

THE SALT OF THE EARTH

By Keith Sharp

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Part 1

THE SEA

In the early years of the nineteenth century, a traveller by coaster from Berwick, by way of Leith, Dundee, Aberdeen and Peterhead to Inverness, remarked of the coast of north-east Scotland that “except here and there a strip of sandy beach, the coast generally consists of bold rocks, always picturesque, and often curious in their forms ... The villages consisting of a few thatched cottages, seen sometimes among the sand-hills, sometimes in a steep seaward glen, and sometimes surmounting lofty sea-lashed rocks,” are home to the fisherfolk. Most of the parishes lying along the coast had two or three such places that would provide safe mooring for a few boats and support a fishing community.

Between the Tay and the Moray Firth the Grampian mountains lie to the west, but separated from the coast by a wide fertile plain, so that the coastal parishes had, for the most part, both fishing and agricultural communities. The two communities did not mix, not because of any antipathy between them but because, in a fisherman’s household everyone had a job to do, and a fisherman needed to choose for a wife a lass who knew what was expected of her. But this exclusiveness did inevitably lead to a social divide.

The resulting inbreeding meant that in most fishing villages there were only some three or four surnames and barely more Christian names in use, so everyone was known by their ‘tee-names’, names like *Buckie*, *Biglugs*, *Smack*, *Toothie*, *Coffee*. So to trace a family back it is helpful to know a person’s tee-name or to have personal information which will positively identify them. On the other hand, although a woman legally acquired her husband’s surname, by common custom she retained her maiden name making it easier to identify the couple. Legal documents recorded both surnames.

Such a parish was Nigg. The name Nigg was said to be from the Celtic meaning a peninsula, as it is the north-east extremity of the county of Kincardine (now part of Aberdeen) and bounded on the north by the river Dee and Aberdeen Bay, and on the east by the sea, the point between ending in a craggy promontory called Girdleness. To the west and south it is bounded by the parish of Banchory-Devenick. It is also the spot where the outlying hills of the Grampians approach nearest the sea.

So Nigg had not only the two communities, the fisherfolk and the agricultural community, a legacy from the Grampians was its granite quarries which supplied cobbles which were shipped to pave the streets of London, and later in the 19th century a large coastguard station was built there. It has to be said that smuggling was not unknown, nor was salvaging cargo from the not infrequent wrecks. The quarry workers and the coastguards, fewer in number than the other two communities, were largely incomers but kept the peace with the indigenous population.

A mile from the southern boundary of the parish of Nigg there is a small natural harbour called the Cove, fit for boats, well protected from north-easterly winds, and which gives its name to the fishing village on top of the cliffs. Three-quarters of a mile farther north is another natural harbour, though less safe, called Burnbank which supported a small fishing community, and well protected in Aberdeen Bay was the fishing village of Torry.

Which having been said, our story does not begin in Nigg but in neighbouring Banchory-Devenick where **JOHN WOOD** the son of **JOHN WOOD** was baptised on 15 December 1765. And that is all that is known of him except that at about the age of twenty, he married **ISOBEL BROWN**.

Isobel was from Nigg. Her parents, **JAMES BROWN** and **ELSPET DONALD**, were married there on 28 October 1760 and had at least four children, but all baptised in Banchory-Devenick:

WILLIAM BROWN, baptized 11 July 1761

MARGARET BROWN, baptized 7 Nov 1762

ISOBEL BROWN, baptized 30 October 1764

ALEXANDER BROWN, baptized 24 Dec 1768

Three other children of a couple named James Brown and Elspet Donald, but all baptised in the parish of St Nicholas, Aberdeen, may possibly belong to the same family:

John Broun, baptized 25 March 1773

Janet Broun, baptized 17 July 1775

George Brown, baptized 4 February 1778

JOHN WOOD married **ISOBEL BROWN** on 7 August 1785. Little is known about them but, in view of the family's later history, it may be supposed that they belonged to the fishing community. They had four known children, all baptised in Banchory-Devenick:

JEAN WOOD, baptized 20 June 1787

ANDREW WOOD, baptized 12 October 1790

MARGARET WOOD, baptized 6 June 1794

JOHN WOOD, baptized 27 November 1801

ANDREW WOOD, born 1790, was a whitefisher, and he married **MARGARET ALLEN**. She was the youngest of the eight children of **GEORGE ALLEN** and **ANN DUNCAN** who were married in Nigg on 19 December 1776. Ann Duncan was baptised on 15 July 1753 at Torry, the daughter of **JOHN DUNCAN** and **JANET FORBES** who were married at Torry on 2 June 1742. George Allen and Ann Duncan's family were all baptised at Cove:

MARJORIE ALLEN, baptized 28 January 1778

JOHN ALLEN, baptized 14 February 1779

WILLIAM ALLEN, baptized 18 April 1781

ALEXANDER ALLEN, baptized 1 July 1783

AGNES ALLEN, baptized 22 May 1785

GEORGE ALLEN, baptized 5 August 1787

JANET ALLEN, baptized 24 February 1790

MARGARET ALLEN, baptized 14 March 1792

ANDREW WOOD and **MARGARET ALLEN** were married on 9 May 1821 in Nigg, and they settled in Cove. They had seven known children:

MARGARET WOOD, born ca. 1824, died 26 May 1875

ANDREW WOOD, born ca. 1827

ISOBEL WOOD, baptized 1 July 1828

GEORGE WOOD, born 29 December 1830, baptized 5 January 1831, and was buried on 9 April 1831¹

JOHN WOOD, baptized 8 November 1832

ROBERT WOOD, baptized 9 August 1835

GEORGE WOOD, baptized 13 July 1838

Andrew was pre-deceased by his wife and two of his children and he erected a family memorial stone in St Fittick's kirkyard, which reads:

Erected by Andrew Wood in memory of his children
George died 12 Feb 1831 aged 15 months
John Wood died 8 December 1845 aged 14 years ¹
His wife Margaret Allan died 1 September 1846 aged 54 years
The said Andrew Wood died 12 July 1865 aged 77 years
also Margaret Wood wife of William Machray died 26 May 1875 aged 52 years

Cove was an archetypical fishing village where almost all the fishing families were named Wood, Caie, Morrice, Cowie or Leiper. In the early 1790s it supported four boats, by 1838 this had increased to nine. Each deckless boat had a crew of six and income from the catch was divided by seven, an equal share for each of the crew and one for the boat.

The 'white-fishing' varied throughout the year. In January the herring had roe and were in good condition. From February to April small flat fish, plaice, and flounder, formerly called salt fluke, were near sandy

bottom, and in May the herring returned. In November cod came in to rocky bottom. All these were caught with the small line and not more than two or three miles from shore. The small line had 720 hooks (36 score) spaced a yard apart. Bait was in short supply, limpets gathered by small boys were used, and lug worms, and unsold offal from the butcher's, but these were insufficient and the fishermen sailed to Montrose two or three times a season to buy mussels which were placed in rock pools and would take hold if the sea state allowed. Dog fish with their voracious appetites were a nuisance taking fish from off the hooks and frequently breaking the line. But the dog fish were themselves caught using the dog-line, stouter than the small line and with 480 larger hooks spaced a quarter of a yard apart. Twenty dog fish would yield a pint of liver oil, while the fish were sold to poorer country folk.

In the summer came the fishing with the great line, a line of considerable strength having 60 hooks hanging on snoods of one fathom (1.8 m), and 4½ fathoms (8.25 m) apart to catch ling, halibut, turbot, skate and large cod called keilling at distances up to 20 miles from shore.

To supplement the family income, old men and boys went out in yawls using rod and line or short fixed lines. And in the 1780s creels to catch crab and lobster were introduced to the Cove and each fisherman had his share of creels. The men, when not at sea, kept the boats in repair and mended the lines.

Fish from Torry were taken straight to Aberdeen market, but in Cove the fish were smoked. The fishermen's cottages had low walls and thatched roofs and had two rooms, a 'but and a ben'. The main room, the but, had a fire-place in a corner, the hole in the thatch above lined with a wooden lum (chimney-piece). The cottages had earthen floors which had to be sanded to stop them becoming slippery. The women's job was to gut, clean, split and salt the fish and hang them along the walls outside or on the thatch to dry, and then to hang them by the turf or peat fire to be smoked. Haddock treated this way were sold in Aberdeen as Finnan haddies, relished as a great delicacy and considered every bit as good as those from Finnan.

The turf and peat came from Redmoss and Groundless Myres within the parish of Nigg and were carried by the women in the creels. And after carrying the smoked fish to Aberdeen in the creels, they might return with a load of saw-dust from the saw mills to mix in with the peat. In fact the women did all of the carrying, bringing fresh water from the burn and even carrying their men folk from the shore to the boat so that they could set out to sea dry shod. In times of storm when the boats could not put out to sea, they went to Aberdeen to buy fish which they brought back to smoke. Being so dependant on the women the fisherfolk created a matriarchal society and the woman of the house, who was based at home, kept the purse and her word was law.

Until the end of the nineteenth century marriages were not celebrated in church. The kirk viewed a betrothal as a binding contract, so much so that it is the proclamation of marriages (equivalent to banns) which are recorded in Scottish parish registers, not the marriages themselves, which were relatively informal ceremonies performed in the home of one of the parties, or sometimes at the manse. It was only after the turn of the century, when people became a little better off, that a marriage was treated as a social occasion and was frequently celebrated in a hired hall with simple hospitality following. Only much later did it become customary for a wedding to be celebrated in church, the hospitality following after in another venue.

One remarkable feature of all the families mentioned above is that all the children were born in wedlock. It was more usual than not for the eldest child to be born or conceived before the marriage of the parents, and though the minister might occasionally write 'base born' in his baptismal register, it was entirely acceptable within the society of these villages. As, also, was a couple cohabiting, although it was expected that they would ultimately get married. More often the minister would make no comment at all and the event would be regarded as quite ordinary. This family trait was not to last. Under Scottish law children born out of wedlock were legitimated by the subsequent marriage of their parents. It was possible to get a birth certificate amended to show this fact although very few are so amended because very few people needed to produce their birth certificate during their lifetime.

Returning to the family of **ANDREW WOOD** and **MARGARET ALLEN**, all their six surviving children were

living at home on 6 June 1841, the date of the census. By the 1851 census taken on 30 March, Margaret Allen had died leaving Andrew, aged 60, a widower. Their eldest daughter, Margaret, had married WILLIAM MACHRAY; John cannot be found. The other three children still lived with their father; Andrew now aged 23 and, like his father, a whitefisher, Isobel or Isabella aged 22 a 'house servant', and Robert aged 16 a whitefisher. Also in the household was ELSPET MORRICE, aged 19, described as a 'servant' but by whom Andrew junior had had a child, also named Andrew and then aged one. Three generations of Andrew Woods in the house!

ANDREW WOOD and ELSPET MORRICE did get married on 25 September 1853 and their family consisted of:

ANDREW, born ca. 1850
MARY, born ca. 1853
ROBERT, born 27 January 1856
ANN, born 28 September 1858

And the family of MARGARET WOOD and WILLIAM MACHRAY were:

WILLIAM MACHRAY, baptized 31 December 1845
ANDREW MACHRAY, baptized 16 September 1848
MARGARET ALLAN MACHRAY, baptized 13 October 1850
MARY MACHRAY, born 22 March 1853
ISABELLA MACHRAY, born 28 September 1855
WILLIAM MACHRAY, 17 January 1859
GEORGE MACHRAY, born 15 October 1861
ELIZABETH MACHRAY, born 24 October 1864
BARBARA MACHRAY, born 24 August 1867

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Elspit Morrice's father, **ANDREW MORRICE**, was another whitefisher living in Cove; he married **JEAN CAIE** on 27 April 1811 and they had eleven children:

GEORGE, baptized 30 January 1812
ELIZABETH, baptized 15 August 1814
ELSPIT, born 2 November 1816, baptized 5 November, died 7 November 1816 aged 5 days
MARGARET, baptized 21 November 1817
JEAN, baptized 13 June 1820
ALEXANDER, baptized 25 January 1823
WILLIAM CAIE, baptized 11 June 1825
ELSPIT, baptized 31 August 1828
JOHN CAIE, born 18 March, baptized 19 March 1831
MARY DYCE, born 22 November, baptized 30 November 1833
ANNE, baptized 6 February 1839

The two families were not only united by the marriage of Andrew Wood and Elspit Morrice, Andrew's younger brother **ROBERT WOOD** married Elspit's younger sister **MARY DYCE MORRICE**, but because of the confusion of names in these fishing villages, very little else is known of the Morrice family.

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ROBERT WOOD and **MARY DYCE MORRICE** were married on 22 May 1858; Robert was a whitefisher, Mary was a domestic servant. Neither could write; Andrew Wood, probably Robert's elder brother, and John Scroggie were witnesses to them making their marks in lieu of signature, and to the marriage. The couple set up home in a cottage in Balmoral Place, sometimes simply called Balmoral, Cove, where they had seven children, all of whom grew up to have large families.

During the mid-nineteenth century things were changing. Wooden sailing boats were giving way to metal-hulled and steam-powered vessels, and hand line fishing was giving way to trawling. And families

were on the move, nearer to Aberdeen and the quays where the larger vessels moored. And as the families grew up, some remained very close in their relationships while others drifted apart.

For the moment, though, Robert and Mary lived at 6 Balmoral Cottages, Cove and that is where the children were born and grew up.

ELIZABETH born 17 June 1858

JEAN (or Jane) born 9 February 1861 (Although of different derivation the names Jean and Jane are interchangeable in Scotland.)

ANN born 16 August 1863

GEORGE FORBES born 13 February 1866

ANDREW born 26 June 1868

JOHN WEBSTER born 10 June 1871

HELEN CORMACK born 8 July 1875

Mary Wood MS Morrice died on 8 November 1885 of “phthisis pulmonaris” the old term for tuberculosis of the lungs, aged 53, and after her death Robert moved with his family to 16 Ferry Road, Torry where he died on 28 August 1894 of “pernicious anaemia” aged 59.

There seems to be in every family someone, usually an unmarried lady, who keeps in touch with all her relatives and is a mine of information concerning members of the family. In the case of the Woods it has been Elsie Main, daughter of Ann Wood and her husband James Main. Elsie’s list of the names of these families, written from memory, has proved to be remarkably accurate and in most cases the information provided by Elsie has been verified and is included below without comment. In the few cases where it has not been possible to verify individuals the source of information is given as ‘Elsie’.

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ELIZABETH WOOD, eldest daughter of Robert and Mary, was living at home in 1871, then aged 14, and is listed in the census as a ‘domestic servant’. She was still at home ten years later but was simply described as a ‘fisherman’s daughter’. She married ANDREW LEIPER, son of Andrew Leiper and Elspet Main, whitefisher who lived at Burnbanks, Nigg, on 1 November 1884 at the Manse, Nigg, by the minister of Trinity Parish, Aberdeen. She is again described as a domestic servant. Andrew Leiper was 25, Elizabeth 26. They had, so far as is known, eleven children, four of whom were born before they were married but they were acknowledged by their father and were legitimated by the subsequent marriage of their parents.

