

St Mark's Church
Highcliffe
Dorset

Memorials



THIS BOOK IS MADE UP FROM A SERIES OF ARTICLES
BY AUDREY BRINSFORD

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MEMORIALS

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Background.

This book is made up from a series of articles originating from a talk given by Audrey Brinsford to the Hampshire Genealogical Society in 1999.

The complete set of articles below have previously been printed in St Mark's Church, Highcliffe Parish News.

List of people named on the plaques and memorial windows

List of people named on the plaques and memorial windows.

There are 20 memorials, 7 windows and 1 painting.

The 7 memorial windows are in *italics* and the painting is in **green**.

They are numbered in a suggested route for viewing.

- Start at the Altar in the east end of the church to see 1 and 2.
- After a look left for 3, travel down the south wall to 4 - the painting 5 is in the north transept.
- Go back to the north wall for 6 then turn into the south transept for numbers 7 to 11.
- Cross back to the north wall of the chancel for 12 and 13 and look across to the south wall for numbers 14 to 16. Find 17 at the end of the south wall
- Then turn into the north transept for 18 to 21.
- Around the corner into the nave, find 22 on the north wall and 23 to 25 on the south wall.
- Numbers 26 and 27 are again on the north wall and finally 28 is on the south wall under the balcony.

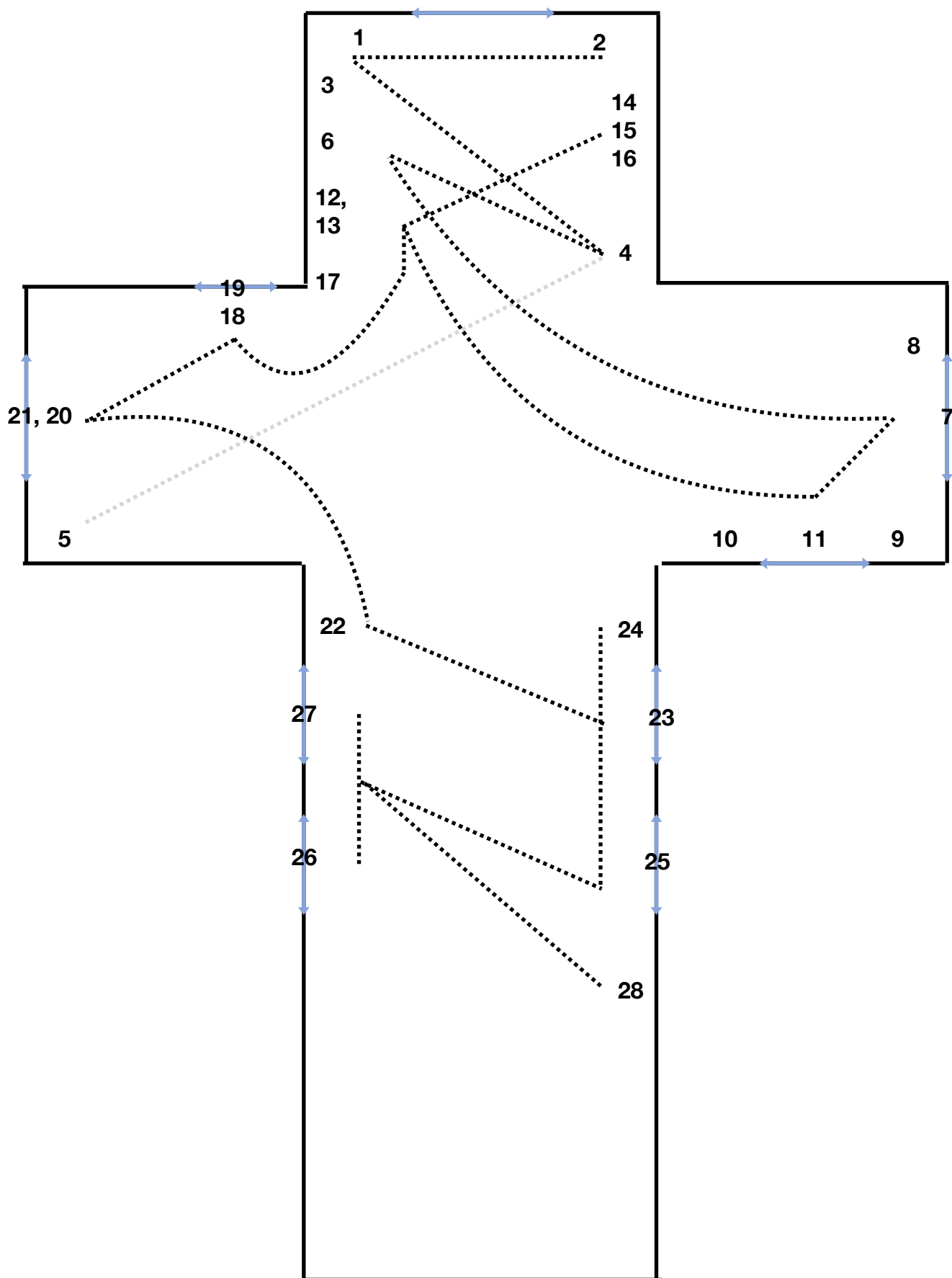
They are in an order which keeps families together and goes round the church from chancel to south transept, then back to the nave, round into the south transept and finally into the nave.

1. Charles, Lord Stuart de Rothesay
2. His wife, Elizabeth Margaret
3. His daughter, Charlotte Elizabeth, Lady Canning
4. His daughter, Louisa Anne, Lady Waterford
5. ***Lady Waterford painting***
6. Edward and Violet Stuart Wortley
7. *John James Stuart*
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9. Victoria Alexandrina Alice Curzon Howe
10. Leonard Gilbert Browne
11. Helen Mary Browne
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13. Sir William Gordon Cameron and his son George Gervis
14. His wife, Lady Caroline Cameron
15. His daughter, Charlotte Maria
16. His daughter, Emma Brownmille Strange and her husband
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18. Albert and Julia Baber Aitkens
19. Alan Osman Ricardo
20. *Albert Llewellyn Nugent, his wife Elizabeth and their son*
21. The Entwisle Family
22. *Edward Pardoe*
23. George Astell Pardoe
24. *George Astell Pardoe*
25. Georgiana Jane Leah Wyndham
26. *Ellen Mary Lindon*
27. *John Hardy Thursby*
28. *John Hardy Thursby*
29. Charles Frederick Hendy and Charles Frederick Frampton

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Plan of Church - not to scale

Numbers indicate where the memorials can be found

Featured Memorials

1 Charles, Lord Stuart de Rothesay and his wife Elizabeth

The two memorials either side of the East window commemorate the lives of Charles, Lord Stuart de Rothesay, and his wife Elizabeth Margaret.



Charles was born 1779, the son of Lieutenant General Sir Charles Stuart and Anne Louisa nee Bertie. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford and entered the Diplomatic Service in 1801. This was the time of the Napoleonic wars and Charles soon established himself. In 1815, at the Duke of Wellington's recommendation, he became the British Ambassador to France. At the start of the Waterloo Campaign he was in Brussels and attended the famous ball given by the Duchess of Richmond. After the fall of Napoleon, he welcomed the French King Louis XVIII back to Paris.

In 1816 he married Lady Elizabeth Margaret, daughter of Phillip, 3rd Earl of Hardwick. Their two daughters, Charlotte and Louisa, were both born in Paris.

He left in 1824 but returned to the Embassy in 1828 at which time he was raised to the peerage, Baron Stuart de Rothesay, of the Isle of Bute.

After his retirement in 1830 he returned to London but decided to build a new country home. He had sold Bure Homage in Mudeford, his late father's country retreat and now purchased part of his grandfather, John, Lord Bute's estate at Highcliffe which his father had sold.

In the late 1830's, when the family took residence in Highcliffe Castle, it was recognised that there was need for a local church. Charles donated £1000 and a piece of land known as Lodge Close - opposite the gates to his estate. Lady Rothesay laid the foundation stone and in 1843 the church was consecrated by Bishop Sumner. Sadly Charles was not present, as in 1841 he had been appointed Ambassador to Russia. His daughters represented him and sent letters describing the lengthy service.

Ill health caused his return to England in 1844 and he died at Highcliffe Castle in 1845. His memorial states that he is buried in a vault beneath the church.



His wife Elizabeth survived him by 25 years. She spent much of her time at the Castle, accompanied by her widowed daughter Louisa, Lady Waterford. She died in 1869 and was interred with her husband.

