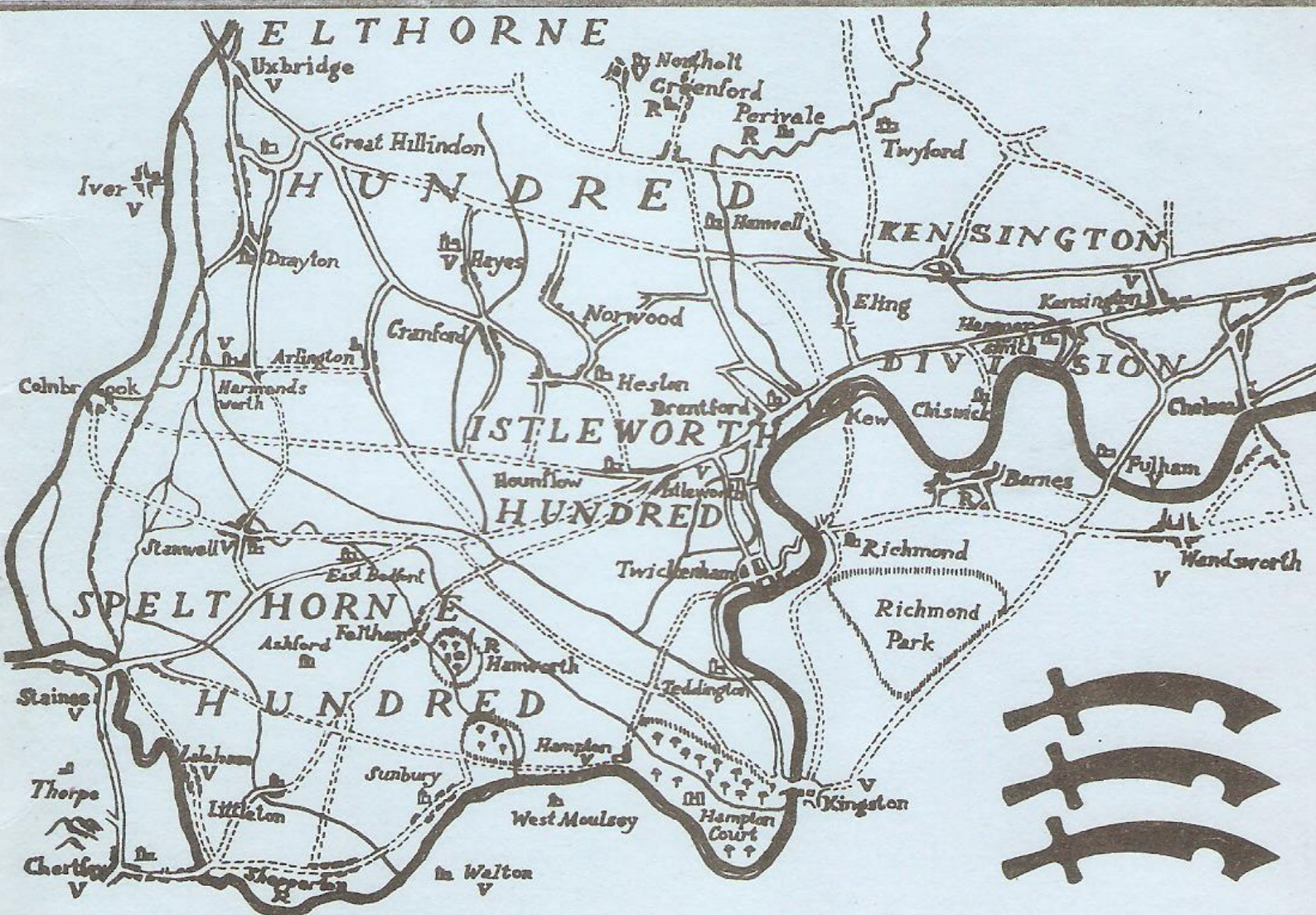


West Middlesex Family History Society Journal

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Winter 1981



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The Society's Area of Interest

Parishes which are the particular concern of the Society:

Acton, Ashford, East Bedfont, Chelsea, Chiswick, Cowley, Cranford, West Drayton, Ealing, Feltham, Fulham, Greenford, Hampton, Hanwell with Brentford, Hanworth, Harlington, Harmondsworth, Hayes with Norwood, Hammersmith, Heston with Hounslow, Hillingdon with Uxbridge, Isleworth, Kensington, Laleham, Littleton, Perivale, Shepperton, Staines, Stanwell, Sunbury, Teddington and Twickenham.

Articles in the Journal do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the Editor and the Committee, and must not be reproduced without permission.

