



E-NEWSLETTER NOVEMBER 2023

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E-NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S WELCOME



This month's pictures are of St German's Church, in Adamsdown. It is one of only two Grade 1 listed buildings in the old Parish of Roath, named after St German of Auxerre, who is said to have passed by on his way to West Wales. It has both Gothic and Arts and Crafts influences and is well worth a visit. It is thought to be the only church in Cardiff with flying buttresses.

The weather has cooled, and Bonfire Night is almost here. It has prompted me to recall Cardiff's own would-be Guy Fawkes, John Barnard Jenkins, who led a Welsh nationalist bombing campaign in the lead up to the Investiture of the Prince of Wales in Caernarvon in 1969. Born in Cardiff in 1933, he was a leading figure in numerous explosions between 1964 and 1969, including at the Temple of Peace and the Welsh Office in Cathays Park. One explosion killed two plotters in a premature detonation, whilst another seriously injured a small boy. Jenkins was caught in 1969 and sentenced to 10 years in prison. On release in 1976, he trained as a social worker. He died in Wrexham in 2020.

In this issue we have another great article off the back of Gareth Brown's summer walks in Barry, about the family of Canon EE Allen. We also have a fascinating piece from Malcolm Ransom about the Jacobites, explaining a period about which I have always been a bit vague.

Lyn Smith, our Membership Secretary, has asked me to thank all those members who have renewed their membership subscriptions, and to ask those who have yet to renew if they would kindly do so.

Jon Roberts
Newsletter Editor

THE FAMILY OF CANON E.E. ALLEN and his wife BERTHA

Gareth Brown, RLHS Chairman

There is very little to find online about this family, so I have had to construct a family history based largely on census returns and BMD information. This gives a very incomplete picture. A child could be born and die between censuses and trawling through birth and death indexes can be a lengthy process, especially if the surname is common, which also makes identifying the most likely one difficult if there are multiple possibilities in the same district. A census return is just a snapshot of who was in a particular house on census night. It gives no picture of how continuous the occupation has been and can lead one into making false assumptions about a person living continuously at the same address for decades or being absent for decades when in fact they just happened to be at home or away from home on census nights, to give the very extreme of examples.

Canon Allen's daughter Bertha Caroline's birth was registered in the first quarter of 1849 in Shrewsbury. As a 2 year-old she was at Parc y lan, Crinow; as a 12 year-old she was a scholar living at Millom vicarage in Cumberland and as a 22 year-old, in 1871, she was a clergyman's daughter at Porthkerry Rectory but later that year she died and was buried by her father at Porthkerry on 25 November. The Pembrokehire Herald and General Advertiser, on 1 December 1871, reported that she had died on 22 November at Porthkerry Rectory from a gastric fever.

The second child Lucy followed Bertha's life pattern. Her birth was registered in the second quarter of 1850 in Shrewsbury. In 1851 she was 11 months old at Crinow, in 1861 she was at Millom an 11 year-old schoolgirl and in 1871 she was a 20 year-old clergyman's daughter at Porthkerry. But in 1881 she was a 31 year-old, a boarder in the household of Thomas Dawson at 21 Fitzroy Road, St Pancras, along with her brother Thomas, who was a clerk in the Probate Registry. In 1891 she was 41, single and at Porthkerry Rectory. In 1901, when she was 50, she was a visitor in the household of Henrietta Wale at 63 Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, along with her sister Margaret, 41, and in 1911 she was 61, of private means, living with her 90 year-old mother, Bertha and 2 sisters and five servants at Blackaldern, Narberth. Her death was recorded in the first quarter

of 1940, at the age of 89, when her abode was Blackaldern and she was buried at Crinow on 8 February 1940, the ceremony performed by the Rector DT Owen.

Caroline Jane was the third born child and daughter. Her second name and place of birth only became correctly known to me in later census returns. She was born at Coedcanlas, Martletwy, Pembrokeshire and her birth was registered as Caroline Jane Allen in the 4th quarter of 1851 at Narberth. She was 9 at Millom in 1861 and 19 and a clergyman's daughter at Porthkerry with her father, her two elder sisters, two younger sisters and four servants in 1871. At 29 and unmarried in 1881, she was a student and was at Porthkerry with just her father and three servants on the night of the census. Census night 1891 was an altogether busier night at Porthkerry vicarage. In the household with Caroline were both her parents, her elder sister Lucy and three younger sisters, Mary, Margaret and Amy, her brother William, a visitor and 6 servants. In 1901, at 49, she was with her 80 year-old widowed mother Bertha at Blackaldern, Narberth. Also there at that census were her sister Amy, 35, and her cousin Catherine Allen, 49, born in St Pancras, Middlesex, and three servants. Caroline was still at Blackaldern in 1911, by then aged 59, with her 90 year-old mother, and her sisters Lucy and Mary and 5 servants, all, apart from mother Bertha, unmarried. Caroline's abode was Blackaldern when she died age 64, in the first quarter of 1916. She was buried at Crinow on 16 February 1916 by the vicar, John Williams. She was the second child of Edmund and Bertha to die, dying about a year before her mother.

Mary J. S Allen was the 6th child and fourth daughter of Bertha and Edmund. Mary Jessie di Lesimandi or Sisimandi Allen was born in the 4th quarter of 1856 in the District of Bootle in Cumberland, at Millom. Her life as far as can be told from looking at census returns followed the same pattern as her sisters'. The only remarkable thing to find from the records is her exotic name. I could not find out at first what di Lesimandi or possibly Sisimandi means or signifies, or why Mary was given this name. She was a 4 year-old scholar at Millom vicarage in 1861, and a 14 year-old scholar at Porthkerry Rectory in 1871. There is no obvious candidate for her in the 1881 census. I hardly think she would be a 25 year-old general domestic servant in Wigton back in Cumberland in 1881! Mary J S is 34 and at Porthkerry Rectory in 1891. In 1901 she cannot be placed definitively

although a 44 year-old single Mary Allen is a boarder in a household headed by 45 year-old widow born in a vicarage in Cambridge, but this Mary Allen's birthplace was Workington, Cumberland is a fair way from Millom. In 1911 she was at Blackaldern House, Narberth, aged 54, with her mother and sisters, Lucy and Caroline, and five servants. A death of a Mary J de S Allen was recorded at Narberth in the 3rd quarter of 1924.