2 Charlotte Elizabeth, Lady Canning

On the north wall of the chancel, at the eastern end, is a memorial to Charlotte Elizabeth, the elder daughter of Lord Stuart de Rothesay. She was born in Paris in 1817 where her father was Ambassador and spent much of her youth in France, returning to London with the family in 1830.

Aged eighteen she fell in love with Charles Canning, son of the late George Canning, a man her father greatly disliked. However he eventually gave his consent and they were married in 1835.

He entered Parliament in 1836 as the member for Warwick but was elevated to the House of Lords a year later when his mother, an heiress in her own right, died and he succeeded her as Viscount Canning. The young couple spent these early years of marriage travelling and enjoying country house parties.

The Tory party returned to power in 1841 and Charles took office in the government of Sir Robert Peel. A year later Charlotte was appointed Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Victoria, a post she held for thirteen years. Her duties were largely ceremonial, serving as companion to the queen, accompanying her on outings and to formal ceremonies. She got on well with the monarch who thought highly of her.

In 1856 her husband was appointed Governor-General of India and they moved to Calcutta. A year later the Indian Mutiny erupted and Canning worked hard to control the situation, supported by Charlotte although their marriage had become strained. It was more than a year before peace was established and in 1858, when the Crown took control, the Cannings became the country's first Viceroy and Vicereine.



Charlotte was a talented watercolour artist and during their prolonged progressions around the continent she recorded the flora, fauna and spectacular views. Two portfolios in the V & A contain some 350 watercolours by her.

Sadly her health had suffered in India's climate and in 1861, just before her scheduled return, she died from malaria in her husband's arms. She was buried at their home in Barrakpore, west of Calcutta. Canning returned home a broken man and died a year later.

Charlotte is still remembered in India as a dessert popular in Bengal, *ledikeni*, is named after her. It consists of sweet, light fried reddish-brown balls made from milk curds and flour, soaked in sugar syrup.

3 Louisa Anne, Lady Waterford

On the south wall of the chancel you will find a memorial to Louisa Anne, the younger daughter of Charles Stuart de Rothesay. She was born in Paris in 1818, a year after her sister Charlotte.

Louisa was known to be charming, a great beauty with a pleasant contralto voice and a talented amateur watercolour artist. Aged 17, she “came out” and was said to have broken the hearts of several admirers. However she lost hers to a young man with a questionable reputation.

Henry de la Poer Beresford, 3rd Marquis of Waterford, had inherited his title on the death of his father in 1826 when he was just seventeen. In the 1830s he was frequently in the news for brawling and vandalism, earning him the nickname “the mad Marquis.” On one drunken occasion in Melton Mowbray he and friends seized some pots of red paint that they daubed everywhere they went - the first to “paint the town red.”



After their marriage in 1842 the couple settled in Curraghmore House, County Waterford. Henry was a changed man. He and Louisa enjoyed travelling and society but also set about improving the lives of their tenants and offered help to those suffering during the Irish potato famine.

Henry loved horses and in 1859 broke his neck in a hunting accident. Sadly the marriage was childless and his brother inherited the title and estate. Louisa, his widow, was granted Ford Castle in Northumberland for life.

Louisa’s mother, Lady Stuart de Rothesay, had also been widowed in 1845 and the two now spent much of their time together either at Highcliffe, Ford, or in London. As always, religion and philanthropy were Louisa’s main concerns. In Highcliffe she had been involved in the building and decorating of St Marks’s and now became its patron, even nominating the vicars. At Ford she redesigned the village, built a school, and founded a temperance society.

An important interest in her life was art. She always considered herself an amateur but in the 1870s began to display her work in galleries. Perhaps her greatest achievement was the decoration of the school at Ford now the Waterford Gallery. The villagers modelled for the large biblical murals painted there.

You can see a small example of her work above the door to the choir vestry, which portrays Peter, James and John asleep in the Garden of Gethsemane and was given to the church in 1932 by her heir, Major General Edward Stuart Wortley



4 Edward and Violet Stuart Wortley

Louisa, Lady Waterford, owner of Highcliffe Castle, died in 1891 without a direct heir, as her marriage had been childless. She chose to leave the estate to a distant Stuart relative, a descendant of James, an older brother of her grandfather.

Edward James Montagu-Stuart-Wortley's memorial is in the chancel. He was born in 1857, the second son of Francis Dudley Montagu-Stuart-Wortley and his wife Maria Elizabeth nee Martin. He was educated at Eton and in 1877 gained a commission in the King's Royal Rifle Corps. An able soldier, he saw service abroad in Afghanistan, South Africa and Egypt, followed by a brief diplomatic appointment in Turkey.

In 1891 Eddy married Violet Hunter Guthrie, and in due course they had three children - Rothesay 1892, Louise 1893 and Elizabeth (Bettine) 1896. Now a Major, from 1893 the family spent three happy years in Malta. However, there was trouble again in Africa and he took part in both the Nile Campaign and the Second Boer War.



Promoted Lieutenant Colonel in 1901, he became military attaché in Paris for three years after which he was on half pay - unemployed. Returning to Highcliffe, he and Violet enjoyed an active social life with many visitors. The German Kaiser rented their home for three weeks in 1907 and Rosa Lewis, "the Duchess of Duke Street," was employed as cook.

He was in charge of Shorncliffe Camp in 1908 and in 1914 commanded the North Midland Territorial division, part of the British Expeditionary Force to the Western Front at the start of WWI. In 1916 they suffered huge losses in an attack on the Somme and Eddy became the scapegoat for the failure and was controversially dismissed. There was only one more appointment, to a lowland reserve division.

Eddy retired in 1918 and he and Violette lead a busy life in Highcliffe and also time abroad. He died in Morocco in 1934 but was buried at St Marks. His son Rothesay, a WW1 flying ace, had a died from diabetes in France in 1926 so the estate was inherited by his widow, a Canadian opera singer Marie -Louise Martin. His sister Bettine and her husband, Montague Bertie Earl of Abingdon, bought it from her enabling Violet to stay in her home.

Violet died in 1953 and was buried with her husband in St Mark's Churchyard. Their grave is situated south of the church by the tall laurels

5 John James Stuart

The large stained glass window in the south transept dates from 1866 and was dedicated to the memory of John James Stuart and his wife Albinia by their son Charles.

John James Stuart was born in 1782, the younger brother of Charles, Lord Stuart De Rothesay. Aged just 14 he joined the Navy and by 1803 had risen to the rank of Captain, his fast promotion no doubt helped by family connections and the patronage of Nelson. He served on a number of vessels in British waters, the Mediterranean and the Caribbean.

He married Albinia, daughter of John Sullivan a wealthy Nabob, at Christchurch Priory in 1807. It is most likely he was at the family home, Bure Homage in Mudeford, at the time. The couple settled in Hoborne and there was one child, a son Charles, born in 1810.

In 1811 when in command of HMS Saldanha, a 36 gun frigate, he died on board at Lough Swilly, Donegal, probably from a disease endemic at the time. He is buried at Petersham.

Albinia inherited Hoborne but let the house and moved to Westover - now in Bournemouth. In 1825 she married Rev. Marmaduke Thompson and died just two years later.



John's son Charles was commissioned into the 4th Regiment of Foot when he was 16. It is unlikely that he saw action, but he did undertake diplomatic missions to Persia and Turkey.

He married Georgiana (Minny), daughter of Admiral Sir John Gore, in 1839. Their son, John, who died soon after birth in 1844, is also remembered on the brass plaque below the window which Charles commissioned.

Charles travelled to St Petersburg in 1843 to assist his uncle, the ambassador, Lord Stuart De Rothesay, who was unwell. From 1846, he commanded the 13th Light Infantry in Ireland but resigned due to ill health in 1854. It is likely that he and Minny then came to Hoborne. In 1857 he was appointed Military Secretary to the Governor General of India, Lord Canning, husband of his cousin Charlotte who was delighted to welcome him and Minny.

Back in England he was promoted General though his active military career was now over. He and Minny enjoyed retirement at Hoborne, they travelled, socialised with family at the castle and became prominent members of the local community. A year after Minny's death in 1877 he married Louisa Gambier Murdock and led a quiet life till his own death in 1892.

6 Victoria Alexandrina Alice Curzon-Howe

Below the Stuart window in the south transept is a small plaque which commemorates the life of Victoria Alexandrina Alice, daughter of the Honourable Sir Assheton and Lady Curzon Howe.

