

WESTENDER

IN OUR 21st YEAR OF PUBLICATION

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FROM OUR ARCHIVE



Our picture shows the "Crown & Thistle" pub (now the "Master Builder") on the Swaythling Road in West End during the 1950's with one of the regular bikers meets held there. The whole front of the pub was later remodelled.

(Photo kindly donated by previous pub landlords Mr & Mrs Wheeler)

Due to the current situation regarding the Covid - 19 outbreak .

Following Government guidelines, we feel the society must behave responsibly and not hold any large meetings. We have therefore taken the

decision to postpone our monthly meetings until next year, and for the time being close the Museum until further notice.

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**WEST END
PARISH
COUNCIL**



“Bear Ye One Another’s Burdens”: The Girls’ Friendly Society in West End

By Sue Ballard, PhD.

On 12th December 1874, a notice appeared in the Hampshire Advertiser announcing the establishment of The Girls’ Friendly Society, commencing in January 1875. The declared objectives were to teach and influence the girls before they went out into the world, to provide Lady Associates to support them in their work, to establish Homes for unemployed girls and free registry offices through which they could find work. The notice concluded: “No girl who has not borne a respectable character will be admitted as a member.”

The notice had been placed by Mrs Mary Elizabeth Townsend of Honington Hall, Shipton-on-Stour, who became President of the Girls’ Friendly Society’s Central Council. Recognising that it was poverty rather than vice which drove young women into prostitution, she based the Society on the principle that in attempting to save “fallen women”, prevention was better than cure and aimed to save them from the poverty trap by helping them at a young age to find and keep respectable paid work. Adopting the motto “bear ye one another’s burdens” to signify mutual support, she recruited ladies to work as Associates (mentors) and girls as Members from the age of twelve, while younger girls could become Member Candidates from the age of eight. The Girls’ Friendly Society (GFS) was the first women’s society to be officially adopted by the Church of England, with the Archbishop of Canterbury as the Society’s official patron. The Archbishop was superseded by Queen Victoria in 1880, by which time the GFS had more than 13,500 Associates mentoring almost 40,000 members across the country, organised through Diocesan Councils.



SILVER GFS BADGE c.1900

From the beginning, branches were established across Hampshire, where the Society enjoyed the patronage of the wife of the Rector of Alresford, Mary Sumner (1828-1902), who founded the Mothers’ Union movement in 1876, as well as the novelist Charlotte Yonge (1823-1901) of Otterbourne. Within three years, branches had been established in

Southampton, Portsmouth, Alton, Petersfield and Stockbridge. In 1878, the 58 members of the Southampton Town Branch celebrated the branch’s second anniversary with a service at Holy Trinity church followed by tea at the Trinity Schoolrooms and the presentation of premiums to four members in recognition of two years’ continuous service in their first employment and “habits of thrift and providence in laying by part of their earnings in the Savings Bank.” Elizabeth Browne of Farnham Castle wrote to the editor of the Hampshire Advertiser in March 1879, in praise of the Southampton GFS after being taken to one of its meetings at St. Mary’s Cocoa Rooms by Miss Davies of Peartree Vicarage. When the Portsmouth Branch met in December 1879, they had 400 members. There was a branch at Ryde on the Isle of Wight, for which a fundraising concert was given in April 1879, while in 1892-93, the Society built a Home of Rest for convalescent members at Shanklin.

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The GFS first appeared in West End as early December 1878, when a meeting of the South Stoneham Board of Guardians discussed a letter from Mrs J.M. Lee of Botley, a member of the Winchester Diocesan Council of the Girls' Friendly Society. Mrs Lee had requested permission for herself and her associate Miss Jenkins to visit the older girls in the kitchens at South Stoneham Union Workhouse, especially those that the Matron was training for service, to become better acquainted with them "and be better able to obtain situations for them and look after them when they had left the house." The Vice Chairman was enthusiastic, remarking that the Board could not do better than to accept Mrs Lee's proposal. Major-General Lewis initially said that they should be guided by the Chaplain but then declared it to be an excellent idea and Lieutenant-Colonel Ward agreed. The proposal was not met with universal approval, however. Mr Crew said they should proceed with caution because they had recently refused permission to some ladies to visit the house and it might be "the thin end of the wedge". Mr Gater supported him, arguing "If you allow this application you will open a wide door. If you grant an application for Church of England people you might have Roman Catholics and other people coming, and how will you deal with them?" Captain Andrews couldn't see why the ladies couldn't wait until the girls left the workhouse and declared: "If it is a question of morality our Chaplain should deal with it, and if it is religion, we should not allow proselytism." When the chairman pointed out that it was for a good cause, Mr Gater backed off a little, suggesting that the ladies should only be allowed to see the girls in the Boardroom and not the kitchen. Discussion then centred on whether the ladies should be allowed to go round the house, with Mr Crew and the Deputy Clerk insisting that ratepayers only had the right to visit the workhouse to inspect the accounts. The Board eventually voted to give Mrs Lee and Miss Jenkins permission to visit the workhouse at the convenience of the Master and Matron, but only to discuss the Girls' Friendly Society.

