

Congregational
Church,
Stuckton

1856

1956

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A BRIEF HISTORY
OF
Stuckton Congregational Church

IN HUMBLE THANKSGIVING FOR GOD'S GRACE AND
IN JOYOUS CELEBRATION OF THE CHURCH'S CENTENARY

1856 — 1956

COMPILED BY REV. L. S. ALCOCK, *Minister*

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Stuckton Congregational Church

1856=1956

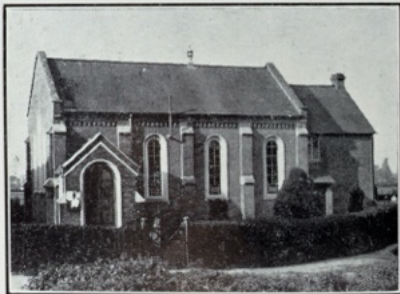
THE Stuckton Congregational Chapel was opened on Tuesday the 16th, September, 1856, and is largely a memorial to the very high esteem the Christian public of those days had for the life, character and activity of one man, the Rev. Thomas Grant, for it was around his witness to the saving grace and power of Jesus Christ that the Church was formed and built.

I—The Early Years of Thomas Grant

Thomas Grant was born at Bath on February the 13th, 1790. His father was butler, and his mother house-keeper in the family of D. Egerton, Esq., a nephew of the 4th Earl of Bridgwater. They subsequently moved to Lyndhurst in the New Forest, where Mr. Grant's father possessed a small freehold, and followed the occupation of a dealer, and was much respected in the district. At the age of nine, Thomas was sent to the village Grammar School, where he obtained sufficient education to qualify him to keep accounts. He remained at school about seven years, and after following various trades, he became a clerk in a public office, and much about the same time his father received an appointment under the Crown at Wootton, near Lymington. Not long afterwards his father died as the result of a fall from a horse while returning from Romsey, and his son succeeded him in his office, and remained in it for several years. He married at the age of twenty-one, and had five children, two of whom survived him.

Up to this time he was "without God in the world," convivial, fond of wordly amusements, and given to

gaiety and pleasure. Eventually God began to "reckon" with him. One of his little children, a fine girl of seven, died of the whooping-cough. A little time before she died she sang a hymn by Issac Watts, and this touched her father's heart, and he regarded it as a visitation of God, and later as he held the dying girl in his arms, he said, "Lord, why hast Thou taken the innocent and spared the guilty?" This was the beginning of the



Stuckton Chapel, 1906

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spiritual conflict that terminated in his conversion. This conflict lasted about two years and during this time he visited the various churches and chapels in the district. He eventually went to Southampton and there heard the Rev. Thomas Adkins, and the truth was greatly blessed to his soul. He had several dark moments after this. His wife died, and he moved to Hungerford in another part of the New Forest, but assurance of Salvation came at last and he felt relieved of the burden he had carried so long.

In his new situation he continued for many years, and married again, and was gradually led into the course of Christian service by which the neighbourhood was so greatly blessed. When he first arrived in Hungerford, in the year 1821, it was a picture of desolation. The cottage he lived in was 2 miles from any house, and he had not one friend he could speak to. The scattered villagers were very poor, there was no place of worship, no school, no visitation, no institution of any kind that could be of help to the spiritual and temporal welfare of the people. The result of this was that gross ignorance and immorality prevailed.

Not many years passed before all this was changed by the influence of Thomas Grant. The way in which this came about is best told in his own words, "I resolved," he says, "to go of a Sabbath afternoon to spend an hour with my wife's friends, who were getting aged, and fond of religious instruction. I used to read and explain a few passages of Scripture, and they were pleased and edified. I also much enjoyed it. And when it was known that I came down regularly, another relation desired permission to attend, which was not objected to. This soon enlarged our company, till the house was filled.

I then considered the position I was in, and the onerous work in which I was engaged. I made resolutions to give it up. As the work thickened upon me, week after week I resolved should be the last. But when the next Sabbath came, I felt an impulse which I could not resist. The congregation now increased so much that the house would not hold them. A larger house was offered, with the same result. Even the staircase was crowded, and now what to do I did not know. I had gone too far to go back. I was indeed perplexed. I had long known how desirable a chapel was, but the question was how to get it erected. All the people were poor agricultural labourers, most of them with large families, and I myself had a family of seven children and my wages only 15/- a week. But after much consideration, and feeling confident that the Lord had sent me, I took courage."

