

The Heads of Winterborne and of Newbury, Co. Berks.

Supplementary Article.

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IN my earlier article, entitled "*The Heads of Winterborne and of Newbury, Co. Berks*," which appeared in the *Berks Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 47 (1943), pages 46-55—later republished in slightly revised form as an independent pamphlet (Reading: Poynder & Son, The Holy Brook Press, Gun Street) in October 1943—there occurred a few minor errors, of which I must entirely acquit the admirable printers of the *Journal*, but which I should desire nevertheless here to rectify. There are, further, a few additional matters to which I should like to refer in passing.

There are, however, six especial matters which merit more than a passing mention and with which I should like to deal in very particular detail, some of which have only come to my knowledge after and in consequence of the publication of the article and pamphlet.

The First concerns an error on the part of my friend Mr. A. Stephens Dyer of Teddington, Co. Middlesex, in his MS pedigree of this family, preserved amongst the Dyer MSS in the Central Public Library in Reading: a pedigree to which Mr. P. S. Spokes has kindly drawn my attention. *The Second* corrects an error of fact in certain Chancery Proceedings which have been brought to my notice by Mr. Dyer. *The Third* concerns the Head-cum-Pococke marriage, which I mentioned on page 47 of the article and which has called for further consideration. *The Fourth* deals further, and from another aspect, with the said Chancery Proceedings and with a Baptism recently found in consequence of the evidence thence derived, that, namely of Laurence Head of Winterborne (*ob.* April 1676). *The Fifth* concerns the re-marriage of such Laurence Head's widow (mentioned on page 49) in October 1677. *The Sixth and Last* concerns the old Pewter-Plates acquired by the Corporation of Newbury in 1747 in connection with one of the Heads of Newbury, mentioned on page 52.

I will deal with each of these six especial matters under respectively appropriate headings, after first disposing of minor matters. First, then, for the latter.

CORRIGENDA ET ADDENDA

Under Generation I.—In the concluding paragraph of page 46 the year “1599” has thrice been given. In each case it should have read:—1559. For, the Will of “John Hedd of Winterborne within the parishe of Cheveley”—second son of Richard Hede or Head of Winterborne (*ob.* 1530) by Annes, *i.e.* Agnes, *née* ———, his wife—was incorrectly there stated to have been of date 2 September 1599 and to have been proved 13 December 1599; whereas, in fact, such Will was of date 2 September 1559 and was proved 13 December 1559. Likewise—and, indeed, consequently—Julian *née* ——— his wife, there stated to have been living 2 September 1599, should have been given as living 2 September 1559.

Under Generation III.—In the first line of the opening paragraph thereunder, on page 47, after the words “James Head of Winterborne” there should be inserted the word “who.”

In the third paragraph under the same Generation, on pages 47 sqq., I have set forth the issue, nine children—five sons and four daughters—of this James Head (*ob.* March 1641/2) and Grace *née* Money (*ob.* April 1661) his wife, together with the baptisms at Winterborne of all such children save one, namely Adam Head, mentioned on page 48, whose baptism has not been found either at Winterborne or at Chieveley, and to whom for that reason only I have had to give the number (9).

Only one of such baptisms has called for further examination; and that for a reason which will later appear. It is the baptism of (6) Laurence Head, the date of which I gave as 24 March 1611/12. The date should have been given as 25 March 1611/12; but that is a minor matter and—as will later be seen—not the cause of the further examination so called for.

From these baptisms it is quite clear that, leaving Adam's position amongst such issue as still in doubt, both the sons (4) Thomas Head, baptised 14 December 1606, and (5) James Head (afterwards of Newbury), baptised 16 April 1609, were older than the son (6) Laurence Head who was only baptised on 25 March 1611/12: such last-mentioned son being the Laurence Head who at Winterborne on 20 July 1636 married Elizabeth *née* Money of Bradley Court, Chieveley, and who was buried at Winterborne on 23 June 1697 (see page 49).

I mention this for a reason which will more particularly hereinafter appear under heading II below, on pages 20 sqq.

Under Generation IV A, Newbury Line.—On page 48 I have dealt with James Head (1609–1659/60), Founder of the Newbury Line, and have shewn that he was buried at Newbury

on 15 January 1659/60. He was there buried as "Mr." James Head. An error on the part of Mr. Dyer concerning him will be found dealt with under heading I, below, on page 20.

Under the Same.—On page 49 I have shewn that the fifth son and ninth and youngest child of such James Head (1609–1659/60) was John Head (of Generation V. A, Newbury Line), baptised at Newbury on 1 December 1648. The marriage, there suggested as his, has required further consideration; and this will be found below, under heading III, on pages 22 sq.

