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Berkshire Family History Society

Volume 2, Number 1

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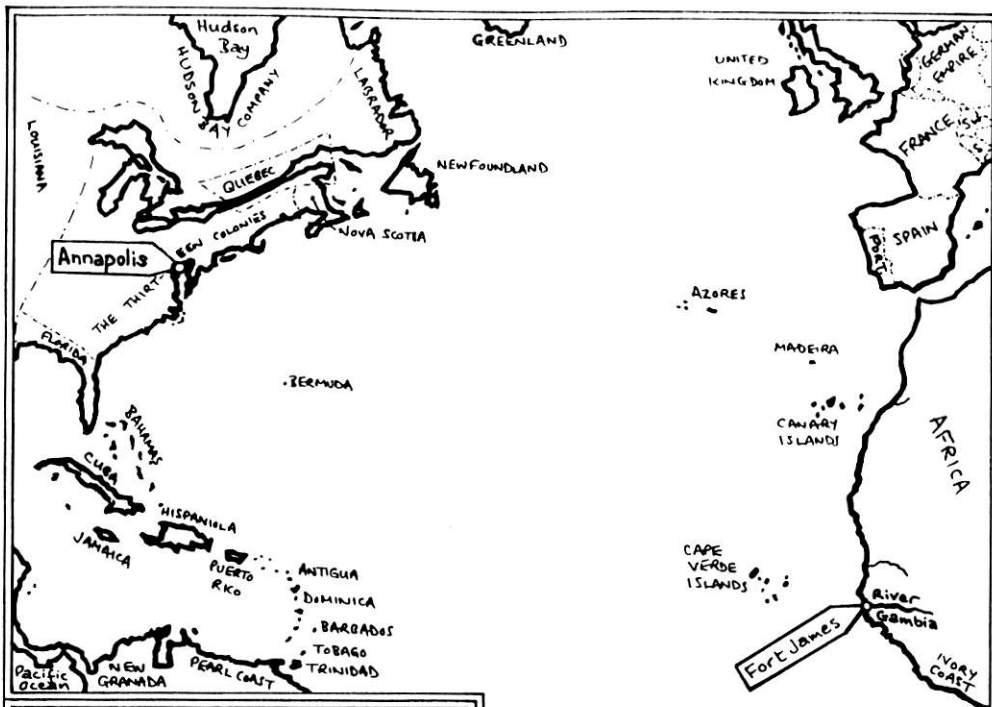
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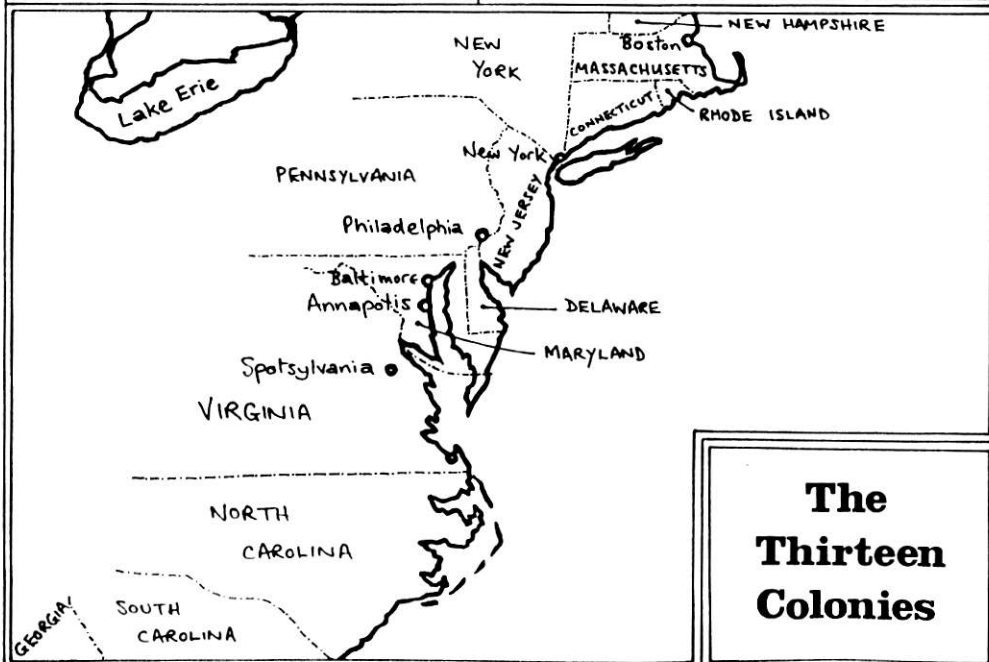
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The North Atlantic



The Thirteen Colonies

What it Meant to be a Slave by Alex Haley

I first heard the story of our family, which has been passed down for generations, on the front porch of my grandma's house in Henning, Tennessee, about fifty miles north of Memphis. I grew up there with Grandma Cynthia Murray Palmer, and every summer she used to invite various women relatives to stay. After the supper dishes were washed and put away, they would sit in the squeaky rocking chairs and talk about the past, as the dusk deepened into night, and the lightening bugs flicked on and off above the now shadowy honeysuckles.

Whenever they were speaking of our people, Grandma and the others spoke - always in tones of awe, I noticed - of a furtherest-back person whom they called 'the African'. They would say that some ship brought him to some place they would pronounce as 'Naplis'. Somebody called 'Mas' John Waller bought that African off that ship, and took him to a plantation in 'Spotsylvania County, Virginia'. But 'every time anybody turned around', that African had again escaped. They would catch him, and each time he got a worse beating than he had the last time.

Finally, on his escaping for the fourth time, this African was caught by some 'hateful po' white cracker' who made his living catching slaves, and the African tried to kill him. The slave catcher gave him the choice either of being castrated or of having one foot cut off. The African chose his foot, and it was chopped off with an axe against a tree stump. He would have died, except that his life was saved by 'Mas' John's' brother - a 'Mas' William Waller', who was a doctor. And the doctor was so furious about what had happened that he bought the African for his own slave, and gave him the name of Toby.

When he had a daughter, Kizzy, he would tell her what things were in his native tongue. "Ko", he would say, pointing at a banjo, for instance or, pointing at a river which ran near the plantation, he would say "Kamby Bolongo". When other slaves would call him 'Toby' he would angrily tell them that his name was "Kin-tay". And as he gradually learnt more English he began to tell Kizzy some things about himself - how he had been captured, for instance. He said that he had been not far from his village, chopping some wood to make himself a drum, when four men had surprised, overwhelmed and kidnapped him.

At 16 Kizzy was sold away, on to a much smaller plantation in North Carolina. She had been bought by a 'Mas' Tom Lea', and he fathered her first child, a boy, whom she named George; later she taught him all she could about his African grandfather. In time George had seven children; one of his sons, Tom, had seven children too; and he, in turn, passed on the family story. There had developed almost a ritual in its telling. It would occur mostly during the wintertime, after the harvesting was done, and there was more free time of an evening. The family would sit around the hearth with logs burning, and sweet potatoes would be roasting in the ashes, as the children listened to and absorbed the stories and the sounds. And the youngest of the seven was Cynthia, who became my maternal grandmother.

When I had heard that story over and again for about ten years, it had become nearly as fixed in my head as it was in Grandma's, though I never then comprehended that the African they talked about was my own great-great-great-great-grandfather.

Over 30 years later I happened, one Saturday in 1965, to be walking past the National Archives in Washington, dc. I can't be certain to this day what motivated me to walk up the building's steps, unless it was that so many times across those interim years I had thought of Grandma's stories. In the main reading room, a desk attendant asked if he could help me. I wouldn't have dreamt of telling him that I just had some curiosity in my head about some slave forebears whom I'd heard of as a boy from my grandma. What I finally did kind of bumble out to this fellow was that I was interested in the official United States Census records of Alamance County, North Carolina, for just after the Civil War.

After probably two hours of turning the microfilms through the viewing machine, I began to tire when, in utter astonishment, I saw the names of my grandma's parents. Over the next few months, whenever I could arrange it, I was back in Washington. In one source or another during the rest of 1966 I was able to document at least the highlights of the cherished family story.

