



THE BRERETON FAMILY
OF HELMINGHAM, SUFFOLK, ENGLAND

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I was born in Canada, daughter of Albert (Bert) Lionel Brereton and Mabel Doak. Dad's paternal grandparents, James Westropp Brereton and Ursula Harnett (along with four children) arrived in Canada from Listowel, Ireland in 1878 after the Captain had been appointed a Dominion Commissioner of Police by Queen Victoria. Dad's maternal grand-parents were Dan Martin of Northern Ireland and Julia Crowley identified as of the Province of Munster, Ireland. My mother's great grandparents, both the Willis and Doak families, also immigrated to Canada from Northern Ireland. So it is little wonder that I went in search of my Irish ancestors.

As my great grandfather Captain James W. Brereton kept a diary and there were family tales and newspaper clippings of Brereton and Handford Halls, I became intrigued with my Irish Brereton ancestors at an early age. While all my ancestors were Irish, to date it is the Brereton line that continues to intrigue me. They certainly were a fascinating family who travelled the world, were knighted and held positions of power. Also, as with many Landed Gentry families, their sons went into the clergy (some rising to senior positions), became involved in local politics and certainly there were many in the Military throughout the centuries. So there is lots of interesting reading which is becoming so much more available thanks to the digitization of many library collections.

While the interest was always there, it took three visits to Brereton Hall, including one in 2001 to attend the World Wide Brereton Reunion (which included a wonderful tour of Brereton churches, monuments, Halls and Manors) before I put pen to paper. The result was my 1st history *In Search of My Ancestors*. While this story focused on the Breretons of Cheshire, it also contained information about Breretons around the world.

Since that time I have travelled to Ireland three times and in 2014 was able to find my g-g-g-g-grandfather's grave marker in St. Mary's Anglican Church Cemetery in Geashill. His name was David Brereton and he lived in Killurin, Offaly, Ireland. Consequently for the past couple of years I have focused on the numerous Brereton branches in Ireland - and their travels to other parts of the world. Currently there are ten Brereton Histories on my website breretonhistory.ca :

In Search of my Family

Breretons of Cheshire, England

Brereton Hall, Sandbach, Cheshire, England

Breretons of Bedford, England

Breretons of Helmingham, England

Brereton Family of Ireland (Vol I) - Edward Brereton of Loughtioge

Brereton Family of Ireland Vol II) - Dvaid Brereton of Killurin

Brereton Family of Ireland (Vol III) - Pennsylvania Breretons

**Brereton Family of Ireland (Vol IV)- William Henry Brereton
of Dublin & Hong Kong**

Canadian Family of Abel Brereton - Cloudesey Brereton

Breretons of Malpas and Burrosham, Wales - Randulphus Brereton

Since launching my website, in 2015, I have often received emails from Brereton ancestors who are looking for information about their descendants, or offering new information about their Brereton branch. Consequently I have a few histories in draft form - one in particular, *History of Edward Brereton of Knock, Ireland* which identifies new 'ties' to the Breretons of Tipperary. I hope to have it posted on my website by April 2018.

While I am very particular with respect to the information provided in the histories and make appropriate references to source documents, my work is not intended as an authoritative guide nor should it be used for commercial purposes. Basically, the stories are being made available on my website in the hope that others may enjoy them and perhaps we can begin a dialogue which will help write yet another story. I would ask that when using my work, other writers will, as appropriate, reference my documents. I can be reached at contact@breretonhistory.ca

Acknowledgements

While making new contacts and expanding my history well beyond my original idea - I am also mindful of the help I received initially, starting with Ann Beverly Coltman who shared, with me some genealogical research and stories gathered by Patrick Montague-Smith. It was invaluable. Similarly, Ann's 1977 thesis which was titled *A Comparative Study of the Breretons of Wisconsin and the Breretons of South Africa their pedigrees and biographies* helped me in so many ways, when I tackled my Cheshire Brereton Family History.

For those who have not heard of Patrick Montague-Smith; he was a genealogist, editor of *Debrett's Peerage* and a Brereton on his mother's side. Patrick had planned to track the Brereton Hall title and so, in the spring of 1948, letters and articles appeared in major newspapers throughout the British Empire and its former colonies appealing for information *to help solve the mystery of the unclaimed title of Lord Brereton, Baron of Leighlin, created by King James I.* Patrick was interested in biographies, life stories and reminiscences as well as pedigrees, and over the years he gathered a significant amount of information from Breretons all over the world. Apparently he also had visits from some who hoped to discover where they fit into the Brereton lexicon. Patrick died in 1986, and to the best of my knowledge never published his planned Brereton book. By incorporating some of his research into this volume, Patrick's typewritten notes will not be lost and I sincerely hope he would be pleased to see the information shared with his Brereton kin.