The Mr Gater in question was John Gater (1832-1919) of Black House, whom the 1881 census shows to have been a corn miller employing 14 men as well as a farmer of 200 acres employing 5 men and 2 boys. He had been re-elected to the Board of Guardians in March 1878. His initial argument against Mrs Lee's proposal seemed to focus on religion, but his objection to the ladies seeing the girls in the kitchens where they worked appears to have no logical foundation. Similarly, Captain Andrews seemed to believe it a question of religion and Mr Crew failed to support his "thin end of the wedge" remark with a reasoned argument. The poorly constructed and unsupported arguments of these gentlemen give the impression that their true, though unspoken, objection was that they resented outside interference – especially, perhaps, by ladies. They were not alone in being chary of well-meaning ladies. In this period, the Hampshire Advertiser published a regular column entitled "Sayings and Doings" by a columnist identified only as "Diogenes", who had previously written of the ladies of the York Working Women's Temperance Society in a very patronising tone before turning his attention to the GFS, about which he wrote disparagingly: "Ladies are especially fond of starting societies for all kinds of objects. ... One of the latest of these charitable fads, and one which is to likely to be much abused, is the Girls' Friendly Society." He went on to predict that "This is very apt to degenerate into a domestic inquisition ... the espionage inherent to the monthly visit of the 'Friendly lady' is likely to prove mischievous ..." Aside from the factual errors which Diogenes made in this article (pointed out by the Reverend Thomas Lewis Owen Davies of Peartree in a letter to the editor), his remarks in this and a later article – in which Diogenes proposed that a police-monitored log book for servants would be more effective than the GFS – indicate that he had completely missed the point of the Society, whose purpose was not to provide trustworthy servants – or to spy on their employers – but to safeguard the welfare of working-class girls and young women, by helping them to find and keep respectable employment, whether as servants or otherwise.

Attitudes changed. Twenty-one years after the debate over permitting GFS ladies to visit the workhouse, the annual report from the GFS to the South Stoneham Board of Guardians in December 1899 stated that out of 30 girls who had left the workhouse to go into service, 28 were satisfactory. At that meeting, the request for Mrs Patey, the vicar's wife, to visit the girls in the kitchen in place of her daughter, who was in Winchester, was passed unanimously.

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The earliest mention of the West End branch of the GFS in the parish magazine is in January 1899, when the members and member candidates enjoyed a tea party with games at Hope Farm. In February 1899, a notice was published stating that Miss Willan holds fortnightly meetings for candidates of the GFS and applications for membership should be made to Miss Willan or Mrs Patey. In June that year the West End GFS held their annual branch festival at Peartree Vicarage, while in September they had a sewing party with tea and games on the lawn at Thornhill with Miss Willan.

But it wasn't all tea parties and games. In October 1899, the Society announced the forthcoming Annual Diocesan Conference for Associates to be held at Winchester with a special service at the cathedral. The same issue announced GFS Elementary Reading Union classes held by Miss Heigham in association with the Girls' Club (a parish club run directly by St. James' church), with which the Society also collaborated to provide a series of lectures on "Health in the Home" at the Reading Room, which were free to all girls and young women in the parish. There were also classes in basket making, art-needlework and knitting gloves and garments at the Cottage Club (a youth club held in a cottage in the vicarage grounds, with separate sessions for girls and boys), to which members of the GFS enjoyed automatic membership. Membership of the West End GFS had increased from 17 to 25 with 8 candidates for membership. By November the following year, there were 36 members and 11 candidates.

In February 1900, the West End GFS were reported as again working in association with the Girls' Club to make garments, baskets and screens for the new huts for the wounded at Netley Hospital. This refers to the 45 hospital huts bought from the German Red Cross to provide extra accommodation at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley during the Second Boer War. At the quarterly meeting of the Associates of the West End GFS held at Peartree that autumn, the branch also undertook to raise money to support the orphan of a soldier killed in the war. In July that year, the annual branch festival had been hosted by Edwin Jones at Harefield and in 1901 it was held at Netley Castle. In 1903, Miss Willan held the festival at Thornhill, the first time that the West End branch hosted the Diocesan festival, with about 170 members attending – although only 11 of these were West End members. In 1905, missionary boxes were issued to the West End branch members to make collections toward the national office's support of a missionary in Japan, who depended entirely on the GFS.

Miss Willan of Thornhill remained Branch Secretary until 1910. She was around 22 years old when the branch first appeared under her auspices. Edith Nina Willan was born on 14th June 1877 and baptised on 22nd July 1877 at Whitchurch in Oxfordshire. Edith was the eldest daughter of a gentleman farmer, Colonel Frank Willan and his wife Louisa Margaret Anne Douglas, the daughter of a Captain in the Bengal Native Infantry. Edith was one of six children, having four brothers and a younger sister. The family were active members of the community at West End for thirty years. Both of Edith's parents were involved in the temperance movement as members of the Blue Cross Abstainers' Cycling Brigade and entertained members from West End, Bitterne, Eastleigh and Netley to tea at Thornhill in June 1891. Mrs Willan was President of the West End Nursing Association and was Presiding Associate of the Mothers' Union at St. James until November 1910. Colonel Frank Willan was a Justice of the Peace, served on the board of the Hampshire Diocesan Society, had lent carts for hauling building materials for the construction of the Reading Room at West End in April 1894 and in April 1905 contributed £100 toward clearing the debt for building the new school. On 9th June 1910, Edith Nina Willan married Thomas Jackson, Captain of the 3rd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry at St. James' church in West End. In November of that year, her parents sold Thornhill Park and moved to Burley. Edith and Thomas moved to Sloane Court in Chelsea, where they had two daughters, Margaret and Mary. Edith died at the age of 86 at Harnham Croft Nursing Home, Salisbury in 1963.

