

## BLETCHLEY REGISTER.

The old "Parish Register" of Bletchley is contained in six books, viz.:

- No. 1. A book  $14\frac{1}{2}$  inches high by  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, containing 41 parchment leaves in parchment covers: begins Oct. 2, 1577; ends 1653.
- No. 2. A book  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches, containing 12 parchment leaves, with a wrapper on one side only: begins Sept. 28, 1653; ends 1664.
- No. 3. A book 13 inches by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches, containing 58 parchment leaves and four paper leaves added at the end, in leather-covered boards, which were once furnished with clasps. The clasps are now gone, with one-third of the leather covering the front cover: begins March 27, 1665; ends 1743.
- No. 4. A book  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches, containing 44 parchment leaves in leather-covered boards: begins April 5, 1744; ends 1787.
- No. 5. A book 15 inches by 10 inches, containing 23 parchment leaves in leather-covered boards, with two clasps. A large number of leaves has been cut out at the end: begins Feb. 5, 1788; ends Nov., 1812.

No. 6 is the marriage book from 1754.

After 1812 the register books are of the well-known pattern in use elsewhere.

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No. 1 book is headed "The Register Booke for the pische of Bletchley in the 'Countie of Bucks, conteyninge 'all the names of suche as have bene christened married 'or Buried sins the monthe of October in the yere of our 'lorde god 1577 within the said pische and hamlets to 'the same Belonginge."

The book is well-written, and is in the same handwriting from the commencement up to 1601, evidently having been transcribed from the older paper Register in obedience to the order issued in 1597 and 1603. The Register is signed from the beginning to 1616 by Thomas Sparke, the rector: his burial is thus entered: "Oct. 17. Mr. Dcor Sparke Pastor of Bletchley bur. 1616."

The first entry is, 1577 October 2: "Willm the sonn of henri Banberye was Baptized. The same day Richard the sonne of martin the clerk was Baptized." There are subsequent entries concerning the family of Martin, the clerk. He is at last referred to as Martin Register: as, 1582, June 17, Ann, the daughter of Martin Register, baptized: this may be regarded as an instance of the acquirement of a surname from occupation. 1595, July 4, Marian, the wyfe of Martin Register was buried.

In this book are recorded 379 marriages: 1,247 burials, of which 629 were of men and 618 of women: included in this number are, at least, 194 burials of infants under one year, viz., 113 boys and 81 girls.

The entries of baptism number 1,904, viz., 984 males and 920 females.

Twenty pairs of twins are noted; in 12 cases both children were girls, in 3 cases both were boys, and in 3 cases boy and girl; in the remaining two cases the sex is not noted, as they were stillborn.

From 1577 to 1631, 38 burials of stillborn infants are registered; they are not included in the numbers above tabulated. At least sixteen of the deaths of women registered occurred as the result of childbirth.

1587, Mar. 15, Willm dye skoollem of Bletchley and Joan Pennington wer married. This mention of the schoolmaster proves the existence of a school, probably of that mentioned by Cole (Mss. B.M.) in 1712, "20 children put to Schole and taught at the charge of the Lord of the Manor and Minister."

The "west leys" are first mentioned in 1594. This district is about two miles and a half from the church, and appears to have always had two or three cottages there. The parish was made up of east and west Bletchley, the vills of Water Eaton; and the west side of Fenny Stratford, which side lay on the London Road (Watling Street); the east side of Fenny Stratford—that is, that part of the hamlet to the east of the London Road is in the parish of Simpson.

In 1599 the mention of John ye miller, of Eaton, indicates the source of a surname for John, and the existence of a water-mill on the Ousel or Lovatt, a stream which bounds the parish on that side; it crosses the London Road at Fenny Stratford, and on Aug. 2,

1631, was buried an unknown stranger, drowned at Stratford Bridge. This shows that the "ford" to which Fenny Stratford owes its name had been replaced by a 'bridge' before that date.

No. 2 book is headed "Sworn and approved of 'Thomas Waldock of Blechley to bee parish Register for the towne and pish of Blechly aforesaid according to the free choise of the said pishones to Register all 'Births, Marriages & Burialls according to the late Act of Parliament." Given under my hand the day and yeare abovesaid. Hen. Whitbread.

Edward Taylor. Minister. Thomas Walduck. Register for the parrish of Blechley. 1653. John Chapman. Edward Phillips. Edward Allin. Church Wardines.

