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In his will Richard BAUGHAN left all his Messuage or Tenement at Little Brampton (located a short distance to the south of Madley village) to his son Richard, along with “the bed which he lies on with the Appurts belonging and two pair of Sheets, four hogsheads two good ones and two ordinary ones.” To his Son in law John MATHEWS ten pounds, and to his two grandchildren James MATHEWS and Margaret MATHEWS two pounds each. Most importantly for this family history he gave “unto my son in Law John Coleman [italics added] the Sum of fifteen Pounds...and Henry’s Bed with the Appurtenances belonging. Also I give unto my Grandson James COLEMAN the sum of two pounds ...to be paid when he attain the age of Twenty one.” To his daughter Anna Maria BAUGHAN sixty pounds, “one chest and chest of drawers in the little room and the bed in the said room with the appurts belonging and the bed she lies on in her Rom ... and half a Dozen of the best chairs, the living Glass a large round table in the parlour and a little round table in the said room, the linen and table linen, one pair of Andirons, fire shovel and tongs over the fire, two spits, two Brass Candlesticks, the Mortar and pestle, one Iron Dripping pan, two Smoothing Irons, the Winding Blade[s]11, the Large kettle, and the Bellmettle2 kettle, half a Dozen of pewter Dishes, and one dozen of pewter plates.” To his son Henry the remainder of his effects. Henry was appointed sole executor. The witnesses to Richard BAUGHAN’s will were William BAUGHAN (probably the brother of Richard who was born 1708, died October 1777), Ansel ELLIOT, and Walter GWATKIN. The will was probated at Hereford on 19 March 1774 by Henry BAUGHAN.28

The Third Generation in the line of Descent from Thomas Baughan of Madley (c. 1669 - 1733)

12. William3 BAUGHAN (William2, Thomas) the first child of William and Margaret BAUGHAN was baptised in Madley parish church on 5 January 1739/40. He married his wife, Mary (surname unknown), in about 1773.45 They had two children both baptised in Madley: 44


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39 Marriage of Richard Baughan and Mary Lewis 5 May 1792, witnesses John Jones and John Bailey.
40 Burial of Richard Vaughan (sic) 5 April 1824, age 71. Madley parish records FHL film 1594326. The age at death is consistent with this being the Richard Baughan baptised in October 1752, rather than a member of the Vaughan family.
41 A winding blade was a spindle for winding yarn upon. See e.g. OED II, p. 254.
42 Bell Metal – a type of bronze vessel used in preserving.
43 Estimate from date of baptism of oldest child, Richard (Sep 1774).
44 Madley parish baptismal records for dates indicated.
On 16 October 1867, Amelia FLACK had married a widower, Samuel TWIGG a mason and son of a coal merchant, William TWIGG. By his previous wife, Isabella POOLEY, whom he had married in 1853, Samuel TWIGG had two children – Isabella and Samuel TWIGG. In 1881 Robert Francis Lewis BAUGHAN, his wife Annie (Amelia), Robert’s two children, Elizabeth, 24, and Robert, 22, and the step-children of Amelia, Bella [Isabella] TWIGG, age 17, and Samuel TWIGG, age 19, were found at The Duchess of Clarence pub in Westminster, London. Robert Francis Lewis BAUGHAN was now a “licensed victualler” operating the pub and was employing his wife’s stepdaughter, Bella TWIGG, as a barmaid. Bella’s brother, Samuel, a house painter, was a visitor.  

Amelia (TWIGG [FLACK]) BAUGHAN died in the spring of 1883. I am not aware of any children from her marriage to Robert BAUGHAN. Robert F. L. BAUGHAN continued as proprietor of The Duchess of Clarence on Vauxhall Bridge Road and in 1891 was employing a barman, two barmaids and a general servant. His daughter, Elizabeth, now 35, continued to live with her father. Six years later, on 7 May 1897 Robert Francis Lewis BAUGHAN died of cardiac failure. His daughter continued to operate The Duchess of Clarence through at least 1899. 

Robert Francis Lewis BAUGHAN and Helen (PETERKIN) BAUGHAN had two children:

90. i. Elizabeth7 BAUGHAN Born 18 January 1855 in Lambeth, Surrey. She lived in her father’s household through 1891 and assumed management of the Duchess of Clarence pub after his death in 1897 until at least 1899.

