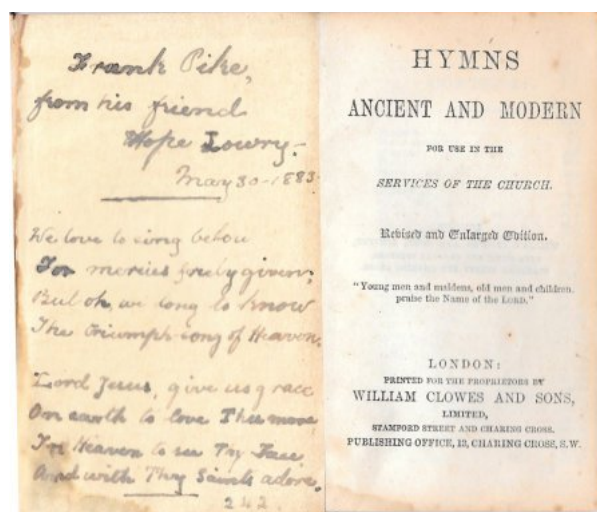


The Pikes and the Rogers of Iping & Stedham

Our neighbour in Iping, where we lived from 1958 to 1960, Mrs Pike, was the source of much useful local information when we moved down from Surrey. Her house, Ivy Cottage fronted onto the main lane, but a track ran up beside the house to the fields behind, and also to our back gate; our front gate led into the garden of Fishers Hill where my parents worked for the Gordon-Lennoxes.

Mrs Pike gave me a miniature edition of Hymns Ancient and Modern. It was published by William Clowes and Sons and is a Revised and Enlarged Edition but gives no publication date, and as it only measures 3½ by 2¼ inches (9 x 5.5 cm) the typeface is so small it is virtually unreadable; and at that size there is no music included. Clowes took over the publication of these hymnals in 1868 and with the date of the handwritten dedication inside, this little book is over 150 years old now. She also gave me a hand-carved olive wood plaque inscribed Jerusalem on the back, probably a tourist souvenir from the 1920s. I have kept both these items safe among my treasures – the little book is a bit ragged and was at one time possibly damp, but I have only recently looked at it in detail and followed up the history of the dedication.

It reads: "Frank Pike, from his friend Hope Lowry. May 30 - 1883". There follow lines from verses 6 and 7 of hymn no 242, We love the place, O God, wherein thine honour dwells, starting "We love to sing below ..."



The Pikes

Frank Pike was Mrs Pike's husband, and he would have been 11 in 1883, living in Elgin Road, Paddington, where his father Walter, like his father James before him, worked as a Gardener. James Pike had been born in Upottery in Devon in 1808 and he married Charlotte Janes who had been born in Broomfield in Essex in 1807, in Brixton in 1833. In 1851 James and Charlotte are living in Sheen Lane, Mortlake in Surrey. James at this stage is a Labourer, while his oldest son Leonard, aged 15, is a Footboy - a trainee Footman perhaps? Walter is 9 and a scholar. 1861 finds James and Charlotte still in Mortlake, Walter has however gone into service, and is working as a Footman in Compton Greenfield to the north-west of Bristol in Gloucestershire, in the household of Sir John F. Davis, Baronet, K.C.B. Deputy Lieutenant and County Magistrate.

Ten years later in 1871, Walter, now married and with a young family, is living in Lambeth and working as a Gardener. He married Lucy Elizabeth Willis in Camberwell in 1867, like him her background was in service. She was born in South Weald in Essex where her parents were employed as servants to the Hill Family at Rochetts, and in 1861 she was working as a Nursemaid in Walton-on-Thames. Frank was born in Caterham on the 8th of July 1872, their third child and second son. By 1881 the family had moved to 16 Elgin Road, Paddington, and in 1891 Walter, Lucy and their two youngest sons, Arthur and Ernest, are living in Iping; that census doesn't give house names, but I strongly suspect that no. 9 Iping Street is Ivy Cottage, tucked between no. 8, probably Bradninch with the Warrens, paper manufacturers of Iping Mill, and the school.