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Miss Willan's role was taken over initially by the vicar's wife, Mrs Whigham, but she left the following October when she and the vicar retired. In the following years there were very few mentions of the Society in the parish magazine until January 1930, when they put on a play entitled "In the Village Shop" in aid of the Church Organ Fund and in March 1930 the branch formed its own group of Girl Guides, The 1st West End G.F.S. Guides. In May of that year, the branch held a pageant to raise funds for the enlargement of the Winchester Diocesan Girls' Friendly Society Lodge at 26 Hanover Buildings, Southampton. The branch held dramatic entertainments throughout the early 1930s, including a concert directed by Miss Synge in February 1933 and two plays for the Winchester Diocesan Competition at the end of March 1933. In what seems to have been its swan song in April 1933, the West End branch gained first place for intermediate choirs in the GFS Southampton Group Competitions, the certificates being presented at an evening of demonstrations held in June, when thanks were given to "Miss Moody and Miss Synge of West End, who had trained the girls". Miss Moody, familiar to many of our members, was Winifred Lucy Moody (1900-1987) of Kenilworth House. Miss Synge of Tower House, who was then in her sixties, was listed as the Branch Secretary of the Girls' Friendly Society between February 1931 and January 1938, after which it was no longer included in the list of parish organisations in the parish magazine and nothing more is heard of it.



MISS SYNGE OF TOWER HOUSE WITH HER DONKEY CART

Julia Mary Synge was born and baptized on 9th September 1871 at Riverstown, County Tipperary. She was the daughter of Reverend Edward Synge, the protestant Rector of Lockeen and his wife Elizabeth Smithwick. Her father was far from being a poor parish priest; Griffith's Valuation (a valuation of land in Ireland between 1847 & 1864) shows that Rev. Edward Synge owned ten properties within the parish of St. Peter in Dublin. In 1865, at the age of 36, Edward Synge, cleric, second son of Francis Synge of Lockeen, gained a Bachelor of Music degree from Magdalene Hall, Oxford. His Oxford alumnus record shows Edward and a number of other Synges to be members of the baronetcy. Four years later he gained a doctorate in music from the University of Dublin; perhaps it was from her father that Julia gained her love of music. The family left Ireland when her father retired, between 1881 and 1891, when the census shows them living in Bedfordshire. They then moved to Penmaenmawr in Caernarvonshire, where Julia's father died in 1895, after which the family moved to Winn Road in Portswood before moving to Tower House in West End some time between 1901 and 1907. After her mother's death, Julia continued to live at Tower House with her unmarried younger brother, Edward Hutchinson Synge, a printer and publisher and a

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church warden at St. James. In 1929 Julia and Edward donated the much-needed outside light to the church. Edward died in 1951. Later, Julia moved into the Ower Nursing Home where she died on 24th March 1955 in her 84th year, still remembered by the women who had been members of the West End Girls' Friendly Society in their youth.

Obituary

The Church has lost a devoted servant in the passing of Miss Julia Synge after many years of suffering, borne with great courage and patience.

Before her sight and health were impaired, she was a tireless worker for the Church in many spheres, and right up to the end she was keenly interested in all that went on in West End. She will long be remembered with affection by her G.F.S. "girls", by the Mission Circle, of which she was a founder-member, and by her many friends in West End.

We thank God that she has been released from her suffering. May she rest in peace.

PARISH MAGAZINE APRIL 1955

Over 140 years after Diogenes labelled The Girls' Friendly Society a "charitable fad", it has become an international organization, with societies in Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and Korea among many other countries. It no longer has any religious affiliations. The period 1880-1920, for much of which the tiny West End group had flourished, is regarded by the Society as its Golden Years.

HATCH FARM - extracts from Albert Fray's Hatch Farm diary (1897) Part 10

By Pauline Berry

The hot, thundery summer of 1897 meant a busy time on Hatch Farm, the creation of thatched hayricks and deliveries to local customers. Albert Fray, farmer, frequented several markets to bring back many lambs to join the 200 acre farm.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| July 1st | Very hot day ... I have been thatching in my spare time ... sent 5 sheep to Mr Smith of Portswood. |
| July 2nd | Fine day ... I have finished the hayricks, worked till nearly 9 o'clock. |
| July 3rd. | Fine day ... Men hoeing in mangels and swedes with horses.... Sent 11 shilling postal order to J. Abraham, Hedge End, for drag rake and pooking forks. |

