

## NOTES ON THE SURNAME BARHAM

And some of the families that have borne it

By Sidney Pay Barham (1887 -1978)

All surnames at first must have had a meaning and this meaning may still be apparent in the present form of the surname, but in many cases the name may have suffered distortion in the course of centuries and in the original significance became obscure. Some surnames are, or embody, Christian names that have passed down from father to son such as James, Jackson, Thompson. Others denote physical characteristics, for example Long, Brown, Armstrong; or occupations, Farmer, Smith, Carter, and so forth. One large class of surnames indicate the original place of residence of the clan, either in general terms such as Hill, Field or Townsend, or more specifically such as York or Oxford. The surname Barham is one of this class.

There are four places in England that are called Barham, three are in East Anglia (in Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire and Suffolk) and one in East Kent, a village about six miles from Canterbury. In all probability it is the Kentish Barham that has given its name to the family, for the early members of the latter were associated with Kent and with the village of Barham in particular. The name of the village was spelt Berham in the early days Barham. Pronunciation also provides a slight clue. As far as I can ascertain, the East Anglian Barhams are pronounced with a long *a* in the first syllable – Barham, whilst the name of the Kentish village and family is pronounced with a short *a* as in bat and not as in car.

In the early Middle Ages, the family name was prefixed with *de* – de Berham – and this *de* would have indicated ownership of a manor or estate and not merely the place of residence. Towards the end of the period the *de* was gradually dropped so that de Berham became simply Berham and at length Barham. In the Kentish village there is still a house known as Barham Court and a manor of this name was held in feudal times by the de Berhams. In old books and manuscripts, one finds, as might be expected, variations in spelling – Bereham, Baram, Barrham.

So much for the surname and its meaning. There follow some notes on a few of the families that have shared the surname. There must be some hundreds of individual “Barhams” scattered about England and the lands overseas where English people have settled. The common possession of a distinctive surname suggests a common descendant, but it would be difficult, and in most cases impossible, to prove it. After all, heredity passes down the female line equally with the male; and it is merely conventional usage that requires us to call ourselves by our father’s surname, and of course women can get a new surname by marriage – unless for professional reasons she prefers to stick to the one she was born with. If we were able to trace our ancestry far enough back, we should find that we were related (at great distance) to most of our contemporaries, a thought that should check boasting about ancestors. However, the possession of a distinctive surname provides a slender clue through the maze of interrelationships.

The earliest bearer of the family surname that I have been able to discover is a Wolnoth de Bereham is one of the knights, sixty-four in number, of the Archbishop of Canterbury, towards the end of the eleventh century, say about twenty years after the Norman conquest. His name appears in a document known as the "Monks' Domesday", which is preserved among the archives of the cathedral, and which is a list of the tenants, rights and privileges of the archbishop and the monks of Canterbury. Wolnoth is shown therein as the holder of a quarter of a knight's fee. A "knight's fee" under the feudal system was a manor or estate which was held on condition of fealty to the overlord (either the king directly or an intermediate lord) and an obligation to provide, when required, one knight for military service for a specified period in any one year. Actual service was frequently commuted for a money payment, called scutage or "shield money" and this would be specially desirable when, as in Wolnoth's case, a fraction only of a knight's fee was concerned.

We know nothing more of Wolnoth de Bereham and it is very doubtful whether he was an ancestor of the later de Berehams. In fact, tradition gives them quite a different origin, to wit, from Robert, a kinsman of Reginald Fitzurse. Fitzurse was the leader of the band of knights who murdered Archbishop Thomas Becket in Canterbury Cathedral on 29<sup>th</sup> December, 1170. The story is told in all history books. Becket had been Chancellor and bosom friend of the King, Henry II, who made him Archbishop in the expectation that he would second him in his efforts to effect certain reforms in the Church which he considered desirable. But the King's hopes were disappointed and the friendship between King and Archbishop turned to bitter hostility. Instigated by some hasty words from the King while in his French dominions, four of his attendant knights (Reginald Fitzurse, Hugh de Morville, William de Tracy and Richard le Breton) determined to rid the King of his obstinate opponent, "this turbulent priest". They made their way to Canterbury, and after an altercation with Becket, murdered him in his own Cathedral at a spot in what is still called the Transept of Martyrdom. Legend tells of the punishment meted out to the knights for their sacrilegious deed, but it appears that they did not suffer anything worse than a sentence of excommunication by the Pope and perhaps an enforced pilgrimage to the Holy Land. However, Fitzurse is reported to have surrendered his manors in England and to have crossed over to Ireland to assist in the conquest of that country for the English King. It is reported further that he made his home there and changed his name from Fitzurse (which in the Norman-French dialect signified "Son of the Bear") to `McMahon, which is said to mean the same thing in the Erse language.

