



Genealogy and You

Family History Research.

[Barron Family Sample]

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Introduction.

This sample report is compiled to show how a finished report will look if genealogy (or other historical research) is commissioned from Genealogy and You. As each report is individualised this can only be an example.

The names included here are from real research and are real records, however no names of living people will be included. All records are in the domain of research whether in public archives or in paywall databases.

As an example, I have researched the male lineage of Thomas Barron, living in Blackpill near Swansea, Wales, UK at the time of the 1911 census. I intend to trace back to Thomas's grandfather, which should take the timeframe back to the late 1700's or early 1800's. Adhering to a time frame of not more than 20 hours work including this report.

Abbreviations used.

CR - Civil Record.

OPR - Old Parish record (Before the introduction of civil registration in 1855 Church of Scotland parish ministers and session clerks kept registers of births and baptisms, proclamations of banns and marriages, and deaths and burials.)¹

RD - Registration District (see civil records in Appendix).

GRO- General Register Office.

Aims.

Research to trace the direct male line of Thomas Barron, living in Blackpill near Swansea in Glamorganshire at the 1911 census. Back to his grandfather. It will correspond to about 20 hours of work including research and this report.

Objectives.

Find primary sources records for this family.

Find secondary sources for this family.

Build a family tree for this family.

Record and document the information into a report.

¹ Team, N.R. of S.W. (2013) National Records of Scotland, National Records of Scotland. National Records of Scotland. Available at: <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/research/guides/birth-death-and-marriage-records/old-parish-registers> (Accessed: 5 January 2022).

Summary:

The generations of the male family of Thomas Barron were discovered back to his grandfather within the time parameters of this research report. The Generations are numbered in ascending date order in this report:

- William Barron born 1795 Newhills, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, married Ann Baille Todd 1819 Birse Aberdeenshire, Scotland, died 1869 Strachan, Kincardineshire. Generation 1.
- William Barron born 1822 Strachan, Kincardine, Scotland, married Maria Bigg, West Ham, Essex, England, died 1894 Sketty, Swansea. Generation 2.
- Thomas Barron born 1855 Swansea, Wales, married Laura Ethel Haines 1884, Swansea, died 1932 Gower, Wales. Generation 3.
- All were involved in horticulture, were well known in their locality and had connections to landed families.
- William Barron of Generation 2 migrated to Swansea in South Wales from Aberdeenshire and based his family there.
- The Father and Grandfather of Thomas Barron died suddenly. No information discovered about Thomas Barron's death to date.

Recommendations.

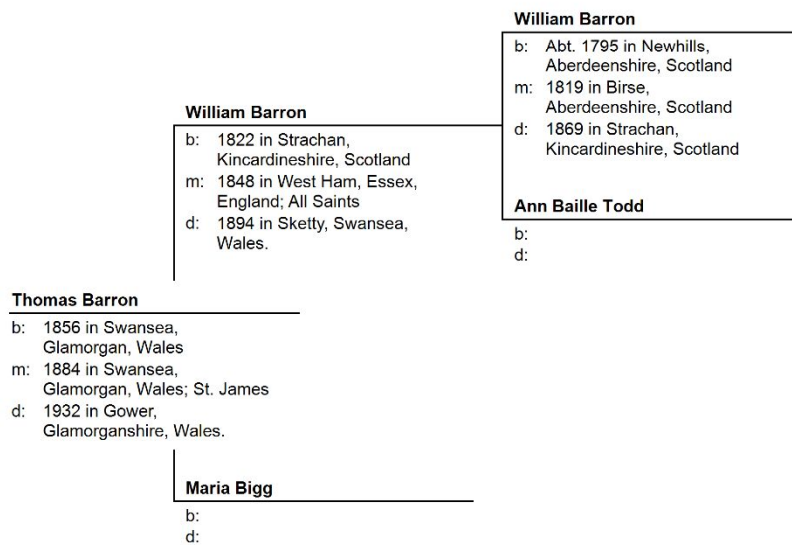
I discovered the date and place of William Barron's death in 1869 and in the process the names of his parents. Which can facilitate extending the line back into the 1700's

While I was unable to locate images of the Barron family to date there will be numerous mentions in newspapers of the 1800's and 1900's.

I believe that additional research into the Barron family will result in verifying and extending the family tree by several more generations including the female lines as needed.

As noted at the start of this report this is an example. The family existed and the records are all available to search.

**Pedigree Chart for
Thomas Barron**



Research Progression:

I will outline the steps I take to get the report underway then complete each generation required in the time frame the steps are number in order of process (e.g. step 1 was first etc.):

1. The family was discovered living at Blackpill nurseries at the 1911 census of Wales.¹

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911.															
Before writing on this Schedule please read the Examples and the Instructions given on the other side of the paper, as well as the headings of the Columns. The entries should be written in Ink.															
The contents of the Schedule will be treated as confidential. Strict care will be taken that no information is disclosed with regard to individual persons. The returns are not to be used for proof of age, or in connection with Old Age Pensions, or for any other purpose than the preparation of Statistical Tables.															
NAME AND SURNAME	RELATIONSHIP to Head of Family	AGE (Sex, Marital, and REL.)	PARTICULARS as to MARRIAGE	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION of Persons aged ten years and upwards.	BIRTHPLACE of every Person.	NATIONALITY of every Person born in a Foreign Country.	INFIRMITY.	LANGUAGE SPOKEN.							
1	Tom Barron	Head 50	Married 21 years	Florist (55/10/1)	Swansea Glamorgan	Wales		English							
2	L. Ethel Barron	Wife 40	Married 21 years		Swansea Glamorgan	Wales		English							
3															
4															
5															
6															
7															
8															
9															
10															
11															
12															
13															
14															
15															

(To be filled up by the Enumerator.)

Write below the Number of Rooms in this Dwelling (Room, Tenement or Apartment), Count the Windows as a room but do not count sanitary, landing, lobby, closet, bathroom; see instructions, often, page 5.

I declare that this Schedule is correctly filled up to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature: Tom Barron
 Postal Address: Nurseries Blackpill G.S.E. Glamorgan

Census 1911. Tom Barron

The information available from the 1911 census is:

- Tom Barron aged 50 was head of the household
- He was married to L. Ethel Barron she was 40.
- They had been married for 21 years, had had no children.
- Both were born in Swansea, Glamorgan and spoke English only.
- Tom was a Florist and an employer working at home.
- Their address was: Nurseries, Blackpill, Gower Eastern, Gower near Swansea.

¹ The National Archive. 'Census Wales 1911. Nurseries, Blackpill, Brynau, Gower Eastern Registration District Gower. Barron, Tom (Head).', 4 April 1911. RG14 PN:32811 RD:595 SD:1 ED:5 SN:17 Page:33. Census Transcript Search, 1841-1911 [database online]. <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk>

2. As they had been married for 21 years the wedding would have been in about 1891, I searched for this next, they were born in Swansea, so this seemed a logical place to confine the search to initially. No results were returned for a search within a five-year range.

3. I decided to check the 1901 census, within the Swansea area.

The Barron family were living in Blackpill.²

Administrative County Glamorgan																	
The undermentioned Houses are situate within the boundaries of the																	
Civil Parish			Ecclesiastical Parish			County Borough Municipal Borough Urban Sanitary District			Ward of Municipal Borough or of Urban Sanitary District			Rural District		Parliamentary Borough		Town or Village or Hamlet	
Swansea																	
Blackpill																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
House No.	ROAD, STREET, &c. and No. of FLATS or HOUSES	Uninhabited	Male	Female	Name and Residence of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	Age	Sex	Profession or Occupation	Employer, Whom or Over account	Wages or Salary	WEEKS BORN	Place of Birth	Language spoken at Home	Language spoken in Public	Language spoken in School	Language spoken in Church
7	Swansea Road	1			John Barron	Head	28	M	Solicitor			Glamorgan	Swansea	English			
					Frances Barron	Wife	31	F	Hospital Nurse			Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					Frances M. M. Barron	Sister	19	F				Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					Henry Barron	Son	19	M	General Board House			Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					Anna Barron	Servant	19	F				Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
9	Swansea Road	1			William Barron	Head	27	M	Coalman			Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					Ann Barron	Wife	24	F				Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					Harry Barron	Son	11	M				Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					John Barron	Son	10	M				Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					Harriet Barron	Wife	18	F				Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					Harriet Barron	Servant	18	F				Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
10	Swansea Road	1			Francis Barron	Head	27	M	Coalman			Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					William Barron	Son	11	M				Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					Elizabeth Barron	Wife	24	F				Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					Elizabeth Barron	Servant	18	F				Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					William Barron	Son	11	M				Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					Elizabeth Barron	Wife	24	F				Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					Elizabeth Barron	Servant	18	F				Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
11	Swansea Road	1			Francis Barron	Head	27	M	Coalman			Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					Elizabeth Barron	Wife	24	F				Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					Elizabeth Barron	Servant	18	F				Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
12	Swansea Road	1			William Barron	Head	27	M	Coalman			Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					Elizabeth Barron	Wife	24	F				Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					Elizabeth Barron	Servant	18	F				Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					Elizabeth Barron	Servant	18	F				Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
13	Swansea Road	1			Francis Barron	Head	27	M	Coalman			Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					Elizabeth Barron	Wife	24	F				Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					Elizabeth Barron	Servant	18	F				Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					Elizabeth Barron	Servant	18	F				Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
14	Swansea Road	1			Francis Barron	Head	27	M	Coalman			Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					Elizabeth Barron	Wife	24	F				Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					Elizabeth Barron	Servant	18	F				Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					Elizabeth Barron	Servant	18	F				Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
15	Swansea Road	1			Francis Barron	Head	27	M	Coalman			Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					Elizabeth Barron	Wife	24	F				Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					Elizabeth Barron	Servant	18	F				Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					Elizabeth Barron	Servant	18	F				Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
16	Swansea Road	1			Francis Barron	Head	27	M	Coalman			Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					Elizabeth Barron	Wife	24	F				Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					Elizabeth Barron	Servant	18	F				Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
					Elizabeth Barron	Servant	18	F				Glamorgan	Blackpill	English			
Total of Males and of Females... 10 17																	

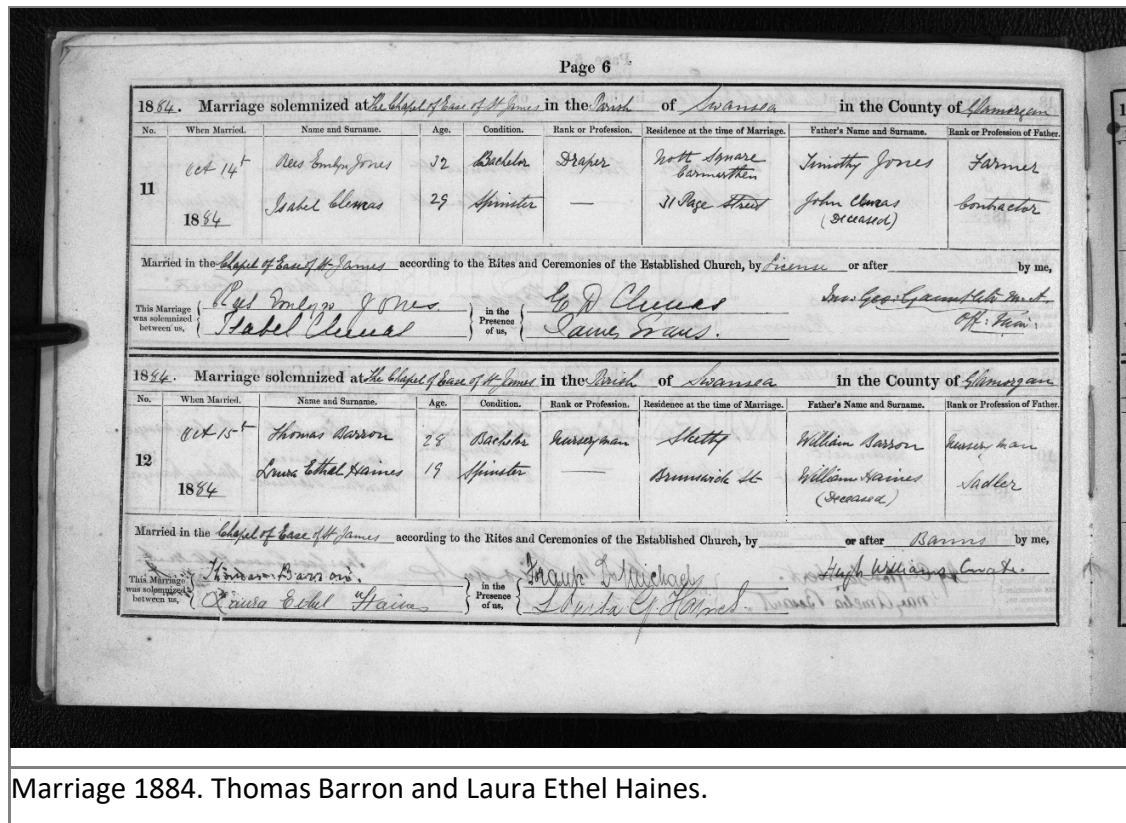
Census 1901. Tom Barron.

New information in this census:

- Tom Barron's mother-in-law was living with them, her name was Laura L. Haines, she was 60 and living off her own means (a pension, or income from investments).
- So, I can now infer L. Ethel Barron's maiden name was Haines. This is useful information to search for in wedding records.

² The National Archive. 'Census Wales 1901. Beaufort Nursery, Parish Brynau, Registration District Gower. Barron, Tom (Head).', 31 March 1901. RG13 PN:5084 FN:? Page:9. Census Transcript Search, 1841-1911 [database online]. TheGenealogist.co.uk 2021. <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk>.

3. Thus I found after widening the year range for the marriage, that they were married in 1884, at St James in Swansea³.



From this marriage record:

- Thomas was 28, a bachelor, a nurseryman, living in Sketty.
- His father was William Barron also a Nurseryman.
- Now I have a first name for L. Ethel, it is Laura, she was 19 when she married a spinster living in Brunswick Street.
- Her father was William Haines a Sadler but was deceased at the time of the wedding.
- They married on 15th October 1884, the witnesses were Frank Michaels and Anita Haines.

³ Welsh Archive Services / Gwasanaethau Archifau Cymru. 'Marriages (PR) Wales. St. James, Swansea. Barron, Thomas and Haines, Laura Ethel.', 15 October 1884. Page 6 Entry No. 12. Record Transcription: Glamorganshire Marriages And Banns | findmypast.co.uk. <https://www.findmypast.co.uk>.

This record highlights the anomalies in the census records of 1901 and 1911, this is a contemporaneous record of the marriage and taking these details Laura was 6 years older than declared in these censuses and they had been married for 27 not 21 years at the 1911 census.

4. The record gave me an insight into the birth records for Thomas and Laura.

Thomas first, there is no reason to believe he was not born in Swansea and based on his wedding it would have been about 1856, so since the beginning of civil registration. I searched in the GRO indexes, found no results for 1856 but widening the search to one year either way I found:

- Thomas Barron born 3rd quarter 1855 his mother's maiden name Bigg.⁴
- So, Thomas would have been present in the 1861 census very probably in Swansea.

⁴ GRO. 'Births Index (CR) Wales. RD Swansea Union [Glamorganshire]. Barron, Thomas.', 1855. Volume 11a Page 460 3rd Q. 1855. General Register Office - Online Indexes. <https://www.gro.gov.uk>.