Some of you may have accessed my histories via Bruce Brereton's website *Brereton.org*. Having access to this website and being able to upload my stories has worked well; however given the amount of inquiries and additional information that I have been receiving in response to my histories, I decided to host my own site *breretonhistory.ca*. As many of the people who correspond with me are searching for their Irish ancestors, the primary focus at this time will be Breretons who settled in Ireland (most from England) and families who left Ireland and travelled to many other countries around the world, including Australia, New Zealand, USA, Canada, Zimbabwe and South Africa. I will, however, continue to update/revise British Brereton histories as information becomes available.

This history has been updated to make minor corrections that I or others have identified - and also to include new information about family members. As always there are others who have helped me in gathering and editing the stories including Rosemary Jewers (a fellow Brereton researcher and writer of history). She continues to provide wonderful new information particularly with respect to Brereton ties to England. Thanks also to Heather Robinson for the story of her grandmother Beatrice Geraldine Brereton.

Research

Anyone who has ever attempted to research their family knows there is a great deal of information readily available on the *web*; however, finding specific, validated and relevant information is not an easy task. Over time I have become quite proficient in finding interesting Brereton data, in the form of books, newspaper clippings, church records, certificates and particularly on the web. The difficulty became finding a format for capturing this information and limiting the scope of the history so it remained a manageable task.

Reading this history you will find footnotes identifying sources, whenever possible, and adding details that enhance the Brereton story. While working my way through the various papers and records it became apparent that not all family records agree. While the amount of source documents available on the web continues to expand there are many items which require extensive periods of time to read through pages of a book - only to find that little information is actually provided. In other words it can be a frustrating experience. However, from time to time new information comes to light, either from another Brereton or as a result of my research which connects people or questions current connections. This happened recently with respect to William and Henry Brereton who married the Blount sisters.

Tracking Family Histories

Initially I included a Table of Contents, identifying individual family members by branch/lineage. In addition, wherever possible I identified a location/place name(s) for each Brereton and when appropriate identified places outside Ireland by a specific location and Country. This information is often critical when linking branches of the Worldwide Brereton family. One of the problems becomes keeping this table up to date as new information is added - or information is moved within the history. Consequently, in this version I include only a brief Table of Contents listing various branches.

Within the narrative portion of the history, individual members are identified by numbering the generation, e.g. 1) first generation, 1.1) second generation, 1.1.1) third generation etc. The

numbering continues within each family when sufficient information is available regarding family members; consequently, at times individuals are identified without being numbered.

To help track families and possible links between families (particularly when two Breretons married) my husband Bob and I painstakingly numbered each individual and charted them using a CAD programme (the information is actually printed on a very large role of paper). At times I have identified individuals in the footnotes with a number which corresponds to the chart numbering. This information has been included for my reference purposes. Needless to say Bob's chart, his proof reading at various times and his patience through this long process has been invaluable to my research and writing.

Sharing

There are very interesting stories of Breretons to be found. They served in the military, were clergy, doctors, lawyers, law makers and law enforcers, merchants, vintners, scholars and so much more. It is also a story of families who bravely travelled the world. I hope you find this a fun, interesting and enlightening history! For me, sharing the history and corresponding with other Brereton continues to be an important part of my history projects.

This history was written for my own family and for sharing with other interested Breretons, consequently, it must not be used for commercial purposes without the written permission of the author. The document has been uploaded in a PDF format to discourage alteration by others. I would also ask that you reference this history, as a source document, when using any part of it for your history; as I have attempted to do throughout this history.

SUFFOLK, ENGLAND

**BRERETONS OF HELMINGHAM, SUFFOLK, ENGLAND**

THOMAS BRERETON (1639 - 1709) married Christiana

One of the family charts provided by Robert White identifies Thomas Brereton, son of the 2nd Lord Brereton and Lady Elizabeth Brereton as being baptized at Brereton in June 1639. In 1668 he married Christiana. Thomas died in 1709 and Christiana following year. They had issue:

Mary Brereton born 1669

Catherine Brereton born 1677

John Brereton, baptized at Brereton in 1673

1) *Thomas Brereton* (1671-8 December 1733) married 1st Margaret Newdegate and 2nd Mary Bulmer of Helmingham

Their children were baptized in the church at Brereton and the parents are buried at St. Oswald's, Brereton.

According to Patrick Montague Smith (former edition of Debrett's Peerage and son of a Brereton mother), almost certainly they belonged to a branch of the family who lived locally, however

notes that the local church registers disclose that Thomas and Christina were parishioners, during the reign of King Charles II. He also noted that their children were baptized in the church and were buried at St. Oswald's at Brereton. Thomas died in 1709 and Christina in 1715.