ELSPET born 12 March 1879 in Cove

ANDREW born 19 July 1880 in Cove

ROBERT born 24 December 1881 in Cove

MARY-ANN born 2 December 1883 in Cove

WILLIAM born 24 October 1885 in Burnbanks, his father’s home

JOHN born 18 April 1887 in Torry

ELIZABETH born 18 April 1887 in Torry

JAMES MAIN born 5 September 1895 in Torry

HELEN WOOD born 13 March 1898 in Torry

JANE CAIE CRAIG born 10 April 1900 in Torry

MARGARET (Peggy) born 27 January 1902 in Torry

ELSPET LEIPER, born 12 March 1879 was living with her maternal grandparents in 1881. She moved in with her parents after they were married, living first at Burnbanks, possibly with her father’s family, before her parents set up home at 12 Ferry Road, Torry, where in 1891 she is described as a scholar. In 1901 she was still living at home (in fact the whole family were still living at home in 1901), now at 112 Sinclair Street, Torry, when she is described as a fishworker. Nothing more is known of her.

ANDREW LEIPER born 19 July 1880 also lived with his maternal grandparents in 1881 but moved in with his parents when they set up home. Like his elder sister he is described as a scholar in 1891 and as a fishworker in 1901. In 1911 he still lived with the family at 52 Walker Road, Torry and is described as a

cook on a trawler. Nothing more is known.

ROBERT LEIPER born 24 December 1881 was not listed with the family in 1891 (which may be an enumerator's error) but was with them in 1901 also described as a fishworker. Again, nothing more is known.

MARY-ANN LEIPER born 2 December 1883 was also a scholar in 1891 and a fishworker in 1901, but in 1911 she was still living at home and doing domestic work in the home, which may suggest that their mother, who has no occupation listed, was ailing. Nothing is known of her life. She died at 176 Crown Street, Aberdeen on 10 October 1963.

WILLIAM LEIPER born 24 October 1885 was also a scholar in 1891 and he seems to be the first to break with the fishing tradition; in 1901, then aged 15, he is described as a boxmaker and in 1911 aged 25 he is still living at home and working as a boxmaker in a factory. Nothing more is known.

JOHN LEIPER born 18 April 1887 was too young to be at school in 1891 but in 1901, aged 13 he is listed as a scholar, a thing that would not have been possible twenty years earlier when a thirteen year old would have had to be out working. Nothing more is known.

ELIZABETH LEIPER born 18 April 1887 was also a scholar in 1901 and in 1911 was a 'net braider' working in a 'trawl store'. She married WILLIAM BEATTIE on 13 August 1915 by declaration before witnesses. Scotland by ancient law had a system of civil marriages by three methods - declaration before witnesses, cohabitation and repute, and betrothal followed by intercourse. The declaration before witnesses was the basis of the well-known Gretna marriages which were taken advantage of not only by eloping couples but also by local Scots. There were similar marriage houses at other border crossings, Lamberton Toll, Halidon Hill, and Coldstream. William Beattie was the son of WILLIAM BEATTIE, a fisherman, and ISABELLA MS PATON. He was a grocer by trade but during the first world war was a private in the 1st Highland Field Ambulance RAMC. There is no doubt that he was on a short leave and the couple chose this method of getting married quickly (the Sheriff's warrant, the marriage ceremony and the registration were all achieved on the same day) to take advantage of it. Elizabeth was described as a lace braider. They were living at 6 Crown Street, Aberdeen, as were their two witnesses, Elizabeth's brother William and sister Mary-Ann.

William and Elizabeth Beattie had one son, JOHN (JACK) BEATTIE born 22 March 1921, who was killed during the Second World War; a sergeant, he served as an air gunner with 99 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve. He died on 11 June 1941 aged 20. He is buried in the Commonwealth War Graves cemetery at Uden, Netherlands.

William Beattie went back to the grocery trade after the first world war. He died of cancer on 8 May 1962 aged 74. Elizabeth lived for almost another 20 years, she died on 15 November 1981 at 176 Crown Street, Aberdeen, aged 94.

JAMES MAIN LEIPER was a scholar in 1901, and in 1911 he was living at home and working at printing in a box factory, but nothing further is known of him.

HELEN WOOD LEIPER was just three years old in 1901, and in 1911 aged 13 she was at school. On 26 December 1933 she married WALTER ALEXANDER DONALD, born 28 September 1897, son of Robert Donald a cab driver and Charlotte Mathieson. Walter was 36 and described as a motor mechanic, Helen was 35 and described as a glove worker. They had one daughter, ELMA LEIPER DONALD, born 14 September 1935. Walter Donald died on 26 July 1968 at the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary at which time he was described as a retired construction engineer. Helen lived another seventeen years; she died on 22 September 1985 at Kingsseat Hospital, New Machar.

Elma became a teacher but her particular love is Scottish Country Dancing and she has represented Scotland at International level. She is a member of the The Royal Scottish Country Dance Society and at its Annual

General Meeting at Perth in 2004 she was awarded the Society's Scroll of Honour, an award given to only a limited number of people who have given outstanding service to Scottish Country Dancing. The full citation is recorded in Appendix 1.

It was through her dancing that she met Cecil Barker McCausland and they were married on 26 December 1964 at South Ferryhill, North Church, Aberdeen, and after her marriage she lived in Bangor, Northern Ireland. Cecil was from Ulster, born on 15 March 1930, the son of Joseph Ernest McCausland, a warrant officer in the Royal Ulster Rifles, and Annie Maria ms Barker. He became a photo-journalist and was very highly regarded by his peers especially for his work during the "troubles". He and Elma had two children, Fiona and Andrew. Cecil died on 13 April 2011 and an obituary by his daughter Fiona is reproduced, also in Appendix 1.

Jane Caie Craig Leiper, born 10 April 1900, died at the age of 14 in Aberdeen Royal Infirmary on 10 December 1914. Although previously healthy she developed chorea and died three weeks later.

Margaret (Peggy) Leiper, born 27 January 1902. In 1911 she was at school; she later worked as grocery assistant, enjoyed a lengthy retirement living to the age of 91, and died of pneumonia on 12 October 1991.

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Jean (or Jane) Wood, second daughter of Robert and Mary, was living with her parents in 1871 described as a scholar, but in 1881 aged 19 she was a domestic servant living in the household of George and Margaret Morrice (no relation) at Jessie Milne Cottages, Nigg. On 8 October 1887 she married James Wood (no relation) at Balmoral Cottage, Torry (not to be confused with Balmoral, Cove) the home of her husband-to-be, by the minister of Greyfriars Park church, Aberdeen. Jean is again described as a domestic servant, James as a whitefisher. In 1891 they lived at Seaview House, Torry East, and in 1901 at 90 Abbey Road, Torry. James is not at home at the time of the 1901 census, Jane was in charge of the household. But Jane died of 'cerebral softening' on 11 May 1909 and on her death certificate James is described as a 'Master of a Steam Trawler'. They had, so far as is known, six children.

- Jessie, born 5 December 1887
- James, born 16 September 1889
- Elizabeth Thomson, born 7 May 1894
- Alexander, born ca. 1896-97
- Margaret (Maggie), born ca. 1898-99
- Annie Walker, born 4 April 1902

This seems to be one family group that lost touch with the others and nothing at all is known of them.

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Ann Wood, third daughter of Robert and Mary, was living with her father in 1891 when the census described her as a general servant, but later that year, on 3 October 1891 she was married to **James Main**, a whitefisher, at her home by the minister of Nigg. At the time of the 1901 census James and Ann were living just a few doors away from Ann's parents at 26 Ferry Road, Torry. They had six children,

- Mary Ann, born 23 October 1888
- Helen, born 14 October 1891
- Elizabeth Wood, born 24 September 1894
- James, born 28 January 1897
- John Alexander, born 2 January 1901
- Elsper (Elsie) Mary Leiper, born 4 September 1903

Mary Ann Main lived with her mother and grandfather before her mother's marriage although she bore her father's name. She was married on 27 October 1911 to **Peter Stephen**, son of Peter Stephen and Mary Jane Cardiner, at Kings Rooms, King Street, Aberdeen by the minister of Ferryhill church; she was described as a fishworker and Peter Stephen as a journeyman shipwright. Peter Stephen senior had been foreman shipwright in the Point Law repair yard of John Lewis and Sons and Peter junior served his

apprenticeship there. In 1940 Peter Stephen junior became foreman of outside repair work and a year later became assistant to the shipyard manager. In 1968 he became training and accounts manager from which position he retired after 47 years service. They had three children,

ROBERT MACHIE STEPHEN, born 19 January 1912.

ELIZABETH (BETTY) STEPHEN, born 23 February 1916

JAMES (JIMMY) STEPHEN, born 20 January 1922.

ROBERT MACKIE STEPHEN, born 19 January 1912, was married on 1 July 1939 at Ferryhill North Church, Aberdeen to HELEN MALCOLM LIVESTON, known as Ellie. She was the daughter of John Liveston, chairmaker, and Jane Calder MS Gorman. Robert was described as a shipwright (journeyman) and Ellie a hairdresser's assistant. Robert died on 8 January 1978 aged just short of 66 after which Ellie obtained a post with the National Trust for Scotland as an assistant at Drum Castle and had a flat on the premises. She did not seem to want to keep in touch with the family and little is known of her after that. She died in Aberdeen in 2007 aged 91.

ELIZABETH STEPHEN, born 23 February 1916, always known as Betty. She was married on 17 July 1943 to CHARLES FORBES and they had one son, James Main Forbes. James was married in 1968 to Dorothy Mae Shirreffs. James and Dorothy had two known children, Stephen born 1971, and Carol born 1972. Little is known of them; after Charles Forbes died the family moved to Inverness.

JAMES MAIN STEPHEN, who was always called Jimmy, was born on 20 January 1922. He married JULIA MARGUERITE ROWENA GEER on 26 February 1945 at Ferryhill South Church, Aberdeen. Julia was the daughter of Stanley Geer, squadron leader, RAF, and Margaret MS Fernally. Jimmy was described as a post office engineer (pilot Fleet Air Arm), and Julia as an aircraftswoman, Women's Auxiliary Air Force, of 58 Madiera Avenue, Worthing. They had one daughter :

JULIA ANNE M STEPHEN, born Worthing during the last quarter of 1946, always known as JULIE-ANNE. She was deaf and dumb and learned to lip read, but after a few years her parents decided that better care for her special needs was available in Canada and the family emigrated. She married Robert Ernest Rockwood on 28 August 1971 at Westmount, Canada. They were later divorced and Julie-Anne married again, but very little is known of her after that.

HELEN MAIN, born 14 October 1891, died in Nigg on 23 July 1892 aged nine months.

ELIZABETH WOOD MAIN, born 24 Sept 1894, died on 24 April 1948. Nothing is known about her.

JAMES MAIN, born 28 January 1897. He married on 2 March 1925 ROSALINE MARY BURNETT NAPIER who was born on 14 July 1901 at 13 Nellfield Place, Aberdeen, the daughter of John Napier, journeyman tinsmith and Mary Taylor Napier MS Burnett (who were married on 26 January 1894). Jim and Rosie, as they were always known, had two or possibly three boys:

JOHN NAPIER MAIN, born about 1927, married Jean Stephen Douglas in 1956. John died about 5 December 2005 aged 78

JAMES MAIN, married Norma Scott Miller on 4 August 1956

PETER (?)

JOHN ALEXANDER MAIN born 2 January 1901. He married MAGGIE AGNES DAVIE, always known as Peggy, on 26 February 1927. They had one known daughter, Anne Wood Main born 21 March 1927.

ANNE WOOD MAIN married JOHN WHYTE (who was born 16 Dec 1923) on 2 October 1948. John Whyte died on 6 February 1999 aged 75. They had three children

PEGGY MAIN WHYTE, born 1949. She was baptized Peggy, it is not a diminutive, married (1) James P. Hubbard in Warwick in 1968; they had two boys, James Richard Hubbard born 14 Sept 1969, and Andrew John Hubbard born Rochford, Essex on 21 Sept 1971, and (2) Paul N. Garner in Coventry in April 1985; they had Stephen Thomas Garner born 21 May 1986 in Coventry, and a boy born 1988.

BARBARA ANN WHYTE, born 1954, married Charles Watson Mathieson in Aberdeen in 1972. They had two girls, Jill born 29 June 1974, and Laura born 6 Nov 1978.

JOHN WHYTE

ELSPET MARY LEIPER MAIN born 4 Sept 1903 in Nigg was always known as Elsie. Elsie never married and lived with her elder sister Mary and brother-in-law Peter Stephen. She worked for an engineering company becoming office manager, was well liked and respected and was called back from retirement more than once to help with problems. She died on 10 December 1985 aged 82.

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GEORGE FORBES WOOD, eldest son and fourth child of Robert Wood and Mary Morrice, married MARY LEIPER, second of the six children of William Leiper, whitefisher, and Ann Wood. (Mary was not related to her father-in-law, Andrew Leiper, nor is any link known between her mother, Ann Wood, and her husband's family) George Forbes Wood and Mary Leiper were married on 1 November 1890 at Craiginches Cottage, Nigg by the minister of Nigg. George Wood was described as a whitefisher and Mary Leiper as a domestic servant. George remained a fisherman being described on his death certificate as "fisherman (retired)". A tombstone marks their grave in Nigg churchyard with the following inscription:

ERECTED BY
GEORGE WOOD
IN LOVING MEMORY OF HIS WIFE
MARY LEIPER
DIED 3RD NOV 1938 AGED 75 YEARS
ALSO THE ABOVE GEORGE WOOD
DIED 13TH JUNE 1940 AGED 74 YEARS

They had, so far as is known, eight children,

JANE WOOD, born 18 April 1887

MARGARET RICHIE WOOD, born 21 January 1890. She was married on 29 October 1926 at St Fittick's Church, Torry to GEORGE FOWLER, a fisherman, son of ROBERT FOWLER, fisherman (deceased) and ELIZABETH ANDERSON MS MURRAY. Margaret was described as a fishworker

MARY LEIPER WOOD, born 29 July 1891. In the 1911 census, aged 19, she is described as a fishworker.

JOHN WOOD, born ca. 1894. He was with the family at the time of the 1901 census but no longer in 1911. He was the informant noted on his father's death certificate in 1940.

ELIZABETH WOOD, born ca. 1896. In the 1911 census, aged 15, she is described as a provisions worker.

WILLIAMINA WOOD, born 13 July 1900

REBECCA COOPER WOOD, born 3 March 1904. She was married on 25 September at John Knox Church (Church of Scotland) to WILLIAM DAVIE FALCONER, a heating engineer's assistant, the son of DAVID FALCONER, "drill instructor" (deceased) and JANE ANN MS DAVIE. Rebecca was described as a dairy shop assistant.

This seems to be another family group to have lost touch and nothing more is known of them.

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ANDREW WOOD, second son and fifth child of Robert and Mary married, first, MARY MAIN daughter of Robert Main and Mary Main (no relation to James Main, husband of Andrew's sister, Ann Wood) on 26 September 1891 at 16 Ferry Road, Torry by the minister of Nigg. Andrew Wood is described as a whitefisher and Mary as a domestic servant. They had, so far as is known, four children,

JOHN WOOD [information from Elsie]

MARY WOOD [information from Elsie]

ANDREW WOOD [information from Elsie]

DOROTHY WOOD [information from Elsie]

Andrew senior married, secondly, JESSIE MCGHEE MS Strachan daughter of Jane Strachan in Peterculter on 4 May 1912 at Andrew's home, 196 Victoria Road Torry, by the minister of the Torry United Free Church

of Scotland. Andrew is now described as a fisherman on steam liner, Jessie as a net weaver. They had, so far as is known, one daughter,

RUTH WOOD [information from Elsie]

This seems to be another family group to have lost touch with everyone but Elsie, and no more is known of them.

