly – was the club's president. Social success was assured when Prince Louis d'Orleans-Bragança, the Grand Dukes Boris Wladimirovitch and Mikhail Mihailovitch, the Conte Aflonso, Dom Miguel Maximiliano de Bragança, Duque de Vizeu and the Hon. Robert Bacon, American Ambassador in Paris, were announced as honorary members of the Polo Committee.

The first season at Le Polo de la Côte d'Azur was an unqualified success. The string of twenty ponies shipped by Capt Miller could not meet the demand and he was asked to bring at least thirty for the next season. Every player, moreover, went away enthusiastic and with a determination to return. Of the players who participated in the inaugural season at Cannes, eleven were French, sixteen were British and five were American. Polo players from Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Germany and Romania also made their mark. The club's list of player is sprinkled with princes, dukes, margraves, earls, barons and lords, perhaps more than any other polo club at the time. There were also good polo players, such as Tom Drybrough, the American in England Charles T Garland, Frederick Gill, Alfred Grisar, Capt. Harry Romer Lee, Goadby Lowe from Meadow Broom, the Miller brothers, Stewart Shipton (from Argentina but listed as British), Louis Stoddard from New Haven, Connecticut, and Lord Wodehouse, who became a 10-goal player.

The polo club suddenly was the fashionable meeting spot of the smartest society in Cannes. "Quo vadis?" became beyond a doubt the *mot du jour* in sophisticated circles. "Au polo" was the smart response.

Stewart Shipton was certainly a well travelled man, with the shipping records tracking his numerous trips to and from Buenos Aires. He travelled twice on the Magdalena in 1894, arriving at Southampton on 12<sup>th</sup> February and departing from Southampton bound for Buenos Aires on 5<sup>th</sup> October. Two years later he departed from Southampton on the Kaiser Wilhelm II on 17<sup>th</sup> January for New York, boarded the Zulia to travel from Ponce, Puerto Rico, to New York, arriving there on 3<sup>rd</sup> April, and travelling from Southampton to Buenos Aires on board the HD Doughty on 4<sup>th</sup> May. He was back at the Southampton docks on 30<sup>th</sup> November 1912, having sailed from Buenos Aires on board the Avon. A return trip was undertaken six months later when he boarded the Aragon at Southampton on 25<sup>th</sup> April 1913. The war years must have curtailed his travels, and the next record I have for him is his arrival at Southampton on 5<sup>th</sup> January 1920 travelling again on board the Avon. This would have been a short visit as he returned to Buenos Aires, embarking on the Andes at Southampton on 9<sup>th</sup> April. It is likely that he stayed with his mother in London during his time in England, but after she died he seems to have based himself at his

sister Ada's residence at Herbert Crescent, Hans Place, because this was the contact address on the ship's manifest for his voyage from Buenos Aires to Southampton, on the *Almanzora*, which docked at Southampton on 17<sup>th</sup> November. But his stay with the Toomeys was really only a stop-over because on 29<sup>th</sup> November he embarked on the *Armada* Castel at Southampton bound for Argentina via Durban, South Africa. The following year he must have returned to England because he was one of the passengers departing from Southampton on board the *Andes* on 17<sup>th</sup> April.<sup>71</sup>

Did Stewart Shipton travel for work or for pleasure or a mixture of both? He must have had the means to do so (unless there was an equivalent of Frequent Flyers or Velocity Points!). What did he do? Where there is a notation on the various ships' manifests he is listed variously as Industrialist or Merchant or in Commerce. A reference in a travel diary provides the answer. Mr Stewart Simpson managed the Corona Sugar Mill at Concepcion, Argentina.<sup>72</sup>

Concepcion is today the second most important urban centre of Tucumán Province, located in the centre of northwestern Argentina. The site of the town was formerly known as La Ramada. Its promotion to the second most important centre of the province was due to the arrival of the railway from Cordoba and commencement in 1889 of the line between Madrid and San Miguel de Tucumán. On 6<sup>th</sup> April 1901 the town acquired the status of a municipality. Aside from his business interests, Stewart Shipton must have taken a keen interest in the civic affairs because he was installed as the first Mayor of Concepcion.<sup>73</sup>



Stewart Shipton

Another facet of Stewart Shipton's life was his passionate interest in natural history. His impressive and extensive collection included a representative sample of Argentine birds, which he had mounted on wood and glass boxes. Many species were represented male, female and nest, which added to the value of the collection. His own garden at La Corona was a bird watcher's delight, and, if the following comments are typical, Stewart was always happy to assist other twitchers and collectors.<sup>74</sup>

On the morning of September 23 I left Venturi and went by the Central Cordoba Railway to Concepcion, Province of Tucuman. Concepcion was my base from this time until December 23, just three months to a day. Here I was fortunate I obtaining the services of a peon stable-boy of Mr. Shipton's, one Juan Mogenson, and who knew the birds fairly well in an unscientific way. My work was further aided by Mr. Shipton who kindly gave me the use of horses and a two-wheeled buggy and also placed at my disposal a small brick hut.

Further afield, Stewart also undertook safaris in Central Africa and many trophies from these have been included in the collection. One of Stewart's great friends and a fellow naturalist was Miguel Lillo, the founder of the Miguel Lillo Foundation, one of the most important natural science institutions in South America. In December 1930 Miguel donated a block of land with his ancestral home, his library, and his zoology and botany collections to the Tucumán National University, plus a sum of money on condition that it should be applied to the creation of a center for the research and study of natural science. The Foundation acquired the Shipton Collection in the 1940s and one of the projects undertaken by the Foundation is to exhibit this collection in a style of "great room", as was customary in European museums of the early 1900s.<sup>75</sup>

From the above we can imagine that Stewart led a very busy and rewarding life, but there seems to have been one



notable omission to what we might consider to be life fulfilled. By 1928 this matter was about to be redressed. At the age of 60 Stewart again boarded a ship at Buenos Aires for passage to England. As first class passenger number 26 he embarked on the Alcantara which sailed for Southampton on 28<sup>th</sup> November, intending to stay again at 12 Herbert Crescent with his sister and brother-in-law. Passenger number 32, also travelling first class was 46 year old Kathleen Wilson, who gave as her intended address in London as the Grosvenor Court Hotel, Davies Street W1. Stewart was taking his bride-to-be to England to meet the family! We can assume that Kathleen was well received because she and Stewart married the following year with the event being registered for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1929 at Chelsea.<sup>76</sup>

Born Agnes Kathleen Alice Plunket, on 15<sup>th</sup> March 1882 at Saint Servan Sur Mer, France, Katherine as she preferred to be called, was the eldest child of Cedric John Charles Plunket and Alice Cupiss, both born in Dublin and who married on 4<sup>th</sup> August 1881. When she married Stewart, Kathleen was a widow. Her first husband was Thomas Henry Wilson who had been born in Cheltenham in 1841. They married, presumably in Argentina, on 17<sup>th</sup> March 1904, when the groom would have been in his early 60s and the bride only 21. Thomas Wilson died in Tucumán on 31<sup>st</sup> January 1929 aged 87 years and 235 days, the precision being sourced from a record of Thomas's cricket prowess in his youth when, between 1869 and 1870, he played three first class matches as wicketkeeper for Hampshire!<sup>77</sup>

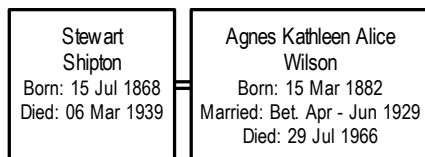
The fact that Kathleen journeyed to England with Stewart in late 1928 suggests that she was in a relationship with and Stewart some time prior to her first husband's death. I have found no record as to when the pair returned to Buenos Aires, but they must have done so and were perhaps there when Thomas died. We do know that they both made the journey back to England, and this time for their marriage. They travelled on the Niagara arriving on 26<sup>th</sup> April 1929 at Victoria, British Columbia, and then embarked on the Duchess of York departing from Montreal and docking at Liverpool on 13<sup>th</sup> May 1929. They were intending to stay at 12 Herbert Crescent with Stewart referring to their host as his sister, Mrs Toomey and Kathleen referring to their host as her friend, Mrs Toomey.<sup>78</sup>