2—The Founding of the Hungerford Church

It was in this way that Thomas Grant commenced and continued his labours. A chapel was built, and filled to overflowing. Then it was enlarged, and filled still. A third time it was enlarged, and filled again, with great spiritual benefit to the whole neighbourhood. Many of the worst characters were converted. A Christian Church was formed, and some of the ministers of the neighbourhood who had gradually become acquainted with the work that was going on, gathered together in July, 1845, and ordained Mr. Grant into the Christian ministry.

The result attending the labours of Mr. Grant were not more remarkable than the manner in which the expense of erecting the chapel was met. The cost of the Hungerford Chapel was about £230. To meet this the congregation raised £7, and some friends who lived at a distance sent £15 more. The rest (£208) was paid by Mr.



Rev. Thomas Grant

*Founder and First Minister of Stuckton Chapel and
40 years Minister in this district*

Grant himself. The way in which he obtained this great sum, while never earning more than 15/- a week to keep himself and his large family, illustrates his character and the providence of God. "It pleased the Lord," he informs us, to give him a love for painting, books of art and classical works. He had an old tea tray in the house of which the japan had worn off, so he decided to get a few colours and repaint it. He did so, and painted round it what he thought was a very pretty border and hung it up to dry for the night. The next morning on inspecting his work he found all his labour lost. He had used too much oil with his colours with the result they had run in all directions. While looking at the tray he thought he could trace in the lines made by the colours the form of a man and two dogs. He improved the outline, and then painted a gamekeeper with two spaniels. He showed this, his first work of art, to some friends, who expressed their pleasure. He made another effort, and was so successful that he sold this painting to the then Speaker of the House of Commons, C. S. Lefevre, Esq., M.P. After this he was introduced to John Proctor Anderson, Esq., who had a splendid collection of old masters, and he kindly gave Mr. Grant permission to copy from them. In this way he obtained some knowledge of colouring and began to paint game and animals, and found a ready sale for his work. Sir Hussey Vivian visited him and bought all he had and then brought fresh orders from his friends, the members of the New Forest Hunt, and others. The paintings were sold as fast as Mr. Grant could complete them. Sir Charles Hulse, Lord Palmers-ton, and Albert the Prince Consort were among the purchasers. These paintings were executed in what Mr. Grant was pleased to call his leisure hours, and on wet

days when he was not able to follow his normal occupation. In all this he traced the hand of God, because it was the sale of his paintings that made the erection, and subsequent additions possible. Eventually he was able to relinquish his situation under the Crown.

The lord of the Manor at this time was Eyre Coote, Esq., and he, observing the genuineness of the work done by the humble cottager, gave Mr. Grant the land upon which the Hungerford Chapel was built. Such was the friendship between the two that no legal conveyance of the land was asked for, or given. By the year 1850 the Chapel was capable of holding 300 persons. By the year 1855 the Chapel was full on most Sundays, and there were forty-six Communicant members, fifty-six Sunday School scholars and seven teachers. There were also forty-six Day School scholars attending the school attached to the Chapel.

3—The Closing of the Hungerford Chapel

Eventually the lord of the Manor died, and was succeeded by his son, and into his possession came all the property of the estate. At this time, also, a new clergyman came into the district, the Rev. R. P. Warren, M.A. Very soon a new spirit was seen in the new squire, and there began a series of events which culminated in September of 1855 with the Rev. Thomas Grant being ejected from his own property. The new vicar took over the premises and started his own school, within sight of which Hyde Church was soon built.

On Thursday the 27th of September, 1855, Thomas Grant and neighbouring ministers held a final meeting in the old Hungerford Chapel. (The ejection took place on Saturday the 29th). There were present at this meeting friends from Christchurch, Ringwood and Southampton.

Sampson Payne, Esq., the then active and energetic Mayor of Southampton took the chair, and it was resolved to raise a fund for the erection of a new Chapel and Schoolroom, and also to compensate Mr. Grant for the loss of his property from which he was about to be ejected. The chairman headed the list with £10, and several additional substantial sums were promised. On the following Tuesday, the ejection was complete, and Eyre Coote, Esq., took possession of Chapel, Schoolroom, Pews, and all other fittings which were the property of Mr. Grant, having been purchased with his own money.