Charles Stuart died in 1892 without a direct heir and left his estate at Hoburne to a nephew, Assheton Gore Curzon-Howe. He was the youngest son of Richard Curzon-Howe, 1st Earl Howe and his second wife Anne Gore, the younger sister of Charles' wife, Minny. It is interesting to note that an elder sister, Lady Maria Anna Curzon (1848-1929), was the great-great grandmother of Diana, Princess of Wales.

Assheton was born in 1850 and entered the navy in 1865 and had a distinguished career.

In 1892 aged 41, Assheton married Alice Anne Cowell, daughter of General Rt. Hon. Sir John Cowell, with whom he had five children, the second being Victoria.



In 1894 he was appointed Commodore of the Corvette HMS Cleopatra in the West Indies and in 1900, now a Captain, he was in Command of the battleship HMS Ocean in the Mediterranean, sailing to China in 1903. as a result of the Boxer Rebellion.

Assheton became Naval Aide de Camp to Queen Victoria in 1899 and then to her son King Edward VII in 1901. Promotion to flag rank as Rear-Admiral that year ended this appointment and King Edward VII made him a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

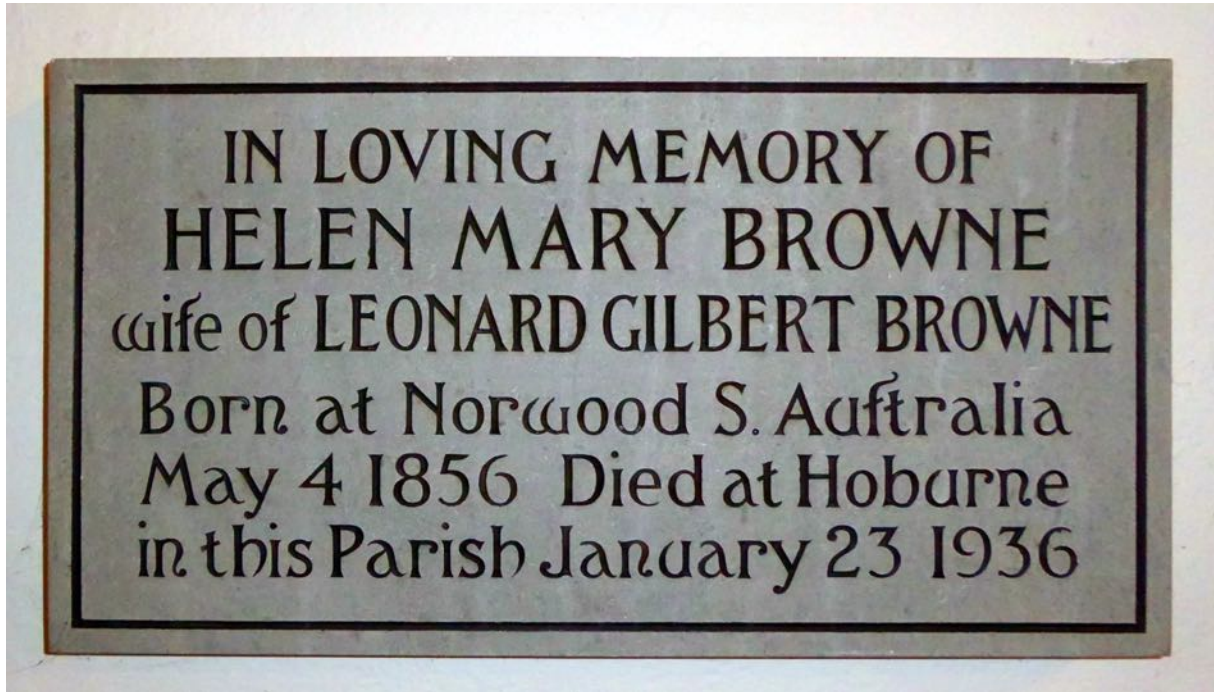
In 1902 he became second-in-command of the Channel Squadron and in 1907 was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet. From 1908 to 1910 he served as Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet. Alice and their five children accompanied him to Malta on this posting and it was here that Victoria Alexandrina Alice died in 1896. She was just thirteen and is remembered on the memorial in St Marks

Assheton was promoted Admiral in 1910, and became Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth, flying his flag on HMS Victory.

He died just one year later aged only 60. An impressive funeral service at the Dockyard Church was attended by his family and personnel of all ranks. The King, the Queen and the German Kaiser were also represented. Following the service his coffin, accompanied by several mourners was placed on a special train to Hinton Admiral. The funeral procession then made its way down Hinton Wood Avenue to St Mark's Church where he was buried.

7 Leonard Gilbert and Helen Mary Browne

On the west wall of the south transept are two small plaques celebrating the lives of Leonard Gilbert and Helen Mary Browne.



Leonard Gilbert Browne was born at Booberowie, north of Adelaide, South Australia. His father was William James Browne, the son of a country gentleman, who had been born in 1815 in Marlborough. He had travelled to Australia in 1835 as assistant surgeon on the *Buckinghamshire*. Here he turned to sheep farming, buying land near Adelaide, with Joseph Gilbert. They became large producers of wool.

In 1850 William married Mary Dixon and their eldest son, Leonard Gilbert was born in 1851. He took his family to England in 1866 to be educated but made visits to Australia.

Leonard Gilbert was educated at Cheltenham and Christ's College, Oxford. In 1877 he married Helen Mary Price in London. She had been born in Norwood, Adelaide, but had come to England, aged 3, in 1861 with her parents and sisters.

The young couple travelled back to South Australia and settled at Buckland Park where 4 children were born. They returned to England in the late 1880s living first in Bassett, Southampton and later moving to Parkstone where a daughter was born in 1892.

When his father died in 1894, Leonard inherited vast properties in South Australia which included Buckland Park, Leigh's Creek and Myrtle Creek. 1898 saw the start of the Second Boer War and on 30 December that year, *The Chronicle, Adelaide*, reported that, as soon as he heard that a contingent of the South Australian Mounted Rifles was to go to South Africa, Leonard Gilbert Browne cabled from England offering any horses from his estates that were suitable. Fifteen were accepted.

According to a *European Heritage Assessment Report 2008*, the Duke and Duchess of York (later King George V and Queen Mary) visited Buckland Park in 1901 “to shoot peacocks.” Local inhabitants waved flags as the carriages passed by.

Leonard sold Buckland Park in 1910 for over £100,000 - over 11 million today. A year later he purchased Hoburne where he and his wife lived till their deaths in the 1930s.

Their sons both joined the British Army. Sadly the younger son Harold Vernon was killed by a shell on Suvla Bay 1915 during the Gallipoli Campaign. The elder, John Gilbert survived and had a distinguished career becoming a Brigadier General. He inherited Hoburne and became a familiar figure in the area. He died in 1968.

8 William Henry Greenish

Cut into the sill of the clear window in the south transept is an inscription which reads -

A THANK OFFERING FOR THE LIFE OF
WILLIAM HENRY GREENISH
OCT 15TH 1857 - OCT 25TH 1932

William Henry Greenish was born in Haverford West, Pembrokeshire in 1857, the son of Robert and Anne Maria. When he was baptised November that year at St Thomas, Haverfordwest, his father's occupation was given as Draper. It was changed to Merchant Draper on the 1861 Census.

The family later moved to Manorbier and by the time of the 1881 Census had settled in a house called Glan y Mor, Welsh for Seaside. Robert was now Merchant Calico. This is an unbleached cotton textile which came originally from Calicut in India. Was he importing this material?

It appears Robert also owned a second house named Castle Mead which was advertised "*TO BE LET*" in the *Tenby Observer* on 26 June 1874 and those interested were instructed "*For full particulars apply to Mr Greenish, Glan-y-mor.*" Both houses were large with several bedrooms, servants quarters and outbuildings in their grounds. They also had views of Manorbier Bay, the church and the castle. Castle Mead is now a Country Hotel.

Tracing the whereabouts of William Henry after the 1881 Census has proved difficult. However.

in 1908 William, then aged 50, married Mary Alexandra Canty aged 32 in Manorbier. His occupation was described as "Gentleman," as were the occupations of both fathers (deceased).

Their son, Robert William was born in 1911 and was baptised in April that year when William and Mary were living at Castlemead, Manorbier. His occupation was given as "Private Means."

