



Anglo-Celtic Roots

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In This Issue

***DNA Confirms a Lloyd Family in Ireland for
Two and a Half Centuries***

Which John and Mary Knight?

***Corporal Alexis Ernest Paul Robinson
2nd Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers***



Anglo-Celtic Roots

This journal is published quarterly in March, June, September and December by the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa and sent free to members.

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The British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa acknowledges that its activities take place in the ancestral homeland of Indigenous peoples who have inhabited these lands for millennia. We acknowledge the enduring presence here of all First Nations, Métis and Inuit people. We recognize the importance of bringing awareness and understanding of our diverse nation's past to all, and we promote research and education programs that bring us together as Canadians.

British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Back cover

Cover Illustration:

Framed Portrait of Susan Louisa (Lloyd) Polley, b. 1850 Ireland, d. 1933 Canada.

Source: Author's collection

From the Editor:



The opening article of this issue by Linda Reid received an honourable mention from the judges of last year's 30th Anniversary Writing Competition. Linda confirms her Lloyd lineage through traditional research and advanced Y-DNA testing that matches two lines separated for over 250 years.

The second article, also a 2024 Competition entry, is from Jane Down. It describes the research process Jane used to identify which of two couples named John and Mary Knight were the grandparents of her 2x great-grandmother and how a will was key to solving the issue.

The soldier's story highlights the life of Corporal Alexis Ernest Paul Robinson of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who died on 9 August 1917 at the No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station at Adinkerke, Belgium. He was the third of nine children in a military family, at least four generations of which served in the British Army.

The long articles did not permit a Tech Talk article for this edition.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, likely of Paul Cripwell.

Paul Cripwell

From the President



This will be my last President's column.

At a recent Board retreat, we discussed Board vacancies—especially Program Director—and the organization's future. Without a director, there's no stable program; without a program, BIFHSGO's future is unviable.

After much deliberation, we determined the following:

- I will step aside as President to serve as Program Director for 2025–2026 and will continue acting as Communications Director.
- Duncan Monkhouse, currently Past President, will resume as President for 2025–2026, and remain 2025 Conference Co-Chair (Program).
- Paul Cripwell, Director-at-large, becomes Vice President (a position long unfilled), and next June will stand as President for 2026–2028, continuing as Managing Editor of *Anglo-Celtic Roots* (ACR) until then.
- Anne Coulter, Membership Director, will seek a third term in 2026 and serve as Program Director for 2026–2028.
- As Outreach Director remains vacant, Board members or other volunteers will represent BIFHSGO at key partner events.

This succession plan assures leadership for the organization and its program beyond 2025–2026. We'll seek both a Membership Director for the Board and an ACR Managing Editor to start in June 2026—please consider volunteering for either position or any other current vacancy!

It has been an honour to serve as President for three years. I've enjoyed meeting members, interacting with fellow family and local historians, and building friendships with Board colleagues as we deliberated—and often laughed—together.

And I'll still be around—finding speakers (have YOU got a story to share?)—and gathering ideas for BIFHSGO's continuing program.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'D. Brydon'.

Dianne Brydon

DNA Confirms a Lloyd Family in Ireland for Two and a Half Centuries

BY LINDA L. REID



Linda is a retired librarian who has been researching her British and Irish roots for over 40 years. She has spoken at BIFHSGO conferences, told the story of her Anzac grandfather at a BIFHSGO November meeting, and she participates in the BIFHSGO DNA SIG. She lives in Toronto and has been active in the Toronto Branch of OGS, of which she is a former Branch Chair.

In 2011 Linda took her first autosomal DNA test and then began testing other relatives on autosomal DNA and later Big Y and mtDNA. She is thrilled to confirm the documentary trail with DNA evidence. In this article, which won an honourable mention in the 2024 writing competition, Linda tells how she used DNA results to confirm her ancestry back to the Rev. Humphrey Lloyd (1656–1727) who came from Wales to Ireland as chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the 1680s.

Lloyd is a Welsh surname, so how can my great-grandmother Susan Louisa Lloyd, known as Louisa, (Figure 1), be Irish? The answer is that people moved over time. Her 3x great-grandfather, the Reverend (Rev.) Humphrey Lloyd, came from Wales as chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the 1680s. He settled in New Ross, County Wexford. The son from whom I descend was the rector of Rathcormack (now spelled Rathcormac) in County Cork. Subsequent generations lived in Dublin and elsewhere. Louisa herself was born in Dundalk, County Louth but after her marriage to an Englishman, William Thomas Polley, lived in Newry, County Down and then Belfast. Collateral lines lived all over Ireland as gentry,



Figure 1: Susan Louisa (Lloyd) Polley, b. 1850 Ireland, d. 1933 Canada.
Source: Author's collection

clergymen and later bankers and men of finance. Some of the Irish Lloyd descendants had distinguished military careers and two were provosts of Trinity College, Dublin. They were an Anglo-Irish family, some marrying people from England and some settling there. Many emigrated. Louisa came to Toronto in 1920 to live with two daughters. Her brother Richard Longfield Lloyd died in Dublin in 1939. He was the last of our line from the late 17th century with the Lloyd surname to live in Ireland.

This is the story of how research connected Louisa, the 20th century Irish emigrant, with Humphrey, the 17th century Irish immigrant—confirming this Lloyd lineage in Ireland for two and a half centuries.

Louisa and Her Children

My Irish research started easily as I knew three of my great-grandmother Louisa's children. In the years before and immediately after the First World War, eight of Louisa's ten surviving Polley children left Ireland—two went to Australia and six came to Canada. The last was my grandfather who arrived in Toronto in 1923, followed by his wife and daughters the next year. When Louisa came to Canada, she left her husband William behind and never saw him again. He died in Belfast in 1931 and she died in Toronto in 1933. Two sons remained in Ireland. They married and had sons but no grandchildren, so Louisa has no descendants in Ireland today.

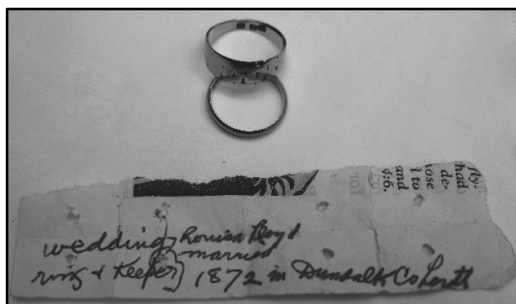


Figure 2: Note with Louisa's wedding band and keeper in her eldest daughter Annie's handwriting reading, "wedding ring & keeper Louisa Lloyd married 1872 in Dundalk Co Louth."

Source: Author's collection

When Louisa's husband William Polley died in 1931, their daughter Mabel went back to Belfast and shipped household items to Canada. Much of what went to my grandfather and his two sisters in Toronto eventually found its way to me. The jewellery, pictures, china, books and tables piqued my interest in researching my Irish Lloyd family. One of my heirlooms is Louisa's wedding band

and keeper with a note attached in my great-aunt Annie's handwriting:

“wedding ring & keeper Louisa Lloyd, married 1872 in Dundalk Co Louth” (Figure 2).

Louisa’s marriage certificate lists her father as Edward L. Lloyd, Accountant. Great-aunt Annie had told me that his name was Edward Longfield Lloyd. I assumed from that distinctive name that it would be easy to research his ancestry. I was wrong.

Louisa was born 29 September 1850, before civil registration in Ireland, so there is no birth registration. Her baptism is indexed in *FamilySearch*. The source document is an article in the *Journal of the County Louth Archaeological and Historical Society*.¹ It describes her as “Lloyd, Susan Louisa, dau of Edward and Fanny, born 29 Sep, bapt 20 Oct 1850.”

Louisa’s Father, Edward Longfield Lloyd

Edward and his wife Fanny (or Frances) baptised six children in the Methodist Chapel in Dundalk and two in St. Nicholas, the Church of Ireland. Many years ago, I wrote to the rector of St. Nicholas Church in Dundalk whose historic registers are still in local custody. He identified the marriage of Edward L. Lloyd and Frances Pattison on 14 September 1838. No names of fathers or witnesses appear in the register. There are no baptismal entries for either Edward or Frances at St. Nicholas Church and their births would have pre-dated the Methodist Chapel.

On *Griffiths Evaluation* of 1854 (a land tax),² Edward Lloyd is the only Lloyd listed in County Louth, so it seems likely that he came from elsewhere. I was able to learn a little more about Fanny’s family over the years as her parents were buried in the graveyard at St. Nicholas. Edward’s origins remained a mystery for a long time. Based on his age of 77 at death in November 1887, Edward would have been born around 1810. I had reached the proverbial brick wall that so many Irish researchers encounter as they try going back towards 1800.

The Lloyds were middle-class. Edward was an accountant. According to his 1887 obituary³ he worked in an estate agency and as a collector for the Dundalk gas company. He left three sons and five daughters. I began the search for his descendants in the hope of finding information and pictures. Later I added DNA to my wish list; a Y-DNA test from a male Lloyd relative might link me to distant Lloyd ancestors.

I knew that at least one of Edward’s sons had a son himself because of two entries in the autograph book of my great-aunt Annie (the one who brought her mother Louisa to Canada).

One was signed, “your cousin, Eric E. Longfield Lloyd, 13th October 1910” (Figure 3). The other was a “drawing” of a cheque dated London, 6th October 1910 on the Union Bank of Australia, Limited (Figure 4). But which of Louisa’s three brothers was the father of cousin Eric, as his birth wasn’t registered in either Ireland or England?

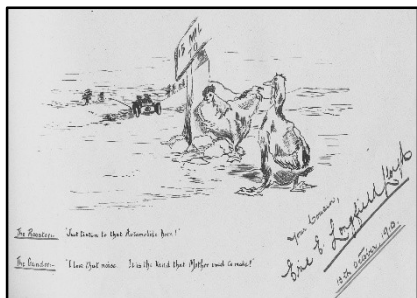


Figure 3: Extract from great-aunt Annie’s autograph book signed, “your cousin, Eric E. Longfield Lloyd, 13th October 1910.”

Source: Family collection

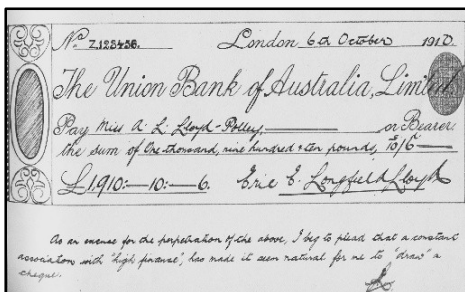


Figure 4: A cheque drawn and dated London, 6th October 1910 on The Union Bank of Australia, Limited.