The committee of ministers and laymen were soon active and an appeal was prepared and sent out far and wide. Public sympathy was rapidly evoked and soon contributions began to come in. By the time the new chapel was erected contributions had been received from every county in England, and £20 had arrived from India! The greatest problem the committee had to face was the obtaining of a piece of land. After very great difficulty a piece of land was offered, and the present site of the Stuckton Chapel was secured, it being the only plot of Freehold land available in the district, large enough for a chapel and burial ground. The members of the Ford- ingbridge Congregational Church were a little alarmed at first and protested that it was too near their own place of worship. For the committee, however, there was no alternative.

In the meantime Mr. Grant and his flock worshipped in a temporary building.

4—The Opening of the Stuckton Chapel

The chapel, which was erected under the supervision of Mr. Jurd, surveyor, of Southampton, was opened on the

16th September, 1856. The first service of the day commenced at 11 o'clock. The first hymn was given out by the Rev. John Woodwork, of Totton. The Rev. T. Adkins preached from Haggai chapter ii, verse 9, "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than the former." In his concluding remarks the preacher called on the members of the church, who had been ejected from a building dear to them because it was the birthplace of their souls, to be thankful and grateful to the great Creator that they had not been left as sheep without a shepherd, but that, in the Providence of God, sympathising friends had been raised up in all parts of the Christian world, who had come forward to their help and support. He hoped that that would be a day in which they would all gain good whilst doing good, and that they would "grow in grace, and in the knowledge of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." Among others who took part in this memorable service were the Revs. J. Fletcher, W. Roberts and G. Harris.

Dinner and tea were provided by the local friends and during the interval the visitors went to the old chapel and to Mr. Grant's cottage where some of his pictures were exhibited.

At 5.30 p.m. a public meeting was held, presided over by Samuel Morley, Esq., of London, who was supported by the Revs. T. Adkins, W. Roberts, J. Woodwork, R. Laishley, all of Southampton; the Rev. H. J. Chancellor (Salisbury); the Rev. J. Fletcher (Christchurch); and the Rev. G. Harris (Ringwood); and members of the Appeal Committee.

After an opening hymn, the Rev. J. Woodwork offered prayer. The Chairman then expressed his personal pleasure in the privilege that was his, he having known Mr. Grant for many years. He said it was the duty of

all present to uphold the hands of so devoted a servant of God, and to strengthen that public opinion which said that a man had not the right, under all circumstances, to do what he liked with his own. Sympathy with these poor people had been evoked at great distance from the locality, and their proceedings would be made known abroad so that the British people would not tolerate conduct such as that which had been exhibited at Hungerford and in many other of the rural districts of the land. The Christian public had, in this case, prevented a large amount of wrong doing. But for their stepping in as they had done, Mr. Grant's work would have been impeded, if not entirely ended. Property had its duties and responsibilities, as well as its rights, and men of property had no right to use it to impede God's work, but should rather help it. He thanked the Rev. T. Adkins for his excellent sermon in the morning, which threw his own recollection back for many years, when he was a schoolboy at Southampton, and listened to that excellent man's ministrations. He heartily thanked God for what He had done by Mr. Adkins' instrumentality. As for the lord of the manor, he would himself rather be the village preacher (loud applause), because he believed there had been, on the part of this gentleman, a serious departure from what ought to guide him in his high and responsible position.

Mr. W. Champness, one of the secretaries of the Appeal Committee, next made a statement about the progress of the work. The total subscriptions to date were £782 5s. 1d. The total debt incurred £949 3s. 4d. He then read several letters from gentlemen of different denominations revealing the widespread zeal and sympathy that had been aroused.

The next speaker called upon was the Rev. T. Adkins and he remarked on the infinite importance of decision

of character, in order to do any good, saying if ever he had met with an instance of that decision it was in Mr. Grant, who, having first felt the influence of Divine Truth in his own heart, he determined to help others in the same course. In doing that he had encountered dangers and difficulties, to overcome each of which was to him an inducement to meet another. He went on to refer to the triumph of religious liberty, and asked what had raised England to her present high position in the world but freedom of conscience. Who had kept alive the flame of liberty? The Puritans, the noble ancestors of those who were now the Non-conformists of England. It was because he believed that this principle was recognised in the building that they had opened that day, that he rejoiced in its erection and the success of the cause connected with it. He could not look on the building in which they were now assembled, without blessing God that they lived under the broad ægis of their country—the shield of freedom and liberty. In times of persecution such men as Mr. Grant became martyrs: In times like these they gathered round them the sympathy and support of good men.

