



Despatches

Issue 7

October 2013

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Archive content:

- Catalogue 4829
- Baptisms 16446 until 1948
- Marriages 3814 until 1950
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- Poor Law 1264
- Journals 1934

NEW

- More catalogue
- More baptisms
- More burials
- More cemetery
- More electoral registers
- More journals
- Book on Marden's Fire Service
- Book on Capt. James Day VC
- see *shop for books*

COMING

- 1911 census
- Assize records
- Inventories
- Non-probate records 1250 – 1650
- with the proviso that this is dependent on volunteers

Heritage Centre News

This is a moment point for a giant leap forward with our catalogue. Rob Spain has been beaver away diligently preparing for a move to our website being managed by a new company. We are very grateful to Onclick who has provided us with these facilities since we started. Unfortunately due to their own business commitments they are no longer able to do this. So we are in the process of trying to obtain a grant for this, not cheap at all. Rob's work is allowing us to provide several new searchable tables on our website. We're just finding our volunteers to input the 1911 census from original document copies and Assize records. We have amassed a wealth of information from when our Italian student was with us. A new helper, George Frampton, a folk music expert, but also good on research is visiting the new Kent History & Library Centre to copy microfilm of inventory records. These are slowly being transcribed & entered to our catalogue. In addition he is helping Vince Greene, who is a whizz on local newspaper cuttings, & we hope these will start to be uploaded soon. YET MORE – we have a valuable resource of records gathered by David Fletcher (Maplesden family) who lives in Virginia and a fellow compatriot Bill Green (Fowle family) who has kindly offered to enter

these into another table. Discussions are going on as to the best way to set this up. They are non-probate records from 1250 – 1650, covering a wide range of documents mentioning Marden. So in this brilliant technological age we can have helpers from all over the world and we owe a debt of gratitude to everyone near and far who is contributing to our growth. Please don't forget to renew your subscriptions as this is a very important part of our income.

Eunice Doswell



Patterns of emigration over the ages

Forced emigration:

Transportation of convicts to distant penal colonies was long a favoured way of ridding the state of its undesirable citizens, and for some, an alternative to execution.

Early tale of the victims of The Bloody Assizes

As early as 1685, there are records of 850 people from Dorset and the West Country being sent to the West Indies. There they were sold into slavery to work in sugar plantations. Their expulsion was the result of a series of trials, soon to become notorious as the "Bloody Assizes", under the Lord Chief Justice – Bloody George Jeffreys.

As King Charles II had aged without a legitimate son, his heir would therefore become his Catholic brother—James. However Charles' eldest illegitimate son, James the Protestant Duke of Monmouth, who was resident in the Netherlands, became convinced that he could get the support of the British people as an usurper Protestant king. Charles suddenly died, aged 54, and James did become king in 1685. James II did promise to safeguard citizens of the Protestant religion, and thereby gained much cross-faith support. The Duke of Monmouth still fancied his regal chances and landed in Lyme Regis in June 1685 with a small army, declaring himself King and confidently expecting to be swept to power as the leader of a popular revolt. However, his usurper army was outnumbered, quickly beaten and the Duke himself was beheaded on Tower Hill in London on July 15. Lord Chief Justice Jeffreys was swiftly despatched from London to Dorset to root out and punish any suspected supporters of the Duke. 'Justice' was swift and summary. A panel of judges ran a quick series of trials later called the Bloody Assizes. The punishments meted out were execution for up to 300 and

transportation for about 850, with their property and possessions being taken by the Crown. Many began to suspect that perhaps King James was not quite so tolerant as he had promised to be. Within five years Parliament had given the English throne to a Dutchman anyway and Lord Jeffreys found himself a prisoner in the Tower, dying of disease there in 1689.

Monmouth's execution on Tower Hill, Summer 1685

Sentence to the Americas

The 1718 Transportation Act allowed for 7 years transportation to the new colony in America, and if you were to dare return before your sentence finished, capital punishment would await on British shores. Some sentences were for life, a one-way ticket. One estimate is that 50,000 prisoners were expatriated to the North Americas before the newly formed United States forced their independence from British rule. Those who were convicted, both of minor and major offences, arrived in the North Americas to contribute to Government projects in construction and mining amongst others. Women were sent to farms or acted as servants. Some were assigned to free individuals in the colonies as unpaid labourers. A convict who had served part of their time and remained well behaved may have been given a ticket of leave entitling privileges of marriage and starting a family. The convicts formed the largest body of emigrants after African slaves ever compelled to go to America. Their crimes would today be regarded as petty misdemeanours (stealing small items or food), or are no longer in the criminal code (such as being in debt). Most of the punishments at this time were severe, with the death penalty applied for fairly minor crimes. However, this ultimate sentence was often commuted to a lesser one, commonly for transportation (for 7 or 14 years, or for life) to the "colonies". Late in the 18th Century, the American Revolution halted this trend. Following American Independence, Britain's ever-overflowing prison population was relieved with the opening of a penal colony in the recently flagged Australia in 1788.