Walter gives his occupation as Gardener, domestic servant: he was working for Sir Edward Hamilton at Iping House. In 1910 he is said to have worked there for over 23 years, so they must have moved to Iping around 1885. Walter, Lucy, Ernest and their daughter Alice Mary are still there in 1901, and also living with them is their 5-year-old grandson, Walter John Frederick Pike, the son of their oldest son Frederick. Lucy died on the 12th of January 1907 and the now widowed Walter, Alice Mary and Ernest are living there in 1911. Walter, still living in Ivy Cottage with his daughter Alice Mary in 1921, died in 1928. Alice Mary Pike died on the 15th of March 1933 and probate was granted to her brothers, Frederick Pike, Gardener, and Frank Pike, Butler, of her effects £163 2s 5d.

Details of Walter's employment at Iping House come from a description of a very "Downton Abbey"-style wedding held in Iping in 1910 from the *Mid Sussex Times* of the 13th of September. Mr E.W. Halsey, the Butler at Iping House, who had been in Sir Edward Hamilton's service for over 23 years married Miss Mary Hawkins who had been Lady's Maid to Lady Hamilton for eight years.

Sir Edward and Lady Hamilton took practically the same part and interest in the wedding as if the contracting parties were members of their own family. Sir Edward gave the bride away, and the wedding reception was held at Iping House, on the terrace, the numerous and valuable wedding presents being displayed in the drawing room.

The packed church had been decorated by Lady Hamilton, Mr Walter Pike (Gardener at Iping House), and Mr E. Pike. At the reception Walter Pike, described as a still older servant of the Hamilton family than Mr Halsey, proposed a toast to Sir Edward and Lady Hamilton, and to Mr and Mrs Halsey. Included in the list of wedding presents is: "Mr Pike and family and the Misses Baker, cheque; Mr Frank Pike, cheque."

Frank meanwhile had followed his own career in service, and in 1891 isn't living too far away from his parents, working as a Footman in Milland House, for Alexander J. Macdonald and family. By 1901 he has moved across country to Gloucestershire and is living on Henbury Hill, Westbury-on-Trym, not far from Compton Greenfield where his father Walter was working in 1861. Working as a Butler, this census includes him in a community of households that seems to be composed entirely of domestic servants, so these must be estate houses probably attached to Henbury Hill House, the home at the time of Arthur Baker, "Miller & Merchant & Railway director" according to the 1901 census.

Frank is working in Scantone House, Clifton, Bristol in 1911, now part of a much smaller household, he is Valet to Spencer Vere Hare ("Private means"), along with a Cook, Zillah Edith Lewis, and Housemaid, Jane Howe. Spencer Vere Hare had been born in Bristol in 1849, the son of Charles Bowles Hare and was a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge.

His father according to the 1851 census was an "Oil & Color Manufacturer" but he died in 1855. And in 1871 it is his son, Spencer Vere Hare's brother, Charles Bowles Hare who is the "Oil Merchant & Floorcloth Manufacturer". Scantone House was left to Spencer Vere Hare in his brother Charles Bowles Hare's will dated the 2nd of October 1909.

Frank briefly served as a Batman in the Royal Air Force during the last few weeks of World War I and up to his discharge on the 30th April 1920. His service record giving his correct parentage, date and place of birth states his pre-war occupation as Valet; his employer Spancer Vere Hare would have been much too old to have served in the war, so it's not clear to which Officer he was Batman, though possibly another member of the Hare family. This record does provide a description of Frank: aged 46, he had brown hair, hazel eyes and was not quite 5 ft 4 inches tall, with an appendix scar, and flat feet.

In 1921 Frank is back working as a Butler for Spencer Vere Hare at 8 Clifton Park, Bristol otherwise Scantone House. At 48 he's the youngest member of this same small household: his employer is 71 and a Linoleum Manufacturer with the family firm; Jane Howe is 72 and Housemaid; and Zillah Edith Lewis is 68 and Cook. All three benefited under the terms of Spencer Vere Hare's will when he died in 1925, leaving a gross estate of the value of £53,542 8s 6d; the two ladies of the household received £200 each and Frank received £1000 and his employer's wearing apparel.

The local newspapers reporting on his death don't have much to say about Spencer Vere Hare. Apart from his education at Cheltenham College and Cambridge, he "was the younger brother of the late Mr Charles Bowles Hare who was an alderman from 1896 until his death in 1911. No fewer than six members of the Hare family have at various times been members of the Town Council."