This book was initiated as the result of the ascendancy (politically) of the Commonwealth. The duties of registration formerly performed by the clergy had, in very many instances, as the result of the late successful Rebellion, not been carried out. To remedy this, and provide the necessary machinery, the Act of 1653 provided for the election by the parishioners of civil registers (or, as we now incorrectly style them, registrars), the official whose business it would be to record births, not baptisms; and marriage by justices of the peace.

The first entry is 1653, Sept. 28. Elizabeth Spendlow, daughter of Thomas Spendlow, of Water Eaton, was borne September the 28. In 1660, baptisms are again recorded, and 'borne' disappears.

1660, April 28. John the Sonne of Nicolas Goodspeed of Bletchly buried on the backside of his house in his Orchard. This indicates the right of disposal how one likes, of one's own dead. The name "Goodspeed," or "Godspeed," is just the sort of assumed name that was not uncommon among the schismatics of the age, and the owner thereof may have objected to interment in consecrated ground.

This book contains 59 marriage entries. There are 350 entries of burials, 189 of males, and 161 of females; including 18 males and 14 females obviously under one year old. The entries of infants, born or baptised, are 346 (not including 14 stillborn), viz., 175 boys and 171 girls.

Twins occur 8 times: in 3 cases both the infants were girls; in 2 cases, both boys; and in 3 cases, girl and a boy. One case of triplets is entered in 1660, one boy and two girls; they were born alive and baptized, but all died, and the mother also.

1660, Feb. 22. Briget the wife and Timothy the sonne Briget and Elizabeth the daughters of Thomas Norman of Bletchley buried all in one grave and all in one coffin.

At least seven of the deaths are those of women in childbirth.

The last two or three leaves of No. 2 book are damaged, and somewhat difficult to decipher.

No. 3 book is well written, and for many years records such extra details as the trade or occupation and residence; also the name of the infant's mother in the baptismal entries. The first entry is 1665, May 18. Willm ffellow and Bridget Norman married. 1665, March 27. Willm the sonne of Willm Underwood and of Alice his wife of Bletchly, baptized. This surname occurs in earlier years as 'under-the-wood.'

The Burial entries of 1665 are headed thus: "Luke 13, ver. 4, 5, Think ye that they were sinners above all of them that dwelt in Jerusalem, upon whom the Tower of Siloe fell. I tell you nay, but except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish." Then follows a list of 126 burials, mostly deaths from the "plague." The deaths occurred chiefly in the months of Aug., Sept., and Oct., and the epidemic appears to have affected both the hamlets of Bletchley as well as the 'endship' of Fenny Stratford.

At the beginning of 1731 is this note: "Memdum. That after ye Consecration of a Chapell at Fenny-Stratford (w<sup>ch</sup> was on May 27), there was provided a separate Register Book for that endship, in w<sup>ch</sup> are entered all y<sup>t</sup> are Baptised Married & Buried There since that Time." This explains the reduced number annually of entries in this Register.

"June 6th Day. Thare Was A Great flood at Water Eaton River that was so Big that the Like Hath not Bin seen by all Mens knolidge not this fore Hundren year be fore. it was in 1725." The river is the Ousel, and is still able, after heavy rains, to cause considerable floods.

On the inside of the cover at the end of this book is written (his own handwriting) "I Browne Willis, Patron of the church of Blechley doe make it my Solemn Request that there shall be constantly preacht in the church of Blechley A Sermon on every eighth day of September being the Anniversary of the dedication of the said church exhortatory to the Parishioners in what manner to celebrate the Wake or Feast: And as this Laudable Custom has been observed by Dr. Wells & Mr. Archdeacon Dr. Benson presented by me, So I trust that their successors will by themselves or curates have regard to this my Sole Request which I most earnestly require the Performance of In Remembrance of my many Benefactions to the church and Parish of Blechly." Browne Willis.

In this book are 1,819 entries of baptism (not including 17 stillborns), 924 boys and 895 girls: 1,994 burial entries, of which 972 were under the head of men and 1,022 of women; including at least 148 males and 106 females less than a year old. There were 325 marriages. Of the deaths, at least 25 were those of women who died in childbirth. Among the baptisms, 34 cases of twins are entered; 9 cases were both boys; in 14 cases both were girls; and in 11 cases, boy and girl. In 11 cases both the children died; altogether 28 of these twin children died within the year, usually shortly after birth, viz., 15 boys and 13 girls.

