

A Herefordshire Griffiths Family

And their Kin

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Acknowledgements and disclaimers

As usual, I take full responsibility for any errors in this account and will be happy to receive well-researched corrections. These have not been straight-forward branches to research as the people in this story did not always leave a clear paper trail, and some of the links are based on my own best assessment rather than wholly concrete proof. As always, though, absence of evidence is not evidence of absence. I apologise for the inconsistency of surname spellings; however, records are also inconsistent, with one person's surname often recorded in several different ways during their lifetime, which makes it impossible to settle on a 'correct' version.

I would like to thank all the helpful staff at the Hereford and Archives Record Office, whose prompt and untiring production of requested documents was exemplary, and those at the Society of Genealogists, who placed a number of digitised Hereford parish transcriptions at my disposal in the library to cover parishes not available on *Familysearch*. I would like to thank Rita Hull who, in searching for her grandfather also found me and shared what she had discovered. My thanks go to members of the Whatmore family who gave me permission to use some of their family photos. Thanks are also due to my sister-in-law who transcribed Leonard Griffiths' war diary and made a copy available to me. Finally, I am most deeply indebted to Howard Trillo whose *Trillo Genealogical Databook* has proved to be such a rich and reliable source of information about that particular family.

Abbreviations

HARC – Hereford Archives and Records Centre

RD – Registration District

The earliest Griffiths clues

Researching my father-in-law's family was never going to be easy. All his ancestry is based in the Marcher counties of Herefordshire and Shropshire, where surnames of Welsh origin are often very common. This account deals with his paternal lines. Thus it was that I found myself confronted with trying to sift out the correct line of innumerable Griffiths families, as well as disentangling candidates from a number of other very localised surnames, which often cropped up more than once on different paternal ancestral lines. According to the *Forebears* website¹ Griffiths, which was the 49th most common surname in England when I began researching, has now fallen to 80th place. However, that still means, apparently, that over 162,000 people in this country are named Griffiths.

Conservative naming patterns didn't help much either. When my son was little, he learnt his patronymic. The first three generations had some originality, but beyond that he chanted: son of William, son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of John, son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of John. Fortunately, these men were also fairly conservative in their choice of place to live as well.

The earliest definitely-proven Griffiths ancestor in this line is one Thomas Griffiths (**see tree 1, p. 5**), who appears in the Holmer records out of nowhere in 1763, planning to get married:

The banns of marriage between Thomas Griffiths and Margaret Freeman, both of this parish, were published several Sundays, viz April 10th and 17th by me William Felton, April 24th by me John Ridley

They were married a week later:

The said Thomas Griffiths and Margaret Freeman were married in this church the 1st day of May in the year of our Lord 1763
by me William Felton.

This marriage was solemnised between us:

The mark of X Thomas Griffiths

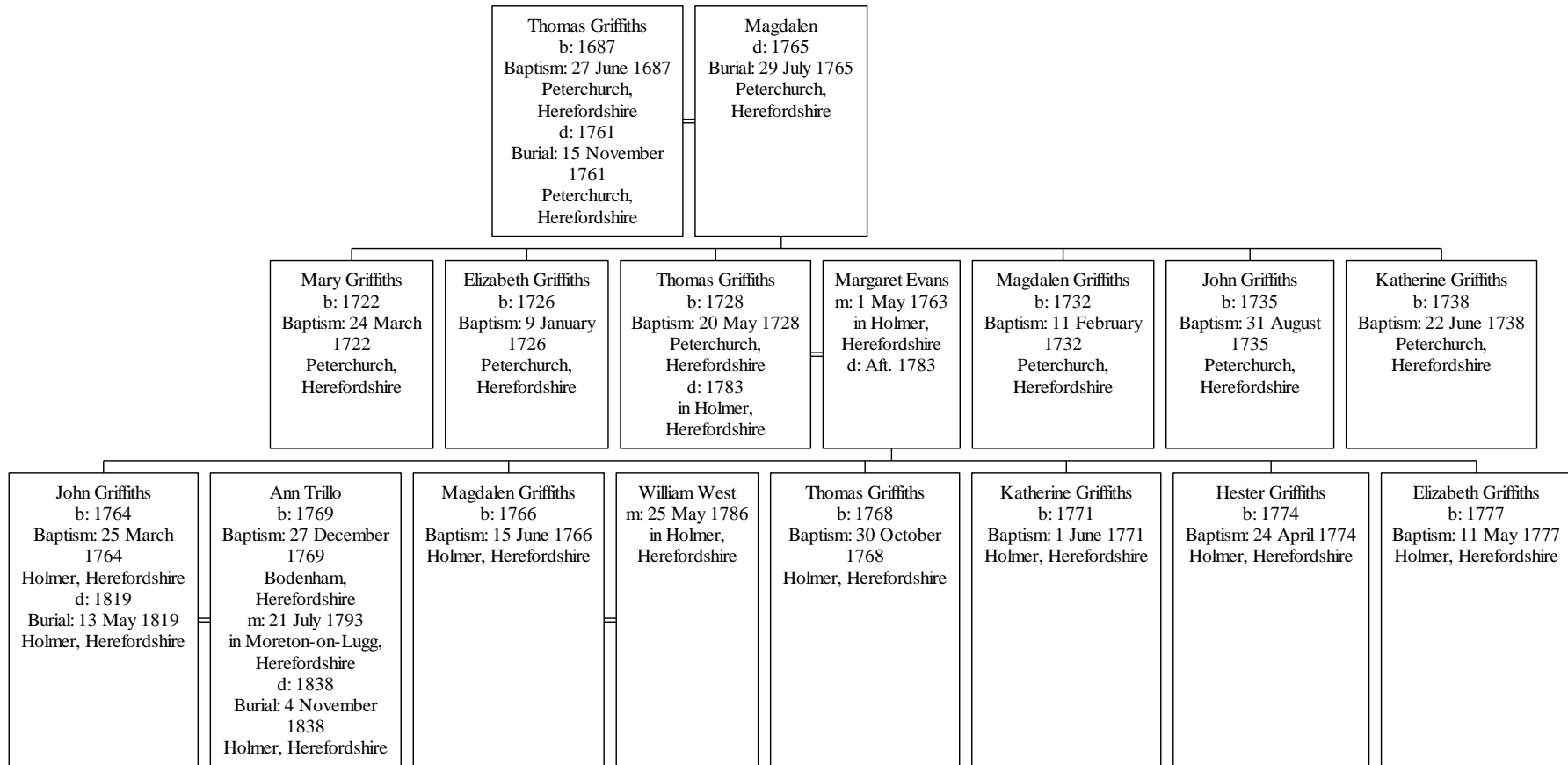
The mark of Mar+=garet Freeman now Margaret Griffiths

In the presence of James Neall and Mary Jevons

Margaret Freeman was a widow. She had been born Margaret Evans, but married Edward Freeman or Freman at Hereford Cathedral on 18th October 1753. The marriage was by licence and both were said to be of Holmer. There is no record of a Margaret Evans born there in the right time frame, but a Margerey Evans, daughter of David and Margerey was baptised at Hereford St Peter on 29th November 1733. I wonder if Margerey morphed into Margaret in adult life. The names are often indexed together on genealogy websites.

¹ <https://forebears.io/england/surnames>

Tree 1 - Descendants of Thomas and Magdalen Griffiths



The parentage of Thomas who raised a family in Holmer is speculative.

Edward and Margaret had five children at Holmer: Ann in 1754, Thomas in 1756, John in 1758, Mary a year later and finally Susannah in 1761. Presumably Edward then died, though there is no record of when. If Margaret was left with young children, a fairly swift marriage to Thomas Griffiths would not be surprising. She must have been around 30 when she remarried, which would suggest perhaps that her husband was also of mature years. So now we dive into very speculative waters.

Thomas and Margaret Griffiths baptised five children at Holmer. The first, born on 25th March 1764 and baptised almost exactly a month later on 23rd April, was named John. He is the next in our line. Two years later, a daughter was born and baptised Magdalen on 15th June 1766. She is the only child in the Holmer register to be given that name for at least 40 years either side of her birth. Three more girls followed: Katherine – baptised on 16th May 1771, Hester on 24th April 1774 and Elizabeth on 11th May 1777.

It was not at all uncommon for children to be named for their grandparents, so lacking any leads for the origins of Thomas Griffiths in the Holmer area I looked further afield for anyone who might have the name Magdalen in the family. Thirteen miles to the south-west of Holmer is Peterchurch, in Hereford's Golden Valley, and just a few miles from the Welsh border. Here I found the baptism of a Thomas Griffiths, son of Thomas and Magdalen on 20th May 1728. Initially, this seemed a little old to be a candidate for someone who baptised a first child in 1764. However, if this our Griffiths ancestor, there may have been an earlier marriage elsewhere, especially as his wife Margaret was a widow when they married; alternatively, his may just have been a late marriage. No other likely candidates have turned up in Herefordshire or the adjacent Welsh counties, although this by no means proves that this is the right man.

Further exploration showed John and Magdalen with a family consisting of Mary, born in 1722, Elizabeth – 1726, Thomas – 1728, Elizabeth again – 1730, Magdalen – 1732, John – 1735 and Katherine, born in 1738. With the exception of Mary, all these names appear in the family of Thomas Griffiths and Margaret Freeman. There is no further record of any of these children in Peterchurch, although the parents' burials are recorded: Thomas on 15th November 1761 and Magdalen on 29th July 1765.

No marriage has been found for Thomas and Magdalen. I did speculate that she might have been a member of the Delahay family, who were resident in Peterchurch and favoured the name in several branches of the family. However, this family owned Urishay Castle and several other properties, so it seems more feasible that the unknown Magdalen's parents named her in deference to the local lordly family.

Even more speculatively, Thomas may have been the son of John and Katherine Griffiths who raised a family at Peterchurch. John, Mary and Katherine

were all born between 1676 and 1683, while Thomas was baptised on 27th June 1687. His mother may have been Catherine Furber as a woman of this name appears marrying a John Griffiths in both the Hentland and St Weonards registers on 20th April 1667. However, both these parishes are down towards Ross-on-Wye, some distance from Peterchurch, and there is a long gap between the marriage and first baptism, so with no further documentary evidence to support this theory, it can probably be dismissed. John Griffiths was probably buried at Peterchurch on 9th February 1715 and a widow named Katherine Griffiths was buried on 11th June 1734.

One final caveat to the Peterchurch theory. A William Griffiths married a Magdalen Griffiths in Hereford in 1715. Although the name doesn't occur again in the city registers it is feasible that our Thomas was related in some way to this couple. So the origins of the Holmer Griffiths family are still decidedly murky.

Griffiths - Holmer



Holmer St Bartholomew

Settled in Holmer and married in 1763 to Margaret Freeman née Evans, Thomas Griffiths' later life is easier to follow, although information is scanty. Holmer today is really a suburb of Hereford but in the 1870s it was described as being two miles north of the city. Having said that, Holmer parish appears on the map of Hereford of 1802², with the northern boundary of the city marked by the Roman road. Its most notable building is the church, which has a detached tower supposedly built as a defence against the Welsh, and a timber-framed, black and white belfry, added in the 16th century. 19th century maps show the village surrounded by orchards with the settlement surrounding the cross-roads between the Hereford to Leominster road and the Roman Watling Street.

² <https://herefordshirehistory.org.uk/archive/herefordshire-historic-maps/hereford-maps/147132-a-plan-of-the-city-of-hereford-1802?>

In 1895, the then churchwarden of Holmer, R S Patterson, collected all the loose bits of documentation regarding the parish and pasted them into an oversized scrapbook³. One of the entries, a survey of the parish taken in 1831, contains the following information:

110 inhabited houses; 119 families; 2 uninhabited houses;
68 employed in agriculture; 17 in trade; 34 other;
222 males; 265 females; males over 20 132;
1st class occupiers 12; 2nd 1; Lab in Ag 53.

Of the six children Thomas and Margaret baptised, only John and Magdalen seem to have married and had children. Magdalen, born in 1766, married William West in Holmer on 25th May 1786. This turned out to be a fertile union, with ten children baptised at Holmer between 1786 and 1806. No likely records have been found for the other five siblings, so maybe they died young and their burials went unrecorded.

There does seem to be a gap in the burial records at Holmer at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century. Neither Thomas nor Margaret's burials have been found either. However, Margaret Griffiths took out an administration for her husband's estate on 13th November 1783, so presumably Thomas died earlier that year. The estate was valued as less than £40:

Appeared personally Margaret Griffiths and alleged and under oath that Thomas Griffiths late of the parish of Holmer in the County and Deanery of Hereford lately died Intestate without making any lawful last will and testament that she is the widow and relict of the said deceased wherefore she prayed letters of administration of all and singular the goods chattels and credits of the s^d deceased to be granted to her under proper security.

Let administration be granted according to the above petition of the s^d Margaret Griffiths widow she being first sworn in due form of law aforesaid

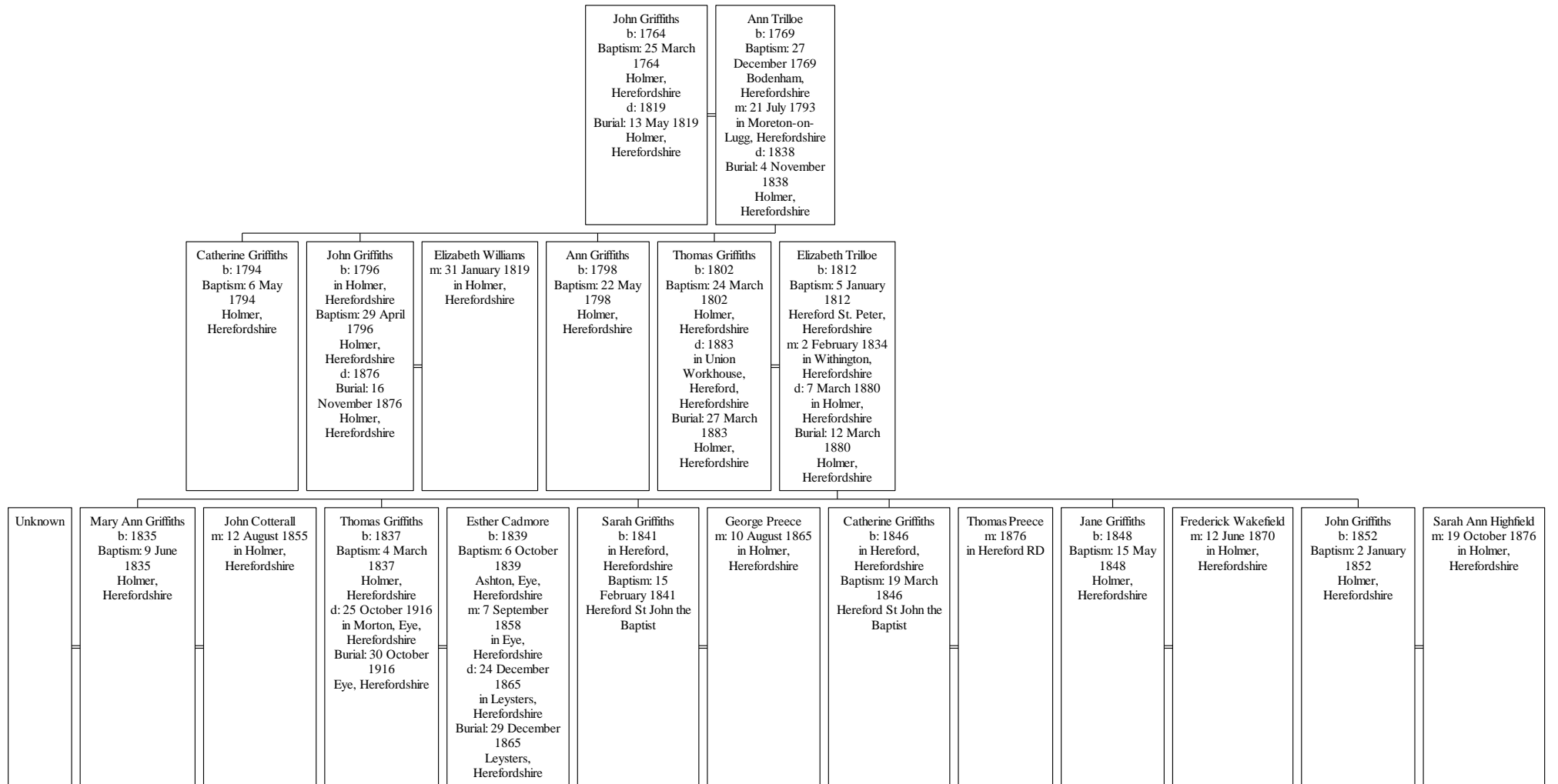
In the accompanying obligation, which bound her in the sum of £100 to create:

a true and perfect inventory of all and singular the good chattels and credits of the said deceased

Margaret was supported by Edward Rawlings of Lugwardine, gardener, and William Allen, gent. of Hereford. An Edward Rawlings, born 1720 at Lugwardine, may have married a Mary Griffiths at Much Dewchurch in 1765, so was there a family connection? Could the Mary in question be the sister of the Thomas born in Peterchurch, who was born in 1722? All very speculative, but intriguing. Margaret's date of death also remains a mystery.

³ HARC CG81/40, Holmer Scrapbook

Tree 2 - Descendants of John and Ann Griffiths



John Griffiths, baptised at Holmer on 15th March 1764, married Ann Trilloe on 6th August 1793, at the age of 29 (**see tree 2, p. 9**). Looking at his baptismal record, he may have been lucky to reach adulthood:

March 25. John the son of Thomas and Margaret Griffiths was privately baptized & receiv'd into the church the 23^d April

A private baptism usually meant that the infant was not expected to live, and so a form of baptism was administered soon after birth. I suspect that John was actually born on 25th March, and only considered fit enough for an outing to the baptismal font a month later.



Moreton-on-Lugg St Andrew

The wedding ceremony took place at Moreton-on-Lugg, a couple of miles north from Holmer, with a fortunately detailed entry in the register:

John Griffiths bachelor of the parish of Holmer & Anne Trilloe of this parish of Morton upon Lug, Spinster were married in this church by banns after being duly published in each Parish, viz July 21st and 28th and August 4th 1793.

This 6th day of August 1793, by me, Francis Woodcock Rector

However, Ann was born in Bodenham, which may explain why the marriage seems also to have been recorded in a Bodenham transcript, (now no longer found) albeit wrongly:

John Griffiths and Ann Trilloe were married by banns 21st July [sic]

Their first child, Catherine, was baptised on 6th May 1794. The next, named John after his father, was baptised on 29th April 1796. Ann was baptised on 22nd May 1798 and Thomas, whose line we will follow, was baptised on 24th March 1802. All entries give Holmer as the family's abode.

Like her aunts, Catherine disappears from the records. John, however, married Elizabeth Williams at Holmer on 31st January 1819. The couple baptised five children there: William on 21st February 1820, Catherine on 5th December 1822, John on 28th November 1824, Elizabeth on 28th July 1827 and Sarah on 19th December 1829. Only the last-born was still at home when John junior and Elizabeth were enumerated in 1841⁴ at Munstone, less than a mile away from Holmer. He was listed as an agricultural labourer. Presumably he died within the next ten years, but once again, the records are lacking. No certain marriage has been found for Ann Griffiths. There is none at Holmer, and although several in Hereford, there is nothing to suggest that the bride was John and Ann's daughter.

John and Ann's final child was Thomas. He would have been 17 years old when his father died. John's burial was recorded at Holmer:

John Griffiths; Holmer; Aug^t 13th 1819; 54 years

His mother, Ann Trilloe, lived for nearly another 20 years. Despite surviving into the era of general registration she seems to have slipped under the radar. There is an Ann Griffiths death registered in Hereford at the right time, but it is of Ann, the wife of Joseph Griffiths in St Owen's parish. Fortunately, the burial record at Holmer on 4th November 1838 records her as:

Ann Griffiths of Ten Houses Holmer buried, aged 70

Ten Houses isn't named on any of the modern or old maps I have seen, but from references I have found⁵ seems to have been somewhere near the Hereford Race Course. The write-up of *The Farmers' Stakes* race in *The Hereford Times* on 1st September 1838 describes how:

Paddy Whack went away at a good pace, followed by Victoria and Cholestrey... this order was kept until nearing the Ten Houses, when Paddy Whack retired...

Several other heats described in the article also name the Ten Houses, so clearly it was a well-recognised landmark. The only other mention I have found is in a book on early trackways⁶; this places it at the foot of Holmer Hill, which is presumably a way of describing the incline on the A49 Holmer Road as it approaches the roundabout on the Roman road. Looking at the 1802 map of Hereford⁷, there is an area marked as part of St John's parish, with five little squares on each side of the

⁴ HO 107/422/15, 1841 census, Munstone

⁵ <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/image-viewer?issue=BL%2F0000396%2F18380901&page=3&article=007&stringtohighlight=near+the+ten+houses>

⁶

https://www.cantab.net/users/michael.behrend/repubs/watkins_misc/pages/woolhope_1921.html

⁷ <https://herefordshirehistory.org.uk/archive/herefordshire-historic-maps/hereford-maps/147132-a-plan-of-the-city-of-hereford-1802?>

road where the race-track passes before turning back to Widemarsh. This seems a most likely candidate to be the Ten Houses.



Detail from: A plan of the city of Hereford 1802

Thomas Griffiths, born 1802, was the last of this line to have been born and died in Holmer. His marriage to Elizabeth Trilloe took place about four miles away at Withington on 3rd February 1834. Initially I assumed that one of the couple must have been living or working at Withington at the time of the marriage, (Elizabeth was born in Hereford) but later research demonstrated that the witnesses, Thomas and Catherine Bailey were the bride's aunt and uncle, still living in Elizabeth's father's home village. Catherine was Catherine Trilloe before her marriage.

Feb 2 Griffiths Tho and Eliz Trilloe WW Gretton vicar, Wit Tho and Cath Bailey [transcript]

Despite the common surname, if the two Trilloe brides were related, the link is lost in the mists of time. Thomas and Elizabeth initially settled in Thomas' home parish of Holmer.

Their first child, Mary Ann, was baptised at Holmer on 9th June 1835 with her address given as:

Near the Ten Houses

She survived childhood and grew up to marry John Cotterill in her birth parish on 12th August 1855. By an unknown father, she already had a son Frederick John Griffiths who was baptised at Holmer on 3rd November 1853. It seems that she jumped the gun again, as the couple's first son, John Cotterell, was registered in the June quarter of 1854 and probably baptised on 6th June at Withington. This time, she presumably managed to persuade the father to 'do the decent thing', though it did

take some time. The couple went on to have three more sons, Charles, William and Francis Arthur, born in 1856, 1859 and 1868 respectively. John was an agricultural labourer and presumably moved around for work. Charles was born in Holmer, but William in Clehonger and Francis in Hereford. By 1881⁸ the family was living in St Woollos near Newport in Monmouthshire, but I haven't followed them further.



Withington St Peter

The next child born to Thomas and Elizabeth was Thomas, whose life will be followed later. Another girl followed, named Sarah. She was baptised at St John the Baptist in Hereford on 15th February 1841 and the family was enumerated⁹ a short time later at Burcott Row, Hereford, which was on the Holmer side of the city, and the place given as Sarah's abode at baptism. No Burcott Row exists today, but there is a Burcott Road, much of which is part of a sprawling industrial estate, but which, if you overlay the modern map onto the older plan, is almost exactly on the location of the Ten Houses. So maybe the family had not moved far, if at all. The schedule showed five members of the family, all born in county: Ag Lab Thomas Griffiths, aged 40, Elizabeth - 35, Mary Ann - five, Thomas - three and baby Sarah aged five weeks.

Sarah grew up to marry George Preece at Holmer on 10th August 1865. There were four children from the marriage born there: William in 1866, George in 1868, James in 1871 and Jane the following year. After that, the family moved to Lancashire, where Alfred, Henry and Walter were born. As a widow, Sarah was living with her son William in St Helen's in 1911¹⁰ but seems to have returned to Herefordshire eventually as that is where her death was registered in 1923.

Five years after Sarah's birth Katherine arrived, baptised at St John's on 19th March 1846; as the family was still living in at Burcott Row in the city. She was in

⁸ RG 11/5265, 1881 census, St Woollos

⁹ HO 107/433/3, 1841 census, Hereford

¹⁰ RG 14/456/51, 1911 census, St Helen's

service in 1861¹¹ but baptised a son, Thomas Edward, at Holmer on 27th November 1870. He may have been born earlier, as he was listed with his mother as a two-year-old in the 1871 census¹² and an Edward Thomas Griffiths was registered in the January quarter of 1869 with no mother's maiden name given (usually an indication of single parenthood). He disappeared for the next 30 years - he probably joined the army - but married in 1904 in Merthyr Tydfil before returning to Leominster where he re-enlisted for WWI. His mother eventually married Thomas Preece in the spring or early summer of 1876, but not before she had registered two children, William in 1871 and Joseph in 1873. A third son was born around 1876 and appears on the 1881 census¹³ but seems to have escaped both baptism and registration so it is impossible to say whether he predates or postdates the marriage.

Jane, the next child of Thomas and Elizabeth, was baptised at Holmer on 15th May 1848, so presumably the family had moved back out of the city, probably to Munstone as this is the place named on both her and her younger brother John's baptism. She married Frederick Wakefield there on 12th June 1870 but moved away shortly after as her two daughters - Sarah Jane and Mary Ann - were born in 1874 and 1879 in St Helens in Lancashire.