Source: Family collection

After years of searching, I learned that the oldest of Edward’s three sons, Thomas Edwin, was a banker in Ireland. He married later in life and died childless in England. The youngest, Richard Longfield, worked as the cashier in the General Post Office (GPO) in Ireland. He married twice but had no children and died in Dublin. That left the middle son, George Thrift Lloyd. When he died in Dublin in 1924, his death notice stated, “Sydney papers please copy.”

A search of the New South Wales indexes revealed that George Lloyd married in Sydney and had three children—a son Eric and two daughters. He later returned to Ireland with his Australian-born wife and family. Eric, however, went back to Australia as a young man and had a distinguished career as a soldier, intelligence officer and diplomat. His career is now documented in online sources⁴ but they weren’t available when I did this research. I wondered earlier whether Eric had a son with “Longfield” as a middle name. Since the birth indexes for this period were not public, I searched the New South Wales marriage indexes for “Longfield Lloyd” and found three Lloyd men with the middle name Longfield who married in the 1940s. Eric’s newspaper death notice on *Trove*⁵ now confirms that Brian, Owen and Ian are Eric’s only children.⁶ Owen’s death notice mentions a son Richard and daughter-in-

law by name. The New South Wales State Library searched the recent electoral rolls and identified their address. I wrote to Richard explaining my search and he replied, "I am the one." He is the only 2x great-grandson of Edward Longfield Lloyd who has the Lloyd surname.

Owen’s Tree and His Son Richard’s DNA

Richard is the key to all the future research. He shared with me a family tree compiled by his father Owen (which I will refer to as Owen’s tree – Figure 5) and provided a sample of his DNA. Richard matches me and other relatives descending from my great-grandmother Susan Louisa Lloyd on *FamilyTreeDNA – Family Finder* (autosomal DNA). His Y-DNA can therefore represent our shared ancestor, Edward Longfield Lloyd. Richard’s Y-37 test initially had no Lloyd matches.

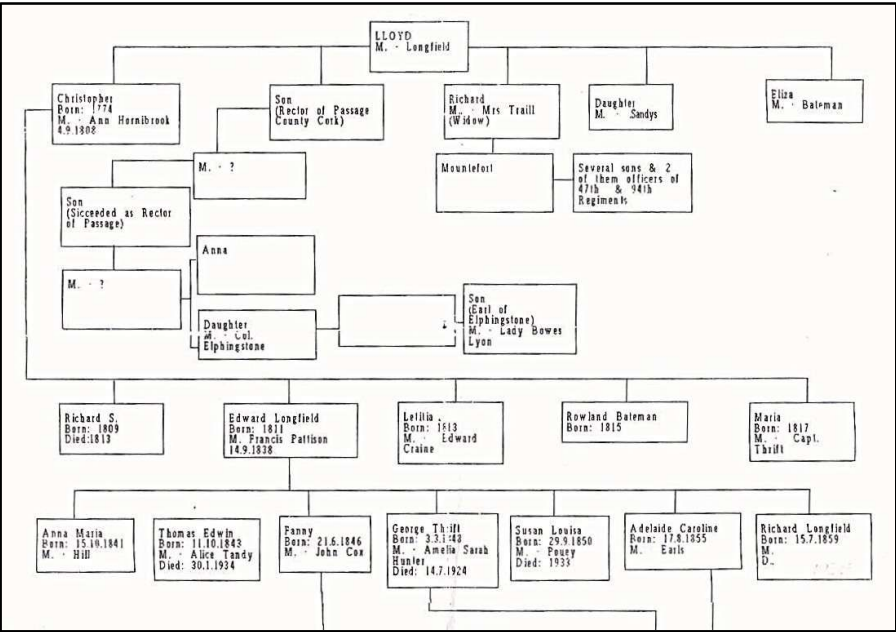


Figure 5: Extract of Owen Lloyd’s family tree, excluding the most recent generations.
Source: Owen Lloyd

Owen’s tree, however, gave me clues for further research. There is no documentation accompanying this compiled tree. Owen died in Australia in 1996, before the age of internet research. His first cousin Gaby did some lookups for him in Ireland. Neither Richard in Australia nor Gaby’s daughter Wendy in Ireland have any further research material. Wendy has generously shared pictures of George Thrift Lloyd’s

descendants and a sample of her DNA. She is also a good autosomal match to Louisa's descendants. Figure 5 is Owen's tree, omitting the most recent generations:

Owen correctly identified seven of Edward Longfield Lloyd's eight children. There are some errors at this level: the assignment of John Cox [i.e. Coe], husband of the missing daughter Catherine, as Fanny's husband, and Louisa's married name as "Pouey" instead of "Polley."

It was exciting to see the names of possible parents and siblings for Edward Longfield Lloyd for the first time. His parents are named as Christopher Lloyd born 1774 and Ann Hornibrook who married in 1808.⁷ His siblings include an older brother Richard who died very young and a younger brother Rowland Bateman and two younger sisters, Letitia and Maria, who married a Captain Thrift. The surname Thrift suggests the origin of George Thrift Lloyd's middle name!

I had discussed my Lloyd brick wall with James F. S. Thomson, a highly respected Toronto genealogist. Around the same time as I made my contact with Richard Lloyd in Australia, James emailed to say that he thought that he had found Edward Longfield Lloyd's birth family: parents Christopher Lloyd and Ann Hornibrook and siblings Rowland Bateman, Letitia and Maria. He found Letitia's and Maria's baptisms at St. Peter's, Dublin, on *Irish Genealogy*.⁸ James also found Maria's marriage to George Thrift in the English indexes and later the widowed Maria joining a church in Albany, New York, with Rowland Bateman Lloyd and his wife Ann.

I found some Lloyds living with a Price family in the 1841 Census in Liverpool: Ann M [Maria?], age 15, seamstress; Letitia, age 20, seamstress; Rowland, age 20, cabinet maker.⁹ Rowland was later a cabinet maker in Albany, New York.

I also found Letitia's two marriages in Liverpool but have been unsuccessful in making contact with her descendants. The Irish baptismal records for the girls and the English marriages (Maria's to George Thrift and Letitia's two) name Christopher Lloyd as their father. On the 1851 English Census George and Maria Thrift have a visiting niece, Kate Lloyd, aged 11, born in Ireland.¹⁰ This would be Edward's daughter Catherine (known as Kate), born in 1839 and missing from Owen's tree.

I did further research on Rowland Bateman Lloyd of Albany, N.Y. I followed his descendants elsewhere in the United States until I made

contact with a living male Lloyd who would take a DNA test. He is my fourth cousin and matches me and some other relatives on *Family Finder*. He matches my third cousin Richard in Australia (his fourth cousin) on Y-37 but not on *Family Finder*. Fourth cousins match each other about 50 per cent of the time. The Y-DNA match confirms that Edward Longfield Lloyd and Rowland Bateman Lloyd are from the same Lloyd lineage but not exactly how they are related.

Despite not having a baptismal record for Edward Longfield Lloyd, I am convinced that his parents are Christopher Lloyd and Ann Hornibrook. Christopher was born in 1774 and they married in County Cork in 1808. Edward's two sisters were baptised in Dublin, so he could have been born in either place. Christopher was an inspector of customs and excise, so the family probably moved a lot. I was ready to look for Christopher's parents. They did not turn out to be a Lloyd married to a Longfield, as Owen's tree suggests. I have yet to find a family relationship between Lloyds and Longfields, although both were prominent Anglo-Irish families in the 18th and 19th centuries. There is one distinctive given name on Owen's tree—Mountifort. He is listed as the son of Christopher's brother Richard and he married a widowed Mrs. Traill [i.e. Trant]. I started searching for information on Mountifort. His career was as distinguished as his full name—Major-General Mountifort Staughton Heyliger Lloyd (and spelling variations.)¹¹

Lloyd of Lossett Pedigree

The research on Mountifort led me to a published pedigree for "Lloyd of Lossett," which I will refer to as Lossett (see Figures 7 and 8 in the Appendix). Some versions of this pedigree provide more information than others and it is the one in *Burkes Landed Gentry of Ireland*¹² that provides the clues I needed. It lists the descendants of two sons of a Rev. Humphrey Lloyd, born in Denbighshire, Wales in 1656, who came to New Ross, County Wexford in the early 1680s (i.e. my Irish immigrant ancestor who brought my ancestral name Lloyd to Ireland.) The Rev. Humphrey was chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the chief administrator at the time. Following down the line from his son, the Rev. Richard Lloyd, born 1699, I found an entry for a son Christopher and then his son, another Christopher, who had "two sons and as many daus." If I ignored the son Richard who died young, Edward's father Christopher on Owen's tree had two sons and two daughters and could be this same Christopher. My Irish trail back would therefore be: Susan Louisa Lloyd b. 1850, Edward Longfield Lloyd b. ca 1810,

Christopher Lloyd b. ca 1774, Christopher Lloyd b. 1738, Richard Lloyd b. 1699. And then Humphrey Lloyd b. 1656 who came from Wales to Ireland.

The Lloyd of Lossett Pedigree became the template for further research. My goal was to use DNA evidence to confirm that Edward Longfield Lloyd's father is the same Christopher as the one listed in the Lossett Pedigree who "had two sons and as many daus." I was encouraged to see that the Rev. Richard Lloyd of Passage West (referenced in Owen's tree as "Lloyd, rector Passage Cork") is listed among the descendants on the Lossett Pedigree. There are, however, enough differences to indicate that Owen had not copied the Lossett Pedigree. Most Church of Ireland registers were destroyed in the 1922 fire at Four Courts, Dublin so I knew that I would never find church registers to support the Lossett Pedigree data. A posting about Mountifort on an old *Rootsweb* mailing list connected me to one of Mountifort's descendants. He took the *Family Finder* test and shares a small matching segment with both my mother and her first cousin. They connect at Christopher born 1738, so I seemed to be on the right track.

Last summer, after the writing contest had closed and my findings were on the record, I discovered an unpublished transcript of the graveyard at the former Church of Ireland in Rathcormac.¹³ The Lloyd plot includes the burials of the grandparents and parents of Edward's father Christopher b. 1774:

Rev'd Richard Lloyd died April the 6 177(?) aged 55

Elizabeth [Forward] his wife who died Nov. 22 1778

Mrs. Elizabeth [Bateman] Lloyd who died Nov. 28 1782, aged 45 years

Christopher Lloyd who unfortunately was killed by a fall from his horse
11 March 1792, aged 54

The memorial inscription confirms and expands on the data in the Lossett Pedigree.