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JOHN WEBSTER WOOD, third son and sixth child of Robert and Mary, lived with his sister Ann and brother-in-law James Main at 16 Ferry Road, Torry after their parents had died. He, too, was a fisherman, and he became attracted to the work of the Salvation Army in Aberdeen. He joined the local 'corps', later deciding that their work was to be his life's calling. In 1896 he travelled to London to become a Salvation Army Officer - but more of him in Part 3.

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HELEN CORMACK WOOD, the youngest child of Robert and Mary, was a scholar in 1881 and in 1891, still living with her parents at 16 Ferry Road, Torry, she is described as a general servant. She married **JOSEPH ADDISON** a widower on 30 June 1900 at Nigg. Joseph Addison was born on Heligoland in about 1862, the eldest of three children of **GEORGE ADDISON** and **CATHERINE DENKER** who were married there on 22 May 1861. Heligoland had been Danish, occasionally coming under the control of the Duchy of Schleswig, until it was captured by the British in 1807 during the Napoleonic Wars. It remained under British control until the Heligoland-Zanzibar Treaty of 1890 when it was ceded to Germany. It was while it was British that the Addisons were there.

JOSEPH, a cooper, was with his family in Aberdeen in 1881. He married **AGNES FREELAND** on 6 March 1891 at St Nicholas, Aberdeen. Agnes Freeland, born 19 December 1865, was the eldest of the six children of **JOHN FREELAND**, whitefisher, and **JANE WOOD** (no known relation) who were married at Nigg on 13 August 1864. Joseph Addison and Jane MS Wood had two children:

GEORGE, born early 1891, probably at Nigg

TINA, born 21 August 1893 at Branderburgh, Moray (near Lossiemouth)

Agnes died on 23 December 1894 aged 29 at their home, 9 Victoria Road, Torry of pneumonia following pleurisy.

JOSEPH ADDISON and **HELEN CORMACK WOOD** were married, as mentioned above, on 30 June 1900 at Nigg, Joseph described as a journeyman cooper and Helen as a fishworker. George was now aged 9 and Tina aged 7, and Joseph and Helen went on to have six more children:

MARY AGNES ADDISON, born 26 August 1900 at Nigg

JANE FREELAND ADDISON, born 19 July 1902

JOHN WOOD ADDISON, born 2 October 1903

ANDREW LEIPER ADDISON, born 11 February 1905

HELEN WOOD ADDISON, born 21 January 1908

CHARLES ADDISON, born 1 February 1915

They were all born at Torry, Nigg, although Nigg was then a burgh of Aberdeen and no longer an isolated parish in Kincardineshire. Joseph again became a widower with a young family when Helen died on 26 March 1918 at City Hospital, Aberdeen, age 42 of pulmonary thrombosis. Nothing more is known about any of the family.

Notes :

1. There are discrepancies in the dates of George's death, burial and age. The memorial is taken from transcriptions made by the Aberdeen and North-East Scotland Family History Society and published as Bell, Gavin (Ed), *The Kirkyard of St Fittick's, Nigg*, 2006, the gravestone itself has not been checked. George's birth, baptism and burial dates are from the parish register, the full entry of is

burial reads “April 9th 1831. George, son of Andrew Wood whitefisher in Cove, was interred in the churchyard of Nigg. He died of Measles aged 3 months.” His age as recorded in the memorial inscription is, therefore, wrong, and possibly also his date of death as there would not have been a two month gap between death and burial.

Appendix 1 - Elma

“Elma McCausland started Scottish Dancing at the Aberdeen Branch children’s class, competing at festivals in school and Guide teams. In 1951 she joined the Society and continued dancing in demonstration teams at displays, festivals, television performances and representing Scotland at International level. She became a Society teacher in 1956 and since then has been teaching Scottish Country Dancing at all levels. She also taught ladies step dancing, trained demonstration and festival teams, tutored certificated classes locally, overseas and at St Andrews.

“She has danced at International Folk festivals and taught at day and week-end schools from Elementary to Master class levels in Scotland, England, Ireland, Holland, Germany, France, Japan, Australia, United States and Canada. She has represented Sydney, Australia on the Executive Committee, served as convenor of the former Examination Committee, has been Deputy Director of Summer School and inaugurated the Teaching Skills Courses.

“As an Examiner she has examined at the Summer Schools at St Andrews, and in the USA, Canada, Australia, Japan and the UK. A member of the Education and Training Committee, she is currently co-ordinator of examinations for the Society, She also teaches weekly classes for Primary Schoolchildren in a troubled area of North Belfast, teenagers in West Belfast and an adult class in her home town of Bangor. She has organized classes for the Belfast Education Committee to enable Primary School teachers to run Scottish Dance classes in their schools, and she is running the Train the Teachers Certificate class for the Belfast Branch.

“Elma has served on the Belfast Branch committee for many years, serving as Demonstration secretary and teacher and also served as secretary of the Co-ordinating Committee for Northern Ireland.”

Appendix 1 - Cecil

Cecil McCausland, by his daughter, Fiona McCausland

Cecil McCausland was born in Belfast on 15th March 1930. The son of a professional soldier from Beragh, County Tyrone, his early years were spent living in parts of the world such as India, Egypt and Hong King. These early experiences of rich cultural diversity laid the foundations for his future life and his interest in culture history and his talent for a good picture.

On his return to Northern Ireland the family lived in Tyrone before moving to the Shore Road in Belfast. Cecil’s involvement in the Scouting movement led to his involvement with the Patricia Mulholland Irish dancing and a passion for dance which was to last throughout his life.

As part of the Belfast Folk Dance Society and Patricia Mulholland’s Irish Ballet, he was a leading dancer and took part in international Folk Dancing teams.

His photographic talent was recognised when he started work in the Northern Whig in his twenties. Learning his journalistic craft he joined the Newsletter as a photojournalist but by his late twenties he had become part of the editorial team as a Picture Editor until his retirement in 1995.

This time-frame spanned the period of the Northern Ireland “troubles” which Cecil, supported by his team of photographers including Bob Hamilton, Randal Mulligan, Eddie Harvey and Trevor Dickson chronicled the story of the conflict through their photographs often risking their lives to bring a story to the public. Cecil was commended for his bravery in driving cars away from the firebombed Newsletter building and was

photographed on the roof of the building with a hosepipe trying to put out the fire before the fire brigade arrived.

Cecil also enjoyed opportunities within the Newsletter to seek out stories on the cultural history of Northern Ireland. One of his reminiscences was travelling with a reporter in Fermanagh and discovering the ancient art of Mumming was thriving in the region.

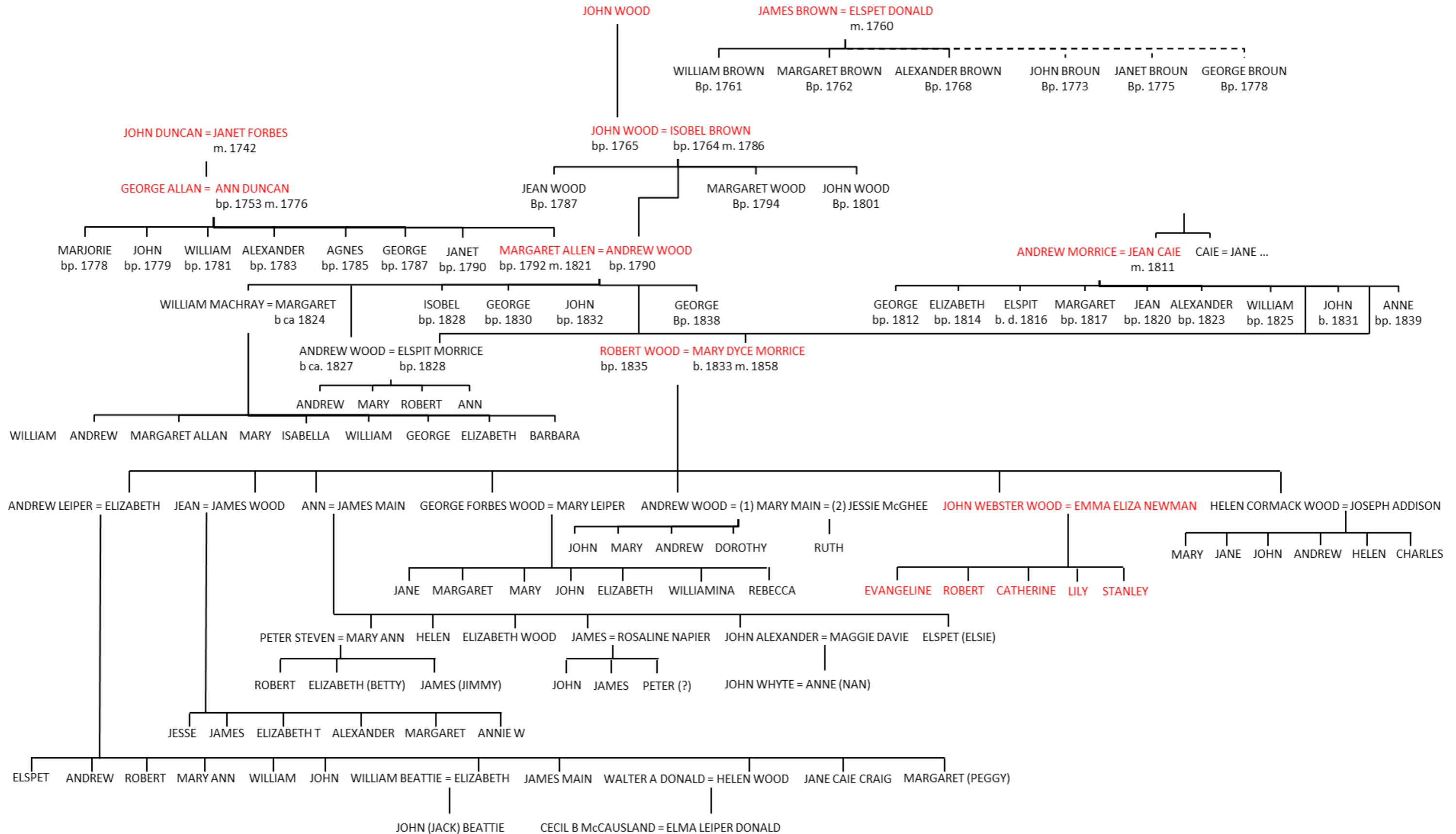
Despite offers of employment from Fleet Street where his talents were widely coveted, he was committed to the Northern Ireland media. His talent and the pivotal role he played within the media was recognised in 1996 by the National Union of Journalists when they bestowed him with an Honorary Life membership. Throughout his life Cecil balanced his career as a “Newspaperman” with his commitment to looking after his family and his other interests. Cecil met his wife Elma through his love of Scottish Country Dancing and together they began a life partnership.

Following his retirement in 1995 Cecil wasted no time in enjoying his new leisure time travelling across the world to Japan, Australia, America and Canada and through his love of Scottish Dancing, making new friends wherever he went.

His “home” time was committed to his family - his children Fiona and Andrew and his grandchildren Scott, Andrew, Alan, Matthew and Bethany, of whom he was intensely proud.

Cecil was diagnosed in 2010 with leukaemia and despite initially responding well to treatment he died suddenly on 13 April 2011 in the City Hospital, Belfast. The funeral service for Cecil was held at Roselawn Crematorium on Tuesday 19th April 2011.

THE WOOD FAMILY



Part 2

THE LAND

Agricultural workers have always been among the worst paid and most disadvantaged group in England. The picture of idyllic country life beloved of painters and poets existed only in their imagination. Until the period of the civil war and during the restoration the peasantry were able to supplement whatever they earned from working for the landowners, by working allotments on common land or wasteland. But during the eighteenth century landowners, with parliamentary authority, started to enclose land in order to farm larger units more efficiently, which required fewer labourers; they also enclosed wastelands to turn them into grazing meadows. These “Inclosures” meant that peasants were dispossessed and had no means of livelihood except by working for local landowners and accepting whatever wage they were given. There were, moreover, no career prospects and no skills which could be exported to other industries. In Winfarthing, Norfolk, home to most of the families whose story is told here, the Winfarthing Inclosure Act of 1781 provided “for dividing and inclosing the Lammas meadows, heaths, commons and waste lands within the parish of Winfarthing, in the county of Norfolk”.

The ‘Old’ Poor Law of 1795 relied on the parish as the basic unit of local government and responsible for its poor. The Elizabethan system which had been in force before that allowed relief only to those unable to work through age, sickness or injury. The 1795 Poor Law was more humane in allowing outside relief to those who worked but were on barely subsistence wages; this included all agricultural labourers who came to regard the relief as a part of their income and referred to it as their ‘allowance’. Moreover the overseers disbursing the relief would know the recipients personally and were sympathetic to their needs. Some parishes were more generous than others; the magistrates of the Berkshire village of Speen devised a tariff which allowed for the fluctuating price of wheat, the staple diet of the rural poor, the weekly allowance amounting to approximately three times the price of a gallon loaf of bread for a single man with half as much again for a wife and each child. It became known as the Speenhamland system and many parishes adopted this or modifications of it, but the practice in Winfarthing is not known.

The French Wars were a huge drain on manpower and more women and children had to be employed on the land. Fearful that this would result in reduced yields, landlords raised rents as an encouragement to tenant farmers to increase efficiency. The result was that if a farmer had difficulty paying the increased rents his only means of cost reduction was to reduce the already meagre pay of the farm labourers. This pressure to increase yields with less manpower increased the movement towards enclosure of commons, and also brought the industrial revolution to the countryside with the development of machinery such as threshing machines driven by belt from a steam tractor.

When the Napoleonic wars ended in 1815 and the fighting men returned to the land they found that, even if women and children were laid off, there was not enough work for all; and this surfeit of labour tended to drive down wages even further. This caused a great deal of social unrest leading to more serious trouble in the 1830s when rural workers in the south-east rose in what became known as the ‘Swing’ riots, named after the fictitious signature, Captain Swing, attached to threatening anonymous letters. Many threshing machines were destroyed and hayricks burnt, but after a couple of rioters were hanged and several more transported the rioting died down. Rural folk were more subservient than workers in the cities and it was not until 1870 that they formed an effective union. The government encouraged workers to move from the land to the industrial cities or to emigrate, and increasing numbers did so.

The surfeit of labour after 1815 also led to an increase of claims on poor relief until the ratepayers started to complain of the burden, and as the ratepayers were the voters they were able to influence parliament to look again at the poor laws. The 'New' Poor Law which was enacted in 1834 took a totally different approach; parishes were grouped into Unions so there was no personal contact between those disbursing and those receiving relief. Workhouses were created in each Union where anyone seeking relief was sent and the regime was made as unpleasant as possible to discourage people from doing so. Work was hard and the hours long, sleeping accommodation was in single sex dormitories so that a husband and wife would be separated, and the food was poor, mostly a thin gruel, and inadequate. Only in extreme circumstances would poor people seek help from a workhouse.

Farm workers usually lived in tied cottages so that if they became old or infirm and unable to work they were entirely at the mercy of the farmer who might let them continue to live there or might just as easily turn them out. Children starting work in their early 'teens' would normally live in the farmhouse. Accommodation would be basic, sleeping on straw in a barn, but they would be assured of two good meals a day with plenty of vegetables and, occasionally, meat.

Until the middle of the nineteenth century the normal dress was the smock worn over canvas leggings. When this went out of fashion farm workers would wear trousers and a collarless shirt with, perhaps, a waistcoat for warmth. They also wore heavy boots, but a family budget would rarely stretch to buying shoes for children, who went unshod until they started to work on the farm.

