

# Berkshire Family Historian

*the quarterly journal of the Berkshire Family History Society*

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## December 2010

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## *Family names appearing in this issue:*

see also the listings on pages 21 and 22

Adey	16	Cherry	15	Gyngell	20	Podger	25
Andrewes	19+	Coppin	26	Hall	27	Potkin	14
Anger	14	Cosburn	16	Hammond	14	Spanton	26
Barnett	25+	Crottall	11	Hickman	16	Standen	11
Barrett	19+	Day	20	Hopson	16	Stradling	16
Batts	25+	Dolton	16	James	20	Sturgeon	14
Bedfew	26	Ellis	14	Knight	14	Sutherland	15
Bennett	25+	Exall	19+	Lyon	11	Trout	26
Bridger	20	Fish	11	Malcolm	25+	Tufnail	16+
Bullock	14	FitzWalter	25	Moody	20	White	27
Cameron	15	Flint	16	Palmer	11	Wickens	26
Chapman	14	Goodey	14	Paterson	14	Wittrong	11
Cheer	20	Goodfellow	26	Pinchbeck	20	Yarrow	25

## Chairman's corner

### Getting the best value for money in your research

Family historians form a big, profitable market, and many organisations work single-mindedly to relieve you of your hard-earned cash. The current financial squeeze affects commercial operations as well as publicly funded archive and library services. During 2010 the GRO hiked the charge for a copy certificate from £7 to £9.25, but even here you can save a little: remember that certificates ordered from register offices cost 25p less than their GRO equivalents, and they offer potentially more accurate content. At the other end of the scale full subscriptions to online services can now cost around £150. Picking your way through introductory offers and trial periods, and assessing the likely value to your research, can be a minefield.

But while operators might want you to think otherwise, you can view many core record sets free of charge or at more modest cost – think Research Centre and county archives. In comparison with commercial services your annual membership of the Berkshire Family History Society is an absolute bargain: delivering over 60 meetings across the county, a useful website, a Research Centre, research services, a quality magazine, dozens of free advice sessions, a flourishing discussion list and more.

### The *Historian* is an award winner

Your journal received very high marks from all judges, taking third place (in the large societies category) of the Federation's Elizabeth Simpson Award for the journal making the best contribution to family history in 2010. Deserved congratulations go to the editor, Penny Stokes.

### GENUKI pages for Berkshire

The society now hosts the Berkshire web pages of GENUKI, and we are grateful to Robert

Monk who maintains them. See

<[www.berksfhs.org.uk/genuki/BRK](http://www.berksfhs.org.uk/genuki/BRK)>, or you can contact Robert via <[genuki@berksfhs.org.uk](mailto:genuki@berksfhs.org.uk)>.

### What kind of family historian do you think you are?

And what kind could you be? From talking to members and other researchers, here are some approaches to this pastime of ours:

Maybe you are a *branch meeting loyalist*, supporting your nearest branch each month and visiting others further afield. Clearly you aim to keep up to date, and to become an even better researcher. Are you a *Research Centre regular*? If so, your research begins at Yeomanry House, with all the resources you need at your fingertips, guided by a friendly research assistant. Does *Discussion List devotee* describe you? You might live out of the county or country, but you still delight in debates on a range of topics – not all Berkshire linked. Perhaps you are an *event enquirer*, coming to library drop-ins and open days seeking solutions to problems, answers to queries, and usually leaving with new ideas and a fresh way forward. Or are you a *vital volunteer* – at the heart of the society and vital to its success? Are you that rare researcher who cheerfully helps others with their searches, setting aside your own? You share your expertise readily with those less experienced, or you take a general role, supporting projects, maybe, or other essential society tasks. *Vital volunteers* underpin all of your society's benefits.

That leaves *internet isolationists*, a handful of whom sometimes stray from home into real family history, only to discover the true cost of overdependence on an Ancestry subscription and unchecked details from unknown contributors copied from message boards and assorted family trees.

### Dates for your 2011 diary

On Sunday 30 January the society will take new publications to the Bracknell Family History Fair, and it sponsors talks there too. From 25 to 27 February we are back for a fifth time at Kensington Olympia for the UK's top family history show *Who Do You Think You Are? Live*. Why not join the team for these events? A welcoming and outgoing disposition

is all you need – and you get to see the show!

If you wish to help at an event or to save on your *WDYTYA?* tickets, do let me know.

*Derek Trinder  
Chairman*

PS Gift membership could solve that Christmas present problem. Buy someone your gift of extended membership today.



*Chairman Derek Trinder (right) presents David Wright with a certificate of honorary life membership for himself and his wife Carol on 28 September 2010 at the Reading Branch meeting at Tilehurst.*

David and Carol Wright have been staunch supporters of the society for many years. For 12 years, with Carol's support, David has led a dedicated group of transcribers, checkers, inputters and others to furnish over 680,000 Berkshire entries to three editions of the National Burial Index and, with added detail, an exceptional 721,000 entries to nine editions of the Berkshire Burial Index. The trustees recognised these outstanding achievements by awarding honorary memberships of the society to David and Carol.

Details of the ninth edition of the Berkshire Burial Index are given overleaf.

*Please be sure to advise any change of contact details to the membership secretary at <[memsec@berksfhs.org.uk](mailto:memsec@berksfhs.org.uk)> or by post to the address on the inside front cover. We receive many enquiries via the website, and it is much faster and more economical if we can forward them to the relevant member by email.*

## Berkshire Burial Index

The parishes and periods included in the newly available 9th edition of the Berkshire Burial Index on CD are shown below, comprising more than 721,000 entries. Some 50,000 new entries have been added since the publication of the 8th edition; parishes with new entries are shown in bold blue italics in the table below. Since the first edition of the Berkshire Burial Index on CD in 2002, with more than 212,000 entries, new entries have been added at an average rate of more than 63,000 annually.

For information on purchasing the Berkshire Burial Index see the booklist centre pages, and to search it see pages 30-32.

David Wright

- Abingdon Baptist (Lower Meeting House, Ock St) 1764 - 1837  
 Abingdon Congregational (Upper Meeting Ho) 1730-40 and 1787 - 1836  
*Abingdon St Helen* 1702-11 (BTs), 1728-29 (BTs), *1729-30 (BTs)*,  
*1737-41 (BTs)*, 1741-42 (BTs), *1753-57 (BTs)*, 1758-59 (BTs),  
 1760-61 (BTs), 1762 (BTs), 1772 (BTs), 1805-08 (BTs) and  
 1809-19 (BTs)  
 Abingdon St Nicholas 1558 - 1608, 1625-92 and 1704 - 1880  
 Aldermaston St Mary the Virgin 1558 - 1672, 1672-77 (BTs) and  
 1678 - 1992  
 Aldworth St Mary 1556 - 1978  
 Appleford SS Peter & Paul 1564 - 1988  
 Appleton St Laurence 1710 - 1891  
 Arborfield St Bartholomew 1580 - 1707 (BTs), 1707-36, 1736-39 (BTs)  
 and 1739 - 1925  
 Ardington Holy Trinity 1789 - 1929  
 Ascot Heath All Saints 1865 - 1958  
 Ashampstead St Clement 1607-86 (BTs), 1686 - 1956  
 Ashbury St Mary 1612-38 (BTs), 1653-83, 1683-87 (BTs) and  
 1687 - 1993  
 Aston Tirrold Independent 1763 - 1837  
 Aston Tirrold St Michael *1728 - 1812* and 1813 - 1960  
 Avington 1700-25 (BTs) and 1727 - 1994  
 Barkham St James 1539 - 1733, 1733-40 (BTs) and 1741 - 1985  
 Basildon St Bartholomew 1667 - 1982  
 Bearwood St Catherine 1846 - 1929  
 Beech Hill St Mary the Virgin 1868 - 1996  
 Beedon St Nicholas 1681 - 1969  
 Beenham St Mary 1561 - 1983  
 Besselsleigh St Lawrence 1689 - 1994  
 Binfield All Saints 1731 - 1957  
 Bisham All Saints 1560 - 1707, 1707-08 (BTs) and 1709 - 1849  
*Blebury St Michael* 1588 - 1674, 1675 - 1720 (BTs), 1720 - 1855 and  
*1855 - 1928*  
 Boxford St Andrew 1558 - 1876  
 Bracknell Holy Trinity 1851 - 1945  
 Bracknell Independent (Congregational) 1822-59  
 Bradfield St Andrew 1540 - 1685, 1691-93 (BTs) and 1695 - 1952  
 Bradfield Workhouse 1845 - 1932  
 Bray St Michael 1607 -36 (BTs) and 1654 - 1929  
 Brightwalton All Saints 1562 - 1922  
 Brightwell St Agatha 1615 - 1902  
 Brimpton St Peter 1607-74 (BTs), 1678 - 1734, 1735-55 (BTs) and  
 1756 - 1901  
 Buckland St Mary the Virgin 1751 - 1930  
 Bucklebury St Mary the Virgin 1539 - 1910  
 Burghfield St Mary 1559 - 2005  
*Buscot St Mary* *1676 - 1744* and 1799 - 1950  
 Catmore St Margaret 1728 - 1810 and 1814 - 1985  
 Caversham Hemdean Road Cemetery 1924 - 1993  
 Caversham St Peter 1597 - 1955  
 Chaddleworth St Andrew 1538 - 1676, 1677 (BTs) and 1678 - 1919  
*Charney Bassett St Peter* *1747 - 1812* and 1813 - 1979  
 Chieveley St Mary the Virgin 1560 - 1643 and 1647 - 2003  
 Childrey St Mary the Virgin 1813-83  
 Chilton All Saints 1608-35 (BTs), 1677 - 1812, 1813-35 (BTs) and  
 1960-92  
 Cholsey County Lunatic Asylum 1894 - 1917  
 Cholsey St Mary 1540 - 1611, 1612-17 (BTs), 1617-21, 1621-29 (BTs) and  
 1631 - 1980  
*Clewer St Andrew* 1607 - 1908, *1908-26* and *1934-49*  
 Clewer St Stephen (recorded in registers of Clewer St Andrew)  
 Cold Ash St Mark 1865 - 1947  
 Coleshill All Saints 1753 - 1986  
 Combe St Swithin 1729 - 1812  
 Compton SS Mary & Nicholas 1553 - 2005  
 Compton Beauchamp St Swithin 1551 - 1775, 1776-86 (BTs) and  
 1790 - 1994  
 Cookham Holy Trinity 1656 - 1935  
 Cookham Dean St John the Baptist 1845 - 1973  
 Cranbourne St Peter 1850 - 1997  
 Crowthorne St John the Baptist 1900-68  
 Cumnor St Michael 1755 - 1970  
 Denchworth St James 1538 - 1812, 1814-35 (BTs) and 1836 - 2007  
 Didcot All Saints 1813 - 1942  
*Drayton St Peter* 1813-62, *1863 - 1919* and 1919-67  
 Earley St Peter 1854 - 1916  
*East Challow St Nicholas* *1712-77*, 1778 - 1829 and 1867 - 2006  
 East Garston All Saints 1607-68 (BTs), 1693 - 1750, 1750-51 (BTs)  
 and 1751 - 1876  
 East Hendred St Augustine 1813-63  
 East Ilsley St Mary 1607-38 (BTs) and 1649 - 2005  
 East Lockinge All Saints 1546 - 1812, 1813-35 (BTs) and 1862-66  
 East Shefford 1604 - 1734, 1737-70 (BTs) and 1774 - 1917  
 Eastbury St James the Great 1867 - 2005  
 Easthampstead SS Michael & Mary Magdalene 1558 - 1915  
 Eaton Hastings St Michael & All Angels 1813 - 1998  
 Enborne St Michael & All Angels 1607-38 (BTs) and 1726 - 1929  
 Englefield St Mark 1559 - 1935  
 Faringdon All Saints 1644 - 1948  
 Farnborough All Saints 1607 - 1738 (BTs), 1740 - 1812, 1813-35 (BTs)  
 and 1836 - 2007  
 Fawley St Mary 1550 - 1987  
 Fernham St John 1860 - 1994  
 Finchampstead St James 1607 - 1636 (BTs) and 1724 - 1812  
 Frlsham St Frideswide 1607 - 1710 (BTs), 1711-68, 1769 - 1804 (BTs)  
 and 1813-35 (BTs)  
 Fyfield St Nicholas 1605 - 1812 (BTs) and 1813 - 1906  
 Grazeley Holy Trinity 1851 - 1964  
 Great Coxwell St Giles 1792 - 2002  
 Greenham St Mary 1799 - 1914  
 Grove St James 1832 - 1926  
 Hagbourne St Andrew 1612-38 (BTs), 1661 - 1751, 1745-56 (BTs)  
 and 1757 - 1973  
 Hampstead Norreys St Mary 1543-93, 1598 - 1626, 1628-38 (BTs)  
 and 1666 - 1919  
 Hamstead Marshall St Mary 1605-75 (BTs), 1675 - 1812  
 and 1813-36 (BTs)  
*Harwell St Matthew* *1559 - 1688* and 1688 - 1943  
 Hatford St George/ Holy Trinity 1539 - 1969  
 Hermitage Holy Trinity 1840 - 1978  
 Hinton Waldrist St Margaret 1813 - 1977  
 Hungerford Independent 1819-30  
 Hungerford St Lawrence 1559 - 1969  
 Hurley St Mary the Virgin 1563 - 1864  
 Hurst St Nicholas 1579-82 (BTs), 1585 - 1605, 1605-21 (BTs),  
 1621-23, 1623-33 (BTs) and 1633 - 2004  
 Inkpen St Michael & All Angels 1607-23 (BTs) and 1725 - 1986  
 Kingston Bagpuize St John the Baptist 1541 - 1812