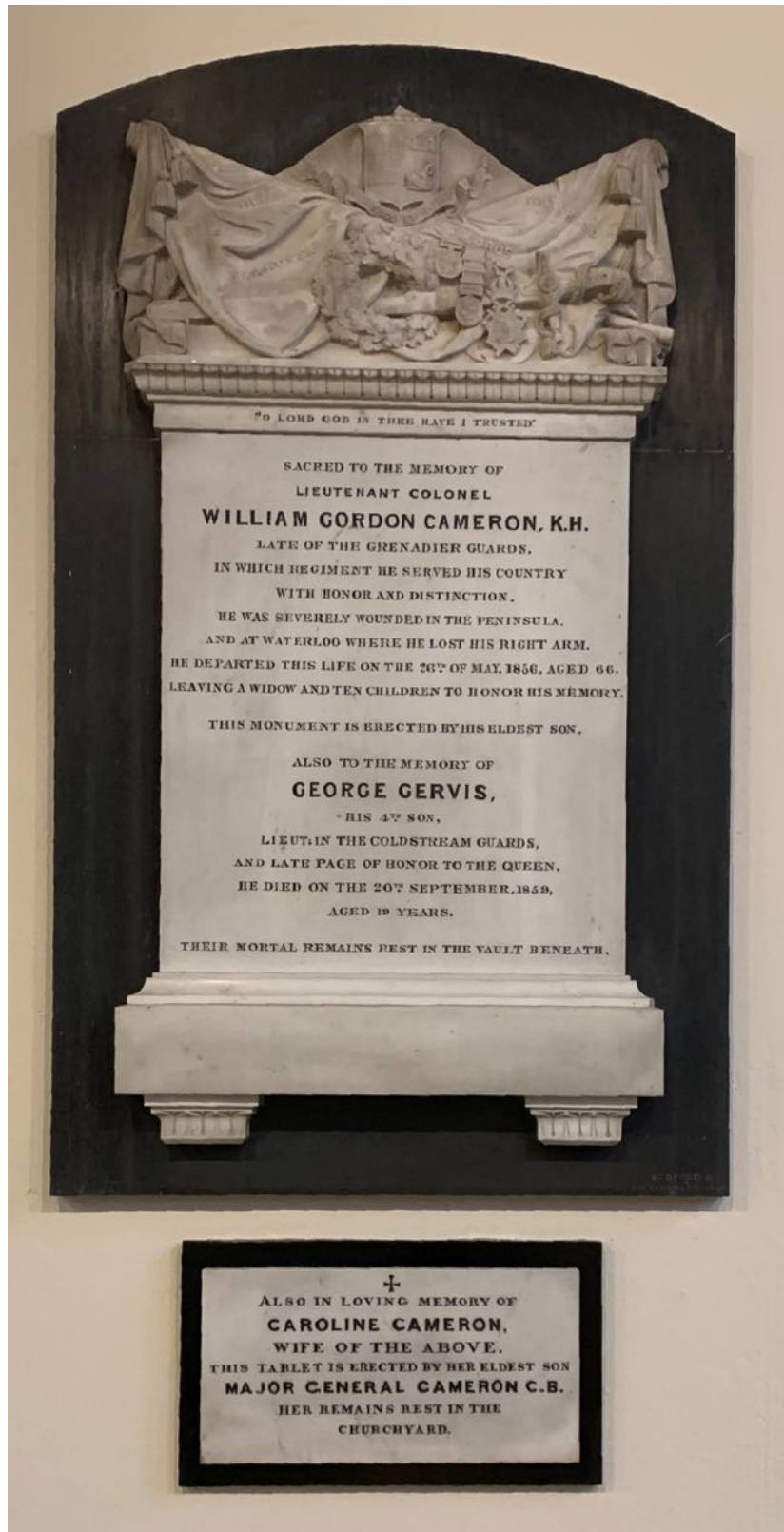
William Henry later owned or rented a property in Highcliffe as Electoral Registers show he was on the Electoral Register at Nea Farm by 1921. However, they had moved to Castle Mead, also in Nea Road, by 1924. Was this a new house and was it named after the house in Manorbier?

Little more can be found about William. He may have had business dealings in India, possibly in material like his father, as ship's passenger lists show him going to Calcutta in 1895 and the married couple returning from the same place in 1909. The entry of his death in the *Western Mail* dated 28 October 1932 is not totally legible but "*Indian papers copy*" can be read.

William Henry Greenish died in Highcliffe in 1932 aged 75 and was buried at St Mark's.

His wife Mary continued to live in Nea Road - she was there at the time of the 1939 Register with her daughter-in-law and a grandchild. She died in 1947 and was buried with her husband.

9 The Cameron Family



A large memorial on the north side of the chancel commemorates the lives of William Gordon Cameron and his son George Gervis.

Part 1

William Gordon Cameron was born in 1790 in Chunar, India, the son of General William Neville Cameron of the East India Company and his wife Charlotte nee Gordon. He was educated in England and in 1809 purchased entry into the Army as an Ensign in the 1st Regiment of Foot.

At that time the Regiment was engaged in the Peninsular War - the battle between France under Napoleon and Spain. William joined them there and in 1811 was badly wounded during the Battle of Barossa. He recovered and in 1815 was on the staff of the Duke of Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo. He was severely wounded during the fighting, losing his right arm. The 1st of Foot won undying fame by defeating the Grenadiers of Napoleon's Imperial Guard and were granted the title of Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards.

Although his injuries precluded active military service, he retained his commission and eventually became Lieutenant Colonel. In 1831 he married Caroline Edwards in Islington but his duties sometimes took him abroad. Their eldest son was born in Paris, another in Perth and the two youngest in Germany.

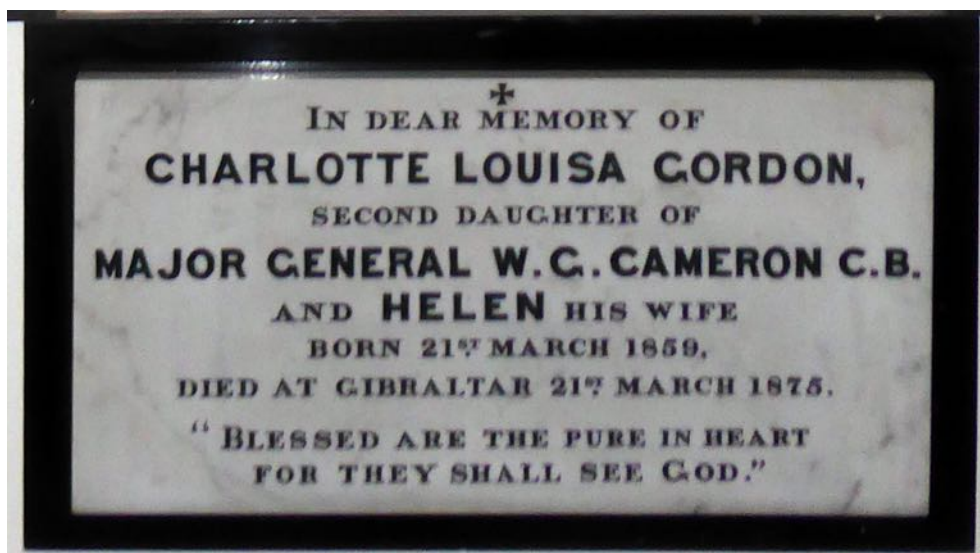
By 1851 the family had settled in Nea House and William had become a Justice of the Peace for Hampshire. He died in 1856 aged 65 and was buried "in the vault beneath." His son George Gervis, once a Page of Honour to Queen Victoria, died three years later aged only 19 by then a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards. He too was buried in the vault.

Beneath their memorial is one to William's wife Caroline. She died in 1872 and was buried in the churchyard, south of the church. The names of two children are also inscribed on her gravestone. Son Abney Hastings, a Lieutenant in the 19th Regiment, contracted a fever in the Ashantin War. He died in 1877 aged 35 at Parkhurst Barracks on the Isle of Wight. Daughter Alice Amelia died in Norfolk in 1910 aged 71.

On the south wall of the chancel are memorials to two more daughters. Charlotte Maria, who died of consumption in 1846 aged 17, was interred in the vault. Emma Brownville died in Nice in 1887 aged 56. She was the widow of John Strange who had died in Shirley in 1863 aged 38.

