



Berkshire Family Historian

Volume 18 - No 3 - March 1995





Events Calendar - 1995

Bracknell Branch: *Priestwood Community Centre, Priestwood Court Road, Bracknell @ 7:15pm for 7:45pm*

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|------------|--|-----------------|
| 17th March | "Photographs and the Family Historian" | - Paul Blake |
| 21st April | "Some Under-used Records and Record offices in London" | - Peter Bennett |
| 19th May | "Shop Talk" | - Audrey Brown |
| 16th June | "The Folklore of Death in Rural Areas" | - Tom Doig |

Newbury Branch: *United Reform Church Hall, Cromwell Place, Northbrook Street, Newbury @ 7:15pm for 7:45pm*

- | | | |
|------------|--|-------------------|
| 8th March | "Non-Conformist Records" | - John Hurley |
| 12th April | "Record Keeping" | - BFHS Members |
| 10th May | "Poverty in Newbury" (Examination Books) | - Audrey Franklin |
| 14th June | Branch Annual Meeting (tbc) | |
| 12th July | <i>no Meeting</i> | |

Reading Branch: *Park United Reform Church Hall, Wokingham Road, Reading @ 7:15pm for 7:45pm*

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|
| 24th March | "More Grave News" | - Chad Hanna et al |
| 25th March | Open Day at St Peter's Church Hall, Church Road, Earley | |
| <i>The following Meetings will take place in the BFHS Research Centre</i> | | |
| 28th April | "Using the Library of the SOG" | - Sue Gibbons |
| 26th May | Reading Branch AGM + Members Talks | |
| 23rd June | Society AGM + "Wills - what they contain & where to find them" | - Dr Robert Mesley |
| 28th July | Transcribing Session at Ufton Nervet St Peter | |

Slough Branch: *St Andrew's Church Hall, The Grove, Slough @ 7:30 for 7:45pm*

- | | | |
|------------|--|--------------------|
| 28th March | "Women in Family History" | - Audrey Brown |
| 25th April | "Poor Law Records" | - Stephen Humphrey |
| 30th May | Branch AGM + "Newspapers for the Family Historian" | - Marion Brackpool |
| 27th June | to be advised | |
| 25th July | "Victoria County Histories - How to Use this Vital Source" | - Richard Moore |

BERKSHIRE FAMILY HISTORIAN

Volume 18, 1994/5

Part 3, March 1995

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Chairman's Comments

By Michael Sheppard

By the time that you receive and read this Magazine, our premises at Prospect School, Honey End Lane, Reading, will be open for research. We shall be looking for volunteers to steward the "Research Centre" when it opens. If you are interested, please let a member of the Executive Committee know. It is now up to you the members to use these rooms.

I make no apologies for bringing up the Autumn Conference again. Berkshire Family History Society is hosting the Federation of Family History Societies Weekend Conference. It is being held at the University of Reading from Friday 8th September to Sunday 10th September 1995. The theme of the conference is "Victorian Virtues and Vices". I would venture to suggest that all of you have got back to Victorian times in the course of your research. Well now is the time to come and hear lectures on such subjects as: Horse Plumes and Velvet Palls - The Victorian Funeral; Back to Back and Up the Yard - Working Class Communities; No Jam on Their Bread - The effect of the New Poor Laws; Hospital Records; The Victorian Electrical Industry; A Postie's Life for me - The Victorian Postman's Lot. If you have not yet sent away for your booking form, from Joyce Wells, I suggest you do so straight away. For members of the Berkshire Family History Society, it is a time to meet other members, not only from Berkshire but from all over the country and abroad.

Finally, do not forget the Open Day on Saturday 25th March 1995 at Earley St Peter's Church Hall and the Society's Annual General Meeting on 23rd June which will be held during the Reading Branch meeting. I hope to see you at one of these events.

Berkshire Family History Society AGM

The 20th Annual General Meeting of The Berkshire Family History Society will be held at 7:15pm, on Friday 23rd June, 1995, at Prospect School, Honey End Lane, Reading, Berkshire

Agenda:

1. Apologies for Absence
2. Minutes of the 1994 Annual General Meeting
3. Matters Arising
4. Chairman's Report for 1994-1995
5. Treasurer's Report for 1994-1995
6. Election of President and Vice President
7. Election of Officers for 1995-1996
8. Accept the Branch Committee Appointed Ex-officio Members
9. Election of Executive Committee Members for 1995-1996
10. Nomination of Auditors for 1995-1996
11. Any Other Business

A Nomination Form for Election to the Executive Committee is included at the back of the Magazine

Ancestry in a Sampler

By Pam Roberts

The photograph on the front cover of the Magazine shows a tapestry worked by Pamela Roberts, about 30 years ago, which represents her father's maternal ancestors, the Wyatts. The following article describes how each symbol on the tapestry was placed there.

According to a surname textbook I consulted, the surname Wyatt comes from Guyatt, which is in turn a diminutive of Guy, a French name meaning mistletoe. The squiggles around each person called Wyatt are to indicate this.

The furthest back that I have traced in this family is John Wyatt of Drayton in Berkshire, who was born nearly 300 years ago. He married Price Maria Wicks, also from Berkshire, and from a family of yeomen. Their dates are shown under their names, which are linked by a little dash to show that they were married. Beneath the dash in each generation, the number of children the couple had is shown in Roman numerals. The first two had eight offspring. The son, from whom I descend, was their fourth child, marked by IV in front of his name.

The first John Wyatt, a wealthy farmer in Drayton, is represented with his wife, as two little farming figures. He was the churchwarden in Drayton marked by a churchwarden's pipe. As he also kept the church accounts, I put a pen and inkpot to represent this. He bought a farm for his son, in Clare near Tetsworth, but this John died shortly afterwards aged only 30, leaving his wife, Esther née Head, to raise their five children.

At the time of working this sampler, I did not know Esther Head's dates, so filled the space with fruit. At least they possessed a donkey and cart, as John died in Tetsworth, but was buried in Drayton some twenty miles away. Esther went back to live with her parents in Grendon Underwood. She apprenticed her son, John, to a tallow chandler in Abingdon, shown by the candles. After his marriage to Kezia Flory, she kept his books for him, hence the pen and ink.

Their son, Robert, became a locksmith and whitesmith. He made the wrought iron scroll lantern in Abingdon Town Hall. He owned a family Bible and wrote many diaries, notebooks and letters so I have given him two inkpots and a Bible.

I descend from their daughter Caroline, who married Frank Roberts. The photograph was taken by Anthony Neville, also a member of the BFHS. He is descended from Caroline's sister, Kezia Maria.

As there is a photograph of my grandparents taken in about 1867, where she is wearing a crinoline and he stove-pipe trousers, I have depicted them like that on the tapestry. The hammers and awls beneath his name indicate that he was a cordwainer and boot-maker.

The torches of knowledge by my name and those of my mother and father indicate that we were all three teachers.

Dates for Your Diary

The following events are taking place around the Country. If you would like further details please contact your Branch Chairman or write to Robert Houseman with an SAE. Further details about those courses taking place at Rewley House, Oxford are available from The Course Secretary, OUDCE, 1 Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JA (tel: 01865 270368). For further details of those marked: (1) please write to The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, Day & Residential Courses, 79-82 Northgate, Canterbury, Kent CT1 1BA enclosing a stamp addressed envelope large enough for the A5 booklet and (2) Dept of Extended Education, The University, London Rd, Reading RG1 5AQ (tel.01734 318347).

Saturday 25th March 1995 - BFHS Open Day at Earley St Peters Church Hall 10am-4pm

Saturday 25th March 1995 - Family and Household Revisited - Rewley House, Oxford

Saturday 31st March - Tuesday 4th April, 1995 - 7th British Family History Conference, Isle of Wight

Saturday 8th April - 'Tinker, Tailor, . . .' - last application by 31st March, 1995. Day course at IHGS, Canterbury. (1)

Saturday 29th - Sunday 30th April 1995 - The Thatched Roof in England - Rewley House, Oxford

Saturday 6th May 1995 - Wartime Reading (2-5pm): Tutor Joan Dils at Blake's Lock Museum, Reading (2)

Saturday 6th - Sunday 7th May - Society of Genealogists Family History Fair, Royal Horticultural Society New Hall & Conference Centre, Westminster, London. Advance tickets £3; £4 on the door. Apply to Family History Fair Co-ordinator, Society of Genealogists, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA.

Saturday 13th May - Bristol & Avon FHS Open Day at Bristol.

Saturday 13th May - The Professional Approach - last application by 5th May, 1995. Day course at IHGS, Canterbury. (1)

Saturday 17th June - Wiltshire FHS Open Day at Malmesbury, Wilts.

Saturday 24th June - The Parish Chest - last application by 16th June, 1995. Day course at IHGS, Canterbury. (1)

Saturday 15th July - Buckingham FHS Open Day at Olney, Bucks.

Monday 24th - Friday 28th July - Beginners Residential Course - last application by 30th June, 1995. At IHGS, Canterbury. (1)

Friday 8th September - Sunday 10th September - FFHS Weekend Conference hosted by the Berkshire Family History Society at the University of Reading.

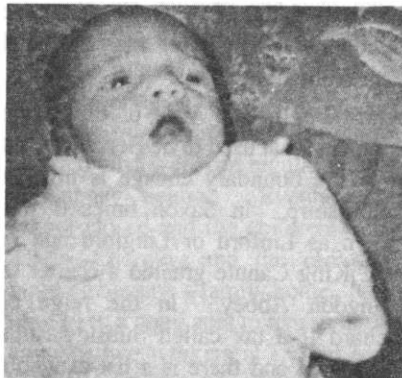
Saturday 9th September - Manorial Records - last application by 1st September, 1995. Day course at IHGS, Canterbury. (1)

Wednesday 11th October - The Family History Library - last application by 29th September, 1995. Day course at IHGS, Canterbury. (1)

Friday 10th - Sunday 12th November - Heraldry - last application by 20th October, 1995. At IHGS, Canterbury. (1)

Editor's Notes

Thank you once again to all contributors to this magazine. As usual I still need plenty of articles. Even if you haven't any Berkshire ancestors, you might like to write about a particularly interesting and unusual source that gave you a breakthrough. However if you do have Berkshire ancestors, perhaps you have a lot of knowledge about one or more Berkshire villages or anything about your Berkshire ancestors in general. The deadline dates are as follows: **June 95 - 21st April, 1995 and September 95 - 21st July 95.**



The photograph opposite is of Rebecca Margaret Davis Harrington (our daughter) born 20th December 1994!

"Pleydell 500"

Discovery of a box of old documents in a loft led fifteen years later to the founding of the Pleydell Society. A further ten years on, the Society this year holds its first full meeting, to celebrate the 500th year since the death of the earliest known common ancestor.

A two-day gathering has been arranged for the weekend of the 9th/10th September 1995 at Rewley House, 1 Wellington Square, Oxford. There will be a full programme of talks and visits, and accommodation will be available (though not at Rewley House) for those requiring it.

Anyone with Pleydell ancestry (whether through male or female lines) is invited to contact David Jarman at 16 Ambleside Way, Egham, Surrey, TW20 8JN for further details. Please enclose a SAE when writing.

Lyford

By Gladys Charlton

Lyford is not a village, it is a hamlet, split into two manors, at least it was some years ago when my husband and I visited it in pursuit of his family. We had always thought that his family had been Londoners for generations so it was something of a shock when we found Lyford where his maternal grandmother was born.

Lyford lies in the Vale of the White Horse, in what used to be Berkshire, but since the boundary change is now in Oxfordshire. In Saxon times it was known as Linford or Lingford and in 1032 King Canute granted a charter to Abingdon Abbey. In the reign of Richard II a tax called Subsidy Rolls was levied and there is a list available for the years 1380/81 which shows the names of the tax payers in the parish. It was levied at the rate of 4/- in the pound for land, and 2/8d for goods. There are 32 people on the list for Lyford and the total sum of money is 32/-. There is another list for 1523/24 but none of the names are the same as the previous list so perhaps it was an area where people did not settle. For the next two centuries village life seemed to go along the same as before. There were a few ancient enclosures and the area was still open country with no hedges but following the private Act of Parliament in 1803 Lyford was declared enclosed as a whole. The Ordnance Survey Act was passed in 1841 but it was not until 1872 that they got around to mapping Lyford. This was undertaken by a Corporal John

Sutton of the Royal Engineers accompanied by a representative of the parish. They recorded the boundaries of the parish. This work was later checked by L/Col William Webb of the Royal Engineers and a different representative of the parish.

The small church is at the west end of the parish, close to Lyford Manor Farm. It is a 13th century stone building dedicated to St Mary the Virgin. It was unfortunately locked when we visited but I have read that it has altered little structurally since it was first built. It is surprising that a small church such as this should have three bells.

The treble marks the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, the second one dates from 1671 and was recast in 1887 whilst the tenor bell was the gift of the Vicar M A Camilleri in 1886 to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of his Ordination. Not having three bells for over 200 years there was only one man who could ring the bells and it was said that he rang the three bells whilst holding a rope in each hand with the third twisted round his leg. The Vicarage was built in 1884 on land belonging to Worcester College Oxford and the following year Lyford became a separate ecclesiastical parish, previously having been in the care of nearby West Hanney. Dr Michael Angelo Camilleri who was appointed Vicar in 1863 was from Malta and he must have been held in great regard for he held a Bishops licence enabling him to spend six months of the year on the

South Coast. Nowadays the parish is once again under the wing of West Hanney Church.

In 1568 John Ayshcombe was granted Lyford Manor and settled there. On his death in 1592 he was succeeded by his son Oliver and when Oliver died in 1611 his will directed "*that owte of the profit of the lands in Dorsetshire*" and other properties there should be built ten almshouses for the poor men and women of Lyford and that they should receive "*£5 a piece yearlie*". There were other additions later to make a total of twenty Almshouses in all. They are built in a rectangle with a small chapel on the west side. In 1904 the rules and regulations stated that people in these almshouses should be 60 years of age and of Lyford. Written consent was needed for an absence of more than twelve hours. Attendance at daily service was obligatory and the entrance gate was locked at night, from 9pm to 7am in the summer, and 7pm to 8am in the winter. A matron was appointed and she was responsible for giving the residents their money. In 1858 the trustees supplied each male with a Great Coat and Hat, and the females received a cloak and bonnet yearly at Christmas. The nurse was also presented with "*a good winter cloak*".

A village school was built on land given

by Worcester College Oxford and was opened in 1852. The children paid 1d per week if they lived in Lyford and 3d per week if they lived outside the parish. The school log shows the usual activities which go on in schools. In 1862 there were 15 boys and 17 girls being taught by a school mistress who was paid £20 per year. In addition to teaching the children she also ran an evening school. Children who attended Day and Sunday School regularly were given clothing, girls 1 frock each and boys a shirt, but nothing was given to children who were not regular attenders at Sunday School. Eventually the school closed and the children went to nearby Charney, and the old school building became a family home. It must have been a good area to live in in those days for two workers at Lyford Manor Farm received Long Service medals from the Royal Agriculture Society. One had worked for the Pike family of Lyford Manor for 57 years and the other 55 years for the same family.

The village appeared to have changed little as my husband and I sat there eating our picnic lunch and we felt pleased that we had found it.

I am indebted to Mrs Violet Howse of Stanford-in-the-Vale for the information gleaned from her book "Lyford, a Parish Record".

Parish Records for Wargrave - Mr Bill Wyatt has indexed all the Baptism, Marriage and Burial Registers for Wargrave back to 1700 and is willing to receive enquiries from Members.

Please send a SAE and a small donation to the Church Box to Mr Bill Wyatt, Fairwinds, School Hill, Wargrave, Berkshire RG10 8DY [RH]

To Be a Miller, or Not!

By Carol Angus

My relatively new hobby of family history has taken me, plus my number-one research assistant, otherwise called "*husband*", to many strange new places; record offices and Library Local Study Centres, full of old documents such as parish records, churchwarden accounts, marriage bonds and wills, some written in such beautiful hand-writing that it makes you weep to read a computer printout or the rushed scripts that pass for today's form of communication; churches, attractive old historic buildings, some of which are in dire need of help to repair their fabric; churchyards, some beautifully cared for, some terribly overgrown with an unkempt deserted look and a few where head stones have fallen down and been removed, leaving a space with humps and hollows in the ground giving it an uncanny ghostly quality; places, where once stood a building, long since destroyed, which housed one of my ancestors; houses, much more recent, where ancestors that today's older family members can remember once resided; work-places, so many different ones, where they earned their living.

I have been researching into my mother's name of Benwell. My journey back to the eighteenth century has taken some surprising twists and turns so far. I have ended up in Beenham, but the story starts in Reading and crosses into Caversham. Sometimes it seems that I just go around and around in circles.

My maternal grandfather, Harold Harry Benwell, was born in 1887 at 165 Southampton Street, Reading, which at the time was a Grocers' Shop and Beer Retailers. It eventually became '*The Hop Leaf*' public house at the beginning of this century and as such is still there today.

As soon as Harold was old enough he left home and signed up as a regular soldier in the Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry. One of his postings was to India for seven years, which he loved. He was wounded and sent to Yorkshire to convalesce where he fell in love with a Yorkshire Lass called Mary Ann Hawksby. They married in Reading in 1915 and had three daughters, Mary Constance (b.1916), Gladys (b.1918) and my mother, Connie Irene (b.1920). Harold died of cancer in 1937 so I never knew him.

Harold Harry's father was one Henry (Harry) Benwell. He was born in 1861 at 49 Southampton Street, Reading, going back down the hill towards the main town. Henry's (Harry) father was George Benwell, baptised 1826 back down the hill and right across the River Thames into Caversham which was then in Oxfordshire, (until 1911 when it became part of Reading) and his (George's) father Charles Benwell was baptised at Beenham, in 1800, once again across the river and back into Berkshire. Now this Charles had a father, also called Charles Benwell

(senior), who married twice, both times in Beenham. In 1774 he married Elizabeth Ayres with whom he had a daughter, Sarah (b.1778). Elizabeth died in 1789 and he then married Lucy Pizzey in 1790, a widow with two sons, and they went on to have three daughters and one son Charles (junior). Charles senior died in Reading in 1832 and was taken back to Beenham to be buried '*as his place of abode*'. At his death his age was given as 83 so he would have been born around 1749. I have yet to find his baptism. There are no Benwells in Beenham before the 1774 marriage.

This is where the occupations came in and I thought that I could get clever here and make connections to some of the many Benwell names that I have collected during my researches.

When George was baptised in Caversham in 1826, his father, Charles (junior) gives his occupation as a miller. He was still a miller on the 1841 census returns whilst he was living at the King's Meadow Pound House, Forbury, Reading, but by the 1851 census returns he was the Pound House Keeper. The Pound House was the Lock House at King's Meadow, which is in fact Caversham Lock. On the death certificate for Charles (junior) in 1855 his occupation is shown as "*Miller and Lock Keeper*".

George's occupation on the 1861 census returns is given as agricultural machine fitter and he is living at 49 Southampton Street, Reading and by the 1871 census returns he is a grocer and beer retailer at 165 Southampton Street, Reading.

George died in 1882 by which time his son Henry (Harry) had taken over the business.

Now back to the millers. I have found a family of Benwells living in Caversham, Oxon. going back to the 1600s. At one time they owned the Mill at Caversham and in 1768 one Henry Benwell, churchwarden, donated a bell for St Peter's Church, Caversham. His address is given as Deane Farm which is now in a very sorry state, deserted and derelict, down past the Miller's Arms alongside the River near to where the mill once stood. This Benwell family originally came from Bix, near Henley, Oxon. and they spread out to Rotherfield Peppard, Rotherfield Grays and Caversham and across the river to Whitley Park in the hamlet of Whitley and into Reading. The will of one Henry Benwell, yeoman of Whitley, who died in 1770, revealed that he wanted to be buried in the Quaker burial ground in Reading, alongside his first wife and his parents. He also mentions one Henry Benwell the younger, of Caversham, mealman. Henry's father was Thomas Benwell the elder, of Whitley Park, yeoman and in his will of 1723 he refers to his lands at Bix, Rotherfield Grays and Rotherfield Peppard.