Patrick identifies Thomas as descending from Hugh Brereton (c. 1430) of Wimbersley and Hassal Green; son of Sir William Brereton c. 1400 of Brereton con Smethwicke – and uncle of Sir William Brereton, Lord Marshall of Ireland and Grandfather of the First Lord Brereton.

Both documents note the ties to the Lord Breretons – however in his history, Patrick does not link Thomas of Helmingham directly to Lord Brereton. It is important to note that the male line of Lord Brereton of Brereton Hall, died out with the death of Francis Brereton with Jane Brereton and her husband becoming resident of the hall. Consequently, Thomas Brereton, like many other Brereton families, including the Breretons of Wales, descended from one of the descendants of Sir Randal Brereton of the Handforth Brereton line.

Our history begins with Thomas Brereton of Suffolk who was closely associated with the 3rd Earl of Dysart (Lionel Tollemache) who had inherited the title and estates of Ham House in Surrey, Helmingham Hall in Suffolk, Harrington and Bentley in Northamptonshire, and the 20,000 acre estate in Cheshire.

1) THOMAS BRERETON (1671-1733)

Thomas was baptized at Brereton in 1671 however little is known about him except that he held land in Suffolk. At some point Thomas became Steward at Helmingham Park, Suffolk and it is said that Thomas fulfilled his duties well and subsequently administered the Tollemache household both at Helmingham and Ham House.

On 1 July 1709, Thomas married Margaret Newdigate, of Helmingham in Helmingham Church. It is assumed that the church would have been St. Mary's Church as it lies in close proximity to Helmingham Hall, home of the Tollemache family. The church is described as a beautiful church standing proud on the edge of the Park. It has existed since at least 1258 and the Tollemache arms appear throughout. John Tollemache signed the contract for the building of the tower for £30 with the Helmingham church-wardens. The church itself is filled with magnificent memorials to a number of generations of the Tollemache family, including a large tomb with a verse describing four generations of the family.

Thomas and Margaret had two daughters, Elizabeth Brereton and Hester Brereton; however after only four years of marriage she died. Margaret is buried at Petersham, Cheshire.

In July 1714 Thomas married his second wife, Mary Booth of Helmingham. The 4th Earl of Dysart who succeeded his father, Thomas's patron, stood as sponsor to the fourth son, born in 1727. This son was named Lyonel Brereton after the Earl.

1.1) Thomas Brereton (baptised 1716)

Isaac Brereton

1.2) Joseph Brereton (born March 1719)

Lionel Brereton (born 1727) became of Wickham Market, Suffolk. He married Hannah Damant of Wickham Market in 1746

Thomas Brereton died in 1733 and was buried in the Tollemache vault at Helmingham.

1.1) THOMAS BRERETON (1716)

Thomas the eldest son of Thomas and Mary Booth became an apprentice, in America in 1740 and in 1776 was living in Baltimore.

1.2) REV. JOSEPH BRERETON (3 March 1719 – 6 March 1787)

Joseph Brereton, 2nd son of Thomas Brereton and Mary Booth, was baptized at St. Mary's Church, Helmingham on 3 March 1719 and entered as a Commoner at Queens College, Cambridge at the early age of fourteen years. From his small size he was generally known in Cambridge as *the little man of Queens*. Soon after achieving his LL.B degree he took holy orders and in 1745 Lord Dysart presented him to the living of Acton, near Nantwich. One article states that Joseph was the most gifted Brereton of his line.

Joseph was a friend of Rev. Joseph Priestley LL.D (1733-1804). Following is an article written by Alexander Gordon and Philip Joseph Hartog¹

Priestley was engaged in September 1755 as assistant and successor to John Meadows, Presbyterian minister at Needham Market, Suffolk. Meadows, who had held this charge for fifty-four years, was superannuated, and the congregation decayed. Priestley was promised £40 a year; he got less than £30, declining the customary subsidy from the London congregational fund, as he *'did not choose to have anything to do with the independents.'* The London Presbyterians helped him by the usual subsidy from their fund, and by occasional benefactions through George Benson and Andrew Kippis. Though his preaching was uncontroversial, he made no secret of his Arianism, which alienated some hearers. Popularity was impossible for him, owing to a hereditary stammer. His aunt's last benefaction was a sum of twenty guineas, the fee of a London quack, one Angier, who undertook *'to cure all defects of speech'* under an oath of secrecy. This business took Priestley to London for the first time, with the result that his impediment was *'worse than ever.'*

To provide means for his support, Priestley issued 'proposals' for a boarding-school, but no pupils came; this he attributes to his heterodox repute, ignoring, perhaps, the disadvantages of his bachelor situation. He gave a dozen lectures on the use of the globes to a class of adults. Meanwhile he was pursuing his theological studies. He managed to afford the luxury of subscribing for Tayler's Hebrew concordance, and set about comparing the Septuagint with the original. Soon he rejected the atonement, the inspiration of the sacred text, and all idea of direct divine action on the human soul. He wrote on the 'Doctrine of Remission,' and entrusted the manuscript to Caleb Fleming and Nathaniel Lardner, who published it, with an important omission, in 1761. Lardner, who accepted Priestley's views on atonement, strongly disapproved his criticism of St. Paul's dialectics. Priestley worked the excluded section into