Part 2

There is one further Cameron memorial on the south side of the chancel. It remembers Charlotte Louisa Cameron who died in Gibraltar on her 16th birthday in 1875.



Charlotte was the daughter of William Gordon Cameron's eldest son, also William Gordon Cameron. He was born in Paris in 1827, was commissioned into the Army in 1844 and had a distinguished career rising to the rank of General.

In 1857 he married Helen Mary Colebrooke Littler in South Devon. Charlotte was the second of their 10 children. She died during family's stay in Gibraltar when her father was in command of a Brigade there.

General Cameron's sons followed him into the Army and all are remembered on plaques in Christchurch Priory. The youngest, Napier Charles, is also named on the Highcliffe War Memorial. He was a Captain in The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and died on active service in 1914 shortly after the Battle of Aisne. He was with the battalion's frontline headquarters in a cave near Bourg et Comin when it was hit by a shell. Of the 37 Battalion members there only 4 survived.

Two of the General's brothers, sons of Lt Col William Gordon and Caroline Cameron, are buried in St Mark's churchyard. They lie, side by side, with their wives under identical stone slabs, each decorated with a cross.

The grave on the left is that of Orford Somerville Cameron and his wife Anna Catherine nee Powell who married in 1870. Unlike his father and brothers, Orford joined the Navy, retiring with the rank of Captain. Anna died in 1911 and Orford in 1921.

His brother, Aylmer Spicer VC CB, is interred with his wife Arabella Piercy nee Henderson in the grave on the right. They were married in Edinburgh in 1865 and had 8 children.

Aylmer was commissioned into the 72nd Regiment of Foot (later Seaforth Highlanders) in 1852 and served throughout the Crimean Campaign of 1854-1856. He was then posted to India when the Mutiny broke out. On 30 March 1858, aged 24, he led a charge up the narrow entrance to a house at Kotah. It was defended by rebels, two of whom he killed. He was himself badly wounded, losing half of one hand to a sword cut. For this action he was awarded the Victoria Cross.

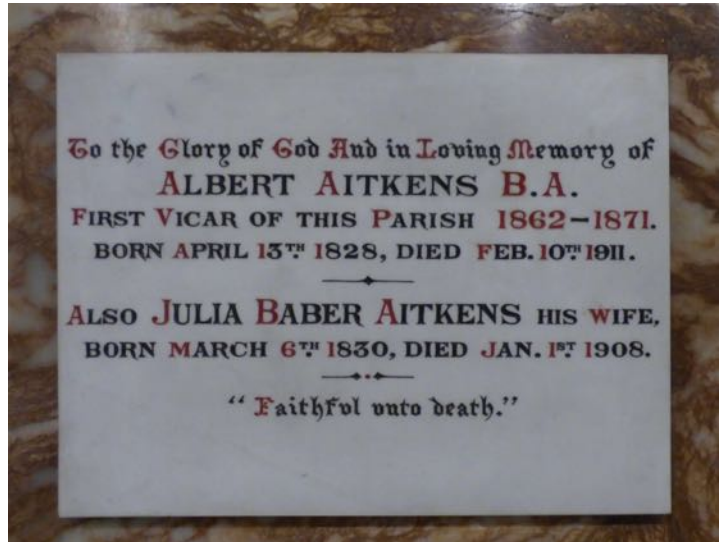
In May 1886 he was appointed Commander of the Bath in the Queen's Birthday Honour's List. Aylmer died in 1909 and Arabella in 1924.

10 Albert and Julia Baber Aitkens

The last memorial on the north side of the chancel is in memory of Albert Aitkens, the first Vicar of the parish, and his wife, Julia Baber, nee Baber.

Alfred Aitkens was born in Pimlico in 1828, the fifth child of John Mackell Aitkens and his wife Jane nee Birnie. Sadly he was orphaned at a young age and he and his siblings were brought up by their paternal grandparents, John and Mary Mackell.

He was educated at Rugby School and entered St John's College, Cambridge in 1846, graduating in 1850. He was ordained Deacon at Canterbury in 1851 and Priest in 1852. That same year he married Julia Baber in Westminster. She was the daughter of John Baber, a floorcloth manufacturer and his wife Marion.



At the time of his marriage Albert was Assistant Curate at Holy Trinity, Maidstone. He subsequently held curacies in Southsea and Ealing before coming to Christchurch Priory in 1859. By this time the couple had 5 children, three boys and two girls and two more sons were born there.

Albert's duties at the Priory probably would have included taking, or assisting at, services in St Mark's church which at that time did not have a vicar. However this was to change as a large vicarage was built in the early 1860s, on the land to the south of the church now occupied by Abbot's Close. It was demolished in the 1950s.

In 1862 Albert was appointed the first Vicar of Highcliffe and the family moved into the new vicarage. Three more sons were born here. Sadly the first, Ernest, died in 1869 aged only three.

He was buried in the churchyard just outside the north porch, his grave marked by a large cross.

In 1871 Albert moved to Stopsey, Bedfordshire where his last son, was born. He did not stay long, moving on to Holy Trinity in Ely, the Bedford Infirmary, the Royal United Hospital in Bath, and Holy Trinity in Hinckley, Leicestershire. From 1890 to 1899 he was Vicar of Holy Trinity, Stowupland, Suffolk, after which he retired and became a Licensed Preacher in the Diocese of Chichester and later in Canterbury and Winchester.

Albert and Julia ended their days in the Boscombe area. Julia died in 1908 aged 77 and Albert in 1911 aged 83. They were buried in St Mark's churchyard, their grave lying next to that of their little son Ernest.

11 Alan Osman Ricardo

The memorial on the right of the north transept commemorates Alan Osman Ricardo, a young Cornet in the Irish Hussars who died in June 1869.



Alan Osman was the fourth son of Mortimer Ricardo, a Captain in the Life Guards, and Catherine Meade who had married in Islington in 1836. Both were from notable families.

The Ricardos were descended from a Jewish family of Portuguese origin who fled to Holland to escape the Inquisition. About 1770 Abraham Ricardo migrated to England and became a successful stockbroker. His son David was an influential political economist, who eloped at the age of 21 with Priscilla Anne Wilkinson, a Quaker, and converted to the Unitarian faith. Mortimer was their third son.

Catherine Meade's grandparents were Irish. Robert Meade, later Count of Clan William, married the heiress Theodosia Hawkins-Magill in 1765. Their second son Robert, her father, was a distinguished General who fought in the Napoleonic Wars. He married Anne Louise, daughter General John Dalling in 1808.

Mortimer and Catherine's first son were born in Sunninghill in 1837, followed by a daughter and son in Pudlicote. By 1842 they had settled in Kiddington Hall in Oxfordshire where a further 5 children were born, including Alan Osman in 1848. Mortimer, now retired from the Army, became a Deputy Lieutenant for the county.

In 1854 the family were in Brighton where their last son was born on 30 October. A week later Catherine died aged 37. She was buried at St Peter's, Preston, Brighton.

Mortimer stayed on for a short time but moved his motherless family to Bure Homage in Mudeford about 1856. He was soon enjoying the social life of the area and was also a generous host, sponsoring entertainments and cricket matches on his lawns. He built a Chapel of Ease, All Saints, Mudeford, for the benefit of the local inhabitants and endowed it with £1,000. The first service was held in 1869.

His son, Alan Osman, joined the army as a Cornet in the 8th (The King's Royal Irish) Hussars, a cavalry regiment, and was with them in Ireland in 1867. Sadly his health deteriorated and he sold his commission on 12 May 1869. He died from tuberculosis at Bure Homage on 1 June that year. His fellow officers erected the tablet in St Mark's Church "as a mark of regard and their sorrow at his early death." He is buried in the churchyard.

12 The Nugent Family

A small stained glass window in the north transept was dedicated in 1910 to the memory of Albert Llewellyn 3rd Baron Nugent, his wife Elizabeth and their son George Frederick.



Albert Llewellyn Nugent was born in Naples in 1841, the fourth child of Walter Nugent and his second wife Catherine Jenkinson. In 1859 Walter was created Baron Nugent by the Emperor of Austria for services to that country.

Albert was educated at Charterhouse School and joined the Royal Navy. In 1862 he married Elizabeth Baltazzi in Constantinople. Born in 1842, she was the first child of Theodore Baltazzi and his wife Eliza nee Sarell. Theodore was a successful banker with properties across the Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian Empires. When he died in 1860 Elizabeth and her brothers and sisters were each left a fortune of 6 million gold francs.