From the will of John Benwell of Henley in 1800 we find another miller, this time at Shiplake. He owned the mill there plus the granary in Henley with other properties in the area. In 1775 we have a Thomas Benwell, mealman, bound by a bastardy bond "*to pay £40 to Ann Lewis of Caversham*

delivered in Caversham of a female bastard child baptised Charlotte Lewis". Again in Caversham we have Thomas Benwell, shopkeeper and baker, buying the goods and chattels of one John Mickle of Caversham, schoolmaster, for the sum of twelve pounds and nineteen shillings in 1794.

As you can see I have many Benwell trees but cannot get mine back beyond Charles Benwell, senior, married in Beenham. If his age at death is correct at 83 then he would have been born about 1749. From the Caversham tree I have a Charles baptised in 1757 and of course I was hoping to fit him in there, but it doesn't seem likely as he would have first married at the age of seventeen.

However I feel that there must be a connection with Caversham because for some reason Charles (junior) had his son George baptised there but not his two daughters who were born later. Perhaps when I find the marriage of Charles and Grace, I will also find the baptisms of Ellen and Harriet.

The more I look the more Benwells I find but so far no trace of my Charles Benwell. The trades of miller, mealman, baker and shopkeeper seem to be common as well as the more well-off farmer, yeoman and like.

If anyone has any information that would be helpful, I should be very grateful to hear from you. Meanwhile is that a miller I see?

Kay Collins (2410) of 286 Newton Road, Rushden, Northants, NN10 0SY extracted the following from Easton Maudit Parish Register (NTH RO ref 111P/1):

"Joseph Walker shoemaker of ye parish and Sarah Haines of Redding in Berkshire Wid: having liv'd and travelled together as man and wife three and twenty years or more were bro't here by a pass from Creaton very sick, on wch enquiry being made concerning their marriage as pretended it appear'd they never had been married and ye man confess'd ye same under his hand before several Wittnesses who have attested ye same but both he & she desiring they might be lawfully marry'd confessing both of them the Crime of their former life and pretending sorrow for it they were after the wom'n had sojourn'd here six weeks ask't three times at Church during time of devine Service and then lawfully marry'd the Five and Twentieth Day of July this year (1738)."

Oxford Local Studies Library Westgate, Oxford, OX1 1DJ (tel: 01865 815749); opening hours: Mon, Tue, Thu & Fri 9.15-7pm; Wed & Sat 9.15-5pm. Following 2 week's closure for stocktaking in February 1995, booking charges for micro-film and fiche readers will be introduced at £1 for up to 3 hours and £2 for over 3 hours. Government cut-backs on spending means the money is required for the maintenance of the 13 ageing microfiche and 4 microfilm readers. Apart from Oxfordshire material, the library also holds, for England and Wales, the St Catherine's House Indexes of birth, marriage and death 1837-1983 and the Somerset House Probate Indexes from 1858. [JD]

Monumental Inscriptions Project at Reading Cemetery

By David Watkins

It is some time since I last reported on our work at Reading Cemetery. We are now into our fifth year and I do believe the end is in sight. The whole of the cemetery has been plotted; 69 of the 80 sections have been recorded and checked. The majority of this has been transcribed on computer.

The cemetery opened as a public company in 1843. It was one of many out-of-town cemeteries created at this time as pressure on church graveyards led to fears that they were health risks. The last plot was sold in the 1950s and the company then went into liquidation. Reading Borough took it over and it is now run from the Henley Road Cemetery. There is still the occasional burial in family plots.

Occasionally we spot or are approached by visitors to the cemetery who are unable to find a grave. Sometimes we cannot help but on other occasions we have been able to lead them straight to the spot. This of course is what it's all about and leaves us feeling very pleased with our efforts.

I have been able to reply to three people who wrote asking us to locate an inscription. Others will hear from me once I have brought the index completely up to date. If you would like a check made then please let me know.

Progress has been slow with the numbers attending our fortnightly Saturday sessions gradually falling from the peak of around 25 to half a dozen regulars. However for two years now we have held Monday morning sessions from April to November and these have contributed significantly to progress. There are 973 monuments still to be recorded. With a little extra help we could finish this year. Could you contribute?

Some of the transcribing and checking has been done at "work-ins" but the majority by a dedicated few beavering away at home. A few more volunteers on this side would not come amiss. A computer is needed for transcribing but only a red pen for checking.

Once we have completed all stages we shall be publishing, possibly on microfiche, a complete transcription with surname and place index. An index by surname of sections 31 to 80 has already been supplied to Henley Road. This should help them with the numerous enquiries they get from people trying to find graves.

Our first Saturday session this year, weather permitting, is 22nd April, starting around 10:30. Why not set at least this one day aside and help us finish this year?

Westminster City Archives have moved to new premises at 10 St Ann's Street, London SW1P 2XR (tel. 0171-798-2180).

Joseph Allen - From Shrivenham, Berkshire to Launceston, Tasmania

By Karen Gelley

Joseph Alin married Betty Cox on 23rd April, 1769 at Shrivenham, Berkshire, by Banns. The Parish Register entry records that Joseph was a single man, aged 29, and that they were both "of Shrivenham". Betty was born in Watchfield, the daughter of John and Mary Cox, and baptised on 10th June, 1745 at Shrivenham. Joseph and Betty Alin had six children as follows, all of whom were baptised at Shrivenham:- Sarah (1769), Joseph (1778), Joseph (1780), John (1782), Henry (1788) and William (1784). Joseph (the elder) died in 1802 and was buried at the northern end of the Shrivenham churchyard, whilst his wife Betty, who predeceased him, was buried on the north side of the churchyard in 1796.

Five years after the death of his father, Joseph, who was christened on 13th February, 1780, enlisted in the 62nd (Wiltshire) regiment at Pendennis, Cornwall. According to his army record, Private Allen was born at Shrivenham, Faringdon and enlisted on 3rd September, 1807, aged 27 for unlimited service. He was discharged on 26th May, 1824 due to "chronic rheumatism and being nearly worn out".

During his period of service he served in the East or West Indies for four years from 30th July, 1815 to 22nd July, 1819. His discharge papers state that his conduct was good, that he was aged 44, 5' 6" tall, with dark hair, hazel eyes and

fair complexion. His occupation was given as labourer.

In Tom Gibson's book, "*The Wiltshire Regiment*", which is a history of the 62nd (Wiltshire) Regiment of foot, he mentions that there were two battalions, the second being formed mostly of Wiltshire men from the militia. This was prematurely disbanded after two years, in 1802, but raised again in 1804, at the time of an Irish rebellion and the threat of war with France.

Gibson writes: "*Whilst the 1st battalion was overseas in active service, the 2nd had remained at invasion stations in England until 1809 when it moved to the exposed garrison of Jersey. Ultimately, it moved back to Ireland and it was there, 1000 strong, in 1813 when it was placed under orders to join Wellington's army in the Peninsula.*

The 2nd battalion disembarked at Dassages, Spain on 6th October 1813. They were at Bayonne when the war ended, with the eastern allies entering Paris on 31st March and the Emperor abdicating on 6th April.

At the end of August, the regiment embarked for Ireland, where it landed on 7th September, 1814 at Cork. The resurgence of Napoleon saw it sailing for Europe again, landing at Ostend on 8th July, 1815, far too late for the glory of Waterloo, to march to Paris where it was quartered in the Army of occupation until January 1816. On the

voyage back to Ireland, two companies were shipwrecked off Kinsale, but with little loss of life.

Finally, on 24th April, 1816, the 2nd battalion was disbanded at Dublin. 400 men went to the 1st battalion, now back in Halifax. The 62nd returned to England from Nova Scotia in 1823. It sailed on to Ireland a month later and was billeted in Tipperary. Over the next seven years they served in Irish garrisons at Dublin, Enniskillen and Londonderry. Then on 22nd March, 1830, the regiment marched from Limerick to Cork to embark for Chatham."

Private Joseph Allen was discharged at Templemore, Ireland and his medical report by the surgeon, Richard Alderman, stated he "was admitted into hospital 22nd November, 1823 for chronic rheumatism for which he had purgatives with small doses of Calomal and Antimony ... vapour bath ... in consequence of not making water very freely with small doses of Epsom salts. Blisters purgatives frequently repeated. Calomal and Billadonna in small doses with the application of the Cupping plaster to the painful part".

In "The Story of the Wiltshire Regiment", Col. N.C.E. Kenrick relates that: "during the Peninsula war with Wellington's army, ... the 62nd lost over 600 men mostly from privations endured in the mountains. After Napoleon's abdication ended the war, the 2nd battalion returned to Ireland. The whole battalion received the Peninsula Medal. Fifteen years later the regiment was awarded the Battle

Honour of the Peninsula, after 30 years, that of the Nive.

The 2nd battalion was stationed in Montmartre, Paris as part of the British garrison in 1815. In January 1816 they sailed from Calais to Ireland on the **Lord Melville**. They had lain to all night and made the Irish coast in a heavy sea and gale. Among others, she was carrying six officers and 76 rank and file of the 62nd with some of their wives and children. In command was Brevet Lt.-Col. Edward Darley.

The ship struck on some rocks about 300 yards from shore and some of the crew tried to abandon ship, but Darley drew his sword and threatened to decapitate any sailor who attempted to leave before every man, woman and child of the 62nd were safely ashore. A boat manned by six sailors was lowered in an attempt to get some of the women ashore. It was swamped halfway and all were drowned except one sailor.

That night a spar was lashed from the ship to the nearest unsubmerged rock and everyone on board passed along it to the shore. Next morning a few of the 62nd got back on board to find all the baggage either ruined by the sea or pillaged during the night.

The 62nd went to Kinsale, and on 25th March, 1817 the 2nd battalion was disbanded in Ireland. Eventually going home in 1823 and returning to Ireland, the regimental headquarters was stationed at Templemore in Tipperary".

There is also a record of another Allen joining the 62nd, and this appears to be Joseph's brother, Henry, baptised in

1788. Thus army records show that Private Henry Allen, born Watchfield, Faringdon, enlisted at Chilton in Wiltshire on 1st December, 1806 at 17 years of age for limited service. He served until 7th November, 1829, when he was discharged "*in consequence of being worn out and unable to march*" at Limerick. Upon discharge, he was described as being 40 years of age, 5' 4" tall, with black hair, hazel eyes, fresh complexion, occupation labourer and general conduct good.

There was a further note attached to his discharge papers showing that he was awarded an "*Allowance of 20 days pay amounting to 1-3-4 pounds, also the sum of 6/- as travelling allowance for his wife. Total 1-9-4 pounds. Returned place of residence.*"

On 12th September, 1825, approximately one year after Joseph's discharge from the 62nd regiment, a proclamation was issued in London, which read in part:

"His Majesty, King George IV, has approved the formation of three Veteran companies for service in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land... for the purposes of being employed as superintendants and overseers of convicts in addition to their military duties and that such companies should consist of volunteers of the outpensions (of Chelsea Hospital), who shall have borne good characters while in the army, and whose subsequent conduct shall have been such as to recommend them for the service in question; a preference however being given to those pensioners who were discharged as

non-commissioned officers, or who have acted in that capacity."

Joseph must have taken this offer up, as is evidenced by an entry in the parish register for St John's Church in Launceston, Tasmania (then Van Dieman's Land), for the baptism on 31st January, 1828 of Henry Allen, born to Joseph and Mary Allen of George Town. Joseph's profession was given as Private in the Royal Veterans.

In a record of return for the N.S.W. Royal Veteran Company, made out at Hobart Town in December 1829, is mention of Joseph Allen's discharge for the Royal Veteran Company. His birthplace is given as Shrevenham and it shows he joined the RVC on 7th December, 1825 and was discharged on 24th November, 1829. His next of kin was shown to be Mary Allen and his latest known residence was the County of Cornwall in the Parish of Launceston.

In the "*Historical Records of Australia*" there is a copy of a memo from Governor Darling to an official in England, dated 28th July, 1826, which states: "*I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 18th February last which arrived by the John Barry, with the first division of Royal Veterans, conveying information with respect to the pay, clothing and appointments of this corps., Captain D'Arcy's company being under orders to proceed to VDL, I shall make the necessary communication, etc., etc.*"

In I.H.Nicholson's "*Shipping Arrivals & Departures Sydney 1826-1840*" the John Barry is shown to have left

England via the Cape of Good Hope with 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 1 A/Surgeon, 84 rank and file of NSW corps, 66 women and 73 children and arrived in Hobart Town via Sydney in August 1826

From the "*Royal Veterans in Australia*" by R.H.Montague, we learn that "*By July 1826 Gov. Darling was able to inform the home Governor that the 1st division of the RVC had arrived at Sydney. This consisted of detachments of 3 companies: two were detailed for duty in NSW and the third was to be posted under Captain D'Arcy to Tasmania.*"

Montague also makes reference to government grants on discharge from the RVC, which was sanctioned by Gov. Darling: "... the following indulgences will be granted to such as are desirous of settling on farms in the country:-

1. Each man will be allowed from 40 to 100 acres of land according to the quality of the soil and the situation in which he may be required to settle, on his entering into a bond that he will reside on, and cultivate his land for a period of 7 years on pain of forfeiture.

2. He will be furnished with all the necessary implements of husbandry.

3. If married, he will receive a cow from the Government herd on taking possession of the land, and a second cow at any time within 3 years when he shall have cleared and stumped 10 acres.

4. Each man will be allowed the usual rations (spirits excepted) for himself

and his family for 12 months from the day of his discharge, to be issued at or in the neighbourhood of his farm. The ration to be forfeited if he or his family absent themselves from the farm.

5. *A log hut will be put up for the accommodation of such men as are married.*

6. *It is intended that these men shall be located in different parts of the colony in small bodies of about six in number as soon as suitable situations have been determined on, and it is desirable that the individuals be of different trades as being more likely to prove generally useful to the Colony and afford them an opportunity of providing comfortably for themselves and families".*

Montague points out that "*the rations referred to were the same as afforded to the British army at that time, which were based on one pound of bread, and on overseas stations, one pound of fresh or salt meat a day. In practice, the quantities were slightly reduced to allow for the purchase of tea, sugar and vegetables, but this was dependant upon the ingenuity of the regiment cooks.*"

In records held at the Tasmanian Archives is correspondence between Joseph Allen and the Government. A letter dated January 1833 was written to Governor Arthur by Joseph as follows:

"A period of nearly four years has elapsed since I was discharged from the RVC and was considered entitled to either a grant of 100 acres of land or a house built for me in Launceston, having given the preference to the latter, although it appeared that my

ground was measured with the rest of the Veterans at East Arm, and having had no house built for me either at Launceston or on the farm and having with my wife and four children been struck off the ration list, I most humbly submit my appeal to your Excellency to be allowed the indulgence of having a house built in Launceston, which if not agreeable to your Excellency's views, I respectfully solicit your being pleased to issue your orders that I, with my family may be placed upon the ration list of the Commissariat upon the same terms as allowed to others that is for six months after my house is completed and if allowed the requisite materials from the Government will build my own house having a Government servant assigned to me and will engage to complete it in 3 months. Allow me with deference to state to your Excellency that a good deal of correspondence has taken place on this subject but humbly trust that I may receive your early answer being with my family without a home to put these in, with the most profound respect, I have the honour to remain your Excellency's most obedient and very humble servant."

There was a note written across Joseph's letter, presumably by an official in the Governor's department: *"This man is included in the list of Veterans entitled to have a small hut, for whose erection the necessary instructions were given in November 1829, but there is nothing in this office to show whether these huts were all actually erected, nor is there anything bearing on the subject of his rations"*.

In another letter to the Governor's department from the Town Adjutant, dated February 1833 he states: *"In returning you the letter of a discharged Veteran named Allen, I have the honour to inform you that it appears by a letter received at this office from Mr. Kenworthy at Launceston that a house was ordered to be built for him at East Arm but that he declined having one built thereafter having selected his grant and subsequently abandoned the place. Under these circumstances it is conceived he is not entitled to any indulgences"*.

On a copy of a map given to me by Ron Montague, is a plan showing allotments of land granted to Joseph Allen and seven other RVC men. The land is situated on the River Tamar at East Arm.

In various censuses taken in 1842, 1843, 1848 and 1851, Joseph is shown living at George Town (Launceston) in a wooden house. All of the inhabitants were shown to have arrived free or born in the Colony.

In the Nottingham Review of 24th August, 1827 a letter was published which was written by a William Hunt who had left Nottingham as a private in the RVC and was addressed to a friend, Samuel Preston of that town. Although the letter does not actually mention the *"John Barry"*, it is possible that Mr. Hunt's description of his trip to Australia was about this ship, as its arrival date at Sydney was the same as the *"John Barry"* ie 8th July.

His letter is an interesting contemporary account of the voyage

"We had a very fine passage from Spithead to NSW. We had a very fresh breeze of wind through the English Channel which made my daughter very seasick for the first fortnight, but she never was sick afterwards; my wife never was sick at all, and it is needless to say I never was sick.

I wrote to you before we arrived at Portsmouth and stated the particulars of our situation on board which was very comfortable as we had a large berth to ourselves; we had room enough in it to put one of our boxes which we slept in, in the berth, all the passage, and the other box we kept in the sick-bay, so that we had all our own stores under our eyes.

There were ten women brought to bed on the passage. We had the small pox and measles on board and we buried 12 children and one woman during the passage; we had very few men sick. We anchored in Sidney Cove the 8th of July which was four months to a day from the time we left Spithead. We had no particular accident occurred worthy of notice during the passage.

When we arrived at Sidney there was no place provided for our reception but they soon set to work and cleaned out a part of soldiery barracks, and an orphan school that had been unoccupied for some time, so that in two days all was ready and we went on shore and soon made ourselves very comfortable. As we sung out for the grog, and got our rations, which was fresh beef, so we struck up a tune on the frying pan and were all jovial together.

Mrs. Plowright died at Sidney four months before we arrived there; she died very suddenly. ... I can assure you, by being eye-witness, a prisoner in these colonies is no joke, for they work 12 hours a day for Government, five days in the week and they have only Saturday for themselves, so that it is not now as it used to be.

We were at Sidney three weeks when our company was ordered for this place where we arrived in 17 days. It is 700 miles from Sidney and that nearer to England. We have very good rations, all fresh meat, beef and mutton. My allowance is seven pounds of meat and seven pounds of bread per week, and one quart of rum every six days and my wife's three pounds and a half of each, and my daughter's one-third, that is, one pound of each every third day. Women and children are allowed no liquor - the worse for me. We draw our liquor every Saturday, which makes a good Saturday night, then good-bye for a week. Our pay we receive twice a month. For further particulars I must refer you to Wm. Shaw in his letter ... "

From the letter to Mr. Shaw we extract the following: "This island is divided into two counties, Cornwall and Buckinghamshire; the assizes are held every quarter, at Launceston, and at this place (Hobart Town). The first assizes held here after we arrived, there were 27 cast for death, four of which were reprieved and sent to a penal settlement for life, and 23 were executed ... There is 11 of us here overseers over different gangs, and the rest are all over the country; the gang that I have charge

of are in chains and are obliged to work with their irons on, according to the term of their sentence...

The work my gang does is making the town streets and levelling and gravelling them and I have the honor to say that I have completed the first street in Hobart Town and I believe there are 19 more want completing, so that if, please God I live and have my health, I have three years' work cut out for me.

My superintendent told me that we were to serve three years as overseer, and then have a grant of land given to us, equal to former settlers, and receive our pensions here, so that these three years will just bring me in one shilling a day, if England can afford to pay it me!...!

There are baptism records for four children born to Joseph and Mary in George Town, however their first child, Mary Ann was not included in these records. It was estimated that she was born around 1825, but a search of the IGI for Berkshire and various counties in Ireland revealed nothing. It wasn't until I searched the IGI on CD-ROM at the State Library in Melbourne that I came across a baptism for a Mary Ann Allen on 29th June, 1825 at St Leonard's Shoreditch, London. Her parents were given as Joseph and Mary Allen.

