



**Bedfordshire
Family History Society
Journal**

Vol 25 No 2 Jun 2025



William E Sandon, First Radio Officer of the SS *Umona*, torpedoed by
U-124 on 30 March 1941, south-west of Freetown, Sierra Leone.

BEDFORDSHIRE
FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
A member of the Family History Federation
Founded 1977
Registered Charity No. 281677

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**BEDFORDSHIRE
FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
JOURNAL**



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JOURNAL SURNAME INDEX

Below is the Surname Index for this *Journal*, providing you with a rapid way of finding a Surname within this *Journal*. Note that Members' Surname Interests are not indexed. The Surname Index for *Journals* on the BFHS website will be updated in due course.

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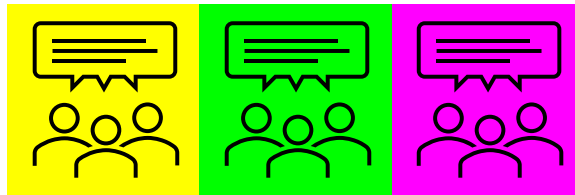
BFHS VOLUNTEER VACANCIES

Our society cannot exist without its committee members who volunteer their time to support the functions of the society. We are seeking a Programme Secretary, Funeral Directors Project Leader, Monumental Inscription Publications Coordinator, and Vice Chairman, details below.

The committee usually meets on the third Friday of each month via Zoom at 7 pm. Meetings usually last less than two hours and involve the dealing of business to run the society. Please feel free to observe the zoom meeting, under no obligation, and see how the committee works. For log-in details for a zoom committee meeting, please contact Peter Sharp at **treasurer@bfhs.org.uk**. Copies of Microsoft 365 will be provided to committee members if required.

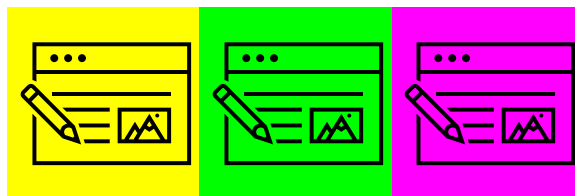
If you have any queries regarding any of these roles, or wish to offer help, please contact the Chairman, Mark Tresidder, or Secretary, Jo Richardson, via email at **chairman@bfhs.org.uk** or **secretary@bfhs.org.uk**, alternatively you can talk to us at meetings.

Programme Secretary



We need someone who can book the Speakers for members' meetings at least four months to a year in advance of the meetings. They will also liaise with St Mary's Church regarding the hall bookings. Good communication skills are needed, internet access, and a knowledge of Microsoft Word to supply the speakers with a contract for the talk they will give. Templates for the contract are available, as is a list of suitable speakers.

Funeral Directors' Records Project Leader



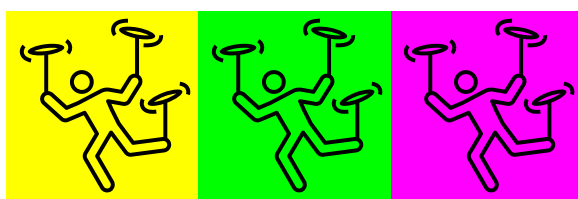
We are also looking for someone to lead our small team working on Funeral Directors' Records. The project involves research into the Funeral Directors of Bedfordshire both past and present, and arranging digitisation, transcription, and indexing of their records to put on our Members Only part of our website. You will require a computer/laptop and an internet connection. Scanning equipment will be provided by the Society. Time required can be as little or as much as you can give with no set targets.

Monumental Inscription Publications Coordinator



We are looking for someone who can lead a team to co-ordinate the publication of Monumental Inscription transcripts that the Society has taken. The role involves management of our MS Access database of Monumental Inscriptions, co-ordination of volunteers to input and check transcriptions to the database and preparation of booklets for publication for the completed transcriptions.

Vice Chairman



This role is currently vacant and is required to support the Chairman's activities in running the society.

Membership Subscriptions

If you are intending to pay your **2025** membership by Standing Order or Bank Transfer, please drop an email to **treasurer@bfhs.org.uk** to advise your name, post code, payment method and membership type. Your help would be appreciated.

Our new account with Barclays will enable us to operate an account with dual authorisation online banking. This will simplify paying many of our society expenses. In the meantime, we will continue to maintain our NatWest bank account.

Please use the new Barclays bank details for bank transfers to Bedfordshire Family History Society, using sort code 20-05-73 and account number 93516105. When convenient, please change any standing order from NatWest to Barclays and please remember to cancel your standing order to our NatWest account.

80TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE END OF WORLD WAR 2

This year will see the 80th anniversary of the end of World War 2, with Victory in Europe (VE Day) marked on 8 May and Victory over Japan (VJ Day) marked on 15 August (UK dates).

In recognition of this significant anniversary, we invite you to share your family history during WW2. This could be simply telling us of the family members who served during the war and those who were among the fallen. Or perhaps you have a more detailed story to tell of your family and of those who served during this period of our history? This is an opportunity to have your family story published.

All contributions are welcome and will be published in the June, September, and December issues of the *Journal*. Photographs of events and people are particularly welcome.

Send your contributions to [**journal@bfhs.org.uk**](mailto:journal@bfhs.org.uk). The closing dates for the June, September, and December issues of the *Journal* are 30 April, 31 July, and 31 October, respectively.

WE WILL REMEMBER THEM

Members' Handbook

The March 2025 version of the Members' Handbook is available as a free download from our website, or a printed copy may be purchased with prices and postage shown in the Publications List included with the September *Journal*.

BFHS RESEARCH CENTRE



LOCATION AND PARKING

Bedfordshire Family History Society's Research Centre is now open and located at the Community Voluntary Service offices at 43 Bromham Road, Bedford, MK40 2AA.¹

There is limited parking in the CVS car park at the rear of the building in Trevor Street. Alternative parking is available nearby at Greyfriars Surface Carpark and Allhallows Multi-Storey Car Park (4 hours free parking).



¹ Map copyright openstreetmap.org, openstreetmap.org/copyright.

RESOURCES

An extensive library that will appeal to family and social historians.

Parish Register transcripts for all historic parishes in Bedfordshire.

Monumental Inscriptions.

Free internet access to genealogical resources including *The Genealogist*.

Microfiche collection including The International Genealogical Index, 1881 Census and Telephone Directories.



FACILITIES

The Research Centre is located on the first floor of the CVS building and can be accessed by a lift.

Kitchen and toilet facilities are available. The kitchen may be used for preparing drinks during your visit.

OPENING HOURS

Our research centre is open to members and non-members by appointment only. We will be open at the following times:

Wednesday and Saturday 9:30 am to 12:30 pm.

In addition, we will be opening on some Monday and Tuesday mornings between 9:30 and 12:30. Please check the Research Centre calendar for details.

HOW TO BOOK A VISIT

Please use our Research Centre calendar on the society web page, bfhs.org.uk/researchctr.html, to see details of available appointment times and use the links provided to request an appointment.

Alternative times may be available subject to the availability of volunteers to staff the research centre. Please email **Research.Centre@bfhs.org.uk** for enquiries.

For members without internet access, bookings can be made by phoning the research centre on 01234 867216 during opening hours. Please note the phone will not be manned outside these times.



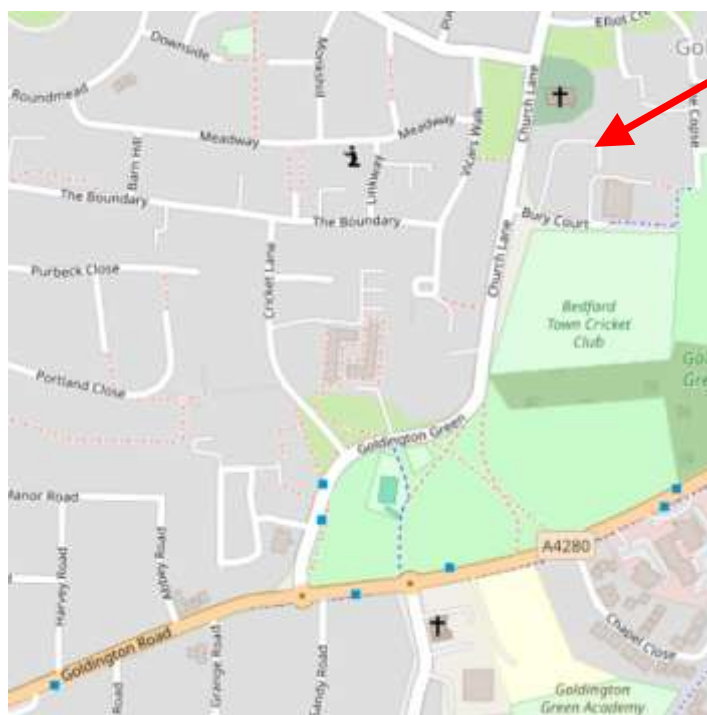
TALK PROGRAMME

All talks are at the new venue of St Mary's Church Hall, Goldington, and virtually via Zoom unless otherwise advised.

Doors open at 7 pm with the talks starting at 7.30 pm.

Our monthly Friday night meetings offer members instructive, interesting, and often amusing talks on subjects that fascinate all interested in history and genealogy in general and are usually particularly relevant to those with a Bedfordshire heritage. We look forward to seeing you in person.

Where possible, talks will be live streamed (Zoom log-in details are shown in the members' portal) or made available later as a video recording on the website in the members' portal, subject to approval by the speaker.



The address of the venue is St Mary's Church Hall, Church Lane, Goldington, Bedford (MK41 0AN for satnavs).²

From Bedford town centre, head East towards Cambridge on the A4280 (was A428) Goldington Rd.

At the mini roundabout at Goldington green, turn left towards Renhold into Goldington Green Road.

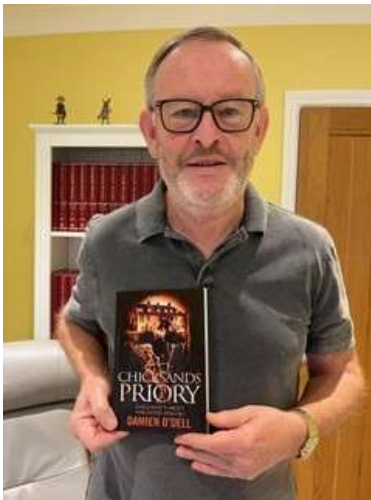
Just after the pedestrian crossing the road becomes Church Lane. Take the second on the right, sign-posted Church Hall, then turn immediately left up to the Church car park where you will find the Church Hall.