The young couple moved to England and their first child, Mary, was born in 1863. Later that year Albert was promoted Flag Lieutenant aboard HMS Hibernia in Malta. Elizabeth

travelled to Cairo in December to be with her sick mother but sadly arrived too late. Albert joined her and they stayed till early 1864.

The 1871 Census shows Albert was now a “Gentleman Squire” living with his family in Mayfair. By this time there were five children and another son was born in 1874. The youngest son was born in 1880 whilst they were living at The Vyne. They moved to Beacon Lodge in Highcliffe sometime before the 1881 Census.

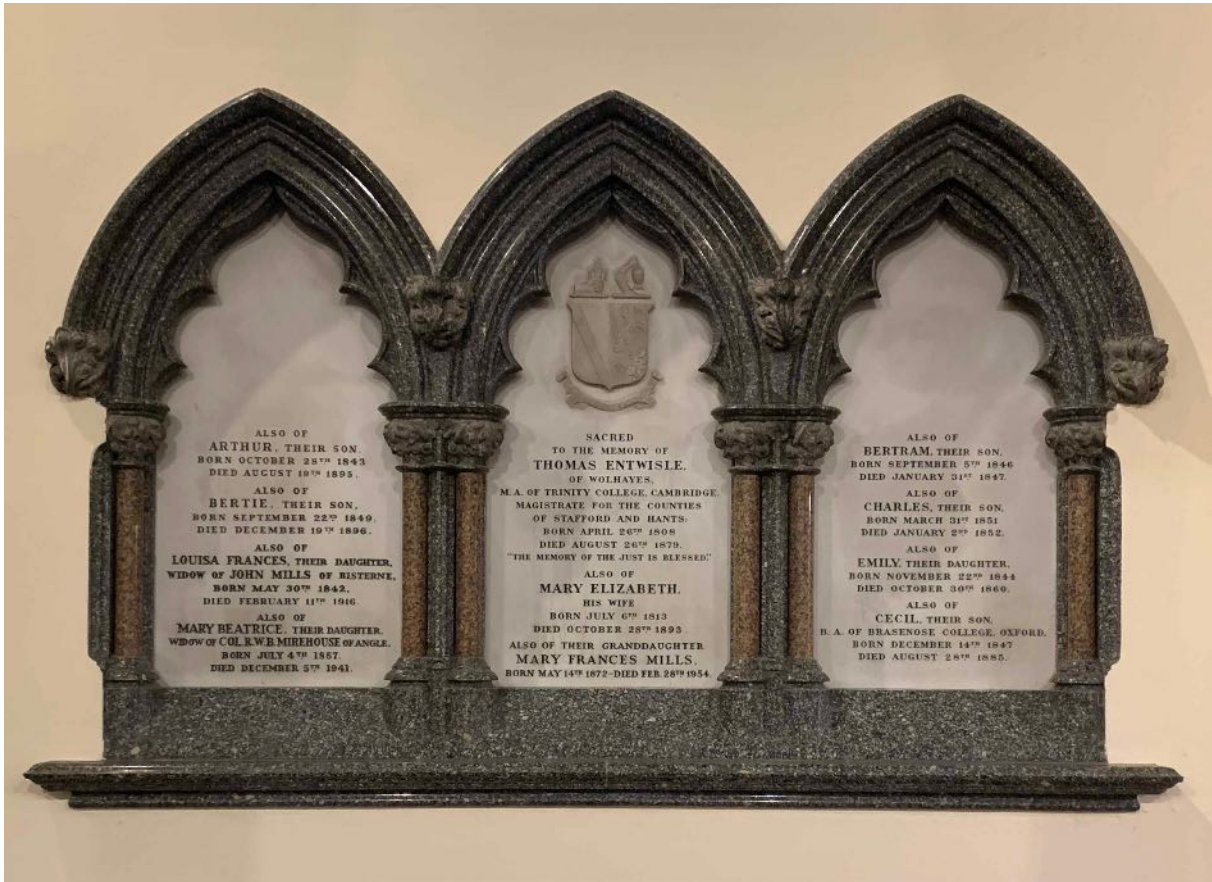
In 1889 the bodies of Archduke Rudolf, Crown Prince of Austria, and his mistress, 17 year old Mary von Vetsera were found in a hunting lodge at Mayerling. Rudolf’s death changed the Imperial succession and led to a chain of events resulting in WWI and the end of the Hapsburg dynasty. Mary was the daughter of Elizabeth’s sister, Helene Baltazzi, and her husband Baron Albin Vetsera.

Elizabeth died in 1899 aged only 57 and two years later their son George Frederick, a Commander in the Royal Navy, died aged 34.

In 1907 Albert inherited the title Baron Nugent on the death of his bachelor brother Walter Ruthven Nugent. A year later the King granted, by royal licence, the right for him and his heirs male to bear and use this title within HM Edward VII's realms.

Albert died in Highcliffe in 1909 and was buried in a large plot in St Mark’s Churchyard together with his wife and son.

13 The Entwistle Family



In the North Transept is a large triple paneled memorial to the family of Thomas and Elizabeth Entwistle who resided at Wolhayes for nearly 100 years.

Part 1

Thomas, named in the central panel, was born in 1808 in Eccles, Lancashire. He was the elder son of Thomas Entwistle and Elizabeth nee Garnett of Springfield, Pendlebury, Lancashire. His father was Deputy Lieutenant for Lancashire and a very wealthy man.

He was educated at Rugby School and entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1824. Whilst there he became a rowing 'blue,' a member of the first ever Boat Race in 1829.

The race was initiated by two old Harrow school friends. Charles Merivale at St John's, Cambridge, and Charles Wordsworth at Christ Church, Oxford, decided to set up a rowing challenge. In February 1829 a letter was sent to Oxford stating that 'the University of Cambridge hereby challenge the University of Oxford to row a match at or near London, each in an eight-oared boat during the ensuing Easter vacation.'

On 10 June 1829 the race took place on the Thames from Hambleden Lock to Henley Bridge, a 2.25 mile course. Oxford's rowing colour was dark blue. Cambridge wore white with pink waistbands and Thomas Entwistle, 11st 4lb, was their No 5 oarsman. The start was delayed till 8 pm by which time some 20,00 people had gathered to watch. The toss was won by Cambridge who opted for the shorter Berkshire side but Oxford drew ahead and won easily by 2 to 4 lengths in a time of 14 minutes. Their winning boat can be seen in the River & Rowing Museum in Henley. A hearty meal, music and fireworks followed.

Cambridge challenged the victors to a re-match and the next race was held in 1836 in London. Cambridge now in light blue won. Contests were not held regularly till 1856 and were cancelled during the two world wars. The 2020 race was also cancelled due to the Coronavirus pandemic. To this date Cambridge had 84 victories to Oxford's 80, with one "dead heat" in 1877. Of the 164 Boat Races to date Cambridge has 84 victories to Oxford's 80, with one "dead heat" in 1877.

In 2021 the race was relocated to the Great Ouse at Ely, Cambridgeshire as spectators were limited due to the Covid related restrictions then in place. Additionally there was uncertainty about the safety of Hammersmith Bridge under which the boats would pass. Minor fractures had been found in the structure and it had been closed for over a year. Cambridge again celebrated victory

Thomas gained a BA in 1831 and an MA in 1834, the year he was called to the Bar. He joined the Middle Temple, London becoming a Barrister-at-Law.

On 22 June 1841 in Ashbourne, Derbyshire he married Mary Elizabeth Harland, the daughter of the late Christopher Harland, Surgeon, and his wife Mary nee Hartshorn.

Part 2

The two main names on the centre panel the large memorial in the north transept are those of Thomas Entwistle and his wife Mary Elizabeth nee Harland. The right hand-panel commemorates the four children who predeceased their mother, Bertram, Charles, Emily and Cecil.

After their marriage in 1841 the couple moved to 4 Cambridge Square, Paddington. Five of their eight children were born there - Louisa Frances 1842, Arthur 1843, Emily 1844, Bertram 1846 and Cecil 1847. Sadly Bertram died in 1847 aged one.

Ten years later - 1851 Census - they were living in Hatherton Hall, Staffordshire. Thomas was now a "*Barrister but not practicing, Justice of the Peace for Staffordshire, Landed Proprietor.*" Another son, Bertram known as Bertie, had been born here in 1850. Charles was born later that year and died in 1852.