Under Generation IV B, Winterborne Line.—On page 49 I dealt with Laurence Head of Winterborne (1611/12–1697) and Elizabeth *née* Money (*ob.* 1683) his wife.

In the second line of the third paragraph thereunder, on page 49, the words "five sons and two daughters" should have read "five sons and three daughters."

On that page I detailed such eight children, six of whom were then known to have been baptised at Winterborne and one at Chieveley. These seven I there set forth in the order of their respective baptisms.

The remaining child, Laurence Head, I placed as No. (8) solely because, as I there stated, his "baptism has not been found at either Winterborne or Chieveley."

That was a perfectly correct statement when written;—but, as will later hereinafter appear, I have now become enabled to state that he was the third child and second son and, at the date of his marriage on 22 January 1671/2 (see page 51), heir-apparent of his said father, and, further, that he was baptised at Winterborne on 5 June 1641. I will deal with this matter under heading IV, below, on pages 24 sqq.

It will further be seen below, on page 28, that the baptism of his brother, Henry, which I stated on page 49 to have taken place "in 1643", can now be precisely dated 10 December 1643.

Thus in such third paragraph the said eight children of the said Laurence and Elizabeth Head should have been given and numbered in the following order:—

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| (1) <i>James,</i> | baptised at Winterborne | 26 August 1637 |
| (2) <i>Grace,</i> | " " | 12 May 1639 |
| (3) <i>Laurence,</i> | " " | 5 June 1641 |
| (4) <i>Henry,</i> | " " | 10 December 1643 |
| (5) <i>Elizabeth,</i> | " " | 19 May 1645 |
| (6) <i>Edward,</i> | " " | 13 March 1647–8 |
| (7) <i>Elinor,</i> | " Chieveley | 5 April 1651 |
| (8) <i>Joseph,</i> | " Winterborne | 22 October 1655 |

Under Generation V A, Newbury Line.—In the first paragraph thereunder on page 50 I stated that Joseph Head, baptised at Newbury on 23 April 1636 and Mayor of Newbury in 1692, was there buried on 12 July 1712. He was there buried as “Mr.” Joseph Head.

I have been asked whether such date of burial is correct, seeing that (as I also stated on page 50) his Will, dated 7 July 1711, was proved in the P.C.C. by his Widow Winifred Head on 25 March 1711/12.

I accordingly requested the present Rector of Newbury, the Rev. Bertram Russell, to verify the entry for me; and he not only tells me that my date—12 July 1712—is correct but tells me also that no entry of burial of any Joseph Head save that of 12 July 1712 occurs in the Parish Register “from 1710 to 1713.”

I have myself again verified the date of probate of his Will and find this likewise to be correct, as already given:—and, indeed, his widow Winifred Head described herself (as already stated on page 50) as “Winifred Head of Newbury, Co. Berks, Widow,” in her own Will, which was dated 9 April 1712 and proved in the P.C.C. on 28 November 1713.

It is manifest, therefore, that he must have died before 9 April 1712. It is equally clear from the Probate of his own Will that he died before 25 March 1711-12. It is, likewise, equally clear that his burial at Newbury took place on 12 July 1712.

It would almost appear, therefore, that—for some reason unknown to me—he may first have been buried elsewhere and later, namely, on 12 July 1712, have been re-interred at Newbury. I can think of no other explanation of the dates so given.

Under Generation V B, Winterborne Line.—On page 51 I have dealt with Laurence Head, junior, of Winterborne, who was there buried on 26 April 1676. Concerning him and his recently discovered baptism, see above, under Generation IV B, Winterborne Line, and below under heading IV, pages 24 sqq.

I ought to have stated on page 51 that his Nuncupative Will, proved in *Arch. Berks* on 14 June 1676, was so proved by his widow and executrix, Mary Head.

As to his said widow, Mary Head, I then knew nothing concerning her life following upon his death. Her almost certain second marriage with Thomas Buckeridge twenty months later will now be found dealt with in full detail under heading V, below, on pages 28 sq.

Under Generation VI A, Newbury Line.—On page 52 I have shewn that Joseph Head of Newbury (1670-1759) had for eldest son John Head of Newbury (of Generation VII A, Newbury Line), who was "doubtless the John Head excused from being Mayor of Newbury in 1747." That he was so excused on payment of a fine is recorded by my late and valued friend Mr. Walter E. Money, F.S.A., in his admirable "*History of Newbury*" 1887, pages 366 and 548, to which I referred on page 52. The investment of the fine in pewter-plates for the Corporation of Newbury and the history of those plates during the following 197 years will be found set forth under heading VI, below, on pages 29 sq.

