

The Wider Trick Family.

**An account of most known instances of families
and individuals named Trick
(or close variants of the name)
from the mid-18th to the mid-19th century,
primarily in South West England and South Wales,
and their origins, where known.**

Compiled by David Knapman

© January 2019

To the reader:

If you find something here which is of interest, you are welcome to quote from this document, or to make reasonable use of it for your own personal researches, but it would be appreciated if you would acknowledge the source where appropriate.

Please be aware that this is a 'live' document, and is sure to contain mistakes. As and when I find or receive better information I will add to and/or correct it. This raises two points:

- if you find an error or omission, please let me know; and
- if you propose to use the information contained here at some future point, it may be worth checking back with me to see whether the information you propose to use has subsequently been corrected or improved.

Although I do not generally propose to extend the narrative past 1851, I would be very pleased to attach a note to any of the families to report that a family of 21st century Tricks can be traced back to any of the families identified here. So if you find your ancestors, and the Trick surname survives via their / your family, please let me know.

David Knapman, January 2019

(david.j.knapman @ btinternet.com)

Contents

1	<i>Introduction</i>	1
2	<i>Marriages with Male Children, from the Late 1740s to 1760</i>	5
3	<i>Marriages with Male Children, from 1761 to 1790</i>	12
4	<i>Marriages with Children, from 1791 to 1820</i>	29
5	<i>Marriages with Children, from 1821 to 1850</i>	50
6	<i>Baptisms of Illegitimate Children, from 1748 to 1850</i>	87

Chapter 1: Introduction

Purpose and main sources

The focus of this document is on the existence and survival of the Trick surname, and close variants on it. The geographical focus is on Devon and Cornwall, but taking in movements to Somerset, Bristol, South Wales and London in particular. I am not concerned in this document with the Trick families of Suffolk and other more easterly counties, or those in the Midlands.

My purpose has been to record and describe all of the families of Tricks that I have been able to identify in these parts of Britain in the 100 years up to the middle of the 19th century (whether or not they were recorded by the national censuses) and, where possible, to identify where they came from and how they might be related to one another.

Generally I have not taken the resultant mini-trees and histories beyond the 1861 census, because that will be relatively simple for any researcher looking at a particular individual or family to do for him or herself. However, where I have easy access to the information, because I have looked into it for other reasons, I include at least summary information going forward.

My main sources have been the 1841, 1851 and 1861 censuses, the transcriptions of parish registers published on paper and CD-ROM by the Devon Family History Society (DFHS), the equivalent information provided by the Cornish on-line parish clerk (OPC) service, standard genealogical websites such as findmypast.co.uk and ancestry.co.uk, and the international genealogical index (IGI) (and in particular the wonderfully helpful website put together by Hugh Wallis¹, which facilitates the process of searching a large number of the individual parish registers, and clarifies which registers have and have not been transcribed). More recently I have made use of the facility available via the UK Government's General Register Office (GRO) website, which now provides information on mothers' maiden names linked to the registration of births from 1837 onwards; and some limited use of later census returns to track 'what happened next'.

I have also made some use of wills available via the National Archives and Devon Heritage Centre (DHC), formerly the Devon Records Office. I have not seen any of the wills in the Cornish archives. I have also made some use of records of apprenticeships which can be found by searching the National Archives website, primarily as a helpful indicator of which families had money (or land), and which did not. Finally, I have used the British Newspaper Archive. Although using 'Trick' as a search term throws up a mass of irrelevant results, when the search is restricted to 'family notices' (i.e. announcements of births, deaths and marriages), it has provided some useful information.

Since this document was first posted on-line I have also had some very helpful feed-back from other Trick family researchers, and the information that they have provided is acknowledged where it is found.

Variants on the name

My primary focus is on the surnames Trick, Tricks and Trix, and in particular their use in Devon and Cornwall. However, I know from researching my own family, that variants such as Tricke, Trickey and Tricker can easily be found mixed in with them. For example, the Yarnscombe parish register uses Trick, Tricke and Tricker for a single family over a period of about 10 years.

Nevertheless, it is also clear that in some cases (and in particular in some areas) families have consistently used the variants Tricks and Trickey in particular, and generally I have not pursued these.

Early origins

The main focus of Trick families by the middle of the 18th century was a square of about 30 miles by 30 miles, with its south east corner located between Okehampton and Hatherleigh, taking in North Cornwall, the Hartland peninsula and the immediate surrounds of Barnstaple. Within this square, a triangle based on Bude, Hartland Point and Barnstaple contains most of the parishes which were home to the main clusters of Tricks, with Hartland itself probably the most important single parish (followed by Morwenstow, Kilkhampton, Frithelstock, Bideford and Barnstaple in particular). In some instances the families go back to the 16th century, and in the case of Hartland

¹ Put all of the terms 'Hugh Wallis IGI England' into any internet search engine to find this website.

in particular it is possible to put together a credible outline family tree starting with Emanuel Trick (see below).

The earliest detailed map of the area that I have found is Benjamin Donn's 1765 map of Devon (which includes towns and villages just over the border in Cornwall). The full map is accessible via Wikipedia, and although the following extract from the panel which includes Hartland does not extend as far south as Bude or as far east as Barnstaple, it nevertheless shows much of the area from which Trick families hailed. It also shows the road network at that time, and the absence of some links which we would now take for granted, which helps to explain why some nearby parishes had fewer contacts than might have been expected (because although walking on foot and horse riding would not be affected by a lack of roads, carts and coach movements would have been severely restricted).

Map of the area around Hartland, Bideford and Morwenstow in 1765



Source: Benjamin Donn's 1765 map of Devon. The full map is accessible via Wikipedia.

Prior to the mid-18th century there had certainly been families outside this area (in, for example, Madron parish, near Penzance, and in and around Werrington and Boyton, both a few miles north of Launceston). The 1723 Oath Rolls (accessible via the Friends of Devon Archives website, and by their nature mainly concerned with better-off individuals) also shows a family called Trix at Chulmleigh², and families called Trickey around Tiverton (including Bampton, Sandford and Uffculme), Topsham, Seaton and Kenton (south of Exeter). This geographical coverage of the Trickey surname is confirmed by the IGI.

By the early 19th century there were several Trick families in and around Plymouth, and Bristol, and some in South Wales, which had strong shipping links with North Devon and Cornwall. A theme that was emerging by that time was an attachment between several branches of the family and non-conformist religion, which may have encouraged some families to move to Plymouth, Bristol, Bideford and Barnstaple, as well as using established non-conformist chapels in towns such as Holsworthy and Shebbear. The earliest surviving Tricks to move to Wales appear to have done so

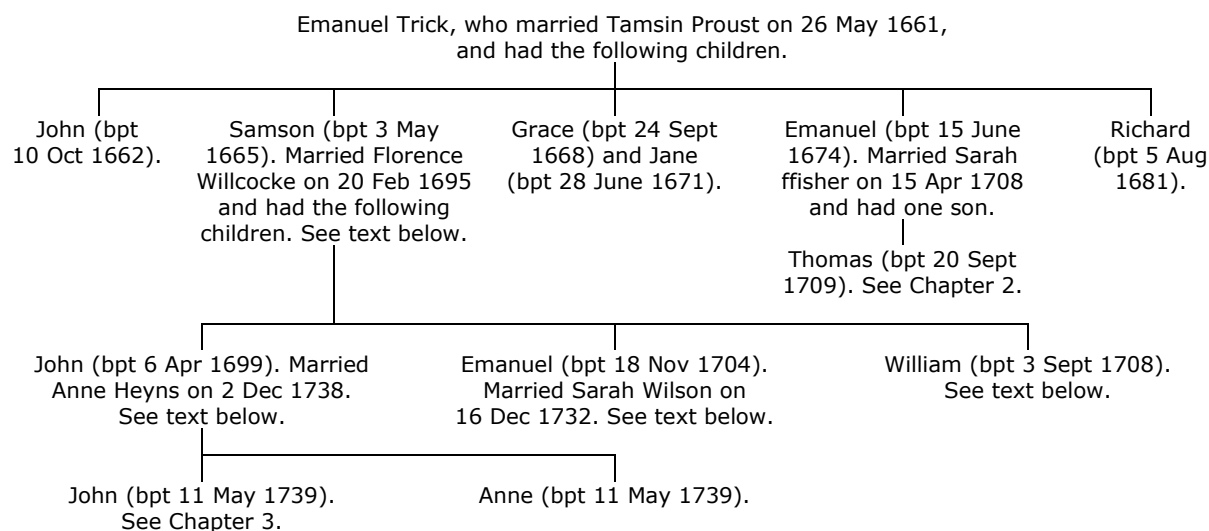
² So far as I can tell, this family had either moved or died out (at least in the male line) by the middle of the 18th century.

in the first two decades of the 19th century, but there was at least one family established in the Swansea area by the late 17th century.

Early families

Only in three cases have I managed to assemble credible pre-1750 families covering three or more generations, and which still survived into the middle of the 19th century. These three are set out here. Later in this document I refer back to these roots where appropriate.

The first such tree is based on the Hartland parish records (accessible via the IGI), including notes made in the 19th century by the then rector, Rev R Pearse Chope, and held at the North Devon Records Office (NDRO). In general, I have used the same spellings as Rev Chope. All of the baptisms, marriages and deaths occurred at Hartland.

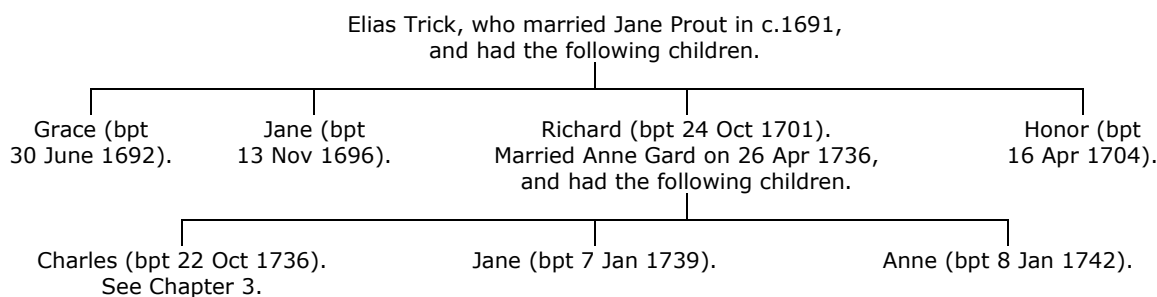


Samson and Florence are commemorated by a floor slab in St Nectan's church at Stoke (the parish church for Hartland). She died on 1 January 1739 aged 69, he followed on 10 December 1743 aged 76. Their eldest son John farmed at West Titchberry, Hartland, and died on 1 April 1766 aged 66. He is buried in the churchyard close to his own son John and his family. His headstone confirms that he had a wife and children at the time of his death, but Anne is not commemorated on his headstone (or on any other headstone at St Nectan's).

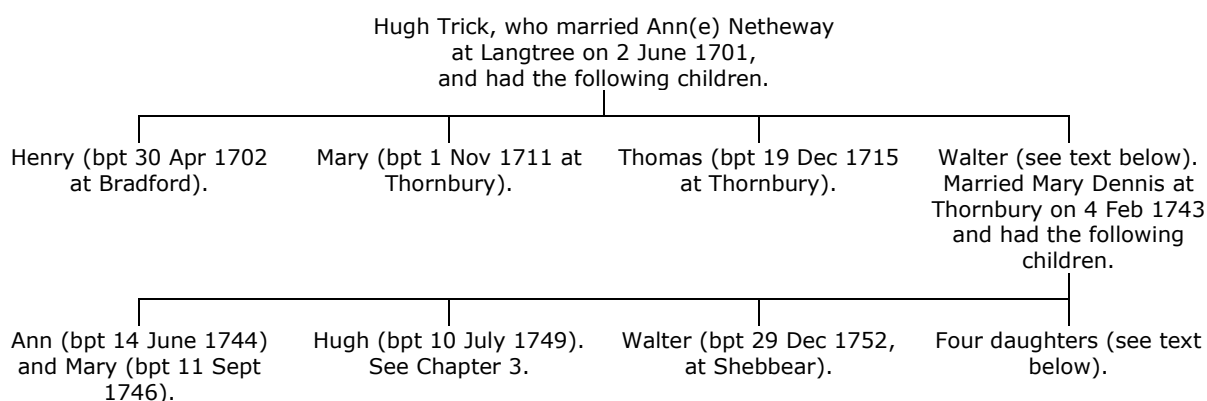
Samson's younger brother Emanuel, and his own son of the same name, were both described as yeoman farmers of Hartland, and two persons called Emanuel Trick left wills which no longer survive, and which were proved in 1751 and 1766 respectively. Both the younger Emanuel and his brother William were named on a 1742 lease document involving land in Morwenstow (see the National Archives website), and identified as sons of Samson Trick, yeoman of Hartland. That document does not mention their brother John (see above), who was still alive at the time.

William died aged 78 on 26 October 1787 and is commemorated by a floor slab in St Nectan's church. His slab does not mention a wife, though there were three marriages at Hartland which could have involved him: one on 12 January 1733 to Margaret Bragg, and two more in 1749, both of which are dealt with in Chapter 2. On balance, I think he probably married Margaret Bragg, and then some years after she died (in 1741), was re-married to Grace Beer.

The second tree is from Morwenstow, and is based on information from the IGI and the Cornwall OPC.



The third tree is from Langtree and neighbouring parishes, and is based on information from the IGI.



The IGI has two separate baptisms for Walter (in the second generation above): 12 May 1718 and 12 May 1719. I do not know the explanation for this apparent duplication. It is also likely that there were other children born in the 9 years between Henry and Mary. (One possible 'candidate' son would be the John Trick, who then married Jane Horn at Shebbear on 13 February 1739 and had four children baptised at Bradford between 1740 and 1748: John (on 8 September 1740), Jane, Susanna and Grace.)

All of the baptisms in the third generation (other than Walter's) were at Thornbury. The four youngest daughters comprised two called Susanna(h) (baptised 6 August 1754 and 14 December 1756), and two called Rebecca (baptised 17 April 1761 and 19 June 1766). The second Susannah may have survived, but the second Rebecca was buried on 6 July 1767.

Organisation of the rest of this document

The majority of this document (Chapters 2-5) is arranged around marriages in which the bridegroom was called Trick (or similar), and which may have resulted in the surname being carried forward for one or more generations. Those marriages which are known to have produced children are presented in date order, split into four time periods.

My source lists for such marriages mainly came from the DFHS' lists based on parish registers, the Cornwall OPC service and the IGI, though some are implied by census returns or other documentary evidence. In acknowledgement that illegitimate births may in some instances have passed the surname on to later generations, all such births that I have come across are also listed (see Chapter 6). Some of them are also mentioned in the families to which their mothers belonged, and in those cases a cross-reference is provided.

Wherever cross-references to other marriages and families are required, this is done using the format '1811, Richard & Ann'. Where two marriages have the same combination of year and names, I have added the wives' surnames. It should therefore be easy to find the marriage concerned whenever a cross-reference is provided.

To facilitate this process of tracking families, I have in this edition of this document added different colours to the 'title lines' of eleven of the larger and longer-lasting families.

Chapter 2: Marriages with Male Children, from the late 1740s to 1760

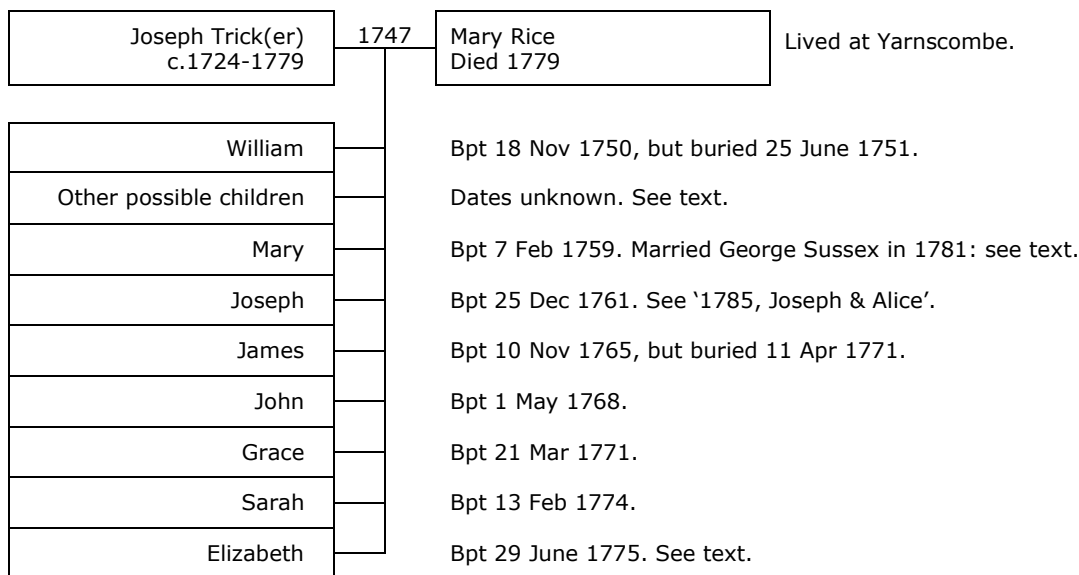
Introduction

This chapter covers marriages which resulted in male heirs who could have carried the Trick surname forward, and which were contracted over the 15 or so years prior to 1760. I might more logically have started this chapter in 1755 (when the Devon Family History Society list of marriages starts), but have opted instead to include a small number of earlier marriages, starting with my own ancestor, Joseph Trick of Yarnscombe.

Although I am quite sure that there were other relevant Trick marriages over this same period which are not included here, these are the ones that I have managed to find, and they certainly provide good coverage of both Hartland and Morwenstow, where two of the main concentrations of Tricks were to be found in 1750.

1747, Joseph & Mary

Joseph Trick(er) married Mary Rice at Yarnscombe on 6 September 1747. His name was recorded in the marriage register as Joseph Tricker, but at other times (including when their children were baptised) the surname was recorded in the parish records as Tricke and Trick, and over time the trend was definitely from Tricker to Trick. He in turn was the son of John Trick(er) and his wife Dorothy (née Davy, married at Yanscombe on 9 February 1702), and he had been baptised on 7 February 1724, also at Yarnscombe.



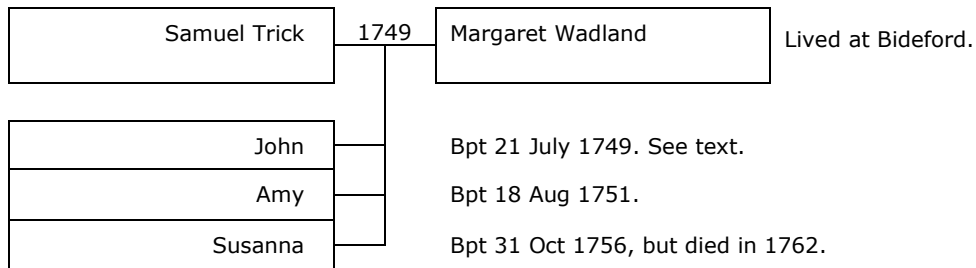
All of the children identified above were baptised at Yarnscombe, and it is possible that other children were baptised between William and Mary, but the original baptismal register (which I have seen) is illegible for much of that gap. In particular they may have had a daughter called Joannah, because on 19 August 1787 Hugh Trick, the illegitimate son of Joannah Trick, was baptised at Yarnscombe, and I did not find any evidence of other Trick families living in Yarnscombe at this time. (Hugh is the originator of Family '1829, Hugh & Mary'.)

The IGI has Elizabeth being baptised on 29 June 1755. However, I have seen the original register, this being part of my own direct ancestry, and I noted the year as 1775. I was unaware at that time of the IGI record, and did not explicitly check the evident discrepancy, but I am reasonably confident that my record correctly reflects what is in the register.

Both Joseph and Mary were buried in 1779: Mary on 18 August 1779, followed by Joseph on 16 September. Their three youngest daughters were all less than 10 years old when they were orphaned. Their daughter Mary, who married George Sussex, had a family which survives to this day.

1749, Samuel & Margaret

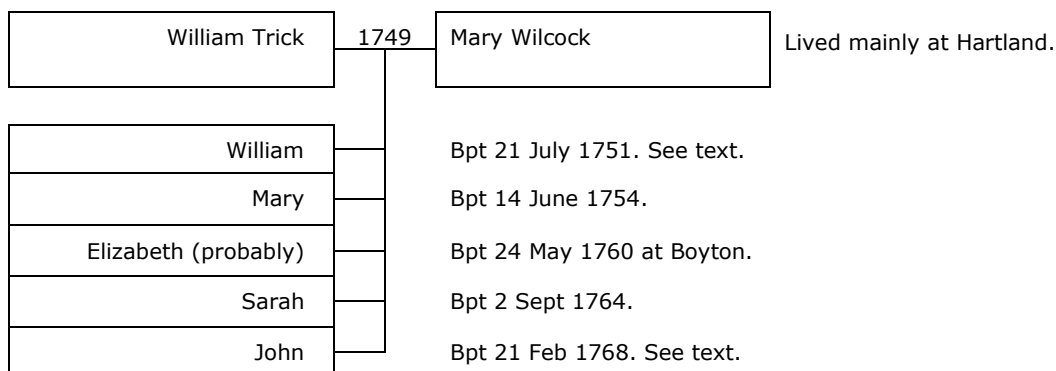
Samuel Trick married Margaret Wadland at Bideford in 1749 (I am uncertain precisely when, but given the date of their son John's baptism, I think it was relatively early in the year). The three children shown below were all baptised at Bideford.



It is possible, but far from certain, that John was the originator of Family '1773, John & Rebekah' in South Wales.

1749, William & Mary

William Trick married Mary Wilcock at Hartland on 10 July 1749. Unless otherwise stated, their children were baptised there. I am uncertain about the status of Elizabeth, but if she is indeed from this family, it seems likely that William may have been a labourer who had to go where work was to be found.

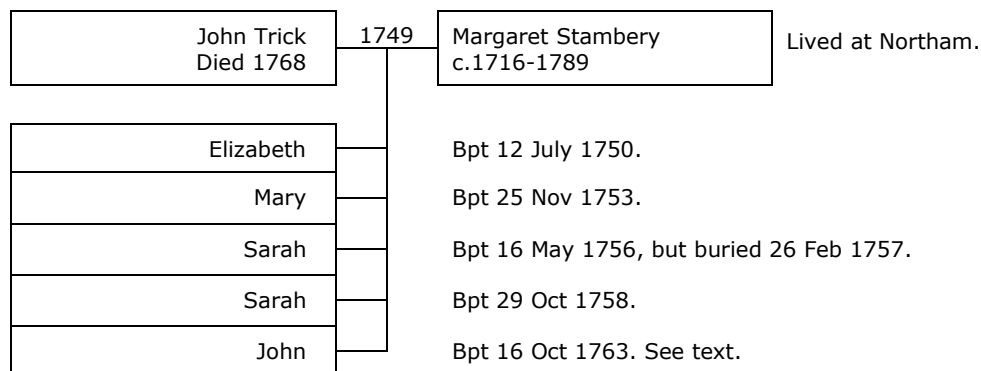


Their son William may well be the person of that name who married Sarah Cook at Hartland on 31 August 1773. That marriage produced a daughter (Elizabeth, baptised at Hartland on 5 August 1781), but so far as I know they had no sons to carry the surname forward.

There are two marriages which might 'belong' to John: that of John Trick to Susanna Cloke which took place at Hartland on 2 April 1792 (and appears to have ended with her burial there on 20 November the same year without resulting in any children), and '1800, John & Margaret'.

1749, John & Margaret

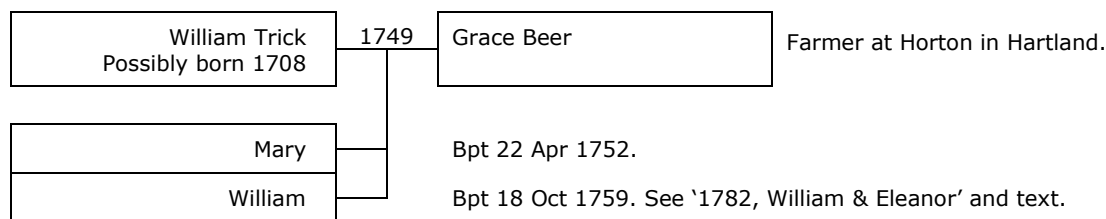
John Trick married Margaret Stambery at Northam on 8 September 1749. All of their children were baptised there, and both John and Margaret were buried there, John on 20 January 1768, and Margaret on 1 January 1790.



As with John from the previous family, there are two marriages which might 'belong' to John: '1794, John & Sarah' and '1799, John & Sarah', both of which produced children born in the neighbouring parish of Bideford.

1749, William & Grace

William Trick married Grace Beer at Hartland on 20 November 1749, and their children were both baptised there. On the balance of probabilities, I think that William was probably the youngest son of Samson Trick, whose family is outlined in Chapter 1, and that he had previously been married to Margaret Bragg.

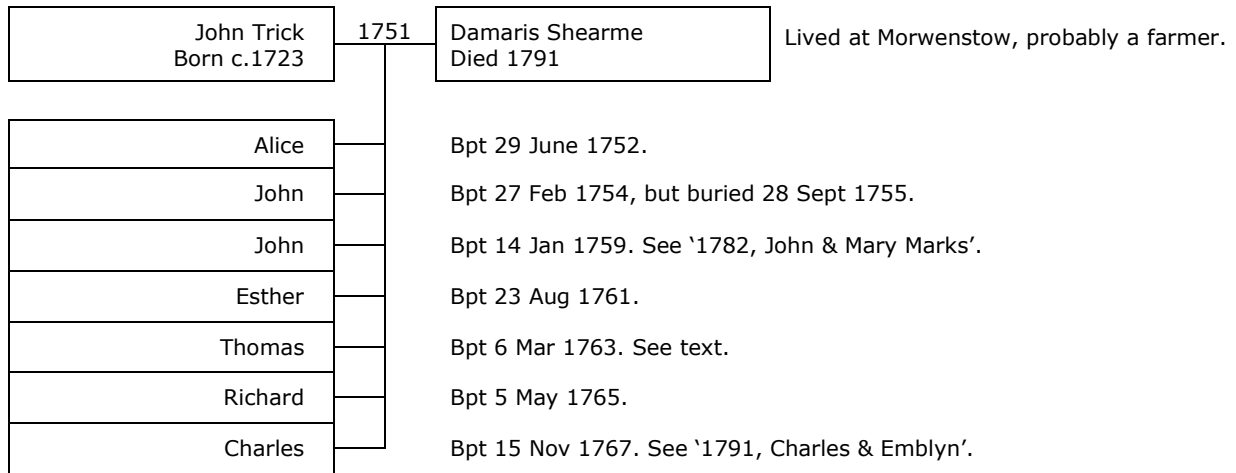


The Hartland parish accounts (accessible via Hartland's Genuki web page) show that in 1759, before the birth of his son William, William (the father) was party to a lease involving a property called 'Keyhouse (otherwise Troy)' at Horton (Hartland), with several associated fields. The lease referred to Grace ('his now wife') and their daughter Mary. It is by no means certain that the William who is the husband of Family '1782, William & Eleanor' is from this family, but on balance it seems likely that he is. Further circumstantial evidence for this link comes from the fact that William & Eleanor named one of their sons Sampson (presumably after the younger William's probable grandfather Samson).

1751, John & Damaris

John Trick married Damaris Shearme at Morwenstow on 29 September 1751. He was quite probably the only son of John Trick and his wife Esther (née Harris, married in 1711 at Morwenstow), though with three older sisters (Isabella, Alice and Mary) and three younger ones (Grace, Agnes and Patience). That John was baptised on 14 November 1723. The reason why I think the John baptised in 1723 is the one from this marriage, is that one of John and Damaris' daughters was named Esther. However, it should be acknowledged that the John baptised in 1723 could more properly belong to Family '1753, John & Judith' instead.

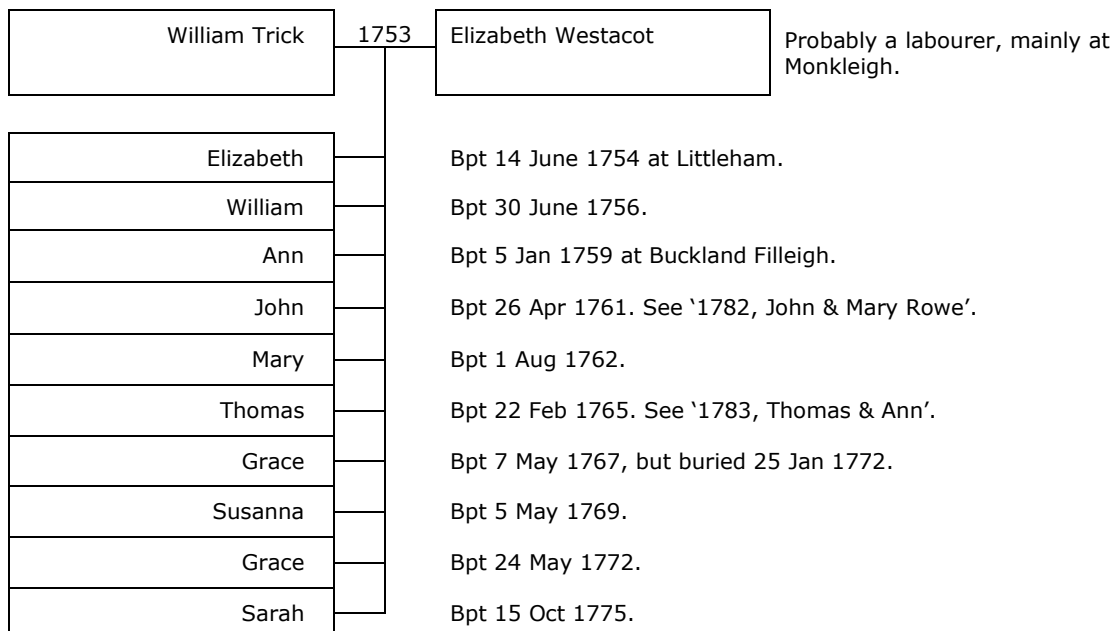
John and Damaris' children were all baptised at Morwenstow, and a Damaris Trick, who was very probably John's wife, was buried at Morwenstow in 1791. Two persons called John Trick of Morwenstow left wills in 1792 and 1795 (the second one being described as a cordwainer). Those two wills probably belong one each to this family and the next one.



I believe that this family had connections to the neighbouring Devon parish of Welcombe, and that both John (the son) and Thomas left wills in which they were described as 'of Welcombe'. Thomas' will shows that he died on 24 December 1829 leaving two daughters in Morwenstow, both married to members of the Burrow family, and a brother called Charles who lived at 'Hackmarsh', Morwenstow. Thomas was therefore almost certainly the person of that name who married Catherine Tucker at Morwenstow in 1788 and had two daughters, Ann (born in 1788, married John Burrow) and Elizabeth (born in 1791, married William Burrow, a shoe maker).

1753, William & Elizabeth

William Trick married Elizabeth Westacot at Littleham (Bideford) on 4 July 1753. Their children (with the exception of Elizabeth and Ann, who I am only allocating tentatively to this family) were all baptised at Monkleigh.

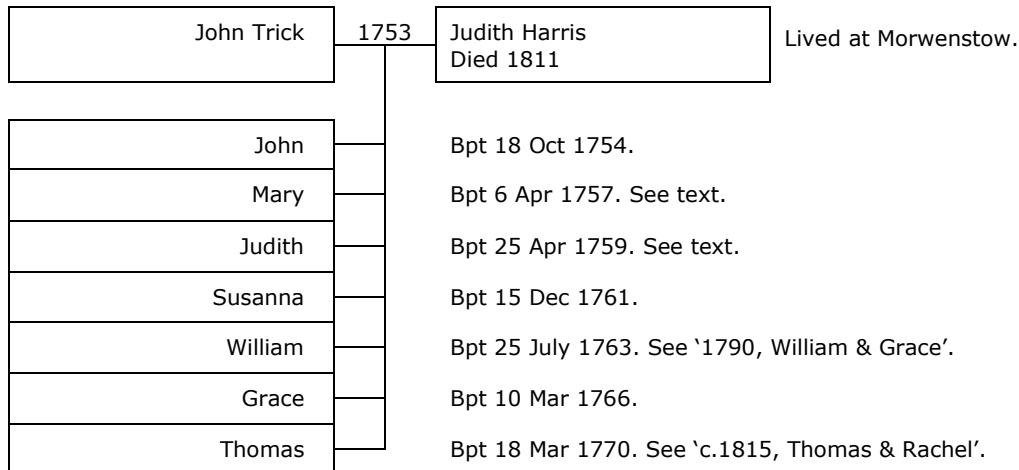


1753, John & Judith

John Trick married Judith Harris at Morwenstow on 19 August 1753. He was described in the marriage register as 'of Wood', and she was 'of Launcells'. Although he might be the son of John and Esther Trick (see Family '1751, John & Damaris' for details, including the Harris family connection), I think it slightly more likely that he was the son of John Trick and his wife Grace, who were married at Littleham (near Bideford) on 22 October 1724, with Grace recorded as 'Mrs Grace Tucker' (presumably a widow). They had two sons and three daughters baptised at Kilkhampton

between 1725 and 1741: Mary, John, Susanna, Thomas and Grace. John (the father of that family) may well have been the son of John and Joane Trick of Kilkhampton, born in 1698. Grace (formerly Tucker) is probably the Grace Trick buried at Northam (near Bideford) on 24 January 1770 described as a widow 'of Morwenstow'.

John and Judith's children were all baptised at Morwenstow, and Judith was buried there in 1811. Two persons called John Trick of Morwenstow left wills in 1792 and 1795 (the second one being described as a cordwainer). Those two wills probably belong one each to the fathers of this family and of '1751, John & Damaris'.

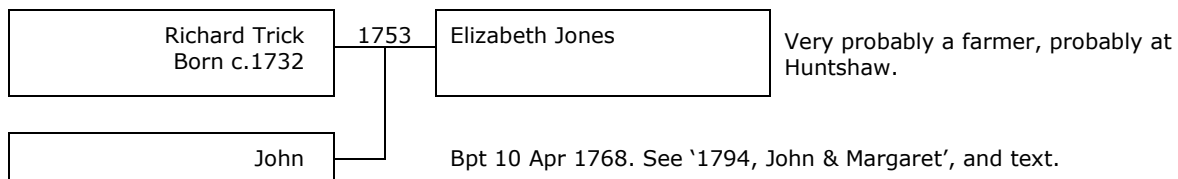


Mary married Thomas Hockridge of Kilkhampton in 1777, and Judith (her sister) apparently married Richard Hockridge of Kilkhampton at Morwenstow on 28 February 1778, and had a substantial family at Kilkhampton. I am unsure whether the two bridegrooms were brothers.

1753, Richard & Elizabeth

Richard Trick married Elizabeth Jones at Huntshaw on 12 November 1753. He was very probably the younger son of Thomas Trick and his wife Loveday, who had been married at Huntshaw on 14 April 1727 before having two sons there (Thomas, baptised 1 November 1727, and Richard on 28 February 1732).

Richard and Elizabeth only had one son (at least only one who was baptised at Huntshaw), as follows.



It is by no means certain that John is the husband of the family indicated above, but it seems likely, not least on the grounds of geography (Huntshaw and Weare Giffard are very close). The fact that his age was given as 60 when he died (in 1831) instead of 63 is probably not fatal to the case for a link, given how vague many people were about their ages at that time.

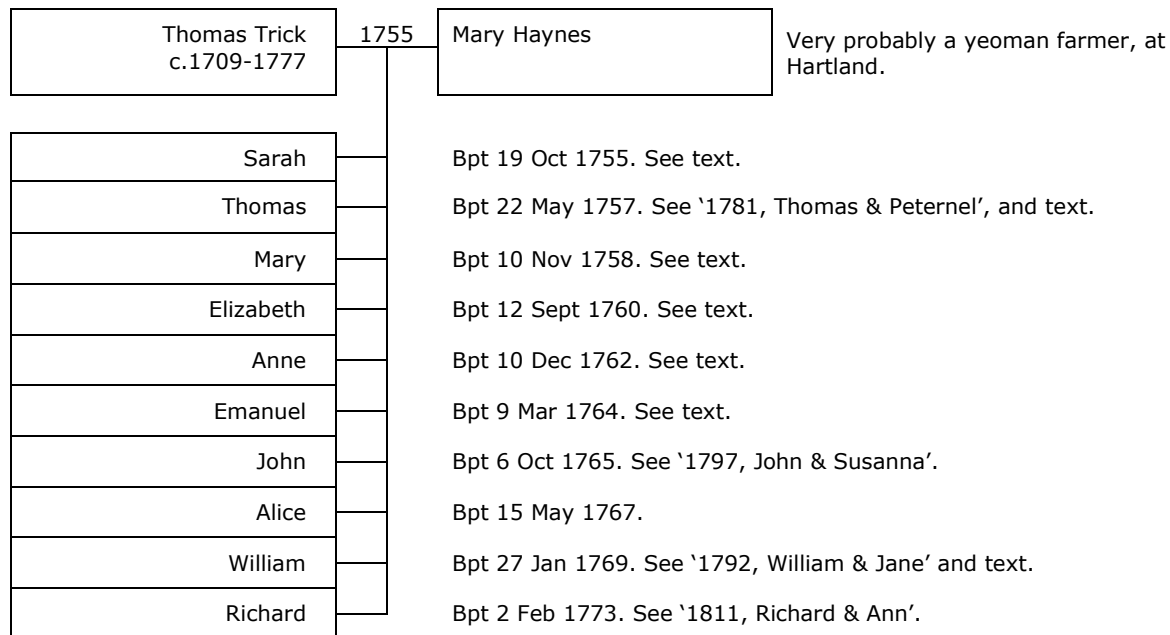
1755, Thomas & Mary

Thomas Trick married Mary Haynes at Hartland on 4 March 1755. Their children were all baptised there. I think that there is a very good chance that Thomas was born in 1709, the son of Emanuel Trick and his wife Sarah (see Chapter 1 for further details of that family).

In 1756, the year after his marriage, the parish accounts (accessible via Hartland's Genuki web page) had to post a bond for £200 (a considerable sum) to the churchwardens to cover "... *the*

maintenance until seven of the female child of Grace Lock of Hartland, born on or about 13th March last". Not every man accused of fathering an illegitimate child was guilty, but the timing must have been highly embarrassing to Thomas, and to Mary.

Thomas and his son of the same name were described as yeomen in the freeholder lists for 1762 to 1799 available via the Friends of Devon Archives website. Thomas (the father) was almost certainly the person who died on 25 October 1777, aged 66, and is buried in the churchyard of St Nectan's. There are no other Trick graves nearby, and no reference to Mary on his headstone. He also left one of many lost Devon wills.



Thomas (father and/or son) can also be seen taking on apprentices in Hartland parish (e.g. in 1774, for 'Huff's tenement', in 1770 for 'Castles' and in 1795 for 'Blegberry'. According to the Hartland parish website 'Castles' is part of the 165-acre 'Blegberry' farm, but there is a separate piece of land amounting to 22 acres called 'Trick's or Ashton's Castles'. 'Blegberry' is between St Nectan's church in the hamlet of Stoke, and Titchberry; close to the west-facing Atlantic coast). I believe that the younger Thomas was the person shown as head of household at 'Blegberry' on the 1841 census, with a household but no other family present. His age was given as about 80. He left a will which shows that he was almost certainly the husband of Family '1781, Thomas & Peternel'.

Notes made by Rev R Pearse Chope of Hartland (and held in the NDRO) identify the marriages of Thomas and Mary's daughters (all at Hartland) as follows: Sarah married John Marshall on 22 September 1773, Mary married Robert Marshall on 17 August 1778, and Elizabeth married William Buse on 28 July 1788. The same source confirms that John married Susanna Brooks, but is silent on the marriages of the other sons.

Before she was married, but after her father's death, Elizabeth had an illegitimate child (Thomas, born 17 November and baptised 22 November 1782). We know this because the parish accounts record that Thomas, her older brother, posted a £50 bond to provide for the maintenance of "... *his sister Basterd Child*".

Emanuel was a sea captain who married Frances Gregory at Stoke Damerel on 21 April 1798. So far as I know they had no children, though it is possible that they may have had a son who settled in Wales. 'Prisoners of War in France from 1804-1814' by John Treggerthen Short and Thomas Williams³ reports (via an extract from Short's diary) that Emanuel was the master of the sloop 'Margham', which was taking copper ore from Hayle (near St Ives) to Aberavon in South Wales on 3 December 1820 when it got into difficulties. One of Emanuel's brothers (who is not named in the diary) was in another vessel, which took the 'Margham' in tow. However, "... *to the astonishment of the crew ...*" the 'Margham' disappeared, and the other vessel only just managed to cut the tow line

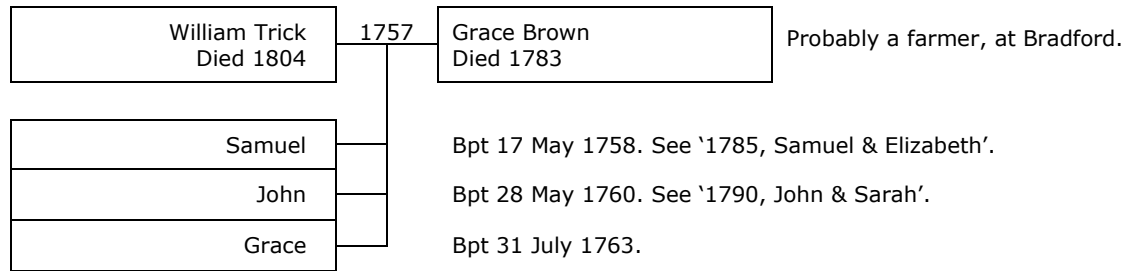
³ Duckworth & Co, 1914, partly accessible via Google Books.

in time. My best guess is that Emanuel's unnamed brother was Richard. Emanuel was not drowned, having been buried aged 70 at Stoke Damerel on 31 July 1834.

Whereas I am confident about the marriages of Thomas, Emanuel and John, there is more doubt about those of William and Richard. In the case of Richard, one of the linking factors is the known fact that Emanuel had a brother who was also a mariner, and the fact that the Richard whose marriage I have indicated was definitely a mariner.

1757, William & Grace

William Trick married Grace Brown at Bradford on 7 August 1757. Their three children (of whom I am aware) were baptised there. It appears that Grace was buried on 26 April 1783, followed by William on 10 July 1804.



Chapter 3: Marriages with Male Children, from 1761 to 1790

Introduction

This chapter, like the next two, covers a 30-year period, which is equivalent to the gap between generations in a typical family.

Three marriages which are not included below merit at least a brief mention, in case further information about them can be found later.

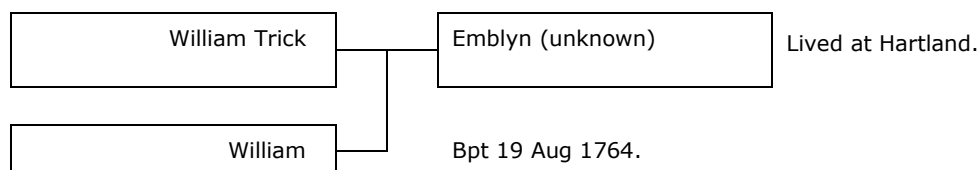
John Trick married Sarah Robbins at Morwenstow in 1778, and they had a daughter (Grace) baptised there in 1779, and two more baptised at St Gluvias (Elizabeth Mary in 1784 and Sarah (Sally) in 1786). Both Elizabeth Mary and Sarah were married at St Gluvias in 1805, Elizabeth Mary to Humphrey Oxenham, and Sarah to John Archur of Bodmin. However, a John Trick was also married at St Gluvias, in 1821 to Mary Treloar, so there may well be more to this family that I have been able to find. So far as I know, John and Mary did not have children.

John Trick married Elizabeth Davis at Merton on 17 April 1786. So far as I can see, their only child was Mary (baptised 13 June 1793), but there may have been others.

Thomas Tricks must have married over the period roughly 1780 to 1787, and had a son called William in about 1788. The evidence for this comes from two death notices posted in the Western Times in the 1840s. The first, on 22 February 1840, reported the death of William Tricks, the only son of Thomas, after a short illness and aged 52, at James' Street, Exeter. The second, on 15 January 1842, reported the death of his father, Thomas, also at James' Street, adding that he "... had attained his 85th year on the day of his death".

