

# **Seafarers and Shoemakers: the Sweetingham family**

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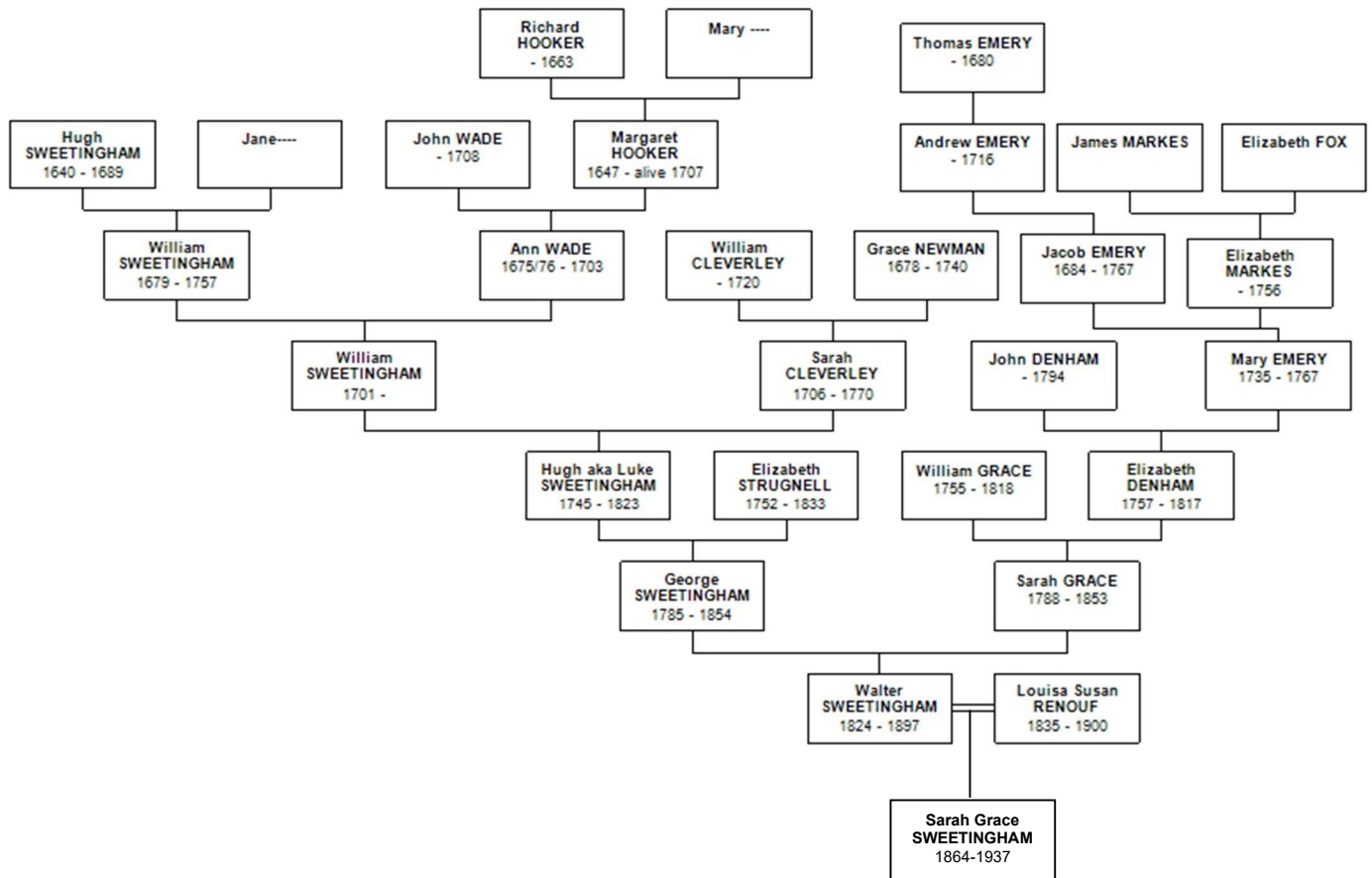


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## Seafarers and Shoemakers: the Sweetingham family



## ***The Great Storm***

In the dark of the November night, young William Sweetingham struggled to sleep. The wind had been gathering force for days; many ships had weighed anchor in Portsmouth Harbour, waiting for the storm to abate and he was old enough to sense that the adults around him were anxious. The house was fairly new, built as Gosport prospered and grew, the inhabitants of the town benefiting from the proximity of the naval dockyard across the harbour in Portsmouth. Yet the timbers creaked, the shutters crashed and outside, were the sounds of unsecured debris being blown along the street.



It had been a frightening year all told for the boy, who was barely out of babyhood. His mother was no longer there to comfort him. Back in the heat of the summer she'd gone. A baby sister had been there for a few weeks, troubling all with her constant wailing, which barely subsided when the wet nurse, hurriedly hired, had failed in her duty to get the infant to suckle. Now, when his father was home from sea, William would be taken to the churchyard, to stare at a mound of earth, once covered with fresh-dug soil but now grassing over and blending with its surroundings. It was a long way to the churchyard. It wasn't the new church that had recently been built at Gosport, where the vicar had sketched a hasty cross on that baby sister's head, whilst his mother lay pale and in pain at home. Nor was it the old church at Alverstoke. To stand by that patch of ground, whose significance William did not comprehend, they had to get a rowing boat and travel up the River Wallington to Fareham. His father told him that his mother and sister were here, that here his mother was happier than she would be amongst Gosport strangers but his mother was nowhere to be seen and she was now a half-remembered glimpse of comfort, fading from William's memory.

The storm worsened, all hope of sleep was abandoned for adult and child alike. Roofs were ripped from homes and warehouses; trees that had stood for centuries bowed to the power of nature, leaned and fell. William could hear the sound of rushing water; he wondered where his father's ship might be. He was old enough to understand that bad weather meant danger but far too young to put that danger into words. He just knew that as the wind swirled and roared, the rain intensified and the water eddied and churned outside, fear spun in his head, his stomach knotted and he gave in to crying.



On the night of the 26<sup>th</sup> of November 1703, a cyclonic storm ripped along the south coast of England, in what has been labelled the worst bad weather event ever recorded in Britain.

Scientists have estimated that gusts of wind in the English Channel would have reached 140mph. Daniel Defoe wrote of the storm,

*"no pen can describe it, no tongue can express it, no thought can conceive it."*<sup>i</sup> He said that Portsmouth *"and most of our Sea Port Towns look'd as if they had been bombarded, and the damage of them is not easily computed."*<sup>ii</sup> He also reported that, *"people about Portsmouth were much annoyed with sulphurous fumes, complaining they were most suffocated therewith."*<sup>iii</sup> It was, claimed the church, retribution for the sinful nature of the nation.



### **The Great Storm of 1703**

Image via Wikimedia Commons

Despite the relative shelter of the harbour, William's home town of Gosport, reliant on maritime trade, and neighbouring Portsmouth, with its naval dockyard, were particularly badly hit. Apart from the damage, the storm disrupted shipping and trade routes, impacting on the harbour's economy. Many ships were lost and others were blown miles off course. The *Newcastle* foundered nearby at Spithead, with the loss of 193 lives. The *Association*, captained by Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovell, was blown from Harwich to Gothenburg in Sweden, before it could make its way back to England. The likely death toll has been put at 10,000. In the nearby New Forest, 4,000 oak trees fell, there were reports of cows ending up in trees and windmills catching fire, as their sails failed to cope with the windspeeds.



## ***Hugh c.1640-1689 and Jane Sweetingham 7x great grandparents***

The Sweetinghams' story begins, forty years before the storm, in the 1660s, in the town of Gosport on England's south coast. This was an interesting time, both for the country and for Gosport itself, its location across the harbour from the dockyard making it of strategic importance. When our story starts, the civil war was over. Gosport had been a parliamentary town and their forces had used it as a base from which to besiege neighbouring, royalist, Portsmouth. Gosport had been sacked by the king's army in 1645 but was in recovery by the time that Charles II was restored to the throne in 1660, following the Interregnum under Cromwell. The town thrived as Portsmouth's naval victuallers sought their supplies from across the water in Gosport. Warehouses have been built in Gosport in the 1620s and there had been a proposal that the dockyard should be based there instead of at Portsmouth but this had come to nothing. Nonetheless, Gosport was flourishing.

By the 1660s, the country was under threat from the Dutch. In defiance of the wishes of Parliament, Charles II, with his unpopular Catholic sympathies, chose to side with the French, rather than the more natural Protestant allies in the low countries. Following a humiliating defeat at the hands of the Dutch on the River Medway, in 1667, Charles began to strengthen his defences, building an earthwork and dry moat at Gosport, in 1677 and a fort on Burrow Island.

It was during these years that Hugh Sweetingham and his wife, Jane, had six children baptised at St. Mary's, Alverstoke, in which parish Gosport lay until 1694, when Holy Trinity church in Gosport was consecrated.



Two of their three daughters died in infancy. They were two years old, a dangerous age at which children were normally weaned and the safety of breast milk was replaced by food and water that was at a risk of contamination. They also died during the summer months, when fevers were prevalent.

Although Hugh's origins are uncertain, there were Sweetinghams in and around Alverstoke for at least a century before Hugh, so it is unlikely that he had come far. There's nothing in the surviving records to suggest what Hugh's occupation was but living where and when he did, it is highly likely that he was a mariner, a career that least two of his

three sons were to follow. The Duke of York and Albany's Maritime Regiment of Foot, known as the Admiral's Regiment, had been formed in

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### **The Children of Hugh and Jane Sweetingham baptised at Alverstoke**

Jane 9 February 1670/1

Joane 2 May 1674 buried 14 June 1676

Ann 28 July 1677 buried 18 June 1678

William 4 May 1679 married Grace Newman

John 6 April 1682 married Mary

Hugh 8 October 1683 married Ann Jones

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**St. Mary's, Alverstoke**

Image © Colin Babb via Geograph  
used under Creative Commons



1664. It was the first official unit of the English naval infantry and was the forerunner of the Marines. The Duke of York, later to become James II, was the Lord High Admiral and it was he who was responsible for funding and founding the unit. Might Hugh have been part of this force?

In the summer of 1689, as the Jacobites were rising in support of the exiled James II, Hugh Sweetingham died. It is likely that he was only in his forties. The following year, Jane 'of Gosport widdow' married seaman Hugh More of *HMS Rupert*, at St. Thomas' church in Portsmouth. It is not certain what happened to her after this.

***William c.1679-1757 and Ann Sweetingham née Wade c.1675/6-1703 6x great grandparents***

Hugh and Jane's eldest son, William, went sea and in his early twenties, was married to Ann. Their son, the young William who was caught up in the storm, was baptised in Fareham in 1701. His mother died giving birth to his short-lived sister, Mary, in July 1703. From then on, who looked after William, whilst his father was at sea? Was his paternal grandmother, Jane, still alive? Perhaps his maternal family stepped in.

Portsmouth Harbour might have been regarded an exciting place for a young boy to grow up in in the early years of the eighteenth century. England had involved themselves in the War of Spanish Succession and were fighting Spain. A few months after the storm, the combined English and Dutch fleets, set sail for Portugal from Portsmouth. When another storm drove them back, they anchored in the harbour for a month; it must have been an impressive sight. The harbour often provided a haven for fleets sheltering from storms. In 1711, Sir Hovenden Walker's, ill-fated Quebec Expedition, aimed at driving the French out of Canada, ended with the loss of 850 men when seven transports and a store ship were lost. The remnants of this fleet returned to Portsmouth.