The Christopher b. 1774 was likely born in Rathcormack, as his mother was buried there in 1782. His father, another Christopher, b. 1738, would not have been born there, as his father Richard was not appointed as rector at Rathcormack until 1742.

The Rev. Richard Lloyd, 1699–1775

The Rev. Richard Lloyd b. 1699 was the first of the line born in Ireland in New Ross, County Wexford. He became the rector at Rathcormack,

County Cork and was buried there. According to the Lossett Pedigree, Richard received an MA from Trinity College, Dublin, married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Forward of Fermoy in 1737, and died in Rathcormack in April 1775.

The Rev. Richard was a friend of John Wesley and I found a lot of interesting material about Richard in published histories of Methodism in Ireland. Rathcormack is about 30 km northeast of Cork City. It was on the main post road to Dublin and was a convenient place for both Charles and John Wesley to spend the night. Both preached in the Rathcormack Church and attracted large crowds. In 1850:

This clergyman by the deep and practical sympathy he had shown with the Wesleys and their work got into trouble. The neighbouring clergy complained to the bishop of the diocese, Dr. George Berkeley, who directed the Archdeacon, the Rev. Michael Davies, to deliver to Lloyd an episcopal order that he must not "suffer any person to preach in his church who was not a licensed preacher of that or the neighbouring diocese."¹⁴

The Rev. Richard Lloyd wrote a letter of protest but ultimately obeyed the bishop and the Wesleys didn't preach in the Rathcormack church again.

In 1775:

By a singular coincidence, just eleven days after the death of his old but faithless friend, the Rev. R. Lloyd, [John] Wesley arrived again at Rathcormack. He had a long drive of more than forty miles, and not being able to obtain accommodation in the inn, was obliged to proceed nearly twenty more to Cork.¹⁵

Seventy-five years later, Richard's great-great-granddaughter Susan Louisa (my great-grandmother) was baptised in the Methodist Chapel in Dundalk.

Richard's father is the Rev. Humphrey Lloyd who came from Wales. The Lossett Pedigree states:

Rev. Humphrey Lloyd, b. 30 May 1656, went to Ireland from Wales between 1680 and 1683, and settled at New Ross, co. Wexford, where he resided at "The Abbey House." He signed the Address of the New Ross Corporation to William III. [sic] 18 Aug. 1696, and was made a free Burgess of the town 3 Nov. 1716. He m. Elizabeth Balf, and had issue.¹⁶

A Y-DNA Match

The Lloyd of Lossett Pedigree was my hypothetical family tree back to Humphrey born 1656 in Wales. It then became a matter of waiting until a relevant match appeared on Richard's Y-DNA match list. One event-

ually did. He also matches at Y-37 the American Lloyd who descends from Edward's brother, Rowland Bateman Lloyd, who has only tested to that level. The new match is an Australian with the surname Dalton, but he listed his earliest known ancestor as a Lloyd. We exchanged emails and then he connected me to his brother, Brendan, who is a keen family historian.

Brendan shared his fabulous family history research. He had discovered that his great-grandfather Frederick Dalton had arrived in Australia as Bartholomew Frederick Lloyd, leaving a wife and family behind in Chicago. This Bartholomew was born in Ireland in 1810, raised in London and worked in Scotland as mapmaker B. F. Lloyd¹⁷ before emigrating to the United States. When living in Chicago, he and a son left for the goldfields of California and then he disappeared. In Australia Bartholomew Frederick Lloyd soon changed his name to Frederick Dalton and had an interesting career as a journalist and inspector of the goldfields in New South Wales. He married again, despite the fact that he had a living wife in Chicago, and fathered a family of 11. In 1880 Frederick withdrew some money from the bank, got on a train and again disappeared. His Australian family presumed he had been robbed and murdered. He appeared on the doorstep of his first family in Chicago two years later and was buried with them.¹⁸ Once Brendan discovered his great-grandfather's true identity, he did further research on Bartholomew Frederick Lloyd born 1810 and identified Bartholomew's father as Robert Lloyd, born 1785. He then figured out his connection to the Lossett Pedigree. Brendan descends from the Rev. Bartholomew Lloyd born 1707, the younger brother of my ancestor, the Rev. Richard Lloyd born 1699.

The Rev. Bartholomew's line is the more distinguished of the two and his descendants include two provosts of Trinity College Dublin. The Lossett Pedigree was created for Bartholomew's descendant, Clifford Bartholomew Lloyd of Lossett, County Cavan, born 1845.¹⁹

Big Y

The final step was doing Big Y-DNA tests on two descendants of the Rev. Humphrey Lloyd (1656–1775).²⁰ My third cousin Richard Lloyd descends from the Rev. Humphrey's son Richard (1699). Brendan Dalton descends from his son Bartholomew (1707). These two Australian men are matches on Big Y, sharing haplogroup R-FTB6136 (Figure 6). According to current estimates on *FamilyTreeDNA* this SNP (Single Nucleotide Polymorphism) was formed around 1650. Their

most recent common ancestor (and mine) is the Rev. Humphrey Lloyd born in 1656 in Denbighshire, Wales, our Irish immigrant ancestor.

Conclusion

On both lines there were long-time brick wall ancestors born in 1810: Edward Longfield Lloyd on my line and Bartholomew Frederick Lloyd, aka Frederick Dalton, on Brendan's. Once we got further back, past them, a published pedigree and DNA evidence have connected our ancestral trails in the mid-17th century.

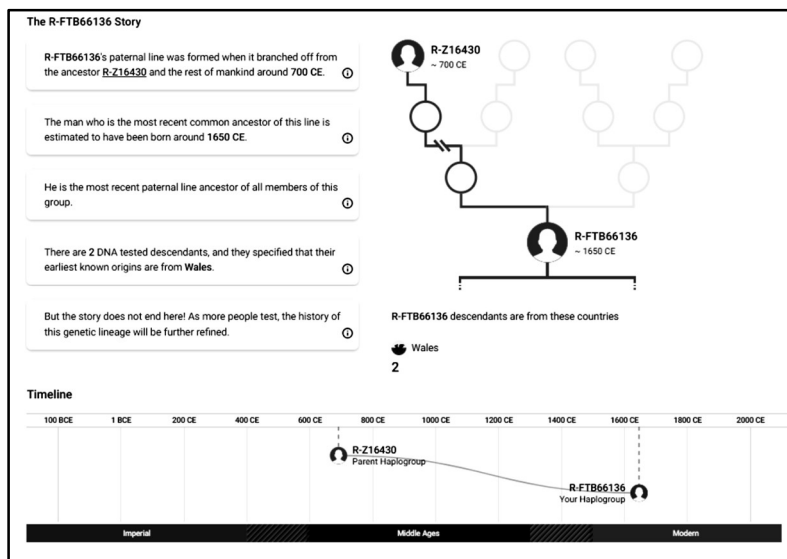


Figure 6: Extract from *FamilyTreeDNA* - the cameo at R-FTB66136 represents Richard Lloyd and Brendan Dalton.

Source: Author

There could be more. The Lossett Pedigree lists two earlier generations in Wales. A Lloyd descendant in England, a canon himself, has been to Denbighshire and collected details from church records in the diocese of St. Asaph about Lloyd clerics and a bishop back to the 1500s. We await a Lloyd Big Y-DNA match with known ancestral roots in Wales. Big Y-DNA also suggests some interesting migration possibilities. More distant Big Y matches connect to these Lloyd testees before 700 CE. Most of these men of different surnames report earliest known ancestors in Ireland. People moved from one country to another (and back) long before we had the concepts of immigrant and emigrant. I might have earlier ancestry in Ireland before the surname Lloyd.

Lloyd.

THE LANDED GENTRY.

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- (1) Henry Craven Jesse, *b.* 8 Feb. 1855.
 (2) Josephine, *m.* 1884, John Porter Porter, of Jamestown, Co. Fermanagh. (3) Coralie.
 (4) Fanny Kathleen, *m.* 1884, Charles Cockburne, eldest son of William D'Arcy-Irvine, of Castle Irvine.
 1. Frances Maria, *m.* 26 March, 1840, Andrew Wauchope, of Niddrie Marischall, Midlothian, and *d.* 25 June, 1858, leaving issue.
 2. Josephine Julia Helen, *m.* 21, 19 May, 1845, Henry Robert, 3rd Lord Rossmore; and *d.* 18 June, 1863, Major G. W. Stapoole, of Eden Vale, Co. Clare.
 3. Coralie Augusta Frederica, *m.* 17 June, 1848, William Fitz-William Burton, of Burton Hall, Co. Carlow.
 4. William, *m.* Kate, only dau. of John Harris, of Waterford, and had issue.
 1. Mary Anne, *m.* Rev. Thomas Hoare, youngest son of Sir Edward Hoare, 2nd bart. of Annabell.
 2. Eliza Lucy, *m.* Mr. Morris, and *d.s.p.*
 The eldest son,
 JOHN LLOYD, of Lloydsboro' and Cranagh, B.A. of Trin. Coll. Dublin, *b.* 16 March, 1797; *m.* 27 July, 1810, Delby Ann, dau. of John Lloyd, of Cranagh; *d.* 9 Feb. 1868, having had issue,
 1. JOHN JESSE, his heir.
 2. Richard Jesse, Lieut. 59th Regt., *d. unm.* 14 Oct. 1847.
 1. Elizabeth Anne, *m.* 15 Dec. 1840, John Dawson Hutchinson, of Timoney Park, and *d.s.p.* 3 March, 1842.
 2. Ellen Eliza, *m.* John Stratford Collins, Barrister-at-Law, and *d.* 17 Nov. 1862, leaving issue.
 He *d.* 11 Jan. 1864, and was *s.* by his eldest son,
 JOHN JESSE LLOYD, of Lloydsboro' and Cranagh, *m.* Mary, dau. of Edward Nathaniel William Fortescue, of Fallapit, and *d.* 1871, leaving by her (who *d.* 1883), with a dau., three sons,
 1. HENRY JESSE, late *d.* Lloydsboro'.
 2. RICHARD, now of Lloydsboro'.
 3. Emlyn Fortescue, of Cranagh Castle, Co. Tipperary, J.P., *b.* 1850; *m.* 1882, Henrietta Eliza, only dau. of Capt. Kobillard, R.M., of Val des Fortes, Alderley, and has issue,
 John Fortescue, *b.* 1887.
 The eldest son,
 HENRY JESSE LLOYD, of Lloydsboro' and Cranagh, J.P. and High Sheriff 1881, *b.* 1845; *m.* 12 June, 1873, Mary Alice, dau. of William Butler, of Park, Co. Tipperary, and *d.s.p.* 1893, and was *s.* by his brother.
 Seat—Lloydsboro', near Templemore, Co. Tipperary.