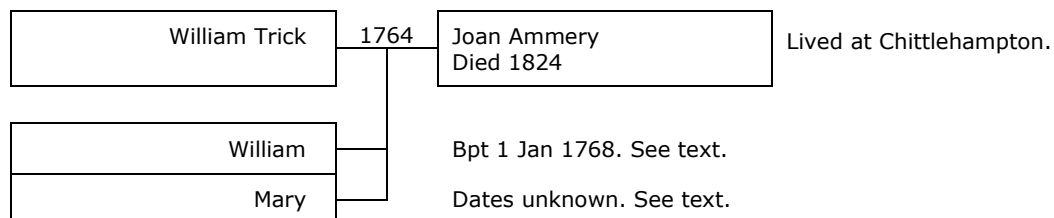
c.1762, William & Emblyn

William Trick married a wife called Emblyn in about 1762. Their only child (or the only one of which I am aware) was baptised at Hartland.



1764, William & Joan

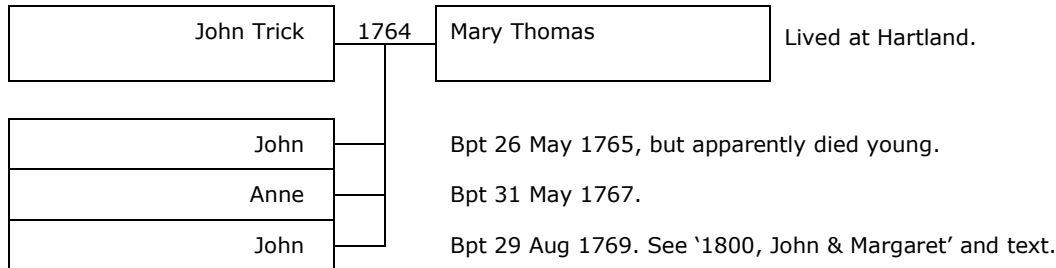
William Trick married Joan Ammery at Chittlehampton on 5 March 1764. Their son was baptised there. They may well have had other children, because in 1796 an Ann Tricker married Samuel Brock, and William may well have had an older brother, because in 1774 a John Tricker had married Elizabeth Chapple, and very probably the same John was buried aged 76 in 1827.



Joan left a will (accessible via the DHC) which shows that she died at King's Nympton on 25 April 1824, and that her son William was a labourer at that time. He died just 5 years later (at King's Nympton on 16 February 1829) leaving everything to his sister, Mary Hunt (she had also inherited some property from her mother).

1764, John & Mary

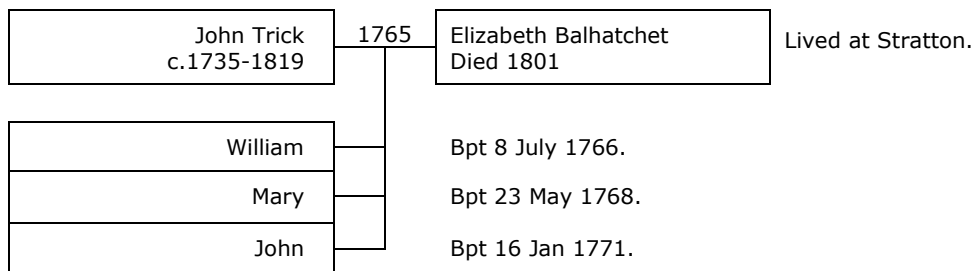
John Trick married Mary Thomas at Tavistock on 20 July 1764. They were very probably the parents of the children shown below, all of whom were baptised at Hartland. They may also have been the parents of some of the children attributed to '1766, John & Mary', though on balance I think not.



The link to Family '1800, John & Margaret' is not proven, but is certainly possible.

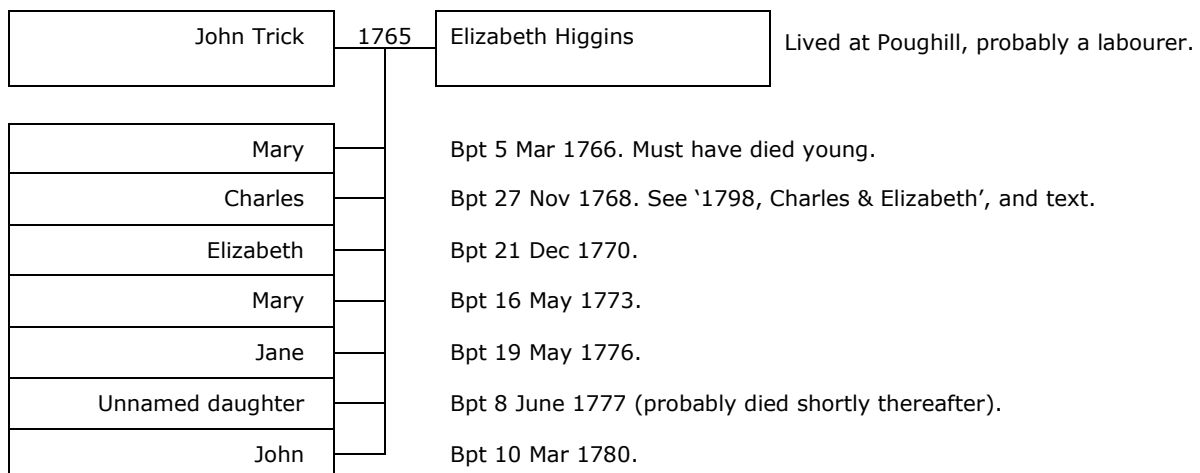
1765, John & Elizabeth Balhatchet

John Trick married Elizabeth Balhatchet at Stratton on 9 January 1765. Their three children were baptised there. The date of death given below for John is uncertain, but probable.



1765, John & Elizabeth Higgins

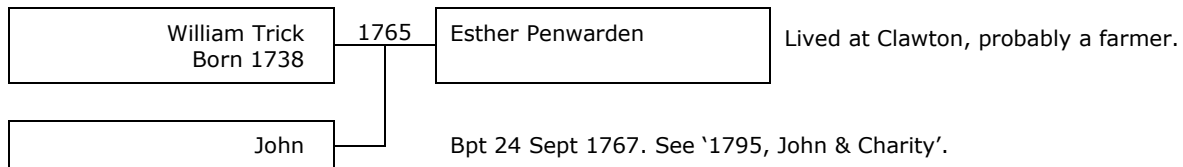
John Trick married Elizabeth Higgins at Poughill on 10 April 1765. Their children were all baptised there, and Charles is very probably the person who was apprenticed there in 1781.



1765, William & Esther

William Trick married Esther Penwarden at Clawton on 8 July 1765. Their only child was baptised there. I very much suspect that he was the middle son of John and Grace Trick, and baptised at Clawton on 18 October 1738. If this is right, then he had an older sister and brother (Elizabeth and John, baptised in 1735 and 1736 respectively) and a younger brother (Thomas, baptised in 1741).

His father (John) may well have been born in 1715 at Clawton, the son of Robert Trick and Wilmott (née Harris, married in 1713 at St Clether). I owe this information to John Pomeroy of Ontario, whose researches also support the validity of the link between William Trick and John and Grace about which I speculate above.



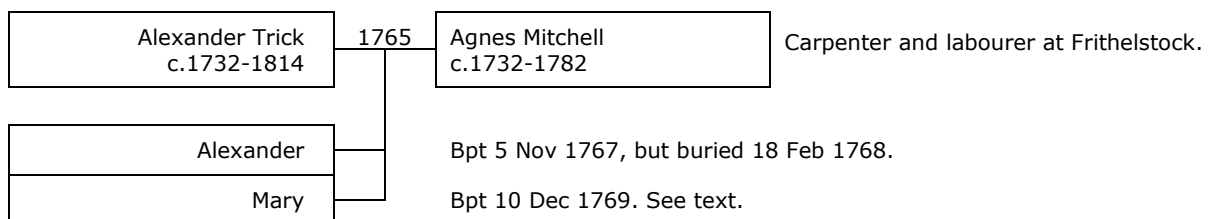
1765, Alexander & Agnes

Alexander Trick married Agnes (or Ann) Mitchell on 29 September 1765. The parish register for Frithelstock gives her name as Ann when the banns were read in August 1765, and again when they were married, but whereas Alexander (described as a carpenter) signed the register, she only made her mark. However, she was consistently described as Agnes when their children were born and when she died. There seems little real doubt that Agnes and Ann are the same person.

He was the son of an earlier Alexander Trick, and his wife Elizabeth who had two sons, Alexander and Robert, baptised at Frithelstock on 25 March 1739. Their marriage cannot be found on the Frithelstock register, so it should probably be assumed that Elizabeth was from a neighbouring parish. They do not appear to have had any further children (at least not in Frithelstock), but Alexander (the father) was not buried until 16 October 1762, and Elizabeth on 19 November 1778, both at Frithelstock. Despite the above, it appears that Alexander was born well before his baptism, because when he died (in 1814) his age was given as 82, suggesting that he had been born in c.1732, making him very much the same age as Agnes / Ann.

Within a couple of years of their father's death, both sons got married (Robert in 1763 and Alexander in 1765). When Alexander and Agnes were married, Robert was one of the witnesses. He (Robert) appears to have been married three times, but without having any children. His first wife was Mary Blight (married 11 April 1763 with Alexander being one of the witnesses). Mary was buried aged 75 on 5 September 1791 (suggesting that she was born c.1716, and so considerably older than Robert, who is shown in the register to have been a pauper at the time of her death). Then on 1 April 1793 Robert was re-married to Susanna Saunders, but she was buried on 3 July 1798. He was then married for the third time to Elizabeth Martin on 19 October 1801.

Alexander and Agnes had two children, as shown below. When their son Alexander was buried, the burial register described him as the 'infant son of Alexander'. Agnes was then buried on 16 December 1782, with her age given as 50.

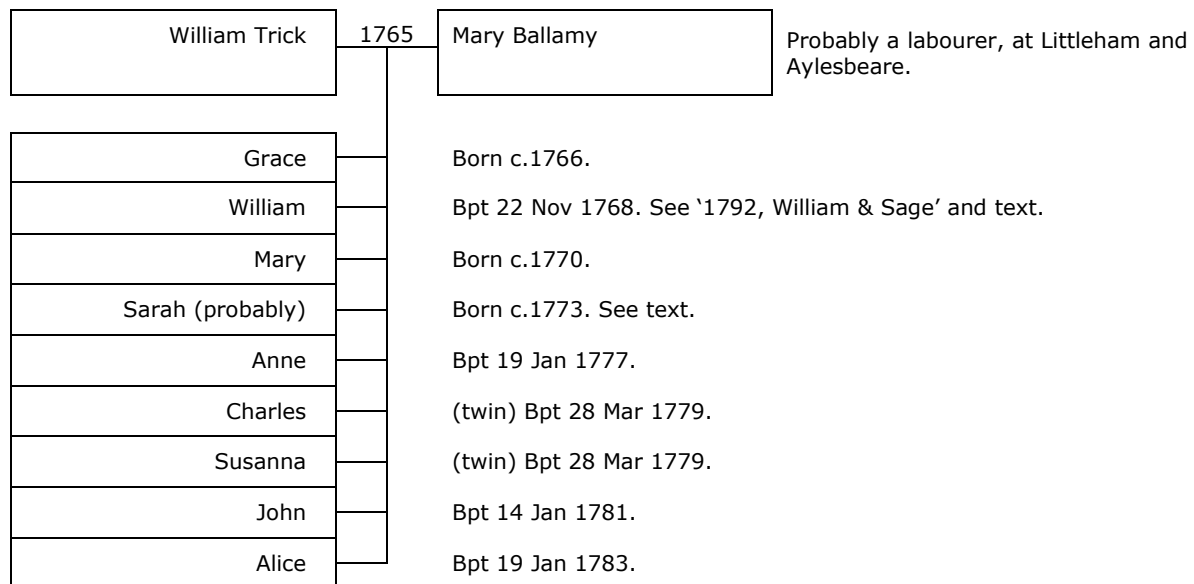


Their daughter Mary appears to have had an illegitimate son, John, baptised at Frithelstock on 5 April 1801, and he can be seen to have survived and got married (see Family '1823, John & Sarah' for details).

Well before that her father, Alexander, had been re-married (shown on the parish register as a widower): see Family '1785, Alexander & Mary' for details of that marriage.

1765, William & Mary

William Trick married Mary Ballamy at Littleham (Exmouth) in November 1765. He was quite probably from Aylesbeare originally, because there is evidence (accessible via the National Archives website) that in 1772, William, Mary and their four oldest children were removed to there from Littleham. William was baptised at Withycombe Raleigh (on the edge of what is now Exmouth). Their five youngest children were all baptised at Aylesbeare.

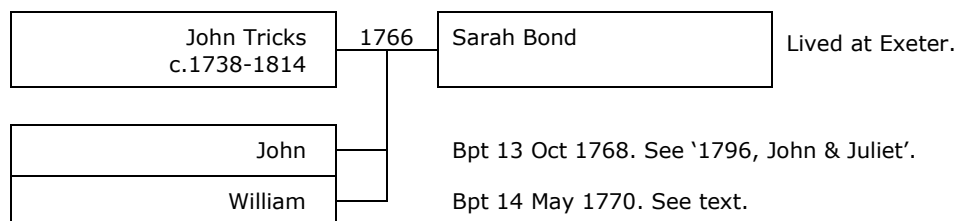


William may very well be the husband of the family indicated, but the link is based largely on geography and the good match between dates.

When William and Mary were removed to Aylesbeare, their youngest child was only identified as a baby girl. However, a Sarah Trick had two illegitimate children at Aylesbeare: William (baptised 5 July 1795) and Mary (30 August 1801), and my working assumption is that she was the unnamed infant. Mary (born in 1801) may well be the mother who had an unnamed infant baptised at Sidmouth in 1828 (see Family '1848, William Henry & Charlotte').

1766, John & Sarah

John Tricks married Sarah Bond at Exeter St Petrock on 26 May 1766. The two sons whose baptisms I have found were both baptised at the Bow Presbyterian meeting house in Exeter. There may have been other children born later.



John and Sarah may have had a third son called Thomas, because a person of that name married a wife called Ann and had a son baptised at Exeter Holy Trinity on 22 March 1793.

John (the father) was buried at Bow meeting house on 29 January 1814, aged 76. Another person with the surname Tricks, but without either their Christian name or age specified, had been buried there on 23 November 1813, and this may well have been Sarah.

William was probably the fuller of that name at South Street, Exeter. He married Harriet Bowring at Exeter Holy Trinity on 12 July 1795, but they do not appear to have had any children. William served in the Exeter militia in the early 19th century, and Harriet appears to have been in business as a milliner.

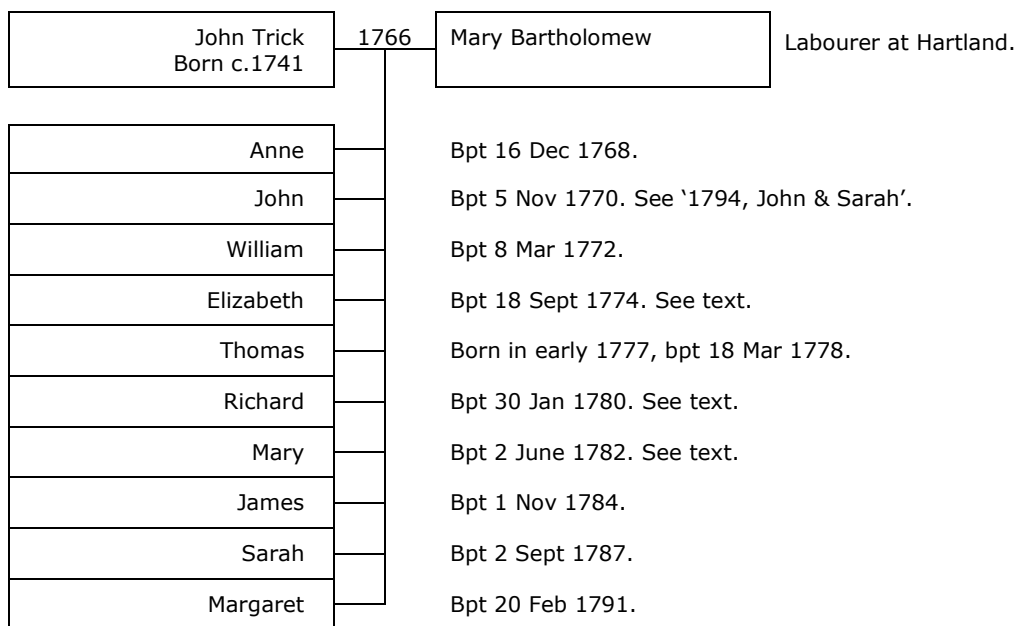
1766, John & Mary

John Trick married Mary Bartholomew at Hartland on 16 June 1766. Their children were all baptised there.

Extracts from the Hartland parish records published in an article by Isobel D Thornley MA FR.Hist.Soc in the 'Transactions of the Devonshire Association, 1930, Vol LXII pages 357-372' show that in 1777 John was the subject of an examination to establish the place of his last legal settlement. This was probably in association with an application for financial support from the parish.

This reports that he believed that he had been born in Hartland (and the year c.1741 is calculated based on what he told the examining magistrates). Evidently at the age of about 13 he became a 'covenant servant' in Hartland, followed by a short period with another Hartland householder. He then signed up with a stone mason in Pancrasweek for a 3-year apprenticeship, but after about a year was passed on to another mason at Pyworthy. After that he worked in several different parishes as a day labourer, but in about 1764 returned to Hartland, where he had worked for the intervening period as a mason's day labourer.

The examination confirms the names of his wife and first five children.



Considering what a large family this was, the children left relatively few traces in Hartland, and I am much obliged to Lynne Cooper for very generously sharing her researches with me, enabling us to work out a credible hypothesis explaining what happened to some members of this family.

Both Elizabeth and Mary evidently had illegitimate sons. Elizabeth had one called William who was baptised at Hartland on 23 September 1804. He may well have died, because she then had a second called William Burman, baptised on 3 January 1811. Just over 2 years later her sister Mary had a son called John, who was baptised at Hartland on 24 October 1813.

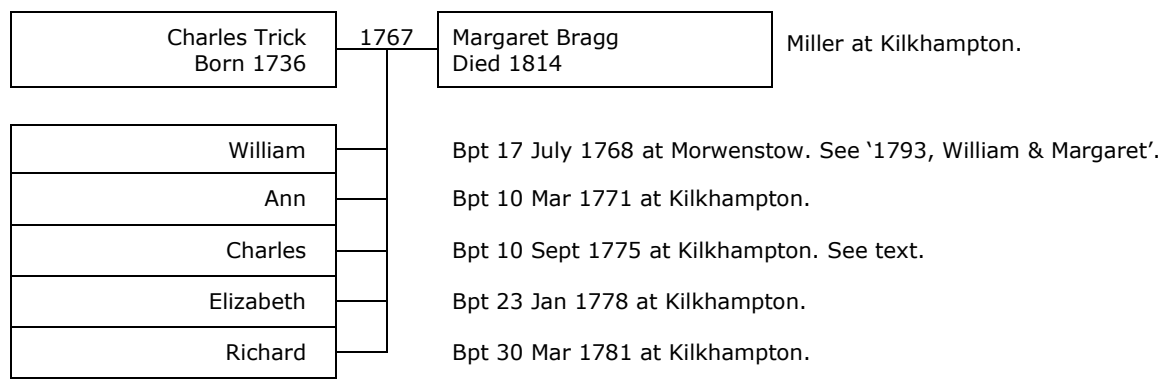
Their older brother John, together with his wife Sarah (see Family '1794, John & Sarah'), moved to Bideford (which is, after all, the most natural place for someone from Hartland who is seeking a larger town and the opportunities within it). He evidently became a boot and shoe maker, and can be found listed in Pigot's 1823 directory as in business at Mill Street, Bideford. He may well have taken in his illegitimate nephew (John) to give him a grounding in a trade. That would explain the younger John's presence in Bideford, and his status as a sojourner (given that his home parish

would still have been Hartland) when he got married (see Family `1830, John & Mary Ann'). The witnesses to his marriage were John and Sarah, and the application for the marriage licence was signed by his grandfather, John.

Richard is probably the most likely candidate to have been one of two run-away apprentices reported in Trewman's Flying Post of 9 September 1802. This stated that John Glover and Richard Trick had run away from George Crocker, a Bideford shipwright. Richard was described as being about 20, 5'10½" tall, with short dark hair and "... *slightly grown, with one knee bent inwards*". A reward of one guinea per apprentice was offered. He is also the most likely candidate to have joined the 28th Regiment of Foot, served in Canada, and attained the rank of Corporal⁴.

1767, Charles & Margaret

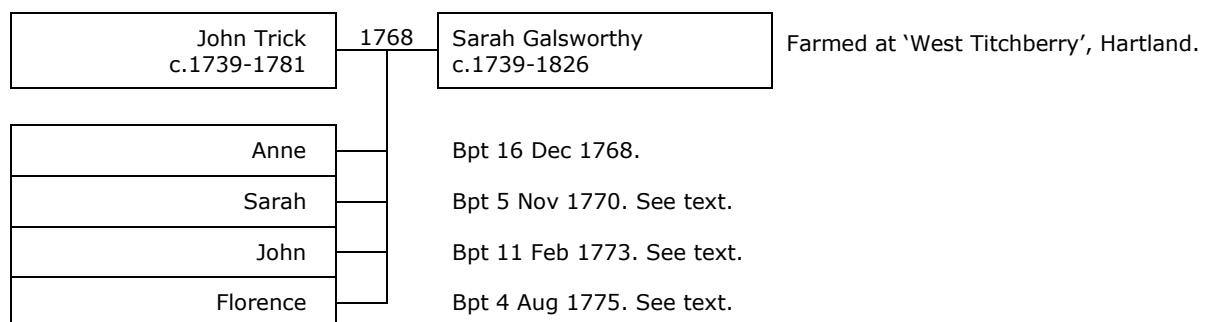
Charles Trick married Margaret Bragg at Kilkhampton on 20 May 1767. He was probably the son of Richard and Anne Trick of Morwenstow (see Chapter 1 for further details), and baptised there on 22 October 1736. Charles and Margaret's younger children were all baptised at Kilkhampton, and when Margaret was buried at West Woolfardisworthy on 14 November 1814 she was described as 'of Kilkhampton'.



Charles (the son) left a will in 1827 which identifies William as his brother, but does not suggest that he had any surviving family of his own.

1768, John & Sarah

John Trick married Sarah Galsworthy at Hartland on 15 April 1768, which is where the children recorded below were baptised. He farmed at West Titchberry, and was the son of John Trick of Titchberry (1699 to 1766: See Chapter 1 for further information). He therefore represents the main male line of the longest-established family of Hartland Tricks that I have managed to assemble.



John (the father) died on 29 August 1781, aged 42, less than a year after the death of his only son, also John, who died on 25 November 1780. The younger John's death is recorded on a slab on

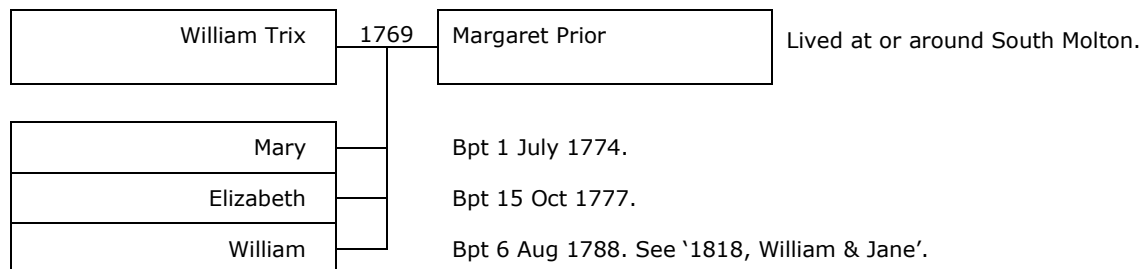
⁴ That Richard was discharged aged 27 having served for seven and a half years. His record as a Chelsea pensioner gives his estimated year of birth as 1779, but suggests that he had been born in Bideford, whereas I think he was born at Hartland and moved to Bideford as a boy.

the floor of Hartland church (as reported in an item in the Hartland & West Country Chronicle of 29 March 1919, written by Rev R Pearse Chope).

Sarah (the mother) left a will which shows that she died on 1 February 1826, and is buried in the churchyard close to her husband. The main beneficiaries of her will were the children of her daughter Sarah (who had married William Vine at Hartland on 18 August 1788, and whose children were generally given Trick as a middle name. There is a cluster of 'Trick Vine' headstones around those of John and Sarah, and Michael Vine, her grandson, is actually commemorated on Sarah's own headstone). Florence appears to have married William Dayman Beer at Hartland on 30 January 1798.

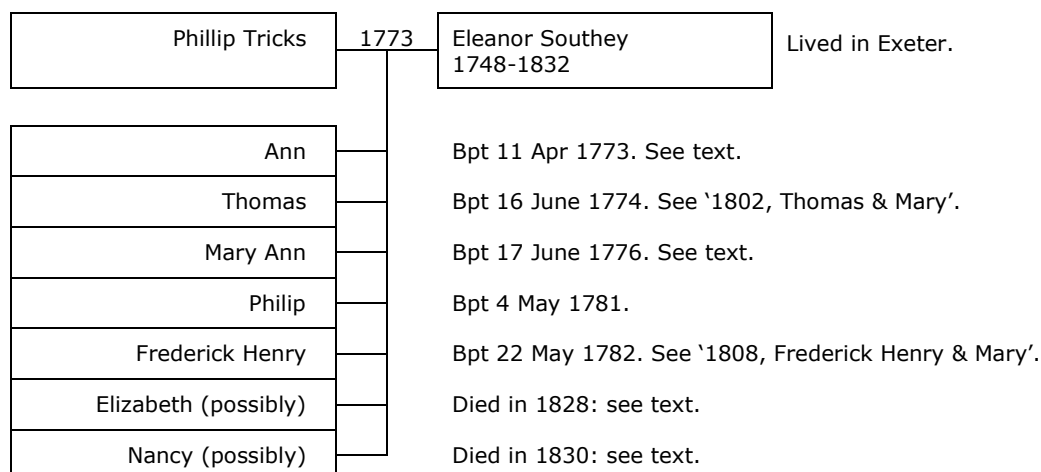
1769, William & Margaret

William Trix married Margaret Prior at South Molton on 22 August 1769, which is where the three children recorded below were baptised.



1773, Phillip & Eleanor

Phillip Tricks married Eleanor Southey at Holy Trinity, Exeter on 31 January 1773, which is where their children were baptised. I owe much of the information below to Barbara Parker of Queensland, one of their 21st century descendants (via their son Frederick Henry).



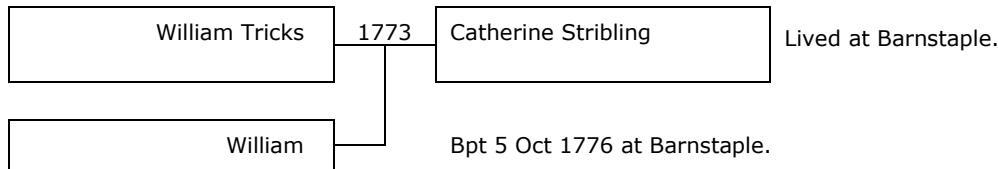
Ann married Thomas Varney at Holy Trinity, Exeter on 18 May 1806, and Mary Ann married John Westhear, also at Holy Trinity, on 14 October 1810. Eleanor (their mother) was buried at Holy Trinity on 27 January 1832.

The main evidence for Elizabeth and Nancy being from this family comes from newspaper reports of their deaths. The Exeter & Plymouth Gazette (7 June) reported that 2 days earlier "... *Elizabeth Tricks, eldest surviving daughter of Philip Tricks of Exeter, [had died] suddenly at the home of her sister, Mrs Long, at James' Street*". Nancy had married James Long on 12 August 1810 at Exeter Holy Trinity, and she in turn (described by the Western Times of 20 March 1830 as "... *the youngest daughter of Mr Philip Tricks*") died at James' Street on 14 March 1830. I have been unable to find evidence that a second Philip Tricks had a family in Exeter at around this same time, though that is not out of the question. What we can say with confidence is that they could not have been the

daughters of Philip (the son of this family): to be married in 1810, Nancy must have been born by 1790 at about the latest.

1773, William & Catherine

William Tricks married Catherine Stribling at Barnstaple on 21 November 1773. As far as I am aware they only had one child, as follows.

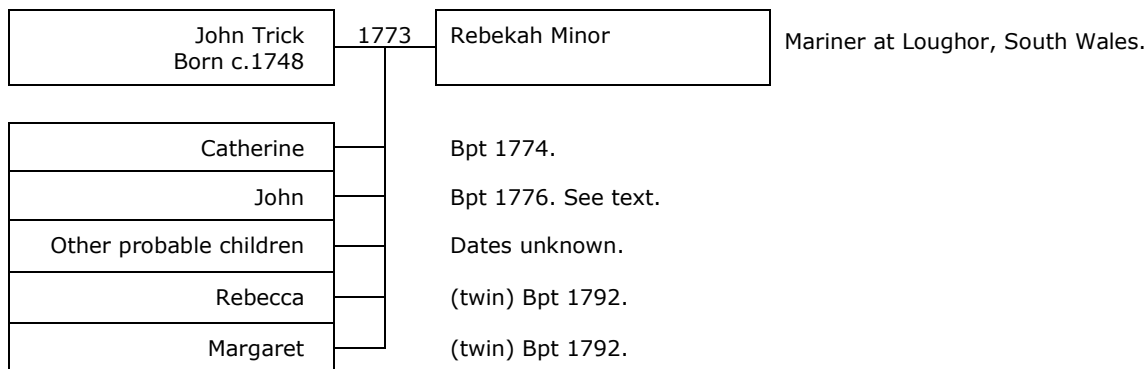


1773, John & Rebekah

John Trick married Rebekah Minor at Loughor (between Swansea and Llanelli) on an unknown date in 1773, according to the IGI. Loughor was at that time the location of a castle at the mouth of the river Loughor, and of a ferry crossing of the river.

John's year of birth (c.1748) can be estimated from a record on the Welsh Mariners Index website (welshmariners.org.uk), which reports that in 1820, at the age of 72, he petitioned Trinity House, quite likely for financial assistance. Although I have seen no evidence to link him, he could have been born in Bideford in 1749, into Family '1749, Samuel & Margaret', though we know that there had been Tricks in the Swansea area in the 17th century from whom he might equally well have been descended. The National Library of Wales holds an on-line inventory left by Roger Trick, mariner of Swansea, made at what I am assuming was the time of his death, in 1690.

John and Rebekah had the four children named below, all baptised at Loughor, and very probably some others in the 18-year gap between John and their twin daughters. One such 'candidate' son is the William Trick who was the subject of an item in James Bedingfield's 'A Compendium of Medical Practice' (accessible via Google Books), which features a patient described as a 25-year-old native of Wales who was treated on 10 January 1811 (and therefore born in about 1785). He is described as being of moderate size, but with a "... *countenance indicating much disease*". He had by then been ill for 6 months and was coughing blood, having worked before that in a coal mine. His condition was brought on by heavy lifting, and he died very soon thereafter of heart failure.



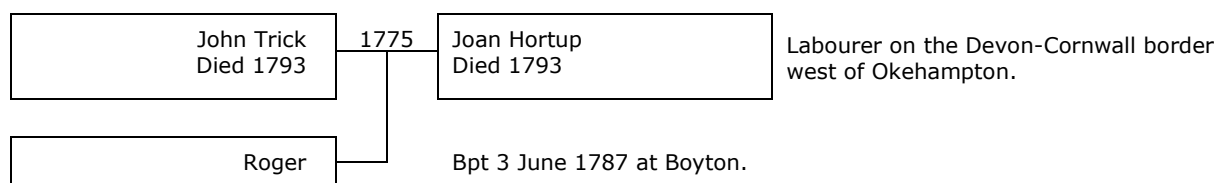
The Swansea on-line archives also show that in 1783 there was a lease which names John and Rebekah, involving Catherine Minor (widow of John Minor, and mother of Rebekah) and a group of properties in Loughor including a house, brewhouse, barn and stable called 'Slough Vach'. An internet article on 'The Ford and Ferry at Loughor' also states that in 1829 "... *a man called Cadwaladr acted as ferryman (and) was frequently assisted by John Trick, alias Jack Trick*" who I am assuming was John and Rebekah's son. He can be seen living at Loughor at the time of the 1841 and 1851 censuses, and I have seen no evidence to suggest that he married or had a family locally.

So far as I can tell, John and Rebekah are not closely related to later Trick families in Swansea. (The husband of Family '1822, Thomas & Matilda' was born in Devon, according to the 1851 census, and John and Rebekah's marriage occurred 5 years after the birth of the husband of Family '1822, William & Jane' who, like John, was a mariner. Therefore unless Rebekah was John's second wife, he could not have been that William's father.)

1775, John & Joan

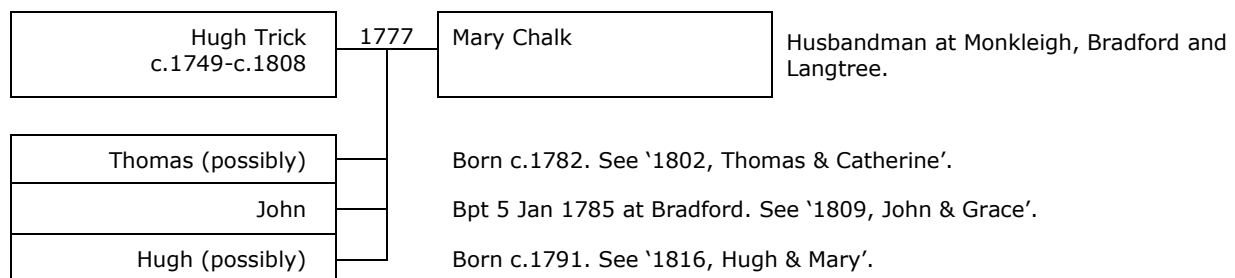
John Trick married Joan Hortup at Broadwoodwidge on 29 March 1775. They very probably had other children before Roger, but I have not found records for them. However, one such 'candidate son' is Thomas Trick who, at the time of the 1851 census, was recorded as having been born in Okehampton in c.1791. He was married to Ann (née Bale, born c.1797 at Clawton, and married in 1838). They were living at Lifton in 1851, with a daughter called Elizabeth (born c.1838 at Lifton). Given their ages when they were married, it is unlikely that they had any other children.

When Roger was baptised, John was described in the Boyton parish register as a pauper. John was buried at St Giles-in-the-Heath on 5 September 1793, followed just 5 days later by Joan. If Roger survived, he was just 6 at the time.



1777, Hugh & Mary

Hugh Trick married Mary Chalk at Monkleigh on 15 December 1777, and they had one son, and possibly other children, of whom the strongest 'candidates' are identified below. Hugh's probable origins are set out in Chapter 1.



Hugh (the father) was described as a husbandman of Langtree when he left a will (which no longer exists) in 1808. It appears that many years later Mary was re-married, to Robert Hill at East Anstey in 1829, several years after her sons had moved to that area.

The links to the sons' later possible marriages are somewhat speculative, being based in part on coincidences of naming and geography (in that all three of the marriages cited took place in the Langtree area, and two of the brothers made the relatively long move to West and East Anstey, on the south western edge of Exmoor).

James, the father of Family '1820, James & Elizabeth' might also be from this family. According to the 1841 census he was living at Bradford in about 1801, and he, like Thomas, was a cooper. The 1851 census gives his place of birth as Bideford, whereas the 1861 census suggests that he was born in 1800 at Great Torrington.

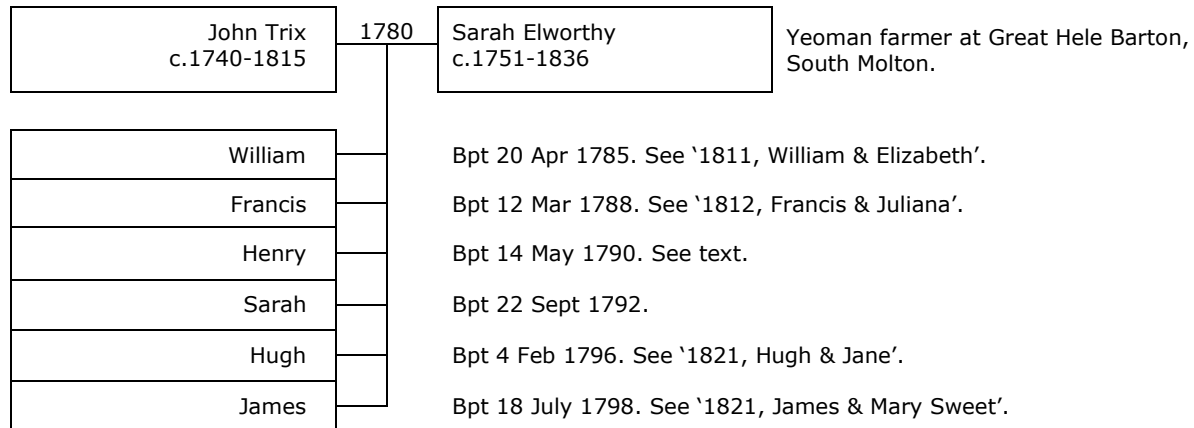
1780, John & Sarah

John Trix married Sarah Elworthy at South Molton on 15 June 1780. Those baptismal records which can be found are from South Molton. There are also apprenticeship records (for 1768, 1789, 1800

and 1810) which identify John as a yeoman farmer. The 1768 record names Great Hele as his farm.

The evidence for William being from this marriage is not 100% certain, because the South Molton baptismal register is effectively illegible around 1784, but the circumstantial evidence is very convincing, and descendants of the family have given me the baptismal date cited below.

John died at South Molton aged 74 on 23 August 1815 and was buried 5 days later, followed by Sarah, aged 85, on 25 February 1836. John's will is in the DHC, and it mentions his widow and daughter (both called Sarah), and sons Francis, Henry, Hugh and James. Henry was his executor and residuary legatee. If William was indeed his son, he may well have received his legacy by then in the form of Great Hele Barton, possibly at the time of his marriage in 1811.



I am confident about the marriages of three of their sons (William, Francis and Hugh), and believe that on the balance of probability the marriage that I have indicated for James is also correct.

John & Sarah's middle son, Henry, was also married (to Betsy Tallyn, at Bratton Fleming, on 5 June 1817), but they do not appear to have had any children. Henry farmed at Bishop's Nympton, but notices in the on-line London Gazette show that he fell into debt, and in 1824 was sent to the debtors' prison at St Thomas the Apostle, Exeter. He was released the following year, and by 1826 took on an apprentice at Bishop's Nympton. In 1839, at the time of the tithe apportionment⁵, he occupied a house at Lynmouth, which is where he and Betsy were at the time of the 1841 census. White's Gazetteer of 1850 shows Henry to have been a 'stationer and bath and library owner' at Lynton.

His brothers Francis and James went bankrupt twice and once respectively, and James was also imprisoned (see the account of his marriage for details).

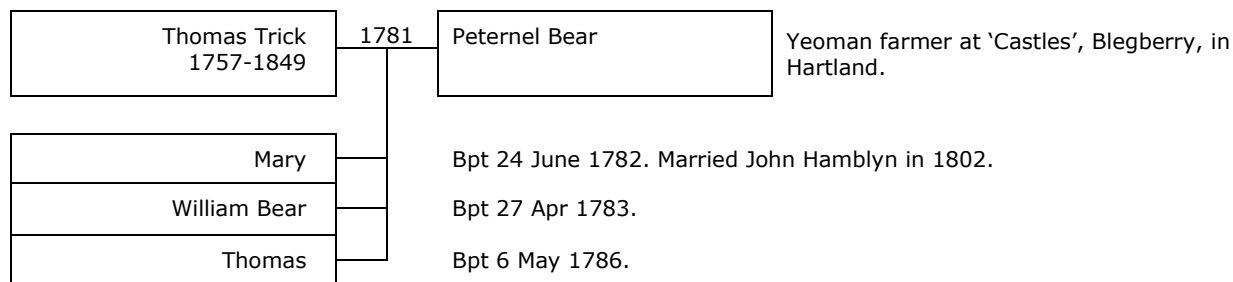
1781, Thomas & Peternel

Thomas Trick married Peternel Bear at Hartland on 5 December 1781. He was from Family '1755, Thomas & Mary'.

Although the baptismal register for Hartland only shows three children born to this marriage, it shows four more born to William & Petronel over a similar period, including some which were definitely William's (based on the evidence of his will). The evidence from Thomas' will (which is in the DHC) shows that he died on 30 July 1849. I deal with the possible explanations below under Family '1782, William & Eleanor'.

Thomas can also be seen as the occupier of 'Castle tenement' in the tithe apportionment record for Hartland (concluded in 1846), which gives its size as a bit over 22 acres.

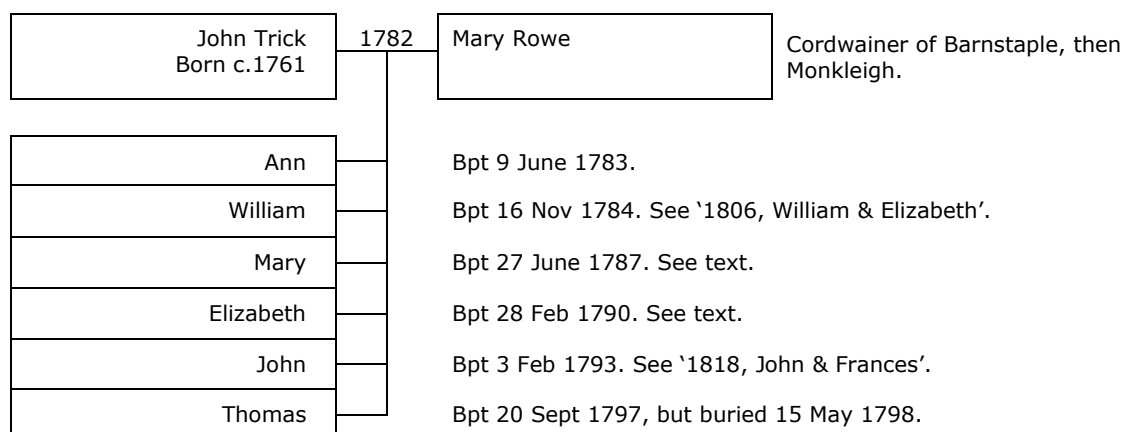
⁵ See the foda.org.uk website for details.



Mary's marriage to John Hamblyn (or Hamblong) took place at East Stonehouse, and although dead by then, she was mentioned in Thomas' 1849 will (as was his sister Elizabeth Buse, his brother Richard, and his late brother William).

1782, John & Mary Rowe

John Trick married Mary Rowe at Barnstaple on 31 March 1782. I believe he was probably from Family '1753, William & Elizabeth'. Their children are all named in the Barnstaple baptismal register (though in the case of Mary, the parents were recorded as William and Mary). They are then all (with the exception on Thomas, who had died by then) also identified, with their approximate ages confirmed, in a removal order dated October 1794, by which John, Mary and their five oldest children were removed from Barnstaple to Monkleigh. John was described in that notice as a cordwainer, and 'of Monkleigh'.



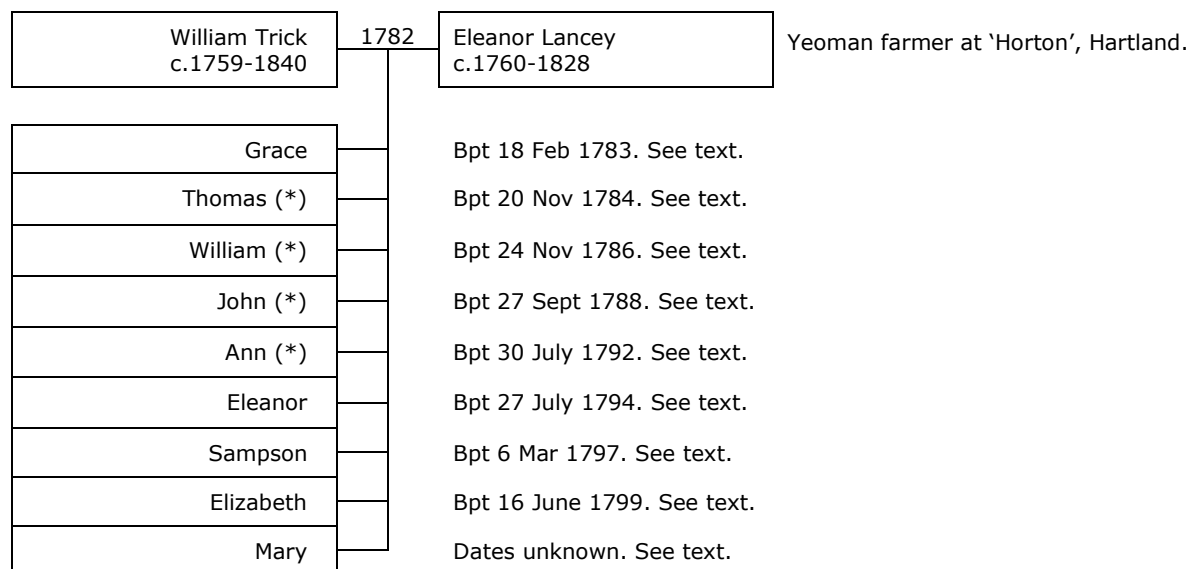
After this set-back, however, John must have recovered to some degree, because in 1813 he can be seen taking on an apprentice from Barnstaple, while still working in Monkleigh. The marriage indicated for his son William is based purely on the balance of probability, but in the case of John there is the link that they were both cordwainers.