Under Generation VI B, Winterborne Line.—In the paragraph thereunder, on page 53, the date of the Will of the Laurence Head there mentioned was wrongly given as 7 September 1706. It should have been given as 6 August 1706. The date 7 September 1706 was the date of his burial at Winterborne.

Under Generation VII A, Newbury Line.—In the first line of the opening paragraph thereunder, on page 53, the baptism of Laurence Head of Newbury (1708/9-1774) should have been given as 14 (not 12) February 1708/9. (See earlier on the same page.)

Under the Same.—In the second line of the succeeding paragraph, on page 54, such last mentioned Laurence Head's wife, Martha *née* Savage, should have been described as "twelfth" (not "tenth") child of her parents therein mentioned. Let me add, in passing, that I have since set forth the history of this family of Savage—under the title "*The Family of Savage of Co. Wilts : With a Passing Note on the Dormant Earldom of Rivers*" in *The Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, June 1944, pages 309-332, since republished as an independent Pamphlet (Devizes : Charles H. Woodward, Exchange Buildings, price 3/6 net, or inclusive of postage, 3/9) July 1944.

Under Generation VIII A, Newbury Line.—In the second paragraph, on page 54, concerning the Bailly Family of Thatcham and afterwards of Newbury, both in Co. Berks, I should have added, after the words "Norfolk, Vol. XXXVIII, page 121," the words :—"cp. also Grants, 106/1773."

* * * *

And now for the six matters with which, as already stated, I should like here to deal in very particular detail. I will take them in order, following the pagination of my article.

THE SIX PARTICULAR MATTERS.

I.—Page 48

MR. DYER'S ERRONEOUS ASCRIPTION OF A WILL.

The First concerns James Head (ob. January 1659/60) of Generation IV A, Newbury Line.

Second son of James Head of Winterborne (*ob.* March 1641/2) and Grace *née* Money (*ob.* April 1661) his wife—both mentioned on page 47—he was the Founder of the Newbury Line and, as stated on page 48, he was baptised at Winterborne on 16 April 1609 and fairly early in life removed to Newbury, where he was buried on 15 January 1659/60. He was buried—as already above stated—as “Mr.” James Head. His Will or Administration has not been found.

Mr. Dyer in his above-mentioned MS pedigree of the Heads of Winterborne and of Newbury—preserved amongst the Dyer MSS in the Central Public Library at Reading—has in reference to this James Head erroneously added the words: “Will 1674”;—and I desire to leave on record here the correction of such error.

The Will which Mr. Dyer had in mind was clearly the Will, dated 8 July, 1674 of “James Head of Winterborne, Yeoman,” which was proved in *Arch. Berks* on 1 September 1674.

Such Testator, however, was not the James Head of Generation IV A, Newbury Line, but his nephew James Head, third child of his brother Adam Head mentioned on such page 48.

This error on the part of Mr. Dyer I have exposed in fuller detail in my article, entitled “*The Heads of Winterborne and of Newbury, Co. Berks,*” which appeared in *Notes & Queries* (London) on 1 January 1944, pages 15 sq.

II.—Page 49.

CORRECTION OF AN ERROR IN CERTAIN
CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS.

The Second concerns Laurence Head of Winterborne (1611/12-1697) of Generation IV B, Winterborne Line.

I have already shewn that this Laurence Head of Winterborne (1611/12-1697), mentioned on pages 47 and 49, the husband of Elizabeth *née* Money (*ob.* 1683), was—at the highest—the third son of his parents, James Head of Winterborne (*ob.* March 1641-2) and Grace *née* Money (*ob.* April 1661) his wife, both mentioned on page 47.

The reason for here repeating such fact will readily be gathered from what follows.

In an abstract, made by Mr. Dyer, and a copy of which he kindly sent to me, of certain Chancery Proceedings, entitled

"*STRODE v. HEAD*" and dated 6 November 1702—hereinafter more particularly referred to under IV on pages 24 sqq.—Mr. Dyer commenced as follows :—"James Head late of Winterborne Danvers did upon the marriage of Laurence Head his *Eldest*" (*my italics*) "son with Elizabeth Money" join in executing a certain deed of 2 April 1636 therein referred to.

In view of what I have above written, some error has clearly crept in here ; for such Laurence Head was demonstrably not the eldest son of his said parents, but only their third—if not, indeed, their fourth—son ; the position in the family of their son Adam Head (mentioned on page 48) being as yet undetermined.