From your Chairman

As I anticipated in the last journal the time speeds by and now that we are producing a good journal at regular intervals there is another opportunity to review progress.

Our meetings have continued to be varied and well attended, Susan Higlett, one of our own members, gave a most interesting talk in June on Hounslow High Street Traders. This was well researched and considered several of the families prominent in the past in Hounslow. What was perhaps unexpected was to find a link derived from a discussion with Richard Moore at one of our previous meetings.

The July meeting unfortunately had to be postponed and Alan Sabourin spoke about Huguenot Ancestry at the meeting in August, which would otherwise have been taken up with Problems and Queries. In addition to speaking about his own ancestry, Alan gave general information about Huguenot settlement in this country.

In September we had a treat when Barry Stapleton, renewing an old acquaintance with the Borough, drove up from Portsmouth and gave a talk on the trials, tribulations and triumphs of Family Reconstitution, using the technique pioneered at Cambridge. His research was mainly applicable to Odiham but many of the techniques were of general application. In a humorous way he showed how the development of such a project had unexpected implications for storage space and size and nature of dwelling house.

In October, Connie Zouch, Peter Guyver, Sam Morton, Chris Watts and I gave short talks on points of interest or difficulty that we had met in our past research.

I said earlier that our meetings were well attended. For a year or so we have had a regular forty or so people turning up. The last three meetings have seen this figure increase some 50% to sixty and we now have about 130 fully paid-up members. It looks as if some of our recent publicity methods have been successful.

Having said that, I ought to mention that following a Public Inquiry, it looks as if the premises where we hold our meetings are to be demolished. While it is possible that demolition will not take place for a year or so, the Committee is at present considering alternatives. If anyone has any ideas about alternative accommodation of the same nature in the same neighbourhood, please let us know.

Eileen Stage has written separately about the One-Day Conference at Shepherds Bush. All I would like to say now is that I have just heard that after venturing our capital we have now had a cheque for £10 odd profit. Another similar Conference is being considered for Chiswick in September 1982.

For your Diary

In our last journal we published the dates of our meetings in 1982, we can now put some names in as well. The situation as regards the meeting place is still uncertain, if the place is demolished and we move to other accommodation some of these dates may have to be altered. For the time being we must “wait and see”.



Programme:

January	8	Alan Read	“Books and the Genealogist”
February	12	Kenneth Cox	“How sure is sure?”
March	12	Mrs. B. Shearer	“Middlesex Parish Registers”
April	16	David Hawkings	“More obscure sources for my family Tree”
May	14	Mrs. D. Yarde	“The History of the Griffin Brewery”
June	11	Mrs. J. Cox	“Probate Records”
July	9	Mr. R. Barltrop	“Cockney Language”
August	13	To be arranged	
September	10	To be arranged	
October	8	--	“Beginners Evening”
November	12	--	“Annual General Meeting”
December	10	To be arranged	

March 13 1982 5th Annual Conference of the North West Region
FFHS at Woodford Cheshire

April 2-4 Family History Conference and AGM of the Federation
of Family History Societies to be held at Lincoln

September 17- 21 Second British Family History Conference at Guildford

Further details of these last three events may be obtained from the Editor who is always pleased to publicise news of similar functions in these pages.

The Public Record Office at Chancery Lane and Kew will be Closed from December 24-28 (inclusive) and of course January 1st. If you want a final peep at any of the currently available Census Copies before the rush for the 1881 Census on January 4th these last few days of the year might be a good time.

Annual General Meeting

Members will have seen from our last Diary Page that November 13th was the day set for our AGM. Some 70 members were present and the Chairman began with some words of welcome. The Minutes of the last AGM were accepted and the Financial Statement was presented, there were two points of note: the large increase in printing costs, due mainly to having changed to an offset-litho printing process, and that as a result, we had an excess of expenditure. The accounts were approved, and John Elkins and Tony Humm were appointed Auditors for the coming year.

Reports by the Officers were then presented, and it was clear that after just over three years of life the Society is making steady progress, especially in the areas of research and indexing. The Chairman pointed out that membership is increasing and hoped that this trend would continue and ended his remarks by thanking all members of the committee for their work during the year.

