



The Holiday Family Tree Newsletter

N I C K Y S T E P N E Y

A VERY HAPPY CHRISTMAS TO YOU ALL!

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I can't believe Christmas is finally upon us once again and that it has been a whole year since I started writing the family newsletter—where has the time gone to? Anyway, we have almost finished our Christmas shopping and the tree and decorations are up, so apart from organising the food, I think we are ready to more-or-less enjoy the festivities.

This newsletter concentrates on Job Lousley and Ruth Robinson and their descendants and I hope you enjoy reading about them. When I first saw the portrait of Job I was quite taken aback at how imposing he looked, but after researching him, I think he was a kindly man, passionate about what he believed in, and that he was a good man and fair to all his employees.

This is now the fifth newsletter, and as you know I write a little about each of the villages that our ancestors were either born in or

grew up in or had some connection with. I thought it might be a good idea, especially for those family members who live abroad, to see a parish map of North Berkshire to understand how closely these villages are situated to each other and this you will find on page 14. Finally, I just want to wish you and your families a wonderful Christmas and a very Happy New Year. I would also like to thank those of you who have sent me photos and contributions this year and I look forward to receiving more from others of you in 2009!



Our two new balls of fluff; Alfie is the black and white kitten and Harley is chocolate brown.

THE VILLAGE OF SOUTH MORETON



The village of South Moreton is located approximately two miles from both Didcot and Wallingford and now falls within the County of Oxfordshire. The name of South Moreton is Saxon and means what it says, 'Moor Town'. The marshy moorland was formed by the many riverlets running through this area and into the River Thames. Industry in South Moreton has always been largely based on agriculture, particularly sheep farming. The local farmers used to drive all their flocks into the Tibbald Brook, on the parish boundary, for dipping. There were both paper and corn mills, one of which is mentioned in the Domesday Survey (1086).



SOUTH MORETON VILLAGE, OXFORDSHIRE

Job Lousley, father of Jethro Lousley, was born in the village of South Moreton in 1790. It is a small, pleasant village with an abundance of fine houses. The village was built close to a causeway which was an important strategic crossing of the swamp. Close to the church are the low remains of a Norman castle which was probably built to guard the crossing. Some say that the castle was an outlying defence of Wallingford Castle.

Outside the church is a massive yew tree which has been certified as over 1,600 years old. This yew tree is said to have been used to store the locals' bows and arrows during church services.

From medieval times, the villagers were obliged to practice archery in order to supplement the army recruits. Some who failed to do so were fined in 1628. A mound near the church is said to be a burial mound for those who fell during the Civil War.

The village stocks used to stand at Cross Tree, where Manor Lane meets the main village street.

The only pub in the village is The Crown.



Thatched cottage in South Moreton



1,600 year old Yew Tree in the village of South Moreton

Church of St John the Baptist, South Moreton



The parish church in South Moreton is the Church of St. John the Baptist. The church was restored in about 1849, although parts of the church are Saxon and Norman. The restoration was quite extensive and included raising the roof and installing the font, pulpit, vestry and pews.

The inside of the church is light and airy as there is no stained glass.

The church was originally built here as a chapel for pilgrims crossing the Berkshire Downs on their way to visit the shrine of St. Birinus at Dorchester Abbey.



JOB LOUSLEY (1790–1855)

Job Lousley was born on 20 November 1790 in the village of South Moreton and christened on the 14 December. Job's parents were Joseph Daniel Lousley and Mary Bosley and one of his sisters was Hannah Lousley, who you will know from the last newsletter, married William Caudwell of Drayton Manor.

Whilst researching information about Job, it became quite apparent that during his lifetime and after, Job was a very well known and respected individual and much has been documented about him. The following is what I have taken from an article written by Job Edward Lousley for the Berkshire Archaeological Journal, vol 63. Job Edward Lousley was the great, great grandson of Job and also the botanist that I referred to in March 08's newsletter.



Job was born into an affluent farming family, but from an early age, Job's father Joseph was frequently absent from home. Joseph had built up a wide reputation as a valuer and acted as an agent for other people's estates and it was during his absences that Job was needed to look after the farms. For this reason he could only be spared to go away to school for nine months and explaining this, years later, he said *'what little I know has mostly been acquired by reading'*.

In 1814 when Job was aged 24, he went to live at West Hagbourne Farm, which was a farm of about 200 acres, which his father rented from Mr J B Pocock. This farm was rebuilt over time and later became known as Manor Farm. It was about this time that Job compiled *'An alphabetical list of all the English wild herbs'*.

In 1822 a silver mug was presented to Job. It is inscribed *'The Vicar's Cup'* and with the words *'Presented in 1822 by 120 Poor Persons of Hagbourn to Mr Job Lousley, Churchwarden, in gratitude for his benevolent exertions in rescuing and recovering their Property from the hands of a Rapacious and Dishonest Vicar who had long been in the habit of defrauding them of the same'*. This irregularity came to light in 1822 and Rev John Schultes, vicar of Hagbourne was directed to pay £31 16s into the bank as reimbursement. This was only the first of a series of battles which Job fought to help the poor.

The death of Job's father in 1825 completely changed Job's life. For years he had acted as Joseph's deputy during his frequent absences, but the task that faced him as executor must have been daunting in the extreme. After writing Joseph's obituary, Job turned to dealing with the administration of his father's estate which came in at just under £12,000 with property in addition. Joseph's main bequest to Job was an estate in the village of
Hampstead Norreys.