Their youngest child, Mary Beatrice was baptised on 22 July 1857 in Paddington, their address being 3 Connaught Place West. Thomas was already a County Magistrate for Hampshire but probably maintained a residence in London as well as one in the country.

The family was living at Hinton Admiral in 1860 when daughter Emily aged 16 met with a fatal accident. She was out riding her with her groom when her horse shied, unseating Emily whose foot was caught in the stirrups. The horse bolted dragging her along. As it raced past a farm gate her head caught the wheel of a cart turning into the yard. She was declared dead by a doctor who happened to be nearby.

Why were the Entwistle's at Hinton Admiral? In 1849 Elizabeth's younger sister Fanny had married Sir George Elliot Meyrick Tapps Gervis of Hinton Admiral. Thomas was a witness.

By the 1870s they had moved to their new home Wolhayes in Highcliffe. Thomas, now a magistrate for Christchurch, sat regularly on the Bench at Petty Sessions. Both he and his wife enjoyed the social life of the area including balls and charity events. In June 1868 they gave "an elegant dejeuner" to celebrate the marriage of their daughter Louisa Frances to John Mills of Bisterne. Their first grandchild, Mary Frances, was born in 1872.

Thomas died in 1879. Two years later in 1881 his widow, Mary Elizabeth, arranged the marriage of their younger daughter Mary Beatrice to Richard Mirehouse of Anglesey. Sadly another son died in 1885 whilst attending a regatta at Dartmouth. Cecil was only 38. Mary Elizabeth died in 1893.

Part 3

The panel on the left side of the Entwisle Memorial in the South Transept names the four children who survived Mary Elizabeth - Louisa Frances, Arthur, Bertie and Mary Beatrice.

The eldest son, Arthur, inherited the estate on the death of Thomas in 1879. He had been educated at Rugby and went on to Oriel, Oxford. In 1872 he followed in his father's steps becoming a Barrister-at Law at the Middle Temple. It is most likely that he retired after the death of father as he then became very active as a Justice of the Peace in Hampshire. He died in 1895 aged 52, though he had not been in good health for some years.

He was succeeded by his brother Bertie, a graduate of Balliol, Oxford, who died only sixteen months later aged 47. His obituary tells us he had at one time been a Civil Engineer but for many years *"has lived the life of a retired gentleman."*

Both funerals took place at St Mark's, the coffins being carried from Wolhayes in hearses drawn by four horses, followed by many mourners in coaches. The brothers were interred in the family vault on the southern side of the church. It is covered by a large flat stone.

The estate was now inherited by their sister, Louisa. When her husband died in 1899 the Bisterne estate had passed to his brother, so she and her daughter Mary made Wolhayes their main home. Both ladies were active in village affairs and worshipped regularly at St Mark's. Mary believed she had a lovely voice - the congregation did not agree!

Louisa died in 1916 and was buried with her husband at Bisterne. After her mother's death Mary, who never married, continued to live at Wolhayes and was very well known in Highcliffe, taking part in village activities and contributing to its charities. In her later years she was often seen in being pushed along Hinton Wood Avenue in a large bath chair. She died in 1954 and was buried with her parents at Bisterne. Her name was then added to the Entwisle memorial below that of her grandparents.

The youngest sibling, Mary Beatrice and her husband Richard Walter Byrd Mirehouse lived at The Hall, Angle, Pembrokeshire. They must have visited her home frequently as their three daughters were all born in Highcliffe. She died in Pembroke in 1942.

14 Edward and George Astell Pardoe

There are three Pardoe memorials in the church. The earliest is the large stained glass window in the north transept which is dedicated to Edward Pardoe, who was the owner of Amberwood House.



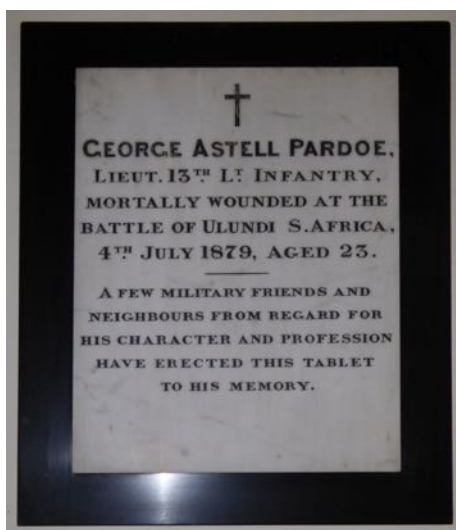
He was born in 1818 in Welwyn, Hertfordshire, the son of John, a Landed Proprietor, and his wife Harriet. In 1849 he married Harriet Astell in St Neots, Huntingdon. The daughter of a wealthy landowner, she was nearly six years older than him. There were two sons - Edward Allix 1853 and George Astell 1855, both born in Brighton.

Edward had been an army officer, serving in both the 15th and 82nd Regiments. On the 1861 Census he and his family were staying with his parents in Leyton, Essex and his occupation was then "retired Army Captain." He may have bought Amberwood House by this time, or moved there

shortly afterwards. He died in 1870 aged only 51.



The other two memorials, both in the nave, are a plaque on the north wall and a window in the south wall.



They commemorate the life of Edward's younger son, George Astell. George was educated at Cowes and Eton before going to Sandhurst. He joined the 13th Light Infantry and in May 1876 was sent to the 1st Battalion in Pretoria. He was invalided home due to illness but recovered and was able to rejoin the regiment and take part in its operations on the Transvaal frontier and advance into Zululand. On 4th July 1879 he was wounded in the last battle of the Zulu War,

Ulundi. A bullet passed through his right thigh and lodged in the left thigh where it fractured the bone.



In spite of medical attention the wound to the left thigh did not heal and ten days later it was decided amputation was necessary. The shock was too great and he died, aged only 23, on 14th July. He was buried at Fort Marshall a day later.

His memorial plaque was erected by

*“A FEW MILITARY FRIENDS AND NEIGHBOURS FROM REGARD FOR HIS CHARACTER
AND PROFESSION.”*

The window was a tribute from his sorrowing mother.

Harriet, his mother, did not stay long at Amberwod but moved away and died in Pimlico in 1895. His brother, Edward, occupation Gentleman, who had inherited the estate married Marion Frances Pinckney at St Mark's in 1875. They raised a family of seven children, the last two born after their move to Dawlish, Devon. Edward died in 1908 aged 55.

15 Georgiana Jane Leah Wyndham

A tablet erected to the memory of Georgiana Jane Leah Wyndham “by her numerous sorrowing friends” can be found on the south wall of the nave.

Georgiana, the daughter of Edwardus and Anna Maria Wyndham, was born in Bridgewater in 1835. When the 1841 Census was taken she was living with John Hill, a Schoolmaster, and his family in Moreton Hampstead, Devon. There were also three other children and a Governess. Did she see her father again - sadly he died one year later aged only 31.

The 1851 Census shows that Georgiana, then 15, had been reunited with her mother Anna Maria and together they were visiting John Powning and his family in Exeter.

Her situation had changed by 1861. She was living at Willow Lodge, Mudeford, with her Aunt Sophia Frances Roberts aged 81, the widow of a naval Captain. Had Georgiana become a “Lady Companion” for her elderly relation? Sophia was actually her great aunt, sister of her grandfather Wadham Wyndham. Other members of the family also lived locally. Sophia’s brother Thomas was a curate at Hinton Admiral and had a farm there which was inherited by his son in 1862. Georgiana’s mother was living in Salisbury with her bachelor brother-in-law Charles Wadham Wyndham, later moving to Wimborne.

Sophia died in 1873 and was buried in Westbury, Wiltshire with her husband. Two years later Georgian also died aged only 40. She was buried in the “Family Vault” in St Mark’s Churchyard, actually the grave of her grandmother, Wadham’s wife Jane, who had died in 1853. Her mother Anna Maria, her sole executrix, sold the contents of Willow Lodge at auction in Christchurch a year later. An advert in the Salisbury and Winchester Journal describes the items as the excellent “furniture, valuable oil paintings, engravings, books and effects of the late Miss G. Wyndham.”

Anna Maria lived with her brother-in-law till his death in 1886. After this she stayed with various friends, dying in London in 1888. The Christchurch Times reports that her remains were brought to Christchurch by train and a funeral procession then carried them to Highcliffe where she was buried in a brick grave next to her daughter.