Did young William long to go to sea with his father and uncle? Was he traumatised by the constant news of wrecks and storms? Did his father want a safer life for his only child? Was perhaps William not physically suited to a life at sea? For whatever reason, in May 1715, fourteen-year-old William was apprenticed to John Wade of Fareham, to learn the trade of shoemaking.<sup>iv</sup>

It was this apprenticeship that helped to uncover Ann's maiden name. No marriage had been found in the Hampshire parish register indexes. A hunch that John Wade might be a relative, led to a marriage of an Ann Wade and a William, who had been mis-transcribed as Seebingham,<sup>v</sup> despite being clearly Sweetingham in the original record.<sup>vi</sup> John Wade, in fact, was William's uncle and it may have been John and his wife, Amy, who took William in when his mother died, although Ann's mother, Margaret, was alive until 1708, so maybe she looked after her grandson. If his maternal relatives assumed the responsibility for William, it is logical that he would have followed their family trade.

### ***The Hookers and the Wades***

It is time to leave the Sweetinghams briefly, to look at Ann Wade's family. We travel inland twelve miles, up the Meon Valley, to the rural parish of Hambledon, where, in the 1620s, Richard Hooker was working as a blacksmith.<sup>vii</sup> The blacksmith was vital to the rural economy, fashioning iron tools for a wide variety of uses. Shovels, axes, ploughshares, keys and cooking vessels, all came under the blacksmith's remit, as did weapons when the need arose. Although a will and inventory survive for Richard,<sup>viii</sup> they don't reveal much about his business assets however the inventory of his son Edward, who survived him by just four years, is more informative, listing several items related to his trade.<sup>ix</sup>



Richard's inventory, on the other hand, gives an impression of his home and its contents. It seems to have been a typical dwelling with a 'kichen', where the day to day living took place. This room contained a table, a form and two chairs, a cupboard and a furnace, presumably the latter was some kind of copper for heating water. There was an array of kitchenware: three brass pots, three kettles, six skillets, twenty-four pieces of pewter and two spits and dripping pans, possibly suggesting two fireplaces. There were also six candlesticks and a 'bedchamber pan'. It is uncertain if this was a chamber pot or a warming-pan. Finally, there were 'two paire of coterilles', which were adjustable hooks or bars for hanging pots over a fire.

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### **Items on the Inventory of Edward Hooker, blacksmith 1667**

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His bellows his Anvell

Two vices

Hammers

A becke horne<sup>1</sup> and swarg<sup>2</sup>

A casment spitte<sup>3</sup>

One shovel

A bill

A hatchett

Scales & waights

Cooles<sup>4</sup> and lockes

A box of tolis<sup>5</sup>

A bucket & lumber

A grinding stone

Handells

A cradle<sup>6</sup> & two doggs<sup>7</sup>

Iron

<sup>1</sup> A bick or beak is the pointed part of the anvil; a horn is another name for an anvil.

<sup>2</sup> A swage is a tool used for bending metal.

<sup>3</sup> A casement stay with a 'spitte' refers to a blacksmith-made casement window stay, specifically one with a 'Shepherd's Crook' design.

<sup>4</sup> Meaning unclear.

<sup>5</sup> Presumably tools.

<sup>6</sup> The cradle could be the iron basket that held a fire.

<sup>7</sup> A fire dog or iron-dog is a bracket support, normally one of a pair, on which logs are laid for burning in an open fireplace.





### **A Fire Basket and Bellows**

Image © Janet Few



### **A Coffer**

Image © Janet Few

As well as the kitchen, there was a 'scellur', presumably a cellar, containing eleven barrels and brewing equipment. Upstairs, in the room 'over the scellur', was a bedstead, with a trundle bed that pulled out from underneath, bedding, a side-table, two chests, a coffer and three small boxes. Above the kitchen was a room that appears to have been used for both sleeping and living, containing a table, six stools, two chairs, two table cloths and other linen, as well as another bedstead with a trundle bed and bedding, including five pairs of sheets.

There was also an upper chamber 'for the use of his servants', with two small bedsteads, a chest and a coffer. The mention of servants and items such as sheets and pewter and indeed the existence of the will and inventory in the first place, suggests that this was the household of a



### **A Bedstead and a Trundle or Truckle Bed**

Image © Janet Few



comfortably off tradesman, rather than a labourer. The absence of blacksmithing equipment may be because this had already been passed to his son; all the bequests in Richard's will are monetary sums, with the residue to his widow, Mary.<sup>x</sup>

Blacksmithing was hard labour, involving working in a hot and smoky forge. With a lack of safety equipment, beyond a leather apron and perhaps, gauntlets, there would be frequent burns from flying sparks. The constant hammering of the hot iron would have taken a physical toll and was likely to have affected Richard's hearing.

Richard married about 1625 and his eldest seven children were probably those of his first wife, who may have been called Elizabeth.<sup>xi</sup> In 1642, the English Civil War broke out. About the same time, Richard married again, to his second wife, Mary.<sup>xii</sup> No entry has been found in the parish registers for either of Richard's marriages.

Hambledon had an interesting role to play in the Civil War. The 'Hambledon Boys' were a notorious Parliamentarian troop, under the command of Colonel Norton of Southwick, who claimed victory at the Battle of Cheriton in 1644 as part of Sir William Waller's Army of the

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### **The Children of Richard Hooker baptised at Hambledon**

Edward 26 January 1625/6 died 1667  
Richard 14 April 1628  
Mary 16 November 1632  
Elizabeth 18 June 1635  
Thomas 6 August 1637 ?died young  
Thomas 25 July 1639 ?died young  
Ann 16 January 1641/2  
George 20 March 1644/5  
Margaret 27 August 1647 married John Wade  
Nicholas 27 April 1650 ?died young  
Joane 9 December 1652  
Mary 8 January 1655/6  
John 16 September 1659

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Southern Association. William Peachey, from nearby East Dean, was noted for making personalised swords for the Hambledon Boys.<sup>xiii</sup> It seems highly likely that Richard too would have been involved in crafting weapons for one side or the other. Hambledon also has a royalist connection. Charles II's last night on English soil, before his exile in 1651, was spent in a cottage now known as 'King's Rest', in Hambledon, then the home of Thomas Symonds.



### **St. Peter and St. Paul's, Fareham**

Image © Michael Ford via Geograph  
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Richard Hooker's daughter, Margaret, was baptised in Hambledon in 1647.<sup>xiv</sup> In 1670, she married John Wade at St. Peter and St. Paul's Church in Fareham.<sup>xv</sup> John's occupation is unknown but it is likely that he was a shoemaker, as his son John junior was to be.

John and Margaret Wade had seven children.<sup>xvi</sup> When their youngest child, Elizabeth, was baptised, their residence was given as Wallington.<sup>xvii</sup>

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### **The Children of John and Margaret Wade née Hooker baptised at Fareham**

Mary 17 November 1671 died 1671/2

John 10 April 1673 Shoemaker married Amy Henslow

Ann 26 January 1675/6 married

William Sweetingham died 1703

George born. c.1678

Richard 14 February 1681/2

Elizabeth 13 November 1683

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Gosport Hambledon Portsmouth Titchfield Fareham

Ordnance Survey Map 1:10560 1893 via [www.thegenealogist.co.uk](http://www.thegenealogist.co.uk)



Wallington is a hamlet to the east of the parish of Fareham, named for the river that flowed through the town. In the seventeenth century, a tannery was set up that survived until the first world war, an ideal situation for a shoemaker. For John and his family, the sight of carts loaded with hides and tree bark, necessary for the tanning process, would have been a common sight. The other essential ingredient for tanning was urine, ideally horse urine and tanneries were notorious for their smell, which was particularly noxious, even by seventeenth century standards.

John died in the summer of 1708.<sup>xviii</sup> His will, written the previous year, mentions his grandson William Sweetingham, whose experiences in the great storm, began this account. William is the first person to be named in the will,<sup>xix</sup> supporting the suggestion that it was the Wade family who looked after the boy after his mother died.

***William c.1701-?1756 and Sarah Sweetingham née Cleverley  
c.1706-1770 5x great grandparents***

As we have seen, on the 27<sup>th</sup> of June 1715, William Sweetingham, son of William Sweetingham the Gosport mariner, was apprenticed to John Wade of Farham, to learn the trade of shoemaking.<sup>xx</sup> Shoemaking in this era was a village craft, with the shoemaker operating from his workshop, perhaps aided by a journeyman and an apprentice. He would be hand-making shoes for people in the local area. William was ideally placed to get his leather from the Wallington tanneries. Most shoes



**Shoemaking**

Image in the public domain  
via Wikimedia Commons



would be made with a specific customer in mind and having measured his customers' feet, William would cut the leather with a clicking knife. Wooden moulds would be used so that the shoemaker could work with hammers and lapstones to shape the leather, which would then be sewn with waxed thread. Some shoemakers worked at home for larger concerns, collecting the cut leather to be made up and then being paid for what they produced. Shoe shops, stocking the produce of several shoemakers, began to spring up in towns by the mid-eighteenth century.

A early nineteenth century description of the trade reads,

*"The first thing to be regarded is the accurate admeasurement of the foot of the person for whose use the shoe is intended, which is a very simple process. When this is ascertained, the next step is to procure a last precisely of the same dimensions. Lasts must always be longer than the foot, in general, from one to two sizes, according to the strength of the shoe and breadth of the toe. The last is an exact imitation of the foot, the making of which is quite a distinct profession from that of the Shoemaker. To*



### **A Shoemaker**

From *The Book of English Trades*  
Sir Richard Phillips and Company  
1821

Image via Wikimedia Commons



*cut leather to the best advantage requires much more art than may appear at first sight to be necessary; for it is an undoubted fact, that many industrious workmen have been ruined in consequence of their want of skill in this particular. Ingenuity, together with a good deal of practice, are necessary to acquire this art. The cutting knife is in the shape of a crescent.*

*The implements necessary for the Shoemaker are the hammer and lapstone, by which he renders the leather more compact and solid, and its durability much greater - the awl, knife, a stone to sharpen his tools, irons for dressing off the edges and seams, and wax, which he keeps in water in the shape of ball. With this last substance the thread that he uses is waxed over, which both renders it more strong and durable, and makes it keep a much firmer hold of the leather; and as he does not employ a needle, to this is fastened a hog's bristle, by means of which he can easily direct the thread through the hole made by the awl.*

*The lasts for both boots and shoes are made in two pieces. If too narrow, a piece of leather is put above the upper part to make up the measure; of course, the last has no concern in stretching the legs. Boot-trees are made in three pieces, for dressing of the boots when finished by the workmen, and will, according to the thickness of the wedge put in, stretch them.....*

*The wages of a Journeyman Shoemaker altogether depend upon his expertness in business, and his industry, because he is paid by the piece. In London he will earn thirty shillings a week ."<sup>xxi</sup>*





Bursledon Hound Hamble Warsash Hook Titchfield Fareham

Southampton Water Ordnance Survey Map 1:10560 1893 via

[www.thegenealogist.co.uk](http://www.thegenealogist.co.uk)

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### **The Children of William and Sarah Sweetingham née Cleverley baptised at Bursledon**

Sarah 19 June 1726

Ann 1 November 1727

William c.1729 (no baptism)

Elizabeth 30 May 1731

Thomas 29 November 1734

Richard 6 January 1736/7

John 17 June 1739

Jenny 2 May 1742

Hugh aka Luke 14 June 1745

Mary 14 June 1745

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Although no marriage has been found, we know that William married Sarah Cleverley about 1725 and that they settled in Bursledon where had ten children.<sup>xxii</sup> Eighteenth century Bursledon was a small settlement, noted for its shipbuilding, with a ferry to take people across the river. Together with Hound, it was a chapelry of Hamble at this time and there is some confusion in the records about what events took place where but it does seem that William and Sarah's children were baptised at Bursledon.<sup>xxiii</sup>