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- July 5th Fine, but not so hot ... Sid has harrowed turnips in Barnsland and by Candys (in Allington Lane).
- July 6th Showers this morning ... I have finished sparring down hayrick etc..
- July 8th Fine day ... I have taken wool to Swaythling Station.
- July 9th Fine day ... Sid has been to Mr Haines, hay carting ... Mr Knowlton (shopkeeper) called for organ subscription, 2 guineas.
- July 10th Fine and very hot ... 2 carts sent to Mr Haines for hay carting ... Straw and hay deliveries to Mr Blakiston (The Wilderness), Mr Othen (Holly House) and Mr Blakeway.
- July 12th Fine day (work continues) ... Brother James (Fray) came over this afternoon for a drive.
- July 14th Fine and hot. Carters have fetched 500 bavins (brushwood for kindling) from Botley, in 2 wagons, made a long day of it. I have been to Town (and paid bills).
- July 15th Very hot again. All the men hoeing in the mangel. I have been to Salisbury Fair but did not buy any sheep. Father (George Fray) bought 50 at 37/6d. each.
- July 17th Fine but not so hot ... Men finished hoeing mangel and gone to cut thistles out of the rape and turnips by Candy's... Shot 2 rabbits this evening, sold them to Giles (the butcher) for 1/6d. (one shilling and sixpence).
- July 20th Fine day (all men busy) ... I have been to Salisbury and bought 2 heifers and calves for £21. Railway charged 12 shillings.
- July 21st We have had a lot of rain today ... I have been to Town and bought 50 lambs at 27 shillings each off Mr Edwards of Romsey.
- July 23rd Fine day. We have drilled for turnips where others failed and sowed some mustard, about an acre in Barnsland.
- July 25th Fine but windy, Had Mr Bealing (preacher) at Chapel in evening, first time I heard him.
- Sunday
- July 28th Fine. Carter fetched 2 tons of (Cattle) cake from Station ...Mr Blakeway has sent horse (here) for a rest.
- July 29th Fine and very hot ... I have had a day and whitewashed our scullery and larder. Strawberry calved today.
- July 30th Fine and very hot. I have been with Father and (brother) Harry to Weyhill Fair. I bought 100 lambs, at 34/6d., off A. Herbert for £162.
- July 31st Fine and very hot, We have all been busy with harvest as we have commenced wheat cutting today, about 7 acres by the orchard (near the farmhouse).

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August 2nd Fine. Made a good day at harvesting ... began to cut the second cut of hay.

August 3rd Fine and hot. Finished cutting oats and cutting and tying wheat ... Nott calved this morning, a heifer calf.



August 5th We have had a heavy thunderstorm today, stopped harvesting for a while. I have cut some grass on (Hatch) hill.

August 7th Fine day ... I have been to see Noyce about (hiring) the threshing machine. Mrs Bull came and seen (sic) us today.

August 8th Heavy rain this morning thunder later. I got wet through.

August 9th Fine day We have made a good wheat rick, cleared 9 acres. Lily calved this morning (and Nellie the following day).

August 11th Fine day, we have been busy, carted wheat and oats. Flower Show in West End.

August 13th Showery day I have been to Town and Bank. I bought a new gun £4.10shillings. I sold one to Toomer for 24 shillings.

August 14th Fine day I shot 5 rabbits. I have been to Bursledon this evening about threshing machine.

August 17th Damp morning, began to cut dredge (remains of) corn but was stopped by rain, so went onto plough. Men worked till dark.

August 18th Heavy showers this morning, but cleared off fine. Machine has come and threshed wheat rick, 47 sacks ... bought pair of boots for myself for 11s. 6d.

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August 19th	Fine day. We have threshed a small wheat rick, got 30 sacks. I have thatched wheat straw rick (for protection against rats and weather).
August 20th	Wet day. Carter ploughed wheat stubble, others dragging, with horses, for trifolium (vetch) ... in oat ash ... I have been to Town and sold wheat to Leggats at £8.10s. A bushel.
August 23rd	Fine day, we have cut more corn, caught 20 rabbits and one hare ... I have done some thatching this afternoon. We had a sheep die, one of the best.
August 24th	Very heavy showers through the day ...Othen had 1/4 ton hay and Fletcher (Landlord) had 1/4 ton straw.
August 25th	Showery day I have been to Fair Oak to Mr Gillett's cricket match.
August 26th	We have winnowed (separated corn from the chaff) and weighed off 32 sacks of wheat. Mrs James Fray (sister-in-law from Park Farm) came over today.
August 28th	Shower this morning ... Carter took 24 sacks of wheat to Station. ...We let the sheep run out on ley (meadow) ground.
August 29th Sunday	Fine but a very wet evening. Went to Chapel (formerly in Chapel Road), heard new Minister.
August 31st	Very heavy storms through night and day as well Men tied straw and made thatch Carter ploughing and others carting dung from little (farm) yard.

NB. With thanks to Adrian Fray for the loan of his grandfather's diary

"ANIMALS AS BUILDERS AND ENGINEERS"

By Paula Downer

This was the subject of a talk given by Miss Heigham at their monthly 'Band of Mercy' society meeting in February 1903 'the quietness of the large number of children testified to their deep interest in what was said'. Miss Heigham was a staunch and committed member of the West End community taking part in many parochial causes. Her widowed mother Mary Anne Elizabeth Heigham (née Hasted) had passed away in September 1892. They came to West End in the early 1880's, occupying 'Heathermount' house on Moorhill Road.