Joseph and Mary Allen had four other children all baptised at St John's Church of England, Launceston as follows:- Henry (1828), Joseph (1830), James (1840) and "female" unnamed (1844). According to D. Carne and L. Dell in their book *"John Dell, A Founding Father of Launceston 1806"*, St John's

church stood at the corner of St. John and Elizabeth Streets and was constructed with the help of convict labour. The hand-made bricks bore the convict trademark of an arrow and thumb-print. Just prior to the completion of the church, the remains of the wife of the Commandant of Launceston, Colonel William Balfour, were buried within the walls as a mark of respect. The church, which was opened in December 1825, could seat around 600 worshippers.

The ceremony for the baptism of Joseph's children was performed by the Reverend W.H. Browne whose term indeed was a stormy one, according to *"Henry Reed - VDL Pioneer"* by Sir Hudson Fysh, *"particularly in regard to a personal vendetta between himself and the proprietor of the Cornwall Chronicle which exhibited a venom rarely seen in a newspaper, but which perhaps was only an illustration of such squabbles which take place in small restricted communities as was Launceston in those days. ... Scathing remarks [were made] from the pulpit of St John's church on the proprietor of the Cornwall Chronicle"*.

Unfortunately, I have been unable to locate a marriage record for Joseph Allen and Mary O'Brien. I suspect that they were married in Ireland after he was discharged from the 62nd there, but I have found no evidence to support that.

Joseph Allen died at George Town on 27th March, 1858 and is buried at that town's cemetery. His wife died on 19th September, 1876.

Their daughter, Mary Ann Allen married William Taylor on 30th October, 1840 at George Town. William, who was born in 1806 at Watron, Herefordshire, England, was transported for life in 1827 for stealing. He came to Australia on the ship, the "William Miles". He was given a conditional pardon in September 1840. William and Mary Ann had 15 children.

I have a copy of a letter written by Mary Ann to one of her sons in November 1885, which reads: *"My dear son, I take the pleasure of hailing a few lines to you hoping you have got over your fall. I was sorry to hear about it I trust you are getting better. I hope to see you at Christmas. Clara has got a beautiful little daughter it was born on Friday 13. She sends her love to you dear son. I wish you would send me my watering can. I am so badly in want of one. I have been looking at every steamer since you told Susy you would send it the garden looks well. I am fine myself. I have very little to say we don't get much excitement down hear. James send his love to you. Harry sends his love to you and Lucy and Susy and Tilly and all the rest of them. Maryann has*

got a nice little daughter and now my dear son I must say good night and God Bless you is the prayer of your ever loving mother, M.A.Taylor, write soon, send my can".

William Taylor died in 1873 and Mary Ann remarried in 1878 to a William Green. She died on 23rd March, 1912.

Henry Allen, the second child of Joseph and Mary, went to Victoria per the Scount on 13th February, 1845. He married Matilda Hockey at Kyneton on 9th April, 1857. They had 11 children.

Joseph Allen, who was the third child born to Joseph and Mary, apparently arrived in Victoria when he was approximately 14 years of age, according to his death certificate. He also settled in the Kyneton area and married Matilda Hockley's sister, Ellen on 22nd November, 1858. They had five children, all born in the Kyneton area. Joseph died in 1872 at Trentham, and Ellen remarried (although there is no official record of the marriage) to Gustav Aurisch. They had ten children. Ellen died in 1927 and is buried at Footscray cemetery. Joseph is buried at Tylden cemetery.

Terry Gregory of 18403 - 80 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, T5T 1E8, noticed the following whilst researching the Parish Records of St Stephen's Anglican Church in Chambly, Quebec, Canada:

"Edward Adams, Senr, Taylor, a native of Farrington, Berkshire, England, (late of Montreal), Died at Chambly on Friday the 24th February, One thousand Eight hundred and thirty two, and was buried at Chambly on Monday (the 27th) following by me Joseph Braithwaite, Missionary, Chambly. Witnesses to the Internment John E.L.Miller [and] Alexander Bipett."

"So What Became of those Masters Girls?"

By Talbot K Green

My great-grandmother, Mary Jane Aldous (6th Mar 1843 - 25 Jun 1933), was the daughter of Henry Aldous (2nd May 1817 - 24th Sep 1889) a grocer and tea-merchant. He was the fourth of five sons born to James Aldous and Cordelia Ann England (married 26th Sep 1811 at Kingsbury Episcopi, Somerset). James and Ann spent their last twenty years at 22, Soho Square in the City of Westminster. He was a pawnbroker/silversmith, and the eldest son James took over the business in Berwick Street from him. The second son Alfred went into grocery/tea- dealing, initially with Henry but then on his own; the third son John tried his father's line of business, while the youngest William became a master baker.

Alfred and Henry first set up shop at 108 Great Russell Street - now the Chiltern Hotel - Henry having been admitted free to the Haberdashers company at a court on 6th July 1841. Around the same time, John decided to start up as an auctioneer and pawnbroker in Reading and opened a shop at 46 Castle Street. Once here he made the acquaintance of the family of William Masters, a plumber. The Masters family appear on the 1841 Census at Minster St [HO.107/36 En.1 Fo.5]. John married Caroline Masters, the daughter of William, at Reading St Mary's in 1843. John's family obviously all came to the wedding, and Alfred decided to make Caroline's elder sister Ann his bride:

their marriage was at the same place next year and he opened a shop at 1, Hampden Place just off the Oxford Road. Kelly's 1847 Post Office Directory revealed that by this time William Masters had retired to 12, Prospect Street, leaving his son Francis to run the plumbers at 46, Minster Street, whilst Alfred's grocery doubled as a post office receiving house; and John at Castle St had the agency for the Licensed Victuallers Insurance Co.

Alfred and Ann had at least six children. Alfred Ernest was born in 1849 and twins Edward James and Rebecca Ann in 1851 but neither of them survived a year. Louisa Fanny was born in 1852 and lived fifteen years before dying in Newbury, her grandfather's home town. Bessie arrived in 1854 whilst Sydney Henry did not appear until 1858. We meet them again in the 1861 Census (RG9/745 En.5 fo. 97).

Between 1865 and 1867, Alfred sold his business to Henry Goddard - who added a wine merchant line - and went off to Hove where he died at 24 Goldstone Villas in Nov 1889; his Annie only survived him by four years. Their son Sydney, who became a bank clerk, married a girl called Alice May in Brighton in 1882: but he seems too young, I think, to be the S.Aldous working at Huntley & Palmers in 1879 mentioned on p.117 of Vol.6 of the *Berkshire Family Historian*. He died at Holdenhurst, Hants in 1930 and his wife

at Southbourne, Dorset in 1941.

John and Caroline had very different fortunes. Examining an 18-month run of the *Reading Mercury & Oxford Gazette* for 1844-5, I found just one advert for him holding an auction: on June 14th 1845 at the Auction Rooms, Bridge St, despite a regular six to nine column-inches of auctioneers' adverts in the Reading section each week. What struck me more was an advert for the SS Durham due to sail "*with strict punctuality*" on 29th May for Canada. Chief cabins cost £12, intermediate £5 while steerage was just £4 "*including provisions on ample scales*". John seems to have found the competition from old-established firms too fierce in Berkshire, for in 1849 he and Caroline emigrated to Prince Edward Island with Cordelia Ann (b.1844), Helen (b.1845) and Mary (b.1846). Once there he went to live at the settlement on the Montagu river and set up as a land surveyor. By 1864, he had risen to become the *Hon. John Aldous, Surveyor-General and Commissioner for Crown Lands for P.E.I. Colony*. There were three further children, of whom Montagu the eldest (30th Sep 1850 - 25th May 1946) worked as a surveyor for Hudson's Bay Co. in Western Canada and later became the senior partner in Montagu

Aldous & Laing, Brokers Accountants & Auditors in Manitoba. All of his elder sisters married, but neither his younger sister nor brother survived to adulthood.

Back in Reading, William Masters was dead by 1861 but his widow was still living in Prospect St along with her unmarried daughters Fanny (29) and Mary (36). Their mother died between the printing of the 1867 and 1870 vols. of Macaulay's Reading Directory. Francis' plumber's business had closed or been transferred somewhere else as early as 1856.

However, it was because of her Uncle Alf's presence in the Oxford Road. area that Mary Jane (née Aldous) and her new husband Paymaster William Noble came to live at 4, Waylen Terrace, where my grandfather William Henry Francis Noble was born on 26th Dec 1865.

Readers will recognize in the above the great help I have had from the Local Studies section of Reading Reference Library. It also relies heavily on the generosity of my cousin-ten-times-removed Douglas Aldous of Weybread Suffolk, whose family tree of the Aldouses and their spouses I have now helped to spread over 111 foolscap pages.

County Local Studies Library, Reading, News

From Margaret Smith

We have recently acquired the indices to the 1881 census returns for the counties of Berkshire and Oxfordshire. The indices which comprise surname, birthplace, census place and other miscellaneous indices are on microfiche. The use of these indices should make searches of the 1881 census a lot easier and quicker. The indices are located with the census returns and microfilm readers. We have also acquired an extra fiche reader for the use of the indices. This is located next to the microfilm readers.

The Glebe Terriers of Berkshire, 1634

By Ian Mortimer

(The following article is taken from a talk delivered to the Berkshire Record Society on the 5th December 1994 upon the occasion of the launch of the first volume produced by the Society and introduces the subject of the next volume.)

A glebe terrier is an inventory of the lands, rights and dues in the hands of the incumbent of a parish. Such terriers began to be made in the mid sixteenth century as church lands came under increasing pressure from manorial lords. Prior to 1571, they were made as a result of local initiatives and generally not kept for posterity - consequently early glebe terriers have not survived in any quantity. Even so, however many were drawn up, we can presume that they were of benefit to the church, for in the year 1571, Matthew Parker, the Archbishop of Canterbury, issued an injunction to see that terriers were made of all the fields, meadows, gardens and orchards belonging to rectories or vicarages. Furthermore, he ordered that copies of these terriers should be lodged in diocesan registries. Slowly but surely all the dioceses complied - series of terriers survive for the diocese of Gloucester from 1572, Rochester from 1575, Lincoln from 1577 and for the Archdeaconry of Berkshire from 1588.

Fortunately for us, a large number of glebe terriers survive for Berkshire. Unfortunately, no-one has yet made a survey to find out exactly how many

there are and where they are all stored. Indeed, until work started on this volume, no-one suspected that so many Berkshire terriers were lurking in the corners of public and private archives. For a start, in the Wiltshire Record Office (which holds the records of the Diocese of Salisbury) there are at least five hundred and fifty Berkshire Glebe Terriers, including a late sixteenth-century copy of one very early one dated 1558. Next, there are a number scattered amongst the archives of such Oxford Colleges as had lands in Berkshire. There are a few dozen more to be found amongst parish collections deposited in the Berkshire Record Office. Finally, most important of all, there are the 160 documents amongst the papers of the Archdeaconry of Berkshire (which form the basis of the forthcoming volume). A full survey ought to include a few oddities too - I found a copy of another very early terrier in a seventeenth-century register of wills. So, in total, more than eight hundred glebe terriers survive for the 128 ancient parishes within the Archdeaconry (not including the peculiars or the defunct churches of Wallingford). This works out at approximately six glebe terriers per parish.

Do we need that many? - after all, are glebe terriers anything more than salary advice slips for the clergy? Yes is the answer. They are one of the most important documentary sources we have for the old open field systems which

existed before the enclosures of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. For this reason, they are an extremely rich source for place names, especially field names. Terriers frequently mention field, furlong and even acre names in describing the glebe of the parish. Where the acres themselves had no names, the glebe was identified in the terrier by giving the names of the occupiers of the land on either side of that of the incumbent. Thus terriers are also rich in personal names. In addition, the list of which commodities were tithable in each parish reflects the agricultural state of the county. Glebe terriers also sometimes give descriptions of barns, outhouses and the houses in which the clergy lived. In short, whether you are a genealogist, house-historian or ecclesiastical, local or economic historian, glebe terriers have something of interest for you.

The forthcoming volume, however, does not include all eight hundred Berkshire glebe terriers. Instead, it concentrates on a very special series of terriers, those of 1634. The background to the creation of these has a "*Berkshire connection*".

In September 1633, the Reading-born clergyman William Laud was installed as Archbishop of Canterbury. In that same month the king wrote to him listing fourteen specific objectives, worked out between the two men as part of a common policy for the church. These included orders that bishops should reside in their dioceses, visit their parishes and take care over whom they ordained. Bishops were further

expected to act to preserve church property. With these points in mind, Laud carried out a visitation of all the dioceses within his province over the next two years.

The actual visiting was carried out by Sir Nathaniel Brent. He started with the Archbishop's own diocese of Canterbury in 1633. The following year he came to visit the diocese of Salisbury and in July, came to Berkshire. His was a lightning tour, only a day or a couple of days spent in each deanery. But wherever he went, enquiry was made into the state of each parish by means of a series of printed visitation articles. These articles covered all manner of subjects to do with the church. The first seven concerned the parish church, its ornaments and its possessions, whilst the seventh of these demanded that a glebe terrier should be made for each parish where none already existed.

The effectiveness of the visitation was limited. As soon as Brent passed on to another diocese, the rebuked clergy simply returned to their former ways and carried on as if nothing had happened. In Berkshire, however, the Archbishop had appointed Dr Charles Tooker, the Archdeacon's Official, as his commissary. Sir Nathaniel Brent might have come and gone in a storm of ecclesiastical self-righteousness but Tooker remained. His duty was to see that the terriers ordered by the visitation were supplied and he took his responsibilities very seriously. He ensured that every parish returned a glebe terrier, whether one was already extant or not. Furthermore, where the

information given was lacking or insufficient, he personally questioned the churchwardens presenting the document and amended it in order to satisfy himself that he had a series of terriers which reflected the true wealth of the church in Berkshire. Thus Dr Charles Tooker ensured that the series of Glebe Terriers made for the Archdeaconry of Berkshire in 1634 is a sort of ecclesiastical domesday book - as complete a survey of the possessions and rights of the church within the Archdeaconry as was possible.

What were these possessions and rights? Originally, a terrier had been an extent of lands held by an individual but by 1634, it covered many other aspects as well. Firstly the vicarage or rectory; some parishes described the dwelling house of the incumbent, giving the number of bays of building, the number of rooms within or describing the building as being a hall house, a moated dwelling or a manor house. For example, the ancient parsonage at Aston Tirrold is described as a hall-house with a parlour, a buttery and two upper chambers together with lofts, a kitchen and a barn. Barns, stables, hen houses, pigsties, cowhouses, gardens, courtyards and orchards are also all mentioned where they existed. The details extend so far as to give information about the building of a few of the houses: the house and barns at East Hendred being of thirty-two bays of building, the present incumbent having built just over half of this and repaired the remainder, a portion of which still survives.

The major part of each terrier, however, is concerned with land. In 1634 the county was, like the rest of midland England, undergoing a slow revolution in farming methods which saw the old common fields replaced by small, more profitable enclosures. These common fields had existed in two field or three field systems from the very earliest times. They were vast - sometimes over a thousand acres - and were subdivided into furlongs. Each furlong was made up of acres or half-acre strips, one person's strips of land being spread out over each field in order to even out his yearly return. Thus, where an incumbent held perhaps fifty acres in half-acre strips, a fair amount of vellum was used to describe it all, the location of each strip of land being given with its name (if it had one), its furlong name and the owners of the lands on either side of it.

For those interested in the enclosure of these open fields, the Glebe Terriers of 1634 are invaluable. Since a single terrier reveals more often than not the existence of open fields, a picture of the farming methods employed within each parish can be deduced. As a collection, they show that nearly all the parishes in Berkshire at this date had some common or open fields as well as small closes. In addition, they show that even where the open fields had been entirely swallowed up by enclosure, common meadows and pasture often still remained. In some instances, the terriers give the dates and acreages of earlier enclosures. The broad picture of agricultural Berkshire which emerges from the these documents is one of a

patchwork of parishes, a few completely enclosed, the majority with some open land and some enclosures, and a few undisturbed two and three-field systems still being worked under a court baron in the medieval fashion.

It wasn't only the field systems which were beginning to change in 1634; the systems controlling the payment of tithes were also being forced to adapt. Originally, tithes had been a tenth of a yearly harvest or a tenth of an animal's produce and progeny. However, in the early modern period it became increasingly difficult to establish whether new crops (imported from Europe and the New World) were tithable. For instance, at one point it was argued successfully that turkeys were wild fowl and therefore not tithable. However, such an argument was not sustainable for long. Problems also arose over the question of which these tithes were to be paid to the rector and which to the vicar of a parish. In addition, there was an obvious problem if an incumbent wished to claim his tenth of a herd of five calves. The medieval system in this case involved giving change - a halfpenny per calf - but due to the inflation of the sixteenth century, by 1634 such a system had become inadequate. The tendency was for parishioners to pay many of their tithes in cash while the incumbent reserved the right to take his tithes in kind.

The 1634 glebe terriers display the various methods of tithe-payment in the same way that they show the different field systems in use. Some parishes

were still using the medieval system unaltered, some had gone over entirely to a fixed cash payment. Some paid fixed amounts of tithes in kind; some paid partly in kind and partly in cash. Milk, for example, was rarely paid in kind at this date although corn frequently was. However, whether paid in cash or kind, the descriptions of what was tithable in the various parishes is a real delight to read. Some vicars, writing up their own glebe terriers to be signed by the churchwardens, insisted on including every tithable commodity with mouth-watering relish. Here is a list of the produce to which they considered they had a right: apples, apricots, barley, beans, bees, cabbages, calves, cheese, cherries, colts, dills, ducks, eggs, fish, flax, fleeces, flowers, furze, garlic, geese, hay, hemp, hens, herbs, honey, hops, lamb, milk, oats, onions, osiers, pears, peas, peat, pigeons, pigs, plums, pumpkins, quinces, rabbits, roots, rushes, rye, swans, turkeys, vetches, wardens, wax, wheat, withies, woad, some wood and wool.

For several parishes, there are two terriers: one concerning the glebe and tithes in the hands of the incumbent as outlined above and the other concerning the glebe in the possession of a lay rector. In the middle ages, the wealth of several benefices had been impropriated by monasteries or other institutions which had appointed vicars or curates to perform the church services for the parishioners. Usually the state of affairs was that the impropiator kept back the greater tithes (such as corn and wool)

while allowing the vicar to keep the smaller tithes, i.e. everything else. Sometimes the lands of the glebe too were impropriated - hence the existence of two distinct terriers for some parishes. Since the reformation, many of these impropriated rectories had fallen into private ownership but in 1634, there was a feeling among reforming clergymen like William Laud that such impropriations ought to be returned to the church. In actual fact, this was never likely to happen since the tithes of some parishes had become extremely valuable with the rise of the wool trade. However, it seems that Dr Charles Tooker was of this reforming opinion - for, in a note in the margin of one of these documents, there is a request for a terrier to be supplied of the lands and tithes in the hands of the lay rector of the parish. The end result, whether it was Brent's initial order, Tooker's inspiration or local feeling, was that many terriers in this collection refer to lands and tithes which had once been in the ownership of the church but which now were in private hands. A good example is the terrier for the parsonage of Denchworth. This was drawn up by the vicar who, after listing the eighty-odd acres of glebe which were then in the hands of the lord of the manor, added: "*as for the vicarage, it hath nothing more allowed unto it other than one house, a little backside, twenty nobles yearly in money, Offerings, apples, eggs and mortuaries*". Things could have been worse, however; in some parishes the lay rector had impropriated all the tithes and come to treat the vicar like a curate,

paying only a meagre salary for the performance of church services.