Mary has proved to be the most elusive sister to track down. Her unusual third name has not helped, and it was often denoted as S! On 24 April 2023 I saw her grave at Crinow, Pembrokeshire, shared with Caroline Jane, and the spelling is "de Sismondi".



This enabled me to find out from Wikipedia that Jean Charles Leonard de Sismondi, aka Jean Charles Leonard Simonde de Sismondi, whose real surname was Sismonde, was a Swiss historian and political economist, best known for his work on French and Italian history and his economic ideas. He was born on 9 May 1773 in Geneva and died on 25 June 1842 at Chene- Bougeries, Switzerland. He married a Jessie Allen! She must have been a member of the Allen family of Pembrokeshire. All I have been able to find out about her was that she was born on 17 April 1777, married JCL de Sisimonde in 1819 and died in 1853, aged 75. All this courtesy of myheritage.com. Also, this site states that she had 11 siblings, including John Hensleigh Allen and Caroline Drew, née Allen, and that her parents were John Bartlett Allen and Elizabeth Allen, née Hensleigh. John was born on 25 May 1729, in Old Kilpatrick, Dunbartonshire, and Elizabeth was born in 1738. These names were familiar to me after I did some initial "research" on Canon Allen's ancestors in Pembrokeshire a couple of years ago. I

shall look again at the genealogy to see how closely related Jessie and EE Allen were. Information on the will of Jessie Allen is available behind a pay wall on myheritage.com or national archives sites.

Margaret Catherine was the eighth child and fifth daughter. Her birth was registered in the Superintendent Registrars District of Bootle, Cumberland, i.e. at Millom in the second quarter of 1860. She was at Millom vicarage aged 1 in 1861 and I eventually noted that the 1871 census saw her at 5 Albert Terrace, St Pancras, London in the household of her widowed uncle, George Allen and his family with her brother William, probably in the charge of their governess, the French lady Celine Darguest, who is also classified as a visitor. In 1881 she was at South Terrace, St. Brides Major, Glamorgan, aged 21, living with her mother and brother and sister, William and Amy. On census night 1891 she was at Porthkerry vicarage, aged 31, with her parents, her five remaining sisters, brother William, a visitor and servants. On census night 1901, along with her sister Lucy, she was a visitor at Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, probably at the household of one of her brother's mother-in-law. In 1911 she was at her brother William's house in Llandaff, along with her brother Arthur, one year her senior, and Arthur's wife. She was two years older than William and seemed to be close to him on the flimsy evidence that they were often in the same household on census nights!

Margaret was buried, aged 76, on 11 December 1936 at Crinow, Pembrokeshire. She had been living at Blackaldern. The Rector was DT Owen, but also officiating was Canon J Seymour Allen. She was survived by her elder sister Lucy, the second child of Bertha and Edmund's family.

In passing, it is of note that there was a William Allen, Rector of Boshaston, Pembrokeshire in 1861. His wife was born in St Georges, Hanover Square. I would not be surprised if he was one of the wider Allen family but, at present, I have not got the time to look into this further.

John Seymour Allen, who officiated at Margaret's burial, was born in Jeffreyston or Creselly, Pembrokeshire and was a vicar in Pembroke Dock in 1881 and 1891, and a clergyman living at the

Rectory, Cliddesden, Basingstoke in 1901 and 1911. Again, he is quite likely a relative of Margaret and her family.

Amy was the eleventh and last child of Bertha and Edmund Allen and their sixth daughter. The baptism of Amy Bertha Romilly Allen was on 20 May 1866. It was at Porthkerry and performed by the Rector, her father Edmond E Allen, whose first baptism in Porthkerry parish was on 18 February 1866. The previous Rector was Paul Ashmore. At the 1871 census, Amy was living at Porthkerry Rectory with her father, all of her elder sisters (except Margaret who was visiting her Uncle George in London) and four servants. In 1881 she was a 15 year-old scholar living at South Terrace, St. Brides Major, with her mother, 18 year-old William her brother, who was a student, and her sister Margaret, who was 21 and unmarried. There were no servants. Amy was at Porthkerry vicarage in 1891 and at Blackaldern House, Narberth in 1901. For the 1911 census we find her as a visitor in the household of Eric Danvers Macnamara, a physician born in St. Andrews, Scotland and his wife at Beaufort House, Ham in the Registration District of Kingston, Surrey. They had 8 servants, all single women, three of them sick nurses; two female boarders, one a widow, one single and two other visitors, one married, one a widow. All the boarders and visitors were of private means.

Amy of Blackaldern House, Narberth was buried on 2 August 1949 at Crinow by DT Owen Rector. He also conducted the burial of John Seymour Allen, aged 94, of the familiar address Parc Glas, Crinow on 15 August 1949. Their burials were consecutive entries on the same page of the parish register of burials. J Seymour Allen surely was related to Edmund Allen's family.

This is all the information I can glean from the census returns, BMD indexes and baptism records. The six sisters remained spinsters but we have no indication of their personalities, physical or mental health etc. Apart from one census, when Caroline was a 29 year-old student, no occupation was recorded against them. They were gentle women and unlike women from so-called lower classes who worked until they were married, in occupations such as domestic servants or dressmakers, women with family wealth did not have careers in those days. Bertha Caroline died young at 22, yet Lucy, a year younger, was 89 when she died. Amy was 83 and the others in

their sixties and seventies when they died. Apart from Bertha all the sisters died at Blackaldern House in Narberth, to where they gravitated towards the end of their lives. So much for the girls. What about the boys?