Among his possessions in England were Barham Court at Barham near Canterbury and another, which also became known as Barham Court, , at Teston, (popularly pronounced "Tees'n"), a village on the river Medway, a few miles above Maidstone. The "Fitzurse legend" declares that both these manors were made over to Robert, a kinsman (some say a brother) of Reginald Fitzurse, who henceforth was known as Robert de Berham. The surname and the manors were transmitted to this man's descendants throughout the Middle Ages. The connection with Fitzurse, "Son of the Bear", was proclaimed by the coat of arms of the de Berhams, which displayed on a shield three black, muzzled bears, the same animal that is depicted on the shield of Fitzurse in a picture of the murder of Becket which is over a tomb in Canterbury Cathedral.

The first mention of a connection of the de Berhams with Cranbrook occurs in 1279, when Henry de Berham performed homage in Cranbrook to Archbishop Peckham for his lands. These lands must have included the manor of Sissinghurst (originally Saxenhurst) which he or perhaps his father had obtained through marriage with the heiress of the last of the Saxenhursts who had previously held it. From henceforth the de Berhams had three principal residences, Barham, Teston and Sissinghurst.

The most eminent of these descendants of Robert and Henry was Richard de Berham, who was appointed Sheriff of Kent in the fourteenth year of Richard II (1390-91) and who held other judicial and military offices under that King and his successors. It was at this time that the people of Cranbrook, or some of them, were growing wealthy through the cloth weaving industry and they decided to celebrate their prosperity by rebuilding and enlarging the parish church of St. Dunstan. Evidently the de Berhams contributed to the work, for their arms, the three bears, together with the arms of two of their neighbours, and of Chicheley (Archbishop in 1414-1443) are carved on the front of the tower, which was completed about 1425.

After this period the Berhams (or Barhams) appear to have withdrawn into narrower limits. The original Barham Court in East Kent was made over to a younger branch of the family, which continued to live there for several more generations. Sissinghurst was sold to a local family named Baker. Perhaps the Barhams were not sorry to be rid of this estate, hidden in a remote corner of the Weald, where roads were notoriously bad, whereas Teston was situated on the banks of a navigable river and within easy reach of Maidstone, Rochester and London. The sale was completed by 1533, when Sir John Baker acquired the old manor house and pulled it down. He or his son erected on the site a large and imposing Tudor mansion. Nothing of the Sissinghurst of the de Berhams remains but a portion of the moat. The Barhams, that is the senior branch, continued to reside at Teston until the death of the last Thomas Barham in 1617, after which, by marriage of his only daughter, Barham Court passed into the possession of another family. At about the same time, the last Barham of the junior branch, who appears to have had no male offspring and whose name was also Thomas, sold the ancestral home to the Dean of Canterbury of the time. And thus the de Berhams disappear from history.

There was a sequel to the story of Barham Court, Teston, which might tempt some later Barhams to cherish delusions of grandeur. About the end of the eighteenth century it became the home of an admiral, Sir Charles Middleton. He was made first Lord of the Admiralty at the time of the Battle of Trafalgar and was raised to the peerage. He took the title of Lord Barham, no doubt from his place of residence for he had no claim to Barham descent so far as I know. His title died with him, but it was revived for a line of battleships, the last of which, H.M.S. Barham was sunk by the Japanese in the war of 1939-45.