¹ Source: historyhome.co.uk

a separate essay. Kippis advised him to publish it ‘*under the character of an unbeliever.*’ This Priestley declined. While it was at press the printing was stopped at Kippis's urgent remonstrance; the essay did not see the light till 1770 in the ‘*Theological Repository.*’

Rejected by the Sheffield dissenters as ‘too gay and airy’, in September 1758 Priestley became minister at Nantwich, Cheshire. The congregation was very small, chiefly consisting of ‘travelling Scotchmen,’ and ‘not one of them was at all Calvinistic.’ He wrote few sermons, but established a flourishing school, never giving ‘a holiday on any consideration.’ His school and private tuition occupied him from seven in the morning till seven at night. Yet he learned to play the flute, ‘as the easiest instrument,’ and congratulated himself on having no ear, being thus ‘more easily pleased.’

He formed a friendship with Edward Harwood, and was intimate with Joseph Brereton (d. 1787), vicar of Acton, near Nantwich, who gave him a telescope ‘*made with his own hands*’. He was a friend of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Priestley, well known as the discoverer of oxygen, who referred to Brereton in his memoirs (written in 1795 in Birmingham):

At Nantwich I had hardly any literary acquaintances besides Mr. Brereton, a clergyman in the neighbourhood, who had a taste for astronomy, philosophy and literature, in general. I often slept at his house, in a room to which he gave my name, but his conduct afterwards was unworthy of his profession. He was a man of strong passions but endowed with great natural talents which were rendered more conspicuous by his diligent acquirements of knowledge in every branch of useful refined science.

Joseph was a zealous book collector and at one time was the librarian of the fourth Earl of Dyart’s collection at Helmingham and Ham House. Amongst the rare books he acquired for Lord Dysart were sixteen Caxtons. He bought largely out of the catalogues of Thomas Osborne, bookseller, of Gray’s Inn, who purchased for £13,000 the printed books from the famous collection of Edward Harley, Lord Oxford, on his death in 1741. Several of his books, bearing his bookplate remain at Ham House, Helmingham. He has also been identified as an antiquarian.

His will, “written in my own hand, being in great pain:” was dated 19 January 1787 and proved at Chester 17th March following. The will reveals family differences between the children of his two marriages. He left *his personal estate to seven persons in Cheshire and nothing to my relative in Suffolk, having done all I could for them, excepting to my dearest daughter Alethea Brereton, five guineas and the preference of purchasing any books or goods in memory of her affectionate father. If not married I hope she will assist with her advice and take Lucy Brereton, aged about thirteen, not living with me, with her little portion of £100. He left his gold shoe buckles to Betty Highfield, who has lived with me thirty years, and a bed in the buttery. His executrices were ordered to notify my death to every branch of the family.*

Joseph married 1st Alethea who was born in 1729. She died 6 March 1753 at the age of 24 years.

Joseph had issue by his two wives:

1.2.1) Alethea Brereton (December 19 1749 – November 1827) at Acton.

Joseph Brereton born 1751 and died at Lower Peover 24 April 1783, aged 32 years.

Joseph's second wife if unknown; however, their children are identified as follows:

Kitty Brereton (1765) married Mr. Ling of Altrinham

Nancy Brereton (1766 - 22 July 1790), in Lower Peover

Lucy Green Brereton (born 1772)

1.2.2) Thomas William Brereton (1776 – 6 January 1858) of Framsdan Suffolk, married Mary Wayteth/Wyeth 15 January 1802.

Polly Brereton (1778 - 1793) buried Nantwich

Joseph Brereton died on 6 March, 1787) at Holford Hall, Plumley, Cheshire (the hall was demolished in 1957) where he had resided *through the bounty* of his friend Thomas Asheton Smyth. Joseph was buried at Lower Peover, Cheshire. *His will was probated in Chester, in 1787 and Joseph is shown as of Holford Hall,*

1.2.1) ALETHEA BRERETON(19 December 1749 – 12 November 1827) married Mr. Lewis

A number of website sites list the following (similar) information about Alethea and her father's name is identified as James.

She was an English novelist, born at Acton, near Nantwich, Cheshire. Her father died 12 November 1827 at Penkridge in Staffordshire. Alethea was two years old when her mother died, and her father sent her away to live with her maternal grandfather (a linen draper in Framlingham, Suffolk, England. Her father James later remarried and had more daughters.