The social customs of the rural poor were quite different from those of middle and upper class England. Some social historians have described England as ungovernable, meaning not that there was any threat of insurrection, but that the poor could not afford middle class morality. They could not easily afford the fee for being married in church; moving from being a single person living in the farmhouse to being a self-supporting couple involved a huge drop in standard of living. They could not afford a coffin and the dead were buried covered by a 'mortcloth' which was hired from the church and later retrieved to be used again. And they could not afford recourse to the courts to settle disputes. So they developed an entirely different set of social conventions, almost as if they belonged to another country, and it is quite wrong to judge deviations from middle class behaviour, for example births outside marriage, as improper. It is true that there was some immorality - the tied cottages were generally one up and one down so that children of different sexes past puberty were forced to sleep in the same room sometimes sharing a blanket, and so incest was by no means unknown. But by and large they kept to the conventions which their society had developed.

First children were normally born or conceived before marriage and would take their mothers name and live with her parents. If she later married the father, the child would go to live with them and take the father's name. A couple needed a good many children to contribute to the family budget and to look after them in their old age, and there was a high rate of infant mortality. A couple needed to know that they could readily produce children, which was a good reason to have a child before committing themselves to marriage.

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The progenitor of the family described below was **JOHN NEWMAN** born circa 1767-77 in New Buckenham (based upon his age as noted in census returns and at his death). During this period

there is only one baptism recorded of a John Newman, that being the John born on 19 August 1771 and baptised 1 September 1771, the “base child” of **MARY NEWMAN**. Nothing more is known of his parentage or childhood.

MARGARET CRISP was also born out of wedlock, the daughter of **ELIZABETH CRISP**, and was baptised on 13 May 1787 in Winfarthing. John Newman and Margaret Crisp married, after banns, in Winfarthing on 15 October 1805. John then being an agricultural labourer.

JOHN and **MARGARET NEWMAN** had a family of eight known children all born in Winfarthing:

CHARLOTTE, born 31 August 1806. She was living in 1811¹ but no further record of her can be found and she probably died in childhood.

SUSANNA, baptised 7 April 1809, of whom more below.

MARY ANN, born 4 October and baptised 27 October 1811. She was living in 1821 but no further record of her can be found.

JOB, born 18 Mar 1814, his baptism is recorded but without a date. He died at the age of eight and was buried in Winfarthing on 18 October 1822.

NOAH, born 17 November 1816, baptism recorded but without a date, of whom more below.

THOMAS, born 4 November 1818, baptism recorded but without a date, of whom more below.

PAUL, born 10 February 1820, baptism recorded but without a date, of whom more below.

ELIZA, born 26 March 1824, baptism recorded but without a date. She died aged eleven and was buried in Winfarthing on 13 September 1835.

John and Margaret Newman were living in one of the Mill Cottages in 1841 when John was described as an agricultural labourer. In 1851 at the age of 80 John was no longer able to work on the farms and he and Margaret, described as paupers, were living with their son Noah. John died on 26 August that year and was buried on 31 August. Margaret lived for another eighteen years, first with her son Noah, then with her son Paul. Her death does not seem to be registered with the civil authorities² but the parish register of Winfarthing records her burial on 24 July 1869.

SUSANNA NEWMAN had a son named JOHN who was born, out of wedlock, in Winfarthing and baptised there on 30 November 1828. There is no further record of Susanna and it is likely that she died young; the father of her son is not known. Her son JOHN NEWMAN was living with his grandparents in 1841. For the rest of his life he lived with his uncle Noah, and after Noah's death with his aunt Ann. He never married and is variously described as a farm labourer in 1851, a yardsman in 1861, as a pauper in 1871, a shepherd unemployed in 1881, and as a farm labourer in 1891. He died in Winfarthing and was buried there on 4 November 1894.

NOAH NEWMAN was working at Heath Farm, Winfarthing in 1841. So was ANN MOSS who had a baby by Noah in 1837-38 and who they named REBECCA, born in Carleton Rode³ at the home of Ann's parents, JOSEPH MOSS and MARY MS FOSTER. Rebecca was still with her grandparents in 1841. Noah and Ann were married in Winfarthing on 22 November 1842; Noah continued working at Heath Farm. They had four children:

REBECCA MOSS, mentioned above, who after her parents marriage lived with them and was known as Rebecca Moss Newman.

SUSANNA, born 8 September 1841 in Winfarthing, baptism recorded but without a date.

SARAH, born 8 October 1845 and baptised 9 June 1861 in Winfarthing.

JANE MAY, born 29 April 1863 and baptised 2 August 1863 in Winfarthing.

Noah worked all his life as an agricultural labourer and was buried on 5 May 1883 aged 67. Ann was still living in 1891 aged 79, her date of death is not known.

REBECCA MOSS NEWMAN was living with her parents in 1851, aged 13, but thereafter disappears from the records and no more is known of her.

SUSANNA NEWMAN more familiarly called SUSAN was, at the time of the 1861 census, working as a dairymaid at Marsh Farm, Thrandeston. On 3 July 1867 she had a baby who was named ROSA FLORENCE NEWMAN, at the time of the 1871 census, was working at The Hall, Attleborough as a cook. Whether she moved before, after, or because of having the baby is not known. Also working at The Hall, Attleborough was EPHRAIM KNIGHTS, a groom. Ephraim had been born in Attleborough in 1844, the son of WILLIAM KNIGHTS and MARY ANN MS TAYLOR. He soon after became landlord of the Chequers Inn, Thetford where he also ran a butcher's shop, and he and Susanna were married at the parish church of Attleborough on 11 January 1872. He took his bride back to the Chequers Inn where they remained for the rest of their lives. There were no children of this marriage. In 1881 Rosa was still living with her maternal grandparents, Noah and Ann Newman, in Winfarthing under the name ROSA NEWMAN, which suggests that Ephraim was not the father. In 1891 she was living with Ephraim and her mother at Thetford and the census lists her as Rosa Knights; but this is probably an enumerator's error, he supposing that Susanna's daughter must also be Knights. At the end of 1894 Rosa, with the name of Rosa Newman, married SAMUEL DORLING, a farm bailiff. In the census of 1901 Samuel and Rosa Dorling were living in the village of Sporle, near Swaffham, with three children: WALTER aged 5, DERRICK aged 3, and ALEC JOHN aged 1.

SARAH NEWMAN had a job in Sydenham, Kent in 1871, as a domestic servant at a girls' boarding school at West Hill, Longton Grove. Early in 1872 she married in Southwark, JOHN WILLIAM PANTING, a gardener, born in Ramsbury, Wiltshire, son of EDWARD and TABITHA PANTING. In 1881 they were living at 14 Malham Road, Forest Hill with four children: MARGARET aged 7, GEORGE 6, ISABELLA 2, and WILLIAM 1 month. Sarah died at the end of 1889, and in 1891 John Panting was still living at the same address with his eldest daughter Margaret keeping house, and three more children: JOHN aged 8, ALBERT 7, and CHARLES 4.

JANE MAY NEWMAN is a bit of a mystery. Her birth certificate records her as Mary Jane Newman, but at her baptism and in every record thereafter she is called Jane May. There is a big gap between the birth of Sarah in 1845 and Jane May (Mary) in 1863 when her mother, Ann, would be aged 41. But both the baptismal register and the birth certificate record her as the daughter of Noah and Ann Newman, so there would seem to be no doubt about her parentage. But she cannot be found living at home with them; at the time of the 1871 census, aged 8, she was living with her maternal grandparents, Joseph and Mary Moss, and in 1881 with her sister Susanna Knights at Thetford. On 2 December 1885 she married HENRY WILLIAM FIDDAMAN in the parish church of Brancaster, the home of the Fiddamans. At no time has Jane a recorded occupation. William, as he was always called, was baptized on 1 February 1863, the son of MATTHEW FIDDAMAN and HARRIET MS GROOME. He was described as a labourer on his marriage certificate but, as his father was a small farmer of 33 acres, this probably meant that he worked on the farm. By the time of the 1901 census he and Jane were living on Main Road, Brancaster, William then a butcher, and Jane looking after her family of eight children, MAUD aged 14, MYRTLE 12, SIDNEY 11, FRANK 9, VIOLET 8, MAY 6, AGNES 4, and MATTHEW aged 10 months.

THOMAS NEWMAN, born 4 November 1818, worked as an agricultural labourer and lived with his parents until he got married on 21 March 1838 to **PHYLLIS PARKER**. Phyllis, daughter of **PETER PARKER** and **ANN GODBOLD**, was born on 25 March 1815 in Weybread, Suffolk.

Thomas and Phyllis had a son named THOMAS born in Winfarthing on 14 April 1838 but who died in infancy and was buried on 1 July the same year. Their second son, born in Winfarthing on 24 November 1839, they also named THOMAS. It was quite usual for a child to be given the same name as a sibling who had died. Thomas senior lived barely four more years, dying of consumption on 22 October 1843, a fortnight short of his 25th birthday.

PAUL NEWMAN, Thomas's younger brother, started work as an agricultural labourer living in at Heath Farm. When his brother Thomas died he set up home with Phyllis by time-honoured custom⁵, and Thomas junior was brought up to regard Paul as his father. Paul and Phyllis had a son who they named **GEORGE**, born on 8 October 1844 in Winfarthing.

In the census of 1851 they were all together, Paul, Phyllis, Thomas junior and George. Paul, together with Thomas who was then aged ten, were working as agricultural labourers. But work was getting scarce and pressure to move away was growing. By the time of the 1861 census Paul and Thomas were still working as agricultural labourers, Paul's widowed mother Margaret living with them; Phyllis was ill and in the Norwich Infirmary, and young George, the first to leave the land, had been apprenticed to James Bennett, a boot maker, in the village of Moulton. Phyllis died back at her home in Winfarthing on 12 February 1864 of "pelvic and lumbar abscesses". Margaret, as stated above, died in 1869.

THOMAS NEWMAN junior was married, before his mother died, to MARY GREY on 14 October 1863 in Tibenham parish church. Mary Grey, born in about 1841, was the daughter of JOSEPH and BETSY GREY, farm labourers in Winfarthing. Thomas and Mary Newman emigrated, in the late 1860s, to America, and are the family shown in the United States census of 1870 living in the town of De Kalb, St Lawrence county in the state of New York. The census of 1880 shows them still living in De Kalb, Thomas working on the railroads. They had four known children:

THOMAS, born 3 January 1864 in Winfarthing

ELIZABETH, born 2 November 1865 in Winfarthing

GEORGE, born ca. 1873 in De Kalb

WILLIAM, born ca. 1876 in De Kalb.

In the 1880 census Elizabeth is called Lydia. A possible reason for her change of name might be that in 1869 an English burlesque actress named Lydia Thompson had arrived in New York for a six-month engagement and had taken the country by storm. Appearing as Lydia Thompson and her British Blondes, she filled theatres wherever she went and her six-month engagement extended to almost six years. It is not unlikely that an impressionable young Elizabeth wanted to be called after her.

GEORGE NEWMAN, son of Paul and Phyllis, was married in 1864 to **EMMA ELIZA WRIGHT**, but of them more below.

After Paul's wife and mother had died, Thomas had emigrated and George moved away, he is recorded living with a housekeeper named Sarah Kemp in 1871 and 1881. Through these years he continued as an agricultural labourer. Towards the end of 1888 Sarah Kemp married George Keely, a bricklayer, but Paul Newman continued lodging with them and in 1891 aged 71 he is recorded as a general labourer living in their household. Paul died of old age on 21 October 1897 aged 77 in Winfarthing.

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In the same period that John Newman and Margaret Crisp were born, there was also born in another family of agricultural labourers in Winfarthing, **JOHN ELIJAH WRIGHT**. Neither his date of birth nor parentage can be established; his baptism is not recorded⁶ and the ages noted in

census records and on his death certificate vary to such an extent that not even an estimate is possible.

JOHN ELIJAH WRIGHT married first, **RACHEL WOODWARD** who was born in South Lopham on 2 January 1787, the daughter of **JOSEPH** and **MARY WOODWARD**. They had one son, **EDWARD**, born on 7 January 1814 and baptised on 23 January 1814 in Winfarthing. Rachel died a year later and was buried in Winfarthing on 11 May 1815.

ELIJAH, as he was always known, married secondly **REBECCA WOODS** (whose birth and parentage like her husband's cannot be determined) in Winfarthing on 10 September 1816. They had five children:

MARY, born 7 October 1818 in Winfarthing

HENRY, born 24 September 1821 in Winfarthing

ELIZA, born 14 August 1824 in Winfarthing

SOPHIE or **SOPHIA**, born 7 August 1827 in Winfarthing, died on 27 January 1848 of a "continued fever" of unknown cause.

RUTH, born 1 August 1830 in Winfarthing

All five children were baptised together on 29 August 1830.

Elijah Wright worked all his life in Winfarthing as an agricultural labourer. In 1821 he lived at Coppins Houses, in 1841 he and Rebecca were at 'Shore' Green (correctly - Short Green), in 1851 they were at 114 The Street and described as 'paupers', which simply meant that they were receiving some poor law assistance, and in 1861 they were at 19 Short Green. Rebecca died on 18 April 1863 of unknown cause, there being no medical attendant present; Elijah died on 2 April 1866 of bronchitis.

EDWARD WRIGHT, son of Elijah and his first wife Rachel MS Woodward, also spent his life as an agricultural labourer, living at Short Green and working at Heath Farm. He was married on 13 October 1843 at Winfarthing to **ELIZABETH GARROD** daughter of **JONATHAN GARROD**. They had three children all born and baptised in Winfarthing:

RUTH, born 19 Oct 1846 and baptised 8 November 1846. She was living with her parents in 1851 but thereafter disappears from the record.

SOPHIA, born August 1849 and baptised 5 December 1852, of whom more below.

CAROLINE, born 24 October and baptised 5 December 1852. She was living with her parents in 1871 but thereafter disappears from the record.

SOPHIA WRIGHT married **JOHN NEWSTEAD** (who had been born in Bressingham) on 1 June 1870 and the census of 1871 shows them living in Hall Lane, Fersfield in shared accommodation. Ten years later they were in Short Green Winfarthing, John Newstead still working as an agricultural labourer. But John was an able and enterprising man and the 1891 census shows him, still living at Short Green, but now a "Grocer and Dealer", and by 1901 he had rented Church Farm, Winfarthing and was working as a farmer and employer. John and Sophia had seven children, all born in Winfarthing:

WALTER HERBERT, born in the first quarter of 1871

EDITH ELIZA, born in the third quarter of 1874

FREDERICK GEORGE, born in the last quarter of 1875

ARNY (or **ARNOLD**) **FRANCIS**, born at the beginning of 1880

ERNEST, born about 1881

KATE, born at the beginning of 1883

FLORENCE, born in the third quarter of 1885

Little is known of any of the children except that in 1891 Edith was a general servant on Darrowood Farm, Aylsham; Frederick was a farm servant living in Wash Lane, Old Buckenham, but in 1901 he was a policeman with the Metropolitan Police stationed at Barnes; Ernest, in 1901, was farming with his father, and Kate and Florence were still living at home. Florence may be the Florence Emma Newstead who married James William Thompson locally in mid-1904.

Of Elijah's children by his second marriage to Rebecca Woods:

MARY was with her family in 1841. On 25 October 1843 she had a baby girl, born in Kenninghall workhouse, named **EMMA ELIZA**. The father was **WILLIAM NEWTON**, a shepherd, who had been born on 30 April 1815 in Rickinghall, Suffolk but was then working at Heath Farm, Winfarthing (where Noah Newman was also working). Emma Eliza, following tradition, lived with her grandparents, Elijah and Rebecca. She was baptised on 15 September 1844 along with her cousin Mary Ann (see below).

