possess any private property. Two thirds of the revenue or income of each house had to be used for necessary subsistance and for works of pity. The other third was ear-marked to help provide ransoms for Christians captured by heathens, such as soldiers in the crusades. The works of pity chiefly consisted of giving free hospitality to poor travellers on the roads and nursing the sick. The income of each house was provided out of alms, given to the brothers by richer travellers, and from endowments of land or other gifts from local well-wishers.

It is not quite clear from the documents whether Sir Adam's house itself became the chief dwelling-place—or mansion, as it was afterwards called—of the Priory, though this seems likely. But at any rate it was founded in or about the year 1245, during the reign of Henry III, and was generously supported by both the Esturmy and Drueys families, connected as they were by marriage with the founder. Amongst other endowments, the Priory received an early grant of land in Savernake Forest (there are still about fifty acres of it near Leigh Hill, known as the Prior's Wood) and later benefactions included property at East Wick, Clench, Milton, Pewsey, Upavon, Puthall, Wootton Rivers, Figheldean and Stapleford.

As regards the already existing parish church of Easton, this was placed under the brothers' control. They promised canonical obedience to the Bishop of Salisbury and were given the right—in association with the Esturmy patrons and their successors—of presentation to the living, all this being confirmed, in the year 1251, by Henry III. Easton thus became the chief centre of such culture as there was for a good many miles around. The brothers and their lay helpers were probably the only people in the neighbourhood who could read and write, and the Esturmys sought their

help in the drawing-up of various documents, some of which were lodged at the Priory for safety. A Brother John, indeed, in the year 1316, became their Official Keeper of Title Deeds. For the next two or three hundred years—in fact until the Priory was dissolved by Henry VIII in 1536, when England broke away from Rome and became a Protestant country—the history of Easton is mainly that of its Priory and the parish church.

In the year 1325, Robert Drueys built a chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, on the north side of the parish church. But by the year 1368, the village had fallen on evil days. These were probably due to the Black Death that had halved the population of England, and a Poll Tax return of 1377 shows that there were only 66 such tax-payers in the village. There were in fact, as the villagers pleaded, no longer enough of them to maintain the parish church in proper order, and they begged permission to pull it down. They suggested that the materials should be employed to enlarge the Priory church or chapel, which was only sixty yards away and must have been built—in addition to the old parish church—by the brothers for their own use. The villagers pleaded that they should be allowed henceforward to worship in this enlarged church. They promised in return to be responsible for the upkeep of the nave—a reminder of the old custom whereby the parishioners of a church looked after the nave and the lord of the manor or patron took care of the chancel. All this was eventually agreed to and carried out, and thenceforward there was only one church in Easton, the Priory church, which also did duty for the parish. But the brothers, too, had their ups and downs. A document of the years 1391 or 1392 shows that 'their houses and hospital are so utterly collapsed that they have no house where they can adequately lay their heads'. To help them along, they

were given the control of Tidcombe Church and its tithes and perquisites, and William Esturmy, the last of the Esturmy Wardens, gave them the manor and advowson of Froxfield.

In 1427 Sir William Esturmy died at Wolfhall, near Burbage, a property acquired by the Esturmys in 1277. He had no son to succeed him. But his daughter Matilda had married into the rising and vigorous clan of the Seymours, and it was her son, John Seymour, who became the next Warden of the Forest. The Priory, however, did not suffer from the change. John and his successors continued to be its patrons and good friends.

But in 1493 a major disaster befell it. A great fire, as the relative documents tell us, consumed or seriously damaged its church, houses and other buildings. This emergency was so serious that the Bishop of Salisbury asked for general help throughout his diocese, and the brothers were given authority by Henry VII to tour the country soliciting alms for the Priory's repair or rebuilding. They must have had some success for the Priory continued in being. But it was still, or again, in 1536, the year of its cessation as a Priory, in a somewhat dilapidated condition. Reporting in June of that year, Henry VIII's commissioner described its church and mansion as being in ruin, in default of covering, and the out-houses in great decay. A later John Seymour, 'the worthie Sir John', was then the Warden of the Forest and, about a month before the commissioners made their report, Henry VIII had married his daughter Jane, who became the mother of Edward VI. Sir John died in the following December and was buried in the Priory church, which was perhaps less in ruins than the commissioners had suggested or had been sufficiently patched up. Henry VIII later confirmed Edward Seymour—Sir John's son and his own brother-in-law—as

possessor of the Priory and all its property, with the title of Viscount Beauchamp. After Henry VIII's death—the young King Edward being only ten years old—he became Governor of the King and Protector of the Realm, and also the owner, as well as Warden of Savernake Forest, with the title of Duke of Somerset.