Turning next to the Election of Officers and Committee the Chairman reminded the meeting that four of the Committee had to retire according to the rules of the Society, the remainder were eligible for re-election. The four retiring members were: Sylvia Cox, Vic Gale, Peter Guyver and Chris Watts, all were founder members and they had worked long and hard to establish the Society. Peter Guyver had volunteered to act as Treasurer at the first meeting, and had taken care of our finances since then, carrying out this responsible task with due regard for our financial well-being. Chris Watts has been a tower of strength and has contributed much to the smooth running of the Society, he has been involved with Vic Gale in many of our MI projects. Although leaving the Committee, Vic Gale will remain as Projects Organiser and it is in this field that Vic has made his major contribution, to such an effect that our project work compares very well with our neighbouring societies. Sylvia Cox has been responsible for arranging our meeting places, organised our Library and also arranged the refreshments for our meetings. On behalf of the Society the Chairman thanked them all for their contribution.

In the election which followed, Wendy Mott, was appointed Treasurer, and new committee members were: John Elkins, Pat Kelvin, Mavis Sibley and David Hawkings our former Chairman who rejoined the committee. The other members: Kenneth Cox, Sherley Ewart, Sam Morton, Eileen Stage, Rhona Ward, Olive Young and Connie Zouch were then re-elected.

There being no other business, the Chairman closed the formal part of the meeting.

WEST MIDDLESEX FAMLY HISTORY SOCIETY

Income and Expenditure account for the Year ending 30th September 1981

Journal producing cost	£382.25	Membership Subscriptions	
Letterhead printing cost	27.60	88 Full	£354.32
Hire of accommodation	72.23	15 Family	78.00
Federation Sub. & Ins.	11.00	9 Corporate	35.75
Guest Speakers expenses	43.00	Sale of publications	60.50
Stationery, Postage & misc.	68.44	Donation	1.00
Publicity	6.00	Excess of expenditure over income	80.95
	610.52		610.52

Balance Sheet as at 30th September 1981

Cash at Bank	503.97	Brought Forward	275.92
Cash in Hand	7.00	Excess of expenditure over income	80.95
			194.97
		Subscriptions in advance	316.00
	£510.97		£510.97

I have examined this statement of accounts and balance sheet and Certify them to be, to the best of my belief, in accordance with the books and vouchers of the Society.

(Signed) J.H.W.H. Elkins, 1 Udney Park Road, Teddington, Middlesex.

Note. In accordance with the rules of the Society, two Auditors were appointed at the last AGM., for personal reasons, Miss Lane was unable to assist in the Audit.

£



£

An Enumerator's Lot

Rosemary Essam

Following an advertisement in our local paper, I applied for a post as a 1981 Census Enumerator. The application formalities were very brief - I completed a simple form asking for the usual personal details. Some ten days later I received a telephone call from the man who would later become my Census Officer, asking if he could come to my home to interview me.

The interview was short, the C.O. spent most of his time telling me that he was almost 100% certain that I would get a post, but that he had over 300 others to interview and from those he had to choose 40. The most important qualities, he stressed, were literacy and numeracy. I assured him that in my opinion at least, I was both literate and numerate. It was a strange experience in many ways being interviewed at home, I felt as if I was the interviewer. He seemed most interested in my part-time job with a small publishing company and insisted on telling me about a book he was writing. He finally left quite happily assuring me that I would soon hear that my application had been successful. Exactly one week later I received a very official looking letter from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys offering me a post and instructing me to call at my C.O.s house for formal appointment and issue of supplies.



At the formal appointment I was given a brief run-down of what was required of me, a map showing my area, a green plastic briefcase containing various supplies, 200 “advance warning” leaflets and a large, strong cardboard box containing 200 Census Forms.

That same afternoon I went to look at my allotted area - it was quite close to where I lived when first married. At first sight it seemed a very “dull 'patch” consisting of 187 terraced houses built about 1900, I also had a very muddy pathway to check for tramps, gypsies, squatters and the like, and one small factory. I consoled myself with the thought that if it wasn't a very interesting area, at least it was compact.

The work itself fell into three main parts:

- 1) Delivering “Advance Warning” leaflets, and listing the area
- 2) Delivering the Census Forms
- 3) Collecting and checking the Forms

In addition, we had to attend two training sessions, read the training manual, note down time, mileage and expenses, check the forms again at home after collection - returning with any that were incorrect - and finally we had to count the number of females and males present on our “patch” on Census night. This last, was the only information the Enumerator had to compile from the completed forms. Checking the area, listing the properties to be enumerated, and delivering the advance warning leaflets proved to be straightforward enough - straightforward that is if, you discount the fact that the letterbox of the third house I visited trapped and cut my finger quite badly! Delivering the leaflets and listing the house numbers (these were all entered later into a book) took just over two hours. At the end of which I had a much greater sympathy for all postmen and leaflet distributors, I wondered on more than one occasion whether the glass panel in most front

doors was really strong enough to withstand the Alsatian that hurled itself at the door on hearing my footsteps. It amazed me later just how many people denied even having received the leaflets. One lady was most emphatic that I had not delivered it, until I pointed out to her that it was resting on the hallstand beside her.