I confess to having at first thought that the error was an error on Mr. Dyer's part for the following reason :—

Had the Plaintiffs felt assured that the said Laurence Head had been the eldest son of his said parents, one would have expected them to add—after the words "*his eldest son*"—the words "*and heir-apparent*." And I make this comment because, when dealing in their prayer with Laurence Head the younger (*ob.* April 1676 : mentioned in my article on pages 49 and 51 sq.)—one, and as I shall later shew, the second, of the five sons of such Laurence and Elizabeth Head—the Plaintiffs, after stating that "James Head the eldest son" (mentioned by me on page 49) died in the lifetime of his father Laurence Head without issue, were careful to describe the said Laurence Head the younger (*ob.* April 1676) as "the said Laurence Head the younger" [,] "*son and heir apparent*" (*my italics*) "of Laurence Head the elder."

In the absence of those words—"and heir apparent"—from the description of Laurence Head the elder (1611/12-1697), and not wishing to criticise Mr. Dyer for what might not be an error on his part, I thought that my proper course was to have a complete abstract of such Chancery Proceedings made for myself.

I accordingly requested Miss Lucy Drucker, a lady of great experience in matters of research, to make such an abstract for me, and I asked her particularly, in so doing, to verify the adjective "*Eldest*" as applied to such Laurence Head the elder.

She has accordingly made such abstract—which will be given later under heading IV, on pages 25 sqq.—and she tells me that the adjective so applied to such Laurence Head the elder was originally written as "*Edest*" and that a later hand had inserted the letter "l," making the adjective "*Eldest*."

The error in the use of such word "*Eldest*" was, therefore,

no error on the part of Mr. Dyer and was the error of the Plaintiffs themselves.

For:—error, beyond all question, it was; it being quite clear from the baptisms, set forth in my article on pages 47 sq. (and see also above on page 16) that such Laurence Head the elder was younger than either of his brothers Thomas Head (baptised at Winterborne 14 December 1606) and James Head (baptised at Winterborne 16 April 1609); even though he would appear, for some reason or another, to have succeeded his father the said James Head (*ob.* March 1641/2) at Winterborne.

I do not know when his said brother Thomas Head died. He married, as already shewn on page 47, Sibell *née* ——— before 1637, and he may have well died long before his brother Laurence Head who survived to 1697. His said brother James Head, as already shewn on page 48, was buried at Newbury on 15 January 1659/60, thirty-seven years before the death of such Laurence Head.

It seems possible, therefore, that neither such Thomas Head nor such James Head remained in the memory of the Plaintiffs in giving instructions for the drafting of their prayer.

III.—Page 49.

MARRIAGE OF JOHN HEAD AND MRS. ANN POCOCKE.

The Third concerns John Head, the fifth son and ninth and youngest child of the said James Head (1609–1659/60) of Generation IV A, Newbury Line.

He was, as stated on page 49, baptised at Newbury on 1 December 1648, and of him I wrote further that he “appears to have married at Chieveley on 4 January 1686/7 ‘Mrs. Anne Pocock,’ who, surviving him, married thirdly John Birch, and died before 14 May 1718 (Administration of that date in *Arch. Berks*).”

That such John Head married at the very latest in 1691 a lady of the Christian name of Ann (*Ann née* ———) is obvious from the baptism of the issue of such marriage, namely, Joseph Head, who was baptised at Newbury on 30 November 1691 as “son of John and Ann Head.” (In passing, let me add that this Joseph Head is probably the Joseph Head of Newbury who died shortly before 14 March 1728/9, on which date Administration of his estate was granted in the P.C.C. to his widow, Mary Head.)

Since writing the article, however, I have had occasion to write two successive articles on another of the several distinct families of Head in the County, namely—to give the title of the articles—“*The Family of Head, Co. Berks, now James : The Northbourne Ancestry.*” Those two successive articles appeared in *Notes & Queries* (London) on 25 September 1943, pages 192–195, and 6 November 1943, pages 281–284, respectively.

Those two articles dealt with the family of Head which commenced with John Head of Beedon, Co. Berks, whose Will, dated 22 February 1543/4, was proved in *Arch. Berks.* on 4 April 1544.

That family in its Generation VI became subdivided, as I have there shewn, into two separate Branches: the Heads of Hodcott in the parish of West Ilsley, Co. Berks, and the Heads of Langley in the parish of Hampstead Norris, Co. Berks, Lord Northbourne being of the latter Branch.

In that family's Generation VII the Head of Langley was John Head of Langley, *circa* 1656–*circa* 1711/12, who married a lady of the Christian name of Ann (Ann *née* ———).

Examining again the above-mentioned Administration granted in *Arch. Berks* on 14 May 1718 in respect of the estate of the Anne *née* ——— who married ——— Head and thereafter John Birch, I observed that she is called “Anne Birch *alias* Head *alias* Pocock *late* of Hampstead Norris.”