At 34 Job was faced with grave responsibilities and a move from the Vale, where he had spent all his youth, to Hampstead Norreys. At Michaelmass 1827 Job obtained possession of Hampstead Norreys Farm, now Manor House (see photos on page 4). When Job gained the farm and the land it was in a poor state as Thomas Dewe who was leasing the land had been carrying off a third of the straw, hay and dung to his own farm! It was a struggle to get the ground back into good condition and to persuade his neighbours that they could no longer trespass with their sheep.

Job married Ruth Robinson on 5 November 1827 at Blewbury Church. Job and Ruth had nine children, four boys and five girls between 1828 and 1846 and you can read about them on pages (6-7 & 10-11).

Just three years after they were married, Job and his young wife had the most terrifying experience of their lives. This was on 22 November 1830, only eleven days before the birth of their third child. The area in Berkshire where they lived had been in the throes of the Machine Riots for a week, with roving bands burning ricks and farms and destroying threshing machines. This is how Job described his ordeal in a letter to the Vicar of Hampstead Norreys a few days later, *"at last the bad characters and bad feelings of our own Parish prevailed, and we were called up before five o'clock in the Morn by parties parading our streets, blowing horns and threatening to break the windows and doors of those who were not willing to join them – there was no time to be lost, I called and sent for all the farmers and went out and met them as soon as possible, and succeeded and captured with my own hands a foreman with his horn and gave him into the custody of the Constable, but as the numbers came flocking in from nearby villages we were obliged*

"Job Lousley 'was a big man, rather eccentric in his ways, and very fond of books....' He 'used to wear breeches and gaiters, and a hat as big as a lady's umbrella. He had one hat for winter, another for summer, and made an imposing figure when he set out to ride to Newbury market on his blind mare"

to come to their terms & raise their wages one fifth. It was a truly trying scene to watch my own labourers arrayed against me with large clubs, men upon whom I had let have pigs and corn to fat them without any money, and men whom I had a few days before delivered 20 faggots each, and let men live in my own cottage houses at low rent". After challenging his men to accuse him of any wrong doing, they backed off and ended the day fighting amongst themselves. Job had got off lightly and without serious harm, and this in itself is evidence that he did treat all of his employees

reasonably well. The Machine Riots arose from the sheer desperation of the labouring classes who were half starved, and once the gentry had got over their fright, and the ringleaders had been transported or

JOB LOUSLEY (CONTINUED) AND

hung, sympathy went to the working men and efforts were made to improve their condition.

Job acted as enumerator for Hampstead Norreys for the census of 1841 and again in 1851. In 1841, there were 9 members of the family, two male servants, two female, and eight labourers living at the Manor House. In 1851, there were eight members of the family, two house servants, and seven labourers, while Job described himself as owner and farmer of 850 acres employing 58 labourers.

The church must have been regularly packed to capacity as Job, a devout Protestant, who was churchwarden at Hampstead Norreys for 14 years and who had also been at Blewbury, made it a condition at the time of hiring his labourers that they should agree to attend church twice every Sunday. In February 1852, Job brought a labourer, Richard Middleton, before the Magistrates at Newbury on a charge of breaking his contract, because on the first of that month, the boy had refused to go more than once. The Bench commended Job for setting a good example, and fined the boy 8s. 6d. (including costs) which his master paid, after being authorised by the Magistrates to deduct 6d. per week from the wages. It was revealed in evidence that while Job was in church, *"the bad lots were apt to raid the hen-houses; no doubt it was for the good of their souls to have them out of the way of temptation!!"*

The basis of Job's income was agriculture and on this subject he contributed monthly reports for Berkshire for over 30 years. They were often unsigned, but written in a particular style of Jobs; they were strongly anti Free Trade, showed a deep sympathy for the poor and points were driven home by biblical quotations. Job also intervened in politics—he was a life-long Conservative—but his intervention was as a farmer and not a politician.

Books were Job's lifelong weakness; he just couldn't resist buying them.

He amassed at least 40,000 volumes by his death in 1855. To house them he built a new wing on to the Manor House in 1840. He was not a book collector in the strict sense; his books were bought to read and to use and he would rather wait and buy an imperfect copy at a bargain price than pay more than what he thought the book was worth. Job would always sign his name inside a book and although many a collector would say that it ruined the book, it makes them



The Manor House, Hampstead Norreys (still in the same family and is a beautiful guest house with awards & excellent reviews)



Job's Room

Named after Job who lived here in the 19th century, this room overlooks the garden and churchyard

very easy to recognise now. During his lifetime many people were invited to make free use of the library. The collection was kept intact for nearly 40 years after his death. In 1894 a selection of the rarer volumes was sold in 791 lots at Sothebys and many of the Berkshire books still form the foundation of the local collection at Reading Public Library.

Job was also a great botanist and he contributed to a large number of plant records to the *'History of Newbury'* published in 1839. His notes on animals and birds include some which are now extinct in Berkshire, or much rarer than in his time. He noted that he could sometimes hear the nightingale as he lay in bed and that the corncrake continued its monotonous sound night and day!

From 1840 Job was handicapped by poor health. His letters contained such frequent complaints about his cough that it is not surprising that the cause of death shown on his death certificate is 'chronic bronchitis and disorganisation of the lungs'. His other troubles included an ulcerated leg which for long periods prevented access to his beloved library. Fortunately he had built up such a reputation that towards the end of his life, when he was no longer able to get about freely, a steady stream of learned visitors made their way to his house and library.