Sentence to Australia

In May 1787 the first 696 convicts were sent out from Portsmouth to what would later become Sydney Harbour to establish a colony. Thus began Australia's still controversial "boat people" issue - in January, 1788. By the early 1800s penal colonies in Van Diemen's Land (now the state of Tasmania) had been added and then the area at the mouth of the Brisbane river in Queensland. Transportation to the eastern states had stopped by the 1850s, but the new Swan River Colony in Perth still accepted convicts from 1851 to 1868 to alleviate a local labour shortage. After the 1830 agricultural labour rebellion now known as the Swing Riots in Kent & the South East of England - the "Last Labourers' Revolt" – 481 prisoners were sent out to Australia as punishment. The Night Poaching Act of 1828 ensured 7 years transportation for being armed and poaching at night. For any offence, you received 7 years transportation on the third offence. Over 165,000 people were transported to Australia before the abolition of transportation. In the 1830s an average 4,000 people a year were being transported. By the 1850s, plenty of men were moving freely in large numbers to



The late D of M beheaded on Tower Hill 15 July 1685

Patterns of emigration over the ages

Australia for the gold rush and the function of transportation in providing cheap labour had dwindled to a close.

In the spirit of nineteenth century liberalism, Transportation was deemed an illegal solution to criminality under British Government in 1868.

From now on, until the arrival of the private sector penal industry in the early 21st century, the UK state would take care of its courts' output by itself.

“Encouraged” emigration:

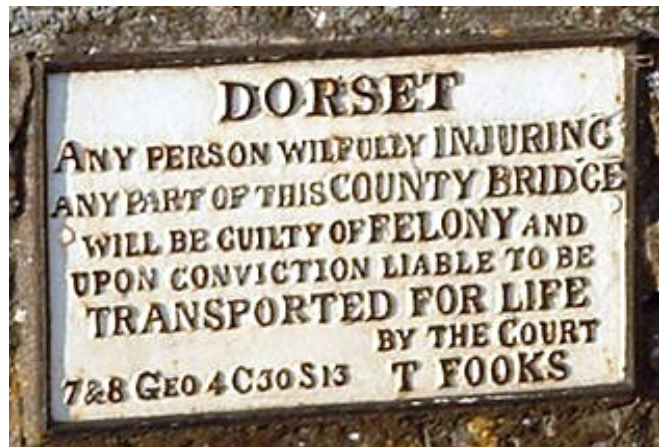
The mounting costs of the workhouses and keeping the poor alive were becoming a greater and greater burden into the mid 19th century. After the 1834 New Poor Law, Union workhouses were built to look after the destitute from surrounding areas. Although Marden already had a poor house, the Union workhouse in Coxheath was constructed and soon included the Marden poor. The cost of care for the poor was a constant and much resented drain on the wealthier members of the area. Couldn't they just leave? Between 1830-1840 Kent encouraged emigration through the Poor Law. A local property tax called the “poor rate” was raised to fund the sending of some local state-dependents overseas. Between 1834-70 over 3,000 left Kent on assisted emigration passages with many more paid just to leave the country and start again—somewhere else. For the cost of their passage and perhaps enough to keep them going for a short period, people could decide to go to one of the Colonies or North America.

During 1836-1847 an economic depression was at its height in Kent: 2,400 people out of the 9,500 on poor relief left Kent, and these were mainly from the Weald.

North America was the favourite choice for most emigrant Irish peasants and labourers, escaping famine and cholera in the mid 19th century. The bulk of English and Scottish preferred the Colonies.

Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissions published a leaflet annually called ‘Colonisation Circular’ giving names of emigration offices in UK and Colonies, the cost of passage, demand for labour, rate of wages, price of provisions, and privileges available for naval and military settlers. They provided no such information about the U.S.A. Most emigrants travelled in the steerage class of boats in overcrowded and insanitary quarters.

The New Passenger Acts 12 and 13 tried to ensure that certain standards were met on these passages and produced rules which had to be followed. No passenger ship could leave without an authorised inspection at the port of departure and a medicine chest. Each passenger was checked for disease prior to departure and a certificate of “free from



infection” was granted.

£1 was paid to the medical officer for every 100 passengers by the master or company. The passengers were rechecked as the ships sailed down the coast. Anyone found with an infectious disease was landed back in the UK, together with his family and belongings - they could get their passage money back later after appearing before two or more Justices of the Peace.

Passengers could each take on board:

- 2.5 lb bread or biscuits (not inferior to naval biscuits)
- 1 lb wheaten flour
- 5 lb oatmeal
- 2 lb rice
- 2 oz tea
- 0.5 lb sugar
- 0.5 lb molasses.
- 5 lb of good potatoes could be substituted for oatmeal or rice at the discretion of the master.

Vessels with more than 100 passengers had to carry a passengers' cook and proper cooking apparatus. A convenient place for cooking had to be provided and sufficient fuel for this purpose—subject to the approval of the emigration officer. Passage to the US cost £3-£4.

Stowaways were frequently discovered hidden between decks, in trunks, barrels, in dark corners, or just among the seething mass of passengers. When they were discovered or revealed themselves they would have to work their passage. There were tales of extreme cruelty towards them - such as tarring and feathering - in the early 19th century, but by the middle of the century the penalties were less severe. Many died before being discovered. There would be regular roll calls, among other reasons to discover if anyone was ill with an infectious disease.

Patterns of emigration over the ages

The Government wrote to the Guardians of the Poor in Maidstone, the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of Marden, and to the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions on 22nd February 1849.

Under an Act passed in 1770 by William IV, 'An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales' the ratepayers of the village directed the Churchwardens and Overseers to borrow the sum of £100 to help poor persons having settlements in the parish to emigrate. This sum was to be paid to the Treasurer of the Maidstone Union (i.e. workhouse) to open an account entitled Marden's Parish Emigration Fund Account.