LLOYD OF LOSSETT.

- CLIFFORD BARTHOLOMEW LLOYD, of Lossett, Co. Cavan, B.A., *b.* 18 Aug. 1845; *m.* 1st, 5 May, 1870, Isabella Maria, dau. of Major Des Vaux, of Portlanning, Queen's Co., and by her (who *d.* 1892) has issue,
 1. WILMOT HUMPHREY CLIFFORD, *b.* 15 July, 1879.
 1. Beatrice Anna Caroline Isabelle Clifford, *m.* 7 May, 1891, Leslie Tufnell Peacocke (Capt. 5th Batt. Connaught Rangers), and has issue, a son.
 2. Hugo Leslie.
 3. Alice Elizabeth Clifford.

He *m.* 2ndly, 7 Oct. 1896, Edith Emily Marguerite, youngest dau. of Thomas Fitz Herbert, of Blackcastle, Co. Meath (*see that family*).

Lineage.—ROBERT LLOYD, *b.* at Llanrhaidar-yn-Mochant, Co. Denbigh, had, with other issue,
 ROBERT LLOYD, his 3rd son, who by Jane his wife had,
 1. Robert, *b.* 6 Nov. 1653.
 2. HUMPHREY (Rev.), of whom hereafter.
 3. Richard, *b.* 30 Sept. 1660; *d.* 3 May, 1728.
 4. John, *b.* 28 June, 1661; *m.* *d.* Lewis, *b.* 26 Oct. 1666.
 6. Griffin, *b.* 11 Jan. 1668.

The 2nd son,
 REV. HUMPHREY LLOYD, *b.* 30 May, 1656, went to Ireland from Wales between 1680 and 1683, and settled at New Ross, Co. Wexford, where he resided at "The Abbey House." He signed the Address of the New Ross Corporation to WILLIAM III. 18 Aug. 1696, and was made a Free Burgess of the town 3 Nov. 1716. He *m.* Elizabeth Balf, and had issue,
 1. Robert, *b.* Feb. 1693; *d.s.p. viâ patris*.
 2. Richard (Rev.), M.A. Trin. Coll. Dublin, Rector of Rathcormack, Co. Cork, *b.* 17 Jan. 1699; *m.* *d.* 31 March, 1727; Elizabeth, dau. of Christopher Forward, of Fernow, same co., and *d.* April, 1775, leaving by her (who *d.* 26 Nov. 1778),
 1. RICHARD, of Fullygreen House, *b.* 14 Jan. 1732; *m.* Jane, dau. of Thomas Austen, of Waterfall, Co. Cork, and by her (who was *b.* 5 Oct. 1744) had,
 (1) Richard, *b.* 1764; *d.* 1766.
 (2) RICHARD (Rev.), J.P., Prebendary of Killanully, Co. Cork, *b.* 27 May, 1767; *m.* 20 March, 1802, Mary, dau. of James Franklin Morrison, of Cork, by Elizabeth his wife, dau. of Ven. Michael Davies, Archdeacon of Cloyne, and *d.* 6 Feb. 1840, leaving a son, Elizabeth Mary Anne, *b.* 1806;

- m.* 11 Sept. 1829, Capt. John George Elphinstone, H.E.I.C.; and a son,
 RICHARD, Barrister-at-Law, *b.* 23 Sept. 1807; *m.* 15 Oct. 1836, Margaret, dau. of Edmund Knapp Pierys, of Charlestown, Co. Cork, and *d.* 5 April, 1839, leaving with a dau., Annie Pierys, *m.* 1st, 1861, William Austin Morrison, and 2ndly, 1867, Robert Villiers George, M.D.; Richard Morrison, *b.* 21 Jan. 1839; Edmund George Knapp Pierys, of Passage West, Co. Cork, *b.* 15 Dec. 1841; *m.* 20 Feb. 1873, Emma Susanna, dau. of Benjamin Johnson, M.D., and has Langford Newman, *b.* 28 Dec. 1873.
 (1) Elizabeth, *b.* 9 July, 1768; *m.* 21 Dec. 1799, Owen Lloyd, of Smith Hill, Co. Roscommon, and *d.* Dec. 1864.
 (2) Mary, *b.* 28 Nov. 1769; *m.* Andrew Elphinstone, R.N., M.D., and *d.* 10 Oct. 1831.
 (3) Barbara, *d. unm.*
 2. Christopher, *b.* 21 May, 1738; *m.* 10 July, 1763, Elizabeth Bateman, and *d.* 11 March, 1795, leaving,
 (1) Richard Bateman, *b.* 1790; *m.* 10 April, 1795, Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Trant, and *d.* 1822, leaving
 1. Mountford Haughton, Major-Gen. in the Army, was present at Waterloo (medal).
 2. Richard Augustus.
 (2) Christopher, had two sons and as many daus.
 (3) Elizabeth, *b.* 23 March, 1771; *m.* Capt. Bateman, R.N.
 3. William, *b.* 1734; *d.* 1736.
 4. Daniel, *b.* 3 May, 1749; *m.* Hannah, dau. of Thomas Austen.
 1. Elizabeth, *b.* 1733; *d.* 1734.
 2. Barbara, *b.* 31 Jan. 1746; *m.* Lieut. Stephen Sandys, R.N.
 3. Bartholomew LLOYD, of whom hereafter.
 1. Jane, *b.* 8 Jan. 1683; *m.* 27 Nov. 1706, Rev. William Hartley.
 2. Elizabeth, *b.* 19 Feb. 1688; *m.* 28 Nov. 1706, Rev. John Acheson, M.A.
 3. Mary, *b.* 21 June, 1695; *m.* 4 April, 1716, John Batt, Attorney-at-Law, and *d.* 1773.
 4. Anne, *b.* 6 July, 1697; *m.* 24 June, 1724, Henry Moore.
 5. Frances, *b.* 28 June, 1703; *d.* 1 Oct. 1778.
 Rev. Humphrey LLOYD *d.* 15 April, 1727. His 3rd, but not surviving son,
 REV. BARTHOLOMEW LLOYD, of Abbey House, New Ross, was *b.* 13 Jan. 1707; admitted a Freeman of New Ross 1 Oct. 1729, and entered Trin. Coll. Dublin, 8 June, 1726. He *m.* 22 June, 1739, Anne, dau. of Robert Clifford, of Wexford, and had issue,
 1. Bartholomew, *b.* 30 Aug. 1733; *d.* 12 Sept. 1748.
 2. Robert, of whom hereafter.
 3. Robert, *b.* 1 June, 1738.
 4. Clifford, *b.* 15 March, 1741; *d.* 3 Nov. 1742.
 5. John (Rev.), Vicar of Ferns, Rector of Kilbride, and Prebendary of Clons, Diocese of Ferns, *b.* 25 July, 1743; *d.* 16 June, 1781.
 Rev. Bartholomew LLOYD *d.* 26 April, 1763. His eldest surviving son,
 HUMPHREY LLOYD, of New Ross, *b.* 4 Aug. 1735; *m.* 24 Nov. 1756, Margaret Borbridge, and had issue,
 1. Bartholomew (Rev.), of whom hereafter.
 2. John, *b.* 24 Dec. 1774; *m.* Margaret, dau. of Rev. William Hall, Rector of Wexford, and had issue,
 1. Robert (Rev.), *m.* Mrs. Majestown, widow, and had a son,
 Robert (Rev.), *m.* the dau. of Rev. John Bridge, Rector of Ballyconnor.
 2. Horatio Nelson.
 3. Bartholomew, *m.* Miss Daly.
 1. Letitia, *m.* Dr. William Reeves.
 2. Matilda, *m.* Rev. John Bridge, Rector of Ballyconnor.
 3. Margaret, *m.* William R. Digby.
 3. Robert, *b.* 6 Jan. 1785; *m.* Charlotte Elizabeth, dau. of John Ball, of Season Park, Co. Wicklow, and had,
 1. Bartholomew.
 1. Margaret, *m.* John Tuthill, of Kilmore, Co. Limerick.
 2. Susan Penelope, *m.* Rev. Robert McKee, Rector of Fethard, Co. Wexford.
 3. Maria, *d. unm.*
 1. Rachel, bapt. at New Ross, 7 Nov. 1779.
 Mr. Humphrey LLOYD *d.* 5 Oct. 1786. His eldest son,
 REV. BARTHOLOMEW LLOYD, D.D., Provost of Trin. Coll. Dublin, and President of the Royal Irish Academy, was *b.* 5 Feb. 1772; became a Scholar of Trin. Coll. 1790, a Fellow 1795, and was appointed Provost 1831. He *m.* July, 1799, Eleanor, dau. of Patrick McLaughlin, of Dunshaughlin, Co. Meath, and Kilmartin, Co. Dublin, and had issue,
 1. HUMPHREY (Rev.), of The Castle, Killybeg.
 2. Bartholomew Clifford, of Lossett, Co. Cavan, LL.D., Q.C., Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Co. Waterford, *b.* 1803; *m.* 1st, 21 Sept. 1844, Caroline Hamilton, only dau. of Right Hon. William Brooke, P.C. of Dromavanna, Co. Cavan, Master in Chancery, and by her (who *d.* 1864) had issue,
 1. CLIFFORD BARTHOLOMEW, now of Lossett.
 2. William Chetwood, Lieut.-Col. formerly 20th Hussars, *b.* 24 Nov. 1846; *m.* Catherine, eldest dau. of Thomas Garnett, of Furse Hill Lodge, Brighton.
 3. Humphrey Willmot, *b.* 28 Feb. 1848; *m.* Kate, only dau. of Col. Graham.
 4. Alfred Robert, *b.* 21 July, 1854, Capt. Bedfordshire Regt.
 5. Arthur Brooke, Barrister-at-Law of the Inner Temple, London, *b.* 22 Jan. 1856.
 6. Fredrick Charles, Capt. Lincolnshire Regt., *b.* 10 Oct. 1860; *m.* Millicent, youngest dau. of Thomas Garnett.
 1. Emily Janet, *m.* Skeffington John Wynne, Capt. A.P.D.
 2. Constance Eleanor.
 3. Florence Caroline.
 4. Caroline Alice Elizabeth, *m.* Anne Schomberg, Capt. R.N. He *m.* 2ndly, Oct. 1869, Anna Maria, dau. of Major Sackville Brownlow Taylor, 6th Regt.; and *d.* 28 April, 1872.