Job died at his home on 8 July 1855 and he was buried in a vault in Hampstead Norreys churchyard in a coffin of which the outer casing was made from a tree growing on his own land and which he had selected himself. Job's wish was to be buried on a triangular piece of ground at the SW corner of Beech Wood on his own land, but, as might have been anticipated, it was found on his death that this was not possible. Instead, his son Jethro arranged for a memorial stone to be placed on the spot in Job's memory.

Job's contemporaries regarded him as somewhat eccentric because he did unusual things, but it is for these very things that he was remembered for many decades to come.

This is not a complete copy of the paper in the BAJ, as the original runs into over 10 pages, but if anyone would like me to email it to them, please let me know.

RUTH ROBINSON (1804-1889)

Ruth Robinson was born on 3 June 1804 in the village of Blewbury, to parents William Robinson and Mary Higgs. She was christened at the church in Blewbury on 29 June 1804. Ruth married Job Lousley on 5 November 1827 in the church in Blewbury.

After Job's death in 1855, Ruth remained with her son Luke at Hampstead Norreys Manor until his marriage in 1865 when she moved out of the Manor to a house in Reading. I found Ruth on the 1871 census living at 7 Eldon Road, Reading with two domestic servants and a Humphrey Donovan. It would appear that Humphrey was a doctor in 'locum tenens', which means he was standing in for an absent doctor or temporarily covering a vacancy in an established post, and therefore just boarding with Ruth. In fact, Ruth's son Oded was a surgeon and was visiting her family, the Robinsons at Blewbury Farm on the night of the 1871 census. It is probable that Oded was having a holiday and Humphrey was covering for him.

Shortly afterwards, Oded married and Ruth moved to Highfield House in Coldash, Newbury. On the 1881 census, Ruth is staying at the Queen's Hotel in Tormoham, Devon with her son Oded. It doesn't say how long they were staying there, but I would imagine Oded had taken his mother on holiday by the sea or perhaps she had been unwell and had gone there to recuperate. What did amuse me though, is that on the census image under the column for occupation, the enumerator had not given any details, except to describe Ruth as 'A Lady'.

In 1883 she moved again after the marriage of her granddaughter Alice Jessie Humfrey to John Anger and took up residence permanently with her only surviving daughter Adah and her husband at The Hermitage, Richmond in Surrey. From there she went with Adah and family to stay at 4, The Holt, Alverstoke, Hants where she died on the 8 December 1889. Ruth was buried on 13 December in the village of Hampstead Norreys.

Ruth Lousley's obituary was recorded in the local newspaper and read as follows:

"Funeral of the late Mrs Lousley - The tolling of the minute bell at early morning on Friday last, proclaimed the sad event of the day, namely, the funeral of Mrs Lousley, relict (old term for a widow) of the late Mr Job Lousley, the news of whose death had cast a gloom over the parish. The corpse had been previously conveyed from Alverstoke, Hants, by hearse and rail to the Manor House, which had been for many years the residence of the deceased, and from which the interment took place.

It was the wish of Mrs Lousley that the funeral should be conducted in as unostentatious a manner as possible, and respect was thus shown to her wish in limiting invitations to her children, though a large number of sympathising friends were in attendance, by whom the church was filled, some coming from a distance in order to pay their last tribute of respect to one so well known in the neighbourhood, and so long identified to it by residence and family ties. The remains were enclosed in lead, with an outside plain oak coffin, with brass fittings, the inscription on a brass plate being, "Ruth Lousley, Died December 8th 1889, Aged 85 years". The Rev H D Grantham conducted the service in a very impressive manner, and the remains were carried to their last resting place by eight labourers on the estate. The inhabitants showed every respect in their power, blinds being everywhere drawn, and a large congregation attended at the Parish Church and around the open grave. The wreaths were numerous and beautiful, some being sent from a long distance, from London, Richmond, Southsea, Alverstoke, besides those from friends living in the immediate neighbourhood. Mrs Lousley was interred in the family vault by the side of her husband who was buried in 1855, over which is a monumental pyramid, composed entirely of iron, the family having been buried beneath iron slabs for some generations. The family highly appreciate the kindness and sympathy which has been shown to them and tender their thanks to all".



Painting of a rather stern looking Ruth Robinson or maybe she was just weary of having to sit for so long!

DESCENDANTS OF JOB LOUSLEY



LUKE LOWSLEY (1828—1892)

Luke was born on 7 August 1828 at Hampstead Norreys, eldest child to Job and Ruth Lousley. Luke was educated at Reading Grammar School for Boys and the following notes from his obituary sum up his life:

"It is with much regret that we have to record the death of Mr Luke Lowsley, of the Manor House, Hampstead Norreys, which occurred on Saturday last. Rather more than two years ago the deceased gentleman submitted to an operation, and though performed by the most skilful surgeon of the day, he never fully recovered from the effects, and it was seen in his wearied look and aged appearance that the distressing nature of his complaint was making inroads upon his system. It was not however expected that his end was so near, for on the 13th of October he attended Newbury Market, which, indeed, was on the day of the Michaelmas Fair, and did not appear any worse in health than usual. Dangerous symptoms, however, set in subsequently, and nine days afterwards he passed away.