The conditions for the emigrants were laid out with great precision:

- They must go to a British Colony not lying within the Tropics.
- No more than 3p a mile for anyone over 7, and 1/2p a mile for a child under 7, to be paid to convey the emigrant to the port of embarkation.
- Clothing to the value of £1 and 10s towards bedding and utensils for the voyage to anyone not going eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.
- For anyone going to the Cape and to place eastward of the Cape: £2 to each emigrant, and £1 (no more for anyone over 14 and 10s for a child under 14, and in cases of free emigration)
- £2 for every single man above 18, to purchase bedding and utensils for the voyage.
- On arrival to each person over 14 would be given: £1, to under 14s only 10s.

During the 1870s agricultural unions encouraged and funded some members to emigrate to the opportunities in the South Pacific. Around 4,000 Kentish men were encouraged to leave, mainly going to New Zealand.

However for every person in the mid 19th century who emigrated, around five migrated across county borders searching for work. If they encountered hard times, under the Act of Settlement, they could immediately be sent back to their original parish in order not to become a burden on the parish they were living in.

In 1851 81% of the local population had been born in Kent. The introduction of the railways encouraged many workers from 1850-70 into the county looking for work on ports on railways. The need for manpower was growing. 27,000 came from London, but 67,000 went to London in search of work.

After 1851 there was a steady decline of Kentish born people staying in Kent. By 1914 only 63% of the population had been born in Kent.

People came to Kent for work and were then attracted to London. The wealthier began to move out from London as travel and communications improved, which also allowed labourers to move about.

Some local examples of emigration:

In 1827 Ben Cottage of **Marden** had gone to North America, leaving his wife and children here. It was agreed by the overseers to pay up to £150 to help her emigration to join Ben.

Cranbrook in 1832 paid £8.13.0d for every person emigrating to America, while children under 14 were allowed £4.10s. £62 was also paid between two families going to New York.

Lenham lost 1 in 20 families to emigration between 1811-1831. Many single men emigrated, which slowed down the population growth of this village. In 1837 19 people from

P.L.L

MANIFEST		Port of <u>Miami, Fla.</u>	Date <u>5/7/34</u>	Serial No. <u>974/4</u>
Family name <u>Tassell</u>		Given name <u>Dorothy Joan</u>		Accompanied by
C.I.V. No.	Place and date of issue <u>London: 4/6/34</u>	Section and subdivision Act of 1924: <u>3(2)</u>	Quota country charged	R. P. No. P. V. No. <u>4702</u>
Place of birth (town, country, etc.) <u>Marden, Kent, England</u>	Age <u>28</u>	Yrs. <u>28</u>	Sex <u>F</u>	Occupation <u>Home</u>
Language or exemption <u>English</u>	Race <u>English</u>	Nationality <u>England</u>	Last permanent residence (town, country, etc.) <u>Marden, Kent, England</u>	Read <u>Y</u>
Name and address of nearest relative or friend in country whence alien came <u>(Mrs Tassell, Westfield, Marden, Kent, England)</u>				
Ever in U. S.	From	To	Where	Passage paid by <u>Self</u>
Destination, and name and complete address of relative or friend to join there <u>Marden, Kent, England. (Cousin) Miss C.L.A. Tassell, 720 Broadway</u>				
Money shown <u>-</u>	Ever arrested and deported, or excluded from admission <u>No</u>		Purpose in coming and time remaining <u>6 Mos: PT</u>	
Head tax status <u>H.T.</u>	Height <u>5 Ft. 1 1/2 In.</u>	Complexion <u>Fair</u>	Hair <u>Bro</u>	Eyes <u>Hazel</u>
Distinguishing marks <u>one</u>				
Seaport and date of landing, and name of steamship <u>D inner Key Airport, 5/7/34, NC 784-Y</u>				
Records by	Previously examined at	Date	Previous disposition	Present disposition, P. I.
			<u>m</u>	<u>Adm</u>
Arrived by <u>PAA</u>				

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Immigration Service. Form 548. 14-2140

Moving from Marden to Florida in 1934

Emigrant destinations in the 1800s

The following is an extract from Illustrated London News of Saturday July 6th 1850 giving a contemporary account of the procedure of Emigration from Liverpool.

THE TIDE OF EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES AND TO THE BRITISH COLONIES.

The great tide of Emigration flows steadily westward. The principal emigrants are Irish peasants and labourers. It is calculated that at least four out of every five persons who leave the shores of the old country to try their fortunes in the new, are Irish. Since the fatal years of the potato famine and the cholera, the annual numbers of emigrants have gone on increasing, until they have become so great as to suggest the idea, and almost justify the belief, of a gradual depopulation of Ireland. The colonies of Great Britain offer powerful attractions to the great bulk of the English and Scottish emigrants who forsake their native land to make homes in the wilderness. But the Irish emigration flows with full force upon the United States. Though many of the Irish emigrants are, doubtless, persons of small means, who have

been hoarding and saving for years, and living in rags and squalor, in order to amass sufficient money to carry themselves and families across the Atlantic, and to beg their way to the western states, where they may 'squat' or purchase cheap lands, the great bulk appear to be people of the most destitute class, who go to join their friends and relatives, previously established in America.