This was probably enough money for Frank to retire on, but he may have continued in service until he shows up in the online records in Ivy Cottage in Iping in the electoral register for 1934-35; he probably moved into the cottage on the death of his sister Alice Mary in 1933. Frank married Emily May Noyes in the 3rd quarter of 1936 when he was 64 and she was 44. Frank had put advancing his career before his personal life unlike his father who had had to put aside his position as a Footman to become a Gardener on his marriage. Frank describes himself as a Butler, retired, in the 1939 register, and they continued living in Ivy Cottage until Frank died in 1957, and his ashes were buried at Iping Church on the 21st of August.

The Rogers

Emily May Noyes was the granddaughter of Richard Rogers, Stedham's Miller in the early 20th century. In the 1871 census Richard and his family are living in Mill Cottage, Stedham, working as a Miller, presumably under or with, the much younger Luther Knight who is occupying the Mill House. Richard Rogers was born in Durley in Hampshire in 1825 and already in 1841 he is working as a Miller in Winchester. By 1851 he has moved to Soberton in Hampshire, where with his father, also called Richard, he is working as a journeyman Miller for Joseph Horn, whose granddaughter Sarah he married in Soberton on the 30th of August 1851 when he was 26 and she was 18. His journey across from Hampshire to Sussex is marked in the birthplaces of his children, his oldest daughter Catherine was born in Soberton in 1855; his sons William and Edward were both born in Boarhunt in Hampshire

in 1857 and 1860 respectively, where the family is living in 1861, with Richard the Miller at the Water Mill, employing one man. His daughter Emily was born in Hambledon in Hampshire in 1863, Esther was born in Westbourne in 1865 and Mary in Aldingbourne in 1867, both in Sussex.

While Catherine, who had been working as a Servant in Parham in 1871, remained in Stedham working as a Cook in Ash House in 1881, Richard, Sarah and daughter Mary have moved to Moor House, Fetcham in Surrey, where he is working as a Miller. Their son William is working as a Miller in Pirbright, Esther as an Under Housemaid in Ewell in Surrey and Emily is a Kitchenmaid in Paddington; their son Edward is working as a Groom in Paddington, where he married Alice Elizabeth Stokes in 1886.

In 1891 the Rogers are living in Heatherside Road, Ewell in Surrey. Richard Rogers is with Sarah and their grandson Edward William Rogers, age 3. He was the son of Edward and Alice Elizabeth; his father had died in Tunbridge Wells in 1887 and Alice re-married in 1890. Richard and Sarah's son William with his wife Edith and son William, 9 months old, are also there just two doors away at 2 Rosebery Cottages, all working as Millers. Their daughter Mary is working as a Housemaid in Cuddington in Surrey, and Esther is working at 9, Upper Grosvenor Street, St George Hanover Square as a Housemaid; also in this household is Walter Noyes, a Footman, whom she would marry later that year on the 5th of December.

Esther and Walter had three children born and baptised in Ewell: Emily May in 1892, when Walter is said to be a Footman; Bertha Grace in 1895, father, a Butler; Walter William in 1896, father, a Publican. A slow decline that presages the family split by 1901 when Walter William, now aged 4, is living with his Rogers grandparents, and Emily and Bertha are both living with their aunt Mary (Esther's sister) and her husband Harry Victor Hall, in Headley in Hampshire. Esther is also in Headley, working as a General Servant to a Mollie Butler. Walter Noyes is in West Ham, claiming to be widowed, boarding with an Alice C. New, and like her "Trading in sweets".

By 1901 Richard and Sarah Rogers were living at The Mill in Stedham, Richard is the Miller, as is his now widowed son, William; his grandson Edward William Rogers is an Assistant Miller. James Newman, an 82-year-old Farmer, with his wife Harriet, is living at the Mill House; visiting them are Margetts Dexter, age 60, and his daughter Eliza. Catherine Rogers who is at this time working as a General Servant in Bournemouth, married Margetts Dexter in Portsmouth in 1903.

