

NEWSLETTER

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Editor:

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QUOTABLE QUOTES

The family - that dear octopus from whose tentacles we never quite escape, nor, in our inmost hearts, ever quite wish to.

Dodie Smith

The informality of family life is a blessed condition that allows us to become our best while looking our worst.

Marge Kennedy

A friend who is near and dear may in time become as useless as a relative.

George Ade

Next Edition due:
September 2013

EDITORIAL

I thought that writing up a family history of Winston Churchill and his descendants would be an easy task but there were so many skeletons in cupboards that the article started to read like a tabloid newspaper. (See page 2)

Some philosophical thoughts about writing memoirs from Janice Gardiner-Atkinson and a brief report on how a brick wall came tumbling down can be found on page 8 & 9.

Also on page 9 is Joyce Settle's search for the real name of Mary Ann BLORE/TOWNSEND. It is amazing how a few inter-family marriages can muddy the waters when trying to sort out who is related to whom. The TOWNSEND side of the family produced some good silverware though!

The brief summary of the three meetings held in the 2nd quarter are given on page 7. These are included to whet the appetite of those who are not regular attendees at the monthly meetings.

Finally, if you think too many of these articles are written by Derek Pratt then why don't you write one and displace one of his!

HAVE YOU TRIED THIS SITE?

The Gauteng Branch of the GSSA send their Newsletter to us and I found this short piece by Peter and Bev Moss most interesting.

While the Cape Province Civil Deaths collection has no index on the LDS website (understandably, since there are over 2 million death certificates), partial indexes by volunteers are available. Log on to www.archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/search?path=ZAF-INDEXERS. [I could not get this site to open on either Mozilla Firefox or Internet Explorer. It just sent me to a search page]

Eastern Cape Estate Files (1962-2004) – all files for 1962 and 1963 are now available. These estates files are NOT listed on NAAIRS index but they are indexed on www.africangenealogy.blogspot.com. The above website also contains very useful

indexes to records (not the records itself) such as Philipstown, Humpata in Angola and Burghersdorp. The website is maintained by Gwyn, who compiled it 'merely as a help for frustrated researchers'. [If you have Eastern Cape families, this is very useful. I battled to open it with Mozilla - it kept giving me a script error but it opened quite happily in Internet Explorer and if you click on the left hand number the whole file opens up]

From Annel Meyer's Notes in Family Gold, Newsletter of the SEWFHS.

http://www.imeche.org/news/archives/2013/06/26/family-history-website-ancestry.co.uk-has-launched-civil-and-mechanical-engineer-records-1820-1930-WT.mc_id=HP_130320

Famous Families in Census Records: No 4: Winston Churchill

With Margaret Thatcher's death and the state funeral held in her honour, it reminded me of the other Prime Minister who had a state funeral, Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill. I was a boy of 15 when he died and I listened to the funeral on the radio as South Africa had no television. With Churchill's vague SA connection I thought I'd research his family history for our "Famous Person" story quarter.

One thing I realised early on as I researched Winston Churchill's history and that was, be careful of double barrelled names! He and his family 'disappeared' from the index of Census records for the Census 1911 until I discovered him by chance indexed under "S" for "Spencer Churchill".

Birth

Wikipedia tells us that Winston Churchill was born into an aristocratic family as the grandson of the 7th Duke of Marlborough. His father, Lord Randolph CHURCHILL, was a charismatic politician who served as Chancellor of the Exchequer; his mother, Jennie JEROME, was an American socialite. Winston was born in Blenheim Palace on 30



Winston Churchill in 1895

November 1874. The family of the Duke of Marlborough carried the surname SPENCER which, of course, comes down through another line to Princess Diana.

Churchill's mother, Jennie JEROME was the daughter of American millionaire Leonard JEROME, a financier who was known as the "King of Wall Street". Jennie JEROME appears to be quite a character and you can read more about her on Wikipedia.

Winston's birth was registered in the Dec Quarter 1874 in the registration district of Woodstock. In this registration no Spencer appears in the surname.

By the **Census of 1881**, he was living at 29 St James Place, St James Westminster, London with his parents and brother John Strange CHURCHILL (Jack). Between the ages of two and six he had been with his parents in Dublin where his father was private secretary to Winston's grandfather, the Governor-General of Ireland. Now his father is listed as "Member of Parliament". The household had eight servants.

Schooling

Churchill attended three independent schools including Harrow (1888). His father died aged 46 in 1895. The 1891 Census records shows Winston, his mother and his American grandmother (Mrs Leonard JEROME), his brother Jack Strange CHURCHILL and eleven servants living at Banstead Manor, Little Green, Cheveley in Cambridgeshire

I am not sure where Winston's father, Lord Randolph was at the time of this census but the number of servants has risen and I see Mrs Jerome carried her husband's first name as was the custom.

Churchill left Harrow in 1893 and, after three attempts at the

entrance exams, enter Sandhurst to be trained as a Cavalry officer as this did not require maths! He graduated in 1894 8th out of a class of 150.

Anglo-Boer War

Churchill is most well-known in this country for being captured by the Boers during the Anglo-Boer War. He was a correspondent for the English newspaper, *The Morning Post* and the armoured train he was onboard was ambushed and he was captured. He escaped from the POW camp and, with the help of an English mining engineer, made his way to Delagoa Bay and returned to the UK.

After this Churchill lectured in the US and Canada. I have been unable to find him in the 1901 Census and I suspect from my internet research that he was lecturing in Canada at that time.

Married

On 12 September 1908, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Winston Churchill married Clementine Ogilvy HOZIER, who was more than a decade older than her and he was already a seasoned Parliamentarian.

The HOZIER family is as interesting as the CHURCHILL one. Although legally the daughter of Sir Henry and Lady Blanche HOZIER, Clementine HOZIER's paternity is a subject of much debate, as her mother, Lady Blanche, was well known for infidelity. After Sir Henry found Lady Blanche with a lover in 1891, she managed to avert her husband's suit for divorce due to his own infidelities, and thereafter the couple separated. Lady Blanche maintained that Clementine's biological father was Capt. William George "Bay" Middleton, a noted horseman; Mary Soames, Winston and Clementine's youngest child, believes this. However, Clementine's biographer, Joan Hardwick, has surmised (due in part to Sir Henry HOZIER's reputed sterility) that all Lady Blanche's "HOZIER" children were actually fathered by her sister's husband, Algernon Bertram FREEMAN-MITFORD (1837–1916), better known as a grandfather of the famous MITFORD sisters of the 1920s. He was also the Lord RESERDALE. Whatever her true paternity, Clementine is recorded as being the daughter of Lady Blanche and Sir Henry.