Large sums of money reach this country annually from the United States. Through Liverpool houses alone, near upon a million pounds sterling, in small drafts, varying from 2 Pounds or 3 Pounds to 10 Pounds each, are annually forwarded from America, for poor persons in Ireland, to enable them to emigrate; and the passage-money of many thousands, in addition, is paid in New York. Before the fatal year 1847, the emigration was very considerable; but, since that time, it has very rapidly increased. The following document issued on the authority of Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners shows the progressive increase in the numbers of British subjects who have annually quitted our shores as Emigrants from 1825 to January 1st 1850:

Year	N.American Colonies	U.S.	Australia and NZ	Others
1825	8,741	5,551	485	114
1826	12,818	7,063	903	116
1827	12,648	14,526	715	114
1828	12,084	12,817	1,056	135
1829	13,307	15,678	2,016	197
1830	30,574	24,887	1,242	204
1831	58,067	23,418	1,561	114
1832	66,339	32,872	3,733	196
1833	28,808	29,109	4,093	517
1834	40,060	33,074	2,800	288
1835	15,573	26,720	1,860	325
1836	34,226	37,774	3,124	293
1837	29,884	36,770	5,054	326
1838	45,77	14,332	1,4021	292
1839	12,658	33,536	15,786	227
1840	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958
1841	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,786
1842	54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881
1844	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873
1845	31,803	58,538	830	2,330
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487
1848	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887
1849	41,367	219,450	32,091	6,590
TOTALS	808,740	1,260,247	185,286	30,911

Average Annual Emigration from the United Kingdom for the last twenty five years - 91,407

A letter home

Here is a little background history to the letter from Robert and Eliza Mantelow.

James Manktelow, the great, great grandfather of Trevor Simmons, married Mary and produced 8 children.

It was their second son Robert who is listed on the 1871 census at the Den, Collier Street aged 34 with his wife Eliza, 26 and baby son Ernest of two months; also his younger brother by nine years named William. Robert was an agricultural labourer. Yet something caused them to look further afield to improve their lives. Thus we find them emigrating to Junius, Seneca in the state of New York in 1874.

Junius is just south of Lake Ontario. By then they also had a daughter Bertha. Two more daughters Martha and Beatrice followed her. Later they appeared in the Farm Directory for Yates, Schuyler, Tompkins and Seneca in 1914. We can also find Robert and Liza with Ernest listed at 138a Road 4 Waterloo H41 as a farmer of apples and poultry. Reports back from America must have been enough to encourage Robert's brother William and his wife Ann to join them. They could be found at 72a Road 3 Geneva H99 where he was a farmer and proud owner of a garden truck. William came from Yalding originally, whilst the other brother James was a master wheelwright who lived near the Tollgate and the Woolpack Inn at Winchet Hill with his wife Esther and children. It is this family to whom the letter was written. References in it are to

Juniors
11 Dec 1878

Dear Brother and sister

We received your kind letter and was glad you was all well I must tell you Bartha as Been ill But is Better Clark as lost four of his with the same deses the four young es all dide in two weeks he as Bought a acker of land for sixty dollars But he as not Pade a cent yet he Put up a hut onit one Room now the Roads run north and south east and west some Farms have 50 ackers and some 100 2 men and 2 horses do the work on fifty ackers except in harvesten Bill works a Farme on a half he as all the work to do thear not much to be made in that he thinks som of working By the day nek's summer ther soms very good land hear and soms Poor it a very good crop of wheat if they get twenty Bushels to the acker thay have wheat oats Barley Corn Clover seed the Best of the Farms are onely werth 90 dollars a ackers ther a good meney of the Farmers are so in det the en_teres in this Stat is seven Per cent and that eat them up if I had money I whold not By in this Cuntry one acker ther is worth ten hear for me for I dont think much of this Cuntrey every thing is done in a heury sometimes I work dicken I get dollar and half a day But for Common work thay Pay a dollar the Farmers hier by the month for 18 dollars and house for 8 month thar not much to do in winter now every thing is very dole thear no Choping (hole in paper) don now we cut our wood on halves it Bech and maple and elams some are a foot throue and some too I think it a Pety to Burn such trees the wood Back of our house got on fier and Burnt three weeks thay was a blight to dig a dich Round it to stop it - I Rased about 70 Bushes of Pottos and sold some at 65 Cents a Bushel Pork is three dollars a hunderd I one larg one and two smol one and one hive of Bees and 20 Chakens Earnest gos to schole and gets on very well Bertha went last summer Bill and wife and littel girl are quit well her fok's come from Goudhurst and her mothers come from Crambruk thear not much doen hear for whealrits and Blaksmith it all doen in a larg Cale Eliza sase tell Ester she dont like this cuntrey and never shall ther Churches hear But small of diferent soiteys you must wright and let us naw all the news you Can give my love to Willey and all of them and thay must wright to us I must now conclude wishing you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year From Your Affectionate Brother and Sister Robert and Eliza mantelow

Envelope addressed to
Mr James Manktelow
Winchet Hill
Goudhurst Kent
England

Bartha (Bertha, their daughter), Bill must be brother William, whilst Willey must be James and Esther's eldest child. Obviously life in Junius was quite a culture shock and they needed to work very hard. Whether they became more satisfied with their new life we shall probably never know, but this letter gives a brilliant insight into agriculture in the late nineteenth century in North America.

I love it that the roads had no names at that stage but just numbers. Eunice Doswell from information provided by Trevor Simmons.

Junius, New York



Somewhere over the rainbow

Many people from Marden made the decision that life in Marden might be bettered elsewhere in the world. We find records that they went to Canada, America, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

Have of our members out there in the world got any stories which they can tell us? Please email.

We have included here some samples from our records.