So ended the Priory as such, and its mansion was turned into, or succeeded by, one of the residences of the Seymour family. Henry Bryan, the last of the Priory ministers, seems to have been accommodating enough, theologically—or to have found the Seymours sufficiently tolerant—to become the first vicar of Easton under the new Protestant régime, and the Priory church remained standing until the year 1590. It was then pulled down. The body of Sir John Seymour was removed by his grandson and given a handsome tomb, which is still there, in Great Bedwyn church, but all traces vanished of the earlier memorials to the Esturmy patrons. A new church was built—Elizabeth I was then Queen of England—and a water-colour drawing of it, made in 1806, to be found in Devizes museum, shows it very much as it must have been then, a charming little church, with a small bell-tower perched on the westernmost end of its roof. It seems to have been one of a small number of churches, built during Elizabeth's reign, which did not contain a chancel and, in the drawing, it is surrounded by a wooden fence instead of its present wall.

It is still a church without a chancel. But, in the years 1852 & 1853, it was extensively altered and enlarged by the first Marquis of Ailesbury, whose ancestors had succeeded the Seymours as the owners and Wardens of Savernake Forest. The little bell-tower was taken down. The present tower, containing a vestry, was built at the east end of the church. The Elizabethan windows were replaced by windows

in the clumsier Victorian Gothic style and, apart from the porch on the north side, the west door, and certain parts of the walls, very little now remains of the church as it was in 1591. The somewhat bleak interior was enlightened, however, in 1951 by a very beautiful tablet, given by the Earl of Cardigan and designed and carved by Mr. Esmond Burton, in memory of all the Esturmys and Seymours who had once been patrons of the old Priory.

Meanwhile, the house of the Seymours, the only big one in the village, continued to stand. It was not considered by the first Duke of Somerset sufficiently important to become his principal residence, though he was beginning to think his Wolfhall home too small for his new position. But there are letters in existence, written by one of his descendants, between the years 1608 and 1611, from 'my house at Easton.' There is a list of Easton hearth-tax payers of 1662, headed by the Duchess of Somerset, with a house of thirty hearths---evidently one of considerable size---and there is a bill of repairs to his house dated 1672. But by 1680 something seems to have happened to it.

In 1676 Savernake Forest and the local Seymour properties, including Easton, had devolved upon a girl Elizabeth who, in that year, had married Thomas Bruce, Earl of Ailesbury. Her mother, having married again, had become the Duchess of Beaufort and, in a surviving letter, written in or about the year 1680, she criticizes the folly of her daughter and son-in-law. They had apparently, according to her (unfortunately no details are given) rendered the house uninhabitable. Whatever this may mean, however, there is strong evidence to suggest that it remained in being a good deal longer. Baptisms are recorded in the church register, in the years 1694, 1697, & 1703, of three children, Edward, Francis, and Katherine, the progeny of Edward Seymour Esq.

and his wife Laetitia. This Edward Seymour was almost certainly the one who, 1707-08, became the fifth baronet of that name and who was a member of Parliament for Great Bedwyn from 1711-1715. There is also a later reference in a document of 1735 to "Edward Seymour of Easton, esquire, owner or tenant of tue Great Farm at Easton"---almost certainly again the son of the fifth baronet and who himself became the sixth baronet in 1738 and afterwards the eighth Duke of Somerset.

All this would seem to establish that members of the Seymour family were living in Easton at least until 1735 and that they were living in the big house which had once been part of the Priory. The next largest house to this, in the list of hearth-tax payers of 1662 only contained six hearths and was occupied by a member of the Batt family, one of whom later became bailiff to the Earl of Ailesbury. It was evidently not the sort of house to be occupied by men of the two Edward Seymour's local importance and family and, unless another had been meanwhile built---which seems highly improbable---they must, in spite of the Duchess of Beaufort's letter, have been living in the big house itself. But there is no evidence in Andrews and Dury's map of Wiltshire of 1773 that there was then any big house in Easton---and they were meticulous in recording these---so that the big house must have disappeared, for reasons at present unknown, at some time between 1735 and 1773.