In April 1740, Sarah's mother, Grace, died and left her twenty pounds, a not inconsiderable sum at the time.<sup>xxiv</sup>





**St. Leonard's, Bursledon**

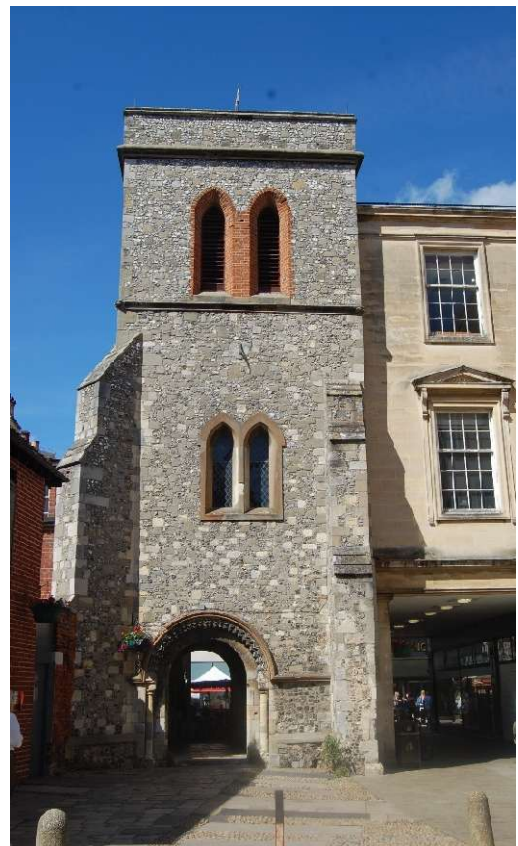
Image © Janet Few

***William c.1682-1720 and Grace  
Cleverley née Newman c.1678-1740 6x  
great grandparents***

It is time for another step away from the Sweetingham family, to look at Sarah Cleverley's parents. Sarah's baptism record has not been found but the wills of her parents and her brother, William,<sup>xxvii</sup> make it clear that she was the daughter of William Cleverley and Grace Newman, who married in St. Maurice's, Winchester on the 16<sup>th</sup> of April 1706. The marriage record says that both were of Bursledon,<sup>xxviii</sup> so it is a mystery why they would marry fifteen miles away in Winchester.

Three years later, Sarah's brother, William died, leaving ten pounds to each of William and Sarah's children who were alive at that time.<sup>xxv</sup>

Coincidentally, both Sarah and William junior were buried in Bursledon on the 13<sup>th</sup> of April, Sarah in 1770 and William three years later.<sup>xxvi</sup>



**The Tower of St. Maurice,  
Winchester, which is all  
that remains the Virgin,  
Hound**

Image via Wikimedia  
Commons



William and Grace's parents are not certain but William's will mentions a 'brother' Edward Newman.<sup>xxix</sup> No link can be made with Grace however an Edward Newman and an Elizabeth Cleverley married in Hound in 1700,<sup>xxx</sup> making it likely that Edward was actually a brother-in-law and husband to William Cleverley's sister, rather than the brother of his wife, although he could, of course, have been both. Omitting the 'in-law' is not usual in records of this era. It is probable that both Elizabeth and William Cleverley were baptised in Droxford, the children of a Thomas and Sarah Cleverley<sup>xxxi</sup> and that another sister, Mary, also married in Winchester.<sup>xxxii</sup> It is likely that Grace was the daughter of a Richard Newman of Hambledon.<sup>xxxiii</sup> For now though, the lines stop with William and Grace.

For the story of William and Grace Cleverley, we move to Hamble, on the shores of Southampton Water, just south of Bursledon. Often paired with Hound and appearing in the records as 'Hamble with Hound', it is likely that the baptisms of Sarah's siblings took place in the chapel at Hound, which was then part of Hamble parish. The river valley made this good agricultural land and Sarah's father was a yeoman farmer. Hound took its unusual name from the hoarhound that grew in the area.<sup>xxxiv</sup>

Sarah grew up where the Hamble River meets Southampton water and her mother Grace's will specifies that the family were at 'Upton'. A little more can be learned

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### **The Children of William and Grace Cleverley née Newman baptised at Hamble with Hound**

Sarah (no baptism) married William Sweetingham  
Elizabeth 14 September 1707 married John Good  
Ann 5 August 1709 died by 1740  
Thomas born 15 December 1710 died 1731  
Mary 5 September 1712 married Andrew Strugnell  
William 27 December 1716  
Richard (no baptism)

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about Upton. "Hamble is only a small parish between Hound and the water.

Between Hamble and Bursledon is one of the tythings of Hound called Satchell, and to the north of Bursledon Bridge there was until quite recently the outlying part of Hound known as Brixden farm,

Upton farm and

Freehills,"<sup>xxxv</sup> "Anyone who

will visit this part of Hound will see that it comprises some of the most fertile land in the parish, if not the best. Oak timber grows well upon it, while to the west and north lie the sandy heaths upon which nothing but heath and fir trees can grow."<sup>xxxvi</sup>



**St. Mary the Virgin, Hound**

Image © Janet Few



Ordnance Survey Map 1900 via [www.thegenealogist.co.uk](http://www.thegenealogist.co.uk)

Upton Lodge circled



There are some unusual details about the family wills. William, writing in May 1720, 'being very sick and weak in body', as his shaky signature attests, mentioned his wife Grace and the following children are listed in this order: Thomas, Sarah, Elizabeth, Ann, Mary, William and Richard, all of whom were then under twenty one. No baptisms have been found for Sarah or Richard but apart from Thomas, who was likely to have been the fourth child, this seems to accord with birth order. Thomas was to inherit 'all my land and chattels' when he reached the age of twenty-one; in the meantime they were entrusted to Grace. The other children were left sums of money, to be distributed 'half a year' after they came of age. Interestingly, Sarah and Mary were to receive ten pounds and the other daughters fifteen pounds, William and Richard were to receive twenty pounds.<sup>xxxvii</sup> The reason for the discrepancy between the daughters is a matter for speculation.

Of William and Grace's eight children, two, Thomas and Ann, died between 1720, when their father made his will and 1740, when their mother made hers.<sup>xxxviii</sup> Sarah and her three surviving sisters all married,<sup>xxxix</sup> as did her younger brother Richard.<sup>xl</sup> Unfortunately, no definitive burial records have been found for Thomas and Ann, although two Thomas Cleverleys were buried in Hound in 1731.<sup>xli</sup> They survived the dangerous first five years of life but it seems that they never inherited their share of their father's estate.

Grace wrote her will in March 1740, a month before she died.<sup>xlii</sup> Having named her son William as executor she mentions her children in the following order: Sarah, the wife of William Sweetingham, shoemaker, Elizabeth, the wife of John Good, husbandman and Ann the wife of Andrew Strugnel, house carpenter, to whom she left twenty pounds each and then her son Richard, who was to receive thirty pounds. William was to get the residue of the estate including lands and 'implements in husbandry'. In other words, he was to inherit the farm.



The monetary legacies were not to be given immediately. Half was to be distributed eighteen months after Grace's death and the other half after three years however if the legatees,

*"sue prosecute or commence any such against my said executor in any court or courts of law in equity either ecclesiastical or temporal for touching or concerning any legacy or legacies given unto him her or them or unto my late son Thomas Cleverley or my late daughter Ann Cleverley both deceased any or either of them in and by the last will and testament of my late husband William Cleverley deceased or for touching or concerning any estate right title or interest them might have or pretend to have of into and out of any the real and personal estate and effects of my said late husband son and daughter deceased or any or either of them"*

then their legacies were to be forfeited.

Unpicking all the legal verbiage, it seems that Grace was expecting trouble. She then goes on to mention her 'natural daughter Eleanor', who was to receive five pounds at the age of twenty one. The term natural daughter can mean a legitimate daughter but is also used to indicate a child born out of wedlock. The facts that Eleanor was not mentioned in William's will, was not yet twenty one when Grace made her will, William having died twenty years previously and that Eleanor is listed separately from Grace's other children, suggests that she might be a child that Grace had had during her widowhood, or perhaps she was a foster child of some kind.<sup>xliii</sup>

There is an Eleanor, 'daughter of William Cleverley' baptised in Bursledon<sup>xliv</sup> in 1714, who would fit neatly in a four year gap between Mary and William but this must be a different family, as she would have been twenty one when Grace's will was made and in any case, the other children of William and Grace were all baptised in Hound.<sup>xlv</sup> Is it the



presence of Eleanor that led Grace to anticipate that her will might be contested?

William junior only had three years to enjoy his inheritance. He made his own will in August 1743, just after the second half of Grace's legacies should have been distributed. To his one surviving brother, Richard, he left 'my college lease holder of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester and lately left me by the will of my mother', after Richard's decease this was to go to his sister, Elizabeth Good. He then mentions his sisters' children, starting with Elizabeth's and then Sarah's and Mary's, leaving them each ten pounds. This was to be used for the boys to be apprenticed, or to be given to the girls on marriage. With no distinction, he then mentions his loving sister Eleanor Cook, who has a legacy in her own right, as she had no children at this point. All four sisters were given a crepe mourning gown.<sup>xlvi</sup>

Grace also got a mention in the will of her daughter's father-in-law, John Good, written in 1730. He leaves his son, John, twenty pounds to be paid a year after his decease,

*"provided nonetheless that Grace Cleverly of Bursledon widow whose daughter my said son John Good is now intermarried with shall also freely give without any manner of fraud deceit or collusion pay unto my said son John Good on or before the aforesaid day and time of payment the full sum of thirty pounds of like lawful money to not otherwise howsoever. In case the said Grace Cleverly do not give to my said son John as aforesaid then I give to him one shilling only."*<sup>xlvi</sup>

It is difficult to know how to interpret this. Had Grace not paid Elizabeth's dowry when she married John Good? Why then should John junior suffer? Perhaps his father was encouraging John to stand up for his rights.



***Hugh c.1745-1823 and Elizabeth Sweetingham née Strugnell  
c.1752-1833 4x great grandparents***

Returning to the Sweetinghams, we have reached 4x great grandparents, Hugh Sweetingham and his wife Elizabeth Strugnell. Hugh had been baptised at St. Leonard's, Bursledon on the 14<sup>th</sup> of June 1745, on the same day as his sister Mary. There is no gap in the children to indicate that this was a baby and a toddler and it appears that they were twins.<sup>xlviii</sup> They were the youngest of the ten children of William the shoemaker, he of the storm, and Sarah née Cleverley.

