



# Berkshire Family Historian

Volume <sup>17</sup> 18 No. 3 - March 1994

BY MR. ~~GEORGE~~ JOHN DYKE.

FARINGDON GREAT MARKET.  
Tuesday, August 2nd, 1892.

Mr. GEORGE JOHN DYKE

**W**ILL Sell by Auction as usual in the above Mar-  
ket, FAT and STORE CATTLE, etc.

Present entries:—

40 Prime Fat Steers, Heifers and Cows,  
25 Head of Store Cattle,  
18 Calves,  
260 Fat Sheep and Lambs,  
120 Pigs.

Further entries respectfully solicited.

~~Safe to commence with the Beef on the arrival of~~  
the 10.30 train.

Auction Offices, Faringdon.

TO CLERGYMEN, PARISH CLERKS,  
AND OTHERS.

**T**HREE POUNDS will be paid to the first person  
furnishing a copy of the record of the BAPTISM  
of "John Whitney," or "Witney," supposed to have  
been born in Oxfordshire or Bucks between 1585 and  
1600.

**T**HREE POUNDS will also be paid to the first person  
furnishing a copy of the record of the MARRIAGE of  
said "John" to "Ellen," or "Elenor," supposed to have  
taken place in some parish in the Thames Valley  
between 1612 and 1622.

**F**IVE SHILLINGS will be paid to the first person  
giving information of any Register containing the  
name "Whitney" prior to 1635, Islip and Isleworth  
excepted.

HENRY MELVILLE,  
"THE MITRE," OXFORD.

## Diary of Branch Events - March to June, 1994

### Bracknell Branch

Monthly Meetings are held on the third Friday of the month at 7:45pm at the Priestwood Community Centre, Priestwood Court Road, Bracknell

18th March	"The Actress and the Chauffeur"	- Mrs Y J Bunting
15th April	"Where did I come from, Mum?"	- John Whiles
20th May	"I've drawn a tree - what next"	- Douglas Jackson
17th June	Members Evening	

### Newbury Branch

Monthly Meetings are held on the second Wednesday of the month at 7:15pm for 7:45pm at the United Reform Church Hall, Cromwell Place (opposite Marks & Spencer), Northbrook Street, Newbury

9th March	"Making Sense of the Census"	- Jean Debney
13th April	(title to be decided)	- Joan Dils
11th May	Branch General Meeting + Brains Trust	
8th June	Another Walk Around Newbury	- Audrey Franklin

### Reading Branch

Monthly Meetings are held on the last Friday of the month at 7:15pm for 7:45pm at the Park United Reform Church Hall, Wokingham Road, Reading

25th March	"Hospital Records for Family Historians"	- Janet Foster
29th April	"I Will Make You a Name" from the Commonwealth War Graves Commission	- Speaker & Film
27th May	Branch General Meeting; followed by Working Session and Reference Library	

### Slough Branch

Monthly Meetings are held on the last Tuesday of the month at 7:45pm at St Andrew's Church Hall, The Grove, Slough

29th March	"A Day in the Life of a Census Enumerator"	- Jean Cole & Mike Sheppard
26th April	"The Berkshire Record Office"	- Dr Peter Durrant
31st May	"The Household Cavalry Museum"	- Andy Morris
28th June	"The Origins of Our Manners & Customs"	- Hugh Granger

# BERKSHIRE FAMILY HISTORIAN

Volume 18, 1993/4

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## Part 3, March 1994

### Contents:

Chairman's Comments . . . . .	Michael Sheppard . . . . .	74
Editor's Notes . . . . .	Catherine Harrington . . . . .	74
Notes on Contributors . . . . .	The Ghost Editor . . . . .	75
A Reluctant Bride . . . . .	Barbara Young . . . . .	76
William Noble . . . . .	Talbot Green . . . . .	78
Prohibited Marriages . . . . .	Dave True . . . . .	79
Bigamous Marriage . . . . .	Patricia Gilbert . . . . .	80
The Stepmother of Invention . . . . .	Pam Parsons . . . . .	81
Taking the Lid Off!! . . . . .	Tom Hine . . . . .	82
Newbury Child Migrants of the 1830's (Part 2) . . . . .	Pamela Horn . . . . .	85
Old Catholic Families of Berkshire . . . . .	Tony Hadland . . . . .	89
Does It Run in the Family? . . . . .	Yvonne Masson . . . . .	96
The 3 P's of Mortimer West End Chapel . . . . .	John Pither . . . . .	99
Q&A with Jean . . . . .	Jean Debney . . . . .	101
Help! . . . . .	Jean Debney . . . . .	106
Letters Page . . . . .	Various . . . . .	108
Jean's Miscellany . . . . .	Jean Debney . . . . .	109
Berkshire Record Office News . . . . .	Elizabeth Hughes . . . . .	111
Berkshire Record Office Library . . . . .	Bob Hale . . . . .	112
Bookends . . . . .	Jean Debney . . . . .	113
Members Pages . . . . .	Robert Houseman . . . . .	117
Members Interests . . . . .	Robert Houseman . . . . .	120
BFHS Executive Committee Nomination Form . . . . .		124

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*The inclusion of advertisements in this journal does not imply any recommendation or otherwise by the Editor or the Society.*

*The deadline for the June Issue is the 29th April, 1994 - all contributions will be gratefully and enthusiastically received.*

*The front cover was found in the Wargrave Parish Register*

## Chairman's Comments

*by Michael Sheppard*

Having asked for your comments in the last two issues of the Berkshire Family Historian, I am frankly disappointed at the response. To date, I have only received two letters from a Membership of over 1,100. The Executive Committee is a hard working group of members committed to you, the Membership of our Society. We work long and hard for you to have an excellent Bookstall, a quarterly Journal, not to mention the Symposium. On top of this, we are hosting the 1995 Autumn Federation of Family History Conference at Reading University.

If we are to make this Conference a success we will require help and assistance from all four Branches and any of our 'out of County' Members. If you are interested, please contact me or your Branch Chairman.

It has been agreed that the BFHS will purchase as many counties as we can of the 1881 Census on fiche. What we are now looking for is Members to make donations, or sponsor the purchase of a county fiche of their choice. For more information, please contact Mrs Margaret Pyle (see back cover for details).

The Executive Committee look forward to receiving your support for the forthcoming BFHS-Catholic FHS Joint One Day Conference on Saturday 16th April at Presentation College, Reading. Our own Symposium will be held on Saturday 2nd July at the Holt School, Wokingham (details are enclosed in this Journal).

On behalf of us all, may I wish every happiness to Catherine, our Editor, and Simon Harrington on the occasion of their Marriage on Saturday 5th February, 1994

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## Editor's Notes

As I am now on my Honeymoon, this Journal is being "put to bed" by my ghost editor - many thanks to him.

And many thanks for the articles I have already received for the June Issue - the deadline is 29th April. Illustrations as well as articles are needed, but please don't send the originals - just very good copies!

## Notes on Contributors

**Barbara Young** (1551) has been involved in Family History Research for some 12 years although the past 5 have been limited due to her having ME. However, she is currently satisfying her 'addiction' by transcribing the Wokingham Parish Registers in Shire Hall, Reading.

**John Pither** (1552) enjoys his retirement at Milford-on-Sea and helps the partially blind with their talking books. He has found his paternal ancestors in Reading and Shinfield. His mother's family hail from the City of London and Edinburgh where her paternal grandparents made artificial limbs and surgical instruments. John has written three books on his family and is currently working on the fourth.

**Tony Hadland** is Berkshire-born and is a prolific writer on the subject of Catholic Family History. His fourth, and latest, volume is titled 'Thames Valley Papists'. He will also be one of the guest speakers at the BFHS-Catholic FHS Joint One Day Conference on Saturday 16th April

**Yvonne Masson** (1961) lives in Twickenham and has been researching the Dearlove name for some 15 years.

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## A Reluctant Bride

by Barbara Young

In the Reading Mercury of 22nd May 1775 the following item of news caught my eye (and my imagination):-

*"Thursday Farmer Jonathan Goddard of Earley (whose wife has not been dead quite a month) was married at Sonning to Mrs Fletcher late of Hatchgate; the bride, who is upwards of 70, felt a qualm of delicacy on their way to church and offered to discharge all expenses provided she might be permitted to return home immediately; but the farmer, unwilling to be disappointed, used so many prevailing arguments that the fair tender one at length was melted and suffered the ceremony to be performed, to the entire satisfaction of the bridegroom and all present."*

I was intrigued and decided to follow this all up. The Sonning parish registers confirmed both events mentioned. On 24th April, Elizabeth wife of Jonathan Goddard was buried. On 18th May Jonathan Goddard married Elizabeth Fletcher by license. They were both given as "of this parish". The witnesses were Robt Mullis, Daniel Jones and Francis Beach. This however does not reflect the circumstances or details of the newspaper report, and the absence of later burials for this couple are familiar problems for family historians. Although the marriage licence does not appear to have survived, I did find the

marriage bond. This is also dated 18th May and the bondsmen were Daniel Jones of Sunning, inn holder, and Robert Mullis of Shinfield, wheelwright. They would forfeit the considerable sum of £100 if the marriage did not take place! I should also point out that while Elizabeth is described as a widow, Jonathan has no marital status; this illustrates another 'grey area' for researchers.

I next checked for relevant wills (Berkshire, PCC and the Court of the Dean of Sarum, under which Sonning came at this time). An aged and infirm Elizabeth Goddard made her will in 1781; this reveals her maiden name as White (the children of her late brother John are mentioned) and that Elizabeth, the daughter of her late son John Aldridge, is the main beneficiary at the age of 21. Until then her mother Frances who had remarried John Alley of Ambroseden, Oxon, was to use the legacy for the benefit of her daughter. The IGI shows a John Aldridge son of Tho. and Eliz. baptised in 1728 and Elizabeth daughter of John and Frances Aldridge baptised in 1769 both in Ambroseden.

No date of probate is given for Elizabeth's will but both of her executors renounced their rights in 1790 and ten days later administration was granted to Elizabeth Aldridge of Ambroseden, spinster (by which time

she would have been 21). It is possible that Elizabeth Goddard's burial and other missing details would be found at the Oxfordshire CRO.

A further significant point in Elizabeth Goddard's will is that she held the freehold of the Three Tunns in Earley, then occupied by Daniel Jones, who was one of her executors. It would appear that the "fair tender one" was born in the early 1700s and was widowed twice before her marriage to Jonathan Goddard. Her income was more than adequate for her needs, so why the urgent marriage?

Jonathan Goddard's story is similarly complicated. He first appears in the Sonning register, with his wife Elizabeth, for the baptism of a daughter Lucy in 1747. Three other children followed: Nathan (bapt 1750), Martha Maria (bapt 1754 and bur 1759) and Richard (bapt 1760). Before this Jonathan was in Frilsham where three children were baptised: Sarah (1742), Jonathan (1744) and Rebecca (1746 - buried six days later). Jonathan junior became a farmer in Earley, marrying Sarah Willis in 1765 by whom he had nine children - he was buried in Sonning in 1830 aged 86 years.

Jonathan Goddard's marital bliss was short: he was buried in 1777 at Reading St Giles without leaving a will. No obituary appears in the Reading Mercury. I did note however that a month later Mr Daniel Jones held the Annual Florists Feast at The Three Tunns at Hatchgate near Reading.

However, I did find the will of Jonathan's father Nathan Goddard, made in 1767 when he too was a farmer of Earley. He left his freehold house and land, then occupied by John Simpson, to his two sons, Nathan and Jonathan, as tenants in common. Each of his grandchildren received £20, including Sarah, Jonathan and Lucy, the "three children of my son Jonathan". It is perhaps more significant that he forgave his son Jonathan all money paid for him or lent to him.

Although Nathan Goddard's will is a fortunate piece of evidence to confirm Jonathan's family, there is a final tantalising point. Probate was granted in 1778 to his son Nathan, with power reserved for Jonathan (the joint executors). The only burial for a Nathan Goddard in Sonning during this period was in 1768, and Jonathan died in July 1777 - so why did Nathan the younger wait ten years before presenting the will for probate, and why did he not acknowledge his brother's decease?

While there are a number of possible reasons for such a lapse in time between the making of a will and its probate, perhaps, as with Elizabeth Goddard, the will was not produced until necessary. This research (which has actually taken about ten hours) has only revealed the tip of an iceberg!

There are still a number of sources to be checked to complete the history and answer such niggling points as:

a.) when and where was Jonathan Goddard born?

b.) was he in fact married three times? A Jonathan Goddard married an Elizabeth Cray in 1768 at Compton. The two candidates that I have for her were both past child-bearing age and one had a sister who married a Benjamin Goddard in Reading in 1726.

I hope that the above has illustrated how family details can be found in some sources that are often neglected, and I thank the Berkshire and Wiltshire Record Offices and the Reading Local Studies Library for making available the documents used in this research.

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## William Noble

*by Talbot Green*

My mother's grandfather William Noble (born Alderney Channel Islands 1st August 1833) entered the Naval Paymaster Branch as a profession. He gained his commission to Assistant Paymaster on HMS Winchester, flagship of the East Indies squadron, in Hong Kong harbour on 6th April 1855, and served aboard her on patrols to the Treaty Ports and to Nagasaki, in the opening up of Japan to Western influence.

Then he was on his own, accounts-wise, aboard a surveying brig in the Gulf of Siam. 1859 saw him back in England, when he had a couple of junior appointments on the guardships at Portsmouth and Chatham, before gaining another solo position. He was APM aboard the iron screw supply ship HMS Industry, of 1100 tons, which the Navy List has down for Particular Duties: all she was doing, in fact, was shuttling stores between Woolwich/Deptford and Rio de Janeiro, with the odd diversion to that

interesting lump of volcanic ash known as Ascension Island. He made five trips between November 1861 and August 1864, with spells of a couple of months whilst loading in England; during which he made the acquaintance of the vivacious Mary Jane Aldous, daughter of a tea-shipper.

They became engaged but, probably because APMs did not receive shore-pay, her father Henry forbade any idea of marriage until William had gained promotion to Paymaster and, with it, half-pay when ashore. This came through on 6th August 1864 whilst Industry was still homeward bound; but "Polly" extracted her father's consent, shot round to the Rev. Herbert Alston, vicar of Willesden, and got him to start calling the banns.

William's ship docked on 29th August, whereupon he began the process of signing over his books to his successor APM Henry Forrest. This was done by the 2nd September and four days later William found himself a married man.



# Prohibited Marriages

*by Dave True*

I read with interest Jean Debney's "Q&A" in the September issue of the "Berkshire Family Historian" as my Yorkshire grandfather contracted a "prohibited marriage".

James Kaye married Emily Lawrence in Leeds in 1891, and they had two daughters, one of whom died at the age of three and one who survived to the age of 89, my mother. Emily died in 1901 when my mother was five, and James (no doubt after a suitable period of mourning) wanted to marry her sister Eleanor Lawrence who was ten years younger than Emily.

My grandfather was a Methodist Lay Preacher and would have been aware of the rules, but that did not prevent him bending them. According to family tradition, he and Eleanor went to Jersey (where I understand that the rule against marrying a deceased wife's sister did not apply) and were married c1902.

In "Family Tree" Magazine of October 1993, the article by Tom Woods "Beginning Your Family History" included full details for making family history enquiries in Jersey and the other Channel Islands. I therefore sent off the information as I knew it to the Superintendent Registrar with a cheque for £15.50, which comprised £10 for a five year marriage search, £5 for a Certified

Extract from the Register and 50p postage. I didn't reckon on hearing anything for three or four weeks and was quite surprised to see an envelope from Jersey only five days later. Inside was the Certified Extract (see below) which confirmed that James Hardwick Kaye and Eleanor Lawrence were married in Jersey on 13th August 1902 at the Wesleyan Chapel, Grove Place, St. Helier.

I was amazed too, that the £10 for research was returned with a compliment slip on which was typed "No research necessary". How very fair of them and what fantastic service - sometimes you hear not too favourable comments on the "feudal" ways of the Channel Islands. I suppose it could well be that mentioning my grandfather was a Methodist lay preacher led the Superintendent Registrar directly to Methodist/Wesleyan records. They then went back to Leeds and carried on living as husband and wife, had two children and nobody took any action against them that I know of. For the two families it was a good arrangement as it meant that the Lawrences got another daughter married off and James acquired a mother for his surviving child by Emily. It sounds as if this might have been a fairly popular way of getting over this problem prior to 1907. I wonder if the "rules" were the same in the other Channel Islands.

# Bigamous Marriage

*by Patricia Gilbert*

My grandfather Edwin Sydney Staines was born in 1885, the son of Amy Phelps and Edwin Staines. A search of St Catherine's House for his parents' marriage revealed a marriage at Bethnal Green in September 1877 for an Edwin Staines. However when I tried to cross-reference by looking up the bride's name Phelps, I could not find it.