Alethea was engaged to William Springal Levett (son of an Aldeburgh physician and a friend of the poet George Crabbe) but Levett died in 1774 before the couple could marry. In 1788 she married Augustus Towle Lewis, a surgeon with a criminal past of which she may have been unaware. The couple lived in Philadelphia, USA for a year, and then returned to England, where they finally settled in Penkridge, Staffordshire, where she died 12 November 1827. Augustus had died eight years earlier, in 1819.

However, quite a different tale of Alethea is told in '**A Book of Recollections, Volume 2 by John Cordy Jeaffreson**, published in 1894. Unfortunately her father is identified as Mr. Brereton and no given name is shown. In the publication Jeaffreson refers to his grandparents as the Edward's so I assume the information about Alethea was provided by this grandson of the Edward's and John Jeaffreson. Following is an excerpt from Jeaffreson's account.

Althea Brereton was the only daughter of a Mr. Brereton (one of the Cheshire Breretons) who migrated from Cheshire to Suffolk and settled near Helmingham Hall, in obedience to the beneficent will of his patron, the Third Earl of Dysart.



Helmingham Hall circa 1880. Source, Wikipedia

Alethea Brereton on her mother's side was a cousin of the Kilderbees and on the death of her parents she was sent to live with her Uncle John Kinderbee of Framlingham, younger brother of the Ipswich attorney. In 1798 when she was still wearing mourning for her Uncle John, Alethea was a bright, clever personable woman with an insatiable appetite for romantic literature and an ambition to win a place amongst the immortals as a writer of novels. Instead of going to live with her Uncle Samuel Kilderbee or her 1st cousin Dr. Kilderbee, rector of Ashe and Trimley, when her

Uncle John had gone from this life, Alethea remained in Framlingham and attached herself to her grandmother Edwards who proved her staunch friend at a time when the Kinderbees determined to drop her.

As she (Alethea) was possessed of a small fortune, the interest of which was sufficient for her needs in a small town where her wealthiest neighbours lived quietly, Alethea was in a position to spend her time and energy in pursue of light literature and striving for literary distinction. It cannot be said that the productions of her pen were remarkable for power.

NOTE:

The story of the Kinderbees can be found in *A Book of Recollections, Volume 2* by **John Cordy Jeaffreson**. *A Book of Recollections, Volume 2* by **John Cordy Jeaffreson**. According to the author, it is a history of drapers who merged into the aristocracy. The Kinderbees, drapers in London, moved to Suffolk and eventually set up shop in the Wickham Market. Of particular interest to the story of Alethea Brereton is the reference on page 282 of the document that Samuel Kinderbee (1702-1777) the son of Dover Kinderbee (MD Cambridge in 1734) had married Alethea Sparrow, daughter of Robert Sparrow of Kettleburgh. Samuel and Alethea Sparrow had two sons; the elder, Samuel Kilderbee was an Ipswich attorney and the younger son, John Kilderbee (? - 1794) married Mary Wayth (perhaps Wyeth). It follows that the name Alethea may have come from her grandmother Alethea Sparrow-Kinderbee. Further, as she is reported to have lived with her Uncle John, it would follow that her mother Alethea would have been sister of Mary Wyeth or of John Kilderbee. Her Uncle Samuel, and his Uncle John's son Dr. Kilderbee are also mentioned. There is an interesting history concerning Dr. Kilderbee of Ashe and

But Mr. Davy (the laborious maker of the Suffolk MCC) underrated her professional industry and position when he wrote of her lightly as 'the author of a novel'. Under the nom de plume Eugenia de Acton she wrote several novels including Vicissitudes in Genteel Life (1794) and The Microcosm (1801) and A Tale without a Title: Give it what you Please, 1804 that found many readers in their day, to say nothing of the less successful romances and short stores that came from her pen. As she made a little money by her writing, the romantic Eugenia could indulge herself with a yearly trip to London where she made the acquaintance of authors of various degrees of humility and a few of the brighter literary celebrities.

On returning from the capital the imaginative Alethea overflowed with gossip about the poets and philosophers when she had met at soirees and other dramatic writers who had taken her to the different playhouses during her sojourn in town: and who shall blame her, if in speaking to her Suffolk neighbours she made the most of the attentions she had been rendered to her by notabilities of the metropolis?

As 'matches' were more readily made in every part of England a century since then they are in these days when the London journalists call them "arrangements for marriage' the people in and about Framlingham may have wondered why no young man knelt and sighed to this writer of charming tales. The fact was more perplexing, because after she had ceased to mourn for a certain youth² whom death took from her abruptly at the threshold of her womanly age. Alethea showed no repugnance for the sterner sex and was believed by her female acquaintances to be

² Alethea was engaged to William Springal Levett (son of an Aldeburgh physician and a friend of the poet George Crabbe) but Levett died in 1774 before the couple could marry.

dissatisfied. She was well-looking, vivacious and amicable and displayed excellent taste in dress. Yet no one offered to marry her.

