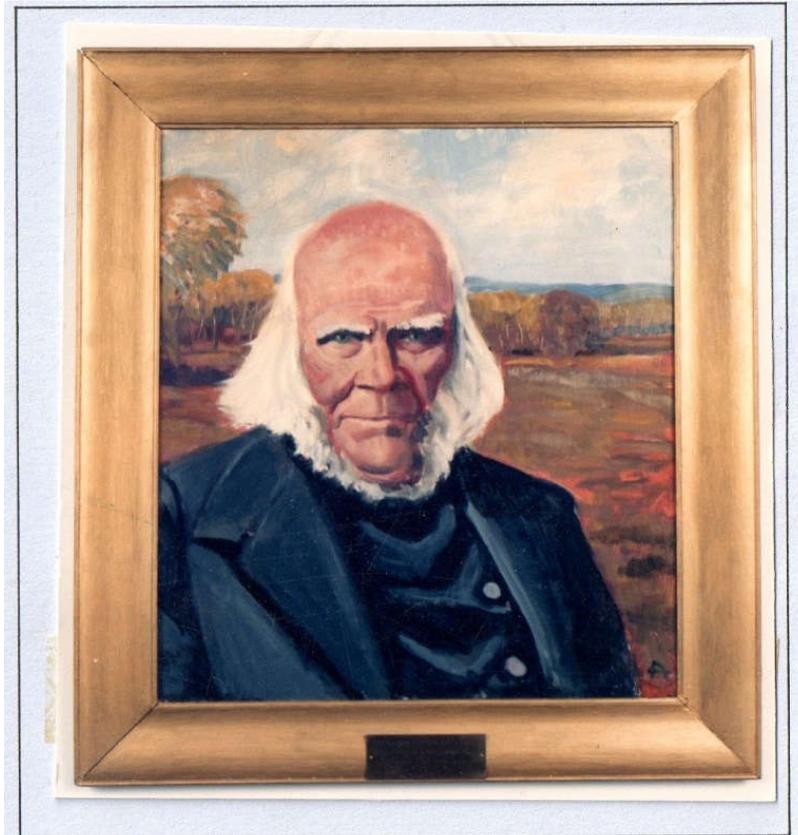


John Morton

Saviour of Bucklebury Common

1788-1871



**Rev. John Morton (1788 - 1871)
whose efforts in 1835 ensured
the freedom of Bucklebury Common
for all time.**

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JOHN MORTON - SHORT BIOGRAPHY

Imagine what it must have been like to have been born into a poor family in 1788 and when eight years old, your father dies. Disaster! Mrs Morton moved with her son, John, from Sunninghill to Hope Cottage, in the small hamlet of the Slade, Bucklebury, went to live with relatives, Henry Hoare and Sarah Hoare, nee Hope, probably his sister.

John would have found himself in a large parish with a Lord of the Manor and one of the biggest commons in Berkshire. The common provided a livelihood for the 170 families living there who depended on its resources. These were many, including grazing and bracken for bedding their animals, water for their households, and wood for their fires.

John was fortunate because, in the days long before compulsory state education, the family must have been able to survive without his daily labour. Within walking distance, over the common and down the Harts Hill to the village of Thatcham, there was a Bluecoat School, that is, a charity school, which John attended. In those days only reading, writing, arithmetic and scripture would have been taught, but that was a good education when so many poor children had none. He could not have achieved all he did in his life if he had been illiterate.



St Thomas' Chapel then the Bluecoat School

One day, the story goes, when he was about 13, on his way with his class mates, up the steep hill home from school, he fell ill and they had to carry him home. He had a terrible fever from which he nearly died and when he recovered he was left with a bad limp. Although it was difficult from then on for him to join in the games with his friends, he did his best not to be left out and would join in where he could or go hunting squirrels with them on the Common.

On leaving school he started to work on local farms and eventually moved to run Holly Farm.



Bluecoat Scholars late 19th early 20th century



Holly Farm as it is today

In those days many people went to church. John and his mother attended St. Mary's, the parish church of Bucklebury, but at that time nonconformist worship was gaining in popularity and when the newly formed congregational church opened in Thatcham, John found he preferred that. He became a Sunday school teacher and in 1816 started to preach in the open air, travelling round the local villages. Some people who worshipped at the established church did all they could to disrupt his simple sincere preaching and mocked and harassed him, throwing eggs, threatening him with cudgels and pouring derision on his sermons. Undeterred he continued, becoming a good public speaker and he became a familiar figure in the area. He attracted quite a following and his headquarters became a disused blacksmith's shop on Turner's Green, so called because this was the area on the common where the local bowl turners plied their trade.