Shortly after their wedding, Mr and Mrs Stewart Shipton returned to Argentina, travelling on the Alcantara, departing from Southampton on 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1929. They continued to travel after their wedding and made at least one trip back to England, arriving at Plymouth on 24 April 1936 having embarked at Barbados. This time they were staying at the Hyde Park Hotel, Knightsbridge. Stewart's brother-in-law, James Toomey, had died in 1930. I am not sure what happened to Ada Toomey after her husband's death but if she was still living, and in England, perhaps she was not able to accommodate the visiting couple. I have only found one more shipping record for Stewart Shipton, which sees him and his wife leaving Southampton on 2<sup>nd</sup> November 1936, sailing on the Asturias for Buenos Aires. Stewart's death was notified in The Times of 8<sup>th</sup> March 1939.<sup>79</sup>

SHIPTON – On March 6, 1939, at Hurlingham, Buenos Aires, STEWART SHIPTON (Shippey), beloved husband of Kathleen Shipton, aged 70.

Hurlingham, where the Shiptons were then living, is a city in the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina, situated 23 kms west of the city centre. Hurlingham takes its name from the Hurlingham Club, a country club famous for polo set up by the 19<sup>th</sup> century Anglo-Argentine community in the area, copying London's famous Hurlingham Club. Stewart's life-long association with the game is commemorated in the Club's Stewart Shipton Cup.

Kathleen outlived Stewart by just over 26 years. I have her making a journey to England, arriving at London on the Brasil Star on 22<sup>nd</sup> May 1949. Her intended address was Chesterfield House, Chesterfield Gardens, an apartment building in Mayfair. My last record for Kathleen Shipton is her embarkation at Dover on the Uruguay Star on 13<sup>th</sup> October 1949 to return to Buenos Aires, Argentine where she died on 29<sup>th</sup> July 1966.<sup>80</sup>



**Cecil Shipton**

The children of John and Catherine (Kate) Shipton (née Hoyle) were born in quick succession and Cecil, child number four and the third son, was born on 15<sup>th</sup> September 1869 in Ceylon. His other brothers, Leonard, Stewart, and George were sent to England for their education, but I have not found any evidence that Cecil followed suit. However he must have visited England at some stage because I have a record of him sailing from London to Colombo on 4<sup>th</sup> February 1903. And when he was in England he would have met and become well acquainted with Alice Lilian Earle who was to become his wife. He would have travelled back to England in time for their wedding which was registered at Andover for the Jul-Sep quarter of 1904. Following their wedding Mr and Mrs Cecil Shipton boarded the Derbyshire at Liverpool and set sail on 15<sup>th</sup> September 1904 for Colombo.<sup>81</sup>

The birth of Alice Lilian Earle was registered at Hampstead for the Apr-Jun quarter of 1880 and she was baptised at St Saviour, Hampstead, on 30<sup>th</sup> May of that year. She was the daughter of Thomas Hughes and Isabel Earle (née Francis) who had been married in the last quarter of 1875 at Hampstead. The Earle family was living at 14 Eton Road Hampstead when the 1881 census was conducted on 3<sup>rd</sup> April. Father Thomas was absent and lodging at Winchester – presumably on legal business.<sup>82</sup>

Isabel Earle	Wife	M	33	Barrister's Wife	Chatham, Kent
Isabel F Earle	Daur		5		Hampstead, Middlesex
Geo H Earle	Son		3		Hampstead, Middlesex
Amabel Earle	Daur		2		Hampstead, Middlesex
Alice L Earle	Daur		1		Hampstead, Middlesex
Sarah Francis	Sister	U	50		Maidstone, Kent
Emma J Selway	Serv	W	31	Nurse Domestic Servant	Watford, Herts
Ella Holgate	Serv	U	17	Nurse Domestic Servant	Dagenham, Essex
Marie J Williams	Serv	U	31	Cook Domestic Servant	Bristol, Glos
Clara Hunter	Serv	U	26	Housemaid Domestic Servant	Swaffham, Norfolk

From the baptism listing of the Earle children, one noticeable absence in the above census record is William Henry Earle who was baptised on 1<sup>st</sup> January 1877 but who died immediately after. However, as the baptism listing and the 1891 census shows, Thomas and Isabel went on to become parents to a large brood of children, for whom a large contingent of domestic servants was needed. Sometime after the birth of Henry Arthur, the Earles relocated to Thomas's home district of Andover, and the family was living at Knights Enham, a parish bounded on all sides by Andover.<sup>83</sup>

Isabel Earle	Wife	W	40	Living on own means	Nr Maidstone, Kent
Alice L Earle	Daur		11		Hampstead, London
Thomas H Earle	Son		8		Hampstead, London
Dorothea Earle	Daur		5		Hampstead, London
Henry A Earle	Son		4		Hampstead, Middlesex
John V Earle	Son		3		Andover, Hants
Grace M Earle	Daur		1		Andover, Hants
Harriet Francis	Visitor	S	50		Kent, England
Marian Hanville		S	28	Governess	Yorkshire, England
Mary Foreman	Serv	S	48	Cook	Ashford, Kent
Kate Jeffrey	Serv	S	27	Parlourmaid	Medstead, Hants
Anne Moody	Serv	S	25	Housemaid	Wilts
Martha Dunce	Serv	S	19	Housemaid	Andover, Hants
Emma Judd	Serv	S	23	Kitchenmaid	Broughton, Hants
Ellen Ball	Serv	S	16	Schoolroom Maid	Enham, Hants
Harriet A Moulder	Serv	S	27	Nurse	Greywell, Hants
Elizabeth Wild	Serv	S	19	Under Nurse	Monkton, Hants

From the notation 'W' we learn that Isabel was a widow, and would have needed all the help she could muster to care for her and her large family. The older children were not at home, at least two of them – Isabel Frances and Amabel – at a small private boarding school in Hampstead. The support of her sister Harriet would have been much appreciated because when the census was conducted, Isabel had not been long widowed. The death of Thomas Hughes Earle had been registered at Andover for the Jan-Mar quarter of 1891. A Cambridge University Alumni record gives a brief and cryptic biography of his life.<sup>84</sup>

Name Thomas Hughes, Earle  
 College KING'S  
 Entered Lent, 1853  
 Born 1833

At KING'S, a scholar from Eton, Feb 5, 1853. [3<sup>rd</sup>] s. of Henry, solicitor, of Andover, Hants. B. there 1833. Lent, 1853; BA (29<sup>th</sup> Wrangler) 1857; Prizeman; MA 1860; Fellow, 1857-75. At Lincoln's Inn Nov. 11, 1854, age 21. Called to the Bar, Nov. 17, 1858. Clerk of the Peace for Hants. Conveyancer and Equity Draftsman. Of Chapel Staircase, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., in 1880. Married Isabel, dau. of William Francis, of Blackheath. Subsequently of Enham Place, Andover, Hants. Died there Feb 3, 1891, aged 57.