She did not marry for a long time; however one day in her middle age, while journeying up to town in a public coach, she met a most delightful man and it was love at first sight. After a brief engagement they were married notwithstanding the efforts of her friends to dissuade her from marrying a man she knew little about. All she could tell then was that he had lost a considerable fortune in sheep farming.

Whilst the Kilderbees and Brereton were indignant at the folly of the relationship, the Edward's were alarmed for their friend. Alethea's relatives made inquiries about her husband, Mr. Lewis and found that he had recently returned to England from a penal settlement to which he had been transported for a crime of highway robbery. Her cousin Dr. Kilderbee was furious; however Lewis had already told Althea his version of his troubles and she had a much more romantic tale. A 'felon' in there mist was an embarrassment and the Edwards suggested that Althea and Lewis resettle far away from the Suffolk Woodlot and offered a sum of money which together with Althea's small fortune would be sufficient for them to establish a small farm. Althea and her husband where happy together and he adored his wife. Eventually their farm thrives and they won the respect of the locals. They had no children. (The complete story is available on the website.)

1.2.1) Rev. Thomas William Brereton (1776 – 6 January 1858)

Thomas William was educated at Rugby and Merton College where he was a Jackson Scholar. For forty-eight years he was Vicar of Framsdén co. Suffolk.

Framsdén³, is a scattered village, 3 miles S.S.E of Debenham and 11 miles N by E of Ipswich, Parish of 882 soulds.. ..The Church (St. Mary)... Tollemach, Esq was impropiator of the Rectory and patron of the vicarage....in the incumbency of the Tho, B.A. who has a good residence....Here also was a neat Baptist Chapel and the parish participates in the benefits of the New Schools at Helmingham.'

On 15 January 1802, Thomas married Mary Wyeth who was born circa 1780. NOTE: although Mary is shown in some on-line sites as Wayeth or Wayth - I have been unable to find any family by that name in Suffolk; however, there were a number of Wyeth families (many with a daughter Mary⁰ who resided in Suffolk, including Westthrope, Suffolk. Interestingly some of the family immigrated to America prior to 1700 - some to Cambridge Massachusetts.

Thomas was buried 6 January 1858 in Framsdén, Suffolk, England. Mary and Thomas had issue:

1.2.1.1) Rev. Edward William Brereton of Epswich married 1st Maria Studd and 2nd Anne Palmer

³ Excerpt are from the History, Gazetteer and Directory of Suffolk, by Wm White published in 1855. (page 456)

1.2.1.2) Rev. Thomas Joseph Brereton, Vicar of Wyresdale, Lancashire,
born 9 Feb 1815,
in Framsdan, Suffolk. He died in 1896

Emily Alethea Brereton - born 1803⁴ in Tollesbury, Essex and died 4 June 1887

1.2.1.3) Canon Arthur Henry Brereton (1816-1902),
Vicar of Mendham, Suffolk

1.2.1.1) Rev. Edward William Brereton (died January 1858)

Edward William, the eldest son married 1st Maria Studd (died 1847) and had a large family, with descendants settling in Ipswich, Norwich, Manchester, Sheffield, Portsmouth and Hatfield. Their children included:

William Brereton born 1837 died young

1.2.1.1.1) Thomas William Brereton (12 April 1844 - 9 October 1867)
married Ellen Elizabeth Harrisman (1841-1877)

1.2.1.1.2) Henry Arthur Brereton (1845 - 11 October 1890)
married Sarah Anne Turner

*Emily Maria Brereton (born 1829) married David Alexander
of Kettleburgh, Suffolk. England*

Martha Brereton married Francis Carr

1.2.1.1.1) Thomas William Brereton (12 April 1844 - 9 October 1867)

Thomas William born 12 April 1844, married Ellen Elizabeth Harrisman (1841-1877) in St. Pancras Church⁵ on 16 April 1867. She died age 36 years and is buried at Finchley Cemetery. Thomas also died young at 43 years. They had issue:

James Sydney Herbert Brereton (5 March 1874)

Adelina Brereton (11 October 1867 - 1902)⁶

1.2.1.1.2) Henry Arthur Brereton married Sarah Ann Turner

Henry, born in Framsdan⁷, was baptized on 7 September 1845 at Framsdan, Suffolk, England. He married Sarah Ann Turner at St. Margaret's in Ipswich on 7 March 1867. They had issue:

⁴ In Tollesbury, Essex

⁵ St Pancras Old Church is a Church of England parish church in Somers Town, central London

⁶ Adelina married Edward Robert Huber in July 1886 and had issue Rudolph Huber born December 1888

⁷ Framsdan is a village and civil parish located around 10 miles (16 km) north of Ipswich and 3 miles (5 km) south of the small market town of Debenham in the English county of Suffolk.