6. I should now be able to discover a marriage record for William Barron and Maria Bigg, possibly in Swansea, as all the children seem to have been born there, but also possibly in Essex as maria was born there, maybe in Scotland as William had been born there.

- I sought with a wide range of dates the marriage of a Barron and Bigg and discovered they had been married in 1848 on 12th September at All Saints church, West Ham, Essex.⁶ The church of All Saints is pictured in Image 1.

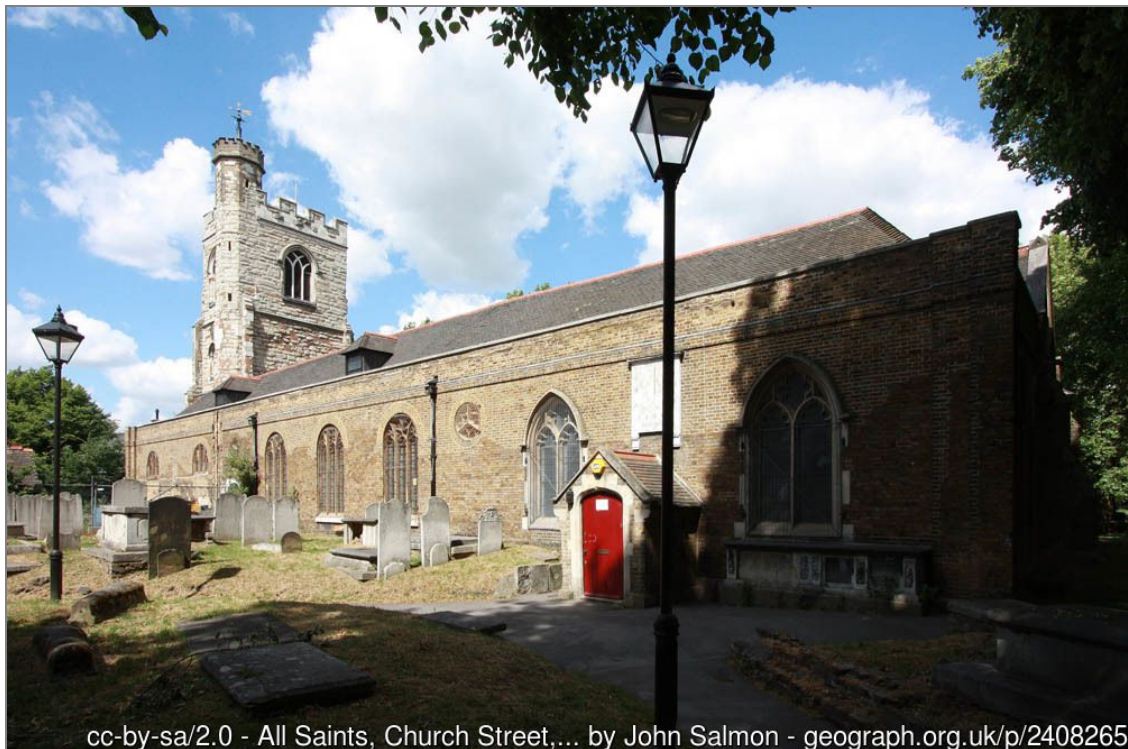


Image 1. All Saints West Ham. Essex.

The record transcription provides the following:

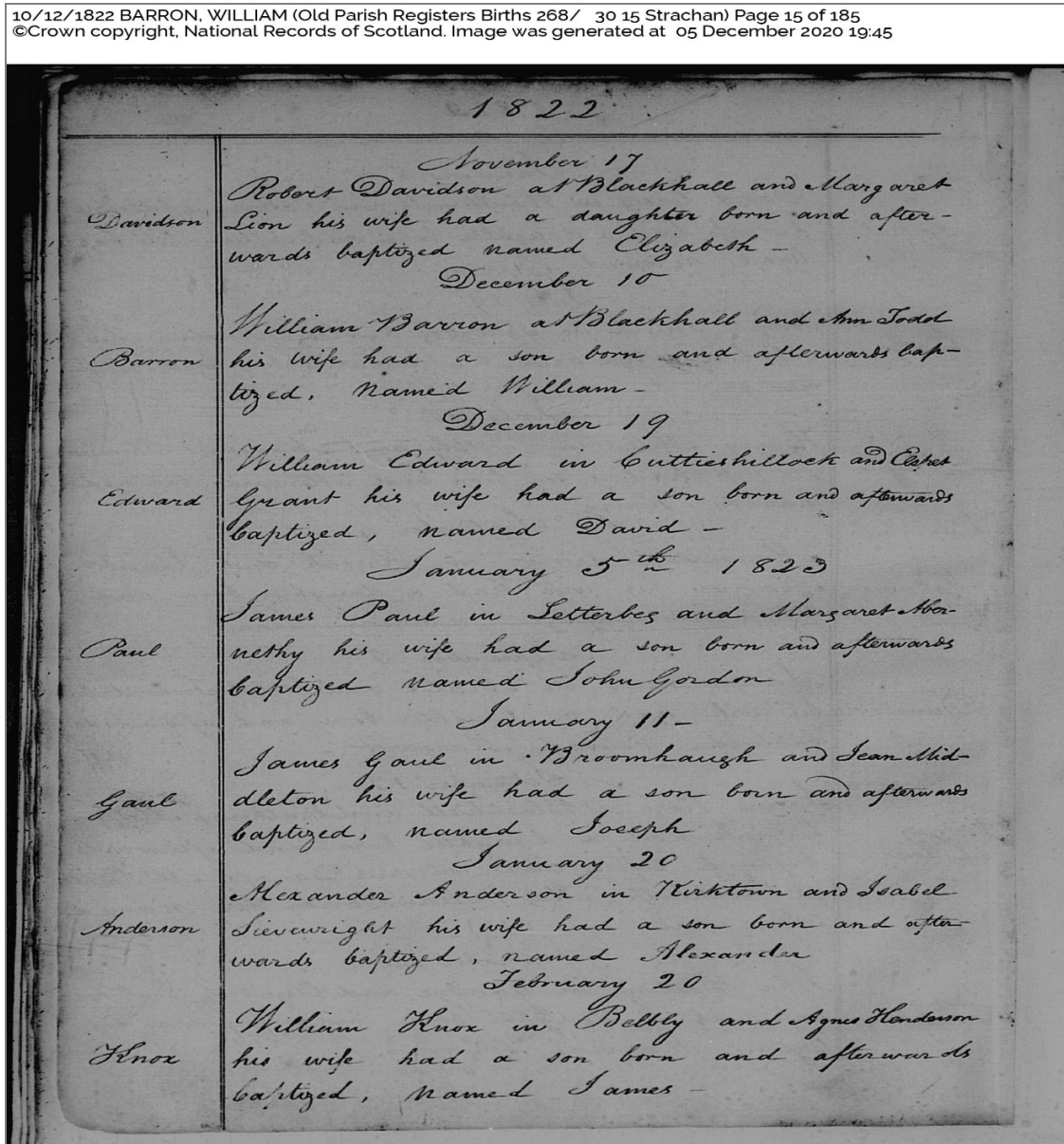
- Groom, William Barron Of full age.
- Marriage Place West Ham, All Saints, Essex, England.
- Marriage Date 12 September 1848.
- Father, William Barron.
- Spouse, Maria Bigg.

⁶ Essex Archives. 'Marriages (PR) England. All Saints, West Ham, Essex. Barron, William Abd Bigg, Maria.', 12 September 1848. Essex Record Office; Chelmsford, Essex, England; Essex Church of England Parish Registers. <https://www.essexarchivesonline.co.uk/ancestry.aspx?id=1371271>.

[The above transcription does not give the father's occupation; however, the copy of the entry is likely to do so, and the official registrant entry will give the father's occupation, these records are also available to order for £11 from the GRO.]

7. These records verify that William's father was also William Barron born in Aberdeenshire, he was also a landscape Gardener. I searched in Scotland's People database to move the report on.

8. The following baptism record, corroborates detail on William Barron born about 1822.⁷



Document 5. Baptism. William Barron December 1822.

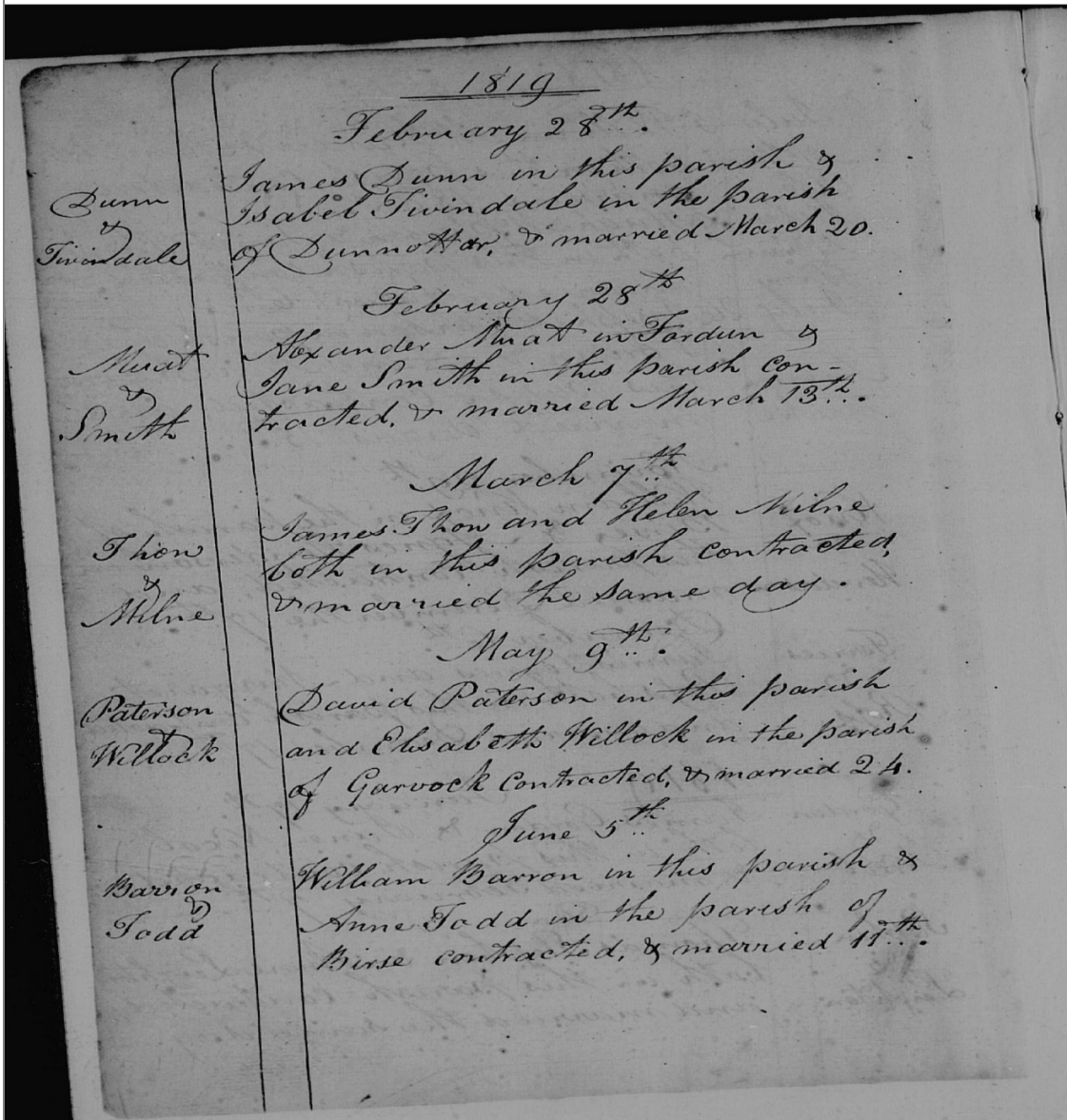
From this I can now state:

- William Barron was born 10 December 1822 at Strachan in Kincardine, Scotland.
- His parents were William Barron and Ann Barron formerly Todd.

⁷ Scotland's People. 'Baptism (OPR) Scotland. Strachan, Kincardine, Scotland. Barron, William.', 10 December 1822. 268/30 15. Scotlands People. www.scotlandspeople.org.

9. I used this to identify the marriage record for William Barron and Ann Todd, which would almost certainly have been in Scotland. Which yielded the following, William Barron and Ann Todd married after banns on 11th June 1819⁸ (Scotland's People., 1819).

11/06/1819 BARRON, WILLIAM (Old Parish Registers Marriages 268/ 20 119 Strachan) Page 119 of 121
 ©Crown copyright. National Records of Scotland. Image was generated at 09 January 2018 18:22



Document 6. Marriage. William Barron and Ann Todd. 1819.

⁸ Scotland's People. 'Marriages (OPR) Scotland. Birse, Kincardine. BARRON, WILLIAM', 6 November 1819. 175/10 192. (Old Parish Registers Marriages 175/ 10 192 Birse) Page 192 of 195. https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/9848634

The transcription reads:

- 6th June 1819 contracted to marriage William Barron Gardener Black Hall parish of Strachan
- With Ann Baille Todd in this [parish].
- Married on 11th June 1819.
- No ages were given on the sources.

10. Searching the census records for William Barron in 1851, (there was more detail in this than 1841) , with the information he was a Gardener and having a wife called Ann I discovered in Scotland's people database the census record⁹ Document 7:

- William Barron, married, head of household, aged 56.
- Born Newhills Aberdeenshire.
- Gardener employing 2 men.
- Living with his wife at Crathes, Banchory.

1851 BARRON, WILLIAM (Census 252/ 8/ 3) Page 3 of 12
 ©Crown copyright. National Records of Scotland. Image was generated at 27 December 2021 15:09

Parish of		Quoad Sacra Parish of		Within the limits of the Parliamentary Burgh of		Within the limits of the Royal Burgh of		Town or Village of	
No. of House	Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	
					Males	Females		Place	Parish
		James Taylor	Owner	U	36			Perthshire	Perth
		William Do	Son	U	28		Carbunker	Do	Do
8	Crathes	James Adams	Head	M	60		Blacksmith Employing 2 Men	Perthshire	Perth
		Margaret Do	Wife	M	60			Perthshire	Perth
		John Do	Son	U	37		Blacksmith	Perthshire	Perth
		Agnes Do	Son	U	25		Do	Do	Do
		James Do	Son	U	19		Do	Do	Do
		Alexander Grant	Visitor	M	38		Teacher	Perthshire	Perth
9	Crathes	William Barron	Head	M	56		Gardener Employing 2 Men	Aberdeenshire	Newhills
		Anna Do	Wife	M	54			Perthshire	Perth
		James Do	Son	U	20			Perthshire	Perth
		Archibald Do	Son	U	16			Perthshire	Perth
		Anna Do	Son	U	14			Do	Do
		Margaret Do	Son	U	9		Scholar	Perthshire	Perth
		Elizabeth Do	Son	U	7			Do	Do
		Charles Buchanan	Visitor	U	22		Gardener	Aberdeenshire	Perth
11	Crathes	James Duncan	Head	U	44		Farmer Servant	Perthshire	Perth
		John Duncan		U	25		Do	Do	Banchory
		James Duncan		U	21		Do	Do	Banchory
		William Edwards		U	36		Do	Do	Banchory
Total of Houses				Total of Persons		12	8		

Document 7. Census Scotland 1851. William Barron.