I asked an officer at St Catherine's House whether it was possible for the bride's name NOT to be indexed and he said that it did sometimes happen, so I ordered the certificate. When it arrived, I discovered that all the details on the certificate appeared to be accurate, except for the bride's name. She was Clara Eliza Jobbins NOT Amy Phelps.

I went back to St Catherine's House and this time I started looking up the name Phelps ONLY in the marriage indexes. I found a marriage in Stepney for Amy Phelps in the June index for 1883. I asked the same officer whether it was possible for the bride's name only to appear in the index, and this time he said that in his experience he

had never known this to happen but I decided to take a gamble and I ordered the certificate.

When it arrived I discovered that this time Edwin called himself Edwin Stephens. He had changed his profession from Auctioneer to French Polisher but had given his father's name and occupation as Edwin, auctioneer, on both certificates.

Although I was convinced that he must have married my great grandmother bigamously I wanted proof so I wrote letters to the Superintendent Registrars of both Register Offices involved, requesting photocopies of the original signings in the Church registers.

I was delighted when they complied with my request and I was able to compare the two signatures. When I saw the "laboured" signature of my great grandmother Amy Phelps I could see that she could hardly write her name, and probably could neither have read nor questioned the flourishing signature of her bridegroom on that exciting day.

What was the fate of poor Clara Eliza Jobbins? I have no idea!!!

# The Stepmother of Invention

*by Pam Parsons*

By the time I began my family history research, as I was the oldest member of the family, I had no one to consult. However, during my childhood I had been told many stories and I was able to draw on my memories. One of the most vivid was of how grandpa's mummy had died when he was a very little boy and how he had been brought up by such a nice step-mother that he thought of her as his real mother.

I knew his name was John Charles Wheeler and expected his birth to have been during 1872/3 in Marylebone, London or in Wiltshire, so it did not take long to find him in the indices at St Catherine's House. The certificate gave an address of 11 Margaret Street, Westminster, confirmed his father's name as John and gave me, for the first time, his mother's name, Elizabeth nee Long.

Fortunately the family were at the same address for the 1881 Census. I already knew that the Wheelers came from Chapmanslade, Wiltshire, but now I found that Elizabeth, aged 42, had been born in Bradfield, Berkshire.

John, who was a widower, had been living with his mother-in-law in Berkeley, Somerset at the time of the 1871 Census and I was fortunate to find Mary Long from Bradfield as a

Cook in a nearby house. My guess is that Elizabeth joined her as a maid or on a visit, and fell in love with the young man next door.

However to get back to Charlie, as my grandfather was known, who lost his mother at an early age. I began to look for her death. I was so sure of my "facts" that I sent for a death certificate dated May 1875 and for another which I thought might be John's re-marriage. After that I decided to conserve my energy (and money) and do a bit more research.

I had decided to spend a week in Wiltshire visiting the Record Office and villages associated with the family. I paid a visit to Chapmanslade and found a memorial in the churchyard to John and his wife, Elizabeth, who died on 30th December 1895 age 57.

I was left wondering whether my great-grandfather had married a second Elizabeth exactly the same age as the first until the 1891 Census revealed that she had been born in Bradfield. Great-grandmother had only been dead 2½ years when Charlie married my grandmother. I wonder why he needed to invent his story? What were his needs that he told such an elaborate tale? What was missing from his real life?

# Taking the Lid Off!!

by Tom Hine

The following list is taken from a quantity of small paper slips written between 1886-1917 by Robert Carter, Undertaker/Builder of Aldermaston. These slips give the name of deceased and date of death and were then engraved/ stamped onto a metal plate for the coffin. These slips were contained in a small tin and are now in possession of Ray Carter the grandson of the original undertaker. We have been fortunate to have them on loan for a few days and have transcribed them for the Society and publication in the "Berkshire Family Historian". Around 1893 onwards Mr Carter collected a fee of 1/- per plate. Mr Webb made the coffins. The following is the list of 108 names.

Mary E Freeman - Jan 10th 1886 - 10 years

Richard Tibble - Feb 27th 1886 - 25 years

James Hiscock - March 17th 1886 - 19 years

James Lawrence - June 26th 1886 - 86 years

Mary Rampton - July 7th 1886 - 3 years

John Hicks - July 30th 1886 - 27 years

Edward James Stric...? - Nov 21st 1886 - 1 year 6 months

Elizabeth Smith - Dec 2nd 1886 - 71 years on the back of the envelope bearing the address Alex King,

Heath End Cottage, Baughurst

Marcus H J West - January 24th

1887 - 5 years 9 months

Joseph Charles Bennett - Jan 31st

1887 - 81 years

Isaac George Lewis - Apr 16th 1887 - 6 years

Herbert Stanley White - Apr 17th 1887 - 3 years

Edward Alfred Lewis - Apr 18th 1887 - 7 years

Dinah Smith - April 25th 1887 - 66 years

Roder Harreat George - June 24th 1887 - 51 years

Louisa Allen - August 19th 1887 - 5 years 11 months

Anna Long - September 4th 1887 - 22 years

Richard Jeffery - November 9th 1887 - 51 years

Maggie D Webb - March 20th 1888 - 5 months

Elijah Hicks - March 25th 1888 - 87 years

Phebe Thatcher - April 22nd 1888 - 20 years

Charles Smith - August 2nd 1888 - 49 years

George Treacher - August 22nd 1888 - 66 years

Lily Amelia Butler - February 21st 1889 - 12 months

James Sellwood - March 18th 1889 - 82 years

Esther Butler - May 5th 1889 - 32 years

Harry Edward Rampton - July 5th 1889 - six months

Fanny Cottrell - Oct 14th 1889 - 57 years

Thomas Sheriff George - Jan 13th  
1890 - 25 years  
Albert Davis Smith - March 5th  
1890 - 7 months  
Frederick Butler - June 7th 1890 -  
68 years  
Henry Jacop - June 24th 1890 - 89  
years  
Elizabeth Saunders - August 13th  
1890 - 27 years  
Harriet Smith - Jan 21st 1891 - 67  
years  
Richard Lanford - March 13th 1891  
- 81 years  
Thomas Englefield - April 17th 1891  
- 73 years  
"Thy will be done" "God is Love"  
written on back of slip  
Edith Rose Collins - April 18th 1891  
- 1 year  
George Dyer - May 19th 1891 - 62  
years  
Elizabeth Cooper - Sep 29th 1891 -  
60 years  
Mary Bennett - October 16th 1891 -  
80 years  
? Bates - Nov 18th 1891 - 40 years  
Rose Englefield - Dec 26 1891 - 14  
years  
David Pyke - Jan 2th 1892 - 77  
years  
Ann Pyke - Jan 5th 1892 - 52 years  
Sarah Smith - Feb 10th 1892 - 77  
George Kew - Feb 18th 1892 - 37  
years  
written on back of envelope  
addressed to Mr Jas Webb,  
Carpenter and  
Wheelwright, Baughurst, Nr  
Basingstoke, Hants.  
William Maylen - May 2nd 1892 -  
79 years  
Susannah Smith - Dec 15th 1892 -

68 years  
Arthur Dyer - January 4th 1893 -  
age 25  
Josiah/Joesia Bray - January 5th  
1893 - age 67  
written on back of envelope  
addressed to W Webb Esq, Church  
Inn,  
Baughurst)  
Eliza Englefield - July 5th 1893 - 73  
years  
Samuel Richardson - Oct 10th 1893  
- 28 years  
Ernest G Penford - January 1st 1894  
- 18 years  
Henry Wellman - Jan 18th 1894 - 70  
years  
John Pearce - Jan 25th 1894 - 70  
years  
Jane Hiscock - May 27th 1894 - 57  
years  
Caroline Pearce - July 11th 1894 -  
73 years  
Rosa Minnie Barlow - August 30th  
1894 - 7 years  
Henry Smith - Oct 18th 1894 aged  
46 years  
Charles H Hiscock - Oct 24th 1894 -  
46 years  
Sarah Ann Smith - Oct 24th 1894 -  
49 years  
Richard Nash - Oct 26th 1894 - 71  
years  
George Rolfe - Oct 30th 1894 - 63  
years  
Alfred G Taylor - Nov 17th 1894 -  
7 years  
George Tuggery - Dec 14th 1894 -  
71 years  
Thomas Butler - Jan 4th 1895 - 85  
years  
Esther S Butler - Jan 19th 1895 - 37  
years

Tryphenia Mills - April 3rd 1895 - 37 years  
 George Kimbrey - April 24th 1895 - 9 weeks  
 Ellen Parsons - May 23rd 1895 - 60 years  
 Hannah San...? - June 15th 1895 - 84 years  
 David Hedghes - June 30th 1895 - 64 years  
 Sydney F Gunany - Sept 2/21 1895 - 1 year 3 months  
 (underneath entry 'Jesus Saith Weep not!')  
 Martha Appleton - Sept 28th 1895 - 76 years  
 Hannah May - Nov 3rd 1895 - aged 60  
 Sabina Parsons - Nov 16th 1895 - 77 years  
 Kate Aldridge - March 24th 1896 - 38 years  
 Annie Collier Fisher - April 9th 1896 - 45 years  
 Ann Dyer - May 5th 1896 - 76 years  
 (written on bottom of letter signed R Blunden Esq, Baughurst Hants)  
 Mary Ann Hussey - June 4th 1896 - 47 years  
 Mary Jane Taylor - June 12th 1896 - 35 years  
 Henry Rash - August 5th 1896 - 68 years  
 Sarah Pearce - Nov 21st 1896 - 66 years  
 David Cottrell - Dec 17th 1896 - 69 years  
 Alfred Earl Wigley - Feb 28th 1898 - 1 year 11 months  
 Alice N Emmans - April 1st 1898 - 4 years 6 months  
 Kate Emmans - April 2nd 1898 - 6? years  
 Sarah Hoare - Jan 5th 1900 - 82 years  
 Lily Martha Pearce - May 4th 1900  
 David West - August 3rd 1900 - 79 years  
 Lily Rampton - Oct 14th 1900 - 3 years  
 Alix Gelbert Rampton - January 26th 1901 - 16 months  
 Elizabeth Heathe - Oct 29th 1901 - 38 years  
 Stephen Spicer - March 24th 1902 - 73 years  
 Job Cripps - Jan 29th 1903 - 36 years  
 Nellie M Kernutt - March 30th 1904 - 6 years  
 Ella May Wigley - Feb 17th 1906 - 4 years  
 Ellen Maria Blake - July 19th 1908 - 33 years  
 John Richardson - Aug 30th 1912 - 87 years and 7 months  
 Luke Hawkins - Feb 12th 1917 - 78 years (on brass plate)  
 Emily Lipscombe - Feb 13th 1917 - 78 years (on black plate)  
 Wiliam Gundry, West Heath, Hants  
 Cha H Bautland, Baruning Hill, Baughurst, Hants - Nov 6th 1891  
 Henry Avery - May 27th - age 66  
 William J R Cripps - age 4 months  
 Arthur Plim Hiscock - May 21 - 11 months  
 Susannah Mills - June 9th - 67 years  
 John Thathcher - March 17th - age 64

# Newbury Child Migrants of the 1830s

by Pamela Horn

[Continued from the December '93 Issue]

At the start of their apprenticeship, the children carried out relatively simple tasks like sweeping up cotton waste and "piecing", that is joining the broken ends of yarn while the machines were in motion. This could be dangerous. Any lapse of concentration might result in serious injury, including the loss of a finger or even an arm. As one young worker recalled, it was easy to slip on the greasy floor, and a quick reaction was needed to roll away from beneath "the ... advancing monsters ... Running in and out, straining my eyes in the ... gloom to watch for broken threads, my ten-year-old legs soon felt like lead and my head spun faster than the pitiless machinery."<sup>13</sup> The sickly smell of the oil used to lubricate the machines and the dim light emitted by the Argand lamps which illuminated the mill after dark added to the uncomfortable working conditions.<sup>14</sup>

The air was filled with cotton particles and these not only caused infected eyes and chest trouble but were ingested by the young workers, thereby causing stomach disorders, which were cured by purges and

emetics. The fact that they had to remain on their feet for many hours at a time also led to problems with their legs. Surviving medical records show that the Newbury girls were treated for a variety of ailments. In September 1839, for example, little Rosa Gough was dosed with a powder and treated for a bad eye even before her formal apprenticeship had begun; the following month, Sarah Clack was advised to use "the common eye wash", while in December Mary Ann Challis was given a "linseed meal poultice to the belly", castor oil and laudanum, as well as a mixture of soda, water and lemon juice for a stomach disorder.<sup>15</sup> Caroline Rhodes seems to have had the most serious illness - perhaps rheumatic fever - during the winter of 1840/41. She was given powders, sweet spirits of nitre, and various other medicaments, her hair was cropped, and it was recommended that a "Blister ... be put to the back of the neck if she should become light headed". Later she was sponged with vinegar and had mustard poultices applied to the calf of each leg. In addition, she was to receive: "A tea spoonful of port wine every 2 or 3 hours - if she should rave must be discontinued." Caroline's illness lasted for about six weeks and it was not until February 1841 that she at last recovered.

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<sup>13</sup>*Notes & Observations written during a Ramble of Seven Weeks* (1855) 86-87

<sup>14</sup>Supplementary Report, Pt 2 of the Factory Inquiry Commission, Parliamentary Papers 1834, Vol XX, Samuel Greg, D1/235

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<sup>15</sup>Medical Treatment Book, Manchester Record Office C5/4/2/2

Under the terms of the 1833 Factory Act the working hours of the youngest children, those aged 9 to 13, were limited to eight per day, and they were also required to attend school for a further two hours a day. But for those aged 13 and above a working day of 12 hours applied, beginning at 5.30am and ending at 7pm, with a breakfast break of half-an-hour and a mid-day break of an hour. Meals were eaten in the apprentice house, about a quarter of a mile from the mill itself. The food was wholesome and relatively plentiful, with vegetables grown in the apprentice house garden and meat and cheese from a nearby farm owned by the Gregs supplementing the basic diet of milk, bread, potatoes and porridge.<sup>16</sup> They had water to drink, tea being served only when they were ill, and bread and cheese at supper.

By the standards of the day the Gregs were paternalistic employers. Robert Hyde Greg, who owned the mill when the Newbury girls arrived, took the view that while a master might "command" the services of the children he also had duties, including "the duty of humanity and kind treatment". Unlike many other mills, corporal punishment was not administered when the children misbehaved, only "a box on the ear, to call attention".<sup>17</sup> Fines were, however, imposed and these were paid by the children working overtime, at about a half-penny an hour! Some of

the fines were heavy for youngsters who earned only a few pennies a week. They included 5s for stealing apples and 2s 6d for breaking a window. The most serious offence was to run away, since this disrupted mill work and caused the owners much inconvenience. The fine for this was 8d per day plus any expenses incurred in locating and returning the runaway.<sup>18</sup> Faulty work and unpunctuality also led to penalties, and on 28th January, 1847, shortly before she had completed her apprenticeship, Rosa Gough was fined 6d for an unspecified offence.<sup>19</sup> Much emphasis was placed on the virtues of obedience, sobriety and industry, and the workers were summoned to their labours by the ringing of a bell.