THE SITE OF THE PRIORY

Where then did it stand and where the Priory? It is an interesting and not altogether easy problem. The village of Easton clusters about a lane, some half a mile long, running from the Pewsey-Burbage road on the north to the foot of

would nevertheless seem, in spite of all that can be urged to the contrary, to win the day. A strong village tradition cannot, after all, be easily brushed aside, and this is particularly true in the case of Easton. Thus, the earliest church register, which begins in the year 1580—ten years before the Priory church was pulled down and only forty-four years after the Priory itself was still functioning—tells us that there were Goodalls, Whiteharts, and Staggs then living in the village. Some of them had, in all probability, actually seen the Priory, or at any rate their fathers had. They must all, in any case, have known where it stood, and the big house of the Seymours was there to remind them and continued to be there for another hundred and fifty years longer and perhaps more. Now, the list of Easton hearth-tax payers of the year 1662 tells us that there were still Goodalls living in the village then, and the Savernake Estate account-books show that there were Whiteharts living in the village at least as late as 1798. And there have been Staggs living in Easton almost continuously until the present day. The Estate map of 1814 describes the field immediately behind the White House as Staggs Home Mead. The fields on the right-hand side of the Ram Alley road, before the turning to Wooton Rivers, are called Staggs Coneygar Close, and there are various fields in the present Easton and Manor Farms that, in 1814, bore the label of Whitehart. Coming in later but, for many generations, living alongside all these people, were other old Easton families, such as the Goddards and Goodmans. In the year 1867, as an Estate Valuation of that time shows, there were seven separate households of Goddards and three of Goodmans, and both names are still to be found in Easton. There was also the long succession of parsons, living in the village since the Priory was dissolved, and each must have heard in turn what his parishioners had to say about where the Priory

stood. The human chain, therefore, reaching back—the line of communication, as it were, across the years—has been exceptionally strong and unbroken. And it is certain that the vicar, who assured his parishioners, somewhere in the early 1890s, that their new cemetery stood upon land that was already consecrated must have believed that this ground was part of the old Priory precincts.

That still leaves, of course, the difficulty about the position of the church. But the founder or brothers of the Priory may have had reasons, of which we know nothing, for building it where the present church stands, and some adjunct of the Priory may even have been on this side of the road. Or it may be that the custom of re-building a church on the actual site of its predecessors was not, in fact, obeyed at Easton; and this would be less unlikely than in some places. When the Priory was handed over to the Seymours, the church went with it and became what was called a royal donative. This meant that, in fact, it was a sort of private church of the Seymour family and afterwards, by inheritance, of the Ailesburys. The Seymours and Ailesburys appointed the parsons and paid their salaries out of their own pockets, and it was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that the church came under ecclesiastical jurisdiction. That is why, no doubt, there are no references to it to be found in the Diocesan Registry at Salisbury. Prior to the setting-up of the tablet given to the church in 1951 by the Earl of Cardigan, there is no record of any faculty ever having been applied for, or granted, in respect of the other tablets in the church or even of the extensive alterations and enlargements made in 1852 and 1853, paid for by the first Marquis of Ailesbury. It may, therefore, have been that in 1591, Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, decided to build the new church where it now stands—possibly on the site of the original parish church—

EASTON ROYAL A SHORT HISTORY
BY SIR HENRY H BASHFORD 1961

and not where the old Priory church stood. And the old Priory church may have stood in what is now the cemetery meadow or in the Beech Meadow beyond. This view is strongly supported by the accidental turning up, early in 1953, when a drain across the cemetery field was being dug, of an old tile* ascribed to the end of the thirteenth century (See Note W. A. M. June 1955). This tile, with fragments of the others of the same period and other pieces of ecclesiastical masonry, was found on a line from the middle of the gate on the village lane to the north-west corner of the cemetary, 42 yards from the gate and approximately 60 yards from the present church. Now tiles of this date would most improbably have belonged to the old parish church, built before 1245 and pulled down in 1368 or thereabouts, and were therefore much more probably part of the Priory church. In any case, the site in the cemetery meadow would have been a much more convenient and probable place for the brothers to have chosen for their own church. And it would seem almost certainly the case that, when the Priory church was pulled down in 1590, the present church of 1591 was built on the site of what had once been the old original parish church.