John married Mary, nee Lyford and they had six children, two boys and four girls. Peter, born 1819, Lydia, born 1822, Mercy, born 1822, Mary born 1824, David, born 1826 and Dorcas, born 1828. They all survived into adulthood and married. Some of John's great, great, great, great grandchildren still live in the parish.

In 1834, the new Lord of the Manor, Mr Winchcombe Hartley, following a national farming trend, decided to enclose the common and a Bill was presented to Parliament for its enclosure. John, in his late forties, was obviously by now an influential and well known person in the Bucklebury area and he decided to take a leading role in fighting the Bill, knowing what hardship and impoverishment this enclosure would bring to the commoners.

John engaged counsel from his own purse to support his cause, contacted the MP for Reading, Mr Walter, asking for his support and rode to London, arriving on April 16th 1834, to defeat the bill before both Houses of Parliament. In his absence, his wife ran the farm and he sent letters from London sending her instructions on what needed doing.

LETTER FROM JOHN TO HIS WIFE SARAH:

"Be sure and take care of all the cattle and that sow that is to pig shut up and I think the sheep should have some water to drink at night and give them plenty of hay"

He and the other witnesses were detained in London adding to the expense. He wrote home

"Tell all the people to pray earnestly to God, and we will do all in our power here. I am afraid the money will not be enough, some had better go to them that have promised to give"

John started the list by donating £10.00 and another fifty- five people contributed with amounts varying from one shilling to £10.00.

The expenses incurred in opposing the Bill, fees to the House:

<i>Parliamentary Agents, solicitors charges and council fees:</i>	<i>£126.7.0</i>
<i>Land Surveyors</i>	<i>£ 10.0.0.</i>
<i>Witnesses travelling expenses</i>	<i>£ 41.0.0.</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>£177.7.0</i>

After numerous worried letters home and more fund raising and many prayers, the bill was defeated and freedom of Bucklebury Common was ensured for all time on May 8th 1834.

After the Bill was defeated John Morton's congregation raised nearly £400 from public subscription and finally built a chapel on the site of the old blacksmith's shop in Turners Green. It was opened on July 31st 1840. John preached in his chapel until he died.

John continued to farm the 130 acres and by 1851, when he was 63, he employed 4 labourers.

John Morton could not have known how important his efforts would be to future generations. Life in Bucklebury continued much as it had done in his day, until WW1. So many local men were killed that their families could no longer keep and look after the same number of animals and the common, lacking the grazing, started to become overgrown with scrub. A way of life that had lasted for generations began to disappear.



Congregational Chapel, Turner's Green, Bucklebury



Vehicles on Bucklebury Common during World War II

In WW2 the Common was requisitioned by the army and closed to locals. The top soil was removed and built into huge mounds that are still there. This left the underlying gravel which created a hard surface for the storage of vehicles and equipment for the D- Day landings. Huts were built to house American servicemen; people of colour on one side of the road and whites the other. After the war homeless families moved into the huts and then in the

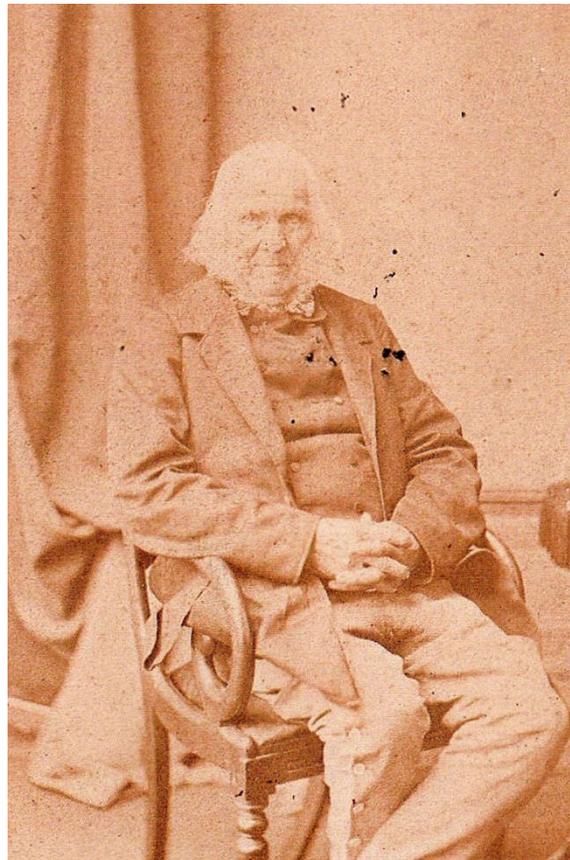
1950 s council houses were built in the parish for the families, but children raised in the camp still talk of it as a wonderful place in which to grow up.