Whether referring to the church or to lay rectors, these terriers are concerned above all else with ownership of land, rights of pasture and tithes. However the incumbents and churchwardens who made these terriers were at pains to set down other ecclesiastical rights not mentioned in Laud's visitation articles. For example, the dues and fees which the parishioners were obliged to pay to an incumbent are frequently given in detail. These include the payment of mortuaries and the Easter book (or Easter offerings) as well as the fees charged for burials, marriages and reading banns. Some parishes give information about land set by for the maintenance of the church or highway. A couple of terriers go so far as to give details of the drinkings which the incumbent was bound to provide for his parishioners. Even such an irregular entry as the Christmas knees-up appears in the terrier for Cumnor; the vicar there describes a custom of providing cakes at Christmas which went out of practice on his taking up the incumbency. In another odd terrier, the churchwardens of Easthampstead saw fit to answer all the visitation articles in one document. Therefore the 1634 glebe terrier for this parish lists not only lands and tithes but also the presence of an adulterous woman - although presumably she was not a permanent asset to the community.

The series of terriers for 1634 is almost complete. Six parishes, however, are missing. In these cases, later seventeenth century terriers have been

transcribed in an appendix. These were found amongst the Diocesan papers at Trowbridge. Also at Trowbridge are about seventy terriers for the archdeaconry dated 1635. In many cases these are simply copies of our 1634 terriers; however, in a few parishes there are significant differences between the terrier taken to Dr Charles Tooker in 1634 and the terrier supplied to the Bishop the following year. In such cases, the differences have been recorded and included in endnotes in order to make the volume as complete as possible.

Thus, to conclude, the next volume to be published by the Berkshire Record Society sets out the extent of the church's ownership of land and tithes in the county in 1634. For ecclesiastical historians, it will be both a source and a reference work. Anybody studying the old field systems and their enclosure will find it invaluable. In addition, the quantity of personal names means that genealogists will also have good reason

to flick through its index. The quantity of field names for the county is of even greater value, many of them not appearing in the English Place Name Society volumes for Berkshire. Moreover, unlike the "*Place Names of Berkshire*", the index to the Glebe Terriers includes every distinct field name, enabling it to be used as a Berkshire place-name finding-aid in its own right.

I have mentioned how complete a volume this will be, and how important are the documents themselves. I must add how accurate a text it is too. The documents were transcribed directly onto a laptop computer. They were then thoroughly checked by Dr Ralph Houlbrooke, Mrs Joan Dils and Dr Peter Durrant. For this I am very grateful - checking someone else's transcription is not the most scintillating job in the world, but as a result of their painstaking work, the Berkshire glebe terriers of 1634 are all present and correct.

Jean Debney reviewed the first volume of the Berkshire Record Society - "*Correspondence of the Foundling Hospital Inspectors in Berkshire 1757-68*", edited by Dr Gillian Clark. (indexed, 267pp. Price £25 + P&P £2.50 UK & overseas surface, or free to members). This is the first-ever publication of abstracts from a unique set of letters to and from wet nurses (foster mothers) and their inspectors in Berkshire who were caring for children from Thomas Coram's Foundling Hospital in London. Details of their charges' health, and death, requests for money and clothing, etc. provide a fascinating insight into life in

18th century Berkshire.

Subscription is £14.50 a year which entitles you to receive a copy of each volume as published. Back subscriptions for 1994 will be accepted until the end of May 1995, and for the current year asap. Make cheques payable to "*Berkshire Record Society*" and send with your details to Dr Peter Durrant, County Record Office, Shire Hall, Reading, Berks RG2 9XD.

The article above is based on the subject of the next volume: "*Berkshire Archdeaconry Glebe Terriers*" and the volume after that will be "*Records of the Berkshire Overseers of the Poor*".

Victorian Virtues, Vices and Virtuosity

By Joyce Wells

Do your family's eyes glaze over as you start to enthuse about your latest family history *find*? Do your children dart upstairs saying that they must tidy their bedrooms? Or your partner suddenly remember the garden is in urgent need of weeding? Do not despair, the solution is at hand.

On the weekend of 8th - 10th September 1995, the Berkshire Family History Society is hosting the Federation of Family History Societies Conference at Reading University, Whiteknights Park. During the weekend, several hundred like-minded people will gather all equally eager to learn more about their ancestors.

We have deliberately chosen the theme "*Victorian Virtues, Vices and Virtuosity*" to appeal to newcomers to family history. It is unlikely that even the newest family historian has not managed to get back to at least one Victorian ancestor. But there will be plenty for the more experienced researcher too, who should discover ample "*flesh*" to put on the "*bones*". We have been fortunate in obtaining some very interesting speakers on a variety of topics connected with the Victorian era. Some speakers are completely new to Berkshire talking on subjects we have not covered before. Some are old friends whom we are welcoming back to speak to us again, but on different topics. We will have talks on some of the Victorian occupations - those

concerned with the Post Office, the start of the electrical industry, estate workers and the "*ag lab*" (we have all got those!). We will learn about the urban poor, the gentry in their castle and the artisans and servants they employed. We will get help in pursuing those elusive touring actors and entertainers. Some of the more unusual records held in the Berkshire Record Office will be revealed to us, and that eventual great leveller, death, will be covered in a very lively talk on the Victorian funeral. Every speaker will be very happy to answer any questions you might have.

Excursions have been arranged to include a visit to Windsor, to Highclere Castle, or to the Berkshire Record Office. The Museum of English Rural Life is also situated on the Reading University campus and will be open for some of the period of the Conference. On Saturday evening there is to be a banquet in the Cedar Room of the University with some Victorian parlour and music hall entertainment afterwards.

We are hoping that all those Society members who have never been to a conference before will come along and discover just how enjoyable it can be. Non-Society members are equally welcome. You will have plenty of opportunity to exchange information with fellow addicts over coffee or lunch. What a good idea it might be to arrange to meet up with those contacts you have

been writing to about your mutual Berkshire ancestors. Distance, apparently, is no object. A telephone call from New Zealand informed me that a group from there are preparing to come. The evenings can be great fun. No-one is left out and many new friendships are forged. Reading University has superior accommodation to offer. The rooms are good sized single-study bedrooms with en-suite

facilities. Kitchens are situated near each group of bedrooms, where hot drinks and snacks can be made.

Why not make this Conference your autumn weekend break? I would be happy to send you further details of the Conference and a booking form, upon receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. Please write to me, Joyce Wells, 15 Wellington Close, Shaw, Newbury, Berkshire RG13 2HG.

Progress Report on the Overseers Project

By Brian Hunt

I have waited until after the latest "*work-in*" at the BRO before writing this progress report on the **Overseers Project**. Since my last report we have had two Saturdays at the Berkshire Record Office with about the same attendance at each session, i.e. about 16 worthy workers. The two dates were 16th July and 12th November 1994. There is now quite a long break before the next Saturday that Peter Durrant and Sabina Sutherland can set aside for a "*work-in*". This will be on 4th March 1995. This may seem rather a long way off, but the recent session very happily produced a vast amount of work for me to do, in the form of editing, new data input and at least two volumes to be completely indexed.

Since August 1994, I have printed and distributed Volume 20. This was the largest volume so far at well over 100 pages, and consisted of the first 485 documents for Reading St Mary. With a spot of luck I hope to have Volume 23 (Kintbury and the first 180 documents from Hungerford) finished and printed before Christmas. This should be closely followed by Volume 11 (Shinfield, Sonning, Swallowfield and Wokingham) and at least half of Volume 10 is already typed and checked.

The above report shows that the project should approach the "*half-way*" mark during the course of next year, although some of the future volumes from the parishes with large deposits of documents - Thatcham, Hungerford and Reading for example - may take longer to transcribe and process.

If anyone would like to help with the project, which involves transcribing and checking original documents produced by the Old Poor Law (ie pre-1834) they are welcome to come along to the next "*work-in*" at the Berkshire Record Office. Please contact either myself, Brian Hunt, or Peter Durrant at the Record Office for further details.

HELP!

Mrs Sheila Crowley née Oliver (600) of 53 Boxted Road, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, HP1 2QL has been researching her Oliver family for over 30 years and has a few queries.

Furthest back on her Oliver line, is one Jesse Oliver, born about 1770, who married Jane (or Jenny/Jennie) Hill in Newbury Parish Church on 29th July 1798. In the 1851 Census his birthplace is given as "Newbury", but no christening is registered in the Newbury Parish Registers.

"Does anyone know where Jesse was born? Those of his children whom I have traced all have Biblical names - Moses, Samuel, David and possibly an Elijah, so I think the family were churchgoers. I have ordered film of the Independent and Baptist church records of the period, but perhaps someone else has an Oliver line and can put me on his trail earlier?"

Her second query relates to Sue Hopson's book, "Newbury, a Photographic Record 1850-1935" On p.32 there is a photo of A.C.Lambert's shop. "Mrs Hopson records that Mr Lambert took over the confectionery shop after WW1 from Mrs Oliver. David's son, Abner, and his wife Emma née Hicks lived in Northcroft Lane, which leads off Northcroft Street, and my grandfather Frederick George Oliver and his brothers and sisters (William, b.1868, Thomas, b.1871, James, b.1872 and Louise, b.1876) were born there. Mrs Hopson was unable to give any further information, so does anyone know which Mrs Oliver owned the shop."

Finally, through Jesse Oliver's wife Jane Hill, Mrs Oliver has a link into the West Charity and would be interested to find if anyone else has a link with her. Her line is Hill/ Allen/ Weedon/ Gothman/ Loose (or Lewse/Lewis).

Rita Coles (2888) of Tharrics Lea, 3 Wents Close, Great Bentley, Colchester, CO7 8PZ has three problems that she is looking for help with as follows:

"My husband's grandfather was George William Read, he was in the Kings Troop, Royal Artillery, and later set up home in Caversham and worked as a self employed carrier/removal man. His first wife, and mother of his three children, was Ellen, née Hissey. His children were Florence, Reginald and Stanley. It is believed that George Read's family came from Beenham and Ellen Hissey's family from Bucklebury. Ellen is believed to have had sisters Annie and Gin and a brother, George. She was the daughter of Ann Hissey who it is believed was born in 1840 and was the daughter of a Revd. Cooper.

According to my grandmother's birth certificate, (1869) my great grandfather was a policeman at Bray, Maidenhead. His wife was Lucy and they had one daughter, Rose. Is there anyone who can help in finding out more about this. I have tried Thames Valley Police who have searched their records and cannot find the name."

Mrs Coles is also looking for a Benjamin Coles whose family may have lived in the

lodge at Basildon Park, in the early part of the twentieth century. There was also family in the Basildon, Pangbourne and Goring areas. Benjamin, it is said, moved from Basildon to Wallingford. He was the coachman to John Hedges in the late nineteenth century. Benjamin Coles had twins, Sydney and Elsie, and lived in the Kinecroft Cottages in Wallingford.

Mr Fred Stuart (2907) of 5 Waingrove, Blackthorn, Northampton, Northants, NN3 8EP is looking for anyone researching the surname of Pizzey/Pizzy/Pizzie in Berkshire between 1600 and 1900 who can share or swap information. He has got back to 1781 to a William Pizzey and Rebecca Earles who were married at St Michael's Church, Bray. William and Rebecca had 11 children all baptised at Bray. For the baptisms of the first four they are recorded as of "*Stroud Green*" and for the other seven as of "*Fifield*". Interestingly for the baptisms which show Rebecca's maiden surname, it is variously shown as Eales, Hales, Hailes, Eyles and Ayles. The family moved to Finchampstead in the 1800s and then to Bagshot, Surrey. From there his great-grandmother Eliza Frances Pizzey went to live in Woolwich where she married a Woolwich grinder by the name of John Inchcomb.

Mrs. Lois B. Nicholson (3053) of 5820 Dalton Drive N.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada T3A 1C6 has written, with a plea for help in locating the parents of her great-great grandfather, John Newbery:

"According to all census returns [he] was born in Gosport, Hants. C1808. All parish registers have been searched in the Gosport, Alverstoke, Portsea and Portsmouth areas for his baptismal entry with no success. John married Elizabeth Galton in Alverstoke in 1831, shortly after they moved to Marlborough, Wilts, then to Salisbury where John died in 1885. He was a gunsmith all his life. Family legend says that John's father abandoned his young family and John's mother later married a Mr. Green. Thereafter she was called 'Granny Green'; I have individual photos of Granny, John and Elizabeth. John named his children Sarah, Mary Jane, James, John, Hester, Edward, William George, Alfred, Ann and Job. One of John's grandsons was named Augustus Baker Newbery. Could my John be a descendant of John and Hester (Milton) Newbery C1760 of Easthampstead, Berkshire and Thomas and Ann (Baker) Newbery C1740 of Reading? Postage will gratefully be repaid."

Mr C R Fry of 7 Thornbury Close, Crowthorne, Berks, RG11 6PE wrote about a Family Bible of 1768 purchased at an auction in Wokingham:

"It was in poor external condition and has now been restored and rebound using conservation techniques. It contained a pasted in list of births for the names Young and Barnes in the early 1800s. I checked these against the 1992 IGI held at the Berkshire RO for the counties of Berks, Bucks, Hants, Oxon, Surrey and Wilts. The only records matching the dates and names were from Freshwater, Isle of Wight; this included a second marriage with the surname Stark. If a descendant would like to purchase the Bible please contact me."

Berkshire Record Office News

From Elizabeth Hughes

Microform

Since my last news, the office has acquired more records on film and fiche which will be of use to both family and local historians. The first of these is the 1891 census for Berkshire which is on microfiche. The second is a set of fiche of the 25" first edition Ordnance Survey maps of the 1870s and 1880s, together with microfilm copies of the books of reference to the maps, which give brief descriptions of each numbered piece of land on the map. Both these new acquisitions are in the process of being indexed and will be made available as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, our cameraman from the Mormon church is continuing his work, and more and more registers are becoming available on fiche as a result. This, of course, saves the originals from wear and tear, but also allows print-outs to be made of records which would be damaged by photocopying.

New Acquisitions

A number of parishes have deposited registers in the past few months, including Appleton (baptisms 1813 - 1900, marriages 1813 - 1980, burials 1813 - 1891), Ashbury (baptisms 1882 - 1991, marriages 1837 - 1975, burials 1869 - 1993), Besselsleigh (baptisms 1813 - 1992, marriages 1839 - 1992, burials 1813 - 1994), Compton Beauchamp (baptisms 1813 - 1993, marriages 1813 - 1986, burials 1813 -

1994), Longcot (marriages 1837 - 1991, burials 1884 - 1993) and Fernham (baptisms 1860 - 1994, marriages 1861 - 1988, burials 1860 - 1994). The Fernham registers are the first to have been received for this church. All additional registers are added to our parish register handlist, which is regularly updated. It has also now been considerably expanded to include dates for which microform copies and transcripts exist. Copies are always available to consult at the Record Office, and are for sale at £2.50 plus postage.

Cataloguing of the Oxford Road Methodist church records has also recently been completed and includes Sunday school teachers' and scholars' registers from the 1870s and Sunday Institute registers from 1908.

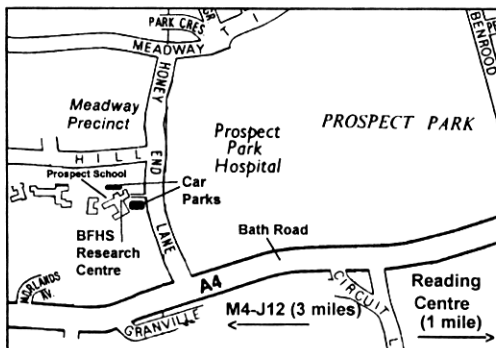
Future Events

Judging by our reader figures, a considerable number of members have already visited the new search room which opened in October 1994. However, we feel that now would be a good opportunity to hold another open day at the Record Office. It is planned for Saturday 1st April (yes, we know it's April Fools' Day) and Monday 3rd April. It will include exhibitions of original documents and microform material, tours of the strong rooms, and a sales point, and staff will be on hand to answer questions. Everyone is welcome - admission free.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

The Berkshire Family History Society Research Centre opens on 1st March, 1995

- Location:** Prospect School, Honey End Lane, Prospect Park, Reading
- Car Parking:** Virtually unlimited - one car park in front of the school - another around to the right
- Buses:** Bath Road (5 mins walk) - Bus Nos. 52, 55, 56, 101, 102, 103, 143, 148
Meadway (10 mins walk) - Bus Nos. 33, 34, 35, 36
- Opening Times:** Tuesdays: 7pm - 9:30pm
Wednesdays: 10am - 4pm
- Access:** BFHS Members - free on production of your Membership Card
Visitors - Tuesday evening @ £1, Wednesday all day @ £2
- Research Material:** The BFHS Reference Library
The whole of the Berkshire Name Index
The BFHS Exchange Magazine Archive
- Research Tools:** Fiche Readers, Fiche Printers, Film Readers, Photocopying, Tea & Coffee!



Do come along and use this new Family History Research facility

For more information, call Robert Houseman, Hon Secretary, on Reading (01734) 503072

Beating the Bounds of Brightwaltham

By Stuart Eagles

In 1725, five years after the bounds of Brightwalton were beaten for the last time until early this century, a man called William Savory was born. He became a Master Wheelwright, following in his father's footsteps, but also dabbled in barbering and surgery. He was acknowledged as the village leech. The following account, quoted verbatim, is taken from a book of parish miscellany, kept by him and other Savorys - a book later kept by the parish, then by the Wroughtons, and now in the safe hands of the Berkshire Record Office.

Processioning

"Anciently amongst us there were, in each parish, customary processions of the priest and the patron of the church with the chief flag or holy banner attended by other parishioners, each Ascension week, to take a circuit round the limits of the parish and pray for a blessing on the fruits of the earth, of which custom there still remains a shadow in that annual perambulation still called processioning, though the order and devotion of the ancient custom be almost lost. I should be very glad to see that ancient custom have a renewal, because I think it a very necessary one, but at the same time I am very sorry that so useful a thing should be so much neglected as it is. The last perambulation around the limits of this parish was, according to the best account that I could get, about the year 1720 1, which was about two years before the decease of the Rev. Mr House, rector of this parish. Now I shall give you a short description, but it is the best that I could get, concerning the custom of trial days perambulation.

The farm carried cake and ale down to Lilley.

John Taylor, Samuel Taylor, carried cake and ale down to the further holt gate.

Yew Tree carried cake and ale to the upper end of the lane next [to the] thickett.

The Comb farms 2 carried cake and ale down to the cross at Stacorn.

The tithe of Rowdown Bank was last [the] last year as they went round, the cross being made at the farther holt gate, instead of going up to the upper corner of Taylor's ground 3. There was Mr. House and two younger daughters Ann and Sarah.

Sarah 1689-1720...31 Ann 1686-1720...34

Henry Hatt, Joseph Sparrow carried cake and ale to the knole by Holly Street Lane.

Mr Charles Blagrove carried cake and ale to the cross at the boarded house.

John Tame, Thomas Blackney, Richard Fulbrook carried cake and ale to

Knight's cross.

Robert Brown, Henry Bonner, carried cake and ale to the cross in the green where the stock stand.

They begun [sic] at Dunmore all round by stacorn, by the boarded house at Lilly to the holt and round by Thicket Lots to Dunmore then to Knight's cross the green and the knole by Hatt's.

Rowdown Bank

Peasemore hath the tithe above the rising ground, and Brightwalton below.

Whitelands pay 1/4 per annum quit rent to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, all the tithe of Whitelands belongs to Peasemore 4.

Richard Bird's, Hughes', Herbert's, Esquire Tipping's and Tayler's half the tithe to Peasemore and other half to Brightwalton.

Lilly Hill the tithes of lower post in Brightwaltham the upper part of Peasemore. It was lost by Peasemore carrying a corpse from Brightwalton up to the certain place on Lilly Hill; before this time all the tithe of Lilly Hill belonged to Brightwalton s."

The footnotes were compiled by George C. Peachey, who published a booklet about Brightwalton, early this century.

1. The first Enclosure Agreement was 8 Geo. i, 1721.

2. There were two farms at Combe, in the parish of Brightwalton, from early days until the first part of the nineteenth century.

3. The Tithe of Rowdown Bank may have been forfeited for the year in question by some custom imposing such a penalty; if so, it was discovered later. For "cross" one should probably read, "crossing".