Mr Luke Lowsley was born in August 1828, and consequently was 64 years of age at the time of his death. He married in July 1865, Mary Marian Dewe, younger daughter of Mr William Dewe, of Wyld Court, by whom he has seven sons and two daughters. The eldest son is a doctor and has a practice in London. The second has lately been ordained and is curate of Aldbourne, Wilts; two others are studying for the medical profession and another has passed his B.A. at Oxford. Luke Lowsley had succeeded to the estate at Hampstead Norreys on the death of his father in 1855, and he had set himself to make improvements, with the result that the cottages are now nearly all tiled, instead of being thatched as formerly, and where needed another bedroom has been added.

As the principal landowner, Mr Luke Lowsley took a leading part in all the affairs of the parish, filling at different times the several parochial offices. For 37 years he has been churchwarden, and guardian 36 years. He was patron of two livings, Hampstead Norreys and Hermitage. The present Vicar of Hampstead Norreys, the Rev H D Grantham, was appointed on his nomination, and in the restoration of the Parish Church, Mr Lowsley rendered every encouragement and assistance. In politics he was particularly energetic, holding strongly to Conservative views, and never abandoning his opinions as a Protectionist, has consistently maintained that the abolition of the Corn Laws was a mistake and detrimental to the agricultural interest. For many years he was Chairman of the Association in this district, but at the last election he was unable to take an active part through ill-health. In all matters appertaining to agriculture Mr Lowsley was regarded as an authority.

Mr Luke Lowsley was always regarded as "one of the old school", and like his father before him held distinct views on agricultural questions. Note that Luke was one of a small number of Lowsleys who replaced the letter 'u' in the name Lousley with a 'w'.

The Berkshire Chronicle said: "By the death of Mr Luke Lowsley, there has been lost a type of a class which becomes smaller and smaller as the years roll by. He came of a race of men who used to farm considerable estates belonging to themselves and their families. In the social scale they stood about midway between the squire and the tenant farmer, but in a point of sympathy were nearer to the latter than the former. They were a loyal, sturdy race, and once held a prominent position and wielded a considerable influence in the counties in which they lived. There are not very many of them now. The badness of the agricultural market during recent years has affected them, and one by one they have had to part with their possessions. They have had to emigrate or to take up humble positions in the world of agriculture. The place that knew them knows them no more. Amongst the families to which this is not applicable is the family of the Lowsleys. Mr Lowsley was a man who held strong opinions, especially with reference to what he conceived to be the baneful effects of Free Trade upon agriculture. In many of his views he may have been considered to have been very far from "up to date", but it was much easier to smile at his opinion than it was to answer his arguments. He was an excellent specimen of a class which is certainly vanishing, but is none the less entitled to the respect and goodwill of the generation by which it was known".



AND RUTH ROBINSON

RHODA LOUSLEY (1829–1868)

Rhoda was Job and Ruth's eldest daughter and she was born on 12 September 1829 in Hampstead Norreys. She married her first cousin Philip Humfrey, of Prospect House, Upton, Berkshire (see photo below) on 18 May 1853, a farmer and son of Joseph Humfrey and Martha Lousley. In view of the close blood relationship, Job disapproved of the marriage and had been in favour of another suitor, the Rev. Erskine Neale MA, who was a great personal friend of his and the author of several clever works. Job eventually gave his consent however and Rhoda received £500 on her marriage from her father and another £500 on her father's death in 1855. In addition, Job provided £40 to be paid annually for her sole use and free from the control or other use by her husband. Rhoda and Philip had three children, Wallace (born 1854), Alice (born 1856) and Constance (born 1863). Dr Hugh Kearsley, in his booklet on Upton Church says that Rhoda Humfrey, on the 29 April 1862, planted a yew tree on the south side of the church, expressing the wish that the graves of her family should be near it. She died on 2 September 1868 in the village of Upton, leaving a personal estate of £508 and was buried near the tree. The tree has since died and with it there are no longer any traces of the graves belonging to Rhoda or her family. Her husband Philip died aged 41 on 23 May 1872 and is also buried in Upton churchyard. Barzillai Lowsley, Rhoda's brother, described her as "of middle height, with dark brown hair, a pleasant oval face and extremely sweet-tempered".



DORCAS LOUSLEY (1830–1832)

Dorcas was the second daughter of Job and Ruth and she was born on 3 December 1830 at Hampstead Norreys and christened on 19 April 1831. On 20 June 1832, however, tragedy struck the family, as Dorcas drowned, apparently through the lack of attention of a nurse who did not notice her hovering around the edge of a pond in Hampstead Norreys. She was initially buried in a vault outside the family pew in the aisle of Hampstead Norreys Church, but was later removed to the family vault on the restoration of the church 44 years later. As you may recall from a previous newsletter, Dorcas's brother Jethro lost a son Eugene as a result of drowning 36 years later!

EUNICE LOUSLEY (1832–1856)

Barzillai said of Eunice :

"her features were delicately formed and her face most refined and pleasing. There never existed a more loveable and sweet nature. Her life was wholly spent in doing good and giving pleasure to those around her".

A month after Dorcas's death, Eunice was born on 25 July 1832 in Hampstead Norreys and was christened on 5 November. In 1849, when Eunice was aged 17 she became very ill in London, where she had been sent to complete her education, and returned home. She had a severe chill, which later developed into consumption. When her father died in 1855, she received a bequest of £1000 plus £40 a year spending money, however, in spite of everything that was done to try and subdue the disease, she died a year later on 17 November 1856 and is buried in the family vault in Hampstead Norreys.