Before delivering the Census Forms, I had to attend the first of the training sessions. I arrived in good time at the address given, only to find a group of people already in the hall, all of whom knew nothing about a training session for Enumerators. Initially I was rather alarmed, fearing that I had made a mistake, but I was soon joined by other would-be Enumerators and we decided that our best plan would be to find the caretaker, and when we finally found him, we were told that the hall had been double-booked and that our meeting was to be held in another hall along the road. It was now raining heavily, and we reached the other hall very wet, cross and cold. We were greeted by our Census Officer and his two assistants; it had apparently not occurred to any of them to station someone at the first hall to advise us of the change of venue.

The session lasted about 3 ½ hours and it must rank as the most boring evening of my life! We had been given a fair amount a reading matter, and I had dutifully read, learned and inwardly digested all. The session consisted of our C.O. standing at one end of a table which supported a large “picture book” which was in fact a copy of our training manual enlarged about 20 times the size. Everything was now explained in great detail and nothing was left to chance. At one stage, I thought the man sitting next to me was about to explode, and there was much shuffling of feet and coughing, I learned later that my fellow sufferer had been an Enumerator in 1971, when he had attended one short briefing session, been given a similar instruction manual and left to get on with it. I must confess to some feeling of sympathy for our C.O. when he announced that one over-zealous Enumerator had filled in HER name and address on all of the 200 Census forms, she had been issued with.

Eventually “D” day arrived and we could begin delivering the census forms. For the most part this was fairly uneventful, and working several hours each day I completed delivery in 5 days. I tried to cover all time periods - mornings, afternoons, lunch-time etc. I had rehearsed my “patter” and in most cases, that and a big smile did the trick. There was the usual succession of complaints. I found it very odd that most of the complaints about “invasion of privacy” came from elderly ladies living alone, and I suspected that the real reason for the complaints was just loneliness, and here was the chance to talk to someone new. We had been told quite firmly not to enter into any discussion, and it was hard not to do so, and it saddened me that many of these elderly people assured me their sons or daughters would help them complete the form, only to find on my return that the anticipated help had not arrived. One elderly gentleman, who was a very sprightly 96 told me that he had acted as an Enumerator three times, and had in fact applied for a job in 1971, only to be told that he was too old. One unemployed bachelor of about 50 followed me around all of one morning telling me of his life and loves! Another insisted that as he had signed the Official Secrets Act, he couldn’t fill in the form - and no amount of persuasion on my part could change his mind - we had dummy forms to use in such cases.

I had one unpleasant experience which will remain in my memory for a long time. I called at a house one lunch time to deliver a form; the door was opened about 5 inches by a very

anxious looking woman. I went through my speech but she was reluctant to take the form, I reminded her that everyone was required to complete a form and that all I wanted then, was the name of the householder. She refused to take the form and said that I must call later when her husband was home. I called again that evening, I knew that people were in the house, but no one would answer my knock. The following day I called twice, the second time the door was opened by a very aggressive girl who said that I must call when her father was at home, but she refused to say when that would be, and that it was my problem if I had called four times already. Her speech was liberally sprinkled with expletives, and I went on my way feeling very disgruntled and wondered how to solve this problem.

That same evening, I had parked my car near to the offending house and on returning to the car I noted there was a car parked outside the house which had not been there earlier. Once more I rang the bell, this time the door was opened by an extremely aggressive and powerfully built man who towered above me - he was over six feet tall. Trying to be polite and friendly I went through my patter once again; he told me in no uncertain terms where to go and what to do with my forms. I pointed out that if he refused the form and subsequently refused to complete the census, he was committing an offence. This didn't seem to worry him at all, his language was if anything far more offensive than his daughter's and I beat a hasty retreat to my car and started to drive away. He then ran across the road shouting out to me, I stopped the car and wound down the window and he said: "Give me one of those **..** forms" he snatched it from me and returned to his house. My knees were still shaking when I arrived home some 15 minutes later - and I still had to collect the wretched thing.

With all the forms delivered, it was time for another training session. This was on very similar lines to the first, but I noticed that one or two faces were missing. Most of us had some story to tell - one man had a block of flats which were over a car showroom on his patch. There was no apparent entrance to these flats, and the people in the showroom would not allow him through to the flats. I was thankful when this session was over and "C" day arrived.

