



Canadian war children

Newbury census

Adopted? How to find out about
your family

Researching cemeteries

Programme calendar 2004

Bracknell and Wokingham Branch

Priestwood Community Centre, Priestwood Court Road, Bracknell,

7.15pm for 7.45pm

- 16 Jan *Stuck up your tree, here's where to go next.*
- 20 Feb *Making the best of your computer.* Eric Probert
- 19 Mar *Mutual self help in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The Royal Order of Foresters; for agricultural labourers.* Audrey Fisk
- 16 Apr *Workhouses for all. The New Poor Law of 1834; theory and practise.* Eve McLaughlin

Newbury Branch

St Mary's Church Hall, Church Road, Shaw, Newbury, 7.30pm

- 14 Jan *Catholic ancestors in England and Wales.* Michael Gandy
- 11 Feb *Computers and family history. Berkshire Computer Group*
- 10 Mar *Death clouds.* Geoff Sewell
- 14 Apr *Adoption from a personal experience.* Sheila Mitchell

Reading Branch

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Church End Lane, Tilehurst,

7.15pm for 7.45pm

- 29 Jan *The Great Western comes to the Thames Valley.* John Chapman
- 26 Feb *Collecting memorabilia.* Barry Boulton
- 25 Mar *Lloyd George knew my grandfather.* Philip Nash
- 29 Apr *Dating old photographs.* Jean Debney

Vale of White Horse Branch

Long Furlong Community Centre, Boulter Drive, Abingdon. Doors open at 7.15pm for 7.30pm

- 12 Jan *Back to Back and up the yard.* Dr Carl Chinn
- 2 Feb *Abingdon through old photographs.* Nigel Hammond
- 8 Mar *Alternative sources.* Beryl and John Hurley
- 19 Apr *Bread, gruel and dumplings. Life in the Workhouse.* Ian Waller

Windsor, Slough and Maidenhead Branch

Christ Church, United Reformed Church, William Street, Windsor, 7.30pm for

7.45pm

- 27 Jan *Question and Answer forum. Have you hit a brick wall?*
- 24 Feb *For better, for worse. Marriage records and customs.* Peter Park
- 30 Mar *So your ancestor was a publican.* Dr Judith Hunter
- 27 Apr *Computers and family history. Berkshire Computer Group*

Berkshire Family Historian

For family historians in the Royal County of Berkshire

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John Gurnett
Editor

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The illustration on the front cover is of Highgate cemetery

Copy deadline for March issue is 15 January 2004

Canadian war children

In the months before D-Day more than a million United States GIs and Canadian servicemen were stationed in Britain, mostly in southern England. For many young girls they must have seemed like glamorous Hollywood stars winning hearts with Hershey Bars, Chesterfield and Lucky Strike cigarettes, but it was nylon stockings that were most sought after. Liaisons blossomed and it's been estimated that the number of babies born out of these war-time affairs between US GIs and young British women must have been at least 23,000, while an estimated 30,000 Canadian war children were born during and immediately after the war in Britain and Europe. Many servicemen married and took their brides back to Canada, but some children were left behind to be brought up by single mothers or fostered. The most famous of these children was rock-star Eric Clapton who discovered that his father was a Canadian serviceman. Every child's story is different. This is from one war child who lives in Berkshire.

My story began when I was about seven years old. I remember sitting in a large room with my mother and stepfather. They had married two years earlier and they were about to adopt me. On my way back to school my mother told me not to tell anyone I had been adopted, but I wasn't sure what adoption meant; so when I went into my classroom and my teacher asked me why I was late for school, innocently I replied that I had just been adopted. All that it meant to me was that I had a new sister with whom I could share my life.

Once when I was with my father's sister she reprimanded me, and said, 'I can't smack you as you're not a blood relation'. I remember thinking it was an odd thing to say, but as a 12 year old I didn't realise its true meaning.

Sometime later my parents had gone out and I knew they stored their private papers in a brown suitcase in their bedroom; I found a letter from my mother's brother, in which he said that many women have babies before they are married. It was then that things started to fall into place and memories flooded back; like living with my mother, my grandfather and mother's brothers and

sister. I vaguely remember my stepfather visiting and giving me sweets. They must have been going out together when I was about four. I started crying and thinking Why me? Who is my real father?

I remember being quite a difficult teenager and during a row with my parents saying 'it's not my fault for being illegitimate'.



American GIs sightseeing in London

I met my husband and pushed things to the back of my mind for many years, but there was always this yearning to find my natural father, more so after I had my children as they knew who both their parents were, but not my real father. I had one big obstacle to overcome and that was to broach a taboo subject with my mother. I waited until my daughter was about twenty-five when an opportunity arose. I managed to get my mother on her own and shaking with nerves, I said, 'I don't want to upset you, but I need to ask you something about my natural father. What was his name?' She was very reluctant to say anything, but I did discover that he was a Canadian soldier named Ralph Newins. Knowing that was only one part of the equation, where to go from there?

Eventually I bought my first computer, and then began to search the internet for clues. For five years I trawled the internet for this soldier who had been in the Canadian army stationed somewhere in Berkshire.

A few months ago I visited my mother again to get more information. I asked her how his name was spelled. She did say that it didn't have a 'g' but it might have included an 'a'. I asked her where he was stationed in Berkshire, and where in Canada he lived. The answer was once again why did I want to know? As I was leaving she said to me 'I will tell you one thing and that is your son, my grandson, looked the image of Ralph'. This made me even more determined to get to the truth.

I registered with an organisation called Project Roots and sent them all the details I had. They wanted photographs of my mother when she was eighteen, so I contacted my uncle in Tasmania and he sent me one together with my birth certificate which simply said 'Father Unknown'.

I went back to my computer and put in Ralph Newins and then something I hadn't done before, I ticked the Soundex box. Soundex will bring up names that sound like the name you are searching. Suddenly up came one match for Ralph Newans, and 'there was the answer 'ans'. All I needed to do was change one letter from 'e' to an 'a'.

Ralph was buried in a cemetery in Maynard, Ontario. Immediately I wrote asking for details of his date of birth and death. Still trawling the internet I then found a Dwayne Newans, son of Ralph Edward Newans. After all these years of searching I had found what could be a half-brother. I wrote another letter, not saying why I was looking for his father.

Ten days later I got home from work and the letter from the cemetery was waiting for me. It was from a Ron Shannon who explained that his cousin, Ralph Newans, had been killed in a road accident at Prescott, Ontario, in 1966. He sent me newspaper accounts of the accident which revealed that Ralph was survived by eight children, four boys and four girls. I realised that although I would not be able to meet my natural father I had eight siblings. The biggest shock of all was one Friday evening when the telephone rang and I spoke at last with Dwayne Newans. We exchanged news about our families and he promised to send me photographs. It all seemed so surreal after dreaming of a moment like this for forty years.

Anyone who reads this and is in the same position, keep looking and trying because there were times when I did despair and didn't use the computer for a while, but without it I would never have

found my natural father, or my eight half brothers and sisters and yes — I'm still smiling.

Websites and further reading

<Warbrides-L-request@rootsweb.com> is a website dedicated to war brides and their children.

<www.canadianwarbrides.com> is the homepage for Canadian war brides

Olga and Lloyd Rains, *We Became Canadians*, Overnight Copy Service, Hyde Park Road, Ontario, Canada.

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Turning a Disaster into a Memory

Newbury census

It's not often that a new document is found which opens up wonderful opportunities for family historians, but one rare early nineteenth century full-scale census for Newbury, taken just before the Battle of Waterloo, has been found amongst the Toomer papers at the Berkshire Record Office by Lisa Spurrier. Joseph Toomer, three-times mayor of Newbury appears to have visited every address in the town between late May and early June 1815. He sought the names and 'supposed ages' of 5000 residents and the occupation of the head of household, together with servants or apprentices living in. Occasionally additional material was provided, such as date of birth, name of an employer, widowhood, or relationship in the case of stepchildren. Like the 1841 census notes were also made about incapacity like deafness and blindness.

The census includes a neatly drawn map of the town, showing the location of every yard and the location of many houses off the main streets. At the time of the census a regiment of soldiers was billeted in twos and threes in various public houses in the town.

Toomer and his family continued to update the census from time to time up to 1878 by adding ages and dates of death of some people, and the names of later residents. Joseph Toomer's own entry shows that he was an ironmonger, aged 55, living in Market Place. He adds the information that he was born on 3 February 1760, and another hand reveals that he died on 23 December 1853.

Lisa has carefully examined the ages given in the census and it appears that many were rounded up as there were 122 persons aged 40, but only 25 aged 39 and 24 aged 41.

However, there were an estimated 2352 residents under 20, of whom 179 attended private boarding schools, which attracted 179 boys and girls aged from five to 18 from as far away as the West Indies. The youngest child to be in work was a ten-year-old working as a servant. Only a small number were apprenticed (a mere 23 of the 823 youngsters aged from 13 to 20). The oldest person was 95 year old Mary Kimber, who like the other four aged over 90 lived in an almshouse; 90 year old Susanna Baker still lived independently in Bartholomew Street with her 86 year old husband, John, a cooper, the oldest person recorded as in

employment. Lisa has arranged for the whole census to be microfilmed and she has also compiled an index available at the BRO searchroom, reference T/B 77.

The Toomer Census is not the first unofficial (mostly pre-1841) census for Berkshire, others are held at the BRO. There are a number for Binfield, three for Brightwalton, three for Combe and others for Caversham, Brimpton, Hungerford, Buckland, Brightwell, Hampstead Marshall, Pangbourne, Tilehurst, Blewbury, Cumnor, Newham, Coleshill, East Hendred, Milton, Stratfield Mortimer, Englefield, Upton Nervet and Sulhamstead Abbots and Bannister. Full details can be found in Jeremy Gibson and Mervyn Medlycott's, *Local Census Listings 1522-1930: Holdings in the British Isles*, available from the Society Bookshop.

RAYMONDS ORIGINAL POLLBOOKS

Thousands of names! Were your ancestors amongst them? These facsimiles of rare pollbooks and electoral registers list voters at Parliamentary elections of the 18th and 19th centuries. They are invaluable sources for tracing the distribution of family names over wide areas. Volumes currently available are:

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Berkshire Marriage Index

By September 2003 there were more than 127,336 entries in the Berkshire Marriage Index produced by the Berkshire Family History Society. The parishes and periods included in the Index are shown below.

The second column shows our contribution of just over 66,100 records, which have been checked against the original parish registers. The final column shows the entries in process of being checked. These will be added to the main database as quickly as possible. Parishes that were formerly in Berkshire and are now in Oxfordshire are on the North Berkshire Marriage Index compiled by Oxfordshire Family History Society.

An early parish register has several entries for marriages in the format 'John and Mary Smith'. In a few cases there is a space after John. We cannot know if the marriage was between John (unknown) and Mary Smith or between John Smith and Mary (unknown). In our Index, both John and Mary will be indexed under Smith. This example underlines the importance of regarding transcriptions as a finding aid and checking original documents. It may be that specialist knowledge of the family will give clues to interpretation which outsiders do not have.