⁹ Scotland's People. 'Census Scotland 1851. Crathes, Banochry. BARRON, WILLIAM (Head).', 30 March 1851. (Census 252/ 8/ 3) Page 3 of 12. National Records of Scotland. https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_census/5546048.

11. Now I can estimate William and Ann's respective year of birth as 1795 and 1797, at Newhills Aberdeenshire, and Dundonald Ayrshire.

These details will help to move the search on to complete the brief within the timeframe.

I searched in the 1841 census of Scotland on the basis of the information I had already gleaned, and found the following record.¹⁰

- William Barron aged 45 at Crathes, Banchory.
- Gardener living with his wife and children.

Parish of *Banchory Temon*

1		2		3	4	
PLACE	HOUSES	NAME and SURNAME, SEX and AGE of each Person who abode in each House on the Night of 6th June.	AGE	OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	
Here insert Name of Village, Street, Square, Close, Court, &c.	Uninhabited or Building	NAME and SURNAME	Male	Of what Profession, Trade, Employment, or whether of Independent Means.	If Born in Scotland, give within in County or parishes.	Whether Foreign, or whether Born in England or Ireland.
<i>crathes</i>		<i>Alexander Douglas</i>	<i>2</i>			<i>4</i>
		<i>Elizabeth do.</i>		<i>7</i>		<i>4</i>
		<i>George Cullen</i>	<i>40</i>		<i>Gardener</i>	<i>W</i>
		<i>Mary Mason</i>		<i>40</i>	<i>P. L.</i>	<i>W</i>
		<i>William Downy</i>	<i>35</i>		<i>David Stewart</i>	<i>W</i>
		<i>Mrs Catta do.</i>		<i>25</i>		<i>4</i>
		<i>Isabel do.</i>		<i>2</i>		<i>4</i>
		<i>Charlotte Marshall</i>		<i>18</i>	<i>P. L.</i>	<i>4</i>
		<i>William Barron</i>	<i>45</i>		<i>Gardener</i>	<i>W</i>
		<i>Mrs Ag do.</i>		<i>10</i>		<i>W</i>
		<i>Mary do.</i>		<i>15</i>		<i>4</i>
		<i>Francis do.</i>		<i>9</i>		<i>W</i>
		<i>Archibald do.</i>		<i>6</i>		<i>W</i>
		<i>Ann do.</i>		<i>8</i>		<i>W</i>
		<i>Mrs do.</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>4</i>
	<i>Robt Smith</i>	<i>20</i>		<i>Gardener</i>	<i>4</i>	

Census Scotland 1841. William Barron

¹⁰ Scotland's People. 'Census Scotland 1841. Crathes, Banchory, Kincardine. Barron, William (Head).', 6 June 1841. 252/ 2/ 1. National Records of Scotland. <https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/>.

12. I searched next in later censuses and discovered him in the 1861 returns.¹¹ (He was not in 1871 etc.)

1861 BARRON, WILLIAM (Census 252/ 5/ 4) Page 4 of 11
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Page 4

This undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

Parish of Banchory Ternau		Quoad Sacra Parish of	Distressary Burgh of		Royal Burgh of	Town of	Village of
No. of Schedule	Road, Street, &c., and No. or Name of House.	Name and Surname of each Person.	Relation to Head of Family.	Condition.	Rank, Profession, or Occupation.	Where Born.	
		Edwin Barch... R. J. Barron	Head	Free	18	James's Street Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
		William Barch... R. J. Barron	Wife	Free	18	James's Street Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
15	Palmer's Cottage 1	William Mitchell	Head	Free	57	Palmer's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
		Margaret Mitchell	Wife	Free	57	Palmer's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
		William Mitchell	Son	Free	26	Palmer's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
		John Mitchell	Son	Free	21	Palmer's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
		John Mitchell	Son	Free	16	Palmer's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
16	Green's Cottage 1	James Green	Head	Free	72	Green's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
		John Green	Son	Free	37	Green's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
		Margaret Green	Wife	Free	37	Green's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
		John Green	Son	Free	14	Green's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
17	White's Cottage 1	John White	Head	Free	63	White's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
		John White	Son	Free	38	White's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
		Margaret White	Wife	Free	38	White's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
		John White	Son	Free	10	White's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
		Margaret White	Wife	Free	10	White's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
18	Black's Cottage 1	James Black	Head	Free	57	Black's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
		Margaret Black	Wife	Free	57	Black's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
		John Black	Son	Free	32	Black's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
		Margaret Black	Wife	Free	32	Black's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
		John Black	Son	Free	11	Black's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
19	Green's Cottage 1	James Green	Head	Free	66	Green's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
		Margaret Green	Wife	Free	66	Green's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
		John Green	Son	Free	36	Green's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
		Margaret Green	Wife	Free	36	Green's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
		John Green	Son	Free	20	Green's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
		Margaret Green	Wife	Free	20	Green's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
		John Green	Son	Free	17	Green's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
		Margaret Green	Wife	Free	17	Green's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
		John Green	Son	Free	14	Green's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
		Margaret Green	Wife	Free	14	Green's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
		John Green	Son	Free	12	Green's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
		Margaret Green	Wife	Free	12	Green's Cottage 1 Banchory	Highlandshire Perthshire
Total of Houses... 57		Total of Males and Females... 117		Total of School Children and Windowed Rooms... 23			

Scot. Sheet B.

Document 9. Census Scotland 1861. William Barron.

- William Barron aged 66.
- Living with his family at the Gardener's House in Banchory.
- The Gardener's House of Crathes Castle¹² the ancient home of the Burnett family.

¹¹ Scotland's People. 'Census Scotland 1861. Banchory. Kincardine. BARRON, WILLIAM', 7 April 1861. Census 252/ 5/ 4 Page 4 of 11. National Records of Scotland. https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_census/8911822

¹² 'Crathes Castle'. In *Wikipedia*, 9 December 2021. https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Crathes_Castle&oldid=1059433862

13. Given he was not found in the 1871 census, it was a reasonable hypothesis that he had died, I searched for a death record and found the following.¹³

- He had died on 3rd December 1869, there was no cause of death given.

1869 BARRON, WILLIAM (Statutory registers Deaths 252/ 46)
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Page 16.

1869. DEATHS in the Parish of Banchory Ternan in the County of Kincardineshire.

No.	Name and Surname Rank or Profession, and whether Single, Married, or Widowed.	When and Where Died.	Sex.	Age.	Name, Surname & Rank or Profession of Father, Name, and Maiden Surname of Mother.	Cause of Death, Duration of Disease, and Medical Attendant by whom certified.	Signature & Qualification of Informant, and Residence, if out of the House in which the Death occurred.	When and where Registered, and Signature of Registrar.	No.
46	William Farmer	1869 December Third at 30 m. Bch.	M.	74	William Barron Farmer (deceased)		Archibald Angus Barron Bch.	1869 December 3rd at Banchory Ternan	49
	Robert Married to Ann Todd	1869 December Third at 30 m. Bch.	M.	65	Eliza Barron Wife of (deceased)		James Registrar	1869 December 3rd at Banchory Ternan	50
47	Elizabeth Murray (single) Farm Servant	1869 December Third at 30 m. Bch.	F.	68	James Murray Proprietor of (deceased)	Medullary Cancer of Uterus Hysteria	William Murray Bch.	1869 December 3rd at Banchory Ternan	51
	John Murray (single) Royal Marine of Banchory Ternan	1869 December Third at 30 m. Bch.	M.	20	James Murray Master	As Attestation of Collapse As certified by James Murray G. P. S. O.	John Murray Bch.	1869 December 3rd at Banchory Ternan	51

James Stewart Registrar

Document 10. Deaths Scotland 1869. William Barron.

- This record confirms his wife's maiden name Todd.
- Parents names as William Barron a Farmer.
- Elspeth Barron née Reid.

¹³ Scotland's People. 'Deaths (CR) Scotland. RD Banchory Ternan. Barron, William.', 3 December 1869. 252/ 46. National Records of Scotland. <https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/>

14. A newspaper search did identify the circumstances around his death:

“Sudden Death.—On Friday forenoon last, as Mr Barron, late gardener, Crathes Castle, Banchory, was about to step into carriage to be driven from his residence at Birkenhead Cottage up to Crathes Castle, he fell down and immediately expired. Dr. M. Hardy on seeing the body a short time afterwards, gave it as his opinion that death was caused by the bursting blood vessel”

Stonehaven Journal 1869.¹⁴

15. As an example of his life in the Banchory environs and Crathes Castle a general search in newspaper archive shows he was active in the horticultural society of the area shows many results, here is one example:

“Upper Banchory Horticultural Society.

FIRST CLASS prizes:

Penstemons. 1. Alex. Westland, Gardener, Arbeadie; 2, James Diack ; 3, William Walker.

Asters. 1. Alexander Westland ; 2, William Barron ; 3, William Hurry.

Marigolds. 1. William Barron, Gardener, Crathes ;2, A. Westland ; 3, A. Fowler.

Dahlias. 1. William Barron; 2, Peter Laing ; 3, John Thomson.

Dahlias. 1. William Barron; 2, Alexander Westland ; 3, Rohert Anderson...

...Mrs. Forbes’s prize. Best Specimen Dahlia— William Barron ; 2, Alexander . Westland; 3, James Diack.”

Aberdeen Press and Journal 1848.¹⁵

16. I have identified three generations of the Barron family, Blackpill, Swansea in 1911.

17. I produced a family tree and will add in the children and sibling named in each census I discovered. Any years where censuses are available and not yet noted I will also document and transcribe these to fill the wider family tree.

¹⁴ ‘Banchory. | Stonehaven Journal | Thursday 09 December 1869 | British Newspaper Archive’, 1869.
<https://britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/viewer/bl/0001271/18691209/051/0002>

¹⁵ ‘First Class, | Aberdeen Press and Journal | Wednesday 20 September 1848 | British Newspaper Archive’, 1848.
<https://britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/viewer/bl/0000031/18480920/091/0006>

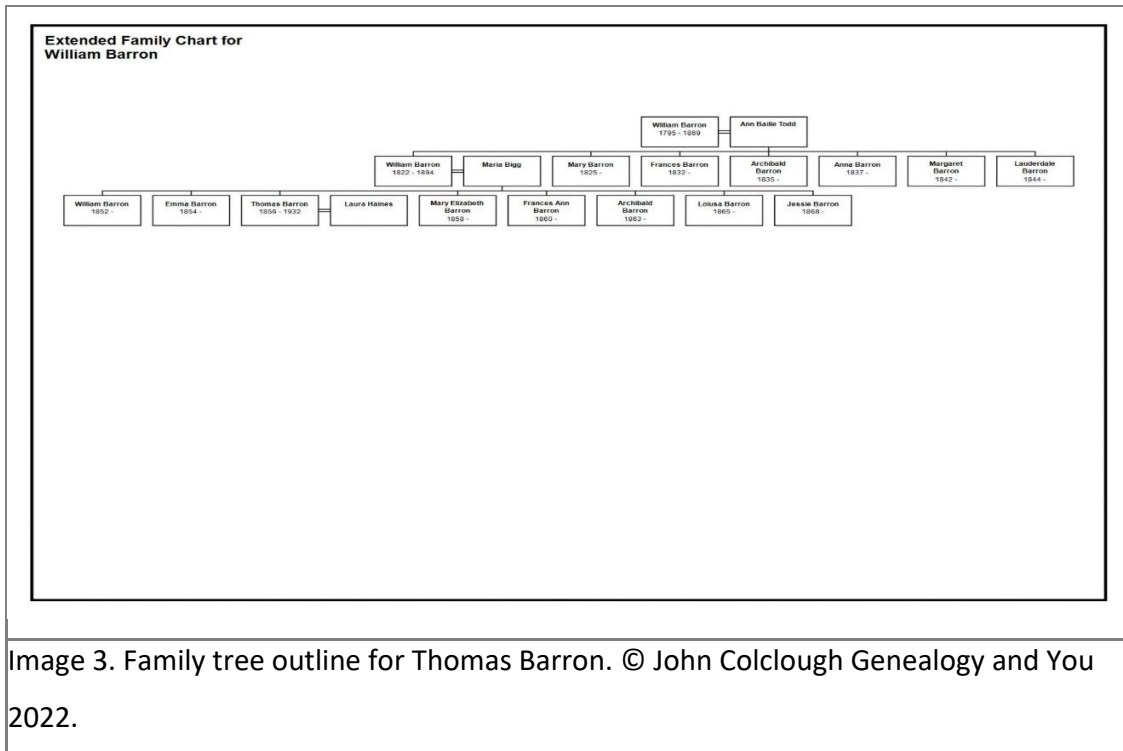


Image 3. Family tree outline for Thomas Barron. © John Colclough Genealogy and You 2022.

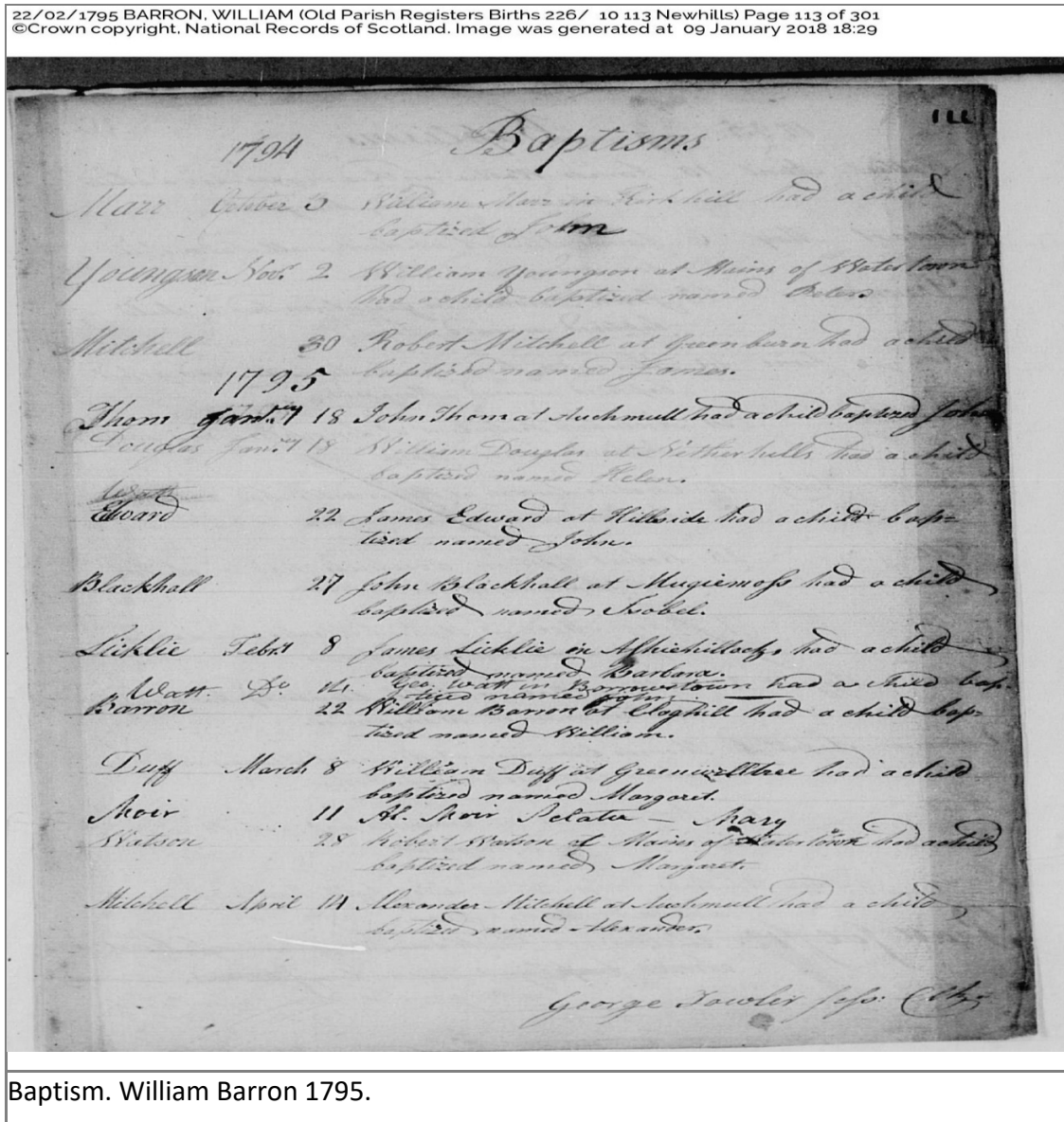
18. In the following sections:

- Generation 1: William Barron b. 1795.
- Generation 2: William Barron b. 1822.
- Generation 3: Thomas Barron b. 1855.