Edward Launcelot Baugh Allen was the fourth child and first son of Edmund Edward and Bertha Allen. His birth was registered in the 4th quarter of 1853 at Narberth and his baptism was solemnised on 5 October 1853 in the Parish of Crinow, Pembrokeshire. His birth was on 20 August 1853, as on his gravestone. His abode was "Parkglas" and his father's occupation was "clerk", i.e. a curate, and his father was the officiating minister. It is of note that D Jones, the Rector, was the officiating minister for all the other infrequent baptisms recorded on that page of the Parish register covering the period 1849 to 1864. Edward was at Millom vicarage for the 1861 census. He was aged 7 and his birthplace was recorded as Crinow. At 17 he was a pupil of Rugby School, living at Barby Road, Rugby. He had likely been at Rugby for a number of years by then, and his cousin, John Romilly Allen, preceded him there at the school. He is not to be found in Great Britain in the 1881 and 1891 censuses and no death of a likely candidate for him is recorded or a marriage. However, in 1901 he was at Fairwell on Fairwater Road, Llandaff, his brother William's house. He was 47, married and a retired British consul living on a pension. He was therefore likely to have been abroad in 1881 and 1891. He married in the 4th quarter of 1893 in Chester, when he was 40. "Ancestry" has stated that he married Blanche Isabella A Wale on 10 December 1893 at Holy Trinity, Chester but The Genealogist does not suggest her as a possible partner probably because they have recorded her name on p361 and Edward's on p 561 of the register of marriages in England and Wales in the fourth quarter of 1893. They both appear to be on page 561 to me!

The birth of Blanche Isabella Adelaide Wale was recorded in Chesterton, Cambridgeshire in the second quarter of 1862. She would have been 31 when she married. The 1861 census was before she was born, but in a private house on the High Street of Little Shelford in the Registration District of Chesterton, Ecclesiastical district Ely, Cambridgeshire, is her likely family. Charles Wale, 44, born in Little Shelford is a magistrate, his wife Henrietta, born in Halesworth, Suffolk, is 34, and their daughters are Elizabeth, 11, born

in London, Middlesex and Henrietta Mary Louisa, 9, born in Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire, both scholars. There is also a 60 year-old widow and three young female servants, one being a nursemaid. There is also a 30 year-old widow who is a nurse and another household of a coachman and his wife. Little Shelford is just south of Cambridge, yet Chesterton is quite a distance away, being six miles west of Peterborough.!?

Blanche is next found in the 1891 census. She is 29 and living at 23 Bennett Park, Charlton next Woolwich. She is single, described as a daughter and is living on her own means. A sister to the head is also present but not the head of household. There is also a 24 year-old grandson, he is a scholar and there are three female servants. In 1901 Blanche Allen, aged 39 and married, was living at no 11 Croft in the civil parish of St Mary in Liberty, Tenby, in the Ecclesiastical Parish of St Mary the Virgin, Tenby, in the Municipal Borough of Tenby. She is described as a Wife, born in Shelford Cambridgeshire. With her were her sons, Edward 6 and Lionel 4, both born in China. This suggests that Edward was working as a Consul in China, accompanied by Blanche, his wife, soon after their marriage. There was a 21 year-old nurse or house domestic, a 64 year-old cook, a 23 year-old housemaid and a 77 year-old single retired lady or domestic. Her husband was living at his brother William's house in Fairwater Road, Llandaff at the time of this census. Why? Was it short or long term? Blanche Isabella Adelaide Allen's death was recorded at Pembroke, Pembrokeshire in the 3rd quarter of 1907. She was 45. She was buried in the parish of Crinow and her abode was Glensuleu, Neyland, The clergyman officiating was FEB Wale, vicar of Leaton Salop. This place would appear to be just north of Shrewsbury. He surely is a member of Blanche's family, but I cannot find a birth or census entry for him.

Edward Allen, 16, born as a resident in China, and Lionel RW Allen, 14, born in China, were "inmates" at Bedales School, Petersfield, Hampshire in 1911.

You will recall that Lucy and Margaret Allen were visitors in the household of Henrietta Wale at Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury in 1901. This is the same Henrietta as in 1861 in Little Shelford, as her place of birth is the same and her age would be correct. She does not appear in any intervening census. The paucity of information in the records regarding Blanche and her family makes certainty

difficult to establish but I suspect that Lucy and Margaret were visiting Henrietta Wale because she was their brother Edward's mother-in-law. This has led me to believe that Blanche Wale was the daughter of Charles and Henrietta in Little Shelford. I also wonder if members of the Wale family were living abroad in the late 19th century, explaining the great lack of information available. Other members of the wider family did so earlier in the century.

The Wale family were prominent and well established in Little Shelford and the surrounding area and their predecessors also in Risby and Lackford in the Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk. A number of the family were clergymen, but I cannot work out how FEB Wale fits into the family.

Blanch Wale's presumed father, Charles Brent Wale, was born in 1817 and married a Henrietta. I cannot find a definite baptism record for her. Charles Brent Wale's father was Sir Charles Wale and his mother was Henrietta Brent, the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Brent. This was Sir Charles' third marriage, all three to daughters of clergymen, and Charles Brent Wale was the first child of ten of this marriage. At least one, Henry John, born in 1827, became a reverend. My hopes were raised of finding FEB Wale when another child was Frederick, one of twins born in Geneva, but he died in 1858. A child of Sir Charles' first marriage was Alexander Malcolm Wale, who became the vicar of Sunninghill, Berkshire.

Sir Charles Wale, born on 15 August 1752, was notable. He had a sister Mary. Three tablets in the Church of All Saints in Little Shelford commemorate General Sir Charles Wale who survived many battles and died in the village in 1848, his son, who lost his life at the Siege of Lucknow, and eight grandsons and great grandsons who died in the first World War. Wikipedia contradicts itself with the date of his death and also a different date of birth in different articles. The tablet in the Church gives the dob as 16/8/1765 and date of death as 20 March 1845 and goes into detail on his military exploits. Suffice to say here that in the one Wikipedia article it says he joined the army in 1779 in the 88th Foot, served in Jamaica and became a lieutenant in 1780 in the 97th and saw action in the latter stages of the Great Siege of Gibraltar and bombardment of Gibraltar 1779-1783. The tablet in the Church states that he saw action in the

siege and bombardment of Gibraltar 1801-1803. Which is correct or did he serve in both?

He served in Ireland, the Channel Islands and in the Cambridgeshire militia. In 1799 he was in the Anglo-Russian invasion of Holland. He also served in Jamaica again and in India, In 1810 he decided to capture the island of Guadeloupe from the French, he led the attack which succeeded, was wounded, received a medal and was made Governor of Martinique until the Peace in 1814, when he was made a Knight Commander of the Bath and rose to the rank of General.