We offer a postal research service for searching marriages in the following parishes:

Parish	Checked	Unchecked
Aldermaston St Mary	1602-1837	
Aldworth	1601-1837	
Arborfield	1581-1837	
Ashampstead St Clement	1614-1837	Some early BTs to check
Avington	1699-1837	
Barkham St James	1600-1837	
Basildon St Bartholomew	1600-1837	
Beedon St Nicholas	1607-1837	
Beenham St Mary	1600-1837	
Binfield All Saints	1699-1837	1600-1698

Parish	Checked	Unchecked
Bisham	1709-1837	1561-1709
Boxford St Andrew	1559-1837	
Bradfield St Andrew	1600-1837	1545-1599
Bray St Michael	1607-1837	
Brightwalton All Saints	1559-1837	
Brimpton St Peter	1679-1837	1607-1678
Bucklebury St Mary	1538-1837	
Burghfield St Mary	1559-1837	
Catmore St Margaret	1764-1837	1730-1759
Caversham St Peter	1643-1837	1581-1633
Chaddleworth St Andrew	1800-1837	1539-1799
Chieveley St Mary the Virgin		
	1600-1837	1560-1599
Clewer St Andrew	1607-1837	
Combe St Swithin	1560-1837	
Compton		
SS Mary & Nicholas	1553-1837	
Cookham Holy Trinity	1662-1837	1530-1662
East Garston All Saints	1669-1837	1554-1564, 1607-1668
Easthampstead SS Michael		
& Mary Magdalene	1558-1837	
East Ilsley St Mary	1608-1836	
East Shefford	1603-1837	
Enborne St Michael &		
All Angels	1666-1837	1607-1654
Englefield St Mark	1800-1837	1559-1799
Farnborough	1803-1837	1614-1799
Fawley St Mary	1800-1837	1554-1799
Finchampstead St James	1607-1837	
Frilsham St Frideswide	1711-1837	1607-1711
Greenham St Mary	1706-1837	1612-1705
Hamstead Marshall	1800-1837	
	1676-1750	1605-1799

Parish	Checked	Unchecked
Hampstead Norris	1541-1837	
Hungerford St Lawrence	1600-1837	1555-1599
Hurley	1563-1837	
Hurst St Nicholas	1800-1837	1574-1799
Inkpen St Michael	1635-1753, 1800-1837	1614-35, 1754-1799
Kintbury St Mary	1800-1837	1557-1799
Lambourn	1571-1837	1557-1570
Leckhampstead	1754-1837	
Midgham St Matthew	1638-1837	1612-1637
Newbury St Nicolas	1800-1837	1538-1799
New Windsor St John	1548-1837	
Old Windsor	1754-1837	1612-1753
Padworth St John	1800-1837 1697-1754	
Pangbourne	1800-1837	1554-1799
Peasemore St Barnabas	1800-1837	1542-1799
Purley St Mary the Virgin	1800-1837	1607-1799
Reading & Warboro MM	1800-1837	1644-1799
Reading St Giles	1800-1837	1547-1799
Reading St Laurence	1800-1837	1605-1799
Reading St Mary	1800-1837	1559-1799
Remenham	1612-1837	
Ruscombe St James	1559-1837	
Sandhurst St Michael	1696-1837	1604-1695
Shaw cum Donnington	1646-1837	1612-1645
Shinfield St Mary	1605-1837	
Shottesbrooke St John	1600-1837	1556-1599
Speen St Mary the Virgin	1730-1837	1609-1729
Stanford Dingley	1539-1837	
Stratfield Mortimer St Mary	1607-1837	1607-1699 BTs

Parish	Checked	Unchecked
Streatley St Mary	1800-1837	1607-1799
Sulham St Nicholas	1800-1837	1607-1799
Sulhamstead Abbots	1647-1837	1603-1646
Sulhamstead Bannister	1607-1837	
Sunninghill St Michael	1561-1837	
Swallowfield All Saints	1782-1837	1608-1782
Thatcham St Mary	1561-1837	
Theale Holy Trinity	1833-1837	
Tidmarsh St Lawrence	1613-1837	
Tilehurst	1605-1837	
Ufton Nervet St Peter	1636-1837	1607-1635
Waltham St Lawrence	1672-1837	1558-1671
Warfield	1686-1837	1569-1685
Wargrave St Mary	1600-1837	1538-1660 ?
Wasing St Nicholas	1612-1837	
Welford St Gregory	1605-1837	
West Ilsley All Saints	1559-1837	
West Shefford St Mary	1559-1799	
West Woodhay St Laurence		1614-1799
White Waltham St Mary	1600-1837	1556-1600
Wickham	1620-1837	
Winkfield St Mary	1558-1837	
Winterbourne St James	1603-1837	1564-1602
Wokingham All Saints	1589-1837	
Woolhampton St Peter	1635-1837	1609-1635
Yattendon SS Peter & Paul	1559-1837	

Work continues on preparing further batches for inclusion in the Index. If you have any questions about this Index please contact: Sue Matthews, 83 Curtis Avenue, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 3UW.

FAQs – Frequently Asked Questions

While in modern times it is usual to hold weddings on Saturdays (and sometimes during the week) for my grandparents, and before, it often happened that weddings were held on Sundays. Why was this practice changed?

In the middle ages the Church had a relaxed attitude towards weddings. Often clergy were not present at the time of the betrothal, handfastings were very popular, with the couple exchanging vows with the words, 'Would you marry me?' These ceremonies would sometimes be held in the open or sometimes in a public house or inn, while the couple would merely go to the church door to have the marriage blessed.

During the Renaissance decrees were issued that only marriages performed with a church official present were valid. These Nuptial Masses made Sunday the traditional wedding day. The newlyweds were led into the church where women would sit on the left and men on the right. This practice lasted until recent times and is the main reason why wedding ceremonies were held on Sundays, although nowadays, with recent changes in the law, weddings can be held on any day, in and many different places.

The monthly seasonality of marriages changed between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries. In its overall shape it remained the same with peaks in the early summer and autumn separated by a late summer trough and a lull in March. In the sixteenth century the pattern was particularly sharp although the early summer peak in June and the trough in August were modest, the autumn peak was immense, with the highest number in October and November.

I am looking for a memorial to my great-grandparents. They died in the mid-nineteenth century so should I look in a churchyard or a public cemetery?

Churchyards remained traditional places of burial for centuries. Most cover about an acre so during the nineteenth century public cemeteries were established particularly in towns and cities to avoid disease. In one early cartoon the bones of recently buried corpses can be seen piled against the church window. Typically council cemeteries cover about ten acres, and most of them were

established between 1850 and 1880. Some cemeteries are privately owned, like Highgate in London and Brookwood in Surrey. According to a recent survey most cemeteries are still in use. In the year 2000 eight out of ten are still open, but most burials are where the original plot has been reopened. Only 28 per cent of deaths are followed by burial while the remainder are cremations although many of those who are cremated have a plaque as a memorial. Searching for a memorial, even one erected during the past 150 years, is fraught with difficulty as many churchyards and public cemeteries have been damaged by vandalism, or council officials under pressure to keep cemeteries open. Many churchyard memorials have been destroyed when stones have been stacked against walls, or used as footpaths and some local authority cemeteries have undergone wholesale clearance with bulldozers. Sometimes you will find a burial register giving information on an individual plot. See P S Wolfson, *Greater London Cemeteries and Crematoria* for a full list of registers in London. Many family history societies have also published lists of memorials. See article on page 85 of this issue.

As a relative newcomer to family history I have been told that in the past rural communities were fairly stable, yet in my own family they seem to have moved around a great deal. Am I just unlucky or is the fact that people remained static just one of those myths?

Many studies of population mobility have tended to concentrate on the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Peter Laslett found that as many as 61.8 per cent of the inhabitants of the Nottinghamshire parish of Clayworth who were listed in 1676 were not there 12 years later, and that in another parish half the residents disappeared to be replaced by others in the space of ten years. It is difficult to say how far they travelled and it may be they moved short distances, but moving from a native parish to establish a household elsewhere seems to have been common. Most migrants did not travel more than 20 miles, often within a district marked by the market town. Another analysis of Carsington, Bedfordshire, in 1782 suggests that this level of mobility continued even in the late eighteenth century.

A study of the rural parish of Laxton in Nottinghamshire between 1851 and 1861 found that of the population of 500 in 1861 only 247 remained from a decade earlier. Of the 128 newcomers in

1861 65 were males and 63 were females. The majority were local people, including 23 who had been born in the village, and 88 who had been born in Nottinghamshire. A further 13 had crossed the border from Lincolnshire, one wife had come from Derbyshire, and the only other newcomers were the vicar and his servants all of whom came from Devon. Many of the newcomers were females who had married into the village.

In rural communities farm servants often moved to another place when their yearly contract ended. This tended to take place in the spring in pastoral areas and autumn in arable districts. One study shows that farm servants often moved from one farm to another not far from home, returning when they were married. However, greater upheaval did certainly occur during the nineteenth century when tens of thousands flocked to industrial towns like Manchester or Birmingham and for those living in Berkshire, to London. To test the case for migration in Berkshire it would be interesting to carry out a study of how far bridegrooms went to find their brides.

I have been lucky enough to find a gravestone for one of my great-great-grandparents which gives his age at death. He was 90 when he died, but I have been unable to find his baptism. Is there a way around this problem?

Old age is considered an honour for many people, and was especially so in the past. This does tend to encourage people to overstate their age, and when this is done often enough it's often believed by the individuals themselves and by their families. One study of centenarians found that in the majority of cases the physical signs after death indicated they were much younger than they claimed. Every parish register contains entries for those who were 80, 90 and sometimes over 100 years old. So the answer to your question is to look for an individual who is much younger and try to identify him with your ancestor.

I have managed to trace my family back to 1674 but then there's a gap of about 100 years before the name occurs again. How do I bridge the gap?

There is no way of bridging a gap in a family line without recourse to documentary evidence – parish registers, or land and tax documents. Many families have stories of ancestors who came

over with Huguenots, or even with William the Conqueror. You have only to examine Burke's peerage to see the fairy stories of family origins. One family, according to Burke, derived its surname from the town of Stourton in Wiltshire. They could trace a family line back to Anglo-Saxon times, with one outstanding soldier named Botolph Stourton. It's said fought gallantly against William and he presented such a threat to the Normans that William was compelled to grant whatever he demanded. Then there appears a long line of descendents until we reach a John de Stourton who lived in the time of Edward III. Clearly there was no one of that name before the Conqueror and there's no reference to Botolph Stourton, or any other Botolph in Domesday Book. Like so many of these families they are pure fiction from beginning to end.

I have spent the past year trying to find the birth of my great grandfather on the GRO indexes, so far without luck. Can you suggest a way around what seems an intractable problem?

An entry not found because you are tired, or simply overlook a reference is a common occurrence. Double check each quarter with a thorough check of every likely spelling.

The most common reason why a certificate is not found is that the basic information is incorrect. Hearsay from relatives, dates, places, names can all be wrong. So never assume it's not there, it's possibly hiding from you in another place. Variants of Christian names are very common. Misleading dates from the census or death, or marriage certificates can be another reason for a failure to find a certificate. Gravestones can also be wrong. Always remember that the birth may have taken place overseas and that there are separate indexes at the GRO. Finally there are alternatives to certificates: military records, educational records, and health records. Some missing birth records may be found in the workhouse records during the nineteenth century.

Letters to the Editor

Olive J. Samuel, 26 Blenheim Drive, Mudeford, Christchurch, Dorset BH23 4JH

Chastell's Coaches

Would any member of the Society have memories of Chastell's Coaches from the Cookham and Maidenhead area in the post-war years? A member of my family saw a coach with that name in London at this time.

I have a copy of Paul Lacey's excellent book *A History of the Thames Valley Traction Company Ltd 1920-1930*. He mentions on page 109 the Dean Bus Service in the 1920s run by John Chastell and Douglas Gray of Cookham Dean. Based at the Chequers Inn it went from there to Cookham village and Maidenhead. Paul also told me that John Chastell had been a chauffeur to a doctor in c.1906.

From my own family information we know that my grandfather, Thomas Chastell, had a brother John and he married May Saddington of Cheshunt, Hertfordshire. I remember that Saddingtons ran a local taxi service. In the 1920s John Chastell (my great-uncle Jack) organised coach outings at Cheshunt for local people to Southend and the east-coast resorts. I knew great-uncle Jack's son, Len Chastell, but although he married he had no children.

I would like to discover more about the Chastell family of Cookham Dean.

Margaret Ludlow, Fieldhead, Main Road, Sellindge, Kent, TN25 6EQ

William Ludlow

I am working on my husband's family and in particular William Ludlow who at Stokenchurch in 1761 married a Mary Heybourn from Garsington Oxford; but he wasn't born there. I have a couple Thomas Ludlow and Margaret Eals, who were married at Burghfield and they had a son, William, in 1733, which would be about right. The website for Ludlows is <www.ludlowname.co.uk> which is a list of 10,000 names. There is another website <www.modelresearch.com/genealogy>. This is

the work of Anthony Ludlow. There's also a four-volume history of the Ludlow family by Robin Ludlow which has been placed in the Bodleian Library and the Society of Genealogists. But so far this hasn't helped my own research.