Some of the girls withdrew cash from their overtime earnings for private purchases. In 1841/2 Mary Ann Challis earned £2 16s 10d in this way, including a £1 "bounty", and during 1842 she withdrew 15s 6d of it, mostly in instalments of 6d. Over the same period her sister, Ellen, earned £1 11s 4d and withdrew 10s. In other cases, as with Rosa Gough, the overtime payments were allowed to accumulate for several years before they were withdrawn, in her case in the summer of 1847.<sup>20</sup> Some of the withdrawals may have been spent at the village shop, which stocked everything from groceries, dairy

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<sup>18</sup>Nigel Nixon & Josselin Hill, *Mill Life at Styal* (1986), 44

<sup>19</sup>Stoppage Ledger, Manchester Record Office, C5/1/16/1

<sup>20</sup>Entries in Stoppage Ledger, pp 52, 112 and 161

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<sup>16</sup>Mary Rose op cit 107 EW Gray op cit 87

<sup>17</sup>Evidence of Samuel Greg, loc. cit. D1, No. 235



products and candles to fabrics, millinery, handkerchiefs, stockings, footwear, shawls and baskets. Periodically the girls also had a holiday to attend the local Wakes in late August or early September, and some purchases may have been made there. It is noticeable that on 27th August, 1842, Mary Ann Challis withdrew 2s and her sister 5s, perhaps to purchase a fairing. Other holidays were given on Good Friday and Christmas Day, and for special events like a friendly society procession or a Women's Club day.<sup>21</sup>

The younger workers were taught the three Rs plus religion by a mistress, who worked under the direction of female members of the Greg family. Mr Gray inspected the Newbury girls' copy books when he visited Quarry Bank and considered their "performance in this respect were good and creditable to all the parties concerned". In order to encourage the apprentices to become expert needlewomen, prizes were offered each Christmas for sewing, while boxes were given to those who had completed their term and were leaving. A young member of the Greg family remembered the annual Christmas party, when the children were regaled with coffee and buns.<sup>22</sup>

Each Sunday morning the apprentices walked two miles to attend Church in Wilmslow. They wore their Sabbath

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<sup>21</sup>Time Register for Quarry Bank Mill, C5/4, Manchester Record Office

<sup>22</sup>*The Apprentice System at Quarry Bank Mill*, section on Education. EW Gray op. cit. 87

uniform of plain straw bonnet tied with a green ribbon, cotton dress with a buff kerchief at the neck, woollen stockings and stout shoes. In the cold weather they also wore a cloak.<sup>23</sup> Sunday dinner included meat, and possibly a pudding made from soft fruit grown in the garden. The afternoon was spent on improving lessons given by the Greg ladies and these were followed by another visit to church. After that came time for recreation, especially during the summer months, when the girls could play in the garden. Mr Gray remembered a "weigh jolt" and swing in the playground "and ... ball and ... battledore were lying about." Each of the girls also had her own small plot of garden to cultivate.<sup>24</sup>

At the end of their apprenticeship many of the Newbury girls seem to have left Quarry Bank, perhaps to work in one of the larger mills in Manchester or Stockport.<sup>25</sup> However, a few stayed on and married fellow workers. Robert Hyde Greg always considered that former apprentices made a valuable contribution to life in the village which grew up around the mill. The "best families for good conduct have sprung from this source."<sup>26</sup> Among the Berkshire girls settling down in this way was Mary Ann Gough. She married Robert

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<sup>23</sup>*The Apprentice System at Quarry Bank Mill*, section on Sundays

<sup>24</sup>EW Gray, op. cit. 87

<sup>25</sup>Robert Hyde Greg, evidence to *Select Committee on the Burdens Affecting Real Property*, Parliamentary Papers, 1846, Vol VI, Pt I, Q 4, 237

<sup>26</sup>Mary Rose, op. cit. 57

Brierley, who was a roller coverer at the mill, when she was about twenty and by the 1851 census had three children. Her unmarried sister, Rosa, aged 22, was also living with her and was working as a throstler, ie a spinner. Another resident was the former Mary Ann Challis, now Mrs Wardle. She had two children, aged four years and three months respectively, and was still working as a throstler. Sarah Shaw, the former Sarah Clack, who was married to a mule spinner and Ellen Allen, nee Challis, who had also married a mule spinner, were working as throstlers.<sup>27</sup>

According to surviving wages books, the pay of throstlers was raised from 5s 9d a week to 6s 6d in December 1847, and to 7s in 1848. It remained at that level until the wages book ends in 1850.<sup>28</sup>

Even in 1861 four of the Newbury women still remained at Quarry Bank. They were Maria Henshall, the former Maria King, who had married an agricultural labourer and did not appear in the 1851 census, Mary Ann Brierley, who now had six children (the three eldest of them at work in the factory), Ellen Allen, and Sarah Shaw, who had a four-year-old son and no longer worked at the mill.<sup>29</sup>

As for the pauper apprenticeship system itself, this came to an end at

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<sup>27</sup>See 1851 Census return for Pownall Fee, Public Record Office, HO.107.2162

<sup>28</sup>Wages book at Manchester Record Office, C5/1/15/5

<sup>29</sup>1861 Census return for Pownall Fee, RG.9.2588

Quarry Bank in 1847. Rising costs were a major cause of its demise, for whereas in 1835, when the average number of apprentices had been 74, the outlay per head had been 4s 2d., by 1842 when the total had fallen to 52, expenditure had climbed to 6s 5¼d apiece. In 1846, when there were just 15 of them, they were costing 9s 2d each.<sup>30</sup> The following year, when the last six girls completed their apprenticeship, it cost 13s 4d per head to maintain them. By this time the Gregs were paying a mere 2s 6d a week to the youngest "free" child workers, ie those under 13 who lived at home with their families, and between 2s 6d and 8s to girls over that age.<sup>31</sup> Clearly with the growth of a stable village community around the mill it was no longer necessary for the family to have the expense and trouble of bringing in girls from a distance and lodging them at the apprentice house. Certainly the Gregs themselves were unapologetic about their use of pauper apprentices, arguing that the system which ended in 1847 was a "charitable institution none could surpass". We shall never know what the Newbury girls themselves felt about their involuntary migration from rural Berkshire to a noisy and dusty cotton mill far distant from friends and family connections, and where they worked without a weekly wage until they were eighteen.

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<sup>30</sup>Carol O'Mahony ed., *Quarry Bank Mill Memoranda* Vol 1, pg 56

<sup>31</sup>Robert Hyde to the Select Committee on the Burdens Affecting Real Property, Q.4228

# Old Catholic Families of Berkshire

*By Tony Hadland*

The term "Catholic" used here means Roman Catholic; no offence is intended to other Christians who describe themselves as Catholic. "Berkshire" means the county as it existed in the Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries.

From the reign of Elizabeth I until the early nineteenth century legislation made it extremely difficult for any English citizen to practice Roman Catholicism on his or her native soil. Yet despite this, Catholicism did survive. In some remoter areas of the north of England particularly Lancashire, large sections of the community remained Catholic, making suppression inherently difficult and survival much easier. In most parts of the country this situation did not exist; instead Catholicism survived through a strategy evolved just across the Thames from the Berkshire village of Hurley.

The ford to Hurley gave its name to Harleyford, Buckinghamshire. The present Harleyford Manor is a conference centre and in July 1586 its Elizabethan predecessor was also the venue for an assembly - one where matters of survival were on the agenda.

Harleyford Manor belonged to Richard Bold, Catholic former Sheriff of Lancashire. The secret eight day conference was attended by senior Jesuits, members of the nobility and William Byrd, the great Court musician. The mornings were devoted to worship and spiritual improvement, the afternoon to planning a missionary campaign.

Sixteen years had passed since Elizabeth's formal excommunication by the Pope. Since that time a small minority of older parish clergy, refusing to accept Anglicanism, had gone underground. To supplement them some 300 newly-ordained English priests had been smuggled in from the Continent. However, Elizabeth's secret service was extremely efficient and by now fewer than half of these new priests were still at liberty.

A network of safe houses was needed, providing the basic requirements for an effective but clandestine local ministry. At Harleyford it was agreed that the Catholic gentry houses would form the basis of the Catholic survival in England. Shortly after the Harleyford Conference the "golden age" of priest-hole building began.

At the time of the English Reformation Berkshire was already a commuter county. Merchants and professionals from London and other parts of the

country found the many small estates ideal as country residences. Communication with the capital was, by the standards of the time, good; the Thames provided relatively inexpensive, reliable and comfortable transport.

Not surprisingly, east Berkshire, being nearer the capital attracted many commuters. Estates and residences changed hands frequently, hardly conducive to the establishment of safe houses. Away from the river and major settlements, the heart of east Berkshire was Windsor Forest; a wild area and a refuge for criminals, only too willing to turn in a priest in exchange for a pardon or bounty. Consequently the most notable Berkshire Catholic estates were not in the east of the county. However, in the centre and the west there were a number of well-established Catholic gentry families some of which claimed to have been there since long before the Norman conquest. Most notable of these were the Englefield family of Englefield House, near Theale.

Sir Francis Englefield was probably Mary Tudor's most ardent supporter. On the accession of her half-sister Elizabeth Englefield left the country never to return. He spent much of the rest of his life plotting on the Continent and died in Valladolid, Spain in 1596. As the historian J C H Aveling once put it, Englefield was to Elizabeth what Nelson Mandela was to the old South African regime.

Englefield's estates were considerable. In Berkshire alone they included lands at Englefield, Tidmarsh, Tilehurst, Sindlesham, Brimpton, Speenhamland, Hartridge, Ilsley and South Moreton. These were eventually seized by the Crown, but only after eight years of legal wrangling and a special Act of Parliament. In the early 1600s Englefield's nephew, another Sir Francis, bought Whiteknights Park, Earley, which was to become the Catholic family's main seat until the late eighteenth century.

The reason that the Crown had such difficulty in seizing the Englefield estates was a cunning conveyance devised by Edmund Plowden, one of the greatest Elizabethan lawyers. Like his client, Plowden was a convinced Catholic, but rather than dash off to the Continent to plot against Elizabeth, Plowden stayed at home and skilfully worked within the law. So great was his reputation that even the Queen employed him.

Edmund Plowden's home was Plowden Hall, Plowden, Shropshire; the Catholic Plowdens still live there today. Edmund moved to Shiplake College, a former Englefield property, now the site of Shiplake College, just across the Thames from Wargrave. He also held property in Berkshire, including the Wokefield estate and nearby land at Burghfield, Stratfield Mortimer and Sulhamstead Bannister.

Plowden also managed the Shalford estate of his half-brother William Wollascott of Tidmarsh Grange. Shalford comprised much of the Kennet Valley between Newbury and Reading, including Brimpton, Midgham, Papworth and Woolhampton. The Wollascotts seem initially to have been "church papists" - outwardly conforming to Anglicanism while remaining secretly Catholic. A branch of the family lived at Shinfield House (now demolished) and in 1792 an important find of documents was made there in what seems to have been a priest-hole. It included a medieval Book of Hours and a major collection of records from Reading Abbey. How did they come to be there?

Thomas Vachell, son of the commissioner responsible for the suppression of the abbey, was a Catholic, for which he lost the family seat Coley Park. Who would have been in a better position to rescue a few volumes from the immense abbey library. His widowed sister-in-law Mary Marty nee Reade spent her latter years at Shinfield with her son-in-law, a Wollascott and presumably took the volumes with her.

The last of the male line of Wollascotts died in 1757. Through his daughter's marriage his estates passed to an Irish nobleman, the Earl of Fingail. The Benedictine Douai Abbey at Woolhampton maintains the unbroken Catholic continuity of this part of Berkshire.

The Berkshire lands of Englefield, Plowden and Wollascott were both vast and broadly contiguous. In fact, in the Elizabethan period most of the Kennet Valley was held by Catholics. Apart from the three families already mentioned, there were others such as Hildesley, Perkins and Winchombe.

The Perkins family moved to the area in the late fifteenth century. Significantly, William Perkins of Brimpton was gentleman usher to Cardinal Pole, head of the Catholic church in England in Mary Tudor's reign. Perkins was also a tenant of Sir Francis Englefield and named his son Francis. Francis Perkins married Edmund Plowden's daughter and in 1576 inherited Ufton Court, near Padworth. This house contains some of the most interesting priest-holes in England. Other Catholic Perkins lived nearby at Beenham.

The Perkins of Ufton remained Catholic and maintained their links with the Englefields of Whiteknights until the male Perkins line failed in 1769. The house then passed to their Catholic Welsh cousins, the Jones family of Llanarth, but a Franciscan chaplain was still there until 1803.

The Hildesleys took their name from the old form of Ilsley, the villages (East and West) on the Berkshire Downs. Spelling of the name varies considerably: there are said to be eighteen variants, including Hildesleigh, Hildesley, Hilsley,

Ilsley, Ilisley and even Yeisley. A member of the Beenham branch of the family was a reforming bishop in the reign of Henry VIII, and succeeded the martyred Cardinal Fisher as Bishop of Rochester. It is known that Bishop Hildesley, being a poor former friar, asked for his executed predecessor's staff. That staff is now held by the Catholic Eyston family of East Hendred. When in the early eighteenth century the male line of the main Catholic branch of the Hildesleys failed, one of the females married an Eyston and presumably brought the staff with her.

Although the main Hildesley seat was at East Ilsley, in the seventeenth century, the family resided at Littlestoke Manor by the Thames between North Stoke and South Stoke, Oxfordshire. The house is near an old ferry crossing opposite Fair Mile Hospital, Cholsey. The track westwards from the ferry passes through the hospital grounds and, having crossed the Reading-Oxford road, is officially known as Papist Way.

Back in the Kennet Valley were the Winchcombe family descended from John Smallwood of Winchcombe, better known as Jack of Newbury. The Henwick (Thatcham) branch remained Catholic into the seventeenth century, one member becoming a Benedictine, and are believed to have moved to Surrey. The Noke, Oxfordshire branch was also Catholic.

The Bucklebury Winchcombes were more enigmatic. The male heads of the family solidly conformed to Anglicanism, at least outwardly. Yet throughout the seventeenth century they frequently chose wives from Catholic families - Perkins, Wollascott, Howard. Two Winchcombe sisters married Catholic husbands - a Perkins and a Hildesley, the latter union producing a Jesuit.

In the Vale of the White Horse a Catholic presence was maintained by the well-known Eyston family, today still at East Hendred near Wantage (and also at Mapledurham House, Oxon, have succeeded the Blount family). The Eystons also held Catmore, near East Ilsley on the Downs.

Nearer Faringdon were two branches of the Yate family, both descended from a Merchant of the Staple of Henry VIII's time. The male line of the Yates of Buckland failed in 1690, the year of the Battle of the Boyne. Mary Yate inherited the estates and married Sir Robert Throckmorton, a member of one of the most famous old Catholic families. The Throckmortons built the splendid Buckland House and retained the estate until early this century.

The other branch of the Yates lived at Lyford Grange, a few miles away. It was here, five years before the Harleyford Conference, that Fr Edmund Campion was arrested. He was one of the first two Jesuits to work in England and had been

involved in a major propaganda exercise involving a clandestine printing press at Stonor House, Oxfordshire. The resulting pamphlet popularly known as "Campion's Brag", was distributed in the university church at Oxford and put him at the top of the government's wanted list.

At a time when he should have been moving rapidly out of the area, Fr Campion was persuaded to preach and celebrate Mass at Lyford. His congregation consisted of local Catholics and what was probably the last remnant of English monasticism still functioning on native soil - a community of Brigittine nuns living secretly at Lyford. Their convent at Syon, Middlesex had been suppressed 42 years earlier. A government spy named Eliot reported Fr Campion's presence to the authorities and, after a prolonged search, he and two other priests were arrested.

Magistrate Fettiplace was less than willing to search the premises. Sir Francis Englefield's wife was a Fettiplace and had died only two years earlier in the custody of her kin at Compton Beauchamp, eight miles away. John Yate of Buckland's mother and wife were also Fettiplaces. A Catholic branch of the Fettiplace family later lived at Swyncombe, Oxfordshire. Sheriff Forster of Aldermaston was also somewhat reluctant. He was said to have Catholic leanings, and living in the Kennet Valley, was surrounded by Catholic neighbours.

None of this saved Fr Campion who, after a show trial, was hanged, drawn and quartered. In the 1950s electricians working in the roof void of Lyford Grange found a box presumably hidden by the priest and his colleagues. It contained a wax medallion issued by the Pope shortly before Fr Campion left Rome for England, still intact after more than 370 years.

The raid on Lyford seems to have struck deeply into the psyche of Berkshire Catholics: those families who had members there at the time, such as the Yates and Hildesleys, seem to have hung on to their faith tenaciously.

Not far from Lyford is Denchworth, at one time the main seat of the Hyde family. The Hydes had many branches in Berkshire, some of whom remained Catholic. About 1609 Francis Hyde completed construction of Hyde Hall, Purley (now Purley Hall), which is said to have contained a secret hiding place. It is just across the Thames from another Catholic centre, Mapledurham House, completed three years later and which certainly incorporated hiding places in its construction.

The Catholic Hydes sold the Purley property in 1720 but had another Hyde Hall at Hyde End, Brimpton. A few years ago it was an evocative ruin and it may

still be. It seem there were still Catholic Hydes in Berkshire after the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829.

Fawley is a village on the Berkshire Downs near the Wiltshire border. It became home to another Catholic dynasty, the Moore family. Sir Francis Moore built South Fawley Manor in 1614. He was a successful London lawyer, an MP five times, a steward of Oxford University and amassed considerable property in Berkshire, all of which were virtually impossible for a Catholic at the time. He appears never to have admitted to being a Catholic. Yet he had numerous Catholic connections:

- Sir Francis Englefield's nephew was articled to him
- his daughter married the Catholic Sir Richard Blount of Mapledurham
- he bought Whatcombe and Maidencourt Farm (Lambourn Valley) from the Catholic Sir George Browne.
- his clients included the Catholic Earl of Northumberland
- his family came from East Ilsley where the Englefields, Hildesleys and Perkins all held land
- he confided in Dr Godfrey Goodman, who lived at West Ilsley, later became Bishop of Gloucester and is said to have been a secret Catholic.

More significantly, Sir Francis established a solidly Catholic base at Fawley which lasted until the family moved away in 1765, and which was the only significant Benedictine mission base in Berkshire in that period.

As has been noted above, many of the male lines of these old Catholic families failed during the eighteenth century. Until the flight of the Catholic James II in 1688, there had always been some possibility of the long-term situation for English Catholics significantly improving. After the Glorious Revolution the days of martyrdom and glory were over. From then on all that Catholics could expect was financial ruin, exclusion from public life and deprivation of civil rights - a subtle and dreary form of internal exile.