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42 Duchess of Clarence, Miss Elizabeth Baughan (publican) 171 Vauxhall Bridge Road SW. London 1899 Post Office Directory. Public Houses Section. Listing on internet site www.deadpubs.co.uk.  
43 EWB Jan, Feb, Mar 1855, Elizabeth Baughan, Lambeth district vol. 1d, p. 333.
By 17 November 1941 the convoy had reached Port of Spain in Trinidad and after a brief stop for refueling was underway again two days later. Conditions aboard a crowded troop transport would never be considered luxurious, but now they became even more uncomfortable since the ships had been fitted for the northern transatlantic routes, not for the warm tropics. Nonetheless, the troops engaged in exercises on deck and in the customary festivities which erupted when the ships crossed the equator on about 23 November. On 7 December the convoy was weathering a strong gale when it received the news that Pearl Harbor had been attacked. The next day the United States was at war with Japan, and three days later, on 11 December 1941 the United States declared war on Germany and Italy. There was now a marked change in the relationship between the US Navy personnel and the British troops on board as they realized that they would be closely allied in a global war to defeat the Axis powers – Germany, Italy and Japan.

On 8 December 1941, the convoy reached Cape Town, South Africa where the troops were granted shore leave. As previously agreed between Britain and the United States the convoy now came under the direction of the British Admiralty with the US warship escorts returning to other duties in the Atlantic. On 13 December, the convoy left Cape Town, with the main body sailing for Bombay but with the Mount Vernon heading for Mombasa on the East African coast. In Mombasa the troops were again granted shore leave. While there they learned that the British Army in Singapore was under attack by the Japanese and was urgently requesting reinforcements. New orders were issued for the 18th Division and when the Mount Vernon departed Mombasa on 29 Dec 1941, she headed not to the Middle East as had been the original goal, but to Singapore. By 4 January 1942, Mount Vernon now in a convoy of British and Dutch supply ships had reached the Maldives, and a week later passed into the South China Sea. On 13 January 1942 after a narrow miss by a Japanese mine, the Mount Vernon docked in Singapore.66

Singapore was now under heavy attack by the Japanese and the newly arrived British troops, including the 197 Field Ambulance, were quickly engaged in defensive efforts.

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part of the 53rd Division, participated in the defence of Suez and in 1917 in General
ALLENBY’s campaign to drive the Turks out of Palestine.

With the growing need for reinforcements on the Western Front, in June 1918 the
1/1st Herefords were sent to France joining the 102nd Brigade of the decimated 34th
Division under Major-General Sir Cameron NICHOLSON. At the end of June they moved
into Reserve positions for further training. The Second Battle of the Marne was about to
commence.

In spite of the failure of his spring offensive earlier in 1918, Erich LUENDORFF, the
German Chief-of-Staff was convinced that the defeat of the Allies would come through
an attack in Flanders. His strategy involved a large initial attack in the area of the Marne
near Reims that would eliminate the salient at Reims thus gaining the Germans freedom
of action and drawing Allied troops out of Belgium. But Luddendorf seriously
miscalculated the ability of the Allies to withstand the assault. The German offensive
began on 15 July with attacks launched to the east of Reims and to the west of the city
with the aim of splitting French forces. The attack to the east failed but the western
offensive broke through the French Sixth Army and crossed the Marne at Dormans. The
Germans had created a salient nine miles long and four miles deep before being stopped
by Allied troops on 17 July. The French commander, Ferdinand FOCH, who had
anticipated LUENDORFF’s move, then ordered a counterattack. By early August the
Germans would lose the territory they had gained in earlier offensives and
LUENDORFF’s strategy for Flanders would be abandoned.

The 1/1st Herefords along with other units of the 34th Division arrived at the front
on 18 July detraining at Senlis where they soon came under the command of the 10th
French Army. By 22 July they had moved 70 km to the east where they were
incorporated into General PENET’s 30th Corps relieving the French 38th Division in the
front line paralleling the Chateau-Thierry / Soissons Road. In the words of Arthur
Conan DOYLE, "Nicholson’s men formed a curious isolated little bit of fighting
England."

On 25 July the Allied line attacked with the objective of carrying the road. The 102nd
Brigade met with some success advancing about a mile before having to consolidate its
position. On 29 July the Allies again attacked. While initially held in reserve, the 1/1st
Herefords and other units in the 102nd Brigade eventually advanced to support the
101st in the face of a strong German counterattack near Beugneux. At the end of the day
the Allies were able to thwart the German counter-attack and had advanced 2000 yards
but were short of the road. While preparing for a new attack, on 30 July the British
troops were subjected to heavy German shellfire. It is likely that this is when Private
Thomas Abraham PITT was killed. Over the next several days his comrades in the 34th
Division along with French troops would be successful in capturing a key ridge north of
the Grand Rozoy/Beugneux road and by 2 August the Germans would be in full retreat.