4. The Priory of Poughley owned a small manor in Peasemore, of which Whitelands probably composed a part. After its dissolution by, and the subsequent fall of, Cardinal Wolsey, its possessions were given to the Abbot and Canons of Westminster, and to the present day the rectory of Chaddleworth (and until recently Poughly Farm), is the property of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, but Whitelands was long past out of possession.

5. The only corroboration of this is furnished by Roque's map (1759), which places the boundary on the top of Lilly Hill, but its accuracy is doubtful.

First World War Army Pensions - Details of army number and dates of service of men who served in WWI and received a pension can be obtained by writing to the War Pension Agency, Archives Registry, Scholefield Mill, Brunswick Street, Nelson, Lancs. BB9 OHU; mark your envelope "Great War Section". (From *Family Tree Magazine*, December 1994)

1881 Census Update

From Jean Debney

Berkshire 1881 Census transcript on microfiche has been released and the Society has received its free copy in return for our transcribing efforts. This will be available for members - with other items - at our Research Centre from 1st March 1995.

The following English and Welsh counties are now available in addition to those listed in *Berkshire Family Historian*, Vol.17/4, June 1994, p.139:

Buckinghamshire (35) £7.00

Northamptonshire (51) £10.20

Warwickshire (132) £26.40

Westmoreland (15) £3.00

Worcestershire (71) £14.20

Brecon (15) £3.00

Caernarvon (27) £5.40

Glamorgan (91) £18.20

Montgomery (15) £3.00.

Hampshire and Nottinghamshire were

issued December 1994 - number of fiche and price not known.

Derby and Essex are currently being processed at GSU; Staffordshire, Surrey & Yorkshire are expected by the end of 1995. Lincolnshire, Northumberland and Sussex. are nearing completion of their data entry.

The Berks FHS has now placed a standing order with the Federation of FHS for all counties published to date (total cost at end of November 1994 stood at £309) and to receive the rest as soon as available. Your sponsorship for the general cost of this or towards a specific county would be welcome. Please note that these census fiche are only available for purchase by Societies and libraries and not by individuals. Contact Mrs Margaret Pyle (Membership Secretary - address on back cover) for details of counties not yet sponsored. Please make cheques payable to BFHS and mark your envelope "1881 Census".

Remembering the Descent of the Crown

By Michael Dumbleton

If you have a memory like mine you may find a mnemonic useful for remembering the royal succession. That at the head of the accompanying table gives the initial letters of the royal houses. The rhyming couplets in column three give the monarchs. I learnt them many years ago and have had to write the last couplet to accommodate the present queen and her uncle and father. Alongside I have provided a table of descent of the crown in which monarchs are shown in upper

case letters; those not succeeded by their own issue are underlined. The table also illustrates how the dynasty changed, and with it the name of the royal house, when the crown descended through the female line. Exceptions were when the name Saxe-Coburg and Gotha were changed to Windsor in the First World War, and when the present Queen decreed that the Royal House should retain the name Windsor after her marriage.

THE DESCENT OF THE CROWN

'No Plan Like Yours To Study History Wisely'

This anemonic gives the initial letters of the Houses (first column), The third column, Monarchs, is in rhyming couplets.

MICHAEL DUMBLETON 1995

Houses	Dates	Monarchs	The Royal Succession
NORMAN	1066-1087	Willy	WILLIAM 1
	1087-1100	Willy	-----
	1100-1135	Harry	WILLIAM 2
	1135-1154	Ste.	HENRY 1
	1154-1189	Harry	Matilda = Geoffrey 5 HENRY 2 COUNT OF ANJOU
PLANTAGENET (Anjou)	1189-1199	Dick	RICHARD 1
	1199-1216	John	JOHN
	1216-1272	Harry Three.	HENRY 3
	1272-1307	One	EDWARD 1
	1307-1327	two	EDWARD 2
	1327-1377	three Neds	EDWARD 3 DEPOSED AND MURDERED

	1377-1399	Richard Two.	Edward Black Pr. d.1376 RICHARD 2 DEPOSED AND MURDERED
			John of Gaunt d.1399 DUKE OF LANCASTER
			Lionel d.1368 Philippa d.1392 Roger d.1398
			Edmund d.1402 DUKE OF YORK
LANCASTER	1399-1413	Harry Four	HENRY 4
	1413-1422	Five	John Beaufort
	1422-1461	Six then who?	John
YORK	1461-1483	Edward Four	HENRY 6 DEPOSED MURDERED
			Margaret = Edmund Tudor
			EDWARD 4
			George murd. 1478
	1483	Five	EDWARD 5 MURDERED
	1483-1485	Dick the Bad.	Richard
	1485-1509	Harrys	EDWARD 6 MURDERED
TUDOR			Henry 7 = = = = Elizabeth of York
	1509-1547	twain and	HENRY 8
		JANE SEYMOUR =	Margaret = (1) James 4 = (2) Archibald Douglas
		CATHERINE OF ARAGON =	OF SCOTS
		ANNE BOLEYN =	Mary Frances
	1547-1553	Ned the Lad.	EDWARD 6
	1553	JANE	James 5
	1553-1558	Mary	Margaret = Matthew STUART
	1558-1603	Lizzie	MARY 1
	1603-1625	James the Vain.	ELIZABETH
			Mary Q of S = Henry Stuart EX. 1587
STUART			LORD DARNLEY
	1625-1649	Charlie	JAMES 1 (6 of Scots)
Commonwealth	1649-1660	Charlie	ELIZABETH
	1660-1685	James again.	LORD PROTECTOR O. CROMWELL 1653-8 RICHARD C. 1659-9
	1685-1688	James again.	JAMES 2 = (1) ANNE HYDE = (2) MARY OF MODEMA
Interregnum		DEPOSED d. 1701	Sophia = Ernest Augustus d.1714 ELECTOR OF HANOVER
Orange	1689-1694	William & Mary	WILLIAM 3 = MARY 2
	1702-1714	Anna Gloria.	OF ORANGE d. 1702 d. 1694
			ANNE
			James, Old Pretender Charles, Young Pr.
HANOVER	1714-1727	four Georges	GEORGE 1
	1727-1760		GEORGE 2
			Frederick d. 1751
	1760-1820		GEORGE 3

	1820-1830	William	GEORGE 4
	1830-1837	and Victoria.	WILLIAM 4
Saxe-Coburg & Gotha	1837-1901		Edward d. 1820
			VICTORIA = Albert of Saxe-Coburg & Gotha
			Christian 9 OF DENMARK
	1901-1910	Edward the 7th next and then,	EDWARD 7 = Alexandra + Alice
	1910-1936	George the 5th in 1910.	GEORGE 5 OF DENMARK
WINDSOR FROM 1917			Victoria = Louis of Battenburg
	1936	Edward	EDWARD 8
	1936-1952	George	ANNOUNCED
	1952-	and Lizzie next, while waiting Charles completes our text,	GEORGE 6
			ELIZABETH 2 = Philip
			Charles (3)

Q & A with Jean

Compiled by Jean Debney

Death in the Workhouse

Q - Doris S Spratley (3003) of Calgary, Alberta, Canada writes: "I would like to ask you if there is a write-up or publication on the Bradfield Union Workhouse. Also how could I get a list of names of those in this workhouse in 1844 and, possibly, a copy of their annual report for that year and/or any information on inmates.

My reason for wanting this specific year is that one of my 3-x- great uncles died there aged 54. On the 1841 census he was living next door to his cousin in Mortimer West End, Hants with one of the cousin's sons living with him; he was also surrounded by extended family members and I was pretty shocked to find that he had had to die, alone, in a workhouse. I suspect the young man living with him left to find work in Reading where he was married some years later and my great-great-great uncle was unwell - all very sad."

A - The Union Workhouses which served a group of parishes were set up after 1835 as a result of the "*New Poor Law*" Act of the previous year. Whilst they were designed to house paupers instead of granting them "*out relief*" in their own homes, they rapidly also became the local infirmary for sick and dying poor where the Medical Officer could supervise their care. Death is always sad, but your feelings may be the result of the stigma which became attached to anyone who had to be admitted to a workhouse for whatever reason. In the circumstances, it is doubtful whether any of the "*extended family*" living near your uncle either had the expertise or could afford to take time off work to care for him in his last illness. Regarding the young man living with him in 1841, many cottages were too small to accommodate large families, so it was very usual for various members to lodge (sleep) with neighbours who may or may not be related.

"Early Medical Services in Berkshire and South Oxfordshire from 1740" by Margaret Railton was published at the end of 1994. [See "*Bookends*", Berks Family Historian, vol. 18/2 Dec 1994 p.57]. It contains useful information about medical treatment of the sick poor in relation to social attitudes and legislation, and includes a chapter on the improved Workhouse and Infirmary accommodation 1840-1850.

The main records relating to the Bradfield Poor Law Union (PLU) are in the Berkshire Record Office [ref. G/B]. Items which may mention your g-g-g uncle are (1) the Guardians Minutes (1835-1929 with some gaps) which include names of those applying for relief and the action taken; (2) relief lists (1845-1921) and (3) workhouse admission and discharge registers (1835-1862). There are various other items which don't cover the period you require. A summary list of the above plus

other Berkshire PLU records are in "*Guide to the Records of the New Poor Law and its successors in Berkshire 1835-1948*"* (price £1 + P&P). I have always found the introduction to this booklet useful background reading for this subject also Appendix I lists the parishes in each Berkshire PLU (ie. Registration District).

A summary of the records held in the Public Record Office (PRO) and Berkshire RO for all PLUs in England and Wales are in the Gibson Guide to *Poor Law Union Records** (4 vols, £3.95 each+). Vol.3 lists correspondence from 1835 and staff registers from 1837 for Bradfield Union among the Ministry of Health records in the PRO (refs. MH 9 & 12).

There is no known printed history of the Bradfield Union, but a later Chairman published an address to the London Charity Organisation in 1891, *From Pauperism to Manliness, The Story of the Bradfield Union* [BRO ref. D/ESv/(B)].

The Annual Reports of the Poor Law Commissioners 1835-47 and of the Poor Law Board 1848-52 may include references to the Bradfield Union probably only in the form of statistics re paupers relieved etc. with no names mentioned. Copies of these are in Reading University Library and may also be found in other large reference libraries. You could also try the inter-library loan service (do they have one in Canada?)

A Double Name

Q - H Parr (1062) of Catford, London writes: "My great grandmother was recorded in the registers as Elizabeth Browning sometimes Hopkins. I have considered that it may be that she was born out of wedlock, or perhaps had been adopted. Is there any set reason for this double name?"

A - You do not give any indication of date or what sort of registers - eg. parish or St Catherine's House (although these are strictly indexes), nor whether the two names are written together as in your question, or as one or other name on different occasions.

There is no hard and fast rule regarding what surname is used. Only your Christian name given in Baptism cannot be changed as it is held to be "*God-given*". Women change their surnames on marriage and there are plenty of recorded occasions where a man has changed his name (officially) in order to inherit money, etc. or (unofficially) if he wishes to defraud someone.

When a child is born out of wedlock, they may take the mother's or father's surname. If the partner or husband dies and the mother marries or remarries the child may, for convenience, adopt the name of his stepfather. No official documents are needed to do this, only custom and usage of the new name; however, officialdom may well wish to record all known surnames.

During my researches I came across a woman who married twice and inherited property (quite small in this case) from each husband. For the purposes of

recording her right to these she was named in her will (1616) as "Joan Goodboy alias Holloway"; unfortunately the parish registers for this period are lost but this alias was not, apparently, passed on to any of her children.

There are no official documents relating to adoption prior to 1927 and it is rare for family papers or memory to provide details of earlier fostering situations.

Computers for the Terrified

Q - H Parr includes a second question: "I note in the Bookends Section of the *Berkshire Family Historian* (Vol.18/2 Dec 1994 p60) a beginners handbook on using computers for genealogy. I come under the heading of one who is "terrified" and would welcome any simplified instructions that have been made available. Would it be possible to purchase this book through your Bookstall?"

A The answer is (1) yes, this publication would be useful reading for you and (2) yes, this - and all the other books mentioned in Bookends unless otherwise stated - can be purchased from the Bookstall, see address on back cover; post and packing rates are listed if you can't get to a meeting. By a strange coincidence, another similar publication, *Introduction to Computers for Genealogy* by David Hawgood, is included in this month's Bookends

An Army Problem

Q - Peter Jacobs (2420) of Whitstable, Kent writes: "Family "memory" says one of our ancestors (1850/70) went to prison in Lewes, Sussex, probably as a deserter from the Army or the R.M.L.I. Can you point me in the right direction?"

A - A letter (+ s.a.e.) to the East Sussex Record Office, The Maltings, Castle Precincts, Lewes, E.Sussex BN7 1YT (tel. 01273 482349) should establish what, if any, prisons there were in Lewes in the 19th century. [For addresses, telephone numbers and maps of other Record Offices in England, Wales & Scotland, see *Gibson Guide Record Offices: how to find them** (£2.50 + P&P)]. If your ancestor was in a public prison, the records of the Quarter Sessions may include details of his trial plus related documents including printed calendars of prisoners. Where these records survive they can be extremely informative. Further details for counties of England & Wales are in *Gibson Guide Quarter Sessions Records for Family Historians** (£2.50+P&P).

If, however, your ancestor was a deserter from the army then you will need to try and find out which regiment he was in. A Post Office directory c.1850/1870s will detail any army barracks around Lewes and the Army Lists will record which regiment was in Lewes at the time you think your ancestor was in prison. *Tracing Your Ancestors in the PRO* (£6.95+P&P), Section 18, says army deserters are included in the casualty returns (WO 25); and PRO Records Information leaflet

no.84, *Records of Courts Martial: Army*, lists classes WO 86 & 87 for other ranks. PRO Guide no.2, *Army Records for Family Historians** (£4.75+P&P) gives details of these and other classes. However, the SOG publication *My Ancestor was in the "R.M.L.I."* had me puzzled until I remembered that one of our dictionaries includes a list of Customary Abbreviations: this gave me "*Royal Marine Light Infantry*". Royal Marines are soldiers who served on ships under military discipline but responsible to the Admiralty. In the Nineteenth Century they were in three divisions at Portsmouth, Plymouth and Chatham with a fourth at Woolwich 1805-1869. In 1855, the marine corps took the name "*Royal Marine Light Infantry*", known as the "*Red Marines*" to differentiate them from the "*Royal Marine Artillery*" (from 1859), the "*Blue Marines*". In 1923 they merged to become the "*Royal Marines*". There is a card index of names in class ADM 157, Royal Marine Attestations 1790-1901, in the Reference Room at PRO/Kew. You might find your ancestor here. This information comes from PRO Records Information Leaflet no.74: "*Royal Marine Records in the PRO*"; see also Section 20 in "*Tracing Your Ancestors in the Public Record Office*"* (£6.95+P&P). By the time you read this, it is expected that a new PRO Handbook "*Records of the Royal Marines*" will be published. Look out for a review in the June edition of the "*Berkshire Family Historian*".

An Old Occupation

Q - Edna Bowman (1489) of Twyford, Berks would like to know what is a slaymaker?

A - The first suggestion from those that heard this question was that someone had forgotten to 'cross' the 't'! However, my Websters Dictionary gives alternative spellings of 'sley' as 'slay' and 'sleigh'. Apart from the obvious meanings of the last two as "to kill" and "a vehicle on runners for transport on snow or ice", a 'sley/slay' is a weaver's reed in a movable frame on a loom which is used to separate the threads of the warp (the lengthwise threads across which the woof or weft is woven using a shuttle). Or, put another way, my Encyclopedia Britannica under 'Cotton Manufacture' says that a 'sley' is "a reciprocating apparatus that extends across the loom, being pivoted on a rod near ground level, and carries the shuttle boxes, the reed and, just below this, the race board". So there you have it: a slaymaker (usually spelt **sleymaker**) makes sleys for use on looms.

Further details of weaving can be found in "*The Book of Trades or Library of Useful Arts 1811 part 11*"* (price £3+P&P) and also in the Shire Publication "*The Cotton Industry*" (sadly out of print at the time of writing). If a sley is also used when weaving wool and silk then the Shire Publications "*The Silk Industry*"* and "*The Woollen Industry*"* (£2.25 each) could be useful.

Soldiers of the Civil War

Q - Syd Quarterman (703), Garden Cottage, Tarvin Sands, Tarvin, Chester CH3 8JD writes: "I have recently been given a list of the soldiers' that were in Sir Thomas Aston's Regiment during the Civil War at Newbury and Oxford by a descendant. He tells me that he has all Sir Thomas Aston's documents and can tell where a particular soldier joined the regiment and whether he lived or died. Are there any estates around Abingdon and Sunningwell, Berks, that might have raised a regiment and if so, where might their records be found?"

A - The main problem is that there was no standing army prior to 1660. Regiments were raised as required by wealthy individuals after whom the regiment was named. Although some details of officers can be found (see below), information relating to the names and fate of the ordinary soldiers in the Civil War (1642-9) are few and far between. Telephone calls to the Berkshire Record Office (BRO) and Local Studies Library in Reading (RRL) only produced the following: the BRO has a card index from burial registers, etc.; and a paper in RRL by Walter Money (1883) entitled "*The Civil War in Berkshire 1642-6*" (ref: B/DU) which includes names of Berkshire families who served in either the Royalist or Parliamentary armies plus those of the "*suffering clergy*" (see pages 122-4).

General research guides that might be helpful are "*The Civil War and Interregnum*", sources for local historians by G E Aylmer & J S Morrill (Bedford Square Press 1979) and "*Army Records for Family Historians*" by Simon Fowler (PRO 1992)*; the Gibson Guide "*Tudor and Stuart Muster Rolls*" (FFHS 1991)* unfortunately contains nothing for Berkshire for this period, but does include details for other counties in the British Isles.

More specific publications are Edward Peacock's "*The Army List of Roundheads and Cavaliers*" (1863), index in 2nd edition (1874) for officers of both armies in the Civil War and Commonwealth period; "*The Victoria County History of Berkshire*", 4 vols & index - for references under Civil War, Abingdon, etc.; and David Disbury's "*Berkshire in the Civil War*" (1978) which is unindexed but contains a great deal of local information with notes about the sources he used.

David is a member of BFHS and he told me over the phone that the unindexed Parliamentary Army Pay Returns for 1645 might be helpful if you are prepared for a long trawl; they are among the Muster Rolls of the Commonwealth Exchequer Papers, PRO Ref: SP 28/122-124. In return for an s.a.e. he will answer queries: write to 44 Hythe Park Road, Egham, Surrey TW20 8DA.

*Publications available from the Society Bookstall - address on back cover; please add post and packing

Letters' Page

Ms Pennie Redmille (2347) of 5020 MacDonald Ave, Apt 207, Cote St Luc, Quebec, H3X 2V5, who is librarian of her local Quebec Family History Society, did not have time to write an article, but has written a letter about Rev Charles Caleb Cotton:

"He was one very interesting man because he came out from England (originating in Berkshire) and took up residence in a place called Dunham Quebec (about 50 miles southeast of Montreal near the Vermont USA border) where he became the first Minister in the entire area. To find another one needed to travel into USA. However, Rev Cotton was not especially pleased with his wilderness assignment, which was uncomfortable and a two day trip from Montreal though he journeyed there every couple of months to get his mail from England ... and the cherished newspapers from his homeland, sent to him by his sister!

Dunham is located in an area known as "The Eastern Townships" and this was initially inhabited by Indians - until the late 1700s when the Americans who were loyal to the King of England, during the American Revolution fled USA for their lives. Many lost property and had their homes burned etc and hence they came to Canada and were known collectively as "United Empire Loyalists".

In return for their loyalty to England, they were given free land here and many of these people settled in the Eastern

Townships. By 1800 the area was flourishing with people but desperately lacked spiritual leadership. Rev Cotton was the first to arrive in 1808. Despite the hardships, he lived there until his death. It would be another ten or more years before another Minister arrived in the area some fifteen to twenty miles distant (also from England - he was Rev Richard Whitwell).