² Map copyright openstreetmap.org, openstreetmap.org/copyright

TALK PROGRAMME (cont'd)

BFHS AGM and short talk (tba)
Friday 6 Jun 2025

Haunted Bedfordshire **Damien O'Dell** **Friday 4 Jul 2025**



Damien's first book about the paranormal brings together his various interests - his Bedfordshire roots, his fascination with the paranormal and his love of history. He travelled many hundreds of miles, from Odell to Arlesey, from Barton-le-Clay to Bolnhurst, and interviewed scores of witnesses in his search for the truth. His book is filled with a rich panoply of characters, both famous and infamous, from Sir Fulke de BREAUTE to Lord THOMASON of Cardington. Well over a hundred people feature in Paranormal Bedfordshire, but the most interesting stories come from 'ordinary' people, from a variety of backgrounds. Their sincerity, often corroborated where possible by other witnesses, convinced the author that what we

refer to as 'ghosts' are very real experiences. This was reinforced in the village of Wilden, when he came into spine-tingling personal contact with poltergeists. Put together with professional thoroughness, it may seem incredible, even unbelievable, but it is absolutely true ...welcome to Paranormal Bedfordshire.

Mid 19th Century Merchant Shipping **Brian Lindsey** **Friday 5 Sep 2025**



I retired twelve years ago from a lifelong career in the pharmaceutical industry. I have since turned to researching Victorian Merchant Shipping. I am a member of several Nautical Societies and have written many articles on the subject. I am the editor of the online magazine Topmasts.

Whilst investigating my family tree, I found that my great-great-grandfather William Schaw LINDSAY (1815-1877) in his day was akin to Richard Branson. An entrepreneur, he made a fortune in Merchant Shipping. His diaries are held in the National Maritime Museum, and it took me six years to transcribe them; I wrote his forefather's biography as a result.

Secrets of the Black-Out

Andrew Lound

Friday 3 Oct 2025



Andrew has been presenting public lectures and staging exhibitions for nearly 50 years and has participated in thousands of events. He is a man of many interests who specialises in space science and astronomy from both a current and historical perspective. From 2010 to 2014 he was curator of the Avery Historical Museum located at the famous Soho Foundry in Smethick. In 2016 he worked at Soho House Museum where he established a reputation as a historical guide. He has four published books *Lunatick Astronomy*, *Life in the Balance*, *RMS Titanic: Made in the Midlands*, and *The Power of Balance W&T Avery Ltd in the First World War*, and a number of books in preparation.

The Black-Out was a new experience for the British. Every night during WW2, the streets remained dark. Cars and bicycles had covered lights, all homes had to use black-out curtains to prevent even a spot of light being seen. During air raids people would go to the shelters at the bottom of their garden or into public shelters. What was life like in the Black-Out? Many social and personal taboos were broken, There was the black market, the illicit affairs, and much much more. In a presentation that has a lot of surprises about the reserved British of the 1940s, the changes to social behaviours brought about by the Blitz are examined. The British would never be the same again as many were tempted to eat from the forbidden tree. The evening promises music, images and a few laughs.

Mud, Blood & Bandages: Medical Services WW1

Ian Langworthy

Friday 7 Nov 2025

My talk will be about medical services for the forces during World War 1. It will cover the 'chain of evacuation' being the system for treating the injured and their movement down the line and medical advancements and innovations during the period where necessity was very much the mother of invention.

I have had a lifelong interest in history generally and military history in particular. During a 40-year career as a solicitor I organised and led, with my brother, many tours for friends and family to the battlefields of Western Europe.



As I came up to retirement, I decided that I wanted to continue guiding on a formal basis. I obtained an MA in military history from the University of Buckingham, joined the Guild of Battlefield Guides and having completed the Guilds' course for Accreditation am now the proud holder of Badge 101.

I am a freelance guide and have experience in researching for and guiding a variety of groups to western European battlefields of various eras. I also have a keen interest in Romano-British history, British history generally and the Wars of the Roses and the English Civil War in particular.

HENRY NEALE OF BURR STREET, LUTON SAINT OR (INADVERTENT?) SINNER

Barry Neale

My great-grandfather, Henry NEALE, was born in 1861 in Hockliffe, where his father John was living. John had been christened in 1831 in St Peter's church in Milton Bryant (the birthplace in 1803 of Joseph PAXTON, the eminent gardener, designer of the Crystal Palace, and later Member of Parliament), but he had been drawn into the expanding non-conformist flock: following his marriage in 1853 in Tingrith to Elizabeth SMITH. His sons Henry and Wesley were baptised in the Dunstable Wesleyan Methodist circuit. John Neale died in 1918, and although he was then living in Hitchin Road in Luton, he was buried in unconsecrated ground (the final resting place for non-conformists) in Dunstable cemetery. His funeral arrangements were carried out by Messrs John SAUNDERS of Duke Street, Luton, who would also later deal with the arrangements for his son Henry and Henry's son and grandson, my grandfather and father respectively.

After Henry Neale married in Chalgrave in 1887, he and his family moved to Luton, where they set up house and a dairy business at 13 Burr Street in High Town. (Henry seemed proud of his birthplace - when his future son-in-law was serving in the Army in 1918, his home address is shown in Army records as 'Hockliffe Dairy, 13 Burr Street'). Henry was by this time a committed and enthusiastic Methodist, and from his early 20s he had been a 'supply' lay preacher, travelling around local villages. He continued in this role after his move to Luton: according to one account in the WEA booklet 'Blockers, Boaters and Boots - 50 Years of High Town', he 'was the local preacher on the Methodist circuit, and would walk out to the neighbouring villages on Sundays...'.

Henry was also involved, as a member of the executive committee, of the Methodist Central Mission in Midland Road, which had begun construction around 1900 to replace an earlier corrugated iron building in Ashton Street (later renamed Gillam Street in honour

of Jimmy GILLAM, who had been leader of the earlier building and then of the new Central Mission until his death in 1911). Henry's membership of the executive committee throughout 1911 to 1914 is recorded in the Minute Book held by Luton Library. One of Henry's fellow committee members was F J (Fred) REDRUP, whose family had established the North Ward Hygienic Bakery in 1850 on the corner of High Town Road and Cross Street, and which later grew to become Redrup and STARKINGS, the largest bakery in Luton. It was here that Wesley Neale, Henry's younger brother, was working in 1921, travelling each day between his home in Dunstable and High Town.

Henry was, it seems, a paragon of Christian virtue..... BUT in 1917 he gained publicity in the local press when he was the defendant in a court case brought by Luton Town Council, prosecuted for failing to have the requisite level of fats in the milk he sold. According to *The Luton Reporter's* issue of 2 July, Mr WRIGHT, an inspector from the Sanitary Committee, had visited 13 Burr Street, and had been told by Henry Neale, the defendant, that that morning's milk had not yet been received. Nevertheless, Mr Wright told the court that he had specifically asked Henry for new milk, and had paid for it, and he claimed that nothing was said about what he received not being new milk. Henry argued in court that the level of fats required by the law and that in the milk actually sold was very small, and that it was an 'injustice' to bring him to court.

Nevertheless, the Town Clerk, who was presumably advising the court, made it clear that the law was the law, and there was no injustice. He further pointed out that the defendant had 'previous': in 1909 he had been convicted in two similar cases! The Magistrates proceeded to convict Henry and imposed a fine of forty shillings plus fifteen shillings and sixpence in costs. (The newspaper also reported that the case was a subject of discussion at a meeting of Luton Town Council, when Councillor Henry IMPEY - later to become Mayor of Luton - had openly criticised the Sanitary Committee for initiating the prosecution).

But that was not all. On 17 November 1910, the *Luton Reporter* had told its readers that '....at the Police Court on Saturday...Henry Neale, a milkman of 13 Burr Street, was fined five shillings and nine shillings costs for working a gelding in an unfit state on November 4th...'.

By way of a post-script, Henry was not the only family member to fall foul of the legislation: in its issue of 27 May 1904, *The Luton Times and Advertiser* reported that Henry's young brother Wesley Neale - who at the time had been a baker in Dunstable - had been convicted and fined on a charge of selling bread 'otherwise than by weight'.

Henry Neale died in Burr Street in 1931, and Wesley Neale died in Dunstable in 1948. Their criminal records live on!

THE CASE BOOKS OF THREE COUNTIES ASYLUM

Kirsty McGill, Bedfordshire Archives

The Three Counties Asylum was built to replace Bedford Asylum and to provide accommodation for 600 patients from the counties of Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire and Huntingdonshire. The site on the boundaries of Stotfold and Arlesey was chosen in 1856. By the 19 March 1860 the Three Counties Asylum was ready and during April 308 patients were transferred from Bedford to Arlesey by railway. The new Asylum was formally opened on 18 June 1860. In 1927 the name was changed to The Three Counties Hospital, which in turn changed its name to Fairfield Hospital in the 1960s. The hospital continued until 1998 when it was closed, and the site redeveloped for housing.

The Bedfordshire Family History Society has generously supported Bedfordshire Archives in the creation of an index to the earlier case notes from the Three Counties Asylum (1860-1911). We discovered that this project was necessary after answering enquiries based on the understanding that the early case notes were complete and then subsequently discovering that not all patients admitted necessarily had accompanying case notes.

Although the index is not yet complete, compiling it has led to a more rounded understanding of this part of the collection, made apparent certain trends and aided in identifying gaps where, for whatever reason, records have not been passed to us or survived. For example, some case notes from the 1870s make note of when a post-mortem examination was carried out and make reference to a 'post-mortem book' but the earliest volume that we hold for these examinations does not begin until 1888, so we presume that this earlier volume has not survived. It has also become clear that the 'Old Case Book' volumes are something of a misnomer as they serve as volumes for overflow notes for certain patients when space in the main volumes had been used up and do not cover 'old cases' at all. Furthermore, there are gaps in the admission records. Patients transferred from prisons are given different admission numbers prefixed with the letters PR and are generally not noted in the civil admissions registers. The suspicion is that any separate prison admission books or records have not survived, but a thorough check of the admission books would aid in understanding this.