I will complete each person's details and organise the records in date ascending order.

Generation 1.

William Barron was born in Newhills Aberdeenshire about 1795¹, his parents were William Barron and Elspeth Reid,² he was baptised on 22nd February 1795, at Newhills, Aberdeenshire.³



¹ Scotland's People. 'Census Scotland 1861. Banchory. Kincardine. BARRON, WILLIAM', 7 April 1861. Census 252/ 5/ 4 Page 4 of 11. National Records of Scotland. https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_census/8911822

² Scotland's People. 'Deaths (CR) Scotland. RD Banchory Ternan. Barron, William.', 3 December 1869. 252/ 46. National Records of Scotland. <https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/>

³ Ancestry.com. 'Baptism (OPR) Scotland. Newhills, Aberdeenshire. Barron, William.', 22 February 1795. Scotland, Select Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950 - Ancestry.co.uk. <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/>

He married Ann Todd born in Dundonald Ayrshire⁴, of Birse parish, on 11th June 1819 at Blackhalls Parish both parishes in Aberdeenshire.⁵

11/06/1819 BARRON, WILLIAM (Old Parish Registers Marriages 175/ 10 192 Birse) Page 192 of 195
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Marriages 1818		
Octr	18 th	Contracted Peter Guier and Isobel Cattanach both in this parish, and after regular procla- mation of marriage Banns and no objections offered were married Nov. 3 before witnesses Guier Cattanach
Novr	13 th	Contracted Francis Christie & Euphemia Brands both in this parish, and after regular pro- clamation of marriage Banns and no ob- jections offered were thereafter married on Decr. 3 before witnesses Christie Brands
Novr	20 th	Contracted James Christie and Helen Forbes both in this parish, and after regular pro- clamation of marriage Banns, and no ob- jections offered were married Decr. 10 th before witnesses Christie Forbes
Decr	19 th	Contracted Douglas Davidson parish of Durns and Christian Malcolm in this parish and after proclamation of banns of marriage and no objections offered, were thereafter married 20 th Curt. before witnesses Davidson Malcolm
1819		
Apr	11 th	Contracted Alexander Wylie and James Mit- chell both in this parish and after regular pro- clamation of marriage Banns and no ob- jections offered were married thereafter on the 28 th Inst before witnesses Wylie Mitchell
June	6 th	Contracted William Barron gardener at Black- hall parish of Strachan with Ann Bailie Todd in this, and after proclamation of marriage Banns without objections were thereafter married June the 11 th before witnesses Barron Todd
1 st day		Contracted James Knox in this parish with Elizabeth Frair in parish of Abyme and af- ter regular proclamation of marriage Banns without objections were thereafter married June 24 th before witnesses Knox Frair

Marriage. William Barron and Ann Todd. 1819.

⁴ Scotland's People. 'Census Scotland 1851. Crathes, Banochry. BARRON, WILLIAM (Head).', 30 March 1851. (Census 252/ 8/ 3) Page 3 of 12. National Records of Scotland. https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_census/5546048

⁵ Scotland's People. 'Marriages (OPR) Scotland. Birse, Kincardine. BARRON, William and TODD, Ann.', 6 November 1819. 175/10 192. (Old Parish Registers Marriages 175/ 10 192 Birse) Page 192 of 195. https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/9848634

He was recorded at Crathes, Banochry at the time of the 1841 census, with his family, he was a Gardener a Crathes Castle.⁶

Parish of *Banochry Garrison*

1		2		3	4		
PLACE Here insert Name of Village, Street, Square, Close, Court, &c.	HOUSES	NAME and SURNAME of each Person who abode in each House on the Night of 6th June.	AGE		OCCUPATION Of what Profession, Trade, Employment, or whether of Independent Means.	WHERE BORN	
	Uninhabited or Enfranchising		Inhabited	Male		Female	If Born in Scotland, state where in County or parishes.
crathes		Alexander Douglas	2			Y	
		Elizabeth do		7		Y	
		George Cullen	40		Gardener	W	
		Mary Mason		40	P. V.	W	
		William Downy	35		Land Steward	W	
		Mrs Cuth	do	25		Y	
		Isabel do		2		Y	
		Charlotte Marshall	do	10	P. V.	Y	
		William Barron	45		Gardener	W	
		Mrs Ag do	do	10		W	
		Mary do	do	15		Y	
		Francis do	do	9		W	
		Archibald do	do	6		W	
		Ann do	do	3		W	
		Mrs do	do	8		Y	
	Robt Smith	20		Gardener	Y		

Census Scotland 1841. William Barron

He was still there ten years later at the 1851 census,⁷ now employing two men.

⁶ Scotland's People. 'Census Scotland 1841. Crathes, Banochry, Kincardine. Barron, William (Head).', 6 June 1841. 252/ 2/ 1. National Records of Scotland. <https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/>

⁷ Scotland's People. 'Census Scotland 1851. Crathes, Banochry. BARRON, WILLIAM (Head).', 30 March 1851. (Census 252/ 8/ 3) Page 3 of 12. National Records of Scotland. https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_census/5546048

Parish of <i>Banchory Avenue</i>		Quoad Bona Parish of		Within the limits of the Parliamentary Burgh of		Within the limits of the Royal Burgh of		Town or Village of	
No. of House	Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of Males Females	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Sex	Color of Hair
8	8/100th	Marie Taylor	Daughter	W	30		Windsorshire, England	F	Black
		William Do	Son	W	28	Carpenter	Do	M	Black
		James Adams	Head	W	60	Blacksmith & Scaffolding Maker	Do	M	Black
		Margaret Do	Wife	W	57	Blacksmith	Windsorshire, England	F	Black
		John Do	Son	W	25	Do	Do	M	Black
9	Crathes	Alexander Grant	Head	W	38	Mason	Windsorshire, England	M	Black
		William Do	Head	W	55	General Scaffolding & Brick	Windsorshire, England	M	Black
		Agnes Do	Wife	W	51		Windsorshire, England	F	Black
		Mary Do	Daughter	W	26		Windsorshire, England	F	Black
		Elizabeth Do	Daughter	W	16		Windsorshire, England	F	Black
		Anna Do	Daughter	W	11		Do	F	Black
		Margaret Do	Daughter	W	4	Scholar	Windsorshire, England	F	Black
		Elizabeth Do	Daughter	W	7		Do	F	Black
11	Crathes	Charles McPherson	Head	W	37	Gardener	Windsorshire, England	M	Black
		James Barron	Head	W	41	Farmer, Servant	Windsorshire, England	M	Black
		John Barron	Son	W	23	Do	Do	M	Black
		James Barron	Son	W	21	Do	Do	M	Black
		William Edwards	Son	W	31	Do	Do	M	Black
Total of Persons				17	8				

Census Scotland 1851. William Barron.

Still at Crathes in 1861, he was now in Gardeners House with his family.⁸

Parish of <i>Banchory Avenue</i>		Quoad Bona Parish of		Within the limits of the Parliamentary Burgh of		Within the limits of the Royal Burgh of		Town or Village of	
No. of House	Name of Street, Place, or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of Males Females	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Sex	Color of Hair
15	Cathie Lodge, Crathes	James Barron	Head	W	47	Farmer	Windsorshire, England	M	Black
		Agnes Barron	Wife	W	57		Windsorshire, England	F	Black
		Mary Barron	Daughter	W	21		Windsorshire, England	F	Black
		John Barron	Son	W	16		Do	M	Black
		James Barron	Son	W	12		Do	M	Black
16	Avenue, Crathes	James Barron	Head	W	32	Farmer	Windsorshire, England	M	Black
		Agnes Barron	Wife	W	37		Do	F	Black
		John Barron	Son	W	12		Do	M	Black
		Mary Barron	Daughter	W	10		Do	F	Black
17	Avenue, Crathes	John Barron	Head	W	32	Scholar	Do	M	Black
		Mary Barron	Wife	W	37		Do	F	Black
		John Barron	Son	W	12		Do	M	Black
		Mary Barron	Daughter	W	10		Do	F	Black
18	Avenue, Crathes	James Barron	Head	W	47	Farmer	Windsorshire, England	M	Black
		Agnes Barron	Wife	W	57		Do	F	Black
		John Barron	Son	W	21		Do	M	Black
		Mary Barron	Daughter	W	19		Do	F	Black
19	Avenue, Crathes	James Barron	Head	W	47	Farmer	Windsorshire, England	M	Black
		Agnes Barron	Wife	W	57		Do	F	Black
		John Barron	Son	W	21		Do	M	Black
		Mary Barron	Daughter	W	19		Do	F	Black
Total of Houses				5					
Total of Males and Females				17	8				
Total of School Children and Windowed Houses				1	23				

Census Scotland 1861. William Barron.

⁸ Scotland's People. 'Census Scotland 1861. Banchory. Kincardine. BARRON, WILLIAM', 7 April 1861. Census 252/ 5/ 4 Page 4 of 11. National Records of Scotland. https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_census/8911822

During his life he was a noted Landscape gardener working at Crathes castle in Aberdeenshire for the Burnett family. He was prominent in the local horticultural society; the following report is one example of many in the Aberdeen Press:

“Upper Banchory Horticultural Society.
FIRST CLASS prizes:
Penstemons. 1. Alex. Westland, Gardener, Arbeadie; 2, James Diack ; 3, William Walker.
Asters. 1. Alexander Westland ; 2, William Barron ; 3, William Hurry.
Marigolds. 1. William Barron, Gardener, Crathes ;2, A. Westland ; 3, A. Fowler.
Dahlias. 1. William Barron; 2, Peter Laing ; 3, John Thomson.
Dahlias. 1. William Barron; 2, Alexander Westland ; 3, Rohert Anderson...
...Mrs. Forbes’s prize. Best Specimen Dahlia— William Barron ; 2, Alexander . Westland;
3, James Diack.”
Aberdeen Press and Journal 1848.⁹

His connection to Crathes is now well established.



Crathes Castle . By Oyoyoy - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0 <https://commons.wikimedia.org>

⁹ ‘First Class, | Aberdeen Press and Journal | Wednesday 20 September 1848 | British Newspaper Archive’, 1848. <https://britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/viewer/bl/0000031/18480920/091/0006>.

Crathes Castle is a 16th-century castle near Banchory in Aberdeenshire. It was built by the Burnetts of Leys and was held in that family for almost 400 years.

It sits on land given as a gift to the Burnetts of Ley family by King Robert the Bruce in 1323.

The castle estate contains 530 acres of woodlands and fields, including nearly 4 acres of walled garden. Within the walled garden are gravel paths with surrounding specimen plants mostly in herbaceous borders. Ancient topiary hedges of Irish yew dating from 1702 separate the gardens into eight themed areas.¹⁰

So William Barron of this generation would have been instrumental in maintaining the gardens of Crathes Castle for the Burnetts.

He died on 3rd December 1869 at Banchory his death record¹¹ provides important detail on his family which can be used for future research, such as his parent's names and confirming is wife's maiden name. But, no cause of death was recorded.

1869 BARRON, WILLIAM (Statutory registers Deaths 252/ 46)
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Page 16.

1869. DEATHS in the Parish of Banchory Ternan in the County of Aberdeenshire

No.	Name and Surname, Rank or Profession, and whether Single, Married, or Widowed.	When and Where Died.	Sex.	Age.	Name, Surname & Rank or Profession of Father, Name, and Maiden Surname of Mother.	Cause of Death, Duration of Disease, and Medical Attendant by whom certified.	Signature & Qualification of Informant, and Residence (if not of the House in which the Death occurred).	When and where Registered, and Signature of Registrar.	No.
46	William Barron of Banchory Ternan	1869 December 3rd at 3.00 p.m.	M.	24 years	William Barron (deceased) Eliza Barron of Banchory Ternan (deceased)		Archibald Buchanan Barron son	1869 December 3rd at Banchory Ternan	46
47	Elizabeth Murray of Banchory Ternan	1869 December 3rd at 3.00 p.m.	F.	65 years	James Murray (deceased) Agnes Murray of Banchory Ternan (deceased)	Medullary Cancer of Uterus Diseased	William Murray Brother	1869 December 3rd at Banchory Ternan	47
48	John Burnett of Banchory Ternan	1869 December 3rd at 3.00 p.m.	M.	20 years	John Burnett (deceased)	As certified by James Buchanan M.D. & P. & G.	John Buchanan of Banchory Ternan	1869 December 3rd at Banchory Ternan	48

Deaths Scotland 1869. William Barron.

¹⁰ 'Crathes Castle'. In Wikipedia, 9 December 2021. https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Crathes_Castle&oldid=1059433862

¹¹ Scotland's People. 'Deaths (CR) Scotland. RD Banchory Ternan. Barron, William.', 3 December 1869. 252/ 46. National Records of Scotland. <https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/>

A newspaper report reveals he died suddenly and possibly from a blood clot.

Sudden Death. On Friday forenoon last, as Mr Barron, late gardener, Crathes Castle, Banchory, was about to step into carriage to be driven from his residence at Birkenhead Cottage up to Crathes Castle, he fell down and immediately expired. Dr. M. Hardy on seeing the body a short time afterwards, gave it as his opinion that death was caused by the bursting blood vessel.

Stonehaven Journal 1869.¹²

The census records show he and Ann had the following children:

William born about 10th December 1822 (see Generation 2.)

Mary born about 1826 at Strachan, Kincardine.