The beautiful common is now part of the North Wessex Downland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Parts of it have been restored to that increasingly rare habitat, lowland heath, home to nightjars, adders and glorious displays of heather in late summer.

Owing to the number of footpaths created by commoners in the past, taking their animals to graze, Bucklebury is said to have more footpaths than any other parish in England and is now an enormous asset to walkers.

John Morton died in November 16th 1871 aged 83. He was buried in the chapel grounds. (*Newbury Weekly News Nov.16th*). The chapel still stands: a testament to this remarkable man.

He could never have guessed the benefits his actions would have on future generations, and Bucklebury Common would be a lasting memorial to one man's courage and dogged determination to stand up to the local Lord of the Manor and authority, buck the national trend of land enclosure, and against the odds pitted against the poor, win.



John Morton in his later years

DOCUMENTS AND LETTERS PERTAINING TO OPPOSITION OF BILL TO ENCLOSURE OF BUCKLEBURY COMMON 1834

1834 – BILL FOR ENCLOSURE

A Bill for Enclosing the Parish of Bucklebury having been brought into the House of Commons the small Freeholders considered it their Duty to oppose the Measure being fully convinced that if the Bill were suffered to pass upwards of 170 Families consisting or more than 1,000 persons would be deprived of the privilege of cutting Furze or Fern for Fuel for themselves & litter for their cattle, and of the means of rearing their Cattle, Pigs and Poultry for Sale, for without these advantages many of them would be unable to support themselves and would be driven to seek Relief from the Poor rate to avoid absolute starvation. Considerable Expense have been necessarily incurred in opposing the progress of the Bill in the Committee and throughout the House of Commons, which the small Freeholders with their limited means are unable to meet, they feel themselves under the necessity of appealing to the kind liberality of a generous Public for assistance in this Case of Necessity and trusting their Appeal will not be deemed unworthy of consideration.

TRANSCRIPT OF LETTER FROM JOHN VAIZEY TO E.E.GALE ESQ. 11TH APRIL 1834

- CONCERNING BUCKLEBURY COMMONERS

2 South Square, Grays Inn

11th April 1834

My Dear Sir

I received your letter this Morning, and I assure you the poor Bucklebury Commoners have my sincere Sympathy, and good Wishes; any friendly Suggestions of mine, or any Influence or Solicitation which might be in my power to use, either with Members of the Committee, or otherwise, they are welcome to, but I could not undertake the professional Opposition to the Bill.

With regard to the Queries about Expenses not having been employed at present, in any parliamentary Case to oppose a Bill, I am not prepared to tell you what the Fees of the House, and the probably Cost would be.

There is no Doubt if Counsel and Parliamentary Agents are employed (and which I fear would be needful to any efficient Opposition on the Merits) Money must be forthcoming and paid in these quarters.

The Prompt and spirited Efforts and Assistance of a professional Person in the Neighbourhood to collect and frame Evidence &c and otherwise to act both on the spot and in Town would most likely be wanted, and probably the Attendance of Witnesses before the Committee would be necessary.

I do not make these Remarks to discourage their attempt but rather in the way of Suggestion for your Consideration and Guidance, the Interests at stake are of Course very important to them and worth a Struggle.

Mr Walter (who I suppose is on the Committee) having access to the proper Quarter, can give you if you write to him, the Names of the Members and would perhaps give his Opinion on the general Merits of the case, and advise as to the Propriety of taking any Steps and chance of Success.