Mary and Elizabeth are very probably the persons of those names married to Joseph Moule (in 1806, at Barnstaple) and William Eastman (in 1834, at Monkleigh), respectively. Elizabeth may have been the mother of two illegitimate sons before her marriage: Thomas (baptised at Monkleigh on 12 September 1830) and William (13 April 1834). Thomas was living in Monkleigh and working for the Quick family as a farm servant in 1851. He later moved to the Plymouth area where he appears to have married Elizabeth Lister from Stoke Damerel in 1857. By the mid-1860s they had moved to Bideford, where Thomas was a coal carrier, and their family included two sons via whom the surname was carried forward. Thomas' younger brother William appears to have married Elizabeth Blake in 1856, and also to have settled in the Plymouth area.

1782, William & Eleanor

William Trick married Eleanor Lancey at Barnstaple on 17 June 1782. According to the parish register, he was 'of Hartland', and I think there is a good chance that he was from Family '1749, William & Grace' (not least the fact that he named his first child Grace and one of his sons Sampson).

William appears to have had a complicated family life. As well as four children by Eleanor, he had another four (marked (*)) in the tree below) by Petronel Trick, who I rather suspect was the wife of his neighbour Thomas Trick (see `1781, Thomas & Peternel'). If not, then Eleanor was sometimes known by one name, and sometimes by another. However, this seems very unlikely, as does the possibility that her name was consistently mis-recorded in the parish register.



Eleanor died on 9 September 1828 and was buried at Hartland 6 days later, aged 68. William died on 29 August 1840, according to his will, which is in the DHC, and their headstones are very close to each other in St Nectan's churchyard.

William's will mentions Sampson (his son and heir), his late son Thomas, his daughters Mary Elliott (of Morwenstow), Ann Cole (of Bristol), Elizabeth Cory and Grace (who married John Randle at Hartland in 1806). It also mentions his widowed daughter-in-law Elizabeth (see below) and two of her daughters. It seems likely that William, John and Eleanor probably all died young. William (the son) shared both a name and approximate year of birth with a sailor who served at the battle of Trafalgar, and may well have been that sailor. I am obliged to David Clist Trick of Florida for drawing this to my attention.

Thomas evidently married a wife called Elizabeth, because on 5 June 1836, Eleanor Lancey Trick, daughter of parents of those names, was baptised at Alverstoke, Hampshire (just west of Portsmouth). William's will also names two further granddaughters: Sarah Ann (identified as Thomas' daughter) and Mary Ann (probably also Thomas' daughter, but not explicitly identified as such). Thomas died on 29 October 1839, and was buried at Hartland, where he shares a headstone with his father, who died less than a year later.

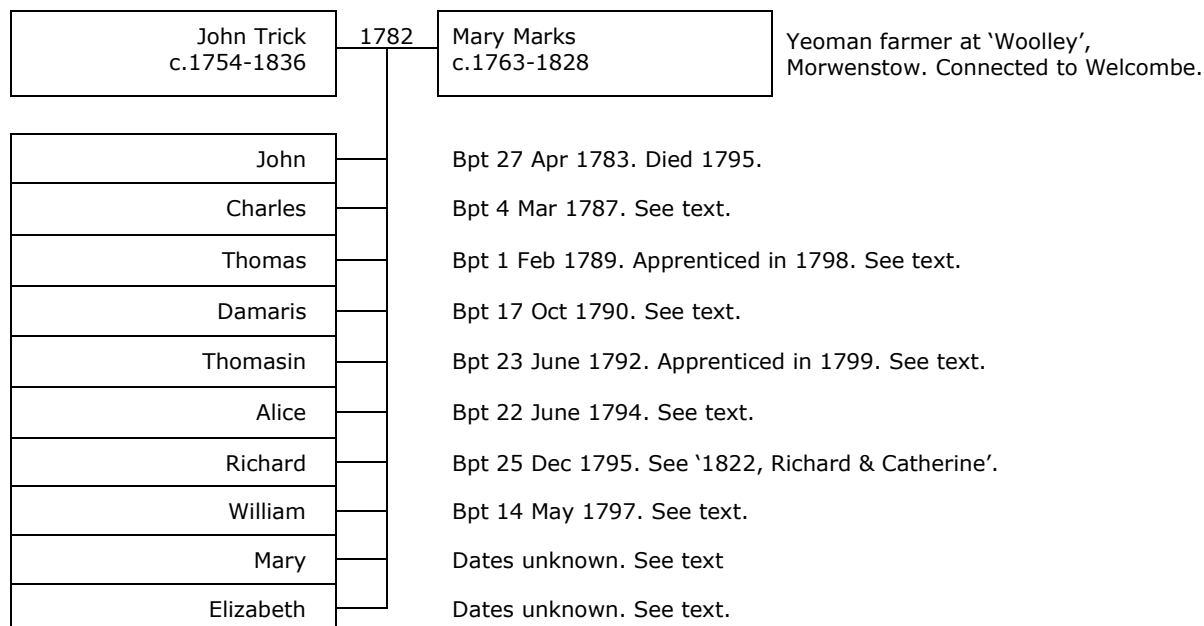
Sampson was very probably the person of that name who married Anne Miller at Carrickfergus (just north of Belfast) on 29 August 1824, and who died in South Molton district in late 1873. He could well have been either a soldier or sailor. Either way, he does not appear to have had any children.

The evidence cited above suggests that the Trick surname did not survive a further generation via this family, which was probably part of the first of the three families introduced in Chapter 1.

1782, John & Mary Marks

John Trick married Mary Marks at Morwenstow on 24 June 1782. He was probably from Family `1751, John & Damaris'. All of their children were then baptised there. When Thomas and Richard were baptised the family was living at 'Woolley', which is in the north of Morwenstow parish, close to the county boundary. The hamlet of 'Hackmarsh' is nearby, and there is some scope for confusion as to which family was which in that area.

Although generally described as a yeoman farmer, three of John and Mary's children were apprenticed in 1798/99.



Their headstone in the churchyard (details of which are available via the on-line parish clerk's website) shows that Mary died aged 65 on 21 December 1828, followed by John (aged 76) on 12 August 1836. John left a will, written on 14 September 1835, which describes him as 'of Welcombe', though a resident of Morwenstow: he had evidently gone to live in Welcombe with his married daughter Elizabeth by 1835. It also confirms his membership of the Bible Christians.

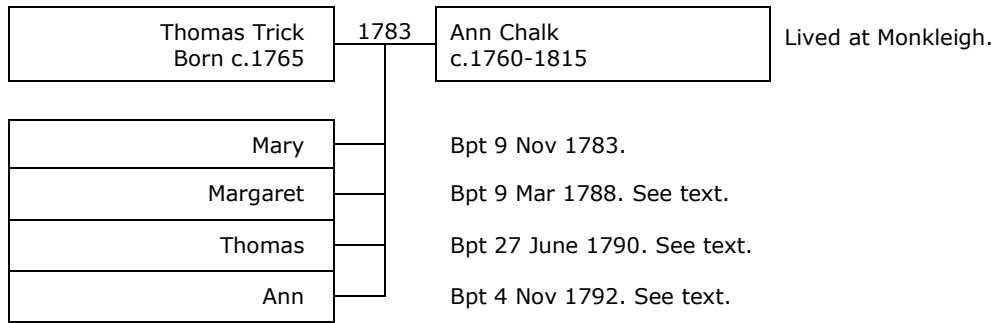
The will mentions his sons Charles (who inherited property including the family house and garden at Woolley), Richard (who inherited "... that plot of ground below Penwhale, being originally a part of the estate called Tricks Woolley") and William (who inherited money), and daughters Mary Pudey, Thomasin Petherwin (or Petheriam), Alice Bowden (or Budeaux) and Elizabeth Fish. The only one of his daughters' marriages that I have identified was Elizabeth's, to William Fish, a blacksmith from Welcombe, which took place at Morwenstow on 16 June 1828. I am unsure when Mary and Elizabeth had been born.

The will does not mention John (the eldest son, who had died in 1795), Thomas (for whom I have found no further evidence, but who had presumably died by 1835) or Damaris. She may be the person of that name who was apprenticed in 1799, or she may have died in infancy (and been buried on 10 January 1791). If she survived childhood, unless she was in fact the same person as Mary (which I regard as unlikely), she had presumably died by 1835.

John's will also tells us that his son William in turn had a son called William, who is the only grandson named Trick to be mentioned by name in the will (even though Richard had sons, albeit probably in Canada by the time the will was written). It is possible (but by no means certain) that William was the originator of Family '1827, William & Ann'. On balance I think he probably was.

1783, Thomas & Ann

Thomas Trick married Ann Chalk at Monkleigh on 2 May 1783. He was probably from Family '1753, William & Elizabeth'. She may well have been related to the Mary Chalk who married Hugh Trick, also at Monkleigh, in 1777. All of their children were baptised at Monkleigh, and Ann was buried there on 26 November 1815 aged 55.

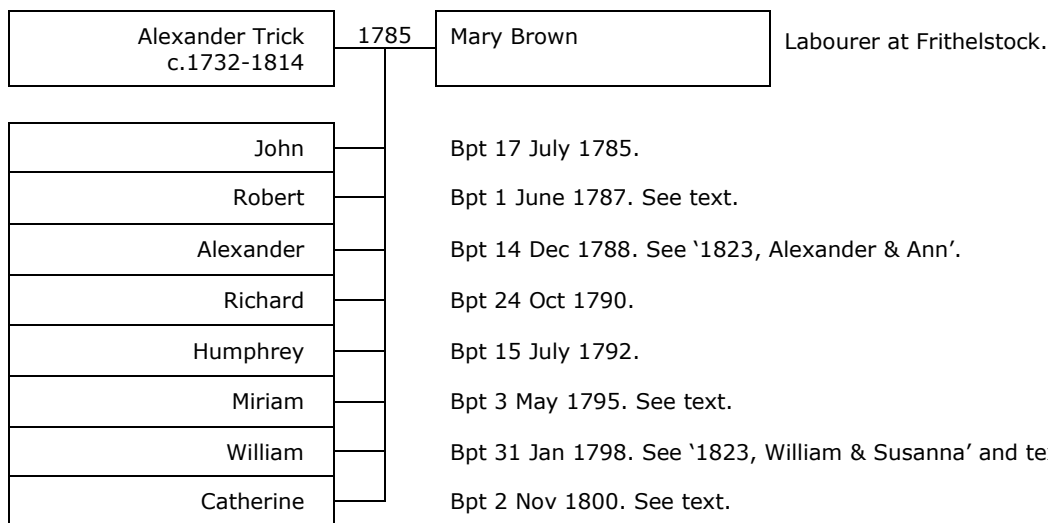


Margaret probably married John Rigsby at Monkleigh on 2 April 1812. Thomas may have married one or both of Jane Newcombe in 1826 or Elizabeth Seldon in 1837, both at Frithelstock. However, I cannot find him on the 1841 or 1851 censuses. Ann may have married Daniel Pridham at Monkleigh on 6 April 1815.

1785, Alexander & Mary

Alexander Trick married Mary Brown at Frithelstock on 24 January 1785, and all of their children were baptised there. This was his second marriage (see Family '1765, Alexander & Agnes' for details of his first), and he was already over 50 at the time of the marriage.

The family evidently went through hard times, because in 1787 Alexander was identified in the baptismal register as a pauper, and between 1795 and 1806 their first seven children were all apprenticed. Alexander's age was recorded as 82 when he was buried at Frithelstock on 12 May 1814.



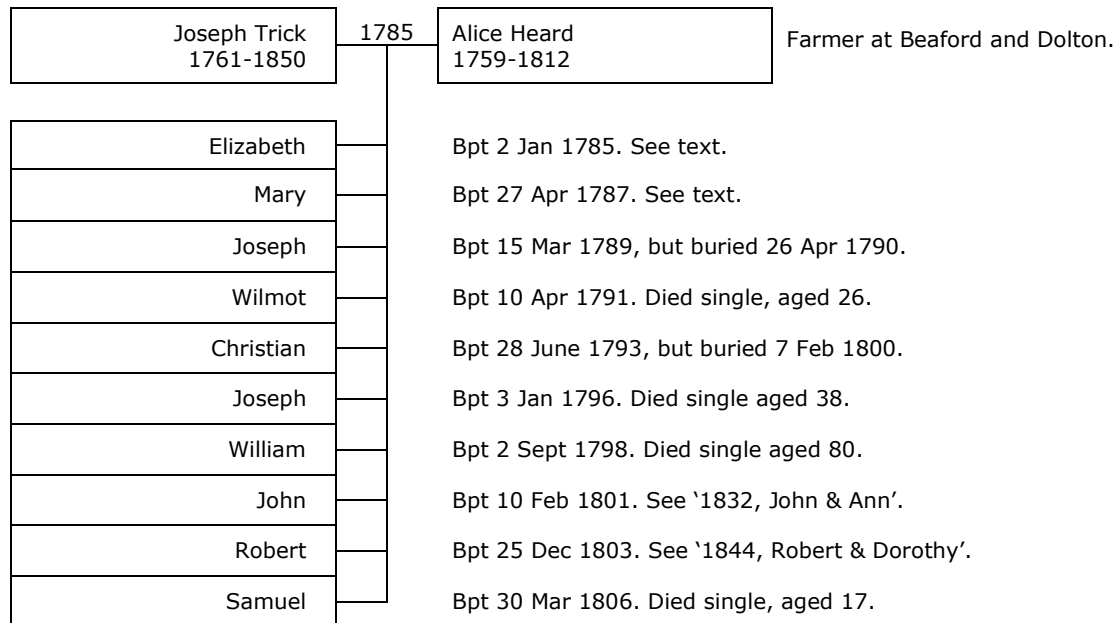
There is some doubt about the links between Alexander and Mary and the marriages indicated for their sons, but on balance I think they are more likely than not.

Their son Robert is almost certainly the person of that name who served as a soldier in Canada, and their son William is also the most likely person to be referred to as the putative father in a bastardy case in 1818.

Miriam and Catherine were married at Frithelstock, to John Halls (on 10 August 1825) and William Slee (on 28 May 1818) respectively, and I am pleased to acknowledge help with some of the details concerning this family from Cindy Barnhart, a descendant of William and Catherine Slee.

1785, Joseph & Alice

Joseph Trick married Alice Heard at Beaford on 31 January 1785. They are my direct ancestors, and Joseph is from Family '1747, Joseph and Mary'. I believe on balance that Alice was probably from Hartland, but this is by no means certain.



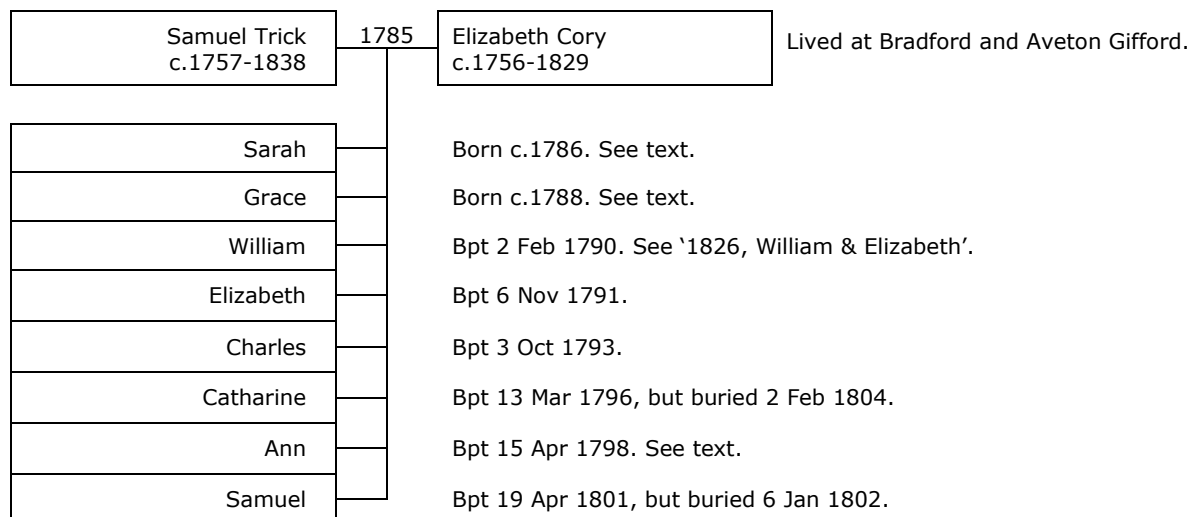
Elizabeth was baptised just before her parents' marriage, but there is no real doubt that she was Joseph's child. She married Henry Bunniford Hancock in 1812, and they had a family at Sandford, near Crediton. Mary had a child called Samuel out of wedlock, but although he married his cousin Thirza (daughter of his uncle John Trick), they had no children.

Alice (the mother) died relatively young, and was buried at Beaford on 18 September 1812. By this time Joseph must have done very well for himself, because he had evidently bought a substantial burial plot for the family within Beaford churchyard. On the left hand side as one approaches the church door is a row of eight tomb-type stones, with a ninth between the path and the church. Although only a few words can be read, it is clear that these are all Trick graves, and that the family occupied a relatively prominent place in the village. There is also a row of houses in Beaford called Trick's Terrace.

Joseph then moved the family to a large (315 acre) farm called Great Cudworthy in the neighbouring parish of Dolton. At the time of the 1841 census, Joseph (with his age shown as 80) was at Great Cudworthy with his sons William and Robert and his grandson Samuel, and various servants and farm workers. At some point Joseph returned to Beaford, and according to the burials register he was living at Reed's Tenement (which he owned) when he died. For a man who could only make his 'mark' when he got married, he had done very well indeed.

1785, Samuel & Elizabeth

Samuel Trick married Elizabeth Cory at Werrington (then in Devon, now in Cornwall) on 28 February 1785. He was very probably from Family '1757, William & Grace'. They lived at Bradford, where all of their children were baptised.



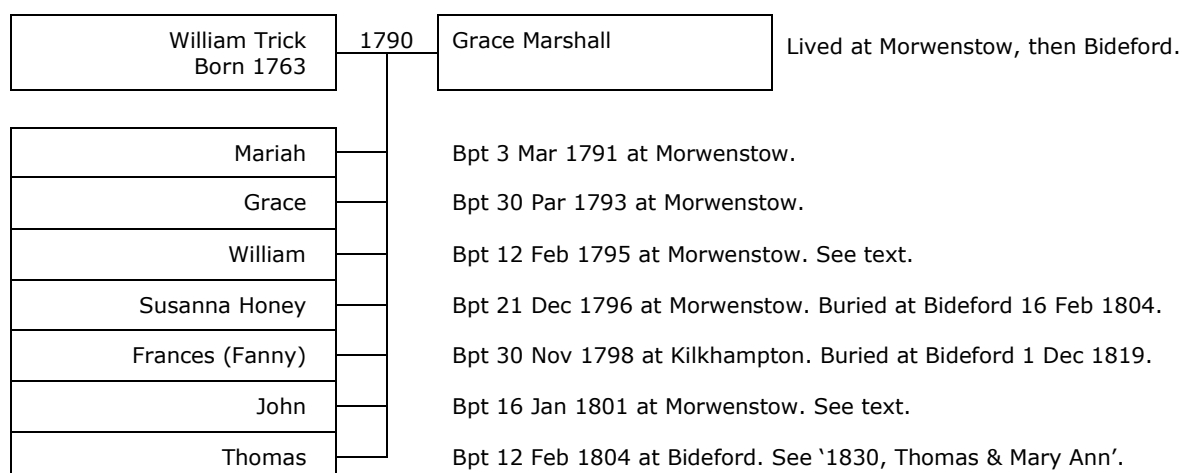
Although I have seen no baptismal evidence for Sarah and Grace, they were both buried at Aveton Gifford (a village with which the family developed strong ties, as set out below), Sarah on 1 May 1848 and Grace on 2 May 1847, both identified on their headstones as daughters of Samuel and Elizabeth. Samuel and Elizabeth's death dates come from the gravestonephotos.com website and its coverage of Aveton Gifford headstones.

The probable link between Samuel and the marriage that I have indicated for his son William, is that William started his family at Ermington, to the east of Plymouth, and at about the same time (in April 1838) an 81-year-old Samuel Trick was reportedly buried there⁶. I have not identified a marriage for Charles.

Ann may have married John Hoskin at Aveton Gifford (where her brother William was married the following year), on 17 January 1825.

1790, William & Grace

William Trick married Grace Marshall at West Woolfardisworthy on 27 January 1790. He was almost certainly from Family '1753, John & Judith'. Most, but not all, of their children were baptised at Morwenstow. When John was baptised, in 1801, their address was given as 'Wood'. At some point between 1801 and 1804 they moved to Bideford.

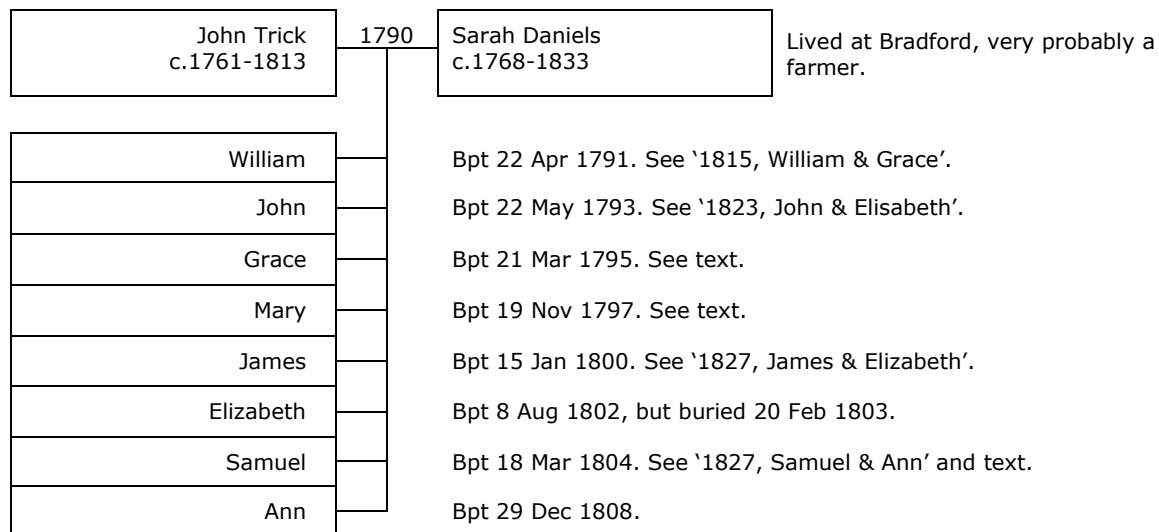


⁶ As indicated above, the gravestonephotos.com website shows that Samuel's headstone is at Aveton Gifford, so he may have been buried there after a service conducted at Ermington.

There are several 'candidate marriages' at Bideford for both William and John, but no obvious way of sorting out which might be true. As far as William is concerned, there is also Family '1827, William & Ann', which could well involve this William.

1790, John & Sarah

John Trick married Sarah Daniels at Bradford on 7 April 1790. He was very probably from Family '1757, William & Grace', and the brother of Samuel of Family '1785, Samuel & Elizabeth' above. Their children were all baptised at Bradford. Based on the fact that his two oldest sons were both relatively prosperous yeoman farmers, it seems highly likely that John too was a farmer. John was buried at Bradford on 29 April 1813 aged 52, and while his youngest children were still relatively young, followed by Sarah on 9 June 1833 aged 65. John's simple will, which mentions all of his surviving children, is in the DHC.



Grace very probably married Abraham Isaac at Bradford on 12 April 1821, and Mary may have married William Isaac on 28 April 1836 (or possibly Edward Saunders on 27 March 1827). The Samuel who was the father of Family '1827, Samuel & Ann' was quite probably from this family, though there are other possibilities noted under that marriage.

Chapter 4: Marriages with Children, from 1791 to 1820

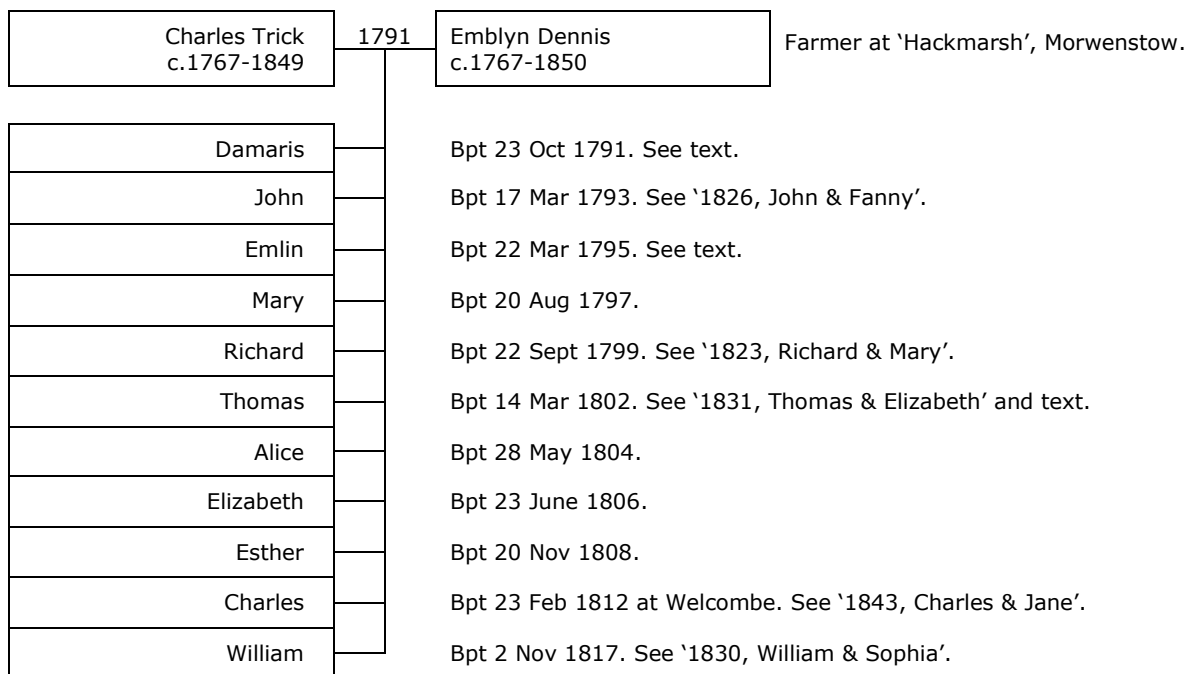
Introduction

From this point forward I include all marriages (of which I am aware) that produced children, not just sons. The period is again 30 years. Many of the individuals in these families, including several of the parents, were still alive when the 1841 census was held.

1791, Charles & Emblyn

Charles Trick of Morwenstow married Emblyn Dennis of Clovelly at Clovelly on 23 April 1791. He was from Family '1751, John & Damaris', and her name was sometimes spelled Emlin (and on one occasion Emma). With one exception their children were baptised at Morwenstow, and from at least 1817 until his death Charles farmed at Hackmarsh in the far north of the parish. In 1819 he took on two apprentices.

When their son Charles was baptised at Welcombe, just across the border into Devon, Emblyn's name was recorded as Emma, but the family was described as 'of Morwenstow'. Then at the time of the 1841 census they were at Hackmarsh, and the census return confirms that their son Charles had been born outside Cornwall, so I am confident that this family was very much as shown.



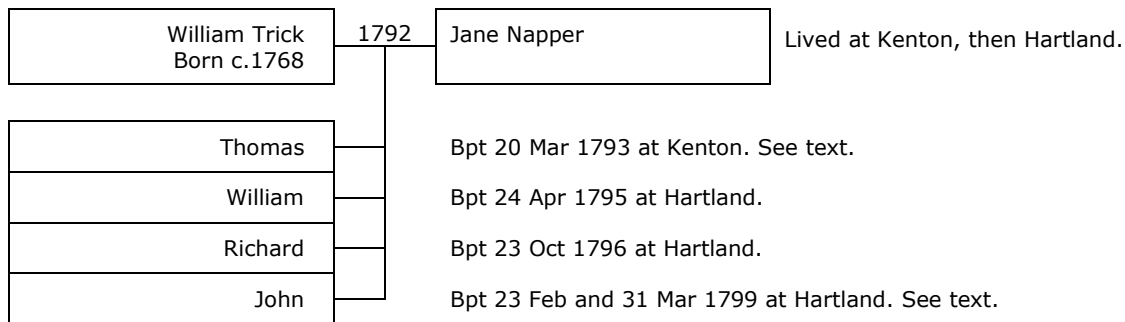
Their headstone in the churchyard at Morwenstow shows that Charles died on 23 April 1849, followed by Emlin (as her name is spelled there) on 28 February 1850. Charles also left a will which describes him as a yeoman.

I have seen no direct evidence to link the marriages of John and William (both of Bideford) to this family, but they were certainly related to one another, and circumstantial evidence points strongly at their being from here. The link between Charles and Emblyn's son John and the 1819 marriage that is indicated above rests with the naming of one of the children of that marriage as Emlin.

Damaris is quite probably the person of that name who married Henry Burrow at Morwenstow on 9 May 1833. I understand from her Canadian descendant Sandra Bryant, that Emlin married William Marshall in 1814, and was later re-married to William Ching in 1840.

1792, William & Jane

William Trick married Jane Napper at Kenton (south of Exeter) on 2 May 1792, where their first child was baptised, before they apparently moved (probably back) to Hartland.



It is possible (rather than probable) that Thomas became a sailor and moved to Swansea (see Family '1822, Thomas & Matilda' for further information). If so, then William was presumably the older person living in Swansea, and shown as having been born outside Glamorgan, next door to Thomas' family at the time of the 1841 census.

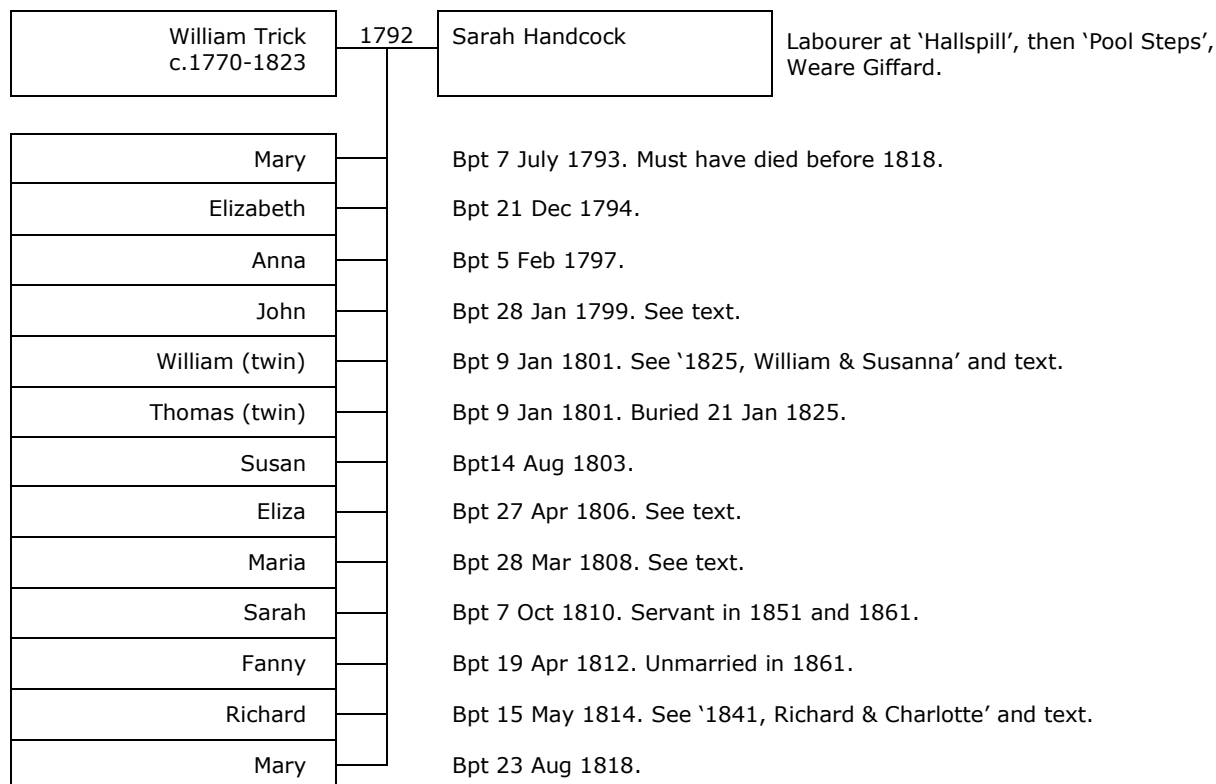
The most likely explanation for John's apparent double baptism is that he was a sickly child baptised privately at home in case he did not survive, but then re-baptised in church later.

1792, William & Sarah

William Trick married Sarah Handcock at Weare Giffard on 1 December 1792. He was very probably the illegitimate son of Mary Trick who had been baptised at Weare Giffard on 4 March 1770. That William's father was named in the baptismal register (according to the IGI) as Matt Lamerton. Mathew Lamerton was the third son of William Lamerton and his wife Elizabeth (née Tucker), and he had been baptised at Weare Giffard on 27 January 1747, making him about 22 when William was conceived. He (Matthew) married Elizabeth Lake later in 1770, and the fact that he was named in the baptismal register suggests that some provision would have been made for his illegitimate son William (and for Mary).

All of William and Sarah's children were baptised at Weare Giffard, and based on the evidence that two of them were apprenticed and several became servants, I think it is safe to conclude that William was a labourer. I believe that only two of their sons (William and Richard) married and had families. It may be significant that those two were the ones who were apprenticed (in 1810 and 1823 respectively).

When William was buried, on 14 August 1823 at Weare Giffard, his address was recorded as 'Pool Steps'.



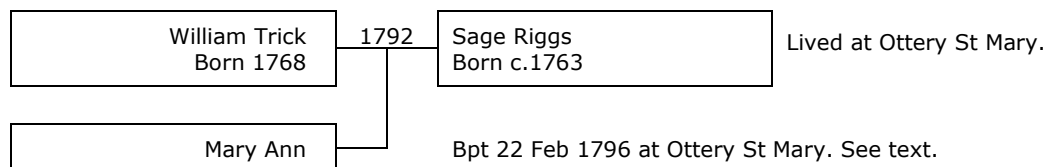
His son John is probably the person of that name living at Weare Giffard as head of household but with no evidence of any family at the time of the 1861 census.

Maria appears to have had an illegitimate son called Samuel baptised at Alverdiscott on 26 July 1829. She was described as 'of Balworthy' in the parish register. However, he may have been brought up, at least in part, by her sister Eliza, as explained below.

Eliza appears to have been a servant at Great Torrington in 1851, and Samuel was living with relatives at Westleigh, near Barnstaple. By 1881 he was established there as a carpenter with a wife and family, and Eliza, identified as his mother, was living with them, with her place of birth given as Weare Giffard. Eliza was buried at St Peter's, Westleigh in 1882, aged 75⁷. Others named on the same headstone are Samuel, identified as her son (buried in 1895, aged 65), Grace Hutchings her daughter-in-law (in 1906, aged 65) and Sam, her grandson.

1792, William & Sage

William Trick married Sage Riggs at Ottery St Mary on 23 December 1792. He was quite probably from Family '1765, William & Mary', from nearby Aylesbeare. So far as I can see they only had one daughter as shown below, and I have not traced them further.



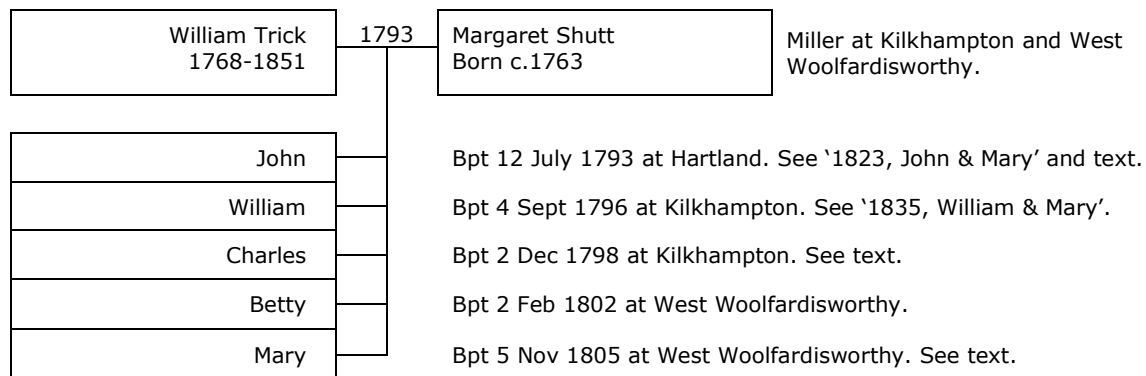
A Mary Trick married Thomas Russel at Sidmouth on 31 January 1834, and she may have been this Mary Ann.

⁷ Source: gravestonephotos.com website.

1793, William & Margaret

William Trick married Margaret Shutt at Hartland on 17 January 1793. The 1851 census states that he was from Kilkhampton, and she was from Parkham. The 1851 census also estimates Margaret's year of birth at 1753, but if that was true then she was 40 when the marriage took place, 52 when her last child was born and 98 at the time of the census: I feel that 1763 is much more likely all round.

William, like his father (see Family '1767, Charles & Margaret') was a miller. In 1827 he was named as the administrator of the will of his brother Charles, of Hartland. When the tithe apportionment process was concluded for West Woolfardisworthy in 1838⁸, William Trick was named as the occupier of three properties (including 'Smith's Buckish' and 'Buckish Down') totalling about 55 acres. Whether these are references to father or son (by then married) is impossible to say. William died at Lane Mill on 8 August 1851 (as reported in the North Devon Journal of 25 September that year), though his will was not proved until 1857.



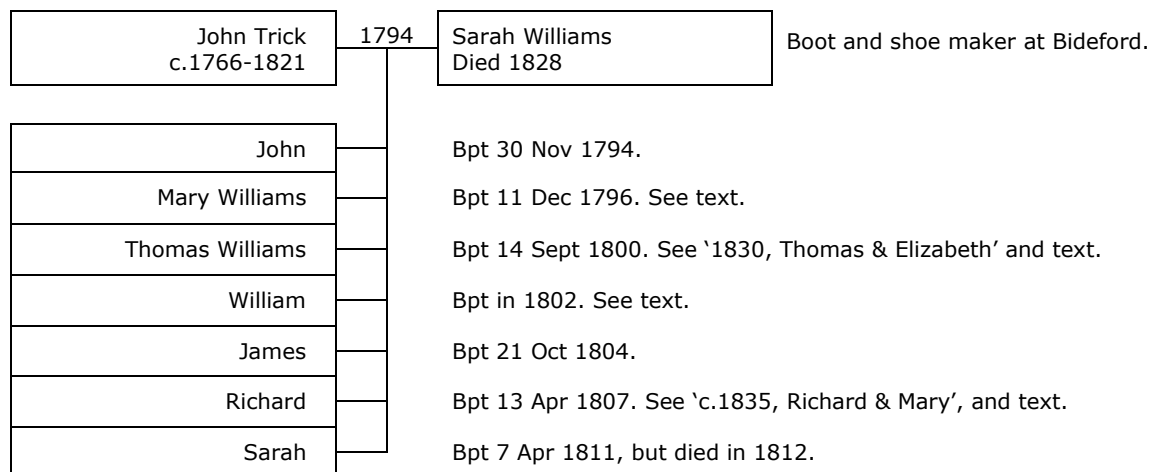
Their son John may well be the father of Family '1823, John & Mary', but there is some doubt about this. William's marriage seems more certain.

Charles was probably the person of that name who was a head of household in Bideford at the time of the 1861 census, and licensee of the Joiner's Arms. He may well have married Mary Filkings at Bideford on 29 April 1826, but they do not appear to have had a family. Mary's death was reported in the North Devon Journal of 19 April 1860 as having taken place at Victoria Terrace, Bideford on 15 April of that year, and on 8 September 1862 Charles was re-married to a widow called Mrs E A Abbott of Bideford at the Wesleyan Chapel, according to the North Devon Journal of 11 September of that year. All three of them are buried together at Bideford according to the gravestonephotos.com website, Elizabeth Ann and Charles having died in 1880 and 1881 respectively.

1794, John & Sarah

John Trick married Sarah Williams at Bideford on 7 February 1794. He was from Family '1766, John & Mary', and a boot and shoe maker with premises in Mill Street (according to Pigot's 1823 directory). Their children were all baptised at Bideford. Because there were two overlapping families being born and baptised in Bideford to parents called John and Sarah (in the case of William there were two sons of that name baptised in 1802, one in August, the other in September, and three children baptised in 1804) it is possible that I have muddled some of the children up (see '1799, John & Sarah' for the other family). I think this is the more likely of the two Johns to have been buried on 11 March 1821 at Bideford aged 55 (with an implied year of birth of c.1766), but this too is by no means certain. Sarah's death was reported in the North Devon Journal of 14 February 1828.

⁸ See the foda.org.uk website for details.



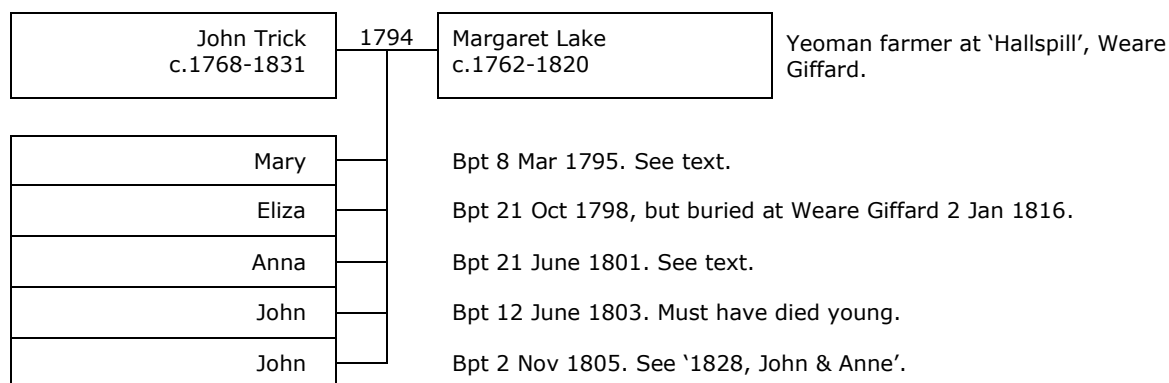
Mary Williams may have married Henry Ulph at Bideford on 1 February 1818. William evidently took over his father's business (as can be seen from Pigot's 1830 directory).

Thomas Williams and Richard may well be the persons of those names who became mariners and moved to Wales (Cardiff and Swansea respectively) as the fathers of the two families indicated, but this is by no means sure.

1794, John & Margaret

John Trick married the somewhat older Margaret Lake at Weare Giffard on 24 April 1794. The evidence for his being a yeoman farmer comes from an 1819 apprenticeship record which identifies him as such, but does not name his farm. Their children were all baptised there.

John may well have been from Family '1753, Richard & Elizabeth', but this is somewhat speculative, based on coincidences of naming and geography.



