

Information for people interested in the history of the Glenister family.

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From the Editor

Welcome to the second edition of GIN.

I was very heartened by the way the first edition was received. I offer my thanks to all those who wrote to me with appreciative comments, and I offer a special thanks to Ruth, who first suggested that I put a newsletter together. I hope this edition is as well received as the first.

This edition has been harder to put together than the first. I've had less time to get on with it: I've been dealing with a mountain of correspondence from people interested in Glenister family history (all useful stuff!), my work taking me away from home more, as well as other personal matters which have coincided.

In this edition I have included material from other contributors, to whom I say "thank you": to Joyce, Les, Malcolm, and Ruth. I would be pleased to receive further comments, criticisms, or contributions from any interested parties. The contents of the newsletter is still based on what I think people may find interesting. If you would like to see more emphasis on other areas, or have views on any relevant subject, please let me know.

My own goal is to trace my family back to 1538, when parish registers were started. My research was initially limited to my direct family, but I widened this to include all Glenisters when I reached a dead end. I then realised that others were performing similar activities for their own family, and that they might help me round my dead end.

I publish the newsletter only as a sideline to my own research into the Glenister family. I do this in the hope that others will benefit from my efforts, and will feel motivated to share their own research (particularly with me!). I do not have a regular publication schedule, but two or three times a year should be possible. This of course depends on the amount of time I have available, the amount of useful material I have available, etc.

I don't ask for money for the newsletter, but I do ask for something which I find some people are not able to afford. I ask for cooperation in research, and an exchange of information.

I look forward to receiving any contributions which you feel are worthwhile.

Long service award

From a gravestone in the churchyard at Aldbury, Hertfordshire:

In memory of JOSEPH GLENISTER who died Jan 31 1879 age 80 years. He was for 52 years coachman to MRS LOXLEY of Norcott Court and for 10 years subsequently in her service. Also of ANN GLENISTER wife of the above who died ? March 1881 age 78 years.

Comings and goings

I have come across more people with an interest in the Glenister family history. If you think you can help, do please contact them.

I contacted **Jean Beach** of Chesham when I found a mention of her interest in the magazine "Family Tree". Jean has traced her family back to Jonas Glenister (b 1830 d 1904) who lived in Chesham. Jonas' father is given on his marriage certificate as James, but neither Jean nor I have been able to discover anything about Jonas' birth or either of his parents. The unusual name should make finding him easy. Has anyone come across a Jonas being baptized anywhere?

I was contacted by **Derek Lane** of Perth, Australia who saw a note about the Glenister one name group in the Bucks FHS magazine "Origins". Derek thinks he's descended from either Albert or Arthur Glenister, both baptised at Aylesbury in 1868. There are a couple of missing links between Derek and these two, but if it turns out to be true, then Derek is from the same family as Ruth and Val.

Mollie Glenister contacted me after being badgered by her cousin Karen Heath, already a Glenister researcher. Molly is descended from the same Hemel Hempstead family as Kathleen Glenister (they're 3rd cousins), and Jean Morley (first cousin). I have since received a further contact from **Daphne Gourlay**, Mollie's sister, who is also tracing the family history. With three people active on research, they should be able to cover a lot of ground.

Through Jean Beach I found **Ernie Bradley**, of Bovingdon, Hertfordshire, who is tracing his wife's family tree, descended from Henry and Sarah Glenister. According to the 1861 census Henry was born in 1831 at Chesham, but that's as far as Ernie (and I) have got with them. He suspects that Henry may have been a non-conformist, as he can find no trace of his baptism in the parish registers.

Also through Jean, I received a copy of a letter from **Heather Pilloud**, of Manitoba, Canada, is also tracing her family history, and has a connection through the same Glenister line extensively researched by Carol Ann. Heather is descended from Sarah Mary Ann Glenister who married Alah Clemis in 1878 in Canada.

In my files dated 1984 I found a mention of **Peter Raven**, of Wirral, Cheshire has was then looking for information on one of his wife's ancestors, a Maria Glenister, who married James Blunt in October 1813 at Chesham. Peter has been in contact with Ruth and Jean, and has still not been able to trace Maria's birth or baptism, expected to be around 1795 at Chesham, and suspects that Maria may not have been her true name.

Congratulations

to **Mark Glinister**, in Wirral, for his wedding on 7 September 1991 to Denise Conrad to **Patricia Clahane**, in Canada, on the birth of her son Eric Joseph

Goings

On the negative side, I've had no response from **Joyce Culling**, of Liverpool, who has not yet replied to my last three letters (Joyce was so active earlier, sending me the material for the Balaclava article), from **Peter Glenister**, of Luton, Bedfordshire, who has not replied to my last two letters (Peter is the current leader of the league table of Glenister families), from **Mary Wright**, of Ipswich, Suffolk, who has not replied to my last two letters.

I know people can be busy, or ill, or lose interest, but I do think that over a period of three months it should be possible to find the 10 minutes it takes to write a letter, or make a phone call, even if the message is "I've got my hands full, please wait" or even "I'm not interested".

Offers and enquiries received

I have received further offers of information and enquiries which may be of interest to Glenister family researchers.

I was contacted by **Barney Tyrwhitt-Drake** (a splendid name!) currently of Illinois, USA, but soon to be resident in Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire who saw a mention of my interests in the Bucks FHS magazine "Origins". Barney has a property deed in his possession which mentions an Elizabeth Glenister. The deed is dated 1686, and refers to a property in Amersham which passed the vicar of Amersham, Barney's great-great-grandfather.

I received an enquiry from **June Davies**, of Paignton, Devon, who came across a note in the 1861 census for Wycombe of "cottages known as Glenisters lately built". She asked if I knew where the cottages were, and if they still stood. I must admit that I don't know of the cottages, but expect they would be around the Temple End area, in the vicinity of the furniture factory of "The Thomas Glenister Company" founded in 1839. I'd be grateful for any information which anyone may have about these cottages.

Society news

Guild of one name Studies

I noted in the previous Newsletter that I had registered my interest in the Glenister name with the UK Guild of One Name Studies (GOONS). At that time I had not received any information from GOONS. I am pleased to note that I have now received the full years' publications.

I am, however, not so pleased to note that I had to wait over two months to receive

them! It seems that GOONS only mail out publications at the end of each quarter, and that if you join just after a mailing, you just have to wait for the next one. As a result, I was not made aware of any of the GOONS meeting during the final quarter of the year, and was unable to attend them. Hardly a satisfactory way to introduce a new member. When I was membership secretary of a family history society, we took special care to ensure that new members received a prompt reply to their initial contact with the society. Perhaps GOONS would like to amend their new members procedures.

One of the benefits of joining GOONS is the publication of my interest in the journal; I hoped this will bring in some useful contributions from other members, and indeed it has brought an interesting query on Clement Edward Glenister, which is noted in the article "The football Glenister". I am hoping for other contacts later.

Family history societies

Family history societies are undoubtedly a help in getting information about local areas, and making contacts with like minded people. I have written to the family history societies for the areas which have the greatest concentration of Glenisters, namely Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Bedfordshire, asking them to publish a note of my interests, and offering to help with any of their members researching Glenister families. Since I wrote, only the Bucks magazine has been published, and that has brought a few enquiries, from the USA, Australia, and the UK. The Herts society (of which I am a member) go to press in April, and have said they will include a mention. I haven't heard from the Beds society yet.

I have been a member of the Herts society for some years now, and helped out as the membership secretary for a period of 3 years. At that time we had around 250 members, and the process of mailing out the magazine three time a year used to mean writing names and addresses on 250 envelopes each time. The first thing I did was to put the membership list on a computer and print the labels.

It was Karen Heath who responded to an enquiry I made in the Herts magazine. Karen gave me a mountain of information about the Glenisters she had researched, as well as providing superb local information about the Hemel Hempstead area. I wonder if any other researchers are members of family history societies, and what help they get from them. Any comments would be welcomed.

Parish registers of Boxmoor St John

A while ago I spent a few hours with Karen Heath extracting Glenister entries from the parish registers of St John Boxmoor. Most of then entries were for my own branch of the family, but there were a few which I couldn't place, and I've listed them below.