I beg my Respects to Mrs Gale jointly with yourself and Family and I am, my dear Sir,

Yours very truly

JOHN VAIZEY

To E.E.W. Gale Esq.

TRANSCRIPT OF LETTER FROM E.E.GALE TO JOHN MORTON APRIL 12TH 1834

- CONCERNING BUCKLEBURY COMMONERS

Speenhamland

April 12 / 34

Dear Moreton

Mr Budd intends to go to London on a/c of the Kingsclere Inclosure tomorrow. You will see by the Copy of Mr Vaizeys letter that he cannot attend to the Bucklebury Bill – Mr Dibley has been kind enough to copy it and has offered to go to London tomorrow night for you charging only his expenses – but if you to his going it will be without yourself and Snell to give evidence – Mr Budd has engaged Carrington J Rigby gratuitously for the Kingsclere case and you I have no doubt will share in their favour if you accede to the proposition above – at all events let me see you tomorrow some time of the day - if ever there was a work of Charity and Necessity this it – you & Snell should go to London with Mr Dibley tomorrow night if you do not mean to die Dunghill

I remain yours truly

E.E.W. GALE

P.S. I was fifty miles from hence at three o'clock this afternoon and nothing brought me home but this affair.

TRANSCRIPT OF LETTER FROM JOHN MORTON TO HIS WIFE - APRIL 17TH 1834

Paddington,
Thursday night April 17th 1834

My very dear love

I arrived safe to London on Wednesday morning, before my neighbour 2 hours & we went to Charing Cross and waited for Mr. Dibley he soon came. We waited then till he had seen Mr Walters, and unfortunately the Bill past the third time on Tuesday, before we came. It appears Mr Walters did not attend the Petition so prompt as he ought. He endeavoured to get us before the Committee today, but Mr. Baker prevented it, we have used every means today to get the Bill readmitted again, if possible tomorrow, but we are doubtful of doing it. Mr -- belonging to Gray's Farm has joined us today in our exertions to duty. We have also been to Richardson he also has not set his hand to the Enclosure Bill. It seems as if we should have kept on with him he says he should have been sure of success had he kept on, he gives encouragement still, we shall know tomorrow more about it. We have another opportunity of standing before the House of Lords but the Attorney today says we shall not stand so good a chance as before the House of Commons, if it is possible I shall come home a Saturday night for it will not come before the House of Lords before next Thursday or longer. We expected today to come before Mr. Baker but that was laid aside. I have got a Bill of the contents of the enclosure. I see it will ruin the Parish if it takes place. Tell all the People to pray earnestly to God and we will do all in our power here. I am afraid the money will not be enough. Some had better go to them that have promised to give, tho' it has not cost much yet, but we shall take every care not to involve ourselves, but our living on it lessens it delaying in Town. Be sure and take care of all the cattle. Clarkson wishes you to let his wife know he is well.

I have nothing more to add, my love to you my dear & kind affection to Thomas, and Good wishes to the Inhabitants of Bucklebury.

I remain Your affectionate

Husband

John Morton

(transcriber & owner of the original unknown)

TRANSCRIPT OF LETTER FROM JOHN MORTON TO HIS WIFE - MAY 1ST 1834

- FROM LONDON ENDEAVOURING TO SAVE BUCKLEBURY COMMON

My Dear Wife

I hope this will find you well. I am well and we have just ended our Contest and it have been a long conflict. It have ended without any decision on are a part we cannot quite get the Bill out nor they cannot pass it in its present form. So they have offered us a double allotment if we will accept the terms. Our Counsell advises us to compromise the matter so we are a going to consider the matter till to morrow morning what will be best. I don't think it will be any use to proceed any further but make as good a job of it as we can. We shall come home to morrow night, so no more from yours affectionally John Morton

May 1st 1834

(Spellings and grammar as per original)

**TRANSCRIPT OF LETTER FROM MR ALEX. DOBIE TO JOHN MORTON AND MR
JAMES SNELL – 8TH MAY 1834**

- CONFIRMING THAT THE BILL TO ENCLOSE BUCKLEBURY COMMON HAD BEEN
THROWN OUT

Dear Sir,

It is with much pleasure that I inform you we have this day succeeded in throwing out Mr Hartley's Bill altogether – We beat him by 38 votes to 6 on the Division – you have therefore now got justice done and the Common remains as it is – I shall send you a Newspaper by tomorrow night's Mail which will give you the speeches of the Members and the names of those who voted for you and against you which will enable you to see to whom you are indebted for this Victory.