According to the 1851 census¹⁴ Thomas and his family were living in Holmer. The only clue to the whereabouts is the enumerator's reference to 'one house building' above the entry which probably just implies some construction work going on. However, the baptisms which pre- and postdate the census both name Munstone, a hamlet in Holmer parish. The household consists of 48-year-old Thomas, Agricultural Labourer, Elizabeth, whose age is recorded as 34, and Thomas, Sarah, Catherine and Jane, variously aged 13, ten, four and three, and all 'at home'.

The last child of the family, John, was baptised on 2nd January 1852 at Holmer. He married Sarah Ann Highfield there on 19th October 1876, but like his sisters, seems to have moved away, and no further trace has been found.

By 1861¹⁵, only Jane, aged 12, was still at home with 58-year-old Thomas and more accurately recorded Elizabeth, aged 50, born in Hereford St Peter. Ten years later¹⁶ the parents' ages are once again vague, with Thomas at 65 and Elizabeth at 56, but unmarried daughter Catherine is in the household, with her son Thomas, aged 2. Elizabeth died shortly before the next census was taken and was buried at Holmer on 12th March 1880, and so in 1881¹⁷ Thomas found himself in the Hereford Union Workhouse on Commercial Street:

Thomas Griffiths	Pauper Inmate	widow 84	Ag Lab	Her, Holmer
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¹¹ RG 9/1819, 1861 census, Hereford

¹² RG 10/2694, 1871 census, Holmer

¹³ RG 11/2951, 1881 census, Holmer

¹⁴ HO 109/1977. 1851 census, Holmer

¹⁵ RG 9/1818, 1861 census, Holmer

¹⁶ RG 10/2694, 1871 census, Holmer

¹⁷ RG 11/2595, 1881 census, Hereford



Hereford Union Workhouse buildings today¹⁸

He only endured a relatively short period in the workhouse as the burial register at Holmer shows him to have been interred there on 27th March 1883:

Thomas Griffiths, Union Workhouse, 27th March 1883, 87 years

His death certificate gives a little more information, though unsurprisingly repeats the discrepancy regarding his age:

Twenty-third March 1883, Union Workhouse; Thomas Griffiths; Male; 87 years;
Farm Labourer (Holmer); Age etc.; Alfred Moyle, Master, Union Workhouse
Hereford

Trilloe – Pipe and Lyde beginnings

Before continuing the Griffiths line, it is necessary to look at the Trilloe families which contributed two of my father-in-law's three-times-great-grandfathers. According to an advertisement for *The Trillo Genealogical Databook*¹⁹:

The name is a relatively rare one, and the author believes that 95% of Trillo individuals are descended from Herefordshire families.

This seems to be borne out by the *Surname Distribution* website²⁰ which shows Trillo as an almost exclusively Herefordshire name until the start of the 20th century. It appears in several versions: Trillo, Trilloe, Trille, Trilley, and further back, Torloe, Turloe or even Turlowe or Torlove. This gives credence to the idea that the family may have originated at a place now known as Durlow Common, a village to the east of Hereford, about 11 miles from Pipe and Lyde where the earliest members of this

¹⁸ <https://herefordshirepast.co.uk/buildings/hereford-workhouse/>

¹⁹ <https://www.lulu.com/shop/howard-trillo/the-trillo-genealogical-databook/hardcover/product-24337422.html?page=1&pageSize=4>

²⁰ <https://your-family-history.com/surname/t/trillo/?year=1841#map>

family are recorded. The parish is around a mile north of Holmer and seems always to have been a small community, consisting of the village of Pipe and Lyde and the hamlets Upper and Lower Lyde.

The surname database website²¹ suggests that the surname originates from Suffolk, where there are villages called Great and Little Thurlow. Howard Trillo, author of the database is convinced that this is right. However, there seem to be very few Trillo records in Suffolk, while the name Thurlow brings up numerous results. While it is possible that a lone Thurlow migrated from Suffolk to Herefordshire and started a dynasty, changing the pronunciation to fit local dialect, it seems unlikely to me, especially in the light of a closer source for the name. Given so many variations in the name, apart from where it needs comment, I have generally stuck to the spelling Trilloe in the following section.

The earliest entries in the Pipe and Lyde register are for a Thomas Turloe and his wife Johan who baptised a short-lived son Richard in 1561, a daughter Margaret in 1564 who died aged 4 and a son John born in 1566. There may have been another son named Roger who, with a wife also named Johan, baptised seven children between 1579 and 1597, but none of the sons seem to have had children.

It is just possible that John born in 1566 is the person at the top of the Trilloe tree in this story, but if so, he would have been a very old father to our next in line, so it seems more likely that the register is missing an entry at a critical point.

Consequently, the earliest proven Trillo ancestor must be considered to be John Turloe who, married to Elizabeth, baptised three children in Pipe and Lyde between 1618 and 1625 (**see tree 3, p. 17**). The register is presumably in Latin, so the transcriptions give the father's name as 'Jhois' which must be an abbreviation for Johannis. Elizabetha – named for her mother – was baptised on 15th February 1618. The second child, John – recorded as Jhoes – was baptised on 25th May 1622. Jacobus Turlo – that is James – was baptised on 14th November 1625:

Jacobus Turlo filius Jhois Turlo ex Elizabetha uxore eius baptizatus fuit
ibm 14 die Novemberis anno eod.

Their father was buried on 11th May 1633:

John Trillo was buried the 11th day of May 1633

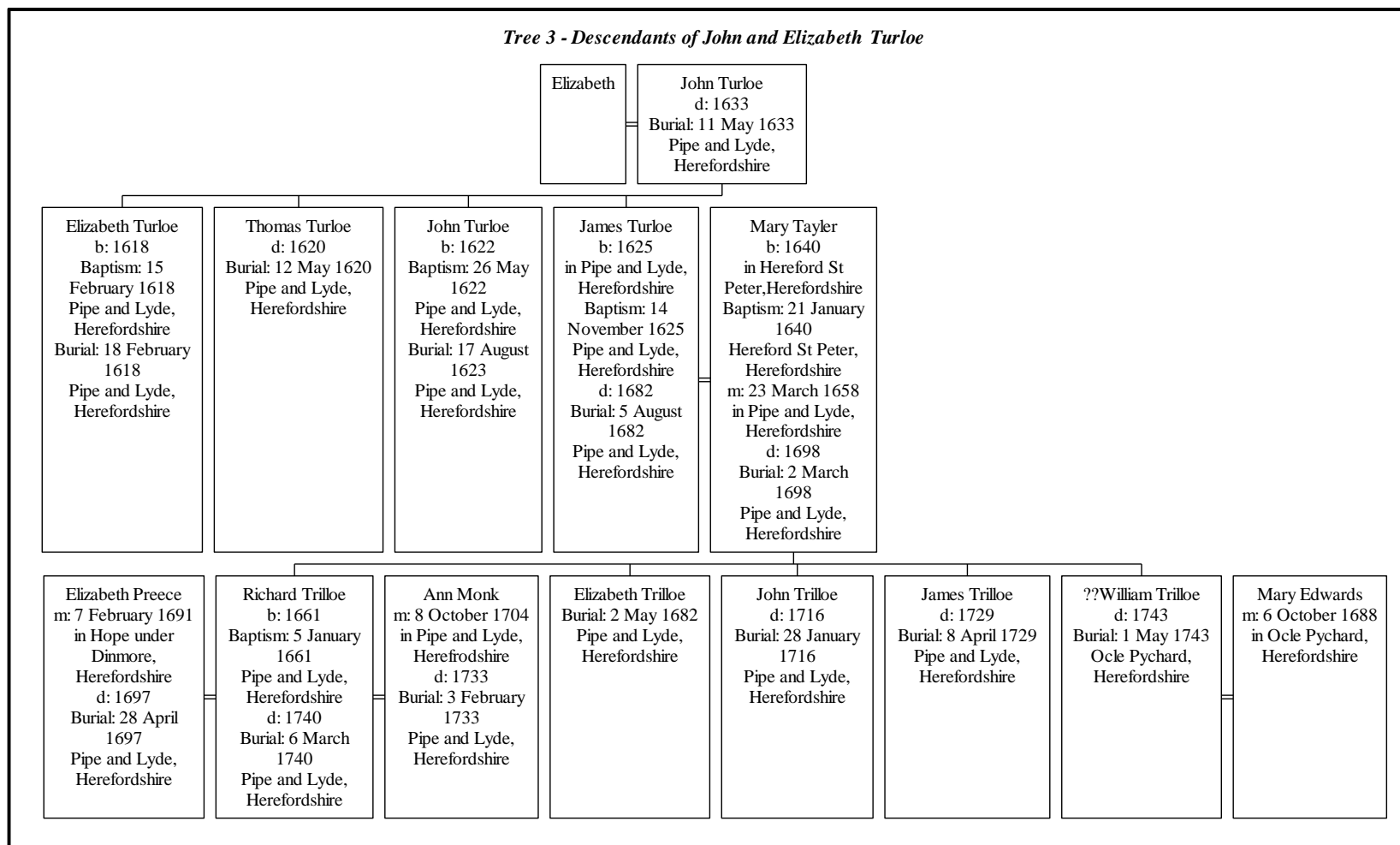
but their mother's burial has not been found.

James' surname seems to have been recorded with numerous variants. He was Turlo in the baptism record, but he married as Trille:

James Trille and Mary Tayler of St. Peter's parish in Hereford 23rd March 1658

²¹ <https://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/Thurlow>

Tree 3 - Descendants of John and Elizabeth Turloe



The dates on both *Ancestry* and *Findmypast* transcriptions are puzzling as they are given as 1665, but a close inspection of the original shows that the first number in the year is either a very curly 1 or a wrongly recorded 6. As the 8 at the end is very faint, it looks as if the date reads 23rd March 665. Fortunately, the date above is a clear 1657. Richard Trille, son of James and Marie was baptised at Pipe on 5th January 1661 but is the only one of their family who appears in the baptism register.

Richard definitely had siblings, though no baptisms have been found to prove when they were born. However, Elizabeth daughter of James Trilloe was buried in May 1682, a Hannah Trilloe married William Morgan on 15th January 1698, and a John and James Trilloe were buried on 28th January 1716 and 8th April 1729 respectively. Given the rarity of the name, it seems likely that these events, all at Pipe and Lyde, were for members of the same family. This is borne out partly by the fact that Richard Trillah was executor to an administration for James Trillah in 1730 and declared himself the natural brother of the deceased. Strengthening the theory is an indenture made on 25th June 1709²² between on Thomas Carpenter, gent, and:

John Trilla of Lower Lyde in the said County of Hereford Husbandman

Carpenter demises:

that cottage or Tenemt Scituate lying and being in Lower Lyde aforesaid in the said County of Hereford with a garden or little close thereto adjoining formerly taken out of the Comon there called the Upper Comon and adjoyneing to a certeyne piece or parcel of land there called Hawke Hill on the North Side thereof and now in the tenure or occupacon of the said John Trilla his undertenants or assignes

The lease is on three lives, those of John, James and Richard Trilla (i.e. Trillo) for 99 years or until the last-named lessee dies. Rent is set at 10/- twice a year and:

one Couple of ffatt pullets att the said ffeast day of the Nativity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ

The lease is conditional on the brothers to:

sufficiently uphold mainteyne and repaire the said Cottage or tenement

and:

hedge ditch and ffence

the property. John Trilla made his mark, which doesn't necessarily mean he was illiterate, as many who could sign their name used a mark on documents like this.

²² HARC, C99.III/184

In the burial record, John's father James is once again recorded as Trilley, but although poor, he presumably was literate, as the entry at Pipe and Lyde on 5th August 1682 reads:

James Trilley our parish clerk buried, pauper

Presumably he wasn't parish clerk when his children were born. The Pipe and Lyde Parish Book²³ obliquely notes his demise in an entry dated 20th October 1682 headed:

An assessment made upon ye freeholders tenn^{ts} Landholders and Inhabitants of ye pish of Pipe and Lyde in ye county of Hereford ye 20th day of October 1682 for and towards ye reparation of ye sd Parish Church and other necessary uses thereunto appertaining and belonging.

The occupiers of James Trillo's lands 0. 0. 11

A subsequent entry for the same amount appears on 19th August 1684 but in this instance it is John Trilloe who holds the land, so presumably he must have been James' eldest son, and possibly the product of an earlier marriage than the one to Mary Taylor. Entries for John Trilloe at varying amounts occur until the volume ends in 1694.



Pipe and Lyde St Peter

Mary's fortunes clearly didn't improve after her husband's death. She was in receipt of funds from the parish on three occasions, according to the earlier Parish

²³ HARC, G20/3, Pipe and Lyde Parish Book 1678-94

Book²⁴, first 9^d from money donated to the poor by one James Builth on 17th December 1693, second from an Easter Day communion collection and finally from a similar collection on Good Friday 1694. Both these gave her 1/- . The later volume of the Parish Book²⁵ records another donation from the James Builth gift of 1/6 to Widow Trillo 4th October 1696, and another payment of 1/- on 2nd April 1697. She was buried on 23rd March 1698:

Mary Trillo widow (pauper) buried

Curiously, there is also a payment of 8^d to Richard Trilloe in the 1696 entry, and an even more arcane reference to him on the opposite page of the 1697 one. A list of people appears under the heading:

The ffence ofye Churchyard

The inference seems to be that those listed had to either construct or provide materials for a section of this. Richard has 14' beside his name.

Richard Trilloe born in 1661 left it fairly late to marry (**see tree 4, p. 22**). This does not seem to have been unusual in rural Herefordshire at this time. The Pipe and Lyde register notes:

Richard Trillo of Pipe and Elizabeth Preece of Hope under Dinmore were married February 7th 1691

There were two children from this union: James, baptised on 11th December 1692, i.e. ten months after the wedding, and Elizabeth, baptised on 30th September two years after. Unfortunately, their mother died three years later and was buried on 28th April 1697. James died as a young man. His burial on 28th August 1712 as the son of Richard predated the birth of a half-brother of the same name by a few months.

Richard Trilloe remained a widower until 1704 when he married Anne Monk:

October ye 8th Richard Trilloe of this parish (labourer) and Anne Monk of ye parish of Anbury were married.

There is no parish called Anbury in Herefordshire, and no likely Anne Monk baptised at the right time in the county. Initially I wondered if Hanbury Green near Shobdon was her home. There is also a Hanbury in neighbouring Worcestershire, with a baptism in 1681 of an Ann Monk, daughter of William at Rushock, about eight miles away. It seems some stretch of the imagination, though, without further corroborative evidence. So the most likely explanation is that she came from Avenbury, about 14 miles to the north-east of Pipe and Lyde, between Hereford and Worcester, and that the parish name was garbled in transcription into the parish register. My reasoning will be seen in the next paragraph. There are no Monk

²⁴ HARC, G20/3, Pipe and Lyde Parish Book 1678-94

²⁵ HARC, G20/4, Pipe and Lyde Parish Book 1695-1834

baptisms recorded there, but an Edward Monk was buried there in 1744 and a Mary Monk in 1748. Could these be Anne's parents? Or was the Elizabeth Monk buried at Pipe in 1721 Ann's mother?

Whatever her origins, she gave Richard seven children. The first, Richard, was baptised on 15th July 1705 and married Ann Hall at Pipe on 13th May 1740 – another late starter. Their family began with a son named Richard, baptised at Holmer a year after the marriage, and was followed by Ann, Thomas and two boys named William, all baptised at Pipe and Lyde. At some point before his marriage, Richard must have lived at Avenbury. In an abstract of a lease, dated 6th May 1735²⁶, he was described as a yeoman, implying a degree of status and probably some land in that parish:

March's to Richard Trilloe of Avenbury, Yeoman.
Cottage near Pipe church where Richard Trilloe his father did live and lands.
Fine 1 ½ guineas. Term: 3 lives. Rent: 6s 8d 2 pullets.

My guess is that, as the oldest son, Richard had inherited land which had belonged to Ann Monk's family. March's is an abbreviation for the Marchioness of Carnarvon. I am indebted to Howard Trillo²⁷ for his careful transcription of the abstract:

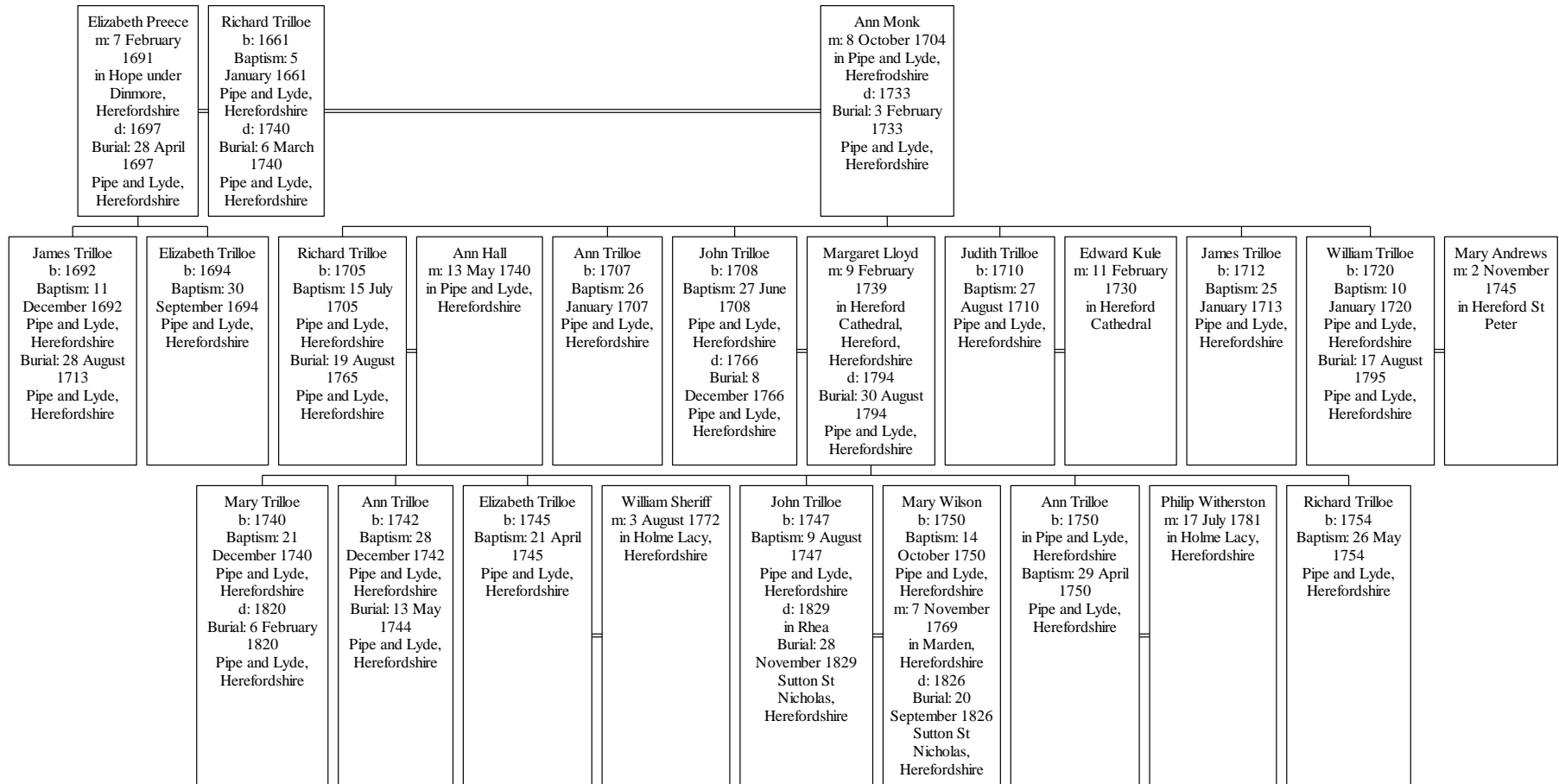
Lease dated 6th May 1735; Abstract dated c 1754

By Ind<entu>re of Lease between the Marchioness of Carnarvon of the one part and Richd Trilloe of the parish of Avenbury in the County of Herford Yeom<an> of the other part The said Marchioness in Cons<ideratio>n of the Surr<ende>r of a former Lease granted by Thomas Carpenter of Tillington in County af<oresai>d Gent to James Dilloe [sic] of Posten [or Poslen] in said County of Hereford Yeom<an> for 99 Years if 3 Lives sho<uld> so long continue in being and also of 1..11..6 Fine Demised All that Cottage or Tenement with the Garden thereunto belonging lying near Pipe Church in the s<ai>d County of Hereford wherein Rich:d Trilloe Father of s<ai>d Rich:d Trilloe the Lessee did then inhabit and adjoining to the Road Way leading from Pipe Church a<foresai>d to Lower Lyde in the One Side and a field then in the pos<ses>sion of Wm Baskerville Gent being Glebe Land at the One End thereof And also one Little Plock of Ground formerly taken out of a Croft belonging to a farm then in the pos<ses>sion of Tho<ma> Hall cont<ainin>g half an Acre And also all Ways etc. All which prem<iss>es are situate in the parish of Pipe & then in the Occupation of s<ai>d Rich:d Trilloe To hold to s<ai>d Rich:d Trilloe his Ex<ecut>ors Adm<ministrant>ors and Assigns from date of Lease for 99 years if s<ai>d Rich:d Trilloe the Lessee Ja<me>s Trilloe of the parish of Madley in the s<ai>d County of Hereford Brother of s<ai>d Rich:d and Judith ye dau<ght>er of Rich:d Trilloe the Elder of Lyde af<ore>s<ai>d or either of them should so long live

²⁶ HARC, AW/28/46/212

²⁷ *The Trilloe Geanalogical Databook*, Howard Trilloe, 2013, pub. Online by *lulu*

Tree 4 - Descendants of Richard Trilloe



Rent 6s 8d payable Mids<umme>r & Xtnas and a Couple of fat Pulletts at
Xtnas yearly during said term
Power for Lessor to reenter on Nonpayment of Rent within 14 days next after
time of payment
Cov<enan>t for Lessee to pay the Rent & repair the said Cottage & piece
of ground & at the End of said Term deliver up ye same & pay all Taxes
Cov<enan>t for Quiet Enjoyment
All the Lives are in being in this Lease
Rich:d Trilloe Lessee lives at Upper Breinton in an Estate of Mr Cooks in
Herefordshire aged about 50
James Trilloe lives in Gloucester and is about 44 years
Judith Trilloe since married to one Powell who lives near the Hay in
Breconshire aged 42.

Richard junior was buried at Pipe on 19th August 1765.

The next child was Ann, baptised on 26th January 1707, but she then dropped out of the records.

John was born in 1708 but his story will follow later. Then came the daughter named Judith, mentioned above – a new name in the Trilloe family. She was baptised on 27th August 1710 and married farmer Edward Kule on 11th February 1730 at Hereford Cathedral by licence. She seems to have borne a daughter Elizabeth, later maybe Elizabeth Cune or Cane of Langarse in Brecon. Both Judith and Elizabeth appear in the abstract of a lease²⁸ taken out by Ann's brother John, which will be described later, and Judith is named as Judith Powell of Breconshire in a subsequent lease abstract²⁹. My gut feeling is that the name of Judith's husband was somehow garbled when the document was transcribed and that Elizabeth was Judith's daughter. Marriage and lease place Edward and Judith Kule and Elizabeth Cune at Holmer. Presumably Judith was widowed at some point, allowing her to remarry to an unknown Powell.

Three more boys followed. James was baptised on 25th January 1713. According to the abstract of lease he was living about 10 miles away in Madley by 1735, but I have found no further trace of him. The final son, William, baptised on 10th January 1719 at Pipe, married Mary Andrews at Hereford St Peter on 2nd November 1745 but returned to Pipe to baptise three daughters: Mary, Elizabeth and Ann. He was buried in his home parish on 17th August 1795.

Ann Monk died in 1733 and was buried as:

Ann wife of Richard Trillo

on 3rd February. Her husband Richard died in 1740:

²⁸ HARC, 099/III/193, Lease, 1735

²⁹ HARC, AW28/46/212, Abstract (1754) of Lease, 1735

March 8th Richard Trillo was buried

To return to Richard Trilloe and Ann Monk's son John, he was baptised at Pipe and Lyde on 27th June 1708:

John ye son of Richard Trilloe and Ann his wife was baptised



Pipe and Lyde St Peter

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Like his brother Richard, he makes one solitary appearance in the Abstract of Leases, days before his brother Richard. On 2nd May 1735 he leased a cottage and orchard:

March's to John Trilloe of Lyde. Cottage and orchard lately inclosed out of Common. Fine: £1-11-6d. Term 3 lives. Rent: 10s 2 pullets.

A more detailed description of the lease³⁰ gives the following, and confirms that John as well as Richard was considered to be a yeoman:

1 Rt. Hon. Catherine, Marchioness Dowager of Carnarvan
2 John Trilloe of Lyde, Pipe, yeoman
Consideration: surrender of a former lease by Thomas Carpenter of Tillington, gent. to John Trilloe see no. 156 and £1. 11s. 6d.
Cottage in Lower Lyde with garden or close taken out of the Upper Common and adjoining Hawke Hill on the north, lately in the tenure of James Trilloe.