Enham Place was the address for Isabel Earle for the 1901 census. The following listing suggests a much reduced household, but this is deceptive. The full entourage attached to Enham Place fills two census transcript pages.<sup>85</sup>

Isabel Earle	Wife	W	47	Living on own means	Maidstone, Kent
Annabel Earle	Daur	S	22	Living on own means	Middlesex, London
Alice L Earle	Daur	S	21		Middlesex, London
Elizabeth Fay	Serv	S	40	Cook Domestic	Enham, Hants
Margaret Savage	Serv	S	36	Parlourmaid Domestic	Queens County Ireland
Maude L Marande	Serv	S	27	Housemaid Domestic	Bermondsey, London
Eva Woodhouse	Serv	S	22	Housemaid Domestic	Bermondsey, London
Alice Giles	Serv	S	18	Kitchen Maid	Buttermere, Berks

I have found a 1911 account of the parish of Knight's Enham, which includes the 'lineage' of the Enham manor, which dates back to before the Domesday. The catalogue of owners, through the centuries concludes with :<sup>86</sup>

... Enham was sold in 1817 by David Albemarle Bertie Dewar subsequently becoming the property of Henry Earle. Mr Earle's eldest son, Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Earle died unmarried in 1887, and the estate came to his brother Thomas Hughes Earle, since whose death in 1891 it has been held by his widow, Mrs. Earle.

Enham Place the seat of Mrs. Earle is an entirely modern house lying to the north of the village, which is on the eastern border of the parish and situated in a park of 70 acres, partly in Knights Enham and partly in Andover.

So now we know why and when Thomas and Isabel moved to Knights Enham. It was a pity that Thomas died so soon after acquiring his inheritance. And no doubt it was from Enham Place that Alice Lilian Earle married Cecil Shipton.

Before continuing with Cecil and Lilian, I will just finish off with a few notes on the Earle family. When the census was conducted on 2<sup>nd</sup> April 1911, Isabel was residing at Knightsbridge with a modest household, one of whom was a married daughter.<sup>87</sup>

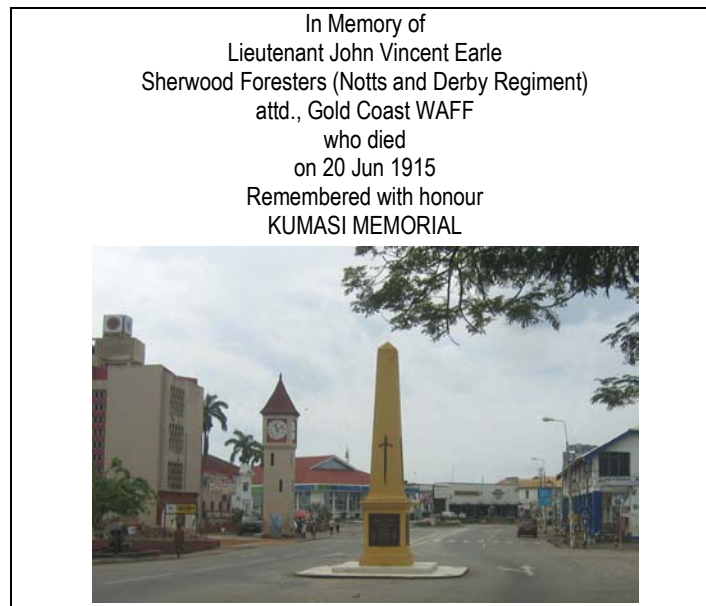
Earle, Isabel	Head	Mar	F	57	Kent
Woodroffe, Isabel F	Visitor	Mar	11 F	31	Middlesex
Fay, Henry	Domestic Servant	Wid	M	49	Hants
Smith, Annie	Cook	Sing	F	28	Leicestershire
Smith, Margaret J	Housemaid	Sing	F	29	Sussex
Baker, Ada Mary	Maid	Sing	F	30	Wellingborough
People, Harriet	Housemaid	Sing	F	22	Hampshire

As well as Isabella Frances, who had married William Henry P Woodroffe in 1898, and Alice Lilian, two other Earle daughters were married by this time – Amabel who had married Charles D'Oyly Harmar in 1902, and Dorothea Constance who in 1908 became Mrs Albert Sikes. The marriages of all four were registered at Andover.<sup>88</sup>

The Earle sons have been less easy to track but at least two of them saw active service in WWI. Major George Hughes Earle served with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Hants Regiment in France, and was awarded the 1914-15 Star. When he applied for the star, his contact address was given as 24 Hans Road, Knightsbridge, which would have been close to where Ada Toomey was living, and also, if she was still in London, close also to his mother.

It was Major G H Earle who was the contact listed on the medal card of John Vincent Earle, his youngest brother. On 20<sup>th</sup> June 1915 the next of kin were advised of John's death when serving with the West Africa Frontier Force. The Gold Coast Regiment formed part of the Royal West African Frontier Force. During the First World War, the regiment served with distinction in Togoland (now Togo), in the Cameroons and in the last phase of the East African campaign. The Kumasi Memorial, located in the middle of Stewart Road, near to the Military Museum and

Post Office, commemorates 768 men whose graves are unknown or cannot be marked.<sup>89</sup>



Two children were born to Cecil and Alice Shipton, both in Ceylon where Cecil was a tea planter. The elder was daughter Marjorie (Margery) Isabel Lilian, who was born in 1905, and Eric Earle, two years her junior, was born on 1<sup>st</sup> August 1907. A photograph in a biography of Eric Shipton shows that Alice was a stunningly beautiful woman, the mother of two beautiful looking children. The photograph would have been taken after the family travelled to England, arriving on the Derbyshire at London on 10<sup>th</sup> February 1908. The ship's manifest lists Marjorie as 2 and her brother as 6 months. The family only stayed a short time in England. They boarded the Worcestershire at Liverpool on 8<sup>th</sup> October 1908 to return to Colombo.<sup>90</sup>

But within four years of her son's birth Alice was a widow and the two children had lost their father. Cecil Shipton died in on 22<sup>nd</sup> May 1911 in Ceylon, at the age of 41, leaving a somewhat modest legacy for his family.<sup>91</sup>

SHIPTON Cecil of Coldstream Estate Dickeys Ceylon died 22 May 1911 Administration London 13 June to Alice Lilian Shipton widow. Effects £161.

Eric Shipton, his son who for many years knew nothing about his father, in his later life learned two facts about Cecil Shipton.<sup>92</sup>

...one that he was a devoted husband, the other that he spent a great deal of his spare time in the jungle watching birds – a passionate interest of his – and that he had a remarkable ability to attract them to him.

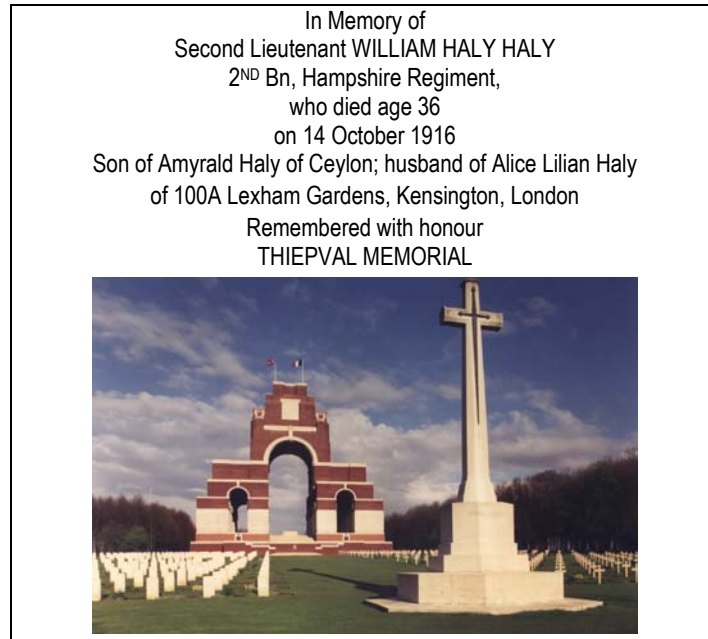
According to the Steele biography, which refers to Alice as a 'reserved and aloof lady', she buried her grief by travelling constantly, accompanied by Eric and his sister Marge. Their travels took them round Ceylon and southern India, with frequent train journeys and sea voyages back and forth between Europe and the East.<sup>93</sup>