Demoralisation and financial hardship made marriage prospects bleak. There were in any case fewer potential partners as many went into exile with the Jacobite court and others became priests or nuns in English monastic establishments on the Continent. Marriage to cousins became commoner, as did the single life.

As the gentry declined in numbers, their Catholic employees lost the religious protection they had hitherto enjoyed. Hence the descendants of the servants and estate workers may subsequently have abandoned Catholicism, either out of expediency, indifference, conviction or peer group pressure. While some may originally have sought work with Catholic masters because they themselves



were Catholics, others may have become Catholics simply because they worked for Catholic masters and it helped guarantee a meal ticket - "kitchen Catholics" as they were sometimes called.

Certainly once the big house had ceased to be Catholic, and the chaplain had gone away, there was little chance of a Catholic employee practising his or her faith in eighteenth century rural Berkshire. If financial survival meant working as an agricultural labourer, conformity to Anglicanism would almost certainly be required by the landowner. However, if the worker had a trade that enable some level of independence, Protestant non conformity was a possibility. Hence at least some descendants of the Corderey family, who were Catholic tradesmen working for the Perkins of Ufton Court, became Congregationalists.

Not surprisingly, the Catholic gentry of the time believed that Catholicism in England was dying out. But this is a classic case of confusing "my world" for "the world". Parallel with the decline of the rural Catholic gentry was the growth of an urban Catholic middle class.

There had always been a few yeoman farmers who had sufficient independence and income to maintain their Catholicism. The Dearlove family of West Berkshire, tenants of the Moores at Whatcombe, were one such. There were still Catholic Dearloves in Berkshire earlier this century. During the eighteenth century their ranks were joined by self-employed tradesmen, such as blacksmiths and wig makers in Newbury, and sack-weavers, a bookseller and vintner in Reading. Such people had no employer to dictate their religious practice, yet had insufficient fortunes to be worth fining too hard - especially if it ruined them and added to the burden on the parish. Although their clients may not have cared for their religious views, the man with the lame horse was hardly going to walk it to another town or village merely because his local smith was a papist.

Sometimes tradesmen could become new gentry, thus filling the void left by the old Catholic families. Bryant Barrett, the king's lacemaker, was a convert to Catholicism through the influence of his friend Bishop Richard Challoner who was buried in the parish church and only this century removed to Westminster Cathedral.

The Florentine dancing master Sir John Gallini arrived destitute in England, married a daughter of the Earl of Abingdon and made a fortune out of opera. He bought the manors of Yattendon and Hampstead Norreys. His descendants held both into the nineteenth century.

However, the progression was more usually from riches to rags for Berkshire

Catholics. Arabella Perkins nee Fermor of Ufton Court was the subject of Alexander Pope's high society poem "The Rape of the Lock" but her sons were destined for trade. A clock in the Birmingham Science Museum made by "Eyston" suggests that some of the East Hendred family also had to use their hands to make a living.

Most downwardly mobile members of old Catholic families tended to abandon Catholicism. However, there is an intriguing possibility that one or two branches descended from the Hildesleys maintained their faith. As noted earlier, Ilsley and Illsley are variants of Hildesley. The development of the village name itself illustrates the mutation from Hildes-laeg to the modern form Ilsley. There is a further suggestion of the surname's development in the 1633 will of a ploughmaker called Griffin Illsley: the heraldic griffin formed part of the Hildesley arms and he lived only a mile south of Littlestoke Manor, then the family's main residence.

Ten miles downstream and 172 years later at Mapledurham House, Joseph Ilsley was born, apparently the son of a servant in the Catholic household. He was tutored by an exiled French chaplain and at the age of thirteen went to the English College in Lisbon. He became a priest, professor and ultimately president of the college. The first Archbishop of Birmingham was also an Ilsley (Edward born 1838) and family tradition has it that he was descended from the Catholic Hildesleys of Berkshire.

As a boy growing up in Tilehurst in the 1950s little did I realise that my neighbours, the Englefields and Ilsleys (neither gentry nor Catholic) might be descended from old Catholic gentry: nor that the land on which my parents semi-detached stood was in all probability once owned by the most notorious of Elizabethan English Catholic exiles.

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## **Does It Run In The Family?**

*by Yvonne Masson*

My great grandfather William Dearlove was married three times, and we have all three marriage certificates to prove it. He married his first wife, Sarah Ann Sewell, in 1846 at St Mary's Lambeth: they had three children before she died of TB in 1854 at their Putney address. The following year he married Mary Sop, "spinster" at St Judas Chelsea and the 1861 census shows them living at the same Putney address with the three older children and their new child, Thomas, plus another mysterious child, "Edward Dearlove" already a teenager, born

"London". Mary's birthplace is given as "Winchester, Hants". Also living with them is a "visitor", Mary Homan, age 17, laundress. In 1870 William married this same Mary Ann, or Miriam (known as Minna) at St Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey. So what had happened to Mary, the second wife? We searched in vain for her death between 1861 and 1870. Had her death been left out of the indexes? Just as we were beginning to think that she was perhaps beneath the floorboards, I obtained a marriage certificate of a "Mary Dearlove", widow marrying in 1869 at "Westbourne" this turned out to be Westbourne, Hants and her father's name was given as Thomas Sop, shoemaker - the same as on the 1855 marriage certificate. Unfortunately, the surname she had now acquired was Davies, making it very difficult to find out what eventually became of her - there are so many Mary Davies deaths in St Catherine's House. The residences shown on the marriage certificate was "Racton" which was a tiny hamlet just over the border in West Sussex, but a check of the 1871 census did not reveal this couple. Her husband is not there in 1861 or in any of the surrounding villages. Now, presumably Mary was still alive the following year when William married Miriam, so here we have double bigamy. We wonder what went wrong with their marriage; did Mary leave home sometime during the 1860s? Her two sons (we presume Edward was an earlier child of hers as his birthplace is given as Winchester in the 1881 census) were left behind and brought up with the Dearlove family. Was William "carrying on" with Miriam and Mary found out? Or did Miriam (who was apparently a motherly type) "comfort" him and help him look after his young children after Mary left? Several illegitimate children were born to Miriam between 1865 and 1870, in various parts of London; from 1871 they all appear in the census as part of the Dearlove family, and when they married gave William as their father. I am descended from the last surviving child of William and Miriam, born in 1877. I wonder what the legalities are of such a situation - are the children of a bigamous marriage illegitimate? If the previous spouse dies, do they remain so? Does this illegitimacy pass on to descendants?

Another presumed case of bigamy occurs in the family in the early years of this century. A few years ago I got in touch with a branch of the family who had been living in Huddersfield since the early 1920s. When I asked about any surviving photographs, the person I was speaking to said there had been a very good large photograph of his grandfather (he took the family north and established the branch) dressed in uniform which had hung on his grandmother's living room wall, but when his grandmother found out that he had "another woman" she had destroyed it. I thought this referred to a clandestine lady friend, but I have recently found evidence of another family living at the same time in Huddersfield, and have obtained a marriage certificate of this same man, Alfred John, marrying a local girl in Huddersfield in 1913. At that time he was engaged in munitions work in the town, as was his new wife - one can only

suppose this was at the same establishment and that is how they met - but why marriage? Even with one's other family living down in London, it was still a risk - but he was apparently not found out for a long time, if his grandson could remember the picture of him before it was destroyed. His original family moved up to Huddersfield between 1920 and 1922 - so he could more easily "manage" both marriages?

This sort of research annoyingly gives no clue as to the motives of the people involved, but perhaps the difficulty and expense of divorce in those days had a lot to do with it.

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## **Berkshire Family History Society AGM**

The 19th Annual General Meeting of The Berkshire Family History Society will be held at 7:15pm, on Wednesday 13th July, 1994, at The United Reform Church Hall, Cromwell Place (opposite Marks & Spencer), Northbrook Street, Newbury, Berkshire

### **Agenda:**

- 1 Apologies for Absence
- 2 Minutes of the 1993 Annual General Meeting
- 3 Matters Arising
- 4 Chairman's Report for 1993-1994
- 5 Treasurer's Report for 1993-1994
- 6 Election of President and Vice President
- 7 Election of Officers for 1994-1995
- 8 Accept the Branch Committee Appointed Ex-officio Members
- 9 Election of Executive Committee Members for 1994-1995
- 10 Nomination of Auditors for 1994-1995
- 11 Any Other Business

A Nomination Form for Election to the Executive Committee is given at the back of this Journal

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## **The 3 P's of Mortimer West End Chapel - Pither, Pinnell, Pecover**

*by John Pither*

I read with great interest the article in the Reading Chronicle dated 17th September about the restoration of the Mortimer West End Congregational Chapel. This is a fine achievement by the team led by Dr Max Rowe from the Chapel at Goring-on-Thames. I have a dual interest in this Chapel. Firstly the fact that a church building has been restored, rededicated and services recommenced; this alone is a marvellous act of Christian faith.

My second interest is a personal one in that several years ago when I started looking for my ancestors I received much help from an elderly cousin, Doris Pither of Henley-on-Thames. This lady has since died and it has made me realise how important it is to glean as much information as possible from relatives, about your family, before they depart this life. She told me that our ancestor - my great great grandfather - Abraham Pither and his wife Sarah (nee Lewington) are buried in the graveyard beside this Chapel of Mortimer West End. To me this was exciting and especially so when I eventually found the gravestone - 120 years old and in good order. Alongside is the grave of the Reverend Andrew Pinnell and his wife Jemima, the itinerant preacher from Wiltshire who became

the first minister at the Chapel, remaining there for over 50 years. Andrew Pinnell's son Charles was headmaster of a small boarding school, Minton House, next to the Chapel. Charles' oldest daughter, Tryphena, eventually married a Henry Pecover, ironmonger of 40 Broad Street, Reading.

Henry Pecover's older brother, John Perry Pecover, moved to London, like many others in those days who were seeking work and hoping to make their fortune. Here he started work at St Marylebone and then moved to a house in the Harrow Road, Paddington, where he opened an ironmonger's shop. His second daughter, Catherine Maria met and married Thomas Pither my grandfather in 1888. Thomas was a carpenter living in St Marylebone and they married in the Craven Hill Chapel. Catherine Maria was my paternal grandmother. Thus the three families of Pither, Pinnell and Pecover were joined in marriage. Not only are there Pither and Pinnell graves at the Mortimer West End Chapel but there is, to the rear of the schoolroom building in the other graveyard, the grave of Emily Jane Pecover who died in 1940, the younger daughter of Henry and Tryphena Pecover.

I have over the past few years been corresponding with Jacqueline Harbor of Caversham who originally contacted me when she learned of my Pecover ancestors. Her great grandmother was Clara Pecover and it would appear that we are fifth cousins. Jacqueline's great great grandfather, Joseph Pecover, (c 1805) was my great great grandfather's first cousin. Joseph was a licensed victualler at "The Bull" in Broad Street, a short distance away from the ironmonger's stop. I have now met Jacqueline at a Saturday gathering in the Reading Cemetery whilst helping with the monumental inscriptions. A strange place to meet your fifth cousin for the first time!

Finally my wife and I had the great pleasure of attending a service in the restored Chapel, which was led by Mr A.K.Noakes of Thatcham. The Chapel had been beautifully restored and is a credit to the Team, the Architect and builder. As I stood and joined in the singing of the hymns I could see Abraham's grave through the window. Little could he have thought when he worshipped there in the early 1800s that a descendant would return 150 years later.

Much work has been done in clearing the overgrowth surrounding the Chapel and the two restored cottages adjoining. This clearance has revealed the gravestones of Charles Pinnell, the schoolmaster, his wife Jemima and their younger

daughter Susanna.

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**Extract from Cookham, 1881, GS  
Film No. 1341319 ref No.  
RG11/1316**

11 Bridge Street, Maidenhead "The Hand and Heart" Beerhouse, "20 lodgers for the night-names refused" - and the following pages stressed that each one was name refused, as well as any other information - rather amusing to see 20 spaces identical

thanks to Connie Marshall (177)

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**Extract from the Registers of  
Burials, St Mary's Parish,  
Reading, 1538-1812:**

"1631 August 11th - Symon Wilkes, gentleman, executed upon presompson of morder, but denyd it to death"

thanks to Joy Akaster (2778)

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## Reader Card Changes at the PRO

Will Members please note that the PRO at Chancery Lane and Kew have instituted a new Reader Card System as from 8th March - our strongest advice to all those visiting PRO offices is:

*"Don't Leave Home Without Identification!"*

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### Q & A with Jean

**Q:** *Medieval Taxation Lists*

**Arthur Meen (1445) of Twyford, Berks** is keen to continue his researches into all references to his surname in East Anglia in the centuries before Parish Registers and has recently registered with the Guild of One-Name Studies. He was reading a book recently which mentioned Lay Subsidies and Poll Tax returns of the 14th century and wonders if there is a list of these taxes and where can the records be found.

**A:**

Although I knew I had seen a list somewhere, I couldn't remember where, then found it quite by accident the other day when looking up something else (sometimes happens like that in family history, doesn't it?). A list of the various Lay Subsidies from 1197 to 1699, including carucage (a kind of land tax), scutage (payment in lieu of military service) and tallage (from tenants on royal demesnes) as well as the dreaded poll tax is contained in *Family Roots* (1991) by Stella Colwell on page 50; it is part of the chapter dealing with "Tax & other Sources of Revenue". This is the best description I managed to find in my books to this medieval source for family historians.

Some, but not all, of these national taxation records contain lists of names: a few are just accounts of the money collected from each hundred and shire. Some fragments may exist among estate papers in county record offices but the main collections are in the Public Record Office (PRO) at Chancery Lane. They are to be found in various classes but the largest one is E 179: records of the King's Court of the Exchequer (which are nothing to do with the modern "E" numbers used in food!). These date from the 13th-17th centuries and are arranged alphabetically by county, then by regnal year. An index to this class has been published by the *List & Index Society* in Vols. 44, 54, 63, 75, & 87 and is to be found on the open shelves at the PRO as well as in Reading University Main Library (4th floor, ref. 942.008F) & possibly other large libraries. These catalogues indicate by the word name which documents include a list of

taxpayers.

The records themselves are written in Latin in *Exchequer court hand* and are filed in their original arrangement: ie. the information is written on both sides of parchment membranes which were sewn top-to-tail into long strips and the strips stitched at the top edge before being rolled up. Anyone passing through the Long Room on their way to the Rolls Room (to look at more modern records on microfilm) in Chancery lane may have seen the occasional researcher struggling with a huge parchment document draped over what appears to be a tall step ladder!

Further details of the above are to be found in the *Dictionary of Genealogical Sources in the Public Record Office* by Stella Colwell (1992) and also in PRO Records Information Leaflet No.56: *Tax Records as a Source for Local & Family History c.1198-1698* (1986).

Having read through all the above, I am sure many of you may feel in despair - but all is not lost - many of these early taxation records are in print with either national or county coverage and are listed in the following:

(1) E.C.L.Mullins, *Texts & Calendars: An Analytical Guide to Serial Publications* (Royal Historical Society, 2 Vols. 1958 & 1983) - this contains details of all publications to 1982. (2) Stuart Raymond, *A Genealogical Bibliography* (by county) (FFHS 1990 - ongoing) - see section 10. Official Lists of Names - Taxation Lists. (3) Stuart Raymond & Jeremy Gibson, *English Genealogy - an Introductory Bibliography* (FFHS 2nd ed. 1991): see Section 12: Official Lists of Names, B. Taxation. (4) *British National Archives* (HMSO Sectional List 24, various editions) - see under "Exchequer Records, etc. - eg. *The Book of Fees* (Testa de Nevill) which has information about the holdings of feudal tenants 1198 to 1293 and is indexed.

**Q:** *Information About A Convict*

**Margaret Thorogood of Earley, Reading Berks** has heard from one of her husband's distant cousins in Australia that a member of that branch of the family married Ellen Braxton in Tasmania in 1866. Ellen's parents had apparently arrived separately in Tasmania as convicts in the ships "Lady Montague" and "Black Friar". Margaret appreciates that her correspondent on the other side of the world probably has further information about this couple, but she would like to find out for herself where they came from and what were their crimes.

**A:**

The first thing you need to do is to try and make a possible calculation of the



date when Ellen's parents arrived in Tasmania. If, say, Ellen was about 20 when she married in 1866, ie. born c1846, then they might have arrived either in the early 1840s or possibly late 1830s. From the sources listed below I found that British convicts were transported to Australia between 1787 and 1868, and to Van Diemen's Land [VDL] (now called Tasmania) between 1803 and 1853.