Margetts Dexter had been a grocer and wine merchant in Southsea but had moved to Stubbs Hill in Iping before his marriage to Catherine, and this is where he is in 1911, aged 71, with his wife Catherine, 56, his daughter Eliza Susie, 46, from his first marriage, and his niece Emily May Noyes. This is the same household in 1921, with the address now being Protestant House; perhaps tellingly against Emily's name "Domestic help" has been crossed out and "niece" added. Margetts Dexter died ten years later in 1932 and this is what the *West Sussex Gazette* of the 18th of February said about him:

The death of Mr. Margetts Dexter (91), of Stubbs Hill, removes an interesting link with the passive-resistance days, when people refused to pay the "new" education rate. Even in the smallest areas there was a big ramp as soon as the authorities "put on the screw" for the payment of rates, and many had their goods seized and sold to recover the money. They gradually succumbed to the authorities, and their numbers decreased until the stand became non-existent, but Mr. Dexter was the last in the Midhurst district to give

way. He regularly attended the Court and made his protest and allowed the distress warrant to be issued, but subsequently paid. Mr. Dexter who leaves a son and a daughter, had been in failing health during the winter, but had been about the house. He was in business at Southsea, until 30 years ago, when he built a house at the top of Stubbs Hill, which he called Protestant House, and which commands one of the finest views in Sussex. On a clear day the trains can be seen running through Butser. A deeply religious man, he built a small iron chapel in his garden and conducted the services. In 1909 he built what is now known as Milland Mission Hall, where he carried on services until 1916, when the Hall was taken over by the Congregational Union. Subsequently it was acquired by Mr. H. Page of Easebourne, who is now carrying it on successfully. The funeral took place yesterday, the first part of the service being conducted at the Mission Hall by Mr. Page, and the interment followed at Stedham.

The Stedham burial register confirms his burial on the 17th of February, and says that the ceremony was performed by Harry Page, Officiating Minister of Milland Chapel.

For the background this is what he said in Court in September 1903 as reported in the Mid-Sussex Times of the 29th of September:

At the Midhurst Police Court on Thursday, Mr Margetts Dexter, of Iping, answering to a summons for non-payment of the rate, said that the State had no right to enforce his contributing to the support of any sect whatever. That was a matter of conscience between God and himself. The Education Act was the outcome of priestcraft, and he declined to contribute towards it.

Wikipedia comments on this Education Act: saying that opposition to the Act came especially from Methodists, Baptists and other Nonconformists outraged at support for Anglican and Catholic schools, and angry at losing their powerful role on elected school boards.

In 1911 Richard and Sarah Rogers are still at Stedham Mill, though Richard, now 86, is not surprisingly retired. His son William is now the Miller, as is Esther's son Walter William. Esther is living at the Mill as well, now saying she is widowed, with her daughter Bertha as well as son Walter. Her daughter Emily May, is, of course, with the Dexters at Protestant House. Richard and Sarah both died in 1913, and William took over the running of the Mill. By 1939 he had retired and was living in Ashfield Villa in Petersfield Road in Midhurst, next door to Hillcote, where I lived briefly from 1965-66. William died in 1953, aged 96, and was described as one of the oldest residents of the Midhurst district in the *West Sussex Gazette*: "For many years before going to Midhurst to live, he had Stedham Mill".


Emily May Noyes would seem to have waited until after the deaths of both Margetts Dexter and his daughter Eliza Susie Dexter, who died in May 1936, before she married Frank Pike. She outlived Frank by over twenty years and died in a nursing home in Bognor Regis on the 12th August 1979.

Emily Hope Lowry

Emily Hope Lowry was born in early 1858 and baptised in Bonchurch on the Isle of Wight on the 21st March to parents Robert William Lowry and his wife Emily Rohesia Ward - the daughter of H. E. Sir H. G. Ward, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands - who had married in Corfu on the 9th of June 1853. In 1881, 1891 and 1901 the family are living at 25,

Warrington Crescent, Paddington and Hope's father is a Major General, according to the 1881 census, subsequently retired from the active list; in 1911 Hope is living with her brother Charles in Stone House, Grayshott in Surrey. She never married, and died in Farnborough in Surrey on the 27th June 1944, and was buried in the family grave at St James, Hampton Hill in Surrey on the 29th June 1944 at the same time as the ashes of her brother Henry Ward Lowry who had died on the 9th of February that year.

So despite the age and social class difference Frank and Hope would have been close neighbours in Paddington in 1883; perhaps Walter, Frank's father, worked for her father as a Gardener, and they attended the same church. The reference to singing in the dedication suggests a love of church music: perhaps they were both in the choir, and Frank had a beautiful treble voice! The little book obviously meant a lot to him for it to have survived this long and through so many life changes. The Pikes moved from Paddington to Iping at around the same time as the little book was inscribed so it was perhaps a farewell gift from Hope to Frank. Did Frank keep it with him on his travels around the country? Or did his mother look after it for him taking it with them to Ivy Cottage where he ultimately took it back?