No. 4 book is headed "The Register of the Parish of Blechley in the County of Bucks and Diocese of Lincoln, March ye 26, 1744." Eliot Willis. Rector. In 1745 a visit of the iDocesan is recorded: "Memorand<sup>m</sup>. A Confirmation was held May the third 1745 by the Right Rev<sup>d</sup>. Father in God, John L<sup>d</sup> Bishop of Lincoln in the Parish Church of Blechley."

In 1752 is entered the death of Martin Benson, Bishop of Gloucester: and Rector of Bletchley at the time the Chapell was built at Fenny Stratford.

1767. Apr. 22. Mary the illegitimate dau<sup>r</sup> of Susan Virgin (!) an infant, buried. There are many lengthy and eulogistic entries of the Willis family in this book: it also contains 645 entries of baptism, 330 boys and 315 girls. There are only 35 weddings, as after 1754 (date of Hardwicke's Act) they are entered in a separate

book. There are 721 burial entries, 321 under the head of men, and 400 of women: of these 71 males and 84 females were infants under one year; and at least 9 of the burials were those of women who died in childbirth. Five cases of twins are recorded—4 were boy and girl, and one, both girls: six of the children died. In 1766 is the entry of baptism of the bastard daughter of a widow aged 50!

From 1754 to 1787 the ages of the dead are recorded: out of 564 burials between those dates 175 were of persons over 60 years old, viz., 82 were from 60 to 70 years; 68 were from 71 to 80 years; 24 were from 81 to 90 years; and one was stated to be 97 years old. That is, 31 per cent. of the deaths were those of old people. 155 of the deaths, at least, were those of infants, and as in many cases the ages of children are not stated, we may, by analogy, consider that 50 per cent. of the deaths were those of persons under 5 years, leaving about 20 per cent. of the deaths to be those of people between 5 years and 60 years. That over 30 per cent. should be over 60 years of age is certainly a high proportion: and this analysis may be looked upon as confirming the popular opinion about the longevity of the Bletchley people. For, at any rate, between 1744 to 1787, if a child born in Bletchley escaped death under 5 years, he stood an excellent chance of living to over 60 years.

No. 5 book. On the outside of the front cover is stamped, in gilt letters, "St. Mary. Blecheley." The book begins with an inventory (terriar) on the fly-leaf and title page: "Books, plate, Ornaments, etc., belonging to the Church, Land, and Fees due to Rector." The Bible formerly belonging to Charles I., which was bound in crimson velvet, with silver ornaments, by Browne Willis, and given to the Church, is mentioned in this Inventory. This disappeared many years ago.

In this book are 434 baptismal entries, viz., 227 boys, 207 girls. The burials are 345, viz., 157 male and 188 female. Six cases of twins are noted; one case, both girls; 5 cases, boy and girl; 9 of these twin children died. At least 37 of the burials were of children less than a year old: and one only of the burials is that of a woman who died in childbirth.

The entries in this book are not analysed so easily as the other books owing to scantier detail: but 77 "infants" are entered as being buried: and 67 people have ages of over 60 years affixed to their names, besides some who are described as aged. There were 29 aged from 60 to 70; 28 from 71 to 80; 10 from 81 to 90.

The Register is certainly of more than ordinary interest, and this interest is derived from the fact that the Fenny Stratford endship was situated on Watling Street, the great highway from London to Chester. In 1725 the people of Fenny, in a \* petition, described the "endship" as an ancient Market Town "and great 'thoroughfare situate on the Principal Road of England: that many strangers are obliged to lodge at our 'Inns, which are the chief support of our town;" consequently there are many entries in Bletchley Register concerning strangers. From 1577 to 1735 (when Fenny had a Register of its own) about 160 entries of burial are specifically indicated as those of strangers, and probably many more entries are those of strangers, but not noted as such. Very many were unknown, e.g., ffebruari. i. 1594. A Stranger that died at Stratf. was Bur. 1596. March 4. A poore woman was Buried. 1624. Jan. 21. A cripple beinge a stranger bur. 1638. November 24. A traveler dyeinge at the Cunstables howse at Eaton bur., etc. Occasionally a stranger of some importance was buried, as: 1602. March 31. One Mr. Sharpe a stranger that dyed at Mr. Raynoldes his house, a "pursiphant," was buried. 1657. July 30. John Sanes gentleman a stranger buried. 1724. May 1. Mr. John Cock a Pasingor that died at Stratford at the sine of the Bull was Buried.