Mrs Heigham's husband was a Captain in the 4th Dragoon Guards. Both families originated from the County of Suffolk, Mary Anne Elizabeth Hasted was born 13th January 1810 in Bury St. Edmunds, the daughter of the Rev'd Henry Hasted M.A. and Mary Anne Ord. On the 8th June 1830 at St. James Church, Bury St. Edmunds, Mary Anne Elizabeth Hasted married George Thomas Heigham, his father was the Rev'd Henry Heigham of Hunston Hall in Suffolk, his mother Elizabeth Symonds the daughter of Royal Navy Captain Thomas Symonds esquire.

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George Thomas Heigham had begun his Army career in 1818, when he was 17, by purchase, as Ensign with the 6th Regiment of Foot. With Britain at peace, George Thomas Heigham was sometimes on half-pay. The London Gazette dated August 1829 reports the promotion of George Thomas Heigham of the Welsh Regiment 69th Foot to Captain 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, by purchase. George and Elizabeth Heigham had five children surviving infancy (first born Henry John died) :-

George Henry John born 16th May 1831

Mary Ann Eliza christened 30th March 1834

Emily Penelope De St. George christened 10th October 1835 at St. Andrew's Church, Chichester, Sussex

Charles Pell born 17th November 1836

Arthur Lindsey Chatterton born 23rd March 1838

George Thomas Heigham also served as Magistrate for the Borough of Bury St. Edmunds. With George frequently away with the Army on Home Service either in England or Ireland Mary Anne and the children were living with her widowed father Henry Hasted, her mother had died at the age of 34, the same year that she was born. The 1841 and 1851 Census for England identify the family living at No.107, Northgate Street, Bury St. Edmunds with Henry Hasted shown as 'Head' of the household. At this address, Mary Anne received a letter postmarked '30 Ju 1838' from George giving a detailed account of how his regiment had taken part in the ceremonial proceedings for the Coronation of Queen Victoria (Ref. Suffolk Archives). Very sadly, Mary Anne lost her beloved husband George on July 21st 1854 when he died at the age of 54. George Thomas Heigham was buried at Sroughton in Suffolk, a memorial can be seen in St. Michael's Church, Hunston, along with other members of the Heigham family; most of them have been erected in the sanctuary, Ref. www.suffolkchurches.co.uk/hunston.htm.

Their eldest son George Henry John Heigham had purchased his commission, in 1847, as Ensign with the 45th Regiment of Foot then later that year exchanged for the 76th Regiment of Foot. In 1854 he purchased a commission as Lieutenant leading to promotion as Captain with 23rd Regiment of Foot in 1855. He joined his regiment at Cawnpore, India in December 1857 to engage in the Siege of Lucknow and Oudh Campaign. For his part George was rewarded with the Indian Mutiny medal (with Lucknow clasp) and, in April 1859, the rank of Brevet Major. He died of smallpox on 6th May 1861 and thence interred in a burial ground outside Lucknow. Both father and eldest son are immortalised on the same memorial tablet in St. Michael's Church, George Henry John Heigham is identified as Brevet Major with 23rd Regiment of Foot (Royal Welsh Fusiliers).



Miniature Portrait of George Henry John Heigham c.1852 by Edwin Dalton Smith
Image Courtesy of www.britishempire.co.uk/forces/armyunits/britishcavalry/7dgheigham.htm

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Mary Anne Heigham's father Henry Hasted died in 1852, at the age of 81, in his memory, plaques were erected in both St. Mary's and St. James's Church, Bury St. Edmunds; the Rev'd Henry Hasted M.A. had been a preacher of St. Mary's Parish, Bury St. Edmunds for thirty-nine years. A Ward in Suffolk General Hospital was named after him. Mary Anne's parents-in-law Henry and Elizabeth Heigham had both passed away by 1835. Mary Anne took her two daughters Mary Ann Eliza and Emily Penelope De St. George to live in Carrington near Lymington, Hampshire (Ref. 1861 Census for England), Mary Anne depicted as Head of the family is shown as a 'Landed Proprietor and Fund Holder'. Her late husband George had relatives on his mother's side living in the Lymington area; Thomas Edward Symonds, a retired Royal Navy Admiral (died 1868). By 1871 Mary Anne and her family had moved again, the 1871 Census for England show the Heigham family living in Twyford near Winchester and it also shows that her son Charles Pell is at home during this period.

Like his elder brother George, Charles Pell Heigham joined the Army, purchasing a commission as Ensign with the 25th Regiment of Foot (King's Own Borderers) in 1856. He was promoted to Lieutenant in 1857, became Adjutant in 1864 then gained rank of Captain without purchase in 1870. In February 1875, Charles married Mary Annabella Everett at Sutton Veny in Wiltshire. The marriage was reported in a local newspaper as Miss Everett was a pillar of the community and very well thought of. One can imagine the palpable excitement in the Heigham household.