The registers examined and the period covered were:

Entry type	From date	To date	Entries
Baptism	1833	1937	34
Marriage	1852	1945	24
Burial	1837	1895	12
Summary	1833	1945	70

Of these 70 entries, 45 were for my own family - it seems they had the monopoly on Glenister activity in the area. Of the remaining 25 entries, 12 were for other families already known to me, leaving only the following 13 entries which I can't connect to any family are:

Baptisms

- 14 Jul 1861 Alfred William Glenister, son of Thomas, labourer, of Felden, and Mary Ann
20 Apr 1892 Evaline Esther Glenister and Lilian Glenister, daughters of George, coachpainter, of Boxmoor, and Adelaide Rebecca
17 Mar 1917 Emily Glenister, daughter of Mary, of 31 Horsecroft Road, born 31 August 1887

Marriages

- 24 Apr 1889 James Glenister, bachelor, clerk, of Boxmoor, son of George, gardener married Mary Georgina Spurr
16 Sep 1899 Sarah Glenister, age 28, spinster, of Horsecroft Road, daughter of George (deceased) married William Young, age 25, son of George

Burials

- 21 Jan 1837 William Glenister, age 86, of Hemel Hempstead Union Workhouse
21 Feb 1839 Rebecca Glenister, age 6, of Hemel Hempstead Union Workhouse
5 Jul 1850 William Glenister, age 5, of Boxmoor
17 Jan 1883 Annie Glenister, age 2, of Boxmoor
19 Mar 1889 Kathleen Irene Glenister, age 2 weeks, of Boxmoor
25 Oct 1889 Lois Emily Glenister, age 1, of Boxmoor
30 Jul 1895 William Glenister, age 70, of Boxmoor

If any of these mean anything to you, please let me know.

Missing persons

I have a number of families on my branch of the tree for whom I have been unable to trace descendants, and I appeal for help in tracing any missing wives and children.

Many of these families were unknown to me until my search through the parish registers of Boxmoor St John recently. Until then I thought I'd traced most of the children of the three generations of Glenisters who worked as blacksmiths at

Cornerhall in Hemel Hempstead. I'd appreciate information about any of the following, their wives, or families:

Albert Joseph, born 1912 at Hemel Hempstead, the son of Joseph Austin and Beatrice Louise, married 1939 at Hemel Hempstead to (first name unknown) Wood.

Joseph Thomas, born 1870 at Hemel Hempstead, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth, worked as a gardener at Boxmoor, married 1893 at Boxmoor St John to Mercy Chilton, died 1919 at Hemel Hempstead.

Alfred, born 1839 at Hemel Hempstead, the son of Joseph and Mary Ann, worked as a blacksmith and farrier at Cornerhall, married 1863 at Boxmoor St John to Sarah Saunders, died 1885 at Watford.

Daniel, born 1807, and William, born 1811, both at Berkhamsted, the sons of William and Elizabeth.

The Cambridge connection

In Newsletter 1 there was a note of a Cambridge connection for Glenisters. I've followed up briefly with the archivist at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge and the Cambridge record office.

On the medieval document front, the archivist has pointed me at a good transcript "Cambridge Guild Records" by Mary Bateson, published about 1903 by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. I have yet to see a find a copy, but I expect there is on in the Cambridgeshire Record Office.

The Record Office has confirmed that Edmund Glinister was sheriff of Cambridgeshire, appointed 11 December 1712. I suspect that this was the Glinister whose memorial was noted in the Victoria County History as being in Royston parish church, and which triggered my initial enquiry to the College of Arms, described in Newsletter 1.

I have also found an Edmund Glinester, son of Edmund Glinister, of Royston, Hertfordshire, who was admitted to Christ's College, Cambridge, on 25 April 1715, aged 16. I suspect that this was the sheriff's son.

Who's Who

In Newsletter 1 there was a very brief outline of Tony Glenister, but here I give a

fuller picture, extracted from the 1992 edition of "Who's Who".

*Glenister, Prof. Tony William, CBE (mil.) 1979; TD; Professor Emeritus, University of London (Professor of Anatomy, at Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, 1970-84, at Charing Cross and Westminster Medical School, 1984-89); Dean, Charing Cross and Westminster Medical School, 1984-89; b 19 Dec 1923; o s of the late Dudley Stuart Glenister and Maria (nee Leytens); m 1948, Monique Marguerite, o d of Emile and Marguerite de Wilde; four s. Educ: Eastbourne Coll.; St Bartholomew's Hosp. Med. Coll. MRCS, LRCP 1947; MB, BS 1948, PhD 1955, DSc 1963, London. House appts, St Bartholomew's Hosp. and St Andrew's Hosp., Dollis Hill, 1947-48; served in RAMC, 1948-50; Lectr and Reader in Anatomy, Charing Cross Hosp. Med. Sch., 1950-57; Internat. Project Embryological Res., Hubrecht Lab., Utrecht, 1954; Prof. of Embryology, Univ. of London, 1967-70; Dean, Charing Cross Hosp. Med. Sch., 1976-84 (Vice-Dean 1966-69, 1971-76); Hon. Cons. in Clin. Anatomy and Genetics to Charing Cross Gp of Hosps, 1972-89; Brig. late RAMC, TA, retd (TD, TA 1963 and TAVR 1978). Apothecaries' Soc. Lectr in History of Medicine, 1971-89; Arnott Demonstrator, RCS, 1972, 1986; Pres. Anatomical Soc. GB and Ireland, 1979-81 (Sec., 1974-76). ADMS 44 (Home Counties) Div. TA, 1964-67; CO 217 (London) Gen. Hosp. RAMC (V), 1968-72; QHP 1971-73; Hon. Col 220 (1st Home Counties) Field Amb. RAMC (V) 1973-78; TAVR Advr to DGAMS, 1976-79; Hon. Col 217 (London) Gen. Hosp. RAMC, TAVR, 1981-86. Member: Ealing, Hammersmith and Hounslow AHA (T), 1976-82; Hammersmith and Fulham DHA, 1982-83; North West Thames RHA, 1983-88; GMC, 1979-; GDC, 1983-; sometime examiner: Univs of Cambridge, Liverpool, London, St Andrews, Singapore, NUI, Chinese Univ., Hong Kong; RCS; RCSE; RCPGlas. Trustee, Tablet Trust. Master, Soc. of Apothecaries of London, 1991-92; Freeman, City of London. OStJ 1967. Publications: (with J.R.W.Ross) *Anatomy and Physiology for Nurses*, 1965. 3rd edn 1980; (contrib.) *A Companion to Medical Studies*, ed Passmore, 1963, 2nd edn 1976; (contrib.) *Methods in Mammalian Embryology*, ed Daniel, 1971; (contrib.) *Textbook of Human Anatomy*, ed Hamilton, 1976; papers and articles mainly on prenatal developments. Recreations: the countryside, sketching, history. Club: Army and Navy.*

Don't put your daughter on the stage, Mrs Glenister

I received a whole raft of information from Ruth Glenister in response to Newsletter 1. In response to the article on "Glenisters of note" Ruth provided these notes about Glenister connections with stage and screen.

An actor Robert Glenister appeared in the mystery "Stories of Noel Coward" which appeared on the New York television program "Masterpiece Theater" in April 1987.

John Glenister directed parts one, three, and four in the 1972 BBC production of "Six Wives of Henry VIII" also shown on "Masterpiece Theater" several times. He is probably the same John Glenister who directed Edith Wharton's "The Lady's Maid's Bell".

In the publication "Who Was Who in the Theatre 1912-1976", compiled from "Who's who in the theatre" volumes 1-15, in volume 2 (D to H) on page 949 is:

Glenister, Frank, manager. b Jan 1860. Commenced his association with the London Pavilion in 1884, and in 1895 became assistant manager to the late Edward Swanborough; subsequently, in 1897, succeeded that gentleman as manager and has retained that position ever since; is also a director of Variety Theatres Consolidated Ltd, and secretary of the Entertainments Protective Association Ltd. Hobby, music. (Died 9 April 1945, age 85)

(There is a further mention of Frank Glenister, the manager of the London Pavilion, in the Times newspaper, published in London on 11 May 1918, when he was reported as having been prosecuted in the magistrates court for "allowing premises to be used for immoral purposes"!! It seems that the local prostitutes used the Pavilion to tout for business, and, as manager, Frank was held responsible for not stopping it. He was fined a token £50.00.)