Help wanted

Tanya Searle, 3109 Moran Road, Tampa, Florida 33618, United States

I am trying to find out more about one of my ancestors, Anthony Bacon. He died on 22 August, 1827 at Kintbury, Elcot or Shaw cum Donnington. He had eleven children: Anthony, Charles, George William, Richard Thomas, Philip, Elizabeth, Mary, Fanny, Emily, Henry and William. Elizabeth married Thomas Thornhill on 2 January 1814 at Speen. Any help with this large family will be greatly appreciated.

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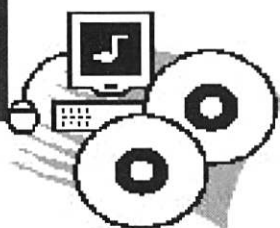
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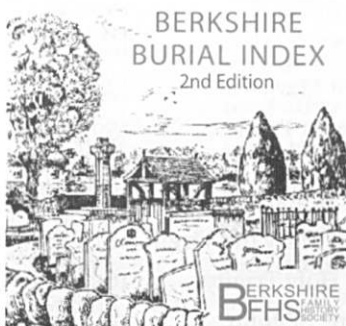
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**'FamilyHistoryOnLine'
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The parishes and periods included in the second edition of the Berkshire Burial Index on CD ROM are those on the first CD plus another 68,000 entries from places and periods listed below. The BBI now totals over 280,000 entries. The first CD ROM was published in November 2002.

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Aldworth St Mary	1813-1978
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Bisham All Saints	1560-1707, 1709-1849
Bradfield St Andrew	1755-1838
Bradfield Workhouse	1845-1932

Bray St Michael	1888-1929
Brimpton St Peter	1607-1674 (BTs), 1735-1755 (BTs)
Buscot St Mary	1813-1950
Catmore St Margaret	1728-1810
Caversham St Peter	1597-1652, 1682-1743, 1753-1795, 1813-1830
Chieveley St Mary the Virgin	1647-1718, 1745-1812, 1895-1931
Childrey St Mary the Virgin	1813-1883
Cookham Holy Trinity	1656-1731
Crowthorne St John	1918-1945
Cumnor St Michael	1851-1899
Earley St Peter	1854-1900
Eaton Hastings St Michael	1813-1998
Farnborough All Saints	1813-1835 (BTs)
Hampstead Norreys St Mary	1628-1638 (BTs)
Hermitage Holy Trinity	1840-1978
Hungerford St Lawrence	1914-1923
Hurst St Nicholas	1764-1767
Inkpen St Michael	1607-1623 (BTs)
Kintbury St Mary	1761-1812
Lambourn St Michael	1560-1693, 1895-1933
Maidenhead Boyne Hill	1920-1948
Maidenhead St Luke	1866-1880, 1885-1890
Mortimer West End	1869-1982
New Windsor St George	1625-1737
New Windsor St John	1702-1708, 1750-1807, 1828-1848
Old Windsor	1728-1771 (BTs), 1772-1812
Reading St Laurence	1603-1630
Reading St Mary	1777-1812
Reading St Stephen	1929-1956
Remenham St Nicholas	1697-1909
Sandhurst St Michael	1869-1902
Shottesbrooke St John	1567-1689
Stratfield Mortimer St Mary	1681-1812, 1897-1949

Sunningdale Holy Trinity	1898-1938
Sunninghill St Michael	1813-1947
Swallowfield All Saints	1539-1552, 1587-1597, 1638-1694 1754-1812
Thatcham St Mary	1864-1879
Tilehurst St Michael	1868-1941
Warfield St Michael	1779-1812
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Book Ends

Jean Debney

Berkshire FHS Publication

Berkshire Overseers Papers - Vol. 18: St Giles, Reading (part) in Reading Union, compiled by Brian Hunt (Berkshire FHS (2003); ISBN 0-946099-88-X; 2 mfc, Introduction & map in card folder; price £4.00 plus p&p £4.30

This is the third of four volumes covering the densely populated parish of Reading St Giles. It includes abstracts of 141 Settlement Examinations and 489 Apprenticeship Indentures, all indexed by name, place and occupation. The series will be completed with volumes 19, (St Giles (part)) and 27, the index to all 26 volumes.

Local history

Eastbury, a Berkshire village, Eastbury Millennium Association (2003); ISBN 0-9545221-0-9; 7.5" x 9.8" [190mm x 250mm], flexiback, illustrated, indexed, 130pp; price £9.95 plus p&p £11.40 overseas £12.20

This is the combined work of many people (all listed) and, following introductory chapters about its history and streets, they then examine life in the twentieth century, eight homes, some local characters and Eastbury in 2001. It's illustrated with maps, tables and photographs.

Henley Rural, the history of a Rural District Council in Oxfordshire, 1894-1932, Brian Read(ELSP, 2003), ISBN 1-903341-85-X; 6" x 9.1" [153mm x 232mm], flexiback, 131pp; ISBN 1-903341-85-X; price £10 plus p&p £10.80 overseas £11.40

This traces the gradual improvement in rural services in about 20 rural parishes in south Oxfordshire and includes a list of council members up to 1974. Find out how your ancestor lived, or survived, in the conditions of the time.

Family history

Genealogy for Beginners, Karin Proudfoot (Phillimore & Co. Ltd, 7th edition 2003); ISBN 1-86077-268-4; 8.5" x 5.4" [215mm x 137mm], flexiback, some illustrations, indexed, 126pp; price £8.99 from good UK bookshops.

This is an update of the popular 'how-to-do-it' book by Arthur Willis, first published in 1955. It is full of all the vital source information that beginners need to trace their ancestors, now including the internet.

Tracing Your 20th Century Family History, Stuart A Raymond (Federation FHS (Publications) Ltd, 2003) ISBN 1-86006-176-1; small (4.1" x 5.9") flexiback, indexed, 136pp; price £5.95 plus p&p UK: £6.60 overseas £7.00

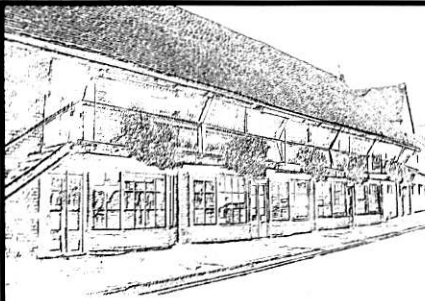
A small, but beautifully formed, pocket-sized book to help you trace your ancestors during the past 100 years. The 22 chapters cover lots of sources, further reading, the internet and useful (land-based) addresses to help you on your way.

First Name Variants, Alan Bardsley (Federation FHS (Publications) Ltd, 3rd edn 2003); ISBN 1-86006-177-X; A5 flexiback, 108pp; price £5.95 plus p&p £6.60 overseas £7.00

This is an extremely useful source which reveals how the oddly-spelt forenames you find in a record should have been spelt, along with their variations. Find your name in the first part, note the three-letter code, then check the second part for the variations. For example 'Purly' is coded 'mar' which includes Margaret as well as Daisy, Greta and Megan amongst the variations. The main name is in bold but is not necessarily the 'correct' spelling.

My Ancestor was a Coalminer, David Tonks (Society of Genealogists Enterprises Ltd, 2003); ISBN 1-903462-71-1; A5 flexiback, illustrated, indexed, 136pp; price £7.50 plus p&p: UK £8.50 overseas £9.10

The author has mining ancestors grew up in a mining village and knows his subject. The history of coal mining, the miner's home and work conditions, a glossary of mining terms, etc are included together with the sources needed to research your ancestor. Look out for the other fifteen titles in the 'My Ancestor Was' series.



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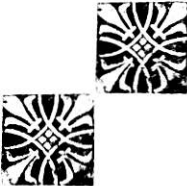
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Adopted? How to find out more about your history

Alyson Vincent

Adoption as a legal process began in England and Wales on 1 January 1927. Anyone 'adopted' before that date was really fostered, and what follows does not apply to them. Tracing the birth parents of a fostered child, especially if there was a change of surname, is a time consuming, difficult and specialist exercise.

The 1976 Adoption Act gave adopted adults in England and Wales a right to access their adoption records. This article explains the process for those adopted before the 12 November 1975. Those adopted after this date should seek advice from their local Social Services adoption team.

Following the making of an adoption order all adopted children are given a new birth certificate in their adopted name. It is therefore possible that you may not know your original birth name or indeed the name of your birth parents. However, the General Register Office in Southport holds full records. They will be able to connect the information, which will help you to obtain a copy of your original birth certificate. If you want to gain access to your records so that you can find out more about your history they should be your first point of contact.

When contacting them, you should ask for an application form and the leaflet 'Access to Birth records: Information for Adopted People Living in the UK' (ACR 100). The form will ask where you would like to receive counselling. Counselling is a compulsory part of the process if you were adopted before November 1975. Most people opt to go to their local Social Services office. The GRO will send details to the place where you have asked to be seen and will tell you to contact them to make an appointment. This process can take some time so do not expect to be seeing someone the week after sending off the application form.

All Social Services departments have workers who specialise in adoption and it is one of these people that you will eventually see. They will help you consider how you will deal with the information, how birth family members may feel if you decide to trace them and the impact that such action may have on you and your family.

Before 1975 most birth mothers were told that their children would never be able to trace them. Some kept the adoption secret and may not have even told their new partner or other family members. This does not mean they forgot, far from it, but it was a part of their past that they kept to themselves. Anyone who wishes to trace birth family members must understand how potentially devastating this could be and any approach must be made in a sensitive way. Many birth mothers are thrilled to be traced, but some are not. The worker who offers the counselling may also be able to offer a mediation service if you do manage to trace anyone. They will not usually be able to undertake the tracing, as it can be very time consuming. However, there are organisations that will help with this for a fee. One such reputable organisation is NORCAP, who offer help to all adults involved in adoption.



At your first meeting with the social worker it is unlikely that you will be given all the information. The point of the first meeting is to look at the issues and to provide you with the form to enable you to apply for your original birth certificate. Some people already know their birth name and have been able to obtain their original birth certificate without going through this process. That's fine, but what they will not have had is the additional information sent by the GRO, which may include details of people who have put their names on the Adoption Contact Register. Most importantly the GRO also sends a form to the counsellor to enable the court records to be checked so that the name of the adoption agency is disclosed. This in turn will allow the counsellor to ask for access to your original records. A long-winded system – yes, but one that safeguards all involved and maintains confidentiality.

One difficulty that many people encounter is that their adoption was not arranged by an adoption agency. Before 1976 this was quite legal and many people became involved in arranging adoptions including doctors, the clergy and in one case I was involved with, a hairdresser! In such private adoptions there is often little or no paperwork and your trail could end there. This is both sad and frustrating and can mean that you will never find out any more. The way the legislation is framed enables adopted people to have access to identifying information, which, in turn allows them to trace relatives in the birth family if they wish. It does not allow for birth relatives to have the same sort of

identifying information. As I have already mentioned, birth mothers, particularly, do not forget, and for some this loss is something they have never come to terms with. Sometimes birth mothers make contact with the placing adoption agency to see if they can trace their child. Agencies might write to the last known address of the adoptive family or offer to keep a letter on the child's file in case they ever ask for more information. Even if they can be given no positive information all birth relatives will be offered some support. In the past the majority of girls whose babies were placed for adoption went to live in Mother and Baby Homes, often a long way from their own homes, family and friends. Most of these homes have long since closed and many have been pulled down to make way for new developments. People who were born in such homes often return to the area seeking to locate their roots and are disappointed to find that the building has been demolished.

If you are adopted and thinking about starting this process then remember always to go at your pace. Do not let anyone else rush you, you must feel comfortable at each stage before embarking on the next. This is an emotional process, and you should not underestimate the impact not only on yourself, but also on those around you. Such a process can affect your relationships with those closest to you, particularly your partner and your parents.