The **numbers** which go with the entries are our catalogue numbers. Choose Catalogue from the menu after you have logged in and search for the number:

<http://www.mardenhistory.org.uk/memberview/login.php>

4482 - The earliest record we can find is the intrepid John Reader, son of Joseph and Mary, who was a carpenter and contracted to an agent Peter Simpson, a victualler of London, for 4 years and left for Jamaica in October 1730 at the age of 20. What an experience and did he come back to tell about this?

2071 - Richard Bartlett, born in 1812 went to Australia.

2638 – Sometimes the workhouse would pay for these assisted passages because then they no longer had to support these families here. The Vestry book records that in 1841 “£100 to be raised by the churchwardens and overseers to contribute or defray the expenses of poor persons having settlements in this parish and being willing to emigrate, to be paid out of the rates raised for the relief of the poor.”

3226 - Assisted passage. Charles Grigsby aged 27 with his wife Sarah, 24 and children Charles and William aged 3 and two months were given Assisted Emigration for a passage to The Cape in February 1849. Their deposit was £2 10s. “On receipt of the money an Embarkation Order will be sent stating when and where the accepted Candidates are to join the ship.” Assisted passage Sharpe – Also in 1849 the Sharpe family were listed to be given an assisted passage to the Cape of Good Hope upon payment of £17 10s. This was for William and Mary aged 49 and 42 and their four sons Richard, William, John and Henry ranging from 15 years old to five.

2288 – A record of June Fancett’s family’s emigration to Australia in 1852 shows a high mortality rate of the Hookers after arriving in Melbourne. Insert

4736 - Robert Potter and Sarah nee Daw emigrated to Iowa in America from Marden in 1856. They had 3 children in Marden, of which one baby died, then there were a further 4 children born in Illinois, with one of these dying too. They went out on the ship Amazon arriving in New York and

settling in Kane County, Illinois. Later they moved to Iowa with a team of horses and took up a homestead. This land was granted by the act of Congress of 1862. Next they bought 160 acres of better land in O’Brien County and lastly added another 160 acres adjoining this from the Railroad Company. In 1976 the Potter Farm was named a



Robert and Sarah Potter in Iowa in 1895

centennial farm.

It appears that Robert followed his brother Thomas who married Dinah Luck in Marden in 1849, emigrating a year later. Thomas became an important clergyman in the Methodist church. The Janesville Daily Gazette is very detailed about his death. “Elder” Potter died of hardening of the arteries Sunday evening at eight o’clock. He was taken sick ten weeks ago this afternoon, but only confined to his bed since last Wednesday — short funeral services will be held at the home tomorrow afternoon at three o’clock. The remains will be taken to Orfordville on Wednesday morning where the deceased began and ended his ministry. At his death he left to mourn two daughters, one son, 19 grandchildren, 37 great grandchildren and 1 great, great grandchild. Mrs Thomas Potter’s obituary was very effusive. “She with her husband gave her heart and strength

Somewhere over the rainbow

to the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church - -- she was ever active in the Master's work and today there are many living monuments bearing testimony to her work and usefulness."

3538 – On a list of names of assisted emigrants from Kent in the 19th century we find that Jane Robins and her brothers Sam and George emigrated (destination not recorded here) but one of the boys sent a letter home in 1878 to say he had been working for over 3 years on railway construction. For this the pay was 8s for 8 hours per day. The list also noted that between 1840 and 1841 fifty-one souls left Marden for New Zealand.

4742 – We have Frank Burr, a carpenter, and his wife turning up in Port Huron, Michigan, Canada in 1913. The endorsement documents are interesting as they provide details of which ship they came on, where they landed and physical features of the male. It appears that you needed a friend or relative to vouch for you.

4746 – A rather sad story emerges from this document and we're not quite sure of the conclusion to this. Thirza Hancock who was born in Marden and lived in England between 1887 and 1911, but now living in Buffalo New York State with her husband Edward, wanted to return home for a trip of under 6 months. The reason for this was given, "To get my little son aged 12, who is with my brother who is aged and infirm and unable to care for him. I am informed that he is being neglected and needs my care." This request seems to have been refused and confusing; the photo attached to the form is of a male – presumably Edward Hancock. However the lower part of the form seems to show she left Montreal in 1911 and took £3.00 with her, as she was going to see her mother and father, Mr and Mrs George Chapman in Marden. I wonder if her son ever got to Buffalo, but she must have travelled more as she arrived in Halifax on the "Caronia" from London for a permanent stay.

4749 – Frederick T Reader, a farm labourer aged 18 in 1912, who went to Detroit, Michigan, Canada. He became a naturalised US citizen and worked in Iowa as a drayman.
4750/4751 – By 1914 forms became more complicated (what's new?) Dorothy Mabel Russell, a housekeeper of 24, who had a fair complexion, blonde hair and grey eyes left Liverpool for Seattle on "The Victorian". She was going to work for a cattle farmer William Alexander in Orville, Washington. Then we note that a Reginald Victor Russell, 8 years younger than Dorothy (possibly her brother?) went on the SS Aristotle from Liverpool to New York in 1923. His wife Josephine was said to have been born in Seattle, Washington.

4750-4741 – Mabel Burdett who first went to Canada in 1919, visited home and then returned there on SS Doric in 1924.

4743 and **4745** – We see that George Corke (or Gorke) was on a passenger list of 1930 to say he arrived in Philadelphia on the SS Incemore when he was 20. 10 years later he arrived in Boston from Liverpool on the SS Laconia.