In 1905 Rex Beach wrote a western novel "The Spoilers" whose hero has the surname Glenister (but Ruth isn't sure his first name). This novel, which is actually set in Alaska, was mad into a movie no fewer than 5 times! In the book "Video Movie Guide 1992" by Martin and Porter, is the following description of the most famous movie version:

Dir: Ray Bright. Cast: Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott, John Wayne, Harry Carey, Russell Simpson, George Cleveland. John Wayne is a miner who strikes gold in Nome, Alaska. An unscrupulous gold commissioner (Randolph Scott) and his cronies plot to steal the rich claim. But the Duke, his partner (Harry Carey), and their backer (Marlene Dietrich) have other ideas. This was the fourth of five screen versions of Rex Beach's novel; 1942; B & W; 87 minutes.

Of course, the hero who played Glenister was John Wayne.

Successful connections

Occasionally there is a lucky strike when a really useful piece of information is discovered quite by accident. Other times it takes a hard slog to find what is required. Carol Ann Currie and I have been able to pool our resources and come across one example of each of these.

Carol is descended from George and Mary Ann Rosetta (nee Mason) Glenister, who lived in Hemel Hempstead in 1830-1860. Henry worked as bricklayer before he emigrated to Canada in the 1870s, taking with him all his children, except John Edwurd Glenister who stayed in England. Having traced the emigrants through Canada and the USA, Carol has been trying to trace the descendants of JEG for some time now. The only clue she had was a death certificate dated 1917, giving an address of 11 Sebert Road, London E11, with an informant given as "J Allen, daughter".

The 1881 census has no Glenisters at that address, and at the time we were looking for this, the 1891 census had not been released. I checked through my files, and, based on the assumption that the "J Allen, daughter" is not something like "Mrs John Allen, daughter", I looked for all the birth and marriage entries in the London area for females beginning with J during the period 1872 (year before marriage) and 1917 (date of death). There were 14 in all - 4 births and 10 marriages.

One birth and marriage in particular looked interesting: Jane G, birth 1872 December quarter, and marriage 1904 September quarter. Both were in Marylebone, which is where JEG was married, and would tie in with a local family close to home. However, if these are the same person, Jane would have been 32 at the time of marriage, which is quite late.

I checked the 10 marriage entries in the indexes at the GRO, looking for an index reference volume and page number which matched an entry for an Allen. Of course, I checked them in ascending date order, and I was disappointed when the Jane G entry had no matching Allen. It wasn't until the last entry that I found what I was looking for. A Jessie Glenister married Alfred Allen in West Ham, East London, on 26 August 1911. Having obtained the certificate, the next step is to trace the descendants of the Allen family.

Just in case anybody else is looking for a female J Glenister, marrying in London between 1875 and 1911, the entries I checked are:

Possible Glenister marriages with Allen					
Name	Date	Place	Vol	Page	Match
Jane	mar 1875	St Pancras	1b	119	No
Jessie F	sep 1880	St Giles	1b	913	No
Julia	dec 1880	Marylebone	1a	1065	No
Jessie Elizabeth	sep 1888	Paddington	1a	103	No
Jane	dec 1893	West Ham	1a	1071	No
Jessie	sep 1898	St Saviour	1d	111	No
Jane Darling	dec 1900	Wandsworth	1d	1184	No
Jessie	sep 1902	Camberwell	1d	1746	No
Jane	sep 1904	Marylebone			No
Jessie	sep 1911	West Ham	4a	585	Yes

On the trail of a another suspected descendant, Carol Ann acquired the birth certificate for an Arthur Henry Glenister (b 1859 Hemel Hempstead). She was disappointed that the parents were not who she had expected, and put the certificate

aside. She mentioned this to me, and I immediately recognised AHG as my great-great-grand uncle - although he died before he reached his first birthday. Carol Ann has kindly offered to send me the certificate.

While looking through the parish registers for St John Boxmoor I noticed a baptism entry on 2 August 1864 for 3 children of George Glenister and his wife Mary Ann Rosetta. The children were William James, Sarah Mary Ann, and Alfred Arthur; no ages were given for the children, but I suspect that they must have been grown up by that time. I recognised the parents' names as being in Carol-Ann's family, so I checked through the information she had sent me earlier.

I found notes on William James (born 31 Jan 1858, married in Canada on 5 Sep 1881 to Isabella Dingwall) and Sarah Mary Ann (born Dec 1859, married in Canada on 23 Sep 1878 to Alah Clemis), but no mention of an Alfred Arthur. I was suspicious.

Some time later, on a separate line of enquiry, looking for misplaced Glenisters from my own line, I obtained a birth certificate for an Alfred Glenister, and to my surprise, found the parents were George and Mary Ann Rosetta (nee Mason). I checked the date of birth (11 Nov 1863) against the dates that Carol Ann had given for George and Mary Ann's children, and found it was very close to the birth date for one Arthur E Glenister (12 Nov 1863), although she had not been able to find a birth certificate. I was even more suspicious!

On checking with Carol Ann, it turns out that she had been confused for some time over the missing birth certificate for her Arthur E, her great grand uncle. It seems that this he was known by a different name in Canada to that with which he was baptised in England. The certificate is now on it's way to Carol Ann.

If any other researcher has an unrequired certificate, please let me know and I'll try to find someone who would be interested in it.

League table of Glenister families

In my data files I have details of a number of Glenister family trees or parts of trees. I have been able to build up a league table of families, based on the size of each family.

The bigger families are usually the result of thorough investigation by the various Glenister researchers. The biggest of these families spans 15 generations, from 1598 to 1989. The smaller families can be as little as two generations, and are typically built from entries in the IGI, in those cases where a family can easily be identified, or from the census returns, where the family is usually presented as the largest part of a household. I hesitate to call the smaller families "branches", and certainly not "trees" - perhaps "twigs" would be more appropriate, with "leaves" for the individuals.

I use a set of simple rules to determine who should be included in a family. I include

all people who have, at some stage, borne the surname Glenister, up to the point they lose the name (ie when a female Glenister marries). I include the spouse of married female Glenisters, since this shows how they lost the surname, but I exclude the offspring of female Glenisters, since they take the surname of their father. The exception to this rule is when the offspring leads to a Glenister researcher, in which case I include the family down to that researcher and their spouse. Within the name Glenister, I include all the alternative spellings.

I have set out the league table on the following pages, showing:

- (a) the reference number of the Glenister at the root;
- (b) the name of the Glenister at the root;
- (c) the number of generations covered;
- (d) the approximate time span of the family;
- (e) the earliest known event in the family;
- (f) the number of descendants, excluding spouses;
- (g) the number of descendants, including spouses; and
- (h) details of any known researchers interest.

I ranked the league in order of the depth and breadth of the families. Depth is the number of generations covered, shown by (c), while breadth is the number of individuals identified shown by (g). This ranking gives preference to narrow father-son families and the expense of wider father-son-brother families, so I may devise another method of ranking later.

The current league champion is Peter Glenister, with 15 generations and 163 descendants, although the families of Ruth/Valerie, with 231 descendants, and Malcolm/Les, with 212 descendants, look like strong contenders. The challenge is now issued to all researchers to get to the top of the league!

Also, if you recognise any of the families listed, or can provide any further information, perhaps to connect a twig onto a branch, or to connect two branches, please let me know.