Figure 7: Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland, 1899, Lineage of Lloyd of Lossett, p. 266

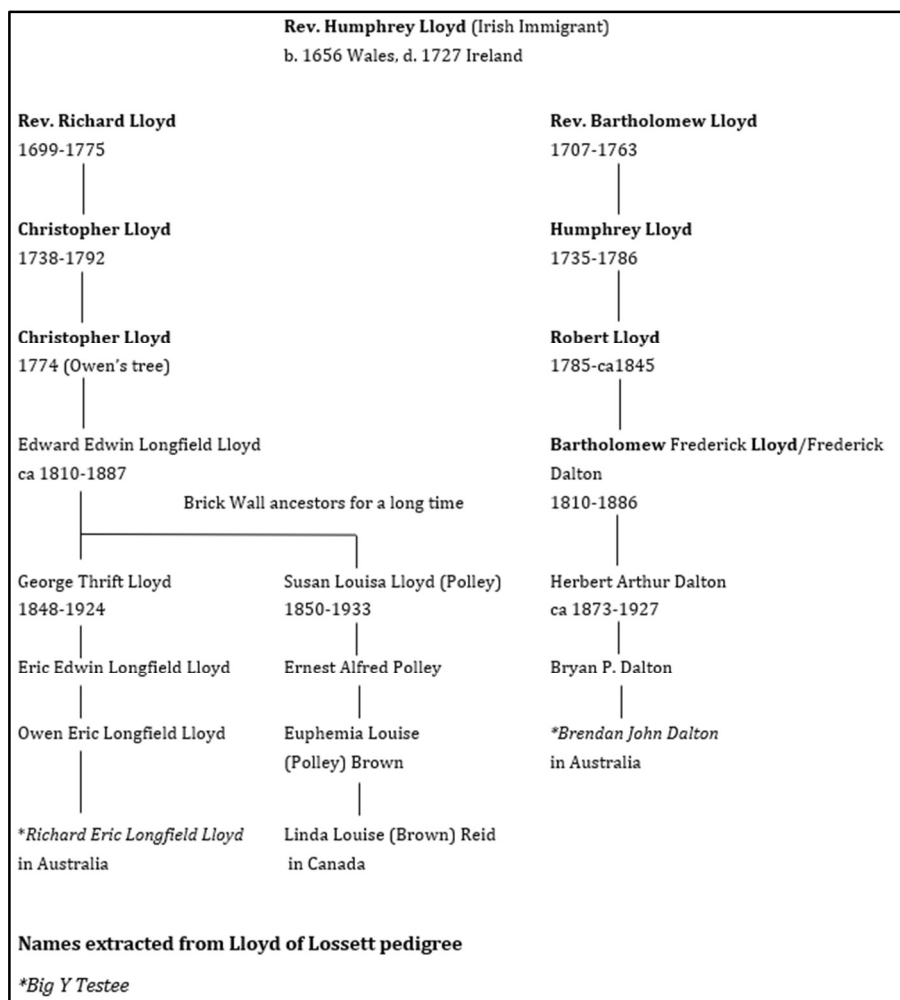


Figure 8: Lloyd Family Tree: Source Author

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Reference Notes

- 1 Brian S. Turner, "The Methodist Baptismal Registers of Co Louth (1829–1865)," *Journal of the County Louth Archaeological and Historical Society*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (1974), pp.132–139
- 2 *Griffith's Valuation, County Louth 1854*. (Available at www.findmypast.co.uk)
- 3 *Dundalk Herald*, 3 December 1887

- 4 Australian Dictionary of Biography, entry for Eric Edwin Longfield Lloyd (1890–1957); <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/lloyd-eric-edwin-longfield-10840>)
- 5 TROVE is a free online service provided by the National Library of Australia. It is a comprehensive digital library and research portal; (<https://trove.nla.gov.au/>)
- 6 *The Canberra Times*, 19 July 1957, p.2
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- 9 1841 English Census, entry for Rowland Lloyd, age 20, cabinet maker, in Liverpool, Lancs.; H.O. 107/566, f. 32, p.17
- 10 1851 English Census, entry for Kate Lloyd, aged 11, born in Ireland, visiting George and Maria Thrift; H.O. 107/1925, f. 352, p.29
- 11 Charles Dalton, *The Waterloo Roll Call*, The Project Gutenberg EBook (https://www.gutenberg.org/files/51143/51143-h/51143-h.htm#Page_239)
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- 14 C. H. Crookshank, *History of Methodism in Ireland, Vol. 1. Wesley and His Times* (Belfast: R.S. Allen, Son: 1885) p.69. (Available at <https://ia800206.us.archive.org/33/items/cu31924029470741/cu31924029470741.pdf>)
- 15 *ibid.*, p.295
- 16 *Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland*, 1899, *op. cit.*
- 17 National Library of Scotland/Maps of Scotland, B. F. Lloyd & Co. Map of Scotland with the railways, 1848 (<https://maps.nls.uk/scotland/rec/5982>)
- 18 Brendan Dalton, "Frederick Dalton (1815-80): Understanding a Life in Gold," *Australian Journal of Biography and History*, no.1 (2018); (available at <https://press-files.anu.edu.au/downloads/press/n4630/html/article06.xhtml?referer=&page=9>). The story of his Lloyd identity is at the end of this account.

- ¹⁹ Rev. Humphrey Lloyd 1656; Rev. Bartholomew Lloyd 1707; Humphrey Lloyd 1735; Rev. Bartholomew Lloyd 1772; Bartholomew Clifford Lloyd 1808; Clifford Bartholomew Lloyd 1845
- ²⁰ Rev. Humphrey Lloyd is on *WikiTree* at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Lloyd-7512>. There are brief profiles that link down to Owen Longfield Lloyd, father of Richard and to Brendan Dalton (and to the author).

Which John and Mary Knight?

BY JANE L. DOWN



A retired art conservation scientist, Jane was BIFHSGO's Program Director for eight years and co-chaired several of its conferences. She has written three family history books and several articles, overseen an indexing project and given several talks. Jane became interested in genealogy in 1971 and has been researching her Ontario, Palatine and English roots ever since.

My great-great-grandmother, Elizabeth Knight (Figure 1), married John Henry Bignell in 1858 in Eastbourne, Sussex, England.¹ Over the last few years, I have followed the Knight family line back as far as I can, but I hit a roadblock with Elizabeth's grandparents, John and Mary Knight. The following outlines the issues and my attempts to discover the truth about their identity and origins.



Figure 1: John Henry Bignell and Elizabeth Knight
Source: Author's collection

The Problem

The marriage certificate for Elizabeth and John Bignell named Elizabeth's father as Frederick Knight. The 1881 Census indicated that Elizabeth's birthplace was Wivelsfield, Sussex,² located in the central part of the county of Sussex, about nine miles north of Brighton. With these two pieces of information and the *Sussex Family History Group (SFHG) Baptismal Index*,³ I was able to find a baptism for Elizabeth on 5 July 1829 in Wivelsfield. This baptism named Elizabeth's parents as Frederick and Sarah Knight. I then found the marriage of Frederick Knight and Sarah Wickens on 21 January 1819 in Kingston, Sussex.

Tracing back, I discovered that Frederick Knight, Elizabeth's father, was baptized on 25 March 1795 in Wivelsfield and his parents were given as John and Mary Knight.

As genealogical studies go, one would have to say, "So far, so good!" However, the trouble started when I tried to find a marriage record for John and Mary. There were two plausible marriages for them in the time period in question, namely:

- Marriage of John Knight and Mary Wheeler, by licence, 10 November 1793, in Hollington, Sussex. John was from Wivelsfield. Hollington is now part of Hastings in East Sussex.
- Marriage of John Knight and Mary Whitbourn, by banns, 5 December 1791, in Wivelsfield. Both were from Wivelsfield.

So which John and Mary Knight were the parents of Frederick?

Parents, Siblings and Children of the two John Knights

To answer this question, I first decided to try to flesh out the two John and Mary families to see if it was at all possible to separate them. Judging from the *SFHG* baptismal records, they both appeared to have lived in Wivelsfield during the same time period.

Figures 2 and 3 list the baptisms and marriages of the children for each John and Mary Knight family, along with the siblings (if any) and parents of each John. It is important to note, and quite fortunate for my research, that one family was baptized in the Church of England (St. John the Baptist in Wivelsfield), while the other family was baptized in a Baptist chapel (Wivelsfield Bethel Strict Baptist Chapel). This allowed me to separate the two families. Henceforth, to help the reader distinguish between the two John Knights, I will refer to the John Knight baptized in the Church of England as John Knight(1) and the John Knight baptized at the Bethel Strict Baptist Chapel as John Knight(B).

Figure 2

Family Baptized at Church of England, St. John the Baptist, Wivelsfield

Child of John Knight(2) and Elizabeth Parsons m 11 May 1762

John Knight(1) bpt 2 Sept 1764 m Mary Whitbourn or Wheeler?

Note on Father, John Knight(2):

A John Knight married a Susanna Parsons on 8 April 1766 in Wivelsfield. John's signatures for both of these marriages (i.e. to Elizabeth and to Susanna) look the same. Also, a John Knight was buried on 17 April 1766 in Wivelsfield.

Based on this information, I hypothesized that Elizabeth died shortly after her son, John Knight(1), was born in 1764—even though I cannot find a burial for her—and then, in 1766, John Knight(2), knowing that he was going to die, married Elizabeth's sister, Susanna, so that his son, John Knight(1), would have a legal mother. Other than this John Knight(1), I can find no other children parented by John Knight(2) and Elizabeth and no children at all for John Knight(2) and Susanna. This does add credence to my hypothesis.

Children of John Knight(1) (1764) and Mary Whitbourn or Wheeler?

Frederick bpt 25 Mar 1795 m Sarah Wickens 21 Jan 1819, Kingston by Lewes, Sussex. Frederick from Wivelsfield. Sarah from Kingston.

Thomas bpt 21 Aug 1796 m Mary Avery 1 Aug 1821, Chailey, Sussex.

Thomas from Plumpton. Mary from Chailey. Witnesses: Charles and Mary Avery.

Sarah bpt 8 July 1798 m Edward Carter 21 Dec 1815, Plumpton, Sussex.