LATER HISTORY

It is feared that all this has been a long and rather tedious digression. But it may perhaps stand as an example of the sort of problem with which any would-be historian of a small and more or less out-of-the-way village may be confronted. For that is what Easton, bereft of its Priory and its one big house, has reverted to—with only its Royal suffix to remind other people of such distinction as it may once have had. It is true

* Now in Devizes Museum.

that it flickered for a moment into high politics during the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell. A certain Major Wildman, with what we should now call ultra-left-wing tendencies, was concerned with the plot, in the year 1655, for Cromwell's downfall and possible assassination. For some reason, he seems to have repaired to Easton, where he was arrested by soldiers from Marlborough—in the very act, we are told, of writing a manifesto on behalf of the 'free and well affected people of England now in arms against the tyrant Oliver Cromwell'. With whom in Easton, we may wonder, was he staying? Would the Seymours, or whoever was then living at the big house, have so far committed themselves against the government? It seems improbable, but we do not know. In any case, he was pardoned and, twenty-five years later, was standing unsuccessfully as a parliamentary candidate for Marlborough.

But from then onwards, most of what we can learn about the quiet annals of Easton is due to a fortunate accident. It was part of the great Savernake Estate that had been gradually enlarged by the Bruces and Brudenell-Bruces—the Ailesbury family—and the Estate account-books have been preserved in series from 1698 to 1867. There are also Estate maps of the village, drawn in the years 1814 and 1846, with an index to the latter, and the detailed account of a valuation made in 1867. Modestly enshrined in all these, are many of the little happenings in the village; and the general impression left, after their study, is that it has altered very little during the centuries. Facing the same road that, in the reign of King John, was part of the Forest boundary, there are still cottages that were there when the brothers of the Priory walked up and down it; and there are many more that must have been contempory with the big house of the Seymours. Here and there, as the maps show, a cottage or

two has vanished not to be replaced, such as the one at the corner of the Ram Alley and Wootton Rivers roads, and there are now no cottages in what was once known as Lucky Lane, running east, from opposite the Wootton Rivers turning, towards Coneygar Farm. Here and there, also, a couple of old cottages, standing side by side, have been converted into a single house. A few others may have been pulled down to make room for more modern successors. One or two new houses have appeared, in later years, on spare bits of ground, and there are now small groups of what are called council houses. The roadside pond, where the Methodist Chapel now stands, has disappeared, though its outlines can still be traced, and the field at the corner, containing the present village hall, is no longer called Pond Close.

There is now no blacksmith's shop next door to the Old Vicarage or indeed anywhere else in the village. In the year 1783, the fine Georgian house, with its mansard roof, now belonging to Easton Farm, was built for a tenant of the Savernake Estate by the name of Giles Herne. But the village school is no longer to be found in the old house opposite this across the road. In 1845 the house belonging to the Home Farm* was built, at a cost of £78. 10s. 1d., for a tenant named Mrs Elizabeth Kimber. Rooms, or new wings containing them, have been added to the Old Vicarage and the Manor Farm house. But substantially, in appearance, extent, and the number and occupations of its inhabitants—with its thatched cottages and houses, many of them resting on their sarsen stone foundations, some of them half-timbered, and others made of brick and flint, with an occasional chalk ashlar—Easton is much the same as it was three hundred years ago.

Far longer, too, than in most villages, relics continued to

* Mr Fry

survive in it of farming methods that were already ancient in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In those days, there were far fewer hedges, and these were chiefly used to enclose relatively small areas of pasture or private land, known as 'severals'. The great arable fields were open and divided into strips, parcelled out by the lord of the manor, between a number of different tenants. All this open field or strip cultivation has, of course, long since vanished. But in the year 1718, as the Estate books record, there was a law-suit between the tenants of what are called the Oate Leazes and the Mr Batt who was then the Earl of Ailesbury's bailiff; and as late as 1814, these Oate Leazes are to be found in the Estate map as strips of arable land—subdivisions of larger fields. There were eight of them to the north and five to the south of the Pewsey road on what is now the Manor Farm. Scattered about, too, on this and the various other village farms, twenty small enclosures are shown, still bearing the name of 'several', such as Batt's Several, Crab's Several, and Stagg's Several. And many of these old names are still to be found in the 1846 list of village holdings.