Systematically going through the case note volumes has shown that patients were transferred to and from Three Counties Asylum from much further afield than the name 'Three Counties' indicates. Such as Samuel Wells PAYBODY¹ who was transferred from Cork District Asylum or George PEETE² who was removed to Glamorgan County Asylum. For those researching family history, the case note volumes can provide insight into familial health predispositions as, presumably wherever possible, the records note if there is a hereditary tendency for 'insanity' and will indicate if relatives of the patient have ever been thought to be mentally ill or if they have ever been admitted to Three

¹ Bedfordshire Archives, LF31/10 p35

² Ibid, LF31/7 p3

Counties Asylum. Sisters Sarah BRYANT³ and Edith TAYLOR⁴ were both in the asylum at the same time and father and son John and William ADAMS⁵ were admitted to the asylum on the same day.

On admission to the asylum, patients were given a physical exam (usually within seven days of admission). It appears that every patient was admitted with a medical certificate, a summary of which is included in the case notes, to give an overview of their mental condition and a brief patient history. The format in which the patient information is captured changes over time with the earlier volumes as just notes (1860-1875, see first image⁶ overleaf) and the later volumes having pre-printed tables (1875-1886, see second image⁷ overleaf) to be completed.

Additional table categories are added as time goes on (1886-1896, see third image⁸ overleaf and 1898-1912 see fourth image⁹ overleaf). This is then followed by the physical exam which interestingly reflects prominent medical practices of the period. In the very early case notes the patient's head shape is nearly always noted. As time moves on, it then becomes a matter of practice to state whether the patient's thorax is pronounced or not, whether there is albumen in their urine or whether their tongue is clean or furred. In the most recent volumes I have been working on (1898-1899), the exam also notes the patient's physical appearance (hair and eye colour) and any prominent features such as a 'big moustache', but this procedure becomes more sporadic in the 1900s.

The idea of an asylum usually conjures up ideas of the infamous 'Bedlam'. However, Three Counties functioned as part institution, hospital, care home and rehabilitation centre. Many patients admitted for mental illness had some kind of injury or other illness listed as the cause for their current mental state and a large number of patients also have drink or alcohol given as the cause for their condition. Numerous patients with senile dementia are also admitted, presumably these individuals were not able to be looked after at home and the asylum offered a safe place for them to be taken care of. Several patients admitted suffer from delusions of one kind or another but most prevalent are delusions of a religious nature. These vary from believing that they are Jesus Christ or the Virgin Mary to discovering Roman Catholics on Mars¹⁰.

³ Ibid, LF29/6 p187

⁴ Ibid, LF29/4 p144

⁵ Ibid, LF31/14 p126-127

⁶ Ibid, LF29/3 p231

⁷ Ibid, LF31/4 p90

⁸ Ibid, LF31/12 p225

⁹ Ibid, LF31/4 p90

¹⁰ Ibid, LF31/14 p59

Prof. J. M. J.

Shayne wild measure, excited violently at times - He wrote - states, that she threatened to take her on Saturday night (the 18th) that she said on Wed. morn. was when he had a sample ball of her foot & that she had sundry but useless, a companion by, useless -

Herbert Turner - Huntington

well ornamented: short, single bristles: caustic area & heavy inclusion of L. Prax.
Has been quiet since 1875.
Presently

Geo had some very sharp fish also. Saw some: small good. noticed for instance:

This morning I feel delivered of a healthy male child.

has been full of illusions since the birth of his child -- is very difficult to manage.

C. P. Bladen July 19. Ex W. C. F. Co. Va. I now quite mortal and comfortable.

As before or two more fish are then being quite wilder soups and chicken again.

No. occasional fish which quite upset her mental equilibrium for a month or so after.

Today received prescription & the student on leave for two months.

Returned a week or so ago, not having coped quite well when out on trial, the

It's having been very troublesome

no comp. ¹⁴ to extract all instances of words in bold in plot.

no change.

to be frequent. 'has' & 'the' must. fair bodily condition.

fits occasionally violent at times struck a pertinent note with a & poor lady customer -

Brought by William Maister but sent to women any 6th of 18th Supposed of unusual mind. He seemed to improve but abandoned Aug. 10th brought back on 22. He has a wild talk is jealous of wife without a cause. He says he shall go to Kentucky, set up in business. (wife caused him to be hospitalized, has but to set free to leave?)

Date: _____

Date, Aug 27th Previous attacks none
see below that letters of April 8 & following are

P.B. Indisposition cause ~~what~~? - Exciting cause of crisis, nature much trouble in family.

middle taught stoutly made, very well overworked
about this reduction & countenance needed & secured

! flabby waste for B confined. Ymax fairly healthy.

Do history of Gulchey never good no halluc?

has apparently had more of money, my mother then
were at the top of his house trying to get in

I know he says himself. He gives no name really.

his memory is not very good. He reminds me
of people in artistic. His manner is depressed

He wants to know why he is brought here & is

always asking to go sleep for appetite good

He says we had drunk word.

Date: _____

6

10/

1

10

much to go home, says he in quite good L.

This patient has been crying to-day & on
visiting him to-night he seems to be in an excited
nervous hysterical state & all the signs in the mouth to go
home.

Sam. Weston. Father had epileptic fits (two) died at an advanced age.

Brother Melancholia, I'll be hard, can't work.

The patient cut his thumb off ^{himself} on purpose when 12 years old.

one child is an idiot. (1891)

Estimate refused to go into dinner had to be taken

This patient is much better than he was. The morning has much improved. None in the school & elsewhere.

225

Name

Lewis Clark

Biggleswade Union.

Registration No. 7184.

Date of Admission.	Age.	Married, Single, or Widowed.	Condition of Life.	Class, Public or Private.	No. of previous attacks.	Age on first attack.	Duration of existing attack.	Epileptic.	Stupid.	Danger.	General Paralytic.	Phy- sical family history.	Family history of in-tem- perance.	Predisposing cause.	Exciting cause.	Mania.	Dementia.	Idiosy- crasy or other Can- cer, or mental defect.	Other forms of in- sanity.	Address of
1895. 11. May 11.	53	Mar.	Labourer.	Public.	1	about 30.	about 3 weeks.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Reveries attacks.	Stark	.	.	.	.	Mary Ann Clark Thrapstaff's Lane Botton.

Brought by Mr. Thomas Wilkinson. (R10)

from Own Home.

Medical Certificate—Dated

May 9th 1895.

His speech is incoherent. He assumed a wild agitated manner, and threatened to put daylight through me.

Mary Ann Clark, the wife, states—that he has several times threatened to stab her and other members of the family.

On admission. His bodily condition is good. The face clean and complexion clear. Pupil equal—astoric movement has

and a thermometer. The paracardiac organ vocal nothing abnormal on physical exploration. He is wisely talkative during examination. There is a small right reducible

infimal hernia present, and the skin of the left leg and pelvis. Mentally he is noisy and incoherently

talkative. Unable to name the day of the week or give a

correct reply to any simple question. Pulls his clothing into disorder and seizes himself. No abnormal

He is very restless, sleepless. Incoherently talkative, distinctive. Worded about talking to him self in a senseless manner. No

There is some improvement in his condition. He is quieter.

He is improving—will work. Can answer simple questions. Is quieter. Well conducted and obedient. Sleeps well.

17th June.
22nd July.
23rd Aug.
29th Sept.
28th Oct.

He is making satisfactory progress—is quiet. Will answer questions correctly. Incoherently. Sleeps well. Cultures & make satisfactory progress. He is rational in speech and behaviour. Works. Sleeps well and is making satisfactory progress. Dick? natural. Dick? recent?

Date of admission.	Age.	Married, Single, or Widowed.	Weight in lbs.	Profession or Occupation.	Class, Foreign or Native.	No. of attacks.	Age on last attack.	Duration of existing attack.	Epileptic.	Stupor.	General Family History.	Psychical History.	Family History of pericures.	Habits.	Religious persuasions.	Source of education.	Predisposing cause.	Exciting cause.	Mental status.	Ordn. No.	Serial No.	Other notes on general medical history.	Address of husband.
1909 April 2nd 49	49	M.	140 lbs.	6 weeks of a day in garden.	Lawyer.	1.	47 about three months.					No.	No.	No. Clear.	British Imp.	Bluesetone	Harvey.	neglect.		1.			Frederick Notney West House Buckden.

Wm. H. Saterman (S.O.)

Medical Certificate: Patient

Medical Certificate. Initial _____ Date _____
April 2nd 1909 (by Dr F. C. Williams, Buckden, Leicestershire) Improving steadily. J.D.
No longer going on very well - Employing myself. J.D.
Improvement unaltered. J.D.
I find Emma Dotney, is unable to concentrate her thoughts & is
on my subject continually reiterating she must go away. Two weeks ago
she would not get out of bed and now will not remain at home.
7 May 09. Improvement still uncertain. J.D.
Joseph Dotney (husband of Emma Dotney, Mill Street,
Buckden), says — She took train to Peterboro' without money or
reason, was returned by the Company. Was wandered off to Huntingdon.
26 June 09. Discharged. J.D.

herself.

Herbert.
In Oct 1853 or 4
This patient was admitted
previously 26 Feb. 1807 (See Case Book XXX p. 173)
She is fair, well nourished, but is in
a dirty and neglected condition. Her countenance
seems about equal to her feelings. She is depressed
apparently healthy. She is depressed
and restless - takes no interest in her
surroundings - does not attend to her personal
requirements - fidgety & sleepless at night. 1850

Creating the index has also made it easier to identify patients who were repeatedly in the asylum such as Stephen Alexander MEAN who was in the asylum at least seven times and Eliza BAILEY at least six times. Certain Unions are also noted more frequently than others. Locally, Bedford and Luton Unions are most often mentioned, and to date (up to May 1899), Bedford Union has been chargeable to 320 men and 350 women. Whereas Ampthill and Woburn Unions combined have been chargeable for 116 men and 93 women. This is possibly reflective of more densely populated areas leading to poorer environmental or societal conditions which affected both physical and mental health. Overall, statistically (again up to May 1899), more men have been admitted than women; 3734 compared to 3592. Men more frequently die in the asylum than women; 1818 men compared to 1551 women. However, more men have successfully escaped; 21 men compared to 1 woman and the favourite time to escape is during the patient cricket match.

When finished, the new index will improve efficiency and accuracy in answering the enquiries received from family historians. It is also enabling us to review and improve the catalogue descriptions of the volumes as we go through them.

The project has taken rather longer than we first hoped, but has already proved useful. Ideally, we would like to finish the project up to 1912, which is when the case books end and separate case files were introduced. We would then like to be able to analyse the difference between the patients appearing in the admission and discharge registers to gain an understanding of the level of discrepancy between the two records. Unfortunately, we cannot do this without a little more funding or by recruiting volunteers to carry out the remaining tasks. What we are sure of is that the project has already proved its worth and Bedfordshire Archives is very thankful for the support it has received from the Bedfordshire Family History Society.