For 99 years or the lives of John Trilloe, William Trilloe and Elizabeth Cune, daughter of Richard Cune, of Holmore.

Rent: 10 shillings and a couple of fat "Pulletts" at the Feast of the Nativity.

Just the outline demonstrates that this is the cottage and land demised in 1709 to John's uncle John, who had died in 1716. The second lessee, John's uncle James, had

³⁰ HARC, C99/111/193

died in 1729, leaving only uncle Richard in possession of the property. So, it would have been wise to renew the lease with three new lessees, and to choose as the third someone very young with hopefully a long life ahead of them. A lease on three lives lasted usually until the death of the youngest person named. Once again, I am indebted to Howard Trillo³¹ for his transcription:

THIS INDENTURE made the second day of May in the Eighth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second by the Grace of God over Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth And in the year of our Lord God One Thousand Seven Hundred and thirty five BETWEEN the Right Honourable Catherine Marshioness Dowager of Carnarvon of the one part And John Trilloe of Lyde in the parish of Pipe in the County of Hereford yeoman of the other part WITNESSETH that the said Catherine Marshioness Dowager of Carnarvon for and in consideracon of the surrender of a former lease heretofore granted by Thomas Carpenter of Tillington in the County of Hereford aforesaid Gent unto John Trilloe of Lower Lyde in the said County of Hereford Huisbandman for Ninety and Nine years if the said John Trilloe James Trilloe and Richard Trilloe or any or either of them should so long live And also for and in consideracon of the sum of One Pound Eleven Shillings and Sixpence in hand paid by the said John Trilloe in the name of a fine the Receipt whereof she the said Catherine Marshioness of Carnarvon Doth hereby Acknowledge And also for and in consideracon of the yearly Rents Covenants Conditions and Agreements hereinafter particularly menconed and expressed which on the part and behalf of the said John Trilloe his Executors Administrators and Assigns are and ought to be observed performed fulfilled and kept and for divers other good causes and consideracons her the said Catherine Marshioness of Carnarvon hereunto especially moving HATH Demised Granted Sett and to farm Lett and by these presents Doth Demise Grant Sett and farm Lett unto the said John Trilloe his Executors Administrators and Assigns ALL and singular that Cottage or Tenement situate lying and being in Lower Lyde aforesaid in the said County of Hereford with a Garden or little Close thereto adjoining formerly taken out of the common there called the upper Common and adjoining to a certain piece or parcel of land there called Hawkshill on the north side thereof and lately in the tenure or occupacon of James Trilloe Deceased together with all ways Waters Watercourses paths Commons profits Easements Commodities Advantages Hereditaments and premises with the Appurtenances whatsoever to the same belonging TO HAVE AND TO HOLD all and singular the said Cottage or Tenement with all the said premises herein and hereby before Demised or meant menconed or intended to be herein or hereby Demised with the Appurtenances unto the said John Trilloe his Executors Administrators and Assigns from and after the day of the date hereof for and during and unto the full end and term of Ninety and Nine years if he the said John Trilloe party to these presents William Trilloe of the parish of Pipe aforesaid and Elizabeth Cune Daughter of Richard Cune of the parish of Holmore [Holmer] in the County of Hereford

³¹ *The Trilloe Geanalogical Databook*, Howard Trillo, 2013, pub. online by *lulu*

aforesaid they or any of them do and shall so long live YIELDING and paying therefore yearly and every year during the said term unto the said Catherine Marchioness of Carnarvon or her heirs or Assigns if she shall so long live and from and after her decease unto the person or persons who shall be Owner or Owners of the said premises in Revercoû and his her and their heirs and Assigns during the residue of the said term the Yearly Rent or Sum of ten Shillings of lawfull money of great Britain at two of the most usual ffeasts or days of payment in the year (that is to say) the ffeast of the Nativity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ And the ffeast of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist by even and equal porcons AND also one Couple of ffatt Pullets at the said ffeast day of the Nativity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ Yearly and every year during the said term And if it shall happen that the said yearly Rent of ten Shillings or the said couple of pullets or any part thereof to be behind or unpaid in part or in all by the space of one and twenty days next over or after either oif the said ffeasts or days of payment whereon the same ought to be paid as aforesaid (being lawfully Demanded) and no sufficient Distress can be had or found upon the said premises that then and from thenceforth it shall and may be lawfull to and for the said Marchioness of Carnarvon and the person and persons who shall be Owner or Owners of the premises his her and their Heirs and Assigns into the said premises or any part thereof in the name of the whole to reenter and the same to have again retain repossess and enjoy as of his her or their first and former Estate anything herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise Notwithstanding AND the said John Trilloe Doth for himself his Executors Administrators and Assigns Covenant promise grant and Agree to and with the said Catherine Marchioness of Carnarvon and the person and persons etc... by these presents in manner following (that is to say) that the said John Trilloe... will from time to time and at all times hereafter... well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said Catherine Marchioness of Carnarvon... as well the said yearly Rent herein before reserved as also the said pullets at the days and times herein before limited for payment thereof without fraud or Covin AND also that he the said John Trilloe ... will... well and sufficiently uphold maintain and repair the said Cottage or Tenement and hedge ditch and ffence the said Demised premises and the same so upheld repaired maintained hedged ffenced and ditched at the end or other or other sooner Determinacon of the said term quietly to yield up unto the said Catherine... AND also that he the said John Trilloe... shall and will... pay and discharge all and all manner of Taxes and payments whatsoever as well parliamentary as otherwise as shall be Assessed or Imposed upon the said premises or any part thereof AND the said Catherine... Doth covenant promise Grant and Agree to and with the said John Trilloe his Executors etc... that it shall and may be lawfull to and for the said John Trilloe... peaceably and quietly to have hold Occupy possess and Enjoy the said hereby Demised premises and every part and parcel thereof for and during the said term hereby Demised without the lawfull Lett Hindrance Denial Eviction or Ejection of her the said Catherine Marchioness of Carnarvon her Heirs or Assigns or of any other person or persons whatsoever claiming from or by or under her IN WITNESS whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto Interchangeably Sett their Hands and Seals the day and year first above

Written.

[Note: An Abstract of this Deed, dated 1754 or thereabouts, has a footnote concerning the Lessee (John Trilloe) and the two other 'Lives' mentioned, as follows:

Lessee aged about 46

William Trilloe in Pipe Parish 36

Eliz: Cane at Langarse in Breconshire.... 23]

John and his younger brother William are obviously the first two named lessees, and my guess is that Elizabeth Cune is the daughter of their sister Judith. There is no reference to a baptism of a child of this name in Herefordshire, but my initial surmise was that John's sister Ann married a Richard Cune of Holmer. As already stated, there is some confusion over names and therefore over which sister produced a daughter of this name. It is, I suppose, possible, that both Ann and Judith married men from Holmer. A final thought is that having a sibling living there would help explain why Richard Trilloe, the oldest surviving brother, baptised his first child in that parish.



Hereford Cathedral - nave

Aged 30, John married Margaret Lloyd at Hereford Cathedral on 9th February 1739. The marriage allegation shows John Tryloe to have been a bachelor from Pipe, aged about 30 and a yeoman. Margaret, aged about 25 and a spinster, was of Burghill, though no baptism there for her has been found.

Around ten months after the wedding, their first child, Mary, was baptised at Pipe on 21st December 1740. It seems she either died young and unrecorded or never married and was possibly buried at Pipe and Lyde on 6th February 1820 aged 79. Two more girls followed: Ann, also a midwinter baby, was baptised on 28th December 1742 while Elizabeth was baptised on 21st March 1745. Ann died young and was buried on 13th May 1744, but Elizabeth probably married William Sheriff on 3rd August 1772 at Holme Lacy on the other side of Hereford. John, in our line, was

baptised at Pipe and Lyde on 23rd August 1747, and once again, his history will be dealt with later.

Another Ann was baptised on 29th April 1750. She also married in Holme Lacy, to Philip Witherston on 17th July 1781. She is described as 'of this parish', so maybe she had gone to live with or near her sister. The last child was named Richard after his grandfather and baptised on 26th May 1756, but no definitive proof of his existence has been found after this date.

John Trilloe was buried on 8th December 1766. He had not written a will and it clearly was some time before his wife sorted out his estate by applying for administration:

Know all men by these Presents that We Margaret Trilloe of the parish of Pipe in the County of Hereford Widow, John Winstowe of the parish of Saint John Baptist in the City of Hereford Taylor and Stephen Colcomb of the same City Corvisor are held and firmly bound unto the Venerable & Reverend Francis Webber Doctor in Divinity Dean of the Cathedral Church of Hereford in One Hundred Pounds of good and lawfull Money of Great Britain...

...The Condition of this Obligation is such That if the above bounden Margaret Trilloe Widow the Relict & Administrator of all and singular the Goods and Chattels and Credits of John Trilloe late of the parish of Pipe Intestate deceased do make or cause to be made a true and perfect Inventory of all and singular the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said deceased which have or shall come to the Hands, Possession or Knowledge of her the said Margaret Trilloe or into the Hands and Possession of any Person or Persons for her and the same so made do exhibit or cause to be exhibited into the Registry of the Consistory Court of the Dean of Hereford on or before the last day of next ensuing and the same Goods Chattels and Credits and all other the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said deceased at the time of his Death which at any time after shall come to the Hands or Possession of the said Margaret Trilloe or into the Hands and Possession of any other Person or Persons for her do well and truly administer according to Law: And further do make or cause to be made a true and just Accompt of her said Administration at or before the last day of January 1772.

Margaret made her mark on the document, which follows the customary formulaic wording. It is interesting that she was allowed a further three years to complete her accounts, however, letters of administration were granted much earlier on 4th December 1769. Unfortunately, it seems that the inventory has not survived, but the estate was sworn as under £20.

Margaret Trilloe outlived her husband by nearly 30 years, but often, it seems, in penury. A series of entries appears in the Overseers' Accounts³² for Pipe after her husband's death. The first entry, in 1783, is somewhat enigmatic:

For five weeks board at 5s a week at Mrs Trillo's 1-5-0

³² HARC, Accounts for the Overseers of the Poor, 1749-1817, G20/5

For 29 weeks lodgings at Trillo's and Powell's and Margaret Trillo's
0-14-6

After that, the meaning is clearer. In 1784 the entries read:

Margaret Trillo had for 4 weeks 1 s per week 0-4-0
Pd Margaret Trillo one shilling a week from Y^e 28 April to Septem
y^e 4

In 1786 she was paid 1 shilling and the following year:

Pd Margaret Trillo in the whole 1-7-0

After that, presumably as she became frailer, the size of the payments increased. The final five entries read as follows, the first in 1788 and then a run of entries between 1791 and 1794:

Pd Margaret Trillo for 55 weeks at 1 s per week	2-15-0
Magt Trillo	2-0-0
Marget Trillo	2-12-0
Pd Margaret Trillo 55 weeks at 1s	2-15-0
Marget trillo 18 weeks pay	0-18-0

The Pipe register records her burial on 30th August 1794:

Margaret Trillo widow buried

Trilloe - the move to Marden

John Trilloe and Margaret Lloyd's son John was the last of the line we are following born at Pipe and Lyde (**see tree 5, p.30**). In 1747:

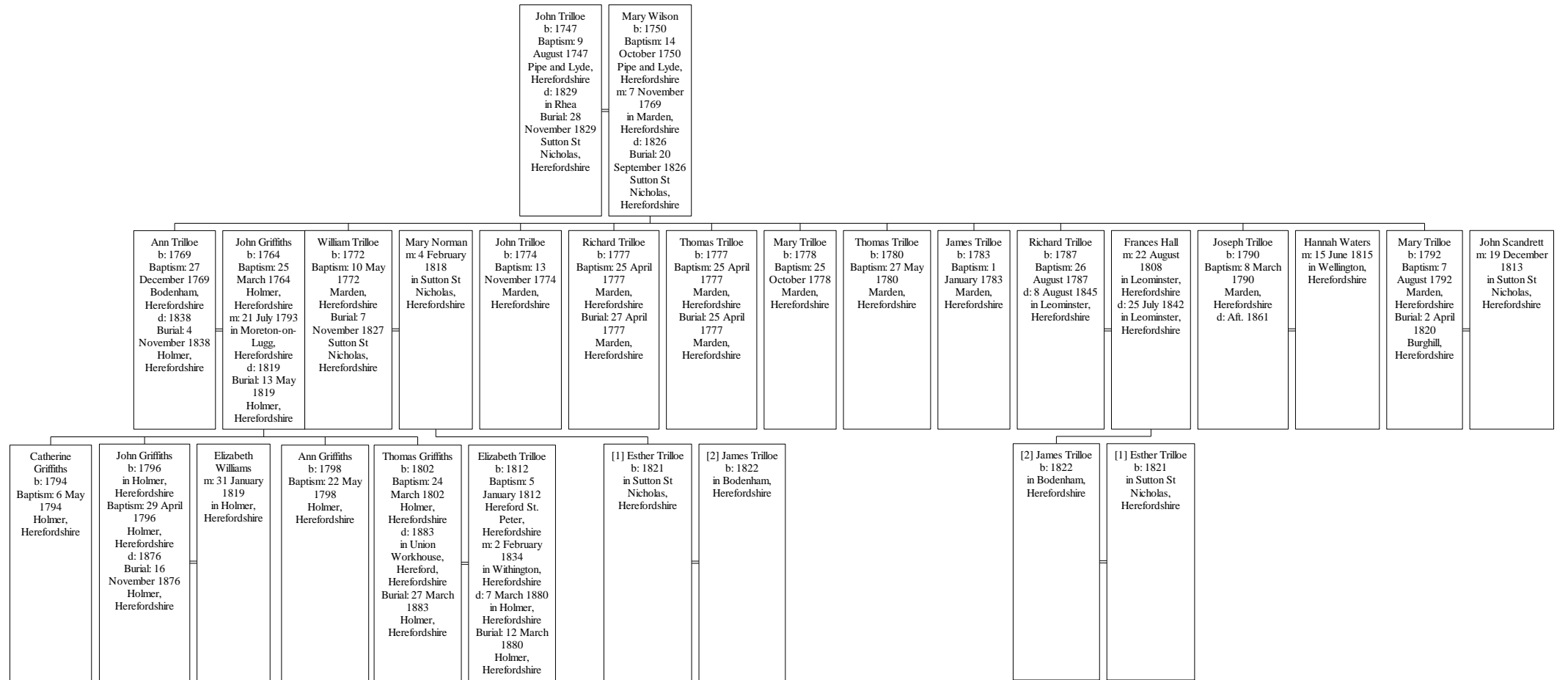
August 9th John ye son of John Trillo and Margaret his wife was baptised

His wife came from Marden and it was there that he married on 7th November 1769:

John Trillo of the parish of Pipe in the county and diocese of Hereford
and Mary Wilson of Marden in the county and deanery of the same
married in church by banns...
The mark of John Trillo; the mark of Mary Trillo late Wilson

One of the witnesses was a regular wedding signatory, John Taylor, but the other was William Wilson, Mary's father, who made his mark. Given that the bride was clearly heavily pregnant at the time, it begs the question whether he was there to ensure that John did the right thing by his daughter.

Tree 5 - Descendants of John Trilloe and Mary Wilson



Mary's condition may also explain why their firstborn daughter, Ann, was baptised at Bodenham when the rest of the family was baptised at Marden. This ceremony took place only seven weeks after the wedding, on 27th December:

Ann daughter of John Trilloe of the parish of Marden baptised

As hers is the line we are following, her story will be told later.



Marden St Mary the Virgin

The next child was a boy, William, baptised at Marden on 10th May 1772. In 1794, he enlisted in the army. In the regimental service records of the 84th Regiment of Foot³³ (founded in 1793 by George Bernard) he is recorded in detail. William was described as 23 years old, 5'7" tall and of fair complexion with brown hair and grey eyes, born in Marden and a labourer by trade. He enlisted at Hereford and made his attestation on 22nd September 1794. Under 'Remarks' is the comment:

Invalided 26th January 1816

The Records of Chelsea Hospital³⁴ add clarification. He was admitted on 31st July 1816 aged 48. By this time he had served as a Private for 21 years 10 months, with 2 years 9 months in the 95th Foot. Seventeen and a half years of his service was in the East Indies, and all this totalled to 30 years 7 months at a pay rate of 1s 4 ½ d per day. He was leaving service due to a chronic liver complaint. He had grown slightly in the intervening years, and now measured 5'8 ¼ ". In terms of physical description, he was now:

D Brown, Hazle, Dark

³³ WO 25/499, UK Registers of Regimental Service, 1795-1820

³⁴ UK, Royal Hospital Chelsea, Regimental Register of Pensioners, 1713-1882

so presumably his complexion had darkened from living an outdoor life in a warmer climate. The sums of his years' service don't seem to add up, so presumably he was on half-pay after he was invalided out.

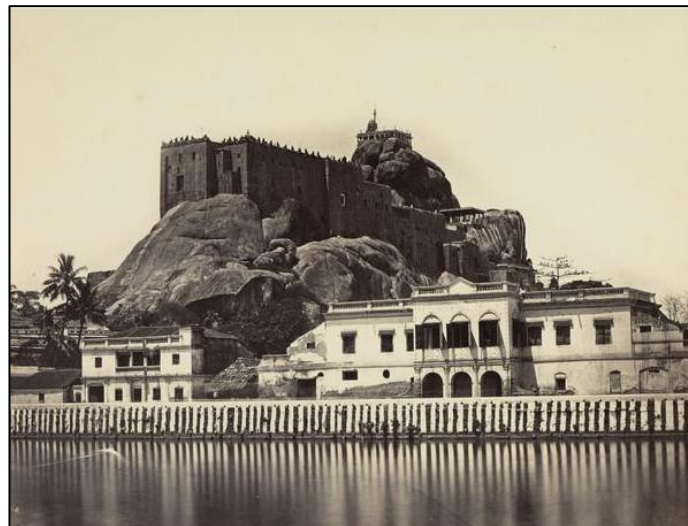
A Statement of Service³⁵ also survives. It is dated 31st July 1816 and the preamble reads:

These are to justify that William Trilloe Private in Captain Dale's Company ... served in the said regiment [84th foot] for the space of 20 years and 58 days ... but in consequence of a chronic liver complaint is considered unfit for further service abroad and is proposed to be discharged and has been ordered to the Army Depot in the Isle of Wight that his case may finally be determined on, having received first all just demands of pay, clothing etc. from his entry into the said regiment to the date of this discharge as appears by the receipt on the back hereof (except a jacket and cap for the year 1799 supposed to be due.)

And to prevent any improper use being made of this discharge by its falling into other hands the following is a description of the said Private William Trilloe. He is about forty-five years of age. He is five feet eight and a quarter inches in height. D^k Brown Hair Hazle Eyes Dark Complexion and by trade a Labourer.

The actual statement of service points out that of the 20 years 58 days served, 15 years and 314 days were spent in the East Indies. It also notes that he landed at Chelsea on 5th July 1816. Underneath this is the line:

Given under my hand and seal of the Regiment at Trichinopoly this 16th day of November 1816



Tricinopoly

<https://www.nationalgalleries.org/art-and-artists/63173/rock-trichinopoly>
Creative Commons cc by nc

³⁵ WO 97/941/43, Chelsea Pensioners British Army Service Records, 1760-1913

Trichinopoly was part of the Madras Presidency in India, so was presumably where William was serving, for at least part of his time in the army. On the back of the document, William made his mark to acknowledge that he had received his dues.

Once he had severed links with the army, he returned to his family who, by this time, were based at Sutton St. Nicholas. There, somewhat surprisingly, perhaps, he married, and in fairly short order. His bride was a local girl named Mary Norman and they wed on 4th February 1818. Three years later, in around 1821, a daughter named Esther was born. William didn't live long enough to see her grow up; he was buried at Sutton St Nicholas on 7th November 1727.

As far as I can tell, the next five children born to John and Mary either died young or disappeared from the records. John junior was baptised on 13th November 1774. Twins Richard and Thomas were baptised on 25th April 1777, but Thomas was buried on the same date and his brother only survived him by two days. Mary, baptised on 25th October 1778 must have died young, as, I suspect, did a second Thomas baptised on 25th May 1780.

After that came James, baptised on 1st January 1783. For a long time, I assumed that a daughter of his named Elizabeth married his sister Ann's son, John Griffiths. If this conjecture is right, then the history already recounted is Elizabeth Trilloe's as well. However, for reasons which will be explained subsequently, I have now placed John Griffiths' wife on a different branch of the Trilloe tree which will be unpicked later. James born 1783 was probably buried in nearby Burghill.

John and Mary also did better with their last three children, who all survived to adulthood and married. Richard, baptised on 26th August 1787, married Frances or Fanny Hall at Leominster on 22nd August 1808. They settled halfway between Marden and Leominster, at Bodenham, and proceeded to produce 12 children before Richard died in 1845. One of the 12 was a son named James, born in Bodenham in 1822. He married at least twice, and his second wife was his cousin Esther, daughter of William. Unless William and Mary had another child, Esther had already had four children (presumably outside wedlock), including twin boys who appear with her on the 1851³⁶ census. A girl named Elizabeth, appears with Esther and her mother on the 1861³⁷ census as a niece (to Esther's widowed mother) but as a daughter (to James) after Esther and James are married³⁸. It is not entirely clear what the relationship was. Was she Esther's illegitimate daughter by James or another man? In that case she would be Mary's granddaughter. Or was she James' daughter by his first wife? In that case she would be Mary's great-niece. Esther seems to have died in 1873. I haven't followed this family unit further.

³⁶ HO 107/1977, 1851 census, Sutton St Nicholas

³⁷ RG 9/1818, 1861 census, Sutton St Nicholas

³⁸ RG 10/2692, 1871 census, Hampton Bishop



The Cross Well - Bodenham

Joseph, John and Mary's penultimate child, was baptised on 8th March 1790, and married Hannah Watters at Wellington on 15th June 1815. He and Hannah produced two boys – James and Joseph - one baptised at Bodenham and the other at Wellington. Joseph returned ultimately to his roots as the 1861 census³⁹ found him in Pipe and Lyde, aged 70, with Hannah, aged 78. He died in 1864. The younger son, Joseph, got into trouble with the law in 1845⁴⁰, and was transported to Australia:

Two husbandmen named Joseph Trilloe and Thomas Tudor, from Holmer, were charged on suspicion of unlawfully, wilfully, and maliciously setting fire to a stack of oak and ash wood belonging to Mr. Wm. Cooke of Lower Lyde

The incident occurred on a snowy night, and both men were convicted because their boot prints matched those found near the fire. The judge sentenced them to 15 years transportation to Australia, where Joseph died on 20th September 1887 at Oatlands in Tasmania.

The youngest child, born when her mother Mary was 42 years old, was baptised at Marden on 7th August 1792, the second child to be given her mother's name. She married a man named John Scandrett and their union produced a daughter and a son, both baptised at Burghill. However, Mary only lived another couple of years, and was buried at Burghill on 2nd April 1820.

³⁹ RG 9/1818, 1861 census, Pipe and Lyde

⁴⁰ <https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/> , *Hereford Times*, 15.2.1845

As has become clear, at some point, this family moved from Marden to the neighbouring parish of Sutton St Nicholas, which, like Marden, lies close to the River Lugg. Apart from Ann, baptised at Bodenham, all John and Mary's children were baptised at Marden, the last being Mary, baptised in 1792. However, there are tantalising references in the Parish Books of Sutton St Nicholas and Sutton St Michael suggesting that the Trillo family were there from much earlier. The Churchwardens Accounts⁴¹ has an entry as early as 1773 with a payment to:

John Trillo 2/-

and a further one of 10^d in 1777 from Herbert Herring's annual legacy. There is also a run of poor relief payments to John Trillo in the Overseers' Accounts⁴² between 1789 and 1795. Given that there seem to be no entries in the registers to suggest another Trillo family there and given that John and Mary's youngest daughter married at Sutton St Nicholas in 1813, and that their eldest son William married there four years later, it does seem likely that the Trilloes had a foot in both parishes for some time.

Mary Trilloe was buried at Sutton St Nicholas in 1826:

Mary Trilloe Rhea Sept. 20 76

As well as giving an age at death which tallies nicely with her baptism, the entry also gives a clue as to where the Trilloes were living. The Rhea is a small tributary of the River Lugg which seems to rise from a spring at the south of the village of Sutton St Nicholas. The 1886 map⁴³ only shows a handful of properties on the eastern side of the river, with the fields on the other side marked:

Liab to Floods

A local website⁴⁴ sums up the area as follows:

Sutton, or South Town so called because it lies south of Leominster, was formerly two parishes, Sutton St. Nicholas and Sutton St. Michael which were united in 1876. Sutton is situated on the left bank of the River Lugg 4 miles N.N.E. of Hereford. It is a small parish of 1612 acres approximately 2 miles across, north by south and east by west. It slopes on the one side towards the water-meadows on the banks of the River Lugg, and on the other side towards the marshy land through which runs the Little Lugg and its tributary brook the Rhea.

⁴¹ HARC, G84/6 Sutton St Michael and Sutton St Nicholas Parish Book, Churchwardens' Accounts, 1696-1819

⁴² HARC, G84/1, Sutton St Michael and Sutton St Nicholas Parish Book, Vestry Minutes and Overseers' Accounts, 1750-1823

⁴³ <https://maps.nls.uk/view/120896629> , Herefordshire XXXIV.1, surveyed 1886

⁴⁴ <https://suttonstnicholas.co.uk/the-parish/history/>

John Trilloe died three years after Mary on 28th November 1829. He was 82, although the register records 81. His abode was also given as Rhea.