As an appendix to the account of the medieval de Berhams, here is a brief history of their former residence, "Sissinghurst Castle", as we wrongly call it for it was never a true castle but only a moated manor house. It is situated from two to three miles from Cranbrook town and near to the hamlet now known as Sissinghurst, but whose original name was Milkhouse Street. The Sir John Baker who completed the purchase of the estate held high office under the Tudor monarchs Henry VIII, Edward IV and Mary I and he is the "Bloody

Baker” of Protestant legend. It is true he was involved in the persecuting policy of “Bloody Mary”, but his part in it has been greatly exaggerated. His son, Sir Richard Baker, entertained Elizabeth I at the new Sissinghurst during her progress through the Weald in 1573, and he was afterwards knighted by the Queen. During his terms of office Sir John had accumulated much wealth which passed to his descendants. They continued to reside at the “Castle” until the middle of the eighteenth century, when it came into other hands. It was taken over by the government as a place of confinement for French prisoners captured in the Seven Years War (1756-1763) and as can be imagined, it suffered severe damage by the occupation. The use by the military was probably the reason why Sissinghurst got the name of “The Castle”. Subsequently the Cranbrook authorities leased the Castle for the parish workhouse and employed the able-bodied paupers to work the surrounding land. The great house had now become ruinous and was demolished, all except the main gatehouse, the central tower and two detached buildings; and this was its condition in my youth. Some years ago, Sir Harold Nicholson and his wife V. Sackville-West, the authoress, bought the remains of Sissinghurst and adapted them as a residence, which they surrounded with extensive and beautiful gardens. Since their decease it has become the property of the National Trust, although Sir Harold continues to live there.

There was another family of Berhams or Barhams whose home was at Wadhurst in Sussex, about twelve miles from Cranbrook. They are first heard of in the fifteenth century, about 1425. They must have been related in some way to the Kentish de Berhams, but the connections cannot now be made clear. At any rate, they used the coat of arms with the three bears, but with the addition of a fess, or horizontal band on the shield, having on it a fleur-de-lis between two martlets or heraldic birds. Such an addition constitutes “difference” and indicates that the bearers claim to be connected to the original owners, but not in the direct line.

The history of the Wadhurst Barhams has been worked out in some detail for a reason which will appear later. I will mention only three or four of the more eminent members of this family. One of these was Nicholas Barham, who distinguished himself in the law during the reign of Elizabeth I, and who made his home in Maidstone. He was a serjeant-at-law, a superior class of barrister, now extinct, from which it was customary to select judges. As such, he carried on prosecutions on behalf of the Crown, especially in cases of treason and sedition. Among these was the trial of the fourth Duke of Norfolk for complicity in the plot to replace Elizabeth by the Catholic Mary Queen of Scots. He secured the conviction of the Duke, who was subsequently executed for high treason. For his services, Nicholas was given the title of Queen’s Serjeant. He was Member for Maidstone in one of the Parliaments of Queen Elizabeth and he was legal adviser to the Town Council. He built, or rebuilt the Tudor mansion called Chillington Manor, which today houses Maidstone Museum. Nicholas Barham would no doubt have been made a judge; but he was cut off in mid career. At the “Black Assize” in Oxford in 1577, an outbreak of jail fever carried off many of those present, including the Queen’s Serjeant. He was succeeded by his son, Arthur Barham, who for some reason unknown, sold Chillington Manor and vanishes from Maidstone and history.

The Wadhurst family produced six John Barham’s in succession who were ironmasters during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when the Wealden iron working industry was at its greatest expansion. The ancient and primitive craft of the iron smelter had been

transformed by the introduction from the continent of blast furnaces for the production of cast iron and of forges for the conversion of cast iron into wrought iron. Water power was used to activate the bellows at the furnaces and the hammers at the forges. Charcoal supplied the fuel and ore, or "mine" was abundant locally. The Barham iron masters possessed two forges which brought them considerable wealth. The graves of many of the family are marked by slabs of cast iron which lie on the floor of the parish church of Wadhurst. The last of the six John Barhams, who lived in a house called Great Shoemiths and built by his grandfather, was a man of property and served as High Sheriff of Sussex in 1701-2. But he left no heir. His only son died in infancy and his only daughter died of consumption at the age of sixteen, when she was to have been the bride of a baronet. Through, it is said, the influence of his wife, his estate was willed away from other members of the family and lost. However, John Barham has left memorials of himself, a marble monument in the parish church and a benefaction which provided for the free instruction in reading of five poor boys of the parish and the distribution of twelve twopenny loaves to poor parishioners after evening service on Sundays.

The last John Barham died in 1724, at over 80 years of age. Thereafter, the Wadhurst Barhams fell in the social scale and some were even said to have ended their days in the workhouse. But some members of the clan who left their native parish fared better. Among these was a Robert Barham who was born at Battle in 1807, but who removed to London, where he was in business of some kind. His son, George, born in 1838, became engaged in the dairy industry; he prospered in it and founded the Express Dairy Company. He was knighted in 1904. Sir George bought back one of the ancient homes of his ancestors in Wadhurst and retired there. He had his pedigree investigated and was able to establish his right to display the family arms, with the three bears, fess, fleur-de-lis and martlets. It is owing to this investigation that we learn much about the Barhams of Wadhurst. Sir George died in 1913.