I wanted to tell Grandma, but, sadly, she had gone, in 1949. Among those who had told the story on her front porch during my boyhood, the only survivor was Cousin Georgia Anderson, in her eighties, still living in Kansas City, Kansas. So I went there to tell her what had happened. Wrinkled, bent, not well herself, Cousin Georgia was so overjoyed. When she repeated to me the old stories and sounds, they were like echoes from Grandma's front porch: 'Yeah, boy, that African say his name was "Kin-tay", he say the banjo was "Ko" an' the river "*Kambu Bolongo*", an' he was off choppin' some wood to make his drum when they grabbed 'im'. The more Cousin Georgina talked of it, the more and more excited she became, until we had to stop her, calm her down. When I was leaving she said, 'You go 'head boy. Your Grandma, all of 'em - they up there watching what you do!'

In our own family's story were those strange, unknown sounds. Obviously they were bits of whatever was our original African Kin-tay's native tribal language. What specific tribal tongue? Could I maybe decipher that? Was there any way?

In New York I began making visits to the United Nations Headquarters lobby. I would stop any Africans I could, asking if my bits of phonetic sounds held any meaning for them. Across the next couple of weeks, I must have stopped a couple of dozen Africans, each and every one of them quickly looked at me, listened, and took off - understandably dubious about some Tennessean's imitating 'African' sounds.

When I met Dr. Jan Vansina, a Belgian scholar who had spent his early career living in West African villages, studying and tape-recording the oral histories narrated by certain very old men. I told him of our family's story. He questioned me intensely and finally said, 'These sounds your family has kept are very probably of the tongue called "Mandinka".'

Bolong" he said, was clearly Mandinka for 'river'. And preceded by the sound "*Kamby*", very likely that meant 'Gambia River'. "*Kin-tay*", it appeared, was correctly spelt "*Kinte*", a very old clan that had originated in Old Mali.

I had never been to Africa or been much concerned about it, till then, but I knew I must get to the Gambia River. I needed a Gambian to go with me on my search; I finally found a student named Ebou Manga; and I flew with him to Bathurst, the Gambian capital. The round trip tickets took most of my savings.

Ebou and his father assembled several Gambian officials. They listened intently as I told them every detail of Grandma's stories. 'Why, yes, of course', they said, '"Kamby Bolongo" is Gambia river!'. They added, 'But a greater clue is in your forefather's saying that his name was "Kinte"'. They told me something I would never have fantasised - that in places in the back country lived very old men, commonly called *griots*, who could tell centuries of the histories of certain very old clans - 'such as the Kintes'. On a map, the men pointed out to me some clan-founded villages, Kinte-Kundah, and Kinte-Kundah Janne-Ya, for instance. And these Gambians said they would do what they could to help me find a *griot* who knew about the Kintes.

When I got back to New York a compulsion laid hold of me to learn all I could about Africa. I began devouring books about it, especially about the slave trade. Then one Thursday's mail contained a letter from one of the Gambian officials, inviting me to return there. Borrowing the necessary travel funds, by Monday I was back in Bathurst. It galvanised me when the officials said that a *griot* had been found who told the Kinte clan history - his name was Kebba Kanga Fofana. To reach him, I discovered, required what seemed to me a modified safari; renting a launch to get upriver, two land vehicles to carry supplies by a more roundabout land route, and employing finally 14 people, including three interpreters and four musicians, since a *griot* would not speak the revered clan histories without background music.

After about two hours we put in at James Island, for me to see the ruins of James Fort, once a British military post. Here two centuries of slave ships had loaded thousands of cargoes of Gambian tribespeople. The crumbling stones, the deeply-oxidised swivel cannon, even some remnant links of chain seemed all but impossible to believe. Then we continued upriver to Juffure, which was the village of the *griot*.

Finally, Juffure's playing children, sighting us, flashed an alert. The 70-odd people came rushing from their circular, thatch-roofed, mud-walled huts, with goats bounding up and about, and parrots squawking from up in the palms. I sensed him in advance, somehow, the small man amid them, wearing a pillbox cap and an off-white robe - the *griot*. Then the interpreters went to him, as the villagers thronged about me.

My very insides seemed to be rolling around; it was as if I was going to burst emotionally for some reason I couldn't fathom, at first. Then it hit me like a gale of wind: every one of them, the whole crowd, was *jet black*. An enormous sense of guilt swept me - a sense of being some kind of hybrid . . . a sense of being impure among the pure. It was an awful sensation.

Eh, the old *griot* stepped away from my interpreters and the crowd quickly swarmed around him - all of them buzzing. An interpreter named ABC Salla whispered 'Why they stare at you so, they have never seen here a black American'. That revelation hit me; in their eyes I was symbolising 25 millions of us African descendants in the United States. Then abruptly the *griot* was briskly walking toward me. His eyes boring into mine, he spoke in Mandinka; he seemed to feel that I should instinctively understand -

and ABC Salla translated; 'Yes . . . we have been told by the forefathers . . . that many of us from this place are in exile . . . in that place called America . . . and in other places.'

I suppose I physically wavered, and they thought it was the heat. Rustling whispers went through the crowd, and a man brought me a low stool. Now the whispering hushed - the musicians had softly begun playing *kora* and *balafon* and a canvas sling lawn seat was taken by the *griot*. He was Kebba Kanga Fofana, aged 73 'rains' (one rainy season each year). Seeming to gather himself into a physical rigidity, he began speaking the Kinte clan's ancestral oral history. Across the next hours it came rolling from his mouth, the interpreters translating for me . . . the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Kinte lineage details - predominantly what men took what wives, the children whom they 'begot' in the order of their births; those children's mates and children . . .

The Kinte clan he said, began in Old Mali, the men generally were blacksmiths, and the women were potters and weavers. One large branch of the clan moved to Mauretania, from where one son of the clan, Kairaba Kunta Kinte, a Muslim Marabout holy man, entered the Gambia. He lived first in the village of Pakali N'Dinga: he moved next to Jiffarong village: '- and then he came here, into our own village of Juffure'. His youngest son was Omoro, who in turn had four sons. Then said the *griot*, 'About the time the king's soldiers came, the eldest of those four sons, Kunta, when he had about 16 rains, went away from his village, to chop wood to make a drum, and he was never seen again.'

Qoose-pimples the size of lemons seemed to pop all over me. In my knapsack were my cumulative notebooks, the first of them including how, in my boyhood, my grandma, Cousin Georgia and the others had told of the African 'Kin-tay' who always said he was near his village chopping wood to make a drum when he was kidnapped.

I showed these notes to the interpreter, who told the *griot*, who excitedly told the people. They all grew very agitated. Abruptly they formed a human ring, encircling me, dancing and chanting. Perhaps a dozen of the women carrying their infant babies rushed in toward me, thrusting the infants into my arms - conveying, I would later learn, 'the laying on of the hands . . . through this flesh which is us, we are you, and you are us.' The men hurried me into their mosque, and their arabic prayer later was translated to me outside: 'Praise be to Allah for returning the long lost from among us.' Direct descendants of Kunta Kinte's blood brothers were hastened, some of them from nearby villages, for a family portrait to be taken with me, surrounded by ancestral sixth cousins. More symbolic acts filled the remaining day.

As I drove away, dazed and silent in the bumping Land-Rover, I heard the cutting staccato of talking drums. Then when we sighted the next village, its people came thronging to meet us. They were all waving, beaming, amid a cacophony of crying out; and then my ears identified their words: 'Meester Kinte.' Meester Kinte.'