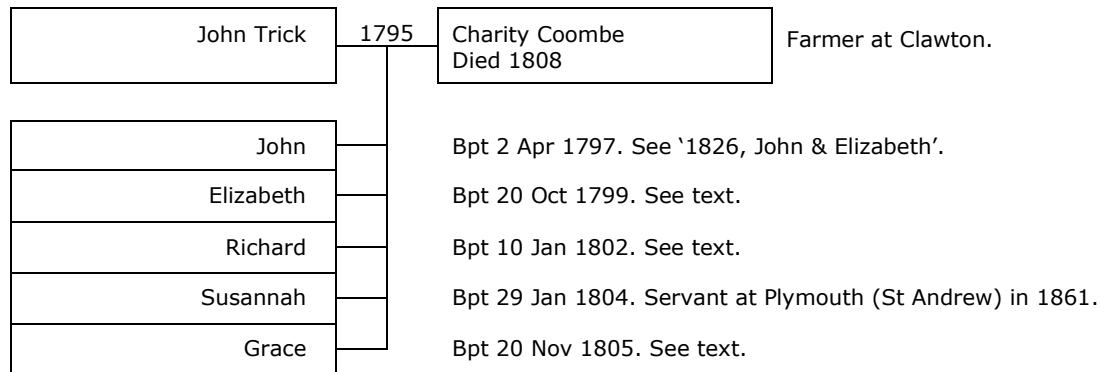
Margaret was buried at Weare Giffard on 26 November 1820, aged 58, followed by John on Christmas Day 1831, with his age given as 60 (rather than 63, which it would have been if he was indeed from Family '1753, Richard & Elizabeth'). The address was given as 'Hallspill' in both cases. John left a will which was proved in 1832 and administered by his son John.

Likely marriages for Mary and Anna, both at Weare Giffard, were to James Pluncknett (on 27 March 1817) and John Bayley (on 1 June 1820) respectively.

1795, John & Charity

John Trick married Charity Coombe at Clawton on 3 November 1795. Their children were all baptised there. He was almost certainly from Family '1765, William & Esther'.

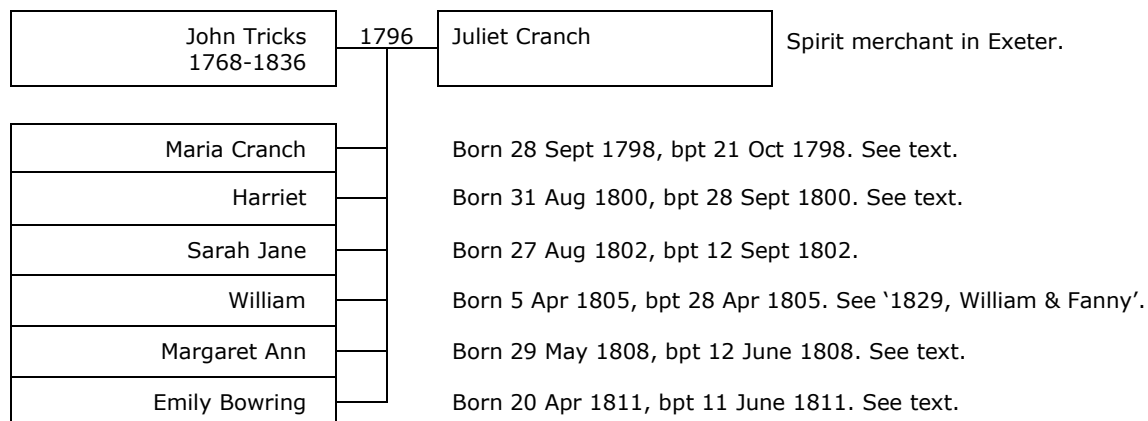
John can be seen taking on at least one apprentice, and this, combined with the fact that his son John was a yeoman farmer, strongly suggests that he was a farmer. Unfortunately Charity was buried at Clawton on 16 March 1808, when her children were still young.



John, the eldest son, carried on farming at Clawton. Elizabeth married Samuel Martyn at Clawton on 11 April 1823 and they were living at North Tamerton at the time of the 1851 census with John (Elizabeth's father) staying with them. Richard married Betsey Walter at Clawton on 28 April 1836, but they do not appear to have had any children. Grace married William Bellamy Coombe at Clawton on 13 August 1829, and they subsequently emigrated to the US, starting in Ohio, but moving on to Iowa.

1796, John & Juliet

John Tricks married Juliet Cranch at Exeter St Petrock on 20 March 1796. He was from Family '1766, John & Sarah'. Their children were all baptised at the Bow Presbyterian meeting house in Exeter, and they lived on South Street. They were evidently reasonably prosperous, and their marriages and deaths were generally reported in the local press.



Maria Cranch married Thomas Edward Drake at Exeter Trinity on 21 December 1822, according to the Exeter Flying Post of 26 December that year.

John died on 8 September 1836 (see the Exeter & Plymouth Gazette, 17 September), and left a will which was proved that same year.

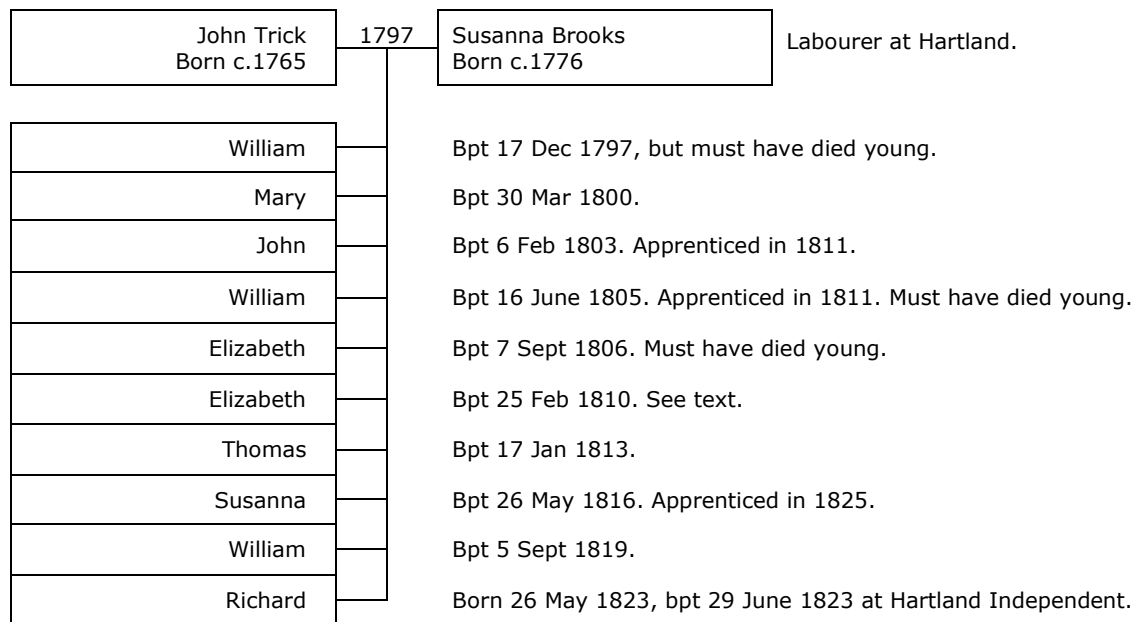
When Harriet was married, to James Mardon, a confectioner, on 12 August 1837, the Western Times reported that theirs was the first marriage to take place in "... a dissenting place of worship in this city since the New Act was passed".

Margaret Ann's marriage to Mr Spalding, a draper, at Heavitree on 18 February 1840, was reported in the Exeter & Plymouth Gazette (22 February), as was Emily Bowring's to James Mills, a mercer, at the Unitarian chapel, Lewin's Mead, Bristol on 16 September 1848 in the Western Times (23 September).

1797, John & Susanna

John Trick married Susanna Brooks at Hartland on 30 June 1797. Their children were all baptised there (Richard in the newly-opened Independent chapel, by which time John was almost 60). It is possible that this was John's second marriage, because a John Trick married Susannah Cloke at Hartland on 2 April 1792, and a Susannah Trick was then buried there on 20 November that same year. However, that marriage may well have involved the originator of Family '1800, John & Margaret'.

John was from Family '1755, Thomas & Mary' (as confirmed by the notes made by Rev R Pearse Chope of Hartland), and although the family had relatively prosperous roots, he was an agricultural labourer, and at least three of their children were apprenticed. At the time of the 1841 census, only their daughter Susanna was living with them, at East Town End.

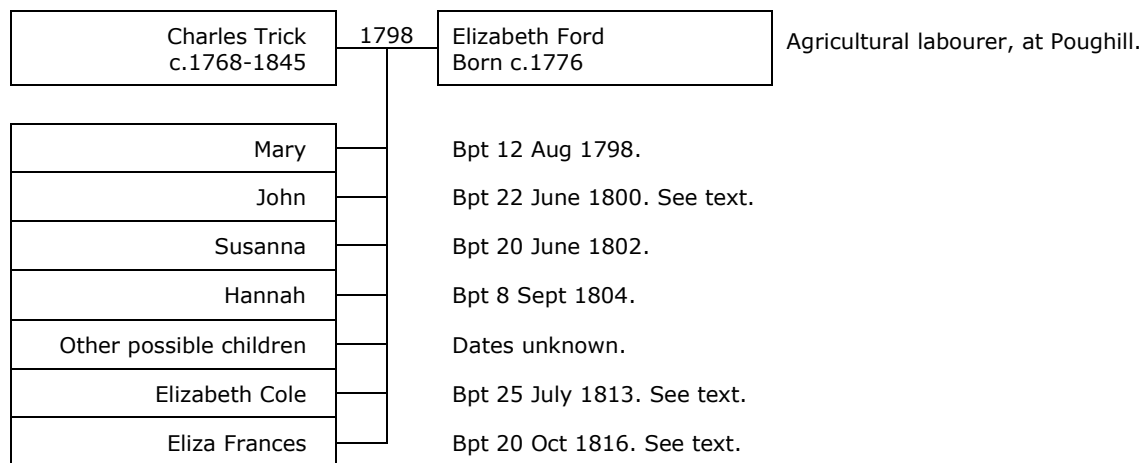


Elizabeth is very probably the person of that name who married Thomas Cory at Hartland on 18 March 1828.

1798, Charles & Elizabeth

Charles Trick married Elizabeth Ford at Poughill on 6 June 1798. He was almost certainly from Family '1765, John & Elizabeth Higgins', and she was from Simonward in Cornwall.

At the time of the 1841 census Charles was an agricultural labourer and he and Elizabeth were at 'Bush Cottage', Poughill with John, Eliza Frances and a granddaughter called Nora Trick (one of several illegitimate children born to this family). All of the children named below were baptised at Poughill.



John married Elizabeth Cutting in 1834, but so far as I know they had no children. At the time of the 1841 census they were living on their own on King Street, Stratton.

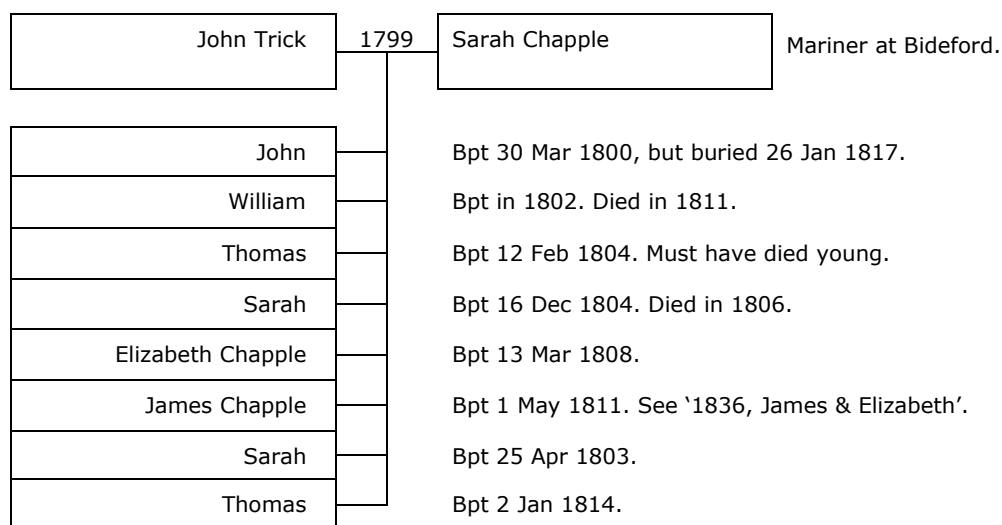
By contrast Elizabeth and/or Eliza Frances appear to have had at least seven illegitimate children between them: Norah Jane Kingdon (in c.1836), Selina Scown (c.1845), Sarah (or Susan) Matilda (c.1848), Mary Jane (c.1848), William (c.1850), Ellen (c.1852) and Charles H (c.1855). Clara (c.1853) may also have been from this family. Ellen and Charles H were certainly Eliza Frances' children.

Eliza Frances was a dressmaker in 1841, and is also very probably the person who, in 1854, was convicted of stealing a beehive and 6lb of honey, and sentenced to 4 months' hard labour. She was head of household in 1861.

1799, John & Sarah

John Trick married Sarah Chapple (or Chaple) at Bideford on 28 March 1799. Their children were all baptised there. He could possibly be from Family '1749, John & Margaret'.

Because there were two overlapping families being born and baptised in Bideford to parents called John and Sarah (in the case of William there were two sons of that name baptised in 1802, one in August, the other in September, and three children baptised in 1804) it is possible that I have muddled some of the children up (see '1794, John & Sarah' for the other family).

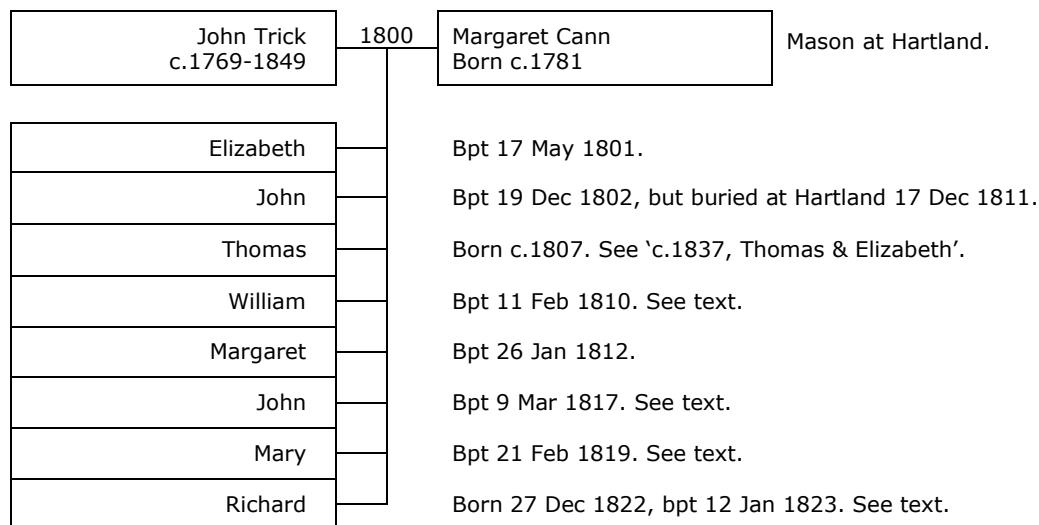


Both James Chapple and Thomas appear to have followed their father to sea.

1800, John & Margaret

John Trick married Margaret Cann at Kilkhampton on 27 February 1800. Most of their children were baptised at Hartland, and when John was baptised (in 1817), John was described as a mason. Then in 1823, when Richard was baptised (at Harton, but under the auspices of the Shebbear Bible Christian chapel), John was again identified as a mason as well as Richard's father, and Margaret Cann was named as the mother. John may (but this is speculative) have been from Family '1749, William & Mary', and as noted there, this may have been his second marriage.

By the time of the 1841 census all of the children had left home, and John and Margaret were living at 'Harton'. John was buried at Hartland, aged 80, on 16 May 1849. He left a will proved that same year which mentions Margaret, and via which he left his property in Harton to his son Thomas (for whom I have seen no baptismal evidence), with the rest of his money to be divided equally among his other surviving children, without naming them.



I understand from John Pomeroy, a direct descendant of Mary (who married John Jeffery, also from Hartland, and had a family in Ontario), that at least two of Mary's brothers emigrated to Port Hope, Ontario. William had already married Betty Fish at Hartland on 22 March 1831 before he emigrated, and they had a family in Ontario; and Richard emigrated first before marrying a wife called Mary Anne in c.1851. Both William and Richard were masons, and the house which Richard built for himself at 254 Ridout Street, Port Hope in about 1850 now enjoys listed status for its historic significance⁹.

I understand that their brother John did not emigrate to Canada, and I suspect that he either died relatively young or emigrated somewhere else. Certainly I have not found any evidence of him on the various English census returns.

1801, Thomas & Elizabeth

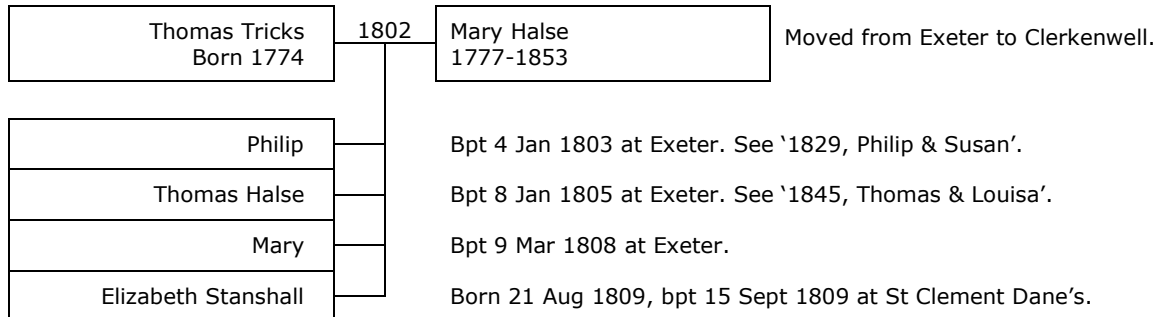
Thomas Trick married Elizabeth Martin at Frithelstock on 19 October 1801. Although I have not seen any evidence of baptisms to this family, on 25 October 1827 Louisa Martin Trick was born (and baptised on 26 March 1828 at the Bideford Wesleyan chapel) to Edward Martin Trick and his wife Elizabeth. It seems highly likely that Edward Martin Trick was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth.

However, although we know that Louisa Martin Trick later moved to London where she married Alfred Wonnacott, I have found nothing to suggest that she had siblings via whom the Trick surname survived.

⁹ See the heritageporthope.com website for details of the house

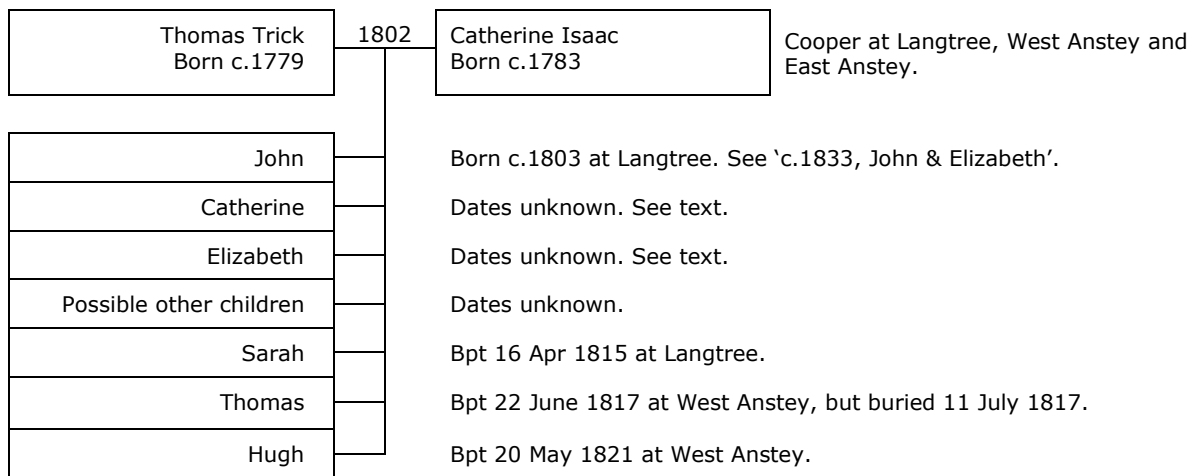
1802, Thomas & Mary

Thomas Tricks married Mary Halse at Exeter Holy Trinity on 6 February 1802. He was from Family '1773, Phillip & Eleanor'. Their children were baptised in Exeter Holy Trinity and London, the family having moved there in about 1809.



1802, Thomas & Catherine

Thomas Trick married Catherine Isaac at Langtree on 7 July 1802. Thomas was a cooper, and evidently moved around quite a bit. The 1851 census gives his place of birth as 'Buckland'¹⁰, but I believe he may be a son of Family '1777, Hugh & Mary' (not least because he named one of his own sons Hugh). Catherine was from Langtree. When their son Thomas was baptised, and the family was living at West Ringcombe, West Anstey, the surname was spelled as Tricks, probably reflecting the fact that this was the established spelling in the Tiverton area. At the time of the tithe apportionment¹¹, which in the neighbouring parish of East Anstey occurred in 1842, Thomas was the occupant of 18 acres of land, with his surname spelled as Trix.



At the time of both the 1841 and 1851 censuses Thomas and Catherine were living at East Anstey with their son Hugh. By 1861 Catherine had apparently died, but Thomas and Hugh were still there.

The evidence for their son John is circumstantial, but convincing (in that he was born in Langtree and lived at East Anstey). Similarly, although I have seen no baptismal evidence for their probable daughters Catherine and Elizabeth, two persons of those names were married at East Anstey:

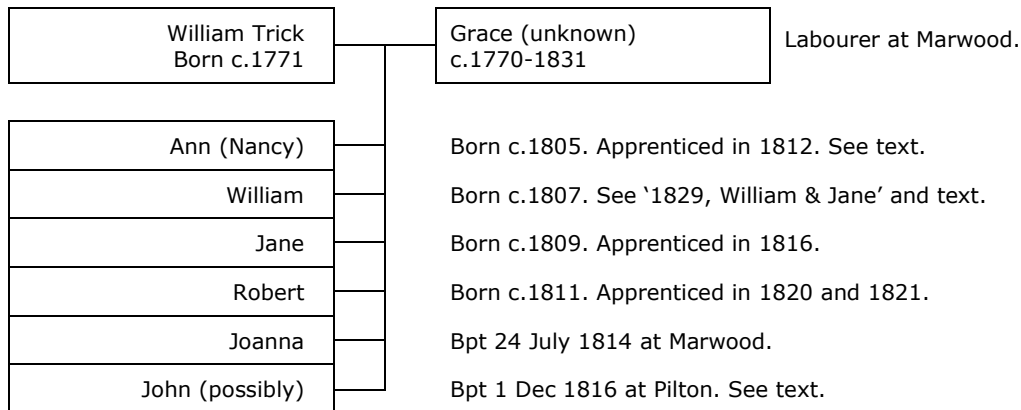
¹⁰ Leaving on one side the possibility that Thomas was the son of '1777, Hugh & Mary', Buckland Brewer and Buckland Filleigh are both near Langtree. If Buckland is correct, then I think these are much more likely than Buckland St Mary, which is just over the Devon-Somerset border, between Taunton and Chard, though I have seen internet postings which suggest that Thomas was born in Somerset. However, it is also possible that Thomas was the son of John Trick who married Joanna Hockling at Buckland Brewer on 12 April 1766.

¹¹ See the foda.org.uk website for details.

Catherine to George Blackmore on 5 October 1835, and Elizabeth to Thomas North on 14 November 1836.

c.1804, William & Grace

William Trick married a wife called Grace in about 1804 (possibly earlier). In the absence of a marriage record it is just possible that they were actually the same couple as recorded above as '1790, William & Grace', but I think that this is highly unlikely. Certainly at the time of the 1851 census William's place of birth was recorded as Marwood (though errors on this point are far from rare). They lived most if not all of their married life at Marwood. Many of the details below are hazy, and some are based on secondary evidence (such as apprenticeships, rather than parish records). Grace was buried at Marwood aged 61 (therefore born c.1770) on 20 March 1831.



Ann and Nancy were probably one and the same person, apprenticed as Nancy but married as Ann, to John Huxtable at Marwood on 3 February 1828. She was also probably the mother of an illegitimate daughter, Eliza, born in 1827.

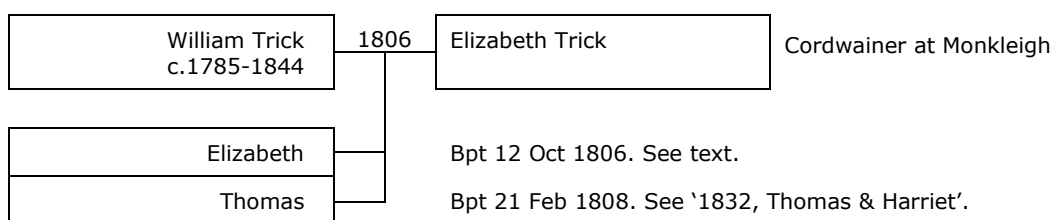
William (the son) was apprenticed in 1814 and again in 1815. Although he could be the person who married Mary Beer at Marwood on 21 April 1833, on balance I think he was probably the husband of the marriage indicated above. The marriage to Mary Beer may instead have involved William (the father), who had been widowed 2 years earlier.

When Robert was apprenticed in 1820, his parents were identified as William and Grace, and his age was given as 9. He may well have died in 1850.

I am much less convinced that John was from this family. When his baptism was recorded at Sherwill, Pilton on 1 December 1816, his surname was given as Tricker, but his parents were named as William and Grace, so it is perfectly possible that they had moved there temporarily in pursuit of work. However, there are also records (accessible via the on-line London Gazette) of a William Trix being in business as a tanner at Pilton with a partner called John King in 1810, so he could have been that William's son instead.

1806, William & Elizabeth

William Trick married Elizabeth Trick at Monkleigh on 13 February 1806. I believe he was the son of '1782, John & Mary Rowe'. Their children were both baptised at Monkleigh, but with the exception of their son Thomas, I have not found any members of this family on any census returns. However, I have seen a family tree on the internet which identifies William as a cordwainer, and gives his year of death as 1844.



Elizabeth appears to have had two illegitimate children, both baptised at Monkleigh: Thomas on 12 September 1830, and William on 18 April 1834.

1808, Frederick Henry & Mary

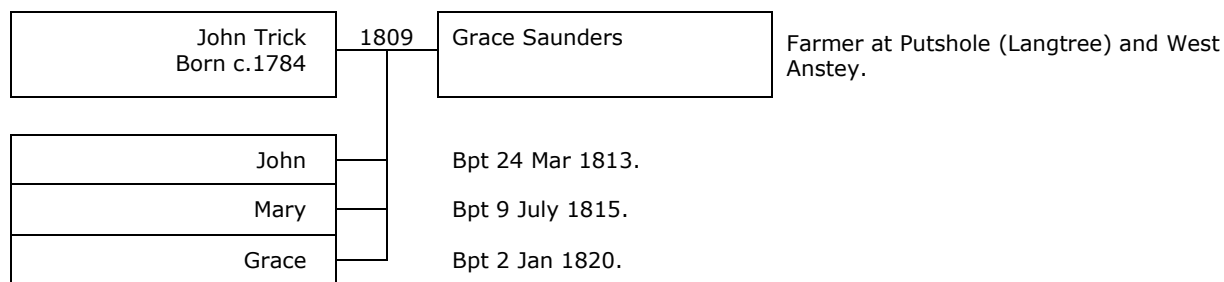
Frederick Henry Tricks married Mary Clews at St Mary's, Marylebone on 20 December 1808. He was from Family '1773, Phillip & Eleanor', of Exeter, and she was originally from Stratford-on-Avon. I owe the information below to Barbara Parker of Queensland, a descendant of this family.



Eleanor Maria married Thomas Joseph James on 10 June 1833, and they had eight children, of whom the five youngest all died in childhood, several of them of cholera. Two of the other three emigrated to Australia. Elizabeth Anne married George Verrall on 29 December 1833, and they had ten children, two of whom emigrated to Australia.

1809, John & Grace

John Trick married Grace Saunders at Shebbear on 29 June 1809. He was from Family '1777, Hugh & Mary'. The first two children shown below were baptised at Langtree, while Grace was baptised at West Anstey. Like his father John was initially described (in the Langtree baptismal register) as a husbandman, and then as a husbandman.



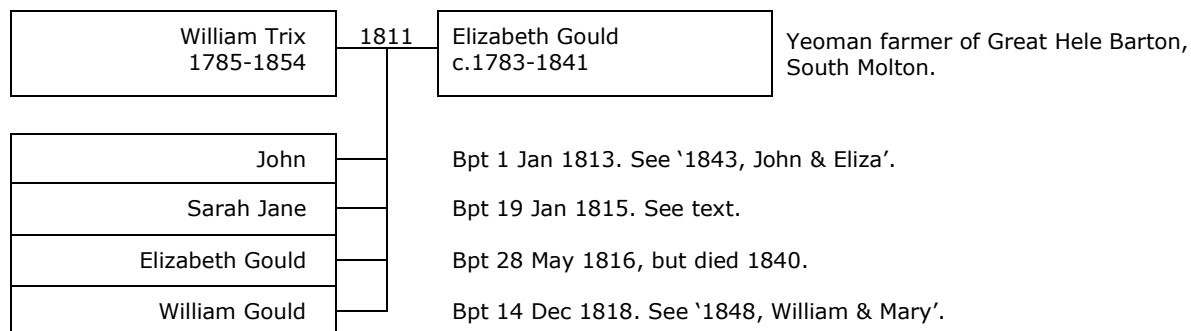
I have not (so far) traced this family further.

1811, William & Elizabeth

William Trix married Elizabeth Gould at South Molton on 1 January 1811, which is where their children were all baptised. He was the eldest son of Family '1780, John & Sarah', and like his father was a yeoman farmer who lived at Great Hele Barton.

He was quite possibly the most prosperous Trick / Trix of his generation, despite having three brothers who went bankrupt four times between them, with two of them going to prison. At the time of the tithe apportionment process¹², which in South Molton took place in 1839, he was the occupier of two parcels of land, of just over 196 acres and just over 212 acres. Their children were all baptised there.

¹² See the foda.org.uk website for details.



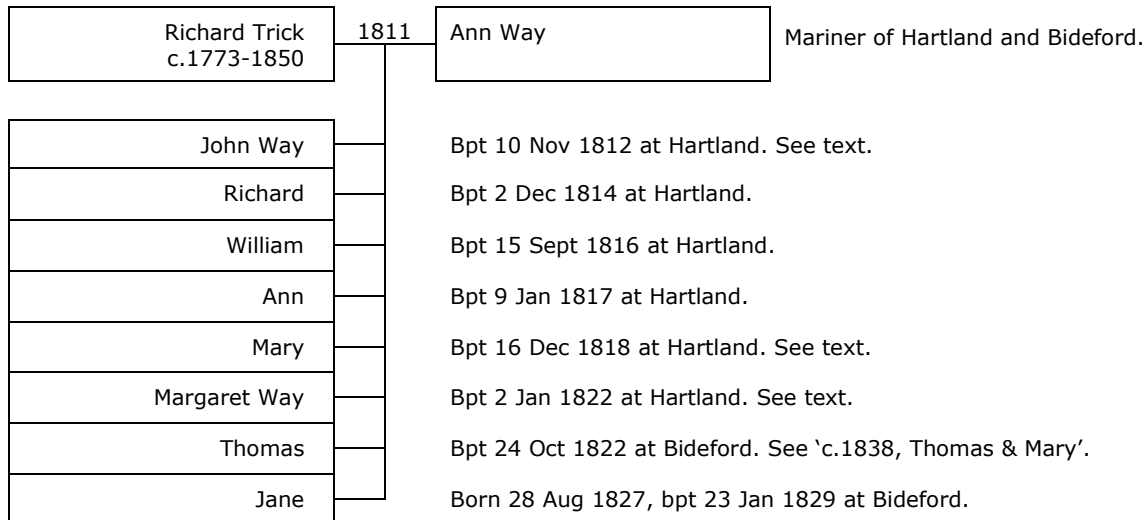
William's wife Elizabeth was buried on 28 January 1841 (her death, after a short illness, being reported in the North Devon Journal of 28 January that year), and at the time of the 1841 census he was living with Sarah Jane and William Gould. Elizabeth Gould (his other daughter) had died a year earlier, being buried on 3 March 1840, and his son John was almost certainly the person of that name who was working in Exeter as a chemist.

In 1842 William was re-married, to Mary Courtenay Thorne, and in 1846 they were parties to a lawsuit (details of which can quite easily be found on the internet) against a John Thorne, who may well have been one of her relatives, and quite possibly the John Thorne of Townhouse Barton, South Molton who, in 1846 (according to the on-line London Gazette), was imprisoned for debt. The legal jargon is dense and unclear as to its meaning, but the case concerned a bond issued on 27 September 1827 for £300 to Mary Courtenay, which they were trying to get repaid. Mary Courtenay died the following year, and was buried on 12 October 1847, with her age given as 54. Her death was reported in the North Devon Journal of 14 October.

Sarah Jane married a chemist / druggist from Budleigh Salterton called Herbert Scott at South Molton in 1844, and they had three daughters and a son called Herbert John, who was born in 1853, and who appears again in connection with Family '1848, William & Mary'. It was at their house at Budleigh that her father (William) died on 6 December 1854, according to Trewman's Flying Post. His will (proved by his younger son and principal heir, William Gould) mentions his three surviving children, and his second wife, Mary Courtenay. I understand that there are copies of letters written by or to William over the period 1828-1839 in the North Devon Records Office which may well throw further light on his second marriage. Herbert and Sarah Jane are both buried at Denbury, having died in 1890 and 1893 respectively.

1811, Richard & Ann

Richard Trick married Ann Way by licence at Hartland on 25 October 1811. He was a mariner, and shown as 'of Clovelly' on the notes left by Rev R Pearse Chope, and she was from a local family. All of their children except Thomas and Jane were baptised at Hartland. When Margaret Way was baptised, her father was (wrongly) identified as William. I believe Richard may well be the youngest son from Family '1755, Thomas & Mary', though this is certainly not proven.



At the time of the 1841 census most of the family was in Bideford, though Jane was staying with her (Way) grandmother at Hartland. I believe Richard was probably the person of that name who died on 24 March 1850 aged 77 (as reported in the North Devon Journal of 28 March that year), described as a coal merchant.

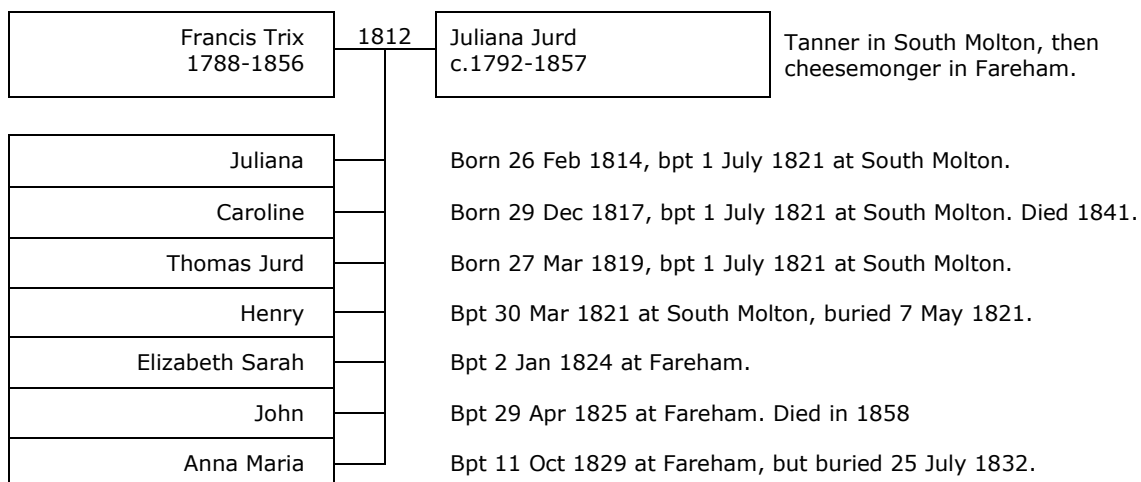
Ann (the mother) was still alive in 1861, living at Bideford with Ann, Mary (a school mistress) and Margaret Way. In 1881 these two were living with their younger sister Jane, who was the keeper of a 'fancy shop' in Bideford. All three were still single. Mary and Margaret Way share an impressive headstone in the Old Town Park cemetery at Bideford, having died in 1907 and 1905 respectively.

John Way became a mariner, married a wife called Anne, and left a will which was proved at Bideford in 1850.

1812, Francis & Juliana

Francis Trix married Juliana Jurd at Fareham in Hampshire on 6 Aug 1812. Francis was from Family '1780, John & Sarah' of South Molton, which is where the family first lived, but Juliana brought with her some land at Fareham, Hampshire (and probably some in Wiltshire too) as part of the marriage settlement.

Francis was a tanner at South Molton, but in 1821 he was declared bankrupt. After that the family evidently moved to Fareham where Francis was a 'cheesemonger, dealer and chapman' (according to the on-line London Gazette). Unfortunately he went bankrupt a second time in 1832.



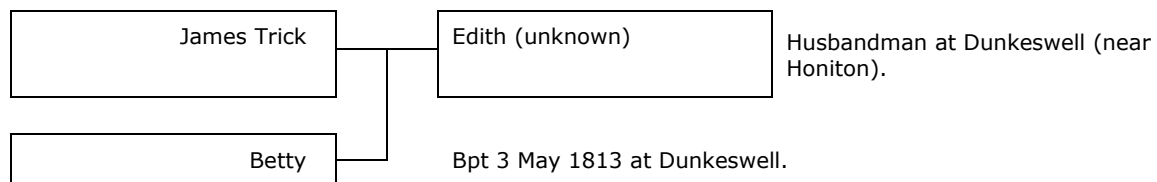
At the time of the 1841 census Francis was at Fareham, with his son John, and at the time of the 1851 census he and Juliana were still living apart, she being at Fareham with Juliana, Thomas Jurd (by then a land surveyor) and Elizabeth Sarah.

In 1846 Juliana regained control over the land that she had brought to the marriage, which she in turn passed to Thomas Jurd via her will (in 1858). She died at Fareham in 1857, a year after Francis had died at Portsea island (Portsmouth).

When Thomas Jurd married Mary Ann Green (at St Pancras, on 16 July 1862) they were both described as 'of this parish', though they later moved back to Hampshire.

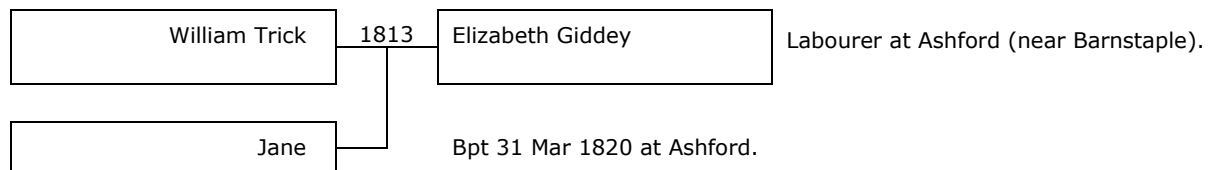
c.1812, James & Edith

James Trick married a wife called Edith in about 1812, possibly earlier. So far as I can tell, they only had one child, as follows. I have not traced them further.



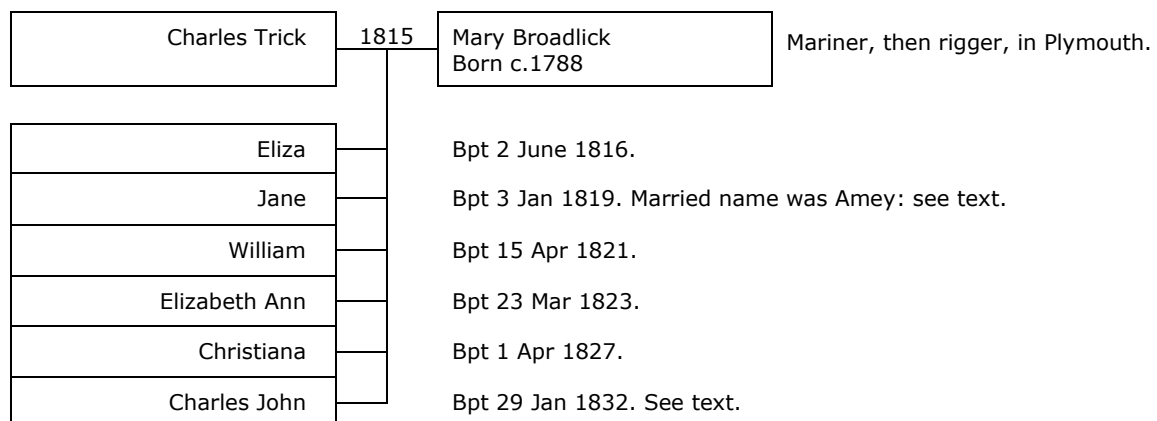
1813, William & Elizabeth

William Trick married Elizabeth Giddey at Braunton on 29 August 1813. So far as I can tell, they only had one child, as follows.



1815, Charles & Mary

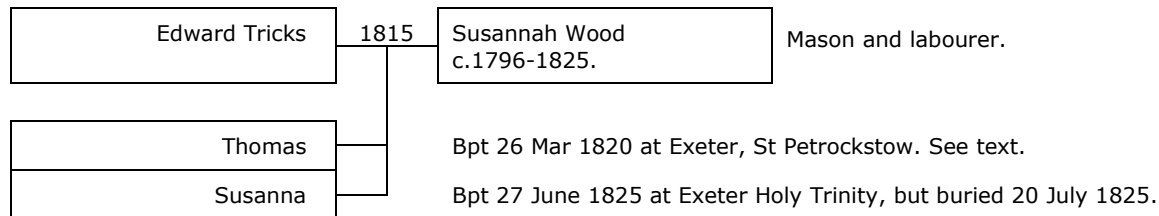
Charles Trick married Mary Broadlick at Plymouth St Andrew on 16 July 1815. She was from Landulph, Cornwall. Their children were all baptised at Plymouth St Andrew.



At the time of the 1841 census Charles may have been either dead or away at sea. The rest of the family was in the parish of Stoke Damerel. At the time of the 1851 census Mary was living at 25 Ross Street as head of household, with her daughter Jane (Amey, whose her husband was a sailor) and her two children, and with Charles John, by then a 'caulker up' in the dockyards.

1815, Edward & Susannah

Edward Tricks married Susannah Wood at Exeter, St Mary Major, on 2 August 1815. He was variously described as a mason and a labourer. When Thomas was baptised they were living at Hook. It is by no means sure that they were from this family, but there were two burials at Exeter ('ex Cathedra') on 20 July and 16 August 1825 of persons called Susan Trick, aged 3 months and 29 respectively: I suspect these were Edward's daughter and wife.

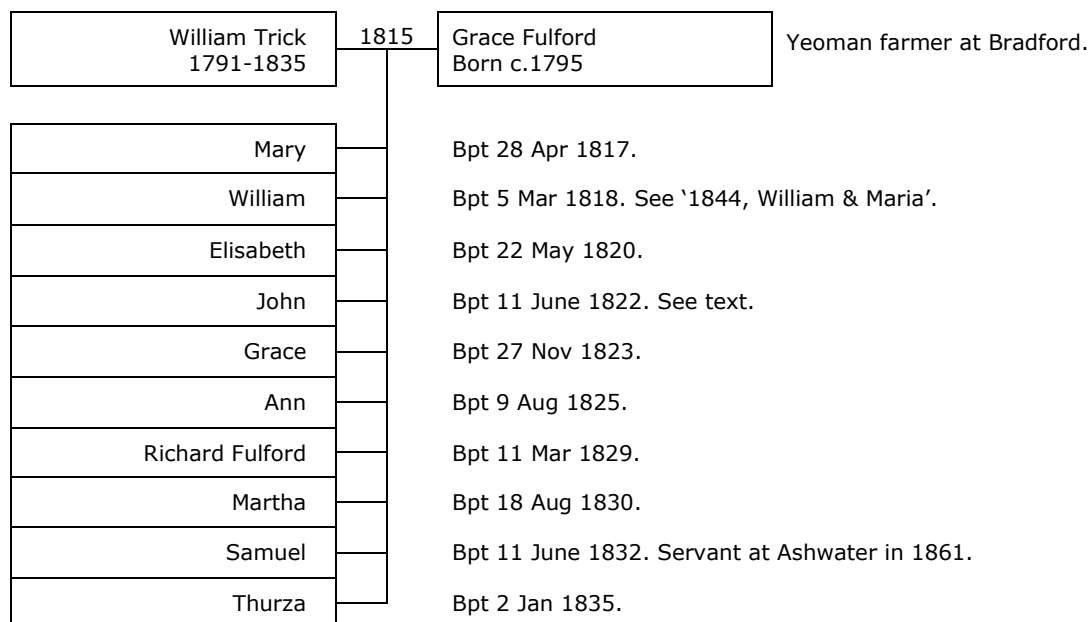


It is by no means sure, but Thomas may well be the husband of Family '1850, Thomas & Mary', at Kenton, to the south of Exeter on the south bank of the river Exe.