- Kingston Lisle St John the Baptist 1559 - 1713  
 Kintbury St Mary 1558 - 1925  
 Knowl Hill St Peter 1842 - 2002  
 Lambourn St Michael & All Angels 1560 - 1947  
 Lambourn Woodlands St Mary 1842 - 2005  
 Leckhampstead St James 1861 - 2007  
 Letcombe Bassett St Michael & All Angels 1776 - 1989  
 Letcombe Regis St Andrew 1798 - 1863  
 Littleworth Holy Ascension 1839 - 1909  
 Little Wittenham St Peter 1543 - 1811 and 1813 - 1992  
 Longcot St Mary the Virgin 1813 - 1993  
 Longworth St Mary 1563 - 1648 and 1654 - 1940  
 Long Wittenham St Mary the Virgin 1737 - 1979  
 Lyford St Mary the Virgin 1843 - 1978  
 Maidenhead Boyne Hill All Saints 1857 - 1948  
 Maidenhead Congregational 1791 - 1837 and 1845 - 1908  
 Maidenhead High Street Wesleyan Methodist 1858 - 1903  
 Maidenhead New Chapel (Countess of Huntingdon) 1843-58  
 Maidenhead St Luke 1866-90  
*Marcham All Saints 1658-88*, 1805 - 1943 and Feb to Jul 1953  
 Marlston St Mary 1925-98  
 Midgham St Matthew 1638 - 1733 and 1753 - 1980  
 Milton St Blaise 1662 - 1938  
 Mortimer West End St Saviour 1869 - 1982  
 Moulsoford St John the Baptist 1617 - 1773 (BTs), 1773-84, 1787 (BTs) and 1788 - 1992  
 Newbury Baptist 1773 - 1823  
 Newbury Baptist (Northcroft Lane) 1818-37  
 Newbury Lower Meeting House Independent 1784 - 1837  
 Newbury Newtown Rd Cemetery 1868-84 and 1898 - 2006  
 Newbury St John the Evangelist 1860 - 1900  
 Newbury St Nicolas 1746 - 1890  
*Newbury Shaw Cemetery 1913-46*, 1948-51, *1951-59 and 1963-70*  
 Newbury Upper Meeting House Presbyterian 1783 -1836  
 New Windsor All Saints (recorded in register of New Windsor St John the Baptist) 1974-88  
 New Windsor St George's Chapel 1625 - 1737  
 New Windsor St John the Baptist 1559 - 1988  
 North Hinksey St Lawrence 1607 - 1702 (BTs) and 1703 - 1900  
 North Moreton All Saints 1735 - 1996  
 Oare St Bartholomew 1854 - 1975  
 Old Windsor SS Peter & Andrew 1612-32 (BTs), 1634 - 1771 (BTs) and 1772 - 1940  
 Padworth St John the Baptist 1607 - 1723 (BTs) and 1724 - 1981  
 Pangbourne Independent Chapel 1836 only  
 Pangbourne St James the Less 1559 - 1926  
 Peasmore St Barnabas 1538 - 2007  
 Purley St Mary the Virgin 1663 - 1985  
 Pusey All Saints 1607 - 1835 (BTs)  
 Radley St James the Great 1599 - 1981  
 Reading Broad Street Independent 1787 - 1869 and 1875 - 1881  
 Reading Castle Street Congregational 1857-62  
*Reading Henley Road (Caversham) Cemetery 1927-42 and 1945-47*  
*Reading Henley Road (Caversham) Crematorium 1932 - Jul 1957, Jul 1957 - Oct 1957, Oct 1957 - 1958 and 1958-59*  
 Reading Holy Trinity 1834-55  
 Reading King's Road Baptist Church 1785 - 1835  
 Reading London Road Cemetery (consecrated) 1843-63 and 1865 - 1959  
*Reading London Road Cemetery (unconsecrated) 1843-83, 1883-85, 1885-95, 1895 - 1926, 1933-45 and 1953-59*  
 Reading Prison 1862 - 1913  
 Reading St Giles 1564 - 1644, 1648 - 1895 and 1955-90  
 Reading St Laurence 1603 - 1901  
*Reading St Mary 1690-98*, 1698 - 1942, 1947-60 and *1960-95*  
 Reading St Stephen 1929-56  
 Remenham St Nicholas 1605-96 (BTs), 1697 - 1762, 1762-64 (BTs) and 1764 - 1909  
 Ruscombe St James the Great 1569 - 1812 and 1813-35 (BTs)  
 Sandhurst St Michael 1580-93 (BTs), 1603-96, 1610 - 1812 (BTs) and 1813 - 1959  
*Shalbourne St Michael 1587 - 1622 (BTs)* and 1678 - 1862  
 Shaw cum Donnington St Mary the Virgin 1563 - 1637 (BTs) and 1647 - 2007  
 Shellingford St Faith 1581 - 1812 and 1813-36 (BTs)  
 Shinfield Cemetery 1928-91  
 Shinfield St Mary 1602-38 (BTs) and 1653 - 1907  
 Shippon St Mary Magdalene 1856 - 1974  
 Shottesbrooke St John the Baptist 1567 - 1811 and 1813-36 (BTs)  
*Shrivenham St Andrew 1575 - 1781* and 1782 - 1867  
 Sonning St Andrew 1728 - 1906  
 Sotwell St James 1693 - 1812 and 1813 - 1836 (BTs)  
 South Hinksey St Lawrence 1607-93 (BTs) and 1693 - 1894  
 South Moreton St John the Baptist 1757 - 1994  
 Sparsholt Holy Cross 1558 - 1865  
 Speen St Mary the Virgin 1614-28 (BTs) and 1629 - 1904  
 Speenhamland St Mary 1831-81 and 1953 - 1971  
 Stanford Dingley St Denys 1538 - 1979  
*Stanford in the Vale St Denys 1774 - 1894 and 1894 - 1946*  
 Steventon St Michael & All Angels 1796 - 1922  
 Stratfield Mortimer St Mary 1681 - 1977  
 Streatley St Mary 1679 - 1907  
 Stubbings St James the Less 1852 - 1949  
 Sulham St Nicholas 1612 - 1724 (BTs) and 1724 - 1983  
 Sulhamstead Abbots St Mary 1602 - 2007  
 Sulhamstead Bannister St Michael 1608-37 (BTs), 1654 - 1811 and 1813 - 1994  
*Sunningdale Baptist 1843 - 1978*  
 Sunningdale Holy Trinity 1842 - 1938  
 Sunninghill St Michael & All Angels 1561 - 1641, 1653 - 1947  
 Sunningwell St Leonard 1741 - 1960  
*Sutton Courtenay All Saints 1581 - 1696*, 1696 - 1775, *1775-96* and 1797 - 2002  
 Swallowfield All Saints 1539-52, 1587-97 and 1638 - 1931  
 Thatcham/Bucklebury Congregational/Independent Chapel 1819-71  
*Thatcham Cemetery 1887 - 1903 and 1903-40*  
 Thatcham St Mary 1561-1766, 1767 only (BTs) and 1768 - 1914  
 Theale Holy Trinity 1832 - 1932  
 Tidmarsh St Lawrence 1608 - 1729 (BTs) and 1730 - 1999  
*Tilehurst St George 1886 - 1954 and 1954-69*  
*Tilehurst St Michael 1614-29 (BTs)*, 1630 - 1941 and *1941-78*  
 Twyford St Mary 1847 - 1967  
 Uffington St Mary 1607-38 (BTs), 1654 - 1744, 1748-49 and 1760 - 1946  
 Ufton Nervet St Peter 1607-35 (BTs) and 1636 - 1990  
 Upton St Mary 1862 - 1990  
 Wallingford Baptist 1796 - 1837  
 Wallingford Independent 1814-36  
 Wallingford St Leonard 1671-78 (in register of Wallingford St Mary the More), 1813-69 and 1873 - 1975  
*Wallingford St Mary the More 1671-78, 1711-12, 1712-47, 1747 - 1939 and 1961-76*  
 Wallingford St Peter 1671-78 (in register of Wallingford St Mary the More), 1711 - 1862 and 1865 - 1969  
*Waltham St Lawrence 1775 - 1812* and 1813 - 1995  
*Wantage SS Peter & Paul 1793-98*, 1798 - 1935 and *1936-64*  
 Warfield St Michael 1779 - 1922  
*Wargrave St Mary 1539 - 1978 and 1990 - 2007*  
 Wasing St Nicholas 1608 - 1736 (BTs) and 1763 - 1990  
*Welford St Gregory 1599 - 1648* and 1649 - 1900  
*West Challow St Laurence 1654-90 and 1694 - 1820*  
 West Hanney St James the Great 1783 - 1964  
 West Hendred Holy Trinity 1727 - 1972  
 West Ilsley All Saints 1558 - 1967  
 West Shefford St Mary 1599 - 1897  
 West Woodhay St Laurence 1612-38 (BTs), 1656-88, 1689-92 (BTs), 1692 - 1744, 1744-68 (BTs) and 1771 - 1985  
 White Waltham St Mary 1813 - 1937  
*Winkfield St Mary 1720-78, 1779-97* and 1797 - 1961  
 Winterbourne St James the Less 1567 - 1979  
 Wokingham All Saints 1675-85 and 1685 - 1947  
 Wokingham Baptist Church 1841 - 1906  
 Wokingham Free Church Burial Ground 1921 - 2004  
 Wokingham St Paul 1864 - 1961  
 Wokingham St Sebastian 1866 - 2002  
 Woodley Congregational (Woodley Chapel) 1858 - 1905  
 Woolhampton St Peter 1607-36 (BTs), 1636 - 1746, 1749 -59 (BTs) and 1761 - 1926  
 Wootton St Peter 1813 - 1947  
 Wytham All Saints 1589 - 1812  
 Yattendon SS Peter & Paul 1558 - 1982



society news

society news

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# Around the branches

## Bracknell and Wokingham Branch

<[bracknell@berksfhs.org.uk](mailto:bracknell@berksfhs.org.uk)>

Although Heritage Weekend in Bracknell and Wokingham had disappointing visitor levels, the Ascot Golden Age Retirement Fair, attended in conjunction with the Windsor

Branch, was much more successful, with plenty of interested visitors. The subsequent branch meeting on 17 September had several visitors as a result, one of whom joined on the night.

The branch newsletter of Autumn 2010 included a reader survey to discover how useful members found its content. Returns numbered 16, which indicated strong approval (average votes of between 7.9 and 8.4 out of 10) for the present content and format, and respondents offered a number of suggestions as to additional content.

Peter Beaven has enabled the branch to obtain two sets of display boards in return for a modest charity donation, and a dongle has also been acquired. This has already proved useful at Ascot and the Heritage Weekend.

*John Feast and David Wooldridge help enquirers at the Ascot Golden Age Retirement Fair in September*



photo: Elaine Feast

## Windsor, Slough and Maidenhead Branch

<[windsor@berksfhs.org.uk](mailto:windsor@berksfhs.org.uk)>

Later on the same day as the Golden Age Fair, Windsor Branch organised a drop-in session at the next-door Ascot Durling Library, with much appreciated help from Bracknell members. The session was well attended; some visitors had done very little research, and were "carried away" to see data from the 1911 census; others came with hand-drawn family trees wanting help in tracing overseas births. At the request of the Royal Borough libraries a similar event is scheduled for Maidenhead on 24 November.

By the time this is in print Valerie Storie, Pauline Hodges and Alan Gardener will have given their Burnham Abbey talk (*1266 and all that* – a light-hearted romp through the abbey's history from 1266 to the present day) to the Windsor Townswomen's Guild and to Maidenhead National Trust Association.

## Computer Branch & Reading Branch

<computerbranch@berksfhs.org.uk>

<reading@berksfhs.org.uk>

The Computer Branch and the Reading Branch joined with the Research Centre to take part in the Heritage Open Days (HOD) Weekend from 9 to 12 September.

Reading Borough Council produced and distributed an excellent 20-page A5 colour booklet detailing all the events in the Reading area, and the society shared a page in this with the Berkshire Record Office. Details also appeared in local newspapers. A national HOD website detailed events for the whole country, including a mention of the Reading event.

The Research Centre opened for three of the four days of the HOD weekend for between four and six hours each day. (Thursdays and Sundays were days that the Research Centre would normally be open anyway.) Arrangements were made for six rather than the usual two assistants to be on duty each day, so that mini-tours of the centre could be offered to all visitors, as well as one-to-one help for those starting their family history or furthering previous research. The refreshment area was transported upstairs to encourage visitors to visit the main library, and hopefully be hooked into using the centre for more than just research on the computers downstairs.

The three-day event attracted 50 visitors, seven of whom were already members. Six may have already intended to visit the Research Centre, as they arrived on one of the usual opening days. Seven visitors became members over the weekend, and many others took leaflets away with them. Hopefully some will come back, visit one of the branches or join the society sometime in the coming months.

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## Vale of White Horse Newbury Branch

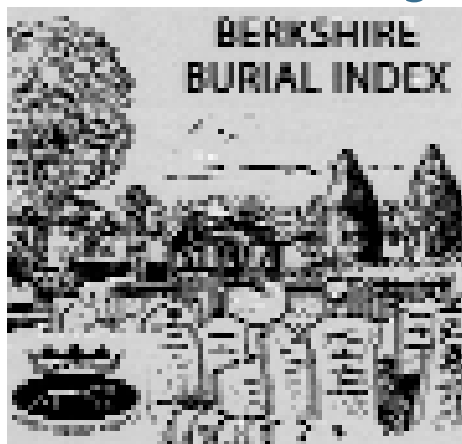
<vale@berksfhs.org.uk>

<newbury@berksfhs.org.uk>

The branch has run two drop-in sessions at local libraries this quarter. The first was at Abingdon on Saturday 16 October and was very successful. Five of our members and a knowledgeable librarian dealt with 45 enquiries during the day. We were slightly overwhelmed by the sheer numbers at first, but people were very understanding and were willing to come back later. Seven of the visitors came along to the branch meeting on 18 October and enjoyed a talk by Trevor Davies on "Entertainment and self improvement in nineteenth-century Abingdon". The Wantage event in November is expected to be just as successful, now that we know what to expect.