Another late survival of an old Feudal custom is discernible on the annual courts that were held at Easton as late as the year 1830. These were, obviously, in a diminished form, the offspring of the ancient manorial courts over which the steward of the manor presided, with the bailiff in attendance, and such village officials as the Hayward, the Shepherd, and the Swineherd. It was at these that the tenants paid their rents, gave up or renewed their leases, and where, with a committee of them acting as a kind of jury, disputes concerning boundaries, trespasses, and other village disagreements were heard and settled and, in earlier days, the seasonal agriculture of the village arranged. They were also, in a minor way, local courts of law, dealing with and punishing minor offences. They were

generally associated with a feast, and there is an entry in the account-book of 1750 recording a payment of £2. 5s. 0d. for entertainment at Easton Court and for the servants. Later in that century, these payments dwindled to two shillings but, in the last references to them, they had increased to sixteen shillings. It will be remembered that, in the 1814 map, the segment of the Beech Meadow or Seymour's Mead—now the cemetery field—is called Court Mead; and there would seem to be little doubt that this was where the yearly courts were held.

A further witness to the past is to be discovered about half a mile to the east of the present village green on the north side of the Burbage road. In the year 1735, we find that Charles Becher, once a steward of the Savernake Estate, was paying a yearly rent of five pounds for the leasehold of the Breaches; and a group of five fields, bearing this name, is shown in the 1814 map. It was a term applied to land that had been recently broken up, or ploughed for the first time, and it is still commemorated in the name of a pair of road-side cottages. There is no longer a pound in the village for he reception of strayed cattle. But, in the year 1699, one was built by a certain John Allon, who appropriately enough received a pound for his work. The 1814 map also reminds us that the lane leading to Wootton Rivers was once called the Pig Path, several small fields on each side of it being called Pig Path Closes.

It was not to be expected, of course, that the character of Easton's soil should have changed, though the land at the foot of the downs has no doubt become drier. In older guide books, the two ponds there are to be found are described as the principal source of the Wiltshire Avon. But they long ago ceased to be this. Both were filled up in 1955 and are now by-passed by the present small tributary of the Avon,

which joins the river on the southern out-skirts of Pewsey. In a document of 1324, however, relating to conveyance of lands between John Drueys and his brother Robert, these fields under the down are described as Flodgate, or Floodgate, Land, and an area called the Slade, derived from the Saxon word slape, meaning slippery. Those names have not survived but, in the 1814 map, these same fields are labelled Moor, which once meant marsh or marshy. And even now they can be pretty wet. But for the rest, the old clays are still clays, and it is only surfaces that have altered as local agriculture has followed the fashions.

As for the farms, judging by the rents paid for them, they have remained very much the same in area as they were in 1698. Tenants have changed. Occasionally, a couple of the farms have been held by the same man and then dispersed again. But the present Manor Farm—which was sometimes called Easton Farm and sometimes Mr Seymour's Farm—the farm that is called Easton Farm, Culley's Farm at the bottom of the village, and Coneygar Farm have persisted at about their present size (though Culley's Farm has since been absorbed in Easton Farm) from that date until now. There was also an outlying farm towards Milton, known as Somerset's Farm, for a long leasehold of which a Mr Jennings, in 1728, paid the comparatively large sum of £1,020. And the name persists in a building up on the down, still called Somerset Barn. The changes of family tenancy have also been relatively few. For the greater part of two hundred years, the Goodmans, followed by the Butchers, held the Manor Farm. There were several generations of Westburys at Coneygar Farm. At the present Easton Farm, since its house was built for Giles Herne in 1783, there have only been four changes —from Giles Herne to Edward Collins, from him to the Powells and, after a brief sub-tenancy to Maton, to its

present occupiers. Since the gradual break-up, however, during the present century, of the great Ailesbury estates, the tenants of all these farms, as well as of most of the smaller ones and many of the cottages, have become their owners.