By the time I began to collect the forms I seemed to have become a familiar figure in the area. It was an enormous pleasure to be greeted in so friendly a fashion by so many people, there were many offers of drinks and cheerful remarks. There was a sad moment - I had delivered a form to a dear old lady and spent some time chatting to her - an occupational hazard I soon discovered. Sadly, she had died between "D" and "C" days. To compensate, one delighted man told me that he had become a father in the early hours of Census Day. I felt it wise to report my problem family to my C.O. I was nervous about collecting the form, he quickly offered to return with me, but as I gazed at his familiar but tiny frame, I felt that it was not a good idea at all. I was cross with myself for worrying about it and determined not to let the man get the better of me. I must confess that each time I neared the house my knees seemed to be made of jelly. In all I returned 5 times but was unable to retrieve the form - no one would answer the door. I had to complete a "dummy form" and it is quite likely that this is not the end of the story.

After collecting and checking the forms, and extracting the required information from them, my box of Census Forms was sealed and somewhat thankfully returned to my

Census Officer. It was his task to take 20 forms from each box and check them again. If more than three were found to be incorrect the whole lot was returned to the Enumerator to be checked again. My box was considered satisfactory and I was then able to submit my claim for payment.

It worked out that over the 14-day period, I had worked a total of 55 ½ hours, travelled 90 miles and walked almost as many. I had enumerated 187 households containing 253 males, 260 females, 10 visitors and determined that 10 people were absent from home that night. Finally pay day arrived and I received my long-awaited cheque for £137.00 plus £10.69 expenses. As I stood gazing at the fruit of my labours, my husband said “Have you anything in mind to spend it on, it’s yours after all?” “Well ..”, I began, but before I could say any more, he announced: “The clutch is beginning to slip on the car and we really need two new tyres ..”

We are all familiar with “the Bishops Transcript” - that useful document which sometimes provides the vital baptism, marriage or death which is so important to our research. They have been with us in one form or another since the early 1500s and in more recent times have been only of academic interest. The transcripts were collected by the Archdeacon when he made his yearly visit to the parish to ensure that all was well. His visit was heralded by a document termed “Articles of Enquiry” which listed a number of questions to be answered by the Vicar and Churchwardens, most were concerned with the fabric of the Church and were of a routine nature, some were more concerned with the flock.

I recently came across a list of questions sent out each year by the Archdeacon of Surrey, Dr Edmund Gibson - this particular lot related to 1713.

- 1) Are there any in your parish who be under the common fame or vehement suspicion of Adultery, Fornication or Incest?
- 2) Are there in your parish any common swearers or drunkards?
- 3) Are there any who commonly absent themselves from morning or evening service on the Lord’s Day?
- 4) Are there any who behave themselves disorderly in church?
- 5) Are there any who follow their callings or ordinary labour on the Lord’s Day or who compel their children or servants so to do?
- 6) Are there any who open shops or suffer persons to tipple in their houses on the Lord’s Day?

I wonder how the Vicar answered?



Profiles -

Pat Kelvin

I was born in Highbury (Islington) and went to school in the City of London - although for most of my schooldays I was evacuated to Yorkshire. Apart from this and my years at Oxford where I took a degree in History, I have lived all my life in London. I am married and have two sons, 18 and 21. I taught history at Tottenham County School for six years; then had my sons and did no work (paid, that is!) for ten years; from 1969 till 1980 I was a lecturer in history at Thomas Huxley College of Education in Ealing, until the college closed. During this time, I worked for my Ph.D. at London University and obtained it in 1977.

I have now returned to being a student again (full-time, this time) working for the Diploma in Archive studies at University College London. This will qualify me to work as an archivist, but the employment situation being what it is I am likely to find myself unemployed after the summer. Or rather self-employed. If I don't find a job, I shall become a professional, "free-lance" archivist and genealogist, and carry on making my Settlement Index.

Apart from family history, I enjoy mathematics, collecting stamps and making bread.

Connie Zouch

Born in Hayes, I still live in the same house and have seen Hayes grow from a village into a highly populated town where almost all the farms are now large housing estates. I spent the war years working on transformers and then secretarial work. I joined the Community Centre where I became wardrobe mistress to the drama section, Les was making the props. We married and have two daughters and two grandchildren.

I became interested in family history following the death in 1972 of the last of Les's "Zouch Aunts" when he brought home a box of family papers for sorting. It contained letters and certificates which form the basis of a family tree, and so began the search for the Zouch family ancestors. During one of those inevitable pauses which we all meet, I started to recall the tales I had heard in childhood, as by this time my parents and relations were dead. So, with the old photos to jog my memory, I started on my ancestors. My maternal grandmother was born Eliza, married Lizzy, and buried Elizabeth, I remembered my mother and her only sister having an argument about the tomb stone. (My aunt won)

From 1966-1977 I did part-time clerical work, and when I left that, my former hobbies of sewing, knitting and other handicrafts, had changed somewhat. I still sew, but only when necessary, my hobbies are now, copying Parish registers, Census Records, Tomb Stones and any reading matter connected with family history.