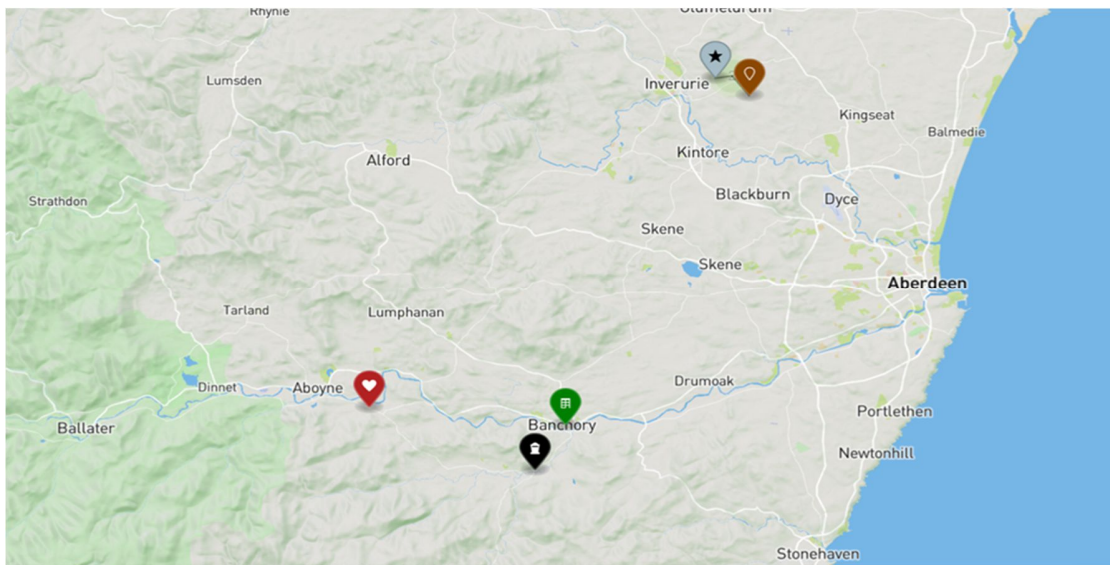
Frances born about June 1832, Strachan, Kincardine.¹³

Archibald born about 1835 at Birse, Aberdeenshire.

Anna born about 1837 at Birse, Aberdeenshire.

Margaret born about 1842 at Banchory, Kincardine.

Lauderdale (daughter) born about 1844 at Banchory, Kincardine.



William Barron born 1795 birth marriage work and death within Aberdeenshire.¹⁴

¹² 'Banchory. | Stonehaven Journal | Thursday 09 December 1869 | British Newspaper Archive', 1869. <https://britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/viewer/bl/0001271/18691209/051/0002>

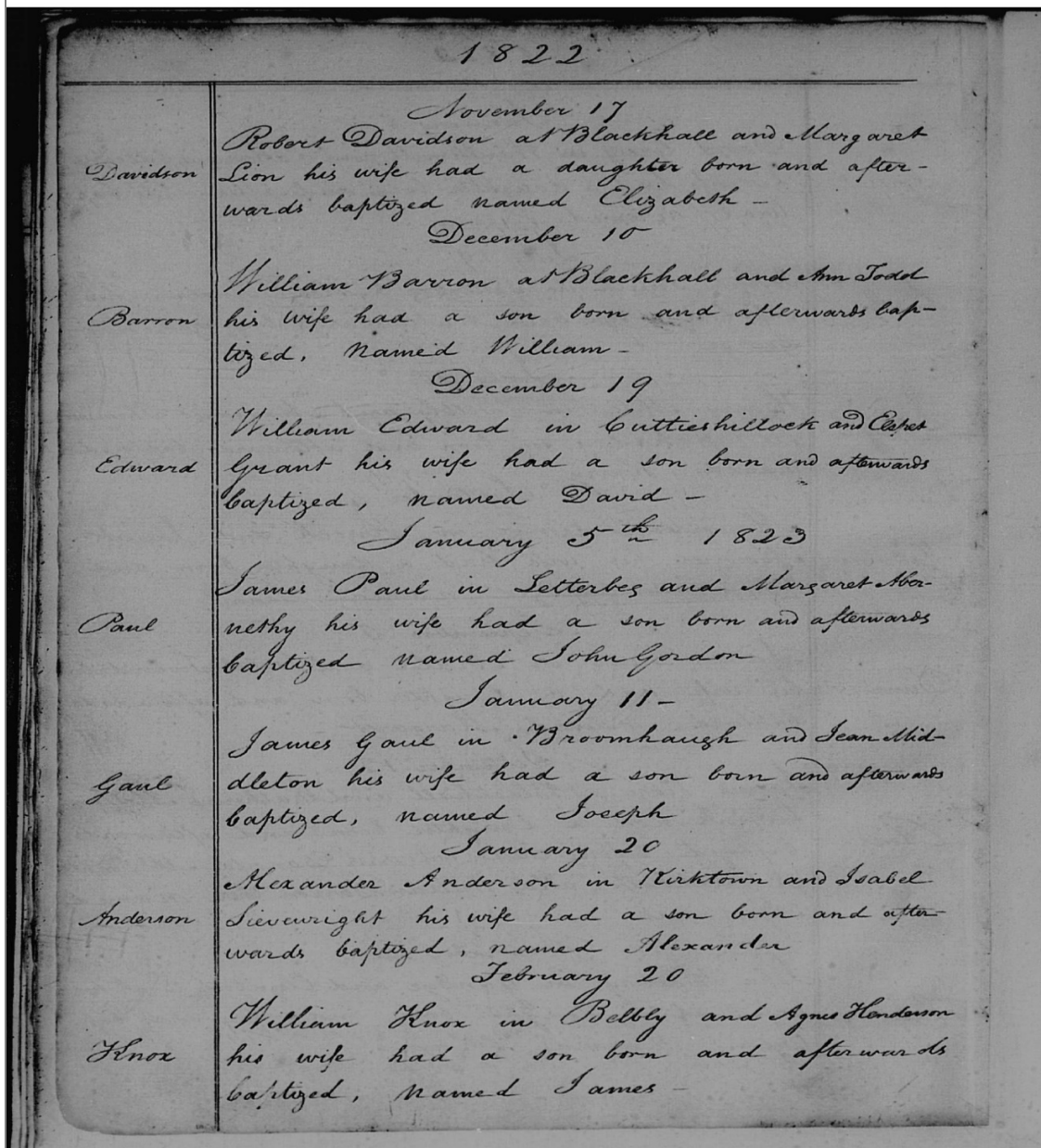
¹³ Ancestry.com. 'Baptism (OPR) Scotland. Strachan, Kincardine. Barron, Frances Farquharson.', 17 June 1832. Scotland, Select Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950 - Ancestry.co.uk. www.ancestry.co.uk.

¹⁴ 'William Barron - LifeStory'. Accessed 7 January 2022. <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/family-tree/person/tree/179711292/person/182339655056/story>.

Generation 2.

William Barron was born at the start of December 1822, then baptised about 10th of that month, at Strachan Aberdeenshire.¹

10/12/1822 BARRON, WILLIAM (Old Parish Registers Births 268/ 30 15 Strachan) Page 15 of 185
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Baptism. William Barron December 1822.

¹ Scotland's People. 'Baptism (OPR) Scotland. Strachan, Kincardine, Scotland. Barron, William.', 10 December 1822. 268/30 15. Scotlands People. www.scotlandspeople.org

Aged about 20, he was working at Haddo House when the 1841 census² was taken [No image available in the context of this report]. Haddo House, Methlick, Aberdeenshire. He was recorded as an agricultural labourer but was working and living with the Gardeners on that large estate.

Haddo House, the home of the Gordon Family. At that time (1841) resident was George Hamilton-Gordon, 4th Earl of Aberdeen, the British prime minister from 1852–1855.³

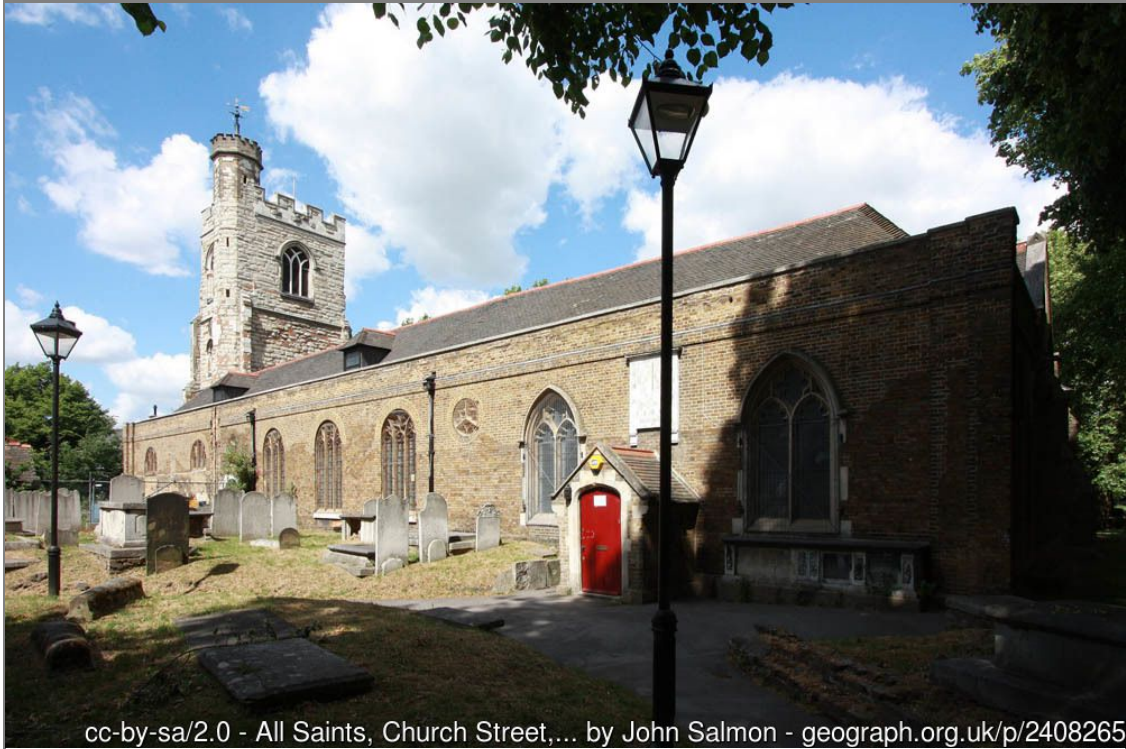


Haddo House. Fionam890, CC BY-SA 3.0 <<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>>, via Wikimedia Commons

² 'Census Scotland 1841. Haddo House, Methlick, Aberdeenshire. Barron, William.', June 1841. Parish Number:221 ED:8 Page:4. Census Transcript Search, 1841-1911 [database online]. <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk>

³ 'Haddo House'. In *Wikipedia*, 7 December 2021. https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Haddo_House&oldid=1059095411.

William Barron married Maria Bigg at All Saints,⁴ West Ham, Essex on 22nd September 1848.⁵



All Saints West Ham. Essex.

He moved to Swansea soon after his marriage, his eldest daughter was born there in 1850.

⁴ 'West Ham All Saints'. Accessed 24 December 2021. <https://essexandsuffolksurnames.co.uk/parish-register-transcriptions/essex/west-ham-all-saints/>

⁵ Essex Archives. 'Marriages (PR) England. All Saints, West Ham, Essex. Barron, William Abd Bigg, Maria.', 12 September 1848. Essex Record Office; Chelmsford, Essex, England; Essex Church of England Parish Registers. <https://www.essexarchivesonline.co.uk//ancestry.aspx?id=1371271>

At the 1851 census he was living at Waun Eynon Lodge with his wife and daughter.⁶

Parish or Township of <i>Graubic</i>		Ecclesiastical District of <i>Saint Paul</i>		City or Borough of <i>Swansea</i>		Town of <i>Swansea</i>		Village of <i>Lower Swansea</i>	
No. of House	Name of Street, Place, or Tread, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind, or Deaf, or Dumb
					Male	Female			
1	<i>Waun Eynon</i>	<i>Wm Barron</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>Labourer</i>	<i>Swansea</i>	
		<i>Ann Barron</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>38</i>		<i>Swansea</i>	
		<i>Elizabeth Barron</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>11</i>		<i>Swansea</i>	
		<i>Robert Barron</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>9</i>		<i>Swansea</i>	
2	<i>Waun Eynon</i>	<i>Wm Barron</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>Labourer</i>	<i>Swansea</i>	
		<i>Ann Barron</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>38</i>		<i>Swansea</i>	
		<i>Thomas Barron</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>Labourer</i>	<i>Swansea</i>	
		<i>John Barron</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>9</i>		<i>Swansea</i>	
		<i>Elizabeth Barron</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>7</i>		<i>Swansea</i>	
3	<i>Waun Eynon</i>	<i>Wm Barron</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>Labourer</i>	<i>Swansea</i>	
		<i>Ann Barron</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>38</i>		<i>Swansea</i>	
		<i>Thomas Barron</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>Labourer</i>	<i>Swansea</i>	
		<i>John Barron</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>9</i>		<i>Swansea</i>	
		<i>Elizabeth Barron</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>7</i>		<i>Swansea</i>	
4	<i>Waun Eynon</i>	<i>Wm Barron</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>Labourer</i>	<i>Swansea</i>	
		<i>Ann Barron</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>38</i>		<i>Swansea</i>	
		<i>Thomas Barron</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>Labourer</i>	<i>Swansea</i>	
		<i>John Barron</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>9</i>		<i>Swansea</i>	
		<i>Elizabeth Barron</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>7</i>		<i>Swansea</i>	
5	<i>Waun Eynon</i>	<i>Wm Barron</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>Labourer</i>	<i>Swansea</i>	
		<i>Ann Barron</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>38</i>		<i>Swansea</i>	
		<i>Thomas Barron</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>Labourer</i>	<i>Swansea</i>	
		<i>John Barron</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>9</i>		<i>Swansea</i>	
		<i>Elizabeth Barron</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>7</i>		<i>Swansea</i>	
Total of Houses	1 2 3 4 5 6	Total of Persons		40					

Census 1851. William Barron.

This is probably now the site of North Lodge in Singleton Park, part of the Vivian estate in Swansea, given his occupation it seems likely he was employed by the Vivian Family at the ill-fated Veranda House and their subsequent home of Singleton Abbey.⁷

⁶ The National Archive. 'Census Wales 1851. Swansea Lower, Swansea, Glamorgan. Barron, William (Head).', 30 March 1851. HO107 PN:2466 FN:? Page:28. Census Transcript Search, 1841-1911 [database online]. <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk>

⁷ 'Singleton Abbey'. In *Wikipedia*, 22 April 2021. https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Singleton_Abbey&oldid=1019322703



Singleton Abbey circa 1850. Image from National Library of Wales.

He had by 1860 become an independent businessman but maintaining his connections to Swansea's high society.

He was the florist at the marriage of "Mr. John Cole Nicholl, of Merthyr Mawr, to Miss Dillwyn, daughter of Mr. L. Ll. Dillwyn, M.P., of Hendrefoilan, took place at Sketty, near Swansea...The interior of the church was decorated by Mr. William Barron, florist, of Sketty the nuptial carriage having been manufactured by Mr. Ward, of Swansea, and the principal vehicles supplied by Mr. D. Williams, of the same place."