Throughout the whole period, too, many of the cottage tenants have borne the same names as those of the farmers and were doubtless their relations—working for them and, throughout most of the eighteenth century, paying a rent for their cottages of a penny a month. In the leaner years of agricultural depression, and in view of the wages then being paid, this was no doubt as much as they could afford and possibly at times a bit more. The first Easton schoolmaster, who appears in the year 1805, received a salary of £12 a year, the parson's being raised at the same time from £20 to £30. By the year 1822, the parson was receiving £60 per annum in the way of salary, increased to over £100 by dues and tithes. But Mr. Sparks, the schoolmaster, was not so fortunate, and, at the end of his thirty-seven years' innings, was still being paid his original salary. Whether he was a good schoolmaster or not, it would be difficult to say. His was a voluntary school, and it may not have been well attended, and the children who did attend may not have been particularly receptive. But the fact remains, after allowing Mr Sparks ten years in which to get going, that of the 112 people married in the church during the following seventeen years, only 39 were able to write their own names in the parish register.

A later picture of the village, as it was in the year 1867, can be obtained from the valuation, already referred to, that was then made of the Savernake Estate. The biggest holding at that time was the present Easton Farm, with its Georgian house of 1783. It consisted of 859 acres which included, however, part of Goldenlands Farm in Burbage. But, in the valuer's opinion, unfortunately, it was extremely badly

managed. The next in size was the present Manor Farm of 711 acres, and the valuer's comments about this are almost equally caustic. John Collins and John Culley were farming respectively 295 acres and 146 acres, and there was about the same number of smaller holdings. None of these get very much, if any, praise from the valuer, who deplores the great prevalence of couch grass on nearly every farm. Most of the present-day householders of Easton will have had their struggles with the same multiple-rooted and pertinacious weed. But it is to be hoped that, if the valuer could return to the village now, he would give them full marks for what they have done. He would also notice that, in addition to Lucky Lane, two others have disappeared from the land that he walked over. One of these ran from a point on the Burbage road, about a quarter of a mile east of the present village green, due south to the foot of the downs, skirting the Beech Meadow on its way. Another ran due south from the Pewsey road, about a quarter of a mile east of the Bruce's Arm's, crossed Harris's Lane, and ended upon the footpath between Milton Avenue and Easton Church. But traces of both can still be seen by a careful eye.

Finally, the history of no village can be complete without a reference to its inn or public house. In the case of Easton, this never seems, geographically, to have been the village centre and, in the 1814 map, it appears half a mile from the village, on the south side of the Pewsey road, under its old name, the Gammon of Bacon. This name first appears in the Estate Account book in the year 1791, when a rent was being paid for it of £2. 7s. 6d. a year. But it was almost certainly far older than that, possibly by a hundred or more years. Somewhere about the year 1840—the exact date has not at present been traced—it was burned down and rebuilt on the opposite side of the road and, at some time between 1846 and 1867,

WILTS

CENSUS 1841

YEAR FILM NO.	PARISH/BOROUGH	Page No.	No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET ETC. & NO. OR NAME OF HOUSE	NAME & SURNAME OF EACH PERSON	Rel. to Head of Family	Condition	AGE Male	AGE Female	RANK/PROFESSION OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN
HO 107/ 1180	EASTON		//	EASTON STREET	JAMES GODDARD			50		AG LAB	
					ELIZABETH GODDARD				55		
					DAVID GODDARD			20		AG LAB	
					WILLIAM GODDARD			18		" "	
					MARY HIGGINS					VISITOR	
					JOHN + WILLIAM HIGGINS		JOHN WILLM	4 3 MNTH		" "	
			//	EASTON STREET	MARY GODDARD				20	LIVING WITH FAMILY OF JOHN SPACKMAN	
			//	EASTON STREET	THOMAS GODDARD			70		AG LAB	
					JAMES GODDARD			23		"	
			//	EASTON STREET	SARAH GODDARD				20		
			//	EASTON STREET	WILLIAM GODDARD			50		FARMER	
					MARY GODDARD				50		
					JAMES GODDARD			25			
					WILLIAM GODDARD			22			NONE-GIVEN
					JANE GODDARD				16		
			//	EASTON STREET	STEPHEN GODDARD			75		AG LAB	
					JANE GODDARD				70		
					SOLOMON GODDARD			30		P.G ~~BREEDER~~ DEALER	
					LUCY GODDARD				25		
					JAMES GODDARD			5			
					MARY GODDARD			*	1		
			//	RAM ALLEY	STEPHEN GODDARD			60		THATCHER	
					MARY GODDARD				55		
					JANE GODDARD			~~20~~	20		
					MANOAH GODDARD			15			
					SARAH GODDARD				14		
					DAVID GODDARD			12			
					ELLEN GODDARD				2		