One of his sons, Colonel Arthur Barham, bought an estate, called Hole Park, in Rolvenden, about 6 miles from Cranbrook. He saw military service before and during the war of 1914-18 and took an active part in local affairs. Among his other offices, he was for some years Chairman of the Governors of Cranbrook Grammar School, where he is commemorated by panelling in the Big School and by one of the school houses, which has been named "Barham House" in his honour. He died in 1952, and the present head of the family is his grandson, David Barham of Hole Park.

During the eighteenth century, a family of Barhams were living in Canterbury. I know nothing about their origin, but as they displayed the same coat of arms as those of Wadhurst, they must have claimed some connection with them. One of the Canterbury Barhams married the heiress of a wealthy hop factor, and his descendent, Richard Harris Barham, was an Alderman of the city and served as mayor in 1782. But his claim to fame is as the father of a son who bore the same name as himself. Richard Harris junior was born in 1788; he became a clergyman and held livings in Romney Marsh and was appointed a Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral in London. He was the author of the "Ingoldsby Legends", a classic of humorous light verse, which he wrote under the pen name of "Thomas Ingoldsby", telling of saints, ecclesiastics, witches, smugglers and heroes and rogues of all kinds.

Richard Harris Barham died in 1845. He left a son, but as far as I know he has no living descendants in Canterbury or elsewhere.

In all this varied tale of greater people and lesser people, "where" it may be asked, "does your own family find a place?" The honest answer is "nowhere!" For us, the only link with the de Berhams and Barhams of the past and present is the possession of a common surname. We cannot claim to know of any ancestor earlier than the second half of the eighteenth century. Thomas Barham, a man in humble circumstances, was born in 1761 and lived at Sandhurst, a village in Kent near the Sussex border and some six miles from Cranbrook. We know little more about him than that he married Mary Wenham, who was a year or more his senior, having been born in 1759, and that they had a family of four boys and five girls, all born between 1782 and 1797. Their names and dates of birth are recorded in a list which was probably copied from a family bible. When Thomas and his wife died is unrecorded.

The eldest son, John Barham, born in 1782, kept a diary with fair regularity during the latter part of his life, which gives some information about him and his family, as well as glimpses of contemporary life in a Kentish village during the earlier years of the Victorian era. In 1808, at the age of twenty-six, John married Sarah Pay and eventually made his home in Hawkhurst, the neighbouring parish to Sandhurst and four miles from Cranbrook.

Sarah, who was a few months older than her husband, came of a more adventurous stock than he. The Pay family hailed from Chichester in West Sussex or thereabouts. Sarah's father came into conflict with the law through an escapade in which he killed deer in the New Forest, or that is the family legend. He found it advisable to change his place of abode, and, loading his family on an open boat, sailed along the Sussex coast as far as Hastings, where he landed and made his way inland to the neighbourhood of Hawkhurst. The original Pay died in 1812. Of Sarah's brothers, James was a partner in a drapery business in Shoreditch, London and appears to have prospered in it, but David Pay was addicted to drink and ended his days in the Cranbrook workhouse. Her sister married Thomas Luke, who was related in some way to the Mrs. Jemima Luke, who wrote the children's hymn "I think when I read that sweet story of old". A son of the Lukes emigrated to Australis and became a businessman in Melbourne. On a visit to England in 1909 he made the acquaintance of my father.

During his later years at Hawkhurst, John Barham earned his living as a dealer in tea, which he carried round in a box to his customers; his travels covered a wide area. He also provided services for a local firm of solicitors. Sarah was a skilled dressmaker (or what was then termed a "mantus maker") until her eyesight failed and she became blind. At one time she trained girl apprentices. John Barham died in 1859, in his seventy-seventh year. Sarah lived to be eighty-six, dying in 1867. They were both interred in the grounds of the Baptist Meeting House at Sandhurst, which they had attended for many years. Two of John's sisters were buried in the same place. John and Sarah had three sons, Thomas, James Pay and George, and one daughter, Mary.