At the end of this Second Battle of the Marne, German troops were demoralized and
Allied confidence in their ability to defeat Germany had grown. It would prove to be a
major step leading to the final defeat of the Germans, but not without terrible cost on
both sides. During the Battle, France suffered 95,000 casualties, Germany 168,000, Britain
13,000 and the United States 12,000.

John and Sarah Coleman probably arrived in America in the mid 1840s for in 1846 they had their first child John Coleman who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.\(^5\) In about April 1850 John and Sarah had their second, child, Amelia Margaret Coleman.\(^6\) John was continuing in his occupation as a shoemaker in Philadelphia, but later in 1850 or early 1851, John died.\(^7\)

Sarah (Cross) Coleman now widowed at the age of 40 and with two young children had no family, and probably few friends in the New World. So taking her children in hand, she braved the north Atlantic once again. Although only a few years earlier she had experienced the hardships of steerage, the return crossing to England, while perhaps less crowded, would have been even more difficult, for now she had two children and was alone to tend to their needs. A newspaper article from the period suggests the conditions she experienced:

“…each passenger receives weekly 5 lbs. of oatmeal, 2 1/2 lbs. biscuit, 1 lb. flour, 2 lbs. rice, 1/2 lb. sugar, 1/2 lb. molasses, and 2 ounces of tea. He is obliged to cook it the best way he can in a cook shop 12 feet by 6! This is the cause of so many quarrels and...many a poor woman with her children can get but one meal done, and sometimes they get nothing warm for days and nights when a gale of wind is blowing and the sea is mountains high and breaking over the ship in all directions.”

—Anonymous, New-York Daily Times, October 15, 1851\(^4\)

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\(^5\) 1850 United States Federal Census, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Locust Ward. Dwelling 624. Household of John Coleman, age 34, Shoemaker, born England. NARA Microfilm M432_814. Research Note: the ages of John Coleman and Sarah given in the 1850 US Census are assumed to be incorrect. John should have been 40 and Sarah about 38. That these are John and Sarah Coleman of Eaton Bishop, Herefordshire is shown by John Coleman’s trade “shoe maker” in both the 1841 British and this 1850 US census, later British census data showing Sarah’s children as born in America and their consistent ages, the fact that Sarah Coleman is in the home of her sister, Mary (Cross) Jones in 1851, and in the 1871 British census where, finally, Sarah gives approximately her correct age of 59. It was not unusual for people to lie about their ages to census enumerators. In this case possibly John felt that saying he was younger might give him more opportunity for employment in Philadelphia.

\(^6\) Ibid. Age of Amelia M. Coleman given as 4/12\(^b\) (of a year). The 1850 US census was taken in the Coleman family’s neighborhood in Philadelphia on 2 Aug 1850.

\(^7\) A John Coleman, age 37, died from Encephalitis in Philadelphia on 8 August 1850 (certified by James Bol[n]d, MD). He was buried in Lafayette Cemetery. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia City Death Certificates 1803 - 1915. Familysearch.org film 1939735, digital folder 4009857, image 548.
Whether these members of the GWILLIM family became missionaries for the Primitive Methodist cause in America is unknown to me. Kansas records show that they were members of the Methodist community.\textsuperscript{35} They were also successful farmers and cattlemen – William GWILLIM owned a half section in Allen County and ran a profitable cattle-raising business.\textsuperscript{41} The GWILLIMS were also undoubtedly influential in the decision by James MORGAN and his wife, Mary Gwillim (PRICE) MORGAN, to emigrate to Kansas in 1886.\textsuperscript{35}

In the 1870s and 1880s when the GWILLIMS and MORGANS arrived, Kansas had been a state for only a decade or two (1861). The last attacks by Native Americans on Kansas settlers had occurred only a few years earlier. Kansas “cow towns” such as Abilene and Dodge City where cattle were driven from Texas to the railheads for shipment to the east were notorious for their lawlessness. But after the American Civil War there was an influx of settlers from the eastern United States and from Europe especially from Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Sweden and Russia. English migrants were drawn especially to the opportunities in the profitable cattle raising business and gypsum mining in southwest Kansas.\textsuperscript{42} The railways, such as the Union Pacific, were pushing west during this period and would advertise the availability of land for settlement. A region where land was measured in 640-acre sections would have appealed to Herefordshire farmers such as the GWILLIMS and the MORGANS whose families generally operated more modestly sized farms.