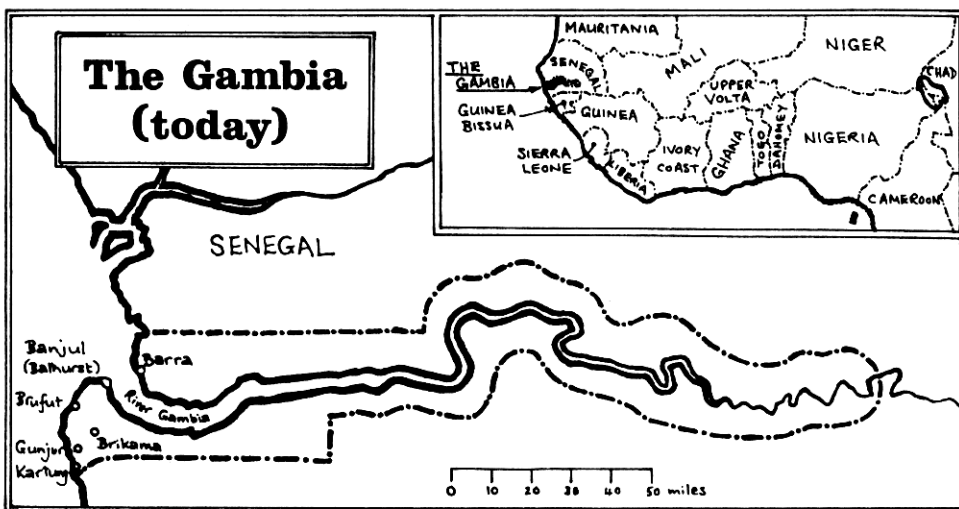
Let me tell you something: I am a man. But I remember the sob surging up from my feet, and flinging up my hands before my face, and bawling as I had not done since I was a baby . . . The Africans were jostling, staring at me . . . I didn't care, with it surging within me that if anyone really

knew the odyssey of us millions of black Americans, if you *really* knew how we came in the seeds of our forefathers, captured, driven, beaten, inspected, branded, chained down within those foul ships, if you really knew, you needed to weep . . .

What ship brought Kinte to Grandma's 'Napolis' (obviously Annapolis, in Maryland)? The old *griot's* time reference to 'king's soldiers' sent me flying to London. Feverish searching at last identified, in Parliament records, "Colonel O'Hare's Forces", dispatched in mid-1767 to protect the then British-held James Fort whose ruins I'd visited. So Kunta Kinte was down in some ship probably sailing later that summer from the Gambian River to Annapolis.

In eighteenth-century Royal Navy records I finally tracked ships reporting themselves in and out to the Commandant of the Gambia River's James Fort. And then early one afternoon I found that the Lord Ligonier, commanded by a Captain Thomas Davies, had sailed on the Sabbath of 5 July 1767. Her cargo: 3265 elephants' teeth, 3,700 pounds of beeswax, 800 pounds of cotton, 32 ounces of Garobian gold, and 140 slaves; her destination: Annapolis'.

Eat night I recrossed the Atlantic. In the Library of Congress the Lord Ligonier's arrival was one brief line in 'Shipping in the port of Annapolis - 1748-1775', I located the author, Vaughan W. Brown, in his Baltimore brokerage office. He drove to Historic Annapolis, the city's historical society, and found me further documentation of her arrival on 29 September 1767. (Exactly two centuries later on 29 September 1967, in Annapolis, I again knew tears.) More help came in the Maryland Hall of Records. Archivist Phebe Jacobsen found the Lord Ligonier's arriving customs declaration listing '98 Negroes' - so in her 86-day crossing, 42 Gambians had died, one among the survivors being 16-year-old Kunta Kinte. Then the microfilmed *Maryland Gazette* of 1 October 1767 contained an announcement to prospective buyers from the ship's agents, Daniel of St. Thos. Jenifer and John Ridout (the Governor's secretary): 'from the river GAMBIA in AFRICA . . . a cargo of choice healthy SLAVES . . .'



Follow that!

The opening article of our second volume is taken from the Observer Magazine in which it was published on 10th August, 1975. It is reprinted here by kind permission of its author, Alex Haley, his publishers, Paul R. Reynolds Inc., New York, and the Proprietors of The Observer Ltd.

Alex Haley's fascinating story certainly accentuates the value of oral evidence from within the family, though few of us can hope to equal his undoubted success in tracing his forebears.

Surprising as it may seem, the Berkshire Record Office has an index card on slavery, with several references to a variety of documents. There is also a card on negroes, several having been baptised in Berkshire. One of the references to slavery, D/EKm B2/3, relates to the . . . That nearly let the cat out of the bag. The whole document is reproduced on the fold-out centre page of this issue, by permission of the County Archivist. It is intended to serve as a very gentle introduction to the reading of old documents. Since I believe that most of our members will have little or no trouble in reading it, I do not intend to print the whole text in 'translation', but a key to some of the more obscure words will be printed in a future issue. (One meeting in the spring is to be devoted to palaeography - but the speaker has promised not to set you a test on the document we have printed.)

You will all have noticed that this issue is back to a much healthier size. With your help, I hope that we can keep it at about this size throughout this year. I can't stress strongly enough that it is your magazine, and it depends on your ideas and your contributions. With a field as wide as family history, there should be plenty of scope for all of us to make a contribution, however small it may be. Somebody somewhere is sure to be able to benefit from your experience, and it may save others of us a lot of time and, need I say it in this day and age, expense into the bargain.

Apologies to the Longhursts whose families should have been in the stop press section of the name index, but weren't. They appear below. Would all new members, and all our active old ones of course who have new names to add please submit their name list as soon as possible, as the list will have to be reviewed at Christmas, and a decision made regarding its reprinting or the printing of an appendix, probably in the spring of next year.

The Longhurst's Name List

(Accidentally omitted from the name index)

ALDRIDGE	c.1800	Sussex	LONGHURST	1770	Thorpe, nr Egham, Sy
BATT	C17	?Radcliffe, London	MITCHELL	late C17	Radcliffe, London
BEACHAM	1820s	Cotswolds/Banbury	PAI(Y)NE	C17	Northants.
BISHOP	1720	Greenwich	PATTISON	C18	Northants.
BODALY	C18	Northants.	PEARSE	1820s	Cotswolds/Banbury
BODDINGTON	C18	Norhtants.	POULTER	late C16	Northants.
BRIDGES	c.1800	Cotswolds/Banbury	PRIEST	C18	Northants.
CLARK	c.1800	Chalfont St. Giles	SCOTTON	C17	Coventry
DREWETT	1735	Ipswich	SEALEY	c.1800	Berks.
EDWARDS	c.1800	Lydney, Glos.	SPARKS	c.1800	Culhampton area
ENGLEFIELD	c.1800	?	SPENCER	C18	Northants.
FAULKNER	late C17	Northants.	SWEETZER	c.1800	Stratfield Saye
GUY	c.1780	Sonning	TAYLOR	c.1800	Watchfield, Berks.
HINDE	C17	Northants.	TEGG	c.1800	Berks.
HYNELL	late C18	Berks.	THORNE	C17	Sandon, Herts.
LEE	C18	Northants.	TROTMAN	1777	Wraysbury

SECRETARY'S NOTES

The following notes and information have been taken from the 'Federation News', a newsletter issued periodically by the Federation of Family History Societies, of which we are a member society. However, it is impossible to include all the interesting and informative items from the 'newsletter', and so it will always be available in the library section at our meetings.

General News

It is reported that the 'waiting time' for delivery of certificates from Saint Catherine's House has been reduced from 48 to 36 hours. All births registered in England and Wales from 1876 forwards and all marriages from 1942 forwards are now on micro-film. As this programme proceeds the waiting time will be further reduced and the G.R.O. hopes eventually to supply them on a 24 hour service.

Change of Name

As county names are more easily understood by foreigners and people from other parts of the country, the EAST MIDLANDS society has changed its name to the NOTTINGHAMSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY.

National Pedigree Index

This index will be kept at the Society of Genealogists, and will be an index of pedigrees of at least three generations in the male line, resident in the British Isles.

Enquiries - Miss Stella Colwell, 37, Harrington Gardens, London, SW7 4JX

Future Programme

17th December 'Members' Evening' A chance to get together and have a good natter!