What the biography does not say is that in 1914 Alice remarried. In fact a closer look at the 1908 Worcester passenger list shows that the man who was to become Alice's second husband was also on board. His name was William Heli Haly and he was a son of Amyrald and Mary Haly (née Barrington). Like so many men of his class, Amyrald was an enthusiastic naturalist and collector, and who was also instrumental in the establishment of the Colombo National Museum on 1<sup>st</sup> January 1877. Indeed, the Secretary of State appointed Amyrald as the first director of the Museum on 25<sup>th</sup> June 1875, even before it opened its doors. He worked with considerable zeal and devotion so that when he retired after 26 years (1877-1901) of dedicated service he had elevated the Colombo National Museum to international status. During his term, he was responsible for the first edition of the Museum's comprehensive visitor guide, published in 1886. However, two years after her second marriage, Alice was again a widow, William being another casualty of WWI.<sup>94</sup>

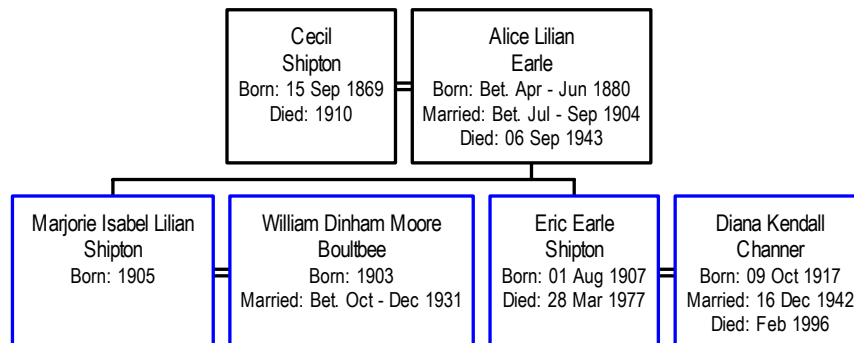
William had made a will, and administration was granted within 6 months of his death, but, as with her first husband, the estate did not offer much financial security for a young widow with two children to support. However, if Alice was favourably 'remembered' in her parents' wills, she would have been well provided for. Translated to

2010 values, her father died in 1891 leaving an estate worth around £3.5 million, and that of her mother, who died in 1917, was worth about £338,000.<sup>95</sup>

HALY William Heli of Spring Glen Coonor India second-lieutenant Hampshire regiment died 14 October 1916 in France Administration (with Will) London 13 April to Alice Lilian Haly widow. Effects £178 2s 9d.



Before I found out that Alice had remarried I had found a shipping record of Marjorie and Eric Shipton travelling as minors on the Kashgar, which had departed from Calcutta and arrived at London, via Port Said and Gibraltar, on 12<sup>th</sup> April 1915. I had assumed that they were travelling alone. Having learnt that Mrs. Shipton was now Mrs. Haly, and having also obtained a copy of Eric's biography, I looked again at the ship's manifest, and listed further up the page was Alice Lilian Haly, married and aged 34, who gave the same England contact address as recorded for the two minors - c/- HS King & Co, 65 Cornhill Street. There was a reason for Alice and her children travelling at a time when sea voyages were fraught with danger. The biography recounts that young Shipton delighted in the nomadic life, and was a bit of a dreamer, closely in touch in the jungles and forests of Ceylon, and with a particular interest in bird-watching, apparently a favourite pastime of his barely remembered father. His mother, however, thought that her young son now needed civilising, and thus at the age of eight she brought him to England. There is no reference as to whether his sister was also in need of 'taming'.<sup>96</sup>



As a counter to the 'civilising' of Eric, after the war Alice continued to take her children on holidays abroad, and she was an avid traveller all her life, returning from her adventures to her base at Lexham Gardens. She made at least two trips to South Africa, where her children lived. Her final voyage was probably a return passage to England from Cape Town on board the Cunard liner Britannic, arriving at Liverpool on 10<sup>th</sup> May 1943. The following announcement was published in The Times of Saturday 11<sup>th</sup> September 1943.<sup>97</sup>

HALY – On Sept 6 1943, at Kelsale, Saxmundham, ALICE LILIAN HALY, of 100 Lexham Gardens, wife of the late

W. Heli Haly, daughter of the late Thomas Hughes Earle of Enham Place, Hampshire, and mother of Margery Boulton and Eric Earle Shipton.

The marriage of Marjorie Isabel Lilian Shipton, the elder child of Cecil and Alice Shipton (née Earle), who was born in Ceylon in 1905, was registered at Kensington for the Oct-Dec quarter of 1931. Her husband was William Dinham Moore Boulton, who had been born in 1903, one of ten children born to Frederick Croxall Boulton and Henrietta Eleanor (née Molson). The Times of 5<sup>th</sup> September 1931 carried an announcement of the forthcoming marriage.<sup>98</sup>

MR W D M BOULTBEE AND MISS SHIPTON

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Mr W D M Boulton, youngest son of the late Rev F C Boulton, White House, Staplehurst, Kent, and Marjorie, only daughter of the late Cecil Shipton of Ceylon, and Mrs Haly, of 100A, Lexham-gardens, W8.

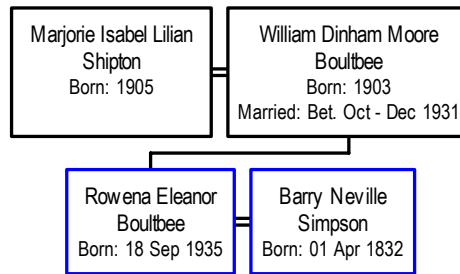
Frederick Croxall Boulton was born in 1851. He was educated at Bedford Grammar School and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he took a B.A. in 1873. He spent periods of time in Canada where he met his future wife, Henrietta Molson and they were married in 1880. Henrietta Eleanor Molson, born in 1862, belonged to the still well-known Molson brewery family of Montreal. They were married in the chapel of Bishop's College and returned to England permanently in the same year. In January 1881, Frederick was appointed Private Secretary and Tutor to the sons of Earl Percy, later Duke of Northumberland, for a year, and then started his own private school. In 1889, he decided to take Holy Orders, and studied at Lichfield Theological College, being ordained at Ely in 1891. He was curate at Colne, Huntingdonshire, 1890-1898, Vicar of Melchbourne, Bedfordshire, 1898-1901, and Rector of Hargrave, Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire thereafter. It was at Hargrave that the 1911 census found some of the Boulton family.<sup>99</sup>

Boulton, Fred Croxall	Head	Mar	M	60	Clerk in Holy Orders Est Ch	St Peters, Bedford
Boulton, Henrietta Eleanor	Wife	Mar 20	F	48		Lennoxville, Canada
Boulton, Henrietta Emily	Daur	Sing	F	25		Woburn Sands, Beds
Boulton, Henry Leonard	Son		M	10	School	Melchbourne, Beds
Boulton William Dinham Moore	Son		M	7		Hargrave, Northants
Lumbers, Harriet Ann	Serv		F	21	Domestic Servant	Catworth, Hants

Frederick Croxall Boulton died at the Rectory, Hargrave, on 6<sup>th</sup> March 1925, so he did not see his youngest child, William, married. A number of the Boulton offspring left England and some of them settled in India and Ceylon. William Boulton became a tea grower in Ceylon. An older brother, Beauchamp St George was tea planter in India, as was Ernest Peachey, the husband of his sister Henrietta Emily. After her husband died, their mother visited her various far-flung children and probably her last journey to India was the voyage she and Henrietta Peachey made in 1938, leaving from Liverpool on 7<sup>th</sup> October on board the Yorkshire. Henrietta Boulton died in India in 1939.<sup>100</sup>