At the September meeting George Yalden spoke to over 40 people on "Grandad's memorabilia", his grandfather's life story providing an interesting backdrop to the items shown. George will return in 2011 to talk about friendly societies, following up on one of the items of memorabilia seen. In October Ken Wells valiantly fought the effects of his flu jab to tell us about Mrs Dyer, the notorious baby-farmer and murderess from Reading. Ken is an excellent speaker on a range of police-related subjects, but the future of the Thames Valley Police Museum is under threat at present. The 2011 schedule starts with Jane Burrell on "Caring for heirlooms"; as formerly both branch chair and curator of West Berkshire Museum, so she will have practical advice for us all. Branch members are showing an interest in the war memorials project and others, such as the Thatcham BMD update. We hope to be involved in more society activities in 2011, allowing for the busy lifestyles of the branch membership.

## New society publications



The ninth edition of the Berkshire Burial Index contains more than 721,000 entries.

	bookshop	inc p&p	
		UK	airmail
for first-time purchase	£16.00	£16.85	£18.65
for update from 8th ed	£ 5.00	£ 5.85	£ 7.70
for update from 7th ed	£10.00	£10.85	£12.70

For updates return the CD without its jewel case.  
Updates from before 2008 are no longer available.

### Parish registers on CD

Reading St Mary's from 1813 onwards	£ 8.00	£ 8.85	£10.70
Bearwood St Catherine's 1846 – 1980	£ 7.50	£ 8.38	£10.20

To order visit <[www.berksfhs.org.uk/berksfhsbooks](http://www.berksfhs.org.uk/berksfhsbooks)>  
or see the Mail Order Booklist in centre pages.

## Rapid progress on war memorials

It all goes to show what can be achieved when members do their bit. Margaret Young's request to the branches for help with finding and photographing Berkshire's war memorials has elicited a tremendous response, resulting in hundreds of names being added to the database. Memorials have been winkled out from schools, post offices, factories and police stations as well as the more conventional locations in churches and town centres. Members have helped to check these against the society's records from the early 1990s to identify those that were missed the first time around, and those that have had more recent inscriptions. War memorials are not fossilised relics of the two world wars: they are constantly updated with fatalities from more modern conflicts such as Northern Ireland, the Falklands, the Gulf War, Iraq and Afghanistan.

Could you help with the society's project work at the Berkshire Record Office?

Volunteers are urgently needed to check transcriptions of parish registers. You would need to

*be able to work at the BRO (in your own time)*

*be willing to work from microfilm and fiche*

*bring your own laptop on which to work.*

If so, contact Margaret Young on <[projects@berksfhs.org.uk](mailto:projects@berksfhs.org.uk)> and she will arrange to meet you at the BRO for a simple introduction to the work.



## Berkshire reborn on GENUKI website

The Berkshire pages on the GENUKI website have received a makeover thanks to the efforts of Robert Monk, who now maintains them on behalf of BerksFHS.

The pages now carry updated information and useful links on the pre-1974 county's archives and libraries; cemeteries; census; church/parish history and records; civil registration; description and travel; directories; genealogy; heraldry; historical geography; history; maps; medical records; geographical and personal names; newspapers and periodicals; poor law and work-houses; probate records; and societies.

As webmaster Robert would welcome suggestions from members. In particular he would like to be informed of towns and parishes which have their own websites, or other sites that contain useful information, to which links may be inserted on the GENUKI pages. At present the A-Z page on <[www.berksfhs.org.uk/genuki/BRK/Names/A.shtml](http://www.berksfhs.org.uk/genuki/BRK/Names/A.shtml)> links mainly to short entries from the *National Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland* (1868).

Robert Monk can be contacted on <[genuki@berksfhs.org.uk](mailto:genuki@berksfhs.org.uk)>.

see the new pages on

[www.berksfhs.org.uk/genuki/BRK](http://www.berksfhs.org.uk/genuki/BRK)

## Dates for your diary

### Bracknell Family History Fair

10.00 - 17.00 Sunday 30 January 2011

Sport and Leisure Centre, Bagshot Road (A322), Bracknell RG12 9SE

Three Berks FHS talks:

10.45-11.45 Chad Hanna & Gillian Stevens

Family history in the Thames Valley: *aspects of family history for those with Berks, Bucks and Oxon ancestors – and for other counties*

12.00-13.00 David Chilton

Researching Victorian soldiers: *how to research your soldier ancestor who fought in Afghanistan, India and elsewhere during Queen Victoria's reign*

13.15-14.15 Dr Peter Durrant, Berkshire County Archivist

Tracing the poor in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries: *how to research the poor before the New Poor Law Act of 1834*

Tickets £2 per talk, or £5 for all three: available online at

<[www.berksfhs.org.uk/shop](http://www.berksfhs.org.uk/shop)> or from Yeomanry House (Bookshop)

### *WhoDoYouThinkYouAre? Live*

25-27 February 2011 Olympia, London W14 8UX

<[www.whodoyouthinkyouarelive.co.uk](http://www.whodoyouthinkyouarelive.co.uk)>

If you could help with manning the society's stand at either of these shows please contact Derek Trinder at [chairman@berksfhs.org.uk](mailto:chairman@berksfhs.org.uk)

# Recent BRO acquisitions

The Berkshire Record Office telephone number has changed to 0118 937 5132 (fax 0118 937 5131). The old number will not work after 31 March 2011.

## Parish registers

Boxford: burials 1876 - 2009 (D/P21)  
Wargrave: marriages 2006-2008; burials 1978 - 2006 (D/P145)  
Longworth: marriages 2001-09 (D/P83)  
Owlsmoor: marriages 1986-97; banns 1986-91 (D/P102C)

## Other church records

Maidenhead: map of the district assigned to the new church of St Luke in 1867 (D/P181)  
Calcot St Birinus 1950 - 2009 (D/P188)  
Caversham St Peter 1948 - 2007 new material/revised catalogue (D/P162)  
Caversham St Barnabas 1998 - 2009 (D/P162D)  
Childrey 1916 - 2008 (D/P35)  
Hatford 1938-85 (D/P65)  
Hinton Waldrist 1891 - 2001 (D/P70)  
Hurst 1966 - 2008 (D/P73)  
Winkfield 2005 (D/P151)  
Stockcross: vouchers for goods supplied to the vicar 1931-36 (D/EX2141)  
Reading Park United Reformed (formerly Congregational) Church, extensive archive 1907 - 2008 (D/N53)  
Slough Central Methodist Hall 1932-86 (D/MS69); Slough Circuit 1944-94 (D/MC18)

## School records

Reading: Battle Primary School: log books, admissions registers, stock books 1893 - 2000 (SCH20)

Alfred Sutton Central School: magazines 1925-26 (D/EX2172)

Stanford in the Vale School: managers' minutes 1872 - 1954 (D/P118)

## Charities

Waltham St Lawrence Charities 1864 - 1977 (D/QX40)  
Hinton Waldrist Village Hall Charity 1956 - 2003 (D/QX38)  
Sunningdale Village Hall Charity 1944 - 2009 (D/QX39)

## Estate records

Buscot Park estate: rental, accounts and wages books 1891 - 1960 (D/EX2133)  
Sunninghill estate sale catalogue 1871 (D/EX2119)  
Bray New Lodge sale catalogue 2004 (D/EX1858)  
Basildon Park auction of entire contents 1920 (D/EZ166)

## Miscellaneous

Reading: Huntley & Palmer's biscuit factory in King's Road: detailed site plans drawn up for fire precaution 1929-41 (D/EX2116); posters of the successful campaign to save part of the building from demolition 1994 (D/EX2140)

Wantage: rate books for Rural District Council 1866 - 1973 (RD/WT), and Urban District Council 1921-74 (UD/WT)

Pubs: details in newly catalogued records of the county quarter sessions offer (Q/AC). Licensing was normally a function of the petty sessions, but problematic cases were referred to the Licensing Committee of the full Quarter Sessions. For these cases (c1931-61) there are detailed files, often with plans of the premises and occasionally photographs, together with papers presented as evidence for or against the renewal or granting of a licence. Other files relate to compensation granted where a licence was refused, 1936-56.

### *Olive Butchart (280)*

wrote in the September 1991 *Historian of a vault discovered in St James' Church, Finchampstead. Recent conservation has uncovered a second vault, and Mrs Butchart, as the church archivist, has worked hard to identify its occupant.*

# Gifts from the grave

This brick vault is similar to the one in North Chapel, but much smaller, and it contains a skeleton or skeletons with a type of sack-cloth covering the head end. I am 99 per cent certain that it belongs to Dr Charles Palmer.

Charles Palmer (no connection with the biscuit Palmers) owned both Luckley House and East Court Manor, but he appears to have lived in Arborfield. His wife Anne had a son called Edward Standen from a previous marriage, but they had no children of their own.

In his will dated 3 March 1711 Charles asked to be buried in his own vault at the north-west end of the nave. William Lyon's *Chronicles of Finchampstead* also locates the Palmer vault here. Charles died in 1712 aged 52, and was buried in woollen on 6 January 1713. The sack-cloth found was probably the remains of the woollen shroud that would have been used. The vault may also contain his wife Anne, previously Standen, who was buried on 2 December 1723.

East Court Manor shared the advowson of St James' Church with West Court, but Charles gave this alternate right to St Mary Magdalen Hall, Oxford. He willed £10 a year to be paid to the minister of Wokingham church, provided that his stipend was not reduced accordingly, and that he preached a sermon on the 15 February each year on the promotion and encouragement of charity.

The Palmer will also left land to provide £20 a year to start a school for 20 poor boys – 12 from the town and eight from the parish of Wokingham. Their parents should be of sober life and conversation, and true members of the Church of England. Charles asked an alderman, the Recorder and other worthies of the town to find a sober and diligent person, skilful in

reading, writing and casting up accounts, to teach the boys and prepare them as "apprentices to good ordinary mechanical trades". Master and pupils must attend church every Sunday and the boys must be taught the church catechism. A boy would be expelled for being unruly, a thief, a Sabbath-breaker, a common swearer, or given to any other immorality.

The money for this was to be taken from the Luckley estate, but the minister was not to be paid until after the death of Charles' sister-in-law, Susan Wittrong.

The first Palmer school was in Downe Street, now Denmark Street, Wokingham. After 1842 this charity was given to the National school, which had opened in 1828, and 20 boys were supported there.

Charles gave each of his sisters a life interest in parts of his property, and to one of them, Mary, he left his lands in Wokingham called Cruttalls after the decease of his widow, Anne. The Luckley estate had originally been bought from John Crottall in 1595, so this may have been part of the original estate. The rest of his estate in Finchampstead and Wokingham (subject to the annual payments to charities) went to Henry Fish, son of his cousin Humphry Fish the younger, of Ickwell, near Biggleswade, provided that he took the name of Palmer. If he did not want it the legacy was to be offered to Humphry, Henry's elder brother, and if he turned it down, to the poor of the town and parish of Wokingham.

#### Sources

William Lyon *Chronicles of Finchampstead* (1895)  
pp41 and 132  
Finchampstead burial register for 1712 and 1723  
*Local historians' encyclopaedia* p72 (Woollen Act)

# Finding evacuees

*Dr Martin Parsons*

*of Reading University details the painstaking work of discovering when and to where your relatives might have been evacuated during the Second World War*



I am often asked by former evacuees or family historians about the whereabouts of relatives or friends who had been evacuees in the Second World War. Tracing them is usually a very difficult task, for reasons I will explain, but before I get into the technicalities, it is worth pointing out that there were in fact five different evacuations at various times between the years 1938 and 1945.

- The first, during the Munich Crisis in 1938, may be of limited value to many searchers as it only lasted a few weeks, and included a relatively small number of children from South London.

- The second, which is the one which most people relate to as it is often the subject of media productions and is commonly referred to in school text books, happened between 1 and 4 September 1939.

- The third, called the Trickle Evacuation, took place from the fall of France in June 1940 up until the end of the Blitz, around May 1941.

- The fourth occurred from March 1944, during the V1 and V2 raids on London and other cities.

In addition, one must remember that almost 20,000 people, mainly children, were evacuated overseas. Approximately 17,300 went privately to the USA under various sponsorship schemes, or to relatives, and about 2,700 went under the auspices of the government's CORB scheme (Children's Overseas Reception

Board) to countries in the former empire, such as Canada, South Africa, Rhodesia, New Zealand or Australia.

So it is important to have some idea of when the relative sought was evacuated, and whether or not it was internal or external.

To begin with let us assume that you know that your relative was evacuated to one of the main reception areas in this country. These tended to be in the south west and west of England, Wales, the Lake and Peak Districts, the Yorkshire Moors and East Anglia, or rural Scotland for those from the Scottish cities. These areas were considered to be relatively safer, but they were not necessarily so. It is a misconception that children were moved from areas of danger to those of safety; in some cases they found themselves living in places which were more dangerous than those they had left.

There are no short cuts in the search because at the time there was no definitive database held by central government containing the details of those who left the cities. Not only would this have been an immense administrative undertaking but, more important, as evacuation was never compulsory some children just turned up on the day that their schools were being moved, and would not have been on the original lists. Likewise, those on the lists sometimes opted not to go.

You will need to visit the county record office (CRO) in the reception area, but do not expect to find files or references labelled "evacuation". Many CROs are unaware that they even have such records, so don't be put off if the archivists tell you they have nothing on evacuation. I had the same response in one reception area, but when I visited I found enough material to keep me there for two days a week for 18 months!

The records pertaining to evacuation are usually found under various headings such as Education, Health and Air Raid Precautions, depending on which local government department was given the responsibility for planning the reception of the evacuees. You also need to be aware that there are areas where some of the evacuee material is still restricted, although this is becoming less of a problem.

When I start my research in a new location I always work to the same pattern: macro to micro. I no longer need to see the national records at Kew, because I know all about the central planning, although I did have to do this when I first began my work some 20 years ago. Now, to make life easier for a new researcher, there are a number of books on the topic which will provide you with overall details of Operation Pied Piper.