Sir Charles Wale's father was Thomas Wale, a Cambridgeshire gentleman, born in Risby, Suffolk in September 1701 and died in 1796. He was a merchantman in Riga and Narva (Estonia) for over 30 years, the firm particularly concerned with the trade in ships' masts. This family business was started in the 17th century and went under various names in the 18th century. He was also a farmer in Cambridgeshire. He married Louisa Rudolphus Prediger Rahten in Mittau, Courland, Poland 17 March 1749 and again in Riga in 1760, to convince the world of their "connibul" rights. She was the daughter of Hoff Prediger, the Rev Nicolaus Friedrich Rahten of Lunenburg, Brunswick. Including Sir Charles they had eight children, with four surviving including a daughter, Mary. Thomas' sister Margaret (24 February 1699 to 1752) lived at Harston Hall. It seems that she and her descendants became prominent landowners in Harston, which is close by Little Shelford. Thomas kept various documents and notes he had made of all aspects of his life including his foreign travels. These were concealed in a cupboard in his house and only discovered a hundred years later when the property was destroyed. These papers were collated into a book called my "Grandfather's Pocket Book from AD 1701-1796" by Rev. Henry John Wale MA (1883). Encompassing almost the whole of the 18th century, this book apparently gives a fascinating insight into the life of a gentleman in those times.

Thomas and his sister Margaret's parents were Gregory Wale and Margaret Sparke of Risby, daughter of Ezekiel Sparke. They married about 1700. Gregory Wale was born in 1668 and died on 5 June 1739. He was described as a Cambridgeshire gentleman, JP for Cambridgeshire and Conservator of the River Cam. He had three

brothers and two sisters and was Lord of the Manor of Tiptofts in Harston 1731 to 1735, his son and grandson following him in this role. He was very well thought of in the area and an inscription on a monument describes his good qualities. The monument is an obelisk erected by his friend James Church on Magot's Mount, near Little Shelford in 1739. They often met at this spot and agreed that when the first of them died, the survivor would put up a monument to his friend's memory. The hill had also been known as St Margaret's Mount and Gregory's granddaughter Margot liked to walk up it and when she was bedbound when elderly, used to gaze upon it so people began to call it Margot's Mount, which has been corrupted to Magot's Mount. Gregory had a second marriage to Elizabeth Hitch. They had a son, Hitch Wale, born in 1711.

Gregory Wale's parents were Thomas Wale of Lackford, born 8 January 1642, and Penelope Ward. They had four sons, including Gregory, and two daughters. This Thomas Wale's father was Robert Wale of Bardfield Hall, who established the Wale family business in Riga in 1653 with a mortgage of £500 on Harston Hall. His grandfather, Thomas Wale, purchased Harston Hall in 1613, and it could be regarded as the Wale ancestral home.

I apologise for this lengthy diversion into Cambridgeshire and the world, courtesy of Wikipedia. This source has much more information about the Wale family, going way back to the start of the 17th century, than I can find about Edward Allen's wife Blanche and her mother. If I have got it right, then Blanche's grandfather was a war hero and knight of the realm, her great grandfather was a remarkable, well-travelled and long-lived gentleman, and her great-great grandfather was a well-liked notable gentleman, commemorated with an obelisk! Even if she did not have this direct connection, then these characters were part of her family.

Back to Edward. In the 1911 census Edward is 57 a widower and a retired consul on a pension and was at the Thatched House Club, 86 St. James Street, Westminster. He gave his address as Blackaldern, Narberth, Pembro and place of birth as Parc Glas, Crinow, Pembrokeshire. He was a British subject. Others at this address were British by parentage or naturalised British subjects and most were young, single women, housemaids etc. with various specialised food maids eg. fish maid, roast maid, vegetable maid

etc. The Thatched House Club was at the site of the Thatched House Tavern, which was famous for the pursuits of gentlemen, eating and drinking from the 1700s. Coffee houses followed and the Mark Masonic Hall, containing masonic temples, occupied some of the building.

Edward Launcelot Baugh Allen married again at the Parish Church of Llanfrynach, Breconshire on 29 November 1911, aged 58, to Eleanor Catherine de Winton, 44. He was a widower and retired consul and she was a spinster. He lived at Maesderwen and she at Ty Mawr. His father was named as Edward Edmund Allen, deceased a clerk in Holy Orders and her father was William de Winton, deceased Esquire. They married in the presence of Clement MR Allen, WJ de Winton and Lucy Allen, after Banns, by JS David or Davies

Edward LB Allen's death was registered in the 3rd quarter of 1920 in Narberth, Pembrokeshire. He was 66 and his gravestone states that he died on 5 August 1920. His entry on the stone is near the base of a tall stone Celtic Cross and it starts with "Also Edward Launcelot Baugh Allen". The inscriptions above his are difficult to read. Possibly they are about siblings who died before him. Eleanor C Allen's death was registered in the first quarter of 1949 in the district of Brecknock, Breconshire.

Now what is there to find about Thomas E Allen, the 5th child and 2nd son of Bertha and Edmund? His birth record shows that his second name was Eaton, after the family name of his mother. His birth was registered in the second quarter of 1855 in the District of Ulverston. We know that he was born in the parish of Broughton in Furness, Lancashire as it was then, from the 1861 Census when he was in Millom. In 1871 he was in Rugby School. In 1881 he was a 25 year-old unmarried boarder in the household of Thomas and Catharine Dawson from Scotland, at 21 Fitzroy Road, St Pancras, London. His 33 year-old sister Lucy was also boarding there at that time. He was a clerk in the Probate Registry. He was still a clerk at the Probate Registry at Somerset House in 1881, still single and living at 51 Lupus Street as a lodger, in the Parish of St Georges, Hanover Square. In 1901 he is 45, a boarder at 3 Palace Hill, Scarborough in the household of Lucy Clarke, 40, a widow and her three children. He is described as a retired civil service clerk. In 1911 he is boarding

at Links Cottage, Northrepps Road, Cromer, Norfolk, Reg District, Erpingham. The head of household was Cecilia Badham, 70, and single. She was of private means and was born in Lucea, Italy, but was British by parentage. Also there was her niece Cecilia Annie Badham, 38, single and born in Belfast, described as living at home. Thomas's death was registered in the first quarter of 1930 at Erpingham, Norfolk. He was 74. He did not follow the pattern of many of his siblings who moved to Wales in latter years. He must have liked living on the North Sea coast. I have found nothing else about him.