If you want any advice before starting this process do ring your local Social Services department or contact us if you feel we can be of help.

Alison Vincent
Adoption Consultant
Berkshire Adoption Advisory Service
York House
Sheet Street
Windsor
Tele: 01628 783760

NORCAP
112 Church Road
Wheatley
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Researching cemeteries

Dr Julie Rugg

The aim of the Cemetery Research Group, set up at the University of York in 1991, is to research and understand the cultural significance of cemeteries, and conducts both historical and contemporary studies in the ownership, management and use of different types of burial space. There is a growing interest in the subject of cemeteries, as local history societies flourish, and people pursuing family history follow leads from or to a gravestone in a local burial ground. Despite the growing interest, however, there remain many, many unanswered questions about cemeteries and their history, and this short article will sketch out some areas of interest that could usefully be pursued by historians with local expertise.



The history of individual cemeteries can often easily be pursued through local history and archive offices. Even researching when a particular site opened can reveal an interesting local story. It is often the case that, prior to a cemetery's actual opening data, a 'pre-history' is in evidence, of local discussion on the need for new burial space, debate on which agency should take responsibility, and the sometimes protracted measures taken to secure land and lay it out for burial purposes. Local sources such as newspapers

and council minutes can be studied to understand this early history, and the ongoing management of the site can be reviewed through the relevant committee minutes and documentation. In some areas, additional documentation such as business records and administrative records, and correspondence from users of the cemetery is also available.

In order to understand the sorts of questions that can be asked of this material, some thought needs to be given to the subject of definition. Cemeteries are very specific types of burial space, having some key distinguishing features. These include their physical appearance, their ownership and management, the way in which the individuality of the deceased is dealt with at the site, and their 'sacredness'. Describing each of these features in turn sets out a research framework on cemeteries and other types of burial space and expands the study of cemeteries beyond 'who lies where' research that does not always draw out the full range of meaning that each site contains.

First, some thought needs to be given to the physical characteristics of cemeteries. Cemeteries are highly artificial landscapes, and their layout is determined by views on what was thought to be an appropriate setting for the disposal of the dead. For example, during the middle years of the nineteenth century, a higher stress was placed on elaborate planting, serpentine pathways and impressive vistas, in order to satisfy Romantic sensibilities on the value of natural environments as a consoling context for grief. Cemetery landscapes are by no means static, and different maintenance regimes have over time eradicated some of the initial planting although these alterations too will have a specific rationale. Very little research has been completed on change in cemetery landscapes that looks at the history of one site, and this sort of research is again valuable to an understanding of alterations in opinion on what was an appropriate landscape environment for burial and the value placed on the cemetery as a civic amenity.

In addition, cemeteries could be highly hierarchical in their layout, with separate classes of graves on offer, from the 'first class' graves offering prime location on corners and main roadways to pauper burials usually located at the periphery of sites. Thus questions can be asked not only about who was buried at the site, but where they were buried within the site, and the statements that were being made about that location.



Second, a great deal of valuable research can be completed on the ownership and management of cemeteries. Perhaps the first question to be asked about any site is 'who owns it?', and then 'why do they own it?'. The answer is not always obvious or uncontentious. For much of the second quarter of the nineteenth century, new cemeteries were laid out by cemetery companies, which, through the sale of shares, purchased and laid out sites, and then paid a dividend to shareholders. Although these companies have been castigated as examples of Victorian entrepreneurship at its most crass, on closer inspection they are often found to be civic enterprises, dominated by local worthies

looking to add a valuable amenity to the town without recourse to an increase in the rates. In some areas, this action provoked religious controversy as the Established Church objected to this incursion in its virtual monopoly of burial, and Dissenters and Church of England congregations battled over apportionment of the land once a cemetery had been built. After the middle of the nineteenth century, as Burial Boards came to dominate cemetery foundation, similar arguments were in evidence. Ownership of the place of burial conveys substantial power that during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries was shifting from ecclesiastical to secular authorities, and local histories of this change have yet to be written.

Third, burial sites can be distinguished by the way in which they protect or enhance the individuality of the deceased. During the nineteenth century, Romanticism placed a great stress on the uniqueness of the individual, and cemeteries flourished because of their ability to offer burial in perpetuity, or burial where there was a guarantee that the body would never be disturbed. In addition, cemeteries offered the possibility that families could erect memorials over their grave, so making the grave a focus for ritual behaviour that was certainly constrained within the gruesomely overcrowded urban churchyards of the first half of the nineteenth century. Recent studies have shown that a comparison of burial registers with memorial inscriptions do not always tally, and that family members memorialised on a particular monument may be buried elsewhere within the site. Again, valuable work is yet to be completed on funerary practices with regard to the decisions taken by families with regard to memorialisation, the use of grave space, and attitudes towards having to make recourse to unmarked, pauper burial. This kind of material could be found in family papers, and has – in one recent study – been pursued through correspondence to Burial Boards.

Again, attitudes towards memorialisation change over time. During the twentieth century cemetery aesthetics shifted towards a simpler, more communal approach to memorialisation. There was a reduced emphasis on the site of burial itself, and a greater interest in recreating cemeteries as ‘gardens of rest’, devoid of what was thought to be ugly and morbid stonework that said more about snobbery than sentiment. Again, family papers and oral histories would be essential to understanding how people viewed these shifts in purpose for cemeteries.

Finally, cemeteries can be understood in terms of 'sacredness'. Sacredness can be defined in a number of ways, and in this paper it can be viewed as being afforded special status or protection. It is worth asking of a cemetery, 'What - if anything - makes this site sacred?'. Churchyards are often regarded as being sacred because of their physical connection with a church and because of the control of ecclesiastical authorities but notwithstanding these factors, churchyards are vulnerable to alteration for other purposes – for example, being cleared and laid out as small parks. Cemeteries are afforded greater protection since their sacredness in part derives from the fact that they are still used for burial and remain places of 'pilgrimage' by people who routinely visit graves. However, sacredness remains a contested notion. Bereaved people, family and local historians, groups with an interest in a particular famous individual buried in a grave, and heritage and nature groups all regard cemeteries as sacred for different reasons, and charting the importance ascribed to a site over time is again a valuable history to follow. Where cemeteries fall into disuse, their history does not end, and understanding their changing functions within a location again says a great deal about how a community deals with death.

This paper has reviewed some questions that can be asked about cemeteries, and aims to generate a wider interest in the study of burial places in themselves as exciting subjects for local research. Further information on some of the issues discussed here and a bibliography can be found at the Cemetery Research Group website on <<http://www.york.ac.uk/inst/chp/crg/index.htm>>.

Dr Julie Rugg, the Cemetery Research Group, University of York, conducts research on many aspects of cemeteries and their cultural significance. Her doctoral thesis considered the emergence of cemetery companies in the UK in the first half of the nineteenth century, but her interests are widely international and cover cemetery history in the western world from around 1740 to the present day.

Recent library acquisitions

Books on Berkshire

Changing faces of Faringdon

Cumnor Parish 2000

Kelly's directories for Maidenhead, Reading and Windsor (various dates)

Thatcham 1852-2002

Waltham Place and its surrounding parish

Books on other counties

Buckinghamshire machine breakers

Bygone Kent

Dorset machine breakers

Durham in pictures

Gloucestershire machine breakers

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CD ROMs

Berkshire parish registers:

- Wantage and Wallingford districts.

Gloucester marriage index 1800-1837

Oxfordshire parish registers:

- Banbury, Bicester, Chipping Norton, Headington,
- Oxford, Thame, and Woodstock

Wiltshire, Berkshire & Dorset marriage licence bonds

Microfiche

Abingdon St. Helen's baptisms & burials 1686-1812

Abingdon St. Michael's baptisms & marriages 1868-1892

Criminal petitions register 1819-39 (four parts)

Oxfordshire electoral register 1865 Banbury and Neithrop

Oxfordshire electoral registers 1885

- Middle, North and South Divisions.

Oxfordshire parish registers:

- Adderbury, Epwell, Hampton Gay, Littlemore Hospital,
- Middleton Stoney, Wolvercote

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What we know for certain is that prostitution was common in Victorian England. Mayhew tells us that in 1857 there were 8,600 prostitutes in London known to the police but that the true number may have been nearer to 80,000. Prostitution was seen as a social nuisance and a moral threat not just in Britain but also elsewhere in the world. From 1864 legislation was introduced licensing brothels in military and naval centres. This was introduced to improve the sexual immorality which was considered essential for soldiers and sailors. All women living within certain areas could be declared 'common prostitutes' after police investigation. As such they had to undergo periodical medical examination. Women who refused could be punished by repeated terms of imprisonment. In earlier times penalties were harsh. In the seventeenth century all 'bawds' were whipped openly and branded with an AB on their forehead, while later in the same century the Society for the Reformation of Manners called for all prostitutes to be whipped.

Some Victorian philanthropists tried to do more than persecute women. Charles Dickens, having written extensively about prostitution in a number of his novels, was persuaded by Miss Burdett Coutts, the youngest daughter of the Burdett-Coutts banking family, to set up a home for fallen women. It was Dickens who found the house in Lime Grove. Urania Cottage was, he wrote in May 1847, 'retired, but cheerful. There is a garden and a little Lawn.' He was concerned that the women entering the house should be encouraged rather than constantly reminded of their sin: 'She is degraded and fallen, but not lost, having the shelter; and the means of Return to Happiness.' Dickens was involved with choosing the staff for Urania Cottage, he kept a close eye on the accounts and he interviewed prospective inmates.

While most prostitutes continued to live in poverty a few prospered. One drew such a crowd while riding in Hyde Park that

traffic was delayed getting to the Crystal Palace exhibition. A number of foreign policemen who came to London at the time of the Great Exhibition to identify known troublemakers spread their net wider and investigated night life in Soho where bars and cabaret houses provided opportunities for gamblers and prostitutes to meet their clients. One agent found them operating at midnight in arcades in the Haymarket while a pickpocket was living in Golden Square with a group of French and Irish women of the night.



A Scene from Hogarth's Harlot's Progress

It has been claimed that Jack the Ripper's fixation with prostitutes may have arisen because he caught venereal disease from a woman he had been with. The police rarely showed any

inclination to prosecute these women, although they clearly knew who they were and where they practised their trade. One policeman reported on a well known brothel in a coffee shop at the corner of the market in Boverie Street, with other women living in the Edgware and Marylebone roads. Another policeman reported on the situation in New Cross claiming that prostitution 'is not as bad as formerly or it is better concealed' although New Cross Road and Lewisham High Road were used.

Many brothels in the census returns are hidden as lodging houses. If a householder is listed as a lodging-house keeper and the residents are women, or servants, then it is possible that they were prostitutes. Other women are listed as milliners, seamstresses, or launderers. However, it can be too easy to make assumptions. Some brothels were managed by men and when they were brought before the magistrates then police and newspaper accounts can be a valuable source of information on how the trade operated.

If you cannot find a man at home on census night then it is entirely possible he was in bed with a 'low kept woman'. One 1841 enumerator noted in his return for Lambeth that he found women living in one house and when he talked to neighbours he was told that at least 12 men were there on census night.