Clementine Ogilvy HOZIER was born on 1 April 1885 and baptised at St George's Church, Hanover Square, London on 4 June 1885. In the 1891 Census she was with her father and one older sister (Kitty) and five servants at 75 Grosvenor Street, Hanover Square,

London.

By the 1901 census as a 16 year old she was with her mother, Lady Blanche HOZIER and younger sister, Nellie and a younger brother, William (both 12 years old so presumably twins). Kitty had died while her family were living in Dieppe in France (1899-1900).

The courtship between Clementine and Winston Churchill was a short one. Having met four years earlier, they were re-acquainted during a dinner party in 1908. There was an instant attraction. On their first brief encounter Winston had recognised Clementine's beauty and distinction; now, after an evening spent in her company, he realised that here was a girl of lively intelligence and great character. After months of correspondence, Winston wrote to Clementine's mother, Lady Blanche HOZIER, requesting consent for their marriage, which was granted.

There is a newspaper report on www.findingyourpast.com of the preparations for the wedding which sounded like a very grand occasion. Brief summary of this newspaper reports that 1500 guests would be present. The Best Man would be Winston friend, Lord Hugh Cecil. The service would be a full choral service with Mendelssohn's "O for the wings of a dove" and the hymns: *Lead us, heavenly Father Lead us* and *Now thank we all our God* with Mendelssohn's Wedding March as the couple left the Church.

him "the Porker". These clergy were assisted by the Revd. Edgar Sheppard, a minor canon of Westminster who was father of the pacifist and the later Dean of Canterbury Dick Sheppard. Bishop Alfred George Edwards signed his name, as is accustomed with bishops "A. G. Asaph". We can notice too that he made a mistake in spelling Clementine's second name. He used 'Oglivie' instead of 'Ogilvy' which he had to correct and initial.

Signatures of friends and family occur all over the register entry. Top above the entry from L to R: Blanche H Hozier [the brides mother], Redesdale [Baron Redesdale - Lord Algernon Redesdale - see rumour above, so he could be the brides father], [Lord] Hugh Cecil [bestman, Conservative politician, friend of groom], Churchill [this could be Winston's brother, John Strange Spencer-Churchill known as "Jack" Churchill. He and Winston were very close]. The official witnesses: Jennie Cornwallis West [the groom's mother, previously Churchill born Jerome. She divorced Cornwallis West in 1914 when Col Cornwallis West married Stella Campbell - perhaps better known as the actress Mrs Patrick Campbell and Jennie returned to the name Lady Randolph Churchill], D. Lloyd George [later the Prime Minister, David Lloyd George], William Hozier [the brides

Blanche H Hozier, Redesdale, Page 227 Hugh Cecil Churchill.

Column	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
458	September 12 th 1908	Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill	33	Bachelor	President of the Board of Trade	7 Whitehall Gardens S.W.	Lord Randolph Churchill (deceased)	S.P. Sometime Secretary of State for India & Chancellor of the Exchequer
		Clementine Ogilvy Hozier	23	Spinster	—	51 Abingdon Villas Kensington	Sir Henry Hozier (deceased)	Colonel.

Married in the *Parish Church* according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the *Established Church* by *Licence* or after *by me*,
Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill in the Presence of us, *James Cornwallis West* *A. G. Asaph*
Clementine Ogilvy Hozier *D. Lloyd George* *William Hozier*

Any Correctional Notes must be written in this Margin.

Ogilvy
A. G. Asaph

Winston & Clementine Churchill's Marriage Register Entry—see article for more information on signatures

The Register from St Margaret's Westminster is also available online and makes interesting reading. Firstly, we can notice that there was a ten year age gap between Winston (33y) and Clementine (23y). Under occupation Winston had "President of the Board of Trade". His late Father's profession was given as "Sometime Secretary of State of Indian and Chancellor of the Exchequer". Clementine's father was also deceased but merely has "Colonel" as his occupation. The minister doing the marriage was the Welsh Bishop of Asaph, Alfred George Edwards. Bishop James Welldon at the time Dean of Manchester preached the sermon. Bishop Welldon had been Bishop of Calcutta as well as Headmaster at Harrow (Winston's old school) where he was very popular with the boys who called

brother who gave her away]

Children

Winston and Clementine's marriage was no easy journey but in spite of the rocky road, they remained married until Winston died in 1965 nearly 53 years. The Churchills had five children of which only the youngest had the same longevity as the parents.

FIRST CHILD: Diana Churchill (1909-1963)

She was born 11 July 1909 and baptised at St Margaret's Westminster on 9 August 1909.

On 12th December 1932 she married John Milner Bailey. He was the son of Sir Abe Bailey.

More on John Milner Bailey

Sir John Milner Bailey, 2nd Bt. b. 15 June 1900, d. 13 February 1946. Sir John Milner Bailey, 2nd Bt. was born

(Continued on page 4)

on 15 June 1900. He was the son of Colonel Sir Abe Bailey, 1st Bt. and Caroline Mary Paddon. He married, firstly, Diana Churchill, on 12 December 1932. He and Diana Churchill were divorced in 1935. He married, secondly, Muriel Serefin



Diana Churchill

Mullins, daughter of James Henry Mullins, on 18 October 1939. He and Muriel Serefin Mullins were divorced in 1945. He married, thirdly, Stella Mary Chiappini, daughter of Charles du Plessis Chiappini and Susan Margarite Klerck, on 4 May 1945. He died on 13 February 1946 at age 45, without issue. He succeeded to the title of 2nd Baronet Bailey, of Cradock, in the Province of the Cape of Good Hope and the Union of South Africa [U.K., 1919] on 10 August 1940.