I begin with county council records. These are usually large tomes, but as most meetings had the same pattern of agenda, you can pass over many of the pages, once you ascertain where evacuation was discussed. I start from January 1938 and work towards the war. Some of the details at this level are usually general, but you will come across references to sub-committees, or perhaps find inserts from emergency committees that may have been established to deal with certain issues. You may be tempted to skip this stage, but try to resist, because it is always useful to have an overall impression of what was taking place within the reception area.

Once I have the general outline for the county, I then go to the next administrative level down: the district or town council minutes. These will be more useful, because these bodies were involved with the detailed reception planning within their district. You will find comments

relating to schools that were expected to take in evacuees and, in some instances, the schools they previously attended in the evacuation area, but no individual names. You will also find accounts concerning the billeting officers, who were responsible for organising billets within a defined area. This enables you to follow two lines of enquiry: parish council records and/or school records such as log books.

The former were involved with the allocation of evacuees to specific individuals, so you may be fortunate at this level to find lists of evacuees, their home addresses and that of their hosts. In the latter you may find the same, with supplementary information. School log books had to be completed by head teachers on a weekly basis. Some contain brief comments, but others were kept as detailed diaries, and describe the comings and goings of various evacuees within the establishment. These might relate to various domestic issues within the billets and at home, health problems, either as individuals or groups, and minutiae such as a particular child requiring replacement shoes. In most cases the children are named, even when punishments were meted out. As some of these logs were not filled up until the late 1950s or early 60s you may be unlucky to find that they are restricted until 50/60 years after the last date of entry. (Admissions registers, where available, are also a valuable source of information.)

Some of these records may well contain home addresses in the evacuated areas; this provides the researcher with the opportunity of cross-referencing already known knowledge, or opening up a new search area.

The research can be very painstaking, with sometimes little result at the end, especially if you are looking for a specific individual. Unfortunately, there are no short cuts, but this method should at least enable you to start the process.

*In part 2 Dr Parsons will look at researching overseas evacuation, using local newspapers and other resources.*



# A seaside tragedy

The churchyard of St Mary, Fryerning, Essex contains a cross, on which is carved an anchor, and which is inscribed:

*In loving memory of Lance Corp Harold George Hammond aged 15, Private Albert Edward Goodey aged 14 and Private William Alfred Sturgeon aged 12...*

The ages seemed remarkable, until I noticed the initials BB around the anchor, and all became clear. The inscription continued:

*...all of the Ingatestone Section 1st Warley company of The Boys Brigade accidentally drowned whilst camping at Shanklin, Isle of Wight August 8th 1907 and on the reverse:*

*In loving memory of Arthur Wyatt Chapman aged 22 Lieutenant 2nd Reading Company, The Boys Brigade, who laid down his life in attempting a rescue of his 3 young comrades. His body rests in Reading Cemetery.*

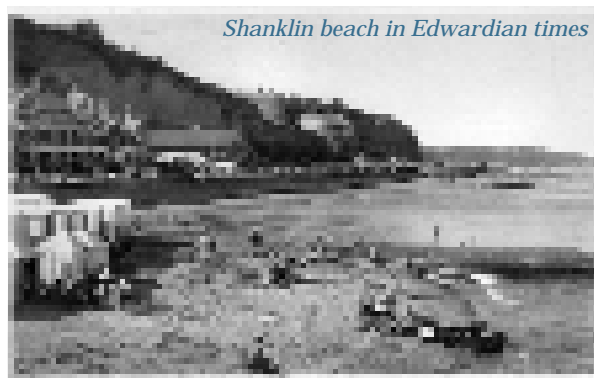
The tragedy was reported thus in the *Essex County Chronicle* for Friday 16 August 1907:

*Pt. Arthur Potkin, an intelligent lad, who will be 12 in October, and has been a member of the Brigade for two years, gives the following account of the occurrence: "We were going to march to Bonchurch, and were dismissed at Shanklin at twelve and told to fall in at three. Some of the boys went into the town, some, including myself, sat on the beach, and others, about 20 in all, went bathing. The boys were only two or three feet in the water, but presently a big wave came up and seemed to carry them into the sea. I saw Lieut. Chapman rescue several boys, and I heard him say "Oh, I must go back and save some more." I think Captain the Rev. Mr Bullock fainted in the water, but he was saved. Lieut. Chapman went in after Hammond, Sturgeon and Goodey. The next thing I saw was Lieut. Chapman holding up his hands, which I suppose meant that he was exhausted. I saw the boats go out, and when one of the boats*

*Fred Feather,*

*who edits the magazine of Essex FHS, has found a Berkshire hero memorialised in one of his county's churchyards*

*returned it was so rough that it capsized, and Lieut. Paterson and two others fell into the water. Another boy from Ingatestone – James Knight who lives at Fryerning – was bathing, but he came out when he found it was so rough. Afterwards we returned to the camp, and Lieut. Ellis called for prayers and we all knelt down and prayed. Poor Harold Hammond had bought a lot of presents to take home to his little brother, and poor Bert Goodey had commenced a letter to his mother telling how he was enjoying himself.*



*Shanklin beach in Edwardian times*

Corporal Edgar Arthur Anger of 1, Clifton Terrace, Ingatestone, wrote to his parents: *Just to let you know I am all right. Three Ingatestone boys and a Lieutenant from Reading are drowned. I shall not bathe any more.*

The press report also stated: *Lieutenant Chapman ... had the medal of the Royal Humane Society for saving life, and he made heroic efforts at rescue on this occasion, not ceasing until he sank exhausted and died ... He resided at Thames Side, Reading, and had been a member of St. John's Reading Company of the Boys Brigade from boyhood.*

At a memorial service held at Christchurch, Sandown, where the camp was quartered, it was said that Chapman was a devoted worker among the lads, and had been reading for Holy Orders.

*In the March 2010 issue of the Historian  
John Gurnett  
described the online index to The Times, mentioning  
in passing the 1856 case of the beleaguered wife  
of the rector of Burghfield.  
Here he expands the story further.*

## Abducted in broad daylight

In 1822 the rector of Burghfield, the Rev Henry Curtis Cherry, married Anne Alicia Cameron, the 17-year-old daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir John Cameron. They had eight sons and seven daughters, and in February 1852, aged 47, his wife died in childbirth. The 60-year-old widower wasted no time in finding a new partner: in March 1853 he made an offer to 48-year-old Emily Sutherland, widow (with an income of £400 a year) of Lieutenant-Colonel Milford Sutherland. The following August they were married at St Giles Church, Reading.

After a wedding tour on the Sussex coast they returned to Burghfield, sharing the rectory with the rector's 90-year-old mother and eight children of the rector's first marriage. Within a few weeks Emily was a miserable woman, claiming that her husband on one occasion alleged that she and her sister were women of bad character. There were major disagreements over the upbringing of the children, in which the rector always took his mother's side. He often occupied a separate bedroom, and commenced a course of insulting and unkind treatment. Sometimes he left home for a week at a time, refusing to say where he had been, and warned her she should be careful what she said, as he kept a book in which he wrote it all down. She claimed that he asked her "What did I marry you for?" and declared "As God is my word I shall have you with me ere many days".

According to her evidence she lived in daily fear that some kind of violence would be used against her, and in order to save her life she took what must have been a scandalous step at the time – that of leaving her husband.

A week later he found her about to take

breakfast at a house in Southampton Street and, with the assistance of a police superintendent, two constables and his gardener, he forced her into a carriage while she screamed "Is there no one to save me?" The local newspaper alleged that she was abducted by her husband, "domestic difficulties having led to the separation". As a local magistrate Mr Cherry said he had no idea of resorting to violence, and only used sufficient to overcome Mrs Cherry's "passive resistance".

The case was a local cause célèbre over the use of the police force, and continued in the London courts with Emily Cherry still refusing to the demands by her husband for the restitution of his conjugal rights. She alleged she had been treated with cruelty. Using her income she employed two QCs in taking her case before the Court of Queen's Bench. In January 1858 the court granted Emily sureties of £200 against her husband. All the divorce court papers are retained at The National Archives.

Mr Cherry died towards the end of 1864, aged 66, and was buried with his first wife and other members of his immediate family in the churchyard, but what happened to his second wife we may never know.

While his first wife was alive the rector began work on his massive project to publish *Genealogies of Berkshire Families*. However, he only compiled three unpublished manuscript volumes, which are now held at the University of Reading library. They were due to be published in 1851. He did have a number of subscribers, but without doubt his expectations of more to enable all the volumes to be published dried up when local and national newspapers began reporting details of his private life and the subsequent court cases.

# The scourge of Newbury's Robbery Corporation

*In this second article  
in the series on Berkshire eccentrics  
Penny Stokes (2916)  
introduces a maverick councillor and entrepreneur*

In 1930 James Tufnail had his portrait sketched by Matt, the Sunday Graphic cartoonist, to feature in that newspaper with about a dozen others as "Celebrities of Newbury". He certainly deserved inclusion, having vigorously and profitably catered for Newbury's recreational needs for 40 years, yet James Tufnail never became a pillar of the civic establishment in the conventional sense. Despite a chain of successful businesses, the name Tufnail was conspicuously absent from the roll of local public office. Not for him the seat on the magisterial bench, the school governorship, trusteeship, freemasonry brotherhood or any of the other honours which circulated amongst his commercial peers such as the Cosburns, Stradlings, Flints, Adeys, Hickmans, Doltons and Hopsons. It is unlikely that "Tuffy" as he was known, sought such status. He was a natural renegade, a heckler and iconoclast who loved nothing better than a public spat with pompous authority.

The surname Tufnail (variants Tuffnell, Tuffnall etc) is not a Berkshire name, but James Tufnail was born in 1863 in Pangbourne, his parents having settled in that area by 1861. He was the third of four sons. The 1881 census finds his widowed mother Eliza with her other three sons in Earley, but James is living in Friar Street, Reading, in the household of a licensed victualler. His occupation has been transcribed as "billiard marker".

James Tufnail migrated to Newbury in 1887 with (he claimed) just sevenpence in his pocket, the balance of his last two shillings after paying the rail fare from Reading. Nonetheless, shortly after arriving in Newbury



he found the funds to buy a newsagency. Years later the paper round, always in the company of his dog ("Bags" succeeded by "Warrior", both trained to deliver newspapers) endured as one of his favourite recreations, even when he could well afford to pay others to do it for him.

Later the newsagency moved to the shop now occupied by Badgers, and there were subsidiary Tufnail enterprises stretching down the Arcade including a barbershop, billiard hall, tobacconist, library and toyshop. This did not absorb all his entrepreneurial energy; Tufnail diversified further by hiring the Corn Exchange in Newbury's Market Place for roller skating, and he built Newbury's first cinema, opened by the mayor in 1910, opposite the railway station in Cheap Street.

The roller-skating venture brought Tufnail into conflict with the council over the matter of opening hours, so he vacated the Corn Exchange, and in 1925 built his own leisure facility, the Plaza, almost next door on the site of the old King's Arms. The Plaza catered for the post-war mood of frivolity and pleasure, which had replaced the Victorian sense of formality and public duty. Roller skating, dancing, films, plays and concerts featured in a calendar of non-stop entertainment. James

Tufnail planned an indoor swimming pool at the back of the Plaza but this, like several of his grander schemes, came to nought. He did however provide Newbury with its first public tennis court and its first ladies' public lavatory.

Tufnail's hostility to the town council neither began nor ended with the Corn Exchange dispute. He made no secret of his belief that the corporation was wasteful and short-sighted, yet in 1920 the poacher decided to turn gamekeeper. With an election address whose eccentricity verged on incoherence, James Tufnail topped the poll in West Ward. He celebrated his victory in a ranting speech delivered from his first floor window at 149 Bartholomew Street. With a hired trumpeter to punctuate his speech with heroic blasts, he promised to modernise the council. The crowd loved it.

Councillors trembled, as well they might. Tufnail had no interest in procedure, and was frequently ruled out of order during meetings. He continued to heap criticism on councillors' heads, and engaged in one attention-getting stunt after another. Once he stormed out of a meeting only to return later with a large box of chocolates. Councillors accepted them with some trepidation. On another occasion he entered with chamber with a fearsome pile-driving mallet, supposedly to knock some sense into members.

Tufnail attempted to resign after a year, marking the occasion somewhat enigmatically by mailing his colleagues with mouse-traps (which later became collectors' items). He eventually served full term, but his sojourn within the Robbery Corporation, as he called it, did nothing to soften his attitude. Shortly after standing down he hired the Corn Exchange for two days. On day one he exhibited his own plans and schemes for the town, which he said had been summarily dismissed by his fellow councillors. Day two, he

*Newbury Market Place in 1907. The Corn Exchange is the gabled building on the right. The Plaza would later be built just beyond it.*



said, was for the corporation to present its answer to his charges. The Corn Exchange stood empty that day.

His popularity with ordinary townspeople was due in no small measure to his legendary, if unpredictable, generosity. Caught in the right mood, Tufnail could be a soft touch for any fundraiser; at the wrong moment a surly refusal was more likely. Local hospitals and the workhouse were among his many beneficiaries; indeed, the inmates of the latter were bussed twice a week to his cinema for free showings. He himself claimed that he could make money, but not keep it.

Little was heard of Mrs Tufnail, but Rose, born in Mortimer, married James the year before he came to Newbury. They had no children. The 1911 census found them living in a 10-roomed house in Greenham, together with the elderly Mrs Tufnail senior, a nurse and a housemaid.

The Matt caricature was drawn a week or two before James Tufnail's death on 24 September 1930, at the age of 67. His name lived on above his shop for another 50 years, as did his opinion of the council, inscribed upon the foundation stone of the Plaza:

*1925. This stone was laid by James Tufnail, a man who could never suitably describe the Robbery Corporation without using bad language.*

It was presumably lost when the Plaza was pulled down in 1986 to make way for an estate agency.