Swansea and Glamorgan Herald 1860.⁸

⁸ 'Port of Swansea. | Swansea and Glamorgan Herald | Wednesday 06 June 1860 | British Newspaper Archive'. Accessed 30 December 2021. <https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/viewer/bl/0002977/18600606/057/0005>

He was still living in Sketty at the 1861 census, a Landscape gardener and farmer of 48 acres, living with his wife Maria and their children.⁹

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the													
Parish, (or Township) of		Municipal Borough of		Municipal Ward of		Parliamentary Borough of		Town of		Hamlet or Tything, &c., of		Ecclesiastical District of	
No. of Schedules	Road, Street, &c. and No. or Name of House	HOUSES		Name and Surname of each Person	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind, or Deaf, and Dumb		
		In	Occupied				Males	Females					
41	Swansea	1		Wm. Barron	Head	Mar	48		Landscape Gardener and Farmer	Swansea			
				Maria Barron	Wife		46			Swansea			
				John Barron	Son		12			Swansea			
				Ellen Barron	Daughter		8			Swansea			
				George Barron	Son		5			Swansea			
42	Swansea	1		John Barron	Head	Mar	35		Labourer	Swansea			
				Maria Barron	Wife		32			Swansea			
				John Barron	Son		10			Swansea			
				Maria Barron	Daughter		7			Swansea			
				George Barron	Son		4			Swansea			
				John Barron	Son		1			Swansea			
				Maria Barron	Wife		28			Swansea			
				John Barron	Son		25			Swansea			
				Maria Barron	Wife		22			Swansea			
				John Barron	Son		18			Swansea			
				Maria Barron	Wife		15			Swansea			
				John Barron	Son		12			Swansea			
				Maria Barron	Wife		9			Swansea			
				John Barron	Son		6			Swansea			
				Maria Barron	Wife		3			Swansea			
				John Barron	Son		1			Swansea			
				Maria Barron	Wife		28			Swansea			
				John Barron	Son		25			Swansea			
				Maria Barron	Wife		22			Swansea			
				John Barron	Son		18			Swansea			
				Maria Barron	Wife		15			Swansea			
				John Barron	Son		12			Swansea			
				Maria Barron	Wife		9			Swansea			
				John Barron	Son		6			Swansea			
				Maria Barron	Wife		3			Swansea			
				John Barron	Son		1			Swansea			
Total of Houses...		4		Total of Males and Females...		5		18					

Census 1861. William Barron.

In September of that year 1861, he applied unsuccessfully to be the collector of Poor rates in Swansea.¹⁰

By December of 1861 he was declared bankrupt¹¹, a short lived bankruptcy however, he was discharged in January 1862¹².

In the mid 1860's he was an expert witness in a court case involving a railway company. This provides useful background and gives voice to William Barron.

⁹ The National Archive. 'Census Wales 1861. Gower Road, Parish Swansea Lower, Registration District Swansea. Barron, William (Head).', 7 April 1861. RG9 PN:4107 FN:? Page:80. Census Transcript Search, 1841-1911 [database online]. <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk>.

¹⁰ 'Swansea. | Cambria Daily Leader | Friday 27 September 1861 | British Newspaper Archive'. Accessed 30 December 2021. <https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/viewer/bl/0003518/18610927/020/0002>.

¹¹ 'Local Bankrupts. | Swansea and Glamorgan Herald | Wednesday 18 December 1861 | British Newspaper Archive'. Accessed 30 December 2021. <https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/viewer/bl/0002977/18611218/108/0005>

¹² 'Bristol Bankruptcy Court.-Monday. | Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian, Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Brecon Gazette | Saturday 01 February 1862 | British Newspaper Archive'. Accessed 30 December 2021 <https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/viewer/bl/0000914/18620201/058/0008>

The proceedings were taken, to determine the value of tenant's interest in lands called Cilerwyn-bath...near the Llandissil Railway Station taken by the Railway Company...

Mr. William Barron examined by Mr. Davies: I live at Sketty Nursery, near Swansea, and am a landscape gardener and an architect. I have had considerable experience in various countries in estimating the value of gardens and lands, as between owners and tenants and railway companies. I have examined the land now in question, which I saw yesterday and this morning. I have heard Mr. Rosser's evidence, and I consider the sum of £8 2s, as a full and fair valuation of the compensation that the defendant would be entitled to. I have examined the fruit trees particularly, which seem almost to have no quality. I agree with Mr. Rosser that £4 is the extreme value of the fruit crop of the garden in defendant's occupation. Cross-examined by Mr. Fitzwilliams: I am neither an Irishman nor a Welshman, and have had no particular occupation in the neighbourhood of Llandyssil. My avocation has been about Swansea. I consider there can be no annoyance by taking this land. The Railway Station is to the south of No. 50, on the plan; the clay is beyond 60 I have made no allowance for defendant not being able to get at the pine end of his outhouse, nor for making a new garden, he is amply compensated for what he loses in the valuation. I have not arrived at my calculation by instinct. The ground is almost worthless in its present state. I consider the hedges that he will require may be made for 50s, reducing the value of the fruit to 30s, and that is more than they would fetch in Covent Garden Market, an extra Carmarthen price. I believe the rates, taxes, and tithes, to amount to 6s in the pound. I made inquiries, but do not remember the names of the persons who told me. The crop and garden I value at £4, and the other items as given in Mr. Rosser's evidence, and justify them, because I consider the valuation fair, and would be so in other places. Re-examined by Mr. Davies: My experience has not been confined to Glamorganshire. I have had experience in Derbyshire and at Mattock Bath.

Carmarthen Weekly Reporter 1865.¹³

¹³ 'THE CARMARTHEN AND CARDIGAN RAILWAY COMPANY v. WILLIAM THOMAS | Carmarthen Weekly Reporter | Saturday 24 June 1865 | British Newspaper Archive'. Accessed 30 December 2021.
<https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/viewer/bl/0000930/18650624/023/0002>

He placed advertisements in the Western Mail newspaper (of South Wales) around Christmas 1870.

“FOR SALE, YOUNG TREES FOR PLANTING, 100,000 SCOTCH FIRS, 1ft, to 2 1/2 ft...
 ...10,000 HAZEL, 3ft, to 4ft... CHRISTMAS TREES SPLENDID ARAUCARIAS,
 WELLINGTONEAS, &c,
 All Other Kinds of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, FRUIT TREES, ROSES,tc.
 Price Lists forwarded, Post Free, on Apiliation to MR. WILLIAM BARRON,
 NURSERYMAN, SKETTY, SWANSEA”
 Western Mail 1870.¹⁴

At the 1871 census he was at Gellydowell Farm, Sketty with his family, he was a farmer of 90 acres employing 1 man and 4 women¹⁵.

The underscripted Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the									
Civil Parish (or Township) of	City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town of	Village or Hamlet, &c, of	Local Board or Improvement Commissioners District of	Municipal District of		Page 20-22
Swansea	Swansea				Swansea	Swansea	Swansea	Swansea	
No. of Subdivs.	ROAD, STREET, &c, and No. of HOUSE	HOUSES	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON-DITION	AGE & Sex	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	1. Deaf and Dumb 2. Blind 3. Idiocy or Lilet 4. Insane
	104	1	Maria Williams	serv	woman	7	Scotch	Swansea	
			Margaret Williams	do	do	16	do	do	
			Rebecca Williams	do	do	6	do	do	
			Martha Williams	do	do	1	do	do	
			Rachel Richards	serv	do	27	do	do	
			David Phillips	serv	man	13	Domestic Servant	Swansea	
			John Massey	Head	Man	31	Sweet maker	do	
			John Massey	Wife	do	29	Labourer	Swansea	
			Emma Jane Massey	do	woman	8	do	do	
			Margaret Massey	do	do	4	do	do	
			Samuel Massey	do	do	3	do	do	
			Chas Henry Massey	Son	do	6m	do	do	
			Abraham Rees	Head	Man	56	Haulier	do	
			Mary Rees	Wife	do	48	do	do	
			David Rees	Son	do	27	Collier	do	
			Hannah Rees	do	woman	10	do	do	
			George Rees	Son	do	5	do	do	
			William Rees	Son	do	5	do	do	
			James Rees	do	do	3	do	do	
			William Barron	Head	Man	48	Farmer of 90 acres employing one man & 4 women	Swansea	
			Maria Barron	Wife	Man	46	Farmer's Wife	do	
			Anna M Barron	Serv	Woman	20	no occupation	Swansea	
			William Barron	Son	do	14	assisting father	do	
			Total of Houses..			34			
			Total of Males and Females..			111	13		

¹⁴ 'Advertisements & Notices | Western Mail | Thursday 22 December 1870 | British Newspaper Archive'. Accessed 30 December 2021. <https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/viewer/bl/0000104/18701222/002/0001>

¹⁵ The National Archive. 'Census Wales 1871. Sketty, Swansea. Barron, William (Head)'. 2 April 1871. RG10 PN:5457 FN:? Page:88. Census Transcript Search, 1841-1911 [database online]. <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk>

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

No. of Schedules	ROAD, STREET, ALLEY, and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES No. of HOUSES	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	COM. DITION	AGE of Male Female	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	1. Place of Birth 2. Birth 3. Parents or Eldest 4. Usual
	107	1	Bonnie Barron	Daughter	Male	17	no occupation	Swansea	
			Thomas Barron	Son	do	13	Scholar	do	
			Mary Barron	Daughter	do	11	do	do	
			Abigail Barron	Son	do	8	do	do	
			Fanny Barron	Daughter	do	11	do	do	
			John Barron	do	do	6	do	do	
			Isaac Barron	do	do	3	do	do	
	107	1	Thomas Hreath	Head	Male	62	Blacksmith	do	
			Isaac Hreath	Wife	do	60	do	do	
			Margaret Roberts	Serv	Female	78	Domestic Serv	do	
			John Thomas	Serv	Male	27	Servant	do	
	108	1	Thomas Williams	Head	Male	34	Mason	Swansea	
			Mary Williams	Wife	do	36	do	do	
			William Williams	Son	Male	14	Apprentice	do	
			Frederick Williams	Son	do	11	Scholar	do	
			Mary Ann Williams	Daughter	do	6	do	do	
	109	1	George Barron	Head	Male	2	Farm Bailiff	do	
			John Barron	Wife	do	20	do	do	
			George Barron	Son	Male	9	Scholar	do	
			John Barron	do	do	8	do	do	
			Alexander Barron	do	do	7	do	do	
			John G. Barron	do	do	6	do	do	
			Rebecca Barron	do	do	4	do	do	
			James P. Barron	do	do	10	do	do	
Total of Houses..			Total of Males and Females..			14	11		

* Draw the pen through such of the words as are inappropriate.

Census 1871. William Barron.

He had designed and built gardens throughout South Wales:

“WILLIAM BARRON, LANDSCAPE GARDENER AND NURSERYMAN, Has had the longest and greatest practical experience of any one in South Wales, as his many private and public works testify. since 1849. In 1867, W. B. laid out and planted the Public Park. of 50 acres, now the finest in Wales. for the people of Aberdare, and guaranteed the trees and shrubs for three years. Note the testimonial : Mr Barron, Aberdare. 25th Jan, 1874. Dear Sir. I have much pleasure is stating that the mode in which you laid out. drained and planted the Public Park at Aberdare has given general satisfaction. I am, dear sir Yours obediently. (Signed) R. H. RHYS, Chairman. Local Board of Health. Plans, specifications, &c., forwarded, and priced catalogues post-free, on application to WM. BARRON, Sketty Nursery Farm, Swansea. “

Welshman 1877.¹⁶

William Barron used this letter in advertisements throughout the late 1870's in South Wales newspapers.

¹⁶ 'William Barron | Welshman | Friday 06 April 1877 | British Newspaper Archive'. Accessed 30 December 2021. <https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/viewer/bl/0002971/18770406/031/0004>

He had moved to New Mill in Killay Swansea by the 1881 census, with his family he was now described as a Garden Architect and Farmer of 75 acres employing 4 men¹⁷.

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the												
Civil Parish (or Township) of	City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town or Village or Hamlet of	Urban Sanitary District of	Rural Sanitary District of	Electoral District of					
Swansea							Swansea	St. Pauls				
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c. and No. of HOUSE	HOUSES In, or near, or on	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON-DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	<small>(1) Deaf-and-Dumb (2) Blind (3) Insane or Lunatic (4) Lame</small>			
20	North Villa No. 1	1	Charlotte Hillier	Servant	Single	27	General Servant	Swansea (Swansea)				
81	" 2		James Thomas	Head	Married	60	Gen Occupation	Swansea (Swansea)				
	"		Ann C.	Wife	Single	74	"	"				
	"		David	Son	Single	32	"	"				
	"		Bessie C.	Daughter	Single	8	"	"				
22	Old Mill Farm	1	John Williams	Head	Married	47	Farmer (75 Acres) & Gen Occupation	Swansea (Swansea)				
	"		Margaret	Wife	Single	43	"	"				
	"		Henry	Son	Single	21	"	"				
	"		Ann	Daughter	Single	21	"	"				
	"		John	Son	Single	14	"	"				
	"		David	Son	Single	8	"	"				
	"		Mary	Daughter	Single	8	"	"				
	"		Elizabeth	Daughter	Single	14	"	"				
	"		William	Son	Single	14	Farmer (Swansea)	"				
23	New Mill	1	William Barron	Head	Married	58	Garden Architect & Farmer	Scotland				
	"		Maria Barron	Wife	Single	63	"	"				
	"		William	Son	Single	27	"	"				
	"		Emma	Daughter	Single	27	"	"				
	"		Thomas	Son	Single	25	"	"				
	"		Mary Elizabeth	Daughter	Single	23	"	"				
	"		Edmund Ann	Daughter	Single	21	"	"				
	"		Archibald J.	Son	Single	12	"	"				
	"		Leah	Daughter	Single	16	"	"				
	"		John C.	Son	Single	13	"	"				
	"		Frank Jones	Servant	Single	16	Harbour Servant	Swansea (Swansea)				
Total of Houses...		5	Total of Males and Females...		12	13						

NOTE.—Draw the pen through such of the words of the headings as are inappropriate.

Eng—Sheet D.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE						Reference—	COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPH — NOT TO BE REPRODUCED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON					
1	2	3	4	5	6	R. G. 11/5363						

Census 1881. William Barron.

¹⁷ The National Archive. 'Census Wales 1881. New Mill, Killay, Swansea. Barron, Iliam (Head).', 3 April 1881. RG11 PN:5363 FN:? Page:132. Census Transcript Search, 1841-1911 [database online]. <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk>

He was still prominent in local society in 1885 a field he owned was host to the 'Policeman's Pin-nic'

"Policemen's Pic-Nic. The annual picnic of the members of the Swansea Borough Police force, which generally lasts two days, and which is known by the familiar name of "the Policemen's outing," commenced on Tuesday. Our local protectors, like her Majesty the Queen, are generally favoured in the matter of weather, and a finer, brighter, or more genial day than Tuesday it would have been difficult to select. The first contingent of the men, accompanied by band, left Rutland street Station at eleven o'clock in the morning for Clyne Valley, here Mr. Barron's large upper field had been placed at their disposal. At one end a large marquee and several tents had been erected for the accommodation of the pleasure party..."

Herald Of Wales 1885.¹⁸

By the end of the 1880's he had financial troubles again.

"FIRST MEETINGS AND DATES OF PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS... William Barron, Sketty. near Swansea, farmer and nurseryman. First meeting, April 24th, 3 pm. at the Official Receiver's, Swansea. Public examination, April 26th. 11 am., at the Town-hall, Swansea."

South Wales Daily News 1889.¹⁹

As previously, he was discharged from bankruptcy quickly.

"Re William Barron gardener, Sketty.—This bankrupt applied personally for his discharge. His honour having questioned the bankrupt relative to his trading and the replies being somewhat satisfactory relative to his trading, an order of discharge was made dated January 1st, 1890."