Diana's second marriage

Her second marriage occurred in the same year as her divorce. It was a civil marriage as divorcees could not, at that time, get married in the Church of England. Diana's second husband was Edwin Duncan SANDYS, usually known as Duncan SANDYS

More on Duncan Sandys

Edwin Duncan Sandys, Baron Duncan-Sandys was the son of Captain George John Sandys. He married, firstly, Diana Churchill on 16 September 1935. He and Diana Churchill were divorced in 1960. He married, secondly, Marie-Claire Schmitt, daughter of Adrien Schmitt, in 1962. He died on 27 November 1987. He was a Member of Parliament and member of Conservative Cabinets in the 1950s and 60s. He was invested as a Companion of Honour (C.H.). He was created Baron Duncan-Sandys, of the City of Westminster [U. K. Life Peer] on 2 May 1974. He was invested as a Privy Counsellor (P.C.). He held the office of Member of Parliament (M.P.).

Diana and Duncan Sandys had three children:

1. Julian Sandys b. 19 September 1936 d. 15 August 1997: Married, 1970, Elisabeth Martin; Dau 1. Lucy Diana Sandys b. 1971, Son 2. Duncan John Winston Sandys b. 1973, Son 3. Jonathan Martin Edwin Sandys b. 1975, Son 4. Roderick Julian Frederick Sandys b. 1977, d. 9 Dec 2007.

2. Edwina Sandys b. 22 December 1938 Sculptor, Artist married firstly DIXON, Pierson J S (1960) Sons: Mark and Hugo DIXON She later married Richard KAPLAN 1985 No issue

3. Celia Sandys b. 18 May 1943. She is an author. She married in 1965, Michael Kennedy; divorced in 1970; Son. Justin Kennedy b. 1967. She then married in 1970, Dennis Walters; divorced in 1979; Son Dominic Walters b. 1971. Finally she married in 1985, Kenneth Perkins; Son Alexander Winston Duncan Perkins b. 1986, and daughter Sophie Rachel Perkins b. 1988.

Death of Diana

Diana SANDYS, died in the Dec Quarter 1963 in Westminster, London. She was 54 years old.

SECOND CHILD

Randolph (1911–1968)

Randolph Frederick Edward Spencer-Churchill, MBE (28 May 1911 – 6 June 1968)



was the only son of Winston and Clementine. He became a Conservative Member of Parliament (MP) for Preston from 1940 to 1945. His wife from 1939

Randolph Churchill to 1946 was Pamela DIGBY who later married Averill HARRIMAN, and became United States Ambassador to France. She gave Randolph a son, Winston Churchill, who would follow his father into Parliament.

Born 28 May 1911 and baptised at St Margaret's Westminster on 216 October 1911, he like his older sister married twice.

His first marriage was on 4 October 1939 at St John the Evangelist, Smith Square to Pamela Beryl Digby.

More about Pamela DIGBY [HARRIMAN]

Pamela Beryl DIGBY 20 March 1920 – 5 February 1997), was also known as Pamela Churchill Harriman. She was the daughter of Edward Digby, 11th Baron Digby, and his wife, Constance Pamela Alice, the daughter of Henry Campbell Bruce, 2nd Baron Aberdare. Pamela Digby was an English-born socialite who was married and linked to important and powerful men. In her later life, she became a political activist for the United States Democratic Party and a diplomat. Her only child, Winston Churchill, was named after his famous grandfather. Beside two additional marriages, Pamela Harriman had numerous affairs with men of prominence and wealth. During her marriage to Randolph Churchill, she had romantic involvements with men such as: Averell Harriman, who much later became her third husband; Edward R. Murrow; and John Hay "Jock" Whitney. Notable consorts after her divorce included Prince Aly Khan, Alfonso de Portago, Gianni Agnelli, and Baron Elie de Rothschild. According to journalist Max Hastings, "she was unkindly described as having become 'a world expert on rich men's bedroom ceilings'."

Marriage 2:

Randolph Churchill married June Osborne in December Quarter 1948 in London.

More about June Osborne

June Osborne, daughter of Colonel Rex Hamilton Osborne, on 2 November 1948. Randolph and June Osborne were divorced in 1961. She died in 1980.

Randolph Churchill's Children:

With Pamela Digby

1. Winston Churchill b 10 October 1940 d. 2 March 2010: Married, 1960, Mary d'Erlanger; divorced 1997; 1. Lieutenant Randolph Leonard Spencer-Churchill b. 22 Jan 1965, 2. Jennie Spencer-Churchill b. 25 Sep 1966, 3.

(Continued from page 4)

Marina Spencer-Churchill b. 11 Sep 1967, 4. John Gerard Averell "Jack" Spencer-Churchill b. 27 Aug 1975. Married, 1997, Luce Danielson

With June Osborne

2. Arabella Churchill b. 30 October 1949 b. 20 December 2007: Married 1, 1972, James Barton; divorced; Son. Nicholas Jake Gompso Barton b. 1973. Married 2 1988, Ian "Haggis" McLeod; Dau. Jessica Jules McLeod b. 1988.

During WW2 Randolph Churchill served in the British Army and was attached for a time to the newly formed Special Air Service (SAS), and went on a number of missions behind enemy lines in the Libyan Desert. He also went on a military and diplomatic mission to Yugoslavia in 1944, part of the British support for the Partisans during that civil war.

Randolph Churchill's political career was not a success. He was elected unopposed as Member of Parliament for Preston during the war (1940–45) to fill a vacancy, but lost his seat in the 1945 general election. He stood for parliament on many other occasions, and was defeated at each—including losing to future Labour leader Michael Foot at Plymouth Devonport in the 1951 general election.

Randolph was often portrayed as the black sheep of the Churchill family—irascible, spoiled by his father, and with a serious drinking problem. Evelyn Waugh, who was a friend, wrote after Randolph Churchill had had a non-malignant growth removed by surgery, "It was a typical triumph of modern science to find the one part of Randolph which was not malignant and to remove it."

Randolph inherited something of his father's literary flair, and carved out a career for himself as a journalist. He started the official biography of his father in 1966, but had finished only the second volume by the time of his death in 1968. It was posthumously completed by Sir Martin Gilbert.