Nothing is known of Hugh's early life, growing up in Bursledon. The boatyards were increasingly busy, with Philmon Ewer's yard building several naval ships in the 1740s, sourcing wood from the nearby woodlands. Hugh was not tempted by a life at sea and became a shoemaker like his father.<sup>xlix</sup>

On the 3<sup>rd</sup> of October 1768, Hugh married Elizabeth Strugnell at Bursledon.<sup>i</sup> Elizabeth's ancestry is unconfirmed but although her age at burial suggests a birth c.1752,<sup>ii</sup> it is likely that she was baptised in 1748 in Bursledon, the daughter of

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**The Children of Hugh aka Luke  
c.1745-1823 and Elizabeth  
Sweetingham née Strugnell  
baptised at Bursledon unless stated**

Sarah 6 May 1770 married Joseph Hill

Hugh 12 July 1772 died young

James c.1773 cordwainer (no baptism)

Hugh aka Henry 12 February 1775

Eleanor c.1778 (no baptism) married  
John Gill

Joseph 29 July 1781 Hound shoemaker

Benjamin 10 August 1783 shoemaker

Phyllis c.1784 (no baptism) married  
William Jackson

George 16 October 1785 shoemaker

Lucy 27 December 1787 married John  
Oades

Stephen 29 April 1792 shoemaker



James and Elizabeth<sup>lii</sup> and beyond that, descends from a long line of Andrew Strugnells. James' brother, another Andrew Strugnell, married Hugh's aunt Mary Cleverley.<sup>liii</sup>

In the year that Hugh and Elizabeth married, a post mill was erected in Bursledon. It may be that this was where they obtained their flour. Bursledon was flourishing and in 1783, a wooden toll bridge was built spanning the Hamble. Between 1770 and 1792, Hugh and Elizabeth had eleven children and baptisms for most of them can be found in Bursledon, although for some reason, those for Joseph and Benjamin are recorded as the children of Luke and Elizabeth.<sup>liv</sup> Hugh's nephew, Hugh, also used the forename Luke on occasion. There are no other Luke Sweetinghams at this time and Hugh's will confirms that these are all the same family.<sup>lv</sup> Their eldest child, Sarah, was baptised three weeks after burial of her namesake grandmother.<sup>lvi</sup> Phyllis, the third of Hugh and Elizabeth's daughters, gave birth to an illegitimate daughter, Phyllis Sabina, known as Sabina, in 1799, when she was about fifteen. Phyllis did go on to marry four years later, but died in 1808.<sup>lvii</sup>

With the outbreak of the Napoleonic Wars, the demand for Bursledon's ships grew but there was also an increased demand for boots for the 250,000 strong British army. This should have been advantageous for Hugh and his sons, at least five of whom were also shoemakers. It was not all good news as, as the nineteenth century progressed, increased demand meant greater mechanisation and this may have impacted on the Sweetinghams' livelihoods.

In 1815, Hugh wrote his will, naming all nine of his surviving children and Sabina, his granddaughter. The estate was to be divided equally between them, once his wife had died. He also mentioned Ann, the daughter of his daughter Eleanor, wife of John Gill, 'who now resides with me'. In 1823, Hugh added a lengthy codicil, revoking some of his bequests and adding



new ones. By this time, Hugh and Elizabeth were in their seventies and Sabina was living with them, perhaps helping with their care.

Hugh's son George was one who had his legacy withdrawn because he was,

*"indebted to me in the sum of thirty five pounds over and above the interest due on the principal sum of one hundred pounds secured on a mortgage of his house and in place of any legacy I forgive him all the money he owes me and direct that he shall be required to pay only the said principal sum of one hundred pounds and that immediately after my decease."*

Hugh was buried on the 17<sup>th</sup> of August 1823, at Bursledon.<sup>lviii</sup> Elizabeth outlived him by almost ten years, being buried on the 7<sup>th</sup> of April 1833.<sup>lix</sup>

***George c.1785-1854 and Sarah Sweetingham née Grace c.1788-1853 3x great grandparents***

On the 5th of July 1807, George married Sarah Grace, Grace being her surname, at Hamble with Hound. George was said to be of Titchfield and Sarah of Bursledon. Both signed the

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**The Children of George c.1785-1854 and Sarah Sweetingham née Grace**

Sarah 1 May 1808 married George Bessant  
Charlotte 2 July 1809  
Amelia 2 September 1810 married James Durtnall and Robert Napton  
Elizabeth 27 February 1814 died 1814  
Eliza 19 March 1815  
Louisa 5 March 1820 married George Tidy  
Mary Ann 25 April 1822  
Walter 19 September 1824 merchant seaman  
Alfred 9 July 1826 merchant seaman  
Emma 7 June 1829  
Helen/Ellen 5 June 1831 married James Long

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register and the witnesses were George's brother, James Sweetingham and Elisabeth Abisnett.<sup>lx</sup> It seems that George borrowed the money from his father to house his rapidly growing family, as George and Sarah had at least eleven children between 1808 and 1831.<sup>lxi</sup> Although they were baptised variously at Hound, Bursledon, and Titchfield, it does appear that the family were living in Warsash. Bursledon shipbuilder, George Parsons, had moved his shipbuilding yard to the little fishing village of Warsash during the Napoleonic wars and the hamlet began to grow.

Titchfield was an ancient parish that originally encompassed several small hamlets including Sarisbury and Hook with Warsash, these later becoming parishes in their own right. It was the other side of the River Hamble from Bursledon. George's move was perhaps facilitated by the bridge and made necessary in order to find sufficient work. Bursledon was probably not able to sustain all the Sweetingham shoemakers. The town of Titchfield itself, with its market square and fifteenth century great barn, is in the Meon Valley between Portsmouth and Southampton.<sup>lxii</sup>

In all records bar one, the baptism of his son Alfred, George is described as a cordwainer or shoemaker.<sup>lxiii</sup> For Alfred's baptism, he is listed as a merchant seaman.<sup>lxiv</sup> George would have been forty at this time and reverts back to a shoemaker three years later, so it seems that this could be an error.

George and Sarah's first seven children were all girls and in 1823, when George would have been obliged to repay the one hundred pounds to his father's estate, there were six surviving daughters, aged between fifteen and one, who depended on George for support. It seems likely that finding such a sum would have been difficult. In Louth, Lincolnshire, in 1823, a shoemaker claimed that he made three pairs of shoes a day and was paid a shilling a pair.<sup>lxv</sup> At this rate, a hundred pounds would have been more than two years' wages for George.



The tithe map and apportionment, drawn up in 1837, help to pinpoint the house and garden that George owned. It was a small plot of just 42 square metres.<sup>lxvi</sup> The property does not appear to still be standing.



Tithe Map 1837 via [www.thegenealogist.co.uk](http://www.thegenealogist.co.uk)

In the 1841 census, George and Sarah were living in Warsash with their eldest daughter Sarah and the three youngest children; George was enumerated as a shoemaker.<sup>lxvii</sup> Ten years later, George and Sarah were still at Warsash, this time with two unmarried adult children, Sarah and Walter. George was listed as a cordwainer.<sup>lxviii</sup> Sarah died on the 13<sup>th</sup> of August 1853 at Warsash of 'apoplexy'. Anne Light was present at the death.<sup>lxix</sup> Sarah was buried at Titchfield on the 16<sup>th</sup> of August.<sup>lxx</sup> George



died a few months later, on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of February 1854 at Warsash, of heart disease and was recorded as a shoemaker. This time, Elizabeth Bezant was present and registered the death.<sup>lxxi</sup> Elizabeth Bezant, or Bessant, was a labourer's wife from nearby Hook, who was presumably undertaking nursing duties. Her son, George, had recently married George's daughter, Sarah.<sup>lxxii</sup> George was buried on the 7th of February at Titchfield.<sup>lxxiii</sup>



**St. Peter's, Titchfield**

Image © Janet Few

In 1863, George's elder brother, Benjamin died in Southampton. Benjamin's sons, Frank and Alexander, were prosecuted for destroying the will. Frank was sentenced to two months in jail, with hard labour and Alexander to eight months.<sup>lxxiv</sup>

### ***The Grace, Denham, Emery, Markes and Fox Families***

Our final sideways look is at the ancestors of George's wife, Sarah Grace. For this, we need to travel back over a hundred years before Sarah's birth, when we will find ourselves in the early years of the seventeenth century, some twelve miles north of Warsash, in Bishopstoke on the Winchester-Southampton road, by the banks of the River Itchen. This was good arable farming land, with water meadows to the west. Bishopstoke in the 1630s contained several Puritan families, some of whom emigrated to the New World and became prominent members of Massachusetts Bay Colony.



***Thomas Emery died 1680 and his son Andrew died 1716 8x and 7x great grandfathers***

Let us open the door to Thomas Emery's home.<sup>lxxv</sup> Although his will says that he was 'of Bishopstoke',<sup>lxxvi</sup> when his inventory was drawn up, three months after he wrote the will, the appraisers of his goods said Thomas was 'of Botley',<sup>lxxvii</sup> so we don't know exactly where this home was; it seems unlikely that he moved with his possessions in the last three months of life. The two villages are about three miles apart and before the creation of Fair Oak in the nineteenth century, the parishes were adjacent, so perhaps Thomas lived close to the border. Although he was buried in Botley, he was said to be of Bishopstoke.<sup>lxxviii</sup>

Thomas was probably born in the 1610s and by the time we enter his home, in June 1680, many of his furnishings are not new; they have probably been used for the whole of his married life. As we step into the hall we can see a cupboard, a table, a bench, a stool and a chair that has seen better days, perhaps where Thomas habitually sat until his recent death. The fire burns brightly. It is well appointed with andirons, tongs and a pair of cotterells to hold the cooking pot.

Next door the parlour, where Thomas was laid out for people to pay their respects, is similarly furnished, with a table, chair, stool and bench<sup>lxxix</sup> but this room is rarely used, everyday living taking place in the hall. Although Thomas has lately died,<sup>lxxx</sup> his widow, Agnes, has kept the home neat. Agnes was Thomas' second wife, the couple had been married at Bishopstoke<sup>lxxxi</sup> about eight years before our visit. St. Mary's church has been rebuilt twice since Thomas and Agnes' marriage, so they would not recognise the church that is there now.

At the back of Thomas' house, in the buttery, there is an iron pot, two brass kettles, a pair of pothooks and a warming pan, together with a



shallow wooden tub, two other old tubs and a pile of wood. It is here that we get a hint of Thomas' trade, as there are five loads of hoops in the corner;<sup>lxxxii</sup> for Thomas was a cooper and the hoops would have been used to bind the barrels that he made.



### **Cooper's Workshop**

Image created by Margaret Roberts using ChatGPT

There are three forms of coopering, requiring different levels of skills. Dry, or slack, coopering was the most straightforward and this was sufficient when the barrels, or other containers, were to hold dry goods; white coopering was required to create straight-sided vessels, such as buckets. Convex barrels, as opposed to those with straight sides, were preferred as they were better able to withstand the stresses of storage and transportation. If the barrel was to hold liquids, then the cooper needed to use the most complex technique, wet-coopering, which required greater precision in order to ensure that the vessel was fully



water-tight. Different procedures were needed for barrels that were to hold wine and those that were destined to hold beer; the latter needed to allow for the ongoing fermentation of the beer.

A description of the trade, written in 1806, described the tools and procedures. Although this is 150 years after Thomas' time, little would have changed.