In view of such mention of “Hampstead Norris” in connection with her, I must confess that I became strongly inclined to the view that the John Head who at Chieveley on 4 January 1686/7 married “Mrs.” (*sic*) “Anne Pocock” was not, as I had originally thought, the said John Head of Newbury, but was the said John Head of Langley; and in those articles I accordingly so stated.

As to the identity of the said “Mrs. Anne Pocock” (the bride of 4 January 1686/7) I had no personal knowledge; but I was able to state, on the authority of the above-mentioned Mr. Dyer—to whose divers MS pedigrees in the Central Public Library at Reading I made reference, though not without criticism—that she was a spinster at the date of such marriage and was Anne *née* Pocock, a daughter of Richard Pocock of Chieveley by Sarah *née* ——— his wife.

That this was correct is shewn by the Will of such Richard Pocock who died in 1694. In that Will, dated 15 September 1693 and proved in the P.C.C. (“Box 43”) he mentions, *inter alios*, “my daughter Anne wife of John Head, Gent.” Such Testator's widow, Sarah Head, died in 1702.

In view, therefore, of what I have now stated, I am of opinion that the said John Head of Newbury—there baptised on 1 December 1648—was not the bridegroom of the Chieveley marriage of 4 January 1686/7, even though his wife's Christian name was “Ann.”

IV.—Page 51.

CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS AND A NEW-FOUND BAPTISM.

The Fourth concerns Laurence Head of Winterborne (ob. April 1676), dealt with above under Generation V B, Winterborne Line, and mentioned in the article itself on pages 49 and 51.

On page 49 I stated that his baptism had not been found at either Winterborne or Chieveley. That statement was correct at the time, but it requires correction now. For, as already above indicated, his position amongst his brothers became assured by certain Chancery Proceedings, already above referred to and more particularly now to be referred to, and—as the result of renewed search consequent upon the evidence supplied in and by such Chancery Proceedings—his baptism has now been found.

On page 51 I gave his marriage at Stanford Dingley, Co. Berks, on 22 January 1671/2, with Mary *née* Dicker, who, as hereinafter will be seen, was the eldest daughter of Henry Dicker of Wolverton, Co. Hants, Yeoman.

It was not material to the main purpose of my article to mention the issue of that marriage.

Relevant Chancery Proceedings.

It has, however, become highly desirable now to do so, in order to lead up to the information provided by the Chancery Proceedings, "*STRODE v. HEAD*" of 6 November 1702, Reynardson C9, Bundle 456, No. 163, wherein the Plaintiffs were James Strode of Bradfield, Co. Berks, Gent., and Mary his wife, and John Coxwell an infant, then aged about seven years, by Charles Coxwell his father and next friend, and the Defendant was Edward Head.

The said Defendant was obviously the Edward Head (1647/8–1723) whom I mentioned on pages 49 and 51 and who was one of the brothers of such Laurence Head (*ob.* April 1676).

To see who the Plaintiffs were, it is necessary to set forth the issue of such Laurence Head and Mary *née* Dicker his wife. Their issue consisted of two daughters:—

(1) Mary *née* Head, baptised at Winterborne 20 May 1673, who was living unmarried on 4 April 1696, and who between that date and 6 August 1706 married James Strode, Esquire, and was living as his wife on 6 August 1706. She was living 22 June 1715 when her paternal uncle the said Edward Head, by his Will of that date, made a devise to her for life, describing her as "my Neece Mary the Wife of James Strode of Lincoln's Inn, Esquire, one of the Daughters of my late Brother Laurence Head deceased."

The actual marriage has recently been discovered. Described as "Mary Head of Bassledon" (Basildon) "in the County of Berks" she married in the Chapel of Lincoln's Inn on 22 June 1699, James Strode of Lincoln's Inn, Gent., who (*per* the Records of the Inn) was admitted a student of that Inn on 11 October 1697—being then described as "son and heir of Carew S[trode] and 'nepos' Edward Strode of Deane, Somerset, Arm[iger]"—was called to the Bar on 24 June 1603, became a Benchler of the Inn on 29/6/1730, and was Treasurer of the Inn in 1743."

The same James and Mary Strode were the first two of the Plaintiffs in the said Chancery Proceedings of 6 November 1702.

(2) Eleanor (also called Ellen) *née* Head, baptised at Winterborne 2 July 1675, who on some date before 4 April 1696 (probably some date in 1694 or early in 1695 : cp. below) married one Coxwell (also called Coxall) and was living as his wife on 4 April 1696, and who died before 6 August 1706, there being issue of such marriage a son, ——— Coxwell, living 6 August 1706 and (as shewn in my succeeding paragraph) 22 June 1715.