The mention of Inns and 'carryers' points to the nature of the place and the chief means of subsistence, etc.: 1599. Sept. 5. Thos. Lovet a carier and stranger died at Francis Kinns: most probably Kinns was an Innkeeper, as his house is mentioned more than once. 1619. March 20. A straunger that dyed at the Bull in ffennystr. bur. The "Bull" is first mentioned in 1612, and frequently later.

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\* The Petition was for funds to build St. Martin's Church, and appeared in the "Post-Boy" of Jan. 1, 1725.

1628. Aprill 30th. Robert Walton a carryer that dyed at the Anngell in ffennystr. bur. The "Anngell" is first mentioned in 1620, and occasionally later on. The "George" is first referred to in 1652, and the 'sarazen's head' in 1661. Nathanel Ashton or Ashen must have kept an Inn about 1700, as his house is often mentioned, or perhaps he was a Constable. In 1700 he is called 'husbandman.' From 1700 to 1725 Matthew Swanell, Rogers, and John Gosley are sometimes referred to as Innholders. Cole records that once there were several large Inns at Fenny, but in 1720 only four remained, viz., "The Red Lyon, the ancient 'Post House. The Bull. The Swan: this was an Inn, 'as appears by old deeds, in 1472. The Saracen's 'Head: this was the principal Inn: anciently it stood 'at the corner opposite to Simpson Lane. Of the others, 'The Bell, mostly pulled down. The Angel, now 'belongs to the Town Charity: it stood against the 'Bell. The George, pulled down, in 1681, by Mr. 'Jauncey, because it hindered the custom of his house, 'the 'Red Lyon.' The Antelope, now turned into 'tenements."

1578. Oct. 26. Isabell the daughter of an harlot was Baptized: this entry, with others resembling it, indicates the 'social fester' that exists in most places of public resort. Denby Hall, first mentioned in 1715, is Denbigh Hall, situated on Watling Street, about the place where the London and North-Western Railway now crosses the road, is in the parish of Bletchley. Cole refers to it: "In 1641 the constables houses were 'Denbigh, and Willow Hall; two cottages on the 'Watling Street Road. Willow Hall was pulled down 'in 1706. Dr. B. Willis endeavoured to pull down 'Denbigh Hall, a reputed bawdy house, just by his 'grounds, in the Bottom at the Foot of Rickley Wood 'Hill and exactly where the brook from Woughton 'makes a sort of river in floody weather: but he was 'cast at his Trial about it." In 1654 one Bunce, or Bunch committed a murder in Rickley Wood. He was hanged for it on the opposite side of the great road at the upper end of the wood. The stump of the Gibbet was taken up in 1699, and a house built on the place, and elm trees planted. There is no reference to this



crime in the Register, but a similar affair must have occurred at the same place before. Probably the wood was a convenient locality for homicide, for the Register of the adjacent parish of Simpson records a double murder here in 1741. In Bletchley book is the entry 1617. Sept. 8. A stranger slayne c found in wryckley wood. buried.

Not only were strangers buried, but many children of strangers, travellers, vagrants, wanderers, etc., were baptized: e.g., 1582. June 17. This day Elizabeth a straungers childe was baptized: 1591. Januari 9. Oliver the sonn of a vagarant was Bapt. whose mother said an oliver pigcott was the father thereof: 1605. June 12. was buryed a man child of one webb a vagrant borne at Eaton and dyed before it could be bap. 1617. Aug. 10. Elizabeth the daughter of one Thomas a wanderinge hatt dresser born at Eaton bap. 1659. March 8. The child of a travilling woman born at the bull in fenistratford buried; on the 13th is the entry of burial of this 'travilling woman,' who evidently died in her confinement: birth, while travelling, does not seem to have been conducive to longevity either for mother or child, if we may judge from the recorded cases in Bletchley Register, the infants often died, and the mothers also quite frequently: 1723. May 4th. "A Poore woman that Lay in at Danill Spenlows of Stratford, shoemaker, not knowing her name, was Buried."

The following entries illustrate the administration of the poor-law and the hardships which sometimes attended the inexorable passing on of the pauper to his place of settlement:—1598. November 28. "Willm Bowley a young childe and ye childe of a Travalinge and wandering woman w<sup>ch</sup> ye mother brought dead in her armes to towne coming from Shenly and sent by ye constables boy by her pasport, y<sup>t</sup> was a Bastard, was Buried." 1753. Dec. 31. Robert Jackson brought out of Bedfordshire by a Pass to Eaton, was put into a Barn, where he died the Day following, was Buried. There are several burials of people dying at the Constable's house, most likely paupers with passes.