Mary disappears from the record after the birth of her daughter, which is most unfortunate as she is a direct ancestor of the family here described. There is no identifiable death or marriage indexed, and she cannot be identified in any subsequent census. It is a matter of speculation why she had her baby in the workhouse. It may be that she needed medical attention, and there were doctors appointed to look after the welfare of those in the care of the Poor Law Unions. If she had fallen out with her family or something else had gone terribly wrong, it was very easy to disappear by simply changing your name and going to work in a town where you were not known.

HENRY WRIGHT worked all his life as an agricultural labourer in Winfarthing and never married. In 1871, after his parents had died, he was living alone. In 1881 and 1891 he was living with different relatives. He died at the beginning of 1897 aged 75.

ELIZA WRIGHT was with her family in 1841. On 10 January 1844 she had a baby daughter by ELLIS BOBBY. It must have been a private joke between her and her sister Mary to name their babies after each other and to have them baptised on the same day! Eliza named her daughter MARY ANN and, together with Mary's daughter Eliza, had her baptised on 15 September 1844. Mary Ann also lived with her grandparents.

Eliza cannot be located in the 1851 census, but on 20 April 1852 she was married to JOHN COOPER SMITH at Norwich Register Office. John Cooper Smith was a gardener, variously described as a Gardener-Domestic and a Market Gardener. Eliza's daughter, MARY ANN WRIGHT, was with her grandparents at the time of the 1851 census but after her mother's marriage the following year she went to live with her mother and following custom was brought up to regard John Smith as her father and was known as Mary Ann Smith. She was still with them at the time of the 1861 census (called Maryan), a dressmaker by trade, living at 15 City Road, Norwich; more of her below. Also living with them as a lodger was 26 year old SOPHIA LANSDALE, an upholsterer by trade, who will appear again in this narrative.

Eliza is described as a charwoman in 1861, simply as a gardener's wife in 1871 and living at Back Lane, Felthorpe, seven miles north-west of Norwich, but as a charwoman again in 1881 when they lived at 5 Mandalls Buildings, Heigham, a suburb of Norwich. She died there on 16 Sept 1881 aged 57, of 'morbus cordis', literally heart disease but a term used as a catch-all if the precise cause of death was not known.

John Cooper Smith is something of an enigma. There are many people of the name Cooper

Smith in the area and John cannot be identified before his marriage in 1852 when he was 20, or after Eliza's death in 1881 when he was 49. There were no children of his marriage to Eliza Wright.

MARY ANN WRIGHT or SMITH was married on 16 June 1863 at St Mark's Church, Lakenham, Norwich to JOHN BACON the son of JOHN BACON and RUTH MS BLACK who was born in Derby and baptised there, in the parish of St Alkmund, on 16 April 1835.

JOHN BACON had enlisted with the 5th Lancers on 18 March 1858 at Manchester when aged 22 and having previously been a clerk. He was described as 5' 7" in height, of fresh complexion and having grey eyes and dark brown hair. He had already served a year and four months with another regiment, indecipherable in his record, and on account of this, when he had completed his initial training he was promoted to corporal. But just six weeks later he got into some sort of trouble and was court martialled, locked up for two days, and demoted to private. His regiment then went to the Crimea where he served for eleven months and was awarded the Crimean War Medal with clasp for Sebastopol, and the Turkish War Medal, after which he returned to England. How he met Mary Ann (Wright) Smith is not known; his address on their marriage certificate is 'Hamlet of Cockthorpe' which is a hamlet near Wells on the north Norfolk coast, some 30 miles north of Norwich. A year after their marriage his regiment went to India, Mary Ann going with them; by then he had redeemed himself and was in receipt of good conduct pay, and in 1865 was again promoted to corporal and later to lance sergeant. While in India they had a baby son born at Sealkote on 26 December 1870 and named John Henry Bacon. But during the following year John Bacon senior became very ill, attributed to exposure to the sun and elements, and he was returned to England where he underwent a medical examination and was judged to be "too weak in body and mind", and received his discharge on 17 September 1871. They returned to Norwich where, a year later, John Bacon was certified and sent to St Augustine's (Lunatic) Asylum in Norwich, the cause of his disability being given as sunstroke. He died there on 8 February 1873.

Three years later, on 17 May 1876, Mary Ann Bacon (MS Wright or Smith) was married again, at the Register Office in Norwich, to JAMES CROME a private in the 6th Dragoon Guards. Or so their marriage certificate says although he had actually received his discharge two days before. JAMES CROME was born on 18 May 1847 the son of JAMES CROME, a gardener, and MARY ANN MS NASH. James the younger enlisted in the 6th Dragoons on 6 May 1865, a fortnight before his eighteenth birthday, said to be 5'-7½", but no other personal details are recorded. He received his discharge on 15 May 1876 and he and Mary Ann were married two days later on 17 May. On 3 November that year he entered the service of the Midland Railway; in the 1881 census he was a loader in the goods department, living at 6 Shafton Road, Hackney with Mary Ann who had returned to her old trade of dressmaking. In 1891 they were living at 29 Autumn Road, St Mary, Stratford, London, James Crome now a foreman in the goods department of the Midland Railway, and Mary Ann a mantle (dress) maker.

But they parted soon after; it is reasonable to surmise that James dumped Mary Ann for a younger model. Mary Ann returned to Norwich, and on 27 July 1893 James Crome bigamously married Dorothy Myerscough at Islington Register Office. Dorothy, aged 25, was the daughter of the late Arthur Burns Myerscough "Translator of Languages". James described himself as a widower aged 35, although he reverted to being 50 in 1901 when they were living at 8 Williams Cottage, Hackney and he still working for Midland Railway.⁷

Mary Ann, in 1901, now aged 57 was living with her "cousin" Sophia Rigby and described herself, perhaps to save face, as a widow. Sophia Rigby's maiden name was Lansdale and back in 1861 she had been living, along with Mary Ann, in the household of John Cooper Smith and

Eliza MS Wright. But it has not been possible to establish their precise relationship which was probably through the Smith family rather than through the Wrights; if, that is, they were truly related and did not call themselves cousins having lived together and become friends when young ladies. Also living with them in 1901 was Sophia Rigby's niece, SOPHIA LANSDALE aged 29, who, early the following year was married to Mary Anne's son, JOHN HENRY BACON, then aged 30.

In September 1902, Mary Anne Crome herself became ill, suffering from what was described as melancholia, and was admitted to St Augustine's. Described as a "spare female having brown eyes and grey hair" she is recorded as suffering from delusions, believing people were tapping at her window though it was fifty feet above the ground. She had been a heavy drinker "but not now". She was there for eighteen months and died on 29 March 1904.

Sophia Lansdale had two children before her marriage to John Henry Bacon, IDA MAUD LANSDALE born in West Ham early in 1897, and FLORA ELIZA LANSDALE born in Norwich in late summer 1889. Their paternity is unknown as, following Sophia's marriage, they did not adopt the surname Bacon. John Henry Bacon and Sophia Lansdale were married at Norwich on 17 March 1902 and they subsequently had two other children, EDITH BACON who was aged 7 in 1911, and NORAH BACON who was aged 4 in 1911. Nothing more is known of this family.

RUTH, the youngest child of Elijah Wright and Rebecca MS Woods, had a son by EDWARD GOODERHAM born on 19 April 1852 and named CHARLES EDWARD WRIGHT. The Winfarthing parish register records his birth on 9 May but this must be the date of his baptism. Ruth married, on 24 June 1855 in Winfarthing parish church, ROBERT POTTER the son of SOLOMON and PHOEBE POTTER. Both Robert and his father Solomon were agricultural labourers. Contrary to custom, Charles Edward Wright did not go to live with them and did not take the name Potter. In 1861, then aged 9, he was still with his grandparents Elijah and Rebecca Wright. Before the next decennial census both Elijah and Rebecca had died and Charles Edward disappears from the record. By 1871 he would be 19 years old and would have been working somewhere; he may very well have left Norfolk.

RUTH and ROBERT POTTER had six children, all born and baptized in Winfarthing:

GEORGE ROBERT, born 17 May 1855 and baptized 12 July 1857
ALICE MARY, born about 1857 and baptized 12 July 1857
ALBERT, born 18 October 1858 and baptized 5 July 1863
EMMA, born 8 December 1860 and baptized 5 July 1863
FREDERICK, born about 1863 and baptized 5 July 1863
MARY, born 6 April 1874 and baptized 5 December 1874.

GEORGE NEWMAN, who was born on 8 October 1844 the son of Paul Newman and Phyllis had, as mentioned above, been apprenticed to James Bennett, a boot maker, in the village of Moulton. Having completed his apprenticeship he married **EMMA ELIZA WRIGHT** who was born on 8 October 1844 the daughter of Mary Wright and William Newton. They were married on 9 August 1864 in Winfarthing parish church. They then moved to Norwich where George is recorded in 1871 working as a shoemaker. But the work situation cannot have been stable for in 1881 he is recorded as a coal porter, in 1891 as a coal dealer, and in 1901 and 1911 as a city messenger.

George and Emma had nine children:

ERNEST, born 2 February 1865 in Winfarthing

ALICE MARY, born 27 February 1867 in Norwich

ELLA FLORENCE, born 21 March 1870 in Norwich

EMMA ELIZA, born 19 February 1873 in Norwich

GEORGE HENRY, born 16 April 1876 in Norwich, twin brother of,

HERBERT THOMAS, born 16 April 1876 in Norwich

THOMAS, born 21 July 1878 in Norwich

PHYLLIS RUTH, born 5 August 1881 in Norwich

ETHEL SOPHIA, born 31 January 1884 in Norwich

EMMA NEWMAN MS **WRIGHT** died on 23 February 1912 of bronchitis and heart failure, aged 68 at her home, 24 Rose Valley, Unthank Road, Norwich. **GEORGE NEWMAN** died on 21 June 1918 aged 73 of arterio sclerosis and inflammation of the kidneys at the home of his son-in-law George Jordan, 6 Gladstone Street, Norwich.

ERNEST NEWMAN went to Northern Ireland where he married LAURA EDWARDS whom he had met in Norwich where she had been born in mid-1867 the daughter of JAMES and LOUISA EDWARDS. They were married on 31 January 1892 in St Andrews Church, Belfast; Ernest is described as a Litho printer and Laura as a shoe trimmer. They had two boys:

GEORGE ERNEST, born 11 November 1892 in Belfast

ERNEST ARTHUR, born 11 July 1895 in Belfast

Nothing more is known of them.

ALICE MARY NEWMAN was a domestic servant in 1881 but still living with her parents. In 1891 she is again recorded as a domestic servant but living in with the household of William and Eliza Stacey, of independent means, at Holly Lodge, Norwich. She remained in service during her life and had retired before 1939. She never married, and died early in 1952 aged 84.

ELLA FLORENCE NEWMAN is described as a tailoress in 1891, aged 21 but still living with her parents. She married GEORGE HENRY JORDAN, the son of JOHN JORDAN, a farmer, and MARY his wife, on 27 March 1897. In 1891 George Jordan was an apprentice carpenter, in 1901 he is described as a "builder's foreman, carpenter and joiner". They had five children:

PHYLLIS MAUD JORDAN, born 12 April 1898 in Norwich. She was at school in 1911 and in 1939 was a nurse at the Great Hospital for the Reception of Aged People. She never married and died in 1952 aged 84.

LEWIS JOHN JORDAN, born 9 April 1902 in Norwich. He worked as a builder and in 1930 married ROSE R. PYE. Rose died in 1945. Lewis lived until January 1993 when he died aged 90.

IRENE ELLA JORDAN, born 27 November 1905 in Norwich. In 1949 she married CECIL JARRETT of whom nothing is known. Irene died at the end of 1964 aged 59.

GERTRUDE ANNA JORDAN, born 19 December 1908 in Norwich. She was living with her parents in 1939 when she was listed as a Secretary. She did not marry and died in July 1993 aged 84.

GEORGE HENRY JORDAN, born 17 February 1911 in Norwich. He was a 'Carpenter and Joiner'. Towards the end of 1939 he married FLORENCE GERTRUDE BREAM, born 27 July 1916. They had no children. George died in January 1993 aged 81 and Florence in December 2006 aged 90.

EMMA ELIZA NEWMAN was, like her elder sister Ella, described as a tailoress in the census of 1891 when she was aged 18. Emma became very interested in the work of the Salvation Army

which had begun in Norwich in 1882. Her father, George Newman, was a staunch member of the Church of England and insisted on going to one of the Salvation Army's meetings before he would allow his daughter to attend. Though not attracted to the style of worship himself, he was impressed by what he saw and allowed Emma to join. There was a photograph in the family, now untraceable, showing Emma playing a flute or piccolo in the Salvation Army Norwich Corps orchestra; but more of Emma in Part 3.

GEORGE HENRY NEWMAN in 1891, aged 14, was an errand boy; and in the census of 1901 and subsequent records is described as a 'mineral water worker'. He married, on 10 February 1900 at Lakenham parish church, FLORENCE EDITH REEVE, who was born on 24 January 1877, the daughter of THOMAS REEVE, mustard labourer, and EMMA MS CONSTABLE. They had only one known child:

FLORENCE ALICE NEWMAN who was born on 24 January 1901. In 1939 she was a clerk in a chemists, but little else is known of her; it is believed she lived in Norwich, remained single and died in about 1975.

Reeve family tradition has it that Emma Constable was descended from a brother or cousin of John Constable the painter, but this line has not been traced.

HERBERT THOMAS NEWMAN died in infancy, on 9 December 1876 aged 7 months.

THOMAS NEWMAN is recorded in 1901, aged 22, as an iron worker, living with his parents. He was living in 1911 and may be the Thomas Newman, born in Norwich, a house painter boarding in the household of Rachel Knyht in Bromley, Kent. Nothing more is known of him; family recollection has it that he served during the first world war and went missing, but no official record of him can be found.

PHYLLIS RUTH NEWMAN was known to the family as Ruth. In 1901 was a tailoress aged 19, and in 1911 was a 'dispatch hand' in a chocolate factory. She worked all her life in Norwich, never married, and died in April 1962 aged 80.

ETHEL SOPHIA NEWMAN was living with her parents in 1901 aged 17 and no occupation is recorded. In 1911 she is recorded, like her elder sister, as a 'dispatch hand' in a chocolate factory, and she, too, worked all her life in Norwich and never married. She died on 26 October 1956 aged 72.