Rev Cotton is buried at the Cowansville, Quebec, Protestant Cemetery. His gravestone is as follows:

"To the memory of Charles Caleb Cotton born July 31 1775 in the Parish of Lyon in the county of Berkshire, England, Having reached the degree of NB [?] from Oriel College, Oxford, was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Lincoln, Sunday, the 31st of Dec AD 1797 and Priest by the Bishop of Quebec on Sunday the 9th of Sept 1804. He was appointed to the Pastoral Charge of this Parish AD 1808 in which he continued for a period of 40 years and deceased Monday the 9th of Oct AD 1848."

"This Parish" refers to Dunham Twp of which Cowansville is a part.

Beside Rev Cotton's grave is that of his wife, whom he married in Canada. It reads:

"Drusilla, wife of Charles C Cotton, Minister of Dunham, died Feb 16 1846 51 yrs."

My problem was in finding the church entry listing his death. Through the help of someone else who was researching in

an area north of Montreal called Rawdon (geographically nowhere near Dunham) it was eventually found and I enclose a copy.

It would be interesting if someone found Rev Cotton's birth entry in Berks and

sent it to us.

He was very well respected in Dunham and there are still descendants of his in the area to this day."

[Editor's Note - The Burial entry shown below gives his birthplace as Eton.]

The Reverend Charles Caleb Cotton
born the thirty first of July in the year
one thousand seven hundred & seventy
five, in the Parish of Eton, County of
Berkshire, England. He was educated at
Oriel College, Oxford & was Ordained
Deacon in Lincoln Cathedral by Bishop
Tomline, on the thirty first day of December
in the year 1799: He took charge of the
Parish of Dunham in the year 1808, he
died on the ninth day of October in the
year one thousand eight hundred &
forty eight, & was publicly buried by
me on the thirteenth of the same.

J. Selby
S. Pickett

Joseph Scott
officiating Minister

Pennie would also like to know if anyone knows anything about Mrs Skinner's School in Cookham in the early 1800s.

Julie Goddard (1403) of 11 Chandos Road, Newbury, Berkshire, RG14 7EP wrote following the item in the *December Berkshire Family Historian* about the *Woolwich Arsenal Historical Society*:

"A few years ago I helped the Berrett family of Steeple Ashton, near Trowbridge, Wilts. in their research of their family. It was a surprise to find that Simon and James Berrett left the village to work at the Woolwich Arsenal in the 1850s. We traced Simon's great grandson who was able to tell us that Simon had been sent to Russia from the Arsenal to help teach the Russians how to manufacture and work metals in the 1870s or 1880s. He spent about twelve years away before returning. There was a retired soldier in the village who had served for some years at Woolwich Barracks and could have told the brothers about the place, but I am sure that there must have been some concerted advertising campaign for additional workers at the beginning of the Crimean War. Perhaps some Berkshire men answered the call too. I shall certainly be contacting Alan Turner of the Woolwich Arsenal Society to find out more."

Peter Harris (1928) of "Redroofs", 45 Swallow Drive, Milford-on-Sea, Lymington, Hants, SO41 0XG wrote in response to the article by Peter Breen "Search for the Taylor Family of Newbury" which was in the *December 1994 issue of the "Berkshire Family Historian"*:

"In his article Peter mentions Arthur Taylor a Primitive Methodist Preacher. I

am researching the Bolton family of Peasemore who are also Primitive Methodist Preachers. I have a copy of the "*Primitive Methodist Church (Newbury circuit) Peasemore Centenary Souvenir 1831-1931*" in which there is a picture of Mr Thomas Taylor and Mrs Taylor and the text mentions Miss R Taylor. I have extracted a list of other names mentioned in the book; which are as follows:

A.Adams	Rev. John Ride
Rev. Thomas Bates	Thomas Russell
Mrs Bates	S.Steward
Walter Bell	A.R.Stranger
H.Bolton	Thomas Taylor
Isaac Bolton	Mrs Taylor
Jacob Bolton	Miss R.Taylor
A.J.Chivers	D.Thomas
Rev. R.R.Collier	Mrs D.Thomas
H.M.Drewitt	J.H.Thompson
William Eggleton	W.J.Titcombe
C.W.Fisher	T.W.Turner
V.A.Griffin	Mrs Turner
William Hawkins	Wesley Turner
Isaac Hedges	Mrs Vockins
C.J.Iles	Rev. George Wallis
Rev. Percy Jackson	J.J.Webb
Rev. W Lawson Jones	Mr and Mrs Wells"
A.A.Ockwell	
J.Ovens	
Miss N.Ovens	

The Family, Occupation and Social Stratification

Ken Prandy

(This article describes a research project being carried out at the University of Cambridge by the author and a colleague, Dr Wendy Bottero, and funded by the Economic and Social Research Council. For information on how to participate in the project, please see the end.)

One of the fascinations of family history is to discover where our various lines of ancestry lead back to socially. In my own case, one grandfather's family were agricultural labourers for as far back as I have yet been able to trace, while other lines tend to be more associated with skilled manual working trades - engineering, watch-case engraving and printing, for example. The link with printing extended over three generations, but in the last of them there was a decline into one of the less skilled branches; elsewhere, there are cases of sons improving their position relative to their fathers. There are also those cases, like that of my great-grandfather, who lived in Hoxton, London, and wrote music-hall songs, where it is difficult to know whether the movement was up or down.

Equally interesting are the marriages that link one family line to another. Some family historians may have examples of daughters who have 'made a good match' and moved up in the social world, or others where a husband recruited from more humble origins has ensured the continuation of a family business. Marriages amongst my

ancestors all tended to be within socially similar groups. Equally, none of the men worked their way up to wealth and prosperity throughout their own lifetime, though there are many families where this did occur.

How typical were my ancestors - or yours? What were the chances of moving up, or down, in the world, as compared with staying in much the same position? Even restricting ourselves to the nineteenth century onwards, it is difficult to say. Until we get to modern studies of the most recent generation or two (perhaps three), very little is known about overall patterns of social mobility. So, for the last three-quarters or so of the twentieth century we do have a good idea of how typical it is for children to move up or down the social scale compared with their parents and the extent to which people move in their own lifetimes, but about the previous century we know very little. The Oxford Guide to Family History does have several pages on the situation before 1800 (mainly dealing with the nobility, who are relatively well documented), but there is no comparable section for the period after 1800. There is a little more in the new Communities and Families volume for the Open University course in family and community history, but for the nineteenth century it relies on just one general study.

The reason for this lack of knowledge is the difficulty of collecting the

information. Modern studies rely on surveys in which people are asked about their own occupations and those of their parents (in fact, usually, sons were asked about their fathers - until comparatively recently women, as daughters or mothers, were largely ignored). Carrying out surveys in the past is obviously not possible, but there are ways in which they can be approximated. The study referred to above, for example, used marriage registers; another in the USA tracked individuals through successive censuses in a single city.

Marriage registers are clearly valuable, but they tend to give a picture at a particular stage in the life-cycle. Ideally, one would like to have information on a person's occupation at a number of points throughout their life, and to be able to relate this to similar information for their parents. This, of course, is where general studies and particular family histories meet, because the latter contain precisely the kind of information that is needed. The aim of the research project that Wendy Bottero and I are undertaking is to collect this information from family historians and so build up a picture of the general patterns throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Social position

One very important issue that a study of this kind has to tackle is the question of what is meant by social position. What is the 'social scale' that people refer to? The idea of social mobility is generally taken to imply movement up or down

through some kind of social ordering, in which certain positions are in some sense superior to others. The nature of that superiority - whether it is simply economic, or a matter of power or prestige - is hotly debated. So, also, is the nature of the ordered structure, whether it is made up of a number of distinct 'classes' or is better seen as a continuum with finer distinctions, in which one moves by small steps from one group to another.

The Registrar-General's social class scheme, which has been in use for official statistics throughout much of this century, reflects a widespread popular view (shared, it has to be said, by many academics) of a three-fold division, with a top, a bottom and a middle. Like almost all such schemes, it is based on occupation - on the reasonable assumption that this is the major determinant of many other aspects of peoples' lives - so the top group is more an 'upper-middle' class of professionals and similar 'higher' groups, than an 'upper' class of those able to live on extensive private means. Also, in recognition of the over-simplified nature of a three-fold division, the scheme allows for two intermediate groupings. (A later modification also split the middle group of 'Skilled workers' into separate Manual and Non-manual sub-divisions.)

This ordering is supposed to be based on the 'social standing' of different occupations, though it has to be said that this is based on no more than the judgements of staff in the Registrar-General's office. In fact, in the

version for the latest census, the criterion is skill rather than social standing, though the 'classes' have scarcely changed. Many social scientists are critical of the Registrar-General's categories and prefer to use a seven-class scheme developed by John Goldthorpe at Nuffield College, Oxford. There is good evidence that this is a more accurate representation of the social order (though it, too, is often collapsed into a three-class scheme), but the whole question of how many classes there are, and where the dividing lines between them should be drawn, is one that will keep the 'experts', and many others, happily arguing for hours.

The approach that colleagues and I have pursued in Cambridge is rather different. We have become increasingly doubtful of the existence of 'social classes' as distinct groupings with clear boundaries between them. In looking at such things as voting behaviour and children's admission to grammar schools (when they existed) or higher education, as well as marriage and social mobility, one does not find sharp jumps in behaviour from one 'class' to the next, but rather a smooth transition. To show this, one needs a more continuous ranking of occupations in a social hierarchy. The result would be more like the gradation of people by age: you can talk about the young, the middle-aged and the old, but really there are no simple dividing lines between such groupings.

For the present day we have developed what is known as the Cambridge Scale, which was created by asking a large

number of people about their own occupation and those of four friends. We reasoned that if a social hierarchy existed, then people would be more likely to have friends in occupations that were socially close to them, while friendship would become less likely the further apart that they were. Without going into technical detail, which involves some fairly complex computer analysis, I will simply say that we were able to demonstrate that friendship choices did reflect a basic social ordering.

Of course much has changed, and we cannot use a modern scale to look at the nineteenth century. Neither can we find out about the friendship patterns of different occupational groups in the past. However, marriage, like friendship, is a form of social interaction that tends to take place between those who are socially 'close', and that involves not only the bride and groom but also their respective parents. That is not to say that there are no exceptions, no cases where the marriage partners are from very different backgrounds, but simply that the principle of 'like marries like' is a general tendency. If it is the case that marriage is most likely between social equals and decreasingly likely the greater the social distance between the families (and there is overwhelming evidence to indicate that it is), then it should be possible to work back from marriage patterns to establish the nature of the social order at a particular time period.

Preliminary work using the tables

published in a few existing studies already suggests that this will be a fruitful approach. For example, even within the group of skilled artisans (in Edinburgh, Kentish London and elsewhere), there is strong evidence of a consistent gradation that puts engineers above those in building trades, and these above tailors and shoemakers. Of course, it is also clear from marriage patterns that the sons and daughters of such skilled workers were still more likely to marry within that wider grouping than to marry outside it, to the offspring of unskilled labourers, on the one hand, or professional and similar groups, on the other.

Marriage, then, will be the key for determining the general nature of the social hierarchy. Given the large numbers that we hope to deal with in this study - up to 5,000 family histories - it should be possible to establish the location of particular occupational groups within that hierarchy with a high degree of precision.

Family strategies and social mobility

It is very appropriate that marriage should play such a central role in a study using information on family histories. The prevalent approach in modern studies of social mobility tends to see the issue in terms of movements between social classes, with the family treated as a background influence. My own view is that the family has to be brought into the foreground, by placing emphasis on the ways in which families seek to pass on their position by

ensuring that their children at least maintain, and perhaps improve on, the position of their parents. They may do this in a variety of ways, for example by passing on a family skill, a business, land or capital, by providing children with education or training or, in the case of daughters especially, by trying to ensure a good marriage. The nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were a time of tremendous social and economic change. Industrialisation and urbanisation transformed the nature of the lives led by the great majority of people. The nature of work was dramatically altered—old occupations, particularly those in agriculture and traditional crafts, declined and new ones arose (some to decline in their turn). With the rise of large organisations, opportunities in small business and self-employment shrank, but new ones in administrative and managerial hierarchies took their place. The growth of scientific and other forms of expertise led to the rise of new professional occupations.

Some have argued that such changes meant the breakdown of traditional social rigidities and more equal chances for all; others that those with existing advantages were best placed to exploit the new opportunities. The former group often see a subsequent process of new rigidities setting in as industrialisation proceeded; the latter, by contrast, usually argue for a slow improvement in equality of opportunity. Others again believe that the underlying processes are very resistant to change, despite the dramatic differences on the

surface, as it were. Such limited evidence as we have, from both Europe and the United States, suggests that this last group may be nearest the truth, though there has perhaps been a modest tendency towards increasing equality of opportunity.

I said earlier that the information collected by family historians is ideal in that it allows the whole working life of one generation to be compared with that of another. Taking a large number of family histories enables one to make the comparison between parent and child at many points in time throughout the period under study. It also allows something that, as far as I know, has never been done before, certainly on any scale, that is to pursue the analysis over several generations. A very few modern studies have asked about grandfathers, but many people are very uncertain even about the occupation of their fathers at particular times, and still more so about those of their grandfathers. Family histories, with information assiduously collected from all likely, and many unlikely, sources, are far superior in this respect. Readers of this journal will hardly need telling that any attempt to gather equivalent information independently would be quite prohibitively expensive.

There is, then, much to be discovered, and we are very excited at the prospect of being the first, for these purposes, to tap the marvellous resource that family histories represent. We also are keen to keep up the two-way process, and we hope this article contributes to it. At a later stage, we shall be happy to let you

know something of our results - but that, of course, depends on enough of you supplying us with the raw material in the form of your family history.

Our aim is to collect a representative set of experiences, which means that we are as much interested in ordinary families as in cases of a dramatic rise or fall in fortunes. If you would like to help us by providing information for the project, please write (no stamp is necessary) with your name and address to:

Family History Project

FREEPOST CB 957

CAMBRIDGE CB2 3BR

(Tel 01223-334529 (24-hour);

Fax 01223-334550;

E-mail kp10@cam.ac.uk)

We will send a set of forms for all your direct ancestors back five generations (i.e. great-great grandparents). We don't necessarily expect everyone to have located all of their ancestors back that far, but we would prefer to hear from those who have located the majority of those earlier than their grandparents. Each form asks for any information that you may have collected on an ancestor's occupation, from a variety of sources, as well as some other fairly standard information. A reply-paid label will be included.

We are considering a future study on the effects of migration and would be happy for overseas members to contact us to register their interest. However, unfortunately, we do not at present have sufficient funds to pay overseas postage - so please enclose a stamp.

Focus on Winkfield

By Ruth Timbrell

The present parish covers 9,609 acres and is one of the largest parishes in the Country. It was formerly part of Windsor Forest, which comprised several large areas of open space, commonland, heath and settlements.

The settlements are Maidens Green, which includes the conservation area round St. Mary's Church, Winkfield Row, Cranbourne, Woodside, Mushroom Castle, Chavey Down, North Ascot and recently added from the woodland to the south, Martins Heron and Forest Park.

It is a very diverse parish in character. To the South where there were forestry plantations there is a greater density of development including a superstore and new railway station, Martins Heron, but the more northerly part of the parish is still very rural with farms, large houses and open fields. In the area of North Ascot there are several offices and light industry.

There are 43 buildings of special architectural interest, plus golf courses and several riding establishments. The oldest part is Maidens Green and the area around St Mary's Church which was built in the thirteenth century and has many historic features, brasses and a shaft of a piscina carved with Norman engravings. There are memorials in the church to many important Winkfield residents. These include the Blane Family from Foliejohn Park. The original Tower was built of wood and rebuilt in 1629. It has since that date been repaired and partially rebuilt. The

brickwork denotes it as a Caroline Tower. A stone in the Nave is marked "*Here lyeth the body of William Montague Citizen and Mercer of London who departed this life 1st Sept. 1730.*"

On the North wall of the church is a tablet to Thomas Wise master mason to Charles II. Winkfield has very extensive records and most of these are in the Berkshire Record Office. The Parish Registers go back to 1564, although marriages from 1671 to 1719 are not deposited.

The Sunninghill Registers show several entries of the family "*Winkfield*" and recently visitors from America named Winkfield were quite sure the Parish was named after them...

Early references to Winkfield were made in 942AD, when it was referred to as "*Uuincheheld*". Winkfield also appears in the Domesday Book as a holding of the Abbot of Abingdon. Winkfield had two Manors; Ascot and Winkfield. In 1828 both Manors passed to the Ferard family.

The newly released video of Winkfield "*Winkfield Through the Window*" gives an insight into the diversity of the parish as it was 100 years ago and at the present time. It covers parish highlights and includes a re-enactment by amateur actors of the first council meeting in 1894. The video is available from the Parish Council Offices at Fernbank Road, Ascot, Berks, SL5 8JW, price £7.50. Please remember to include an amount for postage and packing.

Music and Moments in Nineteenth-Century Easthampstead

By Michael Dumbleton

In 1823 the shortcomings of the Easthampstead parish musicians led to the purchase of a barrel organ for use in the church of St Michael and St Mary Magdalene, paid for by subscription, carol-singing and the sale of the Parish musical instruments, not all willingly given up. The story is told by the following extracts from the Minutes of the Select Vestry.

28th July 1823

Several parishioners and members of this Select Vestry having expressed their wish to subscribe towards the purchase of a barrel organ for the use of the church Mr Delane at their request had ascertained that a good toned barrel organ playing 30 tunes and enclosed in a neat gothic fronted oak case may be purchased for 35 guineas and the extras of removing and fitting up would probably amount in the whole to 40 guineas ... Miss Hall has kindly promised should the subscription succeed to select the tunes which will be most suitable for the church service.

This Select Vestry having frequently had occasion to regret the inability and uncertain attendance of some of the present musicians are therefore of opinion that if a sufficient sum can be obtained by voluntary subscription an organ will most materially improve the psalmody and be of the greatest assistance in instructing the children of the National School or any other persons desirous of joining that part of the service and do therefore most highly approve of the above propositions.

28th December 1823

An organ having been purchased for the use of the church by voluntary subscription and the musical instruments formerly used being now useless the said musical instruments are hereby directed to be sold and the produce of the sale be disposed in aid of the subscription for the purchase of the organ.

The singers of this Parish having collected certain sums of money throughout the Parish as a fee for their services and some of the said singers having retained part of the money so collected to their own use the Churchwardens are hereby directed to summon before a magistrate the parties so withholding the money unless it is immediately paid after deducting the portion or share to which the said person may be entitled and the remaining sum is hereby directed to be applied in aid of the subscription for the organ.

One of the former musicians having retained a clarinet which was purchased by subscription for the use of the church the Churchwardens are hereby directed to summons before a magistrate the said person so retaining the clarinett unless he

immediately pay the fair price of the instrument or deliver it up on receiving his part of the sum subscribed for its purchase..."

Mr Delane, who arranged the purchase of the barrel organ, was William Frederick Augustus Delane, an Overseer of the Poor of the Parish, treasurer of "*The Times*" newspaper, and father of John Thadeus Delane, its editor from 1841 (aged 23) to 1877. They and their family have four mural monuments in the church and five in the churchyard. Three of the latter were restored in 1993 at the charge of Times Newspapers (The Times 25th January 1993 p.18). A catalogue of the monumental inscriptions of Easthampstead church and churchyard is reviewed in *Berkshire Family Historian* vol.8 No.4 1983.

Extracts from the Select Vestry minutes, now in the Berkshire Record Office, are reproduced by permission of the Rector, Rev. Oliver Simon.