*"A cooper manufactures casks, tubs of all sizes, pails, and sundry other articles useful in domestic concerns. These are made with oak timber ..... cut up into narrow pieces called staves; they are sometimes bent, and for other sorts of work they are straight. For tubs, pails, &c. the bottoms of which are less than the tops, the staves are wider at top than they are at the bottom. After the staves are dressed and ready to be arranged, the cooper without attempting any great nicety in sloping or bevilling them, so that the whole surface of the edge may touch in every point, brings them into contact only at the inner surface, and then by drawing the hoops hard (tight) he can make a closer joint than could be done by sloping the stave from the outer to the inner side. These staves are kept together by means of hoops, which are made of hazel and ash; but some articles require iron hoops. To make them hold water or other liquids, the cooper places between each stave from top to bottom split flags, which swell with moisture, and effectually prevent the vessel from leaking.*

*The tools required by the cooper are numerous, some of which are peculiar to his art; but most of them are common both to him and the carpenter. In the plate [on the next page] we see this cooper busily employed in putting together a hogshead. In his left hand he holds a flat piece of wood which he lays on the edge of the hoop*



*while he strikes it with the hammer in his right. To make the hoops stick, he takes the precaution to chalk the staves before he begins this part of the operation. The tops and bottoms he puts together by means of wooden pegs.*

*Around the wall of the shop, and on the floor, we see the iron and wooden hoops and various tools, such as saws, axes, spoke-shaves, stocks and bits, adzes, augers, &c. &c. The structure and uses of the saw and the axe are too well known to stand in need of description.*



### **The Cooper**

From Fausset's *The Book of Trades, or, Library of the Useful Arts. Part I* 1806

Image in the public domain

*Spoke-shaves are of different kinds, they are intended for uses similar to those for which the carpenter adapts his planes: two of them represented in the plate. One hangs by a handle not far from the right hand of the cooper; and the other lies on the large block of wood, which is useful for various purposes. The stock-and-bit make but one instrument; it hangs over the left shoulder of the cooper. The stock is the handle, and the bit is a sort of piercer that fits into the bottom of the stock; bits of various sorts are adapted to the same stock; of course, the bit is always moveable and may instantly be replaced by one of a different bore.*



*An adze is a cutting tool of the axe kind, having its blade made very thin and arching; it is used chiefly for taking off thin chips, and for cutting hollow sides of boards, &c..*

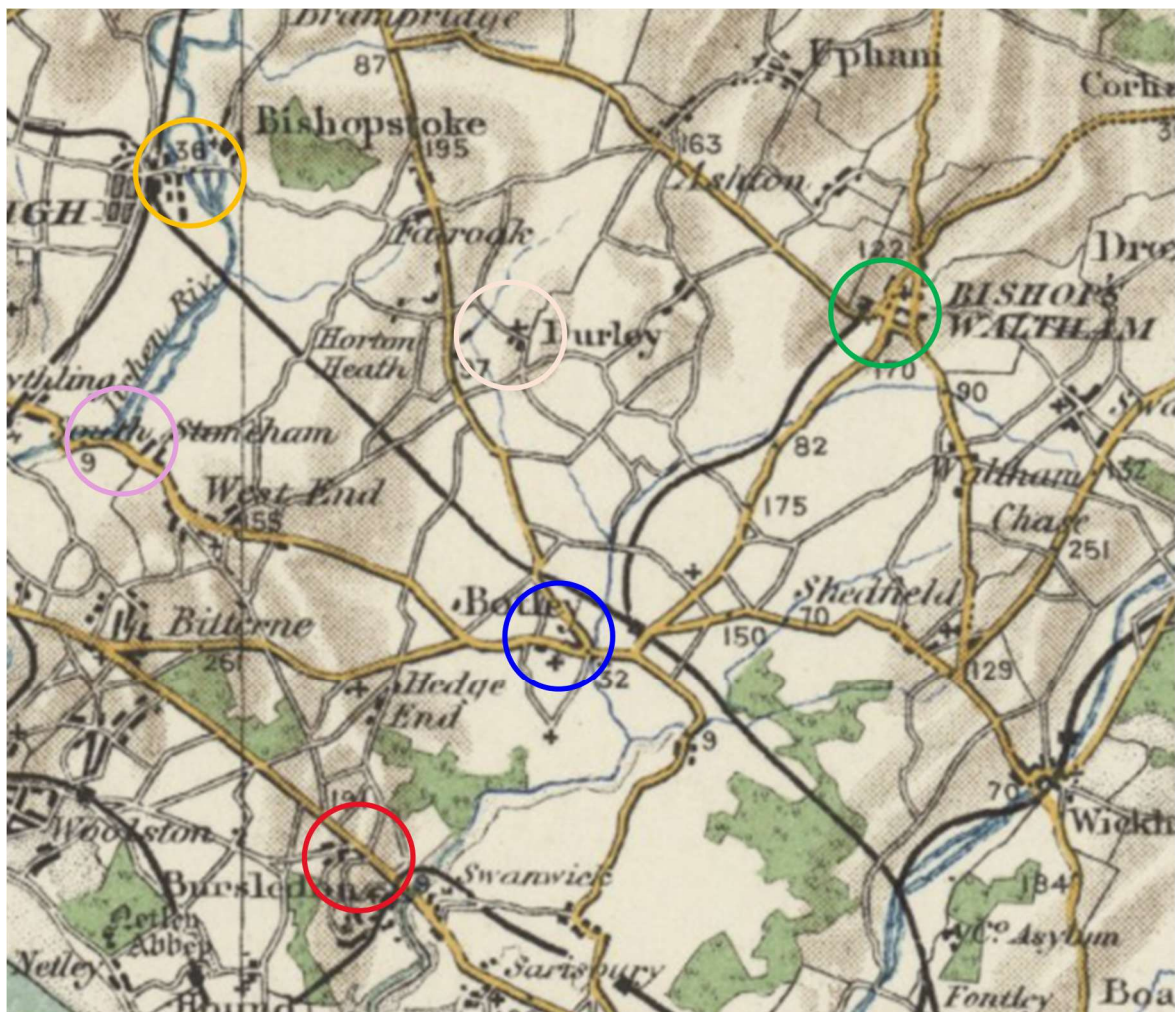
*Augers, or, as they are sometimes spelt awgres; are used for boring large holes; they are a kind of large gimlet consisting of a wooden handle and iron blade which is terminated with a steel-bit. One of these instruments hangs between the saw and stock-and-bit, but above them; and two of different kinds are near the right hand of the cooper.*<sup>lxxxiii</sup>

Thomas would have been a young man when some of his neighbours decided to move to the New World, in the hope of finding a way of life more suited to their religious beliefs. Thomas remained in Hampshire. This was the heyday of coopering. The expansion of trade in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when many goods were transported in barrels, allowed the coopering to flourish. Thomas' home, close to Southampton Water and the river dock at Botley, would have meant that there was a ready market for his barrels. With the job opportunities open to him, the area close to home had much to offer Thomas. The trade waned with the industrial revolution, well after Thomas' time; increasing mechanisation and the introduction of metal barrels meaning there was less demand for the cooper's skills.

Continuing our tour of Thomas' home, we climb the stairs to his sleeping chamber. Here it seems Thomas had a degree of comfort. There's a bedstead with a feather bed, bolster and pillow, coverings, a blanket and a worn coverlet. Valances hide the area beneath the bed from view; might a chamber pot lurk there? The curtains are threadbare but serviceable. The chamber over the hall, perhaps where the children once slept, is used for storage now, with a disused coffer and table in the corner.



Another chamber, maybe we have returned downstairs by now, might have been used when Thomas and Agnes entertained. Their garnish of ten pewter dishes are on display. There's pewter candlestick, a porringer, a dish for salt, a brass skimmer and a looking glass. This last is only small but it is a sign of their status.<sup>lxxxiv</sup>



Botley Bishopstoke South Stoneham Bursledon Bishop's Waltham  
Durley

Botley and surrounding area Ordnance Survey Map 1:10560 1893 via  
[www.thegenealogist.co.uk](http://www.thegenealogist.co.uk)

Four of Thomas' sons reached adulthood, Andrew, John, Thomas and Henry.<sup>lxxxv</sup> Three of Thomas' grandsons, Andrew's sons Thomas and Joshua and their cousin Henry, became hoop makers, a specialised aspect



of the cooper's trade<sup>lxxxvi</sup> Thomas' son, Andrew, did not follow in the family business, instead becoming a yeoman farmer in Botley.<sup>lxxxvii</sup> Might he have inherited land from his unknown mother's family? Andrew was obviously a man of some substance, as he left two houses in Botley to his son Thomas and another to his son Joshua.<sup>lxxxviii</sup>

Unfortunately, the parish registers for Botley do not survive earlier than 1679, so there is only a record of baptisms for what were almost certainly the youngest of Andrew's



**St. Bartholomew's, Botley**

**Known as All Saints Church until 1880**

Image © Peter Trimming via Geograph  
used under Creative Commons

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## **The Children of Andrew Emery of Botley**

Thomas Hoop maker, died 1729

Joshua Hoop maker, died 1758

Sarah married John Spencer,  
dead by 1716

Mary married Isaac Penfold

Joanna 7 May 1682 married

Thomas Doling, died 1729

Jacob 26 December 1684 Yeoman  
married Elizabeth Markes, died  
1767

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known six children.

Joanna's mother was Sarah<sup>lxxxix</sup> and it is likely that she was the mother of the other children, particularly Jacob, who was younger than Joanna but it is not possible to be certain. There is no wife mentioned in Andrew's will, so presumably he was a widower.<sup>xc</sup> No burial has been found for Sarah.<sup>xc</sup>



Andrew appears to have married a second time, as, in February 1712/3, there is a burial in Botley for Anne 'wife of Andrew Emry at Mattoxford'.<sup>xcii</sup> There is still a Maddoxford Lane to the north of Botley parish.

In 1681, Botley's churchyard was refenced and various parishioners were responsible for fencing panels. These were listed in the parish register. On the north side, an entry relating to half a panel reads 'Formerly Thomas Abraham then Andrew Emery and now Jacob Emery'.<sup>xciii</sup> Andrew's son, Jacob, was not born until about 1684.<sup>xciv</sup> There's no other record of an earlier Jacob but some of these entries were later copies, so it may be that this was written up after Andrew's death. It is all in the same handwriting and ink, so it is not a later annotation. This suggests that the responsibility transferred from Thomas Abraham to Andrew and then to his son Jacob but the existence of an earlier Jacob can't be ruled out. Another property, Tanner's, is also mentioned as being responsible for half a fence panel on the north side. 'Tanners formerly Nich: Wise then Mr Alcorn & now Jacob Emery (it goes by the Name of Blanchard)'.<sup>xcv</sup> Perhaps Jacob had change the name to Blanchard once the tanner moved out.

Ownership, or tenancies, of particularly properties were associated with specific seats within the church and periodic lists of who was entitled to a seat survive. The list of 1605, which was copied into the parish register, probably in 1679, refers to, 'Old Emry his house by Glaspoole',<sup>xcvi</sup> so the family had been established in Botley for many years. In 1680, there was a reallocation of seats as some of the properties, to which seats were related, no longer survived. Andrew appears on this list for 'Abram's over against Mattoxford farm next to Durly parish',<sup>xcvii</sup> reinforcing the suggestion that Andrew had taken over the land from Thomas Abraham. There is also mention of Thomas Emrie's house in the Street and Andrew and John Emrie's house in Church Lane.



It is worth a brief look at Andrew's brothers. It is likely that John, presumably John of Church Lane, married twice in Botley and had at least six children<sup>xcviii</sup> but he and Thomas cannot be traced with any certainty. Henry married Abigail Goddard in Botley in 1671<sup>xcix</sup> and had at least six children baptised there.<sup>c</sup> There is a burial for Henry in Botley in 1728, which states that Henry Emry was 'an old man above four score living in Botley Street'.<sup>ci</sup> He is not however mentioned in the church seating plan and does not have fencing obligations; perhaps his property was not of sufficient value. Henry would have been born at the time of the outbreak of the English Civil War.

***Jacob 1684-1767 and Elizabeth Emery née Markes died 1756 6x great grandparents***

Although Andrew made his youngest son, Jacob, his executor, Jacob does not seem to have been given any legacies.<sup>cii</sup> As Jacob was a yeoman, like his father, perhaps he had already taken over the family farm; Jacob is known to have lived at 'Matexford'.<sup>ciii</sup> Jacob's sister, Joanna, married Thomas Doling and was widowed young. When Joanna herself died, in 1729, Jacob's unmarried brother, Joshua, was given guardianship of her five children, all of whom were under the age of twenty-one.<sup>civ</sup> Jacob himself had been married for four years by this time.