# A changed world

I started on family history some 15 years ago, since when the process has changed almost completely. Then, all information had to be extracted on site. The only uses of my computer were a Pedigree database and my written histories. Post-July-1837 BMD indexes were heavy tomes at St Catherine's House or (sometimes illegible) fiches in the local record office. Earlier baptisms and some marriages came from the IGI or from parish registers, for much of which we had to travel to county record offices or archives. The availability of parish registers on the IGI or purchased fiches depended on the whim of the local diocese or the enthusiasm of the local FHS. Censuses were on film in the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane.

The first improvement was the establishment of the Family Records Centre, bringing together BMD and census records with all available published indexes. It also included films of PCC wills and death duties, plus the fiche index of post-1858 wills, and pre-1837 nonconformist registers, some of which compare for quality with Scottish certificates. The A3 printers enabled one to get more easily legible copies of wills and censuses than A4 on

*John M Pollock (3103)*

*reminds us of the rapid advances that have overtaken family history research in the last two decades*

a home printer. If I found 10 BMDs in a month at £7 each that was financially acceptable. The trip to Kew or Westminster Archives is much less convenient.

The main index of wills was a set of heavy volumes at Somerset House. These have now been moved to New Century House in Holborn, and been added to with a poor set of fiches for some years and an excellent computerised index for more recent years, plus a less reliable one for the previous 30 years. The price is unchanged at £5 a will.

Today I sit at my computer moving regularly between four websites, and several others less often. I find so many BMDs that purchasing all the certificates at £9.30 each would greatly exceed the budget. All census entries are available online. In less than six months I amassed details of one of my wife's distant relations that would formerly have taken at least two years. My distant cousin in Australia has provided me with a whole new branch of my family and a lot of information about common ancestors. Instead of one or two, the book I am writing on my wife's paternal family includes six families.

## ONLINE DISCUSSION LIST: did you know that...

- Any member may join the online Discussion List, where information and problems are shared daily
- Topics range widely, and they are not confined to Berkshire
- Virtually every question posted receives several responses
- To join just send an email message with your name, membership number, postcode and a brief request to be subscribed, to  
<[listener@berksfhs.org.uk](mailto:listener@berksfhs.org.uk)>



# Barrett, Exall & Andrewes' Reading Iron Works *employees 1858 - 1863*

*Tony Corley,*

*business historian of Reading University,  
shares a list which usefully name-checks  
the employees of a Victorian company*

In my "Biscuits, beer and bulbs" article in the *Berkshire Family Historian* of December 1999 I wrote about Reading's old company records, mentioning also Barrett, Exall and Andrewes' Iron Works in Katesgrove Lane, Reading. This company specialised in agricultural machinery and steam engines,<sup>1</sup> and by 1860 it was one of the town's most prestigious firms, the only one to be (in present-day terms) high-tech.

Although its 270 employees were fewer in number than the 530 in Huntley & Palmers' biscuit factory, the company enjoyed a well-deserved reputation for the quality of its machines among farmers and other agriculturalists throughout Britain and elsewhere.<sup>2</sup>

Having begun life in 1818 as a small iron foundry, the business was by 1830 large enough for its owner, George Barrett (1771 - 1858), to persuade his nephew-by-marriage, William Exall (1808-81), to join him. An engineer of outstanding talent and inventiveness, Exall used his knowledge – largely acquired in the United States – to invent machines that were both original and simple in design. From the 1840s onwards he turned his attention to steam engines. At the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London his firm was important enough to occupy one of the prime sites in its class, next to the industry's leader, Ransomes. During the remainder of the decade his innovations gained a succession of prizes.

The third partner was Charles James Andrewes (1815-95), in charge of the

commercial side. When in 1858 he married for the second time, the workforce presented him with a book, bound in watered silk and stamped in gold, containing 263 signatures. All the men were rewarded with a lavish supper in the extensive agricultural machinery showroom, while their womenfolk looked on from the gallery. Afterwards, there was a concert which lasted until midnight.

A few years earlier, Alfred Barrett, a great-nephew of the founder, had joined the firm as an engineer. His inventive gifts were as great as those of Exall, so that the two worked very closely together. His marriage in 1863 was commemorated by an identical type of book, signed by nearly 310 employees.<sup>3</sup> This time the firm put on a tea for 650 men and women in Reading. A concert after the meal included the works band playing the Foundry March, while a specially-written wedding ode was sung to the tune of the national anthem.

These two commemorative volumes may well interest family historians tracing ancestors employed in Reading's industrial sector. A project to identify from the 1861 census those working in the firm located about half the total. Those born in Reading numbered 28 per cent, and 63 per cent were from the three counties of Berkshire, Hampshire and Oxfordshire; one came from France and one from Germany.<sup>4</sup> However, the lists of signatories do not indicate their positions in the firm, of which only a few are definitely known.

Both lists were headed by Thomas James, the corporate secretary, and John Pinchbeck, the chief engineer. John Day later succeeded to Pinchbeck's job. William Bridger, another engineer, was related by marriage to both the Barretts and the Exalls. Frank Moody was Alfred Barrett's reliable "engine driver". Stephen Gyngell, in the boiler-making department and his foreman, C H Cheer, are celebrated for having established the Reading Co-operative Society in 1860.

Of the 263 hands in 1858, no more than 115 were still employed there five years later, having by then been joined by 192 new entrants, some from well outside Reading. Yet while the firm still enjoyed a growth in numbers, its financial troubles were mounting. Andrewes, responsible for the accounts, seemed unable to keep in check Exall's and Alfred Barrett's expenditure on research and development. To raise more money in 1864 the partners registered the Reading Iron Works Ltd, with a capital of £200,000. Although those connected with the management bought a reasonable number of shares, the amount of outside capital subscribed was meagre, reflecting a general lack of confidence in the firm's future.

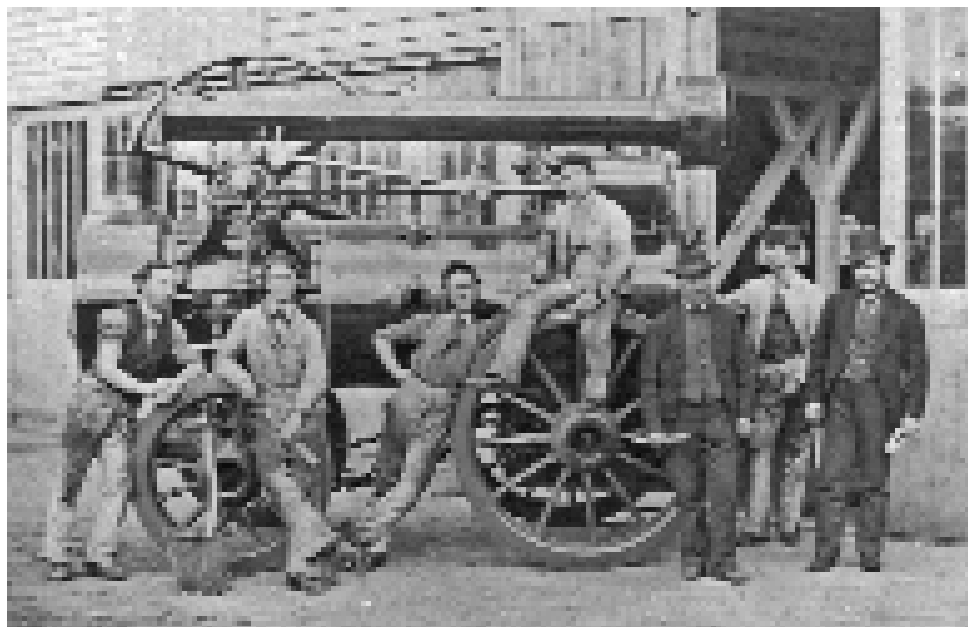
Within the next 10 years the company was further devastated by losing the entrepreneurial talent of the three families' second generation. In 1868 William Exall's son died in a workplace accident, followed by Alfred Barrett's death from heart failure in 1872. Andrewes' son was in such poor health that he had to be sent to run the London office. An outside senior engineer was then appointed, but he lacked the innovative gifts that were so badly needed. In 1887 the company ran out of funds, and had to be closed down. According to the later view of Exall's son-in-law, Alfred Palmer of the biscuit firm, had it not been for its mistakes and misfortunes, the Reading Iron Works could have grown into one of the most important engineering concerns in the south of England.

1 Tony Corley. "Biscuits, beer and bulbs: Reading's old company record" *Berkshire Family Historian* 23/2, Dec 1999, pp 72-82

2 T A B Corley. "Barrett Exall & Andrewes' Iron Works at Reading: the partnership era, 1818-64" *Berkshire Archaeological Journal* 67, 1973-4, pp79-87; *ibid*, "The Reading Iron Works in decline, 1864-87" *Journal of the Road Locomotive Society*, forthcoming, 2010.

3 Both books are in the author's possession, having been donated by Dr Ursula Andrewes and Miss Darita Barrett respectively. See also Tony Corley "Congratulations – and celebrations", *Berkshire Family History Society (BFHS)* 6/4, Summer 1981, pp 115-8.

4 T A B Corley. *Quaker enterprise in biscuits: Huntley & Palmers of Reading, 1822 - 1972* (London, Hutchinson, 1972), p305



*Reading Iron Works. Alfred Barrett (shown left with his team) designed and prepared this 8hp engine for an endurance trial at the Royal Show of 1872. After a dead heat the engine was placed second, amid controversy. Fred Moody, the foreman who fired the engine is on the right. (Museum of English Rural Life)*

## Names in the address to C J Andrewes, 1858 (\* included in 1863 list also)

Allen, Henry*	Coleman, William*	Hargreaves, Thomas	Moody, Frank*	Small, Thomas
Allen, James	Collier, John*	Harington, G*	Moore, Arthur Henry	Smallbone, James*
Allum, Edward	Collins, Henry	Hatton, William	Morris, Robert	Smallbone, Thomas
Allwright, William*	Copper, Noah	Haydon, George*	Neal, James	Smallbone, William
Annetts, Richard	Copland, T O	Hearn, Alfred	Nicholls, Samuel*	Smallbones, William
Apsey, Joseph*	Cox, George*	Hearn, Thomas*	Nicholls, Samuel Jr*	Smart, John
Avery, James	Crook, John	Hewett, C H	North, Charles	Smith, C
Baptist, John E*	Crook, J	Hodges, Henry	Page, Daniel	Stanfield, Henry*
Barber, H	Crow, William	Holley, R	Palmer, James*	Stapley, Alfred*
Barlow, B*	Dale, William	Hope, Joseph	Pamplin, Samuel*	Sturm, Frederick W*
Barlow, Isaac*	Dando, Thomas	Horton, Charles	Parr, Abraham	Sugg, Nathaniel*
Barnes, T	Dangerfield, Richard	Huggins, Ambrose	Parr, Ebenezer B	Swain, Alfred*
Barrett, Alfred	Dangerfield, William*	Henry*	Parr, John	Sweetzer, Andrew*
Bates, George	Davis, William	Hunt, Charles George	Parr, Joseph	Sweetzer, Thomas*
Bates, John*	Day, John	Hunt, George	Parr, William	Tanner, William*
Bates, Thomas*	Dear, John*	Hunt, J	Parsons, Elijah*	Tibble, John
Beesley, John*	Dyke, George	Hunt, William*	Parsons, Joseph	Tindel, Adam
Belcher, C	Ebbels, Edward	James, Thomas	Parsons, S	Tindel, James
Benny, George Page	Edmonds, Richard	(coy sec)*	Phillips, G	Tippin, –
Benwell, George*	Elliott, James	James, Thomas (2)	Pinchbeck, John*	Titcomb, George*
Bernard, –	Ellis, Charles	Jarvey, John	Pither, J D*	Titcomb, R
Bettridge, John	Ellis, John	Johnson, Samuel	Pither, William	Turner, Charles Pye
Bilson, William	Elsburg, Gabriel*	Johnson, Thomas	Playfoot, Stephen*	Turner, John
Bloomfield, H	Everett, John	Jones, Thomas	Pople, Samuel	Vanner, W*
Blunt, Joseph	Eynott, J	Josey, John	Porter, Edward	Veary, Samuel
Bond, Elisha	Fenner, Charles*	Josey, Thomas*	Povey, John	Vickers, James*
Bond, William E*	Fisher, Charles	Judson, Henry	Randall, James*	Vickers, Joseph*
Bowler, –	Fisher, John*	Kent, George*	Read, Henry*	Wadeson, Richard
Bowman, Charles*	Ford, William*	Kidd, Louis	Redson, John	Wait, Edward*
Box, William*	Foster, Henry	King, –	Ridgway, W	Walker, Adolphus
Brazier, –	Freeman, Thomas*	Knott, Stephen	Rivers, William	Wallis, William
Bridger, William*	Frost, Charles*	Lane, James	Rogers, John	Watt, Joseph
Brooker, A	Frost, Frederick	Lane, William*	Rose, Heli*	Weavers, W*
Brooker, William	Frost, William*	Langdon, Thomas	Rose, J	Weight, Alfred*
Brown, Frederick*	Furbank, James	Lendry, John	Runnacus, W*	Westall, Edwin
Brown, Henry*	Gale, Thomas	Lewington, Charles*	Savage, Frederick*	Whitcombe, James*
Bryant, F	William*	Lewis, George	Scrivener, Ebenezer	White, Frederick
Buckley, James*	Garnett, John	Lewis, Thomas*	Seymour, George*	Wicks, John*
Bundy, Joseph*	Gash, Charles	Lewis, William*	Shackleford, Thomas	Wigmore, Richard*
Burgess, James	Giles, James*	Lock, William	Shaw, William*	Wild, James*
Burkett, James	Giles, Thomas	Lodge, William*	Shearwood, Frank	Williamson, Thomas
Burton, Edwin*	Goodman, Albert*	Long, Edward*	Shearwood, Samuel	Willis, Thomas*
Burton, F	Goodman, William*	Looker, Charles	Shearwood, William*	Wilmot, William
Burton, Henry*	Gray, George	Lovegrove, John*	Shepherd, James	Winterburne,
Bushell, Henry Knapp	Gray, Henry	Lovegrove, John (2)	Shervel, James	Frederick J
Buxton, William	Gray, Joshua*	Lovegrove, Thomas*	Short, William*	Wise, John
Cambourn, John*	Green, James*	Luker, William	Sidney, Josiah	Woodeson, Jabez*
Cannings, John S	Green, John*	Lunnon, Henry	Silver, John	Woodland, George
Carroll, James	Greenaway, William*	McPherson, Joseph H	Simonds, William	Woodley, James
Chapman, J C	Gregory, John*	Marshall, Charles*	Henry	Woodley, J G*
Cheer, Charles Henry*	Griffin, Edward*	Marshall, W	Skinner, Henry*	Wright, William*
Cheer, Thomas*	Griffin, S	Martin, John*	Skinner, Richard*	Yard, William
Churchill, James*	Gyngell, Stephen	Masher, Benjamin	Skinner, Thomas*	York, Joseph*
Cole, William*	Hall, Robert, T	Miles, Nelson W	Skinner, William*	York, Thomas*