Sarah from Plumpton but baptized in Wivelsfield. Edward from Lindfield.

Mary Anne bpt 27 Sept 1801 m William Ford 26 April 1825, Keymer, Sussex.

Witnesses: Mary Cook and Thos Maris.

Figure 3

Family Baptized at Wivelsfield Bethel Strict Baptist Chapel

Children of William Knight and Mary Bull m 28 Jan 1771

John Knight(B) b 14 Jul 1771 and bpt 10 Mar 1790 m Mary Whitbourn or Wheeler?

Abraham b 4 Mar 1773, bpt 10 Mar 1790

Hannah b 11 Feb 1775, bpt 10 Mar 1790 m Thomas Bean 29 Feb 1796

Simeon b 10 Jan 1778, bpt 10 Mar 1790

Mary b 4 Mar 1780, bpt 10 Mar 1790 m James Miles 26 Dec 1808

Lucy b 6 Mar 1782, bpt 10 Mar 1790 m Jesse Martin 21 Dec 1812

Sarah b 17 May 1784, bpt 24 Feb 1790 m James Boniface 1810(?)

but several Sarah Knights were marrying about this time, so not sure of this marriage

William b 24 Feb 1787, bpt 10 Mar 1790

Dinah b 18 Dec 1789, bpt 10 Mar 1790

Jesse b 8 May 1792, bpt 7 May 1793

Children of John Knight(B) (1771) and Mary Whitbourn or Wheeler?

Ebenezer b 5 Sep 1795, bpt 4 June 1811 m Mary Dancy 7 Nov 1832
 Harriett b 6 May 1798, bpt 4 June 1811 m Friend Budgeing 17 Feb 1824
 Sarah b 20 Aug 1801, bpt 4 June 1811
 Ruth b 17 Feb 1808, bpt 14 May 1815 m Daniel Pannett 17 Feb 1834
 Thomas b 15 Nov 1810, bpt 14 May 1815
 Lucy b 21 Jan 1813, bpt 21 Jan 1815 m George Hemsley 18 Aug 1832(?)

Figures 2 and 3: Baptismal and marriage information for the two John Knight families

All marriages took place in the Church of England (St. John the Baptist), Wivelsfield – at this time, marriages could not legally take place in a nonconformist church.⁴

(b = born; bpt = baptized; m = married) Source: see Reference Note 3

Based on this analysis, I believe the father of Frederick (my 3x great-grandfather) was John Knight(1), baptized in 1764 in the Church of England in Wivelsfield, parents John Knight(2) and Elizabeth Parsons.

So, although it was an interesting exercise, finding these records for the two families did not immediately shed any light on which Mary (Whitbourn or Wheeler) might have married which John, but it did come in handy later, as you will see.

1841 Census Results

I wondered if the two John Knights who married the two Marys—Whitbourn and Wheeler—were enumerated in the 1841 Census for Wivelsfield. John Knight(B) would have been about 70 years old, and John Knight(1) would have been about 77 in 1841.

Dumbells	1	John Knight	65	Tailor	4
		Ebenezer do	45	Tailor	4
		Mary do	14		4
TOTAL in ?		3		16	9
Page 2					

Figure 4: 1841 Census for Wivelsfield. Household of John and Ebenezer Knight

Source: see Reference Note 5

I could find only one John Knight in the 1841 Wivelsfield Census (Figure 4) of about the right age.⁵ This John was living in Wivelsfield with an Ebenezer Knight, who I assumed was his son (the 1841 Census does not indicate family relationships), and both were tailors. I thought this was a further clue that John Knight(B) was not the father of my Frederick Knight, as Figure 3 indicates that he was Ebenezer's father.

Burials for the two John Knights

I then looked at possible burials for the two John Knights. In the *SFHG Burial Index*, I found one in Wivelsfield for a John Knight on 2 April 1802, aged 34 years—so born about 1768. This could be the burial of Frederick's father, John Knight(1), although it is not quite right as Frederick's father had been baptized in 1764. But it makes some sense as this John Knight(1) and his wife Mary had no more children after Mary Anne in 1801, as shown in Figure 2 (last entry). Perhaps the age in the burial record was slightly off, as has been known to happen.

The only burial that I could find for a John Knight of the right age for John Knight(B), was one buried in Horsham, Sussex on 8 June 1843, aged 72 years (so born about 1771). Was this John Knight(B) born in Wivelsfield in 1771? I am not sure, but the birth year is correct. (Horsham is about 15 miles from Wivelsfield.)

Information from Christine Ramsdale

At this point, I want to mention the information that I received from Christine Ramsdale, who, in January 2015, came up as an autosomal DNA match on *FamilyTreeDNA* for my mother (at 52cM) and for my sister (at 37cM). We determined that the match came through the Knight line; Christine descends from Jesse Knight, Frederick's youngest son, and I descend from Elizabeth Knight, Frederick's fourth daughter. According to the Bettinger Shared cM Project Chart,⁶ the amount of DNA that my mother and Christine share is the right amount for them to be third cousins once removed and for my sister to be a fourth cousin, which coincides with what they are on the paper trail. Interestingly, my brother and I did not match Christine, only my mother and sister. This emphasizes the need to DNA test *all* the possible relatives that you can, not just yourself. Otherwise, you might miss out on connecting with a cousin who could further your research, as Christine did for me.

Christine had done a lot of work on this Knight family and shared her research with me in several emails. Much of the information was unreferenced, so I set about finding the records to prove it. I will start with what Christine said about John Knight(1) (Frederick's father) running the Cock Inn in Wivelsfield.

John Knight(1), the Cock Inn and the Wivelsfield Land Tax Records

According to Christine, John Knight(1) ran the Cock Inn in Wivelsfield for a few years before his death in 1802; his widow, Mary, then married John Cook who continued to run the Inn.

I first determined that there was a Cock Inn in Wivelsfield—interestingly, it still exists today (Figure 5).⁷ The land tax records for the Cock Inn at Wivelsfield⁸ name the proprietors, from 1790 to 1813, as Killick and then Valance. The occupiers of the Cock Inn were: from 1800 to 1801, John Knight; from 1802 to 1804, Mary Knight; and from 1805 to 1813, John Cook.

These tax records seem to agree with what Christine had suggested and what I found in the church records for John Knight(1) and his wife Mary. For example, John Knight(1) died in 1802, as mentioned above. So his wife Mary must have run the Inn for a few years after he died. Then I discovered that Mary married a John Cook on 23 May 1803 in the Wivelsfield Parish Church.

This marriage record said that Mary was a widow and that both were from Wivelsfield. So, John Cook must have then taken over running the Inn. These records also agreed with Mary Cook being a witness at her daughter Mary Anne Knight's marriage to William Ford in 1825 in Keymer (see Figure 2, last entry) and are evidence that John Knight(1) ran the Cock Inn and not John Knight(B).

Ancestry of Mary Whitbourn and Mary Wheeler

At this juncture, I decided that I needed to trace ancestors for both Mary Whitbourn and Mary Wheeler, to see if any light might be shed on which one married my John Knight(1). I started with Mary Whitbourn.

Mary Whitbourn

Mary Whitbourn married in 1791, so she likely was born around 1771. I could not find a baptism in the *SFHG Baptismal Index* for a Mary Whitbourn or, for that matter, any Whitbourn in the 1771 timeframe. I wondered if the family was from another county or were noncon-



Figure 5: Cock Inn, Wivelsfield.

Source: Wikimedia User: Antiquary

formists and that the records were therefore not in the *SFHG Baptismal Index*.

Not finding baptisms for the Whitbourns was curious because I did find some Whitbourn men and one woman in the 1841 Census in parishes close to Wivelsfield who could have been brothers and a sister to Mary Whitbourn. These census records indicate that they were all born in Sussex. So why could I not find any baptisms for them?

For instance, in the 1841 Census, I found: James Whitbourn in Newick living at a Chapel House, born about 1775;⁹ Thomas Whitbourn born about 1776, living in Laughton, Hailsham with wife Mary;¹⁰ and Thomas Whitbourn born about 1777, living in Chailey with his sister, Elizabeth, and her husband David Jones.¹¹ In the *SFHG Marriage Index*, I found a marriage for an Elizabeth Whitbourn and David Jones on 6 April 1812 in Laughton. This last family was interesting because there were several Knights living in the same household. Further investigation found a marriage for a Charles Knight and Mary Jones on 19 December 1834. Mary Jones was married with consent of her father, David Jones.

This was as far as I could go with the Whitbourn line as they were not baptized in churches covered by the *SFHG Baptismal Index*. Maybe this supports the hypothesis that Mary Whitbourn married John Knight(B)—was she a nonconformist like him? All the baptisms of his children were in the nonconformist Baptist Chapel and not all the Baptist records, if they exist, are in the *SFHG Baptismal Index*, so that could be why Whitbourn baptisms are not found there.

Mary Wheeler

I then turned my attention to Mary Wheeler's family. This Mary married a John Knight in 1793, suggesting that she was born about 1773. In the *SFHG Baptismal Index*, I found a baptism for a Mary Wheeler on 9 May 1773 in Barcombe (nine miles from Wivelsfield), parents Edward and Mary. I then found a marriage for Edward Wheeler and Mary Funnel on 17 April 1770 in Newick, Sussex. Newick is also close to Wivelsfield. This agreed with information that Christine sent, which you will see below.

If Edward Wheeler was married in 1770, then he was likely born between 1745 and 1750. The only baptism that I could find for an Edward was one on 7 February 1739/40 in Horsted Keynes, Sussex, parents Thomas and Anne Wheeler.

I could find no likely marriage of a Thomas Wheeler to an Anne in the *SFHG Marriage Index* and so was unable to trace this family back any farther.

None of this shed much light on my problem, except that the Whitbourn family were possibly nonconformists like John Knight(B).

Mary Ann (Ford) Simmons—Who was Your Grandmother?

Next, I turned my attention to Mary Ann (Ford) Simmons. Christine had said that Mary Ann was: 1) the niece of my Frederick Knight; 2) the daughter of Mary Anne (Knight) Ford, who was Frederick's sister; and 3) the wife of George Simmons. Christine also said that this Mary Ann (Ford) Simmons joined The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and emigrated to Salt Lake City in 1855. Christine had seen the Church Sealings for Mary Ann (Ford) Simmons and she stated that they said:

Mary Ann Simmons was the daughter of Mary Ann Knight by William Ford, the sister of Frederick Knight. Thus to: Sarah Wickens it said niece in law (Uncle Frederick Knight's wife); Mary Avery it said niece in law (Uncle Thomas Knight's wife); Sarah (Knight) Carter it said niece (married Edward Carter); Edward Wheeler, great-granddaughter of (chr or born 1/2/1739); and Mary Funnel, great-granddaughter of (married to Edward). Mary Wheeler appears to have been chr in Barcombe dau of Edward/Mary 9/5/1773.