‘FAMOUS’ DILLEYS OF SOUTHILL

Jayne Fishenden (nee Dilley)

I have always been a history geek, studied it to A level, and what could be more exciting for me than finding a long distant famous ancestor. (Danny Dyer take note.) I decided as I was born a DILLEY then that was the name I would research.

Back in the 1970s as a teenager I began very enthusiastically on the family history trail quizzing my father (my paternal grandparents were deceased) about family history. I grew up in Dunstable, so we were able to visit local churchyards in Bedfordshire to seek information. Do not forget this was before the time of the internet and fantastic online genealogical search engines.

I knew or thought the name Dilley to be a Bedfordshire name, but gracious, there were hundreds of them! Early research showed that in the 18th century a Dilley from Southill had been a High Sheriff of Bedfordshire and his 2 brothers were publishers based in the Poultry in London. They were friends of Dr JOHNSON and James BOSWELL. I found out that Johnson and Boswell visited Squire Dilley at his home in Southill on many

occasions. The brothers were also the first to publish Boswell's life of Dr Johnson. This was a good start for a 'famous' ancestor! What I could not establish was a direct link to my ancestors.

Life then got in the way and the years passed by. I rekindled my interest in family history back in the early 2000s and managed to trace the family a little more. It was all very confusing though and my great grandfather and his two brothers all had the audacity to marry a Mary! Then of course the FISHER family of Gravenhurst became included in the family tree - again what a lot of them!

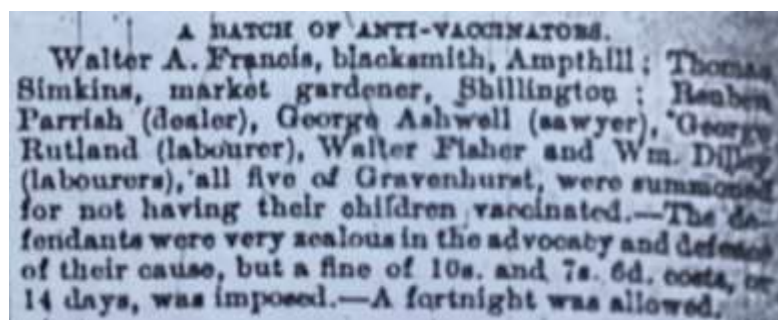
Interestingly, as I travelled with the Dilleys through the years and generations they moved from Upper Gravenhurst to Campton, Meppershall, Shefford and onto Southill. This was exciting as I knew my 'famous' Dilleys lived in Southill.



With the help of the archive office in Bedford I managed to consolidate much of the information I had gained in previous years. I was able to confirm an old family story concerning my great-grandfather William Henry Dilley (pictured left) b Campton 1866. He did indeed go to jail in the 1890s for refusing to have his son vaccinated¹ see images of Bedford Prison Register overleaf and the report in the *Bedfordshire Times* of 18 June 1892 below. Research can cost money, so it was limited and again family commitments took up my time.

We now come up to the present time and thanks to genealogical web sites and sharing other peoples' family trees I have managed with help to trace the Dilleys back

on the paternal line to the mid-16th century to Richard Dilley (Dylley) born Clifton 1540.



I am afraid there is no link as yet to the 'famous' Dilleys but a long pedigree of agricultural labourers and straw platters living for the best part of five hundred years in mid Bedfordshire.

Proud to be part of a true Bedfordshire family. Work still in progress and do not get me started on my married name as I think I have struck Royalty there!!!

¹ Bedfordshire Archives, Ref PRIS2/2/6

George James	John Umbledge	Cows Straying on Highway	Silsoe
George James	Jonathan Richardson	Cows Straying on Highway	Maulden
George James	Samuel Mitchell	Cows Straying on Highway	Steppingh
Charles Cooke Bartram	Thomas Simkins	Vaccination Acts	Shillington
Charles Cooke Bartram	Walter Arthur Francis	Vaccination Acts	Amphill
Charles Cooke Bartram	George Ashwell	Vaccination Acts	Gravestock
Charles Cooke Bartram	Walter Fisher	Vaccination Acts	Gravestock
Charles Cooke Bartram	George William Husland	Vaccination Acts	Gravestock
Charles Cooke Bartram	Reuben Parrish	Vaccination Acts	Gravestock
Charles Cooke Bartram	William Dibley	Vaccination Acts	Gravestock
Charles Cooke Bartram	David Husland	Vaccination Acts	Gravestock
Jane Burrows	William Bunker	Decemur Act	Filton
Endorsement of License of Blackbirds #111111	to Joel Martin		
Endorsement of Certificate Lord Nelson Silsoe to			
Extension from 10 to 11 P.M. 2 nd July 1892	granted to P. J. Simms Haynes		
John Wright	Guardians of Luton Union	Application to remove	Harry Hughes Pournar
2 copies order sent to Mr Wright			

6	Forshurst	If no distress 14 days Imprist	Paid 16 June 1892
7	Forshurst	If no distress 14 days Imprist	Paid 16 June 1892
136	Forshurst	If no distress 14 days Imprist	Paid 16 June 1892
6	Forshurst	If no distress 14 days Imprist	Paid 7 July 1892
6	Forshurst	If no distress 14 days Imprist	Paid 16 June 1892
9	Forshurst	If no distress 14 days Imprist	Comm 24 th Sep 1892
6	Forshurst	If no distress 14 days Imprist	Paid 29 Nov 1892
9	Forshurst	If no distress 14 days Imprist	Comm 29 th Sep 1892
9	Forshurst	If no distress 14 days Imprist	Paid 20 Oct 1892
9	Forshurst	If no distress 14 days Imprist	Comm 29 th Sep 1892
9	Forshurst	If no distress 14 days Imprist	Comm 29 th Sep 1892
9	Forshurst	If no distress 14 days Imprist	Comm 29 th Sep 1892
26			
66			Paid 16 June 1892
26			Paid 16 June 1892

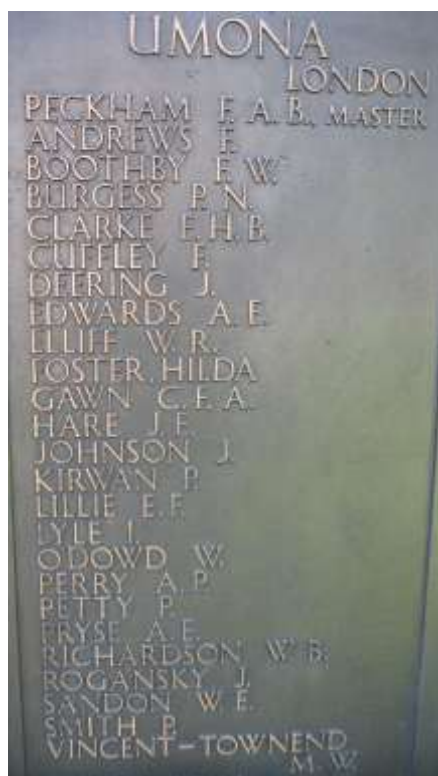
WILLIAM E SANDON AND SS UMONA

Edward Sandon Pepper

Early in WW2 on 20 March 1941, SS *Umona* of 3776 tons, left Durban in South Africa bound for London. The ship, commanded by master mariner Frederick A B PECKHAM, was carrying a cargo of 1549 tons of maize, 50 tons of pulses and 47 tons of jam.



At 23.01 hours on 30 March 1941, when sailing 90 miles south-west of Freetown, the ship was torpedoed by *U-124*. SS *Umona* went to the bottom of the sea just two minutes later with great loss of life. The dead consisted of the master, 81 crew members, 7 gunners and 13 passengers. First Radio Officer, William E SANDON pictured left, was among the dead. One gunner and one passenger were picked up 13 days later by the British steam merchant *Lorca* and landed at Freetown on 13 April. Three days after the sinking of SS *Umona*, *U-124*, commanded by Kapitänleutnant Wilhelm SCHULTZ, surfaced close to three survivors in a life-raft. He gave the men food and water, enabling them to survive for a further 10 days before being saved by HMS *Foxhound*, captained by Cdr G H PETERS RN, escorting convoy WS-7. The survivors were landed at Freetown the next day. During the next six weeks, *U-124* sank a further ten ships sailing off West Africa. Wilhelm Schultz became a flotilla commander and survived the war. Top-scoring U-boat *U-124* finally met its match off Portugal on 2 April 1943, when it was sunk by the sloop HMS *Black Swan* and the corvette HMS *Stonecrop*.



When researching my family history some years ago, I visited Biggleswade cemetery. There I found the grave of my great grandfather George PEPPER and his wife Ann, nee Sandon. Close by were graves of many Sandons and one commemorated my distant relative William E Sandon, 'lost at sea, 30th March 1941'. At a later date, I visited the memorial gardens for lost merchant seamen on Tower Hill, London, where I found a steel plaque listing lost crew members of SS *Umona*, including the name W E Sandon, pictured left. Through a Sandon contact in Australia, I discovered that the daughter of W E Sandon. was living in Sidney. My contact visited her and gave her a photograph of the memorial tablet that I had e-mailed to Australia.

OLAVE REGINALD WHITLOCK'S DEATH 1917

Diane Sutton

Olave WHITLOCK's birth was registered in the Woburn registration district in the first quarter of 1891, mother's maiden name GOODING.

He was born 26 January 1891 and baptised on 1 November 1891, the same day as his cousin Beatrice, at St Michael's¹, Woburn Sands. Olave's parents shown as William and Emma Whitlock.

William had married Emma Gooding in the autumn of 1871 and in 1881 they and their young family are living on Woodside in Aspley Guise.

When the 1891 Census was taken Olave is with his parents who have moved to a house on Aspley Hill, Aspley Guise. The other members of the household are older brothers Richard, Fred and Sidney Elek² and sisters Dorothy May and Emily Edith and all the children's birthplaces show as Aspley Guise. Next door is his father's cousin Aaron Smith and family, and the household of William's older brother Fred is further along Aspley Hill.

William died in 1899 and in 1901 Olave is with his widowed mother Emma, aged 48, and siblings Fred, Sidney Elek, Emily and 5-year-old Florence still on Aspley Hill in Aspley Guise. All are born Woburn Sands other than Emma whose place of birth is shown as Wavendon, Bucks.