The records show that the Boultons made fairly regular visits to England. For instance, Marjorie travelled from Bombay on board the City of Venice, arriving at London on 4<sup>th</sup> July 1936. She was accompanied by her one year old daughter Rowena. She was intending to stay with Alice Haly at 100 Lexham Gardens, so this would have been an opportunity to introduce Rowena to her grandmother. William Boulton had travelled to England the following year, because he is listed as a passenger departing on 12<sup>th</sup> December 1937, to return to Colombo on board the Largs Bay. For whatever reason, he seems not to have been staying with his mother-in-law. His last address in England had been 26 Harcourt Terrace, London SW10. It may be that Marjorie and Rowena had a prolonged stay in England after their arrival in 1936, but if they had returned to Ceylon, they would have made another journey two years or so later because they are included in the manifest for the Oronsay, sailing from London on 22<sup>nd</sup> April 1938, having been staying at Lexham Gardens.<sup>101</sup>

The Gazette of 26 May 1942 shows that, effective 31<sup>st</sup> March 1942, William Dinham Moore Boulton was promoted to Lieutenant with the Royal Corps of Signals. He served in the army in Burma during the WW2. The war would have curtailed 'frivolous' travel. The last passenger record I have found is for Marjorie and Rowena arriving at Liverpool on 23<sup>rd</sup> September 1945 on board the Mauretania, having embarked at Durban. It looks as if they were also looking after another passenger, Peter Curling, and all three were intending to stay at 13 Denbeigh Gardens, Richmond. The probable reason why they had embarked at Durban was that when WW2I broke out Ceylon, an important naval base and therefore likely to be an enemy target, was considered to be a dangerous place. In the summer of 1941 British women and children were evacuated from Colombo to South Africa or Australia.<sup>102</sup>



I have no further information on William or Marjorie Boulton. I believe that they lived in South Africa where their daughter Rowena had married Barry Neville Simpson, a farmer. It was probably just after their marriage that Rowena and Barry Simpson travelled to England on board the Carnarvon Castle, arriving at Southampton on 6<sup>th</sup> December 1957. According to the ship's manifest, both were South African nationals, Barry had been born on 1<sup>st</sup> April 1932 and Rowena on 18 September 1935. While, for a later journey to Durban, leaving on the Winchester Castle from Southampton on 6 December 1959, with their daughter Glenda, Barry's birth date is the same, Rowena's is given as 19<sup>th</sup> August 1934. Glenda had been born on 30<sup>th</sup> January 1959 at Ely, Cambridgeshire. The last English address given by the Simpsons for their 1959 passage was Chittering Farm, Stretham, Ely, Cambridgeshire.<sup>103</sup>

The life of Eric Earle Shipton, acclaimed as one of the world's greatest mountain explorers, has been well documented by various biographers, and his own publications including his own autobiography, *That Untravelled World*. He had an unpromising start to life. As he recounts in his autobiography<sup>104</sup>

I was born in 1907 in Ceylon, where my father was a tea planter. He died before I was three, so that I have no recollection of him; nor have I the slightest idea what he was like. That I did not attempt to discover something about him was due mainly to the fact that my mother ever encouraged intimate discussion. She never mentioned him, and as I had no reason to suppose that a father was in any essential to my existence, his absence and with it his character had no particular significance...My sister, two years older than me, believes that my mother was afraid that she would be unable to cope adequately with my upbringing alone, and her reticence may well have been due to her fear that by talking about my father I would come to miss him.

As a fatherless eight year old boy, he was taken to England by his beautiful, but detached 'ice queen' mother, in order that he would become an ideal product of the English public school system. He failed miserably. Initially his education consisted of lessons provided by a governess at home in a flat in London. His lack of progress, particularly in reading, was the despair of his unsympathetic mother who decided that Eric would perhaps flourish under the rigours of a preparatory school to which he was duly dispatched. She would have been as bitterly disappointed as Eric was miserable. Apart from being a shy boy, he was afflicted with what is now known to have been dyslexia. Eric was one of a legion of slow-learning children who have been scorned, belittled and mistreated for what was regarded as laziness and lack of application. What may have been left of his self-esteem and self-confidence was quashed when he failed to pass the Common Entrance Exam to Harrow and his mother sent him to Pyt House in Wilshire, a school for failing or delinquent boys who had either been thrown out of their public schools or had never arrived. However, this establishment may have been his saving grace because as he himself recorded, being in the company of boys as, or even more stupid than he was, did something to dispel his deep-rooted sense of inferiority.

After two attempts he scraped through the entrance exams for Cambridge University and was granted an interview with the Master of his prospective college. The scorn with which Eric's intention to study geology was met finished any ambition that may have held for a university degree, a deficiency which he felt keenly for the rest of his life, and particularly in the company of the university educated climbing fraternity.

But by this time he had already had his first experience with mountains, having, as a 15 year old, spent a holiday with his mother and sister in the Pyrenees, and shortly afterwards, a climbing holiday in Norway.

Surprisingly, Eric's mother seems to have financed his mountain climbing pursuits, but Eric realised that he would have to make an effort to get a job and become financial self-supporting. Having completed a real-estate course, with a view to running a coffee plantation, in 1928 he emigrated to Kenya, a country said to hold great promise for the enterprising and the adventurous. Full of good intentions of 'making good' as a long-term plantation owner, Eric also arrived with all the paraphernalia of climbing, and for the five years he was in South Africa he continued his

mountaineering exploits. Eventually the vicissitudes which challenged the pioneer farmer lost out to the lure of adventure. By the time Eric left South Africa his reputation as a mountaineer was being recognised within the wider climbing fraternity, and mountaineering became the number one focus of his life, which he financed through his books (edited by an early 'flame' and later his lifetime friend, Pamela Freston) and lectures. Within a few years his standing was beyond question.

At the time of the outbreak of the 2nd World War, Eric was on a two-year exploration of the Karakoram, which he was forced to abandon. He joined the India Army and scraped through officer training with a commission as 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant Shipton. In August 1840 he was appointed HM Consul at Kashgar in Central Asia and served in that role until 1942, then after a brief spell in England was assigned to work in Persia for 20 months during 1943 and 1944. Next he was posted as an attaché to the British Military Mission in Hungary as an Agricultural Adviser which position saw him through until the end of the War.

It was during his brief spell in England that Eric married. He had met his future wife in 1939 at Srinigar, Kashmir, when he was preparing for his Karakoram expedition. She was Diana Kendall Channer, born on 9<sup>th</sup> October 1917, daughter of Frederick Francis Ralph Channer and his wife Edith. Frederick had been born at West Ham on 20<sup>th</sup> June 1875 and was baptised at Leytonstone on 29<sup>th</sup> July. His parents were Edgar Campbell and Catherine Channer. He was awarded the OBE for organising supply of fodder to the Indian government during the war years of 1914-1919, and also was a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire (Star of India). After the war he became Chief Conservator, Indian Forest Service and Diana had spent most of her childhood in jungle camps, and shared Eric's love of the wild country and an outdoor life.

At the start of the War, Diana left for England where she joined the ATS, after which they maintained their relationship by correspondence. Eric arrived in England in late 1942 and ten days later he and Diana were married at Lyme Regis on 16<sup>th</sup> December 1942. After the briefest of honeymoons Diana returned to her unit as a Fanny with the ATS and Eric took up his posting in Persia with the Foreign Office, ostensibly as a Cereal Liaison Officer. He returned to England briefly at the end of 1944 and he and Diane stayed at her parents' home at Warminster, before leaving in March 1945 for his posting in Hungary.<sup>105</sup>

Eric and Diana became parents on 1<sup>st</sup> September 1945 when the first of their two sons, Nicholas, was born. Eric was offered a second tour of duty at Kashgar, from 1946 to 1948. Diana accompanied him but, due to the political instability of the area, she left their son Nicholas with foster parents. However, Nicholas accompanied his parents to Kunming, Yunan, where Eric was stationed as Consul General from 1949-1951. Their second son, John, was born there in October 1950. By 1951 the situation in Kunming had become perilous following the takeover by the communist regime and the decision was made that Diana and the boys should leave, and they departed on 26<sup>th</sup> January 1951. After a nightmarish journey, they arrived in Hong Kong a month later. On instructions from the Foreign Office, Eric closed down the British Consulate, and on 6<sup>th</sup> May 1951 he started on the same journey that Diana and the boys had taken some months earlier.<sup>106</sup>

The family settled in rural Hampshire, or rather, Diana and the boys did. Eric resumed his mountain climbing. Before the end of 1951, he was back in the Himalaya, leading the Mount Everest Reconnaissance Expedition, the first to attempt the southern face of the mountain by climbing the treacherous Khumbu Icefall (the attempt was pivotal to Edmund Hillary's successful ascent in 1953). Unfortunately, 'palace intrigues' within the Himalayan Committee led to Shipton being ousted from the leadership of the 1953 expedition in favour of John Hunt, who, although he was an experienced mountaineer, was relatively unknown at the time. Shipton was bitterly disappointed, but swallowed the setback with dignity. It freed him, perhaps, from the fame that he had always disparaged as violating the spirit of mountaineering.