Readers comments

A few comments from readers of the first edition of Glenister Information Newsletter

- A great success - RG, USA
- Brilliant - no other word for it - MH, Dorset
- Most professional - I commend you highly - DM, USA
- A most worthwhile result - RL, London
- I thought the newsletter was really excellent - KG, Cheshire
- Absolutely marvellous - LC, Wiltshire
- Most interesting - TG, Kent
- Most impressed by the contents and layout - MG, London
- A really good idea - LG, Oxford

Ref Num	Name	Gen	From Year	To Year	Earliest known event	Dep	Dep + Spouse	Notes
Summary		15	1573	1992		1088	* 1522	
255	Matthew	15	1598	1989	m 1598 Berkhamsted Elizabeth Shad	123	163	Peter
943	William	14	1573	1991	m 1601 Winslow Annice Robinson	> 167	*	Ruth, Valerie
8	Henry	10	1776	1990	m 1782 Chesham Sarah Puddephat	79	128	Andy
311	William	10	1752	1991	dau Martha c 1752 Bovingdon	80	110	Kathleen, Mollie
1016	William	10	1719	1990	m 1719 Martha Francis	61	85	Carol Ann
1239	William	7	1812	1991	m 1812 Westminster Elizabeth Beale	133	212	Leslie, Malcolm
194	William	7	1773	1985	m 1790 Wooburn Hannah Putnam	79	98	Bronwen
392	Alfred Joseph	6	1812	1989	dau Mary Ann c 1833 Bovingdon	45	69	Mary Wright
500	Sibley	6	1786	1955	m 1786 Bovingdon Ann Law	20	29	Patricia
1185	Edmund	6	1790	1954	gson George Charles b 1851 Poplar	8	13	Mark
755	James	5	1830	1992	son Jonas b 1830 Bovingdon	25	30	Jean
1157	Daniel	5	1811	1967	son Thomas b 1838 Wycombe	13	23	
1325	John	4	1794	1878	m 17945 Mary Smith	32	38	
601	James	4	1822	1901	m 1822 Greyfriars Mary Ives	12	17	
1468	Thomas	4	1847	1949	son John b 1847 Chenies	7	13	
448	Thomas	4	1788	1875	m 1788 Tring Anne Rolfe	8	11	
406	Amos	3	1838	1892	m 1838 Luton Elizabeth Shortland	11	14	
725	Henry	3	1820	1901	m Elizabeth Tarbox	8	14	
548	Daniel	3	1817	1884	m 1817 Chesham Maria East	10	13	
1140	Owen	3	1753	1826	m 1753 Abbots Langley Mary Spurr	5	8	
536	Elijah	2	1776	1809	m 1776 Studham Hannah Homan	10	11	
622	William	2	1811	1846	m 1834 Berkhamsted Martha Clark	6	10	
336	Daniel	2	1801	1824	m 1824 Berkhamsted Hannah Palmer	8	9	
425	Henry	2	1822	1843	m 1822 Northurch Elizabeth Wingfield	8	9	
460	John	2	1803	1915	son George c 1823 Latimer	8	9	
492	James	2	1809	1864	son John c 1833 Hemel Hempstead	6	8	
484	Robert	2	1860	1938	son William b 1860 Watford	6	8	
1125	Robert	2	1773	1784	dau Elizabeth c 1773 Wooburn	6	7	
526	Joseph	2	1799	1914	m 1827 Albury Anne Dolt	6	7	
477	Robert	2	1810	1852	son Robert c 1836 Bushey	6	7	

Ref Num	Name	Gen	From Year	To Year	Earliest known event	Dep	Dep + Spouse	Notes
740	William	2	1809	1934	m Ann	5	7	
1110	William	2	1754	1770	m 1754 Ivinghoe Catherine SMith	6	7	
470	John	2	1805	1876	m 1829 Chesham Betsey Tourney	5	6	
86	Edmund	2	1584	1628	m 1584 Berkhamsted Elizabeth Longe	5	6	
584	Edmond	2	1717	1731	m 1717 Berkhamsted Mary East	5	6	
441	Henry	2	1827	1836	m 1827 Gt Gaddesden Sophia Bateman	5	6	
707	William	2	1821	1862	m 1845 Chesham Maria Barnes	5	6	
1118	Thomas	2	1865	1873	dau Anna Maria b 1865 Hemel Hempstead	5	6	
1133	Robert	2	1794	1891	m 1794 Studham Mary Crawley	5	6	
638	John	2	1782	1797	m 1782 Latimer Lydia Mead	4	5	
419	George William	2	1855	1888	m 1855 Stepney Frances Canham	4	5	
696	Joseph	2	1831	1861	dau Jane b 1855 Amersham	4	5	
591	Edmund	2	1692	1699	m 1692 Datchworth Helen Mitchell	4	5	
670	John	2	1831	1918	son George Harding b 1831 Marylebone	3	5	(Sherrif of Cambridgeshire
578	Daniel	2	1794	1803	m 1794 Northchurch Sarah Horn	4	5	
713	Henry	2	1831	1861	m Sarah	3	4	
610	John	2	1777	1784	m 1717 Abbots Langley Ann Bell	3	4	
766	Nathan	2	1820	1894	dau Jane b 1844 Flaunden	3	4	
96	John	2	1773	1777	son John c 1773 Chesham	3	4	
732	William	2	1818	1868	m 1843 Reading Elizabeth Chipp	3	4	
573	Daniel	2	1828	1831	m 1828 Chenies Eliza Beeson	3	4	
718	Joseph	2	1803	1878	m Sophia	2	3	
597	Edmund	2	1802	1841	m 1802 St Albans Mary Dyer	2	3	
737	George	2	1839	1893	m Eunice	1	2	

My grandfather Alfred William Glenister

It is with great sadness that I report the death of my grandfather, Alfred William Glenister, on 5 March 1992 at the age of 91.

AWG ("Pop") was a great inspiration to me in my family history, often coming out with stories and useful snippets of information about great uncles from the mists of time past.

Pop was one of four children of Alfred William Glenister (the elder) and Bessie (nee Ellacott): Fred (b 1899), Alf (b 1901), Reg (b 1905), and Betty (b 1912). They spent the very early part of their life at Ponders End, North London, until around 1915, when their parents separated. This was a great tragedy, and scattered the family across a wide distance.

Fred was conscripted in the Army, in engineering. Alf and Reg were sent to Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire to live with their uncle Amos. They enjoyed the open fields and rural atmosphere of Hemel, a change from the more crowded streets of North London. Reg later joined the Royal Navy, and Alf, around 1917, at the age of 16, Alf moved to Acton, West London, and a job as a waiter at the Royal Court Hotel in Kensington.

Alf married Lilian Hayes ("Nan") in 1919 at Acton Registry Office, and began his own family, eventually a daughter and two sons, one of them my father. He moved into engineering, taking a job as a tool maker in his father's firm at Slough, Middlesex. He stayed in engineering through out his working life, with a number of firms, around West London. He retired to live in Acton, Middlesex and later Chiswick, Middlesex, where he lived with Nan until she died in 1973, then continuing to live there alone.

In their middle age, the three brothers went their separate ways, and gradually lost touch with each other. The family become even more separated when their mother died, on 25 May 1926, Reg's 21st birthday, a day which he says he will always remember. AWG the elder immediately remarried, which caused some bad feeling between the sons and the father, as he seemed to lose interest in his first family, and to concentrate on the new Mrs G and her eventual offspring, Basil (b 1919). This bad feeling seems to have continued until AWG the elder died in 1956, when he left the bulk of his estate, not to his immediate family, but to a neighbour who had befriended him!

Soon after I started my family history in 1977, I asked Pop about his father and his brothers: were they still alive? did he keep in touch with them? where did they live? He knew roughly where they lived, but hadn't been in contact with them since their father died - more than 20 years previously! He also knew that his sister Betty had taken her own life in 1978. With his help I traced his brothers and wrote to them: Fred in Finchley, North London, and Reg in Portsmouth, Hampshire.

Both Fred and Reg welcomed my contact and sent me very informative letters, full of reminiscences about their early life together, and how they had drifted apart. They

asked about my grandfather: was he well? could they meet? As a result, the three brothers arranged to meet in Hyde Park one day in 1978. They were all in good spirits, and by all accounts they had a good time, swapping memories, and catching up on the intervening period. They subsequently kept in touch, visiting each other occasionally.

I regard this one meeting as the most worthwhile outcome of my many years labour at family history.