Notes:

1. The censuses before 1841 were merely head-counts but in some places lists of names in each household, and occasionally other information, was recorded. The 1801, 1811 and 1821 censuses of Winfarthing, listing the names of persons in each household with their ages, survive and are in the Norfolk Record Office.
2. Although civil registration in England began in July 1837 the onus was on the registrar to collect the information, and there was no penalty on persons who failed to register an event. In 1875 the law was changed to place the onus of registration on the persons concerned and penalties applied for failing to do so. Many events before 1875 were not registered particularly in rural areas like Norfolk.
3. Believed to have been born in Bunwell, although no birth or baptismal records can be found.
4. There is another Sarah Newman in the 1871 census, a year younger and a draper's assistant in Luton, said to be born in Wimbolton, Norfolk. There is no such place, indeed

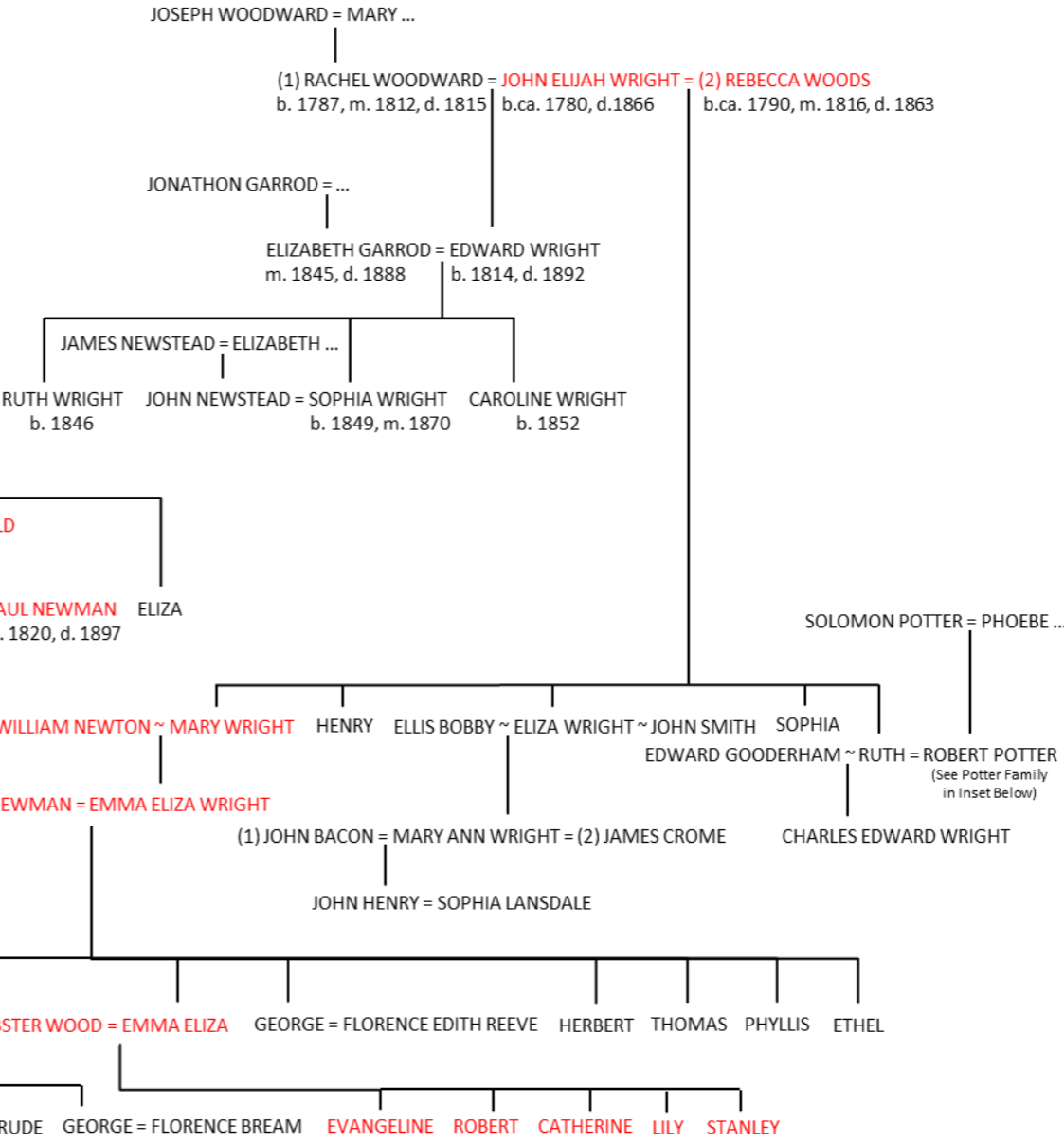
there is no place name in Norfolk ending in -bolton (Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service gazetteer). Either this Sarah or the census enumerator has made a mistake. The Sarah mentioned in the text, of the right age and very specifically born in Winfarthing, is certainly the correct person.

5. The practice of a widow becoming the partner of her late husband's younger brother is mentioned in the Bible; in the Old Testament, Deut. 25:5, and in the New Testament, Mk 12:19. This or similar customs were followed by the Romans and other civilizations and have endured ever since. The purpose was to provide for the widow and any children, and as security for the widow and her new husband in their old age. A ceremony is unimportant if the intention was that the relationship should be permanent.

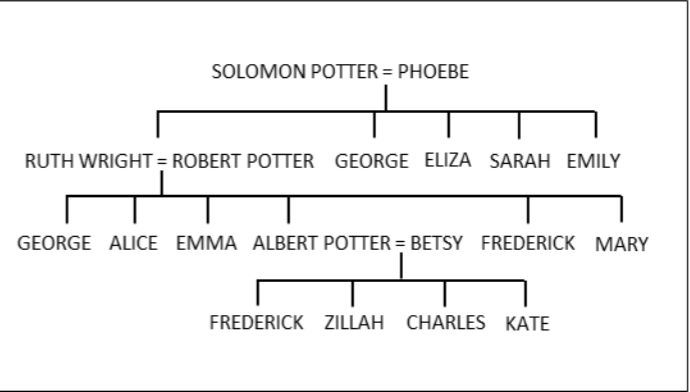
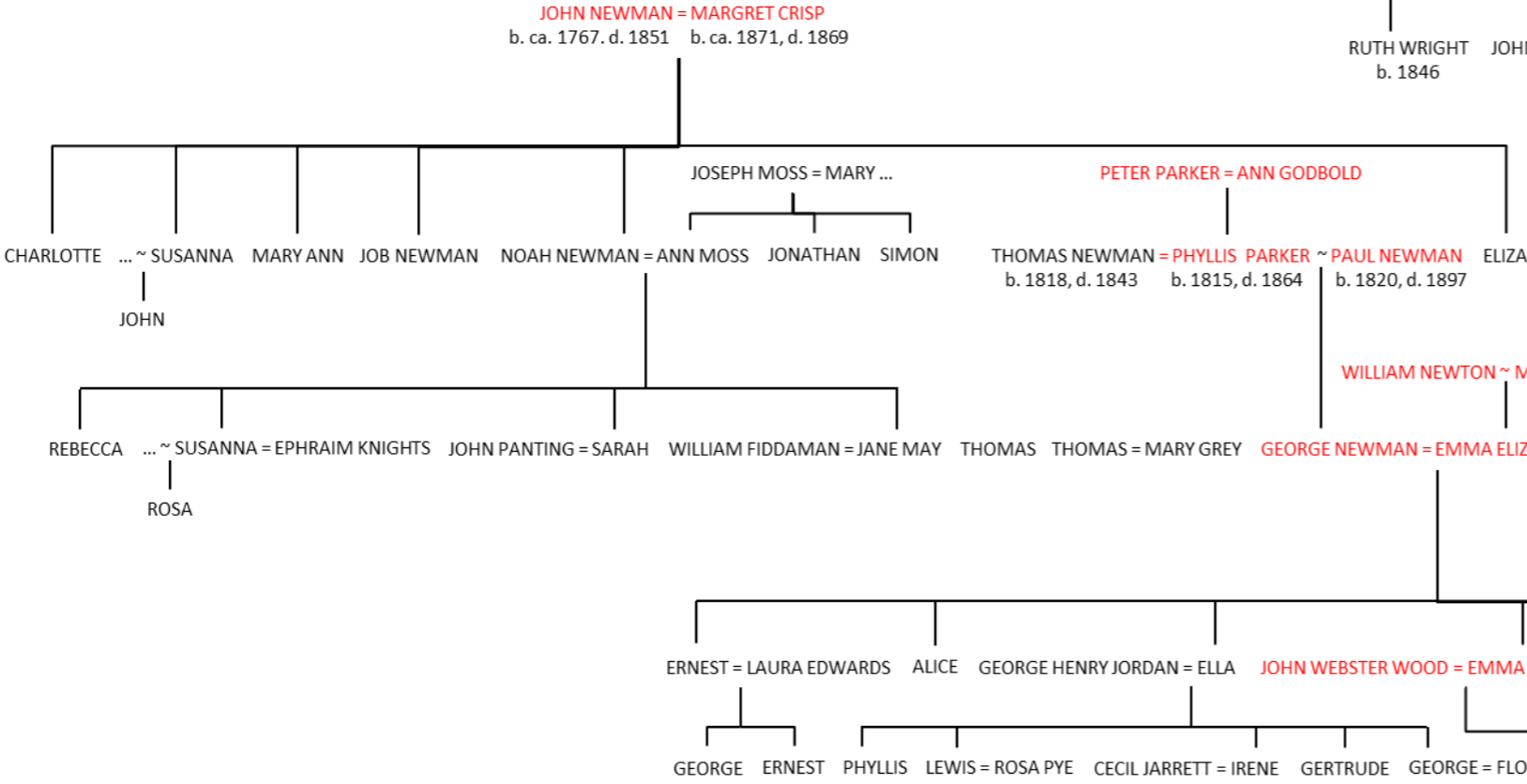
6. There is an hiatus in the baptismal registers at about this time.

7. James Crome and Dorothy were together in Hackney in the 1901 census when Dorothy is recorded as being paralysed. She died towards the end of 1903. James Crome continued working for Midland Railways until 31 January 1921 when he was given notice to leave being "too old to satisfactorily perform his duties." He was then 74. He died in July 1923 in the sea at Ramsgate "in three feet of water either of heart failure or of accidental drowning" (coroner's inquest).

THE WRIGHT FAMILY



THE NEWMAN FAMILY



Part 3

THE SALT OF THE EARTH

The Salvation Army was founded by Rev. William Booth as the Christian Mission in July 1865, after he had been invited by a group of missionaries to address a meeting they were holding opposite the Blind Beggar public house in the Mile End Road. The work he started grew, and by the time the name was changed to the Salvation Army, in 1878, there were fifty stations and eighty-eight evangelists. In the 1880s the movement grew rapidly and was becoming much more organised. Officers who had previously had to live on what they could take from collections were now paid an allowance. Training, which had taken place in small groups was organised in one college, or “garrison”, after the Salvation Army purchased the London Orphan Asylum at Clapton, roofed over the central quadrangle to make a large meeting hall thereafter named the Clapton Congress Hall, and adapted the surrounding rooms to make men’s and women’s quarters on either side with class rooms at the ends. Training was further organised in 1886 to last six months, three months in the college and three months ‘out-training’, experience at a corps under supervision, before being ordained as a minister or, to use the Salvation Army’s terminology, “commissioned” as an officer. (The word ordination is now used, the term “commission” being limited in meaning to receiving the first appointment after ordination.) Booth had also become aware of the extreme poverty that was all around and, believing that you can’t change a man’s heart if he has an empty stomach, he started what was to become the Salvation Army Social services. Victorian society regarded poverty as a sin, the undeserving poor, the victims were called. However, numerous social reformers like Lord Shaftesbury, Charles Kingsley, Sir Edwin Chadwick and many others were slowly changing ideas, and when Booth published his book on social reform, *Darkest England and the Way Out*, in 1890 it proved extremely popular and gave a tremendous boost to the work of the Salvation Army and attracted increasing numbers of recruits.

When the name was changed to The Salvation Army the organisation adopted military terminology. A congregation of followers was termed a corps, the church building a hall, barracks or citadel. The ministers became officers and adopted military ranks under the leadership of General William Booth. Officers retained a sense of loyalty to the Corps in which they had been candidates for officer training and were officially described as being ‘out of’ the particular Corps.

Emma Eliza Newman had belonged to Norwich Corps and left there to become an officer in 1893. It has been said in the family, and repeated in her obituary in the Salvation Army’s weekly paper *The War Cry*, that she was trained at Notting Dale, but this must have been her out-training as the college at Clapton had by then been long established. After being “commissioned” the new officer would be appointed either to social work or to a corps. The work was hard and stressful and appointments were for no more than six months; a new officer would usually be appointed as Lieutenant, second in command to a more experienced officer who would have the rank of Captain. It is difficult to determine Emma Newman’s early appointments after she was commissioned, the only source is a monthly magazine called *The Field Officer* (later *The Officer*) in which appointments were listed, but only by surname with a symbol indicating whether the person was male or female. There were clearly at least two female Newmans circulating at the time and the possible list of her early appointments is:

July 1893 (Green, Newman)
Sept 1893 (Newman, —)

East Peckham (Kent)
East Rudham (near Fakenham, Norfolk) *unlikely*

Jan 1894	(Treen, Newman)	Green Street (cannot be identified)
Jan 1894	(Newman, Waller)	Parson Drove (near Ely, Cambs) <i>unlikely</i>
Feb 1894	(Newman, McLelland)	Minster (Thanet) <i>almost certain</i>
Aug 1894	(Newman, McLelland)	Wouldham (near Rochester, Kent) <i>almost certain</i>
Oct 1894	(Worthington, Newman)	Guiseley (near Otley, Yorks)
Mar 1895	(Newman, McLelland)	Silsden (near Keighley, Yorks)
Aug 1895	(Worthington, Newman)	Chartham (near Canterbury, Kent)

It was while at Notting Dale or at one of her very early appointments that at a meeting, when appealing for the collection, someone threw a coin which hit her in the eye, an injury which caused her to suffer for the rest of her life from repeated severe headaches and which led ultimately to blindness.

Her first appointments known for certain were:

Mar 1896	(Gent, Newman)	Flackwell Heath (Bucks)
Sept 1896	(Newman, Foyle)	Brill (Bucks)

John Wood left Aberdeen Citadel probably in May 1896 for London in order to become an officer in The Salvation Army and he, too, trained at Clapton. A story is told that when Booth was to conduct a public meeting he noticed John Wood's upright bearing and selected him to be one of the doorkeepers to deal with any troublemakers. He was commissioned in September 1896 and posted to Brill, but when he arrived and went to look at the hall he found Emma Newman already there. He asked what she was doing there because he had been appointed to Brill, to which she replied "Well so have I, and I got here first, so hoppit!" And hoppit he did and was given another appointment to High Wycombe in the same "Oxford Division". In the very early days of the Salvation Army it was not unusual for a single man and woman to be appointed to the same corps if their skills recommended it, but this practice was later considered unseemly and was discontinued. Emma Newman and John Wood's appointment to Brill was the last time it ever happened. They remained in that division for the next few years and their appointments can be established with some certainty.

After Brill Emma Newman was appointed to:

Mar 1897	(Newman, —)	Cricklade (near Swindon, Wilts)
	a hiatus but at sometime including	Northleach (near Cirencester)
Jan 1899	(Newman, South)	Ramsbury
June 1899	(Newman, Maynard)	Aldbourne
Dec 1899	(Newman, Maynard)	Great Marlow
June 1900	(Newman, Rhimall)	Tadley

And after John Wood's rather startling first appointment to Brill and re-appointment to High Wycombe he was appointed to corps alone and with the rank of Captain. In December 1896 he was appointed to Witney when the corps had just acquired its own meeting hall. The Witney Gazette of 9 Jan 1897 reported:

SALVATION ARMY CORPS. On Saturday Evening last the first of a series of special meetings in connection with the opening of the newly acquired barracks (The Meeting Hall), in Marlborough Lane, was held. At the first meeting the dedication of the building took place, in the presence of a rather small congregation; the speakers were "Major" Ewens, of Oxford, "Captain" J. Woods [sic], of Witney, and "Captain" Sinclair, of Oxford. The Sunday services commenced with "knee drill" at 7 a.m., followed by the usual service at 11, when "Major" Ewens delivered an address on holiness. Afternoon and evening meetings were also held at the barracks. On Monday afternoon there was a holiness convention in the Town Hall, followed by a tea meeting in the barracks. In the evening a musical service was held, which was largely attended, the proceedings winding up with a coffee

supper.