Arthur Edmund was the third son and seventh child. His birth was recorded in the third quarter of 1858 in the district of Bootle, Cumberland. It is not clear whether his second name is Edward or Edmund as the writing is faded. He was 2 at Millom in 1861 and 12 when at Cambria Villa, parish of Leigh, Registration District of Martley, Worcestershire with his mother, younger brother Raymond and Frances Thomas, a servant. The next census in which I can find him is 1911. He is at the household of his brother William in Llandaff and is 52, a married man of 22 years with no children. He is a retired Tea Merchant. Florence Hope Allen, 52, is described as a sister-in-law, born in Canterbury, Kent, married for 22 years with no children, so we can be confident she was Arthur's wife. His middle name is definitely Edmund on this entry. In the 1939 Register, Arthur E Allen was living at Blackaldern, Narberth. He was 81 and born on 14 August 1858. He was widowed and a Justice of the Peace. Also at the address were Lucy, 89, born on 3 April 1850, single with no occupation, William ER Allen, 77, born 6 May 1862, single and a Justice of the Peace, and Amy BR Allen, 73, born 28 March 1866 single, with no occupation. They had two domestic servants, a 68 year-old widow and a 16 year-old girl. Arthur Edmund Allen, aged 85, of Blackaldern, Narberth was buried in the parish of Crinow on 27 December 1943. The rector was DT Owen. He is the third of 3 siblings on the same page of the parish record book. I did not find anything about Florence's death until I saw her grave. She was at rest on 7 December 1911 and born on 3 July 1858. Her death was registered in 4th quarter of 1911 in Narberth. Her birth was registered as Florence Hope Marshall in Canterbury, Kent in the third quarter of 1858. I cannot find a record of her marriage but it would have been in 1889 or 1888. Was Arthur out of the country for his working life as a tea merchant?

I could not find a Florence Hope Allen in the 1901 or 1891 census. In the 1881 census, Florence Hope Marshall is not in Great Britain but in 1871 she is 12 a scholar and daughter at Woodland Villa, Brookhill Villa, Plumstead, Reg District, Woolwich, local board Plumstead District Board of Works. She was born in Canterbury, Kent. The head of household was her father, Francis Julian? L Marshall, 37, Clerk of Works, Royal Engineers Department, born in Yarmouth, Norfolk. His wife Margaret, 38, was born in Dover, Kent. Also in the household were Florence's siblings, Philippa Margaret, a scholar, born in Canterbury; Francis Lemon, 11, a scholar, born in Dover; Herbert James William, 9, a scholar, born in Dover; Ernest Julian, 5, born in Plumstead; Harold, 3, born in Plumstead and Blanche Maude, 2, also born in Plumstead. Francis's mother Philippa, a 73 year-old widow, born in Lostwithiel, Cornwall was living with them, as was Mary Bradshaw, a 27 year-old General Servant from Kingston, Surrey.

In 1861 the family were living at 25 Military Road, Hougham, Dover. Francis and Margaret had three young children, Philippa, Florence and Francis L and there was a 17 year-old domestic servant. Francis Julian, 27, was Clerk of Works, Royal Engineers Department. The road name suggests a military establishment, but I have not found any supporting evidence for this. Hougham is or was a parish to the west of Dover. Francis Julian's family does seem to be an Army family though. He is 17 and a carpenter's apprentice in 1851 living at Barrack Street or Stores, Hougham, Dover with his parents. The head of household was his father Lemman William Marshall, 65, a barrack Sergeant, born in Devonport, Devon and Francis's mother, "Philleppa", 53, born in Cornwall, was present. As well as Francis there is a 3 year-old granddaughter, Philleppa Balcomb, born in Hull, Yorkshire. In 1841, the family are living at Royal Barracks, parish of Great Yarmouth, St Nicholas. William, 50, has the occupation of Army HP [Ed. note – HP is a common Army acronym for Half-Pay, signifying a pensioner], wife Philippa is 42, daughter Philippa is 16, William is 14, Francis is 7 and Thomas 3. Only the latter two were born in the county of Norfolk.

Florence Hope's family was an army family. I wonder if she met Arthur Edmund Allen overseas.

William Edward Romilly Allen was born on 6 May 1862 at Millom and died on 8 March 1943 according to the information on his gravestone at Crinow. He was the fourth son of Edmund and Bertha. He shares the grave with his sister Amy Bertha Romilly Allen, born on 28 March 1866 and died on 30 July 1949. As we have seen, William, aged 8, was at his Uncle George Allen's house, 5 Albert Terrace in London at the 1871 census, along with his sister Margaret C and their governess Celina Darguest. In 1881 he was a student, 18, living at South Terrace, St Brides Major and in 1891 he was a 28 year-old solicitor living at the vicarage, Porthkerry. In 1901 he was Head of Household at Fairwell, Fairwater Road, Llandaff and a solicitor sharing his house with his brothers Edward and Raymund, a boarder and two servants. In 1911 he would appear to be at the same address aged 49, single, a solicitor and also employed by Glamorgan County Council as Deputy Clerk. His brother Arthur Edmund, 52, with his wife Florence Hope Allen, 52, and his sister Margaret Catherine, 51, and single were also at Fairwell. There were also two female servants in their early forties. In the 1939 Register he was 77, single, a Justice of the Peace living at Blackaldern, Narberth along with his siblings as mentioned above for Arthur. William was buried on 12 March 1943 at Crinow by the Rector DT Owen.

Raymund Edward Allen was born in the district of Bootle, Cumberland, namely Millom, and his birth registered in the first quarter of 1864. In the 1871 census he was at Cambria Villa, Leigh, Worcestershire with his mother, brother Arthur and their servant Frances Thomas. I still can't work out why Bertha is there and not at Porthkerry! In the 1881 census I cannot find him and in 1891 a Raymund Allen age 27 born in Cumberland is a boarder in the household of Margaret Davison, a widow, aged 50, born in Earsdon, Northumberland. The address is 53 Durham Road, Gateshead, Co. Durham and Raymund is a school master. Also at the address is Mary Thomson, the 13 year-old niece of the head of household. She was born in Netherton, Northumberland. Also there is Helen Atkin, 25, another boarder from Scotland and also a schoolteacher. Ten years later Raymund, 37 and single, is now a barrister at law and living in his brother William's house, Fairwell, Fairwater Road, Llandaff. William is a solicitor and as we have seen their eldest brother, Edwards LB, the retired British consul was living there too. There was also a 25 year-old electrical engineer boarding there and two female domestic servants.