Randolph Churchill died of a heart attack, aged 57. He is buried with his parents and siblings at St Martin's Church, Bladon, near Woodstock, Oxfordshire.

THIRD CHILD

Sarah Millicent Hermione CHURCHILL (1914–1982); Sarah Churchill was born in London, England and was the second daughter of Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Clementine Hozier. She was the third of the couple's five children and was named after Winston's ancestor, Sarah Churchill, Duchess of Marlborough. She was educated at Notting Hill High School as a day girl and later at North Foreland Lodge as a boarder

Sarah became an actress and was known for her role in the film *Royal Wedding* (1951) as Anne Ashmond, starring opposite Fred Astaire. In the same year, she had her own television show. She also appeared in *He Found a Star* (1941), *All Over the Town* (1949), *Fabian of the Yard* (1954) and *Serious Charge* (1959). She appeared on



Sarah Churchill

both the Jack Benny radio and television programmes. On television, she appeared on the episode "How Jack Met Rochester." In 1961, she appeared as Rosalind in Shakespeare's *As You Like It* at the Pembroke-in-the-round Theatre in West Croydon. Her parents were noted as paying a surprise visit to watch her performance.

Sarah Churchill married three times, the first two her parents did not approve of:

Marriage 1

Sarah married Victor OLIVER VON SAMEK, a comedian and musician known as Vic Oliver (married 1936, divorced 1945). They were married in the USA.

More about Victor Oliver von Samek

He was born in Vienna, Austria, the son of Viktor von Samek, and came to the United Kingdom via America. He starred in the BBC radio show *Hi, Gang!* along with Ben Lyon and Bebe Daniels; and appeared in many others, including *Discord in Three Flats* (1962) with Cicely Courtneidge and Jack Hulbert. He was a skilled musician and played the violin (deliberately badly in his shows). He had aspirations as a conductor and founded the Vic Oliver Concert Orchestra which gave light classical concerts along the south coast of England. His theme tune was *Prelude to the Stars*. He was a regular on Henry Hall's *Guest Night* and *Workers' Playtime* and, as a music-based comedian, has been considered a precursor of Victor Borge. He was the very first 'castaway' on the long-running radio series *Desert Island Discs* in 1942. As a Jew, his name was listed on a Nazi blacklist (known as "The Black Book") of people to be arrested (and killed) immediately on a successful German invasion of Britain. He married Winston Churchill's daughter, Sarah, in 1936. Churchill did not approve of him; there is an anecdote that at a dinner party at which Oliver was present, Churchill was asked whom he most admired. Churchill replied, "Mussolini". When asked why, he replied, "Because he had the good sense to shoot his son-in-law!" He and Sarah divorced in 1945. Oliver married Natalie Frances Conder in 1946 in Westminster, London. He died in Johannesburg, South Africa on 15 August 1964.

Marriage 2.

Anthony BEAUCHAMP (married 1949 died 1957)

Sarah married Anthony Beauchamp in the USA and she was widowed when he committed suicide.

More about Anthony Beauchamp

Anthony Beauchamp ENTWISTLE was born in England towards the end of World War I, in 1917 or 1918. His father was Ernest George Entwistle, who established an art school at St Pancras, London, with the illustrator, J.H. Valda, from 1895-1912. Anthony became a photographer of movie stars particularly Garbo and Marilyn Monroe

Marriage 3

Thomas Percy Henry TOUCHET-JESSON, 23rd Baron Audley (married 1962 died 1963)

(Continued on page 6)

(Continued from page 5)

Sarah married Thomas Tpouchet- Jesson in 1962. Thomas is described as the love of Sarah's life. When he died in 1963 she remained a widow.

More about Thomas Touchet-Jesson

Thomas Touchet-Jesson, 23rd Baron Audley MBE (b 15 September 1913 –d 3 July 1963) was born in Herefordshire, England, to Thomas Touchet Tucht-Jesson and Annie Rosina Hammacott-Osler and educated at Lancing College. He married twice, initially to June Isabel de Trafford née Chaplin, (daughter of Lt.-Col Reginald Chaplin) whom he divorced in 1957. His second marriage, on 26 April 1962, was to Sarah Churchill. He inherited the title of 23rd Baron Audley on 27 May 1942. As he died childless on 3 July 1963, the title passed to his sister Rosina.

There were no children from any of Sarah's three marriages.

FOURTH CHILD Marigold Frances CHURCHILL (1918–1921)

Clementine gave birth to her fourth child, Marigold Frances Churchill, on 15 November 1918, four days after the official end of the First World War. In the early days of August 1921, the Churchill's children were entrusted to a French nursery governess in Kent named Mlle Rose. Clementine, meanwhile, travelled to Eaton Hall to play tennis with Hugh Grosvenor, 2nd Duke of Westminster and his family. While still under the care of Mlle Rose,



Clementine Churchill with Marigold

Marigold had a cold, but was reported to have recovered from the illness. As the illness progressed with hardly any notice, it turned into septicaemia. Following advice from a landlady, Rose sent for Clementine. However the illness turned fatal on 23 August 1921, and Marigold was buried in the Kensal Green Cemetery three days later.

FIFTH CHILD Mary CHURCHILL (b. 1922).

Only Mary, the youngest child of Winston and Clementine Churchill is still alive. She is in her early 90s. None of the other four children shared anything of their parents' longevity: Marigold died at the age of three, and the others died in their 50s or 60s, two of these (Diana and Randolph) predeceasing their mother.

Mary was raised at Chartwell and educated at the Manor House at Limpsfield, she worked for the Red Cross and



Mary Churchill Soames

the Women's Voluntary Service from 1939 to 1941, and joined the Auxiliary Territorial Service with whom she served in London, Belgium and Germany in mixed anti-aircraft batteries. She also accompanied her father

as aide-de-camp on several of his overseas journeys.

Mary Spencer-Churchill married the Conservative politician Christopher SOAMES (later created Baron Soames) in 1947 and they had five children:

More on Arthur Christopher John Soames,

Soames was born in Penn, Buckinghamshire, England, the son of Captain Arthur Granville Soames (the brother of Olave Baden-Powell, World Chief Guide, both descendants of a brewing family which had joined the landed gentry) by his marriage to Hope Mary Woodbine Parish. His parents divorced while he was a boy, and his mother re-married the 8th Baron Dynevor.