## New entrants in the address to Alfred Barrett, 1863

Albury, Elisha	Donavan, Daniel	Lake, Alfred	Shipway, William
Allan, Thomas	Dover, W	Lane, Robert	Short, H
Apsey, John	Duncan, Thomas	Lane Robert	Slade, Francis
Barlow, William	Dutton, John	Lawrence, J	Staniford, William
Barnes, John	Earley, Robert	Leach, George	Stevens, Arthur J
Baskitt, C	Emmens, Richard	Lemaine, C W	Stowell, Frederick
Bawden, John	Franklin, W H	Lewington, John	Streets, John
Beattie, John	Frost, T	Lindy, J	Swain, Stephen M
Bedford, John	Fulbrook, Alfred John	Lindy, John	Sweetser, D
Binnie, William	Gale, John	Lodge, William Handel	Tanner, James
Blackall, Benjamin	Gibbard, Richard	Long, Thomas	Thorpe, Thomas
Blamey, Stephen	Gillingham, Joseph	Lovegrove, Charles	Titcomb, Charles
Bond, Frank	Glanville, Charles	Lovegrove, Charles (2)	Todd, John
Bowker, W J	Godwin, W	Lovegrove, James	Trapnell, J
Boyce, R W	Goodman, Thomas	Macey, Alfred	Treloar, Robert
Bracher, William	Gray, William	Matthews, Joseph	Tucker, Henry
Brandon, Charles	Gray, William J	May, William	Tull, George
Brereton, Alfred	Greaves, William	Merryweather, John	Wait, Joseph
Brooker, Silas	Greenaway, Rockcliff	Moody, Ashley	Walker, James
Brown, Thomas	Grubb, C	Mount, William	Wallis, Alfred
Burgess, A	Gulley, John	Neate, W	Wallis, John Wyatt
Burgess, J	Guy, William	New, Henry	Ward, Daniel
Burchill, George	Gyngell, John	Padbury, Robert	Watson, Albert
Byles, George H	Gyngell, Thomas	Paget, George	Weight, Joseph
Cadman, Edgar	Hall, William	Palmer, Daniel	Welman, J
Cadman, S	Hamlin, William	Parsons, William	Wheeler, W
Cail, M L	Harris, Charles	Pegler, William	White, John
Carrington, John	Hartshorn, Isaac	Perkins, James	White, Richard
Cenbridge, J B	Hasler, George	Povey, Frederick	Whitehorn, Daniel
Champ, Charles	Heath, James	Powell, Joseph	Whitehouse, Henry
Chandler, William	Heath, Jeremiah	Powell, Thomas	Whiteman, Joseph
Charnley, John	Gilbert	Read, William	Wicks, Charles J
Cheer, Charles	Heather, Richard	Reynolds, David	Wicks, Cornelius
Clacy, James	Higgs, Joseph	Ricketts, George	Wicks, William
Colls, Josephus	Hill, A	Ricketts, W H	Wiggins, William
Colton, David Henry	Holiday, James	Ridgway, Alfred	Wilder, Walter
Colton, George	Holloway, William	Riley, John	Wilkins, David
Cook, William	Humphries, Edward	Rogers, Charles	Wilkinson, John
Cottrell, Henry	Jackson, Henry	Rogers, William	Williams, John
Cowdery, Frederick	Jackson, William	Roper, William	Wills, John
Cox, Edward	Jones, Alfred C	Rosier, James	Winkworth, C
Cox, Isaac	Jones, John	Rossiter, T	Winkworth, William
Daniels, Alfred	Kernett, William	Sandford, Isaac	Winstone, John
Davies, John L	Kersley, William	Satchell, Charles	Withers, Charles
Dawson, William	Kettle, E	Scrivener, Alfred	Wittick, William
Day, Thomas H	Kirk, John	Scrivener, Edgar	Wright, Alfred
Deacon, A T	Knott, George	Thomas	York, Charles
Dean, Edwin	Knott, John	Shepherd, Francis	Yorke, J

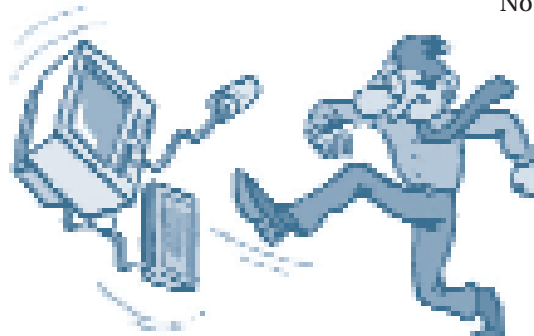
*Wise words from  
Roger Wallington (3461)  
on taking precautions  
against digital catastrophe*

## Protecting your assets

I've been delving into my family's past for about 20 years, during which I've collected information on nearly 8,500 people. For some this is just a baptism record, but for others it includes census data, civil registration certificates, letters, wills, court proceedings, newspaper cuttings, photographs and many other items. Although I keep paper originals and copies, most of it ends up on my computer in Family Tree Maker 2010, either downloaded electronically (eg, census) or scanned for safe keeping.

We seem to have complete trust in modern technology, but, if there is one lesson I've learnt over many years of using laptops and desktops, it's not to trust them even as far as you can throw them. First, they do go wrong – a hard disk failure is not unknown. As this is where your data is stored you have most definitely lost it. Second, with the internet come those nasty viruses, trojans, keyloggers and suchlike. The worst-case scenario requires a complete reformat of the hard disk and reloading of software programs, with again a complete loss of all data. Third, there is finger trouble, by which I mean inadvertent deletion of files. Later operating systems have a recycle bin, which is the initial receptacle for deleted files, so if you quickly notice that you have wrongly deleted a file it can be recovered, but if the bin has been emptied you have lost it forever.

And which of these have I suffered? All of



them. But did I lose all my data?

No, I didn't, because I have a well developed data back-up routine. In the best of cases I lose no data, and the likely worst-case scenario I lose perhaps a week's data.

The question of how to safeguard data crops up on the online discussion list every few years. The procedure must be simple and not time-consuming, and it will comprise a four-stage process:

1. Organise all data files under one main folder.
2. Simply copy data files or use back-up software.
3. Decide where to store your backed-up data for safekeeping.
4. Organise and keep to a sensible back-up routine.

(All my following comments specifically refer to PCs, but they apply equally to Macs.)

Windows has a folder called *My Documents*, and this is where I store all my data files (not just family history), having first created suitable sub-folders – just like organising files in a filing cabinet. This makes it much easier to organise the actual back-up process. You can check the overall size by right-clicking on the appropriate folder in the *My Documents* window, and then clicking on *Properties*. This will help in the next two stages.

If you only have a few files, then copying them directly to your chosen device is ideal, but if like me you have some 13,000 files in



800 folders, then incremental back-up (ie, only backing up changed files after the initial back-up) using dedicated software is the only answer. Such software is sometimes available free on the cover of computer magazines, but in most cases it costs less than £20.

Deciding where these backed-up files will be kept depends on the size of the back-up and the regime you adopt. Options include a second hard disk installed in your computer, a USB external hard disk, a DVD/Bluray drive or even a USB flash drive, but not on the existing hard disk.

The internet is also a possibility, in which case upload speeds become important, even with broadband. My files would take many hours to upload initially. Then you should consider the cost, as disk space will have to be rented. You must also consider the safeguards your host offers: what precautions are taken to enable recovery of your data after a catastrophic failure, and what is your position if the host company ceases trading or is taken over?

Some family history software providers offer the opportunity to upload whole family trees and supporting evidence to their website, but are you losing ownership of your data, and again, what sort of guarantees are offered?

My own preference is to keep hard-won data under my own control. As it totals about 15Gb, or about four DVDs worth, I've opted for an external USB hard drive as my main back-up medium. For a much smaller amount a DVD or flash drive would suffice. These are all fairly cheap now: about £50 for a 500Gb hard drive, and some even come with simple back-up software. An external 4.7Gb DVD re-writer is about £50, and a suitable 16Gb flash drive about £20. Bluray writers are still relatively expensive, as are the disks.

How often do I need to back up my data? The answer is regularly, which you can define based on how often you add or change data. If you back up monthly, for instance, would you be able to remember what you added three

weeks ago? You will have to enter it all over again if disaster strikes.

I use an external USB hard drive on a rolling weekly incremental back-up routine covering five weeks. Week one back-up is thus only overwritten in week six. That is 75Gb of back-up data overall, which is why I use an external hard drive. At week five I also take a DVD copy of my data, which I store away. I've been using this two-part regime for at least 15 years and I've never lost any data. The process is now almost automatic, and takes about an hour every Sunday – very little effort compared with the time spent researching and re-entering all the data and documentation that you have amassed.

The DVD is my final insurance policy. If you just have one back-up that is continually overwritten, beware of backing up unnoticed corrupted files. I once inadvertently deleted a large table in a database that wasn't used for the next few months. Thus all of the five weeks' copies on the USB hard drive contained the damaged database. However, I was able to recover it by looking back through my pile of back-up DVDs: a salutary lesson.

I'm not suggesting that you follow this route exactly. It works for me, but would be overkill for many users. Probably a single weekly back-up on a re-writable DVD (DVD RW) or flash drive, plus a monthly write-once DVD (DVD R) would suffice.

Finally, always use good quality anti-virus software and firewalls, keeping your subscription up to date. In the last month my anti-virus software intercepted and stopped 15 low-level tracking cookies and nine high-level very nasty viruses, some of which could have required reformatting the hard disk and reloading the operating system, software and data files.

I recommend that you also join the online discussion list, where even more help is available.

write now

write now

write now

## write now

## your stories and queries

## The blacksmith of Bray

from Anne Golden née FitzWalter  
<agolden@waitrose.com>

This photograph is of my earliest known relative, George Barnett (born 1797), my three-times great-grandfather, with his granddaughter Frederica Batts (born 1857) who is my great-grandmother. It is an early ambrotype photograph, *circa* 1863, encased in a little frame 3.5 inches square and decorated with pinchbeck, a soft brass-like coloured alloy, folded over the edges of the glass behind.

George is shown wearing knickerbockers, which made their first appearance in the 1860s, and his granddaughter Frederica is wearing a tartan dress, a Scottish flavour introduced by Queen Victoria and associated with her beloved Balmoral.

George Barnett was born on 2 January 1797 in Bray, Berkshire and baptised on the 5 January, son of William Barnett and Sarah née Bennett of Bray Town, Berkshire.

By the 1820s he had moved to the Hounslow area, and on 13 February 1833 in St Leonard's Church, Shoreditch, he married Sarah Malcolm, witnessed by Thomas Malcolm, Eliza Barnett and Geo Yarrow. But this was not before they had had two children together. James Barnett, son of George Barnett, blacksmith and Sarah, was baptised in St Leonard, Heston, Hounslow, on 14 December 1823, and Elizabeth Ann Barnett on 26 September 1830 in St Mary, Osterley, Hounslow, on 26 September 1830.

A third child named Eliza Sarah was baptised on 27 November 1836 in Hounslow. She is my two-times great-grandmother, who was twice widowed and lived to the age of 86, when she died at Hume's Cottage, Percy Road, Whitton, Twickenham. The 1841 census in Brentford, Twickenham, shows George, a blacksmith aged 40, Sarah his wife aged 40, son James, a smith aged 15, daughter Elizabeth



aged 10 and a second Elizabeth (Eliza Sarah) aged four.

Eliza Sarah Barnett, daughter of George Barnett, married Frederick Batts in 1856 in the parish church of St Ann, Westminster. They had two daughters: Alice Sophia Batts, born 1856, who married Harry Podger in 1881, and Frederica Batts, my great-grandmother, born July 1857, a month after the sudden death of her father.

In 1880 in Isleworth, Frederica Batts married George Thomas FitzWalter of Whitton, my great-grandfather. George and Frederica FitzWalter both died in Ash Vale, Surrey, he in 1920, aged 64, and Frederica in 1949, aged 92.

My FitzWalters go back to 500AD, to a Viking King Fornjot of Knevland, then through the Normans. The Comte de Brionne, founder of the FitzWalters, was uncle and guardian to William the Conqueror.

write now

write now

write now

After the death of his wife Sarah née Malcolm in 1866 George Barnett lived with his daughter Eliza in Whitton until his death. George died aged 86 on 14 March 1883 at the home of his daughter Eliza at Hume's Cottage, Whitton. His death was notified by his granddaughter, Alice Sophia Podger née Batts, of 2 York Terrace, St Margaret's, Twickenham. Alice was the elder sister of my great-grandmother Frederica.

Eliza, widow of Frederick Batts, remarried Henry Bennett in 1864, by whom she had three more children: Leonard, Walter and Ada. Eliza died aged 85 at Hume's Cottage, Percy Road, Whitton, notified by daughter Frederica of Ash Vale, Surrey.