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CENSUS 1851

YEAR FILM NO.	PARISH/BOROUGH	Page No.	No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET ETC. & NO. OR NAME OF HOUSE	NAME & SURNAME OF EACH PERSON	Rel. to Head of Family	Condition	AGE Male	AGE Female	RANK/PROFESSION OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN
HO 107/1844	PEWSEY EASTON	4	15	EASTON STREET	JAMES GODDARD	HD	MAR	68		AG LAB/ THATCHER	EASTON
					ELIZABETH GODDARD	WIFE	"		70	AG LAB	BEDWYN
			18	EASTON STREET	MARY GODDARD	WID	—		37	PAUPER/ AG LAB	MILBURNE
					WILLIAM GODDARD	SON	UN	10		AG LAB	HIGHWORTH
			28	EASTON STREET	JAMES GODDARD	HD	MAR	32		AG LAB	EASTON
					SARAH GODDARD	WIFE	MAR		25	AG. LAB	EASTON
					THOMAS GODDARD	HD	WIDR	80		PAUPER/ LABOURER	EASTON
					SARAH BRIDGEMENT	SERV			29	SERVANT	SAVERNAKE
					HENRY BRIDGEMENT	SON		10 mn			STAINES MIDDX
			37	EASTON STREET	WILLIAM GODDARD	HD	MAR	61		GARDENER	EASTON
					MARY GODDARD	WIFE	MAR		61		LITTLE HINTON
					JOSEPH GODDARD	HD	"	30		SHOEMAKER	WOOTON RIVERS
					JANE GODDARD	WIFE	"		26		EASTON
					MARY ANN GODDARD	DAU			6		EASTON
					WILLIAM GODDARD	SON		2			EASTON
					STEPHEN GODDARD	SON		4 mn			EASTON
BREAK LANE	LEADING			TO RAM ALLEY	STEPHEN GODDARD	HD	WIDR	72		THATCHER	EASTON (DEAF)
					JANE GODDARD	DAU	UNM		30	AG LAB	EASTON
					HARRIET GODDARD	G DAU	"		9		EASTON
					DAVID GODDARD	G SON	"	22		THATCHER	EASTON
					NOAH GODDARD	SON	MAR	28		AG LAB	EASTON
					JANE GODDARD	DAU (IN LAW)	MAR		25		EASTON
					WALTER GODDARD	G SON		2			EASTON
					FRANCIS GODDARD	G SON		1 mn			EASTON

COPYRIGHT LBS ANCESTAL RECORDS

GODDARDS EASTON ROYAL

1861

1) WILLIAM GODDARD - hd - widower - 71 - farmer - b Easton

2) WILLIAM GODDARD - Lodger - unm - 20 - ag Lab b Easton

3) NOAH GODDARD - hd - mar - 39 - Thatcher - b ?
MARY JANE " w " 35 b. Pewsey ?
WALTER " son 12 b Easton
ALFRED " " 4 "
MARY JANE " dau 1 "

1841

1) WILLIAM GODDARD - hd - 30 - ag Lab b Easton
ANN " w 32 "
JAMES " s 9 Ploughboy "
MARY " s 5 Scholar "
GEORGE " s 3 " "
WALTER " s 10 mths "

1881

1) ELIZABETH GODDARD - ~~Serv~~ - 15 - dom. Serv b Easton

2) MANSAH GODDARD - hd - mar - 59 - farmer - b Easton
SARAH " - w " 57 b Newby
ALFRED " - son unm 24 schoolmaster. b Easton
MARY " - dau " 21 "
ALFRED " - g/son 4 b Hatford Herts Heath,