In 1517 a soldier was buried named Willm condall who was born in herfsh: and in 1612, a poor souldyer that dyed at ffennystra. buryed. In 1643, two soldiers

were buried on July 21, and one the next day, all unnamed; as plenty of skirmishing took place in the county during the Great Rebellion, these entries may refer to some fight, but the manner of death not being entered, the soldiers are quite as likely to have succumbed to the hardships of campaigning or incidental disease. The other entries of soldiers' burials are doubtless those of men who died during the march of their regiments along the road from one station to another. In other Parish Registers along Watling Street entries relating to soldiers and troops are quite common. In 1688, Solomon Wise (!) a soldier at stratf. was buried.

It is rare in any ancient Register to find the cause of death entered against a burial, and Bletchley is no exception to this general omission. The cause of death is sometimes apparent. We suppose an infant buried two or three days after its birth to have died of inanition, and we also know that a woman buried shortly after the baptism of her infant, or perhaps before, must have died in childbirth; and deaths by violence, e.g., drowning, murder, accident, etc., are often entered: but deaths as the result of disease are rarely indicated. Sometimes the known prevalence of an epidemic allows us to surmise the cause of an unusually large mortality: the cause of death most frequently referred to is small-pox.

The annual burials at Bletchley (up to 1732) numbered about 20, usually less; but the following years show an extra mortality—1593, 34 burials; 1625, 35 burials; 1643, 39 burials; 1657, 74 burials; 1658, 71 burials; 1665, 126 burials; 1685, 42 burials; 1714, 39 burials; 1727, 53 burials; 1728, 39 burials; 1729, 50 burials. Up to and including 1665 the extra mortality was caused by the Plague, as that disease prevailed in other parts of England at about the dates quoted, and travellers were very likely to bring it to Penny Stratford. From 1685 onwards, all extra mortality was caused by Small Pox; this disease has always been more or less of a scourge in England, but the ravages of the Plague rather overshadowed it; in fact, very possibly both diseases may at times have been confounded, but after 1665 the Plague disappeared from

England, and Small Pox reigned indisputably supreme as the deadliest foe to life in these islands: the mortality of 1727-8-9 was caused by it, and during these years other parts of the Kingdom suffered, and the fact is occasionally commented on in other parish registers. Cole records "The plague in 1665 helped to abolish the market, there died in Bletchley parish part (of Fenny) about 106; and in Simpson part 23."

It is said that lace-making was introduced into Bucks by Flemish refugees during the 15th century, the first mention of it in Bletchley Register is in 1638, June 17. "Tho: the son of Willm Stopp lacebuyer c of Kath. his wife of ffennystr. bapt:" This shows the industry to be settled and flourishing, as entries of "lace buyers" are tolerably frequent. Among the trades, etc., mentioned during the 17th century are carrier, husbandman, miller, tailor, baker, fuller, butcher, labourer, weaver, maltster, shepherd, smith, mercer, shoemaker, Innholder, tapster, mason, carpenter. After 1700, husbandman, tailor, carpenter, smith, hostler, Innholder, barber, gardener, mason, butcher, labourer, baker, miller, victualler, fidler, shoemaker, yeoman, booke-binder, lace-buyer, lace-maker, glover, wheelwright, glacier, grocer, button-maker, cooper, collar-maker, etc., etc.

The register books treated of contain 5,149 entries of baptism, viz., 2,640 boys and 2,509 girls; 4,657 entries of burial, viz., 2,268 men and 2,389 women; also 38 entries of burial of stillborn children not included in the above numbers: and 798 marriage entries up to 1755.

The proportion of male to female live births works out of 105·2 to 100, somewhat higher than the modern rate, which is said to be (for England) 103·5 boys to 100 girls. The number of twins is 73, an average of one case of twins in about 70 births, which is a much higher average than is now said to prevail—that is, one in 80 to 90 births.