Jacob was already in his forties when he married Elizabeth Markes at St. Thomas' Winchester in 1725.<sup>cv</sup> Elizabeth was from South Stoneham and



**St. Mary's, South Stoneham**

Image via Wikimedia Commons



was the daughter of James Markes and his wife Elizabeth née Fox.<sup>cvi</sup> Her brother, Edward Markes, was a hoopmaker,<sup>cvi</sup> so the families had something in common.

In 1718, Jacob and his brother, Thomas, were serving as Botley's overseers of the poor, collecting the poor rates and distributing to those in need.<sup>cvi</sup> In 1750, Jacob, along with his son Joshua and his brother Joshua senior, was serving on the parish vestry,<sup>cix</sup> a group of parishioners who acted as the administrators and governing body for the parish and its church. They would be in charge of maintaining the fabric of the church and its churchyard, managing any other church lands or property and collecting and administering poor relief. They might also take on responsibility for the highways and hedgerows, as well as maintaining the parish pound, where stray animals would be held.

Elizabeth's father, James Markes, had died when she

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### **The Children of Jacob and Elizabeth Emery née Markes baptised in Botley**

Joshua 26 February 1726/7

Yeoman

Elizabeth 2 October 1729 married John Frost

Sarah 30 November 1732

Mary 20 October 1735 married John Denham

Thomas 29 June 1739, died August 1740

Jacob 29 June 1739, died August 1740

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**The Grave of Jacob and Elizabeth Emery at Botley**

Image from Gravestone Photographic Resource [www.gravestonephotos.com](http://www.gravestonephotos.com)

Not for profit use allowed



was about fifteen and her mother died in 1733.<sup>cx</sup> Elizabeth Markes née Fox's will refers to both her daughter Elizabeth 'wife of Jacob Emery' and her son Edward. Also mentioned is a grandson John Cosens, son of 'my daughter Elizabeth Cosens'. It has not been possible to identify the Cosens.<sup>cx</sup> It seems odd that there should be two daughters, both called Elizabeth.

Jacob's wife, Elizabeth, was buried in Botley in 1756 and Jacob himself, described in the register as 'a very old man', was buried on the 17<sup>th</sup> of January 1767; he was about eighty-one.<sup>cxii</sup>

### ***John died 1794 and Mary Denham née Emery 1735-1767 5x great grandparents***

In 1752, Jacob and Elizabeth Emery's youngest daughter, Mary, married John Denham in South Stoneham. John was described as being 'of Durley' and Mary 'of Botley'. Durley is about three miles north of Botley, with South Stoneham a similar distance to the west.

John and Mary had eight children, six daughters and two sons, who were baptised in Botley.<sup>cxiii</sup> One son and two of the daughters died in infancy.<sup>cxiv</sup> In 1763, Jacob Emery made his will and left his daughter, Mary Denham, £10, a bed and bedding, a clock, a

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#### **The Children of John and Mary Denham née Emery baptised in Botley**

John 31 July 1754, died 1757  
 Mary 28 January 1756  
 Elizabeth 4 December 1757  
 married William Grace  
 John 28 June 1759  
 Sarah 15 March 1761  
 Hannah 4 April 1763, died 1765  
 Olive 6 May 1764  
 Hannah 30 November 1765, died 1766

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furnace, 'all the wooden useful tubbs, buckets etc.' and half remainder of his household goods.<sup>cxv</sup> Mary Denham née Emery died in 1767, leaving five young children for John to care for; she was buried at Botley church in 1767, the same year as her father.<sup>cxvi</sup> John married again, to Amy Knight on the 12<sup>th</sup> of December 1773 at Bishop's Waltham<sup>cxvii</sup> and they had a son and two daughters baptised in Botley.<sup>cxviii</sup>

In the eighteenth century, Botley's mill had to be enlarged to cope with demand and the river port was bustling, with small boats tying up at the wharves delivering coal and other materials and taking timber from the nearby yards back down river. There was also a bark store by the riverside and a shed steaming and bending wood for mast hoops. These wooden rings were threaded on to the mast and used to secure the sail, allowing it to be hoisted or lowered smoothly. It is possible that the hoop makers in Mary's family also made this kind of hoop.

Unfortunately, very little is known about John Denham. He was buried on the 9<sup>th</sup> of October 1794 in Botley and his second wife, Amy, joined him on the 14<sup>th</sup> of February 1796.<sup>cxix</sup>

### ***William 1755-1818 and Elizabeth Grace née Denham 1757-1817*** ***4x great grandparents***

John and Mary Denham's daughter, Elizabeth, married William Grace in Hound in 1780.<sup>cxx</sup> William introduces another trade to the story, as he was a baker, as was his son John,<sup>cxxi</sup> although John later kept the Victory Inn at Hamble.<sup>cxxii</sup> As bakers, the Graces may well have been dependant on Bursledon Mill for their flour. A new windmill was constructed in 1813, financed by Phoebe Langtry, whose son was the miller for many years. An account, written in 1816, gives details of William's work.



*"The life of a baker is very laborious; the greater part of his work being done by night: the journeyman is required always to commence his operations about eleven o'clock in the evening, in order to get the new bread ready for admitting the rolls in the morning. His wages are, however, but very moderate, seldom amounting to more than ten shillings: a week, exclusive of his board. The price of bread is regulated according to the price of wheat; and bakers are directed in this by the magistrates, whose rules they are bound to follow. By these the peck-loaf of each sort of bread must weigh seventeen pounds six ounces avoirdupois weight, and smaller loaves in the same proportion. Every sack of flour is to weigh two hundred and a half; and from this there ought to be made, at an average, twenty such peck-loaves, or eighty common quartern-loaves.*



**Bursledon Mill**

Image © Chris Allen via  
Geograph used under Creative  
Commons

*If bread were short in its weight only one ounce in thirty-six, the baker formerly was liable to be put in the pillory; and for the same offence he may now be fined, at the will of the magistrate, in any sum not less than one shilling, nor more than five shillings for every ounce wanting; such bread being complained of and weighed in the*



*presence of the magistrate within twenty-four hours after it is baked, because bread loses in weight by keeping.*

*By referring to the plate, we see the baker represented in the act of kneading his dough; the bin upon which he is at work contains the flour; on his right hand is the peel, with which he puts in and takes out the bread; at his back we see the representation of the fire in the oven, and in the front is the pail in which the yeast is fetched daily from the brewhouse; and by the side of the flour-bin on the ground is the wood used to heat the oven."*<sup>cxxiii</sup>



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### **The Children of William c.1755-1818 and Elizabeth Grace née Denham c.1757- 1817 baptised at Bursledon**

John 1 June 1783 Baker and  
Innkeeper

Benjamin 6 May 1787 died  
William and Elizabeth Grace appear  
May 1787  
to have had only five children; it is  
quite unusual for a women to have  
her last child in her early thirties.

Sarah 29 June 1788 married  
George Sweetingham  
Like her grandmother, Elizabeth had a set of short-lived, boy twins. We  
can only speculate as to why there were no more children; a difficult  
birth, or abstinence perhaps.

### **The Baker**

From Fausset's *The Book of  
Trades, or, Library of the Useful  
Arts. Part I* 1816

Image in the public domain



Elizabeth Grace was buried at Bursledon on the 6<sup>th</sup> of May 1817 'of Bursledon'. When William was buried there, on the 25<sup>th</sup> of January 1818, he was said to be of Hamble.<sup>cxxiv</sup>

The story of William and Elizabeth Grace's only daughter, Sarah and that of her husband, George Sweetingham, has already been told. We are now back with the Sweetinghams and George and Sarah's eighth child and eldest son, Walter.

***Walter c.1824-1897 and Louisa Susan Sweetingham née Renouf 1835-1900 great great grandparents***

Walter was baptised on the 19<sup>th</sup> of September 1824 at St. Peter's Titchfield. The family were living in Warsash, where his father was a shoemaker.<sup>cxxv</sup> In December 1829, the Royal Navy Medical journals reported that four-year-old Walter was one of five small children who were treated at the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar, near Gosport,<sup>cxxvi</sup> which had been built in 1740. It was designed to care for naval personnel and their families. It is not clear if they also accepted civilians at this point. It seems that they did, unless George spent some time in the Navy and no record has been found.

The medical notes read,

*"These children were each repeatedly attacked with Diarrhoea, in several instances inducing a state of much debility and danger. They were treated as in the cases I have detailed by in general clearing the stomach and bowels afterwards prescribing chalk mixture where stools were simply more frequent than natural and*





### **Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar**

Image © Wellcome Institute V0014699  
used under Creative Commons

*by endeavouring to rectify quantity of discharges where these were unnatural by giving small doses of calomel and diminishing in nature by anodyne Glysters warm bath use. I ascribe this illness to inattention on the part of the mothers and to them permitting their children to partake freely of salted meat, in opposition to my advice,*

*having always prepared fresh food for them from the preserved meats on board. The unfavourable termination in two cases doubtlessly arose from them having been suddenly weaned in consequence of the illness of the mothers and to this having been previously unaccustomed to spoon meat.*"<sup>cxxvii</sup>

After three generations of Sweetingham shoemakers, Walter became a merchant seaman. He cannot be found on land in the 1841 census,<sup>cxxviii</sup> suggesting that he was already at sea by the age of seventeen, which would have been usual at that time.

*"Merchant seamen, who worked in the commercial fleet of cargo and passenger ships, were a vital resource for their role in putting the policies of mercantilism and free trade into operation and enriching the empire. Historians have acknowledged that these seamen's impact on British imperialism extended beyond defence. As historian Stephen Gray (2018) has argued, they influenced*



*'labour forces, indigenous societies, imperial networks, and imaginations of empire.' These seamen constituted a wide variety of professionals such as mates, midshipmen, quartermasters, boatswains, able and ordinary sailors, apprentices, surgeons, stewards, cooks, carpenters, sailmakers, engineers, firemen, and stokers, not to mention ship commanders and officers, and even fishing professionals.*

*In spite of their important role, seamen were poorly paid and had the reputation of being rootless, often violent, promiscuous, and dipsomaniac. Their wild and noncommittal character entrenched itself so deeply in popular imagination that many accounts of maritime life, fictional and nonfictional, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries described them as inveterate troublemakers. Usually conscripted at a young age from working class households, forced into the hostile environment of ships and unknown regions, and given irregular wages and low-quality food, the sailor was an endangered and often disgruntled person.*"<sup>cxxix</sup>

Not a great deal is known about Walter's life at sea but the time when he was at sea was the height of Britain's colonial empire and trading was taking place across the globe. Seamen had to nominate someone ashore to whom their wages would be paid. In 1844, Walter was working as an ordinary seaman and his allotment was to be paid to his mother, Sarah, at the Excise House in Fareham.<sup>cxxx</sup> William was ashore in 1851 and was living with his parents in Warsash, presumably whilst he was between voyages.<sup>cxxxi</sup> Where Walter would have stayed when ashore after the deaths of his parents in the early 1850s is not known; perhaps with one of his older sisters. He was missing from the census again in 1861<sup>cxxxii</sup> and by 1863, he was on the Channel Island of Guernsey.