Table of Parochial Fees - Fees currently payable by law and published by The Church Commissioners, 1 Millbank, London SW1P 3JZ have increased and are as follows:

Searches in Church Registers, etc. where approximate date of baptism, marriage or burial is known (including one copy of an entry) - up to one hour - £11.00. For each subsequent hour or part of an hour - £9.00. Additional copies of entries -£11.00. The fee from a more general search of a church register would be negotiable. Inspection of instrument of apportionment or agreement for exchange of land for tithes deposited under the Tithe Act 1836 - £5.00; for copies - £5.00 for every 72 words. [JD]

St Catherine's House - price change: From 1 Feb 1995 the price of Birth, Marriage and Death Certificates on personal application from St Catherine's House, London or from local Registrars will be £6. Prices for postal applications are not known. [JD]

Mrs Jean Blakeston née Saunders of 7 Miles Avenue, Sandford Woods, Wareham, Dorset BH20 7AS noticed the following on the 1992 IGI whilst looking for her own Saunders ancestors: "*Saunders, William Waterloo Wellington Rolleston Napoleon Buonaparte Guelph, baptised at Sutton Courtney on the 13th July 1867*".

Co-incidentally **Sue Heighes of 27 Timber Bank, Frimley Green, Camberley, Surrey GU16 6PL** noticed the same entry whilst looking through the Sutton Courtney Parish Registers. William was the son of William and Maria Saunders who on the 11th June 1869 had another son baptised: "*Plus Albion Romulus Jon*". The father's occupation was listed as being "*a gentleman of Magdalen Hall, Oxford*".

Bookends

Compiled by Jean Debney

Unless otherwise stated, all the following books are obtainable from the Society Bookstall, see address on back cover.

Rural Life in South Oxfordshire 1841-1891

by Sonning Common Local History Group, ed. Joan Dils

(Sonning Common WEA LHG, 1994); approx 8" x 10", cream card cover with title in bold black, index of names, illustrated with photos, maps, charts, etc. 45pp; price £2.95 + P&P UK 50p, overseas surface 90p, airmail £2.15.

This important contribution to local history covers Caversham, the three hamlets of Cane End, Kidmore End and Gallows Tree Common plus Emmer Green. It all started with an extramural class in 1989 from which a small group continued to meet to complete their research. The result is a fascinating and very readable account of the people, their work and play, school and social welfare etc. drawn mainly from the decennial census returns together with other parish documents and maps.[JD]

Our Memories of Crowthorne Yesteryear

comp. by Shirley E Peckham (née Woodason)

(Shirpeck Publications, 1994); A5 pale green laminated card cover, illustrated with photos, sketch maps, 265pp. Price £13.95 + P&P from Shirpeck Publications, 7 Vincent Rd, New Milton, Hants. BH25 6SN.

The author told me that she started by writing down her own memories and then decided to contact other people. The verbal and written memories of the latter - some of which may not be entirely accurate - now fill the pages of this enthralling book whilst hers are condensed into the Foreword. She decided to publish the book herself and had 300 printed, so hopefully there will be a copy left when you apply. [JD]

The Royal Hundred of Bray and The Royal Hundred of Cookham

by Luke Over and Chris Tyrell

(Cliveden Press Ltd, 1993 & 1994) hardback with jacket, 144 pp, 69 illustrations, 17 maps; price £11.95 each or £20.00 Companion Set + P&P single (double) £1.60 (£3.40) UK, £2.90 (£4.80) O/S surf, £7.50 (£12.70) airmail.

Chris Tyrell has provided excellent illustrations to Luke Over's text. The two volumes cover the history of the royal manors of Cookham and Bray from which the town of Maidenhead developed in the 13th century. Bray Hundred includes not only Bray village but also Braywick, the Oakleys, Holyport, South Bray, Cox Green

and Boyn Hill but also the river Thames and the fisheries. Cookham Hundred includes Cookham Village, Rise and Dean, with Pinkneys Green, Furze Platt, Stubbings, Binfield and Sunninghill plus the riverside and Ray Estate. The Cookham book is dedicated to John Brooks of Cookham, former BFHS member, who died in 1993. He is best remembered for his Brook's Marriage Index which many members have benefited from. Copies of his plan and drawings of Holy Trinity Church are included in this volume. [JD]

Maps for Family History

by William Foot

(Public Record Office Readers' Guide no.9, 1994); A4 green & white card cover with map, colour & bl/wh illustrations, maps, charts, etc. 85pp; price £8.95 + P&P £1 UK, £1.80 surf & £4.50 air.

This new guide covers records of the Tithe, Valuation Office and National Farm Surveys of England & Wales, 1836-1943, plus a chapter on Scotland. Use of these will enable you to discover where your forebears lived c1840, c1915 and c1943.

I am familiar with the large-scale Tithe Maps (1835-c1850) with their accompanying awards for family and local history and the details they provide are fascinating. Duplicate copies may be available in your local County Record Office, but there are additional records at the PRO. No mention could be found in the book of the published PRO List & Index Volumes which catalogue the existing Tithe Maps and Apportionments by county (see below). These are available in Reading University Library and probably in other large reference libraries and may save a wasted journey if your parish is not covered.

The Valuation Office Survey 1910-1915 was referred to in Stella Colwell's Book, *Family Roots*, and, intrigued, I decided to explore them. They consist of large scale maps and "*Field Books*" with details of the properties - price at last sale, names of owner and/or tenant, condition, construction, etc. Three appendices in *Maps for Family History* list the Valuation Office Regions & District Offices, plus indexes of counties and places - you need to have these to hand when "*fighting*" your way in to these records! - plus, of course a modern map to remind you of the place names local to your search.

The National Farm Survey 1941-43 is a new source which I am looking forward to exploring with the use of this book. Sadly the PRO are continuing to produce this useful series of guides in A4 format, bound so that the pages will not lie flat without the use of various weights - not very convenient for research purposes. I have been told that "*someone in authority*" requested they should be in print large enough to read - but the results are a bit out of hand.

The finding aid mentioned above is:- *List & Index Society (of PRO Catalogues), Vols. 68 & 83: Inland Revenue - Tithe Maps & Apportionments (IR.29 & IR.30), Part I, Bedford to Northumberland (HMSO 1971) & Part II, Nottingham to*

Yorkshire, Wales (HMSO 1972). [JD]

Using Computers for Genealogy

by David Hawgood

(*Fed.FHS 1994*); orange card cover with "Introduction to" design, A5, index, 51pp. Price £2.50 + P&P 50p UK, overseas 60p surface, £1.40 airmail.

Although I constantly use my computer for word processing (ie. letters, etc) and am reasonably familiar with "Pedigree" and "Brother's Keeper" programs for my family history, I handle it like I drive my car - I know how to do it, but haven't a clue what goes on under the bonnet! An alternative title for this booklet could be "computers for the terrified" since it provides answers to all those how/which/what computer questions that family historians and others are asking more and more often - and which I can't answer -in future I shall point them in the direction of this publication. [JD]

Editor's Note - Correction to *Berkshire Family Historian* Vol 18 (Dec 1994). I omitted the price details from *The Inns and Public Houses of Wokingham* by Dennis Ayres & Judith Hunter (Berkshire Books 1994); These should have read "A5, white and blue card cover; 101pp, illustrated with maps, line drawings, etc, alphabetical list of public houses and index; price £3.95 + 65p P & P UK, £1.05 overseas surface, £2.50 airmail."



BERKSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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Members' Pages

Compiled by Robert Houseman

The Research Centre

As you can see from the Announcement in the Magazine, The Research Centre opens on 1st March in Prospect School, Honey End Lane, Reading, and this will offer you all (most!) of the facilities you have been asking for - The BFHS Reference Library, The Berkshire Name Index, The Exchange Magazine Archive, Fiche Readers & Printers, Film Readers, Photocopying and even tea and coffee! - and all in conducive surroundings.

Initially, it will be open on Tuesday evenings (7pm-9:30pm) and all day Wednesday (10am-4pm) - further openings will be made available with increased demand.

Access to the Centre is free to all current Members - visitors are welcomed for a small fee. You will need your Membership Card as identification. This card was sent out with your September Magazine - if you have mislaid it since, then please send a SAE to your Membership Secretary (Surnames from A-K to Mrs Margaret Pyle, 136, Nightingale Road, Woodley, Reading, Berkshire RG5 3LZ; surnames from L-Z to Mrs Dawn Garlick, 21, Windermere Road, Reading, Berkshire RG2 7HU) and they will send you a replacement.

A lot of hard work and tireless effort has gone into providing this Centre - do use it because it has been set up for your Research.

New UK Telephone Dialling Codes

Easter Sunday 16 April, 1995 is Phoneday. On that day every UK area code will change. This is designed to ensure that Britain has enough dialling codes and numbers to last well into the next century. A changeover period has been operating since 1st August 1994 and both the old and new codes are usable until 16th April.

What does Phoneday mean to you?

For most people, the change simply means that a number 1 will be inserted after the initial 0 in the UK area code. So, for example, the code for London 071 will become 0171 and the code for Cardiff will change from 0222 to 01222.

Exceptionally, the cities of Leeds, Sheffield, Nottingham, Leicester and Bristol - which all require more numbers as a result of the rapid local growth in telecoms services - will each get a new area code and an additional digit in front of the existing local telephone number:

Leeds 0532 xxxxxx becomes 0113 2xx xxxx

Sheffield 0742 xxxxxx becomes 0114 2xx xxxx

Nottingham 0602 xxxxxx becomes 0115 9xx xxxx

Leicester 0533 xxxxxx becomes 0116 2xx xxxx

Bristol 0272 xxxxxx becomes 0117 9xx xxxx

Freefone 0800 and Lo-call 0345 numbers are unaffected by the change, as are premium rate numbers (such as 0891, 0839, 0881 and 0898) and mobile phone numbers.

International calls

The international access code is also changing from 010 to 00. This is part of a programme to make it consistent throughout Europe.

New Postcodes for Berkshire Members

The Post Office, in their continued wisdom, will soon be changing some of the RG Postcodes. The changes will take effect from 10th April, 1995, and every household in the RG postal area will be notified of their new postcode in March. The old postcodes will still be recognised until 10th April, 1996, but we, The Society, will have to rely on you, our Members, telling us of your new Postcode when you renew your Membership in July of this year.

We have asked the Post Office for a definitive list of all streets within the RG Postal Area with their new Postcodes - the answer we got was that they would dearly like to see one as well as they are frantically still trying to compile it - and all this goes live on 10th April !!!

Michael Dumbleton (399) of 25 Warfield Road, Bracknell, Berks, RG12 2JY wrote following Jean Debney's article on "The Army in Berkshire in 1887" (Berkshire Family Historian Vol. 18 Nos 1 & 2 1994)

"[That article] has reminded me of four white ceramic tiles that I found in builder's rubble being used to lay a car park in Crowthorne in about 1980. I presume they come from one of the military establishments around Sandhurst or Aldershot. Each has a black painted inscription:

Reverend/ D.W.QUINLAN.MA/ RACHd./Aug:1958

MAJOR/ P.J.N.WARD/ WELSH GUARDS/ JULY 1960

MAJOR/ D.V.FANSHAWE/ GRENADIERGUARDS/ OCTOBER 1970

Lt Colonel/ A.R.REES-WEBBE / RA (CO-ORD) /DECEMBER 1971

Each tile measure 8" by 4" and weighs up to 500g. I will send one to anyone interested in return for postage."

Members' Interests

Compiled by Robert Houseman

We are sad to note that the following member has passed away:

0344 Mr Bernard Yorke **BAKER**, 12 Pearsons Close, Rotherham, South Yorkshire S65 3BU

Changes of Address:

0186 Mr G R **PRETT**, 15 Ambleside, Gamston, Nottingham NG2 6NA
0858 Ms A **MCKIE**, 7 The Knapp, Earley, Reading, Berks RG6 2DD
0911 Mr & Mrs M K **BRUNSDON**, 8 Poplars Way, Beverley, East Yorkshire HU17 8PL
0997 Mr & Mrs D A E **JARMAN**, 16 Ambleside Way, Egham, Surrey TW20 8JN
1143 Dr P C **SADGROVE**, 53 Temple Street, Padfield, Hadfield, Hyde, Cheshire SK14 7EL
1373 Mrs S **MARSH**, "Southridge", 19 Essex Street, Newbury, Berkshire RG14 6QJ
2361 Mr R T **STEWART**, 14 Hollym Close, Lower Earley, Reading, Berkshire RG6 3XW
2833 Mrs M R **LITTLE**, 181 The Wool Road, St Georges Basin, NSW 2540, AUSTRALIA
2843 Miss J P **O'BRIEN**, 21 Ivy Close, Winchester, Hampshire SO22 4OR
2933 D R **TIMBY**, 6 Stanley Road, Wokingham, Berks RG11 1SX
2962 Mrs J **FELL**, Flat 16, Douglas Court, 109 Wilderness Road, Earley, Reading, Berks RG6 2RE
2975 Major P A **SHEWRY**, BATUS Workshop REME, BFPO 14

Members Submitting Their Interests:

1172 Mrs S **BREWER**, 15 Ventnor Road, Apse Heath, Sandown, Isle of Wight PO36 0JT
2586 Mr R **AUBERY**, One Oak, 29 Harrop Road, Hale, Altrincham, Cheshire WA15 9DD
2761 Miss S **ROSE**, 37 Southall Close, Ware, Herts SG12 7PE
2888 Ms R **COLES**, Tharrics Lea, 3 Wents Close, Colchester, Essex CO7 8PZ
2923 Mrs P J **WILLIAMS**, 29 Chazey Road, Caversham, Reading, Berks RG4 7DS
2928 Mr D A **GRACE**, 18 Edgeway, Wilmslow, Cheshire SK9 1NH
2939 Mrs B **LONGLEY**, 18 Waverley, Bracknell, Berks RG12 8UJ
2952 S **FRASER-PATERSON**, 3 Bee Bulmershe Road, Reading, Berks RG1 5RM
2974 Mr & Mrs R B **DOBREE**, 102 Shinfield Road, Reading, Berks RG2 7DA
2978 Mr & Mrs L N **ILLSLEY**, 3 Squirrel Close, Bishopstoke, Eastleigh, Hants SO50 8NE
2983 Mr A **TUCKER**, 104 London Road, Wokingham, Berks RG11 1SU
2986 Mrs J M **HIND**, 52 Maskell Road, Tooting, London SW17 0LD
2987 Mrs A **PITMAN**, 295 Delfordd, Rhos, Pontardawe, West Glamorgan SA8 3ER
2989 Mrs L **PEACH**, 27 William Street, New Marston, Oxford, Oxon OX3 0ES
2990 C D **BRAINE**, The Haven, 11 MacDonald Road, Lightwater, Surrey GU18 5TN
2991 Mr M A **PAVEY**, Brynterion, 121c Langley Hill, Tilehurst, Reading, Berks RG3 5EH
2992 Ms A **HOWSE**, 93 High Street, Garlinge, Margate, Kent CT9 5LX
2993 Mrs C **THOMPSON**, 8 Paenui Street, Titahi Bay 6006, Wellington, NEW ZEALAND
2994 Mr J **DOUGLAS**, 40 Valley Crescent, Wokingham, Berks RG11 1NP
2998 Mrs E **BROWNELL**, The Dulaig, Grantown-on-Spey, Moray, Scotland PH26 3JF
3003 Ms D S **SPRATLEY**, 107, 3015-51 St SW, Calgary, Alberta T3E 6N5, CANADA
3010 Mr L A **COOK**, 58 Lloyd Street, Oatley 2223, Sydney, NSW, AUSTRALIA
3020 Mrs J **FOWLES**, 61 Church Road, Woodley, Reading, Berks RG5 4PT
3031 Mr T **SIMPSON**, 43 Wintringham Way, Purley-on-Thames, Reading, Berks RG8 8BH
3035 Miss R M **PURKESS**, 78 Rufus Gardens, Totton, Southampton, Hants SO40 8TB
3041 Mrs J **McLAREN**, 6 Proctors Road, Wokingham, Berks RG11 1RP
3047 Mrs S R **LEA**, 36 College Road, Ramsgate, Kent CT11 7AA
3051 Mrs F R **TRICKETT**, 19 Canford View Drive, Colehill, Wimborne, Dorset BH21 2UW

3053 Mrs L B NICHOLSON, 5820 Dalton Dr NW, Calgary, Alberta T3A 1C6, CANADA
 3057 Mrs N E McFARLANE, 40 Mooray Avenue, Christchurch 8005, NEW ZEALAND
 3059 Mrs B MATTHEWS, 58 Denzil Avenue, Netley Abbey, Hants SO31 5BA
 3063 Mr F W E LOVEJOY, 17 The Rise, Sevenoaks, Kent TN13 1RG
 3073 Mrs M F LUPTON, 5 Perrott Close, North Leigh, Witney, Oxon OX8 6RU
 3077 Mrs M PARSONS, 15 Benyon Court, Bath Road, Reading, Berks RG1 6HR

No.	Surname	Place	Code	Period	No.	Surname	Place	Code	Period
3077	ABBOT	Witham	ESS	1800-1900	3010	COLEMAN	Ketton	RUT	1600-1850
2939	ALLCOCK	Cauldon	STS	1600-1790	3010	COLEMAN	Wood Newton	NTH	1800-1995
3010	ALLEN	Barton	CAM	1600-1900	2888	COLES	Basildon	BRK	1800-1960
3031	ASTELL	Banbury	OXF	1750-1860	2888	COLES	Goring	BRK	1800-1960
3031	ASTELL	Kineton	WAR	1800-1890	2888	COLES	Wallingford	BRK	1800-1960
3031	ASTELL	Leamington	WAR	1820-1890	3077	COLLIER	Romford	ESS	1840-1995
3053	ATKINSON	Skerton	LAN	1800-1850	2990	COLLINS	Tomfesbury	GLS	Pre 1860
2586	AWBERY	Thatcham	BRK	Pre 1800	3010	COOK	Hampstead Norris	BRK	1600-1995
3003	BADMAN	Laycock	WIL	1850-1995	3010	COOK	Pangbourne	BRK	1880-1900
2991	BAIGENT	Anywhere	BRK	1700-1995	3035	COURSE	Foscott	BKM	1700-1994
2986	BAILES	Anywhere	MDX	1800-1851	2952	COURT	Anywhere	KEN	1700-1800
2998	BAILEY	Winterbourne	BRK	All	2998	COX	Hinton Waldrist	BRK	All
2761	BAKER	Islington	MDX	1760-1880	3010	CRANGLE	Belfast	NIR	1750-1850
2998	BALL	Chieveley	BRK	All	3059	CRISP	Reading	BRK	1837-1858
2994	BANGER	Salisbury	WIL	1750-1820	3010	CROWTHER	London	LND	1600-1995
2998	BARRET	Hinton Waldrist	BRK	All	3031	CROXALL	Burton	STS	1820-1870
3031	BARTON	Battersea	LND	1850-1920	2990	DAVEY	Tiverton	DEV	Pre 1910
3041	BASDEN	Anywhere	BKM	1700-1940	3003	DICKER	Aldermaston	BRK	1750-1870
3041	BASDEN	Anywhere	BRK	1500-1980	3003	DICKER	Mortimer	BRK	1800-1880
3073	BATTS	Fifield	BRK	Pre 1750	1172	DIGWEED	Anywhere	BRK	All
3073	BATTS	St Harcourt	OXF	1750-1850	1172	DIGWEED	Anywhere	HAM	All
2998	BAUL	Chieveley	BRK	All	2974	DOBREE	Guernsey	GSY	1527-1930
2939	BEINDLEY	Cauldon Low	STS	1600-1900	3053	DOCKER	Kendal	WES	1725-1760
2986	BERRY	Anywhere	KEN	1880-1995	3035	DOLLIN	Little Horwood	BKM	1820-1995
2986	BERRY	Anywhere	SRY	1880-1995	3035	DOLLIN	Winkfield	BRK	1845-1995
3035	BESSANT	Eling	HAM	1800-1946	3010	DUNFORD	Ketton	RUT	1600-1850
2974	BESWICK	Liverpool	LAN	1820-1920	3031	DYE	Lambeth	LND	1850-1920
2974	BONAMY	Guernsey	GSY	1500-1930	2983	EARL	Callington	CON	1700-1900
2990	BRAINE	Anywhere	SOM	Pre 1800	2998	EDMUNDS	Hinton Waldrist	BRK	All
3051	BRAND	Chatham	KEN	All	2983	EVANS	Kenn/Exeter	DEV	Pre 1850
3051	BRAND	Isle of Sheppey	KEN	All	3020	FLIGHT	King-Stanley	GLS	1550-1995
3051	BRAND	Stepney	KEN	All	3003	FORD	Mortimer	BRK	1780-1880
3063	BRANT	Easthampstead	BRK	All	3003	FORD	Sulhamstead	BRK	1780-1880
3063	BRANT	Warfield	BRK	All	3020	FOWLES	Chipping Sodbury	GLS	1700-1900
2990	BRAY	Tewkesbury	GLS	Pre 1860	2974	FRANKLIN	N Curry	SOM	1650-1700
2974	BRIDGE	Westonzoyland	SOM	1650-1700	3051	FRANKS	Kidderminster	WOR	1800-1850
3003	BROWN	Camberwell	SRY	1850-1995	3077	FRENCH	Ticehurst	ESS	1700-1866
3053	BROWN	Penkridge	STS	1750-1800	2952	FRIEND	Anywhere	KEN	1700-1900
3003	BROWN	Southwark	LND	1850-1995	2939	FROGGATT	Anywhere	STS	1600-1790
2994	BROWNING	Newton Toney	WIL	1660-1720	3063	GALE	Binfield	BRK	All
3003	BUDD	Steventon	HAM	1800-1850	3063	GALE	Warfield	BRK	All
2983	BURGOYNE	Kingsbridge	DEV	Pre 1850	3053	GALTON	Fovant	WIL	1740-1850
2983	BURGOYNE	Plymouth	DEV	Pre 1850	3077	GARDINER	Bisley	GLS	1600-1995
2998	BUTLER	Chieveley	BRK	All	1172	GEORGE	Anywhere	OXF	All
3041	CALVERT	Anywhere	SFK	1800-1900	1172	GEORGE	Manchester	LAN	Pre 1930
3047	CARTER	Hinton Waldrist	BRK	Pre 1830	2939	GINDER	Anywhere	STS	1600-1780
2983	CAUNTER	Linkinhorne	CON	Pre 1850	2994	GIRLE	Newton Toney	WIL	1600-1700
2983	CHAMP	Pembroke area	PEM	Pre 1850	2994	GOFFE	Bishopstoke	HAM	1660-1720
2983	CHEESEWORTH	Anywhere	DEV	1800-1900	3051	GOLDSPINK	Billingford	NFK	1750-1830
3057	CHITTY	Chiddingfold	SRY	1700-1820	3051	GOLDSPINK	Diss	NFK	1750-1830
3077	CLARKE	Birmingham	WAR	1850-1900	2761	GOOCH	Bermondsey	SRY	1800-1850
3077	CLARKE	Reading	BRK	1922-1930	2761	GOOCH	Deptford	KEN	1800-1850
3031	CLEMENTS	Hatton	DBY	1840-1870	3010	GOULDEN	Ashton on Mersey	CHS	1850-1995
3053	CLEMINSON	Chorley	LAN	1800-1860	3010	GOULDEN	Moss Side	LAN	1750-1995
2939	CLEWS	Anywhere	STS	1600-1780	2928	GRACE	Charney Bassett	BRK	1873-1881
3077	CLUBE	Romford	ESS	1780-1930	2928	GRACE	Lambourn	BRK	1873-1881