Aspley Guise and Woburn Sands are contiguous nowadays and the county boundary has changed here over the years. Woburn Sands was the Hogstye End³ of the large Buckinghamshire parish of Wavendon but had developed into a small town with the coming of the railway station in 1846 and the new St Michael's church had been built in the 1860s to accommodate the growing population.

Two doors along from the family in 1901 we find William's father Richard with his second wife Susan and a little further along another Whitlock household, Olave's brother Richard and wife Emily.

In 1911 Olave's family are still living on Aspley Hill but now Fred, who is single, is shown as the head of the household which also comprises their mother Emma, Olave and

¹ St Michael's is located in Aspley Heath, which is Bedfordshire, but is usually referred to as being Woburn Sands, now in Milton Keynes, because the church for Aspley Guise is St Botolph's and for Wavendon is St Mary's and St Michael's was built to serve the growing population of Woburn Sands. Marriages which take place at St Michael's are recorded in the BMDs as being in a Bedfordshire registration district. See the Parish Church and History section here: stmichaelsws.org.uk/our-church.

² Elek/Elec/Alec is a given name that has been passed around the wider family through a number of generations starting with Elek (Alexander) Draper born 1837 and ending with Alec Whitlock in 2000, but I have not been able to find out how Olave got his unusual given name.

³ For information about how Hogstye End acquired a railway station see mkheritage.org.uk/wsc/buildings/1846-railway

his two sisters Emily and Esther (Florence of 1901). All of the children are working but single.

I was somewhat surprised to find a death registration for Olave in the first quarter of 1917 in the London City registration district. As the family lived in the Beds/Bucks border area I wondered how he came to die at St Bartholomew's hospital in London.

440	Twenty ninth March 1917 St Bartholomew's Hospital	Olave Reginald Whitlock	male	26 years	of Aspley Hill Woburn Sands Bedfordshire a confectionery manufacturer's assistant
General Peritonitis from perforation of tuberculous ulcer certified by Eric M. Atkinson M.R.C.S.		A. Watkins Steward St Bartholomew's Hospital	Thirty first March 1917	Annie Hemm Registrar.	

Confectionery manufacture also seemed an odd occupation for a young man in 1917 as WW1 was raging! However, someone suggested that if he was not medically fit for the services, making sweets to be sent out to the troops could be seen as doing his bit for the war effort, although I have not found out when he moved to London.

I approached St Bart's archives and a received a very helpful reply:

Prior to the NHS, patients could request to be seen at a hospital of their choice. Therefore, patients could be referred to the hospital for admission or the patient themselves could have made a written request and petition for entry. Also, the individual may have been in the area when they fell ill and needed to visit the hospital, which could be why they were seen at Barts.

I have located the admission and death record for Olave Reginald Whitlock in our records and have transcribed them below for you. Please note that my comments are in [square brackets].

Male Admission Register, 1916-1920, Archive reference: SBHB/MR/2/12

No: 753

Date of admission: 28 March 1917

Name: Olave Whitlock

Age: 26

Complaint: TB Peritonitis

Address: 79 Elisnore [sic] Rd Forest Hill

Ward: Matthew to A.Z [Annie Zunz] 28th

Physician or surgeon: Dr Tooth; Mr Power

Date of discharge or death: died 29 March

Death register, 1913-1917, Archive reference: SBHB/MR/5/22

When died: 1917 March 29 2.20am

Name: Olave Reginald Whitcock

Age: 26

Ward: Mr D'A[rcy] Power A.Z [Annie Zunz] from Matthew (Dr Tooth)

Admitted: Mch 29

Inquest: -

Examination: PM; not head 30 Mch

Disease: Gen.[eral] peritonitis from perforation of TB ulcer

Civil state: Single

Occupation: Assistant in confectionary and cocoa works

Supposed residence: Aspen Hill Woburn Sands, Bedfordshire

Friend or undertaken by whom body is removed: 30.3.1917; J Young and Son 21 Hosier Street

One of the joys of family history is the unexpected details such as this that one may be able to find out. My thanks to the Bart's archivist for the information about Olave.

BEDFORDSHIRE

Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire

Family and Local History Research (including Probate Transcriptions)
undertaken by

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Association of Genealogists & Researchers in Archives*

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OBITUARY FOR GEORGE RUSCOE (1937-2025)

Mary Wooldridge



In February, long term member, George RUSCOE, lost his fight for life. George was always a very active member of the Society. Always there with a question for the monthly speaker. In his eulogy it was mentioned that George had an amazing intellect and memory, being interested in maths, physics, patterns, music, literature, language, social and family history. He was a very precise and thorough man, both traits being valuable in his historical research and his career in the computer industry.

George was born to Gordon and Alice, and he had one older sister Ann. His primary school years were spent in Northenden, Wythenshawe, Manchester. He won a scholarship to Manchester Grammar School.

After university George moved into the emerging world of computing. He was very popular and made many lasting friendships. He spent the last 10 years of his working life in IT support at Bedfordshire County Council. His wife Lesley also worked there.

Between them they made many friends. After retirement, these friends formed a group called 'Bedroc' and they enjoyed many activities and holidays together.

George did lots of valuable charity work for the Sue Ryder Cancer Hospice at Moggerhanger. He also joined several U3A groups, especially the rambling group.

Walking and nature were hobbies that he shared with Lesley. They did lots of supportive work for the RSPB. They were also members of The National Trust, English Heritage and The Woodland Trust.

George started volunteering for BFHS in September 1996, working as a Journal Coordinator with Brian PAYNE. In 1998 George was helping Wendy Harding as National Burial Index Co-ordinator. In 2003 George first joined the committee serving seven years as the Projects Co-ordinator. George was also an active member of Shropshire Family History Society.

He sang in several choirs and had a lovely strong bass voice. He encouraged his daughter Hazel in her love of music and this love was echoed in his grandson. He also enjoyed a good comedy on the TV, the Vicar of Dibley being a great favourite

SIR REYNOLD BRAY

HIS FATHER RICHARD AND HIS LIFE STORY

Nick Alexander

I first discovered Sir Reynold (also known as Reginald) BRAY because of the close relationship between his family and my ancestors in the SANDES (or SANDYS) family. In Tudor times, the Hampshire branch of my family were beginning to spell their surname as Sandys while the other branches preferred Sandes. This distinction between the main branches has been preserved throughout this article.

It soon became obvious that some of the accounts of Sir Reynold Bray's early life were inconsistent with what I had discovered through his family's links with my ancestors. This article provides a correction of some errors and then more details to confirm that many of the articles published about him during the past four hundred years are in fact correct.

I have of course had the advantage of being able to access digitised records online in many archives which our ancestors could never have known about. However, it has been studying the places where known, or claimed, events happened and their links with other families in the same or different parts of the country that has contributed most to the new information provided below.¹

I will deal first with the obvious errors in existing accounts of the life of Sir Reynold Bray. The earliest of these is the SANDIS (sic) Pedigree in the College of Heralds' Visitation of Cumberland in 1615 which shows William Sandes and Margarett RAWSON as having a daughter 'Margerett wife of Richard Bray one of the counsell of K. H. 6.' William Sandes was born at Esthwaite in the Furness Fells area of Lancashire north of Morecambe Bay and was a scholar at King's Hall Cambridge from 1449 to 1458.

If this Pedigree was correct, the earliest that Margaret could be born would be 1460 just a year before King Edward IV seized the throne from King Henry VI. Other sources show that Margaret Sandys was born in about 1409 and that she was the daughter of Sir Walter Sandys of East Cholderton in Hampshire by his second wife Margaret ERLEIGH.

I cannot find any separate or independent evidence to support the statement in the Cumberland Visitation, in other Pedigrees and elsewhere, that Richard Bray, the father of Sir Reynold Bray, was Counsel to King Henry VI. Some other documents suggest instead that Richard was either Surgeon or Physician to this King, but again without supporting evidence. Similarly, I cannot find any evidence that Richard Bray was a knight or that he was entitled to the courtesy title of Sir from any other public position or relationship.

Sir John Sandys, father of Sir Walter, is known to have represented the County of Hampshire in several sessions of Parliament including one in 1391 when Thomas Bray represented Middlesex. This was the first known contact between the Sandys and Bray

¹ My main sources were accounts of parishes and manors in British History Online, accounts of Members in History of Parliament Online, online catalogues at various County Archives, Visitations of various Counties, articles on members of the nobility in Wikipedia, an Encyclopaedia of Dates and Events, a Road Atlas and The County Maps of Old England.

families. Thomas Bray and his brother Richard lived at Sutton Manor in Chiswick, but the family home was at Wyboston in Bedfordshire. Sir John Sandys appears to have followed up on this meeting with Thomas Bray by offering his son, or nephew, Nicholas an opening near Sir John's home near Andover. The evidence for this is in three records in the legal history of the Brays in Bedfordshire.

In 1399, Nicholas Bray is shown as party to a deal involving Durrington six miles west of the Sandys family home at East Cholderton and at Vernham Deans six miles north of Andover and then, in 1407, Nicholas Bray and his wife Alice are shown as holding Foxcote Manor at Charlton on the northern outskirts of Andover. The third record shows Nicholas with property at nearby Stockbridge and Longstock in 1423.

Sir John Sandys had died in 1395, but Nicholas Bray would have known Sir John's son Walter and when Sir Walter Sandys was chosen to represent Hampshire in the Parliament of April 1414, it would be natural for Nicholas to encourage Walter to look up his relatives in Chiswick on his way to London. As it turned out, this session of Parliament was held at Leicester instead of Westminster and, in a roundabout way, this led to another link between the Sandys and the Bray families.

One of the representatives for Bedfordshire in the Parliament of 1414 was Thomas WAWETON. His father John had served in many Parliaments, including the one held in 1381 which was the first one attended by Sir John Sandys. The Wawetons lived at Basmead just three miles north of the Bray family home at Wyboston and two miles south of Great Staughton. Thomas Bray's mother Alice inherited a two-third share in Great Staughton Manor in 1370 and sold it to Thomas Waweton, the new MP's uncle, in 1406.

Nicholas Bray's brother or cousin John gave up the family's occupation of Sutton Manor in Chiswick in about 1429, possibly when his father died, but bought other properties there up until 1446. I believe that John Bray had two sons Thomas (born c1400) and Richard (born c1405), probably at Wyboston. Between 1424 and 1457, Thomas is mentioned in legal documents relating to Great Barford, Tempsford and Colmworth, all within four miles of the family home at Wyboston. I am sure that the Bray Pedigree in the Visitation of Bedfordshire is wrong in that it shows Richard's father as Edmond and does not mention any of the other Bray family members known from legal records of the period.