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Compiled by Bob Plumridge, Bob.Plumridge@virgin.net

Members submitting their interests:

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 2379 Mrs L Taylor 11 Lower Clicker Road Menheniot Nr Liskeard Cornwall PL14 3PJ
 2641 Ms AE Preston 7 The Dormers Highworth Swindon Wiltshire SN6 7NY
 3003 Ms DS Spratley 207, 200 Lincoln Way Calgary Alberta T3E 7G7 CANADA
 3363 Dr DJ & Mrs SM Stoker 3 Pearces Orchard Fair Mile Henley on Thames Oxon RG9 2LF
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 4693 Mrs VM Singleton 17 Snowden Drive Glen Waverley Victoria 3150 AUSTRALIA
 4696 Ms AJ Davis 25 Donnybrook Hanworth Bracknell Berks RG12 7HG
 4744 Mr M & Mrs M Jenkins 3 Leamington Drive Faringdon Oxon SN7 7JZ
 4991 Mrs JP Nobbs Holly Slade The Ridge Cold Ash Thatcham Berks RG18 9HX
 4994 Mrs J Ball 5 Caradon Heights Darite Liskeard Cornwall PL14 5JH
 5033 Mr G Trussler 22 Linden Avenue Old Basing Basingstoke Hants RG24 7HG
 5088 Mr R Carter 108 Holmes St Brighton Queensland 4017 AUSTRALIA
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 5136 Mrs SM Corral Coll de Rates 35 03792 Parcent Alicante SPAIN
 5235 Mr P & Mrs CL Merchant 25 Mill Road Abingdon Oxon OX14 5NS
 5243 Mr D Tomlinson 66 Greenborough Road Sprowston Norwich Norfolk NR7 9HJ
 5252 Mr RE Dawson Heathland Cottage 10 Norton Bavant Warminster Wiltshire BA12 7BB
 5270 Mrs J Barnes 108 Oxford Road Wokingham Berks RG41 2YN
 5271 Mrs A Ofield 1 Step Bridge Cottages Dunsford Exeter Devon EX6 7EG
 5273 Miss K Parrott 137 Claymore Grovehill West Hemel Hempstead Herts HP2 6LP
 5276 Mr J Floodgate 63 Reepham Orton Brimbles Peterborough Cambridgeshire PE2 5TT
 5278 Mrs D Kennett 3 Chetwode Close Wokingham Berkshire RG40 2LL
 5288 Mr TF Arkell 14 Manor Drive Kingskerswell Newton Abbott Devon TQ12 5HB
 5289 Mr M North 91 West Hill Dunstable Beds LU6 3PN
 5297 Mrs B Peasland 2938 Ilene Terrace Victoria British Columbia CANADA V8R 4P1
 5326 Miss J Allen 18 Planters Grove Lowestoft Suffolk NR33 9QL
 5333 Mr G Marshall Becksides Farm Oldstead York North Yorkshire YO61 4BP
 5334 Mr H Cracknell 8 Fernwood Crescent St Albert Alberta CANADA T8N 1Y4

- 5335 Mr P Mayston 14 Guinivere Way Westfield 6111 Western Australia AUSTRALIA
5338 Mrs G Jeffrey PO Box 28 Jamberoo New South Wales AUSTRALIA 2533
5346 Mrs J Hellstrom Private Bag 391 Picton NEW ZEALAND 7372
5348 Mr G Huntington PO Box 388 Terrey Hills New South Wales 2084 AUSTRALIA
5349 Miss G Smith 44 Mayfield Drive Newport Isle of Wight PO30 2DR
5369 Mr A Rice 27 Welford Road Woodley Reading Berks RG5 4QS
5371 Mr BM Sadgrove 96 Holtspur Top Lane Beaconsfield Bucks HP9 1BW
5373 Mrs DA Pilbeam 16 Barnes Road Didcot Oxon OX11 8JL
5391 Mrs EJ Wighton 40 Carpenter Court Bodmin Cornwall PL31 2ET
5392 Mrs J Eastwood 5 Westwick Road Huntley Gloucester GL19 3EW
5393 Mr S McKeown 3 Conference Walk Canterbury Kent CT1 1FF
5394 Mr RA Jackson 27 The Ryde Hatfield Herts AL9 5DQ
5395 Mrs MJ Ludlow Field Head Main Road Sellindge Kent TN25 6EQ
5407 Mrs J Lewing 94 Carville Crescent Brentford Middx TW8 9RD

We apologise to those members whose interests were missed from the last issue of the *Berkshire Family Historian*. This was caused by a glitch in the Members' Interests program.

No	Name	Place	Code Dates	No	Name	Place	Code Dates
5334	ACKLAND	Uxbridge	MDX 1900-	4994	BASSETT	Lechlade	GLS 1620-1780
5334	ACKLAND	Kingston	MDX 1840-1860	5392	BECK	Remenham	BRK pre 1850
5334	ACKLAND	All	HAM 1800-1900	4994	BELCHER	Leckhampstead	BRK 1650-1750
5334	ACKLAND	Kingston	SRV 1840-1860	5235	BELK	All	CLV pre 1930
5334	ACKLAND	Windsor	BRK 1890-1910	5278	BELLINGER	Newbury	BRK 1800-2003
4994	ADAMS	Leckhampstead	BRK 1600-1850	5338	BENNETT	Windsor	BRK 1700-1845
5335	AH WING	Kanton	CHINA 1860	5338	BENNETT	Clewer	BRK 1700-1845
5334	AKERS	Peppard	OXF 1840-1900	5278	BERRYMAN	Cambridge	CAM 1750-1900
5334	AKERS	Rotherfield Greys	OXF 1830-1860	5278	BERRYMAN	Cobham	SRV 1750-1900
5334	AKERS	Reading	BRK 1800-1850	5088	BERTRAM	Abingdon	OXF 1850-1910
5334	AKERS	Datchet	BKM 1800-1900	5235	BIOTT	Brotton	CLV pre 1950
5243	ALDRIDGE	Shurlock Row	BRK 1800-192	4994	BLACKMAN	Tilehurst	BRK 1600-1750
4994	ALLAWAY	Pangbourne/Tilehurst	BRK 1600-1700	5373	BLACKMAN	Hagbourne	OXF 1750
5393	ALLSOP	Hanwell	MDX 1890+	4994	BLACKWELL	Burbage	WIL 1600-1720
5373	ANDREWS	Braintree	ESS 1860+	5393	BLAIR	All	BLA -1850
5326	ANDREWS	All	BRK pre 1871	5278	BODGER	Bourn	CAM 1720-1900
5288	ARKELL	London	MDX pre 1850	5278	BOUNDY	Ashreigney	DEV 1800-2003
4994	ASHLOCK	All	WIL 1500-1600	5288	BOWMAN	All	ESS pre 1850
5407	BAILEY	Gt Milton	OXF pre 1837	2641	BOYCE	Vale	BRK All
4994	BAKER	Tilehurst	BRK 1600s	5394	BRADLEY	East Hendred	BRK 1750-1850
2641	BANNISTER	Dorchester	OXF All	4991	BRELSFORD	Hayfield	DBY 1800-1880
5297	BANYARD	Iletshall	SFK pre 1850	5252	BRIDGES	Wantage	BRK All
5335	BARFOOT	Bishops Waltham	HAM pre 1665	4464	BRIDGEWATER	Shimfield	BRK 1750-1850
5297	BARLOW	Dalry	AYR pre 1900	2641	BROOKS	Little Coxwell	BRK All
5393	BARNETT	Alford	SRV -1839	5395	BROWN	London	MDX 1700s
4994	BARTER	Burbage	WILL 1700-1820	5373	BROWN	Reading	BRK 1840

No	Name	Place	Code	Dates
4994	BROWNE	Bucklebury	BRK	1500-1800
5276	BUCKLAND	All	BKS	18-19c
5276	BUCKLAND	All	OXF	18-19c
5276	BUCKLAND	All	BRK	18-19c
5373	BUSHNELL	Appleford	OXF	1750-
5373	BUTLER	Reading	BRK	1840
4155	CAMBELL	All	BKM	1700-1900
5349	CARROLL	Liverpool	LAN	pre 1801
5349	CARROLL	Clerkenwell	MDX	pre 1841
5088	CARTER	Reading	BRK	1850-1880
5088	CARTER	Abingdon	OXF	1880-1910
2641	CASTLE	Vale	BRK	pre 1860
5407	CATCHPOLE	Rotherhithe	SUR	1837+
5335	CHALK	South Stoneham	HAM	1870
5392	CHALLIS	Newbury	BRK	pre 1851
5392	CHALLIS	Devizes	WILL	1851+
4155	CHAMBERS	All	BRK	1700-1900
4155	CHAMBERS	All	LND	1800-1900
4155	CHAMBERS	All	TWR	1700-1800
5326	CHANING James	All	BRK	pre 1871
2641	CHERRILL	Dorchester	OXF	All
5115	CLARK(E)	Reading/Thatcham	BRK	1800-1900
5289	CLARKE	Henstridge	SOM	1700-1930
4744	COLE	Boston	LIN	1800-1880
4994	COLES	Pangbourne	BRK	aft 1850
4994	COLES	Devizes	WIL	pre 1850
5395	COLLINS	All	YKS	1700
5335	COLLINS	Lambeth	SRY	1840
5235	COLLIS	Aston	OXF	pre 1893
5407	COMPTON	All	MDX	1800-1850
5326	COOK/E	Tangley	BRK	pre 1875
5349	COPPING	Paddington	LND	pre 1905
5288	CORDEY	Sulhamstead	BRK	pre 1850
4155	COX	All	BKM	1700-1900
4994	COX	Northington	HAM	1700-1800
4994	COXHEAD	Bucklebury	BRK	1700s
5334	CRACKNELL	All	ESS	1700-1900
5136	CREEMER	All	DEV	pre 1800
5115	GRESSWELL	Medstead/So'ton	HAM	1840-2000
4994	CROSBY	Burage	WIL	1670-1800
4744	CROSSLEY	Northallerton	YKS	1800-1880
5278	CRUWYS	All	ALL	All
5288	CUNNINGHAM	London	MDX	pre 1850
5288	CUNNINGHAM	Wallworth	SRY	pre 1850
5136	DARE	All	SOM	pre 1800
4696	DAVIS	All	HAM	1800-1930
5252	DAWSON	Didcot	BRK	All
5252	DAWSON	Wantage	BRK	All
5393	DENYER	Wisborough Green	SXW	-1930
5297	DICK	Dalry	AYR	pre 1800
3003	DICKER	Mortimer WE	HAM	1800-1850
3003	DICKER	Silchester	HAM	1700-1800

No	Name	Place	Code Dates	No	Name	Place	Code Dates
3003	DICKER	Tadley	HAM 1750-1800	5115	FILGATE/FELGATE	All	SFK 1700-1850
4994	DOB(P)SON	Newbury	BRK 1700-1850	5276	FLAGET	All	MDX All
5395	DOLLERY	Iffley	1770s	5276	FLAGET	All	BKS All
5346	DRAPER	Tilehurst	BRK All	5276	FLAGET	All	SRY All
5393	DURRANT	Abingdon	BRK 1825-1905	5276	FLAGET	All	BRK All
5393	DURRANT	St Albans	HRT -1825	5276	FLATGATE	All	BKS All
5373	DUTTON	Reading	BRK 1750+	5276	FLATGATE	All	MDX All
5395	EALS	Burghfield	BRK 1700s	5276	FLATGATE	All	SRY All
4994	EDNEY	Wantage/E. Lockinge	BRK 1700-1800	5276	FLATGATE	All	BRK All
5289	EDWARDS	Hungerford	BRK 1754-1864	5276	FLOODGATE	All	MDX All
5112	EGGLETON	Newbury	BRK 1700-1950	5276	FLOODGATE	All	BRK All
5115	EIGHTEEN	All	All	5276	FLOODGATE	All	BKS All
2641	ELBOROUGH	Little Coxwell	BRK 1914-1918	5276	FLOODGATE	All	SRY All
2641	ELBROW	Longcot	BRK 1914-1918	5276	FLUGGETT	All	BKS All
2641	ELBROW	Little Coxwell	BRK 1914-1918	5276	FLUGGETT	All	MDX All
5369	EMMETT	Exeter	DEV pre 1840	5276	FLUGGETT	All	BRK All
4464	EMMETT	Reading	BRK 1750-1850	5276	FLUGGETT	All	SRY All
5369	EMMETT	Bristol	SOM 1840-1900	5235	FOSTER	Middlesbor'	CLV pre 1900
5297	EVERRETT	Cookley	SFK pre 1870	5136	FOX	Bitton	GLS pre 1800
5289	EYLES/ISLES	Chute	WIL 1807-1890	5115	FOX	Alverstoke	HAM 1800-1850
5289	EYLES/ISLES	Combe	HAM 1737-1809	5289	FRITH	Uxbridge	MDX 1789-1871
5289	EYLES/ISLES	Combe	BRK 1737-1809	5289	FRITH	Chalfont	BKM 1874-1943
5393	FAIR	Woolwich	LND All	4994	FULLER	Basildon	BRK 1700-1810
4994	FICAR	Basildon	BRK 1770s	2641	GALE	Vale	BRK All
4994	FICARS/FICKERS	Basildon	BRK 1650-1800	5112	GALLAWAY	Newbury	BRK 1700-1900
4994	FIELDER/FILDAR	Dartford	KEN 1500-1620	5270	GALVIN	Athlon	WEM pre 1910