Thomas Barham was born in 1810. In 1839, at the age of twenty-nine, he emigrated to Australia. He landed at Sydney and made his way up country, where he took employment

as a shepherd at a sheep station near Yass, somewhere in the neighbourhood of the current Canberra. Later he worked as a maker of fences for sheep stations, for which purpose he would have to travel a good deal about the country. Several of his letters survive, giving interesting glimpses of life in the primitive settlements. He appeared to be doing well and expressed hopes of being able soon to return home. But the letters ceased abruptly, and nothing was heard of him for twelve years or more. In 1884, after the father had died, the family learned that Thomas had been drowned some years before when attempting to cross on horseback a creek near Wangaratta in the present State of Victoria. The evidence was that he had given way to drink.

The second son, James Pay, the grandfather of the present writer, was born in 1814. About 1835 or 1836 he married a young widow, Mary Coleman (nee Hayward) who was about eight years older than himself. Her first husband, David Coleman, had owned a blacksmith's forge at Sissinghurst, then called Milkhouse Street, and they had two children, only one of whom, Sarah, survived infancy. Mary was only semi-literate; she had learned to read but not to write. In 1839 James Pay entered the service of the Post Office, at first in company with his father, but afterwards by himself. He was thus a witness of the introduction of the penny post in the spring of 1840. He removed to Cranbrook about 1843 and for twenty years was postal messenger between Cranbrook and the village of Smarden, carrying the mail bags on foot, a distance of ten miles each way. After this he was made the town postman for Cranbrook and so continued until his retirement in 1874. He became a pledged total abstainer in 1853 and remained an ardent advocate of the Temperance Cause for the rest of his life. He was a strong supporter of the Liberal policy of Mr. Gladstone and of progressive movements generally and at one time attended the General Baptist or Unitarian Chapel at Cranbrook, which is now extinct. Besides the step-daughter, Sarah, James Pay had five children of his own, Caroline, Alfred, John Pay, Mary, Thomas Sydney. He died in 1899 in his eighty-fifth year; his wife died in 1884. They were interred in Cranbrook churchyard and have a tombstone there, on which the date is given erroneously as 1898.

George, the younger son of John and Sarah Barham, was born in 1816. At the age of 20 he became a travelling dealer in watches, and after a few setbacks due to spells of mental trouble, he set up in a business as a watchmaker and silversmith at Hawkhurst. He was twice married and after his death in 1896 the business was carried on by his son and grandson until a few years ago when the premises were sold to a bank.

John's only daughter, Mary, was born in 1820. In 1843 with her husband Worsley, and three young children, left home for the United States and settled first at Lansingburgh, a town in New York State. She found life hard in the new country. Two of her children died soon after she arrived there. Two more were born, but then Mary was left a widow. We now find her settled, with her two boys and one girl at Ottawa, a town in the state of Ohio, not to be confused with Ottawa that is the Dominion capital of Canada. Whether this shift occurred before or after Caleb's death is uncertain. Here she had a small plot of land and worked with her needle to support herself and her children. A few of her letters home have survived, the last of which describes the feelings of herself and her neighbours at the outbreak of the American Civil War in the spring of 1861. It is probable that she did not long survive this letter, for her health had been undermined. But the exact date remains uncertain, for the neighbours who wrote announcing her death omitted to give the year.

Her eldest son, Albert, was last heard of in 1871, when he was working as a blacksmith in California. The younger boy had Pay as his second name, Charles Pay Worsley; his sister was plain Sarah Jane.

This chronicle will conclude with brief notes about the family of James Pay. His step-daughter, Sarah, Coleman, who was born in 1830, married Edward Funnell of Staplehurst, a carpenter and cabinet maker, (a skilful craftsman who it is said could neither read nor write). The couple lived at Folkestone, where Sarah kept a boarding house. There were five children. Julia Jane (Janey), the eldest child and eldest grandchild, died at the age of five and was brought to Cranbrook for burial; her tombstone is near to that of her grandparents. The others, Frank, Edwin, Alfred and Minnie, all married and had children. Sarah Funnell died in 1905, a few years after her husband, and was buried at Folkestone. What had been her boarding house was destroyed in the last war. Nothing has been heard of her descendants for forty years.