Sutton St Nicholas – The Rhea in flood

Wilson and Williams: Trilloe distaff lines – around Hereford

...And, further back, Wootten and Webb – and Barber. It seems that this line had a preference for the letter W! As has been said, John Trilloe married Mary Wilson at Marden in 1769:

John Trillo of the parish of Pipe in the county and diocese of Hereford and Mary Wilson of Marden in the county and deanery of the same married in church by banns...

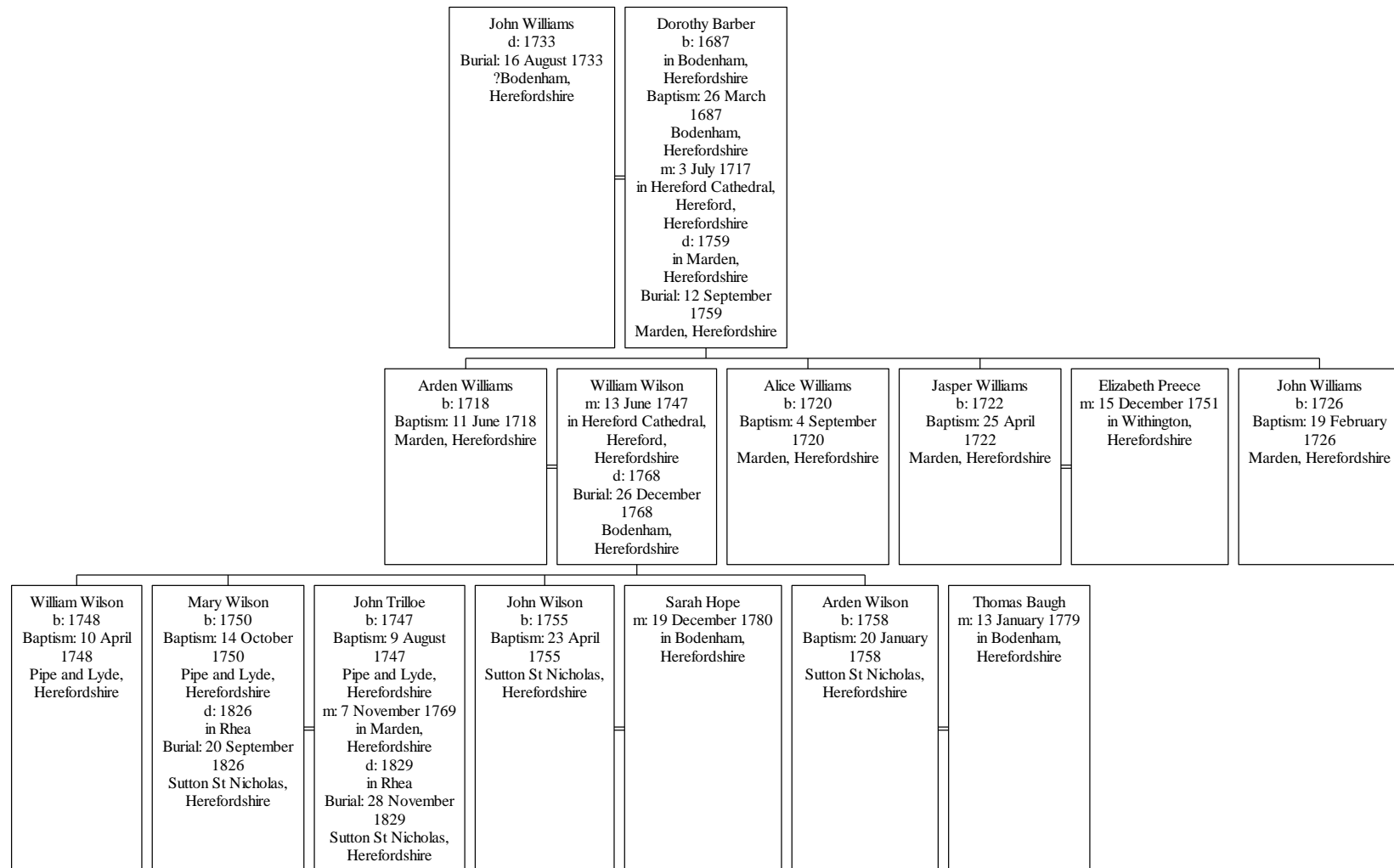
The mark of John Trillo; the mark of Mary Trillo late Wilson
In the presence of: the mark of William Wilson; John Taylor

She had been baptised at Pipe and Lyde on 14th October 1750, the daughter of William Wilson and Arden Williams who in turn had married at Hereford Cathedral on 13th June 1747 (**see tree 6, p.37**). Neither of her parents appeared to hail from Pipe and Lyde. The marriage entry at Hereford Cathedral reads:

June 10th 1747 William Wilson of the Parish of Wellington and Arden Williams of the Parish of Burghill were married

However, these two parishes are only about three miles apart, and Burghill and Pipe abut each other, so they weren't straying far from home. Mary's three siblings were William, born two years ahead of her, baptised at Pipe on 10th April 1748. John baptised at Sutton St Nicholas on 23rd April 1755 and Arden on 20th January 1758, also at Sutton St Nicholas.

Tree 6 - Descendants of John Williams and Dorothy Barber



The death and burial dates for John Williams are speculative.

William may have married Mary Bowley on 4th March 1767 at Bodenham, when he was described as of Felton, another nearby parish. He was buried on 13th March 1822 at Marden, with his age inflated to 78. John married Sarah Hope at Bodenham on 19th December 1780 but there is no record of his burial. Arden also married, on 13th January 1779, to Thomas Baugh, but despite the unusual first name, neither her burial nor her mother's has been found.

No likely baptism has been found for William Wilson, although his marriage entry proclaims him to be of Wellington while his bride was of Burghill, so it seems likely that both left their home parishes at a young age, probably to work as farm servants in another household. Between them this couple seems to have had a foot in several of the parishes to the north of the city of Hereford at one time or another: Marden, Burghill, Wellington, Pipe, Sutton St Nicholas and Bodenham, but several of these are quite small and close together. William Wilson was buried at Bodenham on 26th December 1768.



Marden St Mary the Virgin

Mary Wilson's maternal line is easier to follow. Her mother rejoiced in the unusual first name of Arden. Apart from the baptism of Arden Williams at Marden on June 11th 1718:

Arden ye daughter of John Williams and Dorothy his wife baptised

and her daughter baptised nearly 40 years later at Sutton St Nicholas, there is only one other girl baptised Arden in Herefordshire in this timeframe, one Arden Prise, born at Marden in 1696. If there was a family link it is lost in the mists of time. Our Arden's parents were John Williams and Dorothy Barber (**see tree 7, p.39**) who married at Hereford Cathedral on 3rd July 1717, both giving their abode as Marden:

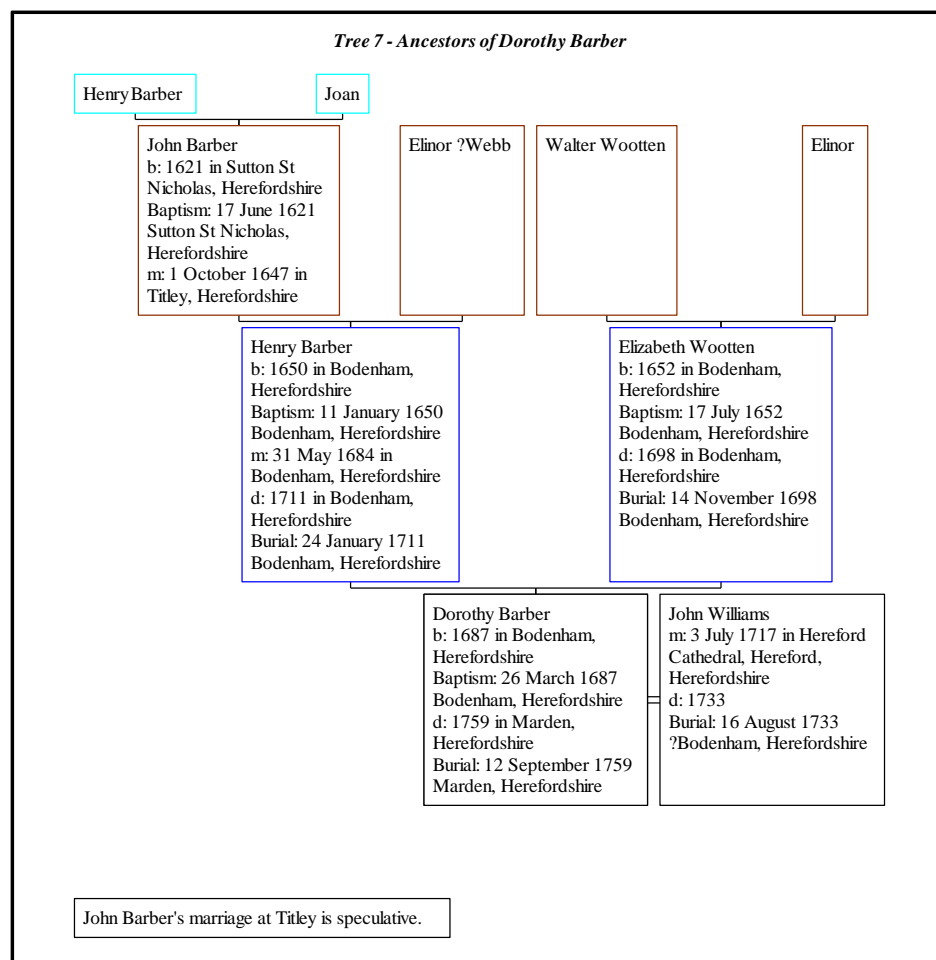
July ye 3^d John Williams and Dorothy Barber both of the prish of Marden were married by banns

Three children followed Arden: Alice, baptised on 4th September 1720, Jasper, baptised on 25th April 1722 and John, baptised on 19th February 1726. This last child died young, and his burial is recorded on 30th March 1727 at Marden. Jasper, though, married Elizabeth Preece at Withington on 15th December 1751.

John Williams' parentage has been impossible to prove as a number of John Williams were baptised in the right area in the right timeframe, and there is no way to be sure which is the right one. A possible burial was recorded at Bodenham on 16th August 1633, although, as the next entry is for an Anne Williams on 25th there must be some doubt, as spouses often seemed to die close together. However, there is an entry in the Marden register, dated 12th September 1759, which reads:

Dorothy Williams Widow was buried

which does suggest that her husband died sometime between 1726 when her last child was born and 1759.



Dorothy Barber was baptised at Bodenham on 26th March 1687, the daughter of Henry Barber and his wife Elizabeth Wootten, who had married at Bodenham on 31st May 1684:

Henricus Barber et Elizabetha Wotton nupti errant ultimo die Maij

Elizabeth gave Henry seven children, starting with Joann (baptised 16th March 1684, married Thomas Williams 23rd August 1708), then Elizabeth – 20th May 1685, Dorothy, John – 9th March 1691, Sibill – 5th November 1693, Mary (baptised 24th February 1694, married William Parry 5th June 1725) and Henry – 3rd July 1697. Elizabeth died the following year and was buried at Bodenham on 14th November 1698. Nothing daunted, Henry married again, to Christian Lane on 29th October 1699 at Bodenham, and baptised four further children there: Elizabeth – 30th October 1700, Richard – 17th July 1703, Anne – 25th March 1706 and Thomas – 6th January 1708. Henry died in January 1711 and was buried at Bodenham:

Buried January ye 24th Henry Barber



Bodenham St Michael

Henry had been baptised at Bodenham on 11th January 1650, the son of John and Elinor Barber, but seems to have been an only child. His mother may have been born Elinor Webb; a marriage between a John Barber and Elinor Webb took place at Titley on 1st October 1647. However, Titley is around 18 miles from Bodenham, so this may not be the right marriage. John was the son of another Henry Barber and was baptised at Sutton St Nicholas on 17th June 1621:

Johannes filius Henrici et Johanne Barber baptizat erat decimo septimo die Junii anno predict

which translates as:

John son of Henry and Joan Barber was baptised seventh June in the aforesaid year

and there the Barber trail ends.

James Trilloe and family – Hereford St. Peter



**Withington St Peter &
Preston Wynne Holy Trinity**

James Trilloe was baptised at Withington in Herefordshire on 24th December 1780. The transcript records his surname as Triller, which may be why I didn't spot it when I was first researching this family. Apart from this one aberration, this James' surname, and that of his descendants, settled as Trilloe, so this is the spelling I shall use for this section. His parents were William and Ann Trillo (**see tree 12 – p.61**) – or, in this instance, Triller! His siblings were all baptised in the adjacent parish of Preston Wynne, but the family maintained close links to Withington, as will be seen, and maybe lived there rather than in Preston Wynne.

Both churches lie other than in the centre of their communities. Withington church lies on the northern edge of the village, while the church at Preston Wynne now stands in the centre of a field, with very little habitation round about. Of course, that may not have been the case in the late 1700s, but even 19th century maps show the church situated in what was known as Lower Town, well away from the main area of habitation.

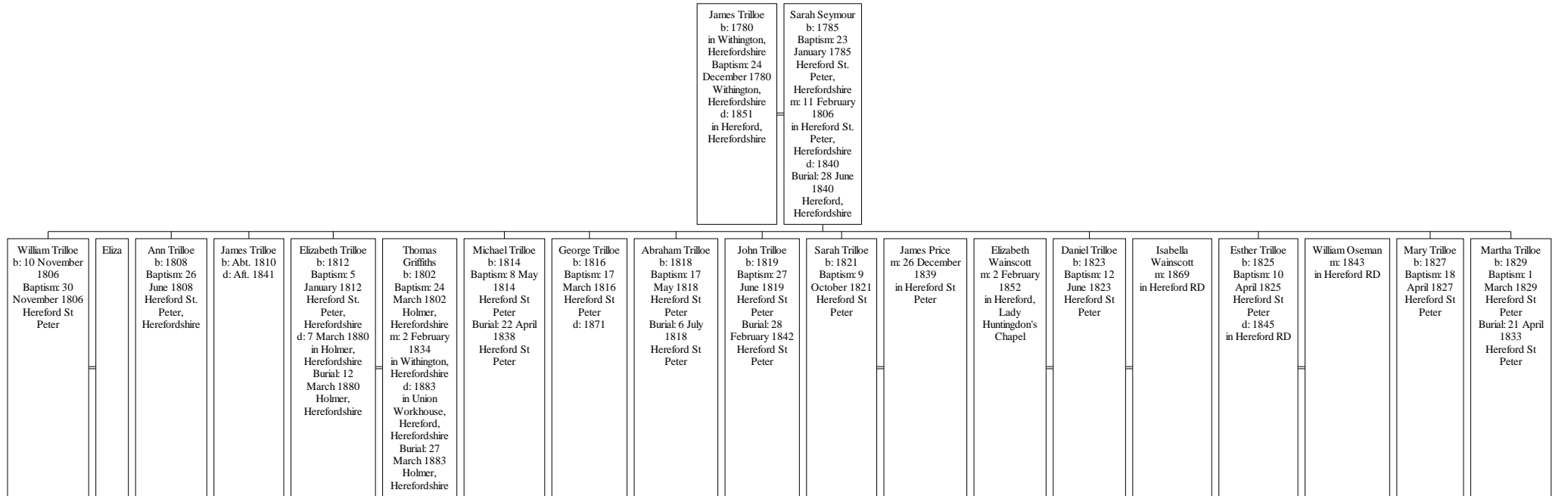
His bride was a Hereford girl, and so their marriage took place on 11th February 1806 at Hereford St Peter, one of many parish churches in the city:

James Trilloe of the parish of Withington and Sarah Seymour of the parish of St Peter were married in this church by banns this 11th day of February 1806

...This marriage was solemnised between us: *James Trilloe*

The mark of Sarah Seymour X

Tree 8 - Family of John and Sarah Trilloe



When I first discovered this, I assumed that James had left what I thought was his birth parish of Marden to look for work, a common occurrence in rural areas. However, I also failed to make anything of the names of the witnesses, John Gwillim and Mary Lugg. Had I looked further I would have discovered John Gwillim marrying James' sister Eleanor two years later at Withington.

James and Sarah had a large family (**see tree 8, p.42**). The first, William – probably named after his paternal grandfather, was born almost exactly nine months after the wedding, on 10th November 1806, and was baptised at St Peter's on 30th. He married Eliza Williams (from Bristol) on 30th June 1827, at Aston Ingham, not far from Ross-on-Wye. They baptised four children in Hereford St Peter between 1831 and 1837 – James, Ann, Martha and William. They then dropped out of sight, reappearing on the 1851 census⁴⁵ at Ledbury with two more children, Charles, born around 1846, and Henry who was born at Ledbury in 1850. A final child, George, was born in 1853. Of this family, the eldest son, James, had a chequered career⁴⁶ and seems to have been the black sheep of the family, appearing in numerous criminal records. In 1853 he was found not guilty of a misdemeanour - obtaining goods under false pretences, but his subsequent record suggests he may have got lucky on the first occasion and the following year he served three weeks hard labour for larceny. In 1858, he served five months for larceny, the Gloucester Prison ledger recording that he had stolen:

One waistcoat, one pair of trousers and a handkerchief, the property of
Jacob Whitehouse in Newent

He was described as 5'8" with brown hair, blue eyes, an oval face and fresh complexion. In addition, he had:

Cut on nose, two scars on back, warts on right hand and fingers

The same offence gained him a prison term of four years in 1859, and another 12 months in 1863. His conviction in 1867 noted that the offence was:

Larceny after a previous conviction

which earned him a seven-year term. He was acquitted of stealing a piece of bacon in January 1875, but a note by his name announces that he:

Bears a bad character

and in July that year he was convicted of larceny yet again. This time, his sentence was seven years with another five of police supervision. Clearly, he was in and out of prison for much of his adult life. A final entry in the Police Gazette in 1881

⁴⁵ HO 107, 1975, 1851 census, Ledbury

⁴⁶ <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/> England and Wales Criminal Registers, 1791-82, Gloucester, England, Prison Records, 1728-1914, UK Calendar of Prisoners, 1868-1929, UK Prison Commission Records, 1770-1951, Register of Habitual Criminals and Police Gazettes, 1834-1934

mentions three previous convictions. It also notes a colourful description for recognising him should he abscond:

Ship, cross flags, flower, anchor, heart and sea-horse on right arm,
bracelet on each wrist, woman, two trees, bird, 1868 and cross flags
on left arm, rings on second and third left fingers

By then he was evidently happy to cock a snook at the world, but given that on his first conviction he stated that he had been:

...several times confined for vagrancy

it begs the question as to whether it was simply poverty which drove him to a life of crime or whether he was just a rogue. His brothers seem to have been more respectable. Henry emigrated to New Zealand and appears in the Invercargill section of the directory as a 'pound keeper'⁴⁷. Charles joined the army, enlisting in the Royal Regiment of Artillery in 1864 and serving until 1886.

To backtrack to James and Sarah's other children, all baptised at St Peter's: there is a lack of information about the next child, Ann, baptised on 26th June 1808 and named for her grandmother. There seems to have been a son named James born next, although no baptism has been found. He was living with his supposed father when the 1851 census⁴⁸ was taken and registered James senior's death later that year. It is possible he was not James and Sarah's son, but it seems unlikely. Elizabeth who was later to marry Thomas Griffiths, was born next and baptised on 5th January 1812:

5th Elizabeth Daughter of James and Sarah Trilloe

After her came Michael, named for his maternal grandfather and baptised on 8th May 1814, but he was buried at Hereford St Peter on 22nd April 1838 aged 23.

The next child was named George and was baptised on 17th March 1816 at St Peter's. No record of his marriage has been found but his wife was called Mary Pugh. She came from Radnorshire in Wales, where their first daughter Hannah was born⁴⁹. Subsequent children – William, Mary Jane, Albert and Harriet - were born in All Saints parish in Hereford⁵⁰. George was a shopkeeper, both baker and grocer. He appears on the Electoral Register⁵¹ for Hereford in a list headed 'Names of Burgesses' between 1861 and 1867 with the qualification of a house at 43 Berrington Street. He died in 1871.

⁴⁷ <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/> New Zealand City and Area Directories, 1866-1954, *Stones Otago and Southlands Directory*, 1907

⁴⁸ HO 107/433/7, 18541 census, Hereford St Peter

⁴⁹ HO 107/1978, 1851 census, Hereford All Saints

⁵⁰ RG 9/1820, 1861 census, Hereford St Nicholas

⁵¹ <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/> , Electoral Registers 1832-1932

The next-born, Abraham, was baptised on 17th May 1818 but buried three months later on 26th July. John was born less than a year later and baptised on 27th June 1819. He appears with his father on the 1841 census⁵² as a labourer, but after that drops out of sight and it may be his death which is recorded in 1842. Sarah was baptised on 9th October 1821. On 26th December 1839 she married James Price at Hereford St Peter. The couple were also enumerated at Catherine Street in Hereford with her father and brothers John and Daniel in 1841 but had moved to Presteigne by 1851⁵³ where James continued to work in the shoe trade as a binder. The family returned to Hereford at some point and Sarah was still living in Catherine Street with her shoemaker husband in 1861⁵⁴.



Hereford St Peter

James and Sarah's last son, Daniel, was baptised on 12th June 1825, at St Peter's like all his siblings. As a young man, he was assaulted⁵⁵ while walking down High-town in Hereford, peaceably smoking his pipe when one Herbert Morris:

...snatched it out of his mouth

and then attempted the same with Daniel's companion. Morris punched the lad who was with him and Daniel reported the event to a policeman who appeared just afterwards. The policeman pursued Morris, who had by now run away, and a scuffle apparently ensued in the attacker's coal hole! He was offered the option of a 10/- fine or 14 days in prison.

Daniel married Elizabeth Wainscott on 2nd February 1852 and an announcement appeared in the local newspaper⁵⁶:

⁵² HO 107 433/7, 1841 census Hereford St Peter

⁵³ HO 107/2492, 1851 census, Presteigne

⁵⁴ RG 9/1819, 1861 census, Hereford St Peter

⁵⁵ <https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/> , *Hereford Journal*, 16.7.1851

⁵⁶ <https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/> , *Hereford Times*, 14.2.1852

Feb. 2, At Lady Huntingdon's Chapel, in this city, Mr Daniel Trilloe to
Miss Elizabeth Wainscott

Daniel was already a journeyman mason and was enumerated as such in Mill Street Hereford in 1851⁵⁷; he seems to have enjoyed a good character. In 1861 he made yet another appearance in the local paper⁵⁸:

SEVERE ACCIDENT. – We regret having to record a severe accident, which occurred on Friday last, to Mr. Daniel Trilloe, mason, of Bewell-street, a particularly honest, civil, and inoffensive man. He was employed at Mr. Hodge's foundry, in Bath-street, in doing something to a well. He was about to descend by a rope, which, it appears, had not been properly adjusted; the rope gave way, and poor Trilloe was precipitated to the bottom of the well. We believe no bone was broken, but among other injuries, one of his ankles was severely sprained (an injury which is frequently longer than a broken bone in being cured), and he was conveyed to the Infirmary, where no doubt he will receive every care and attention.

A further item⁵⁹ appeared a few weeks later:

EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE.- A few weeks ago we announced that Mr. Daniel Trilloe, a mason, residing in Bewell-street, had experienced a serious injury through falling into a well in Bath-street, and that he was taken to the infirmary. We are glad to find that he has left the Infirmary and is fast recovering, though still very lame. He has called upon us, and through us desires to return his public thanks to Mr. Beavan, the house-surgeon at the above excellent institution, and the nurses, for the great attention and kindness which he received from them, which, he says, during his life will never be effaced from his memory.

By 1861⁶⁰ he and Elizabeth had two children, Minny and Jane. In 1863 a son Leonard was born but only daughter Ann was enumerated with Daniel in 1871⁶¹ when he was listed as a widower. This was slightly surprising, as in 1869, a year after Elizabeth's death, he had evidently married her younger sister Isabella. After that, he disappears from the records. He doesn't appear in the 1881 census, nor is his death recorded under various spellings of the name.

The next child of James Trilloe and Sarah Seymour was Esther, baptised at Hereford St Peter on 10th April 1825. In 1841⁶² her older namesake cousin (William's daughter) was in service in High Town St Peter's in the household of a draper but Esther herself was in service to a farmer – Samuel Phelps – on Aylestone Hill in the

⁵⁷ HO 107/1978, 1851 census, Hereford St Peter.

⁵⁸ <https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/> , *Hereford Journal*, 16.1.1861

⁵⁹ <https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/> , *Hereford Journal*, 6.2.1861

⁶⁰ RG 9/1820, 1861 census, Hereford All Saints

⁶¹ RG 10/2696, 1871 census, Hereford St Peter

⁶² HO 107/433/7, 1841 census, Hereford St Peter

adjacent parish of St John⁶³. She married William Oseman in 1843 but seems to have died two years later.

Sarah gave birth to two more girls after this. Mary was baptised on 18th April 1827, but nothing more has been found about her. Finally, Martha was baptised on 1st March 1829. She was buried four years later, on 21st April 1833. Nevertheless, this brought the tally of children Sarah had managed to at least get as far as baptism to 13, a not inconsiderable achievement. She died in 1840 so would have lived to see most of her brood reach adulthood.