No	Name	Place	Code Dates	No	Name	Place	Code Dates
4155	GAMMON	All	BRK 1700-1900	2641	HARDY	Windsor	BRK 1870+
5288	GIBBETT	Iford	ESS pre 1870	2641	HARDY	Sudbury	SFK C19th
4994	GIBBONS	Leckhampstead	BRK 1700-1800	5115	HARFIELD	Fareham/Gospport	HAM 1800-1900
4994	GIBBONS	Lechlade	GLS 1500-1750	5395	HARLOW	Edmonton	MDX 1700s
5335	GITSNAM	Newton Abbot	DEV 1850	4464	HARRIS	Reading	BRK 1750-1850
4994	GITTO	Lechlade	GLS 1540-1650	5235	HATHAWAY	London	MDX pre 1894
5278	GOUGH	Thornbury	GLS 1800-1910	2641	HAWKINS	Vale	BRK All
4994	GRANT	Lechlade	GLS 1670-1700	4155	HAYCOCK	All	ESS 1700-1900
4994	GRAY	Compton	BRK 1700s	2641	HAYDEN	Vale	BRK All
3003	GREENAWAY	Baughurst	HAM 1820-1832	5335	HAYLETT	Hiadolveston	NFK 1855
3003	GREENAWAY	Mortimer WE	HAM 1832-1873	4155	HAYWARD	All	BRK 1700-1900
3003	GREENAWAY	Overton	WIL 1800-1820	5338	HAZARD	Sandhurst	BRK 1800-1883
3003	GREENAWAY	Overton	WIL 1750-1850	5369	HAZELL	Cookham Dean	BRK 1850-1924
5395	GREGORY	Iffley	1700s	5369	HAZELL	Chevely	BRK 1800-1850
4994	GREY	Thatcham	BRK 1700s	5346	HAZELL	Bucklebury	BRK 1740-1840
5115	GRIFFIN	Alverstoke/Gospport	HAM 1870-1940	4994	HEAD	Peasmore	BRK -1750
5115	GRIFFING	Glastonbury	SOM 1840-1860	5288	HEARD	Bradford	DEV pre 1850
5297	HADINGHAM	Mendham	SFK 1900+	5289	HEBERD	Winchester	HAM 1815-1845
5297	HADINGHAM	South Elmham	SFK 1820+	5289	HEBERD	Chilbolton	HAM 1824-1884
5297	HADINGHAM	Woodton	NFK pre 1820	5289	HEBERD	Leckford	HAM 1793-1809
4696	HALL	All	BRK 1700-2000	5395	HEYBOURN	Stokenchurch	BKM 1740s
4991	HAMNETT	Birmingham	WAR 1700-1850	5136	HIBBERD	Bishops Cannings	WIL pre 1800
5115	HANN Phillis	All	HAM 1800-1900	5288	HICKS	All	ESS pre 1860
5115	HANN Phillis	All	DOR 1800-1900	2641	HIGGS	Little Coxwell	BRK 1914-1918
2641	HANNA	Little Coxwell	BRK 1914-1918	4991	HINTON	Steyning	SSX 1700-1850
5289	HANNAM	Henstridge	SOM 1690-1960	5373	HOGG	Worcester	WOR 1860+
2641	HARDY	Newbury	BRK 1850-1920	5369	HOLLEBON	Eastbourne	SSX pre 1900

No	Name	Place	Code Dates	No	Name	Place	Code Dates
4994	HOLLOWAY	Pangb'/Tilehurst	BRK 1600-1700	5407	LEWIN(G)	All	KEN pre 1850
5395	HOPKINS	London	All	5136	LEWINGTON	Newbury	BRK 1750-1850
5334	HOPPER	Southam	WAR 1780-1840	5288	LEWIS	Shebhear	DEV pre 1850
5373	HORLOCK	Blandford	DOR 1800	5393	LONG	Petworth	SXW -1930
5373	HORLOCK	Reading	BRK 1850	5395	LUDLOW	Garsington	OXF 1733
5394	HOUSE	Steventon	BRK 1700-1800	5407	MADDOX	Isleworth	MDX 1800-1881
5252	HUNT	Wantage	BRK All	4994	MAJOCK	Tilehurst	BRK 1650-1800
2641	HUNTER	Little Coxwell	BRK 1914-1918	5407	MANNOOCH	All	KEN 1800-1890
5348	HUNTINGD(T)ON	Reading	BRK 1750-1850	4464	MARCHAM	Moulsoford	BRK 1750-1850
2641	ILES	Vale	BRK All	5395	MARCHANT	All	KEN 1700s
4994	JACKSON	Great Bedwyn	WIL 1700-1820	5333	MARSHALL	Brimpton	BRK All
5338	JAMES	Ashampstead	BRK 1700-1840	5333	MARSHALL	Lydiard Millicent	WIL All
5395	JENKINSON	All	YKS 1700	5333	MARSHALL	Compton	BRK All
4994	JOHN	Lechlade	GLS 1500-1600	5115	MASTERMAN	All	HAM 1800-1860
5278	JOHNSON	Kimbury/Welford	BRK pre 1900	5115	MASTERMAN	All	DOR 1800-1860
5335	JOHNSON	Kingston	SRY 1850	2641	MAYO	Vale	BRK All
5334	JONES	Henley	OXF 1800-1860	2641	MAYOL	Vale	BRK All
5393	KELLY	Abingdon	BRK All	5335	MAYSTON/E	Woods	BRK 1800-1850
5278	KENNETT	All	All 1800-2003	5393	McKEOWN	Portsmouth	HAM 1860-1920
2641	KENT	Vale	BRK pre 1860	5393	McKEOWN	All	BLA -1900
5335	KERCHEK	Overton	HAM 1750	5393	McKEOWN	Woolwich	LND 1900+
2641	KIBBLE	Little Coxwell	BRK 1914-1918	4994	MEACHER	All	HAM 1700-1820
2641	KING	Little Coxwell	BRK 1914-1918	5235	MERCHANT	Witney	OXF pre 1937
5395	KINGETT	London	MDX 1700s	5136	MICHEL	All	All pre 1800
5395	LAMBOURN	Cowley	OXF 1745	2641	MIDWINTER	Vale	BRK All
5334	LEGG	Windsor	BRK 1890-1910	5115	MIFFLIN	All	HAM 1830-1900
5373	LENHAM	Reading	BRK 1880+				

No	Name	Place	Code Dates	No	Name	Place	Code Dates
5271	MILES	Windsor	BRK 1820-2003	4994	NEWMAN	Sturminster Newton	DOR 1430-1530
5112	MILLICENT	Newbury	BRK 1700-1950	4994	NEWMAN	Salisbury	WIL 1300-1470
5297	MINTER	Huntingfield	SFK All	5394	NOBES	East Hendred	BRK 1800-1812
5373	MOFFATT	Margate	KEN 1812+	5394	NOBES	Ardington	BRK 1810-1850
5288	MOORE	Shebbear	DEV pre 1850	5394	NOBES	Marylebone	MDX 1830-1900
5392	MORGAN	Abingdon	BRK 1840-1860	5394	NOBES	Bray	BRK 1750-1850
5088	MORRIS	Reading	BRK 1750-1790	5394	NOBES	Steventon	BRK 1740-1800
1673	MORTON		LIV 1900	5115	NORFORD	Hadleigh	SFK 1800-1850
5112	MOTHERSDALE	Durham	DUR 1700-1900	5289	NORTH	Ramsbury	WIL 1684-1875
2641	MULCOCK	Vale	BRK All	5115	NORTHOVER	All	DOR 1800-1900
4696	NAILOR	All	BRK 1700-2000	5115	NORTHOVER	All	HAM 1800-1900
5373	NAPPER	Hagbourne	OXF 1780+	5271	OF(F)IELD	All	SOM 1700-1850
5289	NASH	Seer Green	BKM 1740-1943	5271	OLIVER	Cookham	BRK 1810-2003
2641	NASH	Little Coxwell	BRK 1914-1918	5271	OLIVER	Maidenhead	BRK 1840-2003
5297	NEVILLE	Reading	BRK 1870+	5271	OLIVER	Burnham	BKS 1864-2003
5297	NEVILLE	Hartley Row	HAM pre 1870	5136	PACKER	Lambourn	BRK pre 1800
5297	NEWHAM	South Elmham	SFK All	5395	PAINA	London	ALL
5297	NEWHAM	Iletshall	SFK pre 1840	2641	PARKER	Northmoor	OXF All
5297	NEWHAM	Stoven	SFK 1820-1840	2641	PARKER	Dorchester	OXF All
5297	NEWHAM	Ringsfield	SFK pre 1800	2641	PARKER	Kingston	SRY 1800-
4994	NEWMAN	Queen Camel	SOM 1530-1650	2641	PARKER	Vale	BRK All
4994	NEWMAN	Fifehead	DOR 1550-1600	5273	PARROTT	Brightwalton	BRK 1784-1870
4994	NEWMAN	Burbage	WIL 1620-1830	5271	PARSONS	Hartlebury	WOR 1860-2003
4994	NEWMAN	Great Bedwyn	WIL 1580-1680	5271	PARSONS	Bromsgrove	WOR 1840-2003
5373	NEWMAN	Worcester	WOR 1850+	5271	PARSONS	Alvechurch	WOR 1760-1900
4994	NEWMAN	Charlton Musgrove	SOM 1500-1600	4744	PEARCE	St Brides Maj	GLA 1800-1880

No	Name	Place	Code	Dates	No	Name	Place	Code	Dates
4994	PEARCE/PEARS	Chieveley	BRK	1600-1700	2641	PRESTON	Wokingham	BRK	c1870
5393	PERRYMAN	Woolwich	LND	-1930	2641	PRESTON	All	GLS	pre 1710
1673	PIERCY	South Oxon	OXF	1600	2641	PRESTON	Vale	BRK	All
4994	PIKE/PYKE	Martin	WIL	1500-1600	2641	PRESTON	Chichester	SSX	1914-1918
4994	PIPER	Newbury	BRK		2641	PRESTON	All	WIL	pre 1710
1700s					2641	PRESTON	Little Coxwell	BRK	1914-
5338	PIPER	Islington	MDX	1800-1845	2641	PRESTON-BROOKS	All	All	C19th
4994	PIPER/PYPER	Great Bedwyn	WIL	1600-1730	4155	PROWSE	All	BRK	1600-1800
5235	PLEWS	All	CLV	pre 1900	4155	PROWSE	All	DEV	1600-1800
1860	PLUMB	Ickleton	CAM	All	4155	PROWSE	All	OXF	1600-1700
2641	PLUMMER	Vale	BRK	All	5393	PULLEN	Petworth	SXW	-1826
5235	PODWELL	All	OXF	pre 1900	1673	PUPLETT	All	LND	1800
5235	PODWELL	All	BRK	pre 1900	1673	RANDALL	All	HAM	1700
4994	POOLE/POLE	Baltonsbor'	SOM	1500-1600	1673	RANDALL	All	WIL	1700
4994	POOLE/POLE	Queen Camel	SOM	1500-1600	5278	RATT(E)Y	St Lukes	LND	1860+
4994	POOLE/POLE	Belsbury	SOM	1500-1600	5278	RATT(E)Y	Hendon	MDX	1860+
5136	PORTLOCK	All	BRK	pre 1800	4991	RAY	Wolverhampton	STS	1800-1900
4155	POWELL	All	BKM	1800-1900	5338	REEVES	Clewer	BRK	1700-1845
4994	POWELL	Lechlade	GLS	1600-1700	5369	RICE	Minster	KEN	1750-1830
4155	POWELL	All	LND	1700-1800	5369	RICE	Portland	DOR	1850-1870
4994	POWELL	Great Bedwyn	WIL	1700-1820	5369	RICE	Chatham	KEN	pre 1750
4744	POWER	All	All	1800-1880	5334	RICHARDSON	All	OXF	1780-1840
4155	PRATT	All	BKM	1700-1900	3003	ROUND	Finchpstead	HAM	1600-1800
2641	PRESTON	All	BRK	pre 1710	5278	RUDD	Westminster	LND	pre 1860
2641	PRESTON	All	OXF	pre 1710	2641	RUSS	Little Coxwell	BRK	1914-1918
2641	PRESTON	Windsor	BRK	1870-1900	5371	SADGROVE	All	ALL	All