It was George Barnett who paid for the funeral of Eliza's first husband, son-in-law Frederick Batts. The funeral bill dated 26 June 1857 is made out to George by Mr James Bedfrew, Undertaker:

*To the funeral of Mr Frederick Batts at  
Isleworth Church on 26th June 1857  
to making a good in[?] elm coffin, turned and  
lined and bearers to attend the same £3 -10  
Fittings for 7 mourners 10  
Church fees £1 - 6 - 4  
[total ] £5 - 6 - 4*

So George Barnett, son of William Barnett and Sarah Bennett of Bray Town, where he was baptised in 1797, was an honourable man who had a prosperous and eventful life.

I would be pleased to share my research with any other Barnett/ Bennett/Batts/ Malcolm/FitzWalter descendants.

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### Berkshire to Belfast

from Elma Wickens (6415)  
<wickens12@hotmail.com>

James and Martha Wickens baptised seven-children in St Nicholas Church, Hurst, Berkshire. The two youngest boys – Joseph and Jonathan (born 1813 and 1817) – went to London to find work.

Joseph got employment as a brewer's servant, and on 23 February 1841 he married Mary Spanton in St Bride's Church in Fleet Street. They had five children. The older ones were born in Camberwell, then the family moved to Addington in Surrey.

Their oldest child, Joseph Samuel Wickens, born in 1843, joined the Royal Navy as a boy recruit in 1861, and he served for 21 years. He married twice. His first wife was Harriet Coppin from Shirley, by whom he had two sons. Harriet died aged 45 from a heart condition, and Joseph Samuel married a widow called Elizabeth Ann Goodfellow in 1888. They had two children: Stephen, who became an Anglican clergyman and went to live in Vancouver, and Mary Elizabeth, who married a man called Trout and lived in Portsea, Hampshire.

Soon after Joseph Samuel married for the second time, his two older boys left Portsmouth to live with an Aunt Polly in Glasgow, where they soon found work in the shipyard. There they married. Then the elder boy Joseph heard there were good jobs in Belfast's shipyard, so he crossed the Irish Sea and found work as a foreman plater. He then persuaded his younger brother Will over to Belfast, so Will with his wife and child arrived in Belfast in 1904.

Joseph had seven children, but when still in his 30s, he took meningitis and died. Most of his children emigrated to the USA.

The younger boy, Will, had two sons and two daughters. Some of his descendants have now moved back to England. Wickens is a rare name in Northern Ireland, and the only ones to be found are the descendants of Will, who all live within a short distance of Belfast.

A real breakthrough was made when tracing the family tree, when it was discovered in the 1861 census that the first Joseph (born 1813) gave his place of birth as Hurst, Berkshire. Despite many efforts, no trace of any Wickens descendants of James and Martha have been found, except for the Belfast branch. Did any of the Wickens family remain in Hurst?

---

write now

write now

write now

## White family of Sonning and Reading

from John White  
<jgwhite@cox.net>

I live in San Diego County, California, USA.

I wish to make contact with White family relatives and descendants of William White of Sonning, Berkshire, of the early to middle 1600s. He worked in Reading as a tradesman, and he and wife, Marie, widow of John Hall of Reading, or of one of the Hall family of Sonning, baptised their son, Stephen in 1635 at St Giles Church, Reading. They also had a daughter, Mary, a spinster, and a stepson from Marie's first marriage, one Andrew Hall, so perhaps instead of John, Marie's first husband's given name was Andrew. Marie moved to Acton, Middlesex, by 1667, where she left a bequest of furniture to her said son, Stephen, who likely was absent abroad at this time.

My purpose is to persuade such a descendant to take a Y-DNA test at my expense to ascertain any match-up with my Y-DNA. Accordingly, I am seeking other researchers who are tracing the Whites of Sonning, secondarily those of Reading, Berkshire, or even Berkshire in general.

## How things were.....

*sent in by Ed Pearce*

The Reading Directory for 1903 records that the post box in Castle Crescent, just behind Yeomanry House, was cleared at the following times:

Monday to Saturday:

am. 7.00, 8.40, 10.05, 11.35

pm. 1.55, 3.20, 4.30, 6.05, 8.10,  
10.25

Sunday

am. 7.30

pm. 6.20, 8.15

There were five daily deliveries, at 7.00 and 8.30am, and 12.40, 3.40 and 7.00pm.

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overseas membership £24

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- a note explaining how it works
- an "activation" form for the recipient to complete

You buy the gift. Your friend or relative enters their personal details and promptly returns the form to the Membership Secretary to "activate" their membership. (This safeguards recipients' personal details.)

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<[www.berksfhs.org.uk/shop/](http://www.berksfhs.org.uk/shop/)>

# Bookends

Jean Debney

Prices quoted are for:

a) direct sales from the bookshop at the Research Centre

b) mail order purchase within UK, including p&p by second class post unless stated otherwise

c) mail order purchase from overseas, including p&p airmail.

Please note that you can also buy from our online bookshop at

<[www.berksfhs.org.uk/shop](http://www.berksfhs.org.uk/shop)>, where you can:

a) pay by credit card

b) make possible savings on p&p if you are buying more than one item.

## FAMILY HISTORY IN BERKSHIRE

### *Berkshire and the war vols 1-5*

5 CDs Archive Britain, 2003

£9.95 bookshop, £ 10.80 UK, £12.40 airmail each

This series of volumes contain images of *The Berkshire Standard* which was published between 1915 and 1919. It includes images of about 9,000 men, mainly from the Royal Berkshire Regiment and Berkshire Yeomanry, but also of Berkshire men who served in almost every military unit. There are also specially written articles and images of fund-raising civic functions. Each CD includes the index by name, regiment and place for all five volumes. This is a fascinating source of information about Berkshire folk who served in the First World War, and those who were involved in their support and care.

### *Wallingford Primitive Methodist Circuit, baptisms 1833 - 1937*

Eureka Partnership, 2010

A5, grey flexiback, 36pp

£3.00 bookshop, £3.85 UK, £4.68 airmail

This indexed transcript includes baptisms in places of worship in Abingdon, Appleford, Blewbury, Chilton, Didcot, East Hagbourne, Long Wittenham, Milton, North Moreton, Steventon, Streatley and Wallingford (all in Berks), Ibstone, Stokenchurch and Towersey (all in Buckinghamshire) and Chinnor, Crowmarsh Gifford,

Dorchester, Ewelme, Ipsden, Nettlebed, Park Corner in the parish of Swyncombe, and Thame (all in Oxfordshire).

## FAMILY HISTORY – BEGINNERS

### *Starting your family history*

Margaret Ward (Countryside Books, 2007)

A5, flexiback, indexed, 96pp

£5.99 bookshop, £7.40 UK, £9.17 airmail

This is packed with information about how to research your family tree (with good luck and a following wind) back to 1538. Numerous websites guide you to the modern way to research, including the need to maintain the paper trail of certificates, printouts and transcripts of original records. The 15 chapters deal with different aspects and sources of the information you need, as well as how to organise your research into files, rather than having odd pieces of paper which can easily get lost.

## FAMILY HISTORY – RESEARCH GUIDES

### *Cassell's gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland, 1899 – 1900*

(Archive CD Books, 2010)

£30 bookshop, £30.85 UK, £32.45 airmail

This is a facsimile on CD of the complete original publication, which was produced in six volumes. There are more than 3,000 pages, 60 coloured maps and many illustrations, as well as details of settlements from a barony\* down to the smallest



hamlet. Viewable in Adobe Acrobat Reader, it is arranged as follows: vol 1 (1899) A to Ched; vol 2 (1899) Cheddington to Frome; vol 3 (1900) Fromebridge to Kiltearn; vol 4 (1900) Kiltel to Newchapel; vol 5 (1900) Newchurch to Somerset; vol 6 (1900) Somerset to Zoze Point. Curious about the latter, I checked, and found it is a headland in south Cornwall just south of St Mawes. There is a lot more fascinating data to be found about your favourite places as they were over a century ago.

\*A Saxon unit of civil administration, equivalent to the later hundred, within a county.

#### BERKSHIRE LOCAL HISTORY

##### *Berkshire old and new*

27 (Journal of the Berkshire Local History Association, 2010)  
A5, flexiback, 60pp  
ISBN 0264-9950  
£3.00 bookshop, £3.85 UK, £4.68 airmail

This is an annual publication containing interesting articles relating to the history of Berkshire, plus a bibliography of new publications. This year's edition includes the following: *A window on Windsor's medieval past: The town property deeds* by David Lewis; *Woolley and its woods* by Pat Preece; *Poor Law medical officers in the Wantage Union* by Hazel Brown; and *Irish in nineteenth-century Reading* by Ann McCormack.

##### *Berkshire religious census 1851*

edited by Kate Tiller (Berkshire Record Society, vol 14, 2010)  
155mm x 245mm, flexiback, 133pp  
ISBN 0-9548716-4-2  
£25.00 bookshop, £26.85 UK, £30.07 airmail

This is the Berkshire section of the only religious census of church congregations and attendance in England and Wales, taken on 30 March 1851, the same day as the more familiar population census. Originally planned to be a detailed enquiry into religious affiliation, its questions were limited, mainly because of objections from

the established church and Bishop Wilberforce in particular. Overall, the results show that less than half the population were in church that Sunday and, of those who were, a large percentage were dissenters. In Berkshire Primitive Methodists were second only to the Church of England. The results for individual church and chapels make interesting reading.

##### *Purley in old images, Purley on Thames, Berkshire*

edited by Catherine Sampson (Goosecroft Publications, 2010)  
flexiback, 162pp  
ISBN 978-09566341-0-8  
£25.00 bookshop, £27.74 UK, £32.43 airmail

Researched and produced by a group of Project Purley (LHS) members, this is a pictorial publication with a difference. In addition to over 450 captioned photographs and images, there are sketch maps or an illustration at the start of each themed chapter, brief biographies of many past residents and a very important index. The latter enables one easily to find the image of a family member, ancestor or friend.

##### *The history of Tadley*

Florence Davidson (Tadley & District History Society, 2008)  
158mm x 240mm, flexiback, indexed, 62pp  
ISBN 978-09537043-3-0  
£6.00 bookshop, £7.41 UK, £9.41 airmail

This is a reprint of Florence Davidson's history, first published in 1913, which has been retyped retaining her original spelling, punctuation and grammar, and published with colour photographs on every other page opposite the text, a bibliography of sources and an index. Notes have been compiled for difficult words, highlighted in red in the text. Some more recent extensive research has resulted in an extremely readable history of a once rural hamlet in north Hampshire, today associated with the Atomic Weapons Establishment close by.

## Berks FHS Research Centre



### where

Yeomanry House, 131 Castle Hill,  
Reading, Berks RG1 7TJ

0118 950 9553

<researchcentre@berksfhs.org.uk>

- 15 minutes' walk from the centre of Reading
- next door to the Berkshire Record Office (BRO)
- in the same building as the Reading Register Office

### when

Tuesdays: 10.00 - 16.00, 19.00 - 21.30

Wednesdays and Thursdays: 10.00 - 16.00

2nd and 4th Sundays each month: 11.00 - 16.00

(excluding bank holiday weekends)

Closed for Christmas season: from close of business on  
Thursday 16 December, reopening on Tuesday 4 January  
2011

### who

Open to society members for free, and to non-members for  
a small fee

Staffed by helpful volunteers (but they cannot carry out  
research for you)

### what

Ground floor: reception, administration and computer suite

First floor: library *See resources listed on opposite page*

Tours of the centre: about two hours' guided introduction

Book through <researchcentre@berksfhs.org.uk>

Ample parking, toilets, refreshment machines in BRO next  
door

### how

Search options:

- Do your own search at the Research Centre  
and print out results (small charge for print)
- Visit a Berks FHS stand at a family history fair
- Request a search – see the details under "Can't get to  
the Research Centre?" on page 32

## Computer suite

Find My Past: census records for England and Wales (1841 to 1901), GRO indexes, millions of English and Welsh parish records (from indexes or transcriptions), outward passenger lists (1890 - 1960) and military records

Ancestry Library Edition: datasets from North America and Europe, as well as UK material, including an increasing number of Greater London parish records (not Westminster)

Find My Past and Ancestry Library Edition can be accessed for a charge of £1 per hour each.  
Note that neither of these society subscriptions gives access to 1911 census data.

Berkshire Name Search index of censuses 1851-81, pre-1837 marriages, burials, strays and other Berkshire records

LDS Vital Records Indexes for the UK and some other parts of Europe

Census returns of 1861, 1871, 1891 for some counties including the London 1891 census

Census return for 1881 for all UK including the Channel Isles and the Royal Navy

National Burial Index 3rd edition

Local trade directories from 1830 onwards on CD

## Library

Around 8,000 items: about 20 per cent are Berkshire related; the rest cover UK, Irish and international material. See <[www.berksfhs.org.uk/librarycatalogue](http://www.berksfhs.org.uk/librarycatalogue)>.

International Genealogical Index  
1851 census return indexes for most English and Welsh counties

CDs of Berkshire MIs, overseers' papers, militia lists, directories

Local history and genealogy books for other UK counties, Scotland, Ireland and some other countries

General reference section of books on FH methodology, poor law, surnames, photographs, local history, education, poll books, military

National Index of Parish Registers

Directories: biographical, trade, professional, military, clerical and school

Published family histories and pedigrees and a large number of donated hand-written documents

*Berkshire Family Historian* from 1975 to the present day

Berkshire census returns for 1851 to 1881 on film

Exchange Magazine Archive five- to seven-year files of other family history societies' journals

## Can't get to the Research Centre?

The society offers a postal/online search service of Berkshire names, based on

- Berkshire censuses and indexes for 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881
- Berkshire Burial Index
- Berkshire Marriage Index
- Berkshire Miscellaneous Index
- Berkshire Strays Index

All you need is a surname (or a number of surnames) to access information, the extent of which will vary with the individual database. Your search of the master index will show you the total of entries of that surname in each individual database. You can then request the full details available.

You can ask for a search either online or by post. The charges are:

£2 per surname to search the master index. You will be advised of how many entries there are for that surname in each database. Please note that this search will not give you information from the indexed records.