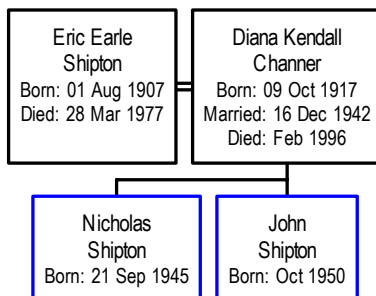
1953 finds Eric again out of work, and desperately trying to find employment. By chance the wardenship of the Outward Bound School in Eskdale, Cumberland, became vacant and Eric applied and was appointed in May 1953. He, Diana, and the two boys, now aged 8 and 3, took up residence at Eskdale Green. This appointment ended at the end of 1954 when Eric Shipton was sacked for an indiscreet relationship with the Bursar's wife. Meanwhile Diana had become involved with one of the instructors, David Drummond. The outcome of this sorry state of affairs was that Diana and Eric divorced, and in 1955 Diana and David Drummond were married at Hampstead. After a short sojourn in Shropshire with Eric the bursar's wife returned to her forgiving husband, and Eric was left 'single'. He perhaps found some consolation in being awarded the CBE in 1955.<sup>107</sup>



But not 'single' for too long - he moved to Wiltshire where he became friendly with Geoffrey and Phyllis Wint. Phyllis, who was caring for her alcoholic husband, appreciated Eric's moral support. By the time of her husband's death in 1959 companionship had developed into a love affair. Eric moved into her house and they lived together as man and wife until his death nearly twenty years later.

He spent his latter years wandering through the mountains of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego in South America; at that time virtually unknown country. He probably owned little more than what he could carry. One of the highlights of his time in South America was meeting, for the first time, his aunt Mrs Stewart Simpson, Kathleen, known throughout Argentina also as La Gaucha. Another notable event was his appointment in 1964 by the Chilean government as their adviser in the boundary dispute with Argentina.

For the last decade of his life, Eric Shipton continued to travel extensively, supporting himself by lecturing and acting as a celebrity guide. He completed the second volume of his autobiography, That Untravelled World in 1969. He visited the Galapagos Islands, Alaska, Australia, New Zealand, Rhodesia, Kenya, Chile, Bhutan and Nepal. Whilst staying in Bhutan in 1976 he fell ill, and on his return to England he was diagnosed with cancer to which he succumbed in March 1977. He was cremated in Salisbury and his ashes were scattered on Fonthill Lake. Diana Davidson (formerly Shipton) died ten years before him, her death having been registered at Salisbury in February 1996.<sup>108</sup>



The expeditions undertaken by Eric Earle Shipton have been well documented. However the following list is testament to his extensive mountaineering career.

- 1922 Visited Cirque de Gavarnie in the Pyrenees with his family
- 1924 Mountain Walking in the Jotunheimen (Norway) with Gustav Sommerfelt
- 1924 December guided ascent of the Gross Lohner and the Tschingelochthorn above Adelboden
- 1925 guided up Monte Disgrazia & first Alpine season in the Dauphiné guided by Elie Richard
- 1926 second season with Elie Richard
- 1927 Climbed in French ranges then completed several major climbs including Zmutt Ridge
- 1928 Traversed Matterhorn, climbed major peaks in Alps
- 1929 Explored Mount Kenya then made first ascent of Nelion by east face and several other climbs
- 1930 Climbed on Kilimanjaro with Bill Tilman
- 1930 climbed again making first ascents on Mount Kenya during which Tilman fell and had to be lowered unconscious from the face.
- 1931 First ascent with Frank Smythe of Kamet, then Shipton took part in 8 more first ascents in the Arwa Valley region
- 1932 climbed Mount Speke, Mount Baker, and Mount Stanley with Bill Tilman
- 1933 joined Hugh Ruttledge's unsuccessful Mount Everest expedition after which several nearby peaks were climbed
- 1933 July: attempted crossing the Lasher Plain to Sikkim, climbed Lhonak Peak.
- 1934 with Tilman were the first to gain access to the Nanda Devi Sanctuary, the party then explored the Badrinath range, then returned to the Nanda Devi Sanctuary where they made the first ascent of Maiktoli before leaving via the Sunderdhunga Col.
- 1935 Led the Everest Reconnaissance Expedition of that year, the party then went on to climb twenty peaks on the northern flanks of Everest. This expedition gave Tenzing his first opportunity as a 'porter' when he was taken on by Shipton.
- 1936 joined a second Ruttledge-led attempt on Everest then returned to survey the Nanda Devi Sanctuary then

climbed in the region of the Rhamini Glacier crossing the Bagini Pass  
1937 Joined Tilman on the Shaksgam Expedition, exploring and mapping the northern approaches to K2  
1938 another abortive attempt on Everest with Tilman as leader  
1939 Led The Karakoram Survey Expedition  
1941 Climbed in the Kashgar Range  
1942 Climbed and explored Bogdo Ola Group  
1947 Explored Tushuk Tash and discovered Shipton's Arch, attempted Muztagh Ata  
1948 Explored Bogdo Ola Group, attempted Chakar Aghil  
1951 Shipton led the Mount Everest Reconnaissance Expedition of that year, making a first attempt from Nepal, in the party for the first time was the young Ed Hillary  
1952 Led the unsuccessful Cho Oyu Expedition, after which eleven Mountains were climbed to the west of Nangpa La  
1957 Led the Imperial College Karakoram Expedition, surveying five glaciers in the process  
1958 Argentina Patagonia Explored at the heads of Lago Viedma & Lake Argentino; climbed peak above Onelli Glacier  
1959 Expedition up the O'Higgins Glacier to the foot of Cerro Lautero  
1960 Crossed the Southern Patagonia Ice Field in 52 days  
1961 Crossed the Cordillera Darwin making the first ascents of Cerro Yagen and Mount Darwin's three peaks; Unsuccessful attempt on Monte Burney  
1962 second abortive attempt on Monte Burney, then ascended Monte Bove and Pico Francis  
1964/5 Starting from the San Rafael Glacier crossed the Northern Patagonia Ice Field to the Cochrane River, making the first ascent of Cerro Arco in the process.  
1966 unsuccessful attempt on the East Ridge of Mount Russell in Alaska  
1973 made first ascent of Monte Burney Via West Spur



### **George Alex Shipton**

I have found very little about George Alex Shipton, the fifth child and fourth son of John and Catherine (Kate) Shipton (née Hoyle). He was born in Kandy, Ceylon, on 16<sup>th</sup> December 1870. At the age of 10, and with his cousin Henry Patrick Hoyle, son of George William and Marie Catherine Hoyle (née Rochfort) aged 9 and born in India, George was a pupil boarder at Christ Hospital Hereford School for Boys and Girls.<sup>109</sup>