1815, William & Grace

William Trick married Grace Fulford at Milton Damerel on 27 December 1815. William was a yeoman farmer at Bradford, and a son of the Family '1790, John & Sarah'. All of their children were baptised at Bradford, and all were aged under 21 (with the youngest less than a year old) when William died on 23 October 1835. He was buried at Bradford 4 days later. William's will, proved in 1835 (and available via the DHC), mentions Grace and all of their children except William, who had apparently already received some land (see below), despite being only about 17 at the time.

In 1840, when the tithe apportionment work was done for Bradford¹³, Grace was the occupier of just over 40 acres including Bradford Mill, and William (the son), then in his early 20s, was the occupier of another 80 acres, including a property called 'Lana'.



At the time of the 1841 census Grace was still at Bradford, with William and the seven youngest children. Grace then appears to have been re-married to James Parsons in 1843, and in 1861 Ann and Martha were living with them at Bradford.

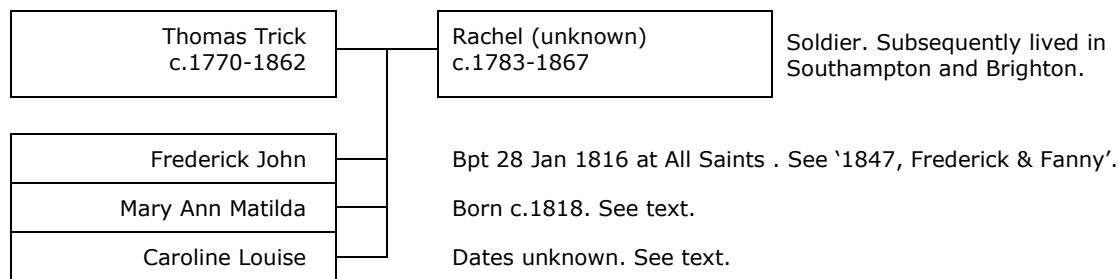
¹³ See the foda.org.uk website for details.

John married Fanny Dayment of Spreyton in the third quarter of 1850, and in 1851 they were living at Bradford. I have found no trace of them or any family that they may have had in 1861.

c.1815, Thomas & Rachel

In about 1815 Thomas Trick married a wife called Rachel. He was originally from Cornwall (and quite possibly from Family '1753, John & Judith'), and a career soldier. Key points in his military career can be traced via the on-line London Gazette. In 1793, described as a gentleman, he became an Ensign in the Cornwall Militia, and then a year later a Lieutenant. There is then a letter in the on-line Cornish archives dated 26 November 1804 which refers to "... *Paymaster Trick of the Royal Cornwall Regiment*". Then in 1809 he became a Paymaster in the 1st Royal Veterans' Battalion (a non-combatant unit set up to release fitter soldiers for active duty). Such positions were generally much sought after for the opportunities that they provided for enrichment. In 1814 he retired on half pay.

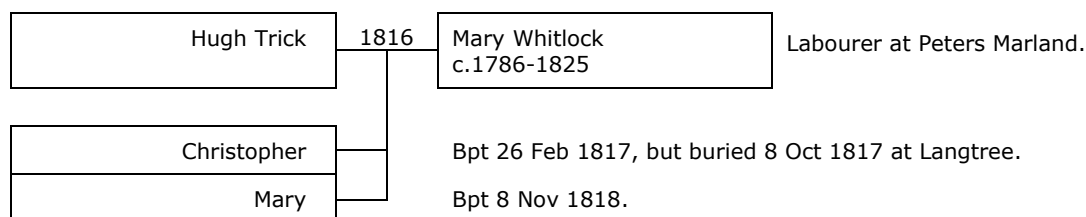
At the time of the 1841 census Thomas and Rachel were living in the All Saints district of Southampton, at 7 Blechynden Terrace, with two of their children (almost adults themselves by then). Although the details below are indicative rather than certain, both Thomas and his family certainly existed (and his son Frederick John, who was also a career soldier, can be found later).



I have been unable to find baptismal details for either daughter, but am confident that they were not born in Hampshire. Mary Ann Matilda appears to have got married in 1849, and Caroline Louise in 1877, though I have not traced either further. Thomas died in Brighton in 1862, followed 5 years later by Rachel.

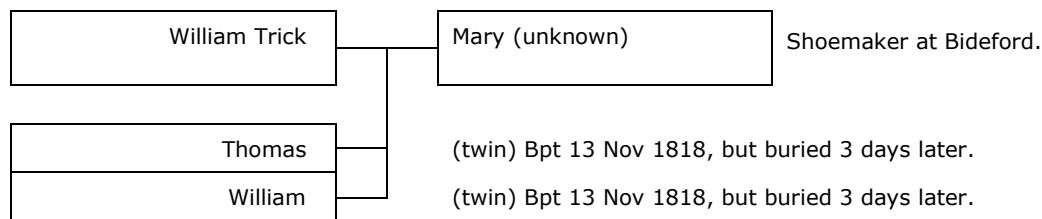
1816, Hugh & Mary

Hugh Trick married Mary Whitlock at Langtree on 3 November 1816. Hugh was a labourer, and quite possibly from Family '1777, Hugh & Mary'. Both of his children were baptised at Peters Marland. Both Christopher and Mary (his mother) were buried at Langtree, Mary on 8 April 1825.



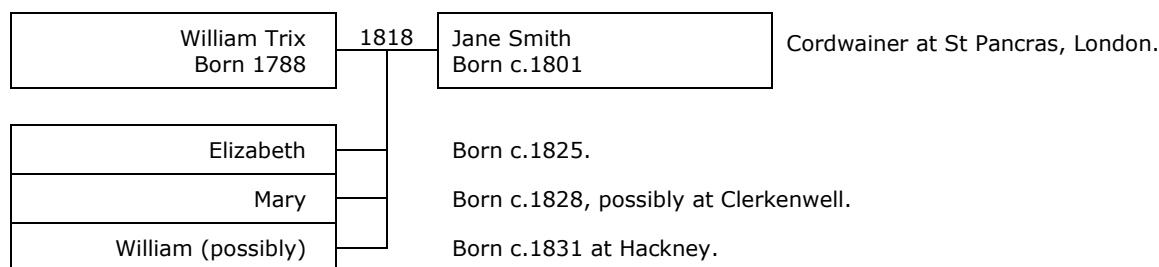
c.1817, William & Mary

In about 1817, William Trick married a wife called Mary, probably at Bideford. Certainly this is where their twin sons were born (and died) in 1818.



1818, William & Jane

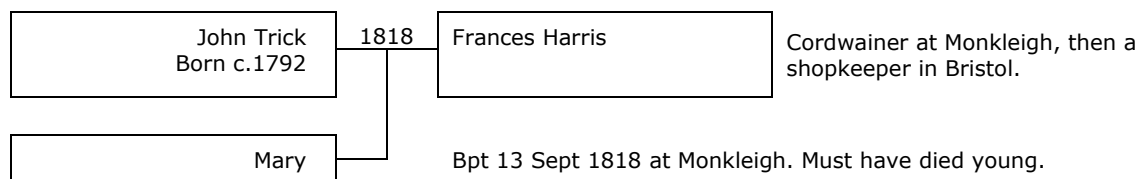
William Trix married Jane Smith by banns at St Anne's, Soho (London) on 19 January 1818. There is evidence (via a lease dated 1813) that he was a cordwainer, and he certainly had roots in South Molton. He was very probably from Family '1769, William & Margaret'. Jane had been born at St Brides in London.



At the time of the 1841 census William, Jane and their two daughters were living at St Pancras. I am not convinced that William (born c.1831) was from this family, but he too lived at St Pancras later. Elizabeth's married name may well have been Peak (a granddaughter called Mary A Peak was staying with William and Jane in 1851, along with Mary), but I have not confirmed this.

1818, John & Frances

John Trick married Frances Harris at Monkleigh on 9 April 1818. He was a cordwainer, and very probably the son of Family '1782, John & Mary Rowe'¹⁴. Both Frances and their daughter Mary appear to have died soon thereafter.



John evidently moved to Bristol, and I am obliged to Lynne Cooper for much of the information about his life thereafter.

On 14 August 1822 he was re-married to Mary Fry (possibly née Morgan). She was 15 years older than him, and they did not have any children. When she died in 1845 an obituary notice in the Bristol Mercury of Saturday 2 August said "*Aged 68, after a long illness, Mary Fry, the beloved wife of Mr John Trick, bootmaker and fishmonger, Baldwin Street, nearly 50 years a member of the Wesleyan Society.*". John's business activities are confirmed by various trade directories (e.g. John Trick, fishmonger and ale and porter dealer at 57 Baldwin Street in Hunt's 1850 directory, and John Trick, shopkeeper, in Slater's 1852/53 directory).

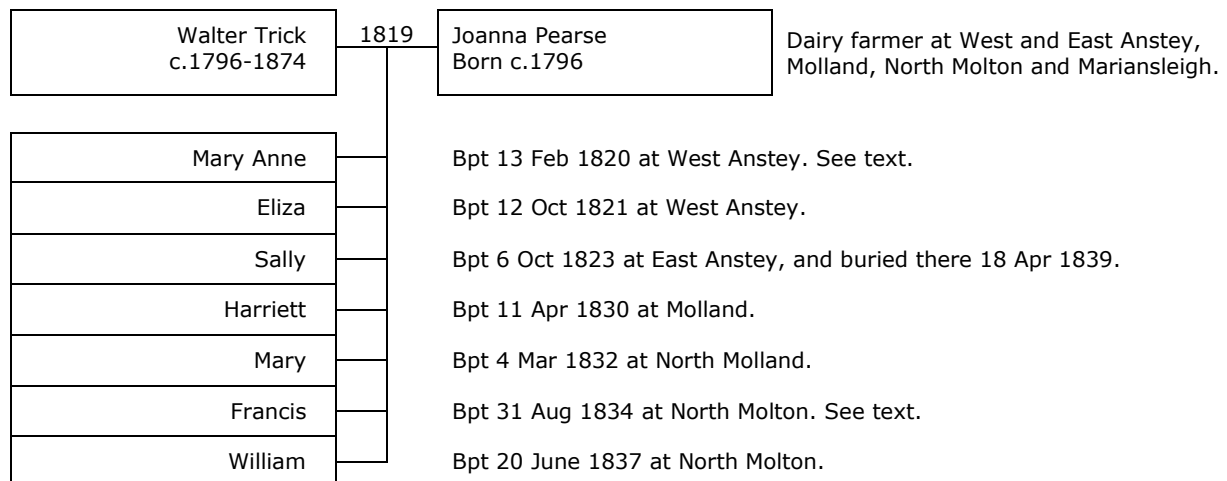
John was then married for a third time on 28 May 1846 to Sophia Mullins, who had been born at Raglan in Monmouthshire (according to the 1851 census, when they were living at 10 Back Street). Sophia then died in late 1860.

¹⁴ One clear piece of evidence for this comes from the record of his third marriage, which gives his father's name as John.

John may well be the person of that name (with his year and of birth shown as c.1794 in Barnstaple) who, at the time of the 1861 census, was staying in the Clifton area of Bristol with a couple called John and Mary Webber and their children born in Barnstaple, Wellington and Bristol. He was recorded as their uncle, with Mary having been born in Barnstaple in c.1817, and possibly the daughter of his older sister Mary, whose married name was Moule, and therefore his niece.

1819, Walter & Joanna

Walter Trick married Joanna Pearse at West Anstey on 7 June 1819. He was described in the baptismal register as a labourer and then a farmer, and from 1830 as a dairyman.



When the tithe apportionment process was concluded for North Molton in 1840¹⁵, Walter was the occupier of two plots of land ('Marsh' and 'Hooper's') totalling about 20 acres, and a year later, at the time of the 1841 census, Walter and Joanna, together with all of their children except Mary Anne, were living there. Mary Anne may be the person of that name whose year of birth was estimated at 1826, and whose place of birth was given as North Molton, who was visiting a family in Romansleigh at the time of the 1851 census.

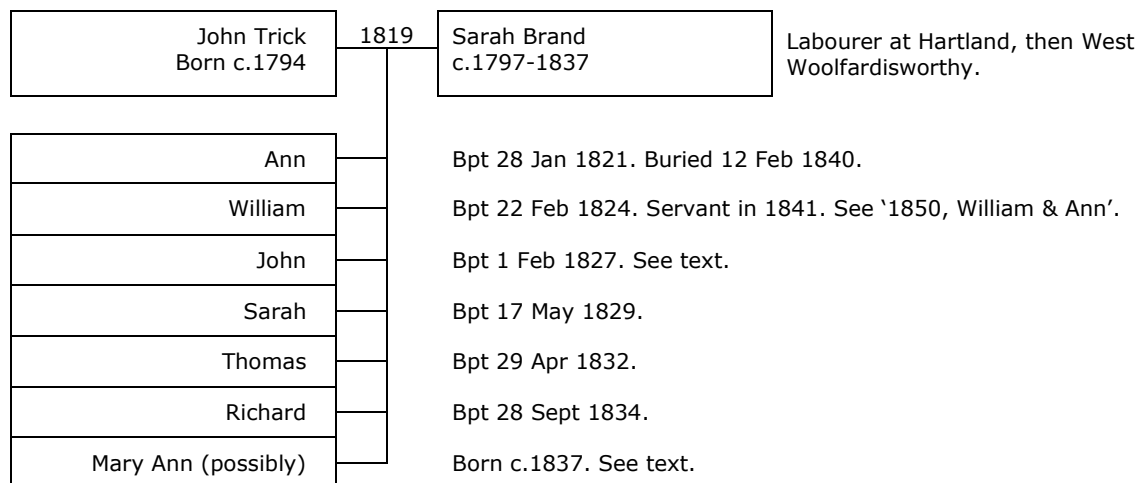
In 1859 Francis married Maria Curtis, from North Molton, and prior to the 1861 census they went to live in South Wales, where they had at least two children (Mary L and William F).

Although Walter was still alive at the time of the 1861 census, Joanna was recorded as the head of household back at West Anstey, with her youngest son, William, living with her. However, Walter was still alive then, being buried at Mariansleigh, aged 78, on 13 November 1874.

1819, John & Sarah

John Trick married Sarah Brand at Hartland on 17 July 1819. Their children were all baptised there. I suspect that Sarah was the person of that name buried on 3 April 1837, aged 40. Certainly she was not present at the time of the 1841 census, and the only child living with John was Richard, the youngest. All of the others (except Mary Ann, about whose links to this family I have considerable doubts) were working for other Hartland households and farms.

¹⁵ See the foda.org.uk website for details.



John (the father) was a servant in Hartland in 1851, and in West Woolfardisworthy in 1861.

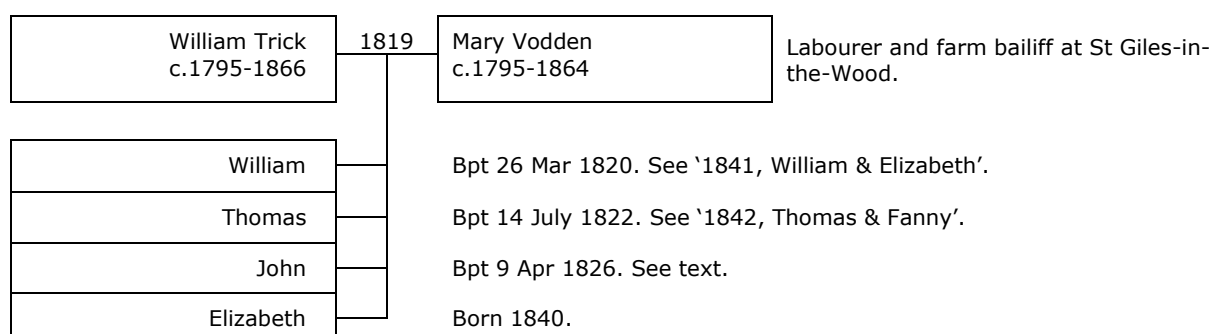
John (his son) was working at Stoke Barton in 1841, and as a servant in Hartland in 1851. Much the same was true of Sarah and Thomas. I have not found Richard in 1851; Mary Ann was a servant in Bideford, but her place of birth was recorded as Hartland, and there are no other obvious 'candidate' families to which she might have been born.

I understand from John Pomeroy, who has researched multiple Trick families in Canada, that John (the son) married Mary Braund, and had a son called James Braund Trick (born 1860) who married Alice Glover in 1879 before emigrating to Millbrook, Ontario where they had a family.

1819, William & Mary

William Trick married Mary Vodden at St Giles-in-the-Wood on 5 September 1819. Their children were all baptised there, and the five of them (i.e. excluding Elizabeth, who was born after a gap of 15 years) were living there at the time of the 1841 census. William may well have been the son of John Trick, who married Mary Rooke at St Giles-in-the-Wood on 27 March 1794.

In both 1851 and 1861 Elizabeth was the only child living with William and Mary, still at St Giles-in-the-Wood. I understand, based on internet postings that I have seen, that Mary died aged 70 on 19 October 1864. William's death was then reported in the Western Times of 16 March 1866, where he was described as having been a farm bailiff for over 30 years, and as having died on 8 March after a short illness.



John married Ann Clemens in 1848: she was also from St Giles-in-the-Wood. By 1861 they had three surviving children at St Giles-in-the-Wood: Mary (born 1851), William (1853) and John (1856). Another son, also called William (born 1852), died in infancy.

1819, John & Philippa

John Trick married Philippa Thomas at Truro St Mary's on 4 October 1819. They were non-conformists (their son Charles being baptised at the non-conformist chapel at Truro rather than at

St Mary's). When John was baptised, the family was living at 'Lower Woodley'. In 1833 they were at 'Blowing House', Lanivet.

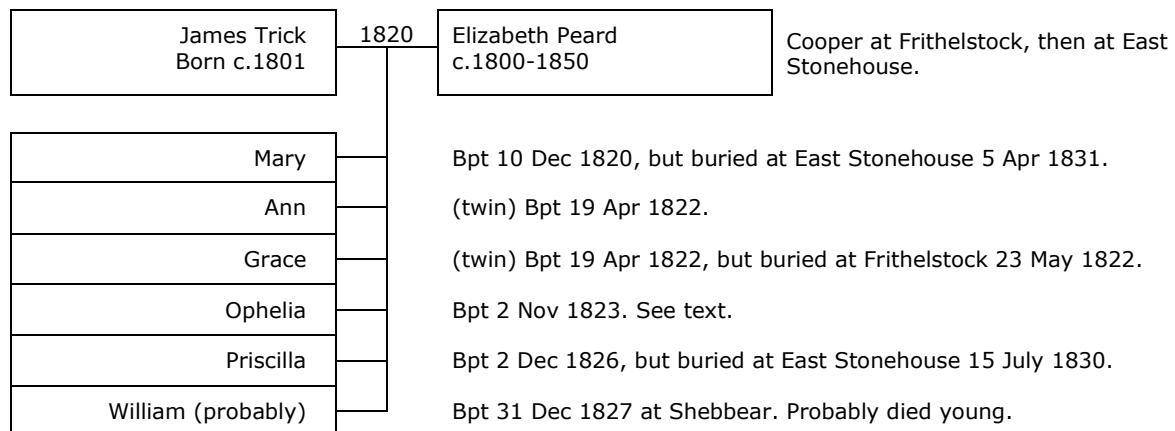


At the time of the 1841 census they were living with their surviving children at 'Pleasant Corner', Bodmin, next door to Family '1824, Alexander & Elizabeth'.

Their son John married a wife called Mary, and at the time of the 1841 census they were living at Stoke Damerel, with no evidence of children.

1820, James & Elizabeth

James Trick married Elizabeth Peard at Frithelstock on 6 July 1820. He could well be from Family '1777, Hugh & Mary', for the reasons set out there. His first five children were all baptised at Frithelstock, though in the late 1820s they evidently moved to East Stonehouse, and James became a builder rather than a cooper.



A decade before her death, at the time of the 1841 census, Elizabeth was living on Squire's Terrace in the Plymouth parish of St Andrew, described as a 'broker'. Ann and Ophelia were living with her (along with others, called Sarah Copp, aged c.4 and three adult lodgers, including Rev William Cookson). Neither James nor William (who might not have been from this family, but on balance I believe probably was) was living with her. We know from Elizabeth's will that she died on 6 February 1850, that James (her husband, or late husband) had become a builder, and that she had family connections to Frithelstock. Their only child to be mentioned in her will was Ophelia, who married William Uglow at Plymouth in 1847, and had a substantial family.

Although Elizabeth's will describes her as a widow, a James of the right age was living on his own at East Stonehouse in both 1851 and 1861.

Chapter 5: Marriages with Children, from 1821 to 1850

Introduction

This chapter covers the 30 years prior to the second proper census (in 1851), and therefore contains the majority of the families which can be found via that census.

1821, Hugh & Jane

High Trix married Jane White Warren at Tiverton on 1 January 1821. He was a mercer and draper, initially in South Molton, but from about 1834 in Tiverton, and was from Family '1780, John & Sarah'. Their first seven children were baptised at South Molton, but the four youngest were baptised at Tiverton. Four of their first six children died in infancy, including two sons buried on the same day, aged 2 and 10 months, and a fifth died in her teens. Two further daughters born later also died in infancy or childhood.

Hugh Trix c.1796-1874	1821	Jane White Warren Died 1845	Mercer and draper at South Molton, then Tiverton. Later moved to Bath.
Jane			Born 7 Dec 1821, bpt 16 Jan 1822, but buried 30 Jan 1823.
Sarah Warren			Bpt 22 Oct 1823. See text.
Maria Jane			Bpt 18 Mar 1825, but died in 1840.
Hugh Warren			Bpt 7 Nov 1826, but buried 27 Nov 1828.
Frederick			Bpt 7 Feb 1827, but buried 27 Nov 1828.
Emma			Bpt 23 Sept 1829, but buried 14 Apr 1830.
William John			Born c.1831 at South Molton. See text.
Mary Greenslade			Born 6 Jan 1833, bpt 12 Feb 1833.
Emily Louisa			Born c.1834, but died at Tiverton on 4 April 1839.
Martha			Born 5 Sept 1835, bpt 14 Sept 1836. See text.
Ellen			Born 29 Jan 1837, bpt 1 May 1837. See text.
Jane			Born 27 June 1838, bpt 11 Aug 1838, but died later that year.
Lucy			Born 30 Aug 1839, bpt 3 Nov 1839. See text.

At the time of the 1841 census Hugh and Jane were at Tiverton, with all but one of their surviving children: Sarah Warren, William John, Mary Greenslade, Martha and Ellen. Lucy was also in Tiverton, but apparently staying at another address. In 1843, at the age of 13, William John was enrolled at Blundells school (according to the school's register for 1770 to 1932, which can be easily found on-line).

Jane White died in 1845, and Hugh married a second wife called Mary, who the 1851 census shows to have been from Guernsey. At that time, Hugh and Mary were accompanied by Hugh's five youngest surviving children. Although I have not researched all of the details, Hugh evidently moved to Bath where, having married for a third time, he apparently died in 1874.

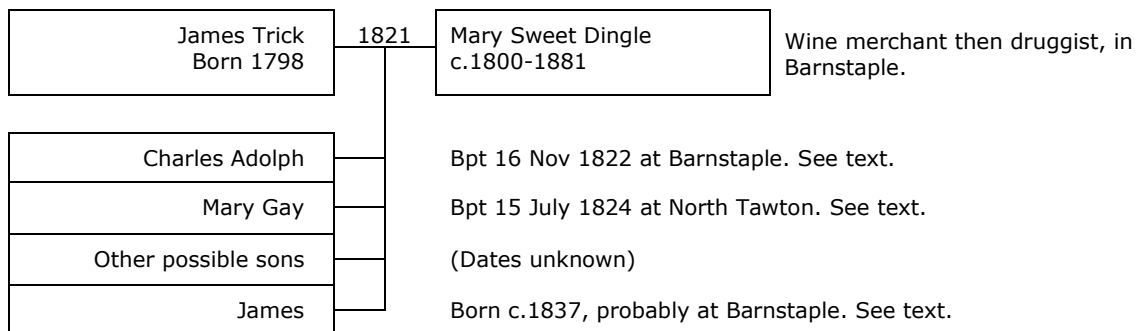
Sarah Warren married Henry Hale at Stoke Climsland in 1856, and her sisters Martha, Ellen and Lucy all got married during the 1860s.

Although I believe that William John was married (to Mary Ann Clara Hunt, at Kensington in 1865), I do not believe the Trix name survived via him. He appears to have had two daughters (one of whom died in infancy) before he too died, aged 38 in 1869, at King's Norton, Worcestershire.

1821, James & Mary

James Trick married Mary Sweet Dingle at North Tawton on 13 October 1821. Whereas many of the official records spell his surname as Trick, his adult life was widely reported in the local press, where his surname was generally spelled Trix, and we can safely conclude that he was from the Family '1780, John & Sarah'. He operated as a wine and spirit merchant for some years in Barnstaple, but notices accessible via the on-line London Gazette show that he dissolved one partnership (with James Marsh) in 1828, and a second (with Samuel Ware) in 1833. He was later described as a druggist, also in Barnstaple, where he took an active part in the commercial and political life of the town.

Their first child, Charles Adolph (also sometimes recorded as Carolus Adolphus) was baptised at Barnstaple as shown below, but then again on 18 Aug 1823 at North Tawton. I suspect that they may have had more sons than are shown below, but not, apparently, any that survived childhood. The evidence for their not having had any other daughters comes from a description (in the North Devon Journal of 21 January 1847) of Mary Gay as their only daughter when she was married (see below).



At the time of the 1841 census, James and Mary Sweet were living at Barnstaple with Mary Gay, but no other children.

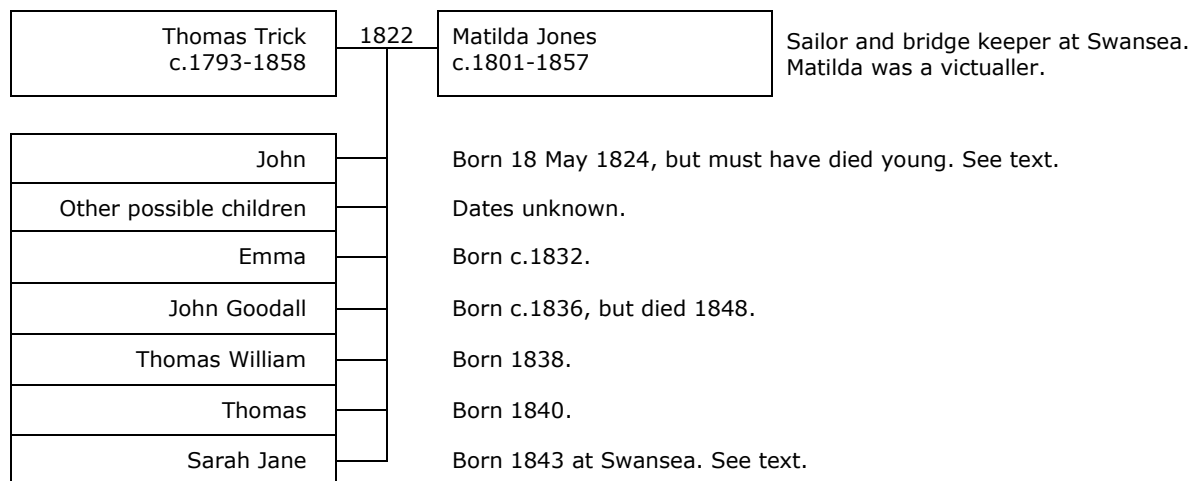
The family appears to have moved to Bristol, where James worked as a travelling salesman for a firm of Bristol-based distillers. It was also at Bristol, St James', in January 1847, that Mary Gay married Thomas Jefferson, a son of Francis Jefferson RN of Virginia Water.

After that everything went wrong for James. The North Devon Journal of 21 March 1850 reported as follows. "*James Trix, a man late in the employ of Messrs Castle & Co, distillers, as traveller, was charged with embezzling upwards of £130, the monies of his late masters.*" He had been arrested in London. The report went on to describe him as "... a person who formerly occupied a highly respectable position as a tradesman in this town" (i.e. Barnstaple). The Bristol Mercury of 20 April 1850 reported that James had pleaded guilty, and been sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour. At the time of the 1851 census Mary Sweet and her son James were staying with Charles Adolph at his home in Hackney, and Mary Sweet died in Hackney in 1881.

1822, Thomas & Matilda

Thomas Trick married Matilda Jones at Swansea St Mary's on 13 April 1822. The 1851 census states clearly that Thomas was from Devon, but the place name is effectively illegible (the ancestry.co.uk transcript suggests 'Popwin', but although the first letter looks more like a 'D', I wonder if 'Kenton' might be the intended place, linking Thomas to Family '1792, William & Jane'). The 1851 census also gives Matilda's place of birth as Broseley in Shropshire.

I am obliged to Dan Britton for sending me evidence that a Thomas Trick, who I believe to have been this one, was made Master of 'The Beaver' at Bideford in 1814 (when he would have been about 21), and that 'The Beaver' had connections to Swansea.



John was baptised on 16 June 1824 at St Mary's, Swansea (with his date of birth given as above), but must have died young, given that they had a second son called John Goodall.

Matilda was in Swansea, living on 'Pleasant Row' in an area with many sailors' families, at the time of the 1841 census with four children, named as Emma, John, William and Thomas. Either living with Matilda in 1841, or next door to her, was a William Trick, shown as being of independent means and with his year of birth estimated as c.1768 and his place of birth outside Glamorgan. This is further circumstantial evidence for Thomas being from Family '1792, William & Jane'.

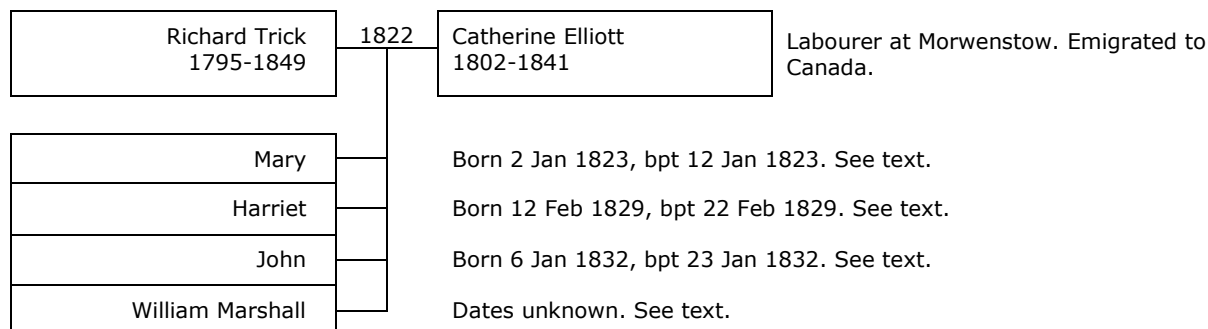
Thomas (her husband) was not present (he may well have been a sailor), but was definitely still alive, because they had a further child in 1843, and they were both on the 1851 census, as were Emma, William, Thomas and Sarah Jane, all shown as having been born at Swansea (contradicting what was stated in 1841). At that time Thomas (the father) was a 'bridge keeper to dock'.

Matilda died at Swansea in 1857, followed by Thomas in 1858. With the exception of Sarah Jane (who was a boarder in Swansea in 1861, and who apparently died in 1865), I have been unable to find anyone else from this family on the 1861 census.

1822, Richard & Catherine

Richard Trick (from Family '1782, John & Mary Marks') married Catherine Elliott at Morwenstow on 24 June 1822. I understand from Judy King, who is descended from her son William Marshall Trick, that Catherine was the daughter of James Elliott and his wife Catherine (née Adams), and the younger sister of Mary Elliott, the wife in Family '1823, Richard & Mary'.

Richard and Catherine's first three children were baptised at the Morwenstow Bible Christian chapel, and they were apparently keen Methodists. All of this family emigrated to Ontario, and both Richard and Catherine were buried at Hope Township, Durham County, in 1849 and 1841 respectively. This is consistent with the fact that there is no evidence of this family on any of the English census returns, since I understand (see below) that they sailed in about 1834.



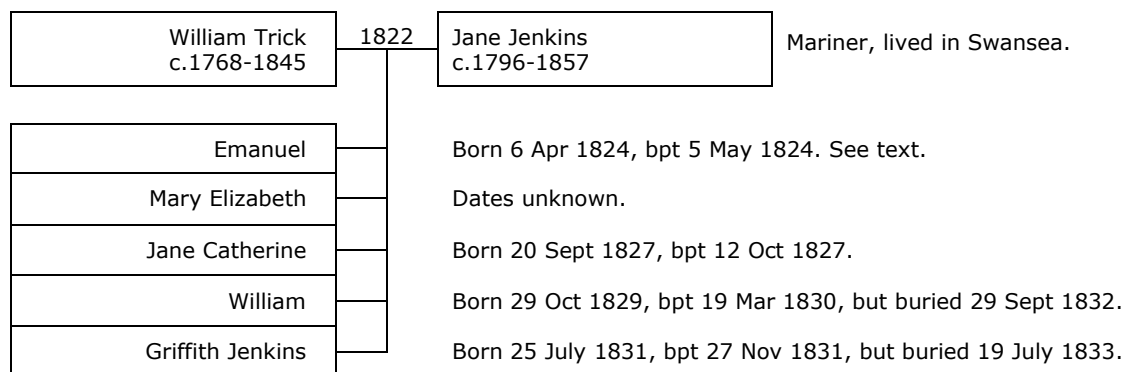
Mary and Harriet married John Marshall and Richard Manning respectively.

According to a history of Canadian Methodism accessible via Google Books, John was 2 years old when the family sailed for Canada, lived with his parents on a farm until he was about 16 (probably until his father's death), and was then apprenticed in carriage building in Port Hope. This source says that he then moved to London (Ontario) for 3 years, and then Exeter (also Ontario), where he was in trade for 15 years and then had a general store for a further 13 years. At some stage he apparently married Susan Treble. I understand from Judy King, a descendant of his brother William Marshall, that when John died in 1917 at St Thomas, Elgin county, his obituary confirmed the family's connection back to 'Woolley' in Morwenstowe, where his grandparents had farmed.

I am also indebted to Judy King for the information that William Marshall married Lydia C Ann Cater, and that they had a family which survives in Ontario.

1822, William & Jane

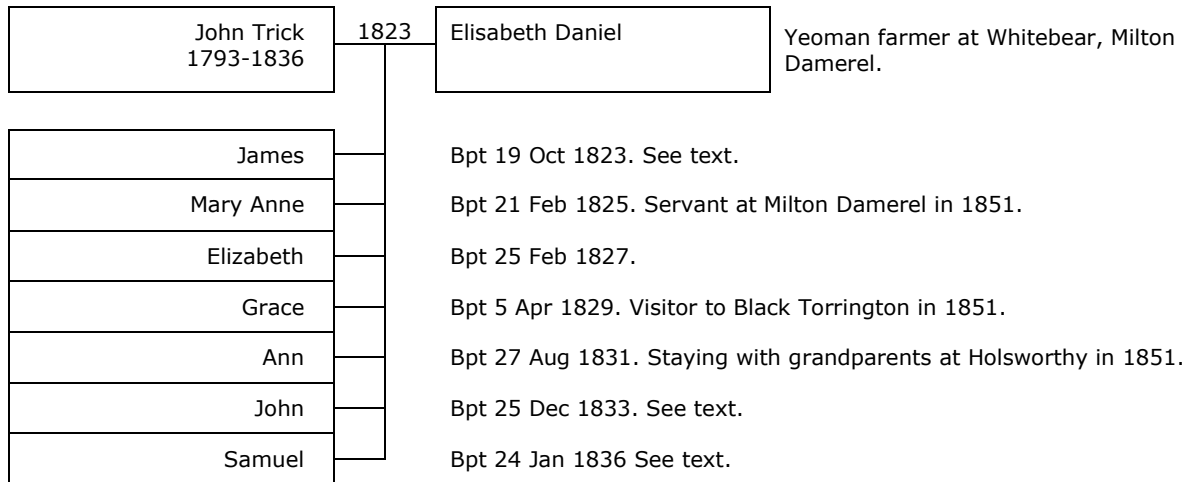
William Trick married Jane Jenkins at Swansea on an unspecified day in 1822. I have seen William described as being originally from Hartland, but I have been unable to work out which family he came from. Their children were all baptised in the Swansea parish of St Mary's, but I have been unable to find any evidence of them on the 1841 or 1851 censuses. However, evidence from the Welsh Mariners Index website shows that in 1848 Jane Trick (then aged 52) sought assistance as a mariner's widow.



I understand from internet postings that Emanuel subsequently married Mary Howell and had a substantial family between about 1850 and 1876. He was recorded as a blacksmith working at Orchard Street in an 1866 trade directory of Swansea. Mary Elizabeth and Jane Catherine were supporting themselves as milliners and dressmakers in the Ferryside district of the city according to the 1850 edition of Hunt's directory.

1823, John & Elisabeth

John Trick married Elisabeth Daniel at Bradford on 10 March 1823. She may well have been related to John's mother (he was born to Family '1790, John & Sarah'). All of their children were baptised at Milton Damerel.

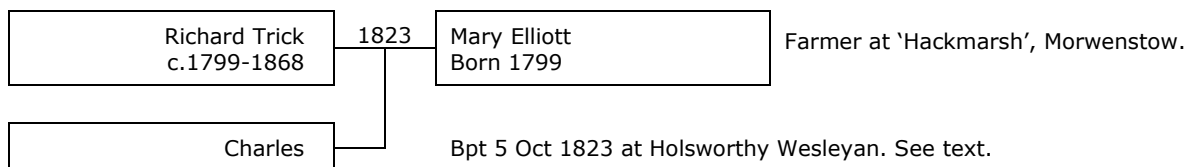


John was buried at Bradford, aged 43 (but with his age recorded as 40), on 5 June 1836, while his youngest children were still infants. Elisabeth was then re-married, on 6 February 1838 at Black Torrington, according to the Western Times (17 February), to Samuel Horrell of Cookbury. She then had two further daughters, Jane and Matilda. At the time of the 1841 census James, Grace, John and Samuel were living at Cookbury with their mother, Samuel Horrell and their two step-sisters.

All three brothers from this family moved south to the Plymouth area. James was a lodger in Stoke Damerel at the time of the 1851 census, and the 1861 census shows him living there with a wife called Mary (born c.1830 at Black Torrington). They are both buried at Milehouse cemetery, Stoke Damerel, James having died on 18 March 1895, and Mary on 1 February 1908. John and Samuel were both servants in 1851, but by 1861 John had also moved to Stoke Damerel. I understand from John Pomeroy in Ontario that John married Ann Christian in 1862, and that they had a family¹⁶ in Canada where John was a butcher. In 1859 Samuel married Cecilia Goodyear at Tamerton Foliot, where they had a family, including several sons via whom the surname may have been carried forward.

1823, Richard & Mary

Richard Trick married Mary Elliott at Morwenstow on 14 April 1823. He was almost certainly from Family `1791, Charles & Emblyn', and she was the older sister of Catherine Elliott (see Family `1822, Richard & Catherine' above for her details).



After Mary's death, Richard was re-married (see Family `1838, Richard & Grace'). I understand from John Pomeroy, who has researched multiple Trick families in Canada, that their son Charles emigrated to Ontario, where he married and had a family.

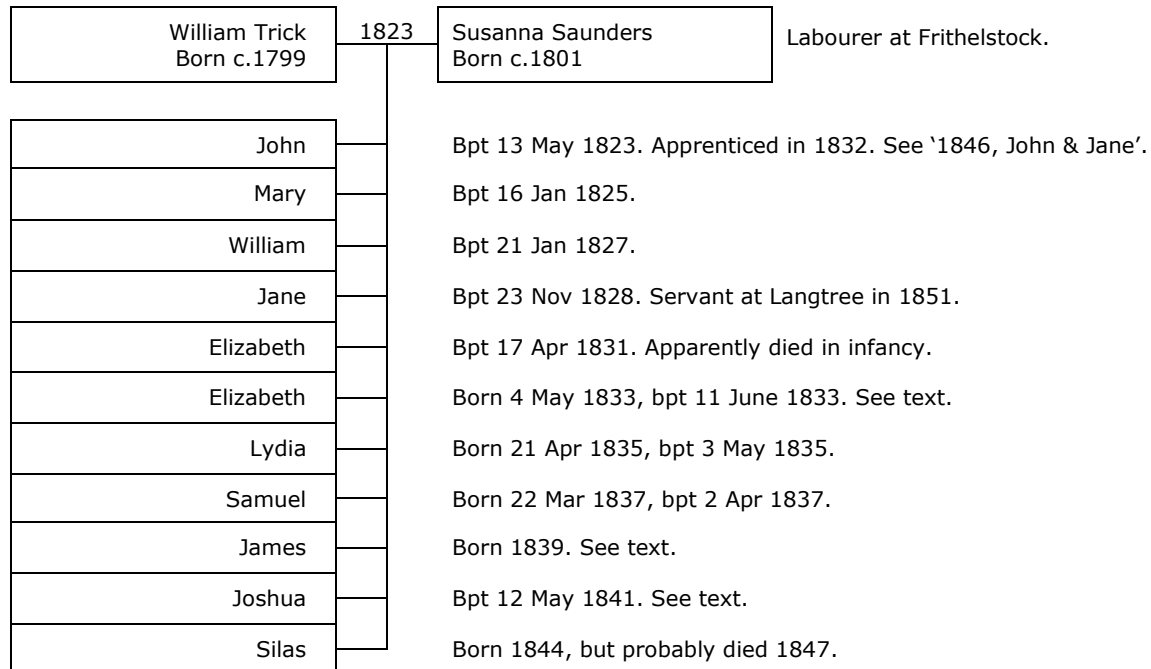
1823, William & Susanna

William Trick married Susanna Saunders at Hartland on 27 April 1823, though both were born in Frithelstock, and William may well be from Family `1785, Alexander & Mary'. He was a labourer and their first five children were baptised at Frithelstock. I believe they may then have had a second daughter called Elizabeth (assuming that the first one died in infancy). That Elizabeth was baptised at the Bideford Wesleyan chapel. At the time of the 1841 census Elizabeth's age would be consistent with this second birth, but in 1851 her year of birth was estimated as c.1831, and her place of birth was given as Frithelstock, so there must be some doubt about this. (However, the

¹⁶ It appears unlikely that the Trick surname survives via this family, but that is not entirely certain.

case for her being from this family is strengthened by a lack of evidence, such as marriage record or subsequent census 'sightings', for a different family.)

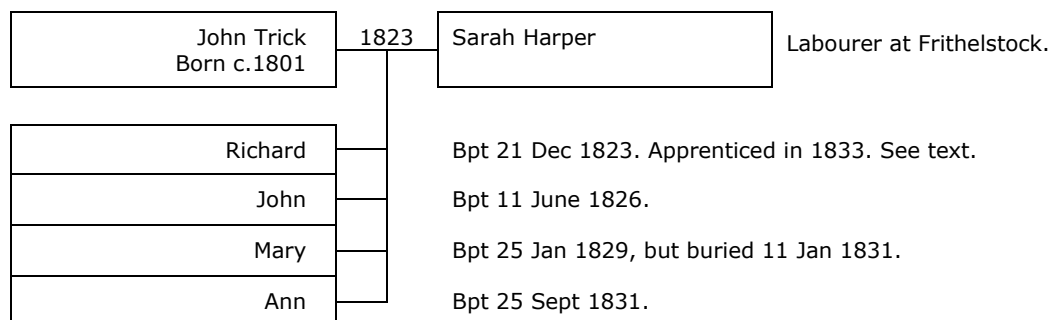
The next two children were baptised under the auspices of the Shebbear Bible Christian chapel (though not necessarily at Shebbear itself), and Joshua was baptised at the Wesleyan Methodist chapel at Great Torrington.



At the time of the 1841 census, William and Susanna were still at Frithelstock, with all of the children except William. A decade later only Elizabeth, Ann and Joshua were still with their parents in Frithelstock, and in 1861 William and Susanna were at West Putford. James and Joshua were servants at East Putford and Bradworthy respectively in 1861.