The Rev. G. Harris then spoke and vindicated all the statements made in the "Appeal," not one of which they had seen any reason to question. They could not be too thankful to friends in Southampton, but for whose generous aid and exertion they could never have been assembled in that chapel today. He closed by reading four letters from friends who had sent donations.

Following this, the chairman stated they wished to raise £150 to compensate Mr. Grant, so that they still required £300. He had no doubt that there were some twenty persons then present willing to do something

handsome, and he would make them an offer. If twenty persons would give, or raise, £10 each in six months, he would give £25. This would make £225 toward the £300, the remainder they would easily get, so that before the end of the next twelve months every atom of debt would be swept away.

The Rev. J. Fletcher spoke of the truth of the "Appeal" and of the fidelity of Mr. Grant. With reference to the site on which the chapel was placed, he deeply regretted that there should be any adverse feeling on the part of the friends at Fordingbridge,* but it was a fact that they could not get any other place near the old site. The building was a standing protest against any invasion of the freedom of conscience; it was a vindication of the right of the Christian Church, and liberty of opinion; it was a memorial and sign that the Christian Public would not allow a brother to be trampled on when he was nobly and honestly doing His Master's work. He enjoined union on the part of their friends, they were all labourers in one common cause.

Mr. W. Lankester spoke of the need for a temporary building which had cost £106 and congratulated them on the result of the "Appeal."

The Rev. J. Woodwork, referring to the early history of the Church, remarked that they had no reason to be ashamed of their origin or of their minister.

The Rev. H. J. Chancellor expressed sympathy and gave £8 from his congregation at Salisbury, and promised £10.

* The Fordingbridge minister, the Rev. M. Williams, was not present at the opening—Ed.

The Rev. W. Roberts proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Samuel Morley, Esq., for presiding on that occasion.

The Rev. Thomas Grant seconded the motion, and resumed his seat, but rose again, called up by the chairman, who said he should not go away satisfied, and he believed that all present would say the same, without hearing a few words from him.

Mr. Grant said that he was so completely overwhelmed with the kind sympathy which had been expressed toward himself and his flock, but for which they would have been scattered to the winds, that he was not able to say more than a few words. He had not acquired his learning in either college or university, but had gained his experience in the solitudes of the forest. After a severe illness, he was deeply afflicted in his mind for two years, during which time he visited various churches and chapels. He went to Southampton, and there heard Mr. Adkins, now more than 30 years ago, and the truth he then heard was blessed to him. If the stains of tears were visible as those of drops of blood were said to be, they would be visible now in the pew in which he then sat. He had more dark moments after that, but at last spiritual life was vouchsafed unto him, and he felt relieved from his burden. He began preaching, and one after another came in, and the building was raised. All the rest they knew from the pamphlet which had been published. He returned his warmest thanks to the committee, some of whom might have been more active than others, but there was no sleeping partner amongst them. He also thanked all their Christian friends individually and collectively for their help and sympathy.

They were a rough people and spoke plain truths. As long as they were in this world they must rely on God for strength, and truly might they exclaim, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

There were 45 or 46 members of his congregation who would like to thank them for their assistance, but he must be looked upon as their delegate.

He attached no importance whatever to his own labours, well knowing that Paul might plant and Apollos water, but God alone could give the increase. He exhorted them to be steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, for as ye know your labour is not in vain in the Lord.

The collection realised £16 and £61 was promised.

5—Mr. Grant's Last Years

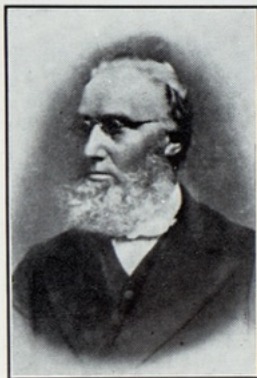
Mr. Grant continued to labour in Stuckton for another eleven years, and with great success to the last. Some of the most remarkable cases of conversion are connected with this period; but for several years his health had been failing. An insidious disease gradually undermined his strength, and occasioned great periods of suffering. His last illness was protracted, and connected sometimes with great agony and at other times with much stupor. But in the intervals of comparative ease from pain, his mind was calm and full of trust in his Saviour. Not very long before he expired, his eldest daughter, who was watching at his sick-bed noticed a peculiar radiance round his head and suffusing his countenance, and called up her mother to notice it. They both saw it, and without attempting to account for it, regarded it as a token that the Lord was with him. He died in peace on the 19th of

August, 1867, deeply mourned by a sorrowing people, who, though very humble, never forgot his disinterested, faithful and useful ministry. He brought up a family of sixteen children, ten of whom were present at his funeral. He was interred in a vault in the burial ground attached to the Stuckton Chapel, where he laboured for the last ten years of his life.