A few years after the arrival of the Morgans in Kansas, sometime between 1888 and March 1895, James MORGAN died, for in 1895 his widow, Mary MORGAN was living in Clay Centre City, Kansas with her six children: Olive 21, Nellie (Ellen M.) 19, Eva 18, Elie (Elsie) 14, Ethel 10, and Fay (Dorothy F.) age 6. All had been born in England except Fay who had been born in Kansas.\textsuperscript{43} Mary was a housekeeper, and Olive was a dressmaker.

In the 1900 Federal Census Mary MORGAN, widow, indicated that she had nine children, but only six were living.\textsuperscript{24} Five of these are readily found in the 1900 US

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\textsuperscript{41} A section is one square mile or 640 acres. A township is comprised of thirty-six sections. These are the primary components of the US government’s Public Land Survey System, a rectangular system initially proposed by Thomas Jefferson and implemented after the American Revolution.


Many Commonwealth units suffered greatly during WWI, and the 47th Battalion of the AIF was no exception. Their exposure to the brutality of the War would come soon after they landed in France. While William Fensom was en route from Egypt to England, his comrades in the 47th on the Western Front were enduring the intense German shelling during the Battle of Pozieres. They lost nearly half their men as they tried to hold their positions in too shallow trenches and were slaughtered by the German bombardment. Then within two weeks, between 30 August to 2 September 1916, the 47th would again sustain large numbers of casualties at the attack on Mouquet Farm, a German fortified position near Pozieres. In total, the AIF’s 4th Division suffered over 7000 casualties at Pozieres and Mouquet.

By the end of September 1916, William Fensom had completed his training in England and on 30 September he arrived in France. On 7 October he was posted to the 4th Australian Division Base Depot (4th ADBD) in Etaples. At this time his rank reverted to Private. After several weeks in Etaples, on 21 October he joined the 47th. The unit had been in the front line during the first two weeks of October but had moved to a reserve position south of Ypres. They were about to withdraw west to Boeschepe.

Although the Battles of the Somme were ending it was the beginning of a severe winter when many men would be lost not only to persistent German shelling but also to the freezing cold and heavy snows. The 47th Battalion began to move back to the front in early November moving east from Cocquerel to Flesselles. But William Fensom fell ill on 6 November and was diagnosed with the mumps. He was transported 160 km southwest arriving at the 25th General Hospital in Rouen on 10 November. After spending several weeks in hospital he was sent to the 2nd Convalescent Depot in Rouen for further recovery. He then traveled north 150 km to Etaples where on 5 December he was again posted to the 4th ADBD. However within two weeks he became sick again. He was diagnosed with laryngitis and admitted to the 26th General Hospital in Etaples. He remained in hospital until 8 January 1917 when he transferred to the 6th Convalescent Depot in Etaples. He was subsequently sent to the 5th Convalescent depot in Cayeux, about 60 km south of Etaples where he remained until 17 February when he returned to the divisional depot in Etaples. On 26 February 1917, William Fensom

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200 Etaples is located on the French coast about 60 km south of Calais. During WWI it became a major site for base camps and military hospitals for British and Commonwealth troops.
furniture shop. By 1901 he had moved to Coalville, Leicestershire where he was a boarder in the home of a labourer, John Foster. Edgar K. Taylor was working as a railway porter. On 16 October 1909 he married Louise Abele, 31, in St. Augustine’s Church in Brinksway, Stockport, Cheshire. Louise was the daughter of a cabinetmaker, Charles Abele.

Edgar Kings Taylor probably died in Wellingborough, Northamptonshire in the winter of 1944/1945, age 70.


The 1901 census of the Herbert Taylor household in the Hendon district of London shows that he and his wife, Laura Frances Minnie (Drew) Taylor had adopted a daughter, Dorothy L. London, age 2, who had been born in Marylebone, London. This was Dorothy Lilian London, born in October 1898, and baptised on 20 October 1898. She was the daughter of an unwed mother, Alice London.

Dorothy Lilian London was born in Queen Charlotte’s Hospital in Marylebone. Queen Charlotte’s is one of the oldest women’s hospitals in Europe, being founded in 1752 (some indicate 1739) in Jermyn Street in London. The hospital was intended to serve all women in distress, “but more especially those wretched unhappy Persons, who from the Restrictions of other Charities, and from the

Queen Charlotte’s Hospital in 1884.
Surrey Regiment on 29 June 1918. On 7 August 1918 he was appointed Lance Corporal in the 67th Protection Company of the R.D.C. and remained with this unit until his discharge on 3 March 1919, age 56.