I therefore started trying to confirm these statements sent by Christine using either primary or secondary sources. First, as may be seen from Figure 2 (last entry), the parish records confirmed that Frederick had a sister, Mary Anne Knight, who married a William Ford in 1825. Further search of the records found that Mary Anne and William Ford had a daughter, Mary Ann Ford, baptized on 30 December 1827 in Cuckfield. And this Mary Ann Ford married a George Simmons in 1849 in Brighton, Sussex.¹²

So, the baptismal and marriage records confirmed the relationships of Mary Ann (Ford) Simmons to Sarah Wickens, Mary Avery and Sarah Carter that Christine described from the Sealings above (see Figure 2.)

I had found Mary Wheeler's baptism and identified her parents as Edward Wheeler and Mary Funnel (see the Mary Wheeler section above), but I still could not find a record that linked this Mary Wheeler to our Knight family. I wanted to see the actual Sealing records Christine had found that mentioned that Mary Wheeler was, indeed, Mary Ann (Ford) Simmons's grandmother. This record, supposedly created with information supplied by Mary Ann (Ford) Simmons for

her Sealing ceremony, might be the only record in existence to link Mary Wheeler to John Knight(1). As a non-member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, I did not have access to the Sealings. I did write to Christine and asked her if she could send me a copy of the record, but she did not answer.

So in February 2019, I wrote to Shirley-Ann Pyefinch, Director of the Ottawa *FamilySearch* Centre of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints asking if she could help me. I wanted to know if I was allowed to see the Sealings for Mary Ann (Ford) Simmons in which all the relationships to her family were mentioned.



Figure 6: Mary Ann (Ford) Simmons

Source: *FamilySearch*

Shirley-Ann kindly sent me a copy of the Ordinances for Mary Ann (Ford) Simmons from *FamilySearch*.¹³ The Memories section of her record contained many documents and photos of her (see one in Figure 6.) The documents stated that Mary Ann (Ford) Simmons joined The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Sussex and left for Utah in 1855. A lot was written about her and the company of pioneers who made the trek in 1855 from Liverpool in England to Philadelphia in America and then across the Plains in a

wagon train to Utah. Someone kept a diary of the trip. So interesting!

The documents report that Mary Ann (Ford) Simmons died on 13 July 1920 in Morgan, Utah; her death certificate was attached to her record.¹⁴ In about 1919, she wrote a letter to her grandson, Jim Simmons, mentioning that she was doing her genealogy. The letter was handwritten by her and a copy was also in her Memories section.

The Ordinances sent by Shirley-Ann state that Mary Ann (Ford) Simmons was Sealed to her parents, Mary Anne Knight and William Ford, on 12 September 1900 and to her husband, George Simmons, on 10 July 1857.

And drum roll please!! The Ordinances record that Mary Anne Knight was Sealed to her parents, John Knight and Mary Wheeler, on 2

November 1900 and to her husband, William Ford, on 13 November 1908.

I asked Shirley-Ann if she thought Mary Ann (Ford) Simmons would have been the person to supply the information for the Sealings and she thought that, based on the dates of the Sealings, yes, she would have been, especially in light of the letter saying she was doing her genealogy.

So, although I do not have any primary record stating that Mary Wheeler was the mother of my Frederick Knight and his sister Mary Anne (Knight) Ford, I think these Ordinances are confirmation that she was. Mary Ann (Ford) Simmons would have known her grandmother's identity and she stated that she was Mary Wheeler.

Will of Thomas Whitbourne—The Clincher!

While I was bringing my research on these Knight families to a close, I happened to find at the East Sussex Records Office, a will for a Thomas Whitbourne of Wivelsfield, dated 16 April 1811.¹⁵ I wondered if this Thomas might be related to Mary Whitbourn. So, to be thorough, I ordered a copy of the will. In it, Thomas left his estate to "John Sargant of Wivelsfield in the said county **Dissenting Minister** and John Knight of Wivelsfield aforesaid **Taylor**."¹⁶ The will mentioned "my daughter Mary the wife of John Knight." This will is another wonderful piece of evidence that Mary Wheeler was the mother of Frederick and not Mary Whitbourn. Mary Whitbourn married John Knight(B) the **Tailor** NOT John Knight(1) the **Cock Innkeeper**. That one little word "**Taylor**" in the Will was a very welcome sight. Also, leaving some of his estate to a dissenting minister added to the evidence. The John Knight(B) family were all members of the Baptist Church and I thought the Whitbourns might have been as well. This will suggests that they were indeed nonconformists. Why else leave so much to a dissenting minister? I was very happy to see this will.

Final Thoughts

This research serves as an example of how to sort out people with the same names. For me, employing a variety of sources (e.g., civil registration; church baptism, marriage and burial records; tax records; censuses; wills; DNA test results; and Sealing Ordinances) and connecting with other researchers provided the keys to confirming identities.

In conclusion, I can now identify John and Mary Knight, parents of my 3x great-grandfather Frederick Knight. “My” John Knight was the John Knight(1), baptized in the Church of England in Wivelsfield in 1764. His parents were John Knight(2) and Elizabeth Parsons, but, because both of his parents died shortly after his birth, I think he was raised by Elizabeth’s sister, Susanna, who married his father a few days before he died. John Knight(1) ran the Cock Inn in Wivelsfield from 1800 until his own death in 1802. Because of the Sealing Ordinances and the will of Thomas Whitbourne, I can also state that “my” John Knight married Mary Wheeler in 1793 and not Mary Whitbourn. The evidence that I was able to accumulate favours these conclusions.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank sincerely Christine Ramsdale, Shirley-Ann Pyefinch, Christine Jackson and Glenn Wright for their help with this research—Christine Ramsdale for her many emails; Shirley-Ann Pyefinch for giving me the link to the Ordinances; Christine Jackson for bringing back records from *The Keep* for me on one of her trips to Sussex; and Glenn Wright for being a sounding board for my “Knightmare” issues. I must mention that Glenn also has a Wivelsfield Knight family in his line, which I first heard about from Christine Jackson. Without the impetus to see if our Knight families were related, I wouldn’t have started this research when I did. Unfortunately, our Knight families did not connect.

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We Shall Remember Them[©]

BY MARCIA CLEMENT

Marcia is a retired federal public servant whose interest in genealogy began over 25 years ago, researching her own family roots. In 2018 she volunteered to work on the project documenting the lives of the soldiers who died at No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station in World War I. This biography is about a soldier who came from a military career family.

Corporal Alexis Ernest Paul Robinson[©]

Regimental number: 10704

2nd Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers

born: 22 May 1896–died: 9 August 1917

Corporal Alexis Ernest Paul Robinson was descended from a military career family. His father was James Robinson, born in Delhi, India, on 2 December 1858.¹ James was serving in South Africa with the 1st Battalion of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers when he married Mary Ann Jones at St. John's Church in the parish of Wynberg, Cape Province, on 20 September 1887.² Their marriage certificate indicates that James was a colour-sergeant³ at the time. Given his rank, it is likely that James was with the battalion when it was stationed in Hong Kong (1881–1883) and subsequently in the Straits Settlements⁴ for three years (1883–1886).⁵

Based on an article in the *Clifton Society* (a newspaper published in Bristol, England) on Thursday, 14 January 1897, Alexis was at least the fourth generation of the family to serve in the British Army:

A Family of Soldiers - A local clergyman writes: It may be interesting to Bristolians to know that there is living in this city a woman who was born in the army, and lived nearly the whole of her married life with the Service. She has witnessed the presentation of two sets of colours, once at Cawnpore and later at Jersey, these latter now being in Gloucester Cathedral. She has five sons, all of whom are serving in the Army, and who contribute to their mother's support. They are as follows: Staff Sergeant-Major John R. Robinson, of the Army Pay Corps; Quartermaster James Robinson, permanent staff 4th Battalion Inniskillen [sic] Fusiliers; Corporal Sydney Robinson, ditto; Corporal Arthur Robinson, 2nd Battalion Inniskillen Fusiliers; and Private Alfred Robinson (quite a youth), Royal Marine Light Infantry, Plymouth Division. The deceased father served 26½ years. He enlisted in the 61st South Gloucester Regiment, in which he

obtained his commission as Quartermaster and Hon. Lieutenant after 18 years' service. This officer served through the Indian Mutiny, for which he got the medal, and was present at the storming of Delhi. The two eldest brothers wear the good conduct medal, and the fact that all but the boy-brother are non-commissioned officers testifies to their worth in the service.⁶

James and Mary Ann's first child, Arthur, was born about 1889 in Mauritius.⁷ Later in 1889 the small family was sent to England, where they would stay until 1893, when James was posted to Ireland. A second son, Alvan Reginald, was born on 3 March 1894 in Gortmore, Omagh, County Tyrone.⁸ Their third son, Alexis, was also born there on 22 May 1896.⁹ While still in Gortmore, James and Mary Ann had two more children: Violet Victoria, born on 25 October 1897¹⁰ and Edmund Garnett, born on 16 September 1899.¹¹

At some point between 1899 and 1901, the family moved approximately 45 kilometres from Gortmore to Enniskillen, County Fermanagh,¹² where Mary Ann gave birth to four more children: Alexandra May (b. 28 September 1901),¹³ Patricia Sheelah Hope (b. 4 October 1906),¹⁴ Charles Roger Norman (b. 13 March 1908),¹⁵ and Daphne Louise Stella Margaret (b. 11 November 1910).¹⁶ By the time his daughter Daphne was born, James Robinson had progressed to the rank of captain;¹⁷ he retired from active service as a major.¹⁸

Alexis's service number indicates that he joined the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, his father's old regiment, early in August 1914.¹⁹ The battalion, part of the 12th Brigade of the 4th Division of the British Expeditionary Force, landed at Le Havre in France on 22 August 1914 and was heavily involved in the Battle of Le Cateau just a few days later.²⁰

The battalion was attached to several other units between 1914 and 1916, including GHQ Troops (6 December 1914), the 5th Brigade of the 2nd Division (26 January 1915), Army Troops to the Third Army (22 July 1915), the 14th Brigade of the 5th Division (8 November 1915), and the 96th Brigade of the 32nd Division (24 December 1915). It was attached to this last unit until 3 February 1918, when it was transferred to the 109th Brigade in the 36th (Ulster) Division.²¹

In addition to the Battle of Le Cateau, before Alexis died, his battalion also received battle honours for the Somme Offensive in 1916 and the Third Battle of Ypres, also known as the Battle of Passchendaele.²²

Unfortunately, no information was found about how Alexis may have been involved in any of these specific actions or any of those that are less renowned.