On such last-mentioned date such son's grand-uncle Edward Head aforesaid in and by his said Will made a devise to him for life, describing him as "my Cozen" (clearly, from what follows, meaning grand-nephew) "John Coxhill" (*sic*) "of Buybury, Co. Gloucester, Gent, only son of my late Neece Eleanor Coxhill" (*sic*) "deceased which said Eleanor was another daughter of my said brother Laurence Head deceased."

It will be seen presently from the said Chancery Proceedings of 6 November 1702 that the said Eleanor *née* Head married Charles Coxwell and that their son was John Coxwell (the "John Coxhill" of Edward Head's said Will). (As to her death, it will be found definitely stated in such Proceedings that she and also both her said parents were already then dead.)

The said John Coxwell was thus the third of the Plaintiffs (by his father Charles Coxwell as next friend) in the said Chancery Proceedings of 6 November 1702, and, as he will be seen therefrom to have been then aged about 7 years, he was probably born in 1695.

It will be convenient at this point to set out the complete abstract of those Proceedings as made for me by Miss Drucker. Such abstract, therefore, here follows.

(She tells me that the Christian name Laurence was throughout spelt "Lawrence" by the scribe; but, as that is an immaterial matter, I am adhering to the general spelling "Laurence.")

"STRODE v. HEAD."

"6 Nov. 1702. Complaint by James Strode, of Bradfield, Berks, gent. and Mary, his wife, and John Coxwell, infant aged 7, by Charles Coxwell, his father.

"That James Head, late of Winterborne Danvers, Co. Berks,

yeoman, deceased, was seised of the site of Winterborne Danvers manor, and the demesne lands thereof with all buildings, lands, fishings, etc. thereunto appertaining and upon the marriage of Laurence Head his Eldest" (*sic*) "son with Elizabeth Money (grandfather and grandmother of complainant, Mary, and great grandfather and great grandmother of complainant John) did by Indenture Tripartite bearing date 2 April, 12 Charles I [1636] made between James Head of 1st part, Edward Money, the younger, of Beedon, Berks, yeoman, John Money and John Watts, of 2nd part, and the said Laurence Head and Elizabeth Money and Henry Head, youngest son of said James, of 3rd part, granting unto parties of the 2nd part the site of the said manor 3 closes containing 37 acres in Winterborne Danvers and common of pasture on Winterborne Heath, for the residue of 90 years, in trust for the said James Head and Grace his wife for their lives (who are both long since dead) and after in trust for said Laurence and Elizabeth and their issue, for the benefit of the said Elizabeth, as in the said Indenture, now in possession of Edward Head, more fully appears.

"The said marriage took place and Laurence and Elizabeth had issue James, the eldest son (died in his father's lifetime, without issue), Laurence, the 2nd son, father of complainant Mary and grandfather of complainant John, and Henry Head, 3rd son, died without issue, and Edward 4th and Joseph 5th sons.

"After the deaths of James and Grace, by deed indented, dated 1 November 1671 and made between the said Laurence Head the elder and Elizabeth, his then wife, and the said John Watts, of the 1st part, Richard Blake, of Didcott, Co. Berks, yeoman, John Allen of Baliol Colledge, University of Oxon, gent., and Walter Dicker of Kingsclere Woodlands, in the parish of Kingsclere, Co. Southampton, yeoman, of the 2nd part, and Laurence Head the younger [,] son and heir apparent of Laurence Head the elder [,] and Mary Dicker eldest daughter of Henry Dicker late of Wolverton, Co. Hants, yeoman, of 3rd part, thereby reciting in part the aforesaid Indenture tripartite of 2 April, 12 Charles I [1636], and further reciting that the said Edward and John Money were both dead and that the said John Watts only survived and that the said Laurence Head the elder according to the trusts of the said first mentioned Indenture was in actual possession of the said site, etc., he the said Laurence Head the elder and John Watts, in consideration of the marriage intended between Laurence Head the younger and Mary Dicker and of £660 paid to the said two Laurence Heads as Mary's marriage portion, assigned the premises to trustees to pay £50 a year for so long time as Laurence Head the younger and Mary his intended wife with one servant and all such children as she should have by the said Laurence the younger and 1 horse beast for the said Laurence the younger should be kept and provided

for with meat drink washing and lodging and all other necessities during the joint lives of Laurence Head the elder and younger; and if they mislike cohabiting with Laurence Head the elder, the trustees to pay Laurence Head the younger £80 a year, and after the death of Laurence Head the elder his wife Elizabeth to receive £40 a year for her life; and by lease of 2 Nov. 1671, granted the said site, the meadow called Tamesmead and other meadows [named] in trust for Laurence Head, the younger, with proviso that if the latter had no male issue by said Mary Dicker, a certain sum should be paid to the daughter or daughters of the said marriage.