Christopher Soames was born on 12 October 1920 and died 16 September 1987. He was a British politician belonging to the Conservative Party. Soames served as a European Commissioner and the last Governor of Southern Rhodesia. He had previously been the long-time Member of Parliament for Bedford from 1950 to 1966. He held several government posts and attained Cabinet rank.

Children:

1.Arthur Nicholas Winston Soames b. 12 February 1948
m1. Catherine N. Weatherall 1981: s1. Arthur Harry David Soames b. 1985; m2. Serena Mary Smith 1993; c2. Isabella Soames b. 1996

2, Emma Mary Soames b. 6 September 1949 m. James N.M. MacManus 1981-1989; Child: c1. Emily Fiona MacManus b. 1983

3. Jeremy Bernard Soames b. 25 May 1952 m. Susanna Keith 1978; Child: c1. Gemma Mary Soames b. 1979, c2. Flora Caroline Soames b. 1982, c3. Archie Christopher Winston Soames b. 1988

4. Charlotte Clementine Soames b. 17 July 1954 m1. Richard Alexander Hambro 1973-1982: Children: c1. Clementine Silvia Hambro b. 1976; m2 William James Robert Peel, 3rd Earl Peel 1989: c2. Lady Antonia Mary Catherine Peel b. 1991

5. Rupert Christopher Soames b. 18 May 1959 m. 1988 Camilla Rose Dunne; 3 Children: c1. Arthur Christopher Soames b. 1990, c2. Daisy Soames b. 1992, c3.Jack Soames b. 22 Sep 1994

Death of Winston Churchill

On 15 January 1965, Winston Churchill suffered a severe stroke that left him gravely ill. He died at his London home nine days later, at age 90, on the morning of Sunday 24 January 1965

Written and researched by Derek Pratt
from Wikipedia,Ancestry.co.uk, findingyourpast.com and many other websites

MEETINGS LAST QUARTER

APRIL 2013

Cdr Mac Bisset was the speaker at the April Meeting. He spoke on the history of the South African Navy. I was particularly interested in his presentation because my father had served in the SAN from 1946 till 1974. Mac Bisset spoke a lot about the pre-WW2 days as well as the service rendered by the South Africa Naval Force during WW2. I own a book giving the history of the SAN published in the mid 1970s so it was also very interesting to hear about the history from the 1970s till today.

I think Cdr Bisset was trying to cover too much in the short time that we give for our visiting speakers so a lot of the history was glossed over. But on the other hand perhaps other members who do not have a SAN connection would have been bored if he went into too much detail.



SAS Amatola

He had some very interesting photographs but once again trying to save time they often flashed on to the screen and were gone before we had a chance to study them.

Although I sound a bit critical of this presentation, I did really enjoy it as did the other members who were at the meeting.

MAY 2013

Alice Notten from Kirstenbosch Botanical Gardens was our speaker in May. Kirstenbosch is celebrating its Centenary this year and what Alice presented were historical photographs of the early days of the Gardens but what made it more exciting was that she also had modern photographs,



usually taken from as near as possible the same spot as the historical ones, so we could see the developments, improvements and sometimes the deterioration.

One thing that fascinated me was her statement on how there are more lawns in Kirstenbosch now than there were in early days because now there are mechanical lawn mowers while then the lawns had to be mowed by hand!



JUNE 2013

Committee member Cherie Wright heard about the "Who do you think you are: Live" at London Olympia, happening in February 2013 and resolved to attend it. At our June member she gave a brilliant talk on her experience at the expo and also gave advice for those who might be planning to attend future ones.

Cherie's presentation carried her enthusiasm for the event to the audience and I for one felt like dashing off on the



following Monday to book to attend in February 2014!

Yet her presentation wasn't purely to do with what she saw and heard. She very cleverly linked it into

her own search for family members and the advice she received in trying to breakdown her own brick walls.

Cherie claims that this is the first time she had presented anything like this to an audience, but she did it with such confidence I find that hard to believe. We are all looking forward to more presentations from Cherie.

PREFACE WITHOUT PREMONITIONS

(Thoughts on starting to write my memoirs)

"When I first formed the idea of writing some memoirs, I had the customary reservations about the whole conception being perhaps 'too soon'. Nothing dissolves this fusion of false modesty and natural reticence more swiftly than the blunt realization that the project could become, at any moment, ruled out of the question as having been undertaken 'too late'". [Christopher Hitchens: Hitch-22 A Memoir, Atlantic Books, London, 2012]

Honestly, I didn't think of it the way Hitchens describes in the Prologue to his memoir, but it certainly seemed a timely warning when I read it recently. I thought of writing down my childhood memories more as needing to be done before it was too late to check with my 95-year old mother, and with my sister, my only sibling. If not these two, then who would be my backup, my checkpoint, my nudge and hint towards events that I may have forgotten? Heaven knows, the years swirl by and life picks up pace and complexity in a dizzying spiral that makes those of us born in the mid-20th century cling to what we think we know, even if it doesn't actually mean something in the second decade of the 21st century.

When Gerald Durrell wrote his iconic *My Family and Other Animals* (Rupert Hart-Davis, 1956), he thanked his family who *"...helped me considerably during the writing of the book by arguing ferociously and rarely agreeing about any incident on which I consulted them."* Fortunately, this is not my experience, though it has fascinated me just how differently two children experienced the same event, and how differently two adults remember (or have no recollection of) incidents of momentous import to one or the other.

So here I go, holding my nose and jumping into that turbulent pool of writers of memoirs; the best of us with the worst, the experienced, the brave, the accomplished and the famous, mixed in with the non-entities, the small-town non-achievers of fame and fortune, even to the downright boring; all of us thrashing about together in the dangerous waters of memory, all lit by the hazy sunshine of childhood.

I'm only going to write about my childhood, where there are gaps and glories, murk and miseries, thrills and treats, scares and scintillating joys – hey, this is how I remember it. My childhood lasted until I was 18, when I got engaged, married at 19, left all that I knew and valued as familiar to move 2000 kilometres away, there to start a new life, a family, and eventually, to "grow up" properly at last, while I carved out and completed 2 new careers, adjusted as best I could to motherhood, widowhood, empty nest, and retirement.