However, even routine assignments could be fatally dangerous: when Alexis was admitted to No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station on 8 August 1917 with a skull fracture,²³ according to its war diary the battalion was "in billets at Ribaillet Camp and was employed on Working Parties in the line."²⁴

When he was injured, Alexis had a letter to or from (it is unclear) his sister, May.²⁵ Alexis died at 7:00 a.m. on 9 August 1917; he was buried the next day²⁶ in Adinkerke Military Cemetery, in the coastal region of West-Vlaanderen, Belgium, in plot A 19 (Figure 1.)²⁷

Alexis was awarded posthumously the British War Medal (for service overseas between 1914 and 1918), the Victory Medal (for service in an operational theatre) and the 1914–15 Star (for service in the war against Germany between 5 August 1914 and 31 December 1915).²⁸

Except for five years between 1920²⁹ and 1925,³⁰ which most of the family spent in South Africa, Alexis's family appears to have settled in England.

Only their son Edmund was recorded in the electoral register with James and Mary Ann in 1926; they were living at 10 Springwell Avenue, Willesden West, London.³¹ The family was still at this address in 1934 when, in addition to Edmund, Daphne and Patricia are listed.³²

By 1939, when James and Mary Ann had moved to 21 Leaside Crescent, Hendon (part of Greater London since 1965),³³ only Edmund and Daphne were living with them.³⁴ James died in the fall of 1942 and was buried in Hendon Cemetery on 2 November 1942.³⁵ Mary Ann, who died three years later, was buried with her husband on 29 December 1945.³⁶

According to a descendant of the Robinson family, Alexis's eldest



Figure 1: Grave marker for Corporal Alexis Ernest Paul Robinson

Source: "Global, Find a Grave Index for Burials at Sea and Other Select Burial Locations, 1300s–Current," *Ancestry.com*

brother, Arthur, also died during the war. No documentary evidence could be found to confirm this; other than his birth and his presence in his father's household in 1901, no other records were found for Arthur.

Alexis's next brother, Alvan, died of shock on 2 March 1911 after one of his legs was amputated due to tubercular disease and sepsis; he was just 17 years old.³⁷

No confirmed records could be found for Alexis's sister Violet after her passage to South Africa in February 1920. It is possible that she passed away shortly after arrival: a Violet Victoria Robinson, born in Ireland, aged 22, died in Mowbray-Rondebosch, Cape Province, on 24 April 1920.³⁸

Edmund, known in the family as Garnett, enlisted with the 19th (London) Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment on 19 September 1917 but was released on medical grounds on 2 April 1918.³⁹ Garnett married Margaret Morrison in Hendon in July 1939;⁴⁰ according to the Robinson family, the couple had a daughter, Wendy, born about 1940. Garnett and his wife remained in Hendon until at least 1956⁴¹ but by 1963 they were again living in Willesden.⁴² Garnett died in the fall of 1979;⁴³ no further information could be found about Margaret.

It is possible that Alexis's sister, known as May or sometimes as Dolly,⁴⁴ suffered from a mental illness: an Alexandra May Robinson is listed as a patient in the West Park Hospital, a psychiatric hospital on the Horton Estate in Epsom, Surrey,⁴⁵ in 1939.⁴⁶ This person died there on 17 February 1945 and is buried in the Horton Estate Cemetery.⁴⁷ It is not conclusive that this record refers to Alexis's sister, as the date of birth on these records is 1903 rather than 1901.

Patricia Robinson, known as Sheelah, married Arthur Raymond Cynderyn Griffiths in January 1939;⁴⁸ the couple had one son, Evan, born two years later.⁴⁹ Sheelah passed away on 17 June 1981,⁵⁰ and her husband died on 16 September 1990.⁵¹

What happened to the youngest of James and Mary Ann's sons, Charles Roger Norman, is not clear. The passenger lists of the family's trips to and from South Africa do not include him, though he would have been a few weeks shy of his twelfth birthday when they left England. No evidence was uncovered to indicate that Charles died as a child.

The Robinson family think that Charles may indeed have gone to South Africa and remained there after the rest of the family returned to Eng-

land; however, Charles's name could not be found on outward bound passenger lists. The only records found that possibly relate to Charles are British marriage index entries: one, in January 1954, when a Charles R. N. Robinson married Pamela A. Mulliss in Bedfordshire;⁵² and another, in January 1980, when he married Rose M. Brown, also in Bedfordshire.⁵³

Alexis's sister Daphne married Richard Anthony Tannyane;⁵⁴ they had three daughters, Pamela (b. 1940),⁵⁵ Elizabeth (b. 1944)⁵⁶ and Patricia (b. 1947).⁵⁷ Daphne and Richard were divorced in the 1950s;⁵⁸ Daphne remained in the Greater London area until her death on 21 April 1999.⁵⁹

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Special thanks are extended to Elaine Pollen, a great niece of Alexis Robinson, and to other members of the Robinson family for their considerable assistance in the preparation of this biography.

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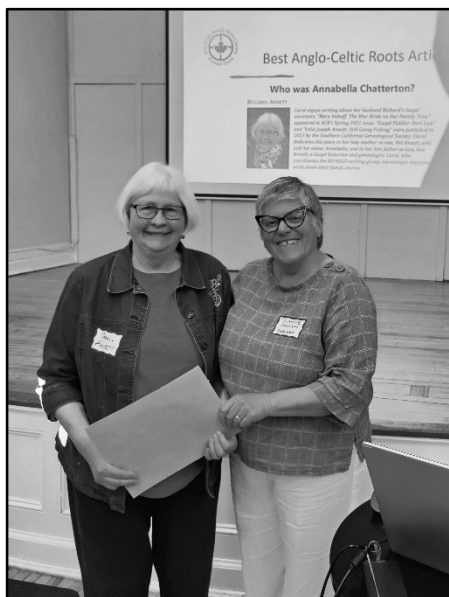
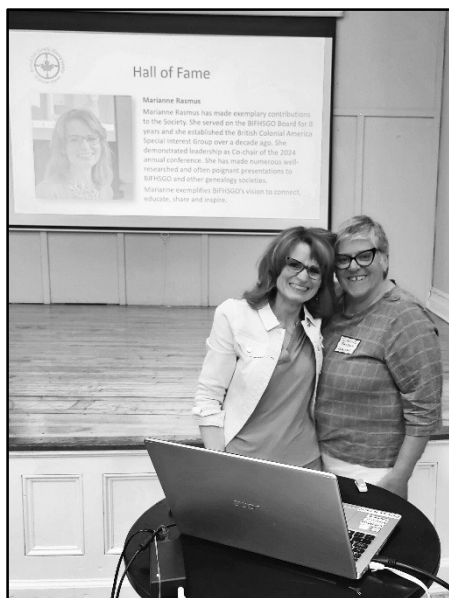


The members congregate for the AGM.



At the AGM in June, we paid tribute to member speakers who delivered a talk for our 2024-2025 program. Left to right: Patricia Roberts-Pichette, Marianne Rasmus, Sue Lambeth, Ken McKinlay, Dianne Brydon, Barbara Tose, Carol Annett, Veronica Scrimger, Nancy Higgins, and Glenn Wright. Not in the photo Ann Burns, Paul Cripwell, Sheila Dohoo Faure, Alison Hare, Nigel Lloyd and Marnie McCall

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Nine expert speakers over two days of sessions featuring:

*Peter Higginbotham and
Nathan Dylan Goodwin*

Session Topics:

*Researching your
Pauper Ancestors*

*The Poor and their
Increasing Dependence on
the Parish Before 1834*

*Researching History
from Newspapers*

*The History of the
Workhouse*

*English Poor Law
Records*

*Family Felons:
Uncovering the
Criminal Past*

*Life and Death in
the Workhouse*

*The Undesirables (Mental
Institutions)*

Finding Henry

<https://www.bifhsgo.ca/2025-conference>

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The Society

The British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO) is an independent, federally incorporated society and a registered charity (Reg. No. 89227 4044 RR0001). Our Mission is to encourage family history research, and its dissemination, by people interested in ancestry in the British Isles. We do this by:

- connecting BIFHSGO members with each other and other like-minded persons,
- educating both beginning and more experienced family historians by promoting and demonstrating trusted research methods and best practices,
- sharing members' knowledge readily with other researchers , and
- inspiring others through educational presentations and members' published stories.

We publish genealogical research findings and information on research resources and techniques, hold public meetings on family history, and participate in the activities of related organizations.

Each year members enjoy four issues of *Anglo-Celtic Roots* (ACR) and ten family history meetings, plus members-only information on bifhsgo.ca, friendly advice from other members, and participation in special interest groups. Membership dues for 2025–2026 (individuals or institutions) are \$50 (with electronic ACR) or \$60 (with printed ACR).

BIFHSGO Calendar of Events

Saturday Morning Meetings

In-person—Geneva Hall, Knox Presbyterian Church,
120 Lisgar St., Ottawa

Online—on Zoom, **registration required**

†11 October 2025	Education Talk: A Cautionary Tale Part II: The Importance of Fishing in the Biggest Pond Barbara Tose Feature Talk: Navigating the New Library and Archives Canada Website Ken McKinlay
†8 November 2025	Education Talk: Where are My Military Records? Presenter: Ken McKinlay Feature Talks: Finding Mount Ruppel: Remembering Uncle Bud Presenter: Carol Annett Walter Preston: a Life Cut Short Presenter: Susan Smart My Dad and his Uncle, both Canadian Grenadier Guards Presenter: Sally Doherty
†13 December 2025	Christmas Social Great Moments in Genealogy! Presenters to be determined

Meeting Schedule

9:00 – Education Talk

10:00 – Feature Talk

†Hybrid meeting

Check our website at www.bifhsgo.ca for up-to-date information on our monthly meetings, education talks, registration for online attendance, and details of special interest group meetings.

Articles for *Anglo-Celtic Roots*

Articles and illustrations for publication are welcome. For advice on preparing manuscripts, please email acreditor@bifhsgo.ca. The deadline for submissions to the Winter issue is 23 October 2025.