No	Name	Place	Code Dates	No	Name	Place	Code Dates
5349	SADGROVE	White Waltham	BRK pre 1826	5393	SQUELCH	All	SSX All
5288	SALMON	Greys	ESS pre 1860	5252	STEVENS	Wantage	BRK All
5278	SAUNDERS	Brockenhurst	HAM 1850+	5115	STICKLAND	All	DOR 1800-1960
5033	SCANES	All	DEV 1700-1850	5115	STICKLAND	All	HAM 1800-1960
5297	SCOTT	All	AYR pre 1900	5115	STICKLAND	All	BRK 1800-1960
5115	SELLWOOD	Alverstoke/Gosport	HAM 1800-1940	5349	STILWELL	Clerkenwell	MDX pre 1821
5115	SHAW	Thatcham	BRK 1800-1850	5349	STILWELL	Southall	MDX 1900+
5373	SHERWOOD	Hagbourne	BRK 1800+	3363	STOKER	All	ALL All
4994	SLOPER	Great Bedwyn	WIL 1530-1650	5235	STRONG	Crawley	OXF pre 1910
5278	SMART	Kimbury	BRK pre 1900	5112	STROUD	Foxfield	WIL 1700-1900
5349	SMITH	Birmingham	WAR pre 1890	4994	TAME	Wantage	BRK 1700-1800
5335	SMITH	Christchurch	HAM 1840	4994	TARRY	Pangbourne	BRK 1700-1870
5395	SMITH	Iffley	1739	2379	TAYLOR	Reading	BRK 1850-1925
2641	SNELL	Vale	BRK All	5033	TEMPLER	All	DEV 1700-1850
5136	SOLOMON	All	SOM pre 1800	5033	TEMPLER	London	GTL 1830-2003
5297	SOMERVILLE	Reading	BRK 1830+	4994	TERRY	Pangbourne	BRK 1800-1900
5033	SPEARING	All	BRK 1800-1950	5335	THOMPSON	Stourbridge	SRY 1880+
3003	SPRATLEY	Aldermaston	BRK 1700-1850	5278	TIDBURY	All	HAM All
3003	SPRATLEY	Kingsclere	HAM 1700-1850	5278	TIDBURY	All	BRK All
3003	SPRATLEY	Swallowfield	BRK 1600-1850	5349	TIDY	Ewhurst	SRY pre 1831
3003	SPRATLEY	Strat. Turgis	HAM 1700-1850	2641	TITCOMBE	Great Coxwell	BRK 1914-1918
3003	SPRATLEY	Eversley	HAM 1700-1850	2641	TITCOMBE	Little Coxwell	BRK 1914-1918
3003	SPRATLEY	Shinfield	BRK 1600-1850	5334	TRIGG	All	HRT 1750-1850
3003	SPRATLEY	Silchester	HAM 1700-1850	5033	TRUSSLER	London	GTL 1850-1950
3003	SPRATLEY	Stratfield Saye	HAM 1700-1850	5270	TULLY	Ireland	WEM pre 1865
3003	SPRATLEY	Bramley	HAM 1600-1850	5270	TYNAN	Cork	COR pre 1920

No	Name	Place	Code Dates	No	Name	Place	Code Dates
5391	UNDERWOOD	Windsor	BRK 1864+	4994	WILLIS	Compton	BRK 1750-1850
5391	UNDERWOOD	Liskeard	CON 1900+	5369	WILMOTT	Chelsea	MDX pre 1895
5391	UNDERWOOD	London	MDX 1870+	5270	WINDEBANK	All	GTL pre 1910
5391	UNDERWOOD	Bodmin	CON 1900+	2641	WIRDNHAM	Little Coxwell	BRK 1914-1919
5136	VERIBEE	Lambourn	BRK pre 1800	4994	WITHERS	Bagnor/Speen	BRK 1650-1750
5395	VERY	Edmonton	MDX 1700s	4994	WITHERS	Leckhampstead	BRK 1650-1750
5278	WALKER	Fenstanton	HUN 1750-1900	5278	WOLFENDEN	All	HUN All
5278	WALKER	Caxton	CAM 1750-1900	5278	WOLFENDEN	All	CAM All
5334	WALKER	Harefield	MDX 1800-1900	4994	WOOD	Bermondsey	SRY 1720-1820
4994	WARNER	Basildon	BRK 1600-1750	4994	WOODWARD	Bury St Edmunds	SUF 1750-1850
4744	WATKINS	All	GLA 1800-1880	5112	WOOF	Newbury	BRK 1700-1950
5136	WATS/WATTS	All	BRK 1700-1800	2641	WRIGHT	Sudbury	SFK C19th
4994	WATTS	Newington	SRY 1750-1840	4744	YOUNG	Pickering	YKS 1800-1880
2641	WEBB	Vale	BRK All				
4994	WEECH	Charlton Musgrove	SOM 1500-1600				
4994	WELLS	Chieveley	BRK 1600-1700				
4155	WEST	All	BKM 1700-1900				
5346	WHEELER	Midgham	BRK 1700-1850				
4693	WHITE Alfred R	Windsor	BRK 1850-1865				
4693	WHITE Edwin G	Windsor	BRK 1850-1865				
4693	WHITE Ernest W	Windsor	BRK 1850-1865				
5392	WHITING	Newbury	BRK pre 1800				
5252	WICKHAM	Wantage	BRK All				
5278	WIGGINS	Sydenham	KEN 1800-1930				
5278	WIGGINS	Heston	MDX 1800-1930				
5369	WILLIAMS	Shrewton	WIL pre 1860				

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BFHS Research Centre

Not only Berkshire, but also



The Research Centre contains most of the published 1851 census indexes together with a fully fitted computer suite with the 1881 census for the United Kingdom, Vital records, access to the 1901 census on the internet and many CD ROMs; thousands of books, fiche, leaflets, transcripts and indexes. Your Research Centre supplements the Berkshire Record Office and local studies libraries with a wide range of material from throughout the United Kingdom.

Membership fees

New Members



Annual membership fee is £13. For family members (two named members) the fee is £14 and for overseas members the fee is £15. The above costs are inclusive of £2 for an Information Booklet sent to all new members. For an application form see the BFHS website or write to Membership Secretary enclosing a stamped self-addressed envelope.

Renewing Members: as above but less £2.

Some comments from visitors



'I didn't realise just what an immense and valuable resource the Centre had. On my first visit I was able to use census transcripts not only from Berkshire, but also for a number of other counties where my ancestors lived in the nineteenth century.'

'What a friendly atmosphere. I felt at home as soon as I walked through the door.'

'What a marvellous library and a great place to carry out research.'

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BFHS Research Centre

How to find us

Next door to the new Berkshire Record Office, off Coley Avenue, close to the centre of Reading. Good parking, 10 minutes' walk from the main railway station, with buses passing close by. Follow the signs to the Berkshire Record Office.

Open:

- Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 10am to 4pm.
- Late opening from 7pm to 9.30pm on Tuesday and Thursday.
- Second Sunday of each month from 11am to 4pm.

Full details are available on our website:

www.berksfhs.org.uk.

Address

BFHS Research Centre, Yeomanry House,
131 Castle Hill, Reading, Berkshire RG1 7TJ.
Telephone 0118 950 9553

Research Centre & Reference Library tours

The tours for the next four months are:

Saturday	17 Jan	2.30 - 4.30pm
Monday	16 Feb	7.30 - 9.30pm
Saturday	20 Mar	2.30 - 4.30pm
Monday	19 Apr	7.30 - 9.30pm

After 11 December the Research Centre will no longer open on Thursday evenings. From 6 January Sunday opening will be on the second and fourth Sundays of every month.

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Berkshire Name Search

consists of the following censuses and indexes:

1851 Census

Complete checked transcription of the 173,748 persons within Berkshire on 30 March 1851. Printouts are available for a surname search (listing all and giving district) or either the page or the household of a selected person. Also available on CD ROM

1861 Census

Transcription has just started with 60,297 individuals to date, more districts will be added as available.

1871 Census

Transcription and index of 195,559 people now completed; checking ongoing and will be included as available. Printouts as 1851.

1881 Census

Complete transcription and index of 223,936 people.

Berkshire Marriage Index

Work in progress transcribing and checking pre-1837 registers. Includes 127,336 entries to date, see the *Berkshire Family Historian* or the BFHS website for the parishes and dates covered. Printouts of early entries only give date and names of bride and groom; later entries include if from another parish or by licence. Witnesses not included.

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Berkshire Burial Index

Work in progress transcribing from parish registers. Includes over 280,847 entries to date, see the *Berkshire Family Historian* or the BFHS website for the parishes and dates covered. Printouts show name, age, parish and date with an indication if more information is in the register. 280,000 burials are now available on a new CD ROM.

Berkshire Strays Index

This dataset includes 25,913 people recorded in events taking place outside Berkshire if the person has given some reference to Berkshire. Strays records come from a variety of sources including 1851 census of several neighbouring counties.

Berkshire Miscellaneous Index

This dataset is based on the former Berkshire Name Index and includes 100,279 records that were extracted and submitted by individuals. When possible running sets (such as baptisms from a parish register) will be placed in specialist datasets leaving the disparate individual records and small datasets in this Miscellaneous Index. The amount of information available depends on the record.

Records wanted

If you have records of any names that would fit into our Miscellaneous Index (event occurs within Berkshire) or Strays Index (event occurs outside Berkshire but person has Berkshire connections) please send them by email to <MiscIndex@berksfhs.org.uk>, <Strays@berksfhs.org.uk> or by post to BFHS, Yeomanry House, 131 Castle Hill, Reading RG1 1TJ labelling the envelope either BFHS (MiscIndex) or BFHS (Strays)

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Berkshire Name Index

This is the master index for all of the above indexes

Searching the Berkshire Name Search

You may:

- do your own search at the Research Centre
- visit a BFHS stand at a family history fair
- request a postal search.

Postal Search

Send your request to BFHS (BNS), Yeomanry House, 131 Castle Hill, Reading RG1 1TJ enclosing a cheque for the charge together with your email address or an A4 sized stamped self-addressed envelope or two IRCs.

Charges

- To search the Berkshire Name Index send £2 per SURNAME requested to obtain the number of entries in each census or index. This search will not provide any information from the records.
- To obtain the full details from the records printed on an A4 sheet (up to 25 entries or lines). We will advise the additional cost if more entries are found.
 - £2 per surname per requested database
 - £5 per surname to search all databases currently available (price will increase as more databases are included)

Back pages

Birth Briefs Index

Birth Briefs are five-generation ancestral charts submitted by members of the Society. Fully completed charts contain the names and vital records - birth or christening, marriage and death or burial - of the member and up to 30 ancestors.

- you can search the index, currently 15,000 names, on the website or for £2 per SURNAME by post
- for £2 per Birth Brief you can order a copy of a particular Birth Brief (Identification Number from website or postal search) either as hard copy in PAF Pedigree format or as a file in GEDCOM format.
- if you wish to contact the person (if they are still a member, as indicated on website) who submitted the Birth Brief, we will pass on a letter or an e-mail.