One of my research interests is Edward FORMAN who married at Timworth, Suffolk in 1733; in the last three years I have searched at least 20 nearby parishes but am beginning to wonder if he was ever baptised. Our Zouch line is back to 1545 in Warwickshire, the name changed to Such about 1700 and this caused some difficulty. Following Pat Kelvin's talk on settlement certificates, I am now busily at work on these at Cambridge PRO where I have found another of my ancestors.

West London Local History Conference - Eileen Stage

This conference held in September at Shepherds Bush, was the first to be held locally and was organised by the Local History Societies of Brentford & Chiswick, Fulham & Hammersmith, Hounslow, Richmond, Twickenham and West Middlesex FHS. Speakers in the morning were Mr. Peter Laslett and Mrs. Jean Robin, both of the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure; their talks being entitled "Is there any room for love in local population studies?" and "Looking for history in a North-West Essex Village." The latter was of great interest even to those of us who have no Essex connections for Mrs. Robin has been involved in an "in depth study" of six families in the village of Elmdon who have lived there for over a hundred years; the families involved being those of the Gamgee, Greenhill, Hammond, Hayes, Hoy and Reeves. A paperback entitled "Some Elmdon Families" by Audrey Richards and Jean Robin has been produced as the result of these studies.

The theme for the afternoon session was the River Thames. Miss Diana Howard, Richmond Local History Librarian spoke about the Royal Riverside in the Borough, Mr. L. F. Hasker, Borough Librarian (retd.) of Hammersmith & Fulham and joint Chairman of that Borough's Historical Society, spoke on his stretch of the Thames and Mrs. Elizabeth Wood gave a talk on the Sailing Barges of the Brentford Area. All participating societies as well as the Local Population Studies Society, The Standing Conference for Local History, The Wandsworth Historical Society and the Metropolitan Police Special Constabulary (who were celebrating their 150th Anniversary) had displays and Bookstalls around the Conference Room. The next Local History Conference is due to be held at Chiswick Town Hall on September 25 1982, and should be another interesting day.

"Marriages A La Mode" was the title of an article published in the Sussex Family Historian of Sept. 1979. The Authoress of the article, Miss D. S. Dear wrote nearly 12,000 slips for parties to the marriages, given in E.A. Fry's so-called "Index to marriage" from Gentleman's Magazine (1922) covering the period 1731-68 and from them has compiled a typewritten index for the Sussex FHS group library.

She then sorted those entries that gave addresses of the parties into their respective countries and counties so that they could be donated to the corresponding FHS for inclusion in their own marriage or other indexes - Society Strays - in more than one sense in fact. The number of slips varied from county to county, and there were apparently some 2500 for London and Middlesex. What happened to these slips for London & Middlesex? Eileen Stage was at the FFHS meeting at Plymouth when these slips were distributed but she never saw them. Were they given to another of the Middlesex Societies? Has anyone any news of these elusive slips? Any information please to Eileen Stage or the Editor.

Book Review

**“The History of Myddle” by Richard Gough, Edited by David Hey
Publishers: Penguin Books, £2.50**

Richard Gough wrote his history during the years 1701-1702 and chose an unusual way to do so - writing about the occupants of the pews in the parish church. Anyone who can trace their ancestors to this area may find one of them among those described by him. He writes openly about his neighbours - no glossing over dirty deeds, fights, hangings, tales of those who have drunk themselves to death or ended up being supported by the parish. We hear about those who have risen to fame and fortune and then fallen to the depths again. From his history we get a clear picture of life at that time in an apparently quiet country place. He shows that it was far from dull and that people moved about from place to place or went to London quite frequently. The first part of the book is a bit heavy going, but the second part is of more interest to the family historian. A book to keep beside your bed and not to be read at one sitting.

Rhona Ward

“How to read Old Documents” by E.E. Thoys with an introduction by C. Trice Martin. first published 1893. This edition, Dolphin Press 1972

Trying to read old documents without knowing the different systems of abbreviations and contractions would be like trying to keep accounts without being able to add a column of figures. This book starts with the basic facts and hints for the beginner and then proceeds to handwriting of different periods. There are chapters on Saxon and Norman documents, old deeds, manor and court rolls, monastic charters, parish registers and account books, law technicalities and the like. Although written nearly ninety years ago, this book is still one of the standard works on the subject and is worth perusal.