After her death, James kept much of his family together, though the older ones had moved on and there is no sign of Esther as she was in service elsewhere. However, in the 1841 census he is recorded with sons James, John and Daniel and his daughter Sarah and her husband⁶⁴:

Hereford St. Peter, Catherine St.

James Trilloe	55	Lab	y
James Trilloe	30	MS	y
John Trilloe	20	Lab	y
James Price	20	Shoe M	y
Sarah Price	20		y
Daniel Trilloe	15	Lab	y

The census also confirms that James Price was a shoemaker.

James was still living when the 1851 census was taken, though he was lodging with a neighbour on Catherine Street, John Greenly, listed as a slightly inflated 73 years old, a widowed boarder and lodger. His occupation is given as 'Ag Lab' but this was presumably census short-hand for the fact that he had turned to gardening as a means to earning a living by then. Sarah and James Price had moved out of the city by that time, John had died, but of his two unmarried sons James junior was lodging in Bye Street⁶⁵ close by while Daniel was in Mill Street⁶⁶ around half a mile away.

James was presumably frail by this point, as his death was recorded a few months later in August 1851:

Twelfth August 1851; Cats Lane St Peters; James Trillo; Male; 77 years;
Gardener; Disease of the bowels 3 weeks, No Medical attendant;
x The Mark of James Trillo Present at Death Bye St. Hereford

The fact that the Cats Lane and Catherine Street addresses overlap, and the fact that modern maps show no trace of a Cats Lane in Hereford made me wonder

⁶³ HO 107/433/7, 1841 census, Hereford St John

⁶⁴ HO 107/433/7, 1841 census, Hereford St Peter

⁶⁵ HO 107/1978, 1851 census, Hereford St Peter

⁶⁶ HO 107/1978. 1851 census, Hereford St Peter

whether they were actually the same place or whether Cats Lane was a turning off Catherine Street. Cat is, after all, a diminutive of the name Catherine. However, the 1851 census enumerator completed Catherine Street and then dealt with Cats Lane, so they were two separate streets. Maybe James and his family lived on the corner of both. Unfortunately, the whole area has been redeveloped, so it is impossible to tell more.

Seymore or Seymour - Hereford

To explore the female ancestry before returning to the main Trillo lines, Sarah Trilloe, née Seymore, came from a family which had been settled in the city of Hereford for at least three generations, which was perhaps just as well for the researcher, as the spelling of their surname was very unstable. She was five years younger than her husband but nevertheless predeceased him by more than ten years. Sarah died on 24th June 1840:

Twenty fourth of June 1840, St Peters; Sarah Trilloe; Female; 56 years;
Wife of James Trilloe Labourer; Low Fever; the mark of James + Trilloe
present at death

She was buried on 26th June; unless hers was a late baptism she was actually 55.

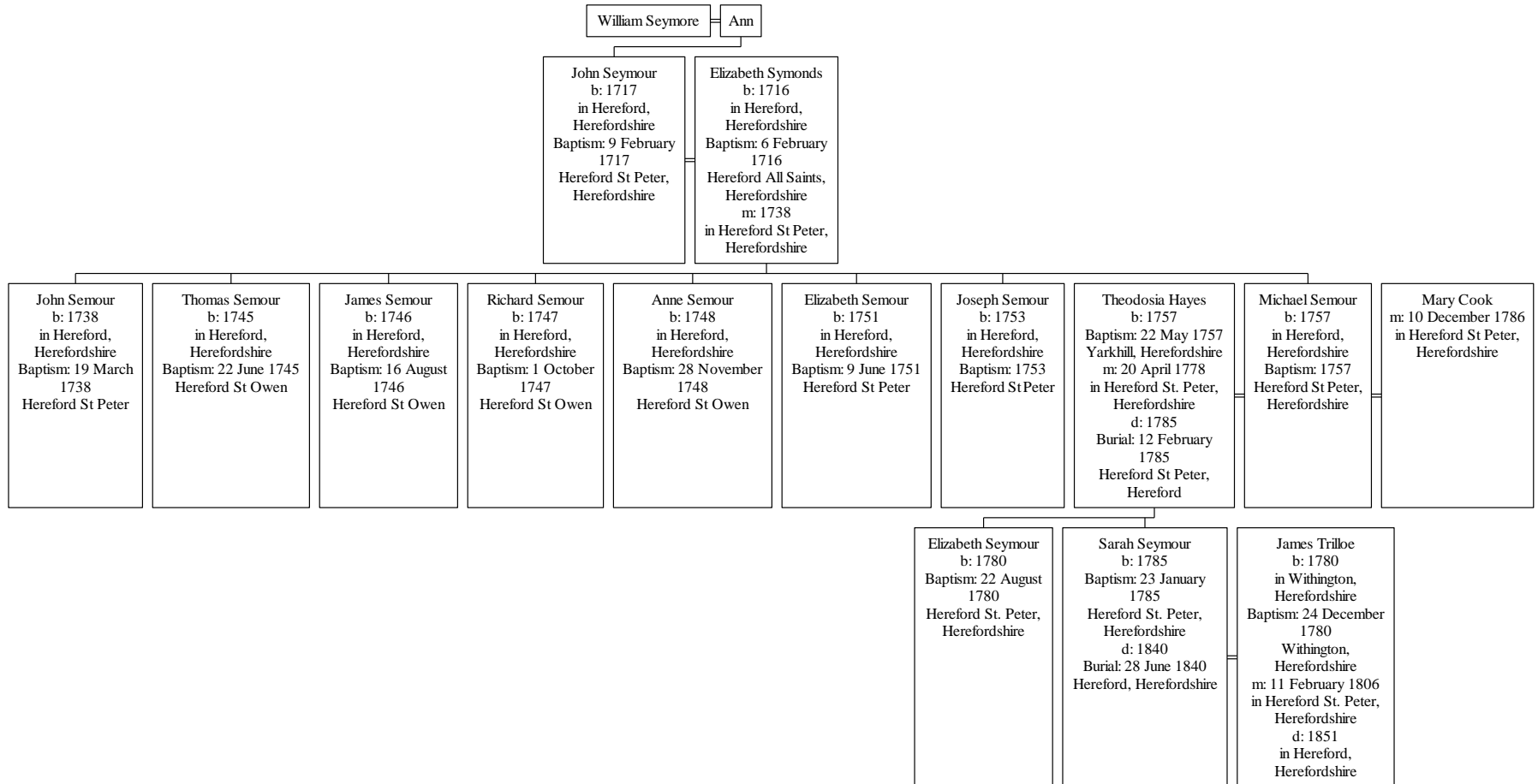


Hereford St Peter and St Peter's Square

Courtesy of *Herefordshire History* <https://herefordshirehistory.org.uk/>

Low fever could be a symptom of puerperal fever – a common and often fatal side effect of childbirth before the need for hygiene was understood. However, it is more likely, given that it was 11 years since Sarah had last given birth, that she was suffering from Typhoid fever as this was a common name for it. This is an illness contracted through drinking water contaminated with an infected person's faeces and given that the Trilloes were living in what was probably a fairly overcrowded

Tree 9 - Descendants of William and Ann Saymore



urban environment well before the great Victorian sewers were built, I suspect this was the cause of Sarah's death.

Sarah Seymour was the younger daughter of Michael Seymour and Theodosia Hayes (see tree 9, p. 49). Their elder daughter, Elizabeth, was baptised at Hereford St Peter on 28th August 1780, but nearly five years passed before Sarah's baptism there on 23rd January 1785:

23^d Sarah Daugh of Michael & Theodosia Seymore

Elizabeth married William Earl in her home parish on 28th December 1808, but then disappears from the record.

Michael and Theodosia married two years before Elizabeth's birth:

Michael Seymore and Theodosia Hayes both of the parish of St Peter who [sic] banns were duly published on Sunday 29th March, the fifth and twelfth of April last past were married in y^e said parish church on y^e twentieth of April in the year of our Lord 1778
Michael Seymore; Theodosia Hayes X my mark

The witnesses were someone named Blount and a regular witness in the register, William Davies. Sadly, Theodosia was buried shortly after her daughter Sarah's birth on 12th February 1785. The St Peter's parish register notes 'pauper' beside her entry. Given that Sarah's baptism took place only three weeks earlier, the obvious conclusion is that Theodosia probably died of puerperal fever or some other complication of childbirth.

Michael remarried at St Peter's the following year, to Mary Cook on 10th December 1786. However, it seems likely that Michael did not live to see his daughters grow up as an entry for a Michael Seymore in the Bishop's Transcripts on 1st August 1793 probably refers to him. The entry reads:

Michael Seymore P^r of this parish was buried July 28th 1793 Registered D^o by me

The abbreviation after his name suggests he too was a pauper. However, such entries are not uncommon between 1783 and 1794 as the Stamp Duty Act levied a tax of 3d on all events entered in the parish register. This was as unpopular with the clergy as it was with the laity, who often failed to baptise their children rather than pay the tax. Paupers were exempt and so sympathetic clergymen often annotated entries to save the families from paying. The fact that exactly half the parishioners buried in Hereford St Peter that year were designated paupers suggest that the incumbent was very liberal with his definition.

Michael Seymoor was baptised at Hereford St Peter sometime during 1757, the exact date is not clear. His parents are recorded as John and Elizabeth Seymoor. He was the youngest child of John Seymour and Elizabeth Symonds, who had

married at Hereford St Peter almost 20 years before, on 4th April 1738, with the register confirming that they were both of the parish of St Peter. His eldest brother was named John and was baptised on 19th March 1738, 11 months after his parents' marriage. The next entry in the Hereford registers with parents John and Elizabeth – this time at St Owen's – is for a son named Thomas on 22nd June 1745. Given the gap between births, I suspect that the entry for William at St Owen's, on 24th January 1742, to parents John and Mary has a transcription error. Two girls followed, Ann baptised on 28th November 1748 at St Owen's, and Elizabeth at St Peter's baptised on 9th June 1751. The penultimate child, Joseph, was baptised at St Peter's in 1753.

John and Elizabeth's first three children all married at Hereford St Peter. John's bride, on 4th October 1761, was Ann Broomfield. William – assuming he is part of this family, married Ann Hayward by licence on 3rd January 1772, and Thomas married a widow named Ann Thomas on 14th October 1781. It must have been confusing to have three sisters-in-law all named Ann and must have been a relief when Michael married Theodosia! Unless James married at 16 (to Mary Davies at Hereford St John in 1761), he, like his younger siblings, disappears from the records.

The Seymour line can be traced back one further generation. John was baptised at Hereford St Peter on 9th February 1717 to William and Ann – which tends to suggest that the William born in 1742 with a mother supposedly named Mary was probably named for his grandfather, especially as John's first daughter was named after his mother.

Not much is known about William and Anne Seymour, other than the names of their children. William, the eldest, was baptised at Hereford St Peter – as were all his siblings – on 9th December 1716; he married Mary Williams in his home parish on 20th May 1744. John came next, in 1717, then Elizabeth – 25th March 1721, and Thomas – 31st October 1722. Richard, baptised on 28th September 1725, seems to have made a fairly late marriage at Hereford St Nicholas to Ann Vaughen on 7th August 1759. Mary, the last child, was baptised on 14th March 1727 and married the unimaginatively named Miles Miles on 5th October 1756.

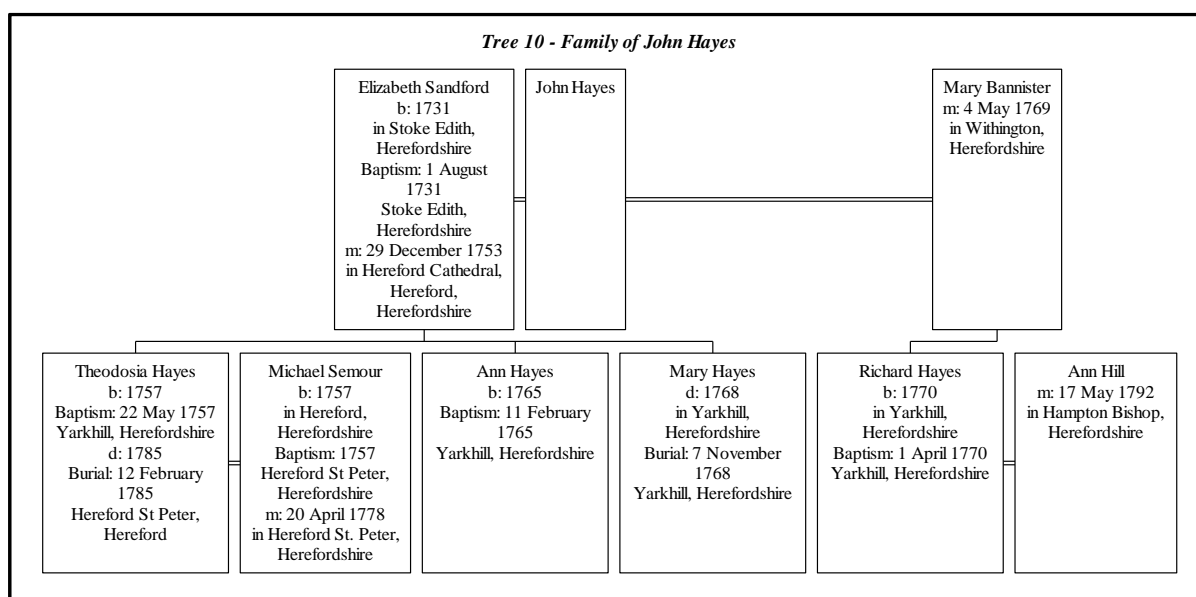
Hayes, Sandford and Bayley – around Yarkhill

Michael Seymour's wife Theodosia had been baptised at Yarkhill, about eight miles to the north-east of Hereford, on 22nd May 1757:

Theodosia dau of John and Eliz Hayes

She was the second child of John Hayes and Elizabeth Sandford who, like several others in this story, had married at Hereford Cathedral, despite the fact that neither lived in the city (**see tree 10, p.52**):

Decr 29th 1753 John Hayes of the Parish of Yarkhill and Elizabeth Sandford of the Parish of Stoke Edith were married by Licence



There were two other children; Mary was probably baptised on 28th August 1755, although the BTs index doesn't say where. She was buried on 7th November 1768 at Yarkhill. Ann was baptised at Yarkhill on 11th February 1765, nearly a decade after Theodosia. This is a long gap, and unless the family moved about and baptised others where records have not survived, I have speculated whether the name Theodosia – which means God-given – was chosen because Elizabeth had a hard labour and neither mother nor baby were expected to survive. As it was, Elizabeth didn't see her children grow up and was buried as:

Eliz wife of John Hayes

at Yarkhill on 30th October 1768.

John married again fairly swiftly to Mary Bannister at Withington on 4th May 1769. The groom was said to be of Yarkhill. A son named Richard was baptised at Yarkhill on 1st April 1770; he grew up to marry Ann Hill at nearby Hampton Bishop on 17th May 1792.

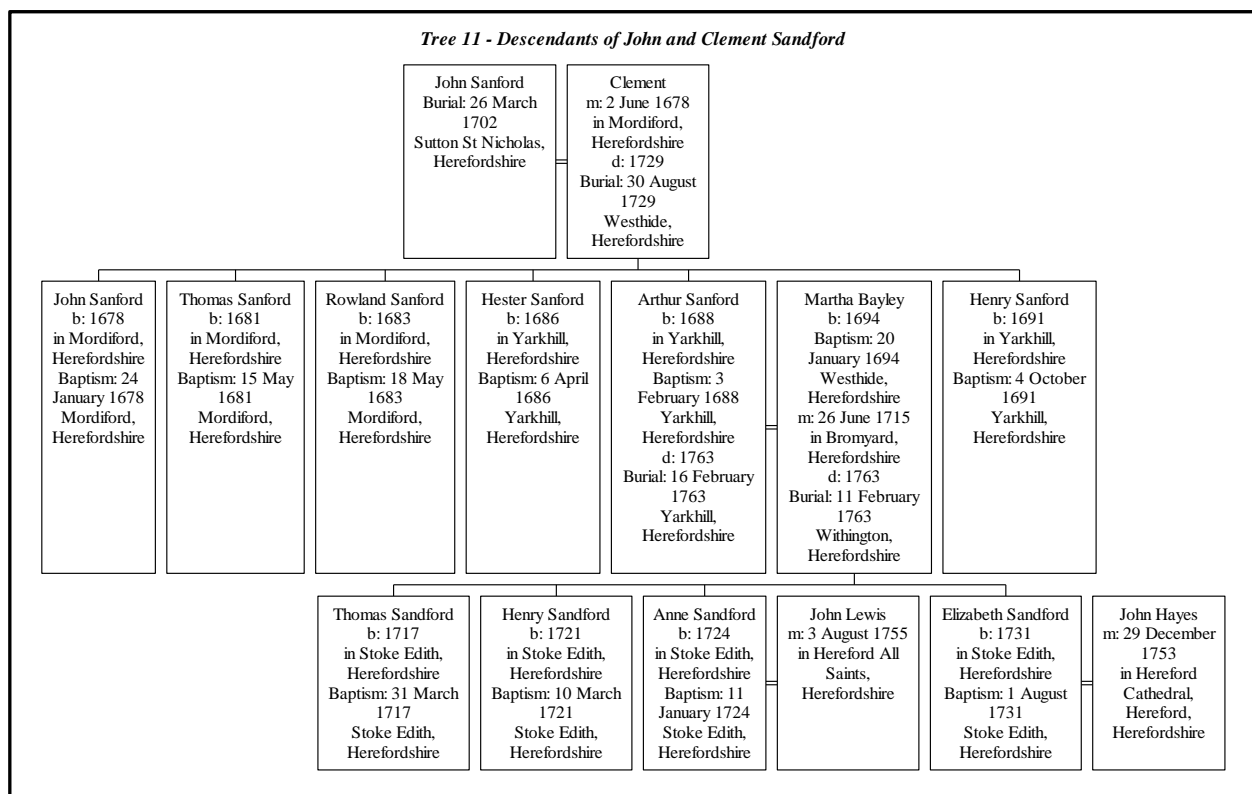
John Hayes' baptism has not been found, but Elizabeth was baptised on 1st August 1731, daughter of Arthur and Martha Sandford (see tree 11, p.53). The entry appears in the register for Stoke Edith, but the event took place at nearby Westhide; the entry reads:

Elizabeth y^e daughter of Arthur Sandford and Martha his Wife was
baptized at Westhide y^e first of Augst

She was the youngest of four, having been preceded by Thomas, baptised 31st March 1717, Henry – 10th March 1721 and Anne – 11th January 1724, all indexed at Stoke

Edith. There is no marriage for Arthur and Martha there. However, Arthur Sanford actually married Martha Bayley at Bromyard on 26th June 1715 and although this is some dozen miles from Stoke Edith, Bromyard was a fair-sized town and a hub for a number of roads, and although there is no way of knowing why they chose to wed there, the register places them in their home parish:

Arthur Sanford of the parish of Stoke Edith and Martha Bayley of the same were married June 26th



Martha was buried at Withington in 1763:

Feb 11 Buried Martha the wife of Arthur Sanford of Yarkhill

and her husband was buried a few days later at Yarkhill on 16th February. It is not clear why they were placed in separate churchyards. Arthur wrote his will on the day of his wife's funeral and their son Henry proved his father's will fifteen days later. The will describes him as:

Arthur Sandford of the parish of Yarkhill... Carpenter

His eldest son and heir at law would have been in his mid-forties at this time, and presumably either had already received his share, or was due to some of his father's land by right of inheritance. Consequently, the will begins by bequeathing him:

The sum of one pound one shilling

whereas he gives:

my youngest daughter Elizabeth the wife of John Hayes the sum of forty pounds the interest whereof be payd yearly to her keeping her natural life from a place commonly called the Moor Corner in the parish of Yarkhill



Yarkhill St John the Baptist

After her death, her children are to share the interest until they are 21 and then have the capital.

The next bequest is to his older daughter:

Anne the wife of John Lewis the Younger all that House and Garden with the orchard adjoining with the Barn Stable Outhouse and other Edifices thereunto belonging or otherwise appertaining to the said Messuage Tenement or Land with all my Lands in Woodmington field and in a field commonly called Wod Yatt in the parish of Yarkhill afs Together with three Butts of Arable Land

His younger son, Henry received:

nine acres of land that is to say four acres of land in a field called Longland and Streetfold in the parishes of Yarkhill and Stoke Edith with three acres of land in a field called Northfield two thereof in the parish of Yarkhill and one in the parish of Stoke Edith and also two acres in a field called Saddlefield in the parish of Stoke Edith afs

It is clear from this how closely tied the two parishes of Yarkhill and Stoke Edith were. It seems that Henry was either unmarried or just had no children, as after his death, this property was to go to James, son of daughter Anne and John son of son Thomas. His personal estate was to be divided between his two daughters. Anne was charged with paying for his burial and Henry was made executor.



Stoke Edith St Mary

Arthur made his mark, but clearly had forgotten something, as there is a rather hasty addition after his mark, just as the scribe is writing the preamble for the witnesses:

Two acres Acres of Land Omitted thro mistake in Longland field which
the Said Arthur Sandford wills and Ordains to be left and Equally
Divided between Elizabeth the wife of John Hayes children

In order to prove the will, Henry organised an inventory of his father's good, appraised by Edmund Gwatkin – one of the witnesses to the will, and one other. It is a fairly modest total; clearly what wealth he had was in his land:

A True and perfect Inventory of the Goods Chattels and Credits of
Arthur Sandford late of the Parish of Yarkhill in the County of Hereford
follows to wit

	£	s	d
First Cash and Wearing Apparel	0	10	0
In the Bed Chamber Bed Bedstead Linnen and Lumber	1	10	0
Bacon	0	10	0
Pots Kedles & Lumber of the ?	1	10	0
Cider and Casks	4	10	0
Wheat Oats Barley in the Barn	1	5	0
An old Waggon	2	0	0
One horse	1	0	0
Sheep	1	0	0
Wheat on the Ground	1	0	0

Pewter

0 2 6
£15 7 6

Arthur Sanford was the son of John Sanford and his wife Clement or Clemence. Unfortunately, her name remains a mystery as, although the marriage was recorded at Mordiford on 2nd June 1768, her surname is missing. The transcript reads:

John Sanford & Clement (his wife) by banns married



Mordiford Holy Rood

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Their family began seven months later, with the baptism of John on 21st January 1678. Thomas followed – 15th May 1681, then Rowland – 18th May 1683 – all at Mordiford. However, Hester – 6th April 1686, Arthur – on 3rd February 1688 and Henry – 4th October 1691 were all baptised at Yarkhill. There is some mystery about John Sanford's burial. It may have been at Sutton St Nicholas on 26th March 1702, but this could also have been his son. However, Clemence was buried at Westhide – which abuts Yarkhill and has a detached portion in Stoke Edith – on 30th August 1729.

No certain parentage has been found for John Sandford, although there is the baptism of a John Sandford at Mordiford on 25th February 1629, son of John and Elizabeth. This, though, would make him a mature groom when he married Clemence in 1678. It is, of course, possible that this was a second marriage for John, which would explain his being 48 when it took place. If this is the right parentage for John, his supposed mother Elizabeth died following the birth of a daughter Margaret in 1632 and her husband John died a year later. It is also possible that these are John's grandparents, and that his birth occurred during the interregnum when there were frequently gaps in the record.

Martha Bayley's roots lie in Westhide, where she was baptised on 20th January 1694 as the daughter of John Bayley and his wife Ursula Philpotts who had married at Ocle Pychard on 2nd May 1685. Their family began with Margaret – baptised on 11th February 1685, and who married Edward Chamberlain on 22nd April 1728. She and Martha were followed by Eleanor – 6th January 1696 and Ursula – 24th December 1699. She later married Thomas Bowcutt at Hereford All Saints on 5th October 1729.



Westhide St Bartholomew

The last twig on the Trilloe branch of the Griffiths tree belongs to the family of John Seymour's wife, Elizabeth Symonds. The only person of this name born at Hereford St Peter in the right timeframe is the daughter of James and Mary Symonds, baptised on 12th March 1720. However, this Elizabeth is baptised as the daughter of 'Mr James Symonds', a member of a wealthy mercer family in the parish, members of which left bequests in the thousands of pounds – something which doesn't quite fit with what we know about the Seymours.

Another Elizabeth was baptised as the daughter of Elizabeth Symonds at Hereford All Saints on 6th February 1716. She would also be a feasible candidate. This would make her around 41 when her last child Michael was born, an age where fertility naturally begins to tail off. There is another Elizabeth baptised in Hereford on 27th April 1718, listed as Eelizoboth daughter of John Simmons. It is impossible to tell which of these, if either, married John Seymour, so there this trail ends.