All requests to BFHS (BB), Yeomanry House, 131 Castle Hill, Reading RG1 1TJ marking your envelope BB and include the BB ID No (if known). Enclose the cheque, your e-mail address and an A4 sized stamped self-addressed envelope or two IRCs. To contact a member, either email your message to BBxxxx@berksfhs.org.uk (where xxxx is the BB ID number) or send two envelopes (one self addressed and one blank) with two stamps or four IRCS. Don't stamp either envelope as some members live overseas.

In addition we do have a list, available on request, of members who carry out research. Apply to the Research Centre at Yeomanry House for the list.

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Useful addresses

☐ Chairman

Chad Hanna
161 St Peters Road, Reading
Berkshire RG6 1PG
0118 966 3585 Email: chairman@berksfhs.org.uk

☐ Secretary/Editor

John Gurnett
5 Wren Close
Burghfield Common
Berkshire RG7 3PF
Email: editor@berksfhs.org.uk
secretary@berksfhs.org.uk

☐ Treasurer

Ann Rutt
39 Oak Tree Road
Thatcham
Berkshire RG19 4QP Email: treasurer@berksfhs.org.uk

☐ Membership secretary

Liz Longhurst
20 Stanhope Road, Reading
Berkshire RG2 7HL Email: memsec@berksfhs.org.uk

☐ Email Discussion Group and webmaster

Email: joindiscussion@berksfhs.org.uk
webmaster@berksfhs.org.uk

☐ Projects Co-ordinator

Daphne Spurling
The Fifteenth, 7 Broadlands Close
Calcot Park, Reading
Berkshire RG31 7RP Email: projects@berksfhs.org.uk

☐ Members' Interests

Email: members-interests@berksfhs.org.uk

☐ Website

www.berksfhs.org.uk/

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☐ Branch Chairmen

Bracknell and Wokingham

Derek Trinder
58 Knox Green
Binfield, Berkshire RG42 4NZ Tele: 01344 457751

Newbury

Phil Wood
58 Hambridge Road
Newbury
Berkshire RG14 5TA Tel: 01635 30857

Reading

Peter Lavarack
Honeys, Walden Avenue
Arborfield, Reading
Berkshire RG2 9HR Tel: 0118 976 0391

Windsor, Slough and Maidenhead

Valerie Storie
15 Anthony Way
Cippenham, Slough
Berkshire SL1 5PG Tel: 01628 605411

Vale of White Horse

Ken Marsden
3 Wharf Close
Abingdon
Oxon OX14 5HS

☐ Branch information

Email: branchinfo@berksfhs.org.uk

☐ Bookshop

Email: bookshop@berksfhs.org.uk

☐ BFHS Research Centre

Yeomanry House, 131 Castle Hill, Reading, Berkshire RG1 7TJ
Tel: 0118 950 9553

☐ Berkshire Record Office

9 Coley Avenue
Reading
Berkshire RG1 6AF
Tel: 0118 901 5132

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In the event of non-delivery please return to:

John Gurnett, 5 Wren Close, Burghfield Common, Berkshire RG7 3PF.

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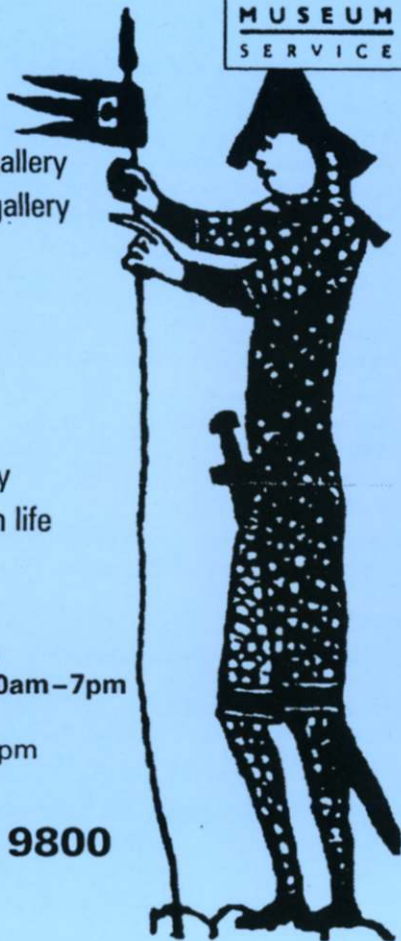
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The Museum of Reading
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Reading RG1 1QH



The Bulletin

Funeral directors' records

Funeral records can be a revealing documentary source for identifying precisely where an individual is buried. Burials very often took place many miles from where individuals died, and where they exist these records can provide a wealth of information. The records of Sargeant's Funeral Parlour at Colnbrook, Slough, from 1910 to 1950 have just been placed in the Berkshire Record Office. They include the deceased's name, age, date of death and place of burial, as well as funeral items supplied.

Family history project

As part of the family history programme transmitted at 8.55pm on weekdays the History Channel has launched a project in which they are inviting viewers to submit a story involving their own family. The story, of around 250 words, can be sent by post or by filling in an entry form on their website <www.thefamilyhistoryproject.co.uk>. You are asked to indicate documentary support for your story together with a family tree. There are two categories to choose from. The first is for those who've never attempted to research their family history and the second section is for those who've had some experience. The five best stories from each category will win a digital

camcorder and twenty runners-up a digital camera. Some of the best entries will be featured on television and may appear in a book to accompany the series.

Lovelocks Alive 2004

A gathering of those researching the Lovelock families will be held at the Bear Hotel, Hungerford, on 12 June 2004. The aim of the gathering is to provide an opportunity to meet other Lovelock family historians and distant relatives, provide a forum to exchange ideas and to visit places associated with the early Lovelocks in east Wiltshire. The cost per person will be £40, which includes presentations and displays, a buffet lunch, a coach excursion, and a three-course dinner with a guest speaker. To book a place contact Jeremy Lovelock on <jlovelock@tesco.net>.

National Archivist

This is a major new online data service which can be found at <www.nationalarchivist.com>. There are three datasets at the moment, although more are expected to go online fairly soon. Initially there are three datasets: an index to divorce and matrimonial causes 1858-1903, an index to death duty registers from 1796 to 1903 and births, marriages and deaths at sea from 1854 to 1890. New datasets but a fee is charged for viewing original documents.

will include early passport registers, Colonial Office Registry of Emigration Shipping 1847-1855, Ships List 1854-1890. This is a pay-per-view service but searching the databases is free,

Thoughts from the Project Co-ordinator

Berkshire Name Search

The new 'one-stop' facility to search several of our BFHS databases as been warmly received both by members requesting postal searches and by visitors to the Research Centre who can do their own searches. New records are being added to the various indexes every month. Many postal search requests are being answered by email, so don't forget to include yours when you write in (see page 108 for further details).

Wanted: somebody experienced in Secretary Hand

The indexing of Berkshire marriages to 1837 is nearing completion. Before we can finish and issue a CD we need somebody experienced in Secretary Hand to help check the older registers at the Berkshire Record Office. If you can help, please do. Email to <Projects@berksfhs.org.uk>, or write to Projects Co-ordinator at Yeomanry House.

Wanted: a Christening Index Co-ordinator

We plan to complement the successful Burial and Marriage Indexes by developing a Berkshire Christening Index. Some records are already available and others are being

transcribed. Now we are looking for a volunteer with organisational and computer skills to run with this project. Anyone interested please email to <Projects@berksfhs.org.uk>, or write to Projects Co-ordinator at Yeomanry House for more details.

Research Centre News

The computer area has been refurbished, and not just with new furniture. Most of the computers and their monitors have also been replaced with an improved range of models and modems. In the process the Administration desk has received its own computer so the duty assistants can quickly look up information for telephone enquirers and for researchers in the Centre.

The Administration desks and the furniture in their immediate area are due to be replaced within the next few months. That will then conclude the major refurbishment and reorganisation of the Centre.

The Reference Library Catalogue is being simplified, even rewritten, as well as updated, but unfortunately it is not yet on the website, although it is available to visitors to the Centre. The most actively increasing section is the range of material available on the computers for study but new books, particularly of Berkshire local history, are steadily increasing in number.

Due to the increase of study material on the computers it looks as if it is getting to the stage of no more room on the screens. However, the boffins have

already got over that problem by one little icon named 'more' which leads to a further page of resources available.

We forward to many of you using the Research Centre in the coming months, both old hands back for the more recently acquired resources and new members who wish to find out at first hand some of the wide-ranging resources they can use for their national, indeed international, research into their families' histories.

Collections Gateway

An exciting new 'first point of call' for anybody wishing to locate information on research collections in the Berkshire region has been established. The University of Reading, the Museum of English Rural Life, Reading Museum and the Berkshire Record Office have joined forces to produce an exciting and growing new resource on the internet. Access to the Gateway is through <www.collectionsgateway.org.uk>. This is designed for family and local historians and includes local prints and watercolours, information about local businesses (including Huntley and Palmers), church and legal records, photographs and archives relating to rural life. This is a must-visit for those using the internet.

Community of St John Baptist, Clewer

The Berkshire Record Office has just acquired an extensive and fascinating archive of the Community of St John

Baptist, Clewer, from 1849 to 1993. The Anglican Sisterhood was founded in 1852, initially to run the House of Mercy established at Clewer to rescue 'fallen women'. Also undertaken by the Sisters include work of the same kind in other parts of the county: orphanages and children's homes, hospitals and a convalescent home, and mission work in new urban parishes, often in deprived areas.

Berkshire Record Office

As regular visitors to the BRO will have noticed access to some records has been restricted caused by the replacement of floors in the downstairs strongrooms. The building work will take place throughout the winter months, but is likely to be finished by the end of February 2004. Despite the work access to all the resources currently available in the searchroom remains unchanged.

Parish locator

An online version of Darren Wheatley's parish finder program has been launched at <www.parishfinder.co.uk>. It enables you to search for the county and grid reference for any parish, but also reveals neighbouring parishes and the distances between parishes. This is an ideal way of researching marriage horizons and the closeness of individual families, especially across county boundaries.

Pathe News

Before television the only film of news in this country and abroad that could be seen was at the cinema, either on Gaumont or Pathe News with its famous cockerel. Now for the first time you can preview items from the entire 3500-hour British Pathe Film Archive which covers news, sport, social history and entertainment from 1896 to 1970. The pictures give a unique insight into the twentieth century and can add to our understanding of our parents, and grandparents, lives. The site can be found at <www.britishpathe.com>.

Admiralty records

Because of the dedicated work by Friends of the Public Record Office, searching for army records before 1913 is now relatively easy. Now naval records are at last becoming available. Until now they were notoriously difficult to find. The Admiralty only began to keep detailed records of service for officers from the 1840s, and for ratings from 1853. The key records before 1853 is ADM 29/1-96 available on microfilm. It is described as 'Admiralty Officers' service records and covers the period 1802-1894. But closer examination by Bruno Pappalardo has revealed that it is in fact compiled by the Navy Pay Office from ships' musters and pay books for ratings, warrant officers and commissioned officers. Bruno, writing in *Ancestry*, mentions that he has compiled a personal name index which is available online on the PRO catalogue – PROCAT. The index provides name,

date and place of birth, age, rank, dates served and some other information.

Pedigree database

A new pedigree database has been launched by GeneKeeper at <www.genekeeper.com>. It allows free hosting of GEDCOM files, but withholds details of individuals marked as living. It has a very useful set of instructions on how to create a GEDCOM file even if you don't submit anything to the site.

Berkshire Family Historian 25 years ago

Peter Durrant wrote a perceptive article on officials and their records and Sue Willmott wrote a remarkable article on George Minter, vagabond-philosopher and William, his respectable brother. Sue was able to find a biography of George, one of her ancestors, in a local bookshop which told the story of his life.

Unusual baptism entry

Carolyn Boulton found the following entry in the baptism register for Beedon in 1857:

March 5, privately, Mary Jane daughter of Joseph and Charlotte Butler, baptised by the curate. A note has been added to the entry that this child was re-baptised as a boy at Bureclere Church by the Rev. Mr. Barker.

I am not sure how this confusion could have occurred, perhaps someone out there could tell me?