JETHRO LOUSLEY (1834–1918)

Jethro Lousley was born in 1834 and he featured in March 08's newsletter—his daughter Mary Lousley was our 'common ancestor'

MORE DESCENDANTS OF JOB LOUSLEY & RUTH ROBINSON

VASHTI LOUSLEY (1836–1865)

Vashti, a daughter, was born 9 January 1836 and christened on 2 March 1836. According to Barzillai

“she was indeed favoured by nature. With a profusion of hair the hue of chestnut, large eyes with long eye-lashes, a perfectly clear complexion, erect, slight figure and a joyous sprightly wit she brought light and sunshine everywhere”.

In 1855 Vashti was a beneficiary under her father Job’s will, receiving the same money as her sisters. Vashti married John Pittman of Cleeve, Goring, Oxfordshire on 12 November 1856. John was originally a farmer, but later became a brewer. John and Vashti had four children, Annie and Minnie (born 1857), John (born 1860), Francis (born 1862). On the 1861 census, Vashti is shown as a farmer’s wife, living at Spring Farm in Goring with her husband John and their children Annie, Minnie and John, along with a house servant, nurse and a groom.

Vashti died at the young age of 29 and was buried in the St Thomas a Becket churchyard in Goring in a grave marked by a white marble column with a wreath on top. The column rests on a square block and a slab of Portland stone bears the following inscription: *“Sacred to the memory of Vashti, wife of John Pittman, who died at Goring on 30 March 1865, aged 29 years, she is not dead, but sleepeth”.*

ODED LOUSLEY (1838–1900)

Oded was born on 7 May 1838 at Hampstead Norreys and he was christened on 31 July of the same year. In 1851 Oded was a resident pupil, with his brother Barzillai, at Bews Commercial School in Speen Hill, Speen, Nr Newbury, aged 12. Oded married Mary Robinson in 1871 in the the Wantage district. By the 1881 census, although Oded was staying with his mother in Devon, his wife Mary was back at home at 9 Eldon Square in Reading with their four sons, Douglas (b 1873), Leonard (b 1874), Ernest (b 1878) and Sydney (b 1880). Mary is listed as a surgeon’s wife. By 1891, the family are still living at 9 Eldon Square, but Oded and Mary now have two more children, Wilfred (b 1884) and Constance (b 1887). Oded was a registered surgeon and was the Public Vaccinator for the Reading Union. Oded died at his house on 4 October 1900.



Eldon Square, Reading as it looks now. 9 Eldon Square, the house where Oded and his family lived for many years is now the Pembroke Doctors’ Surgery, which is fitting seeing as how Oded spent the majority of his working life tending the medical needs of the local people in Reading.

BARZILLAI LOUSLEY (1840–1905)

Barzillai was born on 19 September 1840 at Hampstead Norreys. After his schooling in Newbury, Barzillai went to school at Cowley in Oxford where he was captain of cricket and football and became head boy. He left there in 1856 to spend 2 years at Kings School, Canterbury. In 1858 he suffered a nasty accident as a result of a gun bursting. Not only did it disable his left hand, it also left him with impaired hearing. He was intent on a military career however, and in 1862 became a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers. In 1863 he attended the Military School of Engineering at Chatham to become a qualified engineer. Between 1867 and 1868 he served in Barbados and Trinidad in the West Indies.

In 1870 he contracted Yellow Fever believing it to be transmitted by the bite of a giant centipede. By now he was an experienced civil engineer working on sea defences. On 28 January 1873 at Georgetown Cathedral Barzillai married Ada Mansfield. They went on to have five children; John (1874), Inglis (1875), Herbert (1877), Grace (1879) and Raymond (1881). As Ada was a lineal descendant of the Pollards of Kings Nympton, Co. Devon, Barzillai also decided that his children should have the name Pollard-Lowsley and have the coat of arms of Pollard quartered with their paternal arms which was derived from that of the Lisle family. Barzillai continued to work on supervising the building of Brigade Depots at Bury and at Burnley, but the stress of the work affected his health and he developed pleurisy. His career continued to flourish however and in 1876 he was promoted to Captain. His promotion to Major came in 1882 in which year he built a stone pier and terraces at Port Royal Point Jamaica. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel on 3 November



CRE's HQ Colombo, Ceylon c1890. Barzillai in the centre, with daughter Grace on his left, wife Ada to his right. Immediately behind him is Grace's governess, Miss Newman and other household staff.

1889 and served as temporary Commander of the forces in Ceylon between 1891 and 1893 with responsibility for 2000 officers and men. In 1896 Barzillai described himself as "5'11' tall, 40 1/2 chest, 13 stone, brown hair, whiskers and moustache (no sign of baldness)"

Barzillai also had a consuming interest in family history and with sight of the parish registers and other documents he had prepared an historical record of the family by 1897. It was published privately and about 20 copies were distributed to the family. He spared no expense in the production and even had several copies bound in fine quality coloured leather all tooled in gold.

Barzillai died on 25 July 1905 whilst living at 'Linsholm', The Thicket, Southsea, Hants. He left approx £3,600 with his wife Ada acting as the executor. Ada died in 1931 in Portsmouth.



ADAH LOUSLEY (1846-1931)

Adah was born on 18 January 1846 at Hampstead Norreys, youngest daughter of Job and Ruth and was christened on 5th November 1846.