There are various sources from which you can start your research: (1) *The Family Historians Enquire Within*<sup>32</sup> by Pauline Saul & F C Markwell (FFHS 1991 - new edition due soon) has a page on "Convicts" which mentions several useful publications; (2) *Tracing Your Ancestors in the Public Record Office*<sup>33</sup> (PRO 4th Ed 1990), Section 40, includes a list of the relevant classes of records and published works; (3) *Family Roots* by Stella Colwell (1992) under "Convicts" on pages 91-2 gives dates, details etc. of sources of information plus a short example; (4) *Dictionary of Genealogical Sources in the Public Record Office* also by Stella Colwell (1992) includes a section on "Tasmania" and nearly four & a half columns on "Convicts" and "Convicts, Transportation of"; (5) PRO Family Fact Sheet no.10: *Tracing an Ancestor who was an Emigrant*<sup>34</sup> includes a brief reference to a couple of classes relating to convicts and (6) PRO Records Information Leaflet No.94 *Australian Convicts: Sources in the PRO*<sup>35</sup> (July 1992) has sections on finding the place of trial, records of the trial: Assize records & Special Jurisdictions, transportation and settlement in Australia.

Apart from reading some or all of the items mentioned above, I suggest that the best source to start with appears to be class HO 11 at PRO Kew, Convict Transportation Registers 1787-1871 which lists the convict ships alphabetically and includes a list of prisoners transported, the date & court of their trial, length of sentence, plus health and behaviour. There is a card index of convict ships in the reference room at Kew.

The Annual Criminal Registers (1791-1892) are alphabetical by county then date order by court of trial & indicted men and women, and include alleged crime, verdict & sentence: HO 26, Series I (56 volumes) covers London & Middlesex only (1791-1849); some of the earlier registers in this series include personal details about prisoners. HO 27, Series II (223 volumes) covers London & Middlesex 1850-1892 & other counties of England & Wales (1805-1892).

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<sup>32</sup> Available from BFHS Bookstall.

<sup>33</sup> Available from BFHS Bookstall

<sup>34</sup> A photocopy of this can be supplied for 10p + s.a.e.

<sup>35</sup> A photocopy of this can be supplied for 40p plus large s.a.e.

Some details of your convicts' subsequent 'careers' in Tasmania might be found in the following: pardons granted in VDL 1834-8 and 1840-59 are in class HO 10, which includes an incomplete list of convicts 1808-49, details of date & place of trial, sentence, settlement, religious denomination, employment in the colony and any land or cattle acquired.

This is just a taste of some of the many records and sources that can be used to trace the story of a convict. Several articles have been written on the subject in family history society magazines, details of which can be found listed in the "Digest" section of *The Family History News & Digest* published twice a year.

**Q:** *Where Did Grandmother Teach?*

**Pam Witts (2919) of Padworth Berks** says *my mother, Doreen Braithwaite Hartell, was only two years old when both her mother and paternal grand-mother died within four days of each other during the 'flu epidemic in November 1918. She was then cared for by an uncle, her father's brother, until her father married again four years later. In this new household, nobody ever spoke about her mother and she only knew that she had been a school teacher. I would like, if possible to find out where my grandmother taught and for how long?*

**A:**

**Pamela Horn** contributed an article entitled *Tracking the Teachers! Some Berkshire Examples* which was published in the Berkshire Family Historian (Vol.16 parts 3 & 4, Mar & Jun 1993)<sup>36</sup> which more or less answers the question for you. In one of her footnotes she also mentions a book written by her entitled *Education in Rural England 1800-1914* (1978); it should be possible to obtain a copy of this through the inter-library loan service.

Among the sources suggested by Pamela Horn, the best one to start with in your case would be the local trade directories prior to 1918 to discover what schools were in the area when your grandmother would have been teaching - bearing in mind that she may not have worked after her marriage - directories often include teachers' names. Once you have a list of possible schools, the next port of call is the local county record office to look at school log books (which may occasionally still be with the school) and other documents: managers' minute books or Board minute books, for Board schools created under the 1870 Elementary Education Act, may include details about hiring and firing staff. If she taught in a church school, there may be details among other parish documents.

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<sup>36</sup> Available from the Bookstall at 50p each plus P&P.

While browsing through *Enquire Within* (see above) I found a reference to a Museum of the History of Education in Leeds University, Yorkshire LS2 9JT - surprising what you can find out by trawling through books!

**Q:** *Looking For Grandma*

**Charles Martin (929) of Shanklin, Isle of Wight** writes as follows: *I wonder if anyone can help me with a problem that I have had with my grandparents for quite a while. The facts are these:*

*Frederick Oakley (bp 11 Aug 1811 Swallowfield BRK) married Elizabeth Martin (bp 23 Feb 1800 Wargrave BRK) at Waltham St Lawrence BRK on 18 Aug 1833. They are recorded in the 1841 Census at Three Mile Cross, Wokingham, Wilts (HO 107/1165) as Frederick Oakley, 28, Ag Lab born in the county, Elizabeth Oakley 40, not born in the county plus Louisa Arlett 2, not born in the county.*

*In 1851 they are in Swallowfield, Berks (HO 107/1693): Frederick Oakley, 36, Field lab. b Swallowfield, Elizabeth O, wife, 43 b Wargrave & Louisa Haslett, 12, visitor b Reading.*

*The 1861 Census records them at Three Mile, Swallowfield (RG9/751) as Frederick Oakley, 55 Ag Lab b Shinfield, with wife Harriet, 39 b Blandford; and at Stanbury House, Swallowfield: Louisa Oakley, 22, housemaid b Reading.*

*By 1871 they are at Church Road Cott, Shinfield (RG10/1287): Frederick Oakley 55, ag lab b Shinfield & Harriet wife, 51 b Ruston Dor.*

*Frederick Oakley died at Shinfield 19 Mar 1879 aged 72 - about right - his sister, Susan Rapley was present but not Elizabeth or Harriett. I know that Louisa Arlett/Haslett/Oakley was a niece and the only one with a consistent age!*

*My concern is with my grandmother, Elizabeth, as she seems to have disappeared. I have searched the indexes at St Catherine's House several times, including possible name variations, but no death is recorded. I suspect that Frederick & Harriet are a different family, but I am fairly certain that it is the original Frederick who died in 1879. It is possible that several people with the same name and the same families may be mixed. Perhaps Elizabeth married again and changed her name?*

*Also was there any significant emigration from this district in 1850-1870? If so Elizabeth may have died abroad and Frederick returned - another doubtful supposition.*

**A:**

In copying Mr Martin's letter I have only included the counties as found; the following comments may suggest just how important it is to transcribe everything exactly as found in the records and not just what you think you need to know at the time!

In 1841, the larger part of the civil parish of Swallowfield was in Wiltshire (in Amesbury Hundred) and part was in Berkshire (Charlton Hundred); the Wiltshire portion was transferred to Berkshire in 1844 [See Census Enumerators Tables for 1841 & 1851 in Parliamentary Reports - RUL. 312.0942 GRE.F]. Just to confuse matters, the ecclesiastical parish which had also been divided between the two counties, was placed entirely in Berkshire in 1832. [See National Index of Parish Registers, Vol.8/1 (SOG. 1989)].

My comments about this problem are as follows:

- (1) Were Elizabeth & Harriet the same person? - unlikely as each are consistent about their county of birth.
- (2) Have you checked the burial registers for Swallowfield and Shinfield for Elizabeth?
- (3) If the marriage broke down, did Elizabeth do a 'runner' some time between 1851 & 1861? as divorce was not an option for any but the very rich before 1858, and remained difficult for most people after that.
- (4) If the above were true, have you searched for Frederick's second [bigamous!] marriage to Harriet between those dates? of course, they could have just lived together so everyone **thought** they were married!
- (5) Also, if '3' happened, Elizabeth might have died **after** Frederick; if she had married/cohabited with another man she might be 'hiding' under a different surname.
- (6) Migration far from home does not seem likely for Frederick as he appears from the Census Returns to have lived within a very small area for at least 30 years.
- (7) Lastly, do any of our members / readers have any further suggestions that might solve Mr Martin's problem.

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## H e l p!

**Mr David Sarjeant (2891) of R.R.#1 Hawkestone, Ontario, Canada LOL 1TO** is trying to find the names of parents, siblings and place of birth of great-great-grandfather Thomas Giles born in Berkshire in 1787. Two possibilities exist - Thomas baptised 22nd November 1787 at West Hanney, son of Francis Giles and Ann Stone and Thomas baptised 28th November 1787 at Padworth, son of Richard and Christian Giles. In 1809 Thomas Giles married Elizabeth Shearman at Kintbury. They had children John (1808), Ann (1810) and Thomas (1811). Elizabeth his wife died in 1812 and in 1813 Thomas remarried to Sarah Church at Kintbury and they had the following children christened at the Northbrook Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Newbury,

Thomas (1816), Joshua (1818 - my ancestor) and Elizabeth (1821) In 1822 the family left England on the brig Elizabeth from the Port of Bristol and arrived in New York that year. The family eventually made their way to Canada settling in the Port Credit area. Thomas and Sarah died there in 1855 and 1868 respectively. Family lore says that Thomas Giles was related to a Sir Joshua Giles who left a large estate in Chancery and which they never participated in, but whether this is another money myth is not known. Any help in finding any info on this query would be much appreciated.

**Mr Peter Patrick (2765) 13 Woodcroft, Kennington, Oxford OX1 5NH** seeks help in tracing the family of Harriet Elderfield and her niece Sarah Elderfield. Harriet Elderfield was born c1814 in Bradfield area, Berkshire (ref 1851 Census). Sarah Elderfield was born in 7th May, 1851, in St John's Hill, Reading, daughter of Henry Elderfield (shoe maker) and Mary Elderfield (née Beasley). The 1851 Census shows Harriet Elderfield living with her husband, Urias Patrick, in Exlade Street, Woodcote. Urias Patrick was engaged in the earthenware and glassware business in Faringdon, Berkshire from 1851 onwards. The 1861 Census shows Urias & Harriet living at Money's Court, Faringdon, and their niece, Sarah Elderfield, is living with them - and this is the only time that Sarah Elderfield appears. In the 1871 & 1881 Census, Harriet & Urias Patrick are living in London Street, Faringdon but there is no mention of Sarah. Urias and Harriet die in 1889 & 1890 respectively. Mr **Patrick** would like to hear from any Member who might be able to assist him with any information on Harriet and Sarah Elderfield.

**Denis Longman (2909) of Woodstock, Violet Way, Rickmansworth, Herts, WD3 4JP** is searching for the baptism of a Thomas Adams who was married there on 25th May 1776 to Ann Bennett of St James Westminster. After the birth of their first child they moved to the bride's parish and later to Clerkenwell and Islington. There is no record of his baptism in New Windsor and he may have come there from a nearby village where a baptism of a Thomas might be found around 1750-55. It will be difficult to identify his parents with such a common surname.

**Mr W Watts (2915) of 42 Wentworth Crescent, Ash Vale, Aldershot, Hants, GU12 5LE** is looking for a Joseph Lewis (or Louis) Wiltshire who is believed to have been born in Thatcham Berks around 1843. No birth registration has been found at St Catherine's House for the years 1842-1844 nor any baptism entry in the Berkshire IGI. It is thought that his parents were George Wiltshire and Susan née Garrett. There is no Wiltshire family at Thatcham in the 1851 census, but the family were there in 1810.

**John Devonshire (2282) of 2800 Neilson Way, Apt 402, Santa Monica, California 90405, USA** has found some old photos including one of a military camp dated 1906 which happens to be the Westminster Dragoons Imperial Yeomanry, of which his father was a trooper. The camp was at a place called Churn but John has been unable to trace this place on any map, though he has had some suggestions of it being near Cirencester, New Forest, Bournemouth or Oxford - can anybody help John?

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## Letters Page

*Barry Powney of 10 Basil Close, The Richmonds, Abbeydale, Gloucester writes:*

I have been researching the Powney (including derivatives) worldwide for ten years and consider that my wealth of information is somewhat wasted unless I can share it with others. I would be only too happy to provide information to any members with Powney interests on receipt of a SAE. About ¼ of the world's Powney's originated from Berkshire.

*Denis Hamilton (750) of 13a Grange Mews, Grange Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex BN21 4EU writes:*

I was pleased to receive the December 1993 edition of the "Berkshire Family Historian" as it contained two items of interest:

Firstly on page 60, where Jean Debney answered Iris Prout's query. I too have Prout ancestry, my family tree shows how the name changed from Proute to Sprout and then to Prout. During the middle of the last century, all the Sprout's at Kingsclere, Hants dropped the S from their surname - as they were nearly all ag labs one can only speculate as to why!

With regard to the article on page 52, "Who Wants to be a Millionaire" by Julie Goddard, I found this to be of great interest as my paternal grandmother came from Acton, Suffolk. My wife and I have spent three holidays up there researching the Mills line. I was aware of the infamous William Jennens and managed to take, through the railings of the gate in All Saints Church, Acton, a photograph of the monument to Robert Jennens. Next year, a fourth major exhibition, will be held there, organised by David Johnson, who has edited and published "Some Notes on the History of the Church and Parish of Acton, Suffolk". I have a copy of this booklet, which includes four pages on Robert and William Jennens, "the richest Commoner in England."

Finally, when my niece Shirley Ball and I joined the BFHS in June 1983 we were five months into researching the Hamilton/Prout family. We were having difficulties with my maternal grandmother. An article appeared in the Autumn 1983 journal entitled "The Convicts Transported from Berkshire to Western Australia 1850-1868" by Michael Cross. Under Persons Convicted was one James Eamer (baptised Eamour at Hurst, Berkshire) this was a vital clue! James was the husband of Frances née Norris my great grandmother and mother of my base born maternal grandmother. She was baptised Ellen Eamour at Hurst and entered as Ellen Edwards Emour in the indexes at St Catherine's House. She married as Ellen Edwards and her father was shown as William Edwards!! James Eamer has become one of the most interesting and well documented persons we have on our family tree - and all thanks to the BFHS!!

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## **Jean's Miscellany**

*by Jean Debney*

A Bridal Index for Pre-Civil Registration Marriages is being compiled by Maureen Fenby, Peacehaven Cottage, Bolton near Wilberforce, York, YO4 5QS. A possible source for that elusive marriage.

The Ninth Family History in Wales Course will be held from 13th-20th August at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth. Other courses on offer are "Beginning Your Family History in England and Wales" (31st July-7th August) and two weekend courses in September for experienced family historians with Welsh ancestry "Conformity and Dissent: Records of Church and Chapel in Wales" (9th-11th September) and "Sources for Family History in Wales 1660-1830: Their Use and Interpretation" (16th-18th September). Brochures with full details of the programmes, accommodation and costs are available from The Course Directors (FH), The Conference Office, University of Wales, Penbryn, Penglais, Aberystwyth, Dyfed SY23 3BY.

Regular attenders at the Reading branch meeting, as well as my Family History students, will be familiar with one blue and one red plastic box labelled "*Jean's Information Box*" and stuffed with 5" x 6" cards. These contain details of sources, addresses, publications, etc. which I have collected in recent years from publications such as the Family Tree Magazine, the bi-annual Federation "Newsflash", and so on. It is by no means complete as, unless I make out a card immediately, it might not get done!

**Army Research:** Capt (retd) Erik Gray has moved to 7 Meade Court, Walton on the Hill, Tadworth, Surrey KT20 7RN. He is the author of *The British Regular Army & its Records, 1660-1913* published in "Family History News & Digest" Vol.8/2 (Sep 1991) pp63-66 [NOTE - there is one copy available from BFHS Bookstall at 50p + 50p p&p UK - after that, it's photocopies only I'm afraid]

**Australia - Victoria - Deaths 1961-1980** - available on 162 microfiche from the Genealogical Research Officer, Registry of Births, Marriages & Deaths, 295 Queen St, Melbourne 3001, Victoria, Australia; price \$A80 + \$A10 airmail postage.

**1881 Census** - In addition to Cambridge, Cornwall, Denbigh, Flint, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey, Radnor, Rutland and The Royal Navy, the following counties are now available on microfiche: Devon £21.40, Hunts £2.20, Somerset £17.40, Anglesey £3 and Merioneth £2.20. Berks FHS would like to purchase copies of these for the use of our members (they are not available for purchase by individuals); which county - or part if it's a large one - will you sponsor with your donation/s?

**Coal Mining:** "*Getting the Coal*" contains valuable background material for family historians; published by Mantle Oral History project, The Springboard Centre, Mantle Lane, Coalville, Leics. LE67 3DW; price £6.75 + £1 p&p.

**Essex - Wills Beneficiary Index** - Initial enquiry on up to 2 surnames, send s.a.e to Mrs Thora Broughton, 43 Pertwee Drive, Chelmsford, Essex CM2 8DY; you can then decide (1) to ask her for Essex RO reference of will + date & testator's name (at £1.50 + 35p/ref) & use this to obtain a photocopy from Essex RO; or (2) write to her for extract/s of details (cost £1.50 + £2.50 /extract).

### **Masons in the family?**

In **England & Wales** write to: Freemasons Hall, Great Queen St, London WC2B 5AZ; tel. 071-831-9811;

In **Scotland:** Freemasons Hall, 96 George St, Edinburgh EH2 4HQ; tel.0312-255305;

In **Ireland:** Freemasons Hall, 17 Molesworth St, Dublin 2, Republic of Ireland; tel. 761337 or 762655;

Useful publications: Masonic Year Book, Annual Year Book, Annual Calendar & Directory.