The article on Sir Reginald (sic) Bray in the Dictionary of National Biography in about 1885, says that Reynold's father Richard originated at Eaton Bray or Leighton Buzzard in Bedfordshire. Eaton Bray was not known by this name and had no connection with the Bray family until after Sir Reynold bought it in 1490. Sir Reynold bought several other properties in the same area in the 1480s and 1490s including Ledburn and Mentmore near Leighton Buzzard. Wyboston is in Bedfordshire but at the other side of the County.

The same article claims that Richard Bray was buried in the nave of Worcester Cathedral in 1489. Another record claims that his wife and their five children were buried with him. The wording on the Bray tomb in Worcester Cathedral cannot be checked as the grave stone was removed in 1756 when the floor was re-tiled. I think it more likely that Richard's gravestone recorded his wife and children as being his mourners as was the

custom at the time. In Sir Reynold's Will, he recorded that his mother Joan, Richard's second wife, was buried at Guildford in Surrey.

Finally, the article in the Dictionary of National Biography claims that Reynold was employed by Sir Henry STAFFORD before Henry's marriage to Margaret BEAUFORT in 1458. Again, I can find no evidence for this. Instead, I suggest that Richard Bray and later his son Reynold were employed at properties owned by the BEAUCHAMPS of Bletsoe. Bletsoe is in north Bedfordshire and is where Margaret Beaufort was born to John Beaufort and Margaret Beauchamp in 1443 and where she lived until her first marriage in 1455.

Having disposed of these errors, the rest of this article concentrates on new evidence to add details to other aspects of the life of Richard Bray and his son Reynold starting from Richard Bray's marriage to Margery Sandys the daughter of Sir Walter Sandys of East Cholderton in about 1429. In 1427, John Bray had bought an interest in Dillington Manor, about two miles from Thomas Waweton's new home at Great Staughton, possibly intending Richard and Margery to live there.

The custom of the period was for the younger sons of any family not to expect any part of his father's estate but to join the household of a wealthier family nearby to be trained for a future career. In this case, I believe that, in about 1415, Richard, the younger son of John Bray, was taken in by Margaret Beauchamp at Bletsoe about nine miles west of his home at Wyboston and that in due course he became one of her estate managers.

In 1432, while Richard was working at Bletsoe, Margery gave birth to their only son John. Soon after giving birth Margery died and Richard married Joan TROUGHTON a teenager from Dunstable. Margaret Beauchamp had come of age in 1426 and had taken possession of property in various places inherited from her grandfather Roger Beauchamp of Bletsoe. One of these was Laughern Manor in Bedwardine on the right bank of the River Severn opposite Worcester City.

A record shows that Laughern was owned by Margaret Beauchamp and her first husband Sir Oliver STJOHN in 1431. I believe that Margaret decided to appoint Richard Bray to manage it on her behalf and that Richard moved there with his baby son and his new wife in 1433. Richard stayed in charge of Laughern Manor until 1482 when Margaret Beauchamp died and the property was transferred to her cousin Richard Beauchamp, Lord of Powick. Powick was the next parish south of Bedwardine.

I believe that Richard Bray was given a house and some land on the Laughern Manor estate and that he lived there until he died in 1489. This seems to be confirmed by the existence on the first Ordnance Survey Map of the area of a place called Claphill close to Laughern House. Clophill Manor near Silsoe was the ancestral home of this branch of the Bray family back in Bedfordshire.

Richard and Joan had five children at Bedwardine. Reynold was born in 1438 and was followed by three girls Lucy, Alice and Joan born at intervals through the 1440s. Finally, they had a second son John who was probably born in 1459, later in the same year that Richard's first son died. In later records, the two Johns are referred to as John Bray the elder and John Bray the younger. I believe that John Bray the elder married in about 1458

and that his wife had a daughter Margaret a few months before or after her husband's death.

All of the above supports the records which state that Richard Bray, the father of Reynold, was born in Bedfordshire, died in Bedwardine and was buried in Worcester Cathedral. It also confirms that Reynold Bray was born in Worcestershire. Reynold acquired some property at Bedwardine, presumably by inheriting it after his father's death in 1489. Other records show that he sold it a year or so before his own death in 1503.

It appears that Reynold's half-sister Margery did not get married until the year of her father Richard Bray's death. Reynold Bray must have arranged for her to marry Sir William Sandys who had been knighted by King Henry VII two years before, following the Battle of East Stoke in 1487. Reynold had become Chief Counsellor to this King soon after the Battle of Bosworth in 1485. Sir William Sandys and Margery Bray had four daughters early in their marriage and then three sons: Thomas in 1496, John in c1497 and Reginald in c1499.

Reverting to the period of Reynold Bray's childhood, Sir Oliver StJohn died in 1437 leaving his widow Margaret Beauchamp with seven children to look after. She married John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, in 1439 and they had one child Margaret Beaufort born in 1443. The Duke died the following year. I suggest that, as Reynold was his second son, Richard Bray arranged for him to go to Bletsoe and to be educated alongside the StJohn boys and their younger step-sister Margaret Beaufort.

Margaret Beaufort married her first husband Edmund TUDOR in 1455. He died at the end of 1456 and Margaret's only son, the future King Henry VII, was born in January 1457. A year later, Margaret Beaufort married Sir Henry Stafford at Maxstoke, east of Birmingham, and moved to Bourne in Lincolnshire where they spent the first eight years of their marriage. Margaret had inherited Bourne from her father after his death in 1444.

I suggest that having known him during her childhood at Bletsoe, Margaret recruited the now twenty-year old Reynold Bray to join her household at Bourne where she promoted him to become her Estate Manager. Later, she trusted him in the dangerous assignments leading up to her son Henry's return from exile in 1485.

In 1466, King Edward IV granted Woking Manor in Surrey to Sir Henry Stafford and Margaret Beaufort. Henry died there in 1471. Margaret married her third husband, Sir Thomas STANLEY, in 1472 and, after 1485, they divided their time between Woking and Collyweston in Northamptonshire. Richard Bray's widow Joan and her step-daughter Margery, appear to have joined the Beaufort household at Woking. Joan died there and was buried at nearby Guildford. Richard and Joan's three daughters Lucy, Alice and Joan had probably married and left home during their father's life at Bedwardine.

According to the Bray Pedigree in the Visitation of Bedfordshire, Lucy married Richard ANDREWS. Lucy must have died before 1503 as it is her son Richard Andrew who is shown as inheriting Freefolk Manor near Andover in Sir Reynold's Will. Alice is not shown in this Pedigree but is mentioned with her husband Richard HYDE in Sir Reynold's Will. Joan is shown in the Pedigree and also in Sir Reynold's Will as married to Isaak ap RHESE of Washingley. Joan's husband's name suggests that he was Welsh

which fits her childhood in Worcestershire but Washingley was near Margaret Beaufort's home at Collyweston. John Bray the younger must have died before 1503 as John is only mentioned in his brother's Will as being the father of Sir Reynold's three under-age nephews.

In about 1483, Margaret Beaufort joined a plot for her son Henry Tudor, who was in exile in France, to be brought back to England and to replace the unpopular King Richard III who had seized the throne on the death of King Edward IV. Margaret used Reynold Bray as a go-between with other participants in this plot and to raise money to finance Henry's return. This culminated in the death of King Richard at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485.

Between becoming King and his Coronation, King Henry VII stayed with his mother at Woking and rewarded many of the people who had contributed to his success. These included Christopher Sandes from the Cumberland branch of the family who had worked on Margaret Beaufort's estates in Kendal from about 1460 and moved to Woking when she lost them in 1471.

Sir Reynold Bray was generously rewarded by King Henry VII for his services. King Henry made him a Knight of the Bath on the night before his Coronation and appointed him as Keeper at two hunting chases near Woking. Sir Reynold then appointed William and Oliver, two of the Sandes children from the Harleyford branch of the family, as his Deputies. Despite leaving Woking for the Royal Court, Sir Reynold did not forget his former colleagues in Margaret Beaufort's household and in 1489 he arranged for Christopher Sandes to become the guardian of Margery GERARD, a teenage heiress at Woodham Ferrers in Essex. This resulted in Christopher's son William marrying Margery and taking over her estate.

Sir Reynold Bray died in 1503 and, in addition to the bequests already noted, his Will made provision for masses to be said for the souls of his mother Joan, buried at Guildford, and of his father Richard and Reynold's wife Katherine. Reynold Bray had married Katherine HUSSEY in about 1475. She was born in 1462, the younger daughter of Nicholas Hussey of Harting, south of Petersfield on the Hampshire-Sussex border.

Reynold and Katherine had no children, but Reynold had become guardian of Elizabeth and Agnes LOVELL, the two daughters of Katherine's sister Constance and some of his bequests were conditional on them marrying two of his nephews. Sir Reynold Bray had acquired about eighty properties across England, including fourteen in Bedfordshire, and these were eventually divided between his three nephews and his niece Margery with her husband Sir William Sandys.

The following Timeline for Sandys and Brays in the 15th Century assumes that John Bray the elder died earlier in the same year that John Bray the younger was born. It implies that Joan Bray (nee Troughton) was 40 when her second son was born, and that Margery Sandys (nee Bray) was also 40 when her third son was born.