Henry Arthur Brereton (born 27 March 1868)

Frank William Brereton (born 27 March 1871)

Charles Thomas Brereton (born 9 December 1869)

Walter George Brereton (born 14 October 1872)

Ellen Sarah Brereton (born 9 March 1874)

Ernest James Brereton (born 6 November 1875)

Edith Annie Brereton (born 12 July 1877)

Horace Turner Brereton (24 March 1880)

Mildred Brereton (born 18 September 1882)

Arthur Albert Brereton (died young)

Lucy Brereton (born 1887)

1.2.1.1) Rev. Edward William Brereton (died January 1858)

Edward Brereton and his second wife Anne Palmer of Helmingham⁸ (died 28 March 1867 and is buried in Ipswich Cemetery, Suffolk, Eng.) had issue:

Anne Brereton born 27 May 1848 at Framsdén⁹

Rosanna Brereton (born 1850)¹⁰

Arthur Edward Brereton died at Framsdén, Suffolk, England circa 1866

Helen Maria Brereton born 19 June 1857 at Framsdén, Suffolk

Mary Jane Brereton married Lieutenant Colonel Guy Wheatley, Indian Army in 1904

Edward Arthur Brereton baptized at St. Mathews, Ipswich, married at Kirkley Church, Lowesloft (wife unknown. Son Cecil Arthur Brereton, born 24 May 1890.

Edward William Brereton buried at Ipswich Cemetery

Maria Emily Brereton

⁸ Helmingham Hall is a moated manor house in Helmingham, Suffolk, England. It was begun by John Tollemache in 1480 and has been owned by the Tollemache family ever since. The house is built around a courtyard in typical late medieval/Tudor style.

⁹ Married Captain George Heathcote of St. Matthews, Ipswich and had five children Gertrude Ann Heathcote, Percy Hugh Heathcote, Rosanna Heathcote, Ernest Heathcote and Elsie May Heathcote

¹⁰ She was a Sister at Ditchingham-all-Hallows Commune, Norfolk. Living in 1893

1.2.1.2) Rev. Thomas Joseph Brereton (9 February 1815-1896) married Sarah Mayhew

Thomas, 2nd son of Thomas Brereton of Framsdon, Suffolk graduated from Oxford with a B.A in 1844. He was Vicar of Wyresdale, on the slopes of the Pennines, Lancashire and later of Kildwick in Craven, North Yorkshire. His name is listed as Vicar of Wyresdale, Co. Lancaster in 1878.

On 26 October 1836, Thomas married Sarah Mayhew (17 August 1814 – 26 January 1893¹¹) of Helmingham, daughter of John Gardiner Mayhew of Helmington, Suffolk.

There are many other records concerning a Rev. Thomas Joseph Brereton of Framlingham associated with schools in the district of Ipswich. At one time he lived on Castle Street in Framlingham. In 1874 he was Chaplain at the Plomesgate Union Work House in Suffolk.

In the publication History, Gazetteer and Directory of Suffolk by Wm White, published in 1855 there is a reference (page 357) to Framlingham Castle and to the Rev. T. J. Brereton ..as a reader and a yearly salary of £30 with an additional £15 for superintending the school and a further allowance as treasurer of the trust. There is also reference to the Framlingham Trust – which extends over 820 acres of the demesne lands of the Manor...and a reference to ..the Boys Free School and the Girls Free School which afford gratuitous instruction to about 100 boys and girls.

Thomas died in Morscale, on 15 November 1896, leaving issue:

Thomas John Brereton (1837-1838). Buried in Framsdon, Suffolk, England

1.2.1.2.1) Thomas Joseph Brereton (1848-1886) married Louisa Barnes

William Henry Brereton (1851-1855)

Helen Sarah Brereton (30 Oct 1840)

Georgiana Mary Brereton (1852-?)

1.2.1.2.2) Rev. Edward William Brereton (8 April 1855 - ?)
married Henrietta Mary Attwood on 2 July 1879

1.2.1.2.3) Rev. Arthur Thomas Brereton (24 February 1845 – 22 October 1903)
Born Monewden, Suffolk, England married Rosalie Tack

1.2.1.2.1) Thomas Joseph Brereton (1848-1886¹²)

¹¹ Sarah died at Dunkinfield 26 January 1893 and buried at Wyresdale 31 January 1893). Thomas was also buried at Wyresdale (18 November 1896)

¹² Buried in Ipswich Cemetery in 1886 at 38 years of age.