6—1867-1902

From the above point the records of the church are fragmentary. The ministers of the Fordingbridge Congregational Church appear to have had oversight of the chapel. The Rev. William Reynolds followed Mr. Grant in 1867, and was minister until 1880. The next minister was the Rev. A. W. Bennett, A.T.S. (1880-1885), and he was followed by the Rev. Enoch John Hunt in 1885.

On December the 12th, 1893, a heavy gale damaged the roof and end wall, and the church was faced with a bill for £120 for repairs. On September the 27th of the following year a fancy sale was held in the village of Gorley in aid of the repair fund. A church meeting in December, 1895, received a report that the debt on the repairs account was now clear and there was £3 in hand. This money was used to register the chapel for the solemnisation of marriages. The clearing of so large a debt in so short a time by a village congregation is a testimony to the virility of the Church in those days. The first marriage in the Stuckton Church was on the 21st of November, 1896, when the Rev. E. J. Hunt officiated at the wedding of Mr. Charles Sulley and Miss Rose Gilbert. At the church meeting referred to above, twelve new members were added to the church roll, upon their confession of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ as their



Rev. William Reynolds

1867-1880



Rev. Enoch John Hunt
1885-1902

Saviour, during special services partly arranged by Mr. Bray of the Evangelisation Society.

In March, 1899, a new matter was discussed by the church, and it was finally resolved that a Miss Downer be paid 1/- a week to keep the chapel clean. The same year the deacons received a complaint about the condition of the graveyard. Gravel, put down that same year, had been spoiled for lack of weeding and the path edging had not been trimmed. Mr. Downer proposed that the graveyard be left entirely in the hands of the deacons. The flourishing state of church finances in those days is also reflected in the motion that came before the December meeting, "that Mr. Lewis be paid £1 in recognition of his services at the harmonium."

On December the 2nd, 1900, Mr. George Wort (the present treasurer of the Stuckton Church) was voted into membership along with six others. At the same meeting Mr. Charles Lewis became treasurer of the church (an office he held for the next 45 years) on the retirement of Mr. Clark. The Balance Sheet for that year makes interesting reading. The weekly offerings totalled £19 9s. 9½d., and the payment to the minister for the year £6. The cost of coal and oil for lighting and heating the chapel for the whole year amounted to 12/-! It must be remembered that the minister at that time had oversight of other churches, all of which made small contributions to his support.

On January the 6th, 1902, the church received a legacy from a Mr. Croft of £108 13s. 6d. These minutes were eventually signed by the Rev. Guyon Marler, Mr. Hunt's successor at the Fordingbridge Congregational Church.

7—The Pastorate of the Rev. H. C. Miller (1902-1907)

In the Summer of 1902 the Rev. H. C. Miller accepted the call of the Stuckton Church, and a July Business Meeting voted him 3 months salary in advance. With the coming of Mr. Bert Miller to be "evangelist in charge of the Stuckton Church" a deeper spiritual note creeps into the Minute Book. From now on the church meetings are opened with prayer. They probably were before, but now such things are recorded. In 1903 a weekly prayer meeting was started, also a Christian Endeavour Society. A Sunday evening meeting also was started in Mr. Miller's days. Up till then the services on the Lord's Day had always been in the morning and afternoon. The Rev. Miller, preaching in the Fordingbridge Congregational Church, found that the evening service was attended by many from Stuckton, and soon took appropriate action.

On December the 14th, 1903, the deacons met to "talk over the best way us as Minster an deacons by the help of God could carry on His work for it to prosper."