1403 Marriage of Walter Sandys & 1st wife Agnes WARRINER

1404 Birth of Thomas Sandys, 1st son of Walter Sandys & Agnes (Warriner)

c1405 *Birth of Richard Bray, son of John*

1407 Death of Agnes (Warriner), 1st wife of Walter Sandys

1408 Marriage of Walter Sandys & 2nd wife Margaret Erleigh
 1409 Birth of Margaret Sandys, daughter of Walter Sandys & Margaret (Erleigh)
 c1429 *Marriage of Richard Bray (c24) & 1st wife Margaret Sandys (20)*
 c1430 *Birth of Richard Bray, son of Richard and Margaret (Sandys)*
 c1430 Marriage of Thomas Sandys (26) & wife Sybil
 c1432 *Birth of John Bray the elder, son of Richard Bray & Margaret (Sandys)*
 c1433 *Death of Margaret (Sandys), 1st wife of Richard Bray*
 c1433 *Marriage of Richard Bray senior (29) & 2nd wife Joan Troughton (age 13)*
 1435 Death of Walter Sandys
 c1436 Marriage of Walter Sandys' widow Margaret (Erleigh) & Sir William CHEYNE
 1438 *Birth of Reginald Bray, 1st son of Richard Bray & Joan (Troughton)(18)*
 1438 Birth of William Sandys, 1st son of Thomas Sandys & Sybil
 1442 Death of Thomas Sandys, husband of Sybil
 1443 Death of Margaret Cheyne, former wife of Walter Sandys
 1445 Death of Sybil Sandys, widow of Thomas
 c1458 *Marriage of John Bray the elder (26)*
 c1459 *Birth of Margery Bray, daughter of John Bray the elder*
 c1460 *Death of John Bray the elder (age 28)*
 c1460 *Birth of John Bray the younger, 2nd son of Richard Bray & Joan (40)*
 c1464 Marriage of William Sandys (26) & Margaret Cheney
 1465 Birth of John Sandys, 1st son of William Sandys & Margaret (CHENEY)
 1470 Birth of William Sandys, 2nd son of William Sandys & Margaret (Cheney)
 1471 William Sandys, husband of Margaret, is knighted at Tewkesbury (33)
 1472 Birth of Richard Sandys, 3rd son of William Sandys & Margaret (Cheney)
 1487 William Sandys junior is knighted at East Stoke (17)
 c1483 *Marriage of John Bray the younger (c23)*
 1484 *Birth of Edmond Bray, 1st son of John Bray the younger*
 1486 Death of John Sandys, 1st son of William Sandys & Margaret (Cheney)
 1486 *Birth of Edward Bray, 2nd son of John Bray the younger*
 1489 *Birth of Reginald Bray, 3rd son of John Bray the younger*
 c1490 Marriage of Sir William Sandys (age 20) & *Margery Bray (31)*
 (Followed by births of four daughters before that of first son.)
 1496 Birth of Thomas Sandys, 1st son of William Sandys & *Margery (Bray)(37)*
 1496 Death of Sir William Sandys (age 58), husband of Margaret Cheney
 1497 Birth of John Sandys, 2nd son of William Sandys & *Margery (Bray)(38)*
 1499 Birth of Reginald Sandys, 3rd son of William Sandys & *Margery (Bray)(40)*
 1503 *Death of Sir Reginald Bray (65)*
 (Reginald's three nephews are all under 21. Sir William Sandys and his wife *Margery (Bray)* are mentioned in Reginald's Will.)
 1523 Sir William Sandys junior becomes 1st Baron Sandys of The Vyne
 1539 Death of *Margery (Bray)(80)*, wife of William 1st Baron Sandys of the Vyne
 1540 Death of William 1st Baron Sandys of The Vyne (age 70), widower of *Margery (Bray)*

The Bray Family Tree is presented in the following two pages. The dates shown above for John Bray the elder and John Bray the younger assume that John the younger was born after John the elder had died. They assume that Margery Bray was born in 1459 and was 40 when her third son was born. They also assume that Joan Troughton was born in 1420 and was 40 when her second son was born.

Dorothy Bray was maid of honour to Anne BOLEYN, Anne of CLEVES, Katherine PARR and Queen Mary Tudor. The father of her child may have been Katherine Parr's brother William and she may have married Edmund BRYDGES 2nd Baron Chandos after her daughter was born. Later, Dorothy married William KNOLLYS 1st Earl of Banbury. Dorothy's daughter Catherine was maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth in 1565, at about the same time as she married William Sandys, 3rd Baron Sandys of The Vyne.

Edmund Bray and his wife Jane HALLIWELL, daughter of Anne NORBURY of Stoke d'Abernon, gained land at Little Patchesham, Leatherhead and Fetcham in 1524. In 1538, ownership passed to their daughter Frances LYFIELD.

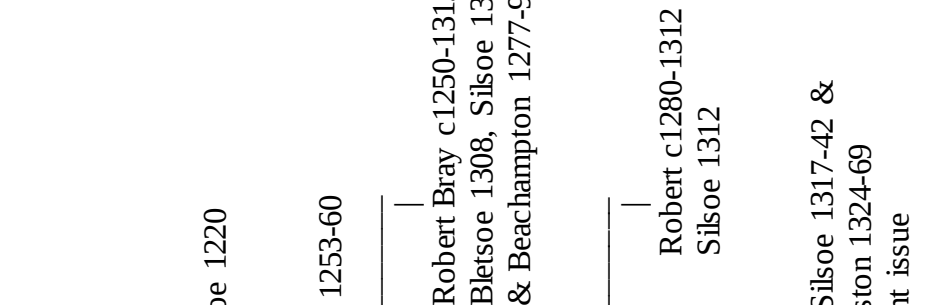
Robert Sandes, son of William of Guildford, lived at Leatherhead nearby to Little Patchesham and his father is believed to have retired there after his position as Deputy Park Keeper at Guildford ended on the death of Sir Reginald Bray in 1503.

In 1571, Robert Sandes' son Thomas, who had married Jane AGMONDISHAM from Stoke d'Abernon in about 1540, acquired rights at Little Patchesham and Fetcham through her and passed them to his son Robert Sandes.

Edward Bray, the younger brother of Edmond and a nephew of Sir Reginald acquired Shere Vachery from Edmond, possibly on the latter's death in 1539 without male issue. Edward lived at Shere Vachery Manor and was buried at Cranleigh, its parish church. His son Sir Edward Bray was knighted in 1560 and lived at Shere village and had a son Reynold (born 1555) who in turn had a son Edward (born 1580 at Wonersh) and a grandson Edward (born 1609 at Shere).

Reginald Bray was made a Knight Banneret in 1497 after the Battle of Blackheath, but he had already been made a Knight of the Bath at King Henry VII's Coronation in 1485. Edmund Bray (later Lord Bray) was knighted in 1513 at Tournai. His son John was knighted at Boulogne in 1544 and died in 1557. A Richard Braye was knighted in 1553 after the Coronation of Queen Mary Tudor. He was possibly the Richard who married Jane Saunders of Ewell and had nine children before his death in 1559 and he may have been a son of Reginald Bray, youngest son of John Bray the younger

(R Revised 27 Feb 2025)



Robert Waweton of Stowe Wythe (aka Long Stowe) John Bray c1325-c1395, Chiswick 1371, Tempsford 1374-50
 wife Alice inherits two-thirds of Gt Staughton Manor in 1370

John Waweton of Basmead, MP 1381 Thomas Waweton Richard Bray bc1355
 buys Gt Staughton 1406 Chiswick 1380-91, Tempsford 1392 wife Joan, Chiswick 1395

Thomas Waweton of Basmead, MP 1414

Sir John Sandys of East Cholderton, MP 1381 & 1391 |2| John Bray bc1375
 wife Joan Fifhide, property in Andover area Nicholas Bray bc1377, wife Alice Chiswick 1446, Dillington 1427
 Andover area 1399-23

Sir Walter Sandys of East Cholderton, MP 1414

|2| Thomas Bray bc1400
 Margaret Sandys =(1)= Richard Bray =(2)= Joan, d of John & Alice Tempsford 1424-57
 c1409-c1433 wc1429 c1405-89 wc1433 Troughton of Dunstable

John Bray Sir Reginald Bray 1438-03 Lucy bc1440 wed Alice bc1442 wed Joan bc1444 wed John Bray
 the elder wed Katherine Hussey Richard Andrews Richard Hyde Isaak ap Rhese the younger
 c1432-1460 (no issue) of Wasingley c1460-1539
 wc1458 Richard = Elizabeth inherited Frefolk, Andover wc1482

Richard Halliwell

Margery Bray Jane Halliwell = Edmond Bray 1484-1539 Eliz: Lovell = Edward Bray = Beatrice Shirley Reginald wed Alice Morington
 bc1459, wc1490 c1489-74

William Sandys John c1512-57 Anne Dorothy c1524-05 Elizabeth wed Frances wed Edmund Reginald of Steane
 of The Vyne Richard Catesby Thos Lyfield wed Anne Vaux

Thomas Sandys 2nd Baron Sir Edward Bray c1519-81 Owen Beatrix Sir Thomas Crewe wed Temperance
 of The Vyne, 1496-59 wed Elizabeth Roper

William Sandys = Catherine Bray

PARISH REGISTER CORRECTIONS

BFHS recently published their Baptism (1538-1852), Marriage (1538-1837) and Burial (1538-1852) transcriptions on *FindMyPast*. During preparation of the datasets some anomalies were found in the data. These were reviewed and corrected with assistance from Bedfordshire Archives prior to publication. The corrected entries are as follows:

Dunstable - BFHS Marriages Database 1813-1837

172	Thomas	London			
	Ann	Eames		B	9/5/1825
	Witnesses: John Eames, Sarah London				
	Notes: Transposed from No. 134.				

Marriage Date confirmed by Bedfordshire Archives as 9 May 1828.

Elstow - Parish Register of Elstow 1602-1812, Bedfordshire Parish Register Series Vol 1 - Baptisms

1798	JA	28	Louisa	d	Margt	Prigmore, illeg.
	LY	23	Jn	s Thos	Marttha	Babbington
		2	Geo	s Wm	Hannah	Booby
		12	Thos	s Chris	Ann	Curtis
	AU	32	Sarah Mary	d Wm	Mary	Harvey, twins

Baptism Date of Sarah and Mary HARVEY confirmed by Bedfordshire Archives as 12 Aug 1798.

Flitwick - Parish Register of Flitwick 1602-1812, Bedfordshire Parish Register Series Vol 21 – Baptisms

1611	"MAR 32"	Eliz	d	Wm	Pearse
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Baptism Date confirmed by Bedfordshire Archives as 31 Mar 1611.

Great Barford - BFHS Baptisms Database 1564-1852

WILLIS					
Rich	d	Jn	Margt	3/11/1709	
Jn	s	Jn	Margt	29/8/1711	
Wm	s	Jn	Margt	5/6/1713	
Edmd	s	Jn	Margt	13/4/1716	farmer
Eliz	d	Jn	Margt	28/4/1718	farmer
Hen	s	Jn	Margt	10/3/1720	
Sarah	d	Jn	Margt	26/4/1723	
Wm	s	Rich	Eliz	31/5/1744	maltster
Wingfield	s	Rich	Eliz	14/6/1745	maltster.
	Birth date: 27/5/1745				
Eliz Alley	d	Rich	Eliz	22/5/1749	maltster
	Birth date: 12/25/1748 Notes: Mother deceased. Private baptism Jan 26.				