"The said marriage took place and the said Laurence Head the younger and Mary his wife, now both dead, had issue only two daughters, the complainant Mary, who married James Strode, and Eleanor, who married Charles Coxwell and died leaving issue John Coxwell, complainant, and they now claim their rights.

"But now Edward Head 4th son of Laurence Head, the elder, confederating with William Allen, a trustee, and others unknown, sometime before the death of Laurence, the elder, taking advantage of his old age and 'living in house' with him at his death, prevailed on his father to make a mortgage to said Edward, who has got all the deeds and made conveyances, wrongfully depriving complainants of their rights.

"They desire the said Edward Head and William Allen may be compelled to appear to answer the premises."

The Order of Laurence Head (ob. April 1676) amongst His Brothers.

Now what do those Chancery Proceedings shew us concerning the five sons of the said Laurence Head of Winterborne (1611/12-1697) and Elizabeth *née* Money his wife?

In those Proceedings such five sons are given in their respective order of birth as follows:—"James Head the eldest son" who "died in his father's lifetime without issue, Laurence Head his second son, Henry Head his third son who died s.p., Edward Head his fourth son, and Joseph Head fifth son."

That the said James Head the eldest son died before 1 November 1671 is clear from the marriage settlement of that date (1 November 1671) therein recited and made in contemplation of the marriage of such second son Laurence Head, therein described as "Laurence Head the younger [,] son and heir apparent of the said Laurence Head the elder [,]" with "Mary Dicker eldest daughter of Henry Dicker late of Wolverton, Co. Hants, yeoman." Indeed, as I have already shewn on page 49, such James Head was buried at Chieveley on 21 July 1665.

The order, therefore, wherein the eight children of the said Laurence and Elizabeth Head should respectively be placed is

clearly as follows :—(1) *James*, (2) *Grace*, (3) *Laurence*, (4) *Henry*, (5) *Elizabeth*, (6) *Edward*, (7), *Elinor*, and (8) *Joseph*; and the order given by me on page 49 should be varied accordingly.

Now, the said *Grace* was baptised at Winterborne on 12 May 1639 and the said *Henry* at the same place in 1643 (the exact date will be dealt with in a moment); and, even before I knew of the said Chancery Proceedings, it had always seemed a likelihood to me that the said *Laurence* came between the two.

His Baptism Now Found.

Recently, armed with the new and precise information derived from the said Chancery Proceedings, I asked the Rev. A. S. Hazel, the present Vicar of Chieveley and Winterborne, to make a personal search for the baptism of the said *Laurence* in the Baptismal Registers of both the one and the other during that brief period, and also to let me know the exact date in 1643 of the baptism of the said *Henry*. And there—sure enough—in the Baptismal Register of Winterborne the relevant baptism was found; Mr. Hazel writing to me on 2 August 1944 as follows :—

“*Winterborne Registers*: *Laurence Head* was baptised on 5 June 1641. This entry was apparently inserted late—for it is crowded on the right hand side of the page in between two other entries—and probably was missed at a previous search.”

As to the baptism of the said *Henry Head* he wrote in the same letter as follows :—“*Henry*: there is no date in his entry” (of 1643) “but it follows one on the 10th December, so obviously his baptism was on the same day as the previous entry,” i.e. 10 December 1643.

V.—Page 51.

SECOND MARRIAGE OF MRS. LAURENCE HEAD, WIDOW, 29 OCTOBER 1677.

The Fifth concerns Mary Head, the widow of the said Laurence Head of Winterborne (ob. April 1676) of Generation V B, Winterborne Line.

This *Laurence Head*, as stated on page 51, married at Stanford Dingley, Co. Berks, on 22 January 1671/2 *Mary née Dicker* and, predeceasing her, was buried at Winterborne on 26 April 1676. His Nuncupative Will, declared at Newbury on 22 April 1676, was proved in *Arch. Berks.* on 14 June 1676.

Of such widow's subsequent history I knew no more when writing my article on “*The Heads of Winterborne and of Newbury, Co. Berks*” for the *Berks. Archaeological Journal*.