1823, John & Sarah

John Trick married Sarah Harper at Frithelstock on 8 May 1823. I believe that he was very probably the illegitimate son of Mary Trick, baptised at Frithelstock on 1 April 1801 (see Family '1765, Alexander & Agnes' for details), and therefore the half-nephew of William from the family immediately above. John and Sarah's children were all baptised at Frithelstock.



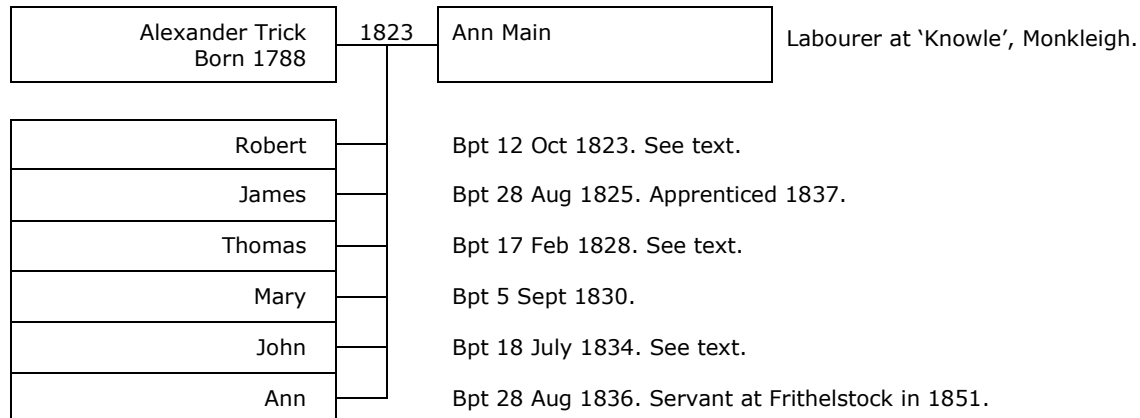
At the time of the 1841 census John was at Frithelstock, as were the three surviving children, but not Sarah, who may well have died. A decade later only Ann was living with him.

Richard may well be the person of that name who emigrated to Canada in 1857.

It is possible that John could be the husband of Family '1846, John & Jane', but on balance I think that John was more probably from the previous family ('1823, William & Susanna').

1823, Alexander & Ann

Alexander Trick married Ann Main at Monkleigh on 17 July 1823. He was from Family '1785, Alexander & Mary'. Their children were all baptised there.



At the time of the 1841 census Alexander was living at Monkleigh without Ann (who appears to have died by then), but with Thomas, Mary, John and Ann. He appears to have been living alone in 1851.

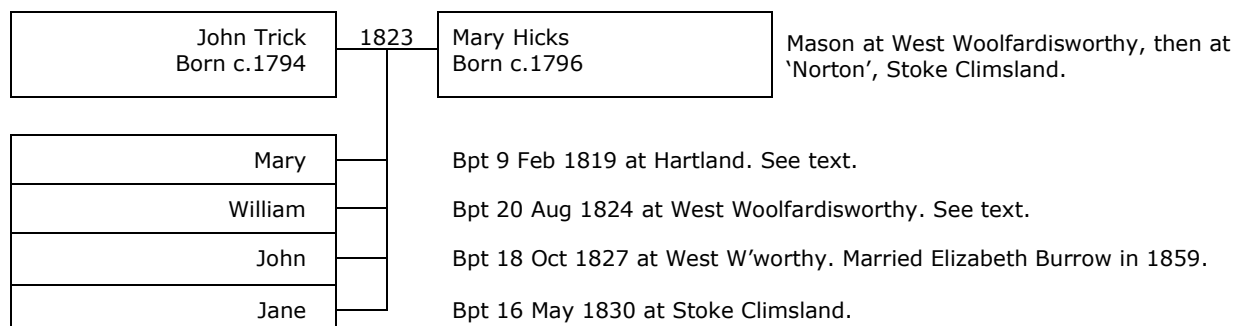
A Robert Trick was killed in an industrial accident at Delabole slate quarry in February 1843, with his age given in reports at the time as 18 (see 'The Era' newspaper, edition of 19 February 1843). He may well have been Alexander's son. At the time of the 1841 census he had been working at Frithelstock.

I have not found any further trace of Thomas after 1841.

John married a considerably older wife called Mary (born c.1798 at Clovelly, according to the census returns), and at the time of the 1861 census they were at Buckland Brewer.

1823, John & Mary

John Trick married Mary Hicks at Monkleigh on 2 October 1823. They, together with their three youngest children, were living at Stoke Climsland at the time of the 1841 census. Based on his connections to West Woolfardisworthy, it is conceivable that John might be from Family '1793, William & Margaret'.



It would seem that either this was John's second marriage to a wife called Mary, or (more likely) they had started their family before they were formally married, because when their daughter Mary was baptised, John was identified as a mason, and I can find no alternative 'candidate' parents for her.

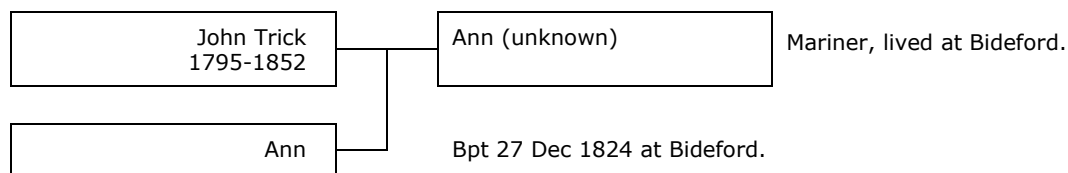
John and his family must have been of some substance, because in 1850 a labourer was accused (but acquitted) of stealing seven gold pound coins and 10 shillings from John's house in Stoke Climsland.

William appears to have married Elizabeth Bickle from Milton Abbot, though I have not found a record of the marriage itself, and at the time of the 1861 census they were living at Stoke Climsland with their daughters Mary Bickle (born c.1856) and Bessie (c.1858).

John also became a mason, and married Elizabeth Asonath Burrow (who had been born c.1838 at Clovelly) in Bideford district in 3Q1859. At the time of the 1861 census they were living in Bideford, but by 1871 they were back at Woolfardisworthy, where they had a substantial family.

c.1823, John & Ann

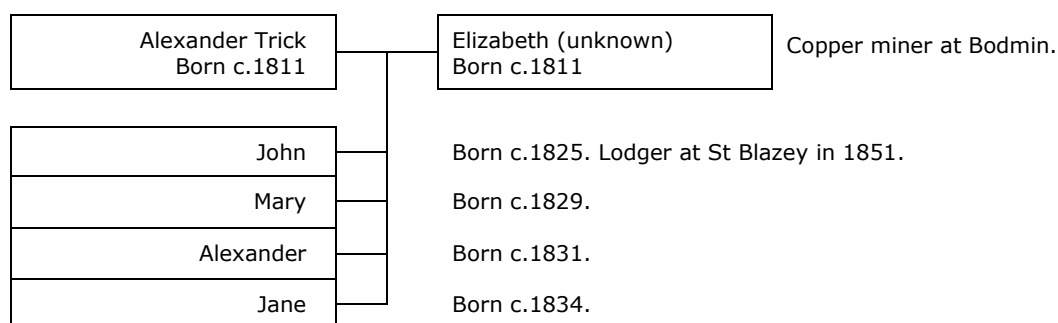
John Trick married a wife called Ann in about 1823 (or earlier). So far as I can see, they only had one child, as shown below.



Although there is considerable doubt about the following, I now think that John may well be the mariner to whom a certificate was issued on 3 January 1851¹⁷, stating that he had been born in 1795 at Bideford, and that he had worked for 44 years as an apprentice, mate and master, and that he was then the sailor of that name who drowned in a snowstorm on 19 February 1852 when the 'John & Mary' sank without trace about three hours into a routine voyage from Swansea to Bideford. The article in the North Devon Journal which tells the story was published on 4 March 1852. It states that the 'John & Mary' was widely judged not to be sea-worthy, and it confirms that John Trick left a widow and family in Bideford. The accident was also reported in the Western Courier of 3 March 1852, which confirmed that all three crew and all four passengers had died. It also described the freight being carried as culm, earthenware crates and pig iron.

c.1824, Alexander & Elizabeth

Alexander Trick married a wife called Elizabeth in about 1824. This information, plus the names and approximate ages of their children can be divined from the 1841 census, when they were living at 'West Turnpike Gate', Bodmin, and Alexander was working as a copper miner. They were living next door to Family '1819, John & Philippa'. I have not found most of this family in either 1851 or 1861.

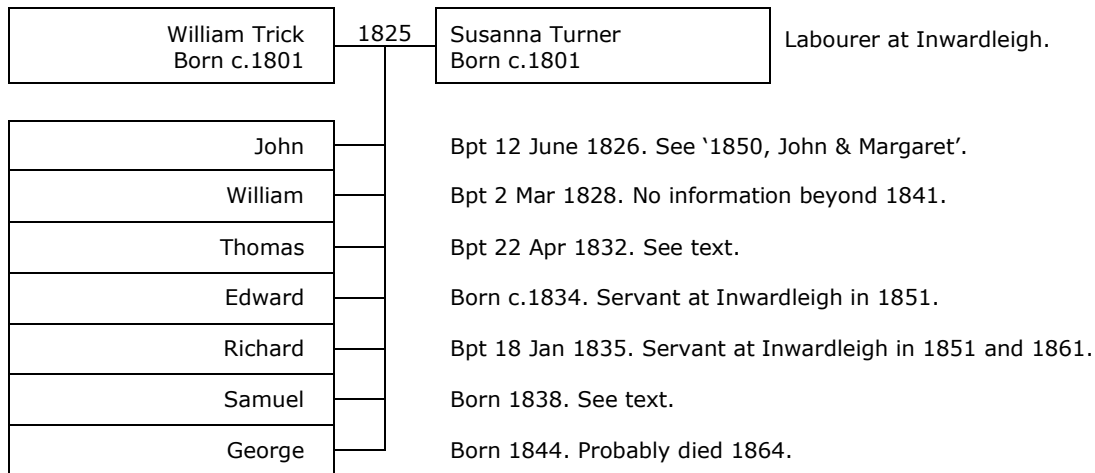


1825, William & Susanna

William Trick married Susanna Turner at Inwardleigh on 27 March 1825. Census evidence shows that he had been born at Weare Giffard, and I believe he was from Family '1792, William & Sarah'.

¹⁷ I am obliged to David Clist Trick of Florida for sending me a copy of this certificate.

Susanna was from Tavistock. The children for whom there are baptismal dates were all baptised at Inwardleigh. The other two are deduced from later census returns. Both parents were still at Inwardleigh in 1861, but William had died by 1881.

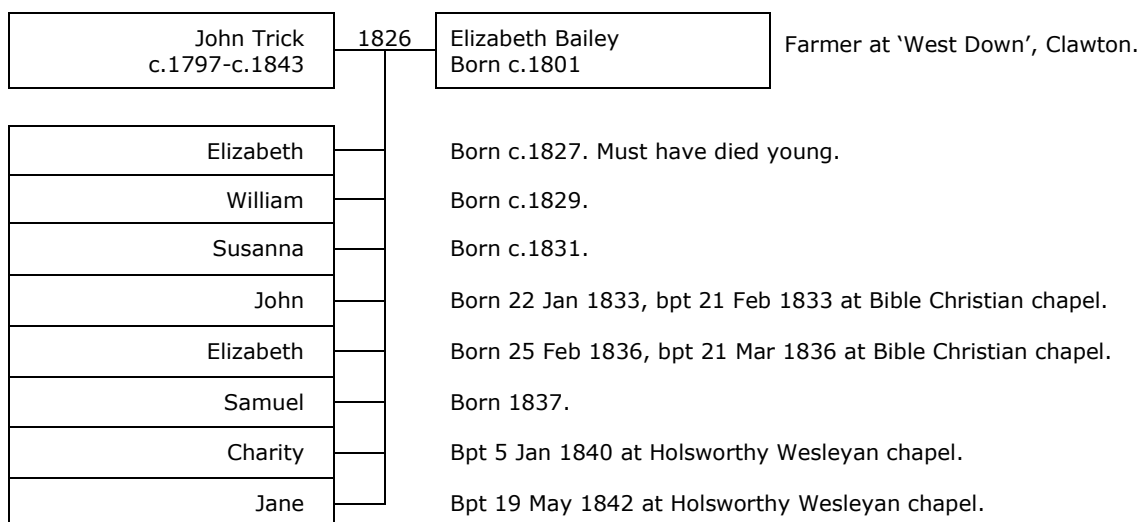


Thomas was working as a servant in 1851, but in 1852 he married Charity Brook, and by 1861 they were living at Thrushelton, where they remained for many years. They had four sons in total, via whom the surname was carried forward.

Richard may have married, though the evidence is not very clear. Samuel was working as a servant at Inwardleigh in 1851. A decade later he was a boarder at Tavistock.

1826, John & Elizabeth

John Trick married Elizabeth Bailey at Clawton on 12 January 1826. He was from Family '1795, John & Charity'. At the time of the 1841 census all of the family was living at Clawton, but John died in his 40s soon thereafter (his will was proved in 1843). Elizabeth appears either to have died or re-married prior to the 1851 census.



All five of the oldest children were working as servants at the time of the 1851 census, and I have seen no further trace of Samuel, Charity or Jane.

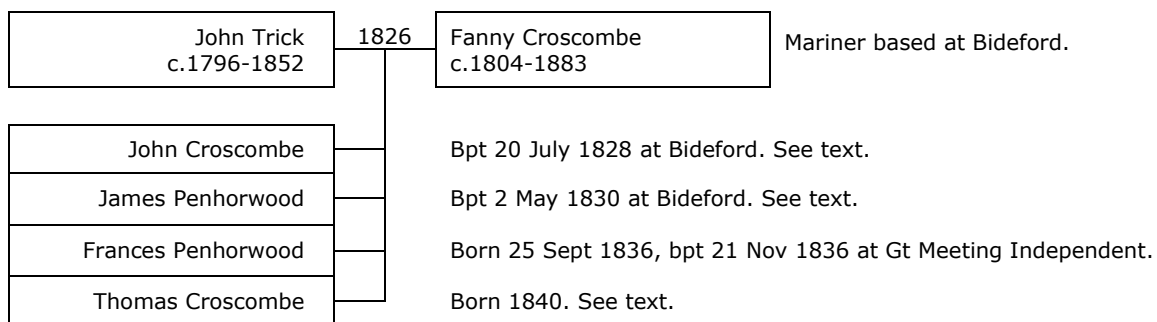
There is a possibility, which I have not managed to confirm, that some members of this family emigrated to Canada.

1826, John & Fanny

John Trick married the somewhat younger Fanny Croscombe at Bideford on 7 June 1826. The evidence strongly suggests that he was from Family '1791, Charles & Emblyn', and certainly his children were nephews and nieces of Family '1831, William & Sophia'. Fanny (Frances) was born or baptised at Bideford on 11 March 1804, daughter of Thomas Croscombe and his wife Frances (née Penhorwood). Two of their children were given the Penhorwood name, but it was recorded in the baptismal register (or at least in the DFHS transcript) as 'Ponkorwood' and 'Pruhorwoorst'.

At the time of the 1841 census all six members of the family were living at Bideford with Fanny's mother (also called Fanny). John may well have died prior to the census of 1851 (there were deaths of John Tricks in Bideford district in 1846 and 1849), and certainly in 1851 the three younger children were living with Fanny.

(In the interests of clarity, I previously thought that John was drowned in an accident at sea in 1852, but I now think that unfortunate sailor was the originator of marriage 'c.1823, John & Ann' instead.)



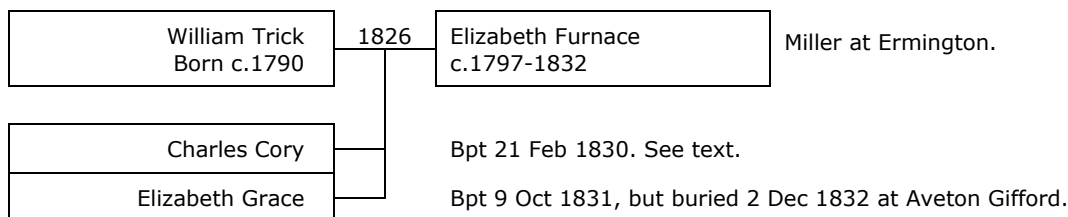
John Croscombe qualified as a mate in 1863. I do not know when he went there, but he died in the Swansea area in 1909. In 1861 James Penhorwood was visiting an aunt called Catherine Garrett (or Govett) in Bristol, shown as her nephew. She was apparently related to his aunt Sophia (from Family '1831, William & Sophia'). James Penhorwood was married in the third quarter of 1861 at Bristol (though I have been unable to work out whether his bride was Louisa Pethick or Ellen Fitzpatrick, because I have been unable to find him on later censuses). A child called John Penhorwood Trick was born in Swansea in the fourth quarter of 1861, but I have been unable to trace him further.

Frances Penhorwood married a builder called William Parker in 1863, and they lived at Newton Abbot. Her mother Fanny went to live with them, and died there in 1883.

Thomas Croscombe also became a sailor, and he died in Bristol in 1914.

1826, William & Elizabeth

William Trick married Elizabeth Furnace at Aveton Gifford on 22 August 1826. He was a miller at Ermington, and from Family '1785, Samuel & Elizabeth'. Their two children were baptised at Ermington before Elizabeth (his wife) was buried at Aveton Gifford on 1 August 1832, 4 months before her daughter.

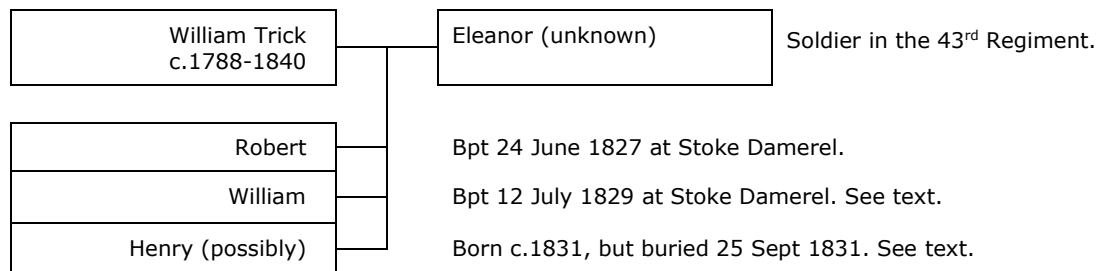


William was then re-married (see '1836, William & Jemima'), but the family certainly retained a connection with Aveton Gifford. In 1838 William's father, Samuel, was buried there, and in 1840,

when the tithe apportionment work was done at Aveton Gifford¹⁸, Charles Cory was the joint occupier of Ashford Mill and 12 acres of land, jointly with Robert Parsons, whose family owned the property. Charles Cory married Elizabeth Waldron on 18 May 1851, and they had two sons via whom the surname was carried forward.

c.1826, William & Eleanor

William Trick married a wife called Eleanor (or Helen) in about 1826, or possibly earlier. They had at least two children, at which time William was recorded in the baptismal register as a soldier in the 43rd Regiment. I am less sure about the link to Henry (for whom I have not seen a baptismal record).



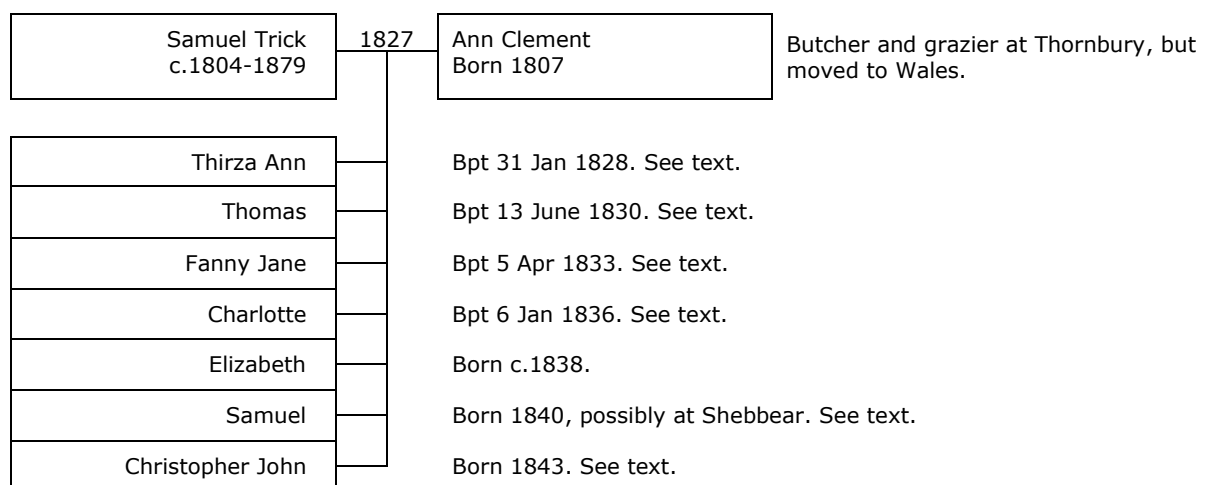
When William was born his mother was named as 'Hellen' rather than Eleanor. The only record I have seen for Henry is his burial, in the Charles district of Plymouth, with his surname spelled as Tricker. He could very easily be from another family.

The 43rd Regiment served in Ireland between 1819 and 1823, and then at Gibraltar between 1823 and 1830. After a spell in England, they were posted to Canada for a 10-year stint in 1836. William (the father) was buried, with his age given as 52, at East Stonehouse on 14 February 1840.

William (the son) could conceivably be the William Trick who can be seen on the 1861 census in the Charles district of Plymouth with a wife called Elizabeth and a daughter called Bessy (born c.1856). However, that William's date and place of birth are given as c.1832 at West Allington, so the match is not good. However, I am unaware of any Trick families living anywhere near West Allington in the 1830s, and I wonder if Eleanor took the family there (it being not so far outside Plymouth) after she was widowed.

1827, Samuel & Ann

Samuel Trick married Ann Clement (or, possibly, Clemett) at Thornbury on 16 July 1827. Although a Thomas Trick had married Jane Bragg at Thornbury on 11 April 1792, I think it is more likely that Samuel was from Family '1790, John & Sarah'.



¹⁸ See the foda.org.uk website for details.

At least Samuel's first four children were baptised at Thornbury, and at the time of the 1841 census the whole family (other than Christopher John, who had not been born by then) was living there. Persons called Samuel Trick, and very probably this one in both instances, occupied a house at Thornbury and an 8-acre property called 'Colna Park' at Shebbear when the tithe apportionment process¹⁹ was undertaken (in 1839 for Thornbury, and in 1842 for Shebbear).

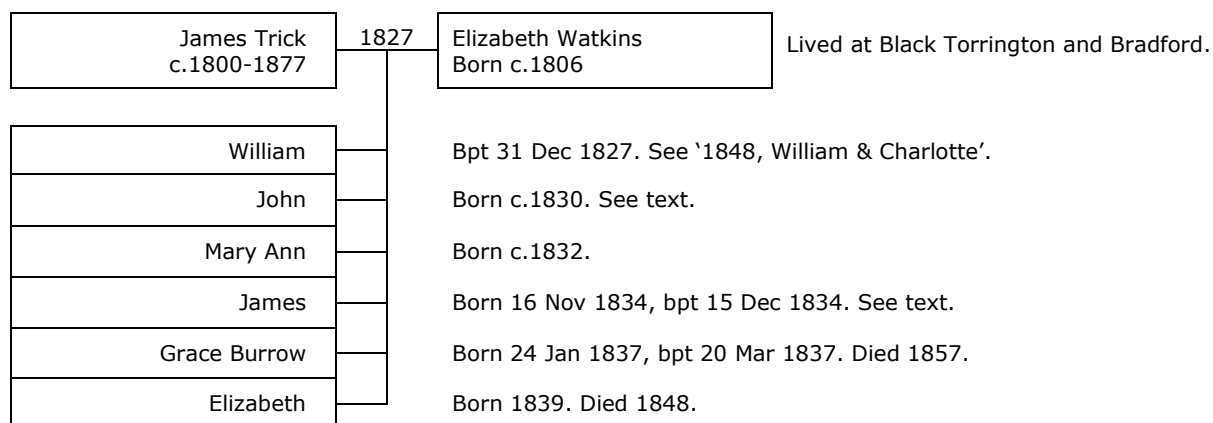
Most, if not all, of this family moved to Wales. Certainly in 1861 Samuel (the father) was staying as a boarder at Llanelli, where he had a butcher's shop (and another in Water Street, Neath), while Ann was at Neath with Fanny Jane. Samuel appears to have died in the Neath district in 1879.

Thirza Ann married Samuel Hunkin, and by 1861 they too had moved to Wales, and her brother Thomas was staying with them. He (Thomas) was a cattle dealer and butcher in the Market area of Swansea. In 1881 he and his widowed mother were both staying with his sister Fanny Jane and her husband James Griffin. Thomas died at Neath in 1899.

In addition, Charlotte was staying at Llanelli with her uncle Thomas Clement (born at Shebbear) in 1861. Her younger brother Samuel was the butcher of that name living at Neath in 1861 (and in the Market area of Swansea and Windsor Street at the time when Butcher's 1875/76 directory for Swansea and Neath was compiled). In 1870 he married his first cousin once removed, Elizabeth Louisa Trick (see below under Family '1848, William & Charlotte'. She had been born in Black Torrington, but had moved to Neath with her family. They had a substantial family, including several sons via whom the surname was carried forward at least one generation further. Samuel's younger brother Christopher John was staying with them in 1881, also a butcher. He was living in Neath (on his own means) in 1901.

1827, James & Elizabeth

James Trick married Elizabeth Watkins at Shebbear on 19 July 1827. He was almost certainly from Family '1790, John & Sarah', and was described at different times as a servant, a labourer and a yeoman (this latter being at the time when his son James was baptised, and when the death of his daughter Grace was reported in the North Devon Journal of 24 December 1857). Their children for whom we have details were all baptised there, in the Bible Christian chapel. When James and Grace Burrow were baptised, the family was living at Black Torrington, but by the time of the 1841 census they (with the exception of John) were at 'Backway', Bradford, and they were still there in 1851 (other than William, who was married by then).



It appears that Elizabeth died in the late 1850s, and that James was then re-married to the much younger Margaret Ward in the first quarter of 1859 in the Holsworthy district. She had been born c.1838 at Black Torrington, and they had two sons (Samuel George Ward, born 1872; and Charles F, 1874) and two daughters before James' death in 1877. Both sons survived to adulthood, and may well have carried the surname into the mid-20th century or later.

John did not marry, and was a farmer and butcher at Bradford. His brother James married a wife called Elizabeth (whose surname may have been Bore or Box, based on the evidence of the GRO

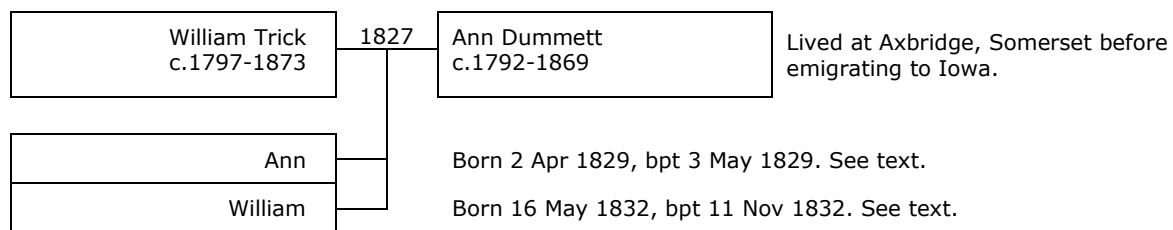
¹⁹ See the foda.org.uk website for details.

index of births, though I have been unable to trace the marriage itself). She was originally from North Petherwin, and in 1861 they were living at Thrushelton. They had a substantial family, including sons via whom the surname may well have survived at least a further generation.

1827, William & Ann

William Trick married Ann Dummett at Mark (inland from Burnham-on-Sea, in Somerset) on 2 September 1827. They lived at Axbridge in Somerset, and their children were both baptised at the Wesleyan chapel at Barnwell. William was a Methodist preacher who had been born in Cornwall, in all probability either to Family '1782, John & Mary Marks' or to '1790, William & Grace'.

We know from the will of John Trick (father of the first of these two families) that his son William in turn had a son called William, who inherited his grandfather's silver watch. On the other hand the age of the William from the second of the two families cited above fits better with this one. I am obliged to Kim Toth-Tevel, a descendant of this family, for prompting me to look again at William's origins after I had previously 'allocated' him without further qualification to Family '1782, John & Mary Marks'. On balance, however, I still think that this William was more probably from Family '1782, John & Mary Marks', which is why I have allocated that family's colour to this one's title line. If better evidence can be found which overturns my present view, I will certainly make the change in a future edition of this document.



In 1848 the family emigrated to the US, and settled in western Dubuque County, Iowa, near where the town of Dyersville is now located. William was a pioneer minister and homesteader who was heavily involved in establishing Methodism in north east Iowa. By 1863 he was also a leading Freemason (named in the Annals of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, Volume 3, which is accessible via Google Books). Ann died aged 77 on 27 April 1869 (according to the findagrave.com website), followed by William on 27 October 1873, with his age given as 73 (which would be consistent with him being from '1790, William & Grace'). Their headstones confirm that William had been born in Cornwall, and Ann in Somerset.

Their son William was also active in the Methodist movement in Iowa. In 1857 he married a widowed mother-of-one, Mary Rigg Board. They had a family of their own, and lived in Dyersville, Keokuk (south east Iowa) and Rolfe (north-central Iowa). Five years earlier, in May 1852, his sister Annie had married Malcolm Baxter.

1828, John & Anne

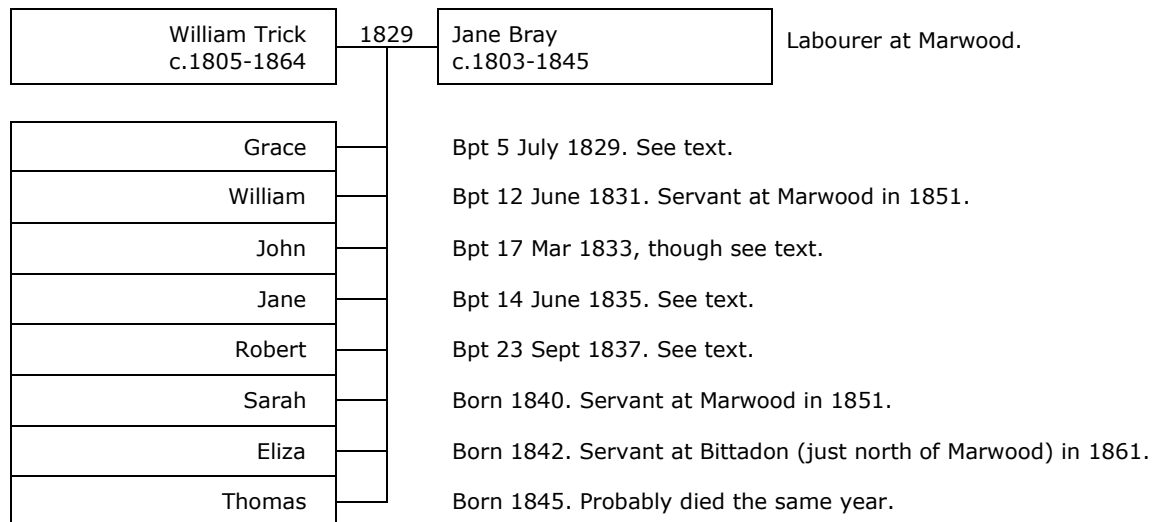
John Trick married Anne German at Weare Giffard on 17 April 1828, but they later moved to Beaford. He was almost certainly from Family '1794, John & Margaret', and the administrator of his father's 1832 will.



I have seen an internet posting that states that John and Anne emigrated to Barry County, Michigan, but I have no further information on this.

1829, William & Jane

William Trick married Jane Bray at Shirwell (Pilton) on 3 January 1829. The children for whom I have seen records were all baptised at Marwood, where William worked as a labourer. I am by no means certain regarding William's origins, but on balance I think he was probably from Family '1804, William & Grace'.



At the time of the 1841 census William and Jane were still living at Marwood, with their first six children. When their son John was baptised, his mother was (almost certainly wrongly, either on the original register or on the DFHS transcript) named as Grace rather than Jane. William's probable mother (Grace) had died shortly before.

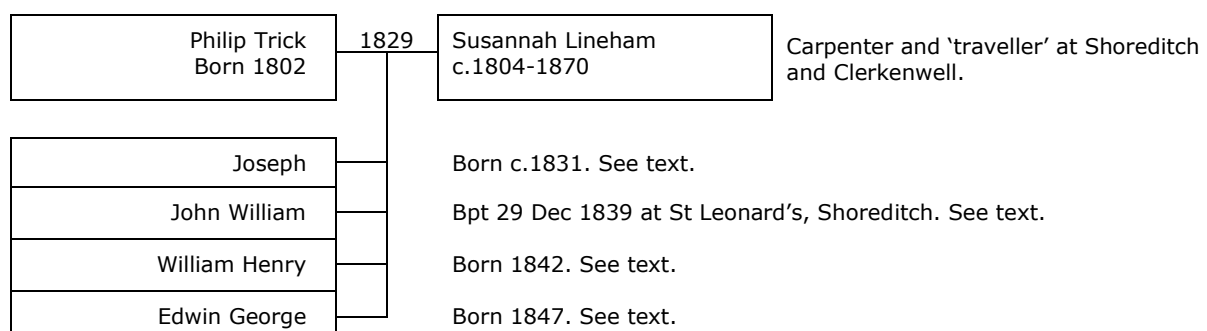
Jane (the mother) died in 1845, and at the time of the 1851 census William was living at Marwood with John and Eliza. The other five children were living at Braunton (in the case of Grace) and Marwood, working as servants in other households. It is quite likely that Robert died in 1860, in South Molton district.

Grace was a servant in Bloomsbury in 1861. Her brother John married Maria Heriper from Witheridge in 1858, and at the time of the 1861 census they were living with their son William John (born c.1859), at Chulmleigh. Their sister Jane married John Bowden in 1854.

William (the father) died in 1864, and his impressive headstone, which he shares with Jane, can be found at Marwood.

1829, Philip & Susan

Philip Trick married Susannah Lineham at Clerkenwell St James on 20 January 1829. He was from Family '1802, Thomas & Mary', and she was from Clerkenwell.



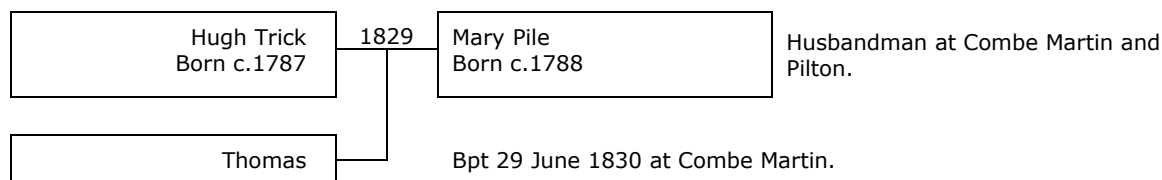
The Old Bailey website shows that in 1841 Philip was imprisoned for 6 months for stealing tools from his employer. It is from the description of those tools that I deduce that he was a carpenter.

In 1851 the six of them were living in Clerkenwell, and a decade later Philip, Susan, John William and Edwin George were living on Goswell Street.

When Joseph married Emma Sarah Brown at Shoreditch on 9 November 1853, his name was given (clearly on the register, though his signature was much less clear) as Joseph Kalip Tricks, and he was described as a cabinet maker of Great James Street. His father's profession was given as 'traveller' (presumably a travelling salesman). He and Emma subsequently had a substantial family. John William married Jane Bugg in 1861; William Henry married Elizabeth Wheeler in 1865; and Edwin George married the somewhat older Mary Ann Cowie in 1871. All four brothers remained in London, and the three eldest all had sons via whom the surname would have been carried forward, though they all called themselves Tricks rather than Trick.

1829, Hugh & Mary

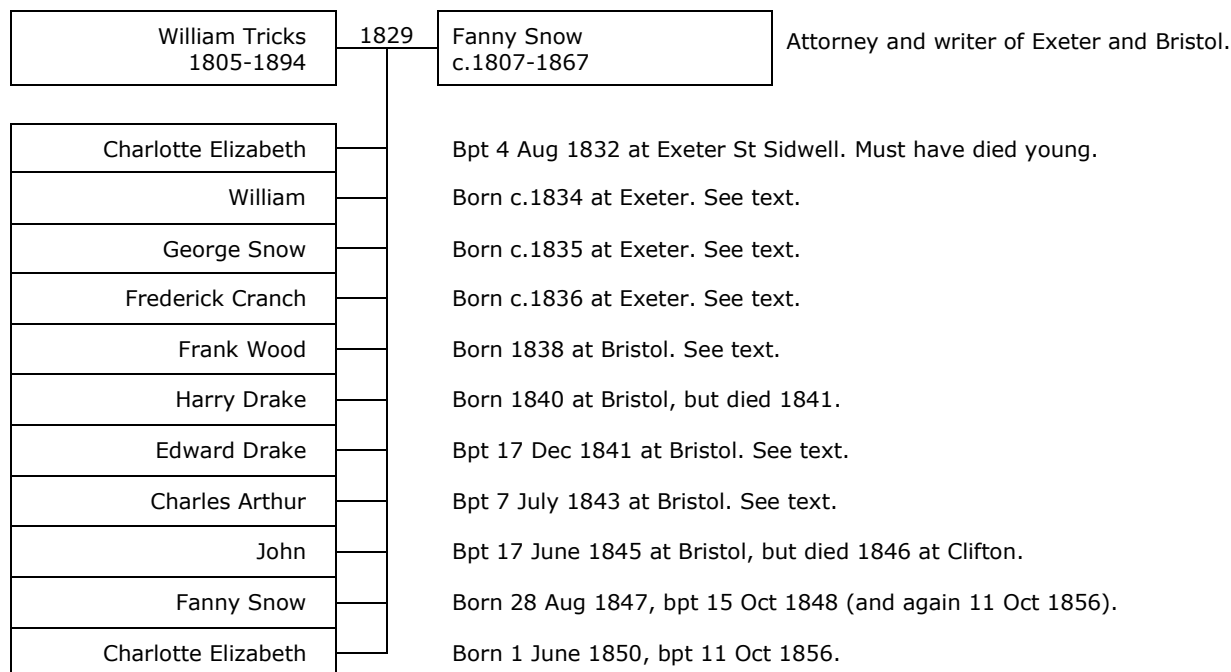
Hugh Trick married Mary Pile at Combe Martin on 3 May 1829 when they were both about 40. He had probably been born at Yarnscombe to the unmarried Joannah Trick (see Family '1747, Joseph & Mary'), and baptised there on 19 August 1787; Mary was apparently originally from Barnstaple. They, together with Thomas, were living at Pilton at the time of the 1841 census, and the two of them were still there at the time of the 1861 census.



1829, William & Fanny

William Tricks married Fanny Snow at Exeter St Stephen on 11 July 1829. He was from Family '1796, John & Juliet', and both of them were born in Exeter. He was an attorney and writer, and at around the time of the birth of their fourth child (in Exeter) the family moved to Bristol, where a William Tricks (presumably this one) was living when he proved his father John's will in 1836. A William Tricks can also be seen (via the National Archives website) to have owned land in Bristol at some point over the period 1822 to 1851, presumably towards the end of that period. William had been baptised a Presbyterian, and based on where some of their children were baptised, he evidently remained a Protestant dissenter.

I have not found this family on the 1851 or 1861 censuses, though they clearly remained in the Bristol area. William (the father) was very probably the person shown in Slater's 1852/53 directory as the representative in Bristol of the Exeter & West of England Building Society. Fanny's death was reported in the Western Times of 1 February 1867 as having taken place at York House, Montpellier, Bristol on 29 January, after a long illness. When William died at Montpellier on 27 April 1894, the report in the Western Times of 8 May of that year stated that he was "... *the last survivor of the family of the late Mr John Tricks, of this city (i.e. of Exeter), wine and spirit merchant, and was for many years and until its transfer to the Inland Revenue Authorities, chief clerk in the office of the Distributor (the late C T Eales Esq) of Stamps for Bristol and Gloucestershire. The funeral took place on Tuesday last at Arnos Vale Cemetery, Bath Road, Bristol*".



William (the son) travelled out to Australia in 1854, but returned to Bristol. He married Harriet Horwood at St Paul's, Portland Square, Bristol on 5 December 1857 according to the Exeter Flying Post of 17 December of that year, and he, Frank Wood and Charles Arthur were all accountants who were in business together until their partnership was dissolved in 1881 (according to a notice in the on-line London Gazette). Charles Arthur then appears to have gone on to found the auctioneering firm of Charles A Tricks & Sons, which survived (at premises in St Nicholas Street, Bristol) into the 20th century.

George Snow was also an auctioneer, land surveyor and insurance agent in Bristol and Cardiff. Based on notices in the on-line London Gazette he also acted in court from time to time, though not necessarily as a solicitor. The same source shows that he went bankrupt in 1883, and died (possibly by his own hand) almost immediately afterwards.

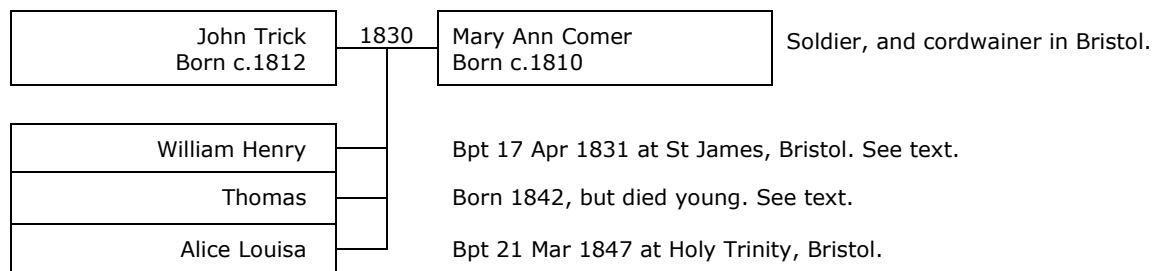
Frederick Cranch emigrated to Australia as a young man (he arrived on the 'Mary Seton' in 1854 with his brother William). He evidently did well as the manager of various gold mines at Walhalla, Victoria. Subsequently he married the widowed Mary Ann Lindrea (née Hunt), and adopted her children. I owe this information to Jill Dwyer, who is married to one of Mary Ann's descendants.

Edward Drake married Mary Thomas in 1869, and they had a family. He too was an accountant who lived most of his life in and around Bristol.

1830, John & Mary Ann

John Trick was born at Hartland, married Mary Ann Comer at Bideford on 7 June 1830, but moved to Bristol very soon thereafter. He was the illegitimate son of Mary Trick of Hartland, one of the daughters of Family '1766, John & Mary'. He had apparently been given a grounding in the boot and shoe trade in Bideford by his uncle John, and both he and Mary Ann were described on the marriage register as sojourners.

I have been greatly assisted in working out more about this family by Lynne Cooper, one of their 21st century descendants. Lynne has found evidence (via rate books) of their living at Eugene Street, Bristol in 1831 in a house owned by John Bush. At the time of the 1841 census John was absent (possibly in the army: later evidence shows that he served in the 5th Fusiliers at some stage). Mary was recorded as John Bush's servant, who was also involved in registering the birth of her son Thomas, in the Clifton district of Bristol.



On 31 May 1848 both John (described as a 'marine store dealer') and Mary Ann were "... *charged with feloniously receiving at Stapleton on the 11th of May 1848 ... a coat, a gown, a pair of trousers and other articles the property of James Maggs, well knowing the same to have been stolen*". John was described as a native of Bideford, married, with two children (which shows that Thomas had died by then), and the record states that he had "...*worked last for N S Smith 4 months*", before which he was in the army. Mary Ann's record describes John and as a "... *boot and shoe maker of Bristol marine store warehouse*".