There, that just about sums up my whole life in a couple

of sentences. I don't need to write about my adult life; it is well documented in pictures and words because for 15 years at least my mother, my sister and I lived very far apart and communicated regularly by letter rather than phone calls. We three were dedicated letter-writers and my mother has always had considerable reverence the written word and seems incapable of throwing another's thoughts and experiences into the big trash-can of the past.

So, why am I bothering to write it all down? Well, for the most part it's really fun, a little scary in places, a little sad and regretful sometimes, but mostly it is fun to remember. I highly recommend it. Start now.

Janice Gardiner-Atkinson
November 2012

BRICK WALLS COME TUMBLING DOWN

In January Dee Myers sent me a report on some of the research she had been doing for others. Here is an edited version of her email.

Last year I contacted David Slingsby for some advice on how to find a missing person. I recently volunteered my services to the family history society in Aberdeen, suggesting that if anyone needed any research done in the Cape Town area, I'd love to help and in doing so, perhaps pay back in the line of volunteer work all the help I'd received in the past. However, much to my dismay, my first request wasn't what I'd anticipated!

I was contacted by a gentleman who's cousin had unexpectedly died without a will and they had recently found out that this deceased cousin's father had previously been married and the deceased cousin had an older sister. All they knew was her name and that she was born in 1926 and before the estate could be wound up, they had to find this woman (Annie*) and ascertain if she was still alive. David and I had quite a discussion about how to go about finding Annie and I also spoke to Helen Robinson who also shook her head and said it was not going to be an easy job.

My story is really about how some times the impossible just has a way of unfolding and though one seems to be face to face with a brick wall, its worth remembering that brick walls can easily tumble down making way for a deluge of information.

My first job was to find where the divorce papers were for the previous marriage - fortunately they were at the Cape Town archives and the information was easily found. This information told me the first wife's name and confirmed the divorce and that there was a child (Annie) involved. Looking up on the National Archives website I discovered that Annie had also been married but had divorced when she was 28.

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This record was in the Pretoria archives and I was fortunate to find a lady in Pretoria who kindly supplied me with a copy of these documents. My dilemma now was not knowing if Annie had remarried or not, it was a strong possibility that at 28 she very well might have but without knowing her married name, I couldn't even approach Home Affairs for help. The divorce papers told me that the name on the Pretoria archives website for Annie's ex husband was incorrect - they took his middle name as his surname so it just shows that one needs the originals to examine or else you can quite easily go wrong. But the divorce papers also told me that Annie had a child born to this marriage. Unfortunately they never mention the sex.

I decided that I would look up telephone numbers for this surname thinking that I might get lucky with finding someone who might remember Annie. One can easily look up telephone numbers on the computer for surnames throughout South Africa and this I did and a long list appeared before me!! I decided that I'd start off with numbers in Johannesburg, seeing that the family came from there. But before I dialled, I had to go through my mind as to what I'd be saying to the person on the other end, "Hi, my name's Dee no, no, don't put down, I don't want to sell you anything yes, I'm a family history researcher, no, this isn't a joke, I'm not running a scam, sorry I can't tell you what this is about, but please believe me when I tell you that someone in Aberdeen, Scotland, is looking for you no, I don't want your banking details!!! " Oh dear, I must say, I think I did sound as if I'd come from cloud-cuckoo land but the second telephone number I dialled in Johannesburg (no one answered the first number I dialled) the person on the other end knew exactly who I was looking for and she told me that Annie had had a son who's name was R and R lived in Durban. She hadn't spoken to R in 40 years so didn't know if Annie was alive. My telephone list gave me R's number and I spoke to him and he confirmed that Annie was alive and living in Johannesburg and gave me her telephone numbers. I didn't have to contact Annie - my job was done as I'd found her!

So, within two weeks the seemingly impossible request was solved and I thank you for being so ready to help me and to offer much appreciated advice.

[Editor's Comment: *Sometimes when one starts researching a deceased ancestor (not your own), you suddenly find yourself among the living and their children, who being technologically minded are on Facebook and among their friends are "my cousin" or "my niece" or "my nephew" and you suddenly you feel like you are stalking these youngsters and their families! At which point do you tell them that you are researching their ancestors for overseas clients? Or do you do as Dee Myers did - merely pass on the information to the client to make the contact?*]

Is she a BLORE?



Mary Ann was the wife of Robert Hart PRINGLE son of William Dods PRINGLE. The question is who was Mary Ann's father?

This is a bit of a puzzle because she used the surnames BLORE and TOWNSEND. She married under the name BLORE and she can be found in a lot of other places as TOWNSEND. The TOWNSEND who was married to

Joyce Settle seeking information on BLO(O)R(E)

her mother was Edward Joseph 1810-1840 son of John TOWNSEND and Sarah. The following found at Ancestry.co.uk

Name: Edward Joseph Townsend
Baptism Date: 8 Feb 1807
Parish: St George the Martyr, Queen Square
County: Middlesex
Borough: Camden
Parent(s): John Townsend, Sarah Townsend
Register Type: Parish Register

Perhaps now is a good time to go down the TOWNSEND road for a moment. Peter Philip in his book *British residents at the Cape 1795-1819* has the following TOWNSEDS

(Details added to assist readers)

TOWNSEND, Thomas Luck.

20.12.1814 Permission to Remain 700, securities C Dixon / Evan Rogers.

The first English silversmith to arrive at the Cape was Thomas Townsend. **He was joined by his brother John in 1823** (Quarterly Bulletin of the SA Library, XXV, 4). *[Is he the same John TOWNSEND mentioned above?]*

1814-15 Thomas Townsend, silversmith, 9 Berg St (22).

1815 on Q Roll, ward I (137).

21.10.15 Hove & Townsend 'have opened a house in Simon's Town for the accommodation of gentlemen & travellers ... Thomas Townsend continues to manufacture and repair all sorts of jewellery' - orders taken by Mr Blore, 27 Long St. *[So, the name BLORE appears!]*

10.2.16 Wanted, an apprentice to a goldsmith & jeweller - apply to Thomas Townsend, manufacturer of all sorts of jewellery, 27 Long St.