Trilloe: Ocle Pychard, Withington and Preston Wynne

James Trilloe, who married Sarah Seymour, was baptised at Withington on 24th December 1780 to William Trilloe and his wife Anne Philpotts. They had married three years before at Marden, but William's home parish was Ocle Pychard,

now a small hamlet to the east of Marden, but then a larger community. He was baptised there in December 1744 (see **tree 12, p.61**):

Dec^r 10 William the Son of William and Eleanor Trilloe was baptized



Oclet Pychard St James

It seems that, unlike many of the Trilloes, he was an artisan, as an entry in Hereford Deeds of Apprenticeship out of Charity Funds⁶⁷ notes one Mary Ann Creed apprenticed to William Trilloe, mantua maker of Withington:

This Indenture made the third day of November in the second year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the fourth.... And in the year of Our Lord 1821 witnesseth [that the churchwardens, overseers and JPs] ... do put and place Mary Ann Creed Daughter of Thomas Creed (deceased) aged twelve years or thereabouts, a poor child of the said Parish of All Saints Apprentice to William Trilloe of the Parish of Withington in the county of Hereford Mantua Maker with him to dwell and serve ...until the said apprentice shall accomplish her full age of Nineteen Years or day of marriage. ...And the said William Trilloe for and in consideration of the sum of six pounds to him in hand paid by the said parish officers the said apprentice the art or mystery of a Mantua Maker which his wife now followeth....

William Trilloe made his mark. Three other of Thomas Creed's children were apprenticed in the same way. Apprenticeships of this kind were often just a way of off-loading poor children who would be a drain on the local poor rate. Essentially, I suspect that Mary Ann spent as much time doing household chores during her apprenticeship as she did learning her craft. It is interesting to note that Ann Trilloe was also designated a mantua maker. Clearly husband and wife worked together on their craft.

⁶⁷ HARC, CF54/91: Hereford All Saints – Deeds of Apprenticeship out of Charity Funds, 1694-1833 ... St Peter, 1829.13. Mary Ann Creed to William Trilloe, mantua maker, Withington, 1821

A mantua was an article of women's dress fashionable in the late 17th and 18th centuries. It was a loose gown worn as a robe or overdress and open at the front to show the underskirt. The name derives from Mantua in Italy where a kind of silk often used for this item of dress was first made, via the French word *manteau*, which now means an overcoat. As with all fashions, it began at court, but by the time William Trilloe began operating it would have been a staple dress for women of all classes. There were no paper patterns then, and gowns were cut out 'on the body', i.e. bespoke for everyone. So, it is almost certain that William would have had to serve an apprenticeship of his own, and not necessarily to a man, as many mantua makers, such as his wife, were women. A few years ago, a beautiful mantua was acquired by Berrington Hall – a National Trust property around 15 miles from Withington. Although it was probably made in London, it is thought to have belonged to the Mistress of Berrington, Ann Harley, so may well have been worn from time to time in Herefordshire.

By 1821, though, the fashion for mantuas was almost dead. Queen Charlotte continued to wear them up to her death in 1818, but according to an article produced by Kensington Palace⁶⁸, outside court, few women still wore them. Even allowing for the fact that Hereford was a remote and rural county, it seems unlikely that there was much call for them in 1821. By then, the simpler, flowing Regency styles were in vogue. No doubt William and Ann also did other kinds of sewing and tailoring and had to adapt to the times while keeping their title. There is another factor to consider. In 1821, William would have been well into his 70s and Ann would have been around 66. Both were getting a bit old to take on an apprentice, which is another reason for believing that Mary Ann was really being placed in service. If Mary Ann completed her apprenticeship, Ann would have died before she did so, and William only lived a year longer.



Mantua on display at Berrington Hall

⁶⁸ <https://www.hrp.org.uk/media/2863/mantua-fact-sheet.pdf>

Another Trilloe seems to have followed the same trade as when Penelope Trilloe baptised a daughter at Wellington in 1714 she was also described as a mantua maker. Penelope was a great-granddaughter of Richard Trilloe and Ann Monk. Was her occupation just a co-incidence, or was mantua making a Trilloe occupation? There is no way of knowing.

It is also hard to know where William and Anne Trilloe spent their life. Although James was baptised at Withington, the rest of their brood was christened at Preston Wynne. However, the apprentice record places him in Withington in 1821 and it was here that his wife Anne was buried on 24th August 1824 and here too that he was buried on 7th February 1829.

The first of James' siblings, George, was baptised at Preston Wynne on 14th April 1782, but only lived to be five and was buried there on 19th June 1787. Next was John, baptised on 6th February 1785. He doesn't seem to have married and appears on the 1851⁶⁹ census at Yarkhill near Ledbury as an unmarried lodger and labourer. He died somewhere in the Ledbury registration district in 1861. The next brother had a much shorter life. Charles was baptised on 6th June 1786 but was buried on 5th September the same year. Thomas, the last boy in this family, was baptised on 6th June 1786. He may have married Anne Cooke in 1807 and raised a family in Lugwardine, just to the south of Withington.

Finally, William and Anne Trilloe produced two girls. Eleanor, baptised on 18th May 1788 grew up to marry John Gwillim, James' marriage witness, on 31st March 1808 at Withington. The baby of the family, Catherine, was baptised at Preston Wynne on 6th January 1793. She was key to proving which family James belonged to. She married Thomas Bailey of Holmer on 6th January 1819 and raised five children at Withington. Clearly, though, she kept in touch with her family, as, when James' Trillo's daughter Elizabeth married Thomas Griffiths in 1834, she did so at Withington and chose her aunt Catherine and uncle Thomas Bailey as witnesses.

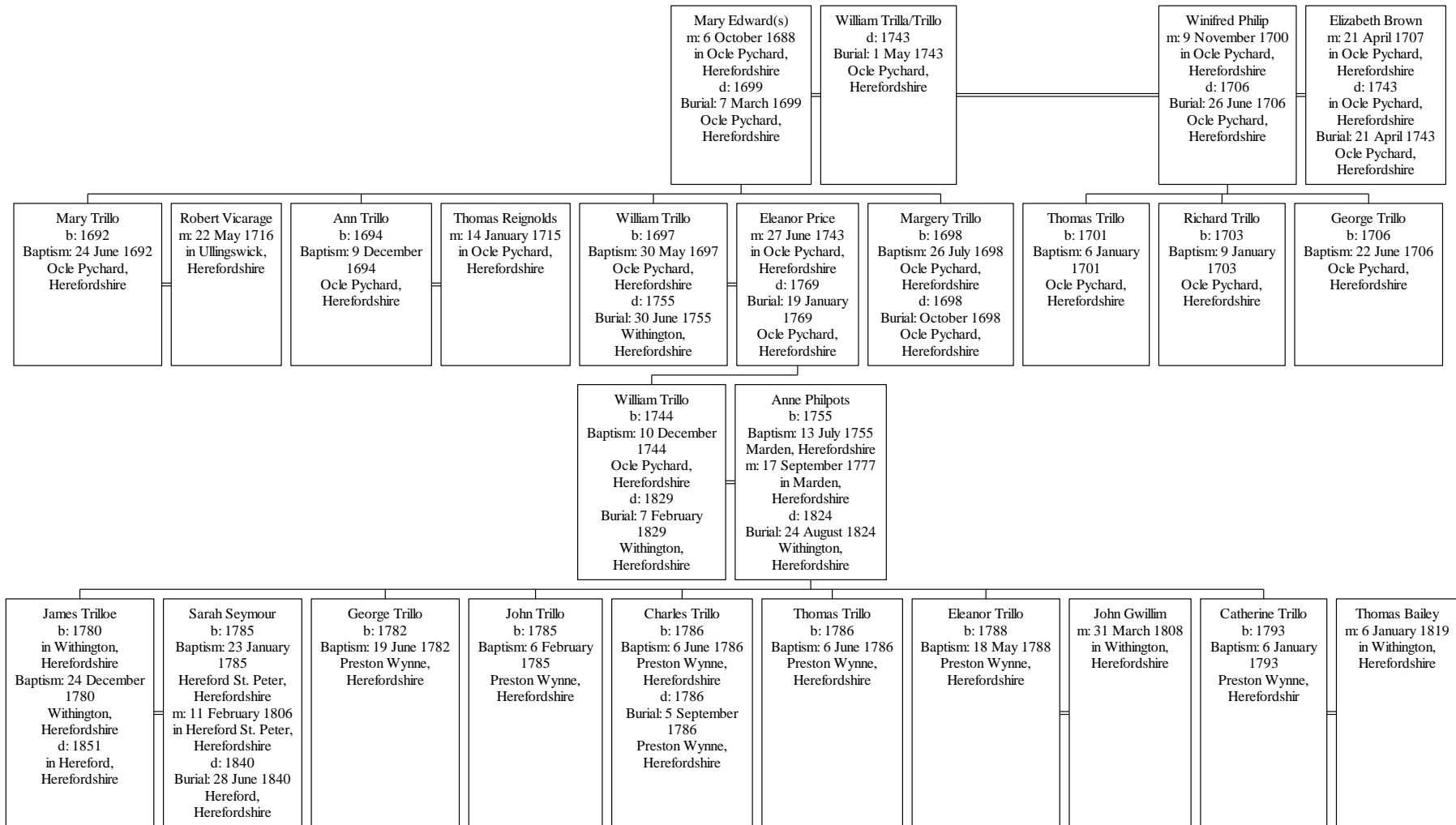
William Trilloe was an only child, the son of another William Trilloe and Elenar Price. Nothing is known of her before her marriage to William in 1743 at Ocle Pychard:

June 27 William Trillo and Elenar Price both of this parish were married
by Banns

However, neither parent died during William's infancy so it seems possible that this was a second marriage for Elenar, especially as her spouse was in his forties when they married. Maybe she was close to the end of her child-bearing years. No obvious earlier marriage has been found, though, so she may just have found conception hard. Whatever the truth, she outlived her husband and was buried at Ocle Pychard on 19th January 1769.

⁶⁹ HO 107/1975, 1851 census, Yarkhill

Tree 12 - Descendants of William Trillo or Trilla



William was baptised at Ocle Pychard on 31st May 1696, the fifth of six children born to William and Mary Trilloe:

William y^e son of Will Trilloe and Mary his wife was baptized y^e 30th of May

Nothing else is known about him other than the date of his burial at Ocle Pychard on 30th June 1755.



Ocle Pychard St James

The furthest this particular Trilloe line can be taken for sure is to yet another William Trilloe. This William, recorded as Trilla, Trilloe and Trillow made a first appearance as William Trilla when he married Mary Edward or Edwards at Ocle Pychard on 6th October 1688. Their first child, Mary, baptised at Ocle Pychard like all their children, appears in the register on 24th June 1692. She grew up to marry Robert Vicrage at Ullingswick on 22nd May 1716. Ann was christened on 9th December 1694; she married Thomas Reignolds in her home parish on 14th January 1715. William came next and was baptised in May 1697:

William y^e son of Will Trilloe and Mary his wife was baptized
y^e 30th of May

Finally, a daughter Margery was baptised on 26th July 1698 but she was buried in October the same year. Her mother Mary, as shadowy a figure as her daughter-in-law Elenor, was buried on 7th March 1699.

William remarried. His new wife, whom he married on 9th November 1700, was Winifred Philip, and three more boys joined the family: Thomas, born 1701; Richard – 1703 and George – 1706. Their mother was buried on 26th June 1706 and on 21st April 1707 William married once more, this time to Elizabeth Brown but there were no more children. Elizabeth was buried on 21st April 1743 and her husband William on 1st May the same year. All these events were at Ocle Pychard.

William must have been a good age when he died as the date of his first marriage and the fact that there is no sign of a baptism for him hint that he may have been born during or shortly after the interregnum, when records were taken, if at all, in a different form. It is a period when many trails go cold. However, given that Trilloe and all its variants is a very localised name, with the vast majority of vital events taking place in Pipe and Lyde at the time that William must have been born, it seems likely that he came from there. There is a smattering of events in neighbouring parishes, but none likely to have produced a William at the right time. It has been noted that of the known family of James Trilloe and Mary Taylor only Richard's baptism appears in the register, so the obvious conclusion is that William Trilloe of Ocle Pychard was one of their children. However, this cannot be proved and remains a speculation. Nevertheless, if it is correct, that would make Thomas Griffiths and his spouse Elizabeth Trilloe fourth cousins.

Philpots, Haines, Smalman - More distaff lines: various parishes

James' father, William Trilloe or Trilla married Anne Philpots on 17th September 1777 at Marden, where the incumbent kept immaculate records:

William Trilla of the parish of Marden in the County and Deanery of Hereford and Anne Philpots of the said Parish County and Deanery were married in this church by Banns this Seventeenth Day of September in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Seven by me William Watson
The mark of William Trilla
Ann Trilla late Philpots
The mark of James Godthall
Ann Williames



Marden St Mary the Virgin

This was also the parish where she had been baptised in 1755 (see tree 13, p.65):

Anne daughter of George and Anne Philpots was baptised
July 13^o

Her parents George Phillpotts and Anne Haines had married (almost exactly 10 months before Anne was born) at Eaton Bishop, a parish in the south-west of Herefordshire, about as far to the west of Hereford as Marden is to the north:

George Phillpotts of this parish & Ann Haynes of the parish of Dilwyn both in the County of Hereford were married in this Church by Licence this Fifteenth Day of September in y^e year of our Lord 1754



Eaton Bishop St Michael and all Angels

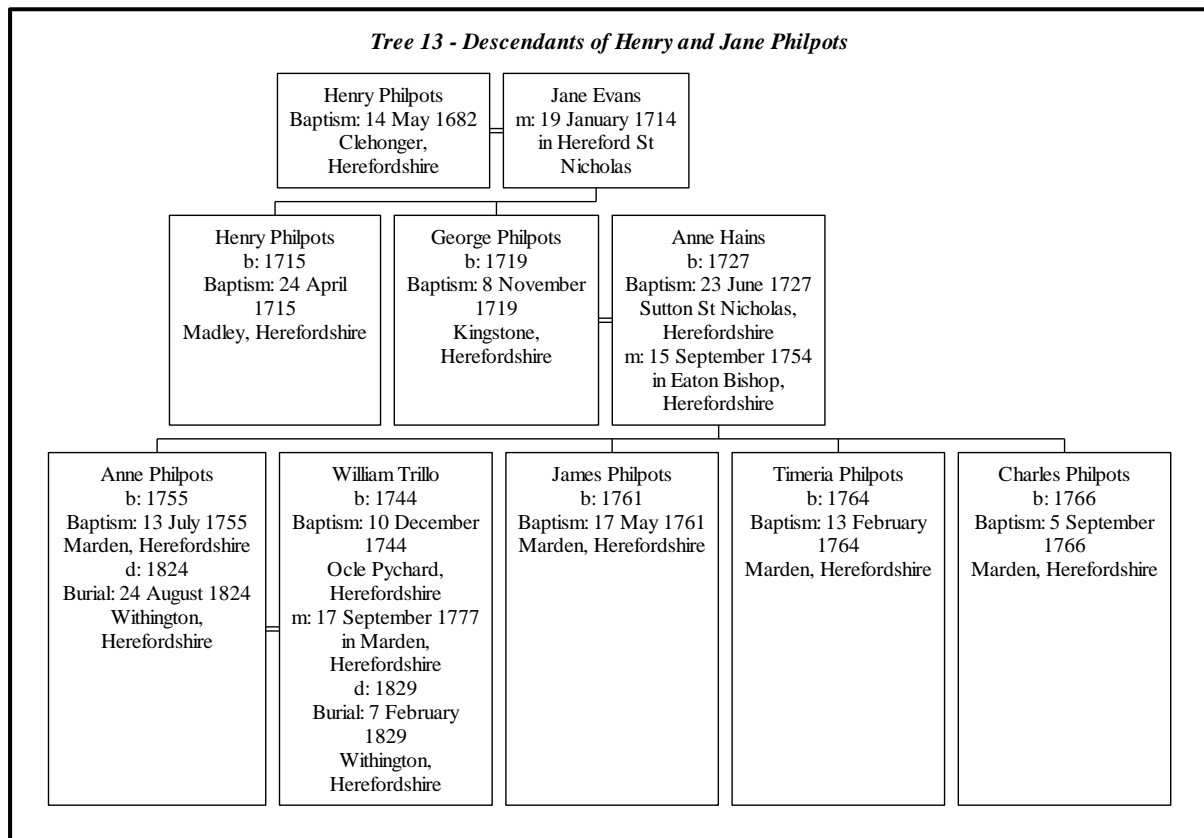
A son James followed daughter Anne, baptised on 17th May 1761, and then a daughter Timeria, baptised on 13th February 1764 and a final son Charles on 5th September 1766, all at Marden apart from Timeria who was christened at Sutton St Nicholas. She disappears after that, but James may have married Hannah Chequett at Stoke St Edith in 1790 and Charles married Elizabeth Williams in 1791 at Marden. He was still alive when the 1841⁷⁰ census was taken at Bodenham, an 'Ag Lab' aged 75.

There is no sign of a burial for either George Philpotts or his wife Ann. However, it is possible to take both lines further back, though on rather shaky ground, and what follows must be considered speculative. George was of Eaton Bishop when he married, which suggests that he may have been the son of Henry and Jane Philpotts and been baptised at the neighbouring parish of Kingstone on 8th November 1719. A brother Henry was born four years earlier in 1715 at Madley, another neighbouring parish, making the marriage of Henry Philpotts and Jane Evans at Hereford St Nicholas on 19th January 1714 a reasonable fit:

Jan^y 19 was married Henry Philpotts of the pish of Kingstone and Jane Evans of the pish of Madely p Licence

⁷⁰ HO 107/419/1, 1841 census, Bodenham

Henry senior was probably the son of another Henry Philpots and baptised at Clehonger – in the same area – on 14th May 1682.



On marriage, Ann Hains gave her abode as Dilwyn, around 15 miles distant from both Sutton and Eaton Bishop, which would cast considerable doubt on her birth at Sutton St Nicholas if it weren't for the lack of any baptism at Dilwyn, combined with the possibility that her daughter Timeria may have been named in homage to a grandmother named Timothy. If I have the right line, Ann was baptised at Sutton St Nicholas, the daughter of Richard and Mary Haynes née Preece:

Ann ye daughter of Richard Hayns & Mary his wife was baptized June
ye 23

It was in this area that George and Ann subsequently raised their own family. She had no full siblings, although a half-sister Joan was baptised at Marden in 1718 to Richard and his first wife Joan Hodge whom he had married at Marden in 1717; Richard and Mary married at Hereford Cathedral on 11th February 1725:

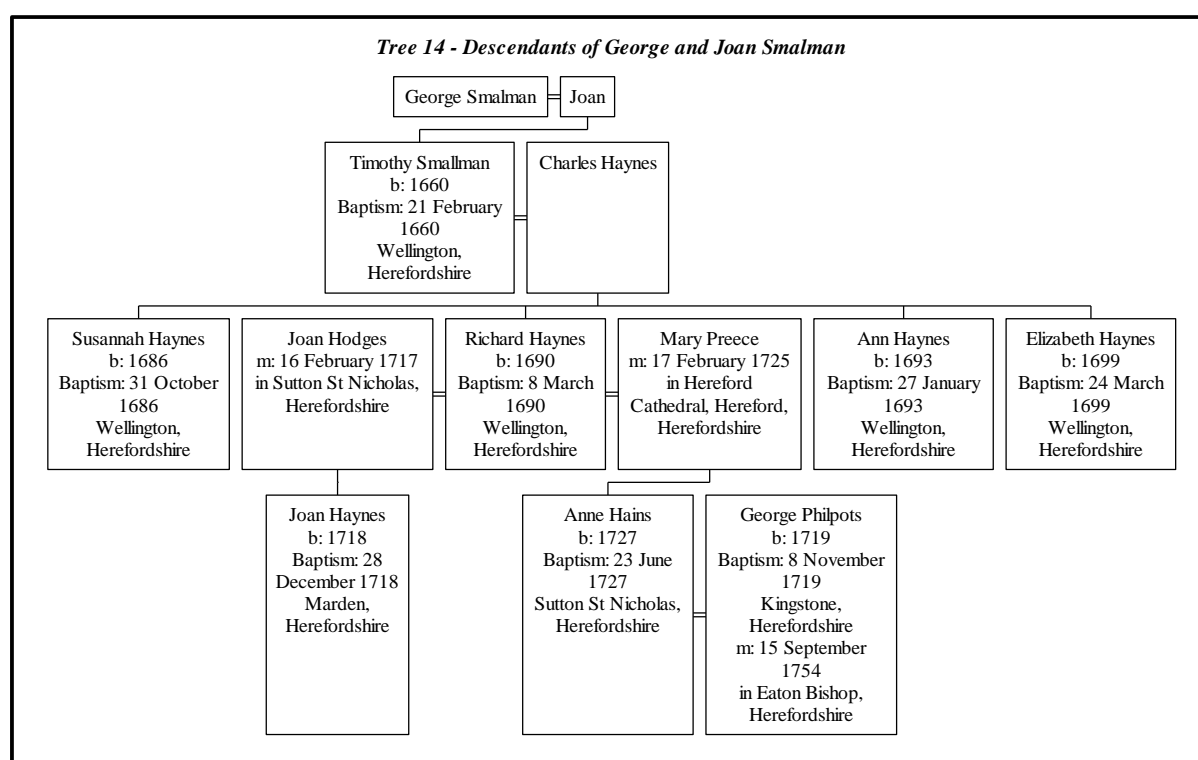
Feb: 17th 1725 Richard Haynes of the Parish of Marden and Mary Preece
of the Parish of Sutton St Nicholas were married

Neither of their burials has been found, and no baptism has been found for Mary Preece.

However, Richard Haynes was baptised at nearby Wellington on 8th March 1690, the son of Charles Haynes and his wife Timothy – whose name was passed down in a slightly changed form to her great-granddaughter Timeria:

March the 8th Richard the son of Charles Haynes by Timothy his wife was Baptized

Richard had three siblings, all baptised at Wellington: Susannah, born 1686, Ann – 1693 and Elizabeth – 1699. No marriage has been found for his parents, but given the unusual form of his mother's name, I am confident that she is the daughter of George Smalman and his wife Joan, baptised at Wellington on 21st February 1660 (see tree 14, p.66). A sister Ann was born there in 1664 and there was almost certainly a brother George whose baptism has not been found but whose descendants perpetuated the name Timothy. Timothy's father George was buried at Wellington on 18th November 1693.



Thomas Griffiths and Esther Cadmore: Holmer, Eye and beyond

So finally, this account returns to the main Griffiths line in the person of Thomas Griffiths, son of Thomas Griffiths and Elizabeth Trilloe. He was baptised at Holmer on 4th February 1837 with his address also given as:

Near the Ten Houses

I had assumed that the family shortly moved as he was enumerated at Burcott Row in Hereford St John four years later⁷¹. However, the parish of St John juts into Holmer parish and the current Burcott Road is right at the northern end of it, so Holmer was probably closer than Hereford city centre. A map of Hereford drawn in 1802 shows two rows of five houses facing each other just at the point where St John's parish pushes a finger into Holmer, and pretty much where Burcott Road is today. In 1851⁷² Thomas was still 'at home' with his family, as were all his siblings, but at 13 it seems unlikely that he wasn't contributing in some way to the family economy. The address is now Holmer, but no clearer location is given.



Eye SS Peter and Paul

On 7th September 1858, Thomas married Esther Cadmore at Eye (**see tree 15, p.69**). He was 19, she 18, a spinster living in Ashton. Both fathers – Thomas Griffiths and William Cadmore - were labourers. The information about Thomas raises a few queries. His rank or profession is given as servant and his residence at time of marriage as Bockleton, near Tenbury Wells in Worcestershire, and around 17 miles away from where he was born at Holmer. Eye was about eight miles away, so it begs the question of where and how the two met. The outcome was that Thomas spent most of the next decade in Eye and Leysters, working on the land.

Just under a fortnight before the wedding, on 26th August, Esther had baptised a daughter recorded as Elizabeth Cadmore. Clearly this was Thomas' child despite the lack of father's name in the register, so maybe he was a somewhat reluctant groom. However, Elizabeth's death certificate, dated two months later on 7th November gives Thomas Griffiths, farm labourer as her father. The cause of death was croup. Eye was Esther's home parish, but the couple's next two children were born at Leysters (this is also the address on Elizabeth's death certificate) and the final one baptised at Middleton on the Hill, though born in Leysters. These three

⁷¹ HO 107/433/3, 1841 census, Hereford

⁷² HO 107/1977, 1851 census, Holmer

parishes are all north of Leominster, between 15 and 17 miles from Holmer and show a marked shift in where the family was centred.

William, whose story will be followed later, was born on 7th March and baptised on 1st April 1860 at Leysters. His abode was given as Pole Lane and his father's occupation as labourer. Sarah arrived just short of 18 months later and was baptised at the same parish on 8th September 1861. Mary Ann was baptised at Middleton on the Hill on 18th August 1863. The 1861 census⁷³ - enumerated for Pole Lane, Leysters - shows Thomas, aged 28 - a drainer born in Holmer with 24-year-old Esther, born at Eye and one-year-old William whose place of birth is given as Leysters Pole, Herefordshire.



Leysters St Andrew

Sarah disappears from the records, though no death was recorded for her between her birth and the time the 1871 census would have been taken. Given that her mother Esther died two years after the birth of her sister Mary, it is possible that, like her siblings, she was boarded out somewhere.