“Census Returns – 1841, 1851, 1861, and 1871 on Microfilm.” A Directory to Local Holdings. Compiled by J.S.W. Gibson, Gulliver Press and FFHS* £1.20

This third edition (1981) contains up-to-date information on the whereabouts of census details apart from the PRO. I suppose that we are somewhat spoilt by having Portugal Street (almost) on our doorstep and rarely consider that other places also have these returns. It is worth bearing this book in mind if you are planning a trip to other parts, especially as it now lists a few of the original returns, where these are known to have survived, for 1801, 1811, 1821, and 1831.

**“A Simplified guide to Probate Jurisdictions” Compiled by J.S.W. Gibson
Gulliver Press and FFHS* £1.00**

Finding Wills is never an easy proposition, and this simplified guide to probate jurisdictions and their records is intended for the newcomer to family history and its purpose is to suggest just where to start looking for wills and their associated records. This is a worth while book for your own collection if you are “in” to wills.

**“Record Offices: How to find them” - Jeremy Gibson & Pamela Peskett, FFHS*
£1.00**

If you are a “travelling genealogist” this book is a must for you. It contains a brief sketch map of every city with a Record Office and the maps show Car Parks, Libraries, Museums, Bus and Railway Stations, One Way Streets, Road Numbers, County Offices, Foot Routes and of course the Record Office. How often have we searched for these elusive places only to find that even the “locals” are unable to help? This book should put an end to all that.

**“Census Indexes and Indexing” - Edited by Jeremy Gibson & Colin Chapman, FFHS*
£1.00**

This book may well become the definitive work on this subject. It contains a great deal of factual information and articles from various societies on “how they did it” and more important, their reasons for doing it that way. There is a section at the back (quite small as yet) on existing census indexes.

*We are grateful to the compiler Jeremy Gibson and to the Federation of Family History Societies for the gift of these four books to our Society. Copies are available from: **J.S.W. Gibson, Harts Cottage, Church Hanborough, Oxford. OX7 2AB, or from the Federation.** Postage is extra. If sufficient members are interested, we can make a bulk purchase, the small profit ensuing would add to the Societies funds.

And finally, two books which are not really family history:

“Landlords to London - The story of a Capital and its Growth” Simon Jenkins, Publishers Constable & Co. Ltd., 1975

The Author was one time Features Editor of the London Evening Standard and this is in part the distillation of impressions collected over a period of writing the “Living in London” column for that paper. There is a great deal of information here about the growth of the town, the attempts of the City Fathers to stop the Developers (I seem to have heard that before!) and the story of the growth of the large Estates and their eventual break down. I found it very interesting and can more easily understand some of the reasons why our forbears moved around so much in the last century or so.

The Shell Book of “The Home in Britain” by James Ayres, Faber & Faber

The secondary title of this book: Decoration, Design and Construction of Vernacular Interiors, 1500-1850 tells all. The Author takes each part of the house in turn, walls, doors, windows, etc., and traces the development of them through the years. It is not about the Stately Home; it is about the dwelling of the humble folk. This is another for your bedside to browse through and enjoy. The book was published only recently, is well up to the usual standard of the Shell Books and is one to acquire for yourself if possible. I said in an earlier editorial that anything to do with people was to do with family history and I feel that these two books in their different ways come into that category.

I Found a Will – (A will & a bit actually!)

Vic Gale

I had pursued my GALE ancestry in Dorset to Burton Bradstock, where in 1770, Henry Gale was born to John and Lucy Gale. Search of the parish register also produced the necessary marriage - John Gale, widower had married Lucretia Derby, spinster, in 1764. The widower bit was unfortunate I thought for it made the date of John's birth so much more obscure. Instead of being able to think in terms of say, twenty to twenty-five years earlier than the marriage date, it could have been almost any number of years before that, with another marriage in between. And who was the earlier wife?

Further searching in the register before me showed two previous "John Gale" marriages - to Hannah Clarke in 1742 and to Ann Hearn in 1755. (The banns recorded in the same register for this latter marriage were, interestingly recorded in the name of Elizabeth Hearn; there were indeed two sisters called Ann and Elizabeth Hearn and in the absence of any other reason I assume that the banns entry was a slip of the pen on the part of the parish clerk. Nevertheless, there are endless intriguing possibilities that can be conjured from the situation!)

I looked at the burials register for the period prior to 1764 (the date of John's second marriage) and found that Hannah, wife of John Gale had died in 1748, and Ann, wife of John Gale, in 1763. Well, the latter looked the most likely but the former could not be dismissed so lightly as that.