From childhood Adah was the constant companion of her mother who eventually made her home with Adah and her husband John Warrington-Morris, an architect and surveyor who she married on 30 April 1878 at Cold Ash, nr Newbury. Barzillai said that Adah "has the typical family face - she is blonde, with open expression, very regular features, an animated manner and a most kindly, cheerful nature. She is 5' 6 1/2" tall and well-formed, capable of any exertion without fatigue".

On the 1881 census, Adah is living at The Hermitage in Richmond, Surrey with her husband John and their one year old son Walter and a lady's maid, nurse, housemaid, cook and a domestic servant. Ten years later it would appear that Adah had been widowed as she is Head of Household living at No. 4, The Holt, Alverstoke, Hampshire 'on her own means', with her sons Walter and Alfred and a daughter Florence, also a governess, housemaid and a cook. Adah died in 1931 in Newbury.

JOSEPH CAUDWELL—WHAT REALLY

In the last newsletter I told you about Joseph Caudwell, third born son of William and Hannah Caudwell, and of his trial in 1851 when he was found 'Not Guilty' of intent to maim, disable and cause grievous bodily harm to a Mr Ross.

Within a few days of the completion of this case, however, Joseph was then charged and subsequently found guilty of Wilful Perjury following an incident that had occurred in 1849, just two years previously and which resulted in him being sentenced to 7 years transportation and fined one shilling! As you can imagine, this intrigued me more and I had to find out what really happened to Joseph and his family. I purchased further documents from the National Archives and was staggered when I received 50 A3 sheets of paper outlining the background to this court case and Joseph's subsequent letters to the Home Office asking for a pardon as he professed that he had been innocent of all charges and had been denied justice.

The charge of Perjury was brought against Joseph at the Oxford courts in 1851, but the case was removed to the civil side in the Berkshire courts as Joseph himself alleged that he would not have a fair trial in Oxfordshire so great was the prejudice against him in the local area. The case had created great local interest as Joseph was rather well known to the members of the University, as you will know from my last newsletter.

It took me some time to read through all the documents from the National Archives, but in brief, it would appear that Joseph, a retired accountant, was indicted for denying and refusing to pay £2 to a Mr Golding, which Joseph swore he did not owe, but on the unsupported statement of the claimant, Joseph was ordered to pay it, thereby laying a foundation for the indictment of Perjury.

Joseph, under legal advice, was not present in court when sentencing was heard. However, according to common law, when a person was tried for Perjury and then sentenced to transportation and was absent from court, a motion for a new trial could not be made.

At this point, I am still unclear as to what immediately happened to Joseph. My assumption is that he went to France where he remained in exile until at least 1886. Between 1851 and 1886, he sent to the Home Office in London, a number of letters and a Memorialist (extracts on page 13), along with a petition and 229 certificates from respectable British subjects, unrelated to Joseph, vouching for Joseph's good reputation. Joseph believed a miscarriage of justice had been committed and that a conspiracy had taken place. In his plea to the Crown he remarked on how the same judge, in the same court, gave a certain Mr Philpotts a sentence of only 12 months imprisonment for a similar offence for which Joseph had been found guilty and given 7 years transportation!

Unfortunately, the documents do not indicate whether or not Joseph was ever pardoned and if he returned to the UK, although the photo of Joseph that was in the last newsletter was taken at a photographic studio at Clapham Junction at London, so he must have come back at some point. The last correspondence that I have that Joseph wrote to the Home Office was dated 1886 and he died in 1893, so I need to find out what happened in these latter years.

I then found an article in the London Gazette dated 4 April 1905, 12 years after Joseph's death asking "*that anyone claiming to be the children of the said Joseph Caudwell, late of Boulogne, France, and previously of the City of Oxford, Gentleman, who were living at the time of the death of the said Joseph Caudwell on the 13th day of October, 1893, to make their claims by 10 May 1905*".

I knew that this must be the same Joseph Caudwell so I wrote to the Archives Municipales in France enquiring about any information they may have about Joseph i.e. a death certificate or anything that might give me further clues as to his life in France (thank goodness for the translation facility on 'google' as my French is not up to much!). They replied back within a few days with some really interesting news.

They confirmed that Joseph Caudwell died in Boulogne, but they also told me that a grandson of Joseph Caudwell, an Antoine Caudwell, who is still alive, had written a book in 2001 entitled "*The Origins of the Family Caudwell of France*" and that they held a copy in their Archives, but for obvious reasons were unable to photocopy it for me due to its age and for fear of ruining the original. However, they did give me Antoine's home address in France and suggested I write to him explaining who I was and asking if he might send me a copy. This book apparently contains information about descendants, photographs and information on the coat of arms.

As you can imagine, I was thrilled by this information and am in the process of writing to Antoine and I will hopefully be able to report back on what he has to say in my next newsletter. I for one am intrigued to know whether Joseph's grandson was born from any children that may have gone over to France with Joseph in 1851 or whether Joseph had further children during his exile. Shortly before I completed this newsletter, I made contact with descendants of the Caudwell family and when Mark Caudwell telephoned me, we briefly discussed Joseph and he informed me that a copy of the book written by Antoine Caudwell is in fact with another Caudwell descendant who lives in New Zealand and who is busy translating it into English. By the time you read this newsletter, I will have met with the Caudwell family and hopefully will have found out more to tell you so watch this space!!!