The attitude of the public and press to The Salvation Army varied enormously, in some places they were hated and violently opposed, in others regarded sympathetically or warmly applauded. So sometimes there are newspaper reports good or ill of the Army's activities, in other places they were ignored by the press although it must be said that some papers paid no attention to any non-conformist denomination.

Thereafter John Wood was appointed to:

Mar 1897 Oxford II (the second corps founded in the city)
Sept 1897 Abingdon
Sept 1898 "Battery", the name given for a caravan ministry to gipsies and travellers.
June 1899 "Supply" (awaiting an appointment)
Aug 1899 Woodstock
Apr 1900 Buckingham

While he was on his caravan ministry in 1898-99 his caravan was, on one occasion, overturned by hostile neighbours. One may surmise that more friendly folks helped right it. There was no great loss of personal possessions; in those days officers possessed little and when they moved they had no more than would fit into a suitcase.

John Wood seems to have been rather taken with the spirited young lady who had told him to "hoppit" and being in the same division they must have met occasionally. In due course he obtained permission to correspond, the way things were then done, and later to begin a formal courtship during which time they would be allowed to meet from time to time, with a chaperone of course. They were married on 3 September 1900 at Buckingham Corps. Their best man was the Corps Sergeant-Major (the layman or 'soldier' appointed to support the officer and provide continuity) Eric Barnes whose son, Cyril Barnes became an officer and a noted historian of The Salvation Army.

Captain and Mrs John Wood's first appointment together was to Leighton Buzzard, a town very sympathetic to The Salvation Army although the Leighton Buzzard Observer did once remark that the sympathy felt for the Army's work would be increased if they did not parade about with their loud and none-too-tuneful band quite so early on a Sunday morning. Reports from this paper and the Beds and Bucks Observer shows what life was like in a calm and friendly country town:

January 1st, 1901. THE SALVATION ARMY

The Salvation Army barracks in Lake Street were nicely decorated with evergreens and other seasonable emblems on Christmas Day. A service was held in the morning in charge of Captain and Mrs Wood and suitable hymns were sung. In the evening a magic lantern service was given entitled 'Odd'. Captain Wood's lantern being employed to display the numerous interesting slides. A tea was given in the barracks on Boxing Day to sixty soldiers and friends and this was followed in the evening by a service of song entitled 'The Roll Call', dealing with an incident in the American civil war. The solos were well sung by soldiers and Captain Wood gave the connective readings. The evening ended with a coffee supper which was also well attended.

March 12th, 1901. SALVATION ARMY

On Sunday special meetings were held in the Corn Exchange conducted by Brigadier

Bennett assisted by Staff Captain Bolquill of London. In the morning a Holiness Meeting was held led by Brigadier Bennett. At the afternoon service Brigadier Bennett gave a lecture entitled 'The Salvation Army Rescue Work'. Mr. John Collings who was announced to preside was unable to be present owing to indisposition and the Rev. R. D. Chettleborough kindly consented to fill the vacancy. During the service Brigadier Bennett gave the history of the rescue work in the slums of London commencing with the time when the first rescue home for fallen women was established in Whitechapel some eighteen years ago. The Brigadier went on to describe the progress of the work year after year up to the present time, and said that last year alone 2386 girls passed through the homes which required £13,000 annually to maintain. The girls in the homes contributed £7,000 towards this amount by making useful and fancy articles. In the course of her lecture the Brigadier gave several interesting incidents in connection with her experiences in the rescue work. In the evening a Salvation Meeting was held at which Brigadier Bennett and Staff Captain Bolquill gave very earnest and impressive addresses. There were good congregations at all the meetings and the collections for the day were also satisfactory.

On Monday evening in the Corn Exchange a cinematograph entertainment was given to a large audience by Mr J. T. Timms of Oxford, lanternist to the British Association University Extension and the Oxford Camera Club, when among other interesting pictures shown was the funeral of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, the band playing the Dead March in Saul during this scene, and also scenes from the war in South Africa.

March 19th, 1901. LOCAL CHAT - THE SALVATION ARMY

There is plenty of religious and philanthropic work to be done in the world and an organisation which has taken in hand the small orders to help all in need regardless of race, colour, creed may well have some sympathy and support amid the many calls made upon us. This is Self-Denial week of the Salvation Army and donations and subscriptions are asked by the officer of the local corps.

There were no more reports until August by which time John and Emma had moved on to Maidenhead. There is very little known either of a personal or professional nature through most of their careers; Salvation Army records are poorly made and even less well looked after, and such as exist record mainly routine events such as visits by bands and songsters (choirs) from other corps, anniversaries, Christmas and Harvest Festivals. But their stay at Maidenhead saw the birth of their first child - born on 18 August 1901 and christened Evangeline Annie, always known as Eva.

In April 1902 they moved to Walham Green (Fulham : Fulham Broadway Underground station was, until 1952, named Walham Green), in May 1903 to Chelsea I, and in November or December 1903 to Harlesden where, on 27 March 1904, their second child Robert, known as Bobby, was born. In October or November 1904 they moved to Hanwell, now with the rank of Ensign, and a year later, in November 1905 to Oxford I.

The Salvation Army was always quick to adapt any new technology to its own purposes, the phonograph, cinematography, and the motor car. The motor car had first been used to head a Salvation Army procession in Luton in 1897 with tremendous effect, and in 1904 William Booth decided on a summer campaign by motor car covering some 1200 miles over a month and speaking at every village and hamlet they passed through as well as at the more formal events at the major towns where they stopped. This tour became a regular event and on his third tour in 1906 John Wood was selected to accompany Booth as his personal attendant. There is no mention of him in any papers, not even the higher ranking officers travelling with Booth or who joined him at any of

his many stops get mentioned in the press; so far as the press was concerned there was only one man on those tours.

John Wood was at home for the birth of their third child, just before the start of the tour; Catherine Esther, known as Kitty, was born on 19 July 1906 in Oxford.

The month-long tour was gruelling. From Monday to Friday they usually stopped in three main towns where public meetings had been arranged, plus brief stops in any village or hamlet through which they passed. On Sunday they stayed in one place but still had three public meetings. Saturdays were days of rest. The tour started in Inverness on Saturday 29 July and, following a zig-zag course, ended in Dartmouth on Thursday 30 August.

Daughter Eva grew up to become an accomplished raconteur, and she recalled that they farewelled from Oxford before Booth's motorcade ended. Her mother, Emma Wood, accidentally broke her dentures, and because of John Wood's absence was obliged to conduct the farewell meetings alone and without her teeth!

They next moved to Notting Hill where they stayed a year; in August 1907, now with the rank of Adjutant, they moved to Manor Park, although where this corps, long-since closed, was located is not certain, possibly near Barking. And in February 1908 they moved to Bromley. There are no surviving corps records of this period, but a highlight of their stay occurred in July. William Booth's fifth motorcade ended in Kent and on Wednesday 22 July 1908, on a leg of the journey from Redhill to Tunbridge Wells, there was to be a stop at Sevenoaks. There being no corps in Sevenoaks, John Wood was asked to make the arrangements for a public meeting.

On 6 November 1908 they moved to Gravesend where they stayed for six months, and then on 6 May 1909 to Liverpool IX (the ninth corps founded in the city) otherwise known as Liverpool Kensington. Nothing is known of their work in Liverpool but there were two family events of note. Their fourth child christened Lydia Ada was born there on 9 December 1909.

But before that event, Robert, now aged five, was used as a sitter by a local painter for a picture to be exhibited in the winter exhibition at the Walker Gallery. Liverpool's winter exhibitions were rather like the Royal Academy summer exhibitions, the pictures were there for a season and did not form part of a permanent collection. Family recollection has it that the artist was a lady but identification is impossible. The items in the exhibition catalogues are not illustrated, so either the name of the artist or the title of the painting must be known to identify it. Family legend also has it that the painting was later sold to A. & F. Pears Ltd., soapmakers, for possible use in advertising. This is quite likely; Pears did buy many pictures of childhood innocence for advertising of which the most famous is 'Bubbles' by Sir John Millais. But only a very few were actually used for that purpose. Many hung in the Pears boardroom and offices, and have now been sold. But a photograph survives of the canvas propped on a chair in the artist's studio.

From about 1908 appointments of one year's duration became standard with the transfers taking place in May of each year. So in May 1910 the Wood family moved to Leigh, Lancashire. No corps records survive but there was one very big incident during their stay. On the morning of 21 December 1910 at 7-50 a.m. there was a tremendous explosion in the Pretoria coal pit at Atherton, some 3½ miles away. 344 men and boys lost their lives in what was the worst mining accident in Lancashire. John Wood went to the scene and for the next few days worked tirelessly to comfort the bereaved and assist in the relief effort. For this he received a letter of commendation from London headquarters.

The next move in May 1911 was to Manchester Hollinwood about which nothing is known. Then in May 1912 to West Stanley where their fifth child, Stanley Hector, was born on 6 March 1913.

The History book which would have covered the first part of their stay at West Stanley is now lost and this would, no doubt, have recorded the death on 20 August 1912 of William Booth who was succeeded as General of the Salvation Army by his eldest son Bramwell. The earliest surviving record is the second volume of the corps history which commences in October 1913 in John Wood's handwriting. It records the usual activities of the corps until an undated entry:

“War Declared Things become very quiet in the Corps. A good number of our soldiers volunteer.” [War was declared against Germany on 1 August, and against Austria on 12 August]

The next entry reads:

“Harvest Festival the last two weeks in September. Very poor. The soldiers were afraid to collect from door to door on account of local distress.”

And then:

“November 15 Officers farewell after two-and-a-half years stay ... the band and soldiers played officers home at close of meeting.”

A stay of two-and-a-half years was an unusually long one and it is a matter of conjecture why. They transferred to Blyth where the Corps History Book survives and continues in John Wood's handwriting. Events were dominated by the outbreak of war and the large numbers of men who volunteered to serve with the forces; it is worth reproducing the first few entries:

“November 19th, 1914 Adjutant and Mrs Wood took charge. Town in a very excited state, thousands of troops had been arriving from various parts of the country and taking up quarters in schools, churches, etc. Had a fairly good weekend to start.

“November 23rd Was sent for by the Chairman of the Urban District Council, was then made a member of the General Distress Committee. Appointed Chairman of sub-committee for Crofton Ward. Found plenty to do all through the winter.

“December 4th Written to by the Secretary of the Soldiers and Sailors Families Association, asked to be responsible for paying of allowances to wives and mothers until Separation Allowances was paid by the Government, also the paying of rent allowances by the Association. During December we were kept very busy with the soldiers [military], provision having been made for them to do their writing at the room attached to the Hall. Refreshments in the evening.”

Subsequent entries relate to the usual life of the corps with just an occasional reference to the hardship families suffered who's menfolk were away, or to the restraints on public fundraising, but there is no doubt that throughout 1915 John Wood's work with the Distress Committee and the Soldiers and Sailors Families Association on top of running the corps in difficult times put a great strain on both him and Emma.

Christmas 1915 went well and in January 1916 it was recorded that “We had very good times. F.O. [Field Officer] and soldiers [Salvation Army not military] doing their best for the servicemen who were in the town. But then and undated entry:

F.O. very ill. Three weeks off duty.

And after the annual fund-raising appeal in February, then known as the Self-Denial appeal:

March [1916] F.O. ill again. Was advised by D.C. to go to Highbury Nursing Home. Had been there seven weeks, just returned much improved in health. [DC means Divisional Commander, in charge of a Salvation Army administrative area.]

But there is then just a single word "May" and the entries in John Wood's handwriting end abruptly. There is nothing more until another hand records that on 5 October 1915 Ensign and Mrs. Box took over Blyth Corps.

John Wood had had to return to the Highbury Nursing Home leaving Emma for a short while to carry on at Blyth. Then Emma, none too well herself, was given leave and went with the family to a rest home in Blackpool. No record can now be found of this Blackpool home but Eva's anecdotes once more fill a gap. She told how her mother lost a lot of her hair through stress, but how other officers at the rest home thought she had an infection and kept well clear of her and the five children. She was well enough later that year to be given an appointment without her husband and to take charge of the corps at Seaton Delaval with the assistance of a Lieutenant Menzies. It is likely that she went there in the autumn of 1916 and remained until the following May, but the only date known for certain is a christening service on 2 November 1916 conducted by her.

John Wood was sufficiently recovered in early 1917 for him and Emma to take an appointment together at Chelmsford. Not much is known of their stay there but the family all spoke of Chelmsford happily. The war continued for 18 months and they would have celebrated the armistice. In August 1919 Eva went to the Salvation Army Training College at Clapton from Chelmsford and was 'commissioned' the following May.

In November 1919 John and Emma Wood, now with the rank of Commandant, transferred to St Helier, Jersey where they stayed a year, and on 18 November 1920 to Salisbury where they stayed for two years. Nothing of family significance is known of these three years; the Corps History Books are full of the usual visits of Bands and Songsters, various anniversaries, and the annual fund-raising appeal. Then on 18 May 1922 they moved to Southsea I; Robert, now 18 years old, did not go with them but moved to London where he had a job in the motor business as a 'motor accessories salesman', lodged with an officer friend of the family named Andrew Jones, and joined Notting Hill Corps.

The Corps History Book of Southsea I is, at this period, extraordinarily well kept. Most books that survive read more like diaries and a year's stay would occupy one or two pages; Southsea's is a full journal and their year's stay occupies 14 pages. It is clear that the Woods received a most warm welcome and were very happy in Southsea to which they would later return. But their stay was marred by the death of Robert.

Robert went to Southsea on Saturday 29 July for a holiday. On the Sunday he went to the corps, played with the band and sang with the songsters. He was diabetic and on the Tuesday he suffered an attack and went into a coma. He died the following morning, Wednesday 2 August 1922. The corps members were very sympathetic and supportive. Eva came back from France, where she was stationed, for the funeral on the Saturday; the band turned out and there were very good attendances then and at the memorial service on the Monday (which was a bank holiday). John Wood must have been affected in health by the event for the History Book records that "Commandant Wood went for his furlough to France (with his daughter) to recuperate."

From the Salvation Army standpoint the big event of the year was a visit on 9/10 December of Mrs. General Bramwell Booth (née Florence Eleanor Soper) and the book records the worries about the

expense of hiring the King's Theatre and other costs, and also the trouble of finding her a lodging as she had expressed the wish not to be accommodated where any other officers had previously stayed. The bishop, naval officers and the local M.P. were considered but a local J.P. Mr Gregsley was chosen and he looked after her very well, but she still complained that she had 'billeted' with him before. The weekend, however, went very well, Mrs Booth was said to be very pleased, and the corps was in the red by £1-1s 4d.

They left Southsea on 9 May 1923. The History Book records that the membership had increased during their stay and Commandant Wood "certainly was beloved by the soldiers and friends". A wealthy corps member provided a car to take them to their next appointment at Boscombe – unheard of luxury in those days!

The next day, 10 May, they were officially welcomed at Boscombe. The History Book is like so many others and is little more than a diary, but it does indicate that the Boscombe corps was a very lively and active one and they had a very busy time. One family anecdote tells that John Wood was invited to preach at a broadcast service on 6BM (BBC Bournemouth) and was rather surprised to find that the 'church' was a studio, the band drawn from the Royal Air Force, and the 'choir' a group of singers hired by the BBC. It is also said that this broadcast pre-empted by a few weeks what was to be the first Salvation Army broadcast, for which John Wood was summoned to headquarters and received a ticking off. 6BN started transmitting in October 1923 but the radio times mentions only "religious address" without giving any names of persons. The official 'first broadcast' by the Salvation Army was on 9 March 1924 when the address was given by Mrs. General Booth, with a message from the General and music by the International Staff Band.