Thomas and Esther were expecting their fifth child in December 1865, but clearly something went wrong. There is no registration for a child named Griffiths in the Leominster district in the final quarter of 1865 so presumably it was a still birth. Esther contracted puerperal fever and died the day before Christmas:

Twenty fourth December 1865 Leysters; Esther Griffiths; Female; 26 years;
Wife of Thomas Griffiths, Farm Labourer; Puerperal Fever [illegible];
x The Mark of Thomas Griffiths present at the Death Leysters;
Twenty seventh December 1865

Puerperal fever was a scourge of women in childbirth. It struck in the first three days after childbirth, the result of any infection contracted during delivery. It

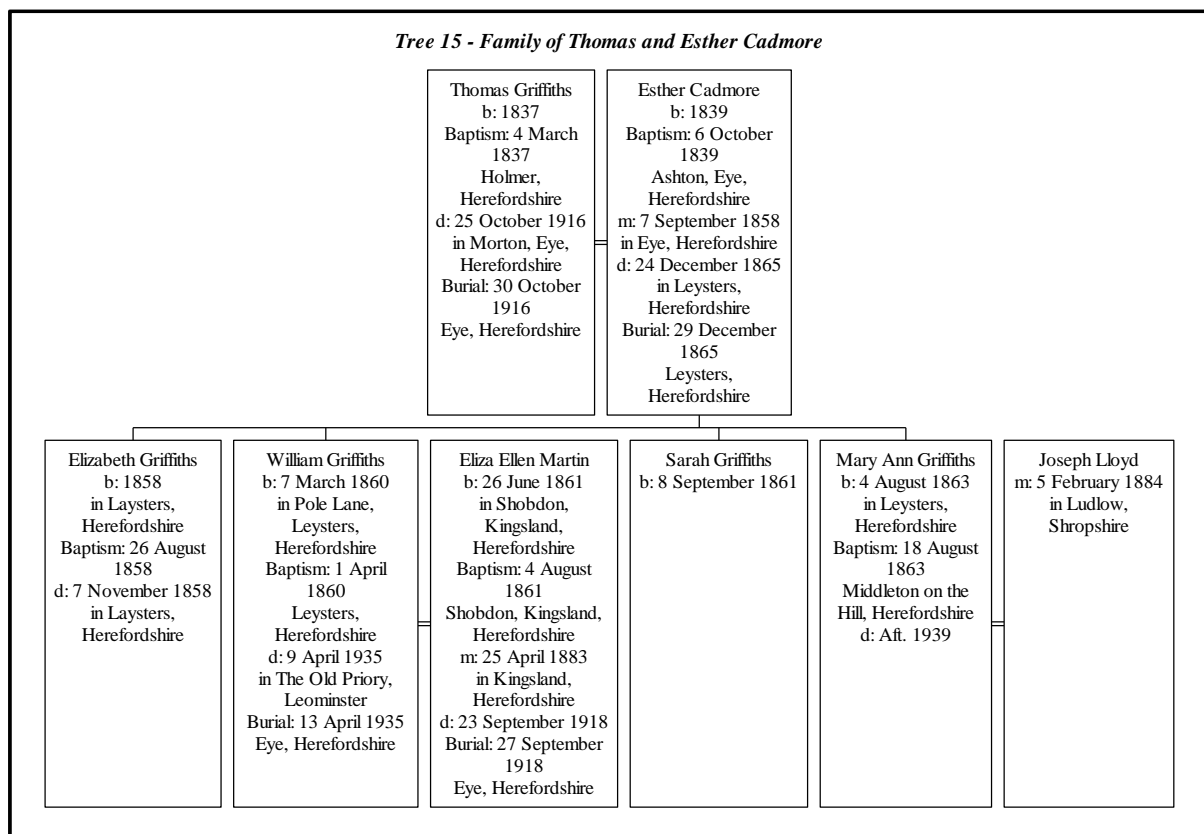
⁷³ RG 9/1830, 1861 census, Leysters

caused headache, acute abdominal pain, fever and sepsis. Not surprisingly it frequently ended with the death of the mother.

Although the death certificate suggests the family was living in Leysters, and that Esther's burial took place there five days after her death, it seems they were on the cusp of two parishes, as the entry in the register reads:

Esther Griffiths Leysters Pole (Middleton Parish) 29th Dec^r 26 years

Thomas was left to cope with at least two small children, so it is not surprising that William and his sister Mary appear on the 1871 census⁷⁴ as boarders - with the Babb family living on Bargates in Leominster. Both are recorded as scholars; William is 12 and Mary eight. Mary was in service in Shrewsbury as a Housemaid in 1881⁷⁵, working for a doctor. As Mary Ann Griffiths she married at Ludlow to one Joseph Lloyd on 5th February 1884. The transcript gives the father's name as Thomas, but with so many Thomas Griffiths' in the area it would be hard to be sure were it not for the 1891 census⁷⁶ which specifies her place of birth as Leysters. In addition, several of her descendants show up as DNA matches.



⁷⁴ RG 10/2714, 1871 census, Leominster

⁷⁵ RG 11/2653, 1881 census, Shrewsbury

⁷⁶ RG12/2132, 1891 census, Wrockwardine

Mary Ann and Joseph Lloyd settled first in Onibury, where their son Thomas Edward was baptised on 27th July 1864. Sarah Ann followed a year later, born at Onibury but baptised as a Methodist in the Shropshire South Circuit at Ludlow on 6th October 1885. Millicent Annie was born on 12th January 1888 in Leominster and baptised into the Methodist church on 7th February. Ethel Jane followed a year later on 12th August 1891 and was baptised at Wrockwardine on 20th September. Beatrice Esther was born at Wrockwardine in 1893 and Joseph William at Bodenham in 1896, but the final two children, Alfred George and Dorothy Esme were born in 1903 and 1906 respectively in Ludlow. Mary Ann was living – as a permanent invalid – with her daughter Beatrice Cadwallader in 1939⁷⁷ and probably died shortly afterwards.

So, Thomas had clearly broken up the family home after his wife's death and was to be found alone in the 1871 census⁷⁸ in Newtown, Leominster. The house address is Brierly, and he is listed as a widowed servant - his occupation Servant Domestic - despite the fact that the households either side were headed by farmers. Presumably, his employer was absent, and presumably too, he was more comfortable returning to his original career choice of domestic service rather than staying in agricultural labour.

Thomas never had a home of his own again. In 1881⁷⁹ he was working as a domestic servant in the household of Ann Getthin at *The Elms* in Kingsland, near Leominster. By the time of the following census in 1891⁸⁰ he was living out of county, at Lower End, Eckington in Worcestershire. Once again, no proprietor is at home. Instead, Thomas is listed as:

Servant in charge Widr 52 Gardener (Domestic Servant)

With him in the household are two other servants: Emily Lewis, housemaid and Alice Farren, cook. By 1901⁸¹, he had changed counties again, and was to be found at Tern Lane, Rodington in Shropshire. Once again, he was on his own, working as a gardener.

He did finally return to his home county, however, in his old age. In 1911⁸² he was recorded as a boarder and General Workman living with his son William and family. By then he was 74 years old. He died on 25th October 1916 and was buried at Eye five days later.

His death certificate gives the following information:

Twenty fifth October 1916 Eye Cottages Eye Leominster RD:

⁷⁷ <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/> , 1939 Register

⁷⁸ RG 10/2716, 1871 census, Leominster

⁷⁹ RG 11/2607, 1881 census, Kingsland

⁸⁰ RG 12/2338, 1891 census, Eckington

⁸¹ RG 13/2561, 1901 census, Rodington

⁸² RG 14/15822, 1911 census, Leominster

Thomas Griffiths; Male; 79 years; General Labourer; 1 Vascular disease of heart 2 Dropsy; Eliza E Griffiths Daughter in law Present at the death

which shows that he was still living at Eye Cottages with his son William when he died. Dropsy, or oedema - swelling caused by retention of fluid in the body - is a common side effect of heart failure.

Cadmore: Eye and Kimbolton

William's short-lived wife, Esther Cadmore, was born at Eye in 1839 and baptised as:

Cadmore Esther, dau of William and Sarah Cadmore, bap 6th October
Ashton, Eye

Ashton is now part of a three-part civil parish known as Eye, Morton and Ashton and lies about three miles from Leominster. In Esther's time it was served by Eye parish church, but the settlement is the only one of the three mentioned in the Domesday Book, so is presumably the oldest⁸³. The 1841 census⁸⁴ at Ashton shows her as Hesther, aged 1, along with her 'Ag Lab' father William, mother and sister both named Sarah, and sisters Emma and Eliza. William's age is given as 45, Sarah senior as 30 and the other three girls as 12, eight and five. All say they were born in county.

In 1851 the census⁸⁵ shows Esther at Kimbolton, the only child still at home. William gives his age more precisely as 59, his occupation as labourer and his place of birth as Kimbolton. Sarah, his wife, is recorded as 52, born at Aymestrey. Esther, at 12, is a scholar. Apart from these sketchy details, nothing is known of her childhood, or how she met William Griffiths. As has been said, she died after only eight years of marriage, in 1865.

Esther's father, William Cadmore, was baptised at Kimbolton on 5th August 1792 as the son of Mary Cadmore (**see tree 16, p.73**). No father's name is mentioned and the transcription reads:

5 Aug bap William illegitimate s of Mary Cadmore pr

which suggests that Mary was also a pauper. He married Sarah Bennett at Eye on 2nd September 1819.

William Cadmore and Sarah Bennett in the presence of John and
Sarah Cadmore

⁸³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eye,_Moreton_and_Ashton

⁸⁴ HO 107/429/7, 1841 census, Eye

⁸⁵ HO 107/1961, 1851 census, Kimbolton

I'm guessing that the Sarah Cadmore who witnessed the wedding was his mother: John may well have been a half-brother as will be explored later. Presumably Sarah was already pregnant as their first child, Thomas, was baptised at Kimbolton on the last day of the year. I suspect he was working as a labourer in Little Hereford when the 1841 census⁸⁶ was taken, but he eluded census records in 1851 although he married Mary Folk in that year. A year later, a daughter Sarah was born in Stoke Bliss, near Tenbury Wells. Subsequent children Mary and William were born at Eye in 1854 and 1855, and Eliza and Thomas were born in Leominster in 1858 and 1860. A final child, George, was born around 1865 and appears on the 1871 census⁸⁷. There is no further sign of William and Sarah's eldest son Thomas.



Kimbolton St Andrew

The next child in William and Sarah's family was Mary, born at Stockton in Kimbolton and baptised on 24th August 1823. She spent time in service at Brimfield near Tenbury Wells and was recorded there in 1841⁸⁸. As she has not been found in 1851, I suspect she was the Mary Cadmore whose death was recorded in the Leominster Registration District in 1845. Her sister Ann was baptised on 6th May 1827, but there is no further mention of her in the records.

Sarah's was the next baptism at Kimbolton for this family - on 9th May 1830. She was at home when the census was taken in 1841⁸⁹, along with her parents and Eliza, Emma and Esther, but also later went into service at Brimfield, and was recorded as a house servant in the same Haswell household in 1851⁹⁰ that Mary had served in 1841. She gave her place of birth as Eye rather than Kimbolton, which is

⁸⁶ HO 107/429/11, 1841 census, Little Hereford

⁸⁷ RH 10/2715, 1871 census, Leominster

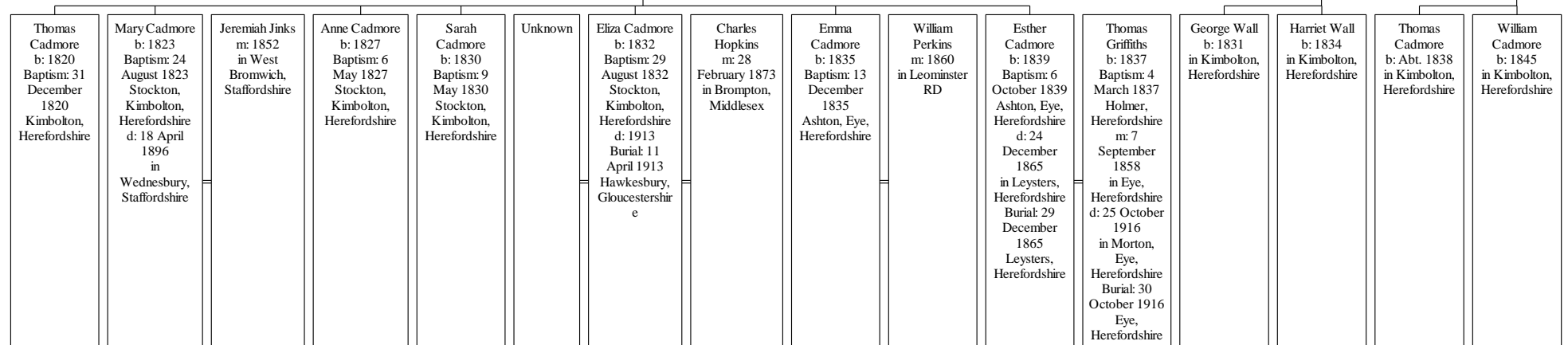
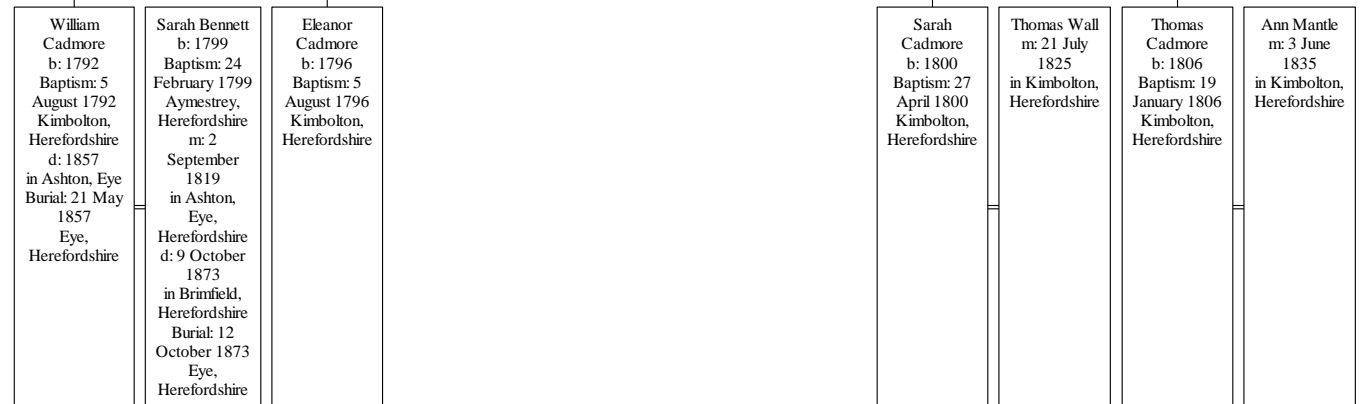
⁸⁸ HO 107/429/1, 1841 census, Brimfield

⁸⁹ HO 107/429/7, 1841 census

⁹⁰ HO 107/2040, 1851 census, Brimfield

Tree 16 - Descendants of Mary Cadmore

Unknown	Mary ?Weaver Burial: 4 March 1830 Kimbolton, Herefordshire
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feasible as this was where she grew up. She was still with the Haswells in 1861⁹¹, working as a housemaid, although, according to the census she had only aged by one year! After that, though, she too disappears from the records.

Eliza was the last child in this family baptised at Kimbolton, on 29th August 1832. Sometime after that the Cadmores must have left their abode at Ashton and moved, albeit temporarily, to Eye. In 1851⁹² Eliza was working as a general servant at Crowards Mill in Eyton. Ten years later she appears to be living as a lodger named Elizabeth Cadmore, unmarried, 29, formerly a servant, in the Cooper household at Pudleston. With her was her 5-month-old son William. However, there was an Elizabeth, daughter of John and Hannah Cadmore, born at Kimbolton in the same year as Eliza. Given that Elizabeth married Benjamin Wall a year later, giving her father's name as John, I suspect this was not Eliza. Instead, I suspect she stayed in service somewhere unknown until she married Charles Hopkins at Brompton in Kensington and Chelsea on 28th February 1873. Both were 'of full age' and Eliza names her father as William Cadmore, labourer. Although the place names are sometimes scrambled, Eliza then appears on the census returns at Hawkesbury up until 1911⁹³. She was buried at Hawkesbury on 11th April 1913.

Emma, like Eliza, was baptised at Eye when the family was living at Ashton, on 13th December 1835. With Esther being born in 1839, the family was well-spaced out. Just like her sisters, Emma went into service in Brimfield, although she was working in 1851⁹⁴ for a 'Gentleman annuitant' named William James at Birds Cottage in Brimfield. Emma's marriage to William Perkins took place in 1860 in the Leominster Registration district. They settled in Kimbolton and were recorded there in 1861⁹⁵. There were four children from this marriage, all baptised at Kimbolton: James in 1862, Sarah in 1864, Eliza in 1865 and Samuel in 1872. Emma's death is registered at Leominster in 1860.

William Cadmore died in 1857 and was buried on 21st May at Eye. His death certificate gives the following:

Eighteenth May 1857 Ashton Eye; William Cadmore; Male; 68 years;
Agricultural Labourer; Influenza Certified; x The mark of Eliza Cadmore
Present at the Death Ashton Eye

His wife Sarah remarried the same year, on 30th May 1857 at Eye to local agricultural labourer Samuel Childs, with her daughter Emma as one of the witnesses to the event (**see tree 18, p.77**). She was recorded with Samuel at Ashton, Eye in 1861⁹⁶. He gives his age as 69, but she only owns to 56, despite the fact that she gave her age as 60 on the marriage certificate! Her place of birth was given as

⁹¹ RG 9/2083, 1861 census, Brimfield

⁹² HO 107/1981, 1851 census, Eyton

⁹³ RG 14/320, 1911 census, Hawkesbury

⁹⁴ HO 107/2040, 1851 census, Brimfield

⁹⁵ RG 9/1830, 1871 census, Kimbolton

⁹⁶ RG 9/1833, 1861 census, Eye

Eye, so maybe her husband was the one to fill in the form and didn't know all the details. Samuel made a couple of appearances in the Churchwardens' Accounts⁹⁷, first in 1845 for 14 days' unspecified labour at ¼ a day, which netted him £1 4/-. On July 30th 1863, he was paid ¾ for cleaning the churchyard.

Sarah's second husband died in 1866 and was buried at Eye on 15th April. However, Samuel seems to have left her in possession of a tenancy, so she appears in the Church Rate Book⁹⁸ twice. Unfortunately, neither entry is dated, although both must lie between 1867 and 1871. The columns are headed as follows: Name of occupier; description of property for which rated; Name of the house, lands or premises or situation thereof; Rental or annual value; Amount at which assessed, and Amount of rate to be collected:

Sarah Childs	Tenement and garden	Ashton	£5	£3 15 -	3 ¾ d
Sarah Childs	Tenement and garden	Ashton	£5	£3 15 -	7 ½ d

She was alone at Ashton in Eye when the 1871⁹⁹ census was taken giving her place of birth as Aymestrey and her age as 70. It seems that Sarah lived on in Ashton for a while longer but she died in Brimfield so her death was registered in the Tenbury Registration District. The way the informant is described on the certificate suggests she was probably in lodgings of some kind. This may have been a temporary move, though, as her abode on the Eye register when she was buried there on 12th October was given as Ashton:

Ninth October 1873 Haine Lane Brimfield Herefordshire. Sarah Child; Female; 74 years; Widow of Samuel Child Farm Labourer; Heart disease Dropsy 3 weeks; Thomas Howard occupier Hayne Lane Brimfield

William Cadmore was baptised at Kimbolton on 5th August 1792 as the illegitimate son of Mary Cadmore. She went on to have three more children, all labelled as illegitimate in the register, and with no father's name, so it is impossible to tell whether they were full or half siblings. Eleanor was baptised on 6th March 1796, Sarah on 27th April 1800 and Thomas on 19th January 1806. It was this Thomas who married Ann Mantle at Kimbolton in 1835. They had five children, Mary, James, George, Thomas and William, though Mary's birth seems to have predated the wedding by a couple of years. Sarah married Thomas Wall in her home parish in 1825 and raised a family there. She died in 1855, aged 55.

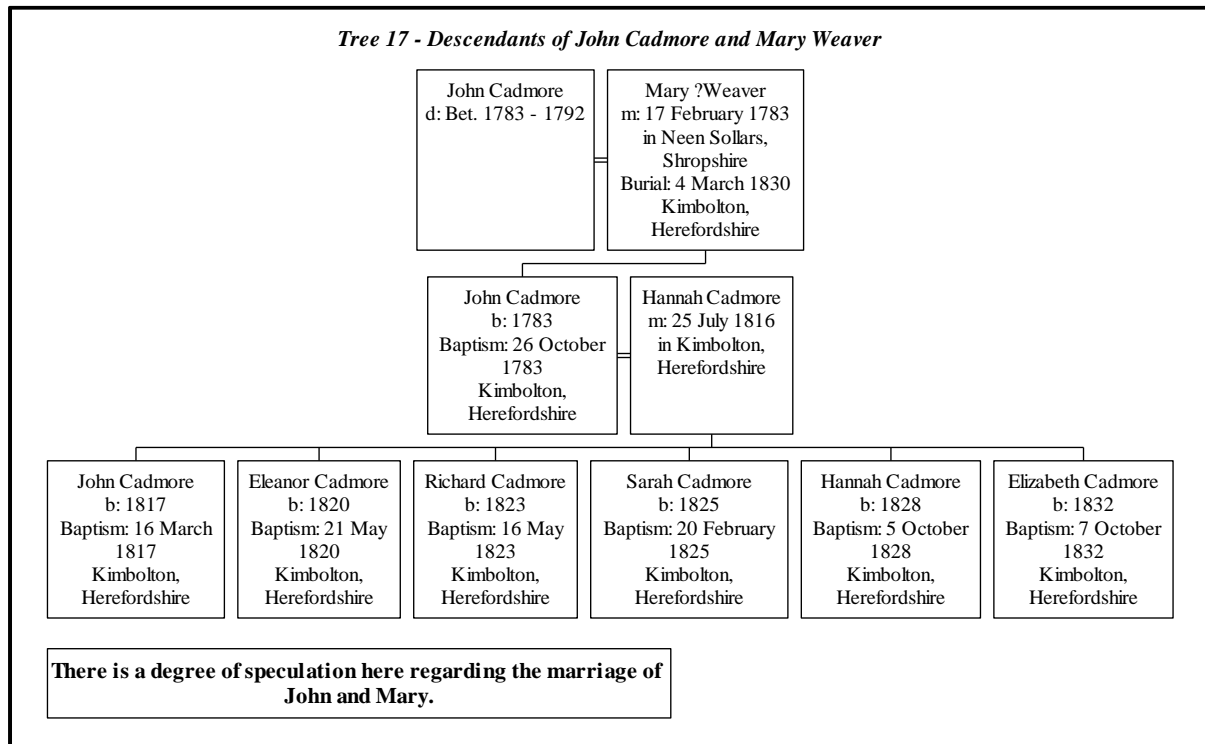
It seems probable that John Cadmore, baptised on 26th October 1783 at Kimbolton, was also part of this family. His parents are recorded as John and Mary. There is no record of a marriage at Kimbolton, but a John Cadmore married a Mary Weaver at Neen Sollars in Shropshire, about 13 miles from Kimbolton on 17th February 1783 (see tree 17, p.76). There are no subsequent Cadmore entries at Neen

⁹⁷ HARC, S16/6, Churchwardens' Accounts, Eye, 1836-1919

⁹⁸ HARC, S16/8, Eye Church Rate Book, 1867-71

⁹⁹ RG 10/2718, 1871 census, Eye

Sollars, so it seems significant that John and Mary baptised a son John at Kimbolton just over eight months later. John married Hannah Cadmore at Kimbolton in 1816 and the couple christened children named John, Eleanor, Richard, Sarah, Hannah and Elizabeth.



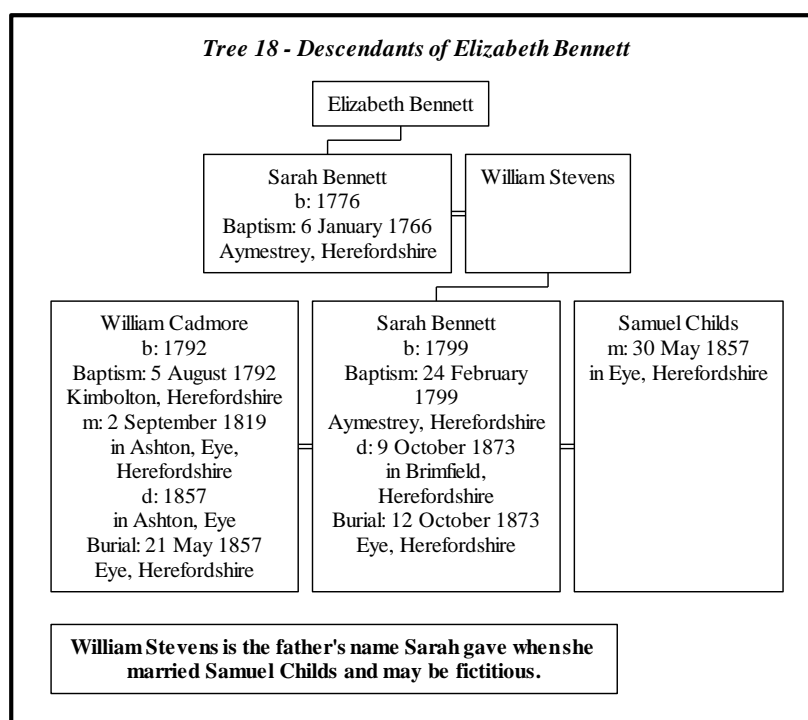
Did John senior die, and Mary ultimately tire of being on her own, leading to several pregnancies out of wedlock? Unfortunately, there are too many gaps in the records to be sure. Mary Cadmore was buried at Kimbolton on 4th March 1830 as:

Mary Cadmore of Stockton aged 64 years.