Fred died in 1989 at the age of 90. My one regret is that I never got to meet him. Alf and Reg still kept in touch, regularly writing to each other, with an occasional phone call, and sometimes a visit, staying with each other for a few days.

From 1973, when his wife died, Alf lived alone, but was certainly not lonely. He kept active, doing his own shopping, cooking, and housework, with occasional help from my parents and neighbours. He was a very sprightly 91 year old, easily mistaken for someone 20 years younger. He had his hobbies: collecting stamps, listening to short wave radio, writing his diary, and drinking his whisky! He spent many hours with his stamp collection, built up over many years into 16 volumes, all neatly catalogued and priced. He was a keen short wave radio listener, writing to many of the amateurs who broadcast, and listening to their conversations in which he was mentioned. He suffered with asthma for the last few years of his life, and this was the cause of his death, taking him away some time during the night.

Pop was no saint; he had his bad tempered moments, his cantankerous and contradictory moods. None the less, I will surely miss him, remembering him for his good humour and his quick wit, for the card games on Sundays when he visited my parents (he usually won!), and for the birthday and Christmas cards he sent (always early!).

I dedicate my family history to Pop.

The father of the Hastings police force

William Montague Glenister, born in 1828, progressed from police constable to the first chief constable of Hastings, earning the accolade "the father of the Hastings police force". Malcolm Glenister, his great grandson, has traced WMG's family and paints this picture of a great man who founded a dynasty of Glenisters.

William Montague Glenister was born on 28 August 1828 at Marylebone, in the county of Middlesex. He was the son of coach maker William Glenister and his wife Elizabeth (nee Beale), who married in 1812 at St Anne's church, Soho, in the city of Westminster.

He enlisted in the Metropolitan Police as a Constable, warrant number 21586, in the "D" division on 4 November 1844 when he was just 16 years of age. He soon rose

to the rank of Sergeant, then to Acting Inspector. From this position he transferred to the Detective Department of the Great Western Railway at Paddington, London, on 23 January 1856, where he was appointed as Inspector and then promoted to Superintendent.

The post of Superintendent of the Hastings police force had become vacant, and WMG, along with many others, applied for the position. On 29 May 1851 the Hastings watch committee appointed WMG, then a Superintendent with the Great Western Railway, as Inspector of the Hastings Borough police. He took up the post on 7 June 1856 at a salary of £120 per annum. He passed through a probationary period, and in September 1857, his designation was changed to Superintendent, and his salary was increased to £135 per annum.

In October 1858, WMG reported to the Watch Committee that he been presented by the tradesmen of the borough with a gold watch and chain "as a token of their satisfaction for his exertions in carrying out his office". The acceptance of the gift was approved, and the committee had much pleasure in recording the "lucid manner" in which the first annual report of the state of crime in the borough had been prepared and presented by the Superintendent. In recognition of his efforts and the way in which he had reorganised the force, turning it from a collection of half trained men to a well drilled and well equipped force, he was subsequently referred to as "the father of the Hastings police force".

On the occasion of 25 years of service the inhabitants of Hastings showed their appreciation of his work and their high esteem and respect in which they held him, at a banquet held in his honour at the Queens Hotel, with a handsome illuminated address and a cheque for £400.

Up to 1883 he was known as Superintendent Glenister, but when the Hastings Improvement Act came into force that year, his title was changed to Chief Constable, making the first holder of that office. As part of his official duties he escorted a number of royal visitors to Hastings, and received gifts marking such occasions from Emperor Frederick of Germany, Empress Edgamie, and the Prince Imperial.

As well as his duties with the police, WMG was also very active in fire prevention. He assisted the Hastings Volunteer Fire Brigade, which was said to be first regularly organised and fully equipped fire brigade in the country, and served as a model for the fire brigades as we know them today. When the full time fire brigade was formed in May 1861, WMG was elected as the first captain, and, in a torchlight parade held to mark the event, escorted the Prince and Princess of Wales who were visiting Hastings.

In 1861 WMG and a Mr Merryweather co-patented the very first twin hand pump action fire tricycle (the forerunner of modern fire engines). WMG and his fire tricycle, with the name Glenister-Merryweather emblazoned on the side, took a prominent part in the Oxford demonstration in 1887. WMG gave advice throughout the UK on the formation, organisation, and equipment of fire brigades.

On his resignation due to ill health in 1889, WMG was presented by the members of the fire brigade with an address and a portrait of himself, and was elected Honorary Captain, a post he held up to the time of his death. The Merryweather factory moved to Greenwich, South London around 1890-1910, and continued to produce fire engines until it closed in 1954.

On the night of Friday 14 December 1894 WMG went to bed at his usual hour. The next morning, his daughter Annie Louise went to wake him, but could not rouse him. Mr C B Gabb, of Wellington Square, Hastings, who had been his long time medical advisor was immediately called. On examination of WMG he stated that life had been extinct for some hours. For a few days prior to his death WMG had been confined to his house by "a slight indisposition", but has been able to carry out all the duties of his office. Soon after his death, his daughter Annie Louise who had found him dead, was committed to Hellingly Mental Institution, where she remained until her death to 8 August 1928.

WMG's funeral was a very grand affair. At the request of the Mayor, and as a mark of the great respect in which the townspeople held the late Chief Constable, the funeral was public one. It was held on 20 December 1894, starting at 1.30pm, with the coffin borne from his house by six policemen, and placed on an open carriage drawn by four black horses. Draped over the coffin were the union jack and the police force flag. The hearse was followed by thirty to forty carriages with representatives of the various societies and activities which WMG was connected with at some time during his life. The procession moved slowly through the streets of Hastings, passing through many thousands of mourners, with the households showing their respect by lowering blinds or putting up black shutters. It was just before 3.00pm when the procession was seen winding its way up to the cemetery gates, passing the police lined up in single file on either side of the road, with firemen taking up similar positions outside the church doors.

WMG's police whistle and chain are on show in the police headquarters at Lewes, West Sussex, along with a pistol he took from a prisoner who tried to kill him.

WMG was born in 1828, 16 years after his parent's marriage, which makes me suspect there would have a number of other children born in the intervening years. As yet, these have not been traced. WMG had 10 children, 8 of them sons, and so played a significant part in continuing the Glenister name!

His offspring include(d): grandson Archibald Gerald Glenister CBE, who was instrumental in forming the States of Malaysia; great grandson Tony Glenister CBE, the surgeon mentioned elsewhere in this Newsletter; great grandson Louis Oliver Glenister, who founded the solicitors practice now active in Eastcote, Middlesex; and, of course, great great grandsons Malcolm and Les Glenister, now both active in tracing the Glenister family history, and who researched this article.

Malcolm has a number of documents, newspaper articles, photographs, and letters to provide more information on WMG and his descendants, and would welcome any contact by telephone, evenings or weekends, on 081-857 0485

The Charge of the Light Brigade

The Glenister variation seems to be particularly prevalent in the northern parts of England, as Joyce Culling, who is especially interested in this name, points out. This article sheds some light on a particularly interesting Glenister. Joyce notes that every instance of Glenister she has found can be connected and is never a misspelling of Glenister.

Joyce traces her own line back to an 18th century estate family in Northamptonshire. Her research indicates that a William Glenister married in 1785, lived and died there, as did his family, but two of his grandsons, Henry and James, moved to Liverpool during the 1840s. All Glenisters registered in Liverpool and West Derby from this time on are related to these two. They married two sisters and James served in the Crimean War at Balaclava (see below). Joyce has found no instances of Gl-a/e-nister in the area before this time, nor any Glenister in the Northamptonshire registers, very few Glenisters for that matter, and all those that were there were from the same family.

The Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava during the Crimean War was the most momentous day in the history of British Cavalry. One soldier who served in this historic charge was James Glenister, mentioned above. The story of the famous charge was told from the point of view of a local historian in "The Way to Glory" by James W Bancroft, published in 1988 by Neil Richardson, 375 Chorley Road, Swinton, Manchester ISBN 1 85216 024 1. The following notes are from the introduction:

While doing research for a book about the battle of Balaclava in the Crimean War, I came upon an article in the Manchester Evening News about a show which had been performed at the Free Trade Hall on 21st May 1890, to raise funds for the survivors of the famous Charge of the Light Brigade who were living in the north of England. The entertainment was provided by the Hulme Committee and the Court Amateur Players and raised nearly two hundred pounds. The names of seventeen beneficiaries appearing on the stage were reported: 17th Lancers: Sergeant-Major Nunnerley, Sergeant-Major Williams, Sergeant Butler, Corporal Marshall and Troopers Holland, Pearson and Wright. 11th Hussars: Sergeant Brown and Troopers Glenister, Jamieson and Richardson. 8th Hussars: Sergeant O'Donoghue and Troopers Hogan, McCausland, Mortimer and Palframan. 4th Light Dragoons: Trooper Palin.

I was intrigued by these men and the feasibility of their having local connections, so I embarked on a project to try to find out more about them. Some of my researches proved fruitless, but most of them were fascinating and led me to yet more of the region who went "into the jaws of death".

Later in the book biographical details of each of those who took part are set out, including the following notes for James Glenister.

James Glenister was born in Finedon, near Wellingborough in Northamptonshire, in March 1833 and was a shoemaker prior to enlistment into the 5th Dragoons at

Liverpool on 3rd June 1852. He was 5 feet 9 inches tall, with a fresh complexion, grey eyes and light brown hair. He transferred to the 11th Hussars at Dublin on 31st October 1852.

1564 Private Glanister got through to the guns at Balaclava but while fighting there, he struck a Russian on the helmet with his sabre and the blade snapped off at the hilt. A Cossack then fired his pistol at him and the bullet hit him in the face, shattering his mouth and lower jaw. He fell forward on his rolled cloak, dangerously wounded. The Cossack rode off and Private Martin assisted him. After being invalided home, he was presented before Queen Victoria at Brompton Barracks on 3rd March 1855, and was discharged on 3rd April as unfit for further service. He received a medal for Crimea (clasps: Alma, Balaclava, Sebastopol) and a Distinguished Conduct Medal. He settled in Liverpool.

He was present at the First Balaclava Banquet, was a member of the Balaclava Commemoration Society and attended the Annual Dinners in 1893 and 1895 in Birmingham. He died at 3 Apple Terrace, West Derby, Liverpool 12 on 22nd March 1901, aged 68, and he was buried in West Derby Cemetery on 27th March (C of E section 5, grave 193); there is no memorial stone. He had received help from the T H Roberts Fund, which also paid his funeral expenses. A notice of his death appeared in the Liverpool Echo on the day of his funeral. His Crimea Medal was sold at Spink & Son in 1913.

The following table contains extracts from the indexes of births, marriages, and deaths at the General Register Entries, and lists the Glanister entries, and the Glenister entries for Liverpool and West Derby.

Among those listed is one Inkerman Glanister; his birth was registered in Manchester in June 1871, and his death at the age of 71 was registered in Ashton in September 1942. I thought Inkerman was an unusual name, and recognised another Crimean connection. Inkerman is a town in the Crimea, close to Sebastopol harbour, and was the site of a major battle in 1854. As Inkerman Glanister was born some 27 after the battle, I wondered why his parents gave him such an unusual name. Perhaps he was somehow related to James Glanister?

Census dates

The following list gives the dates for the annual census taken in the years 1841-1891.

1841 June 6
1851 March 30
1861 April 7
1871 April 2
1881 April 3
1891 April 5

Database entries for surname Glenister

1	Abigail Gleister		dec 1874	d 69	West Derby	
2	Albert William Glenister		jun 1868	d 13	Croydon	
3	Alice Glannister		jun 1872	b	Wandsworth	
4	Ann Glenister		dec 1898	d 65	West Derby	
5	Anne Glennister		jun 1857	d	West Derby	
6	Anthony G H Glenister		mar 1949	m	Liverpool S	s-Flack
7	Charles A Glenister	aty	mar 1956	d 86	Surrey S W	
8	Charles Edward Glannister	aty	jun 1869	b	Wandsworth	
9	David Glenister		mar 1869	b	Liverpool	
10	David Glenister		sep 1916	d 47	West Derby	
11	David Glenister		dec 1953	d 60	Liverpool S	
12	Edward Glenister		mar 1856	m	Wandsworth	
13	Edward Glenister	ahu	dec 1867	b	Wandsworth	
14	Edward H Glenister		sep 1942	d 39	Surrey S W	
15	Elizabeth Thirza E Glenister		dec 1869	b	Marylebone	
16	Ellen Glenister		dec 1921	d 53	West Derby	
17	Emily Glenister		jun 1923	d 3	West Derby	
18	Frederick J Glenister		dec 1948	m	Liverpool S	s-Bolland
19	George Glannister		dec 1877	d 43	Biggleswade	
20	George Glenister		mar 1900	m	West Derby	
21	George H Glenister	bdj	jun 1949	d 75	Ashton	
22	George Henry Glenister	bdj	jun 1874	b	Manchester	
23	Hannah M Glenister		mar 1924	d 49	Ashton	
24	Harriet Glenister		mar 1909	d 78	Wimbourne ?	
25	Henry Glenister		mar 1935	d 76	Liverpool S	
26	Herbert Glenister		mar 1880	d 1	Ashton	
27	Herbert Glenister		dec 1954	d 0	Ashton	
28	Hilda Glenister		dec 1959	d 53	Ashton	
29	Inkerman Glenister	bdi	jun 1871	b	Manchester	
30	Inkerman Glenister	bdi	sep 1942	d 71	Ashton	
31	James Glenister		jun 1857	m	West Derby	
32	James Glenister		mar 1867	b	Liverpool	
33	James Glenister		sep 1886	d 0	Wandsworth	
34	James Glenister		mar 1901	d 68	West Derby	
35	James H Glenister		mar 1932	d 49	W Derby	
36	Jessie Glenister		sep 1897	m	West Derby	
37	Johanna Glenister		dec 1923	d 68	Hardingstone	
38	Joseph H P Glenister	art	dec 1935	d 79	Northampton	
39	Laura Glenister		dec 1925	d 18	Ashton	
40	Mabel Louisa Glenister		sep 1898	d 1	Dorchester	
41	male Glenister		dec 1876	d 0	Watford	
42	Martha Glenister		mar 1929	d 1	Liverpool	
43	Mary Ann Glenister		mar 1877	d 40	Lambeth	
44	Mary Ann Glenister		mar 1899	d 54	Ashton	
45	Mary E Glannister		dec 1946	d 86	Liverpool S	
46	Mary Ellen Glenister		mar 1907	d 39	Ashton	
47	Mary Glenister		dec 1919	d 0	Liverpool	
48	Richard H P Glenister		mar 1955	d 65	Northampton	
49	Ruth Glaniester		jun 1858	m	Wandsworth	
50	Samuel Glenister		sep 1898	d 2	Liverpool	
51	Sarah Glenister		sep 1874	d 74	Croydon	
52	Sarah Glenister		dec 1941	d 76	Liverpool N	
53	Sarah Jane Glenister		dec 1885	m	West Derby	
54	Walter Henry Glenister		dec 1894	d 4	South Stoneham	
55	William B Glannister		sep 1956	d 81	Essex S W	
56	William Glenister		dec 1866	d 0	St Pancras	
57	William Glenister		mar 1900	b	Liverpool	
58	William Glenister		sep 1907	d 51	South Stoneham	
59	William Glenister		jun 1935	d 68	Liverpool N	

The footballing Glenister

I received an interesting enquiry from Mr John Blackmore regarding a connection between the Glenister family and international football.

John wrote in response to a mention of my interest in the journal of the Guild of One Name Studies. He is researching for a book about the history of English amateur football 1906-1939, and is interested in Clement Edward Glenister CBE RN who, he tells me, received 3 international caps in period 1928-1929. John is interested in contacting any relatives of CEG to provide further information for the book.

I can confirm only a biographical outline for CEG from my files. I do not know CEG's exact date of birth, only that the birth was registered in Watford district in 1897 in the quarter ending September; this implies a birth some time in July-August-September 1897. His father, Edwin Glenister, had three daughters, but I believe CEG was the only son. CEG married Marion Griffith-Jones at Cardiff in the December quarter of 1944.