Up to 1361, 38 stillborn children are recorded, an average of 3 per cent. on the births. Mr. Marcus Rubin, at the recent Brit. Associat. Meeting, stated that 8 per cent. of births were stillborn 100 years ago. This seems too high to be true, or perhaps all the still births were

not registered in Bletchley; but the number (38 in about 50 years) seems to show that they were regularly recorded. Mr. Rubin also suggested multiplying the average number of annual births by 30 to arrive at the total population of a district in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, when accurate records are not forthcoming. Adopting this method, the population of Bletchley parish was, in 1600, about 600; in 1627, about 720; in 1650, about 900; and in 1664 (the year before the Plague), about 900. After the Plague the population sank somewhat, and in 1680, or near to that period, was about 780; and in 1700 was about 700; and in 1712, also about 700.

Cole writes: "In 1712 there were 200 families in 'this parish, viz., Bletchley, 71; Fenny Strat., 73; Water Eaton, 46; besides 2 houses in Bletchley Leas, and 5 houses in the Manor Grounds. . . . 900 souls: of which one was a papist, one family and 3 single persons Quakers; 3 families and 3 single persons Anabaptists." The estimates of population before 1680 are probably not far from the fact: and the great discrepancy between Cole's record and the estimates for 1700 and 1712 made on the Register can be satisfactorily explained by the laxity shown at the Fenny end of the parish, as set forth in the public statement to the Bishop at the consecration of Fenny Chapel some years later.

In the "Population Returns" printed in last year's "Records," the population of Bletchley is given for 1676 as 960. This, of course, includes Fenny Stratford, though the latter is credited in the same return with a population of 58, which is certainly erroneous.

Of the 4,657 entries of burial, at least 57 are of women who died in childbirth: as in Book 5 the entries are not so easily analysed, they are excluded from the following entries made for the years from 1577 to 1787; 4,715 recorded baptisms gives us at least 57 maternal deaths from childbirth, an average of one maternal death to about 83 births. The real rate was probably .15 to 2 per cent. This contrasts strikingly with the present average maternal mortality in childbirth, viz., about one in 250.

About 800 of the burials are those of infants under one year, but a close examination of a few years of the

Register, which was particularly well kept, reveals an infant mortality (under one year) of about 24 per cent.

A few leaves of the churchwardens' accounts during the 17th century are still extant, for the few years before 1665 an annual amount of about £65 was levied and spent, but in 1665, the Plague year, £24 only was raised and expended. Among the items are: Paid for a lemon, 3d.; paid for tobacco for ye visited, 1s. 4d. (several items); also a few entries "making grave and shroud." In 1666 the expenditure resumed its former level, and a recrudescence of judicial activity with the accompanying legal punishments seems to be indicated by the entry "Pd Goodman Banbury and Richard Crane for ye Cooeking stoole and whipping post, £1:13:10.

In Cole's MSS. 5.801 (Brit. Mus.) there are copious extracts from the Bletchley Parish Register, and those family names existing in Cole's time, circa 1740, are marked thus \*; this mark in the following list indicates the same names. All those family names existing now (1900) are marked †: and a date against the name gives the earliest year (circa) in which it appears in the Register:—

Ashbie, 1577	Barnart, )	†*Cook(e), 1580
*Allin, "	or )	Chievall, "
Atturburi, "	Barnet, )	Collet(t), 1600
Adams, 1600	Burgis, 1688	Chandler, 1605
Atkins, 1665	†Bowler, 1677	Collins, "
Banberye, 1577	†Bate(s), 1710	Child, "
†Bayley, "	Bowman, 1730	Curnocke, 1650
Bright, "	Burton, 1720	*Co(a)le, 1665
Billington, "	†Baldwin, 1750	Cowly, "
†Bazeley, "	Bradbury, "	Cutbeard, "
†Bennet, "	Bonham, "	Crosby, 1700
†Barnwell, 1600	Bolton, "	Capron, 1685
†Bells, 1600	Bull, 1750	Chennels, 1744
Blinkinsopp, "	Butcher, "	†Curtis, 1750
Bland, 1630	Browton, "	†Cox, "
Backhouse, )	Chapman, 1577	Cartwright, "
or )	Collier, "	Crisp, 1785
Baccus, )	Coleman, "	Dennes, 1580
Bunyan, 1640	Collman, "	†*Daniel(l), 1590
Buckmaster, 1665	Cooper, 1590	Davyes, "
Bradford, 1670	†Crane, "	Dearman, "
†Brandon, "	*Cherri, 1600	†Dimock, 1600
†Brinklow, 1708	†Chappell, "	Downing(e), 1605