By 1911 Raymund, 47 and a barrister, has been a married man for 4 years. His wife Alice is 42 and is a bookbinder and has had one child. She was working on her own account and was born in Gateshead, suggesting that Raymund may have known her from his days as a school master living in Gateshead. Their son, Pattinson Allen, 3, was born in Cardiff. They were living at 1 Bradford Place, Penarth and had one servant, their cook, Sarah Edwards, 41 and single, from Haverfordwest. Raymund Edward C Allen married in the 2nd quarter of 1906 in Gateshead. It seems Alice Pattinson was his wife's maiden name as she married in the same quarter, same year in Gateshead. A Raymund Pattison Allen was born in Cardiff in the first quarter of 1908.

In the 1939 Register there is an RCE Allen living at 3 Woodland Place, Bathwick Hill, Bath, Somerset. His date of birth was given as 2 December 1863 and he was a retired District Probate Registrar. His wife Alice was on the next line on the Register. Her date of birth was 12 October 1868. She was married and doing unpaid domestic duties. There were two domestic servants and two married Draughtsmen Engineering (Admiralty) at the address. A Raymond CE Allen died in the district of Bath, aged 80, in the fourth quarter of 1943. I cannot be certain of where and when Alice died.

Alice's family history was interesting. Her birth registered in the fourth quarter of 1868 was 12 October 1868 as noted in 1939 register. In the last census before she married in 1906, namely 1901, I cannot find her but in 1891 she is 22, single and a teacher of music, born in Gateshead, Co Durham, living in the family home of Shipcote House in the South West ward of Gateshead. The head of household is her 63 year-old father, John Pattinson, an analytical chemist, born in Alston, Cumberland. Her mother Mary J is 58 and born in Sunderland, Co Durham. There is a son Hugh S, 33 and single. He is also an analytical chemist born in Middlesborough, Yorkshire. Alice has sisters, Katherine J, 26, single, Bertha, 20, a student of Classics, Winifred, 15, a scholar. all single and all born in Gateshead. There was also a waiting maid, a cook and a housemaid, all single and in their twenties. Alice would seem to belong to an educated, cultured family.

Back in 1881 the family was at the same house. Alice's mother was named as Mary Jane and her place of birth was Bishopweargate, now a suburb of Sunderland. Catherine Isabel, Alice, Bertha and Winifred were scholars and there were three other elder sisters, Mary or May, Thomas Pattinson, 22, Ethel Manson, 21, and Ellen Elizabeth, 17, all single and born in Gateshead. There were also two servants.

In 1871 Alice, aged 2, was a visitor at Raise, Alston with Garrigill, Cumberland with her parents. The head of household was John Pattinson, 77 a widower, bookseller and stationer. His son William, 41, also a widower, was a printer. His unmarried daughters Frances, 41, and Agnes, 33, were booksellers and his grandson John, 12, was a scholar. All apart from Alice and her mother were born in Alston. In 1861 John senior, 67, was a printer and bookseller employing one man. He was living in Main Street, Alston with his daughters Frances and Agnes who were housekeeper and housemaid respectively. Adjoining entries were headed by Joseph Pattinson, a blacksmith, 52, and a widower, and Hugh Pattinson, a 38 year-old widower, a joiner employing one man. In 1851 John senior, 57, a printer and bookbinder, his wife Frances, 54, son Hugh, 27, a printer and bookbinder, and daughters Frances, 21, and Agnes, 13, are living at Front Street, Alston. In 1841, John, 47, a stationer, Frances, 44, William, 17, a shoemaker, John, 13, who is the right age for Alice's father, Frances, 11, Jane, 6, Agnes 3 were at Front Street, Alston. It is obvious, therefore, that bookbinding was a family occupation, so it is not such a surprise that Alice was bookbinding in 1911!

In the 1861 census Alice's father John was 33, married, an analytical chemist, born in Alston, Cumberland and head of household at 16 Bloomfield Terrace, Gateshead. His wife Mary Jane was 27, son Hugh, 3, daughters Mary Frances, 2, and Ethel Manson, 1. There was also a 60 year-old monthly nurse, a 24 year-old general servant and 22 year-old housemaid or nursemaid. In 1851 John was single, a 23 year-old chemist and lodger at Gosforth Place, Heworth, Co Durham. Heworth is now part of Gateshead. Samuel Rowland Hellyard, a surgeon, aged 24, born in Chertsey, Surrey, was head of household, living with his wife Harriet C, 20, born in Cambridge, and a 20 year-old female servant born locally. His marriage to Mary Jane possibly was in 1856 but it is uncertain.

What is obvious from studying the Allen and Pattinson families and indeed the other families in this saga was that in Victorian times certain classes were as mobile around Great Britain as any these days.

Despite Edmund Edward and Bertha Allen having 11 children, none of their six daughters married. Of their 5 sons, 3 married and Edward had only 2 sons, I believe from his first marriage, and Raymund just one son, as far as I can ascertain. Bertha Caroline was their first born and also the first to die, aged just 22. Lucy, their second born, lived the longest, almost 90 years, but not as long as their mother Bertha. Amy Bertha Romilly, their last child, also died last, at over 83 years-old, in 1949.

Apart from Bertha Caroline, who was buried at Porthkerry where her parents were subsequently buried, all the daughters were living at Blackaldern, Narberth and buried at Crinow nearby. Edward, Arthur and William were buried at Crinow and Arthur and William were living at Blackaldern when they died as probably did Edward, whose death was registered in Narberth. Raymund was living in Bath when he died and Thomas' death was registered at Erpingham, Norfolk, which is between Norwich and Cromer and nearer the latter. I have not found evidence about where these two were buried. Although Edmund Edward Allen was born in London, he was a curate at Crinow for a short while and his roots were in Pembrokeshire, as were those of his wife Bertha. This feeling of belonging to the Narberth/ Crinow area obviously extended to the majority of their offspring who ended their days at Blackaldern and were buried at Crinow.