In *Notes & Queries* (London), however, on 6 November 1943, page 284, there appeared an enquiry from the above-mentioned Mr. Dyer as to the identity of one “*Mary Head of Bradfield*,”

Co. Berks,—described neither as widow nor as spinster—who at Basildon in the same County on 29 October 1677 married Thomas Buckeridge of Basildon. There followed an article on the subject from myself in the issue of 20 November 1943, pages 316 sq., based on the assumption that such Mary Head was a spinster.

Personal correspondence followed between Mr. Dyer and myself, which led to my later article entitled "*Mary Head of Bradfield: A Suggested Solution*," published in *Notes & Queries* on 1 January 1944 pages 16 sq., and based on the assumption of such Mary Head being a widow at the time of her marriage of 29 October 1677.

Mr. Dyer followed this up in *Notes & Queries* of 12 February 1944, page 99, with an article in support and confirmation of such "*Suggested Solution*."

In the result I am satisfied that the said "Mary Head of Bradfield" (adjoining Stanford Dingley) who so married Thomas Buckeridge on 29 October 1677, was the Mary Head who was then the widow of the said Laurence Head of Winterborne so buried on 26 April 1676 as aforesaid.

VI.—Page 52.

NEWBURY'S PEWTER PLATES AND THEIR HISTORY 1747-1944.

Lastly, I should like to write a few lines on a matter which should be of peculiar interest to the Corporation of Newbury.

This matter is linked with the name of *John Head of Newbury, elder son and eldest child of Joseph Head of Newbury of Generation VI A, Newbury Line, (1670-1759).*

Born probably in 1699, he was—as stated on page 52—buried at Newbury on 27 April 1755. I there stated further that he was "doubtless the John Head excused from being Mayor of Newbury in 1747 (*per* the late Mr. W. E. Money's *History of Newbury*, 1887, pages 336 and 548)."

From such page 548 it will be seen that:—"In 1747 Mr. John Head, duly qualified, paid a fine of £20 to be excused the office" and that this money "was expended in the purchase of the old pewter plates for the corporate entertainments, which were disposed of a few years since," *i.e.* a few years before 1887.

The entry in the Corporation Journal, quoted by Mr. Money on page 336, shews that this fine was paid by "Mr. John Head, junr." to Mr. Richard King, the Mayor, on 15 August 1747.

From pages 335 sq., we learn that these plates—called by Mr. Money "The Corporation Pewter Plates, 1747"—were "all stamped with the Borough Arms, and" were "of very superior manufacture."

Although these pewter plates were later—in the nineteenth century—disposed of by the Corporation as above stated, they have happily not passed from memory nor been altogether lost.

This will at once be seen from a most interesting letter over the signature of Mr. H. Clifford Smith of Highclere, near Newbury, published—together with the photograph therein mentioned, showing the relevant part of one of such plates stamped with the Borough Arms within the inscription “Burrough of Newbury”—in *Country Life* of 25 February 1944, page 342.

He states that the plate so photographed “is one of the few examples remaining of the plates which were purchased for the Corporation in 1747 out of the “fine of £20” above-mentioned.

“These plates,” he writes, “survived the misfortune which overtook the Corporation in 1839, when it became bankrupt,” owing—as he shews—to its inability to pay off the heavy costs resultant on legal proceedings. The action was brought by the Crown, and in the event the “civic belongings” of the Corporation “were distrained upon and offered for sale.” Happily, however, “a few townsmen clubbed together and bought in the silver maces, dated 1708 and 1758, for £35 and £32 respectively. The pewter plates, off which the councillors dined on festive occasions, were also bought in.”

Alas! that he should have had to add concerning these plates :—
“At a later date they were thrown away!”

The plate shewn in the above-mentioned photograph was, he tells us, bought about 40 years ago—*i.e. circa* 1904—by Mr. Arthur Chivers, with three others, from a stall in the marketplace of Newbury, and is now (1944) the property of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. A. J. Chivers of Newbury.

That Mr. Money was right in saying, on his page 336, that these Corporation Pewter Plates were “of very superior manufacture” is borne out by Mr. Clifford Smith’s illuminating note concerning the maker. Speaking of the plate, so photographed as aforesaid, he writes :—

“It bears the touch of H. Perchard, and the date 1709. The maker—Mr. A. V. Sutherland-Graeme tells me—was Hellier (or Hellary) Perchard, actually a Channel Islander, a member of the Pewterers’ Company, who struck his touch at Pewterers’ Hall in 1709, became Master of the Worshipful Company in 1740, and died in 1759.”

It would seem to most of us a great pity that the Corporation ever parted with such pewter plates, so signal alike in value and in historic interest. But, at least, we can be grateful to Mr. Clifford Smith and to *Country Life* for recalling them to memory in 1944, nearly two centuries after their original purchase by the Corporation in 1747.