On January the 4th, 1904, the Annual Church Meeting was held and the following is an extract from the minutes:

"The Secretary was asked to give his report, but that he said he did not understand what a secretary work was, but he learnt more at the meeting than he new beafore. Then the Treasurer was asked to give his report and he give his report and he give the Receipts and Expenditure ending the year 1903 satisfactory and all the members present agreed to his report . . . and then Mr. Miller give his report he was glad to find that the work of God was prospering 2 have been added to the Church



Rev. H. C. Miller
1902-1907

in the Past Year and at the Mission of Mr. Baines* with us menney of the yung from the Sunday School have give there Harts to the lord and som of the aduts and we pray that this may be the dropping beafore the showes."

We may smile at the spelling and the grammar, but let us ask ourselves are we as keen to observe the signs of spiritual blessing today? The secretary who wrote the above continued to serve the church faithfully for many years, so he was well instructed at his first Annual Church Meeting!

In the autumn of 1904 there was a minor crisis in the church because the chapel cleaner had to be sacked as many had complained about the state of the church and all representations to the lady concerned had proved in vain.

Later that year it was proposed to purchase a pipe organ, "the best and cheapest that could be obtained." This instrument was installed early in December, 1904, and opened on the 15th of the same month when the Rev. H. Lucas, of Wilton preached in the afternoon on "Praise." In the evening Mr. Enos Watkins, organist of Richmond Hill Congregational Church, Bournemouth, gave an opening recital.

The Annual Church Meeting held on Tuesday, January the 10th, 1905, decided after "an interesting discussion that as a church we at once become affiliated with the Congregational Union of England and Wales. The fee being 5/- for a church with a membership less than 50." The Minute Book reveals the church has played its part in the denomination since that date.

* Later to become minister of the church.—Ed.

The Jubilee—1906

On October the 21st and 25th, 1906, the church celebrated the Jubilee of its opening. On the Sunday, the Rev. T. C. Riggs, of Woodfalls preached in the morning, and in the afternoon the Rev. W. Steen, A.T.S., and in the evening Mr. G. Billett, of Salisbury.

On the following Thursday the Rev. J. D. Jones, M.A., B.D., of Richmond Hill Congregational Church, Bournemouth, preached in the afternoon a most helpful and inspiring sermon from the text, "But as for me, my feet were almost gone, my steps had well nigh slipped . . . until I went into the sanctuary of God" (Psalm lxxiii, verse 2 and verse 7). After the service about 100 sat down to tea, and this was followed by an evening meeting, when Mr. E. L. Lane, J.P., of Bournemouth, presided over a crowded church. The devotions were led by one of the deacons, Mr. Henry Downer. The chairman urged all connected with the Stuckton Church to always stand firm and true to the great principles of our denomination. A very interesting letter was read from the Rev. H. J. Chancellor, of Bournemouth, regretting his inability through ill-health to be present, and stating how well he remembered being present at the opening of the church 50 years ago. There were seven people present who were present at the opening of the church on September the 16th, 1856.

"The Rev. J. D. Jones, in a very brilliant address, took us back some 50 years ago and dwelt at length upon the struggles of the Rev. Thomas Grant at that time, when being bitterly persecuted by the then squire and parson; and referred to the erection of the Church in 1856, which followed the ejection of Mr. Grant from the old chapel

in Hungerford, as the clear evidence that God was standing by His servant who had for so many years faithfully preached the Gospel, and that now for 50 years the Church at Stuckton had been witnessing with no uncertain voice for religious liberty and freedom of worship."

The Rev. Bert Miller expressed the gratitude of the church to all who had made the day so memorable.

On the last day of the same year (1906) Mr. Henry Downer, who had led the devotions at the Jubilee Meeting and had served the church faithfully for a great number of years, was accidentally drowned while at work on the River Avon, near Bickton Mill. He had for 20 years been superintendent of the Sunday School, and the hymns, "Peace, perfect peace" and "Someday we'll Understand," were sung at the funeral service by the teachers and scholars of the Sunday School.

At the Annual Meeting in 1907, Mr. G. S. Wort took office as a deacon, and is still on the diaconate. The next business meeting refers to trouble with the church roof, and the same year saw the departure of the Rev. H. C. Miller to Broadwindsor, Dorset, and the coming of his successor, the Rev. Frank Mead.