3.4.16 partnership of Hove & Townsend dissolved on 22.11.15 by mutual consent.

1817-18 Thomas Luck Townsend, goldsmith & jeweller, 23 Grave St.

1818-19 ditto 6 Bree St (22).

1818 on Q Roll, ward 19 (138).

31.1.18 Thomas Luck Townsend, jeweller & silversmith moves from Grave St to 21 Longmarket St, corner of Market Square

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(note that W Wilson, watchmaker, had just moved to same address).

16.5.18 C R I E (*Chamber for Regulating Insolvent Estates*) selling furniture & silverware 'on account of Thomas Luck Townsend'.

10.3.19 'finding myself much involved in debts and being continually pressed by my creditors by lawsuits, and that I am incapable of earning money sufficient to pay costs alone - I have therefore to request you will be pleased in your official capacity as sequestrators to take my estate under your administration for the benefit of my creditors in general'.

22.3.19 'having given up my estate as insolvent, permit me earnestly to solicit your indulgence by allowing me the necessary means to provide my future livelihood, and to enable me to pay my debts which I am resolved to use every exertion in my power to accomplish' (T. L. Townsend to C R I E)(MOIC 2/75-724).

12.6.19 T. L. T., 2 Grave St, diamond & pearl seller, hair-worker & jeweller in general, 'intends to carry on the above business in all its branches'.

Because John TOWNSEND arrived after 1819, Philip has nothing on him.

Then perhaps we need to also look at the BLORES at the Cape pre-1820

BLORE, Jesse,

discharged from 38th Foot.

22.1.20 PR 2788. The 38th Foot arrived at the Cape in November 1818. (John Blore PR same date).

BLORE, John,

discharged from 21st Light Dragoons.

22.1.1820 PR 2789.

6.9.1814 mar. by Rev. Hewett of John Blore, ass. Sergt. Major, 21st Light Dragoons, and Mary Elizabeth Townsend.

11.3.1815 messenger, C R I E.

1815-18 messenger & auctioneer, C R I E.

1815 Under Sheriff, Cape district.

4.3.15 J B, auctioneer, 15C Plein St.

30.7.15 bapt. (Rev. Hewett) of his son John Townsend [Blore], born 19.6.15.

11.11.15 at 26 Long St.

8.8.16 witness to marriage of Thos. Luck Townsend (brother-in-law?).

1816-20 at 15/17 Roeland St. Bought house in Roeland St (TO 1.8.17).

16.3.17 bapt. (Hough) of his son Charles May, born 22.2.17.

10.1.19 bapt. (Rev. Hough) of his daughter Georgina (24/25).

1819 messenger, Sequestrator's Dept.

1820 sworn auctioneer, Vendue Office.

24.6.20 death of his infant daughter.

26.9.21 bapt. of his son William Luck.

17.12.21 named as executor in will of Jonas Barraclough -

also in will of James Barraclough on 16.12.22 (MOOC 7/1/89-8 & 9).

12.8.35 appraiser of the house of late C D'Escury (MOOC 7/1/131), BLUNDALL, Jonathan. 8.5.16 PR 855, securities P McCabe/T Townsend (79).

7.10.17 Permission to Leave Colony in 'Melville' for England.

So, there is a connection between the **BLORE** and **TOWNSEND** families. Is Edward TOWNSEND, John TOWNSEND's son? If so there seems to be a connection to the BLORE family. Checking Mary Ann BLORE/TOWNSEND's birth shows that Edward Joseph TOWNSEND died at least 18 months before Mary Ann was born, however!

HOCKLEYS and 1820 Settlers

Going down Mary Ann's maternal side of the family we find that her mother was Harriet HOCKLEY daughter of Daniel HOCKLEY and his wife Elizabeth O'MOORE. The HOCKLEY family emigrated to South Africa in Baillie's Party on board the 'Chapman' arriving in Algoa Bay on 10th April 1820. It was the first Settler ship to arrive in South Africa. On route the ship had 5 child deaths and 6 babies born on board. The HOCKLEY family sadly lost one child and gained another. It must have been very stressful for them all.

The HOCKLEY Family

Daniel HOCKLEY age 32 silversmith [*Interesting! Same profession as Thomas TOWNSEND*]

Elizabeth HOCKLEY nee O'Moore age 29

Children:

David age 6 (died at sea)

Elizabeth Ann age 4

Harriet age 3 [*the one who married Edward Joseph TOWNSEND*]

Frances Chapman HOCKLEY (born at sea)

Harriet HOCKLEY was born in Cannon Street, London and married Edward Joseph TOWNSEND on 20 or 21st December 1837 at Bathurst, Cape Colony. They had two children: Elizabeth and William Blore TOWNSEND. [*Source: on the internet*]. There was no mention of Mary Ann. Who was the 'Blore' who was used for William's middle name? Perhaps BLORE was an in-law of John TOWNSEND, Edward Joseph's father.

Edward Joseph TOWNSEND died in 1840 and Harriet remarried William Dods PRINGLE. William had several children one being Robert Hart PRINGLE the bridegroom of Mary Ann. William Dods PRINGLE's first wife was Ellen HART daughter of Robert HART and Hannah TAMPLIN. When Joyce Settle found Hannah TAMPLIN in the Cape Town Family History Society Newsletter Issue June 2011 Vol 6 No 2 in the article 'A recent visit to Glen Avon' by Margaret Reed, she seriously felt she had found a connection to one of the Blo(o)r(e) Society members, Carol-Anne Blore, who has many South African Blores in her Family Tree. One of them being **Thomas Tamplin BLORE**. Alas we have not been able to figure out if Mary Ann really was a Blore or why she used that surname on her wedding day.

(Continued on page 11)

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Robert HART was a soldier from Glasgow Scotland who arrived in South Africa when he was 17 years old. He had a 'row' with his parents and left home They say he was the first English speaking South African Immigrant. He seems to have left a lot of family members in his wake. His military career saw him stationed twice in South Africa and he was also served in India. He married his wife Hannah in Guernsey and brought her to the Cape Colony in the earliest years of the 1800's. Very Brave Folk indeed !