# Berkshire Record Office News

*from Elizabeth Hughes*

## **Access to Records**

In November the Record Office closed for its annual fortnight's stocktaking. One of the most important projects carried out during the period was a revision of the closure periods placed on the documents in our holdings. The Record Office makes records available for public inspection as soon as possible, but some records are closed for given periods (generally 30, 50 or 75 years) because of statutory or official restrictions, the confidentiality or sensitivity of the information they contain, or the wishes of their owners. There are national guidelines on how long these periods should be, and the review was carried out to bring the Record Office into line with these.

As a result from 4th January 1994, some 550 records, previously closed, were opened to public inspection and another 1000 or so had their closure periods reduced, some by as many as 30 years. The largest group of records to be opened were those of the Poor Law Guardians, the majority of which are now available after 75 years instead of 100, and which are, of course, very fruitful family history sources. In addition, over 200 school records have been opened, the majority of them log books. Many of the newly-opened volumes cover the period of the Second World War and shed fascinating light on how the conflict impinged upon children's school days. At Sandhurst Methodist School, for example, the school received evacuees, had regular gas mask inspections and took cover under desks during air raid warnings. The children also tackled an ARP practice incendiary bomb, bandaged imaginary casualties, collected conkers for the war effort (they were apparently put to medical use) and salvaged paper.

## **Cataloguing**

The cataloguing of Petty Sessions records continues, with Reading Borough now available for study. Much work has also been done on the records of Methodist circuits, with previously uncatalogued material being made available and older catalogues revised. Reading and Silchester Circuit and its predecessors (Reading Primitive and Wesleyan, Silchester and Bradfield) have so far been completed. Work continues on the records of other circuits and of the individual chapels. Newly catalogued registers of baptisms, marriages and burials are regularly added to the handlist of non-parochial registers, so watch out for these.

# Berkshire Record Office Library

*by Bob Hale*  
*Archivist, Berkshire Record Office*

If you have visited the Record Office, you will no doubt be aware of a number of books shelved on two walls of the searchroom. You may even have browsed among them while waiting for a document. You are probably not aware that these are just a fraction of the office library holdings. We think our library stands comparison with that of any other record office in the land, and we are anxious to bring it more directly to the attention of our searchers.

From the day the office opened in 1948, books and periodicals have been purchased as a vital secondary source of information to complement the archives; others have been donated, and a few have accompanied deposits of documents. There are now somewhere in the region of 8000 books and pamphlets, all available to the public although lack of space prevents us making them more visible to you. As well as the books in the searchroom, we have a similar quantity behind the scenes in the archivists' room, and literally hundreds of small pamphlets, periodicals and pieces of paper stored in about 80 boxes. Two-thirds of these boxes are in the searchrooms unnoticed by many of our visitors, the other third are again behind the scenes. Every single item is available to anyone using the searchroom, just like the archives themselves. The library items, like the archives, are only for loan. However, the fact that you cannot browse among perhaps three-quarters of our library stock should not be any impediment to its use. Everything is indexed, by author and by subject. If you know all the details of a certain book use our author index to see if we have it. If you know a book exists but not the author's name, use our subject index: by subject we mean topic, eg windmills, place, eg Yattendon, or personal name, eg Jones family. If, as family historians, your researches have led you to a particular Berkshire parish or surname and you wonder whether anyone has written a book, compiled a pedigree, or handed us a copy of their notes, which would add interesting leaves to your tree, then try our subject index. The seven library index drawers are in the searchroom, as prominent as the archive index drawers and catalogues, but often, it seems to me, virtually ignored. We can't promise you'll find gold, but you never know.

We are currently preparing a number of "Getting Started" leaflets for people coming to the searchroom, which will soon be on display. One of these leaflets, entitled "Using the Library" will explain how to request any item of interest. Whilst we do not attempt to compete with reference and local

studies collections elsewhere in Berkshire, we do have a superb range, from antiquarian, Ashmole's "Berkshire", Mann's "Antiquities of Reading", to modern, Denis Stuart, "Manorial Records" recently published, and from the popular, Camp's PCC wills indexes to the more obscure, copies of unpublished university theses, or the Oxford University Press "Dictionary of Medieval Latin" volumes A-H, issued so far, and thought to be the only copy in Berkshire.

What's more, despite ever tighter financial constraints, a small but significant part of our budget is earmarked annually for the purchase of books and periodicals which extend and update our collections. In the field of family history, for example, we have recently obtained Fitzhugh's "Dictionary of Genealogy", Hawkings "Bound for Australia" and "Criminal Ancestors", "My Ancestors were ... " Congregationalists, Methodists etc and "Catholic Missions and Registers 1700-1880" London and Home Counties, all intended to help with or take searchers beyond the records we hold. Similarly, we now have all the latest editions of Gibson's "Guides", the 1992 IGI for Berkshire and surrounding counties; the whole country is held by the Reading Reference Library, and also on fiche the 1992 PRO "Current Guide".

If you visit us to do research, please, then, remember that the Record Office Library is at your disposal. Do ask, or use the indexes yourself. If you have no research in mind at present, but wonder if we have a certain publication, by all means ring us on 0734-233182 (Tues-Fri) and we will check it for you. Whether you use the archives or the library, for the first time one day or as a regular, we look forward to welcoming you.

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## Bookends

by Jean Debney

***Berkshire - A County History*** - *Daphne Phillips*  
(*Countryside Books* 1993); 224 pages; cream card cover with photograph; illustrated with photos, maps, etchings; index; price £9.95 plus P&P £1.50 UK, £2.60 OS surface, £6.75 airmail.

Daphne Phillips has lived in Berkshire for over 40 years and was Local Studies Librarian for the county until her retirement. Regular followers of Berkshire history will know her as the author of "*The Story of Reading*" and "*The Great Road to Bath*".

This is a very readable account of the developments that have shaped the county over the centuries from the Stone Age, via Roman and Viking invasions, the Civil War, the expansion following the introduction of railways in the Victorian era, to the recent spread of technology which makes Berkshire one of the fastest growing counties of the twentieth century.

***Berkshire Old & New No.11***

*(BLHA, 1994) A5; approx. 65 pages; coloured card cover; illustrations; approx.65 pages; price £2.95 plus P&P 45p UK, 70p OS surface, £1.75 airmail.*

A new editor has brought a revamped cover and presentation of contents with more illustrations and improved layout, at least that is how it appeared to me when I read through the draft copy.

The articles are up to their usual high standard and include the following titles: The Gentlemen Danes, Danish & Norwegian Prisoners of War in Reading by John Nixon; The Great Western Railway comes to Purley by John Chapman; Local wins a King's Ransom by John Titterton; A Moment in Time - the Berkshire Camera of Harold Nicholls by Pamela Marson; Milestones on Old Roads in the Thames Valley by Alan Rosevear; The Berkshire Record Society by Donald Matthew; The Berkshire Gardens of Gertrude Jekyll by Richard Bisgrove; Piety & Charity in a Berkshire Village 1520-1710 by Joan Dils & Deidre Schwartz; Closed Until ... by Peter Durrant and finally the very useful Berkshire Bibliography compiled by Margaret Smith.

***Around Thatcham in Old Photographs*** - Peter Allen

*(Allen Sutton Publishing, 1992); 160 pages; card cover with wrap-around photo; mostly photos; price £7.99 + P&P 85p UK, £1.40 OS surface, £3.60 airmail.*

Two-page introduction by local historian and author Peter Allen followed by pages and pages of photographs, mostly loaned from private collections, with brief captions: a joy for anyone with an interest in this area. Like all local histories, it's best to buy your copy now before it goes out of print.

***Never Been Here Before?***

*a first time guide for family historians at the Public Record Office by Jane Cox (PRO Readers Guide No.4, 1993) A4 size; cream card cover with cartoon; illustrated with cartoons, photos, plans, etc; but no index; 108 pages; price £4.95 + P&P £1.10 UK, £1.90 OS surface, £5.00 airmail.*

An alternative title might be "The PRO for the terrified!" - this book takes away all the fears you might have about penetrating those academic portals - Jane Cox's text is lively, brief and concise, with lots of space round each paragraph/sentence so that you can see everything at a glance. Just browsing through the numerous cartoons scattered through the pages kept me in fits. There are floor plans of Chancery Lane, both the main building and the Census Room, and Kew: I found out that there is a small area just inside the main door at Kew where you can see an introductory video.

The introduction in Part 1 covers: About this book, Are you in the right place?, Important Sources not in the PRO, Researching parish records in or near the PRO Chancery Lane.

Part 2 is a Family History Tour of PRO Chancery Lane: Working system in the Census Rooms & the Rolls (wills) Room: wills, death duty & non-conformist records; The Long Room & Round Room: legal records, tax lists, 'Fleet' marriages, births, marriages & deaths of Britons abroad, change of name, before parish registers - medieval ancestors; where to go when PRO Chancery Lane is closed (useful for overseas visitors).

Part 3 is an A-Z guide to records at PRO Kew: the system, planning your day at Kew, records of special groups of ancestors: apprentices, army personnel, coastguards, convicts and transportation, Customs & Excise Officers, dockyard workers, emigrants, immigrants, merchant seamen, police, railway workers, Royal Air Force, Royal Marines and the Royal Navy.

My only criticisms about this book are (1) it could easily have been reduced to A5 size without losing any clarity, (2) it won't open flat for easy reading and (3) it hasn't got an index.

What more can you ask for to start you off - if you want more details about the records, then you can move on to "*Tracing Your Ancestors in the PRO*" at £6.95.

**An Introduction to Poor Law Documents Before 1834** by Ann Cole (FFHS 1993); A5; grey card cover with "An Introduction to.." format; illustrated; 35 pages; price £1.95 plus P&P 35p UK, 60p OS surface, £1.20 airmail.

This covers a brief history of the Poor Law up to 1834 and where to find the relevant documents; the major part of this booklet is then given up to describing the documents produced during the administrative process and includes seven examples.

The print size used for this - and others in the "Introduction" series - looks

as if it has been chosen for beginners in reading also.

*The Growth of Reading*, ed by Malcolm Petyt (Berkshire Books, 1993) cream card cover with picture; maps, illustrations; 117pp; price £6.99 + P&P 80p UK, £1.35 O/S surf, £3.60 airmail. History of town from AD 600 to 19th century by 4 expert authors.

*My Ancestors were English Presbyterians / Unitarians* by Alan Rushton (SOG 1993); A5 pale grey card cover, 64pp. Price £3 + P&P 45p UK, 75p O/S surf, £1.50 airmail. Includes outline history, information sources & location list of records.

*Irregular Marriage in London before 1754* by Tony Benton (SOG 1993); A5 orange card cover, 59pp. Price £3.50 + P&P 45p UK, 75p O/S surf, £1.50 airmail. Marriage law, Fleet & other marriages, list of registers with dates & location.

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## All, All, All

by *Robert Houseman*

I have been compiling the Member's Interests pages for the last 3 issues and I am becoming increasingly concerned about the number of Surnames with the **All All All** against them for 'Location' 'County Code' and 'Period'. I would politely suggest to Members that this is an overt abuse of the Member's Interests pages, in that it serves of little benefit to the owner of the Surname or a fellow researcher because **All All All** is so vague and hence deters requests for the exchange of information. If you have the information to focus your research on, then please mention it to others - don't ask others to do your research for you.

I rest my case.

# Members' Pages

by Robert Houseman

## Apologies!

May I apologise to the following Members for these errors in the December Member's Interests:

Mrs T Westall (2415) had her own surname incorrectly spelt as Wastall  
Mr Richard Moore (2851) is researching the name COWDEROY and not Coweroy

## News from PRO - Hayes

Good news from the Public Record Office - it is hoped that the asbestos problem will be cleared from the buildings at Hayes by early March 1994 - this means that the following classes should again be available:

C 13/1-1809, IR 90, IR 102, IR 107, J 90, MH 114/3174-5141 and PROB 10.

These details come from "*Readers' Bulletin*", no.17 (Winter 1994) issued by the PRO.

## Requests for Researchers:

I need to speak to anybody who would be willing to do periodic research for me in the Berkshire Record Office and the Reading Reference Library for expenses. If you can help, please do give me a call (0734-503072).

## BFHS-Catholic FHS One Day Conference:

But this also gives me the opportunity to tell you more about the event that we are putting on with the Catholic Family History Society. A joint One Day Conference will be held on Saturday 16th April at Presentation College, Southcote Lane, Reading from 10:30 - 17:00 entitled '*You Have Got More Catholic Ancestors Than You Think*'.

We have got three excellent speakers for the day - Michael Gandy is Chairman of the Catholic FHS and will be speaking on "*Records for Catholic Ancestry in England and Wales*". He is joined by Tony Hadland, author of '*Thames Valley Papists*', who will give a talk on "*Catholics in the Thames Valley*", and Mary Casteleyne, who is the Librarian of the Irish Genealogical Research Society in Eaton Square, London, and who will be speaking on "*Tracing Your Irish Ancestry*".

In addition to listening to these fascinating topics, we will be able to buy books from the bookstalls and enjoy a lunch which will be provided. The

entry cost of the event is only £6 per person and £4 buys you lunch.

Don't miss this opportunity to do some additional research and meet these very knowledgeable people.

### **Dates For Your Diary:**

I have been informed of the following events around the Country. If you want any more details, please see your Branch Chairman or write to me with a SAE:

■ *Saturday 26th March, 1994*

East Surrey Family History Society Open Day & AGM

■ *Saturday 16th April, 1994*

BFHS-Catholic FHS Joint One Day Conference, Presentation College, Reading

■ *Saturday 16th April, 1994*

Berkshire Local History Association AGM and Meeting - St Agnes Church Hall, Whitley

■ *Saturday 7th & Sunday 8th May, 1994*

SOG Fair, Royal Horticultural Society, New Hall & Conferencer Centre, Westminster

■ *Saturday 2nd July, 1994*

The BFHS Symposium, The Holt School, Wokingham

■ *Wednesday 13th July, 1994*

The BFHS AGM at Newbury Branch, 7:15pm

■ *Friday 31st March - Tuesday 4th April, 1995*

7th British Family History Conference, Isle of Wight

### **The Data Protection Act:**

Your Society has registered under the Data Protection to allow us to hold personal data on computer. It is a condition of your Membership that you do not object to us holding this data and we want to assure you that this data will not be divulged or in any way communicated to a third party without your permission.

All Members working on computers on behalf of the Society should be aware of the Principles of the Data Protection Act that govern the holding and treatment of personal data on computers - Members requiring clarification on these points should contact me.



**FFHS Part-time Finance Officer:**

The Federation of Family History Societies is seeking to appoint a part-time Finance Officer which will involve some 50 hours per month and the remuneration will be in the region of £2,800 per annum. For more details please contact your Branch Chairman or myself, enclosing a SAE for the reply.

**Fees for Enquiries on the Berkshire Name Index and Census Index:**

Your Executive Committee have agreed that it is now appropriate to charge Members a small fee to cover the effort required to perform enquiries on the Berkshire Name Index and Berkshire Census Index. From the 1st April, the following fees will apply:

Berkshire Name Index:	Fee of £1 for five names, and then 50p per name thereafter
Berkshire Census Index:	Fee of £1, inclusive of the first folio, and 50p/folio thereafter (computer printout)

These charges will not apply on Open Days, Symposia or Working Sessions. Requests should be accompanied by the fees outlined above and sent to the person in charge of the relative Index (see back cover for details).

**Mormon Family History Centre:**

Members would be well advised to note that the Mormon Family History Centre at Exhibition Road, London is moving to the PRO (The Rolls Chapel) until next Christmas.

**The Orton Family History Society:**

If any Members are researching the ORTON name, they may be interested to know that The Orton FHS has been established - enquiries to Derek Beck, 25a Longwood Avenue, Bingley. West Yorkshire BD16 2RX.

**The Oxfordshire Family History Society** is pursuing a project of putting all Oxfordshire Parish Register transcripts and other reference documents on microfiche. So far, over a third of all Parish Register transcripts from both the historic county and the North Berkshire parishes now Oxfordshire have been filmed. Other documents available on microfiche include the Oxfordshire Marriage Index 1538-1837, Oxford City Baptism Index 1800-1837, Monumental Inscriptions, 1873 Owners of Land for Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire, and Oxfordshire Electoral Registers for 1885. Full lists and costs can be obtained from Dr H. Kearsey, 2 Beeching Close, Upton, Didcot, OX11 9JR.