The Bride, carrying a beautiful bouquet of camellias, lilies, stephanotis, maiden-hair, wore an elaborately embroidered silk dress completed with a Brussels lace veil. The eight Bridesmaids, one of them being a Miss Heigham, were attired in white Japanese silk dresses, ruby velvet bows, Reuben's hats trimmed with ruby velvet and snowdrops, each Bridesmaid carrying a bouquet of camellias, roses and geraniums. Their neck adorned by a silver monogrammed locket, a gift from the Bride and Bridegroom. The marriage was blessed by the Vicar of Newport Pagnell, the Rev'd Arthur Heigham, the Bridegroom's brother. Among the Wedding Breakfast guests at nearby Greenhill were Mrs Heigham, Mr Arthur Heigham and Misses Heigham. The popular couple were given many wedding presents including a dessert service from Mr A. Heigham, two silver salvers from Mrs Heigham, tumblers and glasses from Miss Heigham (*presumably Mary Ann*) and a brooch from Miss E. Heigham (*Emily*).

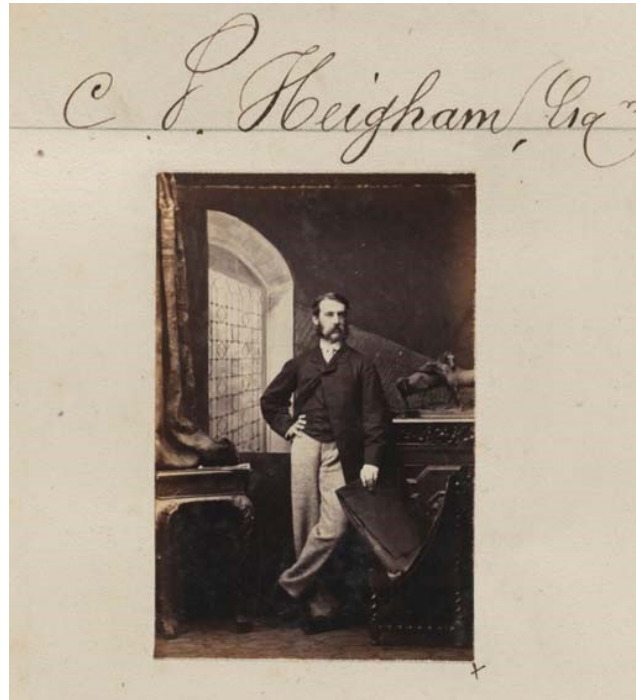
'The splendid bells of the Church rang joyous peals throughout the day, and the inhabitants generally abandoned themselves to pleasure'

But tragedy was to strike the Heigham family once again, Charles Pell Heigham, then residing at Llandaff, County Glamorgan, died suddenly on 4th June 1878 at the age of 41. He was buried in the churchyard of Llandaff Cathedral.

A stained glass window at St. John the Evangelist Church, Sutton Veny has been dedicated in his memory - Ref. www.wiltshire-opc.org.uk.

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Charles Pell Heigham esquire
 Albumen print, April 1863 from the Camille Silvy Collection
 Copyright of National Portrait Gallery, London www.npg.org.uk

The youngest son Arthur Lindsey Chatterton Heigham had taken Holy Orders, attended Magdalene College, Cambridge, gained a B.A. in 1860, received ordination training at Cuddesdon Theological College, Oxfordshire, ordained as a Deacon in 1861 then Priest in 1862, awarded an M.A. in 1872. He served as Canon at St. Giles Church, Reading then as Vicar of Tottenhoe, of Newport Pagnell, Chaplain of All Saints School in Bloxham, Rector of Horningsheath (or Horringer) with Ickworth before becoming Rector of Englefield in 1885.

The 1881 Census for England show the Heigham family living in the Parish of St. Faith, Winchester. However, the Southampton Directory of 1881 shows Mrs Heigham at 'Heathermount' in West End, presumably arriving after the Census was taken in April of that year.

In December 1888 St. James' Church West End had a new Vicar, the Rev'd Charles R. Patey, whom replaced incumbent Charles Tudor Williams B.A.. St. James' Church was proving to be too small for the expanding community, the church spire had been struck by lightning in 1875, makeshift repairs had been made, the bell erected in a small tower. A Committee was formed for the build of a new parish church, plans were approved, the new church was to be built on the site of the old church. A Building Fund was established; subscriptions being gratefully received by the Vicar. In 1889 the old church was pulled down, a Foundation Stone was laid by Mrs Harriet Haselfoot. While the new church was being erected, church services were held in the school room.

October 22nd 1890 saw the Consecration of the new church of St. James', the ceremony performed by the Lord Bishop of Guildford, five hundred people were present. £1,200 was still needed to meet completion, the Committee being hopeful that 'more parishioners may see their way to come forward with donations'.

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That December had been exceptionally cold, over a mile of the River Thames froze. In the early months of 1891, fifteen parishioners, including Mrs Heigham, subscribed to a Relief Fund which had been set up to alleviate the distress caused by the prolonged severe weather. Many men had found themselves out of work, most of the funds were used to employ these men to work on local roads and farms. A Soup Kitchen was set up, relief tickets were distributed to those in need. Hatch Farm Pond had frozen solid and was used for skating by the local people, the river at Gaters Mill also froze. This story is recounted in a local book 'Tales of Old West End' by C.M. Sillence.