28th January 'Heraldry for Beginners' A talk to be given by Mr. J. Allen of the Chiltern Heraldry Society

25th February 'Grandad's Travels on a Boneshaker' by Iris Wait

25th March 'Your Questions Answered' by our Panel of Experts
Questions in advance of the meeting should be handed in at any previous meeting or posted to the Secretary.

22nd April }
27th May } To be announced. Include a talk on palaeography. The June meeting
24th June } will begin with the Annual General Meeting.

New Committee Member

The committee have co-opted Iris Wait into their ranks. As you may have noticed above, she is also blossoming out in another direction, for which she has our very best wishes - and will have our rapt attention.

Stop Press

Since Sue Willmott wrote the above notes she has regretably had to stand down from her post as secretary. This is due to her home commitments associated as they are with her two growing children. She will, however, be staying on the committee in a more general capacity where the calls on her time will be less pressing. Major Ogden has agreed to take over the post of secretary from this time onwards. I would like to express our thanks and best wishes to them both in their future roles within the society.

TRACING YOUR ANCESTORS
A brief guide for beginners by Frank Townsend

Part 4 Other Sources

WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS

Wills can be an excellent source of genealogical information because they quite often mention all the children of a testator plus other relatives. Wills proved between 1858 and the present for England and Wales are fairly easy to check, as copies of these are held at the Principal Probate Registry (Family Division) which is housed at Somerset House. There is a printed alphabetical index arranged by year in the public search room. It is a fairly easy matter to check on those ancestors whose date of death you already know. It would also be possible to carry out a check year by year for a particular surname without too much trouble, provided of course the name is not too common! If you find an entry in the index books, then brief details of the contents of the will are listed under the name. By completing the appropriate form and paying the small fee (currently 10p) you can have the copy of the will brought to you in the search room about five minutes later. If you require a photostat copy then this will cost you 5p per sheet. You will have to wait a couple of days before this can be produced or sent to you.

Prior to 1858 the proving of wills could have taken place in any one of about 300 Ecclesiastical or temporal courts. In general if the testator had property in a single archdeaconry the will would be proved in that archdeacon's court, if the properties were held in two archdeaconries then the will would be proved in the court of the bishop, if in two dioceses then in the court of the archbishop, if in two provinces then the proving would be in the senior of the two, the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (or P.C.C.). In fact, contrary to this general rule, quite a few wills where the testator had property in only one jurisdiction, were proved in the P.C.C., so it might be worth trying the P.C.C. wills first. They are now housed in the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane. An index has been printed up to 1700 and the Society of Genealogists are currently working on an index of the P.C.C. wills of 1750-1800. The volumes covered so far are A to Bh. 'What a pity my name is Townsend!'

The records for the other province, that of the Archbishop of York (P.C.Y.), are to be found in the Borthwick Institute, York.

If you wish to find out about those 300 or so minor courts and where the wills that still exist are to be found now, you can do no better than consult 'Wills and their Whereabouts' by A. J. Camp, which gives details, county by county, as to where they are to be found.*

THE SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS

This Society was founded in 1911 and is situated in 37 Harrington Gardens, Kensington, London. Membership is open to anyone who can obtain the necessary references and very soon will cost £8 per year, with an initial £3.50 joining fee, for people like ourselves, residing more than 25 miles from Trafalgar Square. It is possible to visit as a non-member, but a fee is required, the amount being dependent upon the length of the visit. The library contains nearly 30,000 books of genealogical interest, together with a Manuscript Collection and an enormous Card Index. The library contains such things as Parish Register copies, Army, Navy and Airforce lists, County and Commercial Directories, Law lists,

* A copy is available in our library
for any member to borrow — Ed.

Medical Registers, Clerical Registers and printed books of all sorts on Genealogy and Heraldry. The shelves are arranged to group references by counties and there are some interesting special collections such as Snell's on Berkshire and Boyd's Marriage Index. It is the largest private collection of genealogical material in the country. Members also receive the magazine, published quarterly.

LOCAL RECORD OFFICES

Each county and most cities have a local record office. These were set up in the 1930s to store and preserve the manuscripts and archives of local departments and organisations. They will have records that contain a lot of genealogical information, but the time needed to search them can be considerable. You should consult or possibly visit the record office for the area in which your ancestors lived. They will probably have some sort of printed guide to the contents of their record office, and the staff will invariably assist if approached in the right manner. Record offices contain such material as Parish Registers, Bishops Transcripts, Wills, Settlement Certificates, Examinations, Local directories, Tithe Maps, Quarter Sessions records, Manor Court Rolls, etc., etc.

If you decide to visit your particular record office, especially if a lengthy journey is needed to get there, then a little pre-planning on your part could save you a lot of time and expense. Here are a few hints that might help, you could probably think of a few others of your own:-

1. A postal enquiry is worthwhile before setting off on a visit. Check whether they have a list or a guide to the contents of their office that you could obtain and consult before you set out - but see 2 & 3 below too.
2. Make an appointment to let them know that you are coming. Try to give them alternative dates when you could visit. In this way you may avoid the frustration of a long wait whilst they extract the material you require, or of finding that the archivist is away and thus can not give you the answer to that burning question that you have to ask. Seats in the search room may also be so scarce that they need to be booked.
3. It may be possible to obtain your information by post, thus saving a visit. With postal queries you should aim to be brief and to the point, typing the letter if possible. If you are posing a number of queries, it helps to put each question on a separate sheet, leaving a space for the answers to be written in. You could also suggest that a covering letter is not necessary with the reply. You should always send a stamped, self-addressed envelope if you want a prompt reply.
4. Lastly, always assume that the staff have absolutely no interest whatsoever in your family ancestry and then you will not fall into the trap of boring them to death. They will probably like to know the result of your researches or at the very least whether you have been successful or not, so you might like to mention it in your thank-you letter.

In conclusion to this article and this series, let me say that there are many sources of information available. You will use and become familiar with only a selection of them depending on the circumstances of the families that you research. There are many printed sources in existence, these should be found and consulted before delving into the primary sources. The original documents may be both difficult to read and time consuming to consult. It would obviously be foolish to spend many hours checking an original old parish register that is difficult to read and then discover that there is an 'easy-to-read', printed copy on the library shelf. Finally may I wish you good hunting and many interesting and rewarding hours. . .



a tree grows under my bed . . .

by Marion Ogden

3. Archivists and Genealogists are Amongst the Kindest People in the World . . .

. . . a fact that has helped me enormously by encouragement as well as by information of firstly, my paternal 'tree' as already described, and secondly, my mother's family - a less itinerant tree, in fact, firmly rooted in Tottenham in what was Middlesex - who are called Glover.

I read the above sub-title as a paragraph in a book on genealogy for beginners and it gave me the initial courage to write to librarians, archivists and keepers of manuscripts. In every case I received such kind and helpful replies that although they may never read this small, personal tribute, it is an opportunity to say "Thank you".

From my grandparents' marriage certificate, I learned that great grandfather, Henry Kensit Glover, was a coachbuilder in Tottenham, so I wrote to the Guildhall library to ask if he was a member of the Guild of Coachbuilders and Harness Makers. I received a reply from Mr. Cooper listing Glovers who had been apprentices, wardens and masters, complete with all the relevant dates. Next I asked the Greater London Record Office (Middlesex Records) if they would kindly let me know where the parish registers for churches in Tottenham, built in the early 19th. century, are held and if they had any other records which might be helpful in my search. I received, from Miss J. Coburn, Deputy Head Archivist, a most detailed reply, giving the answers to my queries and adding several extracts from Pigot's, Kelly's and Post Office Directories for London and Tottenham during the last century, listing Glovers, Coachbuilders, and their addresses. She also suggested, that for information of a more local nature, I should contact the Archivist, Bruce Castle, London, N17.