Dewbery, 1605	†Gurney, 1760	Leaberry, 1783
Deacon, 1630	Gosse, 1740	*Norman, 1577
†Dickens, 1630	Goldby, ,,	Meadows, ,,
Dench, 1650	†Henley, 1577	Milener, ,,
Duck, 1653	Hickford, ,,	Mulberie, ,,
Dodgley, 1670	†Harris, ,,	†Makam, ,,
†Durrant, 1710	Hart(e), 1600	Martyn, 1640
†East, 1590	Hawkins, ,,	†Morby(e), 1644
†*Emerton, ,,	*Hebbs, 1630	Moore(s), 1670
ffellow, ,,	†Hurst(e), ,,	Norris, ,,
Eason, ,,	Holinworth, ,,	Newman, ,,
†Fisher, 1600	Heiles, 1680	†*Mead(e), ,,
Eaton, 1600	Hakins, 1680	Mariott, 1670
Evans, ,,	Honor, ,,	Mosman, ,,
†Emberton, 1630	Hinkley, ,,	Malington, 1700
Fenner, ,,	†Hammon(d), 1720	Mekins, 1715
Foster, ,,	Harper, ,,	Munday, 1730
†Finnal(l), ,,	†Hold(h)am, 1727	Marshall, 1715
Fellow, ,,	Hames, ,,	†Meecham, ,,
†Fountain, 1708	Hinson, 1750	Meltom, ,,
Foster, 1670	Healey, 1770	†Matthews, ,,
Fary, ,,	Jackman, 1577	†Major, 1760
†Franklin, ,,	†King(e), ,,	†Missenden, 1782
Foscutt, ,,	Ket(t)le, ,,	†Nash, 1790
Fox, ,,	†Kilby, 1627	Nevill, ,,
Floyd, ,,	*Kynns, 1577	†Phillips, 1577
*Fuller, ,,	†Jeves, 1634	†*Pursill, ,,
†Edwards, 1710	Innes, ,,	†Payne, ,,
Etheridge, ,,	Jinkins(on), 1670	†Pope, ,,
†Foulks, ,,	Johnstone, ,,	Parkins, 1610
Far(r), 1720	Jauncey, 1666	†*Parratt, 1600
French, 1750	Jeroms, ,,	†Oliver, 1630
Frost, ,,	Jeffs, ,,	Quarrye, ,,
Falconer, )	†*Keens, 1720	†Pool(e), 1680
or	Inwards, ,,	Percival, ,,
Forkner, }	†Jones, ,,	†Perry, 1735
†Farmbrough, ,,	†James, 1732	†Pollard, 1730
†Green(e), 1580	Kenney, 1750	Parsons, ,,
*Glenister, ,,	†Kirby, 1800	†Page, 1700
*Goodman, 1577	Loveley, 1577	Osborn, 1760
Greenwood, ,,	*Lane, 1590	*Rogers, 1577
†*Grace, ,,	†Lovell, 1577	Surgatt, 1577
†Gardner, 1620	Leeke, 1610	†Robinson, ,,
Gutteridge, 1680	Linford, 1680	*Spenloe, ,,
†Garner, 1680	†Iannel, 1748	Stratford, ,,
Gibbs, ,,	Law, ,,	Shipley, ,,

*†Sear, 1577	†Read, 1713	Travell, 1720
†Reynolds, „	Stratton, 1720	†Tarbox, 1735
†Richardson, „	Robards, „	Thatham, „
†Ruffe, 1600	Rolt, 1750	Turvev, 1749
Rand, 1618	Sireat, 1749	†Walldock(e), 1577
Shaw, 1630	Ridgeway, 1766	Watt, „
†Stevens, „	†Sipthorp, 1790	Whippam, „
*Stopp, „	Sheffield, 1800	Witsey, 1600
Smallbones, „	Scott, 1788	Wilson, „
Rallins, „	Uff, 1577	Woodstock, „
Sansome, „	Townes, „	†Willett, „
Shaw, 1670	Toogood, „	†Wells, „
Starton, „	*Underwood, 1600	†Webb, 1660
Rose, „	Tim(e)s, 1700	†Warner, 1720
†Swanill, 1693	Tansley, 1669	Wilkinson, „
†Sharp, „	†Taylor, „	Watkins, 1750
†Seuster, 1704	*Turpin, 1681	†Wood, „
Shen, „	†Tompkins, 1690	

WILLIAM BRADBROOK.