# Members' Interests

Compiled by Robert Houseman

## CHANGES OF ADDRESS:

- 60 Mrs A **BAMFORD**, Lee Farm Cottage, Main Street, Wilsden. West Yorks BD15 0EN  
 190 Mr A S **FAWCETT**, Litton House, 68 Trull Road, Taunton. Somerset TA1 4QL  
 359 Mrs E O **GINNO**, Upalong, Sudbury Road, Lavenham. Suffolk  
 750 Miss Catherine **DAVIS**, is now Mrs Catherine **HARRINGTON**, of 20 Test Close, Reading, Berkshire RG3 4DL  
 1386 Mrs Pat **FORREST**, 10 Wentworth Avenue, Whitley Wood, Reading. Berkshire RG2 8JJ  
 1586 Mrs M A **HOBBS**, 51 New Road, Ascot, Berkshire SL5 8PZ  
 1602 Mr Kevin **HERRIDGE**, 11 Tempest Way, Rainham. Essex RM13 7PX  
 1804 Mr Kevin **KING**, 8 Wynford Close, Southcote. Reading. Berkshire RG3 3HX  
 1884 Mr Owen **COLLIER**, Fairthorne Row, 35 Blackthorn Close, Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Wilts SN4 7JE  
 1891 Mr David **SARGEANT**, RR#1 Hawkestone, Ontario. Canada L0L 1T0  
 2240 Mr N A **COOK**, 30 Chaffinch Close, Woosehill, Wokingham. Berkshire RG11 2UH  
 2254 Mr Simon **HARRINGTON**, 20 Test Close, Reading, Berkshire RG3 4DL  
 2328 Mr Kevin **HERRING**, Camwood, 28 Osborne Road, Burradoo, NSW, Australia 2576  
 2522 Mr Alan **HUTCHINS**, 24 Bowfell Close, Tilehurst, Reading. Berkshire RG3 6QR

## MEMBERS SUBMITTING THEIR INTERESTS:

- 548 Mr Michael **BAREFOOT**, The Barn, Fore Street, Bovey Tracey. Devon TQ13 9AE  
 1622 Miss Janet **DAY**, 140 Tartar Road, Cobham. Surrey KT11 2AT  
 2032 Mr James **FARMER**, 14 Harrier Drive, Wimbourne, Dorset BH21 1XE  
 2591 Rev Philip **WALL**, 9 Woburn Close, Trowbridge. Wiltshire BA14 9TJ  
 2713 Mr Dennis **LUKE**, 38 Primrose Ridge, Godalming. Surrey GU7 2NX  
 2752 Mrs Elizabeth **GADD**, 1 Highbanks Road, Hath End, Pinner. Middx HA5 4AR  
 2778 Mrs Joy **AKASTER**, 15 Melton Walk, Houghton Regis. Beds LU5 5QD  
 2790 Mrs and Mrs D **DEANE**, Camas, Petton Cross, Shillingford. Tiverton. Devon EX16 9BS  
 2800 Mr Peter **COLLINGRIDGE**, 50 Rokesly Avenue, London N8 8NR  
 2802 Mr Peter **BREEN**, 152 Henniker Gate, Chelmsford. Essex CM2 6SB  
 2804 Mr Arthur F **COLES**, 506 MacKay Street, Pembroke. Ontario. Canada K8A 1E6  
 2805 Miss B P **MARTIN**, 73 Highgate Road, Woodley, Reading. Berkshire RG5 3ND  
 2814 Mrs Audrey **BAGBY**, 100 Olton Road, Shirley, Solihull. West Midlands B90 3NN  
 2816 Mrs V **ATKINSON**, 30 Beech Close, Brasside, Durham DH1 5YB  
 2824 Mr R S **CHARLTON**, 39 Woodbrook Road, London SE2 0PE  
 2830 Mrs J **EVENDEN**, 12 Curzon Avenue, Horsham. West Sussex RH12 2LB  
 2889 Mrs Carole **PAVITT**, 27 North Dell, Chelmsford. Essex CM1 5UP  
 2895 Mrs Joyce **TAYLOR**, 4 Sandy Ridge, Chislehurst. Kent BR7 5DR  
 2897 Mr Alan **WEBB**, 10 Beech Avenue, Nettleham. Lincoln LN2 2PP  
 2899 Mrs Edith **WUNDERLICH**, RR#5, Duncan. British Columbia. Canada V9L 4T6  
 2907 Mr Frederick **STUART**, 5 Waingrove, Blackthorn. Northampton NN3 8EP  
 2909 Mr D A **LONGMAN**, Woodstock, Violet Way, Rickmansworth, Herts WD3 4JP  
 2915 Mr W G J **WATTS**, 42 Wentworth Crescent, Ash Vale, Aldershot, Hants GU12 5LE  
 2917 Mrs I F **PARSONS**, 12 Chalvington Road, Chandlers Ford. Eastleigh. Hampshire SO5 3DX  
 2925 Mr Michael **PENN**, 5 Waterside, Rushford Warren, Mudeford, Christchurch. Dorset BH23 3NZ

Memb No.	Researched Surname	Place of Interest	County Code	Period of Interest	Memb No.	Researched Surname	Place of Interest	County Code	Period of Interest
2909	ADAMS	Windsor	BRK	Pre 1800	2830	ANGER	Watchfield	OXF	19C
2790	ADEANE	Anywhere	ALL	1200-1800	1622	ARNOLD	Cobham	SRY	17-18C
2713	ALLUM	Hayes	MDX	19C	1622	ARNOLD	Great Bookham	SRY	c1649
2713	ALLUM	St Pancras	LND	19C	1622	ARNOLD	Great Bookham	SRY	17-18C
2830	ANGEL(L)	Faringdon	OXF	18C	1622	ARNOLD	Oxshott	SRY	18C
2830	ANGEL(L)	Shrivenham	OXF	18C	1622	ARNOLD	Stoke D'Abernon	SRY	17-18C
2830	ANGER	Faringdon	OXF	18C	2925	ASHFIELD	Anywhere	BRK	1700+
2830	ANGER	Shrivenham	OXF	18-19C	2032	AYERS	Hungerford	BRK	1700+

Memb No	Researched Surname	Place of Interest	County Code	Period of Interest	Memb No	Researched Surname	Place of Interest	County Code	Period of Interest
2032	AYERS	Uffington	BRK	1700+	2752	COMLEY	Faringdon	BRK	1850+
2032	AYRES	Hungerford	BRK	1700+	2752	COMLEY	Hinton Waldrist	BRK	1800+
2032	AYRES	Uffington	BRK	1700+	1622	CONSTABLE	Charlwood	SRY	c1686
1622	BAILEY	Twickenham	MDX	Pre 1740	1622	CONSTABLE	Leigh	SRY	c1720's
1622	BAILEY	Woking	SRY	c1811	2778	COX	Burford	OXF	1750-1830
1622	BAKER	Dorchester	OXF	c1724	2778	COX	Chipping Norton	OXF	1750-1830
2713	BALL	Crowell	OXF	18C	1622	CRAFTER	Anywhere	SRY	All
548	BAREFOOT	Anywhere	ALL	All	1622	CROFTER	Witley	SRY	All
548	BARFOOT	Anywhere	ALL	Pre 1700	2804	CROOK	Reading	BRK	All
1891	BARRETT	Oldham	LAN	1790-1840	1622	CROUGHTER	Anywhere	HAM	Pre 1653
2895	BARTON	Anywhere	OXF	1700-1760	1622	CROUGHTER	Anywhere	SSX	Pre 1653
1622	BATHOLEMEW	Walton-on-Thames	SRY	Pre 1752	1622	CROUGHTER	Witley	SRY	All
548	BEARFOOT	Anywhere	ALL	All	1891	CULL	London	LND	1800-1860
1891	BEDFORD	Git Stuckeley	HUN	1750-1850	2897	DAY	Bradfield	BRK	1750-1820
2713	BENNATTS	Camborne	CON	18C	1622	DAY	London	LND	c1858
1622	BERRY	Betchworth	SRY	c1692	1622	DAY	Woodditton	CAM	1884-1891
1891	BERTRAM	Houghton	HUN	1750-1800	2915	DEACON	Westbury	WIL	Pre 1900
1622	BIDE	Witley	SRY	Pre 1701	1622	DEADMAN	Witley	SRY	Pre 1725
1622	BITTEN	London	LND	c1861	2790	DEANE	Anywhere	ALL	1200-1800
1622	BITTEN	Sudbury	SFK	c1828	1622	DEDMAN	Witley	SRY	Pre 1725
1622	BITTON	London	LND	c1861	2713	DELL	Bledlow	BKM	18-19C
1622	BITTON	Sudbury	SFK	c1828	2713	DELL	Princes Risborough	BKM	18-19C
2752	BLACKMAN	Battle	SSX	1800+	2713	DELL	Saunderton	BKM	18-19C
2800	BLACKWELL	Syresham	NTH	1700-1860	2790	DENE	Anywhere	ALL	1200-1800
2804	BOWERS	Kirtlington area	OXF	All	1622	DUDMAN	Witley	SRY	Pre 1725
1622	BOXALL	Careford	SSX	c1718	2907	EINCHCOMB	Anywhere	KEN	All
1622	BOXALL	Fernhurst	SSX	Pre 1839	2778	ELLIS	Reading	BRK	c 1845
1622	BOXALL	Lodsworth	SSX	Pre 1839	2778	ELLIS	Westminster	MDX	1845-1900
2713	BRISTOW	Princes Risborough	BKM	16-18C	1622	ENTICKNA(P)	Anywhere	SRY	Pre 1823
2713	BRITNELL	Anywhere	BKM	16-20C	1622	ENTICKNA(P)	Anywhere	SSX	Pre 1823
2899	BROOK	London	LND	1780-1895	1622	ETHERINGTON	Cobham	SRY	17C
2899	BROOK	Windsor	BRK	1780-1895	1622	ETHERINGTON	Stoke D'Abernon	SRY	17C
2814	BROOKS	Bucklebury	BRK	1600-1890	1622	EVERINGTON	Cobham	SRY	17C
2814	BROOKS	Midgham	BRK	1600-1890	1622	EVERINGTON	Stoke D'Abernon	SRY	17C
2814	BROOKS	Newbury	BRK	1600-1890	2032	EYRES	Hungerford	BRK	1700+
2814	BROOKS	Woolhampton	BRK	1600-1890	2032	EYRES	Uffington	BRK	1700+
1891	BROUGHTON	Eastern Parishes	NTH	1675-1750	2925	FISHER	Anywhere	BRK	1700+
2805	BROWN	Bedminster	SOM	C1870	1622	FLINT	Charlwood	SRY	c1640
2805	BROWN	Bristol	SOM	C1870	2909	FORFITT	Tarrant Gunville	DOR	1700+
2713	BROWN	Stokenchurch	BKM	17-18C	2752	GADD	Lambeth	SRY	1800+
1891	BULLIVER	Anywhere	ALL	1800-1830	2752	GADD	Westminster	MDX	1800+
2713	BUNCE	Anywhere	BKM	18-20C	2800	GARWOOD	Bury St Edmunds	SFK	1720-1850
1622	BURSE	Lodsworth	SSX	c1760	1891	GILES	Kimbury	BRK	1800-1822
2895	BURTON	Anywhere	OXF	1700-1760	2889	GOBLE	Easthampstead	BRK	1700-1850
2752	BUTLER	Bampton	OXF	1850+	2824	GODBOLD	Anywhere	ESS	1850-1900
2713	BUTLER	Beenham	BRK	18C	2824	GODBOLD	Anywhere	SFK	1700-1900
2713	BUTLER	Bradfield	BRK	18C	2917	GODDARD	Anywhere	HAM	1860-1939
2752	BUTLER	Buckland	BRK	1816+	2917	GODDARD	Hendred	BRK	Pre 1836
2713	BUTLER	Burnham & Chalvey	BKM	18-19C	2917	GODDARD	Hendred	BRK	1836-1859
2752	BUTLER	Faringdon	BRK	1800+	2804	GODDARD	Reading	BRK	All
2713	BUTLER	Sulham	BRK	18C	2915	GODMAN	Mile End	MDX	Pre 1900
2713	BUTLER	Tidmarsh	BKM	18C	2915	GODMAN	St Albans	HRT	Pre 1900
1622	BYDE	Witley	SRY	Pre 1701	2713	GOODCHILD	Monks Risborough	BKM	18C
1622	CALLINGHAM	Godamling	SRY	c1646	2713	GOODCHILD	West Wycombe	BKM	18C
2713	CARPENTER	Illogan	CON	Pre 1740	1622	GRAY	Charlwood	SRY	Pre 1830
2824	CARTER	Anywhere	BRK	1750-1900	2713	GREENING	Leighton Buzzard	BDF	18C
2824	CATCHPOLE	Anywhere	SFK	1700-1900	2713	GREENING	Mentmore	BKM	18C
2824	CHARLTON	Anywhere	LIN	1700-1900	2816	GREGORY	Twyford St Mary	BRK	Pre 1885
2752	CHOWN	Aston Rowant	OXF	1700+	1622	GREY	Charlwood	SRY	Pre 1830
2752	CHOWN	Harwell	BRK	1880+	2925	GRUBB	Anywhere	BRK	1700+
2752	CHOWN(S)	Sydenham	OXF	1747+	1622	GUMBRELL	Anywhere	SRY	c1785
1622	COBB(E)	Northchapel	SSX	Pre 1773	1622	HALCOMB(E)	Anywhere	SRY	All
2915	COCKLE	Westbury	WIL	Pre 1900	1622	HALCOMB(E)	Anywhere	SSX	All
2804	COLES	Kirtlington area	OXF	All	2713	HALL	Hammersmith	MDX	19-20C
2800	COLLINGRIDGE	Brackley	NTH	1750-1856	2713	HALL	Hayes	MDX	19-20C
2800	COLLINGRIDGE	Southwark	SRY	1890-1950	2713	HALL	Heston	MDX	19-20C
2800	COLLINGRIDGE	Westminster	MDX	1856-1890	2713	HALL	Islington	MDX	19-20C
1622	COLLINS	Banstead	SRY	c1758	2713	HALL	Southall	MDX	19-20C
1622	COLLYER	East Sheen	SRY	Pre 1850	2713	HARDING	Crowell	OXF	17C