They stayed in Boscombe for two years before moving to Weston-super-Mare where they were welcomed on 14 May 1925. The corps History Book is very poor and nothing of interest can be culled from it. But Kitty Wood was a candidate for officer training while they were there.

They moved to Bristol Bedminster in May 1926 and, again, the History Book is of little interest. But it does record that candidate Catherine Wood went to the Training College at Clapton that August. This was something that always annoyed Kitty – she had wanted to remain on the roll at Weston-super-Mare where she had been very happy and where she had done most of her candidates studies and been accepted for the college; but the rules at the time did not allow the daughter of an officer to belong to a different corps. So although through her life she regarded herself as having entered the work from Weston-super-Mare, the official record has it that she was "out of" Bristol.

It is of interest to note that both Eva and Kitty were trained at the Clapton college. The well-known college at Denmark Hill with its tower and statues of William and Catherine Booth did not open until July 1929.

On 12 May 1927 John and Emma Wood moved to Camborne, now with just Lily and Stanley, where they stayed for two years, and then in May 1929 to Cheltenham I.

The First World War marked the zenith of the Salvation Army's work both in numbers and of scope. The lower classes, having proved how indispensable they were in time of war, now demanded a fairer place in society, and women who had taken over from men in the factories and on the land demanded the right to work and vote and enjoy greater equality. They sought help more from the trades unions than from the churches. Though there was still an immense amount of work for the 'Army' to do, particularly during the years of the depression, it was never quite what it had been in Dickensian London and it found itself over-staffed. A one-off decision was made to require all serving officers over 60 to retire. So in May 1931 after two years in Cheltenham, instead of receiving another appointment as he had expected, John Wood who was within a few weeks of his 60th birthday was obliged to retire.

They had made no provision for retirement and they went back to Southsea, partly because Robert was buried there, and partly because they had many good friends there one of whom made financial arrangements which allowed them to occupy a house at 61 Bath Road.

Just over three years later Lily, who had long suffered from asthma and generally poor health, died of acute bronchitis and was buried alongside Robert. Stanley stayed at home with his parents until he got married.

John and Emma Wood celebrated their golden wedding in September 1950 but Emma was becoming very frail and two years later they were obliged to move into a Salvation Army retirement home at The Old House, Sevenoaks. John Wood died there on 19 January 1954 aged 82. Emma was becoming very frail and rapidly losing her sight, and without her husband's help could not remain at The Old House. She moved to the long-stay wing of St James's Hospital in Portsmouth where she lived another five years, dying there on 6 January 1959 aged 92.

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EVANGELINE was commissioned as an officer in May 1920 and appointed to France, first to Lyon and then to Paris. When back in England attending Officers' Councils she met her husband-to-be. JOHN STANNARD KIDNEY was born in 1897 in Rotherhithe, the son of Edwin Kidney and Eliza C. Stannard; he later changed his name to Stannard to his mother's displeasure who thought it made him sound her illegitimate son. He served in World War I and then became a Salvation Army Officer. He and Eva were married in June 1926 at the Salvation Army Regent Hall, London (near Oxford Circus) and then served in various corps appointments. They had one son Edwin born on 10 March 1927 in Middlesborough. They also served for a long time in the West Indies and during the war served with the 8th Army through North Africa and Italy.

ROBERT as mentioned above died on 2 August 1922 at Southsea while his parents were the corps officers there.

CATHERINE (Kitty) was commissioned as an officer in May 1927 and was first appointed to Carmarthen. She later transferred to Feltham and then Streatham Vale in the South-West London Division and it was then she met Wycliffe Sharp who was on the Divisional Headquarters. WILLIAM WYCLIFFE SHARP was born on 25 February 1903 in Toxteth, Liverpool, the son of James Morris Sharp and Agnes Philip Drummond, Salvation Army Officers. They were married on 12 November 1932 at Balham Congress Hall; Wycliffe did a morning's work at the office before getting changed and cycling to his wedding. After a few corps appointments they went to India. They had three children: Keith Drummond born on 12 February 1934 at Godalming, John Morris born 9 March 1941 in Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, a 'blue baby' who died the following morning, and James Cedric Sharp born on 2 June 1943 in Ahmednagar. They later served in Pakistan and in Burma (Myanmar).

LYDIA ADA (Lily) was asthmatic had always be of frail health and, although she had a desire to become an officer, realised that she would never be able to. She lived with her parents in Southsea when they retired there and sang with the Songsters at Southsea Corps. As mentioned above, she died on 15 December 1934 in Southsea of acute bronchitis.

STANLEY HECTOR was a driver of heavy lorries for Parks of Portsmouth before it was nationalised after the war. He was a long serving member of Southsea Band. He married DIANE G. HUMPHREYS 17 November 1948 at Southsea corps. They had three children all born in Southsea: Thea Paulette born 25 March 1951, Lynette Heather born 21 January 1957, and Andrew born 16 November 1961.

AND

A FEW PICTURES

THE COVE

The harbour wall is a modern
Addition but the sheltered
Nature of the bay is clear
From the rocky protection
On the left.



Balmoral Cottages as
they were in 1973.

They were restored,
Added to and modernized
during the oil boom in the
1980s.





One of the Cove fishing boats.

Not the Wood's, but theirs would have been the same



A Picnic at Cove

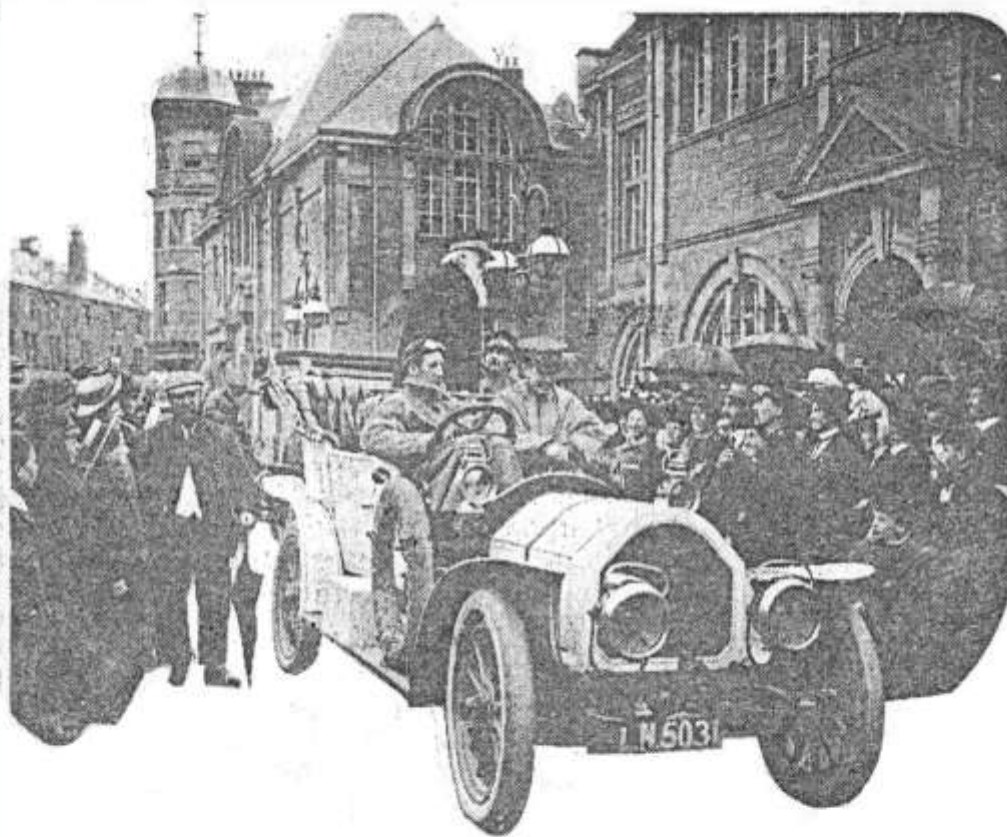
Peter Steven and Mary, Elsie Main and John Wood



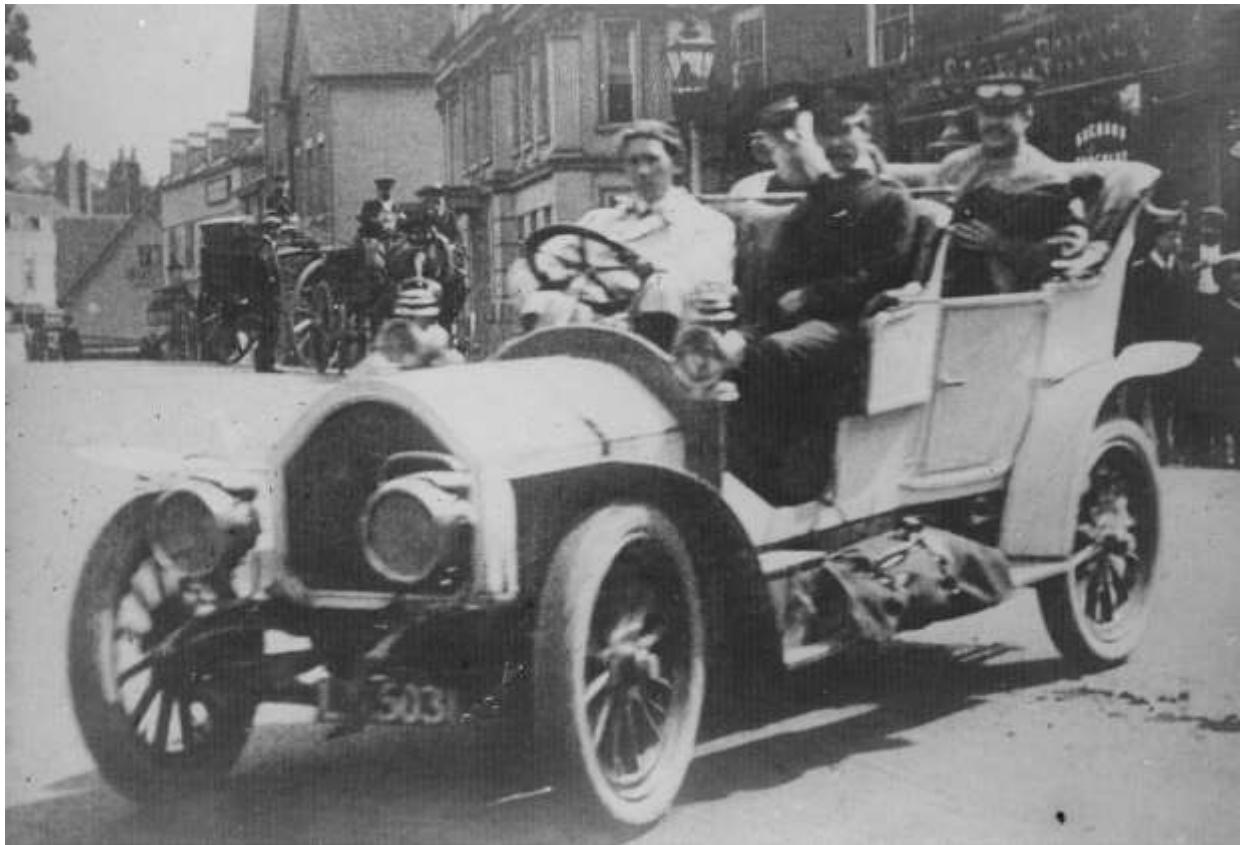
Short Green – once lined with cottages



George and Emma Newman (Emma MS Wright)



This picture was taken at an unknown location during the Founder's 1906 motorcade. The car was simply but famously known as "the white car with the red wheels." The picture was published in the War Cry, 21 April 1979 in a competition series 'Every Picture Tells a Story' when readers were invited to guess what historical scene was depicted. This competition was won by Cedric who recognised John Wood seated in the back beside the Founder. When enquiry was made at the War Cry office the original picture had been returned to the person who had lent it and they had no note of who that had been. The picture is, therefore, reproduced from the War Cry and not from the original photograph.



Stop at Sevenoaks during Booth's 1908 Motorcade

∴ THE SALVATION ARMY ∴

**General Booth's
Motor Campaign**

PREVIOUS TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR
**SOUTH AFRICA
1908**

On WEDNESDAY, JULY 22nd, at 10.45 a.m.

THE GENERAL WILL LECTURE IN THE
CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB, HIGH STREET, SEVENOAKS

Subject: "The Secret of the Success of The Salvation Army"

FREEWILL OFFERING AT THE DOOR.
Tickets can be obtained from The Salvation Army Officers and Soldiers

Reserved Seats, 4. and 6d.

The Chair will be taken by
Dr. O. D. MERRIOTT
(Chairman of the U.D.C.),
supported by the Members
of the Council, Rev. H. Percy
Thompson, W. W. Knocker, Esq.,
W. Taylor Smith, Esq., C. Rudge, Esq.,
H. Sowerby, Esq., Albert Bath, Esq., Robert
Bevington, Esq., and other influential Gentlemen.

NOTE.—Come early, as no person will be admitted FIFTEEN MINUTES
after the meeting has commenced.
YOUNG CHILDREN (with or without their parents) CANNOT BE ADMITTED TO THIS MEETING.

THE GENERAL will enter Sevenoaks about 10.30 a.m. via London Road and High Street, and leave the Constitutional Club at 2 p.m. the same day via High Street.
En route THE GENERAL will pass through Hildenborough about 2.30 p.m.

Note.—The General will be in the White Car

a Salvation Army Printing Works, St. Albans.



Robert Wood's portrait:
Photograph of the canvas
in the artist's studio.



Robert Wood
(edited from
the photograph)



The Wood Family at Chelmesford - 1918

Back Row : Evangeline (Eva), John Wood, Robert.
Front Row : Catherine (Kitty), Stanley, Emma Wood, Lily.



Cheltenham, Wednesday 18 June 1930

Not everyone in this picture is known. Those that are known are, numbering from the left as a single row, 1 - Corps Sergeant-Major Godsell, 3 - Mrs Major Emma Wood, 4 - Major John Wood, 5 - (the girl) Evelyn Cotestake (who, it may be supposed, presented the bouquet to Mrs Higgins), 7 - Mrs General Higgins, 9 - General Higgins, 11 - The Mayor, Alderman C H Margrett, 15 - Rev. Petch.

General Higgins conducted a six-day motor tour in the south and west of England and on Wednesday 18 June was in Cheltenham. The Cheltenham Chronicle reported that "The tremendous deluge of rain which had prevailed for several hours resulted in a much smaller attendance at the Town Hall meeting than otherwise would have been the case." It was afterwards reported that 3.55 inches of rain had fallen in 2¾ hours.

Other local celebrities who were on the platform at the meeting and who may be in the photograph were, Mr J O M Skelton, J.P., who entertained General and Mrs Higgins while they were in Cheltenham, Rev. W. R. Bellerby, vicar of St Paul's, Rev. J H Andrews, pastor of Cambray Baptist Church, Councillor Dr. Curling Hayward, Rev. C Hobbs, retired Baptist minister, and Colonel Pugmire, ADC to General Higgins.



John and Emma Wood
on their Golden Wedding, 3 Sept 1950
at 61 Bath Road, Southsea.