When CEG's father died in December 1961, CEG was named as an executor of the will, and was then described as Captain, RN retired. Edwin was then living in Kings Langley, which may have been where CEG was born, as this is in the Watford registration district.

At the time of his death on 24 May 1965, CEG was living at Pine Corner, Box Lane, Bovington, Hertfordshire. In his will he mentions Marion, his wife, Richard Edwin, his son, and Marion Caroline, his daughter. His wife was still living at the same address at the time of her death on 3 March 1977. There is a commemorative plaque for her in the churchyard at Bovington. His son is believed to be now living in Watford.

I have further details of CEG's family in my files, tracing his line back to Alfred Joseph Glenister (b 1812 at Flaunden, d 1857 at Hemel Hempstead). I have attached a chart showing the descendants of AJG, including CEG, and also the connection to Mary Wright, one of the Glenister researchers.

John mentions that he has collected a few of CEG's football honours. I was not sure what he meant by this; perhaps these are commemorative caps and trophies etc? I wonder how he found them.

If any researcher has further information about CEG or his surviving relatives, perhaps you would let me know and I will pass it on to John.

Descendancy chart for Clement Edward Glenister (1897-1965)

- 1-- Alfred J GLENISTER-392 (1812)
 - sp-Ann UNKNOWN-393
 - 2-- Mary Ann GLENISTER-394 (1833)
 - 2-- Thomas Edwin GLENISTER-403 (1835)
 - sp-Mary BALDWIN-756 (1831)
 - 3-- Georgina I GLENISTER-757 (1857)
 - 3-- Alfred J GLENISTER-758 (1861)
 - sp-Unknown UNKNOWN-1274
 - 4-- John GLENISTER-1275
 - 4-- May GLENISTER-1276 (1895)
 - sp-Unknown MAIDMAN-1283
 - 3-- Henry Robert GLENISTER-759 (1864)
 - sp-Emily Amelia UNKNOWN-1277
 - 4-- Henry John GLENISTER-1278 (1892)
 - sp-Elsie STEAD-1282 (1894)
 - 4-- Ernest GLENISTER-1279
 - 4-- Ethel GLENISTER-1280
 - 4-- Edith GLENISTER-1281
 - 3-- Edwin GLENISTER-760 (1868)
 - sp-Caroline E UNKNOWN-1423
 - 4-- Isabel May GLENISTER-1424 (1896)
 - 4-- Dorothy C GLENISTER-1425
 - sp-Unknown PREECE-1429
 - 4-- Clement E GLENISTER-1426 (1897)
 - sp-M GRIFFITH-JONES-1428
 - 4-- Kathleen M GLENISTER-1427
 - 3-- John GLENISTER-761 (1869)
 - 3-- George GLENISTER-1417 (1874)
 - sp-Sarah E UNKNOWN-1418
 - 4-- Cecil W GLENISTER-1422
 - 4-- Graham G GLENISTER-1419 (1904)
 - sp-Gladys Marion BADCOCK-1420 (1908)
 - 5-- Roger G GLENISTER-1421 (1937)
 - sp-Margaret Ann UNKNOWN-1436
 - 6-- Charles GLENISTER-1437
 - 6-- James GLENISTER-1438
- 2-- Joseph John GLENISTER-404 (1837)
 - sp-Martha KEEDLE-1025 (1833)
 - 3-- Emily GLENISTER-1026 (1859)
 - 3-- Martha Ann GLENISTER-1027 (1860)
 - sp-Unknown WOOF-1435
 - 3-- Joseph John GLENISTER-1028 (1863)
 - 3-- Harry GLENISTER-1029 (1867)
 - sp-Sarah Ellen UNKNOWN-1035
 - 4-- Ivy Hilda GLENISTER-1036 (1902)
 - sp-Unknown BOLTON-1434
 - 3-- Frank GLENISTER-1030 (1869)
 - sp-Caroline Mary UNKNOWN-1031
 - 4-- Amy Olive GLENISTER-1034 (1894)
- 2-- Harriet S GLENISTER-399 (1842)
 - sp-UNKNOWN-762
- 2-- Arthur GLENISTER-395 (1839)
 - sp-Ann UNKNOWN-683 (1839)
 - 3-- Alfred GLENISTER-763 (1859)
 - sp-Emily UNKNOWN-764 (1855)
 - 3-- Charles H GLENISTER-684 (1863)
 - 3-- Arthur J GLENISTER-685 (1867)
 - 3-- Hephzibah C GLENISTER-686 (1870)
 - 3-- Emma Sarah GLENISTER-687 (1872)
- 2-- Henry GLENISTER-396 (1843)
 - sp-Jane EAMER-400
 - 3-- Emma Jane GLENISTER-401 (1876)
 - sp-Henry Thomas GITTINGS-79 (1874)
 - 4-- Doris C GITTINGS-1410 (1901)
 - sp-Harold E MIDHURST-1394 (1899)
 - 5-- Mary Jessica GITTINGS-1339 (1927)
 - sp-Roland Geoffrey WRIGHT-383
 - 5-- Peter GITTINGS-562 (1929)
 - 2-- Emma GLENISTER-397 (1846)
 - 2-- Georgiana GLENISTER-398 (1849)

Death before dishonour

Sometimes in the course of tracing a family history we find skeletons in the cupboard, when an event comes to light that some would rather remain hidden. The life of Henry Arthur Allison Glenister was perhaps one of those, but tells the sad story of one mans weakness, temptation, and, finally, his death before dishonour.

HAAG was born in 1907 at Lincoln, the son of Henry Arthur Howard Glenister, a builder. In April 1993 HAAG, then a bank clerk, married Lilian Marie Upton at Quarrington, Lincolnshire. HAAG appears to have had a keen interest in horse racing, owning a number of racehorses, the most successful of which was Nimbus, the winner of the 1949 Derby.

The following notes, from Weatherbys, the body which records and registers matters relating to horse racing in the UK, were published in 1952 in an unnamed commemorative biography of people involved in the sport.

Tragedy superseded the romance of the 1949 Derby victory of Nimbus when Mr Henry Glenister took his own life at the wheel of his stationary car near Rake, Sussex, on August 16th. It was at the 1947 second July Newmarket Sales that Glenister, on the advice of his trainer George Colling, paid 5,000 guineas for a bay yearling colt, by Nearco out of Kong from the Whitsbury Stud. He named the colt Nimbus and gave him to his wife who had registered her colours in the preceding year. Nimbus, after a successful two-year career, went on to win the Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby and two other races, to bring his stakes winnings in two seasons to £33,075.

Mr Glenister registered his own colours in 1947, but most of the horses ran in his wife's name. ...

From the first Glenister revealed a keen knowledge of the General Stud Book and international bloodlines than most newcomers to the Turf. He recognised the most successful families on the Continent and made purchases in France and Italy.

The notice which this alert, youthful looking and usually hat-less man, in company always with his wife, attracted on the racecourses and at the sales, naturally raised interest in his personal background. He liked to be described as a farmer, and did in fact farm about 700 acres at Sible Hedingham in Essex, where he had a herd of pedigree Fresian cattle. It came as a surprise to many to hear that he was also a salaried bank official, employed as assistant manager of the London branch of the Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Company on the City of London. ...

The following notes are from the "Midhurst Petworth and District Times" published on Saturday August 23 1952, in Midhurst, Surrey, the local newspaper for the area where HAAG's inquest was held.

Barrister (45) is found dead in car

Henry Arthur Allison Glenister, 45-year-old barrister-farmer, who was found dead in his Rolls Bentley car near Rake on Saturday was in default to the extent of a considerable sum with the Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Company Ltd, Poultry, London, of which he had been an assistant manager it was stated at the inquest in Midhurst on Wednesday.

Last month it became necessary, for various reasons, to carry out an investigation into his work at the bank, said bank inspector Mr Edwin Walter Burroughs, of Frankfort Road, Herne Hill.