Curiosity killed the cat, so they say. My curiosity about the Allen family has led me on a journey around Cambridgeshire, the Northeast and Army establishments in Kent and Norfolk, and to Switzerland, West Indies, Spain, China etc in this piece. I hope I have not killed you with boredom. All this when my original intention was to find out what was the link between the Romilly family and Canon Allen. If you have kept up with me on this adventure, thank you for your forbearance!

Postscript

After a weekend break in Pembrokeshire, I decided to visit Crinow near Narberth on the way home. I eventually found it off the B4314 from Narberth. It was down a narrow lane ending in a dead end according to the road sign. Almost immediately on the right was a gate leading to Parc Glas which I have mentioned in the narrative as a home of the family at times. A little further down the road on the left I noted gravestones, so I got out of the car to investigate. It was indeed the graveyard of the old church at Crinow.



The graveyard at Crinow

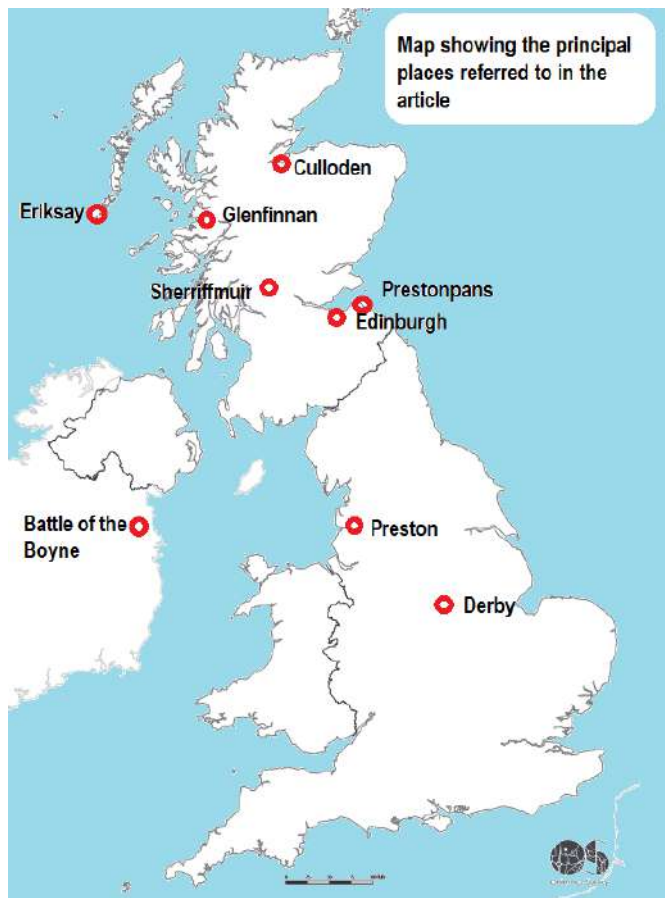
The graveyard was overgrown with long grass and the church was tiny and derelict-looking. It looked more like a cottage than a church. A helpful and friendly young lady was in the churchyard moving some fencing and was accompanied by a dog, two sheep and a lamb. I

explained my mission and she allowed me into the cemetery saying that the church was disused now. She said she owned the plot now and she and her partner intended developing the church into a dwelling. I said they had some job on their hands!

When I mentioned I was looking for gravestones of the Allen family, after looking at some prominent accessible ones she suggested looking further into the grassland. We found a number of graves which interested me in an area she said would have been inaccessible before Christmas, before brambles were cleared. They were the grave of Caroline Jane Allen, her sister Mary Jessie de Sismondi Allen and the grave of Florence Hope, the wife of Arthur Edmond Allen. I could not find an inscription relating to him on it. Also there was the grave of William Edward Romilly Allen with Amy Bertha Romilly Allen. Edward Launcelot Baugh Allen's details are on the base of a Celtic Cross memorial. There are other inscriptions above probably about other siblings but they are illegible in the photograph.

TO THE "KING OVER THE WATER"

By Malcolm Ranson



DRAMATIS PERSONAE



James II



William III



James Francis Edward Stuart (Old Pretender)



Prince Charles Edward Stuart (Young Pretender)



Duke of Cumberland
(son of William III)



George I



George II

All pictures are in the public domain

- 1688 Following the Glorious Revolution of 1680, (in which the Catholic James II was deposed in favour of the Protestant couple, William of Orange (grandson of Charles I, who became William III) and his wife Mary, daughter of James II,) many people remained loyal to the Stuart monarchy and were known collectively as Jacobites. Inevitably they overestimated the strength of their support, but many politicians of the day hedged their bets and the ritual of drinking toasts to the “King over the water” did take place.
- 1689-1690 Most of the deposed James II's support lay in Scotland and Ireland and a period of armed conflict followed throughout 1689 and 1690 culminating in James II's defeat at the Battle of the Boyne in Ireland in July 1690.
- 1708 From 1708 four further attempts were made to restore the Stuart monarchy by James Francis Edward, son of James II and known as the Old Pretender. In March 1708 a French naval squadron brought him to the Firth of Forth, but James was unable to land due to a combination of Royal Navy vigilance and bad weather.
- 1709 In South Wales, a descendant of a Royalist family who were consistently loyal to Charles I during the Civil War succeeded to the Cefn Mabili estate in 1709. Sir Charles Kemys, 4th Bt (1688 to 1735) was Member of Parliament for various seats in Monmouthshire, largely due to his antipathy to the Mansell family in Glamorgan. He served as Sheriff from 1712 to 1713, despite his known leadership of a small group of Jacobites. He was also the nephew of Baron Wharton, a powerful Whig magnate. Incredibly, he was a personal friend of King George I but never recognised him as King of England. He died without issue in 1735.
- 1715 In 1715 a second Jacobite rebellion begins at Braemar led by the 11th Earl of Mar. For whatever reason, Mar failed to link up with an English rebellion, led by Sir James Radcliffe, 3rd Earl of Derwentwater. Mar was defeated by the Duke of Argyll at Sheriffmuir in November 1715. Meanwhile the English Jacobite army under the command of General Thomas Forster (MP for Northumberland 1708 to 1716) surrendered at Preston in Lancashire. The Earl was executed, but Forster managed to escape from Newgate Gaol and fled to France in 1716

1722 George I, King of England, Scotland and Ireland and Elector of Hanover could speak no English and relied on his ministers to conduct the business of government. On the death of his chief minister Stanhope, Robert Walpole became the head of government. In 1722 he put down the last Jacobite plot to be attempted in England by banishing its promoter, Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester.