At the age of thirty eight, Walter married Guernsey woman Louisa Susan Renouf at Town Church in St. Peter Port; both stated that they were 'of this parish'.<sup>cxxxiii</sup> Walter took Louisa back to Warsash, where the couple set up home. Walter must have been home from sea relatively often, as five children were born over the next eleven years.<sup>cxxxiv</sup>

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**The Children of Walter  
c.1824-1897 and Louisa  
Susan Sweetingham née  
Renouf 1835-1900 born at  
Warsash**

Sarah Grace 1864 married  
William Court Kear  
Warsash was becoming  
time, with a chemical works  
developed into an iron smelting  
works. Frederick Charles Mundy  
Emily Louisa married Albert  
John Norman  
George 1872 Labourer married  
Ellen Pike  
By 1881, the family were living  
at Yew Tree Bottom, in  
Titchfield.<sup>cxxxvi</sup> During the  
1880s, Walter left the sea; when his  
daughter, Sarah, married, in  
1887, he was described as a  
gardener.<sup>cxxxvii</sup> The family's



**Town Church, St. Peter Port,  
Guernsey**

Image from Wikimedia Commons

increasingly industrialised at this  
opening in 1864, which later  
works. Walter was home for the  
perhaps suggesting that he was  
voyages.<sup>cxxxv</sup>

at Yew Tree Bottom, in  
1880s, Walter left the sea; when his  
1887, he was described as a  
address, in the 1891 census, was



given as Brook Cottages, Titchfield, which may or may not be the same place as Yew Tree Bottom. With Walter, who was described as a general labourer and his wife were their children, Amelia and George and Walter's eldest sister, widowed Sarah Bessant, aged 83, who was noted as having an unspecified 'infirmity'.<sup>cxxxviii</sup>

Walter died on the 25<sup>th</sup> of April 1897 at Warsash of chronic bronchitis, morbus cordis and exhaustion. The death was registered by his son, George.<sup>cxxxix</sup> He was buried five days later at Hook with Warsash.<sup>cxl</sup>

Louisa died of an abscess on her kidney on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of December 1900 at 27 North Wallington in Fareham, which may have been some kind of nursing home. The death was registered by her son, George, of Brook Cottage, Warsash.<sup>cxli</sup> She was buried in the same churchyard as her husband on the 6<sup>th</sup> of December.<sup>cxlii</sup>

As Sarah Grace had moved away by this time, this meant that the family's link with the area was broken, at least until the end of the twentieth century, when Sarah Grace's grandson retired to Fareham.

### ***Sarah Grace Sweetingham 1864-1937 great grandmother***

Walter and Lousia's eldest child, great grandmother Sarah Grace Sweetingham, was born on the 24<sup>th</sup> of April 1864 in 'Warsash, Titchfield'<sup>cxliii</sup> and baptised at St. Peter's, Titchfield on the 12<sup>th</sup> of June.<sup>cxliv</sup> In the 1871 census, Sarah was living at Warsash with her parents and two younger sisters; she was listed as 'Grace', suggesting that she went by her middle name.<sup>cxlv</sup> To avoid confusion, she is referred to as Sarah or Sarah Grace here.

By 1881, sixteen-year-old Sarah had left home and was living at 18 Campden Hill Road in Kensington, Surrey, in the household of solicitor, Henry Webb, working as a house maid, the most junior of the five live-in



servants.<sup>cxlvi</sup> Number 18 no longer seems to exist but other buildings in this road are imposing-looking, four story, Georgian terraced houses; no doubt Sarah shared one of the attic rooms.

According to Mrs Beeton, writing in 1861, Sarah was likely to have been earning between £12 and £20 a year. Mrs Beeton gives detailed instructions for housemaids, outlining all their duties.

*"Housemaids, in large establishments, have usually one or more assistants; in this case they are upper and under housemaids. Dividing the work between them, the upper housemaid will probably reserve for herself the task of dusting the ornaments and cleaning the furniture of the principal apartments, but it is her duty to see that every department is properly attended to."*<sup>cxlvii</sup>

Mrs Beeton goes on to describe the responsibilities of the housemaid, who was expected to begin work at 6am in summer and 6.30am to 7am in winter. In colder months, the first duty was to clean and blacklead the grate and lay and light the fires. Next would be dusting the downstairs rooms and sweeping the carpets, having first sprinkled them with tealeaves. Mrs Beeton is specific about how this should be done,

*"It is not enough, however, in cleaning furniture, just to pass lightly over the surface; the rims and legs of tables, and the backs and legs of chairs and sofas, should be rubbed vigorously daily; if there is a book-case, every corner of every pane and ledge*



**Sarah Grace Kear née  
Sweetingham 1864-1937**



*requires to be carefully wiped, so that not a speck of dust can be found in the room.*"<sup>cxlviii</sup>

In the absence of a lady's maid in household, it would probably be Sarah's duty to light the fire in her mistress' dressing room and air her clothes on the fireguard. If there was no hot running water in the household, she would need to take hot water to her mistress.

Then it was back to cleaning the downstairs rooms and the staircase.

*"She should go into the drawing-room, cover up every article of furniture that is likely to spoil, with large dusting-sheets, and put the chairs together, by turning them seat to seat, and, in fact, make as much room as possible, by placing all the loose furniture in the middle of the room, whilst she sweeps the corners and sides. When this is accomplished, the furniture can then be put back in its place, and the middle of the room swept, sweeping the dirt, as before said, towards the fireplace. The same rules should be observed in cleaning the drawing-room grates as we have just stated, putting down the cloth, before commencing, to prevent the carpet from getting soiled. In the country, a room would not require sweeping thoroughly like this more than twice a week; but the housemaid should go over it every morning with a dust-pan and broom, taking up every crumb and piece she may see."*<sup>cxlix</sup>

All this took place before the household ate breakfast. Mrs Beeton gives no indication of when the poor housemaid might eat her own meals.

After breakfast, the housemaid's attention turned to the upstairs rooms. This involved airing and making the beds. This was not a straightforward activity.

*"Before beginning, velvet chairs, or other things injured by dust, should be removed to another room. In bedmaking, the fancy of its occupant should be consulted; some like beds sloping from the top towards the feet, swelling slightly in the middle; others, perfectly*



*flat: a good housemaid will accommodate each bed to the taste of the sleeper, taking care to shake, beat, and turn it well in the process. Some persons prefer sleeping on the mattress; in which case a feather bed is usually beneath, resting on a second mattress, and a straw paillasse at the bottom. In this case, the mattresses should change places daily; the feather bed placed on the mattress shaken, beaten, taken up and opened several times, so as thoroughly to separate the feathers: if too large to be thus handled, the maid should shake and beat one end first, and then the other, smoothing it afterwards equally all over into the required shape, and place the mattress gently over it. Any feathers which escape in this process a tidy servant will put back through the seam of the tick; she will also be careful to sew up any stitch that gives way the moment it is discovered. The bedclothes are laid on, beginning with an under blanket and sheet, which are tucked under the mattress at the bottom. The bolster is then beaten and shaken, and put on, the top of the sheet rolled round it, and the sheet tucked in all round. The pillows and other bedclothes follow, and the counterpane over all, which should fall in graceful folds, and at equal distance from the ground all round. The curtains are drawn to the head and folded neatly across the bed, and the whole finished in a smooth and graceful manner. Where spring-mattresses are used, care should be taken that the top one is turned every day. The housemaid should now take up in a dustpan any pieces that may be on the carpet; she should dust the room, shut the door, and proceed to another room.*"<sup>cl</sup>

If there was no indoor plumbing, there would be chamber pots to empty.

Candlesticks had to be cleaned and lamps trimmed, soft furnishings had to be brushed. Finally, Mrs Beeton says, "*and now the housemaid may dress herself for the day, and prepare for the family dinner, at which she must*



attend.<sup>“cli</sup> Mrs Beeton provides detailed instructions on how the housemaid should behave during dinner.

*"For waiting at table, the housemaid should be neatly and cleanly dressed, and, if possible, her dress made with closed sleeves, the large open ones dipping and falling into everything on the table, and being very much in the way. She should not wear creaking boots, and should move about the room as noiselessly as possible, anticipating people's wants by handing them things without being asked for them, and altogether be as quiet as possible. It will be needless here to repeat what we have already said respecting waiting at table, in the duties of the butler and footman: rules that are good to be observed by them, are equally good for the parlour-maid or housemaid.*

*The housemaid having announced that dinner is on the table, will hand the soup, fish, meat, or side-dishes to the different members of the family; but in families who do not spend much of the day together, they will probably prefer being alone at dinner and breakfast; the housemaid will be required, after all are helped, if her master does not wish her to stay in the room, to go on with her work of cleaning up in the pantry, and answer the bell when rung. In this case she will place a pile of plates on the table or a dumbwaiter, within reach of her master and mistress, and leave the room.<sup>“clii</sup>*

The housemaid was also responsible for clearing the table and washing the plates and cutlery. Sarah may have had to wash the pots and pans if there was no daily servant to do so. She also had to prepare and serve tea. Then there was turning down the beds and lighting the bedroom fires in the evening.



There were other tasks that were not carried out on a daily basis but which nonetheless had to be fitted into the housemaid's schedule. Polishing brass, brushing the mattresses, polishing the floor and wiping the wainscotting (skirting boards) were weekly tasks. Spring cleaning, which was also advised in autumn, was a mammoth task. As well as a thorough cleaning, involving removing all the furniture from each room in turn and taking carpets up to be beaten, curtains and bedding had to be changed for ones more suitable to the upcoming season. The housemaid was expected to undertake minor repairs to furniture and china and Mrs Beeton helpfully provides a recipe for glue for such occasions, as well as other instructions for various household products.

Even Sarah's leisure was not her own,

*"On leisure days, the housemaid should be able to do some needlework for her mistress,—such as turning and mending sheets and darning the house linen, or assist her in anything she may think fit to give her to do. For this reason it is almost essential that a housemaid, in a small family, should be an expert needlewoman; as, if she be a good manager and an active girl, she will have time on her hands to get through plenty of work."*<sup>cliii</sup>



**William Court Kear**  
**1857-1928**

What made Sarah Grace leave the south coast for London? Three of her paternal aunts, Amelia, Eliza and Louisa had spent time in and around south London<sup>cliv</sup> but only Louisa



remained anywhere close by the time Sarah would have been looking for employment. She was in Cobham, Surrey,<sup>clv</sup> nearly twenty miles away, so hardly on hand to recommend Sarah to prospective employers.

On the 3<sup>rd</sup> of July 1887, Sarah Grace married William Court Kear at St. Michael and All Angels in Croydon, Surrey. The witnesses were Sarah's sister, Emily Louisa and Albert Holden. Both William and Sarah gave their address as 62 Church Street; no occupation was listed for Sarah.<sup>clvi</sup>

Church Street is one of Croydon's shopping streets. The property has two floors above the shop. Were William and Sarah living in rooms there? It may be that only one of them lived there permanently but they gave the same address to avoid paying for banns to be called in two places.

The story of Sarah's married life belongs in the Kear family story.