£2 per surname per database. With this search you will receive full details for up to a maximum of 25 entries. Should there be more than 25 entries, we will let you know the extra cost.

£5 per surname to search all databases currently available. You will receive full details for up to a maximum of 25 entries per database. Again, we will let you know the extra cost if there are more than 25 entries.

Note that for online applications a 50p transaction fee will be added to the total as a contribution to the fees that the bank charges the society for the online payment service.

You can contact <[berksnamesearch@berksfhs.org.uk](mailto:berksnamesearch@berksfhs.org.uk)> if you have any queries or if you would like an estimate of likely cost for the searches that you need.

You can also apply by post. Postal search charges are the same as those for online searches excluding the 50p transaction fee. For a postal search you must enclose an A4 self-addressed envelope (large) with stamps (or IRC) to cover return postal costs. An alternative is to supply an email address so that results can be sent to you by email.

If you don't have an email address please supply a UK phone number.  
Please send your request for a postal search to:

Berkshire Name Search  
Berkshire FHS Research Centre  
Yeomanry House, 131 Castle Hill, Reading RG1 7TJ, United Kingdom

# Members' interests

Compiled by  
Bob Plumridge

## Members submitting their interests in the last quarter:

3371 Rothwell Mrs JA 1 Swann Dale, Daventry NN11 4DF  
<jurothwell@talktalk.net>  
6636 Church Mrs A Windyridge, 32 Parsons Heath, Colchester, Essex CO4 3HX  
7023 Bingham Mrs J 1 Bell Foundry Lane, Wokingham, Berks RG40 5QE  
<pelyntjane@aol.com>  
7049 Short Mr D 6 Dee Road, Willows Riverside Park, Windsor, Berks SL4 5TJ  
<davidrussellshort@hotmail.com>  
7052 Smith Mr J Flat 6, Raeburn House, 42 Brighton Road, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5JH  
<ireneandjohn29@googlemail.com>  
7054 Shepherd Mr A La Roche Chambres D'Hotes, Le Bourg Benest 16350 FRANCE  
<andyshepherd5@gmail.com>  
7056 Jackson Mr N 11 Mandeville Road, Potters Bar, Herts EN6 5LG  
<nickm.jackson@sky.com>  
7058 Pritchard Mrs G 26 Courtlands Road, Oxford OX4 4JB  
<illian.pritchard@bodleian.ox.ac.uk>  
7070 Dorman Mr A 32 Landsdown Close, St John's, Woking, Surrey GU21 8TF  
7081 Walker Mrs T 68 Mile End Road, Newton Abbot, Devon TQ12 1RW  
<dartmoorwalker@btinternet.com>  
7085 Malone Mrs S 3 The Terrace, Bury, Huntingdon PE26 2NG  
<sallym48@hotmail.com>  
7088 Heybourne Mr M 11 Cranmer Close, Tilehurst, Reading RG31 6FL  
<markheybourne@ntlworld.com>  
7098 Huggins Mrs S PO Box 19, South West Rocks, NSW 2431 AUSTRALIA  
<sheenah607@gmail.com>  
7101 Ridgewell Mrs E 12 Richmond Road, Yeovil BA20 1BA  
<roseridgewell@gmail.com>  
7106 Butcher Mrs L Burghill, Southend Bradfield, Reading G7 6ES  
<liz@butchers.me.uk>

7106	ALBURY	Basildon	BRK	pre 1850
3371	ALLEN	Hampstead Norris	BRK	1855+
3371	ALLEN	Compton	BRK	-1815
3371	ALLEN	Hampstead Norris	BRK	-1815
3371	ALLEN(KING)	Compton	BRK	c1790
7056	AUCCOCK	All	SSX	All
7070	AUSTIN	Ashbourne	DBY	1780-1850
7106	BARRETT	Basildon	BRK	pre 1850
7088	BEAVER	Marlow	BKM	1750-2010
7081	BECKINGHAM	Baydon	WIL	1680-1818
7081	BECKINGHAM	Hungerford	BRK	1624-1673
7081	BECKINGHAM	Boxford	BRK	1806-1852
7081	BECKINGHAM	Ashe	HAM	1848-1887
7081	BECKINGHAM	Gt Hidden	BRK	1624-1673
7088	BELL	Whitby	YKS	1830-1930
7023	BINGHAM	All	LND	1820-1900
7023	BINGHAM	Whittlesea	CAM	1820-1871
7023	BINGHAM	All	KEN	1820-1900
7023	BINGHAM	All	ESS	1820-1900
3371	BRUNSDON	Hampstead Norris	BRK	1850+
7101	BUCK	Poplar	LND	1870-1950



*members' interests**members' interests*

7101	BUCKLE	Shaw	BRK	1850-1950
7101	BUCKLE	Cold Ash	BRK	1865-1970
7070	BUCKMAN	Smarden	KEN	1780-1840
7070	BURDEN	Dallington	SSX	1790-1830
6636	BUTLAND	All	DEV	All
6636	BUTLAND	Lewes	SSX	1780-1900
7101	CANT	Southwark	LND	1860-1900
7101	CANT	Wroughton	WIL	1900-1950
7101	CHAMBERLAIN	Wheatfield	OXF	All
7101	CHAMBERLAIN	Hampstead Norreys	BRK	1700-1950
7070	CHANEY	Chatham	KEN	1810-1850
7070	COLLISON	Smarden	KEN	1840-1900
3371	CRUSE	Hampstead Norris	BRK	-1815
7106	CUE	Boxford	BRK	pre 1850
7052	CUTTS	Epworth	LIN	1770-1840
3371	DANIELS	Wigan	LAN	1800+
7058	DAVIS	Bradfield	BRK	1700-1799
7054	DEARMAN	Basildon	BRK	1750-1850
3371	DIAMOND	Shankill	IRE	-1800
7052	DIAMOND	Taunton	SOM	1700-1850
3371	DIAMOND	Wigan	LAN	1800+
7052	DOBBY	Burgate	SFK	1700-1900
7070	DORMAN	Uppingham	RUT	1780-1850
3371	ELLISON	Wigan	LAN	1850+
7023	FERRIS	East Dean	GLS	1845-1900
7023	FERRIS	Newport	MON	1890-1911
7106	FIDLER	Boxford	BRK	pre 1855
7054	FISHER	Kintbury	BRK	1700-1890
7052	FLATMAN	Burgate	SFK	1700-1900
7056	GALLIENNE	All	HAM	pre 1800
7056	GALLIENNE	All	GSY	pre 1800
7098	GARDENER	All	BRK	pre 1900
7098	GARDINER	All	BRK	pre 1900
7098	GARDNER	All	BRK	pre 1900
7098	GAY	All	BRK	pre 1900
7070	GODDARD	Bunwell	NFK	1800-1850
7106	GODDEN	Boxford	BRK	pre 1900
7106	GODDEN	All	HAM	pre 1870
7101	GODWIN	Lechlade	GLS	1700-1900
7101	GODWIN	Cold Ash	BRK	All
7088	GOODGAME	Southwark	LND	1850-1940
6636	HARBERD	Lewes	SSX	1830-1850
6636	HARBERD	Clewer	BRK	1750+
7106	HARDHAM	Kingsclere	BRK	pre 1900
7085	HARDING	Brightwell	BRK	pre 1800
7085	HARDING	Wallingford	BRK	1800-1900
7106	HARDMAN	Winnipeg	Canada	pre 1905
7058	HERRIDGE	Bradfield	BRK	1600-1799
7088	HEYBOURNE	Marlow	BKM	1905-1970
7088	HEYBOURNE	Aston Rowant	OXF	1870-1925
7106	HICOCK	All	BRK	pre 1860
7106	HISCOCK	Brightwalton	BRK	pre 1860
6636	HOUGHTON	Erith	KEN	1800-1900
7056	HOUSDEN	All	BED	pre 1750
7056	HOUSDEN	All	CAM	pre 1750

*members' interests**members' interests*

7098	HUGGINS	Abingdon	BRK	pre 1900
7052	HUMPHREYS	Hannington	WIL	1714-
7052	HUMPHREYS	Childrey	BRK	1658
7052	HUMPHREYS	Childrey	BRK	1684-
7070	HURN	Brightwell	BRK	1830-1900
7056	JACKSON	All	HAM	pre 1800
7023	JENKINS	Bristol	GLS	18396-1871
7054	JORDAN	Burghfield Common	BRK	1900-1960
7070	KEELING	London		1790-1840
7070	KENT	Eddington	BRK	1790-1830
7081	KERSLEY	Micheldever	HAM	pre 1807
7085	LAMBERT	Wadhurst	SXE	pre 1815
7106	LEACH	All	BRK	pre 1870
7070	MEDDEN	Bray	BRK	1770-1830
7070	MUNDAY	W Wycombe	BKM	1800-1860
7054	PEMBROKE	Burghfield Common	BRK	1700-1900
7106	POCOCK	Boxford	BRK	pre 1850
7088	POND	Marlow	BKM	1930-1945
7106	PRESTON	Chieveley	BRK	pre 1850
7058	PURVEY	Bucklebury	BRK	1700-1799
7056	QUAIFE	All	SSX	pre 1800
6636	RAKESTROW	All	DEV	pre 1900
7101	RIDGEWELL	Budby	NTT	1900-1925
7101	RIDGEWELL	Sturner	ESS	All
7101	SALMON	Horseheath	CAM	All
7070	SHARP	W Wycombe	BKM	1800-1860
7054	SHEPHERD	All	SOM	1750-1950
7054	SHEPHERD	Reading	BRK	1900-1950
7049	SHORT	Reading	BRK	1800+
7052	SMITH	Bermondsey	LDN	1700-1900
7070	SPEARMAN	Great Cornard	SFK	1780-1870
7085	SPOKES	Stadhampton	OXF	1700-1800
7070	STEVENS	Maidstone	KEN	1860-1910
7054	SUMNER	Reading	BRK	1900-1940
7054	SUMNER	Mattingley	HAM	1700-1900
3371	SUTHERS	Wigan	LAN	-1850
7106	TAYLOR	Boxford	BRK	pre 1900
7101	TUCKER	Box	WIL	All
7058	TULL	Thatcham	BRK	1888-1899
7058	TULL	Bucklebury	BRK	1600-1799
7088	WAITE	Whitby	YKS	1830-1915
7049	WAITE	All	BRK	1750+
7085	WALKER	Worminghall	BKM	1800-1850
3371	WATERS	Chieveley	BRK	1800+
7106	WEBBER	Chieveley	BRK	pre 1930
7106	WEBBER	All	DEV	pre 1860
7085	WEEDON	Baldon	OXF	1700-1800
7081	WELLS	Boxford	BRK	1842-1889
3371	WILKINS	Byfleet	SRY	-1800
3371	WILKINS	Betchford	SRY	1800
7081	WILLIAMS	Baydon	WIL	1774+
7070	WILLIAMSON	Chatham	KEN	1800-1950
7058	WOODLEY	Reading	BRK	1900-1999
7058	WOODLEY	Bradfield	BRK	1600-1799
3371	WORSFOLD	Ripley Send	SRY	1800+

gleanings

gleanings

gleanings

# Gleanings *from exchange magazines*

Doreen and Tony Farmer

*Copies of these articles (paper or electronic) can be supplied on request. For paper send your request with a SAE (min 11 x 22 cm) and two loose stamps to Exchange Magazines, Berks FHS, Yeomanry House, 131 Castle Hill, Reading RG1 7TJ. For electronic copies apply to <gleanings@berksfhs.org.uk>. Please supply both the issue date of the Historian and full details of the title and source of the Gleaning. Copyright law requires that photocopies of articles in journals may only be made for the purpose of private study or non-commercial research. Only one article from any one issue can be supplied. All digital copies must be printed off and deleted.*

## *British Library and Brightsolid to digitise approximately 40 million pages of historic newspapers*

What will be covered and how it will transform access on and off site

(59) *Clwyd FHS* June 2010, no 105

## *M Shed – Bristol's new City History Museum*

An innovative museum for Bristol: explanation of what the three galleries will consist of: *people, place and living Bristol*

(3) *Bristol & Avon FHS* Sept 2010, no 141

## *Middleton Cheney*

A parish profile with photographs

(36) *Northampton FHS* Aug 2010, vol 33/1

## *New online resource for photographic dating*

Three new directories

(35) *Norfolk Ancestor* June 2010 vol 7/2

## *History of Beverley*

Review of a talk on Beverley with a couple of photos and mention of some inns and hotels

(52) *East Yorks FHS* July 2010, no 123

## *Trimley School, Felixstowe*

Some records from school log books 1875-79

(44) *Felixstowe FHS* June 2010, vol 25/2

## *Bathampton*

Profile of a parish with photos of Sham Castle, the George pub, canal and St Nicholas' Church

(3) *Bristol & Avon FHS* Sept 2010, no 141

## *Maps, tithes and terriers*

Short explanation of what these documents consist of for the family historian

(4) *Bucks FHS* Sept 2010, vol 34/3

## *The Posse Comitatus of 1798*

Explanation of a military-style census listing men aged 16-50 eligible for the military, with details of horses, wagons, carts, mills, bakers' ovens, names, occupations, disabilities and where to find a transcription

(36) *Northampton FHS* Aug 2010, vol 33/1

## *Deed of resettlement of the Earl of Derby's Fylde Estate June 1887*

Names of some tenants and holdings from the terrier of the estate

(23) *Lancashire FHS* Aug 2010, vol 32

## *Spotlight on Wawne*

Short article with lists of records held

(52) *East Yorks FHS* Jan 2010, no 121

## *In the kitchen in the days of yore*

Some names of items and their uses

(16) *Hampshire Family Historian* Sept 2010

## *Writing and sharing your family history*

Some ideas for putting the story into your family history

(26) *Leicestershire & Rutland FHS* Sept 2010

## *Lowestoft Fisherman's Bethel and Alfred Tuttle*

History of the Bethel from 1898 to 1932 with some names included

(43) *Suffolk Roots* Sept 2010