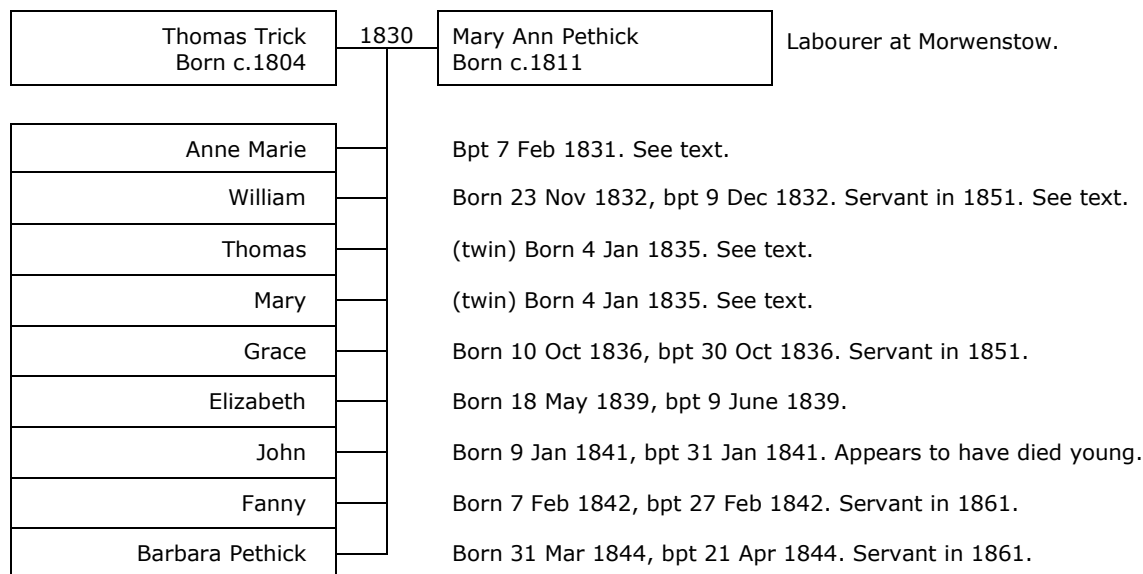
When they were tried, on 27 June 1848, whereas John was acquitted, Mary Ann was sent to prison for 18 months. John may have died soon thereafter, because the 1851 census records Mary Ann living in the St Paul district of Bristol as head of household, with William Henry and Alice Louisa. Whereas the 1851 census shows Mary Ann's place of birth as Ashburton, the 1848 court record says Barnstaple. However, if her father was also itinerant, it might be possible that she had roots in both places.

I understand from Lynne Cooper that Mary Ann was subsequently re-married to John Bush (suggesting that John had indeed died), and that contemporary newspaper reports (which I have not seen) provide evidence that she lived what is now called a 'chaotic lifestyle'.

By the time of the 1861 census, William Henry had married Sarah Smith (born c.1835 in the St Philip area of Bristol), and they had five children, all born in Bristol and living in the St Philip and St Jacob district of the city: William H (born c.1853), Thomas (c.1855), Maria (c.1856), Elizabeth (c.1858) and Alice Louisa (c.1860). Prior to the 1871 census they had John (c.1863), Frederick Charles (c.1866) and Minnie (c.1868). William Henry was a coach smith by then and they were living at 53 Lincoln Street.

1830, Thomas & Mary Ann

Thomas Trick married Mary Ann Pethick at Morwenstow on 25 March 1830. He was from Family '1790, William & Grace', and Mary Ann was from Morwenstow. Their children were all baptised at the Bible Christians' Woodford chapel at Morwenstow. Some of the information below is taken from an internet posting by a descendant of their son Thomas, based on the entries in the family bible, supplemented by further information kindly provided by John Pomeroy of Ontario.



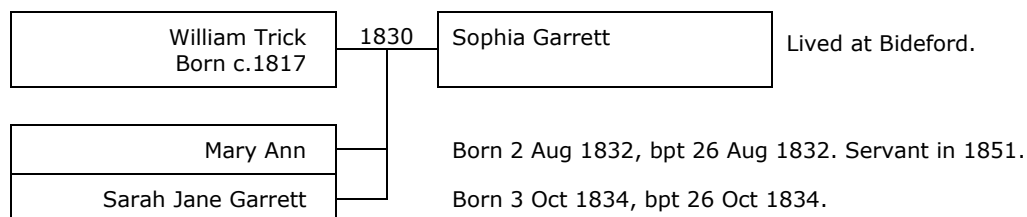
At the time of the 1841 census, Thomas and Mary Ann were at 'Woodford', Morwenstow, with their six eldest children. A decade later Mary, Elizabeth and the two youngest children were living with them, and in 1861 Elizabeth was still living with them.

Their four eldest children all evidently emigrated to Ontario, Canada. Anne Marie did not marry, but the other three did. William married Grace Bowhay (who was probably originally from Launcells in Cornwall, a few miles south of Morwenstow, neat Stratton); Thomas also married (a wife called Mary Ann, in 1860, I believe) and had a family which still survives. He evidently bought a farm and the 'Spring Creek Mills' water mill at the settlement of Clinton, near Goderich (in Huron county) in 1873, which apparently remains in the Trick family's ownership. His twin sister Mary married John Oke at Ingersoll, Ontario in 1865.

I have not traced the others any further.

1830, William & Sophia

William Trick married Sophia Garrett at St Martin in the Fields, London on 7 June 1830. Her surname looks more like 'Gorvett' on the register, but both her signature and later circumstantial evidence suggest that Garrett is correct). He was evidently from Family '1791, Charles & Emblyn'. Their children were both baptised at the Wesleyan chapel at Bideford.



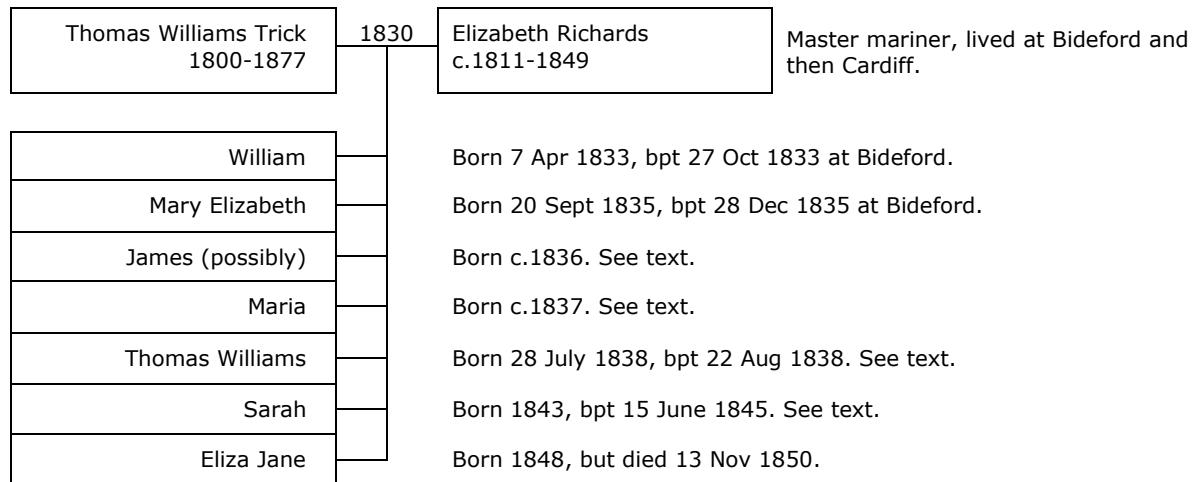
It appears that Sophia died young, and at the time of the 1841 census a child called Mary Ann was in the Bideford workhouse. I have not found either William or Sarah Jane Garrett at that time.

William was subsequently re-married (see Family '1842, William & Mary').

1830, Thomas & Elizabeth

Thomas Williams Trick married Elizabeth Richards at Cardiff on 27 December 1830, but the details of their family are sketchy at best. I am reasonably confident that Thomas Williams was born at Bideford as part of Family 1794, 'John & Sarah', and I have seen reference to the fact that he was a staunch Methodists. Wakeford's 1855 directory of Cardiff shows that he was a Master Mariner

living at 3 Hannah Street in Bute Town (the docks area of Cardiff). This is confirmed by Harrod & Co's 1866 directory.



William and Mary Elizabeth were baptised at the Great Meeting Independent chapel in Bideford, though when William was baptised his mother was identified as 'Elizabeth Bristoe' (at least on the IGI transcription). Thomas Williams was baptised at St Mary's, Swansea.

Thomas Williams (the father) was not present at the time of the 1841 census, at which point Elizabeth and the children (other than James) were living in the Cardiff parish of St John & St Mary. The census return confirms that the older children were not born in Wales.

Elizabeth evidently died in 1849, and Thomas was re-married in 1850 to Prudence Woods. At the time of the 1851 census Mary Elizabeth, Maria, Thomas Williams and Sarah were living with them in the St Mary's district of Cardiff. Thomas Williams died at Cardiff in 1877, followed by Prudence in 1885.

William died at Cardiff in 1909. I am unsure whether he married and had a family.

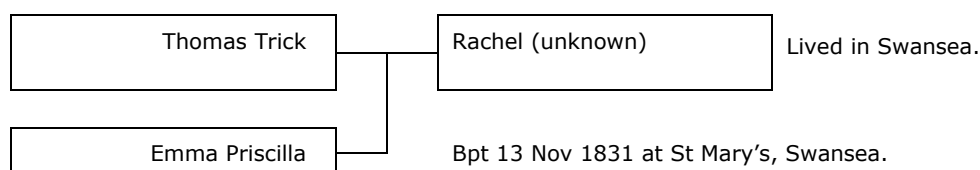
The evidence for James is vague at best, and consists of a record of his death at Cardiff in 1869, with his year of birth estimated as c.1837. There is no other family to which he could obviously have belonged, so on balance I believe he was probably from this one. His sister Maria can be seen staying with an uncle and aunt in Liverpool at the time of the 1861 census.

Thomas Williams (the son) was a Master Mariner who (the Welsh Mariners Index website shows) qualified as a 2nd Mate in 1864, a 1st Mate in 1866, and a Captain in 1871. At the time of the 1861 census he was a boarder in Swansea. At some point prior to the 1881 census he moved to Liverpool where he had a family. He was evidently still at sea in 1888, and died at Cardiff in 1915.

Sarah may well be the person of that name shown as head of a household at Pulborough in West Sussex at the time of the 1861 census.

c.1830, Thomas & Rachel

All I know about this marriage is shown below (though I have regularised the spelling of Thomas' wife's name from Ratchel (sic) to Rachel).



1831, Thomas & Elizabeth

Thomas Trick married Elizabeth Vanstone at Morwenstow on 13 June 1831. He was very probably from the Family '1791, Charles & Emblyn', and therefore born in about 1802, and she was from West Putford in Devon. Thomas should not be confused²⁰ with the other Thomas Trick, possibly an uncle, who farmed at Henaford and Upcott in Welcombe, and who died (apparently unmarried) on 24 November 1847 (as reported in the North Devon Journal for 2 December that year). The Thomas who was the father of this family was still alive, and living at Welcombe, in 1851.



When Damaris was baptised, Thomas was described in the register as a 'shoe maker', and when Thomas was baptised (at Holsworthy Wesleyan chapel), the family's home address was given as 'Woolley', Morwenstow, which is very close to where his probable parents Charles & Emblyn lived (at Hackmarsh). When John was baptised (at Kilkhampton Bible Christian chapel) Thomas was recorded as a cordwainer, then resident at Hartland. I have not managed to trace John further.

At the time of the 1851 census Thomas was farming 120 acres at Henaford in Welcombe parish, accompanied by Elizabeth, Thomas and William. Damaris was living (as 'head of household') in Bradworthy by then. She later married John Berry, and remained in Bradworthy, where they had a family.

Thomas (the father) subsequently farmed at Sutcombe (in 1861) and Bradworthy (in 1871). As late as the 1881 census Thomas and Elizabeth were living a few miles inland at Maddox Cottage, Bradworthy, with two of Damaris' children staying with them.

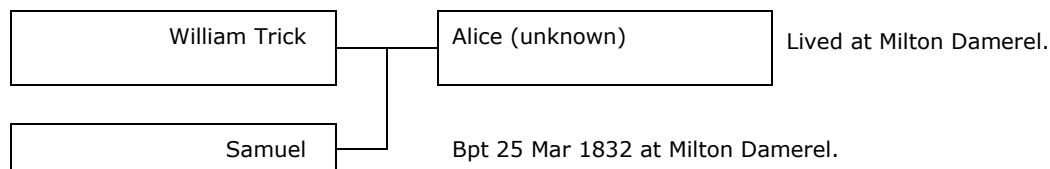
Thomas (the son) married Mary Ann Boundy of Welcombe in the first quarter of 1859 in Bideford district, and in 1861 they were living at King's Cross cottage, Welcombe with their infant son, William. They later had two more sons (Thomas and Charles) and two daughters (Emily Jane and Anna M). The elder of these two Thomases was still there in 1881, working as an agricultural labourer at Upcott with his son (Charles), but not Mary Ann, who was visiting William at Morwenstow, where he was working as a farm servant. Mary Ann and her son William are both buried at Welcombe, and their headstones suggest that Thomas may have ended up as a farmer at Upcott. I believe that he was buried at Kilkhampton Methodist chapel on 28 August 1913, aged 81. His son Thomas appears to have emigrated to Canada, initially to Ontario, married a wife called Nellie Jane, and ended up in Manitoba.

William was a visitor at Shebbear at the time of the 1861 census. In 1868 he married Mary Ching from Holsworthy, had a family, and became a farm bailiff and auctioneer at Bradworthy. They had a son via whom the surname may have been carried further.

c.1831, William & Alice

In about 1831 William Trick married a wife called Alice, because the following year parents with those names had a son, as follows. However, I have been unable to find this family in any of the census returns, and it is possible that they either died or emigrated.

²⁰ I confused them in an earlier version of this document. The North Devon Journal death notice proves that the two Thomases were quite distinct.

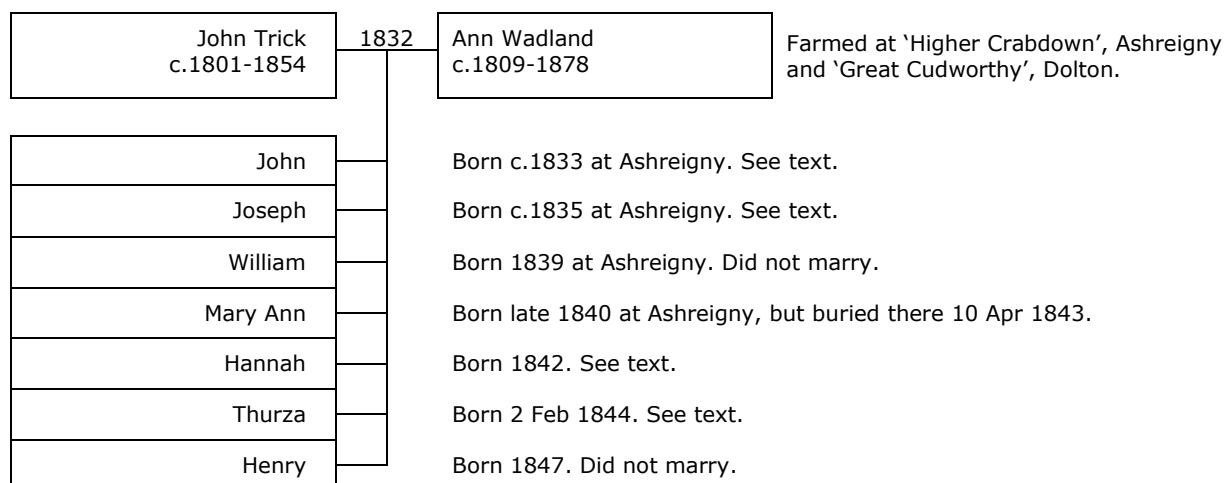


1832, John & Ann

John Trick married Ann Wadland at Dolton on 5 January 1832. He was from Family '1785, Joseph & Alice'. Ann had been born at Dolton, and her mother (who lived with her and John for several years) was called Hannah.

At the time of the tithe apportionment process²¹ (concluded in 1838 in Ashreigny), John was the farmer of a 98-acre farm called 'Higher Crabdown'. He may well also have been the farmer of a neighbouring 38-acre plot of the same name where the nominal farmer was Joseph Trick, presumably his father.

The 1841 census shows John and Ann living at Crabdown. Between about 1845 and 1850 (and probably in 1850, following Joseph's death) John and Ann took over 'Great Cudworthy'.



When John died on 23 May 1854 he left a substantial will, which can be seen in the DHC. In it he left £150 each to his four sons, and £250 each to Hannah and Thurza, on reaching the age of 21. Although John did not own 'Great Cudworthy', he did own some land called 'Handford Towel' in Beaford, which he left to be managed by Henry Wadland of Roborough and Samuel Trick of Beaford (very probably his nephew, the son of his sister Mary), with the income to be divided between his sons. He also left explicit instructions that his son John, then 21, should lose any inheritance if he "... *should marry either of Abraham Heale's daughters*". Similarly, if his widow chose to remarry before the youngest of their children reached the age of 21, she would have to repay any inheritance she had received.

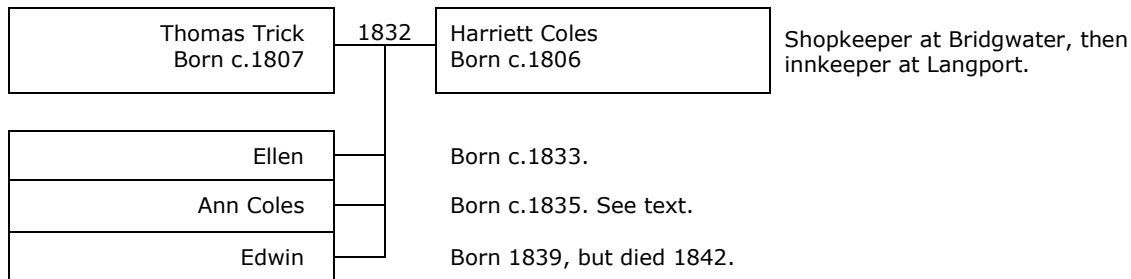
In 1861 his widow Ann was still living at 'Great Cudworthy' with Joseph, William, Hannah, Thurza and Henry. In 1871 she was still there with William and Henry, but she died in 1878 and was buried at Beaford on 8 March that year. By the time the 1881 census was taken there were no Tricks in Dolton parish, and Great Cudworthy was in other hands.

John, the eldest son, married Ann Heard at Dolton on 18 March 1861, but they did not have any children. After farming at Woodland (near Crediton) and Cotleigh (near Honiton) he became a seed merchant. They are both buried at Dolton. Joseph married Anna Greenslade and farmed in Warkleigh, where they had a substantial family. Hannah married Francis Squire, and they had five children before they were married, and a further three after. Thurza married her much older cousin, Samuel (her aunt Mary's illegitimate son), but they had no children.

²¹ See the foda.org.uk website for details.

1832, Thomas & Harriett

Thomas Trick married Harriett Coles at North Petherton, Somerset on 1 April 1832. The 1851 census gives his place of birth as Monkleigh, and I believe he was from Family '1806, William & Elizabeth'. Harriet was from Lydeard, near Chard.

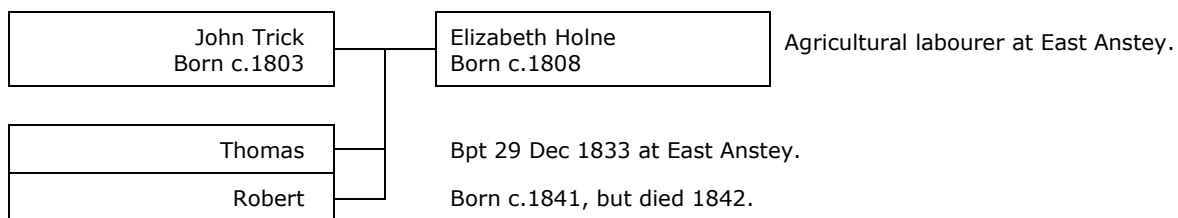


At the time of the 1841 census they lived at Bridgwater, and Pigot's 1844 directory records Thomas as a shopkeeper at Fryern Street, Bridgwater. At the time of the 1851 census they were at Langport, also in Somerset, and Thomas was an innkeeper at an establishment called 'Mansion House' on the High Street. Of their three children, only Ann Coles was living with them at that time.

Thomas had died by the time of the 1861 census, when Harriet was head of household, accompanied by a 3-year-old nephew called William C Coles.

c.1833, John & Elizabeth

John Trick married Elizabeth Holne at Brushford, Somerset (just over the county boundary from East Anstey) in about 1833. He was almost certainly from Family '1802, Thomas & Catherine', given that he lived in East Anstey and had been born in Langtree in about 1803 (according to the 1851 and 1861 censuses).

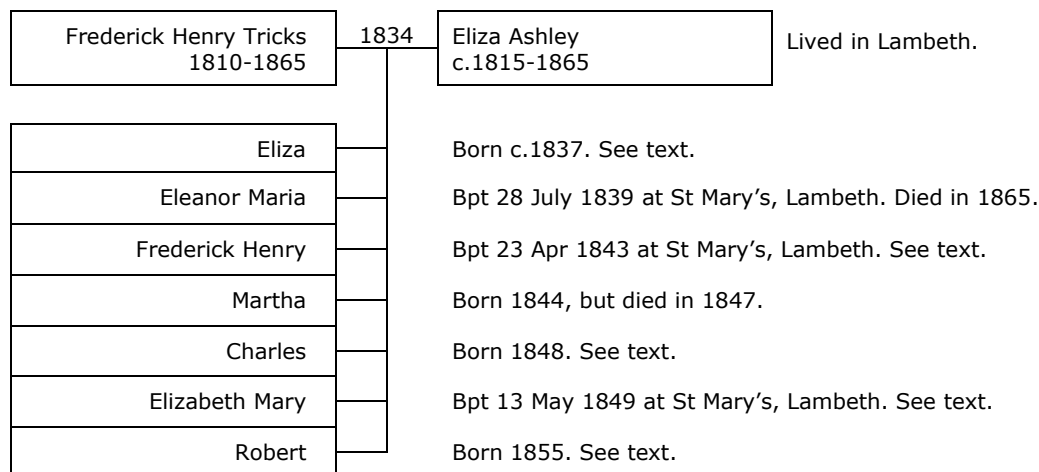


At the time of the 1851 census they were living at a place called 'Always End', and Elizabeth's older sister Ann (a shopkeeper) was lodging with them. By 1861 John was on his own at East Anstey, Elizabeth having presumably died by then.

I have seen an internet posting which states that Thomas emigrated to Canada, but cannot verify that. Certainly at the time of the 1861 census he was a lodger at Brushford, with a wife called Fanny, originally from Skilgate, Somerset, and in 1871 they were both at Dulverton with children called Ann (born c.1862) and Thomas (c.1865).

1834, Frederick Henry & Eliza

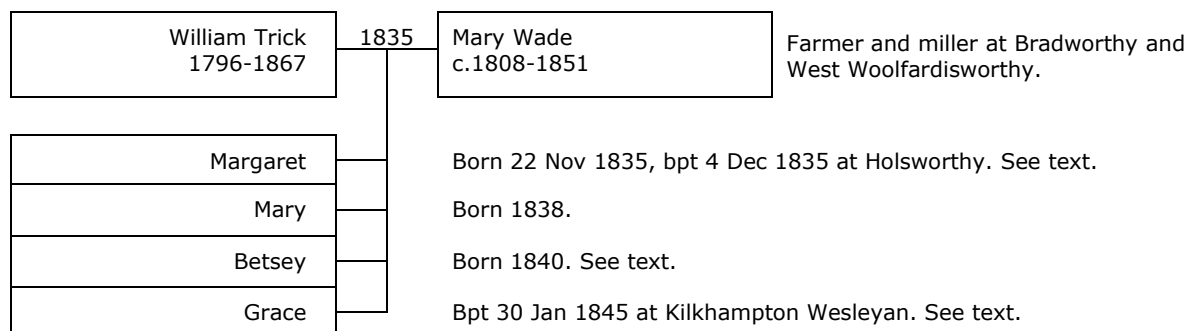
Frederick Henry Tricks married Eliza Ashley at St Anne's, Soho on 29 December 1834. He was from Family '1808, Frederick Henry & Mary'. I owe all of the information below to Barbara Parker of Queensland.



Eliza appears not to have married. In 1891 she was a tailoress in Lambeth, and she died in 1898. Frederick Henry married Harriet Frances Smith in 1869. He was a labourer in London, and they had a family. Charles married Harriet Mackintosh in 1878. He worked as a greengrocer's salesman in Lambeth, and they had a family. Elizabeth Mary married Joseph Charles Rattenbury in 1868. Robert married Mary Ann Matilda Sadler in 1875. He worked as a carman in Lambeth, and they had a family.

1835, William & Mary

William Trick married Mary Wade at Bradworthy on 22 February 1835. He was from Family '1793, William & Margaret', and like his grandparents he lived at Lane Mill, West Woolfardisworthy (certainly at the time of the 1841 and 1851 censuses), where he was apparently the miller from 1850 to 1857. Their eldest daughter Margaret was born at Bradworthy and baptised at the Holsworthy Wesleyan chapel, but I have not found evidence for the baptisms of the next two children. When Betsey's birth was registered (in Bideford district), her mother's maiden name was recorded as Pearce rather than Wade.



At the time of the 1851 census the four eldest children were living at West Woolfardisworthy with William and Mary. Although Grace's birth was registered in Bideford district, she does appear to have been baptised at Kilkhampton Wesleyan chapel.

A description of the mill at West Woolfardisworthy can be found on thebrittonfamily.wix.com website (and I am much obliged to Dan Britton for drawing this to my attention, and for providing some of the information included here). As well as a water-driven grist mill, there was a wind mill as back-up, which William apparently built himself (though he appears to have been the tenant rather than the owner of the main mill).

A report in the North Devon Journal of 27 November 1851 tells how William went into Bideford for the day, and when he returned he found to his horror that Mary's clothing had got caught in the mill workings, causing her to suffer terrible injuries. She died 7 hours later.

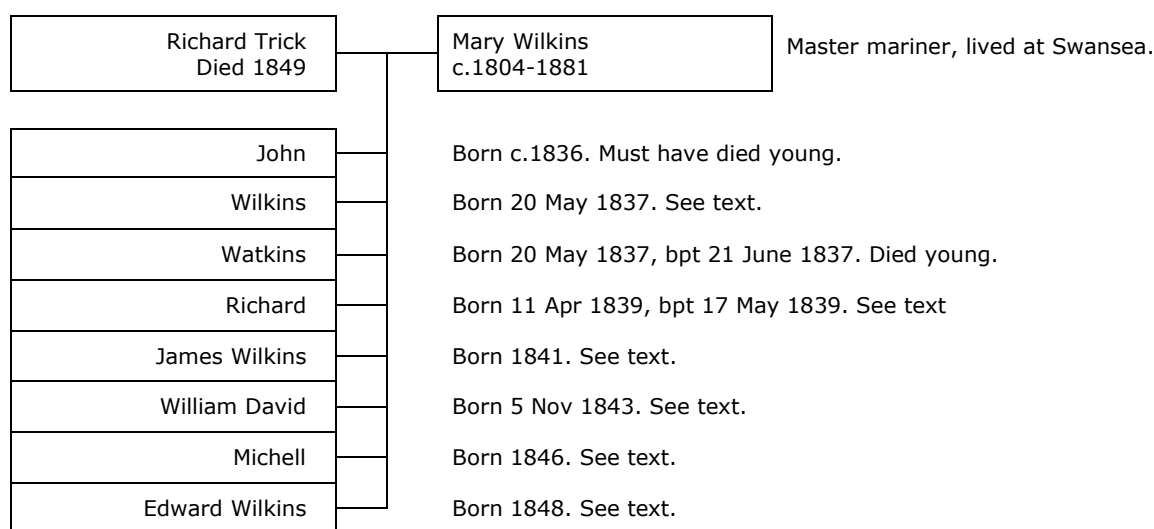
In about 1854 Margaret became engaged to John Britton, who then emigrated to Canada. William evidently decided to follow suit, and he too went to Canada with all four of his daughters. An

advertisement in the Bideford Weekly Gazette and Devon & Cornwall Advertiser of 2 September 1856 describes the property then occupied by William, and being offered to let, as "... Lane Mill tenement, comprising a mill house, dwelling house, barn, stable, shippen and other convenient outhouses, two gardens, two orchards and six fields of closes of very excellent arable, meadow and pasture land" amounting to about 14 acres in all.

William died in Canada in 1867. His daughter Margaret married her fiancé John Britton in 1856 at the Metropolitan Methodist Church in Toronto in 1856, Grace married James Clark in 1862, and Betsey died unmarried in 1862, and was the first person to be buried in the Woodland Methodist cemetery.

c.1835, Richard & Mary

Richard Trick married a wife called Mary in about 1835. He may well have been from Family '1794, John & Sarah', and therefore born at Bideford, and based on the evidence of the GRO index of births, Mary's maiden name was Wilkins. They lived at Swansea, where all of their children appear to have been born. At the time of the 1841 census, Richard was absent (presumably at sea).



The information about Richard and Mary is somewhat sketchy. We know from an entry on the Welsh Mariners Index website (regarding their son Richard) that Richard was a Master Mariner associated with a ship called 'The Cambria'. 'The Cambria' was also the ship commanded by the husband of Family '1822, William & Jane', who died in 1845. I think there is a fair chance that William and Richard were at least distantly related, but I cannot work out how.

At the time of the 1841 census, Wilkins, Richard and James Wilkins were living with Mary. John must have died by then, and although it appears that Wilkins and Watkins were twins, the baptismal record on the IGI only refers to Watkins, who must also have died young.

We also know from the settlement of his estate that Richard died intestate on 3 September 1849, a resident of Mariner's Street, Swansea. The necessary papers to settle his affairs (accessible via the National Library of Wales website) were lodged by Mary on 12 February 1850, and his estate was valued at under £300. Because he was away (presumably at sea) at the time of the 1841 census, we do not have even an approximate year of birth for him.

However, in 1849, probably immediately after Richard's death, the Welsh Mariner's Index website shows that Mary had lodged a petition with Trinity House (probably seeking financial support), giving her own age as 52 (meaning that she was over 50 when her youngest son was born). She was head of household at the time of the 1851 and 1861 censuses, and appears to have died soon after the 1881 census.

In 1851 Wilkins and the five youngest children were living with Mary, and in 1861 Wilkins was still living with her, along with the three youngest. Richard had by then gone to sea (see below for more details), and James Wilkins (with his surname recorded as Frick) was working as a dish washer elsewhere in Swansea. He evidently died in 1870.

I have seen an internet posting that states that Wilkins became a sea captain and owned three cargo ships (the 'Arctic', 'Antarctic' and 'Lord Clyde') which he had to sell to settle debts, before emigrating to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania where he had a family. I can find no evidence to corroborate this directly, but have seen clear evidence to show that he was in business, and that the family had some connection with the 'Arctic' (see the information about his brother Richard, below).

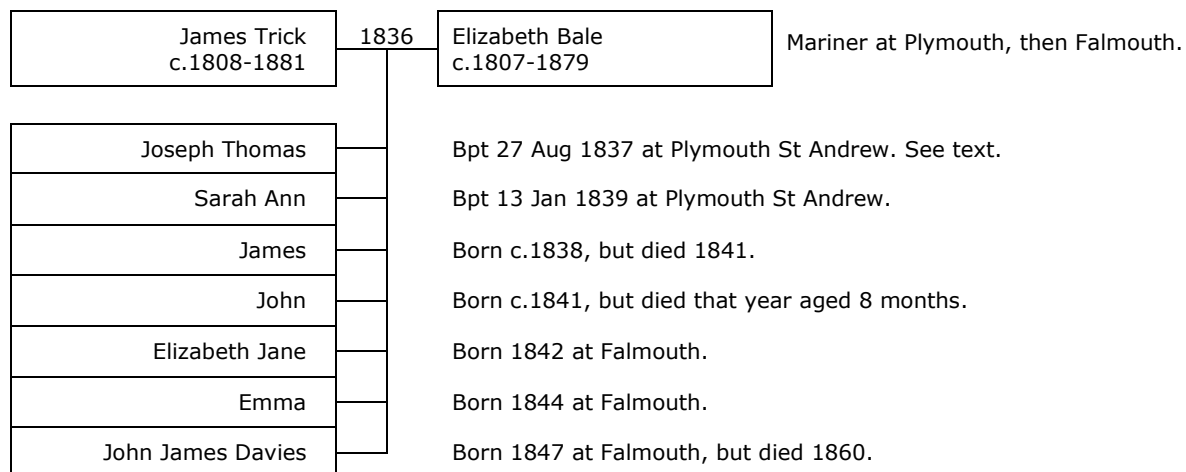
Butcher's 1875/76 directory for Swansea and Neath shows that Wilkins was living at 8 Richmond Villas, a relatively smart address in Swansea. However, evidence from the on-line London Gazette shows that Wilkins, described as a merchant and accountant, sought an arrangement with his creditors in 1877, which was resolved by 1880. At that time he was living in Worcestershire, but described as 'formerly of Swansea'. However, by the time of the 1881 census he was back in Oystermouth, on the outskirts of Swansea, trading as a metals merchant, married with a large family. I suspect that rather than a sea captain, he was at least a part owner of one or more ships which were used to transport metal ores, possibly from Cornwall, for processing in South Wales.

Wilkins' brother Richard went to sea, like his father, becoming a Mate in 1862 and a Captain in 1865 (one of his commands being the 'Arctic'). He was drowned by a tsunami on 10 May 1877 when on a vessel called the 'Avanmore', which was loading guano at the port of Huanillos (now in northern Chile, about 100km south of Arica, but until 1879 in Peru).

The three youngest brothers all stayed in Wales. William David and Michell both became chemists, while Edward Wilkins worked for the railways. Michell married Annie Charlotte Collard in 1891, and Edward Wilkins married Mary McCarthy in 1882, but I am not aware that either of them had sons via whom the surname could have been carried forward.

1836, James & Elizabeth

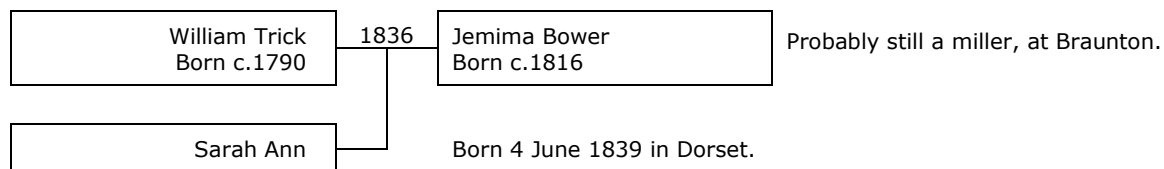
James Trick married Elizabeth Bale at Plymouth St Andrew on 15 October 1836. He was a sailor, and the family lived at Tin Street, at least for a while. In about 1842 they moved to Falmouth, where Elizabeth was living by the time of the 1851 census, with Sarah Ann and the three youngest children. James must have been away at sea, because he was certainly still alive.



Joseph Thomas may well have died young, or possibly gone to sea like his father: I have been unable to find him on any census returns. By 1861 the only children living with James and Elizabeth, still at Falmouth, were Elizabeth Jane and Emma.

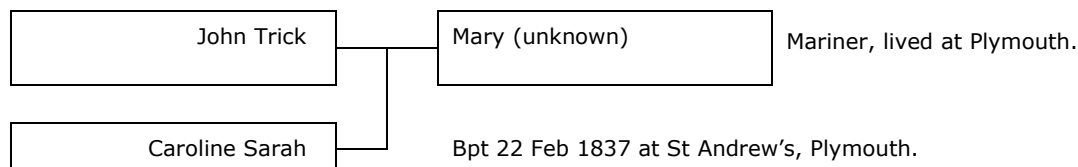
1836, William & Jemima

William Trick married Jemima Bower at Worth Matravers, Dorset on 28 November 1836. This was William's second marriage (see '1826, William & Elizabeth' for his first). By the time of the 1841 census they were living at Braunton, with Charles, his son by his first marriage, and their own daughter Sarah Ann. A decade later William, Jemima and Sarah Ann were still at Braunton. I have not found any of them in 1861.



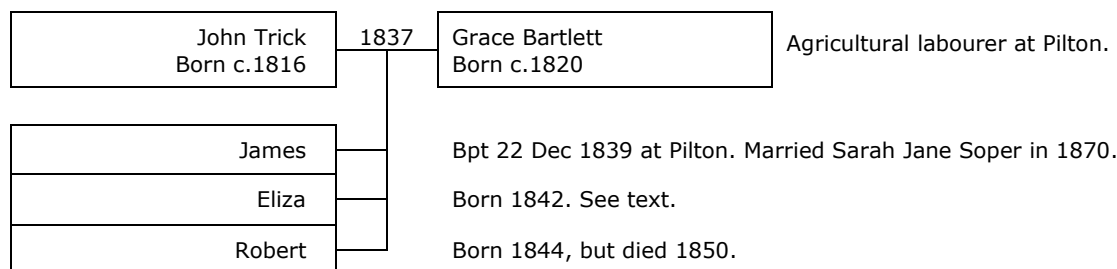
c.1836, John & Mary

John Trick married a wife called Mary in about 1836, possibly earlier. So far as I know they only had one child, as follows. I have not traced them further.



1837, John & Grace

John Trick married Grace Bartlett at Shirwell on 3 December 1837. Their son James was baptised in the neighbouring parish of Pilton.



At the time of the 1841 census, the family was living at Pilton, a few doors away from a joiner whose first name was Edward, and whose surname might be Trick (it is very unclear), his wife Grace and a child called Julia. Edward and Grace could conceivably be John's parents.

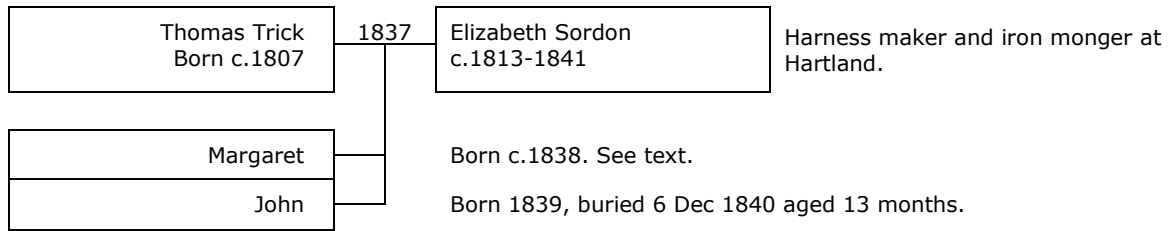
By the time of the 1851 census John had evidently died, and Grace was re-married to another agricultural labourer called Joseph Pulling (born at Axminster in c.1814). James and Eliza were both named Trick, but were (wrongly) described on the census form as his son-in-law and daughter-in-law rather than step-son and step-daughter (a common enough confusion on census returns). He and Grace had two further children of their own.

At the time of the 1861 census both James and Eliza were working as servants, James at Instow and Eliza at Pilton. James then joined the Royal Marines. Although he married Sarah Jane Soper in East Stonehouse district in 3Q1870, I am not aware that they had any children. After her death he was re-married (though I have been unable to find the actual record) to a widow called Emma Handford from Fremingham, and the two of them settled at Newton Tracey.

1837, Thomas & Elizabeth

Thomas Trick appears to have married Elizabeth Sordon at Hartland in 1837. He was probably from Family '1800, John & Margaret'. Unfortunately, Elizabeth died aged 28, on 12 June 1841, leaving Thomas with a young daughter to look after. Both Elizabeth and her son John are buried in St Nectan's churchyard.

At the time of the 1841 census, shortly before Elizabeth's death, she, Thomas and Margaret were living on Fore Street, Hartland. In 1851 Thomas was described as a master shoe and harness maker, and was living in Hartland with Margaret and a housekeeper called Sarah Colwill. A decade later he was described as an iron monger, and Sarah was staying with him as a visitor.

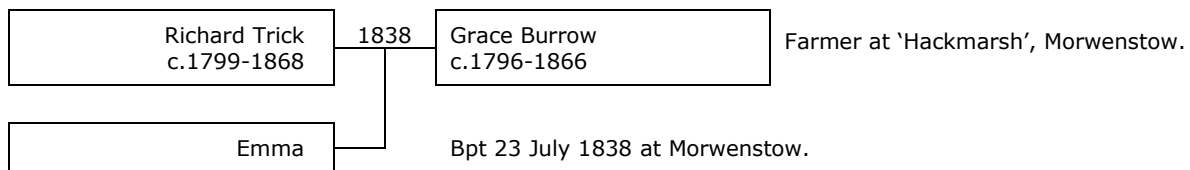


In 1868 Thomas was re-married to Sarah. In 1881 Margaret and her children (see below) were staying with them, but both of them died soon thereafter, and both are buried at Hartland in the grave next to that of Thomas' first wife Elizabeth and son John. Sarah died on 22 November 1881 aged 61, followed by Thomas on 22 April 1882 aged 75.

In 1863 Margaret had married Alfred Fulford, a carpenter and undertaker. After spending some time in London they returned to Hartland, and Alfred took over the iron monger's business, before moving to Bristol.

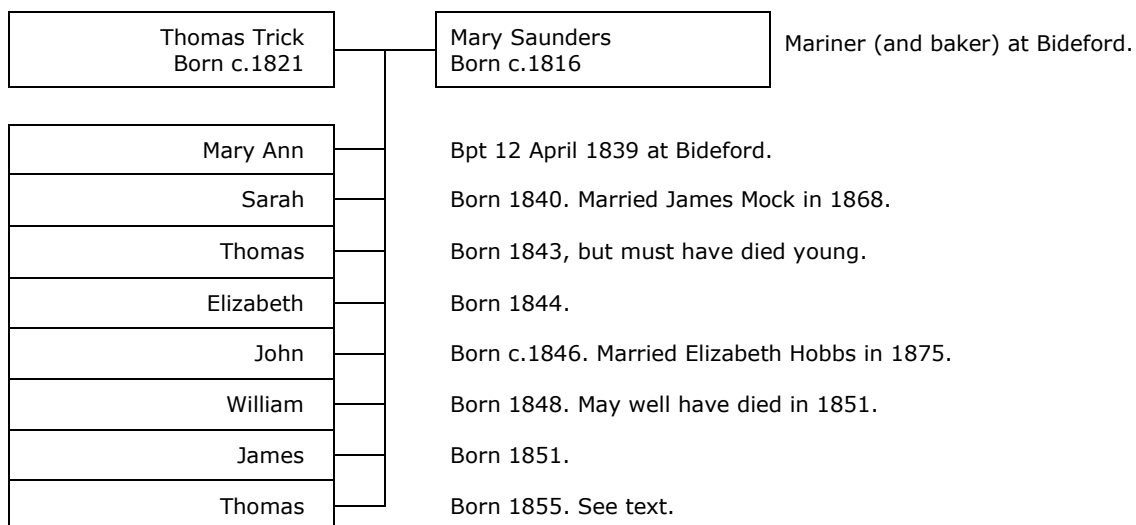
1838, Richard & Grace

Richard Trick married Grace Burrow at Morwenstow in the first quarter of 1838 when they were both about 40. He was from '1791, Charles & Emblyn', and this was his second marriage (see '1823, Richard & Mary' for his first). They only appear to have had one child, Emma (or Emlin). At the time of the 1841, 1851 and 1861 censuses they were farming at 'Hackmarsh' in the north of Morwenstow. Their headstone in Morwenstow churchyard shows that Grace died on 15 February 1866 (with her age given as 70), followed by Richard (with his age given as 73, though this was apparently an over-estimate) on 14 August 1868.



c.1838, Thomas & Mary

Thomas Trick married Mary Saunders in about 1838, probably at Bideford. He was a mariner, and very probably from Family '1811, Richard & Ann', and Mary was a baker.



At the time of the 1851 census most of the family was living on Meddon Street with Mary's mother, Grace Saunders, a washerwoman who had been born at Braunton. However, Mary Ann was working as a servant in Bideford (with her place of birth shown as Hartland).