Birth Date for Eliz Alley WILLIS confirmed by Bedfordshire Archives as 25 Dec 1748.

Henlow - BFHS Baptisms Database 1559-1852

James	James	Maria	24/2/1839	labourer
Birth date: 30/18/1838				

Birth Date for James COOPER confirmed by Bedfordshire Archives as 30 Dec 1838.

Houghton Regis - BFHS Baptisms Database 1538-1852

GUTERIDG	Wm	s Jn	33/3/1584
Notes: Also Guteridge.			

Baptism Date confirmed by Bedfordshire Archives as 22 Mar 1583/84.

Lidlington - BFHS Marriages Database 1560-1812

1634	7	34	Wm	Crayford
			Ann	Duncombe
Notes: Groom is Sir Kt, bride is gent				

Marriage Date confirmed by Bedfordshire Archives as 24 Jul 1634.

Poddington - Parish Register of Poddington 1602-1812, Bedfordshire Parish Register Series Vol 69 - Marriages

1740	Oct	38	Hen	Simons, of Stevenage	Mary	Hipwel, of Sharnbrook, lic
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Marriage Date confirmed by Bedfordshire Archives as 28 Oct 1740.

Southill - BFHS Marriages Database 1813-1837

138	Joseph	Faulkner	Bachelor			
	Lucy	Jenkins	Spinster	B	15/5/1836	
Witnesses: William Faulkner, Sarah Finding, John Sells						

Marriage Date confirmed by Bedfordshire Archives as 15 May 1826.



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P.G. Cert. in Family and Local History

P.G. Dip. in Archive Management

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DESTRUCTION OF WILLS

Thank you to all our members that responded to the Ministry of Justice consultation on the destruction of historic wills.

The Government's response has finally been published and can be read in full at the following link: gov.uk/government/consultations/storage-and-retention-of-original-will-documents. In summary, the Government has decided 'that it will not pursue any reform that involves the destruction of original will documents.'

REMINDER

The CLOSING DATE for articles to be published in the September 2025 *Journal* is **31 July 2025**.

(Articles submitted near the closing date may not be published until the following *Journal*)

BEDFORDSHIRE HERITAGE TEA TOWELS

The Society has had a supply of Bedfordshire Heritage tea towels printed and these are now being sold to raise funds. These tea towels are really too nice to use for drying up; they are beautifully colour printed with some famous Bedfordshire landmarks forming a border for the County map. Even if you do not have any Bedfordshire ancestors, they make ideal gifts.

They are 100% cotton and at £4.50 each can be obtained from the bookstall at members' meetings, by email to secretary@bfhs.org.uk, or by post to Lynn Manning at 38 Risborough Road, Bedford, MK41 9QW, Tel. 01234 306482. For UK orders please add **postage and packing** as follows:

Up to 2 tea towels add	£2.10
3 to 4 tea towels add	£2.50

For orders from outside the UK please enquire before ordering. Cheques should be made payable to Bedfordshire Family History Society.

WHY NOT WRITE SOMETHING FOR THE JOURNAL?

We are always on the lookout for contributions to the *Journal*, any size, short or long. To give you some idea, a *Journal* page takes around 450 words to fill. We would also welcome items shorter than a page. You might feel more comfortable writing a letter or email on a topic, and this would be included in a '**Letters**' page in the *Journal*.

There are very few requirements for a contribution. It must have a family history theme although this could be the story of a building that has a significance to a family history, for example a church where several members of a family were baptised, married, or buried. There needs to be a link to Bedfordshire, although if the research technique is interesting then it can included as an example of 'what to do.' The best articles include copies of original records such as census returns and family photographs.

Concentrate on telling the story of the characters in the family history and highlight any successes, or failures in the research. Identify any unresolved issues that need further work. Something as short as 300 to 400 words is acceptable, and much longer articles are always welcome because they can be published over several issues. No need to worry if you are not used to writing. Do not worry about spelling, punctuation, grammar, or physical layout. The editorial 'team' will help you produce a polished article.

Seeing your own work in print can feel like a real achievement and others will appreciate your effort. Simply writing down your 'brick wall' can help you see the problem more clearly and, you never know, someone reading it may be able to help you move forward. A great way to start is to take a small part of your family tree and describe the main characters, where and when they lived and died, and any stumbling blocks you encountered in researching their history, such as name changes or document transcription errors. If you need ideas to get you going or would like to discuss your ideas, please send an email to **journal@bfhs.org.uk**.

DO WE HAVE YOUR CURRENT EMAIL ADDRESS?

We notify our members via email about any zoom/hybrid meetings; however, some get bounced back and for some members we do not have an email address. If you have not been receiving these emails from us it means that we do not have your email address, or the email address we have is incorrect or your mailbox is full.

If you have an email address but are not getting our emails but would like to do so, please send your current email address to **treasurer@bfhs.org.uk**.



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BEDFORDSHIRE PARISH REGISTERS

Many new computers do not have CD drives, so we are pleased to announce that all our CDs are now available for sale as downloads from Parish Chest and Genfair.

The available downloads include all 128 Bedfordshire Parish Registers, Bedfordshire Nonconformist Registers, Marriage Licences, Poor Law papers, BFHS back Journals Vol 1-19 with an index to surnames and subjects, and the four Bedfordshire Will books. BFHS Journals volumes 20-24 are available free in the Members' Portal of the BFHS website.

To access the stores directly please visit **parishchest.com** or **genfair.co.uk**, although the simplest way of accessing a BFHS download is to visit our website **bfhs.org.uk** then select 'Online Stores.' If you then select Parish Chest the majority of the downloads are to be found in the 'Downloads' folder, but Poor Law, Journals and Wills book are listed under the appropriate folder located down the left-hand side of the screen. If you select Genfair, the downloads are listed alongside the CDs in the relevant section. Both stores have a search feature, and the content of each product is given. Downloads are the same price as the CDs.

BFHS has produced a resource to help in finding your missing relations. If they were baptised or buried before 1852 or married before 1837 (and in some cases later) in Bedfordshire and appear in the Parish Registers, then they will appear on our Surnames CD, available as a free download on the home page of **bfhs.org.uk**. Alternatively, the CD is available for only £10 including UK P&P, from Sales, Bedfordshire Family History Society, PO Box 214, Bedford MK41 8WB, enquiries to **bookstall@bfhs.org.uk**.

CDs for all 128 ancient Bedfordshire parishes listed below are available from:

Sales, Bedfordshire Family History Society, PO Box 214, Bedford MK41 8WB, or
bookstall@bfhs.org.uk

Each CD or download contains, for one parish:

All Parish Register transcripts up to 1812 and searchable Indexes to the Parish Registers for:

Baptisms at least 1813-1851 (some parishes all up to 1851)

Marriages up to 1885; and all Burials to 1851

The relevant 1851 Census Index for Bedfordshire

CDs marked † also contain Monumental Inscriptions (MIs) from a graveyard in the parish

(church, chapel, or cemetery). Those marked * contain records from the registers or graveyards of Nonconformist chapels in the parish, photographs, and other records are included as available.

‡ Holwell: MIs and Burials only, not Registers (now in Herts).

Prices include UK or overseas post and packing. The cost of a full set of Parish CDs is £1,250.

Any recently revised CDs are indicated by the issue number in bold. **Please note that CDs will no longer be updated** whereas downloads will be updated when more indexes and any new MI listings become available.

Parish	Price	Issue	Parish	Price	Issue
Ampthill † *	£15	2	Dunton †	£15	2
Arlesey	£20	2	Eaton Bray	£20	2
Aspley Guise †	£15	4	Eaton Socon † *	£25	2
Astwick †	£10	2	Edworth †	£10	2
Barton	£15	3	Elstow †	£15	2
Battlesden	£10	2	Eversholt †	£15	2
Bedford St Cuthbert †*	£15	2	Everton	£10	2
Bedford St John *	£15	2	Eyeworth	£10	2
Bedford St Mary † *	£15	2	Farndish †	£10	1
Bedford St Paul † *	£25	2	Felmersham † *	£10	2
Bedford St Peter *	£10	2	Flitton *	£15	4
Biddenham †	£10	2	Flitwick	£10	2
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Billington †	£10	2	Great Barford †	£15	3
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Blunham † *	£15	3	Harrold *	£10	2
Bolnhurst	£10	2	Haynes †	£20	2
Bromham †	£10	3	Henlow †	£10	2
Caddington †	£15	2	Higham Gobion	£10	2
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Dean † *	£15	1	Lidlington †	£10	2
Dunstable † *	£15	2	Little Barford †	£10	1

Parish	Price	Issue	Parish	Price	Issue
Little Staughton † *	£10	2	Southill † *	£20	2
Lower Gravenhurst †	£10	2	Stagsden †	£15	2
Luton † *	£30	3	Stanbridge *	£10	2
Marston Moretaine †	£15	3	Steppingley †	£10	2
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Milton Bryan †	£10	2	Sundon †	£10	1
Milton Ernest †	£10	2	Sutton	£15	2
Northill †	£15	2	Swineshead †	£10	2
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Odell †	£10	2	Thurleigh	£10	2
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Potsgrove †	£10	2	Totternhoe *	£15	2
Potton † *	£20	3	Turvey † *	£20	2
Pulloxhill	£10	2	Upper Gravenhurst	£10	2
Ravensden †	£10	2	Upper Stondon	£10	2
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Ridgmont † *	£15	2	Whipsnade †	£10	2
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Your committee is continually looking for ways to improve what is offered to members. So, to encourage more feedback from members at meetings we now have a suggestion



box. For members who are not able to use the suggestion box we invite you to email us at bfhs@bfhs.org.uk.

Your committee appreciates any help, ideas, or suggestions that you may have regarding any aspect of the BFHS organisation.

WHERE TO FIND US

Correspondence for the Executive Committee should be addressed to the appropriate person and sent to:

Bedfordshire Family History Society

PO Box 214 BEDFORD MK41 8WB	Internet: bfhs.org.uk Email: bfhs@bfhs.org.uk Web Sales: parishchest.com genfair.co.uk
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The following email addresses are also available:

chairman@bfhs.org.uk	Society Chairman
secretary@bfhs.org.uk	Society Secretary
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journal@bfhs.org.uk	Journal Co-ordinator
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membership@bfhs.org.uk	Membership Secretary
progsec@bfhs.org.uk	Programme Secretary
bookstall@bfhs.org.uk	BFHS Publications Sales Enquiries (CDs, etc)
publicity@bfhs.org.uk	Publicity Officer
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