It is probable some overture or proposals may be made to you on the part of Mr Hartley but do not enter into any without consulting some friends or myself – remember Tidbury and his Freehold –

I remain

D Sir

Yours Truly

Alex Dobie

Palgrave Place,
Temple Bar;
London.
8th May 1834

Mr Snell or Mr Morton

THE READING MERCURY AND COPIED IN THE TIMES - 20TH MAY 1834

THE TIMES, 20TH MAY 1834

The following different statements of the merits of the Bucklebury enclosure Bill, which was lately thrown out in the House of Commons, are copied from the Reading Mercury.

ONE ACCOUNT, (FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The rejection of this bill by the House of Commons has excited the surprise of most persons who are acquainted with the local circumstances of the case, and with the charitable disposition and liberal sentiments entertained by Mr Hartley, the lord of the manor. So far from the measure being "pregnant with mischief, and promising little advantage to any person" would, if carried into effect, have produced considerable benefit to the parish at large, and particularly to the industrious poor, by bring into cultivation 600 acres of land, which would have afforded the best possible relief to the poor by the constant employment of the labourers, and have contributed to the payment of the parish rates which at present amount to £1,000 for the year. For several years past, during the winter months, there have been upon an average 30 men unemployed, or maintained by the parish, in useless labour, at an annual expense of not less than 140L. which with the rates payable in respect of the newly- enclosed lands, taken at very moderate computation for the year 1832, would affect an annual saving in the rates of 275L. The detailed account of advantages which the poor may derive from the commons, amounting to 8L 2s, is merely speculative and matter of opinion; not a single instance can be produced of any poor person in the parish ever having realized such a sum, or anything like it; and the statements "that there are about 200 families interested in the commons of those about 35 were freeholders, of whom more than 20 together with 200 families, comprising not less than 1000 persons, were opposed to the enclosure." have been introduced for the purpose of creating a strong feeling of excitement and to keep up the delusion that "the poor were to be deprived of their rights". Now, as to rights, the case stands thus:- The parish contains 4,050 acres, or thereabouts, of old enclosed lands, belonging to 30 proprietors, whereof there are 6, possessing 3,940 acres, assenting: 15 possess 60 acres, dissenting; and 7, possessing 30 acres who are neuter. There are 6 or 7 other persons who claim as freeholders in respect of encroachments made within 20 years, and consequently have no legal rights; the remainder of the 200 families are occupiers only, and more than three- fourths of them tenants to Mr Hartley, and have no legal claims. Of the 15 dissentients, 12 have enjoyed common rights to a considerable extent and, as their united estates did not exceed 10 acres, it was represented in Mr Hartley that they might not derive so much benefit from the enclosure, an account of the heavy expence of the ring- fencing their small allotments, when he immediately proposed to grant

from his own allotment to every proprietor in the parish whose estate and interest in the lands did not exceed 5 acres, 40 perches for every acre (being double the quantity which, according to the opinion of Mr Hawkes, their own surveyor, they would be entitled to under the act), to enclose their several allotments at his own expense, and to pay all commissioners' rates and other charges to which they might be liable under the Enclosure Act. This liberal offer was rejected, and the unfounded and delusive clamour "for the protection of the rights of the poor against oppression of the great landed proprietors of Berks" unfortunately prevailed, and the bill was lost: the consequences will be very injurious to the parish. The poor will be deprived of the benefit of the advice and assistance of Mr Hartley as a resident among them, which in the winter season must be severely felt; his numerous cottage tenants will be deprived of small allotments of land near their house., which it was his avowed intention to grant (although not entitled to claim) for the purpose of bettering.

(This is all that has been photocopied)

BUCKLEBURY COMMON AND COMMONERS' RIGHTS

Bucklebury parish is large, covering 6,000 acres. The area of the common is about 600 acres, making it one of the biggest commons in SE England. It mostly runs along a gravelly ridge between the Pang and Kennet river valleys about 400 ft. The top is gravel and lower down is heavy clay made wetter by the free draining soil above, so it is not useful for growing crops and has remained like many similar local hills, throughout historic times, as waste or woodland.