HAPPENED TO HIM? (1809-1893)

Extracts taken from Joseph Caudwell's Memorialist (petition) to Her Majesty the Queen of England:

A Memorial from a British Subject to a British Sovereign Praying to be released from an Unjust Sentence and Vindictive Sentence - "14 times in Excess"

To Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria Queen of England -

The humble Memorial of Joseph Caudwell a qualified Commissioner of The Thames Navigation in England and a Member of Your Majesty's Yeomanry Cavalry for the County of Berkshire permanently under Sworn allegiance to His Queen and Country but now and for 20 years past a Resident Exile at Boulogne Sur Mer in the Kingdom of France -

"A memorial from a British Subject to a British Sovereign Praying to be released from an Unjust Sentence and Vindictive Sentence, "14 times in Excess".

To Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria Queen of England The Humble Memorial of Joseph Caudwell a qualified Commissioner of the Thames Navigation in England and a Member of Your Majesty's Yeomanry Cavalry for the County of Berkshire permanently under Sworn allegiance to His Queen and Country but now and for 20 years past a Resident Exile at Boulogne Sur Mer in the Kingdom of France"

That your Memorialist in declining years age 63. and 20 years in Exile suffering in silent submission of Conscious Innocence now make the Appeal as pointed out to be the proper Channel for Justice and Relief and Your Memorialist pray that Your Majesty will extend Her Royal Prerogative and give the relief sought that your Memorialist may be set free for the unjust Verdict and Vindictive Sentence recorded against him as an Un-merited wrong and as an Outrage on the Purity of the Law of the Land which in no point justify or tolerate one person to be punished for 6 months and another for Seven Years for the same Offence.

That the evidence on this Trial not only prove your Memorialist Innocence but prove the Prosecutor had himself committed Wilful Perjury and polluted a Court of Justice and the extract of six false oaths annexed prove the Prosecutor to be an Wholesale Perjuror yet go unpunished on the Society of England.

"That your Memorialist in declining years age 63 and 20 years in Exile suffering in silent submission of Conscious Innocence now make the Appeal as pointed out to be the proper Channel for Justice and Relief and Your Memorialist pray that Your Majesty will extend the Royal Prerogative and give the relief sought that your Memorialist may be set free from his unjust verdict and Vindictive Sentence recorded against him as an Un-merited wrong and as an Outrage on the Purity of the Law of the Land which in no point justify or tolerate one person to be punished for 6 months and another for Seven Years for the same offence.

That the Evidence on this Trial not only prove your Memorialist innocence but prove the Prosecutor had himself committed wilful perjury and polluted a Court of Justice and the extract of six false oaths annexed prove this Prosecutor to be an Wholesale Perjuror yet go un-punished on the Society of England"

That your Memorialist is still under sworn Allegiance to his Queen and Country with one son who has a Medal fighting for his State at Lucknow in the Indian Mutiny - another son upholding the Church 22 years and lately promoted to the Duty at Hoxton by the Lord Chancellor - All of which facts with the evidence of Innocence support your Memorialist claims to be relieved - And

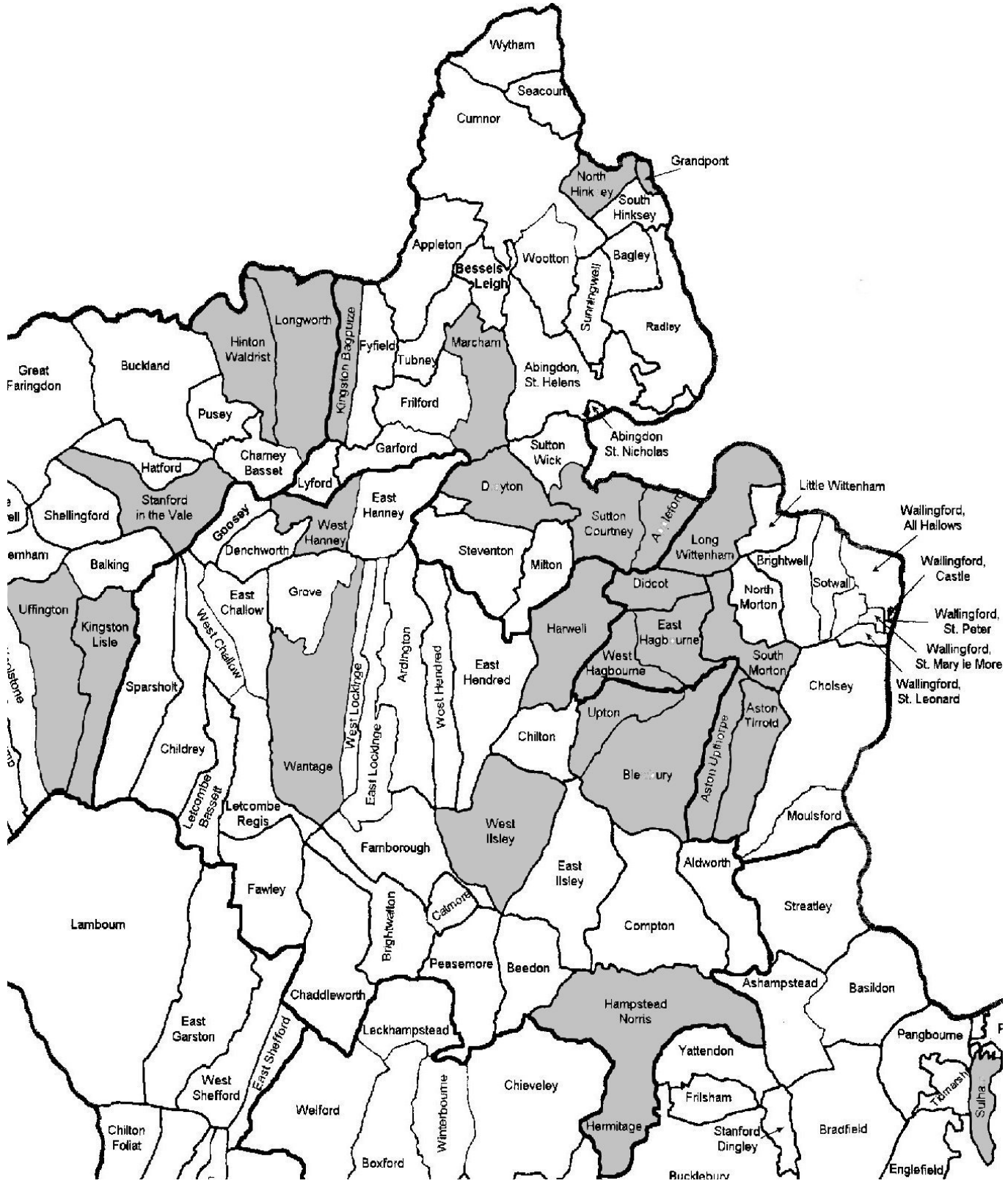
"That your Memorialist is still under Allegiance to his Queen and Country, with one son who has a Medal fighting in the State of Lucknow in the Indian Mutiny—another son upholding the Church 22 years and lately promoted to the Duty at Hoxton by the Lord Chancellor. All of which facts with the Evidence of Innocence support your Memorialist claims to be relieved"