I wrote to the above address with a timid request for help with my 'sapling' family tree. The result was a most exciting package from Mr. Ashmore. I don't think I shall ever forget that moment. Inside the package were:-

- 1) A photostat copy of a page in a rate book with the address of Henry Kensit Glover, my great grandfather, and that of his mother, Ann Glover living in the same road.
- 2) A photograph of the Glover Carriage Factory, High Road, Tottenham, with two carriages, each drawn by two horses, drawn up outside together with their coachmen. According to a note on the back, this picture was taken in 1890, by William Glover, one hundred years after the business moved to the premises from High Cross, another part of Tottenham. there were several notices on the front of the building stating:-

"Every description of Carriage made to order and exchanged"

"Coach and Wedding Carriage Proprietors"

"Carriage Builders, Harness Makers"

"All kinds of Carriages and Traps to Let from 1/6d per Hour"

- 3) A number of extracts which, Mr. Ashmore stated, "will no doubt be of interest to you". All were concerned with the Glover family. They were from a book written by a Mrs. J.W. Couchman around 1900 called "Reminiscences of Tottenham".

I immediately wrote to express my gratitude for the time and trouble he had spent in finding these fascinating items for me and asked if it might still be possible to obtain a copy of the book. Another package. And the book itself for me to borrow for three weeks! It gave a delightful and informative picture of Tottenham in the nineteenth century, describing the open country, the 'village green' with seven beautiful trees planted by seven sisters, and the lanes avenues and roads. It also mentioned the most interesting of the shops, factories, churches and houses, together with the names of the people who owned or lived in them. The roar of the football fans had not yet come to White Hart Lane - according to Mrs. Couchman it was "at one time called Parsonage Lane", she continued, "on the right hand side was the old Roman Catholic Chapel, then The Grange, owned by Miss Buckworth. Next came the Vicarage where the senior curate the Rev. John Saumrey Winter lived and then Trafalgar House, the home of Dr. Robinson. He wrote the history of Tottenham in 1818". A change of scene now with the Hotspurs in occupation!

The following extracts from Mrs. Couchman's "Reminiscences" were sent to me by Mr. Ashmore in his first letter:-

"Pembroke House - a pretty white house in its own grounds, enclosed by a brick wall - now pulled down and shops built. A good many years ago there was a very sad accident. A drove of bullocks was being driven past; one got loose and pinned Mr. Glover, the coachbuilder, who lived opposite, to the wall and gored him to death."

"Adjoining Bruce Grove House, where Dr. Vos now lives, is the Carriage Factory, the business of which was for so many years carried on by Messrs. Glover and Sons. One son had a most miraculous escape from death. During a very heavy thunderstorm, not feeling well, he went upstairs to lie down. Some time after, feeling better he went downstairs again. He had only just left the room when a thunderbolt fell on his bed, on the very spot where he had been lying."

Victorian melodrama perhaps - but what excitement for me to be able to read these little stories and no wonder I call the experts, who have helped me so much in bringing my Glover family tree to life, "the kindest people in the world . . .".

The Fifty most common Surnames in England and Wales

1 Smith	11 Robinson	21 Thompson	31 Ward	41 Moore
2 Jones	12 Wilson	22 White	32 Baker	42 Parker
3 Williams	13 Wright	23 Jackson	33 Martin	43 Price
4 Taylor	14 Wood	24 Turner	34 Morris	44 Phillips
5 Davies	15 Hall	25 Hill	35 James	45 Watson
6 Brown	16 Walker	26 Harris	36 Morgan	46 Shaw
7 Thomas	17 Hughes	27 Clark	37 King	47 Lee
8 Evans	18 Green	28 Cooper	38 Allen	48 Bennett
9 Roberts	19 Lewis	29 Harrison	39 Clarke	49 Carter
10 Johnson	20 Edwards	30 Davis	40 Cook	50 Griffiths

BERKSHIRE STRAYS FROM C.R. WEBB'S SURREY MARRIAGE INDEX
(Plus two from Hants. supplied by Mrs. Parnell of WSBFHS)

Attfield	at Chobham, 1799, 20 Apr Henry ATTFIELD (x) of WINKFIELD & Ann Field (x) otp by b. Wit: Allen Mason, Ann Howard
Atwells	at Stratfield Turgis, 1827, 30 Sept. William ATWELLS of ST. LAWRENCE Reading to Lucy Paine otp. Wit: Charlotte Steel & Joseph Butler
Ballard	at Chobham, 1746/7, 8 Feb. Jonothan BALLARD of SULHAMSTEAD, Berks. & Ann Baker of Eversley, Hants.
Bash	at Chobham, 1746, 19 Oct. Matthew BASH and Sarah WESTERN both of OLD WINDSOR, Berks.
Boyer	at Pirbright, 1709, 4 Oct. Robert BOYER, of ESTEMSTED (EAST HAMPSTEAD?) and Joan Gills, otp.
Casell	at Chobham, 1782, 17 Oct. James Sleet otp b and Sarah CASELL (x) of OLD WINDSOR, by banns, Wit: Henry & John Slyfield
Corderey	at Send & Ripley, 1700, 4 Aug. John CORDEREY (x) of READING ST. MARY, (sold. in H.M. 30th Reg't.) & Elizabeth Tanner of St. Geo. Salisbury, sp. by banns. Wit: Chas. Lyndon, William Yalden
Cressel	at Pirbright, Banns only - 1755, 6, 20, 27 Oct. 1754, John CRESSEL of ST. MARY READING, & Martha Longford otp
Dickens	at Byfleet, 1752, 22 June John DICKENS of OLD WINDSOR & Ann Bartholomew of Thorpe, Sy. by lc (Lic Abp Canterbury)
Ewen	at Chobham, 1751, 7 Nov David SPEEDY & Ann EWEN both of WARFIELD
Feilder	at Pirbright, 1742, 12 Oct. John Barnham of Odiham, Hants. and Mary FEILDER, of FINCHAMPSTEAD, Berks.
Fisher	at Fetcham, 1816, 22 July, Robert Sherson, M.D., otp wid., and Anne FISHER of READING ST. MARY'S, Berks. sp by L. Wit: Rich. Fisher, Sar. Chissell
Fletcher	at Pyrford, 1761, 26 Dec. William FLETCHER of SUNNINGHILL, Berks. & Sarah Hayward otp by L. Wit: John Symons, Tho. Fletcher (x)
Frewen	at Stratfield Turgis, 1823, 4 Feb. John FREWEN, batch. of ST. LAWRENCE, Reading, to Sarah Clift sp otp.
Gaskoin	at Chobham, 1785, 25 Dec. John GASKOIN of NEW WINDSOR, Berks. & Mary Jenkins otp sp by L. Wit: Edw. Jenkins and John Matthews
Gray	at Chobham, 1781, 11 Dec. John Godfrey (x) otp & Elizabeth GRAY (x) of WINGFIELD (prob. WINKFIELD, Berks) by banns Wit: Tho. Slade, Ric. Murrell
Hall	at Pirbright, 1743, 21 Sept. John HALL of FINCHAMPSTEAD & Elizabeth Gyles of Frimley.
Hawkins	at Pyrford, 1700, 5 Aug. William HAWKINS of SONNING, Berks. & Frances Yale (poss. Gale) of Hampton, Mx.
Horsnell	at Pirbright, 1701, 12 June, John HORSNELL of WARFIELD (pres. Berks) and Elizabeth Webb
Knight	at Pirbright, 1754, 11 June, John KNIGHT (x) of SWALLOWFIELD, Berks. labourer, & Mercy Collins otp wid. by banns Wit: John Gardiner, John Smith
Martin	at Chobham, 1792, 5 Mar. Thomas Wood otp b & Jane MARTIN (x) of WOKINGHAM, Berks. sp by L. Wit: Mary Burchett, Wm. Woods
Merry	at Chobham, 1740, 4 Aug. James Fouche of St. Margaret, Westminster, & Sarah MERRY of SUNNINGHILL, Berks.
Milam	at Chobham, 1804, 16 July Thos. MILAM of WOKINGHAM & Jane Street otp by banns. Wit: Jas. & Sarah Street

Osborne at Chobham, Banns only - 1792, 1, 8, 15 Jan. Edward Rose otp b and
Esther OSBORNE of WINKFIELD, Berks. sp.

Pepper at Pirbright, 1703/4, 2 Jan. Thomas PEPPER of MAIDENHEAD, Berks. and
Jane Stevenson, als Simpson, of Chertsey.