What Joyce knows about the BLORES is that there were two brothers called Jesse and John BLORE who were in South Africa with the British Military. John was with the Light Dragoons. Jesse was with the 38th Foot. John, an auctioneer, Cape Town, married Mary Elizabeth TOWNSEND in 1814 and they had a son called John Townsend BLORE in 1815. John Townsend BLORE was a schoolmaster in Roeland Street, Cape Town. Jesse is nowhere to be found so Joyce has no idea where he went. The brothers were both discharged from the army on 22nd January 1820. John's descendants still live in South Africa (Kokstad) and in Canada BC.

[The editor comment: *I thought I could simplify this BLORE/TOWNSEND conundrum but I think I'm even more confused. Perhaps a visit to the Archives will help. Or are there any TOWNSENDS or BLORES out there who can help?. If you come across any of these people or can point us in the right direction to find out about them we would be very grateful. If we get anymore information we will keep you informed*]

Joyce Settle & Derek Pratt

ADDENDUM concerning Silverware

At a website for Cape Silversmiths Hallmarks no BLORES are found but two TOWNSENDS - John and Thomas Luck.



Here is a Cape Silver saltspoon by John Townsend, c1830

Cape Fiddle pattern saltspoon complete with makers

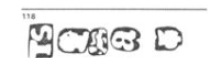


mark and pseudo English hallmarks (clearly visible), gilded bowl and engraved monogram TTA. The spoon is slightly longer than others the Leopard Antiques had seen. Townsend was a leading Cape silversmith, who had a shop on Heerengracht in Cape Town, and is regarded as one of the finest and most versatile of Cape silversmiths by Heller.

At another website dealing with the history of Groot Constantia and the CLOETE family I found that Jacob CLOETE would often barter his famous wine for goods specially silver from silversmiths such John and Thomas Luck TOWNSEND and Laurence Holmes TWENTYMAN



Mug, John Townsend, c.1835/40.



CAPE TOWN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

WEBSITE:

<http://www.family-history.co.za/>

Contains lots of interesting and useful information

MONTHLY MEETINGS

Third Saturday of each month at St John's Church Hall, Wynberg

COMMITTEE 2013-14

CHAIRPERSON:

David Slingsby

SECRETARY:

Ann Smythe

TREASURER:

Vacant

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Cheri Wright

Kevin Turner

WEBMASTER

Eric Settle

WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

Just a reminder that Lois Harley runs workshops on Family History at the University of the Third Age at the following venues:

Claremont U3A – First Thursday in each month from 2 pm to 4pm at the Claremont Library Hall. The meeting in February was "Historic Events that may have influenced our families."

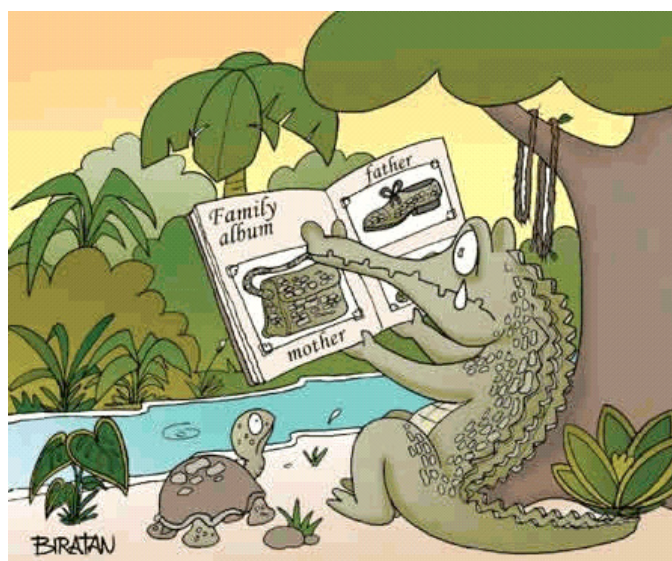
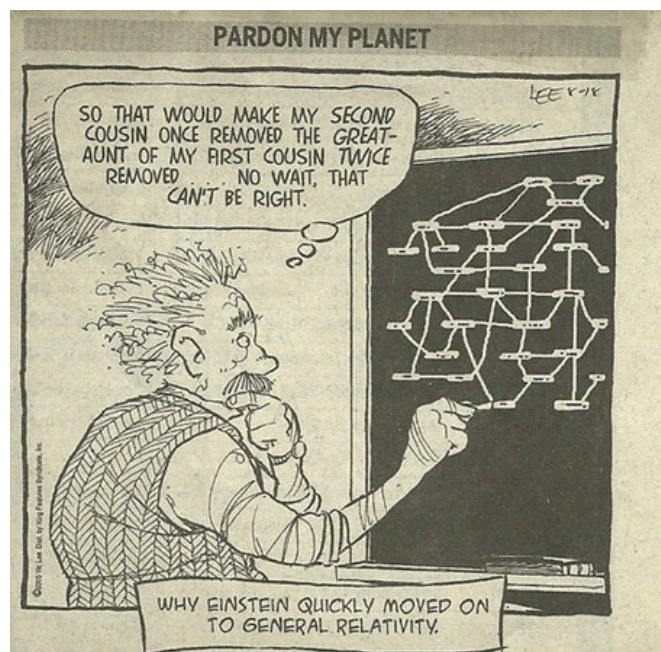
Athlone U3A – Second Wednesday of each month from 10.30 am to 12.30pm at the Rylands Library Hall. The meeting in February covered the topic "Using your computer for family history research."

False Bay U3A – Fourth Saturday of each month from 10 am to 12 noon at the ARP&P Centre, Recreation Road Fish Hoek. The first meeting was on 23rd February and the topic was "Getting Started – systematising your information."

IN NEXT QUARTER'S NEWSLETTER:

- LOMBERG family at the Cape
- EMDEN (note: not Ebden) family at the Cape
- Another famous family researched (suggests welcome!)
- More genealogical humour
- Perhaps, if there is room, something on The Rev L H HALLORAN

Back Page Humour:



With thanks to The Newsletter of the Johannesburg Branch of the Genealogical Society of South Africa, June 2013