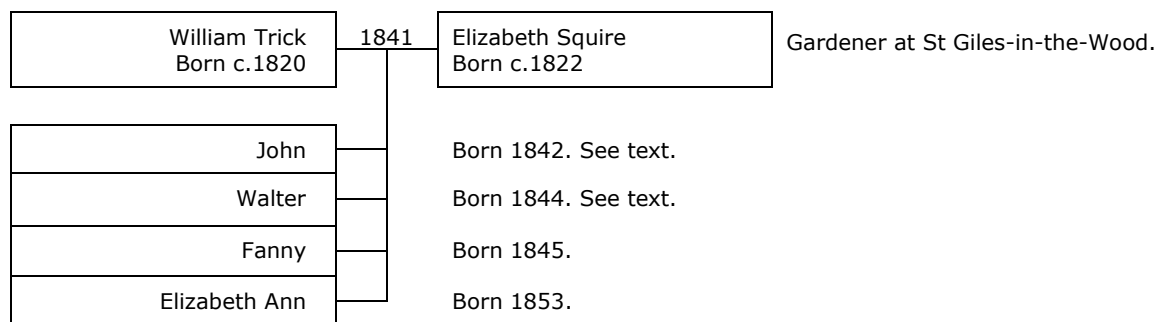
In 1861 Thomas was working in Cornwall, shown as a 'master' on a vessel there, and Mary appears to have died. Most of the older children were working in Bideford as servants in 1861, though Elizabeth appears to have been visiting an uncle and aunt called Harry and Sarah Townsend in Bristol. Sarah (the aunt) had been born in Bideford c.1828, and may well have been Mary's sister. James was a 'boy' on a sailing vessel in Cornwall, and Thomas (the son) was a boarder in Northam, between Bideford and Appledore. Thomas was a 'boy' (presumably attached to a vessel) in 1871, in the St Andrews district of Plymouth.

In 1871 John was living in the same household as his sister Sarah Mock (whose husband had died very soon after their marriage). He then married Elizabeth Hobbs in Bideford district in 3Q1875, but she died in 1880. Before her death they had had a daughter, Sarah Ann, who was born in Swansea, and in 1881 was living with John at Westbury-on-Trym. They had also had a son, William John in 1879, but he died the following year. John may well have been re-married, but I have found no evidence to suggest that he had any further children.

On balance, it appeared unlikely that the Trick surname was carried further forward via this family.

1841, William & Elizabeth

William Trick married Elizabeth (Betsey) Squire in the Torrington district (probably at St Giles-in-the-Wood) in the first quarter of 1841. He was from Family '1819, William & Mary'.



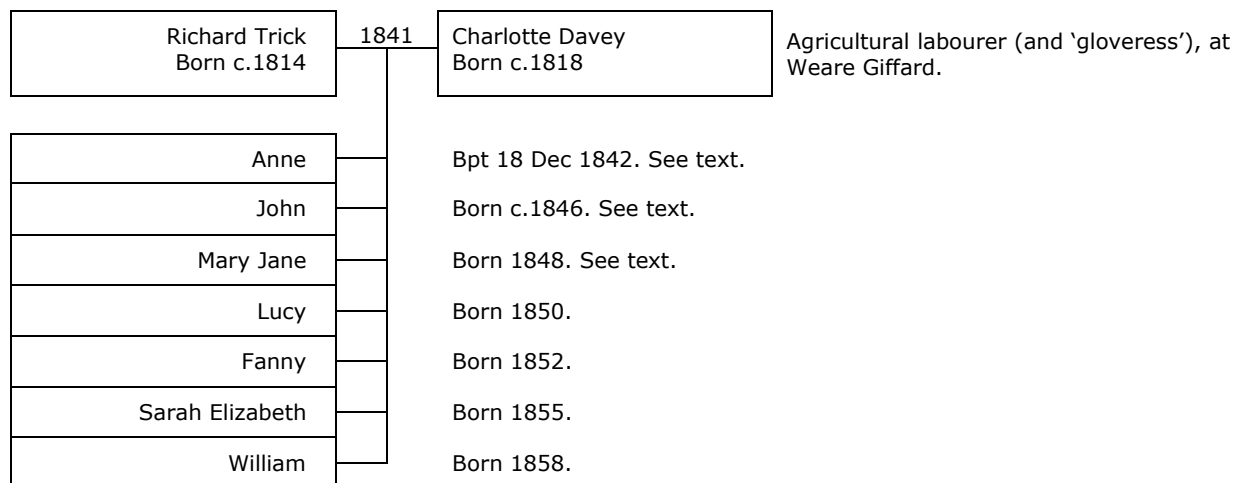
They were living at '7 High Bullion' in St Giles-in-the-Wood with John, Walter and Fanny in 1851, and with all four children in 1861.

John became a groom and gardener in London and Essex. Although I have not found the record of the marriage, he appears to have married Elizabeth White of Roxwell, near Chelmsford, and to have had three sons before her early death. He was then re-married to Esther Little in 1885.

Walter appears to have emigrated to Ontario, Canada in 1866, and to have married three times. Like his brother John, he had sons via whom the surname was carried forward.

1841, Richard & Charlotte

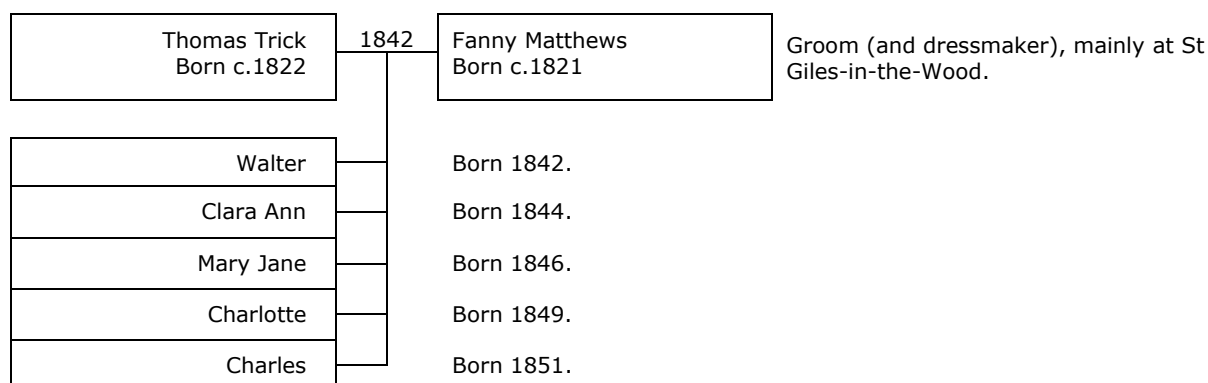
Richard Trick married Charlotte Davey in the Barnstaple district in the third quarter of 1841, probably at Tawstock, where their banns were read in July and August 1841 with him described as a 'sojourner', and Charlotte as 'of Tawstock'. He was from Family '1792, William & Sarah', and born at Weare Giffard (which is where their children were born), and she was from Atherington. Anne was baptised at the Bible Christian chapel at Great Torrington.



They were living at 'Pool Steps', Weare Giffard with their four eldest children in 1851. By 1861 Anne was working as a servant in Peters Marland, John was a servant in Weare Giffard, and Mary Jane was a boarder in Great Torrington. The younger children were living with their parents.

1842, Thomas & Fanny

Thomas Trick married Fanny Matthews in the Torrington district (probably at St Giles-in-the-Wood, where both of them were born, according to the 1851 census) in the second quarter of 1842. I believe that he was from Family '1819, William & Mary'.

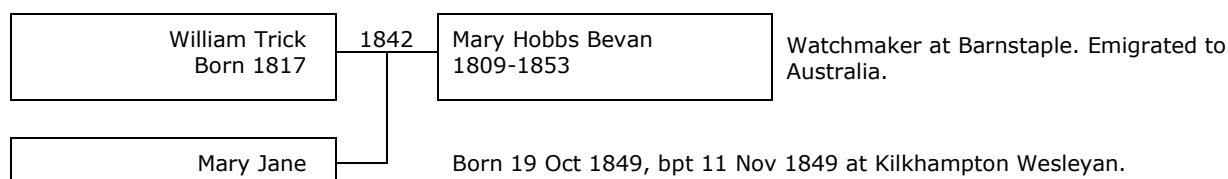


Their children all were all born in either St Giles-in-the-Wood or Great Torrington, where they were living in 1851. Prior to the 1861 census they had moved back to St Giles-in-the-Wood.

Walter married Ellen Foley in 1865, but they had no children.

1842, William & Mary

William Trick married Mary Hobbs Bevan at Stratton on 3 September 1842. He was from Family '1791, Charles & Emblyn' (confirmed by the naming of his father as Charles Trick of Hackmarsh at the time of their marriage), and this was his second marriage (see Family '1830, William & Sophia' for his first). Mary was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Bevan, and had been baptised at Stratton on 8 October 1809. When they were married, Thomas Bevan was identified as a watchmaker, as was William.



William evidently moved to Barnstaple, but unfortunately evidence from the on-line London Gazette shows that his business failed, and in 1845 he was declared bankrupt. Then on 15 June 1853 Mary died and was buried at Stratton. The North Devon Journal for 16 June that year reported her death "... after a lingering illness" and mentioned that she was "... the only daughter of Mr Bevan, silversmith" of Stratton.

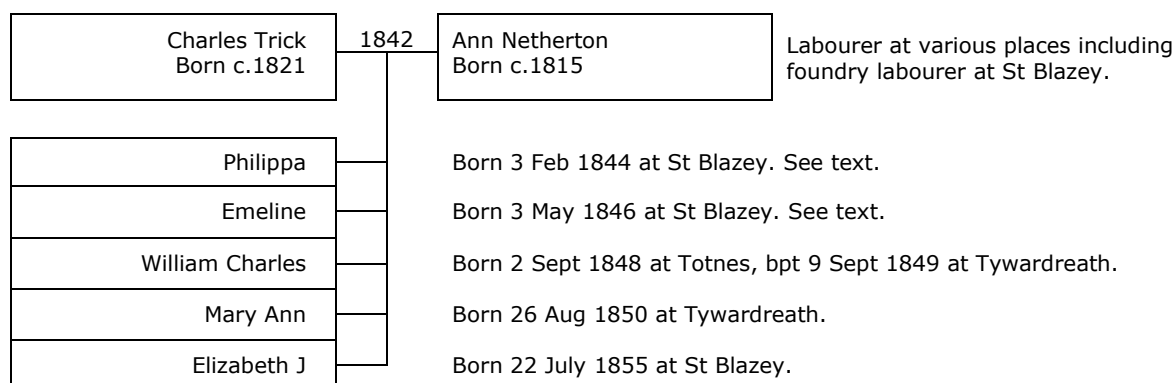
I am uncertain where William was at the time of the 1861 census, but Mary Jane was staying with relatives at Stratton. She subsequently emigrated to New Zealand, where on 14 May 1879 she married Charles John Sanderson at St Peter's, Onahunga. I am obliged to her descendant Ian Sanderson of New Zealand for this information, and for some of the other facts given here.

William emigrated to Australia, and on 4 April 1864, at St Mary's cathedral, Sydney, he was married for the third time, to Ann Egan. They had three children, two of whom died in infancy. The third, a daughter, married Samuel Briggs in 1905. The Trick surname was evidently not passed on via this family.

1842, Charles & Ann

Charles Trick married Ann Netherton in the St Austell district in the fourth quarter of 1842. He was apparently from Truro (and, I believe, from Family '1819, John & Philippa') and she was from Lanivet.

Their children were born in Totnes, Tywardreath and St Blazey, and some of the information below comes from an internet posting that is based on what is written in a family bible (though the posting omits any mention of Mary Ann, even though she was certainly alive at the time of the 1851 census).

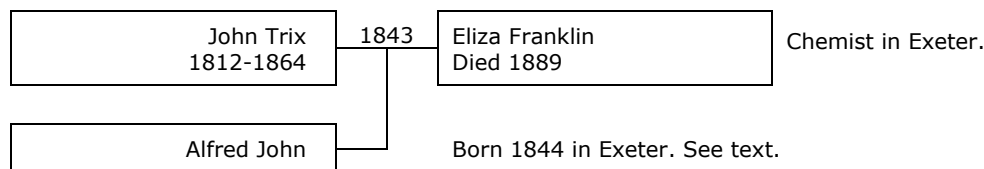


Charles and Ann were living at St Blazey at the time of the 1861 census, with their three youngest children; and Philippa and her husband Joseph Dumble were also staying with them. Emeline was working as a servant at Tywardreath at that time. According to an internet posting that I have seen Emeline married John Northey on 6 October 1863 and emigrated to Quebec, where they had a family.

1843, John & Eliza

John Trix married Eliza Franklin at Holy Trinity, Exeter on 25 March 1843. The report in the North Devon Journal of 30 March that year identified him as a chemist working in Exeter, and he was almost certainly the eldest son from Family '1811, William & Elizabeth'.

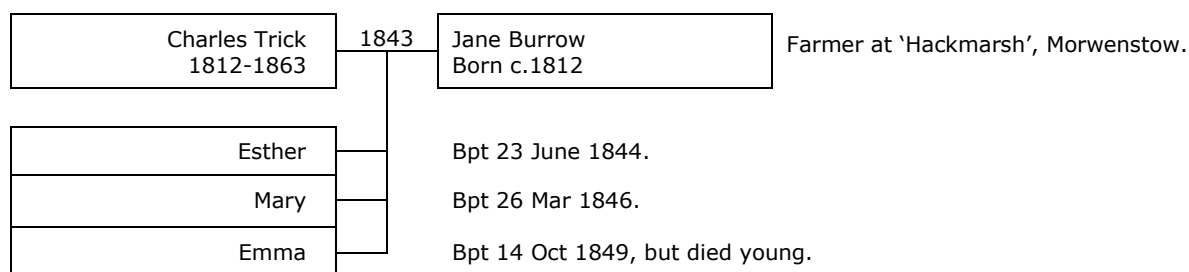
Eliza was the eldest daughter of a coach builder and saddler on High Street Exeter. The source of this information is 'The Other Dickens: A life of Catherine Hogarth' (Lilian Naylor, 2011), which tells how Catherine Hogarth, who subsequently married Charles Dickens, became a friend of Eliza's after her family moved to Exeter, and before Eliza's marriage to John. Although it is not certain, I believe John probably died in 1864.



Their son Alfred John was also a chemist, and moved to North London. The Trix surname may have been carried forward via his line (though I have not traced it): he was married in 1865.

1843, Charles & Jane

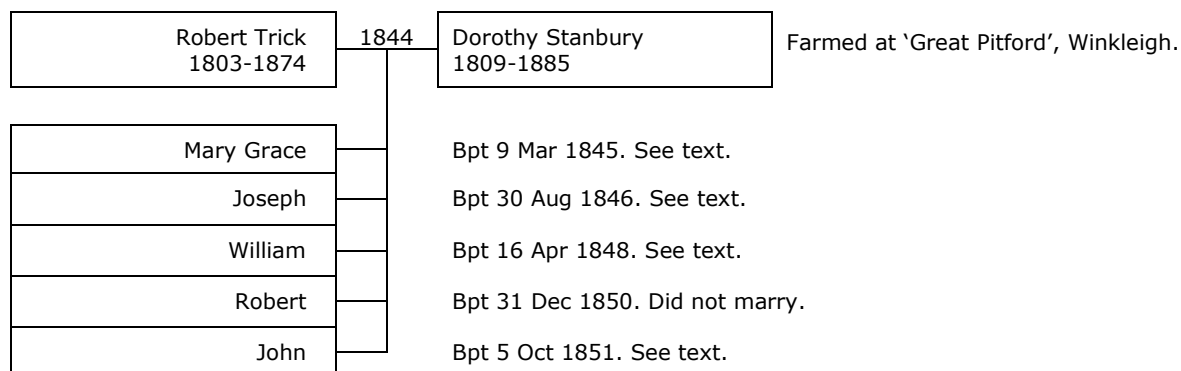
Charles Trick married Jane Burrow at Morwenstow (in the Stratton district) in the second quarter of 1843. They were both from Morwenstow, and their children were all baptised there. He was from Family '1791, Charles & Emblyn'. Both Jane (Charles' wife) and Emma (their daughter, possibly called Emlin) had apparently died prior to the 1861 census. His death was reported in the North Devon Journal of 26 March 1863 as having taken place on 14 March, described as "... *suddenly, of inflammation*".



I have seen a short item from the 'West Briton' newspaper reporting that in 1855 Charles was robbed of £15 (a considerable sum) when attending Stratton Fair. The report notes that he was a respectable farmer, and was quite sober at the time.

1844, Robert & Dorothy

Robert Trick married Dorothy Stanbury in the second quarter of 1844. Although I have not found their actual marriage details, the Dolton parish register records their banns as having been read in 1844, and confirms that they were both 'of this parish'. Two years later, in 1846, when the tithe apportionment work was done in Winkleigh²², Robert was the owner and farmer of the 134-acre 'Great Pitford' farm, close to the hamlet of Hollocombe in the north of the parish of Winkleigh, and only a short way east of Dorothy's parents (at 'Lower Cherubeer', Dolton). All of their children were baptised at Dolton.



²² See the foda.org.uk website for details.

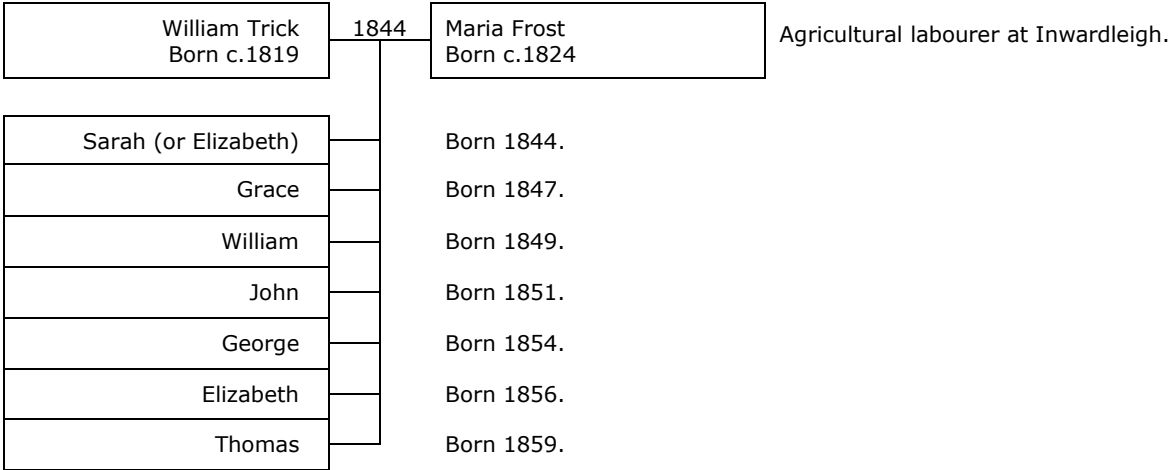
Mary Grace married William Webber of 'East Radley', Bishop's Nympton in 1881. Their only surviving child was my grandmother (married name Knapman). Joseph married Ann Crocombe in 1890, and farmed at East Budleigh and then Down St Mary. Their only daughter married into another branch of the Knapman family.

William married three times, the first two marriages being to sisters Mary and Thirza Newcombe of Winkleigh. He farmed at Mariansleigh, North Molton and Shobrooke. His son William carried the Trick surname to Sussex (Hartfield) and Surrey (Brockham Green), where he had a substantial family. His other son Samuel Albert farmed at Cruwys Morchard.

John married Lucy Bennett Morrish of Chagford in 1875. They had a son and two daughters, but Lucy took them to Canada where she declared herself to be a widow, despite John being very much alive back in Devon.

1844, William & Maria

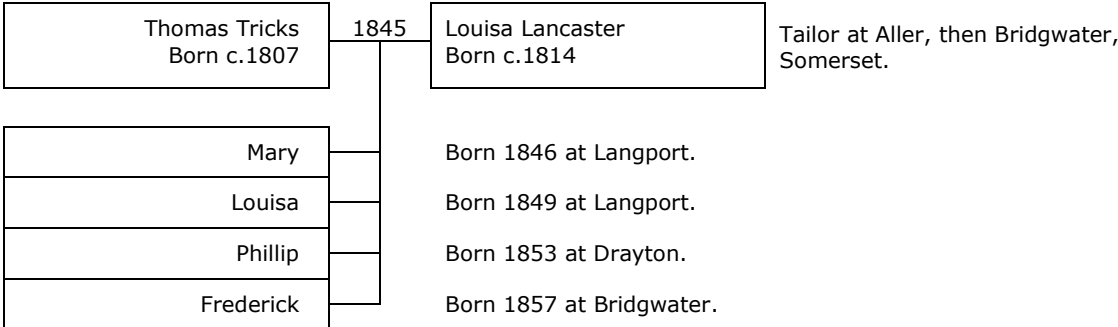
William Trick married Maria Frost in the Okehampton district (probably at Inwardleigh) in the second quarter of 1844. He was originally from Bradford (and from Family '1815, William & Grace'); she was from Inwardleigh, which is where their children were all born.



In 1851 the four eldest children were all living at Inwardleigh with William and Maria. I have not found either Sarah or Grace at the time of the 1861 census, but William was working in Inwardleigh as a servant, and I believe that George was staying with his grandparents (Maria's parents) in Inwardleigh.

1845, Thomas & Louisa

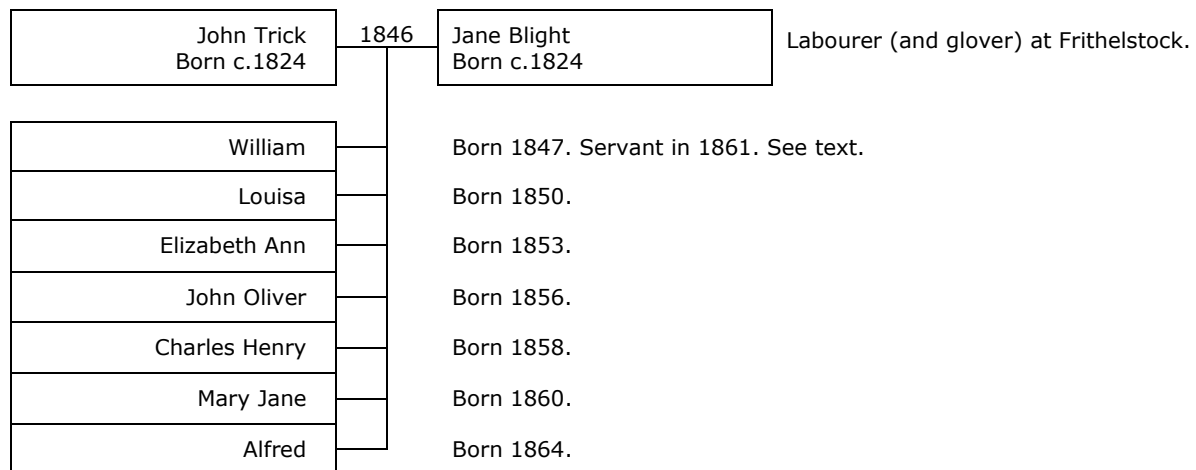
Thomas Tricks married Louisa Lancaster, a widow, in the Langport district of Somerset in the fourth quarter of 1845. I believe he was from Family '1802, Thomas & Mary', and she was from Langport. Her maiden name was evidently Robbins.



At the time of the 1851 census they were living at 25 Golden Square, Aller, near Langport, with their two oldest daughters and three children from Louisa's first marriage (Caroline, Elizabeth and George). By the time of the 1861 census they were living at Bridgwater, and George (Lancaster) was also a tailor.

1846, John & Jane

John Trick married Jane Blight in the Torrington district (almost certainly at Frithelstock, where both of them had been born) in the third quarter of 1846. I think he was probably from Family '1823, William & Susanna', but Family '1823, John & Sarah' is also possible.



At the time of the 1851 census they had children called William and Susanna living with them, and Susanna was young (but whether she was 4 months, 4 weeks, 4 days or 4 hours old is unclear, and I can see no record of her birth). I have not found her on later census returns, and I believe that Susanna was simply a mis-transcription for Louisa, who definitely was born in 1850, to a mother whose maiden name was Blight.

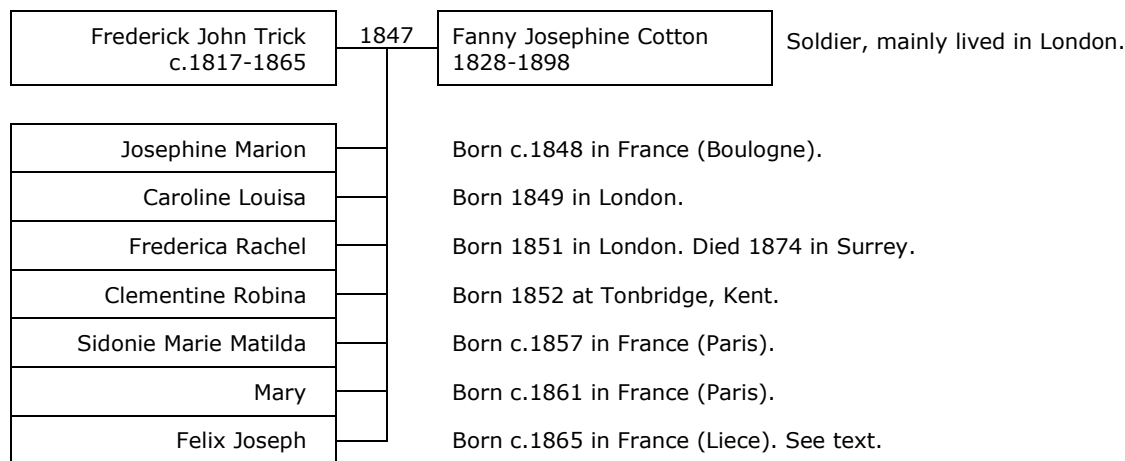
By 1861 William was working in the village as a servant, but all of the younger children were at home. I am not sure about this, but believe that William may have qualified as a chemist and moved to London. If this is correct, then he was also elected Mayor of Stoke Newington, and also farmed at Hackney. That person, known as William Burrows Trick (and not to be confused with William Burrows Trick the Mayor of Neath in South Wales), was certainly born in Devon (possibly Shebbear) in c.1847.

1847, Frederick & Fanny

Frederick John Trick married Fanny Josephine Cotton in Islington, London on 18 September 1847. Prior to, and at the time of, his marriage he was a soldier, like his father (see Family 'c.1815, Thomas & Rachel'). At the time of his marriage his home address was 2 Cloudesley Square.

Various official publications, notably the on-line London Gazette, provide the key elements of Frederick John's army career. In 1836 he purchased the very junior position of Ensign in the 66th Foot Regiment, followed in 1839 by purchase of the position of Lieutenant in the same regiment. However, on 4 March 1842 he resigned that position, and on 29 July of that year was appointed to the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, a post that he held until 1846, when he became a Lieutenant in the Duke of Cornwall's Rangers, rising to Captain in 1853, some 6 years after his marriage.

Several of the details below come from an on-line family tree of the Halhed family.

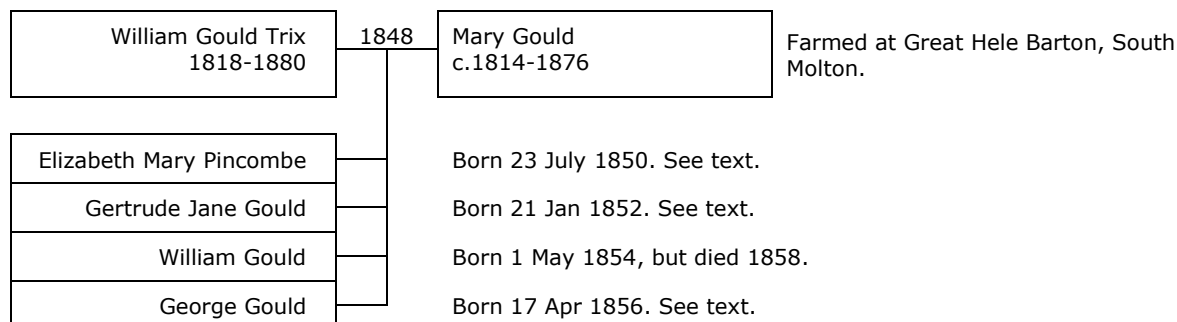


The on-line Halhed family tree shows that Felix Joseph (whose birth almost coincided with the death of his father) married, and had several sons via whom the Trick surname was probably passed on, in London and the home counties.

1848, William & Mary

William Gould Trix married Mary Gould at South Molton on 10 October 1848. He was from Family '1811, William & Elizabeth', and she was the second daughter of the late Nicholas Gould, and quite possibly a relative via his mother's family (there were a lot of Goulds in South Molton).

Considering what a wealthy family they were, they left very little trace by way of official records, though their doings were widely reported in (for example) the North Devon Journal, including the fact that William was elected mayor of South Molton in 1855. I am obliged to Lynda Bishop of Australia for much of the information given below.



At the time of the 1871 census all of the family (other than the younger William Gould, who died in 1858) were still at Great Hele Barton, but by the time of the 1881 census George Gould had taken over the running of the farm (as a 25-year-old), and Gertrude Jane was staying with him. By then their older sister Elizabeth Mary Pincombe had married a farmer called Richard Tucker Jones (in 1875), and they were farming at North Buckland, in the parish of Georgeham, with their young family.

Soon after the 1881 census the three remaining siblings all emigrated to Toowong, Brisbane.

Richard Tucker and Elizabeth Mary Pincombe had more children. She died on 19 December 1929, and is buried at Toowong.

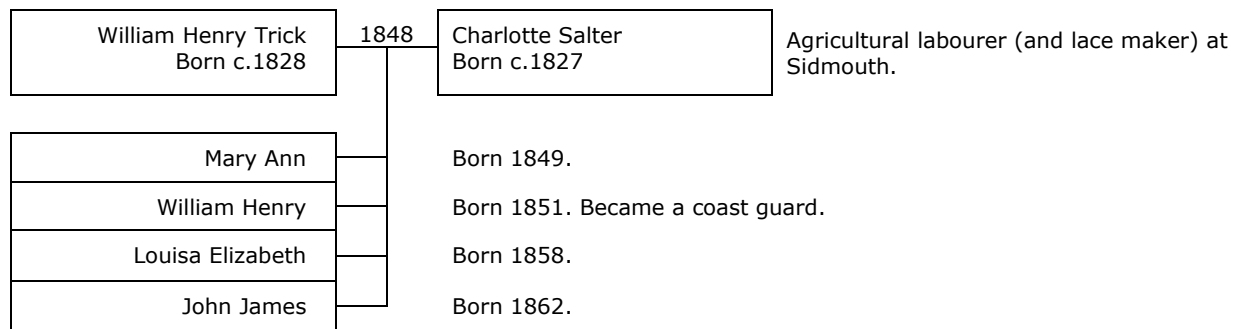
On 25 September 1884 Gertrude Jane (from whom Lynda is descended) married her cousin Herbert John Scott, son of her aunt Sarah Jane (née Trix), at Nerang. They also had a family in Queensland.

On 3 January 1884 George Gould married Susan Elizabeth Jones (who was related to Elizabeth Mary Pincombe's husband). Although they had three sons, one died in infancy, a second was killed

in World War I, very shortly after marrying, and the third died in his early 30s without marrying. The Trix name was therefore not carried forward via this family.

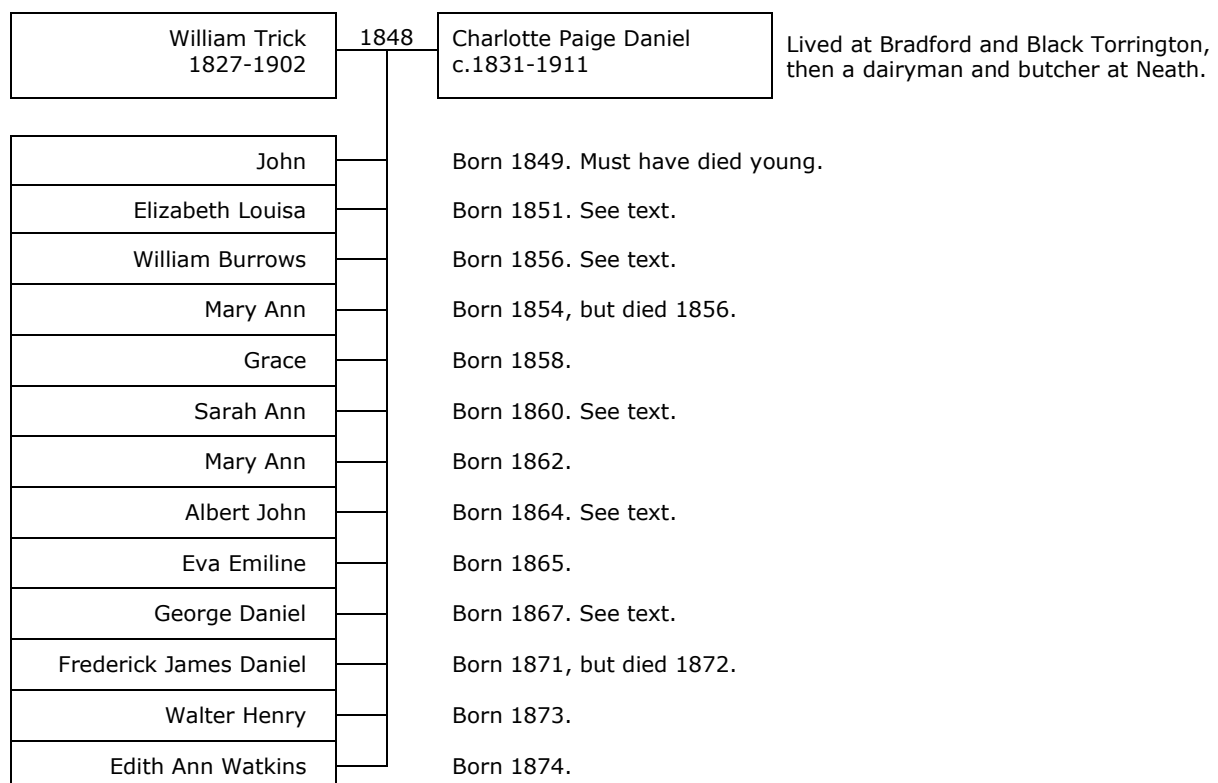
1848, William Henry & Charlotte

William Henry Trick married Charlotte Salter in the Honiton district in the fourth quarter of 1848. At the time of the 1861 census they were living at East Street, Sidmouth, and both of them are shown as having been born there. William Henry may well have been the unnamed illegitimate child baptised there to a mother called Mary in 1828. Although highly speculative, Mary may in turn have been descended from Family '1765, William & Mary'.



1848, William & Charlotte

William Trick married Charlotte Paige Daniel in the Torrington district in the fourth quarter of 1848. On balance, I believe that he was from Family '1827, James & Elizabeth'. At the time of the 1851 the two of them were at Bradford, without John, who I can only assume had died by then. In 1861 they were living at Black Torrington with their first four surviving children. In about 1870 they moved to Wales where William was a dairyman in the Neath area, and apparently a butcher as well. Only Walter Henry and Edith Ann Watkins were born in Wales.



At the time of the 1871 census, William Burrows, Grace and the six youngest children were all living with their parents. When William was buried in 1902, aged 74, his address was given as Melincryddan, an address also given in Butcher's 1875/76 directory for Swansea and Neath which described William as a butcher.

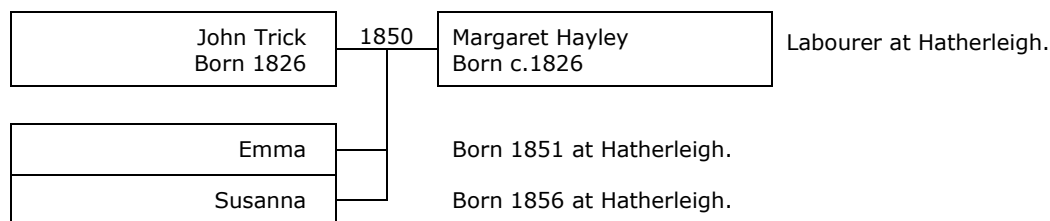
Elizabeth Louisa married her first cousin once removed, Samuel Trick, in 1870. He can be found above under Family '1827, Samuel & Ann'.

William Burrows, or W B Trick, was evidently a dynamic character, and as well as running the cattle market at Neath and establishing himself as an auctioneer and butcher, he was also (in 1890 and again in 1913) the Mayor of Neath. (It seems to be pure coincidence that a different William Burrows Trick was Mayor of Stoke Newington in London at very much the same time. I believe he was from Family '1846, John & Jane'). This William Burrows Trick married Sarah Ann Ponting from Aberdare in 1881 and had a family, and also farmed at Cringallt Farm from about 1889 until 1897, and held the licence at the Mackworth Hotel, Neath. The firm that he founded, Trick, Bevan & Trick subsequently evolved into a travel agency. He died in 1921, with his age given as 65.

Sarah Ann evidently worked with her father as a dairy maid, and may well not have married. Albert John died at Neath in 1914. George Daniel became a butcher in Neath.

1850, John & Margaret

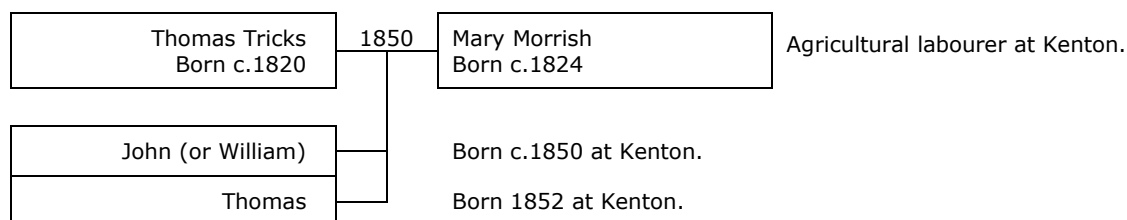
John Trick of Inwardleigh married Margaret Hayley of Hatherleigh on 27 March 1850, according to the North Devon Journal of 4 April that year. He was from Family '1825, William & Susanna'.



At the time of the 1861 census the four of them were living at Hatherleigh. By 1871 Susanna had either left home or died.

1850, Thomas & Mary

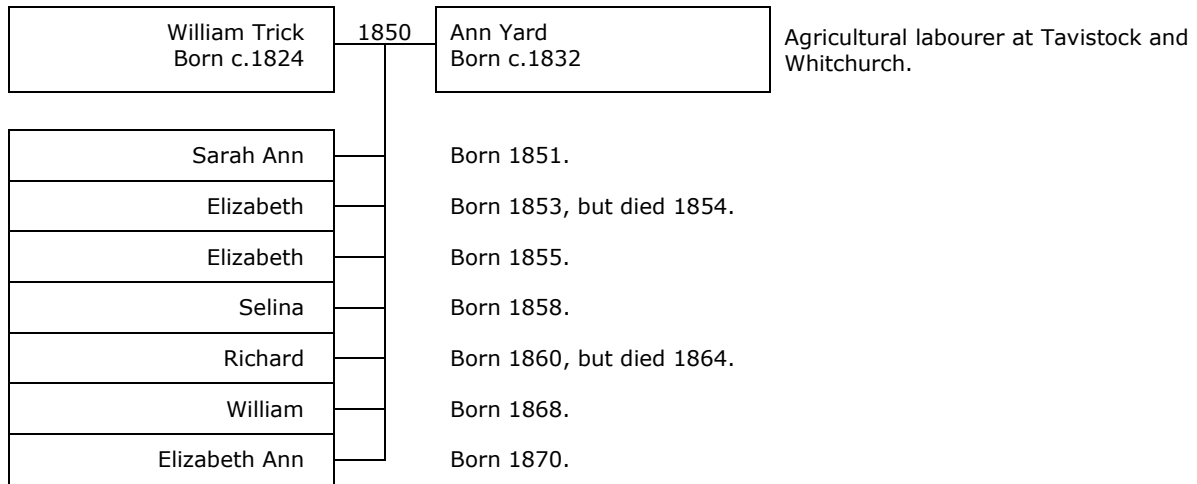
Thomas Tricks married Mary Morrish in the St Charles district (near Exeter) in the second quarter of 1850. I believe he was probably from Family '1815, Edward & Susannah', and she was from Kenton, which is where they settled. At the time of the 1861 census they were still living at Kenton.



At the time of the 1851 census the family's surname was recorded as Frix, but by 1861 it was back to Tricks. John (whose name was recorded as William in the GRO baptismal index) married and had a family, but I have not traced his brother Thomas further.

1850, William & Ann

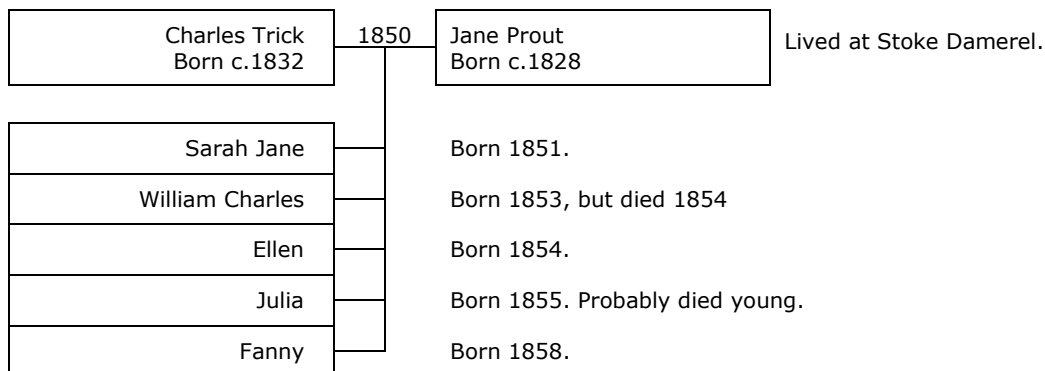
William Trick married the somewhat younger Ann Yard in the Tavistock district in the second quarter of 1850. He was from Family '1819, John & Sarah', and she was from Tavistock. At the time of the 1861 census they were living at Tavistock, and in both 1871 and 1881 they were at Whitchurch.



By 1881, when they were at a property called 'Middlemoor', a grandchild called Ellen Trick (born 1870) was living with them: presumably Sarah Ann's daughter.

1850, Charles & Jane

Charles Trick married Jane Prout at East Stonehouse in the fourth quarter of 1850. He was from Family '1815, Charles & Mary', and she too was from Stoke Damerel. They went on to have at least three surviving daughters, as follows.



I have been unable to find any record of Julia after her birth, and conclude that she must have died in childhood.

Chapter 6: Baptisms of Illegitimate Children, from 1748 to 1850

<i>Child</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Mother</i>	<i>Parish and/or Notes</i>
John	26 June 1748	Susanna	Pancrasweek.
Mark	16 Oct 1757	Jane	Hartland.
William	3 Dec 1767	Jane	Stratton
William	4 Mar 1770	Mary	Weare Giffard. See Family '1765, Alexander & Agnes'.
Thomas	22 Nov 1782	Elizabeth	Hartland. See Family '1755, Thomas & Mary'.
Hugh	19 Aug 1787	Joannah	Yarnscombe. See Family '1747, Joseph & Mary'.
William	5 July 1795	Sarah	Aylesbeare. See Family '1765, William & Mary'.
Mary	2 Aug 1799	Mary	Hartland.
John	5 Apr 1801	Mary	Frithelstock. See Family '1823, John & Sarah'.
Mary	30 Aug 1801	Sarah	Aylesbeare. See Family '1765, William & Mary'.
William	23 Sept 1804	Elizabeth	Hartland. See Family '1766, John & Mary'.
William Burman	3 Jan 1811	Elizabeth	Hartland. See Family '1766, John & Mary'.
John	24 Oct 1813	Mary	Hartland. See Family '1766, John & Mary'.
Elizabeth	25 Jan 1824	Mary	Braunton.
Samuel	7 Nov 1824	Mary	Dolton. See Family '1785, Joseph & Alice'.
Eliza	16 Dec 1827	Ann	Marwood. See Family 'c.1804, William & Grace'.
Unnamed	Unspecified 1828	Mary	Sidmouth. See Family '1848, William Henry & Charlotte'.
Samuel	26 July 1829	Maria	Alverdiscott. See Family '1792, William & Sarah'.
Thomas	12 Sept 1830	Elizabeth	Monkleigh. See Family '1782, John & Mary Rowe'.
William	13 Apr 1834	Elizabeth	Monkleigh. See Family '1782, John & Mary Rowe'.
Norah Jane Kingdon	b.1836	Eliza Frances	Poughill. See Family '1798, Charles & Elizabeth'.
Selina Scown	c.1845	Eliza Frances	Poughill. See Family '1798, Charles & Elizabeth'.
Sarah (or Susan) Matilda	c.1848	Eliza Frances	Poughill. See Family '1798, Charles & Elizabeth'.
Mary Jane	c.1848	Eliza Frances	Poughill. See Family '1798, Charles & Elizabeth'.
William	c.1850	Eliza Frances	Poughill. See Family '1798, Charles & Elizabeth'.