Sampson at Pyrford, 1698, 6 Oct. William SAMPSON of WOKINGHAM & Elizabeth
Edmead otp.

Silvester at Chobham, 1831, 13 Mar. Joseph SILVESTER of WOKINGHAM (x) & Sarah
Slyfield (x) sp otp by banns.
Wit: Stephen Woods (x), Charles Howard

Speedy at Chobham, 1751, 7 Nov. David SPEEDY & Ann EWEN both of WARFIELD

Symonds at Chobham, Banns only - 1786, 14, 21, 28 May, Henry Gunner b otp
& Charlotte SYMONDS of SUMMERHILL, Berks. sp.

Want at Chobham, 1783, 13 July, William Wyatt WANT of NEW WINDSOR, b and
Elizabeth Matthews otp sp by L. Elizabeth Matthews otp sp by L.
Wit: John Matthews, Edw. Jenkins.

Webb at Chobham. 1831, 20 Oct. William Widmere WEBB of the tything of
MARSH BENHAM, SPEEN, Berks. b & Ann Mumford otp
sp. by L. Wit: Sam., Wm., Henry Mumford, Henry
Webb

Western at Chobham, 1746, 19 Oct. Matthew BASH & Sarah WESTERN both of OLD
WINDSOR, Berks.

White at Chobham, 1742, 25 April, John Woods otp & Sarah WHITE of SUNNING-
HILL, wid.

T R A V E L L I N G F O L K

Submitted by Mike Seymour

JAMES Baptised 28 January, 1787 at Lambourne, Jane daughter of Samuel and
Sarah James, travellers

MASON Baptised 31 October, 1784 at Lambourne, Thomas son of George and
Elizabeth Mason, travellers

SAUNDERS Baptised 15 May, 1793 at Hungerford, Charles son of William and Unity
Saunders, travellers

SELLARS Baptised 1 January, 1792 at Hungerford, Thomas son of John and Mariah
Sellars, travellers

WAYTE Buried 26 October, 1799 at Compton, Thomas Wayte, a traveller

WITNEY Baptised 25 July, 1784 at Compton, Elizabeth daughter of James and
Eliz. Witney, strangers

Strangers Commemorated in the Graveyard of All Saints Church, Wokingham.

These are the strangers discovered so far with more inscriptions still to copy.

WADDY Sacred to the memory of John Waddy of Wexford Ireland who departed this
life the 12 of April 1814 Aged 63 years.

WHITE Elisabeth Widow of John White Esq. born at Fifield Hants. March II
MDCCLXVIII + Died August XVI MDCCCXLIII.

FURNELL . . . Here also lie the remains of Mr Richard Furnell late of London
who died Jan 27 1842 Aged 77. (more names appear on the tombstone)

CREAKER Sacred to the memory of Edward Creaker of Fetter Lane London. Son of
Rich'd & Jane Creaker of this parish who departed this life May 14 1816
Aged 31 years.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,

The VERRY family in Berkshire

My research to date has proved most interesting and has provided me with many years of pleasure.

Earliest in my chart is Elisabeth Verry who died as a widow in Wraysbury Bucks. in 1728. Family tradition points to Huguenot descent but though I have spent some time with the Huguenot Society's records, this is not yet proved. When later gaps have been closed, more attention will be given to this avenue.

Elisabeth had five children. One of them, John, was married twice, first to Jane Neal in London in 1706 and then to Mary Brown in Surrey in 1733. He died in 1735 in Malden. The children of his first marriage included John, probably born in 1707 at Clewer. This son travelled to Ufton Nervet in 1731 to marry Mary Lane of Hurst. Children of their marriage include Ann, Millicent, Elisabeth and Matthew, born at Sunninghill and Prudence born at Stratfield Mortimer. However, I am sure that there was another son, Samuel, born about 1733 but I have not yet found his birthplace. John appears to have been a yeoman farmer. He settled at Stratfield Mortimer where he died in 1769.

Our records of Samuel, the son whose birth cannot be traced, are quite extensive in Stratfield Mortimer. He, Samuel, married Christian Austin at Silchester, 1758, and they had six children. After Christian's death, he married Elisabeth Payne and had two more children. Samuel and his sons appear on jury lists and as paying rent to the Lord of the Manor up to 1811 when available records cease.

The family appears to have left no issue in the district after 1847 though there is evidence of a connection with another line in London and Middx. which can be traced back to the original Elisabeth. There are a few survivors of this group still living.

My own interest centres on one Thomas Verry who was born about 1798 and farmed at one time at Stratfield Mortimer. His parents and birthplace are still a mystery after some eight years of searching and could be anywhere between London and Reading. His later movements, however, are quite clear. After marrying Mary Kew at Sherborne St. John in 1820, they moved to Reading where their six children were born. Later he took them all to London and came to New Zealand, through the New Zealand Company scheme, in 1841. From that date to the present is a fascinating story which it has been my privilege to uncover.

Originally, most were men and women of the land. Only a few still pursue that calling in New Zealand. I am told that earlier generations were proud of their Berkshire heritage and we in our turn are thankful for the example they have left for us.

R. B. Verry,
43 Glover Road, St. Heliers, Auckland, N.Z.

The Boundaries,
Frostenden, Beccles,
Suffolk, NR34 8BN.
July, 1976

Dear Sir,

Re: BFHS Magazine, vol. 1, no. 3

As a member of the Suffolk Genealogy Society I have read, over a period of time, copies of your interesting journal and note in the above issue a stray (St. Laurence's graveyard, Reading) which may tie up with Suffolk. (cf. Burke's peerage and Baronetage - GOOCH)

Rev. Stephen Clissold, Rector of Wrentham, Suffolk (next parish to this at Frostenden) married 17-6-1824 Charlotte Matilda, daughter of Sir Thomas Gooch the 5th Bt. of Benacre Hall, Wrentham. M.P. for Suffolk for 24 years.

The son of the 5th Bt. became the 6th Bt., Sir Edward Gooch, whose daughter, Florence Jane Charlotte Giva, married the Rev. Edward Mortimer Clissold of Wrentham on 23rd December, 1852.

What the relationship was between these two and the Reading tomb, I do not know, though I imagine the Alumni Cantab. or Ox. would clarify the matter - or perhaps the other entries on the Reading tomb may. Unfortunately, the nearest volumes accessible to me are at Norwich and Ipswich, both over 30 miles away. However I thought it might be of interest?

Yours sincerely, (signed) Paul Scriven

Editor's note:

The other entry on the stone probably refers to George's grandmother, it reads:

Sacred to the memory of

Mrs Elizabeth Mortimer who died

April 14th 1800 Aged 66 years

and a quotation from Daniel chapter XII verse III completes the inscription.

B O O K R E V I E W

'GENEALOGY FOR BEGINNERS' by Arthur J. Willis
Published by Phillimore, 1976, £2.95, 208 pages

Many books have been written for beginners, but this book has without doubt been one of the most successful. In the twenty years since it was first published, this easy-to-read and practical little book has introduced many genealogists to the subject.

It includes a separate section on the author's own researches and this adds greatly to the interest of the book. During one of the reprints, the book was revised and re-titled 'Introducing Genealogy'. That was in 1961 and the section on Mr. Willis's own research was omitted, although references were included in the main text. That version of the book definitely lost something by the omission! In the latest revised and reset edition (1976), the author has returned to the original format, as well as the original name, the result is a book which is well worth the money.

W A N T E D

W A N T E D

Marriage details of Thomas NALDER. Born Hungerford? Married Hester.

First-born son, Thomas, christened at Thatcham 1771.

Details of any other NALDERs will be appreciated.

for: A. R. Nalder, 75, Kempson Avenue, Wylde Green, Sutton Coldfield, B72 1HF.