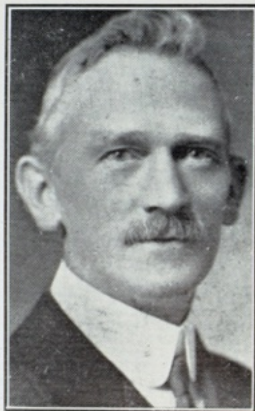
8—The Pastorate of the Rev. John Baines (1910-1950)

In 1910 the Rev. John Baines accepted the invitation of the church to succeed Mr. Mead. He was pastor of the Stuckton Group of Congregational Churches for the next forty years, and exercised a powerful and influential ministry in the district for the whole of that time. There are still many people who owe to the Rev. John Baines the conversion of their souls, and many owe almost all their growth in grace to the ministry of this one man. He was born in Stanground, Peterborough, and came

of a musical family. Before his conversion he was first violinist at the Theatre Royal, Peterborough. After his conversion he gave up this position to take up Christian work and entered the Congregational ministry in 1899, and his first pastorage was at Hythe, Southampton. In 1903 he moved to Stockbridge, Hants, and in 1910 became the pastor of the Stuckton Group of Churches, which comprises the churches of Alderholt, Frogham, Godshill and Stuckton. Almost all his life he carried his violin where ever he went, and would accompany the hymns on his instrument. His life was one of great self-sacrifice, and he was a great believer in prayer. Many people in the neighbourhood still testify to healing after he had prayed with them, or promised to pray for them.

When Mr. Baines first came to Stuckton the average attendance on Sundays was 85, even so the annual meetings reveal a membership of approximately 25. In 1913 the members are reported to be very lax in their attendance at church meetings, most of the business being left to one or two faithful ones. In the same year the matter of the roof had again to be discussed by the church. It now leaked and the pipe organ was being spoiled. Eventually the damp was so great that the organ had to be dispensed with and a small American organ put in its place. In December, 1913, Mr. C. J. Lewis became church secretary as well as treasurer and continued to hold the dual office until his retirement in 1945. In this year also the church was worried by what they called an attempt on the part of the Union to move Mr. Baines by withdrawing the annual grant they made to his support. The four churches rose to the occasion and raised the extra among themselves and so were enabled to keep their minister.

During Mr. Baines' ministry the Stuckton Church was redecorated twice, the last time was in 1947 (It was



*Rev. John Baines
for 40 years Pastor at Stuckton*

hoped to have it completely redecorated in time for the Centenary Meetings in September, 1956, but this will not now be possible).

In 1937 electric lighting was installed.

The coming of the Second World War brought its own problems, but the leadership of Mr. Baines never wavered. It was during these dark days that the church received periodical visits from the Forces Gospel Team, of Bournemouth, the leader of which is now the minister of the church.

In 1945 Mr. C. J. Lewis resigned from the offices of secretary and treasurer on account of failing health and old age. Mr. G. S. Wort was elected treasurer, and Mr. W. G. Gosney accepted the secretaryship for one year. Both are still in office!

Mr. C. J. Lewis passed into the presence of the King he had served so faithfully in November, 1948, aged 87. In his passing the church not only lost an office bearer of great integrity, but lost a friend and brother in Christ, whose whole life had been spent serving the Master in the Stuckton Church. He not only acted as secretary and treasurer for a great number of years, but was active in keeping the church in a good state of repair. Many were the small and great tasks he did in this way, and many, no doubt, were never discovered by others, so quietly and efficiently did he work for his Lord and His Church.

In June, 1950, Mr. Baines terminated his ministry. He had been in failing health for some time, and it was a sad day for the church when they realised his long and faithful ministry must end. The four churches got together, and assisted by many friends in the neighbourhood, they made a presentation to him. The presentation

meeting was held in the Stuckton Church and was presided over by the Rev. Maxwell Janes, a former moderator of the Southern Province of the Congregational Union. Tributes were paid to Mr. Baines by representatives of all the four churches, and friends from other churches. All spoke of their long and happy associations with him and of his valuable help and guidance over many long years. The Rev. Maxwell Janes made the presentations, saying it was a great privilege to be asked to do so. There were two presents, first a wallet and a cheque for £155 10s. from the Stuckton Group of Congregational Churches, and a second cheque from the church in Hythe, where Mr. Baines had begun his ministry 51 years ago.

The Rev. John Baines, responding, thanked everyone for the gifts and the kind things that had been said of him that evening. He said he did not feel he was retiring, but just laying down the responsibility of the group of churches. "I am not ceasing work and I have no intention of really taking things easy. I do not feel I could live with nothing to do, and I hope to do much more good work in the ministry yet."