(Monmouthshire Recorder 1890.²⁰

¹⁸ 'Policemen's Pic-Nic. | Herald Of Wales | Saturday 18 July 1885 | British Newspaper Archive', 18 July 1885. <https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/viewer/bl/0003034/18850718/061/0005>

¹⁹ 'First Meetings and Dates Of Public Examinations.' | South Wales Daily News | Wednesday 17 April 1889 | British Newspaper Archive', 17 April 1889. <https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/viewer/bl/0000919/18890417/066/0003>

The following year's census found him at Old Mill Farm in Swansea with his family, a Farmer and Gardener²¹.

No. of HOUSEHOLD	ROAD, STREET, etc. and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION Head of Family	SEX	AGE last Birthday	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	Language Spoken
29	Old Mill Farm	1	William Barron	Head	M	46	Farmer & Gardener	Swansea	English
			Ann M.	Wife	F	37	Do	Swansea	English
			John	Son	M	10	Do	Swansea	English
			Elizabeth	Daughter	F	7	Do	Swansea	English
			John	Son	M	4	Do	Swansea	English
			John	Son	M	2	Do	Swansea	English
30	Kilguy Cottage	1	John Jones	Head	M	57	Coal Miner	Swansea	English
			Ann	Wife	F	49	Do	Swansea	English
			John	Son	M	17	Coal Miner	Swansea	English
			Elizabeth	Daughter	F	15	Do	Swansea	English
			John	Son	M	12	Do	Swansea	English
			Ann	Daughter	F	10	Do	Swansea	English
31	Do	1	John Jones	Head	M	38	Coal Miner	Swansea	English
			Ann	Wife	F	36	Do	Swansea	English
			John	Son	M	12	Do	Swansea	English
			Elizabeth	Daughter	F	10	Do	Swansea	English
			John	Son	M	7	Do	Swansea	English
32	Salvo Cottage	1	John Jones	Head	M	57	Coal Miner	Swansea	English
			Ann	Wife	F	55	Do	Swansea	English
			John	Son	M	17	Do	Swansea	English
			Elizabeth	Daughter	F	15	Do	Swansea	English
			John	Son	M	12	Do	Swansea	English
			Ann	Daughter	F	10	Do	Swansea	English
33	Do	1	John Jones	Head	M	57	Coal Miner	Swansea	English
			Ann	Wife	F	55	Do	Swansea	English
			John	Son	M	17	Do	Swansea	English
			Elizabeth	Daughter	F	15	Do	Swansea	English
			John	Son	M	12	Do	Swansea	English
			Ann	Daughter	F	10	Do	Swansea	English
5	Total of Houses and of Tenements with more than Five Rooms								
						Total of Males and Females		13	16

Census 1891. William Barron.

An Advertisement of 1893 William Barron claimed he was a pupil of Joseph Paxton, Garden Architect, designer of Crystal Palace and cultivator of the Cavendish banana, the most consumed banana in the Western world.²²

To date I have found no records to corroborate this.

William Barron's advert reads:

"BEAUTIFUL GARDENS. WILLIAM BARRON, LANDSCAPE GARDENER, SKETTY, SWANSEA, (Pupil of the late Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P.). Eminently professional great experience; highest testimonials. APPROPRIATE kinds of Trees and Shrubs supplied. Roses, &c., the BEST ONLY.

The Cambrian 1893.²³

²⁰ 'Monmouthshire Recorder Swansea County Court. Before His Honour Judge Williams. | Herald Of Wales | Saturday 24 August 1889 | British Newspaper Archive'. Accessed 30 December 2021. <https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/viewer/bl/0003035/18890824/019/0001>

²¹ The National Archive. 'Census Wales 1891. Old Mill Farm, Ketty, Swansea. Barron, William (Head)'. 5 April 1891. RG12 PN:4484 FN:? Page:11. Census Transcript Search, 1841-1911 [database online]. <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk>

²² 'Joseph Paxton'. In *Wikipedia*, 4 September 2021. https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Joseph_Paxton&oldid=1042377309

²³ 'Advertising | 1893-11-24 | The Cambrian - Welsh Newspapers', 24 November 1893. <https://newspapers.library.wales/view/3340202/3340206/36/>

He died in dramatic circumstances on 27th December 1894 at Sketty Post Office in Swansea:

“The Coroner (Mr. Edward Strick) held an inquest at the Bush Inn, Sketty on Friday touching the death of William Barron, the well-known landscape gardener, who died in a painfully sudden manner on Friday morning from syncope. Miss A. W. Cunningham in her evidence, said that the deceased came into the post-office at Sketty on Friday and was served with a postal-order, After conversing with him for about ten minutes she turned to get something from the shelf. When she turned around again she saw him on a chair with his head fallen back. He was given some water but in about five minutes Mr. Barron expired. The medical testimony of Dr. Humphreys pointed to the fact, that the deceased died from syncope. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with this evidence.”

The South Wales Daily Post 1894.²⁴

It is poignant that he died suddenly as his father had done 25 years earlier.

His death record²⁵ is wrongly transcribed in the GRO database: as William Barro[w]n.

No burial record as yet discovered.

William Barron and Maria Bigg had 9 children:

William born 1852 in Swansea, Glamorganshire.

Emma Thames born 1854 in Swansea, Glamorganshire.

Thomas born 1856 in Swansea, Glamorganshire. See Generation 3.

Mary Elizabeth born 1858 in Swansea, Glamorganshire.

Frances Ann born 1860 in Swansea, Glamorganshire.

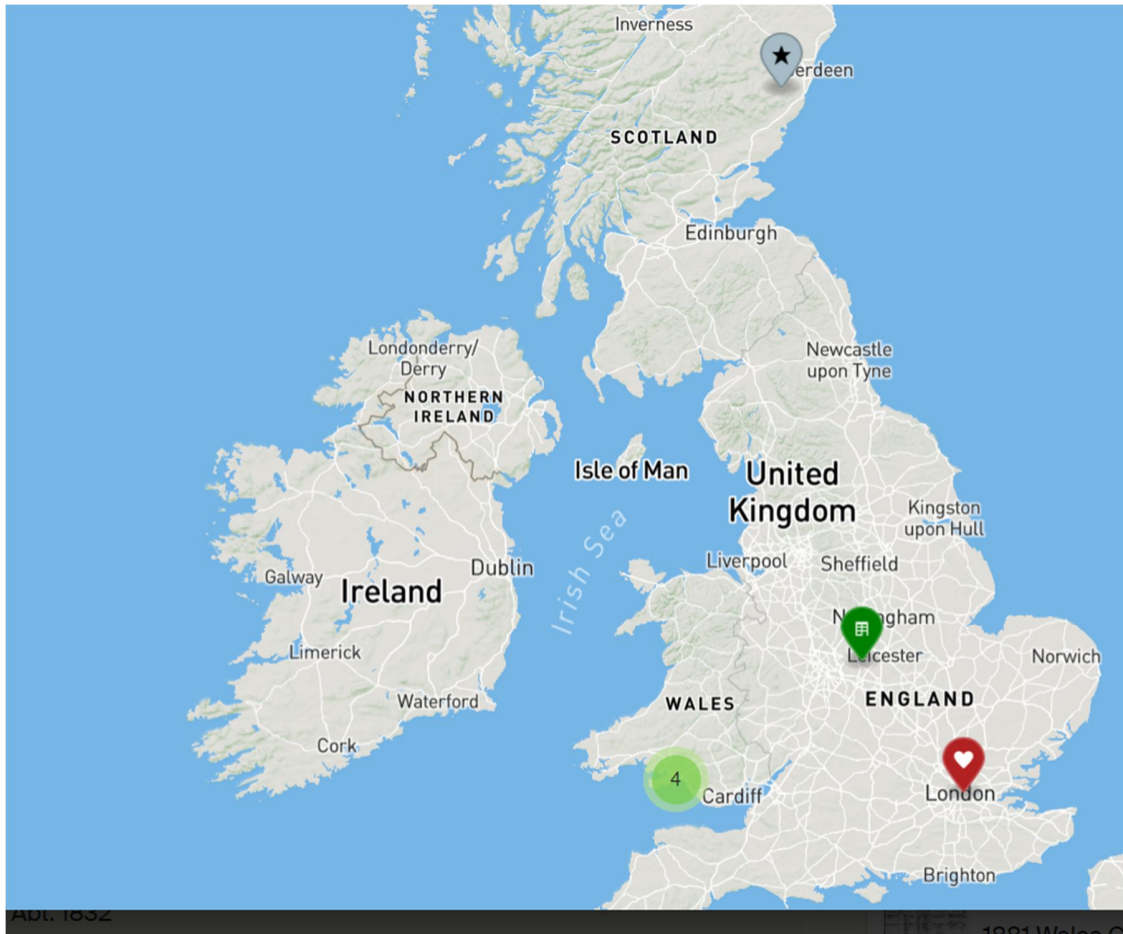
Archibald born 1863 in Swansea, Glamorganshire.

Louisa born 1865 in Swansea, Glamorganshire.

Jessie born 1868 in Swansea, Glamorganshire.

²⁴ 'Local Siftings|1894-12-29|The South Wales Daily Post - Welsh Newspapers', 28 December 1894. <https://newspapers.library.wales/view/3352549/3352552/32/>

²⁵ GRO. 'Deaths (CR) Wales. RD Swansea. Glamorgan. Barron, William.', 1894. Dec. Q. Vol. 11 P. 516. www.gro.gov.uk



William Barron born 1822. Places of birth, marriage, work and death.²⁶

²⁶ 'William Barron - LifeStory'. Accessed 7 January 2022. <https://www.ancestry.co.uk>

Generation 3.

Thomas Barron born in Swansea to William Barron and Maria Bigg his birth was registered in the 3rd quarter of 1855¹.

He was baptised at St. Paul's church in Sketty in the latter part of 1855² (an image of the document will be available from West Glamorgan Archives, not at present however due to Covid restrictions). His parents were William and Maria, William was recorded as a Gardener.



St Paul's, Sketty from Singleton Park. © Copyright Bill Boaden and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence.

He was living with his parents at the 1861³ census in Sketty, as he was in 1871⁴ and 1881⁵ he was recorded as a farmer's son in all these censuses.

¹ GRO. 'Births Index (CR) Wales. RD Swansea Union [Glamorganshire]. Barron, Thomas.', 1855. Volume 11a Page 460 3rd Q. 1855. General Register Office - Online Indexes. <https://www.gro.gov.uk>.

² West Glamorgan Archive. 'Baptism (PR) Wales. Sketty St. Paul, Glamorgan, Barron, Thomas.' Family Search, 1855. 61903/1:1:VFHD-41R. Wales, Glamorgan Parish Registers, 1558-1900," database, FamilySearch. <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:VFHD-41R>.

³ The National Archive. 'Census Wales 1861. Gower Road, Parish Swansea Lower, Registration District Swansea. Barron, William (Head).', 7 April 1861. RG9 PN:4107 FN:? Page:80. Census Transcript Search, 1841-1911 [database online]. <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk>

And 1911⁹ all show his profession as Florist and Nurseryman.

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911.									
<small>Before writing on this Schedule please read the Examples and the Instructions given on the other side of the paper, as well as the headings of the Columns. The entries should be written in full. The contents of this Schedule will be treated as confidential. Strict care will be taken that no information is disclosed with regard to individual persons. The returns are not to be used for proof of age, in connection with Old Age Pensions, or for any other purpose than the preparation of Statistical Tables.</small>									
NAME AND SURNAME	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF FAMILY	AGE and SEX	PARTICULARS as to MARRIAGE		PROFESSION or OCCUPATION of Persons aged ten years and upwards	RESIDENCE at every Person	NATIONALITY of every Person	RELIGION	LANGUAGE SPOKEN
1 Tom Barron	Head	50	Married	2	Florist	Blackpill at Home	English	English	
2 Kate Barron	Wife	40	Married	1		Blackpill at Home	English	English	
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									

(To be filled up by the Enumerator.)

Write below the Number of Rooms in this Dwelling (Do not count the outhouses or outhouses). Draw the kitchen as a room but do not count outhouses, lavatories, closets, bathrooms, etc., etc.

I declare that this Schedule is correctly filled up to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature: Tom Barron
 Printed Address: Nursery, Blackpill, S.W. Swansea

Census 1911. Tom Barron.

There are numerous advertisements and reports about his business in the local newspapers of the time. e.g.

“GRAND FLORAL DISPLAY AT SWANSEA.

Those who did not patronise the second annual exhibition of the Swansea and District Chrysanthemum Society, at the Albert Hall on Wednesday and Thursday, missed the grandest display of chrysanthemums ever seen in South Wales...

...Mr. Tom Barron, the ‘Royal’ Florist, of Oxford-street and Blackpill, scored a big success in the one- hand bouquet prize, in which he was first. His bouquet was a work of art, and did him great credit. It consisted of some beautiful orchids, and choice exotics. His wreath, too can well be referred to in the same terms. Mr' Barron also had a stand, well laden with it flowers, flowering and choice table plants, d ferns in great variety, and was a source of much attraction.”

The Cambrian 1891.¹⁰

⁹ The National Archive. ‘Census Wales 1911. Nurseries, Blackpill, Brynau, Gower Eastern Registration District Gower. Barron, Tom (Head).’, 4 April 1911. RG14 PN:32811 RD:595 SD:1 ED:5 SN:17 Page:33. Census Transcript Search, 1841-1911 [database online]. <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk>



The South Wales Daily Post 1910.¹¹

Tom Barron in all his advertisements was listed as “Royal Florist”, I have not yet discovered this connection, however his nurseries at Blackpill are very close to the home of the Vivian family at Clyne Castle, it is likely he would have provided floral displays for the castle land with this connection declared his royal patronage. However, the available evidence is that a royal visit in 1885 the florist was not Tom Barron, but ‘Loadstone’ another local florist¹².

¹⁰ ‘GRAND FLORAL DISPLAY AT SWANSEA. |1891-11-13|The Cambrian - Welsh Newspapers’. Accessed 2 January 2022. <https://newspapers.library.wales/view/3339276/3339279/11/>

¹¹ ‘Advertising |1910-03-11|The South Wales Daily Post - Welsh Newspapers’. Accessed 2 January 2022. <https://newspapers.library.wales/view/3362239/3362244/59/>

¹² ‘ROYAL VISIT TO SWANSEA. |1888-10-20|The Cardiff Times - Welsh Newspapers’, 1885. <https://newspapers.library.wales/view/3424185/3424189/80/royal%20visit%20swansea>

Tom Barron and his wife are recorded in the electoral registers at 27 Union Street in Swansea, with their 'abode' being as Blackpill in 1921¹³, he was there until 1930¹⁴.

In 1931¹⁵ he was registered at his home address of 5 Beaufort Place Blackpill, these houses are no longer extant but access to an old map showing the location can be found at Swansea Council Archive Collection (these maps are copyright protected so not included here in this generic report, in a detailed personal report copyright would be applied for) however clicking on the external link will allow a 3rd party to see the map¹⁶.

He died in the spring of 1932, his death was registered in Gower, Glamorganshire,¹⁷ no burial record has been discovered to date, but once restrictions a local search can be done at Swansea archives¹⁸.

No surviving children have been identified and he and his wife had had none at the 1911 census after 21 years of marriage, it seems unlikely that they had had children subsequently. However, as the date of his death is within 100 years of the present it is not appropriate to search further as it is outside the remit of this report and could affect living relatives.