26	Ivy Cottage, Iping	
Assessment criteria	Comments	Response
Demonstrably special to the local community	No evidence can be cited at this stage.	×
Of historic, architectural or cultural significance.	Significant for the local materials used in its construction, the simplicity of its design and because it is one of the few cottages of architectural quality in Iping. Appears on 1888 OS map.	✓
Significant for its contribution to the distinctive character of Stedham or Iping.	There are only eight historic buildings between the Rother and the old school. Ivy Cottage therefore plays a significant role in creating the sense - and appearance - of community in the small village of Iping.	✓
		
Conclusion	This building meets the minimum criteria for designation as a heritage asset.	✓

<http://www.davenapier.co.uk/mayors/baker.htm>

Arthur Baker was born in Bristol on 27th June 1841 and was educated at Bristol Grammar School. He joined his father's corn milling and merchants business in 1857 and became a partner in the firm, William Baker and Sons in 1866. He was the younger brother of William Proctor Baker. In 1870 the firm amalgamated with Spillers of Cardiff to form Spillers & Bakers Ltd. and he became a director of that company which in its day was the largest milling and corn trade business in the UK. From 1874 to 1900 he represented the Redcliff ward (as a conservative) in the council where he served actively and he was appointed an Alderman in 1900 then resigned in 1902. He was JP (1887) and a Merchant Venturer (Warden in 1873, Master in 1875) and became Sheriff of Bristol in 1891. He died on 14th December 1909 at the age of 68.

<http://www.davenapier.co.uk/mayors/bowles%20hare.htm>

[Brother to SVH, 9 years older] Charles Bowles Hare was born on 6th June 1841 at 9 Saville Place, Clifton, son of Charles Bowles Hare. He was head of the family firm of John Hare and Co. Ltd., which for many years manufactured paint, floor cloth and linoleum in the Temple Meads area. He was also a director of Georges Brewery, the Bristol Waterworks and the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company. He lived at Clarence House, 2 Clifton Park, Bristol. A Conservative Bristol councillor from 1871 to 1896 and an Alderman from 1896, he was Master of the Merchant Venturers in 1876 and Sheriff of Bristol in 1878. He died on 11th October 1911 at the age of 70, while attending an exhibition at the Coliseum, Park Row, Bristol. He is buried at Arnos Vale Cemetery

John Hare & Co., floorcloth, linoleum, white lead and colour manufacturers of Temple Gate

The founder of the firm, John Hare, was born in Taunton in 1753, but came to Bristol to make his considerable fortune. In addition to building up a successful business, he also built at his sole expense Zion Congregational Chapel, Bedminster, which was opened in June 1830, The firm passed in 1820 to his sons, Charles Hare and Sir John Hare, and in 1840 to the next generation, brothers Charles, John and Sholto Vere Hare. Charles died in 1855. By the 1880s the firm, a prosperous and expanding business, was being run by his three descendants Charles Bowles, Henry Grace and Charles Felce Hare.

<https://archives.bristol.gov.uk/records/40785>

A detailed description of the factories as they were in 1883 is given in 'Work in Bristol' (publ. Bristol Times and Mirror). From this it is clear that they were of major importance in the Bristol industrial scene. They consisted of petroleum cellars in Arno's Vale, the Albert floorcloth factory and flax mills, St Philip's Marsh bought in 1862, the white lead works and rolling mills bought from TH & H Riddle in 1848 in Avon Street, St.Philip's; the oil and colour works at Bath Bridge, and the Head Office and Floorcloth Works opposite Temple Meads Station. The firm employed between 300 and 400 people, and there was also an oil and colour branch in London.

Members of the family also played an active part in the civic and public life of Bristol; in particular Alderman Charles Bowles Hare, 1841-1911, son of Charles Bowles Hare of Clifton. He was Sheriff, Master of the Merchant Venturers, and President of the Colston Parent Society at various times, also a JP and churchwarden of Redcliffe parish. He also took part in musical, educational, and charitable activities in the city, distinguishing himself in all these spheres.

Although his involvement of the family in the firm has lessened in recent years, the firm itself, under the name John Hare & Co (Colour) Ltd., operated in the city as paint manufacturers at least as late as 1973, based in Avon Street, the linoleum and floorcloth side of the business having ceased some years earlier.