Memb No.	Researched Surname	Place of Interest	County Code	Period of Interest	Memb No.	Researched Surname	Place of Interest	County Code	Period of Interest
2713	HATCH	Burnham & Iver	BKM	18C	2713	KENSEY	St Clements	CON	Pre 1720
2925	HAWKINS	Anywhere	BRK	1700+	1891	KING	Hemel Hempstead	HRT	1775-1850
2778	HAYHOE	Chelsea	LND	1800-1900	1622	KING	London	LND	c1648
1622	HAYNES	Walton-on-Thames	SRY	c1737	1622	KING	Walton-on-Thames	SRY	1649+
2800	HAZEL	Penn	BKM	1750-1900	2713	LACK	Beaconsfield	BKM	17-18C
2713	HEARN	Basildon	BRK	18-19C	2800	LAKE	Hethe	OXF	1740-1840
2713	HEARN	Beenham	BRK	18-19C	1622	LAKER	Leigh	SRY	c1804
2713	HEARN	Reading	BRK	18-19C	1622	LAMBARD	Thursley	SRY	c1715
2713	HEARN	Woolhampton	BRK	18-19C	1622	LAMPARD	Thursley	SRY	c1715
2805	HEIRON	Minchinhampton	GLS	C1870	1622	LAMPOLD	Thursley	SRY	c1715
2805	HEIRON	Stroud	GLS	C1870	2909	LANGMAN	Anywhere	ALL	All
2907	HINCHCOMBE	Anywhere	KEN	All	2915	LEACH	London	MDX	Pre 1900
2909	HISCOCK	Cranborne	DOR	Pre 1800	2824	LOCK	Anywhere	DEV	1700-1900
2713	HOARE	Beaconsfield	BKM	Pre 1750	2909	LONGMAN	Anywhere	ALL	1250+
2752	HOARE	Lew	OXF	1820+	2713	LUKE	Camborne	CON	Pre 1800
1622	HOL(L)MAN	Worth	SSX	17-18C	2713	LUKE	Helston	CON	Pre 1800
1622	HOLCOMB(E)	Anywhere	SRY	All	2713	LUKE	Illogan	CON	Pre 1800
1622	HOLCOMB(E)	Anywhere	SSX	All	2713	LUKE	Redruth	CON	Pre 1800
1622	HOLMAN	Worth	SSX	17-18C	2713	LUKE	St Clements	CON	Pre 1800
2713	HOPKINS	Bledlow	BKM	18-19C	2897	LYWOOD	Woodford	WIL	1780-1840
2713	HOPKINS	West Wycombe	BKM	18-19C	1622	MARCH	Godalming	SRY	Pre 1712
1891	HORNESBY	Eastern Parishes	NTH	1650-1725	1622	MARIN	Lurgashall	SSX	Pre 1772
1622	HOWARD	Woking	SRY	c1756	2800	MARNEY	Newington	SRY	1800-1920
1622	HUDSON	Great Bookham	SRY	c1676	1622	MARSH	Marlborough	WIL	1846+
2713	HUGHES	Bray	BRK	18-19C	1622	MARSH	Mildenhall	WIL	1807+
2713	HUGHES	Reading	BRK	18-19C	1622	MARSH	Ramsbury	WIL	c1777
2800	HUMPHREYS	Southwark	SRY	1600-1950	2805	MARTIN	Chew Valley	SOM	All
2713	HUNT	Amersham	BRK	Pre 1760	1622	MARTIN	Chiddingfold	SRY	c1718
1622	HURST	Godalming	SRY	Pre 1799	2713	MARTIN	Great Marlow	BKM	18-19C
1622	HURST	Witley	SRY	Pre 1759	2713	MARTIN	Hambleden	BKM	18-19C
2814	HUSSEY	Bucklebury	BRK	1600-1890	1622	MARTIN	Woking	SRY	c1756
2814	HUSSEY	East Wickham	KEN	1850-1910	2802	MATHEWS	Newbury	BRK	1840-1890
2814	HUSSEY	Fawley N & S	BRK	1600-1890	2713	MAY	Burnham	BKM	Pre 1770
2814	HUSSEY	Hawley	KEN	1850-1910	2752	MAYO	Chippenham	WIL	1830+
2713	HUSSEY	High Wycombe	BKM	17-18C	2713	MEAD	Amersham	BKM	18C
2713	HUSSEY	Hughenden	BKM	17-18C	2713	MEAD	Beaconsfield	BKM	18C
2814	HUSSEY	Lambourn area	BRK	1600-1890	2713	MEAD	Burnham	BKM	18C
2814	HUSSEY	Plumstead	KEN	1850-1910	1622	MELLERSH	Godalming	SRY	c1651
2713	HUSSEY	Princes Risborough	BKM	17-18C	1622	MILLARD	Woking	SRY	All
2814	HUSSEY	Sutton Athone	KEN	1850-1910	2778	MILLER	Byfield	NTH	1760-1840
2713	HUSSEY	West Wycombe	BKM	17-18C	2778	MILLER	Hartwell	NTH	1840-1890
2814	HUSSYE	Bucklebury	BRK	1600-1890	1622	MITCHEL(L)	Charlwood	SRY	c1778
2814	HUSSYE	East Wickham	KEN	1850-1910	2713	MONK	Beaconsfield	BKM	18-19C
2814	HUSSYE	Fawley N & S	BRK	1600-1890	2713	MONK	Burnham	BKM	18C
2814	HUSSYE	Hawley	KEN	1850-1910	2713	MONK	Iver	BKM	18C
2814	HUSSYE	Lambourn area	BRK	1600-1890	2032	MOON	Hungerford	BRK	1700+
2814	HUSSYE	Plumstead	KEN	1850-1910	2032	MOON	Lambourn	BRK	1700+
2814	HUSSYE	Sutton Athone	KEN	1850-1910	1622	MOOT	Weybridge	SRY	1650-1709
2814	HUZZEY	Bucklebury	BRK	1600-1890	2805	MORTIMER	Minchinhampton	GLS	C1870
2814	HUZZEY	East Wickham	KEN	1850-1910	2805	MORTIMER	Stroud	GLS	C1870
2814	HUZZEY	Fawley N & S	BRK	1600-1890	1622	MOTT	Hampton	MDX	Pre 1650
2814	HUZZEY	Hawley	KEN	1850-1910	1622	MOTT	London	LND	Pre 1650
2814	HUZZEY	Lambourn area	BRK	1600-1890	1622	MOTT	Walton-on-Thames	SRY	1709+
2814	HUZZEY	Plumstead	KEN	1850-1910	1622	MOTT	Weybridge	SRY	1650-1709
2814	HUZZEY	Sutton Athone	KEN	1850-1910	1622	MUST	Sudbury	SFK	c1834
2897	IEONMONGER	Yattendon	BRK	1750-1820	2909	MYHILL	Norwich	NFK	1700-1900
2907	INCHCOMB	Anywhere	KEN	All	2804	MYLUM	Anywhere	BRK	1860+
2907	INCHCOOMBE	Anywhere	KEN	All	1622	NEW	Anywhere	SRY	Pre 1658
2915	JACKSON	Oxford	OXF	Pre 1900	1622	NEWMAN	Northchapel	SSX	Pre 1773
2816	JEFFRIES	Wargrave St Mary	BRK	Pre 1859	2915	NICHOLLS	Hereford	HEF	Pre 1900
1622	JOHNSON	Betchworth	SRY	Pre 1813	2915	NICHOLS	Hereford	HEF	Pre 1900
1622	JOHNSON	Reigate	SRY	18-19C	2713	NICHOLS	Old Clevee	SOM	Pre 1850
2925	JONES	Anywhere	BRK	1700+	2713	NICHOLS	Watchet	SOM	Pre 1850
2713	JONES	Aston Rowant	OXF	18C	2032	NOON	Hungerford	BRK	1700+
2713	JONES	Fulbrook	OXF	18C	2032	NOON	Lambourn	BRK	1700+
2713	JONES	Stokenchurch	OXF	18C	1622	NOWEL(L)	Northchapel	SSX	Pre 1736
2713	JORDAN	Beaconsfield	BKM	18C	2925	PALMER	Anywhere	BRK	1700+
2713	JORDAN	Penn	BKM	18C	1622	PAN(N)AL(L)	Lodsworth	SSX	Pre 1804
2713	KEEN	Radnage	BKM	Pre 1740	1622	PAN(N)EL(L)	Lodsworth	SSX	Pre 1804

Memb No.	Researched Surname	Place of Interest	County Code	Period of Interest	Memb No.	Researched Surname	Place of Interest	County Code	Period of Interest
2800	PARKER	Launton	OXF	1720-1850	1622	SKELTON	Walton-on-the-Hill	SRY	1717-1804
2805	PARRY	Glamorgan	GLA	C1870	1622	SKILTON	Betchworth	SRY	Pre 1732
2805	PARRY	Mountain Ash	GLA	C1870	1622	SKILTON	Leith	SRY	1804-1855
2802	PATET	Enborne	BRK	Pre 1850	1622	SKILTON	Reigate	SRY	1855+
2802	PEATT	Enborne	BRK	Pre 1850	1622	SKILTON	Walton-on-the-Hill	SRY	1717-1804
2713	PEERCY	Beaconsfield	BKM	Pre 1620	2713	SMEE	Waltham St L'ence	BRK	Pre 1735
1622	PENECOTE	Chilworth	SRY	c1747	2752	SMITH	Cheltenham	GLS	1850+
2925	PENN	Anywhere	BRK	1700+	1891	SMITH	Gt Stuckey	HUN	1750-1850
2909	PERCY	Downton	WIL	Pre 1750	2713	SMITH	Hammersmith	MDX	19C
2804	PERKINS	Peterborough Soke	OXF	Pre 1914	2713	SMITH	Hughenden	BKM	18C
2802	PETTIT	Enborne	BRK	Pre 1850	1622	SMITH	Preshute	WIL	c1787
2713	PEWSEY	Hatfield	HRT	18C	2713	SOWDEN	Camborne	CON	18C
2713	PEWSEY	Hemel Hempstead	HRT	18C	2800	SPUFFARD	Farnham Royal	BKM	1720-1840
2713	PEWSEY	St Albans	HRT	18C	2816	STANIFORD	Wargrave	BRK	Pre 1859
2713	PEWSEY	Wendover	BKM	18C	1622	STEER(E)	Anywhere	SRY	c1738
2713	PEWSEY	West Wycombe	BKM	18C	1622	STEER(E)	Ockham	SRY	1740+
2909	PICKERDITE	London	MDX	1700-1950	2925	STEVENS	Anywhere	BRK	1700+
2897	PISSEY	Stanford Dingley	BRK	1750-1820	2713	STEVENS	Bledlow	BKM	18C
2907	PIZZEY	Bray	BRK	All	2713	STEVENS	Princes Risborough	BKM	18C
2907	PIZZEY	Finchampstead	BRK	All	2713	STEVENS	West Wycombe	BKM	18C
2907	PIZZY	Bray	BRK	All	2907	STEWART	Anywhere	ALL	All
2907	PIZZY	Finchampstead	BRK	All	2591	STIL(L)WELL	Andover	HAM	Pre 1800
2778	PLESTER	Bicester	OXF	1754-1890	2591	STIL(L)WELL	Newbury	BRK	Pre 1850
2778	PLESTER	Solihull	WAR	1885-1909	1622	STOVOLD	Farnham	SRY	Pre 1709
2713	PRICE	Hammersmith	MDX	19C	1622	STOVOLD	Seale	SRY	18C
2909	QUINTON	Downton	Wil	Pre 1750	2824	STRONG	London	MDX	1700-1900
2907	RAISBECK	Anywhere	ALL	All	1622	STRUDWICK	Witley	SRY	Pre 1823
2907	RAISBECK	Durham	DUR	All	2907	STUART	Anywhere	ALL	All
2713	RANCE	Bledlow	BKM	17-18C	2907	STUART	Woolwich	KEN	1880-1908
2713	RANCE	Crowell	OXF	17-18C	1622	SWAD(D)LING	Anywhere	ALL	All
1622	READICK	Anywhere	ALL	Pre 1705	2805	TAYLOR	Bedminster	SOM	C1870
1622	REDDICK	Anywhere	ALL	Pre 1705	2805	TAYLOR	Bristol	SOM	C1870
2925	REDHEAD	Anywhere	BRK	1700+	2713	TAYLOR	Great Marlow	BKM	18C
2897	RICHARDS	St Giles	MDX	1800-1840	2802	TAYLOR	Newbury	BRK	1750-1900
2800	RICHARDSON	Kingston Lisle	BRK	1800-1850	2895	TAYLOR	Reading area	BRK	1800-1890
2800	RICHARDSON	Southwark	SRY	1850-1940	2895	TAYLOR	Reading	BRK	1846-1850
1622	RISBRIDGER	Anywhere	SRY	17-18C	1622	THAIRE	Anywhere	SRY	Pre 1900
2909	ROBERTS	Gwyddelwern	MER	1700-1950	1622	THAIRE	Anywhere	SSX	18-19C
2713	ROGERS	Bledlow	BKM	Pre 1830	1622	THAIRE	Anywhere	SRY	Pre 1900
2713	ROGERS	Chenies	BKM	Pre 1830	1622	THAIRE	Anywhere	SSX	18-19C
2805	ROYNUN	Chew Valley	SOM	All	1622	THAYER	Anywhere	SRY	Pre 1900
2713	RUSSEL	Bannister	BRK	Pre 1770	2713	THOMPSON	Hughenden	BKM	18C
2713	RUSSEL	Sulhamstead	BRK	Pre 1770	2814	TILTON	Fawley	BRK	1600+
1622	SANDERS	Chertsey	SRY	c1775	2804	TIM(M)S	Kirtlington area	OXF	All
1622	SANDERS	Woking	SRY	1812+	2713	TOOVEY	Chinnor	OXF	Pre 1630
1891	SARJEANT	Higham Ferrars	NTH	1600-1660	2752	TOWN	Brookhampton	OXF	1830-1914
1891	SARJEANT	Rushden	NTH	1715-1800	2752	TOWN	Easington	OXF	1790+
1891	SARJEANT	Wolleston	NTH	1775-1835	1622	WA(C)K(E)FORD	Witley	SRY	Pre 1682
1891	SARJEANT	Wymington	BDF	1670-1770	2713	WALKER	Great Hampden	BKM	Pre 1810
1622	SAUNDERS	Chertsey	SRY	c1775	1891	WALKER	Wolleston	NTH	1780-1850
2713	SAUNDERS	Mentmore	BKM	18C	2915	WATTS	Westbury	WIL	Pre 1900
1622	SAUNDERS	Woking	SRY	1812+	2897	WEBB	Strealey	BRK	1750-1820
2804	SAVIN	Kirtlington area	OXF	All	2591	WESTON	City of London	LND	Pre 1840
1622	SAXTON	Woking	SRY	All	2591	WESTON	Newbury	BRK	Pre 1850
2713	SEARS	Great Marlow	BKM	18-19C	2591	WESTON	Speen	BRK	Pre 1850
1622	SEXTON	Stoke-next-Guildford	SRY	Pre 1746	1622	WHEELER	Witley	SRY	Pre 1671
1622	SEXTON	Woking	SRY	All	2800	WHEELER	Woburn	BKM	1800-1860
2915	SHAYLER	Standlake	OXF	Pre 1900	2925	WICKHAM	Anywhere	BRK	1700+
2752	SHERWOOD	Appleton	BRK	1800+	2800	WILDEGO	Bray	BRK	1600-1840
2752	SHERWOOD	Melbourne, Australia		1854+	2800	WILDEGO	Holborn	MDX	1840-1910
2909	SHITLER	Cranborne	DOR	Pre 1800	2800	WILDEGO	Southwark	SRY	1910-1950
1622	SIM(M)S	Walton-on-Thames	SRY	c1785	1891	WILKINS	Wolleston	NTH	1760-1830
2915	SIMMONS	Crowmarsh	BRK	Pre 1900	2909	WILLIAMS	Llanfhaidr	DEN	1700-1950
2915	SIMMONS	Gifford	OXF	Pre 1900	2915	WILTSHIRE	Thatcham	BRK	C 1843
2805	SINKINS	South Molton	DEV	C1870	2800	WINUP	Lambeth	SRY	1800-1850
2804	SKELTON	Anywhere	ALL	All	2800	WINUP	Marylebone	MDX	1780-1830
1622	SKELTON	Betchworth	SRY	Pre 1732	2800	WINUP	Southwark	SRY	1850-1940
1622	SKELTON	Leigh	SRY	1804-1855	1622	WITHORL	Farnham	SRY	Pre 1709
1622	SKELTON	Reigate	SRY	1855+	2816	WOODLEY	Twyford St Mary	BRK	Pre 1885

# BFHS Executive Committee 1994 - 1995

## Nomination Form

Members of the Executive Committee are re-elected each year and may not serve for more than five consecutive years.

By signing, Nominees indicate their acceptance of the Nomination and confirm that they are able to serve as a Trustee of the Charity. A Member of the Society may not be nominated if he/she is under 18 years of age, or has been disqualified under Section 45 of the Charities Act 1992 because of bankruptcy or conviction for an offence of dishonesty or deception.

Nominee's Name: {*please PRINT*} . . . . .

Nominee's Membership No.: . . . . .

Nominee's Signature: . . . . .

Date: . . . . . ,1994

I, the above Member of the BFHS, wish to be nominated for the post of:  
(*please circle preferred post*)

**Chairman    Secretary    Treasurer    Committee Member**

Proposer's Name: {*please PRINT*} . . . . .

Proposer's Membership No.: . . . . .

Proposer's Signature: . . . . .

Date: . . . . . ,1994

Please detach this form carefully from the Journal, and send it to **the Hon. Secretary, Robert Houseman, The Corner House, Shaw Road, Reading, Berkshire RG1 6JX**, to reach him no later than the last post on **Monday 20th June, 1994**

# BERKSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

The Society, which started its life as the Reading Amateur Genealogical Society in 1973, emerged under its present name in 1975 to encourage the study of Family History in Berkshire. It aims to promote contacts between members through regular meetings and by the quarterly magazine, *The Berkshire Family Historian*.

The Society is a registered Charity - number 283010.

## **Berkshire Name Index:**

This index may be consulted by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope, with your Membership No. to: **Tom and Rita Hine, Oakley Cottage, Westbury Lane, Purley-on-Thames, Reading, Berkshire RG8 8DL**

## **Berkshire Marriage Index:**

This index (male names only) to 175,000 marriages in Berkshire between 1538 and 1837 may be consulted by sending details of the marriage being sought (groom's name and approximate date) and a stamped, self-addressed envelope, with your your Membership No., together with an additional 2nd Class postage stamp, to **Mrs Meg Goswell, 87 Finchampstead Road, Wokingham, Berkshire RG11 2PE**. *Blanket searches cannot be undertaken.*

## **Bookstall:**

A wide selection of books of interest to family historians is available at meetings and by post. Publication lists are available from the Bookstall Manager **Mrs Jean Debney, 8 Huckleberry Close, Purley, Reading, Berkshire RG8 8EH**

## **Subscriptions:**

The Annual Subscription is payable on 1st July each year and the current rates are:

Ordinary Membership: £7.00                      Family Membership: £8.00

Overseas Ordinary Membership: £9.00      Overseas Family Membership: £10.00

Initial one-off Enrolment Fee for New Members: £1.00

Cheques should be made payable to *The Berkshire Family History Society*.

Overseas payment can only be accepted by a Sterling cheque drawn on a London Clearing Bank.

Requests for Membership details should be addressed, with SAE, to the Secretary, **Robert Houseman, The Corner House, Shaw Road, Reading, Berkshire RG1 6JX**

## **Advertising Rates:**

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## **Directory of Members' Interests:**

The directory, compiled from information submitted by Members, gives surnames being researched, together with period and locality and is published from time to time.

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