The transition from the open field to the enclosed system of farming was at Bucklebury, a very gradual process. Well into the 19thC many farms had part of their arable land in open fields. Throughout the 18th and the first half of the 19th C, the impression given in the Court records is of a rather large number of small cultivators to whom the resources of the common were of considerable importance and interest.

(A Berkshire Common 1564-1880)

The common was managed until 1927 by The Court Leet and Court Baron. The court, headed by the Lord of the Manor's steward, appointed Tythingmen and jurymen. Fines for encroachments and releasing unauthorised animals was levied. The estate has had Court baron over many years. The court has not met since 1969. (They met at the Blade Bone Public House.) In 1929 a scheme of management was entered into by Bucklebury Estate and Bradfield Rural District Council. By Laws were introduced. The Court Leet and Court Baron ceased to function although it has been preserved under the 1977 Justice Act.

COMMONERS' RIGHTS

Commoners' Rights attach to particular households not people. There are approximately 130 houses in Bucklebury that have commoners' rights. The majority of commoner's rights are in respect of "hedgebot" or "firebot" (the right of picking up fallen dead wood from the common for the mending of fences and for fire. Chainsaws are not permitted and all timber remains the property of the estate. Approximately 20 households have grazing rights" but these are generally not exercised because the common is no longer fenced or gated.

West Berkshire Council superseded Bradfield RDC in 1972, and became responsible for way marking public rights of way, maintaining the commoners' rights register, collecting rubbish and assisting with vegetation clearing. They also maintain car parks and public access.

In 2014 BBOWT (Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire Wildlife Trust) took over responsibility for the commons of West Berkshire, including some responsibility for Bucklebury Common.

The parish council has no jurisdiction over the common but for many years has organised a twice yearly, March and October, common clearance. WBC provides litter pickers, gloves and

refuses bags. A large scale map of the parish is laid out on a table in front of the Memorial Hall and the clerk suggests where parishioners should go to collect rubbish, which is put into skips provided by WBC. BPC provide tea and cakes at the Memorial Hall when people return. It is a popular afternoon and a great deal of rubbish is collected. In recent years Rupert Hartley Russell and others have driven round with trailers, collecting large items of rubbish and the heavy sacks left by the collectors at the side of the road.

Today the Commons Advisory Committee meets twice a year, in the old kitchen at Bucklebury House. It is chaired by the local district councillor and made up of representatives of the estate, WBC BBOWT, commoners, local residents and 2 representatives of BPC.

(Bucklebury Estate 2011. Additional information W.F).

COMMON RIGHTS IN THE PARISH OF BUCKLEBURY

Throughout much of midland and southern England, while the open field system lasted, grazing tended to be in short supply. Customs for its fair allocation had been established early, often as early as Domesday .Of course the waste and common pastures were not the only grazing. As in much of Europe there was the aftermath of hay making, stubbles, fallow fields, orchards, waysides etc. But the waste must have been depended upon for grass in May, June and July as well as the rest of the year.

COMMON OF PASTURE

The right to turn out stock to graze - Horses, cattle or sheep: Pig's goats, ducks and hens were all commonable. The number of horses, cattle and sheep were limited to the number which, in winter could be maintained on the stored produce of the holding. There was also a fixed limit or stint. In Bucklebury at one time, this is given as 50 sheep per tenant. In 1708 there were 70 tenants on the manor roll so the possible head of stock was large. This did not apply to other livestock.

Any freeholder, or tenant of a freeholder or of the manor, appears to have had this right provided the holding lay within the parish of Bucklebury. From time to time the Court Leet made several regulations restricting grazing in various ways in the genera interest of the commoners and the manor.

Surplus animals were sold in local markets (Newbury)

COMMON OF ESTOVER

The right to cut or take wood for firing or the repair of or repair of building or fences, heather and bracken for litter (animal bedding) furze (or gorse) for domestic use only and not to be used for the use of a kiln or brewing or baking - the undergrowth could not be sold nor taken out of the parish. A tenant could have as much gorse as he could carry but by 1852 there was too much because not many people were interested in gorse as fuel. Cheaper coal brought first by canal and later by train had had a big impact.