¹³ West Glamorgan Archive. 'Electoral Register. Swansea. Swansea West. Barron, Tom.' Ancestry.co.uk, 1921. Reference Number: TC 231-76. West Glamorgan Archive Services; Swansea, Wales; Electoral rolls for Swansea 1839-1966; <https://www.ancestry.co.uk>

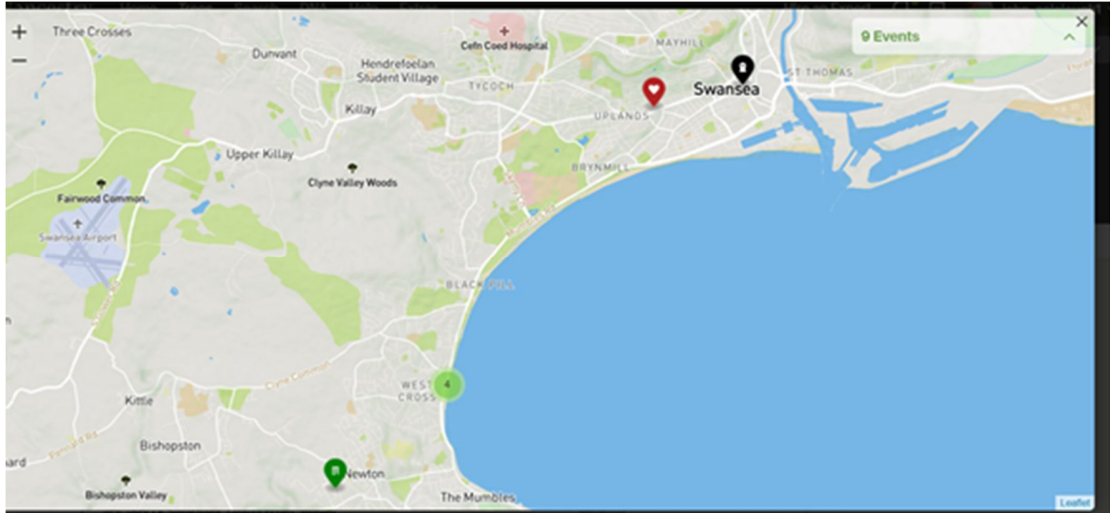
¹⁴ West Glamorgan Archive. 'Electoral Register. Swansea. Swansea West. Barron, Tom.' Ancestry.co.uk, 1930. Reference Number: TC 231/100. West Glamorgan Archive Services; Swansea, Wales; Electoral rolls for Swansea 1839-1966; www.ancestry.co.uk

¹⁵ West Glamorgan Archive. 'Electoral Register. Swansea. Swansea West. Barron, Tom.' Ancestry.co.uk, 1932. Reference Number: TC 231/105. West Glamorgan Archive Services; Swansea, Wales; Electoral rolls for Swansea 1839-1966; <https://www.ancestry.co.uk>.

¹⁶ 'Swansea - Index of Place Names in the West Glamorgan Area', 2022. <https://swan2-prd.gosshosted.com/article/52578/Index-of-place-names-in-the-West-Glamorgan-area#B>.

¹⁷ GRO. 'Deaths Index (CR) Wales. RD Gower. [Glamorganshire]. Barron, Tom.', 1932. Volume 11a Page 1059 2nd. Q. 1855. General Register Office - Online Indexes. www.gro.gov.uk.

¹⁸ 'West Glamorgan Archive Service Online Catalogue: Overview'. Accessed 4 January 2022. <http://www1.swansea.gov.uk/calmview/Overview.aspx?src=CalmView.Catalog>.



Thomas Barron abodes and workplaces. Swansea. Ancestry.com maps.¹⁹

¹⁹ 'Tom Barron - LifeStory'. Accessed 7 January 2022. <https://www.ancestry.co.uk>

Conclusions.

- A successful search in records has found the generations of the male Barron family have been traced back from Thomas Barron of Blackpill, Swansea. Which has fulfilled the brief of this report.
- The generations discovered to date originated in N.E. Scotland.
- They were all involved in Horticulture.
- Their employers included some influential people who impacted local and sometimes national history.
- At this point, my allotted research time had expired. While I was unable to locate images of the Barron family to date there will be numerous mentions in newspapers of the 1800's and 1900's.

Appendix.

Parish records.¹

A parish register in an ecclesiastical parish is a handwritten volume, normally kept in the parish church in which certain details of religious ceremonies marking major events such as baptisms (together with the dates and names of the parents), marriages (with the names of the partners), children, and burials (that had taken place within the parish) are recorded. Along with these vital details, church goods, the parish's response to briefs, and notes on various happenings in the parish were also recorded. These elaborate records existed for the purpose of preventing bigamy and consanguineous marriage. The information recorded in registers was also considered significant for secular governments' own record keeping, resulting in the churches supplying the state with copies of all parish registers. A good register permits the family structure of the community to be reconstituted as far back as the sixteenth century. Thus, these records were distilled for the definitive study of the history of several nations' populations. They also provide insight into the lives and interrelationships of parishioners.

Civil records.

Events recorded in England and Wales.²

- Birth and death records: A record of all births and deaths recorded July 1837 to 6 months prior to the present date.
- Marriage records: A record of all marriages recorded July 1837 to 18 months prior to the present date.
- Civil partnership records: A record of all civil partnerships recorded 2005 to present date.
- Thomas Coram register: A record of all children given into the care of the Foundling Hospital 1853 to 1948

¹ 'Parish register' (2021) Wikipedia. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Parish_register&oldid=1062934313 (Accessed: 5 January 2022).

² Events recorded in England and Wales and overseas (no date) GOV.UK. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/events-recorded-in-england-wales-and-overseas/events-recorded-in-england-and-wales> (Accessed: 5 January 2022).

- Adopted children register: A record of all adoptions granted by courts 1927 to present date.
- Still birth register: A record of all still births recorded 1927 to present date
- Parental order register: A record of all births that have been re-registered on production of a court order where a child has been born via a surrogacy agreement 1994 to present date.
- Abandoned children register: A record of all abandoned babies whose parentage is unknown 1977 to present date.
- Presumption of death register: A record of all events recorded in the presumption of death register where a declaration has been issued by a court in England and Wales 2015 to present date.
- Gender recognition birth: A record of all births re-registered following gender recognition where the original birth is held by GRO 2005 to present date.
- Gender recognition marriage/civil partnership: A record of marriages and civil partnerships re-registered following gender recognition of one or both parties where the original entry is held at GRO 2015 to present date.

Events recorded abroad. Regimental records:

- Records of births/baptisms, marriages and some deaths relating to British Army regiments 1761 to 1924.
- Chaplain returns: Army chaplains' records of baptisms, marriages and deaths 1796 to 1880

Ionian Islands records:

- Births, marriages and deaths of the British Garrison on Corfu 1818 to 1864.

Marine records:

- Births and deaths at sea 1837 to present date.

Consular records:

- Births, marriages civil partnerships and deaths of British subjects registered at British Consulates 1849 to 12 months prior to the present date (birth, marriage and death) 2005 to present date (civil partnerships).

Army records:

- Births, marriages and deaths of members of the British Army or their families, which took place abroad 1881 to 1965.

War deaths: Deaths of serving personnel during:

- The Boer War 1899 to 1902.
- World War 1 1914 to 1921.
- World War 2 1939 to 1948.

Aircraft records:

- Births and deaths on board British registered aircraft 1947 to present date.

Foreign marriage and civil partnership certificates.

Certificates deposited with the GRO:

- 1948 to 2013 (marriages).
- 2005 to 2013 (civil partnerships).

High Commission records:

- Births and deaths of British subjects registered at British High Commissions 1949 to present date.

Armed forces records:

- Births, marriages, civil partnerships and deaths of members of the British armed forces or their families 1965 to present date (birth, marriage and death). 2005 to present date (civil partnerships)

Installation deaths:

- Deaths of workers on British oil and gas rigs 1971 to present date.
- Hovercraft records: Births and deaths on British registered hovercrafts 1972 to present date.

Ireland.³

Civil Registration in Ireland, for births, marriages, and deaths was implemented on the 1st January, 1864, following a similar system to that of England & Wales (Ireland at that

³ 'Civil Records - Irish Genealogy'. Accessed 6 January 2022. <https://irishgenealogy.ie/en/irish-records-what-is-available/civil-records>

time being a part of the United Kingdom). Non-Roman Catholic marriages were also registered from 1845.

When Ireland became a free state, separated from Northern Ireland, in 1922, the records of Civil Registration prior to this date were kept by the General Register Office for Ireland. These records are now all online at the Irish Genealogy website. A new General Register Office for Northern Ireland was created, which holds all post-1921 records for Northern Ireland.

Scotland.⁴

The statutory registers date from 1 January 1855 when civil registration was introduced in Scotland to replace the system overseen by the Church of Scotland (the Established Church). Registration of births, deaths and marriages became compulsory from that date, regardless of religious denomination, and followed a standard format for each record type. More information was required to register an event.

Statutory registers of births, deaths and marriages (from 1855)

Statutory registers of births, deaths and marriages overseas (from 1855) and civil partnerships (from 2008) - the Minor Records

Statutory register of divorces (from 1 May 1984)

Statutory register of civil partnerships (from 2005)

Statutory register of dissolutions of a civil partnership (from 2007)

Register of Corrected Entries (RCE)

Record types.

Births - including the Minor Records and links to RCEs for births over 100 years

Deaths - including the Minor Records and links to RCEs for deaths over 50 years

⁴ ScotlandsPeople. 'Guides'. Accessed 5 January 2022. <https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/guides/statutory-registers>

Marriages - including the Minor Records and links to RCEs for marriages over 75 years

Divorces

Civil partnerships

Dissolutions.

Census records.⁵

This explains how to access the historical censuses from 1841 to 1911 and provides information on using the census returns of:

- England
- Wales
- the Channel Islands
- the Isle of Man
- vessels in English and Welsh ports and inland waterways from 1861 onwards
- the British Army overseas (1911 only)

All later censuses remain in the custody of the Office for National Statistics. They will remain closed to the public for 100 years after the date they were conducted.

The census is a head count of everyone in the country on a given day. A census has been taken in England and Wales, and separately for Scotland, every ten years since 1801, with the exception of 1941.

The object of the census was not to obtain detailed information about individuals, but to provide information about the population as a whole; listing everyone by name, wherever they happened to be on a single night, was the most efficient way to count everybody once, and nobody twice.

⁵ Archives TN. The National Archives - Homepage [Internet]. The National Archives. The National Archives; [cited 2021 Dec 22]. Available from: <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/help-with-your-research/research-guides/census-records/>

In every census year an enumerator delivered a form to each household in the country for them to complete. The heads of household were instructed to give details of everyone who slept in that dwelling on census night, which was always a Sunday. The forms completed by each household, known as schedules, were collected a few days later by the enumerator. From 1841 to 1901 the information from the schedules was then copied into enumeration books. Once the enumeration books had been completed, most household schedules were destroyed, although there are some rare survivals. It is the enumeration books that we consult today online or on microfilm.

The 1841 census was the first to list the names of every individual, which makes it the earliest useful census for family historians. However, less information was collected in 1841 than in later census years. Read section 5 for details of the information recorded in each census year.

The General Register Office was responsible for taking the census, so it used the administrative framework already in place for the registration of births, marriages and deaths. The Superintendent Registrar was responsible for collecting the returns from each Registrar of Births and Deaths in their registration district, and sending them to the Census Office in London. Each Registrar of Births and Deaths was responsible for a sub-district, which they divided into enumeration districts (EDs), and recruited enumerators for each ED.

The dates of the censuses were as follows:

- 1841 – 6 June
- 1851 – 30 March
- 1861 – 7 April
- 1871 – 2 April
- 1881 – 3 April
- 1891 – 5 April
- 1901 – 31 March

- 1911 – 2 April

In the censuses of 1801, 1811, 1821 and 1831 lists of names were not collected centrally, although some are held in local record offices. Other lists were sometimes compiled, for a variety of reasons, which are often referred to as census 'substitutes'.

Electoral registers.⁶

Within the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom, the right to register for voting extends to all British, Irish, and Commonwealth citizens. British citizens[clarification needed] living overseas may register for up to 15 years after they were last registered at an address in the UK. Before Brexit, EU citizens (who are not Commonwealth citizens or Irish citizens) could vote in European and local elections in the UK, elections to the Scottish Parliament and Welsh and Northern Ireland Assemblies (if they live in those areas) and some referendums (based on the rules for the particular referendum); they were not able to vote in British Parliamentary general elections.[10] The minimum age for voting in Scotland, and Wales (for the devolved administration and local government elections only) is 16. In England and Northern Ireland,[11] the minimum voting age is 18. It is possible for someone to register to vote before this birthday, as long as they will reach the voting age before the next revision of the register.

The register is compiled for each polling district, and held by the electoral registration office. In the United Kingdom, this office is located at the local council (district, borough, or unitary level). In Scotland, the offices are sometimes located with councils, but may also be separate. Northern Ireland has a central Electoral Office run by the government. At present, the register is compiled by sending an annual canvas form to every house (a process introduced by Representation of the People Act 1918). A fine of up to £1,000 (level 3 on the Standard scale) can be imposed for giving false information. Up to 2001, the revised register was published on 15 February each year, based on a qualifying date of 10 October, and a draft register published on 28 November the previous year. From 2001 as a result of the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000, the annual

⁶ 'Electoral Roll'. In Wikipedia, 4 January 2022. https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Electoral_roll&oldid=1063700323

'revised' register is published on 1 December, although it is possible to update the register with new names each month between January and September.

The register has two formats. The full version of the register is available for supervised inspection by anyone, by legal right. It is this register that is used for voting, and its supply and use is limited by law. Copies of this register are available to certain groups and individuals, such as credit reference agencies and political parties.

An 'edited' or 'open' version of the register, which omits those people who have chosen to 'opt out', can be purchased by anyone for any purpose. Some companies provide online searchable access to the edited register for a fee.('Electoral roll', 2022).

Copyright.⁷

Copyright is a type of intellectual property that gives its owner the exclusive right to copy and distribute a creative work, usually for a limited time. The creative work may be in a literary, artistic, educational, or musical form. Copyright is intended to protect the original expression of an idea in the form of a creative work, but not the idea itself. A copyright is subject to limitations based on public interest considerations, such as the fair use doctrine in the United States.

Some jurisdictions require "fixing" copyrighted works in a tangible form. It is often shared among multiple authors, each of whom holds a set of rights to use or license the work, and who are commonly referred to as rights holders. These rights frequently include reproduction, control over derivative works, distribution, public performance, and moral rights such as attribution.

Copyrights can be granted by public law and are in that case considered "territorial rights". This means that copyrights granted by the law of a certain state, do not extend beyond the territory of that specific jurisdiction. Copyrights of this type vary by country; many countries, and sometimes a large group of countries, have made agreements with other countries on procedures applicable when works "cross" national borders or national rights are inconsistent.

⁷ 'Copyright'. In Wikipedia, 23 December 2021. <https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Copyright&oldid=1061745243>

Typically, the public law duration of a copyright expires 50 to 100 years after the creator dies, depending on the jurisdiction. Some countries require certain copyright formalities to establishing copyright, others recognize copyright in any completed work, without a formal registration. When the copyright of a work expires, it enters the public domain.