LOCKLEY Hannah	1826 around Tettenhall,	BULLOCK Stephen	1800 Devises, Wilts.
	Staffs.	HAWKINS William	1750-60 Wilts.
HUISH John	1808 reputedly Congres-	Selina	1830 Manningford &
	bury, Somerset		Wilsford, Wilts.
Mary Ann	1835 supposedly Cwmdw,	LYCETT Martha/Matilda	1790-97 Bloxwich,
	Brecon or Pontypool		Staffs.
SELWOOD Ann	1801 Colinbourn, Kings-	BUTCHER Harriett	1805 Hampshire
	ton, Wilts.	SPACKMAN Thomas	1741 of Walcot Bath
MACKLEN Jemima	1795-1800 mid-Wilts.	Sarah	1776-84 Wilts./Glos.
LOVELOCK James	1800-ish London/Middx.		d of Thomas Spackman
KEEL William	1800 Surrey		& Mary Savage
OAKLEY Isaac	1760-70 Surrey	SAVAGE Mary	1739 Marlborough

the above for: R. Perry, 339, Hyde End Road, Spencer's Wood, Reading, RG7 1DD.

PARISH RECORDS

Alf Ison

Part 3 - Overseers' Records (continued)

Classes 11 & 12 - (Poor) Rates and Overseers' Accounts

A glance back at the chart of document classifications shows that the overseers were involved in more than just settlement, they were, as their full title shows the 'overseers of the poor'. This comes over most clearly in their accounts. The Berkshire Record Office holds overseers accounts from parishes, though not all of these are complete records. Overseers' accounts hold details of payments to the poor of their parish, and occasionally to strangers, and also of the expenses incurred by the overseers in carrying out their duties. The entries tend to be quite cryptic, as the example below shows, and, where regular payments are involved are very repetitive.

In some parishes additional information can be found in the account books. West Drayton, for instance, has twice yearly lists of ratepayers and their payments; other parishes may have a separate rate book (class 11). West Drayton also has a list of 'holders of parish spinning wheels' whilst Waltham St. Lawrence has one of strangers in the parish for

Classes 11 & 12 then give us information regarding parishioners paying a poor rate and those benefitting from the poor rate, either on a regular or a casual basis. Having established a parish for an ancestor, either source could provide evidence of residence over a considerable period of time, but we must not forget the brevity of the entries and their lack of depth. 'Boots for the Webb boy' was obviously all that was necessary to exactly identify the expenditure at the time the overseer made the entry. To us it merely means that a Webb family in the parish had a pair of boots provided for their son (or one of them).

Classes 13 & 16 - Settlement & (Settlement) Miscellaneous

Covered in previous articles. Their information content is often quite low and hence the success rate in searching for lost ancestors must also be quite low. Obviously a much better prospect if they have been indexed.

Class 14 - Apprenticeship

This class does not cover apprenticeships in general, only those arranged by the overseers for poor children of their parish. It is not surprising then to find that some of the apprenticeships are little more than covers for a cheap way of getting children off the poor rate, probably amounting to training in the art and mystery of drudgery. The three indentures from Drayton do at least embrace trades.

Class 15 - Bastardy

Also covered in a previous article. One of the most obvious omissions is usually the child's name, the detail often being restricted to an indication of the child's sex, if it is already born.



Artificer.

Class 17 - Militia

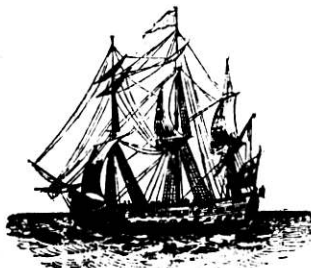
Whilst its two major wars have been on much larger scales than their predecessors, the twentieth century, with hostilities somewhere or other most of the time, is no different from previous centuries. Scale apart, we seem to have been at war, to a greater or lesser extent, with our continental neighbours for

a fair percentage of the last few centuries. In the main, however, since William the Conqueror, they have been away matches - the home matches since that time having generally been internal matters, though often with foreign aid.

In spite of that, class 17 comprises a very small number of documents, in the BRO at any rate, and of comparatively recent date. One type of record within the class deals with the relief of the wives and families of militiamen, and, in those cases where the husband is not actually 'settled' in that parish, with the recovery of such costs from the husband's 'parish of legal settlement'. Lists of the names of men eligible for military service can occasionally be found, they may also indicate the number of dependants too, since the parish would run the risk of having to support them in the father's absence. The class also deals, to keep the sporting metaphors going, with transfer fees.



Officer and Squire of the time of George the First.



Ship of War at the time of George the Third.

1802/3 saw the passing of legislation to ensure that the wives and families of soldiers were cared for by their parishes if necessary. Apart from a few documents, such support of soldiers families would tend to be hidden in the overseers' accounts. One option provided for by the legislation, gave a parish the right to nominate a substitute, unmarried man in place of any soldier with a wife and more than three children. It then became a matter of weighing any payment made by way of inducement to their proposed substitute against the continuing cost to the parish of maintaining a soldier's wife and several children.

Deposits in the class in the BRO amount to 62 documents from 12 parishes with three bundles from a further three parishes. Others may be found in mixed bundles, whilst some accounts (class) identify certain expenditures as relating to Militia costs.

Class 18 - Miscellaneous

As their name implies, these are a very mixed bag, but well worth a check in the index for any parish in which you have an interest. Brightwell for instance has lists made at the time of both the 1801 and the 1811 censuses. They give the name of the head of each household together with the number of occupants of either sex. Land tax and window tax lists can also be found, together with other items of a very diverse nature.

Class 19 - Post-1834 Records

This class takes us into the era of the poor law unions. The records are 'Poor Rate Books', 'Valuations of Parishes', 'Poor Law Union Papers' and the like. As the era is the one which heralded the final emergence of civil registration, we probably have less need to consult the documents within this class, though they may occasionally be of use in a particular piece of research.

That completes this short review of the various classes of overseers' documents. The next group to be covered will be the one associated with Churchwardens, who were very often linked, in matters regarding settlement, with the Overseers.

Memorandum of the Persons who have the
Parish Spinning Wheels from the Year 1810.

Mary Dubber,	the Year 1811	James Hyde Overseer
Mary Wick's	Ditto 1811	Ditto -
John Brunces Girl,	1812	Wm Caudwell Overseer
Mary Woodley	Ditto 1813	Jos th Tyrrell Overseer
Sarah Morris's Girl	1815	Wm Hayward Overseer
Widow Didcock,	- 1815 -	Ditto -
Jos th Harley,	- 1815 -	Ditto -
Jane Williams	- 1816	Wm Caudwell Overseer
Merrys Girl	1816!	Ditto
Charlotte Davis	1816	Wm Lyford Overseer
The Woodleys Girl	1817	Jos th Tyrrell Overseer
Hm Woodleys Wife	1817	Jos th Tyrrell
Ann Bixen	1818	Wm Hyde Overseer
Widow Miles	1818	Ditto
John Buckles	1818	Ditto

Part of a page from the Drayton Overseers' Account Book
BRO reference D/P48 - 12/2

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D/P 48 - 14/1-3 Indentures

(A) = Apprentice

(M) = Master

* = Witness

ALLDER George *	19-1-1765	
BELCHER Anna Maria (M) (Wdw)	18-11-1763	Bargemaster of St. Helen's Abingdon
BLAGRAVE Jno. *	6-1-1774	
COLLINS John (jnr.) (M)	19-1-1765	Bargemaster of St. Helen's Abingdon
DOE John (A - bargeing)	18-11-1763	
William (A - bargeing)	19-1-1765	
GLEED Geo. *	18-11-1763	
KING John (M)	6-1-1774	Cordwainer of Newbury
LEE Richard(12)(A-cordwainer)	6-1-1774	
LODER Elizabeth (x) *	19-1-1765	
PAYNE Jno. *	18-11-1763	
STURDY Thos. *	6-1-1774	

D/P 48 - 15/1-3 Examinations, Bonds, Orders, etc.