No.	Surname	Place	Code	Period	No.	Surname	Place	Code	Period
2928	GRACE	Longworth	BRK	1873-1881	3073	LANCHBURY	Botley	BRK	1800-1995
3047	GREEN	Buckland	BRK	Pre 1850	3073	LANCHBURY	North Hinksey	BRK	1800-1995
2952	GREEN	Meiksham	WIL	1700-1900	3073	LANCHBURY	Seacourt	BRK	1800-1995
2923	GRIFFITHS	Anywhere	LDN	Pre 1850	3073	LANCHBURY	Wytham	BRK	1800-1995
3010	GRIFFITHS	Stretford	LAN	1850-1995	3041	LAW	Anywhere	SHR	1800-1950
2928	GRIMSHAW	Charney Bassett	BRK	1873-1881	3051	LIFORD	Swallowfield	BRK	All
2928	GRIMSHAW	Lambourn	BRK	1873-1881	3031	LOCKTON	Kegworth	LEI	1820-1850
2928	GRIMSHAW	Longworth	BRK	1873-1881	3063	LOVEJOY	Easthampstead	BRK	All
3077	HALE	Bisley	GLS	1760-1995	3063	LOVEJOY	Reading	BRK	All
2974	HAMLIN	Shanghai	China	1850-1920	3020	LUCAS	High Wycombe	BKM	1860-1995
2939	HAMMERSLEY	Alton	STS	1600-1995	2990	LUDGROVE	Wokingham	BRK	Pre 1870
2939	HAMMERSLEY	Cheneh Brompton	DBY	1600-1800	3073	LUPTON	Botley	BRK	1890-1995
2974	HANKEY	Anywhere	CHS	1500-1600	3073	LUPTON	Culham	OXF	1800-1900
3035	HANKINS	Acsot	BRK	1847-1995	3073	LUPTON	Curnmor	BRK	1860-1995
3035	HANKINS	Langley Marish	BKM	1800-1995	3051	LYFORD	Swallowfield	BRK	All
2974	HARFORD	Bristol	SOM	1600-1750	2991	MADGWICK	Anywhere	BRK	1700-1995
3053	HARRISON	Kendal	WES	1775-1860	2991	MADGWICK	Anywhere	HAM	1700-1995
3059	HATCH	Billericay	ESS	1816-1850	2991	MADGWICK	Anywhere	SRY	1700-1995
3059	HATCH	Great Burstead	ESS	1789-1850	3051	MANN	Kings Walden	HRT	1800-1850
2974	HAVILAND	Anywhere	SOM	1600-1800	3051	MANN	Lilley	HRT	1800-1850
2993	HAWKINS	Sparscott	BRK	1600-1900	3051	MANN	Luton	BDF	1834-1861
3059	HAYNES	Fleetend	HAM	1840-1900	2983	MARDON	East Stonehouse	DEV	1860-1995
3059	HAYNES	Warsash	HAM	1840-1900	2974	MARSTON	Liverpool	LAN	1800-1900
2992	HEWES	Anywhere	BRK	1539-1760	2998	MARTIN	Chieveley	BRK	All
3003	HIGGS	Abbots Bannister	BRK	1725-1870	3051	MARTIN	Great Bedwyn	BRK	All
3003	HIGGS	Sulhamstead	BRK	1725-1870	3053	MARTIN	Worlington	SFK	1785-1850
3020	HILL	Anywhere	CAM	1550-1995	3035	MASSEY	Foscott	BKM	1767-1830
2986	HIND	Anywhere	BRK	1800-1895	1172	MATCHAM	Hythe area	KEN	1700-1800
2986	HIND	Anywhere	MDX	1895-1910	1172	MATCHUM	Hythe area	KEN	1700-1800
2986	HIND	Anywhere	SRY	1910-1995	3059	MATTHEWS	Hartley Wintney	HAM	1886-1957
3077	HINTON	Bristol	SOM	1700-1820	3059	MATTHEWS	Lasham	HAM	1927-1950
3077	HINTON	Gloucester	GLS	1840-1940	3059	MATTHEWS	Reading	BRK	1830-1930
3077	HINTON	Stroud	GLS	1800-1900	1172	MAYCOCK	Anywhere	GLS	All
2990	HISCOX	Bath	SOM	Pre 1800	1172	MAYCOCK	Anywhere	KEN	Pre 1850
2888	HISSEY	Bucklebury	BRK	1750-1935	1172	MAYCOCK	Anywhere	OXF	All
2993	HOARE	Harwell	BRK	1600-1900	1172	MAYCOCK	Anywhere	W/IND	All
3031	HOGG	Loscoe	DBY	1840-1890	2990	MAYNARD	Wokingham	BRK	Pre 1870
3059	HOLLINGDALE	Anywhere	SSX	1790-1900	3041	McLAREN	Chatham	KEN	1820-1900
3059	HOLLINGDALE	Shorham	SSX	1790-1900	3041	McLAREN	Lambeth	LND	1880-1940
2939	HOLLINS	Marekington	STS	1600-1700	2990	MEW	Tewkesbury	GLS	Pre 1860
2939	HOLMES	Oakamoor	STS	1600-1840	3047	MILDENHALL	Anywhere	BRK	Pre 1850
2992	HOUSE	Anywhere	BRK	1740-1850	2994	MILLS	New Forset	HAM	1660-1720
2989	HOWARD	Anywhere	SRY	Pre 1872	2994	MILLS	Salisbury	HAM	1750-1820
2992	HOWSE	Windsor	BRK	1750-1850	3035	MOODY	Winchester	HAM	1832-1911
3051	HUMBERSTON	Sandon	HRT	1753-1845	3031	MOORE	Shardlow	DBY	1830-1860
2992	HUSE	Anywhere	BRK	1539-1740	2986	MORRIS	Anywhere	MDX	1800-1870
2978	ILLSLEY	Anywhere	BKM	1850-1950	2939	MORTON	Ellastone Cheadle	STS	1600-1840
2978	ILLSLEY	Anywhere	BRK	1600-1900	2761	MULCOCK	Anywhere	KEN	1860-1900
2978	ILLSLEY	Anywhere	SRY	1850-1950	2761	MULCOCK	Dantsey	WIL	1750-1800
2978	ILLSLEY	Anywhere	BKM	1850-1950	2761	MULCOCK	Little Coxwell	BRK	1660-1800
2978	ILSLEY	Anywhere	BRK	1600-1900	2952	MULLETT	Pontypool	MON	1700-1800
2978	ILSLEY	Anywhere	SSX	1900-1970	3057	MURRAY	Edinburgh	MLN	1600-1778
2990	JACKSON	Streatham	LND	Pre 1910	3051	MURRAY	Portaferry	IRL	All
3053	JAY	Fovant	WIL	1700-1775	2986	MURRELL	Anywhere	MDX	1800-1870
3035	JOHNSON	Chelsea	MDX	1858-1995	3051	NEAL	Rawreth	ESS	All
3051	JOHNSON	Redenhall	NFK	All	3051	NEAL	Stock	ESS	All
2974	JONES	Everton	LAN	1750-1860	2952	NEATE	Anywhere	WIL	1700-1900
2994	JUDD	Newton Toney	WIL	1660-1720	3053	NEWBERRY	Gosport	HAM	1800-1833
2986	JULIAN	Anywhere	LEI	1800-1878	2993	NEWMAN	Little Coxwell	BRK	1600-1900
2986	JULIAN	Anywhere	WAR	1800-1878	3059	NYE	Ditchling	SSX	1750-1850
2990	JUPE	Winchester	HAM	Pre 1870	3059	OAKLEY	Eaton Hastings	BRK	1822-1900
3031	KEDGELEY	West End	LND	1800-1900	3059	OAKLEY	Faringdon	BRK	1790-1850
2978	KERRY	Anywhere	SFK	1750-1960	3059	OAKLEY	Faringdon	BRK	1800-1900
3053	KING	Fovant	WIL	1700-1775	3051	OGBORN(E)	Backwell	SOM	1771-1778
3035	KING	Great Horwood	BKM	1770-1995	3035	OSWELL	Poplar	MDX	1845-1995
3003	KING	Oakley	HAM	1800-1826	2987	PALMER	Abingdon	BRK	Pre 1826
3057	KING	Reading	BRK	1700-1900	3031	PANNELL	Chelsea	LND	1850-1920
2990	LACEY	Anywhere	SRY	Pre 1830	1172	PARIS	Anywhere	BRK	All

No.	Surname	Place	Code	Period	No.	Surname	Place	Code	Period
1172	PARIS	Anywhere	HAM	All	2986	SPANTON	Anywhere	KEN	1910-1995
1172	PARIS	Anywhere	LND	All	2986	SPANTON	Anywhere	MDX	1866-1910
2989	PARKER	Yateley	SRV	Pre 1874	2939	SPENCER	Ipstones	STS	1600-1790
1172	PARRIS	Anywhere	BRK	All	3003	SPRATLEY	Mortimer	BRK	1780-1995
1172	PARRIS	Anywhere	HAM	All	2928	SQUIRES	Charney Bassett	BRK	1873-1881
1172	PARRIS	Anywhere	LND	All	2928	SQUIRES	Lambourh	BRK	1873-1881
3077	PARSONS	Reading	BRK	1800-1995	2928	SQUIRES	Longworth	BRK	1873-1881
2991	PAVEY	Anywhere	BRK	1700-1950	2952	STRATTON	Nr Bristol	SOM	All
2991	PAVEY	Anywhere	DEV	1700-1950	2952	STRATTON	Pontypool	MON	1800-1900
2991	PAVEY	Anywhere	DOR	1700-1950	3053	STRICKLAND	Birmingham	WAR	1840-1900
2991	PAVEY	Anywhere	SOM	1700-1950	3035	STRIDE	Netley Marsh	HAM	1800-1825
3059	PAYNE	Reading	BRK	1837-1880	3003	STROUD	Aldermaston	BRK	1740-1886
2994	PECK	Newton Toney	WIL	1660-1720	3003	STROUD	Mortimer	BRK	1740-1886
2978	PERRIMAN	Anywhere	SFK	1700-1950	3035	TAPLIN	Westminster	MDX	1850-1995
2978	PERRYMAN	Anywhere	SFK	1700-1950	2761	TAYLOR	Depford	KEN	1850-1920
3053	PHILLIPS	Cleobury Mort.	SHR	1680-1800	2983	THOMPSON	East Stonehouse	DEV	1860-1995
2952	PITT	Pontypool	MON	1700-1800	3077	THOMPSON	Lincoln	LIN	1800-1900
2990	POINTER	Anywhere	HAM	Pre 1870	2983	THOMPSON	Pembroke area	PEM	Pre 1850
2989	POULTER	Anywhere	BRK	Pre 1854	3020	TOCKNELL	Birmingham	WAR	1550-1995
2989	POULTER	Anywhere	SRV	Pre 1891	3020	TOCKNELL	King-Stanley	GLS	1550-1995
2939	PRESTON	Marekington	STS	1600-1850	3020	TOCKNELL	Painswick	GLS	1550-1995
2974	PRIAULX	London	LND	1640-1800	3053	TOFT	Tutbury	STS	1747-1850
2974	PRIAULX	Salisbury	WIL	1600-1850	2923	TOLLIT	Anywhere	MDX	Pre 1900
2974	PRIAULX	Southampton	HAM	1600-1750	2923	TOLLIT	Anywhere	OXF	All
3020	PULLIN-WHITE	Swindon	WIL	1860-1995	2983	TOZER	Anywhere	CON	Pre 1850
3035	PURKES	New Forset	HAM	1500-1995	2952	TRUCKLE	Anywhere	WIL	All
3010	RABLAH	Barnard Castle	DUR	1600-1995	3031	TRUEMAN	Liverpool	LAN	1850-1880
2939	RADFORD	Colton	STS	1600-1840	2983	TUCKER	East Stonehouse	DEV	1880-1995
3035	REA	Poplar	MDX	1845-1995	2983	TUCKER	Halwell	DEV	Pre 1850
2994	READ	Newton Toney	WIL	1600-1700	2939	TUNNICLIFFE	Cauldon	STS	1600-1770
1172	RIGDEN	Hythe area	KEN	1650-1750	3053	UPCHURCH	Ely	CAM	1745-1800
2994	ROGERS	Awbridge	HAM	1700-1800	1172	VAN PARRIS	Anywhere	LND	1500-1995
2991	ROSAM	Anywhere	SRV	Pre 1750	2983	VINE	Lostwithiel	CON	Pre 1850
2761	ROSE	New Cross	KEN	1880-1920	2939	WALKER	Anywhere	STS	1600-1770
3010	ROW	Beedon	BRK	1800-1900	3073	WALKIN	Cumnor	BRK	1750-1850
3077	ROWLES	Bisley	GLS	1800-1950	3031	WALLIS	Kegworth	LEI	1820-1880
2983	RUNDLE	Plymouth area	DEV	1850-1995	3053	WARBRICK	Lancxaster	LAN	1790-1850
2983	RUNDLE	South Huish	DEV	Pre 1850	2978	WARNER	Wickham Market	SFK	1700-1820
3051	RUSS	H'tead Marshall	BRK	All	2939	WARRINGTON	Cauldon Low	STS	1600-1820
3010	RUTTER	Trumpington	CAM	1600-1900	3031	WASHBROOK	Kineton	WAR	1800-1900
2939	SALT	Cauldon/Cheadle	STS	1600-1880	2939	WEAVER	Colton	STS	1600-1840
2939	SALT	Cauldon Low	STS	1600-1900	2990	WEAVER	Stroud	GLS	Pre 1870
3077	SANDERS	Ticehurst	ESS	1840-1900	3077	WEBB	Reading	BRK	1870-1920
2994	SANGER	Salisbury	WIL	1750-1820	2990	WENT	Anywhere	LND	Pre 1860
2761	SEBBON	Islington	MDX	1720-1850	2974	WERE	Wellington	SOM	1700-1850
2994	SELF	Hursley	HAM	1700-1800	3051	WESLEY	Clewer	BRK	1724-1779
3051	SHARP	Limehouse	MDX	All	3051	WESTLY	Clewer	BRK	1724-1779
3051	SHARP	St Dunstons	MDX	All	2939	WESTON	Alton	STS	1600-1900
2939	SHETTON	Alstonfield	STS	1600-1900	2939	WHEATCROFT	Winksworth	DBY	1600-1700
2994	SILLENCE	Michelmersh	HAM	1700-1800	3053	WHITCOMBE	Eastham	WOR	1746-1790
2994	SIM	Anywhere	DNB	1800-1860	3020	WHITE	Anywhere	CAM	1550-1995
2994	SIM	Anywhere	LKS	1800-1860	3047	WHITING	Buckland	BRK	Pre 1850
3031	SIMPSON	Kingston	NTT	1740-1890	3035	WHITMARSH	Eling	HAM	1830-1900
2974	SIMPSON	Liverpool	LAN	1800-1900	3051	WICKENS	Bray	BRK	1780-1850
2990	SLOCOMBE	Anywhere	HRT	Pre 1900	3051	WICKENS	Clewer	BRK	1780-1850
3003	SMITH	Baughurst	HAM	1800-1908	3051	WIGGINS	Bray	BRK	1780-1850
2998	SMITH	Chieveley	BRK	All	3051	WIGGINS	Clewer	BRK	1780-1850
2994	SMITH	Southampton	HAM	1800-1900	2986	WILDMAN	Anywhere	BRK	1800-1895
3003	SMITH	Steventon	HAM	1800-1908	2993	WILKINS	Sparscott	BRK	1600-1900
2990	SMITH	Watchet	SOM	Pre 1820	2991	WITHALL	Anywhere	BRK	1700-1950
3051	SMITH	Wilmingon	KEN	All	2991	WITHALL	Anywhere	HAM	1700-1950
3003	SMITH	Wolverton	HAM	1800-1908	2991	WITHALL	Anywhere	SRV	1700-1950
3010	SNOW	East Ilsley	BRK	1800-1870	3047	WOOLLOFF	Anywhere	BRK	Pre 1850
3010	SNOW	Ludgershall	WIL	1750-1850	2994	ZILWOOD	Newton Toney	WIL	1670-1750
2991	SOUNDY	Anywhere	BRK	Pre 1700					
2991	SOUNDY	Anywhere	MDX	Pre 1700					
2991	SOUNDY	Anywhere	SSX	Pre 1700					
2986	SPANTON	Anywhere	EYK	1800-1866					

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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:, 1995

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:, 1995

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 *Saturday 3rd June, 1995*

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The Society is a registered Charity number 283010.

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This index may be consulted by sending a SAE and a fee of £1.00 for 5 names & 50p/name thereafter, with your Membership No. to: **Tom and Rita Hine, Oakley Cottage, Westbury Lane, PurleyonThames, Reading, Berkshire RG8 8DL**

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