The 1891 Census for England, taken in April, describes the Rev'd Arthur Heigham as a 'Clerk in Holy Orders' in the Parish of St. Paul in Bath, Somerset, the census also show that the Reverend was living in lodgings with his sister Emily and their servant Susan Carman. On the 16th September 1892 their mother Mary Anne Elizabeth Heigham died, at the age of 82. She is buried in the Old Burial Ground of St. James' Church in West End, Hampshire. Presumably Emily returned to 'Heathermount' to be with her sister.

The following snippets have been gleaned from the St. James' Church West End Parish Magazines, social activities were actively encouraged by the church :-

Several gifts were generously donated to the new church, a much needed Alms dish was donated by the Misses Heigham's brother, the Rev'd Arthur Heigham, Rector of Englefield, 'not only a valuable and beautiful addition to our church property but also supplies a real want'.

1895 - The Vicar was extremely thankful that the debts for the building of the new church had been paid off, the Misses Heigham and Rev'd Arthur Heigham were among the many contributors.

Emily Penelope De St. George Heigham died 6th December 1898 and is buried with her mother.



**The Heigham Family Grave
'In thy Presence is Fullness of Joy'**

(From hereon, Miss Heigham is Mary Ann Eliza Heigham)

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1899 - Good progress is being made with the new Vicarage, but further subscriptions welcomed, £10 10 shillings was promised by Miss Heigham.

Sept 1900 - Miss Heigham contributed 10 shillings towards the £19 needed for new cassocks for the choir which were supplied by Clerical Outfitters Messrs Vanheems & Wheeler of London.

A 'Band of Mercy' society was formed in West End in 1901, the first meeting being held 31st May. The society, created in 1875, was comprised of organisations formed locally to promote humane education and kindness to animals (in 1882 the RSPCA assumed overall responsibility). Nature Rambles in Hickley Wood were promised for the children, by kind permission of Mr & Mrs Cutting, the occupiers of Hickley. By the end of the year the 'Band of Mercy' society had 109 members.

1901 - Miss Heigham and the Rev'd Arthur Heigham donated towards the School Building Fund, a new school was to be built on Botley Road adjacent the Old Burial Ground. The existing school in the village had become too small.

1902 - Prizes, presented by Miss Heigham, were awarded to 'Band of Mercy' society members for the best essays on "Kindness to Animals".

1903 - Subscriptions to the Library were made by the Rev'd Charles Patey, Mrs Patey, Miss Heigham and the Rev'd Arthur Heigham. Between November 1901 and June 1903 a total of 2,372 books had been borrowed. The library was closed during the months of June to September.

The first 'Band of Mercy' society nature ramble took place, over fifty botanical specimens were found as well as a wren and squirrel's nest (*sic*). 'The little people showed much intelligence and keenness, their behaviour was exemplary'.

Monthly Bible Readings were either held at The Glen, Hatch Bottom, Moorhill or Moorgreen with Miss Heigham taking the meetings at Moorhill and Moorgreen.

The new National School, built by Haines Bros., was formally opened. The old school building became the Parish Hall.

1904 - A beautifully worked ornamental cloth Dossal was made by Mrs Blakiston with materials supplied by Miss Heigham, 'representing a very considerable expenditure of time, labour and skill, adding much to the appearance of the chapel'. It was placed in the side chapel of St. James' Church.

1905 - Miss Heigham was Honorary Treasurer of the 'Band of Mercy' society, a magazine cost 1/2d. There were now 123 members.

February - 120 to 130 residents attended a social evening at the school, there were games and competitions; prizes donated by Miss Heigham and the Vicar Patey. 'The gathering proved to be a very cheery one'. (During the evenings the school was used for meetings and social gatherings).

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The West End Women Society was formed with meetings taking place on Friday afternoons. Topics such as Making of the House, Thrift, Health and Sanitation, Temperance (Mrs Willan of Thornhill) were discussed. (The Rev'd Arthur Heigham was an avid supporter of the Temperance movement). Miss Heigham delivered a talk on 'Rates and Why we pay them'. 'It was hoped that all West End women whom take an interest in questions affecting our country, especially in these matters which concern the well being of home life may care to join'.

September - Vicar Charles Patey gave the Bishop his resignation of the Living due to ill health.

November 2nd - The Rev'd Laurence R. Whigham M.A. L.L.B. Vicar designate of West End was inducted by the Archdeacon of Winchester.

1909 - The Parish Magazine listed a 'Summary of Receipts for Parochial Purposes' with names of the many subscribers, including Miss Heigham :-

Nursing Association (begun 1899)

National School Fabric Fund

Choir and Organ Fund

Sunday School

Parish Reading Room

Church Fabric and Churchyard Maintenance Fund

The library was closed as usual on the last Sunday in May, the boys' books given by Miss Heigham, Miss Macleod, Mrs Winter and Miss Cutting were most useful.

October 1910 - Boy Scouts Patrol St. James' West End was formed, the Rev'd Arthur Heigham gifted them two bicycles and a Trek cart. He later became the first Honorary Secretary to the Southampton Boy Scouts Association (Ref. 'I Remember, I Remember' by Bob Moody).

1911 - The Organ Restoration Fund was so 'well responded' to that a Diapason Stop could be procured; a flue pipe sixteen feet high 'which will give a deep ground tone so peculiarly fitted to solemn music'. Miss Heigham was one of several contributors.