This would suggest a date of birth somewhere around 1766. There is no baptism of a Mary Cadmore at Kimbolton around this time but this may either be a deficiency in the register, an indication that Cadmore was her married name or a suggestion that she was born elsewhere.

The Bennett line also failed to follow the conventional route regarding marriage (see tree 18, p.77). Sarah was baptised on 24th February 1799 at Aymestrey, around 10 miles away, and like her husband William was recorded with just a mother's name – also Sarah Bennett. It seems highly likely that Sarah was in turn the daughter of a single mother as a baptism took place at Aymestrey on 6th January 1766 of:

Sarah dau^r of Elizabeth Bennett illeg^t



It's tempting to think that the trend was a long-standing one, as an Elizabeth Bennett was baptised at Shobdon, two miles away, on 21st April 1744 to a mother named Elizabeth Bennett. None of these women leaves a sufficient paper trail to prove things one way on the other.

William Griffiths and Eliza Ellen Martin – Leysters, Kingsland and Eye

William Griffiths was the only son of Thomas Griffiths and Eliza Cadmore. His birth certificate shows him to have been born on 7th March 1860 at Leysters to Farm Labourer Thomas Griffiths and Esther Griffiths formerly Cadmore. His father made his mark when registering the birth. William was baptised three weeks later on 1st April. In the 1861¹⁰⁰ census, less than a year after his birth, the family's address is Pole Lane, Leysters, so I'm guessing this is where William was born. No such place now appears on the map, but Leysters Pole shows on the 1894 OS¹⁰¹ map as a scattering of houses along the A 4112 between Tenbury and Leominster. Only baby William is in the household with his parents.

By 1871¹⁰² his mother was dead and his father had gone into service, so he and his younger sister Mary, or Mary Ann, were boarding with the Babb family in Bargates in Leominster. I have found no family connection, so suspect this was a financial set-up. William was 12 and his sister 8; both are recorded as scholars.

¹⁰⁰ RG9/1830, 1861 census, Leysters

¹⁰¹ <https://maps.nls.uk/view/239765047>

¹⁰² RG10/2607, 1871 census, Leominster, Bargates



William Griffiths
And
Eliza Ellen Martin

Sarah wasn't with them, but must have still been alive and in contact, as she appears later to have witnessed William's wedding to Eliza Ellen Martin. In 1881¹⁰³, William was enumerated as a Farm Servant at Kingsland in the household of James Farmer.

It was no doubt during his time there that he met and wooed Eliza Ellen Martin, only daughter of Thomas and Ann Martin, who was in service at Kingsland at the time. The marriage took place at Kingsland on 25th April 1883. William was 23, his bride 22. Both fathers – Thomas Griffiths and Thomas Martin – were labourers. Despite being enumerated as a scholar 13 years previously, William made his mark; Eliza, however, signed the register. The witnesses were Sarah Griffiths, who may have been William's sister, and Edward Morris. Eliza had a half-brother named Edward, and it is likely that this was he, even though he was probably living in Bleddfa in Radnorshire at the time.



Kingsland St Michael and all Angels

William and Eliza had a large family (**see tree 19, p.86**). The first, Thomas, was baptised at Kingsland 11 months after the wedding, on 9th March 1884. By 1901¹⁰⁴ he had left home and was working as a cattleman on a farm belonging to James Watkins at Leintwardine. Presumably agricultural work didn't appeal, as by 1911¹⁰⁵ he was in service as a footman in Odiham in Hampshire in the household of retired army captain Charles Petre. In the meantime, though, he had clearly sown a few wild oats, as in 1904, a Shrewsbury girl, coincidentally also a Griffiths, named Emily Catherine, gave birth to a son named Lawrence. He was born some distance away in Malvern, and I suspect his father was always unaware of his existence. It was only DNA testing which finally brought the connection to light. His granddaughter describes the event as follows:

Emily began working as a servant for local farmers and in March 1904, aged

¹⁰³ RG10/2607, 1881 census, Kingsland

¹⁰⁴ RG 13/2502, 1901 census, Leintwardine

¹⁰⁵ RG 14/109, 1911 census, Odiham

only 16 met up with young twenty-year-old Thomas Griffiths, (No relation). When Emily discovered she was pregnant the parish church gave a helping hand and placed her in a Home for unwed mothers at Malvern Links, Worcestershire, 30 miles away.

The baby Laurence was born there just two weeks after her 17th birthday, on 24 November 1904. Emily had to keep working to support herself and the baby and the only family who possibly may have helped her was her older sister Mary.

Thomas, however, had moved on. Also in the Petre household in 1911 was Lucy Jane Hopper, and Thomas entered into a relationship with her. When he signed up for what was later to become the Royal Air Force in 1915, he gave Lucy Jane as his next of kin, recording her as his wife. In fact, the wedding didn't take place until 1918, in Eastry in Kent. Thomas clearly had itchy feet, as he ended his life in Darlington, in County Durham. In the National Probate Calendar is recorded:

GRIFFITHS Thomas of Newbus Grange Flat Neasham **Darlington** died 19 December 1957 Administration **Durham** 27 February to Lucy Janet Griffiths widow. Effects £291 12s 3d.

After Thomas came Henry, much more of a home bird. He was both born and baptised on 28th December 1886 at Kingsland and married France Rose Perigo on 29th June 1920 at Eye. He was enumerated at home with his family in 1891¹⁰⁶ at a property called Fairfield in Kingsland. There is a Fairfield Cottage at Kingsland, but not big enough to house the number of families giving this address on the census, so I suspect the whole area between the parish church and the main road was maybe known as Fairfield. The household consisted of William Griffiths, Head, Married, 30 and an Ag Lab, born at Leysters, Eliza Ellen, Wife, Married, 27, born at Shobdon, Thomas - 7, Henry - 4, Mary Ann - 3, all born at Kingsland, and Eliza's widowed mother, Anne Martin, also born at Shobdon, aged 80.

Henry and Rose had three children – Elizabeth Margaret born in 1921, Frances Ellen born 1924 and a son named Henry born in 1928, all in the Leominster area. The couple appear in the 1939 Register¹⁰⁷ at Moreton, Eye, with Henry recorded as a horseman on farm. Rose was supplementing her domestic duties with work as a charwoman. The couple celebrated their Golden Wedding in 1970. A local paper recorded the event:

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Griffiths, of Moreton, Eye, near Leominster, celebrated their golden wedding yesterday. They were married at Eye Parish Church in 1920...

Mr. Griffiths, aged 83, retired 13 years ago from his job on the Berrington Hall estate after 50 years' service with the Cawley family.... They have two married daughters and one son, seven grandchildren and

¹⁰⁶ RG 12/2074, 1891 census, Kingsland

¹⁰⁷ <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/1939Register>

one great-granddaughter. The couple's children are Mrs. Margaret Gibbons of Leominster, and Mrs Ellen Preece of Yarpole. The son, Mr. Henry Griffiths, lives at Croydon.



Harry and Rose Griffiths – Golden Wedding

Henry senior died in 1976.

William and Eliza's next child was a girl, named Mary Ann but known as Polly. She was born on 10th March 1888 at Kingsland. Like many of her family she went into service and in 1911¹⁰⁸ she was enumerated as a cook at Erddig – now a National Trust property but then the home of the Yorke family and supported by a staff of 14 servants. The Yorkes owned the property for 240 years, but by the time Mary Ann was working there it had entered what the National Trust refer to as an:

Age of austerity

Apparently:

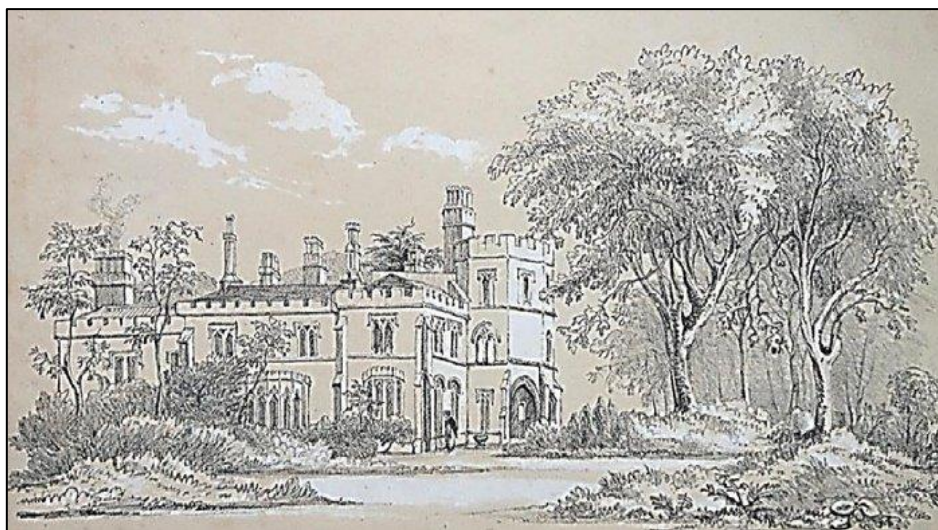
Philip Yorke II and his wife Louisa Scott made very few alterations to Erddig but worked to preserve the house and its contents with a diminishing number of servants.

The Trust acquired the property in 1973.

Mary Ann moved on at some point as when she married Thomas Whatmore on 1st March 1916 it was at Tettinhall in Staffordshire. According to her marriage certificate she was living at a property called *The Wood House*, a Victorian pile owned by iron master Victor Emmanuel Hickman. Although no occupation is given, it seems feasible that she had been in service there still as a cook. Thomas had been

¹⁰⁸ RG 14/34047, 1911 census, Erddig

married briefly before in Chester, but his first wife died in 1911 and he had returned to his roots in Arley. His first wife's family had links to Tettinhall and this may be how he and Mary Ann met.



Tettenhall Wood House c 1830-40

<http://www.historywebsite.co.uk/articles/twhouse/contents.htm>

At some point in the next few years, Mary Ann and Thomas Whatmore settled in Liverpool. In 1921¹⁰⁹ they were living at Verulam Street and Thomas was working as a butler in nearby Croxteth Road. Their son Francis Edward, born 1920 at Berrington and Eye, was the only other person in the household and Mary Ann was recorded as doing home duties. Clearly Mary Ann hadn't returned to her roots to give birth in search of support from her mother, who was long dead, so maybe Thomas had taken employment in the area. A second son, Thomas William, was born on 11th May 1922 in Prescott. The family eventually settled at Speke Hall, now also a National Trust property. According to one of his sons:

By now, Thomas had obtained wide experience in service and this led to his appointment in 1920 as Butler at Speke Hall, Liverpool, initially to Miss Adelaide Watt and later to her aunt Mrs Annie Starkie

The Watt family were relative newcomers to Speke, which was built by members of the mainly Catholic Norris family and begun in 1530. Descendants of the first Norris held the property for over 240 years but in 1795 it was bought by Richard Watt, and it was his last descendant, Adelaide, whom the Whatmores served at Speke.

Sadly, Mary Ann died of Diphtheria at Speke Hall in 1929. Probate records¹¹⁰:

Whatmore Mary Ann of Speke Hall Garston Liverpool (wife of Thomas Whatmore) died 1 April 1929 Admin Liverpool 7 May to the said

¹⁰⁹ RG 15/17467. 1921 census, Liverpool

¹¹⁰ <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/>, England and Wales, National Probate Calendar, 1858-1995

Thomas Whatmore, caretaker. Effects £643 15s 3d.

Mary Ann was unfortunate to succumb to diphtheria as the disease is mostly a problem for the under-fives and over 60s and has been pretty much eradicated in the developed world by immunisation.



Mary Ann Griffiths

William and Eliza's next child was given his father's name and was born at Kingsland on 4th April 1891, just missing inclusion in the census of that year. In 1901¹¹¹, though, the house must have been full to bursting, as, at Morton were:

William Griffiths	H	M	40	Waggoner on Farm	Leysters
Eliza Ellen Griffiths	W	M	39		Shobdon
Henry Griffiths	S	s	14	Labourer on Farm	Kingsland
Mary Ann Griffiths	Dau	s	13		Kingsland
William Griffiths	S		9		Kingsland
Leonard Griffiths	S		6		Kingsland
Edith Griffiths	Dau		4		Kingsland
Albert C Griffiths	S		11 m		Eye

It is perhaps not surprising that by 1911¹¹² William junior was living away from home, at Spurs Lodge in Styal in Cheshire, where he was a boarder, working as a groom. The head of the household was a coachman, and the occupations and the address suggest a close association with horseflesh.

¹¹¹ RG 13/2496/43, 1901 census, Eye, Morton and Ashton

¹¹² RG 14/445/1/12, 1911 census, Styal

William junior married Dorothy Burns in 1923 somewhere in the Liverpool Registration District. In 1939¹¹³, they were enumerated at 35 Allerton Grove in Birkenhead. William was a Goods Yard Foreman for the London, Midland and Scottish Railway, and a son William, born in 1925, was already an apprentice electrical engineer. There may have been other children, twins Charles and Walter, born on The Wirral in 1926, who both died young. William died in Birkenhead in 1956, aged 65.

Next in this family was Leonard, my father-in-law's father, born at Eye on 19th July 1894. His story will be explored later. A daughter followed – Edith Esther, born on 11th February 1897. In the summer of 1926 she married Philip Colman, who was 11 years her senior. Their daughter Phyllis Elsie was born in Leominster just over a year later, but by the time that their son Robert William Wallace arrived in 1931 the family was living in Birkenhead on The Wirral in Cheshire. Presumably they didn't stay there too long as when the 1939 Register¹¹⁴ was taken, Philip, a horseman on farm, Edith, presumably Phyllis - though her name is still redacted - and Robert were all at White House in Hailsham. There are a number of other Colmans on the page, including Philip's brother and nephew. The addresses and occupations suggest that the whole family was involved in horsemanship of some kind, probably at a stud.



Griffiths and Whatmore families at Speke - Edith Griffiths, Dorothy (née Burns) Mary Whatmore, William Griffiths and Tom Whatmore



Edith Esther Colman née Griffiths

Philip died at Hailsham in early 1958, which may be why a glimpse is caught of Edith returning from the States in August that year. Her status is recorded as

¹¹³ <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/>, 1939 Register

¹¹⁴ <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/>, 1939 Register

single rather than widowed – which may just be the fault of the clerk, but the date of birth is right. Her final destination is given as 5 Allerton Grove in Birkenhead (should this read 35?). I suspect she may have been on her way to visit her widowed sister-in-law Dorothy, having perhaps already travelled to see her married daughter in Canada or America (Phyllis had married Robert Brown in Toronto in 1950 but eventually took out American citizenship). Ultimately, she returned to the south-east and her death is recorded in the Ashford Registration District in Kent in 1981.



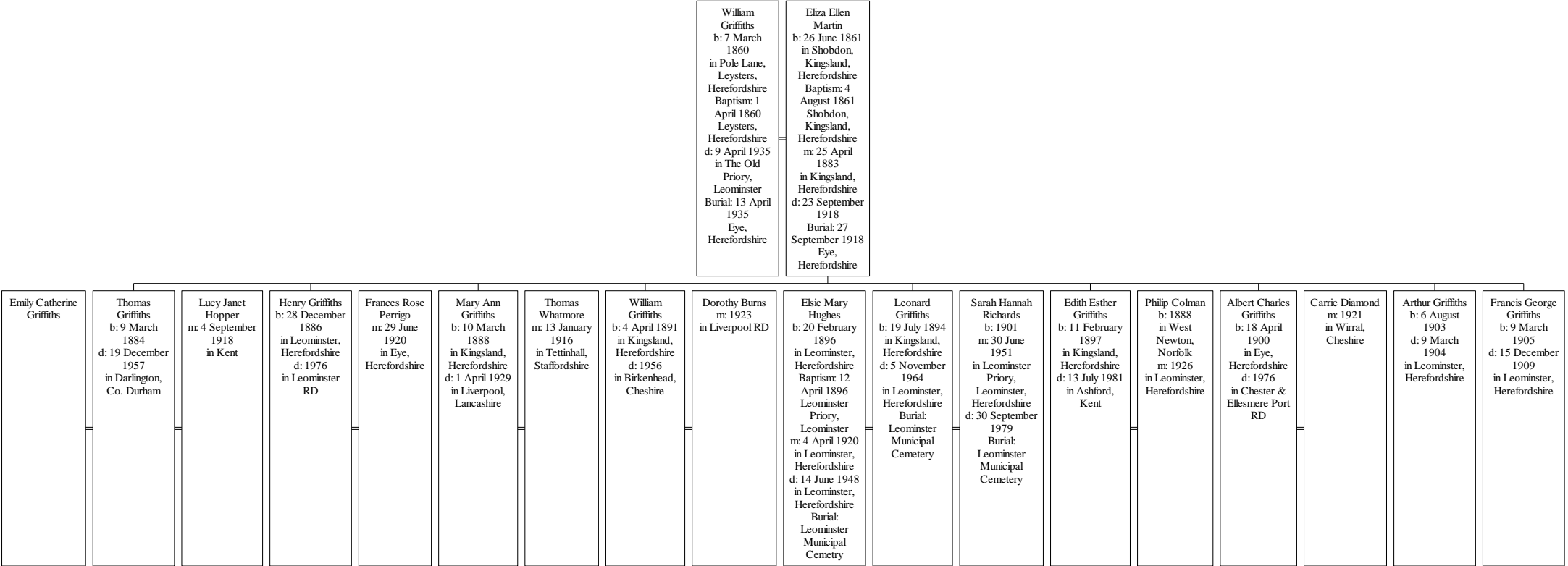
Phyllis Colman

Albert Charles was the seventh child born to William and Eliza, and the first of the new century, making his appearance on 18th April 1900. He was also the first to be born at Moreton, Eye rather than Kingsland. He too made his way north as an adult, marrying Carrie Diamond somewhere on The Wirral in the autumn of 1921. Despite the date of the marriage, there seem to have been no children until the birth of Heather Carrie on 21st October 1937. A boy named Barry followed in 1946. Heather ultimately married Ralph Quinn and moved to America with him, raising a family there. Barry married Ann Bulman. In 1939¹¹⁵, Albert, Carrie and Heather were at 29 Church St, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire. He was working as a Railway Shunter - Heavy work - on the London, Midland and Scottish Railway. Carrie was listed as doing unpaid domestic duties but also seems to have been a tailor. Albert died on 23rd February 1976 in Ellesmere Port Hospital and was buried four days later in the borough cemetery.

There were two further children born to William and Eliza, but neither lived long. Arthur was born on 6th August 1903 but died on 9th March 1904, while Francis George was born exactly a year after on the anniversary of his brother's death but died age four on 15th December 1909.

¹¹⁵ <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/>, 1939 Register

Tree 19 - Family of William and Eliza Ellen Griffiths



The school records for Berrington and Eye School¹¹⁶ are online and offer an insight into the education received by some of William and Eliza's children. Nothing appears for the girls, but whether this is due to lack of opportunity or lack of available records is hard to say. There is no record for Thomas either, but as the rest of the boys are recorded, I suspect he went to school, but that the records have not survived. The other four surviving sons appear in the Admission Register for Berrington and Eye School as follows, with Albert, enrolled later than his siblings, appearing in a different volume:

	Date of admission	Child's Name	Parent's Name	Address	Occupation
668	1900 Feb 5	Griffiths Henry	William	Moreton	Labourer
669	1900 Feb 5	Griffiths Willie	"	"	"
670	1900 Feb 5	Griffiths Leonard	"	"	"
754	1903 Jul 2	Griffiths Albert	William	Eye	Labourer

On the opposite page, further information is given:

Date of birth	Last school attended	Successive standards	Date of leaving
1886 Dec 18	Hope		1900 Mar 30
1891 Apr 4	"	Passed Labour exam	1905 Feb 3
1894 Jul 19	"	Age and attendance cert	1907 Jul 26
1900 Apr 18		Labour Cert.	1913 May 5

It is unclear why Henry and William's names are crossed through. Henry would have been nearly 14, and seemingly only stayed a few weeks. Presumably, most of his education was at Hope School. William, though, was only nine and attended for five years, passing an examination before he left. Leonard, who would have been 13 when he left, had presumably attended regularly enough to be able to leave. Little Albert was only three when enrolled. Was this the age the other boys started school or did it have more to do with the fact that their mother Eliza was close to giving birth to her eighth child, the short-lived Arthur. Maybe neither mother nor unborn baby was particularly well at this time. Albert stayed at Berrington and Eye School until 1913, when he would have been 13 and had spent 10 years in education.

With so many mouths to feed, Eliza may well have needed to supplement the family income. It seems likely that she had employment at the church, though a caveat must be added here, as there was another Griffiths family living at Eye at the time, and it's possible the entries in the Churchwardens' Accounts¹¹⁷ refer to them:

Mrs Griffiths Cleaning Church and Lamps 14/3

first appears on September 26th on the page headed 1903+4. After that, there are fairly regular quarterly payment for church cleaning, although the amounts paid vary from 12/3 to £1 10/- between the first entry and 1912. Apart from the entries

¹¹⁶ <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/> National Scholl Admission Registers and Log Books, 1870-1914

¹¹⁷ HARC, S16/6, Churchwardens' Accounts, Eye, 1836-1919

for 1910 to July 1912, the reference is always to Mrs Griffiths. The July entry for 1910 has E Griffiths, and in this instance a raised quarterly salary of £2 7/6. This begs the question as to whether this was Eliza, or maybe her 13 year-old daughter, Edith. E Griffiths appears in the entries for December 1910 and October 1913. There are also several entries for church cleaning where just Griffiths is recorded. Is this still Eliza, or her husband William, or a family endeavour. Or is it even the other Griffiths family!

These accounts through up a couple of other intriguing entries. On April 24th 1905 comes the entry:

Griffiths Organ Blower	£2 0 0
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and on April 16th 1906:

W Griffiths Blowing Organ/Year	£2 0 0
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On December 31st 1906-7, W Griffiths is again paid £2 for blowing the organ. If we assume that it would take an adult to do this work, then it must be our William who was so employed. If a boy, then it could have been 15-year-old William junior, or the William belonging to the other Griffiths household. However, he would only have been 12 at the time of the first entry, so an unlikely candidate, both in terms of strength and earning power. So I think the most likely conclusion is that it is William senior and Eliza who were being paid for their services to the church.

By the time the 1911 census¹¹⁸ was taken, William and his second son Henry had swapped rolls. The family was living at Eye Cottages, Leominster, and William, now 50, was enumerated as a farm labourer while Henry, aged 24 was now a waggoner on farm. Eliza was 49. Of the other three children still at home, Leonard, 16, was:

Assisting in garden

It doesn't say whose; I would assume perhaps this is a reference to the gardens at Berrington Hall where his father worked. Edith was living at home but working as a general domestic servant. Albert was still at school. The household now also had a boarder, 74-year-old Thomas Griffiths, general workman and William's father.

Eliza Ellen died in the closing days of the First World War, on 23rd September 1918, aged 57:

Twenty third September 1918 Berrington and Eye Leominster RD, Eliza Ellen Griffiths, Female, 57 years, Wife of William Griffiths Farm Labourer, Scirrhus Carcinoma of left breast - 2 years No P.M. Certified by John Scott, X The mark of William Griffiths Widower of deceased Present at the death Berrington and Eye

¹¹⁸ RG 14/15822, Leominster

She was buried at Eye on 27th September.

By the time of the 1921 census, Henry had married, as had Leonard; Edith¹¹⁹ was in Catherington in Hampshire – in service as a cook – and Albert¹²⁰ had already moved to Ellesmere Port where he was working on the railways. So, at Eye, William¹²¹ was head of a household which contained Henry, his wife Frances Rose and their daughter Elizabeth Mary, aged 3 months. William's age was given precisely as 61 years 3 months. He was recorded as a general farm labourer working on Field Farm, Orleton for John Bishopbrigg. Henry was still a wagoner, working for Lord Cawley on the Berrington Estate. My father-in-law always said his grandfather had worked for Lord Cawley at Berrington, as a stockman, so presumably Henry was following in his father's footsteps in his choice of employer.

Berrington is another property connected with this family which is now a National Trust property. Frederick Cawley bought the property in 1901, having made a fortune by patenting a pure black die. He was a liberal MP and bought Berrington as a convenient stopping point between his Manchester business and London. Despite his wealth, the next generation handed the house over to the National Trust in the 1950s in lieu of death duties.



Berrington Hall

William outlived Eliza by 17 years. He ended his days in The Old Priory – one-time workhouse, but in his day a hospital, possibly run as a charity. He died in 1935 and his death certificate gives the following information:

Ninth April 1935 The Old Priory Leominster UD; William Griffiths; Male; 75 years; of Court Cottages, Ashton, Eye, RD; Farm Labourer; I (a) Senile Debility II Prostatic Obstruction of bladder.

¹¹⁹ RG15/05765, 1921 census, Horndean

¹²⁰ RG15/17103, 1921 census, Ellesmere Port

¹²¹ RG 15/12269, 1921 census, Eye

No P.M.; L Griffiths, son, 6 Cranes Lane, Leominster

He was buried at Eye on 13th April.

See part 2 for continuation