Thomas was born in Framlingham, Suffolk 1848. He married Louisa Barnes, daughter of John Barnes of Chandi Jayawardena in 1874 at All Saints Church, Kensington, London, England. Joseph was buried in Parish of Ipswich, Suffolk, England. They had issue:

1.2.1.2.1.1) Henry Thomas Joseph Brereton¹³ (9 Nov 1875 - ?)

Benjamin Arthur Duncan Brereton born in 1883 at Ipswich, Suffolk, England

Helen Brereton born in London 3 May 1881¹⁴

1.2.1.2.1.1) Henry Thomas Joseph Brereton

Henry was born at Nottinghill on 9 November 1875 and baptized at St. Mark's Church in London. He died at Dukinfield on 6 February 1893 and is buried at Wyresdale on 17 August 1893.

1.2.1.2.2) Rev. Edward William Brereton (8 April 1855 - 1948)

Edward, the 3rd son of Thomas Joseph Brereton, was born in Framlingham 8 April 1855. Like his father, he went to Christ Church, Oxford where he received his MA in 1880. He held various livings in the north including St. James's Bradford (1890 - 1901), Vicar at his father's old parish of Kildwick in 1901 (of which he wrote a history) and Whaplode, Lincolnshire. He was Curate of Lancaster from 1878 to 1880. According to his list of *Members of the University of Oxford 1715-1886*, He was Rector of Linton, County York in 1883. The family finally settled in Wickford, Essex. He was a high churchman and keenly interest in his family history.

On 2 July 1879 he married Henrietta Mary Attwood (born 17 March 1858), daughter of Albert Charles Attwood, whose father, Thomas Attwood the celebrated musician was sent by the Prince Regent to study under Mozart. His work *The King Shall Rejoice*, was composed for the Coronation of George IV and *O Lord Grant the King a Long Life*, for William IV. He and Henriette had issue:

Rev. Cecil Attwood Brereton (21 March 1881 -1943)¹⁵. Buried at Hubberholme, England

Claude Brereton (born 5 Sept 1882 at Hubberholme, England-?)¹⁶

Arthur Douglas Brereton (16 June 1888 - 1 July 1888)

¹³ Henry was born at Nottinghill on 9 November 1875 and baptised at St. Mark's Church, London. He died at Dukinfield on 6 February 1894 and was buried at Wyresdale 9 February 1893

¹⁴ Helen was baptised at Wyresdale in 1887. She was a hospital nurse in Leeds in 1903

¹⁵ Born at Hubberholm (in the Yorkshire Dales) on 21 March 1881. He attended Keble College, Oxford from, 1900 to 1904. He as ordained in 1904 and became Curate of Leavesden, Herfordshire.

¹⁶ Born at Hubberholme in 1882 and baptized on 1 October that year. In 19 June 1905 he married Susannah Summers.

Hilda Mary Brereton (24 April 1884 - 1901)

Mildred Emma Brereton (20 Jan 1886 - ?)

1.2.1.2.3) REV ARTHUR THOMAS BRERETON (24 February 1845 – 22 October 1903)

Born Monewden, Suffolk, **England** married Rosalie Tack. They had two sons: Thomas Brereton and William Brereton.

1.2.1.3) Canon Arthur Henry Brereton (July 1818 – 1902) Vicar of Mendham.

Arthur was baptized on 29 July 1818 at Newsham, Suffolk, England. He attended his grandfather's old college, Queen's College Cambridge from 1845 to 1849. He became Master of North Walsham Grammar School and for forty years was Vicar of Mendham, Suffolk.

Mendham¹⁷, a neat and pleasant village on the south bank of the river Waveney. The parish has 887 inhabitants. ...The Church, in the Suffolk part of the parish was a Cluniac Priory and was founded during the reign of King Stephen....The church (All Saints) is an ancient structure with a tower and 6 bells, and the benefice is a discharged vicarage.... In 1855 ...The Rev. Thomas Wright Whitaker, MA was the Patron and Rev. A. H. Brereton, the incumbent....there is a reference to- a neat Vicarage House erected in 1851.

In 1846, Arthur married Fanny Kate Gardiner Mayhew (18 May 1822 – 18 January 1886) at Helmingham. Arthur died in 1902 and was buried in the cemetery at Yarmouth. Fanny is buried at Mendham. Arthur and Fanny left issue:

Henry Brereton (1844 - 1854)

Fanny Maude Brereton (born 1844) married Richard Thompson¹⁸

Julia Kate Brereton (born 1852) in Mendham

Henrietta Anette Brereton (born 1858) in Mendham, Suffolk, England

¹⁷ Excerpt from the publication - *History, Gazetteer n Directory of Suffolk*, written by Wm. White and published in 1855

¹⁸ Her husband, Colonel Richard Thompson, C.B. was first Secretary of the Cheshire Territorial Association. Their son, Major-General R.B. Thompson was Colonel Commandant, Royal Engineers.