### ***The Sweetingham Surname***

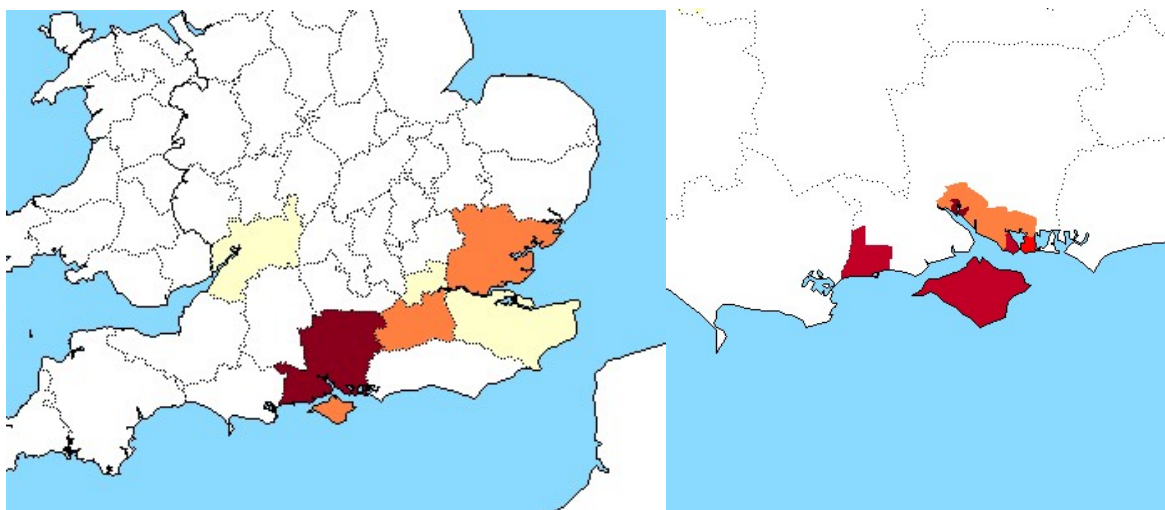
The surname Sweetingham and its most common variants Sweetenham and Sweetenam, do not, at present, appear to be related to the one 'e' name Swetingham/Swetenham. The one 'e' names are rooted in Cheshire and are said to have *'been seated at Swettenham in Cheshire, before the Conquest, and there the male succession continued till 1788. The name is still borne by a descendant of the female line who is [in 1860] the owner of Swettenham.'*<sup>clvii</sup> This hamlet of Swettenham lies between Macclesfield and Crewe. When one considers how the pronunciation is altered by the addition of the extra 'e', it becomes clearer that the two names are likely to be distinct, rather than variants of the same name. Despite this and the completely different geographical distribution, surname dictionaries group Sweetingham and Swetingham together and appear not to be able to establish a meaning. The closest attempt is that by Mark Lower<sup>clviii</sup>, who considers the surname Sweeting to stem from the old Anglo Saxon



personal name Suet; Sueting being 'son of Suet'. Thus, it might be supposed, Sweetingham is the hamlet or farmstead of the son of Suet.

According to the 1881 census, apart from one individual (Sweetenam) in Newport Pagnall, Buckinghamshire, all 171 'two e' Sweetinghams are found on the coast, or near river estuaries. By this date, there is a distinction between those with the 'ing' and those with the 'en'.

Sweetenams predominating in Alverstoke and Portsea Island, either side of Portsmouth Harbour. The, more numerous, Sweetinghams, on the other hand, were mostly found further west towards Southampton, between the rivers Itchen and Hamble. By 1881, there was also a notable enclave of Sweetinghams on the banks of the River Thames. Like almost every family, Sweetinghams made their way to the colonies and the name can be found in Australia and the United States.



**The Distribution of the Sweetingham Surname in 1881  
by county and Poor Law Union<sup>clix</sup>**

Darker areas indicate a higher incidence of the name.



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- <sup>i</sup> Defoe, Daniel *The Storm: or a collection of the most remarkable casualties and disasters which happened in the late dreadful tempest both by sea and land* Sawbridge (1704) p.68.
- <sup>ii</sup> Defoe, Daniel *The Storm: or a collection of the most remarkable casualties and disasters which happened in the late dreadful tempest both by sea and land* Sawbridge (1704) p.213.
- <sup>iii</sup> Defoe, Daniel *The Storm: or a collection of the most remarkable casualties and disasters which happened in the late dreadful tempest both by sea and land* Sawbridge (1704) p.160.
- <sup>iv</sup> The Society of Genealogists' Index to British Country Apprentices, taken from originals at The National Archives IR1 44 folio 29 via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- <sup>v</sup> The index to Portsmouth marriages via [www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk).
- <sup>vi</sup> Marriage register for St. Mary's, Alverstoke, Hampshire via [www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk).
- <sup>vii</sup> Will and inventory of Richard Hooker 1663 via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- <sup>viii</sup> Will and inventory of Richard Hooker 1663 via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- <sup>ix</sup> Inventory of Edward Hooker 1667 via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- <sup>x</sup> Will and inventory of Richard Hooker 1663 via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- <sup>xi</sup> Baptism and burial registers for St. Peter and St. Paul's, Hambledon, Hampshire via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- <sup>xii</sup> The presence of a child with the slightly more unusual Christian name of Nicholas suggests that Mary may have been the daughter of Nicholas Foster, baptised in Hambledon in 1612. Mary Foster has no alternative convincing future.
- <sup>xiii</sup> Hilly Sloan's The History Guide <https://thehistoryguide.co.uk/william-peacheys-gravestone/> accessed 6 August 2025.
- <sup>xiv</sup> Baptism and burial registers for St. Peter and St. Paul's, Hambledon, Hampshire via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- <sup>xv</sup> Marriage register for St. Peter and St. Paul's, Fareham, Hampshire via [www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk).
- <sup>xvi</sup> Baptism register for St. Peter and St. Paul's, Fareham, Hampshire via [www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk). Will of John Wade of Fareham, Hampshire 1707 via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk). No baptism has been found for George.
- <sup>xvii</sup> Baptism register for St. Peter and St. Paul's, Fareham, Hampshire via [www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk).
- <sup>xviii</sup> Burial register for St. Peter and St. Paul's, Fareham, Hampshire via [www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk).
- <sup>xix</sup> Will of John Wade of Fareham, Hampshire 1707 via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- <sup>xx</sup> The Society of Genealogists' Index to British Country Apprentices, taken from originals at The National Archives IR1 44 folio 29 via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- <sup>xxi</sup> Anon. *Artificiana: or, a Key to the principal trades* Oliver & Boyd (2<sup>nd</sup> edition 1820) pp.39-41.
- <sup>xxii</sup> Will of William Cleverley of Hound, Hampshire 1720 via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk). Will of Grace Cleverley of Hound, Hampshire 1740 via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk). Will of William Cleverley of Hound, Hampshire 1743 via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk). Bishop's Transcripts for St. Leonard's, Bursledon, Hampshire via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- <sup>xxiii</sup> Bishop's Transcripts for St. Leonard's, Bursledon, St. Andrew's, Hamble and St. Mary the Virgin, Hound, Hampshire via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk). The entries for all three churches are mixed together at this point.
- <sup>xxiv</sup> Will of Grace Cleverley of Hound, Hampshire 1740 via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk). Bishop's Transcripts for St. Leonard's, Bursledon, St. Andrew's, Hamble and St. Mary the Virgin, Hound, Hampshire via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk). The entries for all three churches are mixed together at this point.
- <sup>xxv</sup> Will of William Cleverley of Hound, Hampshire 1743 via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- <sup>xxvi</sup> Bishop's Transcripts for St. St. Leonard's, Bursledon, Hampshire via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- <sup>xxvi</sup> Marriage register



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- xxvii Will of William Cleverley of Hound, Hampshire 1720 via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk). Will of Grace Cleverley of Hound, Hampshire 1740 via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk). Will of William Cleverley of Hound, Hampshire 1743 via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk). Bishop's Transcripts for St. Leonard's, Bursledon, Hampshire via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- xxviii Marriage register for St. Maurice's, Winchester, Hampshire via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- xxix Will of William Cleverley of Hound, Hampshire 1720 via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- xxx Burial register for St. Mary the Virgin, Hamble with Hound, Bursledon, Hampshire via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- xxxi Baptism register for St. Mary and All Saints, Droxford, Hampshire via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- xxxii Marriage register for St. Maurice's, Winchester, Hampshire via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- xxxiii Baptism register for St. Peter and St. Paul's, Hambledon, Hampshire via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- xxxiv *The National Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland* (1868)
- xxxv Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society Volume VII, Part 1, the T W Shore Memorial Volume (1911)  
[www.hantsfieldclub.org.uk/publications/hampshirestudies/digital/Shore\\_Memorial/Hound.pdf](http://www.hantsfieldclub.org.uk/publications/hampshirestudies/digital/Shore_Memorial/Hound.pdf) pp.357-358.
- xxxvi Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society Volume VII, Part 1, the T W Shore Memorial Volume (1911)  
[www.hantsfieldclub.org.uk/publications/hampshirestudies/digital/Shore\\_Memorial/Hound.pdf](http://www.hantsfieldclub.org.uk/publications/hampshirestudies/digital/Shore_Memorial/Hound.pdf) p.359.
- xxxvii Will of William Cleverley of Hound, Hampshire 1720 via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- xxxviii Will of William Cleverley of Hound, Hampshire 1720 via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk). Will of Grace Cleverley of Hound, Hampshire 1740 via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- xxxix Will of Grace Cleverley of Hound, Hampshire 1740 via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk). Will of William Cleverley of Hound, Hampshire 1720 via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- xl Will of Richard Cleverley of Hamble, Hampshire 1769 via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- xli Bishop's Transcripts for St. St. Leonard's, Bursledon with Hamble and Hound, Hampshire via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- xlii Will of Grace Cleverley of Hound, Hampshire 1740 via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk). Bishop's Transcripts for St. St. Leonard's, Bursledon with Hamble and Hound, Hampshire via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- xliii Will of Grace Cleverley of Hound, Hampshire 1740 via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- xliv Baptism register for St. Leonard's, Bursledon, Hampshire via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- xlv Baptism register for St. Mary the Virgin, Hamble with Hound, Hampshire via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- xlvi Will of William Cleverley of Hound, Hampshire 1743 via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- xlvi Will of John Good senior of Bursledon, Hampshire written 1730, proved 1732 via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- xlvi Bishop's Transcripts for St. St. Leonard's, Bursledon, Hampshire via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- xlvi Will of Hugh Sweetingham of Bursledon, Hampshire written 1823 proved 1824, from Hampshire Archives ref: 1824 P09/1.
- i Marriage register for St. Leonard's, Bursledon, Hampshire via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
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- lxviii 1851 census for Warsash, Hampshire HO107 1661 folio 372.
- lxix Death Certificate of Sarah Sweetingham 1853 from the General Registrar.
- lxx Burial register for St. Peter's, Titchfield, Hampshire via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
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- lxxiv *The Hampshire Advertiser* 13 June 1863 p.6 col.a & b.. *Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser* 25 July 1863 p.5 col.e..
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- lxxvi Will of Thomas Emery of Bishopstoke, Hampshire written and proved 1680 via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
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- <sup>xc<sup>i</sup></sup> Burial register for St. Bartholomew's, Botley, Hampshire via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
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- <sup>xc<sup>iii</sup></sup> Transcriptions of Memoranda from Botley's parish registers  
<https://michaelcooper.org.uk/BOT/also.htm> also seen in the original register via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- <sup>xc<sup>iv</sup></sup> Baptism register for St. Bartholomew, Botley, Hampshire via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- <sup>xc<sup>v</sup></sup> Transcriptions of Memoranda from Botley's parish registers  
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- <sup>c</sup> Baptism register for St. Bartholomew, Botley, Hampshire via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
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- <sup>c<sup>iii</sup></sup> Will of Jacob Emery of Botley, Hampshire written 1763 and proved in 1767 via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
- <sup>c<sup>iv</sup></sup> Administration and Guardianship of children Joanna Doling of South Stoneham, Hampshire 1729 via [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk).
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- xxxv 1871 census for Warsash, Hampshire RG10 1157 folio 71. 1881 census for Yew Tree Bottom, Titchfield, Hampshire RG11 1170 folio 68. 1891 census for Brook Cottages, Titchfield, Hampshire RG12 884 folio 66.
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clix Map Drawn using Archer Software's British Surname Atlas