(c) = child - subject of an order

(f) = female child

(m) = male child

} date of birth also given where possible

(?) = no information given about the child (perhaps unborn at time of document)

* = witness/guarantor

ANDREWS Richard	2-1-1710	(f)	Kingston Bagpuize
ATTIWELL Richard (labourer)	2-2-1788	(?)	
BELCHER Catharine (x)	7-7-1779	(f,7-4-1779)	
BIDMEAD John (shepherd)	29-7-1786	(m)	Aston Upthorpe
BILSEN Gwane	2-1-1710	(f)	
BITMEAT John (shepherd)	10-12-1781		Aston Upthorpe
BROOKER Dinah	26-8-1816	(f,11-2-1815)	
BUNCE John	12-3-1827	(f,4-2-1827)	Steventon
BURSON Josiah (baker)	30-11-1829	(m,26-9-1829)	Drayton
BUTCHER Mary	11-1-1783	(m,15-12-1782 & f,15-4-1781)	
BUTLER Elizabeth	18-6-1804	(f,21-4-1804)	
CASTLE David (labourer)	23-3-1793	(m,13-1-1793)	West Hendred
CHEER Isaac	2-11-1818	(?)	
COULDREY John (labourer)	24-12-1797	(?)	Besselsleigh
Robert(victualler)*	"		"
William (labourer)*	"		Marcham
COWLEY Elizabeth (widow) *	9-8-1756		
Martha (daughter)	"	(?)	Sutton Wick
COX William (carpenter)	11-1-1783	(f,15-4-1781)	Sutton Courtney (2 docs)

(continued)

D/P 48 - 15/1-3 (continued)

DANIEL Francis (c)	5-6-1802	
John (yeoman)	"	(3m,1f)
John (c)	"	
Joseph (c)	"	
Sarah (c)	"	
DEACON Abraham	26-8-1816	(f,11-2-1816) late of Drayton
DORN Mary	10-12-1781	
DORNE Mary	29-7-1786	(m,7-3-1782) marr by 29-7-1786 to
DRUCE Mary	15-1-1827	(f,15-9-1826) FALKNER
	14-5-1827	
ELDRIDGE Mary (x)	29-7-1816	(?) 2 documents
FALKNER Mary (nee DORNE)	29-7-1786	(m,7-3-1782)
William	"	Mary's husband
FIFIELD Charles (butcher)	30-3-1793	(f,7-2-1793) East Hendred
GORTON Hannah	23-9-1774	(m,before her marriage of 1769)
Henry	"	Hannah's husband
HARRAWAY John (labourer)	15-1-1827	(f,15-9-1826)
	14-5-1827	
HOLLIDAY James	30-10-1820	(?) East Hendred
James (labourer)	21-5-1821	(m,25-2-1821) East Hendred
HYDE Elizabeth	30-11-1829	(m,26-9-1829)
KIMBER Ann	24-12-1797	
KIMB(E)RY Mary (x)	7-11-1820	(?)
Mary	30-10-1820	(?)
	21-5-1821	(m,25-2-1821)
KING Benjamin	29-7-1816	(?) Compton (2 docs.)
POINTER Sophia	5-6-1802	(2m) married TURNER
PHIPPS Sarah	5-6-1802	(m,f)
QUARTERMAN Nathaniel	19-9-1825	(f,11-8-1825) Brockampton, Oxon.
(sheepdealer)		
SHARPS Elizabeth (x)	2-2-1788	(?)
SHEPHERD William	7-7-1779	(f,7-4-1779) late of Drayton
TAYLOR William	28-4-1766	(?) Dudcott
	13-5-1766	
TURNER Sophia (nee POINTER)	5-6-1802	(2m, before 5-6-1802)
WALLIS Richard (labourer)	18-6-1804	(f,21-4-1804) Drayton
WEB Elizabeth (x)	13-5-1766	(?)
WEBB Elizabeth (x)	28-4-1766	(?)
WHEELER Thomas (labourer)	11-1-1783	(m,15-12-1782) Sherborne, Oxon.
WILKINS Mary	23-3-1793	(m,13-1-1793)

(continued)

D/P 48 - 15/1-3 (continued)

WOODLEY Sarah	12-3-1827	(f, 4-2-1827)
WYATT Henry (labourer)	23-9-1774	(?) late of Drayton
Mary	30-3-1793	(f, 7-2-1793)

D/P 48 - 17/1 Militia

CHEER William (farmer)	7-2-1792
COOPER William	7-2-1780
HAYWARD William (farmer)	7-2-1792
JORDON John	3-5-1779
STUTELY John	3-5-1779
WHEELER John (labourer)	7-2-1792

D/P 48 - 18/1 Miscellaneous

(fe) = feoffee (y) = yeoman * = witness

ALDWORTH Marke (fe)	28-6-1658	
Robert *	25-9-1784	
BILLINGSLEY Richard *	28-6-1658	
BUTCHER Mary	23-4-1781	and her bastard child
CO(A)LES John	24-?-1656	of Abingdon
COX Francis *	15-1-1709	
DUFFIN William (miller)	24-?-1656	of Henwick Mill in Sutton Courtney
HAYNES Simon *	15-1-1709	
HOBBS John *	28-6-1658	
William *	20-1-1686	
SARWOOD William (weaver) *	1-7-1673	
SAYER Robert	28-6-1658	of North Morton (paternity - WILLIAMS)
TERRALD Avery (y, fe)	28-6-1658	
Robert (y, fe)	"	
--- (son of Avery)	"	
WALLINGER Nicholas *	28-6-1658	
WELCH John *	25-9-1784	
WHICKS Robert (y, fe)	28-6-1658	
WICKS ffrewin (fruin) (y)	15-1-1709	
WILLIAMS Elizabeth	28-6-1658	(great with child - bastard) see SAYER
Henery (her husband)		gone to Barbados
WILLMOTT Thomas (y, fe)	28-6-1658	
Thomas (y)	20-1-1686	
WOODLEY John *	20-1-1686	
WYATT John	25-9-1784	Appeal against rate/rent

A table to show the possible number of Ancestors a person, born in 1933, should have provided there is no intermarriage in a family however distant. The table goes back to the year 1066, at the rate of one generation every 33 years.

Year	Actual number of parents involved	Number of Ancestors	Events
1933	2	2	Slump
1900	4	6	Queen Victoria dies
1867	8	14	Canada established
1833	16	30	Faraday discovers electrical self induction
1800	32	62	Nelson has victory over the Danes
1767	64	126	Pitt, Prime Minister
1733	128	254	George III on throne
1700	256	510	Peter the Great, Tsar of all the Russias
1666	512	1,022	Great Fire of London
1633	1,024	2,046	Charles I demands ship money
1600	2,048	4,094	Elizabeth I dies
1567	4,096	8,190	Darnley murdered
1533	8,192	16,382	Papal supremacy in England abolished
1500	16,384	32,766	Brazil discovered
1467	32,768	65,534	Wars of the Roses
1433	65,536	131,070	Joan of Arc burned at the stake
1400	131,072	262,142	Revolution in Wales under Glendower
1367	262,144	524,286	Black Prince alive
1333	524,288	1,048,574	Edward III defeats the Scots
1300	1,048,576	2,097,150	Battle of Falkirk
1267	2,097,152	4,194,302	Battle of Evesham
1233	4,194,304	8,388,606	6th and 7th Crusades
1200	8,388,608	16,777,214	King John on throne
1167	16,777,216	33,554,430	Thomas a Becket
1133	33,554,432	67,108,862	King Stephen
1100	67,108,864	134,217,726	William Rufus killed
1066	134,217,728	268,435,454	Duke William invades England

An Anecdote from Iris Wait's Store

John Millard was a Hansom (and later taxi) cab owner. One rainy day his cab was hired by King Edward VII, in the company of a Lady. This was too much for Grandad, whose curiosity got the better of him. He peeped through the trap in the roof just to make sure! "Cabbie your roof is leaking", said the King to grandad Millard as he got out of the cab.

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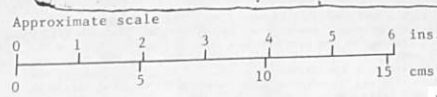
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Correspondence to the Hon. Secretary with the exception of subscriptions, etc. which should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer and any material for the magazine which should be sent direct to the Editor.

Die Garterparcie:

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