1911 Census for England - servants Susan Carman, aged 60, and Emma Nunn, age 77, were still at 'Heathermount'.

The Rev'd Laurence Whigham resigned the Benefice of West End to allow a younger man to take his place. November saw the Institution and Induction of the Rev'd Frederick Rowland Dawson M.A. by the Lord Bishop of Southampton.

1912 - Miss Heigham applied to have some building work done to 'Heathermount' by Haines Bros. (Ref. Hampshire Archives, Winchester).

Susan Carman died in 1912 aged 61, she is buried in a grave close to the Heigham family plot. She had served the Heigham family for forty years.

1914 - A new classroom, gifted by the Rev'd Arthur Heigham, was added to the school, as larger premises were needed to accommodate the growing number of school children. His sister, Miss Heigham laid the foundation stone (Ref. 'I Remember, I Remember' by Bob Moody).

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A new classroom (far end) was added to West End National School in 1914

The Rev'd Arthur Lindsey Chatterton Heigham was living with his sister Mary Ann at 'Heathermount' when he died on February 27th 1914, his effects were bequeathed to his sister. He was buried in the family plot.

Mary Ann Eliza Heigham died 3rd February 1918, she is buried with the rest of her family. 'Goodness and Mercy Followed Me All the Days of My Life'

Emma Nunn died later that year on 27th September, both servants are buried together, Suffolk born Emma had been with the Heigham family for sixty years.

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**The Grave of Susan Carman and Emma Nunn
'Faithful Friend and Servant'**



Heathermount/Ardullie Lodge prior to conversion to two properties c.2014

RECIPE CORNER - Sue Ballard

“Seed Cake”

The popularity of seed cake seems to be waning, but it had been popular throughout the Georgian, Victorian & Edwardian periods. Caraway seeds are not actually seeds, but the halved and dried fruits of *carum carvi*, a plant related to parsley, dill, fennel, anise and cumin. The plant itself grows in Central & Eastern Europe and in Egypt and has long been used in traditional medicines, especially to treat digestive problems, but also for colds and breathing problems and as a muscle rub. Caraway's sweet but tangy taste goes well with both cheese and cabbage and it is a traditional ingredient in German Sauerkraut and Ukrainian rye bread. The popularity of seed cake in the Georgian period developed from the use in the Tudor period of caraway comfits (sugar-coated “seeds”) which were eaten with a glass of wine at the end of a meal to aid digestion. Hannah Glasse's “The Art of Cookery Made Plain and Easy” (1747) included two recipes for seed cake: a “Cheap Seed Cake” and a rich seed cake, which she named “Nun's Cake”.

Hannah Glasse 1747 – to make a cheap seed-cake:

“You must take half a peck of flour, a pound and a half of butter, put it in a saucepan with a pint of new milk, set it on the fire; take a pound of sugar, half an ounce of all-spice beat fine, and mix them with the flour. When the butter is melted, pour the milk and butter in the middle of the flour, and work it up like a paste. Pour in with the milk half a pint of good ale yeast, set it before the fire to rise, just before it goes to the oven. Either put in some currants or caraway-seeds, and bake it in a quick oven. Make it into two cakes. They will take an hour and a half baking.”

A peck of flour in recipes before 1800 was defined as either 14lb in weight or as a volume measurement (introduced in the 13th century), equivalent to quarter of a bushel – or 2 gallons, in more familiar terms (which would weigh only 8-10lb). It was assumed that the appropriate definition would be understood by the context – the ratio of fat and sugar to flour. The measurements of the other ingredients in the 1747 “Cheap Seed Cake” recipe suggest that the smaller definition would be the appropriate one. Note that the recipe used ale yeast as its sole raising agent, so its consistency would be more like that of a hot cross bun than a cake. In contrast, the rich seed cake was raised using eggs. Hannah Glasse's “Nun's Cake” used 4lb of flour, 4lb of butter, 3lb of sugar, 6 ounces of caraway seeds & 35 eggs and required beating by hand for 2 hours before baking for 3 hours. Not to mention the need for a mixing bowl the size of a small bath tub and an army of strong kitchen maids working in relay!

Today, Seed Cake recipes are a little more modest in size. This one is from Felicity Cloake's 2013 book “Perfect Host”:

150g butter at room temperature
150g caster sugar
3 eggs, lightly beaten
2 tsp caraway seeds
pinch of salt
185g plain flour
1 tsp baking powder
30g ground almonds
1 Tbsp milk

Preheat oven to 180C / gas 4.

Grease a 21cm loaf tin and line with baking parchment.

Cream the butter and sugar until fluffy.

Gradually beat in the eggs followed by the seeds and a pinch of salt.

Sift the flour, baking powder & ground almonds into the bowl and fold in, followed by the milk. Spoon the mixture into the prepared tin.

Bake for about 50 minutes until a skewer comes out clean.

Leave in the tin for 5 minutes before turning out onto a rack.

The inclusion of ground almonds in modern recipes will keep the cake moist for longer. This will keep for a week, if tightly wrapped in foil. Do not be tempted to add more caraway seeds than recommended – a little goes a long way.