Joseph Caudwell - R. B. J. C.
15. Parillon des Tuitelleries
Boulogne Sur - Mer
July 8th 1872

Joseph Caudwell's signature, 1872

MAP OF VILLAGE BOUNDARIES IN NORTH BERKSHIRE

Since 1976, following local government re-organisation, certain villages that once fell within the County of Berkshire now lie in the County of Oxfordshire. The map below is of North Berkshire, which borders the County of Oxfordshire, and the villages that have been highlighted are those that our ancestors were either born, lived or died in, or at the very least had strong connections with. As I research further, there maybe more villages that I can add to this list.



FEEDBACK FROM HANNAH'S ARTICLE ON 'MUSICAL INHERITANCE'

Following on from Hannah's article in the last newsletter, several relatives got in touch and told me a little bit about their musical backgrounds.

Geoff Holliday, grandson of John Warner Holliday wrote:

"I read with interest the article by Hannah Rees (my uncle David's grand-daughter) about her love of music. We also have a very musical family although not too serious. Sarah played violin at secondary school and became leader of the York Area Schools' Concert Orchestra. Unfortunately she doesn't play too often now. Alex, our younger daughter played Clarinet in the York Area Schools' Concert Band, once again other interests got in the way and the clarinet has gone the same way as the violin. I am a self-taught guitarist and play in a Rock Band, mostly practicing, but occasionally being let loose in public. It's a lot of fun"

Ron Lousley, a descendant of Daniel Lousley (brother of Job Lousley who you will have read about in this newsletter) told me of his father:

"Arthur was a professional jazz musician (trumpet) and played in the Tommy Kinsman and his London Frivolities Band"

Arthur Lousley is sitting down, fourth from the left of the photo.



Whilst rooting through some old papers to try and find some more evidence of musical backgrounds within the Holliday family, I discovered that James Holliday, who I will be writing about in March, was "very fond of fiddling" - and I am assuming this meant in musical terms and not in the criminal sense! The Holliday family obviously enjoyed their love of music as when I was researching George Holliday (another ancestor I will tell you more about in the coming months), I read in some family notes that after he died in 1830 at Parsonage Farm in East Hagbourne,

"the old farm was then vacant for some time and used as a store house, one room being retained for a music room".

If you have enjoyed reading this newsletter about the Holliday family and their ancestors, and would like to know more about any of those mentioned, please contact me and I can send you further information about them.

If there is anyone else in the family you think would like a copy, please let me know—you can either drop me a line or send me an email and I can post one to them. Also, I would welcome any suggestions of items you might like included in future issues.

I am continually adding to the family tree, so if you have any photographs or information that you would like included I would love to hear from you. You can either post or email them to me. Many thanks.

The next newsletter will be sent to you in March 2009. If you would like me to include something you have written can I please have it by mid February. Thank you.

Newsletter, Volume 1, Issue 4 (September 08) :
Amendments and Additions

None

Acknowledgements and Sources:

South Moreton Village Website

David Nash Ford's website on Royal Berkshire History

Notes on Job Lousley taken from the Berkshire Archaeological Journal, vol 63.

Berkshire Family History Society website

The Manor House, Hampstead Norreys website

Ron Lousley & Pat Holliday for papers and photos

Ancestry.co.uk and FreeBMD.co.uk

Census Returns

The National Archives, London

Archives Municipales in France

The London Gazette, 4 April 1905

Berkshire Family History Society—Map of Berks.

Geoff Holliday and Ron Lousley for their contributions on page 15.

More Photos from the Holliday Album



John Holliday
(1815-1900)



Ada Holliday
(1860-1957)

Coming in the Next Issue:

- ◆ The Village of West Hagbourne
- ◆ James Holliday and Ann Loder (parents of John Holliday) and their descendants
- ◆ Joseph Caudwell's story continues.....!!!
- ◆ My visit to Drayton Manor to meet Mr & Mrs Caudwell