James Pay's own eldest daughter, Caroline, was born in 1837. She married Henry Jennings in 1864. Henry was a Biddenden man, although born in the neighbouring village of High Halden, one of the numerous children of Henry Busher Jennings. The couple made their home in Deptford, Henry being employed as a boilerman at John Penn's iron works in Greenwich. He worked there for twenty-one years and became a Trade Union official. But he lost employment after an unsuccessful strike, and failing to find other means of livelihood, left his family for the United States, to return after the children were grown up. There were six sons and two daughters: Henry James; Caroline Mary, Walter Sydney; Herbert William; George Barham; Arthur; Matilda; Ernest – all born between 1865 and 1880. Caroline married a railwayman. Her brothers found employment on the railway and married local wives, except George, who became a stonemason and married his cousin Kate, John Pay's eldest daughter. Caroline Jennings, the mother, died in 1908, a few years before her husband. She was buried in Brockley cemetery.

Alfred Barham was born in 1840. For some years he acted as postal messenger between Cranbrook and Smarden, after his father had given up that duty to become postman for Cranbrook town. Later on, Alfred took employment as warehouseman to a Cranbrook firm of corn merchants. In 1864 he married Caroline Hoad, who bore him three sons and five daughters: Caroline Alice; George Alfred; James Pay; Sarah Ann; MaryJane ("Mollie") Julia Ellen ("Nellie"); Sydney Thomas; Minnie Olive. George died at the age of four and Mollie, Nellie and Minnie died unmarried. The others left Cranbrook and married. Their descendants now live in Maidstone, Canterbury and some other places. Alfred died in 1889, ages forty-nine; his widow lived on until 1906. Both were interred near James Pay and his wife, together with Nellie and Minnie.

John Pay Barham was born in 1843. He was apprenticed to William Tarbutt, a basket maker and more famous as the historian of Cranbrook. On his master's death, John carried on the same business at his home in Waterloo Road. In 1873 he married Hannah Chambers from Lenham in Kent. There were eight children of the marriage: Kate; Edith; Horace; Rose Ellen; John; Rose Ellen; Mary Ruth; Frances Emily; Alice Annie; and two boys who died in infancy, Arthur John and George Sydney. Kate married her cousin, George Barham Jennings. Horace was apprenticed to the Hawkhurst watchmakers, G. Barham and Son and married a



Hawkhurst girl. He set up in business at Hadlow, Kent. Rose, after her marriage, emigrated to Canada, where she lost her husband and married again, removing from Toronto to Manitoba and ultimately to British Columbia. Frances also had two husbands; she was in the catering trade in London. Ruth and Alice never married and the latter has always lived in Cranbrook. After a spell of employment in London Ruth returned to join her sister in carrying on a stationery business in Cranbrook. John Pay lost his wife in 1896 and himself died in 1916. Both are buried in the churchyard, a little distance from the other family graves. Their descendants today are scattered literally "to the ends of the earth".

Mary Barham, better known as "Aunt Polly", was James Pay's second daughter and was born in 1845. Her first employment was as companion to the woman who kept the turnpike gate at Benenden. After one or two other occupations, she fell ill and was an invalid for several years. Eventually she recovered a measure of health and was able to resume the care of her father's household. After his death, she made her home with first one and then the other of her brothers, Thomas and John and finally with her niece Alice. She never married. In spite of her years of disablement, she lived to be nearly eighty-four, dying in 1929 while on a visit to her niece Kate Jennings in London. She was brought back to Cranbrook for burial.

Thomas Sydney, who was the youngest son of James Pay Barham, was born in 1848. He was apprenticed as a brazier or tinsmith to an ironmonger in Cranbrook and worked for the same firm for fifty years. He took a considerable part in local affairs, as a member of the Parish Council, the Fire Brigade, the Volunteer Force and other organisations. In 1886, when they were both approaching thirty-eight years, Thomas married Emma Pope, a native of Ulcombe in Kent, who had a Scot, Alexander McKenzie from Ross-Shire, as grandfather on the mother's side. The writer, Sydney Pay Barham, was the only offspring of the marriage, and was born in 1887. After being a member for forty-five years of H.M. Civil Service, he returned to Cranbrook. He and his cousins, Ruth and Alice Barham, are the only surviving grandchildren of James Pay Barham. Thomas Sydney Barham died in 1911 and Emma his wife in 1916. They, with their sister and Mary Jane, their niece, are buried in the cemetery at Cranbrook.

S.P.Barham

24<sup>th</sup> March 1967