A large cross marks the grave. It surmounts a square plinth with inscriptions on each side. Three sides remember the ladies who lie there, whilst the fourth is a memorial to Wadham Wyndham “who was buried in the cloister of the Cathedral Salisbury.”



16 Ellen Mary Lindon.

The second window in the south wall of the nave is dedicated to the memory of Ellen Mary Lindon.



She was born in Jersey in 1825, the daughter of Clement Hemery and his wife Ann Susan nee Durrell. Clement was wealthy merchant, residing at La Colomberie House in St Helier. There were twelve children of whom Ellen Mary was the youngest. Clement died in 1951 leaving money and possessions to his wife and also his children.

In 1852 Ellen married Thomas Angell Lindon, a Clerk. He had been born in 1822 in Plymouth, son of Joseph Lindon and Susanna Hayne nee White. Thomas was reputed to have been looking for a wealthy wife having spent inheritances from both his father and an uncle. However, his reputation had been restored when he took Holy Orders.

The couple's first son was born in 1853 in Somerset, followed by a daughter two years later in Jersey. They then moved to Halliwell, Lancashire, where Thomas was appointed to the living at St Peter's. A further six children were born here, though one daughter died as a toddler.

According to his children the sermons Thomas gave were long, always starting with a text after which he made various points - firstly, . . . fifthly, . . . and, finally, lastly. A relief, only 10 more minutes to go!

Finance seems to have been a problem. The couple borrowed from Ellen's mother Ann whose Will dated 1865 states *"Various sums given to Ellen Mary at various times for furniture and other purposes I give to her forever, in consideration of which I do not wish her to claim any furniture, linen or books from Colomberie House."*

In 1879 Thomas became the third Vicar of St Mark's, Highcliffe, and the family settled into the vicarage. It was here that Ellen died in March 1886 and was buried in the churchyard. She was 60, though is reputed to have looked older having lost all her front teeth. The stained glass window dedicated to her shows Ruth from the Old Testament carrying a sheaf of corn. The brass plaque below states that her husband, children, brothers and sisters all contributed to its instalment.

Six months after Ellen's death, Thomas, then 62, married Ann Foot aged 28 in Camberwell. She had been the personal maid of Ellen. His family was outraged and the congregation scandalised. The living of St Mark's was in the gift of Lady Waterford who sent for him and asked for his resignation. He died in 1902 aged 80 on the Isle of Wight.

17 SIR JOHN HARDY THURSBY

The two windows on the north side of the nave were dedicated to the memory of Sir John Hardy Thursby by his wife and children. The beautiful images of the Risen Christ and Mary Magdalene were made by the prestigious Victorian stained glass company Clayton and Bell.



John Hardy Thursby was born in Northamptonshire in 1826, was educated at Eton, and served for several years in the Army, rising to the rank of Major in the 7th Lancashire Rifles. He was later created Honorary Colonel of the 5th Lancashire Militia.

In 1860 he married Clara Williams. According to family tradition they met in a railway carriage but Victorian morals forbade conversation. Luckily both were members of the same house party. There were two children, John and Violet. Sadly Clara died in 1867 and some months later John married Louisa Harriet Smyth. There were two more children, George and Mary.

The 1881 Census shows John and his family living in Holmhurst, Highcliffe. He also owned Ormerod House in Cliviger, Burnley and a property in London. Another house was rented in



Forfar, Scotland - for the shooting.

In May 1884 he laid the foundation stone for the Victoria Hospital in Burnley. Prince Albert opened the completed building 1886 and stayed with the Thursbys at Ormerod House.

John was awarded a baronetcy in 1887 when serving as High Sheriff of Lancashire. A year later he inherited the family estates and became a very wealthy man. The Thursby fortune had been made from coal mining in Lancashire. He later gifted land to the Burnley corporation to create Queen's Park.

Sir John, a very sociable man, was popular in Highcliffe. Parties and dances were held at Holmhurst, often lasting into the early hours. A keen sportsman, he enjoyed hunting and shooting and kept a pack of harriers at Holmhurst. Though he was often away at his other residences, he was elected a church warden at St Mark's and gave annual supper parties for the church choir.

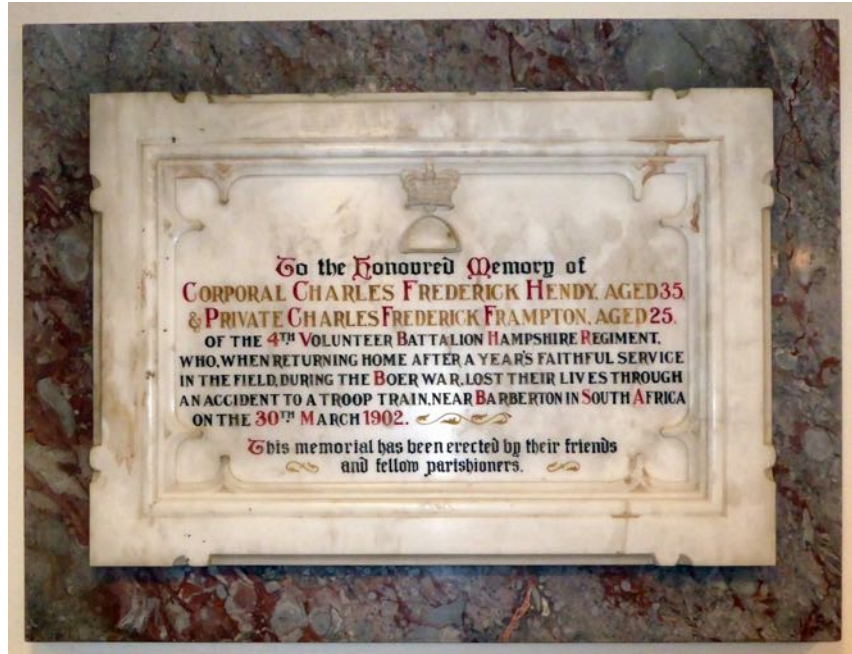
Holmhurst is long demolished but the memory of Sir John and his house lives on in the names of two streets on the former estate - Holmhurst Avenue, off Hinton Wood Avenue, and Thursby Road which adjoins it.

Sir John Hardy Thursby died in Cannes in 1901 but was buried in the churchyard of St John the Divine, Cliviger. His second wife, Louisa, survived him, dying in 1907. The Probate entry for him gives his effects as £606,210 4s 2p - about £75 million today.

18 Charles Frederick Hendy and Charles Frederick Frampton

The last memorial on the south wall of the nave remembers Charles Frederick Frampton and Charles Frederick Hendy who died in a train crash in South Africa in 1902.

The two men were members of the 4th Volunteer Battalion of the Hampshire Regiment. This was a unit of the Volunteer Force, a forerunner of the Territorial Army. Hendy, a bricklayer, and Frampton, a builder, had enlisted in the Regular Army in January 1900. Their unit was sent to South Africa in 1901 to reinforce the 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment during the Second Boer War. The Battalion was stationed in Barberton in 1902 and on 24 March received orders



to proceed to Johannesburg on their way home. The first party left four days later and arrived safely. The second party of 105 soldiers entrained on Easter Sunday 30 March in the usual troop train, about 12 trucks long with the guard's van in the rear. The fourth and fifth open trucks were occupied by the Volunteer Company.

The rail route from Barberton descends steeply over a distance of about 4.5 miles. Then there is a sharp bend after which the track passes over a bridge spanning a ravine about 40 foot deep. That day the train gathered great speed down the incline, came off the rails after the bend and blew up having passed over the bridge. The two trucks occupied by the Volunteer Company ran on a short distance, then capsized. Another truck fell to the bottom of the ravine and one rolled down the embankment, throwing its occupants out and falling on them.

There were 38 deaths and 39 men were injured, 4 of whom died later - including our men. The dead were interred with full military honours in Barberton Cemetery but were later re-interred in the Barberton Garden of Remembrance.

Private Charles Frederick Frampton was unmarried. His father Frederick was a builder and contractor whose home was at Sea Corner, Highcliffe.

Corporal Charles Frederick Hendy 1892 had married Mary Ann Voss in 1892. Their six children were aged between 9 and 1 at the time of the accident. After their father's death the two girls were sent to the Royal Soldiers Daughter's Home in Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead and the 3 oldest boys to the Gordon Boy's Home in Woking which was run along military lines. These 3 boys joined the Army and served in WWI. Walter survived but (Charles) Percy and (Ernest) Frederick lost their lives and are commemorated on the Highcliffe War Memorial.