The next record I have for him is a journey he made in 1909, departing from Liverpool on 9<sup>th</sup> June on board the Pacific Line vessel Kenuta bound for Puerto Madryn, Argentina. There is no age recorded on the manifest and the occupation of Mr Geo Shipton is given as Clerk. Puerto Madryn, a town, and now a city of about 58,000 inhabitants in the province of Chubut in the Argentine Patagonia, was founded on 28<sup>th</sup> July 1865, when 150 Welsh immigrants who came in the clipper Mimosa named the natural port Porth Madryn in honour of Sir Love Jones-Parry, whose estate in Wales was named "Madryn". In 1884 the Argentine government granted the Welsh immigrant Lewis Jones a concession to build and operate a railway between the valley of the Chubut River and Puerto Madryn and the settlement grew as a result of the building of the Central of Chubut Railway by Welsh, Spanish and Italian immigrants. Puerto Madryn is protected by the Golfo Nuevo, which is formed by Península Valdés and Punta Ninfas. It is now an important centre for tourists visiting the natural attractions of the Península Valdés and the coast. There is nothing to suggest that George married, and the final record I have for him is an entry in a 1919 issue of the journal of the Overseas Club and Patriotic League -

OBITUARY - It is with the deepest regret and sympathy that we record this month the death of the following Members : .... Mr George Shipton, Port Madryn, Argentina, South America.



### **Zoe Ina Shipton**

Zoe was the youngest of the children of John and Catherine (Kate) Shipton (née Hoyle) and she was born in Kandy, Ceylon on 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1875. She was in England for the 1901 and the 1911 census, each time staying with her oldest sibling, and only sister, Ada. In 1901, both still single, Ada aged 35 and Zoe aged 25, were living at Sussex Mansions, Kensington. By the time of the 1911 census Ada had married and was now Mrs Ada Toomey.

She and her husband James, living at Herbert Crescent, Chelsea, were hosts to Zoe Ina, still unmarried and a woman of private means.<sup>110</sup>

Zoe never married but seems to have been very close to her sister Ada, with whom she lived for much of her adult life. Zoe also accompanied her by then widowed sister Ada to Ceylon in January 1940, and was with her when she died six years later, after which Zoe returned from Colombo, arriving at Southampton on 10<sup>th</sup> July 1948. In fact Zoe, financially independent, traveled extensively, as documented by the various shipping records – destinations included Buenos Aires, New York, Key West Florida. Ports of embarkation included Southampton, Havana, and Batavia. She lived to a great age. She spent her last years at 5a Culford Gardens, Knightsbridge. Her death at the age of 92 was registered at Chelsea for the Oct-Nov quarter of 1967 and a short notice put in the Times.<sup>111</sup>

SHIPTON, On December 3<sup>rd</sup> 1967, peacefully ZOE INA SHIPTON, at 5 Culford Gardens, SW3.



## Notes

- <sup>1</sup> Much of the information about Catherine (Kate) Hoyle has been provided by Liz Cargill and Suzanne Paget; FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; HO107/2344/171/p14; RG9/3507/54/pp14-15; FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1983.
- <sup>2</sup> Certified copy of Marriage Certificate MXD597760; RG9/3430/47/p24; FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1815.
- <sup>3</sup> Lewis, Tombstones and Monuments in Ceylon, entries 1185 and 1284; FIBIS Bombay Times and Journal of Commerce, Births 1852; The Times Saturday June 13 1840.
- <sup>4</sup> Information on birth dates provided by Suzanne Paget; FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; certified copy of Birth Certificate BXCE161112; in his autobiography, *That Untravelled World*, Hodder and Stoughton, 1969, Eric Shipton thought that his grandfather, a doctor, had come to live in Ceylon about 1870.
- <sup>5</sup> <http://www.uptontea.com/shopcart/information/INFOCeylonHist.asp>; Lewis, Tombstones and Monuments in Ceylon, an addendum to entry 1284 for Mary Shipton.
- <sup>6</sup> National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- <sup>7</sup> The Times Friday Sep 30 1864.
- <sup>8</sup> RG11/3437/47/p8; RG12/2765/65/p1; RG13/3120/25/p7; FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1915; at the time of his death on 16<sup>th</sup> August 1905 George Shipton was rector at Grove, near Retford, Nottinghamshire but he actually died at Plymouth (National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941).
- <sup>9</sup> UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960; RG14PN5080 RG78PN225 RD78 SD1 ED9 SN154.
- <sup>10</sup> England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; certified copy of Death Certificate DYC505918; National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- <sup>11</sup> FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; certified copy of Birth Certificate BXCE161112; Family Search England Births and Christenings 1538-1975.
- <sup>12</sup> RG13/35/52/p4.
- <sup>13</sup> RG14PN389 RG78PN12 RD4 SD1 ED15 SN117.
- <sup>14</sup> England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- <sup>15</sup> FMP Passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960; Andrews Newspaper Index Cards 1790-1976; Eric Shipton, *The Untravelled World*, Houghton and Stoughton, 1969.
- <sup>16</sup> IGI Individual Record Bath No C750297 1885; FIBIS The Times of India Births 1885; Family Search India Births and Baptisms 1786-1947.
- <sup>17</sup> The information on George McClintock is sourced from the McClintock Family History, the McClintocks of Rathvinden, Co Carlow, [www.turtlebunbury.com](http://www.turtlebunbury.com).
- <sup>18</sup> RG14PN17626 EF78PN1079 RD377 SD1 ED7 SN33.
- <sup>19</sup> National Archives Divorce Court files 3 77/1269/8688, 3 77/1284/9164; The Times Jun 15 1920; National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- <sup>20</sup> England & Wales Marriage Index 1916-2005; The Times May 24 1940; England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; The Times Nov 2 1945.
- <sup>21</sup> England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; The Times May 7 1973.
- <sup>22</sup> The McClintocks of Rathvinden, Co Carlow, [www.turtlebunbury.com](http://www.turtlebunbury.com); England & Wales Marriage Index 1916-2005; Sydney EL Baddeley had previously married Dorothy Halkett, 1917, and Gladys C Beresford-Whyte, 1943; The Times Jan 28 1949.
- <sup>23</sup> RG11/3432/82/p57.
- <sup>24</sup> HO107/1973/736/p47; FreeBMD Marriage and Death Indexes 1837-1915; RG9/2529/19/p37; RG10/3611/37/p67.
- <sup>25</sup> FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915.
- <sup>26</sup> FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; RG11/1375/62/p9.
- <sup>27</sup> RG12/107/91/pp 34-35.
- <sup>28</sup> RG12/1251/148/p1.
- <sup>29</sup> Certified copy of Birth Certificate BXCE248225; FreeBMD Marriage Index; Edith's father William was living at No 5 Fentiman Street for the 1881 census.
- <sup>30</sup> RG10/692/8/p7.
- <sup>31</sup> London, England, Marriages and Banns 1754-1921; IGI Individual Records Batch Nos C008393 and P008391; London, England, Births and Baptisms, 1813-1906.
- <sup>32</sup> HO197/682/4/14/p23; HO107/1547/71/p29; HO107/1599/192/p8.
- <sup>33</sup> RG9/2724/55/p55; RG9/40/30/p19.
- <sup>34</sup> RG10/3831/111/p7.
- <sup>35</sup> RG11/3693/22/p38; FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1915.
- <sup>36</sup> London, England, Marriages and Banns, 1754-1921; IGI Individual Records Batch No C040941 1810-1843; FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; HO107/678/9/7/pp 7-8; HO107/1973/813/pp3-4.
- <sup>37</sup> RG9/1803/99/p12.