Commoners could lop or top timber trees cut by the Lord of the Manor who owned the timber, and to lop all pollards that were usually lopped. The Court Leet evidently made regulations limiting the size of undergrowth which could be cut with the object,, no doubt, of keeping the common open for grazing, without destroying timber trees and timber saplings .It was the custom for tenants of the manor to be allowed estovers, and when the Manor sold its property the new freeholders usually inherited these rights. Bracken and furze, dead or fallen wood, and the lop and the top of all timber led at the order of the Lord of the Manor, were allowed to be used by the parishioners.

(There are still a number of old coppiced tree to be seen in the parish, oak, sweet chestnut beech and hazel.)

COMMON OF PISCARY.

The right to take fish from ponds and streams - There are no streams with fish in them but it is said that a right exists for commoners to take fish from the fish ponds. No reference has been made to this in the Court Rolls. Nothing is known, but presumably fish were for the use of those who caught them. (The fish ponds were created by the monks when monks of Reading Abbey resided here. They are now fished by Thatcham Fishing club)

COMMON OF THE SOIL.

The Rolls and certain deeds of conveyance show that a **right of commoners to take gravel for personal use on the paths within, and leading to, his holding existing anciently.** The Court Leet prescribed where it was to be dug. It was not for sale

The existence of this right was denied by the ward at a court held in the year 1928, but at that time it was declared that it had in fact been enjoyed by one commoner for at least a period of more than 40 years. It is also a custom for water for drinking and for cattle etc. to be drawn from certain springs and ponds on the common, by the commoners. Apart from gravel and spring water, the evidence of the Court Rolls upholds the general principal that the Lord of the Manor is the owner of the Soil of the common. The Rolls and certain deeds for conveyance show that a right of commoners is to take water from the springs providing it was for his house and beasts. (The well in the Slade)

COMMON OF TURBARY.

The right to dig turf or peat for fuel or for use in the Commoners' house - This right although widespread on moorland commons does not seem to have existed in Bucklebury.

Mr Humphrey Baker, MA Consultant to the Commons Preservation Soc. and considered a leading authority on the subject of common rights, in his pamphlet "commons, their nature, Function and Preservation) 1952 describes the nature of Rights of Common in general as they exist in this country. By applying these special customs of the Manor of Bucklebury as

revealed, in the Rolls of the Court Leet it is possible to set down the Common Rights, of Bucklebury Commons as follows. Author unknown.

FERNING

“Ferning” was the cutting of bracken on the common. Old common law stated that it should not be cut until 1st September. Each householder staked out their patch. The bracken was left to dry before being carted home. It was made into ricks which were then thatched with rushes cut from the bogs. The bracken was used for animal bedding in the winter. It was also used to make pig sties. Fern bushes were woven between stakes to form the walls and again thatched with rushes.

Harry Copas Oct 1992. Bucklebury of Yesteryear. Bucklebury Parish magazine.

Shelia Kent oral history.

BOWL TURNING

This was another trade carried out on the common. Bowls were turned from elm on a foot peddled lath. The last bowl turner was called George Lailey and his lath and tools are in MERL. Reading. They made all their own tools and worked in huts. The bowls were sold.

(After the second World war the bowls became famous and people came to Bucklebury to buy them, often cycling and visiting the tea shops at the Blade Bone. The bowls were sold in Harrods, London).

Family reminiscences, Wynne Frankum

STREPPING

After the oak tree had been felled in the autumn, the boughs were cut off and then all the bark removed. It was taken to the tannery in Stanford Dingley (Harry Copas)

ACORNING

In the autumn acorns for pigs could be gathered up but not beaten or shaken down. The children collected the acorns to feed the pigs (Bucklebury school log book (1874-1909.)

So the commoners relied heavily on the resources of the common and it was for this reason that John Morton and others went to such lengths to save it.

Wynne Frankum 30/01/18

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Helen Relf: Bucklebury History Group

Bucklebury: A Berkshire Parish. The Home of Bolingbroke. 1701-1715 by Arthur I Humphreys FSA 1932.

Bucklebury's Heritage: Cecilia Millson

Congregational chapel: Portrait of John Morton

The people of Bucklebury for their contributions

PHOTOGRAPHS

Holly Farm - Wynne Frankum

John Morton - unknown

Bluecoat School - unknown

Children of Bluecoat School - unknown

Vehicles on the common during WWII – Welford Museum