In seeking employment after the war, in August 1921, Harry James Kings requested a reference from the British Army. They responded that he was considered to be “sober, reliable and steady” during his period of service. In 1921 Harry James Kings and Emma still were living at 8 Fernbrook Road in Lewisham.

Harry James Kings died in northeast Surrey in the winter of 1936/1937, age 74. Emma Grace (Watling) Kings died in north Surrey in the winter of 1950/1951, age 90. I have not found any records indicating that they had children.

k138. Robert George Kings (George Vincent Kings + Mary Ann Turner, James Kings, William [REYNOLDS] Kings + Hannah Drew, William Kings), the fourth child of George Vincent Kings and Mary Ann Turner, was born in Cradley, Herefordshire in the summer of 1870. By 1901 he had moved to London where he had become a “domestic machine” shopkeeper aided in this endeavor by his father and sisters. That December he dissolved his partnership with William Henry Linn in the firm of R. G. Kings, Linn and Co., in the business of dealers in domestic machinery at 45, South End, Croydon, Surrey and 153, High Street in Streatham, London.

In 1905 Robert George Kings, 35, married Lodi Agnes Carlton Maguire, 23, in St. Peters Church, West Norwood parish, Lambeth, London. Witnesses to the wedding were the bride’s father, Henry Carlton Maguire, and her sister, Jennie Lodi Carlton Maguire.

The father of Agnes Carlton was an eminent artist and illustrator of the period, Henry Colton (or Carlton) Maguire (1832 – 1916). He is particularly remembered for his illustrations used in boys’ books during the mid to late nineteenth century known as “penny dreadfuls”. These were publications aimed at working-class adolescents. They were often serialized adventure stories but only cost a penny as opposed to, for example, the serial writings of Charles Dickens that cost a shilling (12 pence) each.

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343 EWD Jan, Feb, Mar 1937, p. 215, Harry J. Kings, age 74, Surrey N. E. district vol. 2a, p. 221.
344 EWD Jan, Feb, Mar 1951, p. 272, Emma G. Kings, 90, Surrey N. district vol. 5g, p. 655
345 1901 England Census, Clapham, George Vincent Kings household.
to her father. In gathering the material for the book she corresponded with GLADSTONE, now in his first term as Prime Minister, seeking his approval to use his letter in her memorial work. GLADSTONE readily agreed. In 1871, upon receipt of a copy of the memorial from Henrietta HAMPDEN, he replied:

"Miss Hampden, D. Madam: I shall value very much & shall peruse with great interest the volume you have been kind enough to send me. Bp Hampden examined me in the schools at Oxford with an ability & kindness I have never forgotten: & his name is associated in my memory with a lesson which has acted upon my after life. Accept my best thanks."11

Within a few years of her confirmation, the Rector of Cradley, Edward Renn HAMPDEN, must have approached Hannah Mary KINGS’s family and mentioned the availability of a position in the household of his father, Bishop HAMPDEN. It would have been an exciting opportunity for a young woman in rural Herefordshire, for Bishop HAMPDEN had a home in a fashionable area of London. In probably about 1867, at age eighteen Hannah Mary KINGS went to London with Bishop HAMPDEN and his family and was living in their household at 107 Eaton Place. What her role was in the household is not clear, although a few years later she was working in a nearby home employed as a cook. In addition to Hannah KINGS, the following people were found in Bishop HAMPDEN’s home in Eaton Place: Bishop HAMPDEN, his daughter Henrietta HAMPDEN, his son, Grenville H. HAMPDEN who was a magistrate, and a number of servants probably including a maid, Emma FERER born in London, John VEASAR, a footman from Lincolnshire, and Louise MICHAUD, a lady’s maid born in France.13

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11 British Library manuscripts collection: Add.44539 Gladstone Papers vol. CCCCLIV (f. III + 224) July - 1870 - 11 Apr 1871. Letter dated 7 Feb 1871 to Mrs[?] Hampden. For his agreement for Henrietta Hampden to include a copy of his 1856 letter to Bishop Hampden see Gladstone papers Add 44536 vol. CCCCLI (ff. II _ 211) 1866 - 30 June 1869, specifically f. 159. Gladstone to Henrietta Hampden.