On July 21 Glenister resigned, but the enquiries went on, and were still proceeding, the inspector told the Coroner, Mr G F L Bridgman.

Coroner: Are you in a position to say whether all Mr Glenister's accounts were not in order?

Mr Burroughs: I can tell you that he was in default to an extent which we have not yet ascertained.

Coroner: Can you say whether it was a small sum or a considerable sum?

Mr Burroughs: He was in default of a considerable sum. He was interviewed on August 13, and it was then arranged that he should attend the bank on the following day. He did not turn up, and a wire from him was sent saying he would attend on August 15. He was not present on that date either.

The Coroner recorded a verdict of "Suicide while the balance of the mind was disturbed" and added that death was due to respiratory failure and shock caused by taking a fatal dose of oxalic acid.

Maurice Arthur Winter, of Lynmouth Avenue, Morden, Surrey, said he was cycling in the direction of Portsmouth at 5.30 on Saturday morning, and outside Rake saw a car driven up into the side of the road. Inside he saw a man lying in the back seat as though asleep. When he failed to rouse him through knocking on the car and shouting he summoned the police.

Dr Elizabeth Kornerup, who performed the post-mortem examination, said that she found that Glenister had taken a dose of oxalic acid.

"I Can't Go On"

Mrs Lilian Marion Glenister, of Sherrard's Park Road, Welwyn Garden City, said she last saw her husband alive on the morning of August 13. She identified letters handed to her by the Coroner and found in the car, as in her husband's handwriting.

On two pages were the words "...I just can't go on any longer." and "I am off to join darling mother and father..." and Mrs Glenister broke down as these were read out by Mr Bridgman.

The last sentence referred to her mother and father, said Mrs Glenister, because

her husband's parents were still alive.

Mr Andrew Nicholl Buchanan, a friend of Glenister's for 15 years, said he last saw him alive on Tuesday evening. He received a letter from him on August 15, and as a result got in touch with the police.

Regarding his verdict, Mr Bridgman said it was not his task to investigate any dispute which Mr Glenister might have had with the bank. That would be dealt with at another place and time. The medical evidence and letters which Glenister left made it perfectly clear that he had committed suicide.

Henry Arthur was well known in the racing world. He bought the colt Nimbus for 5,000 guineas in 1948, and gave it to his wife as a present. A year later it won the Derby, and then the 2,000 Guineas, in each case a photo finish.

The Glenisters went regularly to race meetings. Their horses, stabled at Braintree, were registered in Mrs Glenister's name.

It is not known where Glenister stayed since he left his home on Wednesday. Police have been unable to find any record of his movements in the area. The oxalic acid with which he ended his life from a vacuum flask found in the car.

HAAG made his will in September 1950, witnessed by two bank officials, possible workmates, and mentions only his wife, to whom he left his entire estate. It is not known if he had any children. He did, however have a brother, Edward Joyce Glenister, who was the executor of his mother's will when she died in 1964 at Lincoln. Edward Joyce had two children, Peter Howard Glenister and Ian Glenister.

Mrs Glenister, shown as Lilian Marie on her marriage certificate and as Lilian Marion in the newspaper article, was in the news again later in 1959, when the Derby winner's gold cup was stolen from her home. Since then, she has not been in the public eye.

Tracing HAAG's family back, his father Henry Arthur Howard Glenister was born in 1877 at Hogsthorpe, Lincolnshire, the son of Allison Glenister, a journeyman joiner, and Mary Jane Howard, and died in 1957 at Lincoln. He married Letitia (surname unknown) in 1905 at Lincoln. His father's name, Allison, is so unusual for a male, and as this is the first such case I have come across it, I originally classified it as a misspelled female name. Allison was born in 1849 at Ringshall, Ivinghoe, Buckinghamshire, the son of William, a coachman, and Jane. He married Mary Jane Howard in 1876 in Lincoln, and died in 1934 in Sleaford. Ringshall is right on the edge of the Ashridge estate, just outside Berkhamsted, and it may be that this branch springs from one of already known families around this area.

Thanks to Les for providing the material from Wetherby's and the newspaper article.

Using a computer for family history

I use a computer to keep track of the 10,000 or so Glenister details I have on file, as well as the letters I send to researchers, and the text of the Newsletters. There are over 100 computer software programs available for family history users. In this article I describe the computer software which I use.

The computer software I use for the family history data is the Personal Ancestry File (PAF) programs sold by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons). PAF consists of two basic parts: a research data files (RDF), and a family records program (FR). To illustrate what each part can do, I will explain briefly how I use each of them.

As I collect Glenister family information I type it into RDF, which can be thought of as a simple card file index system, with various files for different types of information. The information is held just as though it had been written out on a card, with each piece of data written in a specific place. For instance, the name is always on the top line at the left hand side, the date is always on right hand side. RDF has places for the name, date, type of record (eg birth, marriage, death), place, relations, comments, document number, page number. RDF calls each card a "record" and each place on the record a "field".

With RDF I can search through each file looking for the records I want: I can select the records in which any field matches a value I specify. For example, I can select all records which have a name of Edward, or which have a place of Boxmoor, and so on. Also, I can sort the data into order of any field, so I can get the selected records in order of date, name, and so on. Using these two facilities (search and sort) it takes only seconds to look through the thousands of records I have in my files.

When I have analysed the data and identified it as belonging to a specific individual, I give it a reference code and store this in another field within RDF. The reference code is a three letter identifier which helps bring together the various pieces of information about the same person, such as birth, marriage, death, will, each of which will be given the same reference code. At this stage the data within RDF is still unstructured, and represents a collection of individuals, rather than a structured family.

When I have identified a family, I transcribe the information from RDF into the family records program (FR). This holds details of the individuals and, most importantly, of their relationships, as well as providing the ability to record long tracts of text, which typically will not fit on in the "index card" structure of RDF. FR automatically gives each individual a unique record identification number (RIN) which can be used to access the record quickly. FR can also locate individuals by name, place, date etc, just like RDF. Each family, consisting of father, mother, and their children (if any) is grouped together and given a unique marriage record identification number (MRIN). FR can handle multiple marriages, keeping track of the children of each marriage.

RDF and FR are totally separate programs, so the only way to get the data from the unstructured RDF format into the structured FR format is to type it all in again, which

can be tedious when I manage to sort out a whole family. Also, since FR assigns a RIN, as I enter the records into FR, I update all the corresponding records in RDF to have the RIN in place of the reference code which I previously assigned to them myself. It may sound complex, but to keep almost 10,000 records in step it is essential to maintain a consistent and accurate identification system.

FR also provides facilities to check the validity of the data recorded. For example, it will tell you if birth occurs after a baptism, or if a marriage takes place before 18 or after 60 years of age, or if a child is born before the parents marriage, or if the ages of partners in the marriage differ widely. FR performs over 50 different check on data validity. I find this useful for spotting the occasional typing errors which split through. My most frequent error is to type the wrong century for a date (eg born 1930, married 1850).

FR prints lists of records, and of family structures. Lists can be sorted into any order, and subsets of records can be selected. I must say that the printout produced by PAF is not the easiest to read, and this is the weakest part of the product.

PAF also has a facility to exchange information with other PAF users, and even to transfer information to the Mormon central registry. I have not yet made use of either of these facilities as yet. PAF has established an international standard format, known as GEDCOM, for the exchange of information which has been adopted by many of the other family history programs on the market.

PAF is used all over the world, and has sold over 250,000 copies. When I bought it two years ago, it cost £25.00, which included an excellent user manual (written in English, not computer jargon), and access to 24-hour expert support by telephone.

In summary, I think I wouldn't be able to operate as effectively without computer help. PAF fits the bill, providing good data storage and retrieval facilities, specifically designed for family history, but it's not so good on producing output.

If anybody else has experience of using computers for family history, perhaps they'd care to write a review of what they use and how they use it.

Not at all related to family history, but for those who are interested in computer bits and pieces, the hardware I use is an IBM PC compatible COMPAQ SLT 386 laptop. I produce my correspondence and the Newsletter using WordPerfect 5.1 software, and print on a Hewlett-Packard LaserJet II printer.