- <sup>38</sup> RG13/1490/14/pp-18-19; RG14PN7845 RG78PN391 RD144 SD1 ED22 SN143; Alfred had married an Essex girl, Adelaide Ann(e) Friend at Islington on 8<sup>th</sup> March 1884 and she died in 1899 (FreeBMD Marriage and Death Index 1837-1915; London, England, Marriages and Banns, 1754-1921); at some stage Albert had been the manager of the Atlantic Transport Line, 1881-1934, and as a former manager was one on the guests on board the ATL ship SS Minnewaska III when it made its maiden voyage on May 1 1909.
- <sup>39</sup> HO107/1573/245/pp10-11.
- <sup>40</sup> FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; London, England, Marriages and Banns, 1754-1921.
- <sup>41</sup> RG9/357/104/p38.
- <sup>42</sup> 'Albert Embankment', Survey of London: volume 23: Lambeth: South Bank and Vauxhall (1951), pp148-149.
- <sup>43</sup> RG10/671/77/p25; FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1915; RG11/50/34/p22.
- <sup>44</sup> FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915.
- <sup>45</sup> RG14PN8843 RG78PN486 RD174 SD4 ED6 NS179.
- <sup>46</sup> FMP Passenger Lists leaving UK 1890-1960.
- <sup>47</sup> FMP Passenger Lists leaving UK 1890-1960.
- <sup>48</sup> UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960, BT26/640/53; England & Wales Death Index 1837-1983; National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
- <sup>49</sup> England & Wales Death Index 1837-1983.
- <sup>50</sup> The Times Feb 07 1928; Family Search India Marriages 1792-1948; FMP Passenger Lists leaving UK 1890-1960.
- <sup>51</sup> UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960, BT26/967/101.
- <sup>52</sup> UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960, BT26/1070/61; BT26/1124/9.
- <sup>53</sup> <http://www.flightglobal.com/pdfarchive/>; British Phone Books, 1880-1984.
- <sup>54</sup> England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005.
- <sup>55</sup> England & Wales Death Index 1894-2005; certified copy of Death Certificate QBDY2173239.
- <sup>56</sup> FreeBMD Birth and Marriage Index 1837-1915; RG13/4052/6/p1.
- <sup>57</sup> RG14PN21464 RG78PN1278 RD444 SD3 Ed7 SN299.
- <sup>58</sup> FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1915; England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005.
- <sup>59</sup> FreeBMD Birth Index; certified copy of Birth Certified BXCE213030; <http://www.flightglobal.com/pdfarchive/>; UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960.
- <sup>60</sup> FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1983; RG14PN7772 RG78PN385 RD142 SD1 ED6.
- <sup>61</sup> <http://www.flightglobal.com/pdfarchive/>; WWI Medal Card.
- <sup>62</sup> National Archives AIR/76/36; FMP Passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960; UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960, BT26/1309/218.
- <sup>63</sup> RG14PM8843 RG78PN486 RD174 SD4 ED6 NS179.
- <sup>64</sup> FMP Passenger Lists leaving UK 1890-1960; The Times Jun 06 1944; CWGC website.
- <sup>65</sup> RG14PN18372 RG78PN1104 RD385 SD6 ED1.
- <sup>66</sup> England & Wales Marriage Index 1916-2005; British Phone Books 1880-1984; England & Wales Death Index 1984-2005; England & Wales Birth Index 1916-2005.
- <sup>67</sup> RG11/3432/82/p57.
- <sup>68</sup> FMP Passenger Lists leaving UK 1890-1960.
- <sup>69</sup> Cricket Archives Oracles.
- <sup>70</sup> Google Books – The Evolution of Polo, Horace A Laffaye, Nigel À Brassant.
- <sup>71</sup> UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960; FMP Passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960.
- <sup>72</sup> Journeys and Experiences in Argentina, Paraguay, and Chile Including a side trip to the source of the Paraguay River in the State of Matto Grosso, Brazil, and a journey across the Andes to the Rio Tambo in Peru, <http://www.archive.org>.
- <sup>73</sup> Wikipedia.
- <sup>74</sup> Friedmann : Notes on Some Argentina Birds, Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard College, Vol LXVIII No.1, May 1927, p140.
- <sup>75</sup> [www.lillo.org.ar](http://www.lillo.org.ar).
- <sup>76</sup> UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960; England & Wales Marriage Index 1916-2005.
- <sup>77</sup> Information from Suzanne Paget; <http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/b/a/k/Terence-S-Baker/PDFGENE5.pdf>; [www.cricinfo.com](http://www.cricinfo.com).
- <sup>78</sup> Canadian Passenger Lists 1865-1935; UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960.
- <sup>79</sup> UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960; FMP Passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960.
- <sup>80</sup> UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960; FMP Passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960.
- <sup>81</sup> FMP Passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960; FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915.
- <sup>82</sup> FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; London England Births and Baptism 1813-1906; FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915;

RG11/175/16/pp27-28; RG11/1231/154/p36.

<sup>83</sup> London England Births and Baptism 1813-1906; FreeBMD Death Index; RG12/964/157/p3.

<sup>84</sup> RG12/108/91/p4; FreeBMD Death Index 1837-1915; Cambridge University Alumni 1261-1900; 'wrangler' is a term to denote order of academic merit.

<sup>85</sup> RG13/1115/27/p27.

<sup>86</sup> A History of the County of Hampshire, Vol 4, William Page (ed) 1911.

<sup>87</sup> RG14PN429 RD5 SD1 ED15 SN104.

<sup>88</sup> FreeBMD Marriage Index 1837-1915.

<sup>89</sup> British Army WWI Medal Rolls Index Cards 1914-1920.

<sup>90</sup> Peter Steele, Eric Shipton, Everest and Beyond, Constable and Company Limited, London, 1998, p5 (hereinafter referred to as Peter Steele, Eric Shipton); UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960; FMP Passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960.

<sup>91</sup> National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.

<sup>92</sup> Eric Shipton, The Untravelled World, Hodder and Stoughton, 1969.

<sup>93</sup> Peter Steele, Eric Shipton, p5.

<sup>94</sup> <http://www.william1.co.uk/L3.htm>; <http://ceylonarchaeology.blogspot.com>.

<sup>95</sup> National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.

<sup>96</sup> UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960; Peter Steele, Eric Shipton, p5.

<sup>97</sup> UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960.

<sup>98</sup> FreeBMD Marriage Index 1916-2005; The Times Sep 05 1931.

<sup>99</sup> FreeBMD Birth Index 1837-1915; [www.boultonbee.freereserve.co.uk](http://www.boultonbee.freereserve.co.uk); RG14PN8622 RG78PN447 RD168 SD2 ED7 SN22.

<sup>100</sup> England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005; FMP Passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960; [www.boultonbee.freereserve.co.uk](http://www.boultonbee.freereserve.co.uk).

<sup>101</sup> UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960; FMP Passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960.

<sup>102</sup> Supplement to the London Gazette 26 May 1942 p2280; UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960; Vyvyan Brendon, Children of the Raj, Phoenix, Orion Books Ltd, London, 2006.

<sup>103</sup> UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960; FMP Passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960; England & Wales Birth Index 1916-2005; Chittering farm was refurbished in 2008 and is now a holiday home.

<sup>104</sup> Sources for the life of Eric Earle Shipton include Peter Steele, Eric Shipton, <http://bobmckerrow.blogspot.com>, Wikipedia; notes from Suzanne Paget; That Untravelled World, Hodder and Stoughton, 1969.

<sup>105</sup> England & Wales Christening Records 1530-1906; India Office Family History Search.

<sup>106</sup> I have not found a birth registration for this event.

<sup>107</sup> England & Wales Marriage Index 1916-2005.

<sup>108</sup> England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005.

<sup>109</sup> RG11/1425/110/p6; FMP Passenger Lists leaving UK 1890-1960; [www.archive.org](http://www.archive.org).

<sup>110</sup> RG13/35/52/p4; RG14PN389 RG78PN12 RD4 SD1 ED15 SN117; FMP Passenger Lists leaving UK 1890-1960; UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960.

<sup>111</sup> British Phone Books 1880-1984; England & Wales Death Index 1837-1983; The Times Dec 05 1967.