4748 – California was the destination for James Peake (23) via SS Loch Katrine from London in 1923.

4752 – It's also known that Harry Stanley went to Detroit and a descendant Todd Stanley has been over here to visit us.

4744 - When she was 52 Edith Gilmoure, originally from Marden, went from Quebec to Buffalo, New York to visit her sister in 1946

4449 – Toni Thompson sent this photo from Australia of her relations Alfred and Harriet Hiller.



Alfred and Harriet Hiller.

Somewhere over the rainbow

Gillian D'arne Tolhurst writes from Australia about when she was dating a Gibbons her grandmother confided that "Grandpa's grandmother was a Gibbons from Marden, England, who had married George Tolhurst from a boot and shoe making family in Gabriel's Hill, Maidstone.). George and his father went out first on the Orestes and settled just outside Melbourne. Interestingly his occupation was a phonographer (using a system of shorthand based on phonetic transcription). In 1852 it is thought he was one of only two in Melbourne practising this and George was mentioned as a newspaper reporter. Ann Gibbons sailed on the 'Kent' via



Ann



George

1858

ADVERTISEMENT
'The Argus' (Melbourne) Saturday, 17 April
 Piano for Sale
 Splendid new rosewood piccolo, by Nutting and Addison.
 In first rate condition. Price 45 Guineas.
 Mr. Tolhurst at Victoria Leather Warehouse,
 55 Collins-street or Wellington-street, Windsor,
 next Grosvenor Gipps Hotel

Plymouth to Hobson's Bay in the Colony of Port Philip. The shipping Intelligence in The Argus newspaper stated that there were named cabin passengers plus 100 in intermediate and steerage, of which Ann was one. They were married in the home of the minister of the Congregational / Independent Church. However George had other talents too. These adverts show his full musical talents emerging and in fact they returned to Maidstone where George is recorded as a Professor of Music and Composer / Teacher of Musical Theory and Composition. Yet still he died aged 49 in a Smallpox Hospital in Devon. He performed his Oratorio 'Ruth' all over the country and had been in Barnstaple where he became unwell with a very malignant type of smallpox. However, some of his family had remained in Australia. Thank you to Gillian for her detailed record of her family, which is such an interesting story. There was such courage shown by these emigrants from a quiet rural village who ventured forth into the unknown on long and arduous voyages. It is interesting that many of the services mentioned were held in the homes of the ministers. Most emigrants started with very hard lives but many made the most of their opportunities and prospered.

Advertisement from 'The Argus' Newspaper

Wednesday 20 January 1864

MR. GEORGE TOLHURST'S
 Entirely New Sacred Oratorio,
RUTH,

Will be given in the
TOWN-HALL, PRAHRAN,
 On the Evening of
THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1864.
PRINCIPAL PERFORMERS.

Miss Juliana King. Mrs. F. King.

Miss E. Bailey. Mr. K. Exon.

Mr. S. Angus.

Leader, Mr. E. King.

Conductor, Mr. W. H. Tolhurst.

Supported by

An Efficient Orchestra and Full Chorus.

Admission - Reserved Seats: 5s,

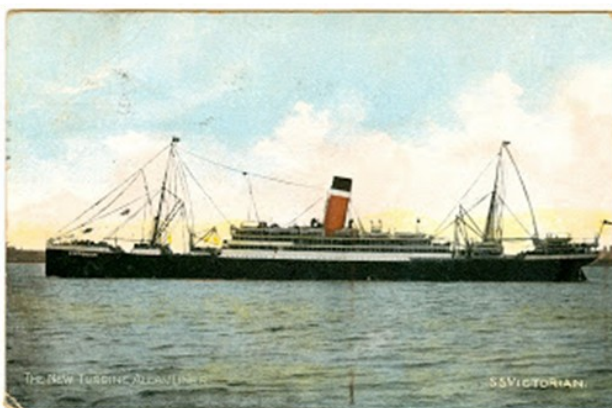
Body of the Hall: 2s. 6d, Gallery: 1s,

To commence at 8 o'clock.

Somewhere over the rainbow

Other well known Marden names which are known to have extended their lines overseas are the Days, the Maplesden and the Tassells.

Perhaps YOU can tell us more!



SS Victorian – launched in 1904 and was the first turbine steamer on the North Atlantic. She was scrapped at Pembroke Dock in 1929



SS Doric owned by the White Star Line and launched in 1922.



RMS Laconia, centre of a WW2 story of German humanity and Allied barbarity. (funny that was kept quiet)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laconia_incident

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FREE EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA GRANT

FREE PASSAGES to Artisans, Agricultural, Railway, and other Labourers and Gardeners, Copper, Tin, and Lead Miners, not exceeding 40 years of age, single, or married with not more than three children; also to single Female Domestic Servants. **COAL MINERS ARE INELIGIBLE.**

All persons who are considered eligible by the Emigration Agent, paying their own Full Passage, receive a Land Order Warrant of the value of £20 for every Adult above 12, and £10 for Children between 1 and 12 years of age. Intending Emigrants are informed that no payment whatever is allowed to be made by them to Selecting Agents.

Full particulars and information, with Forms of Application, to be obtained at the Office of the Government of South Australia, 8, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W.; or to Mr. A. SIMMONS, Kent Agricultural Labourers' Union, 42, Marsham-street, Maidstone.

FREE EMIGRATION TO QUEENSLAND

FREE PASSAGES are granted by the Government of Queensland, as under:—

To General Servants, Cooks, Housemaids, Nurses, Dairy Maids, &c. Wages £25 to £50 a year, all found.