1727 George II succeeded to the throne in 1727 and for the first 15 years of his reign Robert Walpole was his principal or Prime Minister. At heart, a typical country squire from Norfolk, despite his wealth Walpole often seemed more interested in hunting, shooting and fishing than governing the country. As Prime Minister his dominating fear was a successful Jacobite rebellion. Small wonder then, that as far as I know, there was no Jacobite activity in East Anglia.

1745 In July 1745, Prince Charles Edward, the Young Pretender (born 1720) lands on Eriksay Island in the Western Isles and the Jacobite Royal Standard is raised at Glenfinnan, at the head of Loch Sheil, where today stands a monument to Prince Charles in the care of the National Trust of Scotland.

At first all goes well and the Jacobite army captures Edinburgh and defeats General Cope at the Battle of Prestonpans in 1745. By December the Jacobite army had reached Derby. The advisers to the Young Pretender had expected powerful support from Wales in 1745, but this appeared to be confined to the lesser Anglican clergy (the Bishops were Hanoverian appointees) and the local Tory Gentry. One such man was David Morgan of Penygraig near Pontypridd, a son of Thomas Morgan and Dorothy Mathew of Coed y Gores in Llanedern. At Penygraig he was regarded by his neighbours as "of a haughty, turbulent disposition and very troublesome to neighbours, tenants and domestics". A committed Jacobite he refused the offer to command a regiment, but due to his knowledge of the law was appointed as the Prince's counsellor or legal adviser.

Faced with the advancing armies of General Wade and the Duke of Cumberland and on the advice of Lord George Murray, the Jacobite military commander, the Jacobite army retreated north to its heartlands in Scotland. David Morgan did not agree and advised

against withdrawal. Charles Edward and the Jacobite cause were finally defeated at Culloden Moor, north-east of Inverness in 1746.

1746 Again, the battle site is now in the care of the National Trust for Scotland. Cumberland's ruthless pursuit of Jacobite adherents and his killing of wounded soldiers earned him the title of "Butcher Cumberland". Among those captured was David Morgan who, following his trial at Southwark in South London, was executed along with other Jacobites on Kennington Common in 1746. (Rees, W 1968, p.174).

After 1746 Jacobinism in Wales was largely a matter of secret societies, whose members met to drink the health of "the King over the water" in specially engraved glasses, often incorporating the White Rose, the Stuart emblem. Gradually the movement faded away (Welsh Academy, 2008, p410).



Epilogue

A record of March 1745 from the Cardiff Court of Sessions records the following charge against a man from Llangvihangel y Fedw:

David Jones, not having the fear of God in regard to his duty and allegiance to King George II on the 31st of December at London, did maliciously and seditiously, with a loud voice, speak and publish, in the hearing of several liege subjects of the king, these treasonable and seditious words "Make room for King James's man". He did also at other times at Llanedern cry out the treasonable words "God save King James!" with intent to seduce the liege subjects of the King.

Jacobite glass showing the Stuart rose
Public Domain

A plea of guilty was recorded, but the punishment is not mentioned.

SNIPPETS

Jon Roberts

- The records of the Cardiff Court of Session reveal that in 1583, William Sackforde, of “Rothe” was accused of “trespass in his own house by evil conversations”. My guess is that this means he was heard to speak against the new Church of England or in favour of the Catholic church, and that a servant or guest “grassed him up”. His fate is unknown.
- In September 1902, a bizarre and tragic accident occurred in Albany Road when Michael Driscoll was killed outside the Roath Park Music Warehouse, when he was crushed by a falling piano. A benefit concert was held in aid of his widow and children, which raised £40. Modern sensibilities might find the inclusion of a piano recital to be a trifle insensitive in the circumstances!
- In 1874, the William Sloan & Co shipping line offered 4 return steamship sailings a month from Cardiff to Glasgow via Belfast. The one-way fare to Glasgow was 20s. for a cabin and 12s. 6d in steerage.
- In 1907 the Bute estate proposed the erection of a public house at the junction of Ninian Road & Shirley Road. A petition was launched against it, following which Lord Bute abandoned the project. Whilst neighbours were no doubt heartedly relieved, the pub would have benefited thirsty residents of a part of Roath which was otherwise somewhat “dry”.
- Who, of relevance to Roath's history, is the dog-lover, pictured right? (Answer next month).



FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Elizabeth Morgan, Programme and Events Secretary

ROATH LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Wednesday 8th November, 2023

SHAKESPEARE and the CARDIFF CONNECTION

Clare



Davies

Celebrating the 400th anniversary of the publication of
Mr William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories and Tragedies,
more commonly known as **Shakespeare's First Folio.**



Starting in the streets of Roath known as poet's corner, we trace some of the links between the writer Shakespeare and Cardiff.

We will discover that the Folio has a greater connection to a Welsh Family than you may have thought.

There is a mystery to be solved right here on our doorstep, if you are not familiar with the Shakespeare Mystery, look forward to some startling revelations.

SAINT EDWARD'S MUSIC & ARTS CENTRE

Start **7.30pm** access from **7.00pm**. For live stream Zoom link please apply to:

RLHSZoom@gmail.com no later than Monday 6th November

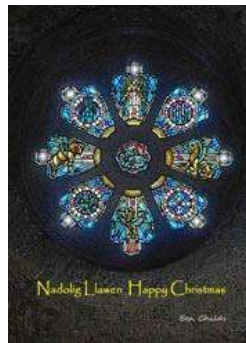
ALL WELCOME! GUESTS in-person, or online £3.00

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP £13.00

BEN CHILDS PHOTOART

Ben, who provides the eye-catching front covers for our annual R.L.H.S. brochure; will again be setting up a table at our meeting, on **November 8th**.

As usual, Ben will kindly donate a % donation of all takings, to our Society.



This provides an ideal opportunity to pick up all your seasonal stationery, with **Christmas Cards** and **New Year Calendars**, plus something for all those **Special Occasions** due in the year ahead.



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