The Rev. Maxwell Janes gave an address and stated that as one John Baines laid down his work, a second John Baines, his grandson, was taking up the work in the Congregational ministry.

The following year, in May, 1951, the Rev. John Baines was called home, and five months afterwards Mrs. Baines likewise was ushered into the presence of the King.

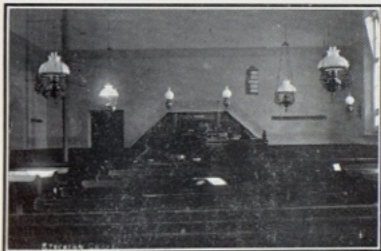
He was buried in the Stuckton Chapel graveyard. Deacons from the four churches carried his body to its resting place. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. W. S. Griffiths, of Fordingbridge, and many tributes were again paid to the humble and effective witness by

life and by lip of Mr. Baines to his risen Saviour; among those who took part were the Revs. A. W. Williams (Verwood), H. I. Frith (Secretary of the Hampshire Congregational Union) and S. W. Allen.

10—1950-1956

In 1952 the Rev. E. T. C. Wheeler accepted the invitation of the group of churches to follow Mr. Baines. During his pastorate a women's guild was commenced and it continues to meet once every month. In 1954 the Rev. Wheeler accepted a call to Petersfield, Hants.

In July, 1955, the present minister came and received a very warm welcome into the fellowship of the Stuckton Church. The church is not a large one. It is unlikely ever to have a large membership, but it continues to



Interior of Stuckton Chapel, 1920

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firmly believe in the saving grace and power of the Lord Jesus Christ, and to rejoice in His presence in the meetings, and knows that under God the future is as bright as the Promises of God.

11—The Descendants of Thomas Grant

It is not only interesting to review the past and the work of the various people who have had a share in the life and work of the church, but it is also interesting to know something of their descendants. Do those who follow remain true to their father's faith and conduct?

One of the descendants of the founder of the Stuckton Chapel has forwarded the following details: "Thomas Grant himself was a righteous man and transmitted to his children the solid gifts of character which carried him through the adversities of his own lifetime.

"Two of his daughters in particular had these gifts. One, Nellie Grant, married a Mr. Ballard, who died leaving her with several young children. There was no welfare state in those days, so Mrs. Ballard emigrated to Canada where by ability and personality she set up a business and a home, and earned enough to educate her children. Today the great-grandchildren of Thomas Grant are to be found in Toronto, Peterborough, Ontario, and in Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Almost without exception the family have been engaged, and successfully engaged, in the engineering profession.

"Another daughter, Elizabeth, married Mr. M. Cowen in 1876. She lived until 1924 after seeing her family of eight take high place, unobtrusively, in the world of usefulness to others. From this marriage of Elizabeth Grant have come two clergymen, and four

nurses. Today there are grandchildren of Mrs. Cowan holding high office in Church and State. Her sons, Stanley and Claude, were both ordained in St. Paul's Cathedral in 1903 and 1905 respectively. The latter died in 1936, and was a Canon of Auckland, New Zealand, a man loved for his Christlike life. Stanley was for a long time Headmaster of Seaford College, Sussex. The youngest son, Alexander, died in South Africa in 1909, having served in the South African War with distinction.

"Of the five daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Cowen, the elder, Mabel, married the Rev. Horace Lindsey, at one time of the Collegiate School, Wangai, New Zealand, and later Vicar of St. Paul's, Luton. A second, Irene, married Dr. A. C. Downer, D.D., and after his death Dr. F. J. de C. Veale, M.D. A third daughter, Hilda, married the son of a Congregational minister, Mr. Hamilton. The other two, Miss Kathleen Cowen and Miss G. Forbes Cowen, have now retired after many years work in London Hospitals and the London County Council Nursing Services. Canon Cowen's son-in-law is Dean of Christchurch, New Zealand. Mrs. Lindsey's two sons have had distinguished careers, one in the Merchant Navy and the other in the Colonial Police.

"One would be very interested to know how Thomas Grant would react to the record of his family since 1856. They have tried and succeeded in living up to his high standard. From the Stuckton cottage his character has spread through his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren to the back blocks of New Zealand, to Canadian towns and villages, to the new lands of Rhodesia and Kenya. Truly his works do follow him. The small beginnings in the Stuckton cottage have become a great tree of service to God and man."

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