To Married and Single Farm Labourers. Wages £30 to £50 a year, with board and lodging.

Assisted Passages on payment of £4 to

Artizans, all kinds	Bricklayers	Quarrymen
Blacksmiths	Cabinet Makers	Rope Makers
Carpenters and Joiners	Gardeners	Shoemakers
Joiners	Grooms	Shipwrights
Butchers	Saddlers	Shepherds
Bookbinders	Plasterers	Tailors and Others
Bakers	Plumbers and Painters	

At Wages about double English Rates.

Each Ship carries an experienced Surgeon and Matron.

Families have separate sleeping compartments.

Work can be carried on in the open air all the year round.

Beef and Mutton, 3d. a lb.; Tea, 2s. 6d. a lb.; Flour, 15s. a cwt.; Sugar, 3d. a lb.

Apply personally or by letter to Agent-General for Queensland, 82, Charing Cross, London, S.W.; or to E. ROBINSON, 16, Chaplain-street, Forest-hill; W. McLAREN, 15, High-street, Old Brompton; N. BROWN, 31, Crescent-road, Plumstead; or Mr. ARTHUR PIMM, South-street, Guildford, 14 years resident in Queensland, agent for district.

"ANCHOR" LINE-ATLANTIC SERVICE.

LONDON TO NEW YORK DIRECT.

The undermentioned magnificent Clyde-built full powered Steam Ships will sail as follows:—

S.S. "AUSTRALIA," 3,000 Tons	Saturday, 8th July.
S.S. "ELYSIA," 3,500 Tons	" 22nd "
S.S. "ANGLIA," 3,000 Tons	" 5th Aug.
S.S. "UTOPIA," 3,500 Tons	" 19th "

And regularly every fortnight thereafter.

Unsurpassed accommodation for Passengers.

FARES—Cabin, £13 13s. to £15 15s.; Intermediate, £8 8s.; Steerage, £6 6s.

Apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, Glasgow; 17, Water-street, Liverpool; to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 19, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or to the following Agents:—John E. Munn, Post-office, Ashford; Alfred Adnams, 326, High-street, Chatham.



The Marden Society was formed in the 1970s in response to concerns about a particular development near the village. After that was successfully resolved the Society has gone on to both represent the views of the village, as far as it is able, and to promote interest in Marden, in Kent and in the countryside in general.

From The Parish Pump, newsletter of the Marden Society

MARCH 2010 ISSUE

A SUNNY FIRST VENDAGE AT THE MARDEN VINEYARD.

A golden September sun warmed the backs of our ten fruit pickers who carefully worked their way through the Marden Vineyard to bring in the first harvest. They began early in the morning of Friday 25th September and completed the task by noon on Saturday. The fruit was expertly picked and with such gentle handling arrived in superb condition at the winery. Sugar and acidity levels were perfectly set for the production of Traditional Method Sparkling Wine.

It is believed that this may be the earliest that the classic Champagne varieties - Pinot Noir, Chardonnay and Pinot Meunier - have ever been picked in England. Usually these varieties are harvested in mid to late October. Sometimes even into November. The long warm summer of 2009 and the sunny south facing organic vineyard site have combined to ripen our grapes perfectly.

Around 3 tonnes were picked and the first pressing of Chardonnay was completed that first Friday night, Pinot Noir and Pinot Meunier were pressed on Saturday. Pressings were slow and gentle and yield was limited to 1350 litres of juice to maintain quality. This will translate into approximately 1,500 bottles of Sparkling Wine. Next year we would expect yield to increase 5 fold. After pressing, the juice was chilled and settled for 24 hours, when it was inoculated with Champagne

yeast. 205 litres of the Chardonnay was barrel fermented while the remaining juice was fermented in stainless steel tanks. Fermentation took around 10 days to complete. The Pinot Noir and Pinot Meunier in stainless steel were racked off the lees and left to mature.

Meanwhile, the Chardonnay will remain in barrel and the lees will be stirred regularly. This process will help to develop roundness in the wine, which we hope will bring greater complexity and richness to the finished blend. We are using 205 litres Champagne barrels. It is believed that this is the first time that genuine Champagne barrels have been used in an English winery. More often 225 litre barriques are used - made from American, Hungarian or French oak. We have chosen 2 year old Champagne barrels to avoid the oakiness that can occur when using new ones.

In June, when the weather is warm again, the base wines that we have made will be blended, stabilized and filtered. The resulting blend will be bottled so that the extended secondary fermentation in bottle can begin. Then begins the long wait - possibly as long as 18 months - until the wine is ready for degorging.

Thanks to everybody who made the first Herbert Hall vendage a memorable and successful occasion.

Nicholas Hall.

Odd Spot

In January 1937 poor Robert Osborne, 69, was found dead in a pond at Orchard Dene in Marden. His son in law reported that Robert had been in a mental institution for some time but had been living with the family since September 1936. Whatever they did to try and cheer him up failed and he had become more and more depressed. Arrangements were in

hand to get him returned to hospital but on the Tuesday he died he left the house at 9.30 to go for a walk. When he did not return a search was made and he was finally found.

There was a fence around the pond. Whatever caused the poor man to walk into the pond will never be known, but Dr Adam said Robert was

Odd Spot (continued)

convinced he had committed a sin so horrendous that he could never be pardoned

On a happier note, in 1887 Mr Fox gave his Bean Feast at Dairy and Folly Farms for his work force. At 7.45 his London workmen who were employed in making feather beds, travelled to Marden, arriving at 9.45am. After a lunch in the large tent, cricket was played between the factory hands and the farm workers - the farm workers won.

150 sat down to a large dinner in the tent at 5.30pm. After the health of the caterer and Mr and Mrs Fox was drunk, a brass band played lively music until the whole party went to Folly Farm.

'Fox's Minstrels', about 20 of them, provided some entertainment accompanied by the Marden Brass Band. The evening was rounded off by fireworks. A large breakfast was served on Sunday morning, after which everyone dutifully went to church or chapel. Lunch and tea were provided also, followed by an uplifting speech on 'A Mighty Warrior', although who he was is not recorded.

After Monday morning breakfast everyone was taken by carriage to Goudhurst for lunch.

More food when they returned to Dairy Farm, and were given dinner. It does not say where the visitors stayed for 2 nights, but certainly Mr Fox did his best to give his workers a rattling good time, although their minds were no doubt improved by church and chapel.

9th May 1843 : 27lb otter caught by the hounds of Dr Monckton in Marden.

1844 : Great Cheveney boy of 13 with the waggoner and a hop load going to station fell under one of the hop rucks, nearly taking off one arm and suffered severe injuries Died

1836 : 2 poaches, gun went off killing one of them as it went straight through one eye

1833 : A beam fell on labourer but he threw himself flat when he saw it and a powerful young man managed to lift it off without injury

Maureen Clayton

Meet the History Group

Ian Grimes

I was born in Rochford Hospital, Essex in 1946 and I lived in South East Essex until 1975 and Jo and I married in 1974. We then lived in Enfield, Middlesex, Bearsted and then our current house in Marden from about 1987.

I left Southend High School in the summer of 1962 and, 50 years later, I am still working in the Insurance Industry, two days per week from home.

From an early age, my parents and grandparents encouraged my sisters and me to read both fiction and non-fiction and, thanks firstly to my Form Teacher, Miss Davey, at junior school, I became ensorcelled by history, both academic study and historical novels with a fictional central character like in C. S. Forrester's Hornblower series.

I became involved with the Marden History Group soon after it started and, work and other commitments allowing, I try to support the Group and the Heritage Centre both as a volunteer and with a proof-reading service and also support events put on by Friends of Marden's Heritage but my other interests as Chairman of Marden Scout Group, Acting Chairman of the Maidstone South District Appointments Committee and as a

member of the original Marden Library Reading Group can all be complementary to each other. My next challenge, probably this year, is gradual retirement so I can spend more time on my interests mentioned above and, probably, others that have fallen by the way-side in recent years too.



MARDEN HISTORY GROUP

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Love blooms in the Hop Garden



Joyce and Gerald outside Beech farm in 2012.

This touching story came to light when Gerald Lloyd got in touch with Marden History Group as he had been trying to arrange a visit to Beech Farm – this was to celebrate his and Joyce's Golden Wedding anniversary. Tim Britcher kindly agreed that they could come on a tour of his farm. Joyce, then a youngster, came hop picking regularly with her family, the Samsons, from the Old Kent Road. Gerald's arrival from Dagenham in Essex coincided with their later visits. But there amongst the smell of hops was something sweeter and he started courting Joyce and later married her. This visit revived so many old memories. Although their hopping huts were long gone – with the hops too, we were able to drive up to Chainhurst and look at the hopper huts still there. The Beech farmhouse and many of the other buildings were still there. They wanted to know the names of the dogs which they had known and Tim was able to tell them.

So here are a few of their memories of hop picking at Beech Farm. Arrival was by train from London and then a lorry to take all the family to the row of huts – theirs had already been allocated by a card posted to them beforehand. I understand it was very important for them to get 'their' hut each time and they took great care in furnishing them. Joyce's Dad was off work so came with them. Her first visit as an 8 year old was to Little Cheveney, owned by Mr Tassell.

Later on the family transferred to Beech Farm for another 4 or 5 years. They went throughout the war years and remember vividly a German parachutist descending whilst they looked anxiously on and the farm workers gathered with pitchforks to meet him. The POW camp was in Seven Mile Lane just north of Mereworth. A fonder recollection was sitting round the fire and singing, with lanterns with faces carved in them made from mangold wurzels. Pictures (or films as the younger generation say) were shown at the Congregational Church and you paid 4d to get in. You might have been entertained by magic lantern shows or silent films. Shopping could be done at a variety of places. A van with vegetables and another with sweets came round. Gerald had use of a BSA motor bike and could reach the heady delights of Maidstone town. There was Holt's the bicycle shop at Beech Bridge and a shop at Beech Corner. The White Hart was the nearest pub, but they also went to the Duke of Wellington at Collier Street. According to Joyce it was very pretty with a duck pond and a white chain link fence and you went over a small bridge to get to the butcher's stall at the left of the pub. So another piece was added to our jigsaw puzzle of Marden history and we were very happy to have helped Gerald and Joyce to celebrate their 50 years which all started at Beech Farm.

Eunice Doswell

Mangold wurzel, also called field beet and fodder beet, is a cultivated root vegetable derived from Beta vulgaris



Marden History Group

The Marden History Group aims to seek, preserve, inspire and transmit knowledge of the history of the village of Marden. It is a working group of eight who meet each month to plan the work,

Disclaimer - All information in this newsletter is given in good faith and to the best of our knowledge is correct, however we cannot be held responsible or liable for its accuracy.