Listing the Gale entries from the baptism register for the progeny of the various John Gale liaisons, I found that each marriage had produced three children. There the problem could have lain unresolved had it not been for the wills in the muniment room in Dorchester Record Office.

At this level of society with which I was dealing - the agricultural labourer and tenant or small land-owning farmer - this sort of problem can be expected. As we proceed out of the nineteenth and into the eighteenth century the details become sparse; the censuses and directories upon which we relied in the nineteenth century are no longer available to us. The genealogical problem becomes the greater when the name we are searching is of frequent occurrence, for often this supporting detail is the only way of sorting out numerous contemporary "cousins" all with the same Christian name. Wills, of course, are on the check list of all our searches and when they can be found can prove absolutely invaluable for the indications of relationship that they contain - relationships which may be the only clue to pinpoint the single Tom, Dick or Harry that we want, out of the many that we have.

The index to Wills in the Record Office showed that there was a will of a John Gale of Loders, Dorset, proved in 1798. The will was written on a sheet of ordinary paper, faint-ruled like a child's exercise book but much larger - about 12 in. by 16 in. - and it tied the whole matter up for me. In it, John referred to Henry and his sister Hannah (his two surviving children by Lucy) and to some grandchildren named Symes, and to a son-in-law, James Parsons.

My listing of the children of John and Ann Gale showed two daughters Mary and Ann. A Mary Gale had married a William Symes in 1787 and an Ann Gale had married a John Parsons in 1792.

Without doubt, I could discard that earlier marriage I had found (to Hannah Clarke in 1742) and work on the sure premise that my John's first marriage had been to Ann Hearn in 1755 and his date of birth most likely in the early 1730's.

Not only did the will tie up the facts for me though -it also gave me a remarkable look into John's life and status. He had a house in Loders and farm lands in Shipton Gorge. He even named the fields - Common Close, Loyns, Maincombe, Barris Nap and Smacombe - and the crops that were growing on them - wheat and oats and barley, flax and beans and "vatches". He had eight cows and a bull and "a mare called Snip," and he did the classic thing of leaving his wife "his best bed and bedstead." All this and more built up a very pleasing sketch of John and his family at the time he drew up the document.

My searching among the wills was not without its disappointment, though. John had referred in his will to his brother, Samuel who was to be his executor, and in the will indexes there was a reference, though without a date or place, to the will of a Samuel Gale. I was told that the absence of detail was because it was a fragment only - the document was not complete. I had it produced nevertheless. It had been written on the same sort of paper as John's, in a similar hand and I have little doubt that it was that of John's brother - perhaps drawn up at the same time. All this is pure supposition though, for it really is a fragment, being a strip of paper only - about two inches wide - torn vertically down the right-hand side of the document. All that means anything, are the occasional names at the top, 'Samuel Gale' which identified it - down the page: "Henry Gale.....Loders Farm.....Elizabeth.....Son Richard."

Nothing else makes sense. It could have told me so much more!

RHONA WARD our secretary, is anxious to add to her list of members who are willing and able to carry out research for our "out of town" members. The amount of time involved can be as much or as little as you can afford to give. Expenses are usually paid or negotiated if a search is likely to be lengthy, it could be as simple as obtaining a certificate from St. Catherine's House, or checking a specific Census entry. If you can spare some time, please do let her know.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS have launched an appeal for volunteers to help build up a comprehensive collection of old maps of the SPELTHORNE borough. They want people to trace and research old maps in Record Offices in the area. Mr. Phil Jones of the Staines Archaeological Unit said: "The potential of old maps in assisting in field work is very great indeed. They record a most complete distillation of information in the visual form when studied for aspects of landscape earlier than their date of compilation. Each map is a unique document of primary reference material." Offers of help would be welcomed. Please contact Mr. Jones during the day on Staines 50004 or evenings at Gerrards Cross 83173.

Huguenot Ancestry

Alan Sabourin

The following is a precis of a talk given at our August meeting; it was scheduled for the July meeting which had to be cancelled at the last moment.

Many people have Huguenot blood in their veins, albeit very diluted by now, but how many of these people know why? who were the Huguenots? What does the word mean? Discounting such fancies that the originals met in Tours in a tower reputedly haunted by the ghost of one King Hugo, the most widely accepted derivation is from the German word “Eidgenossen” meaning “confederates bound together by oath,” used to define the Protestant patriots of Geneva in the 1520s. What were they protesting about?

In the 14th/15th centuries, Europeans were mostly of Roman Catholic persuasion, members of a large, wealthy church body whose clergy, from the high to the low in France, pursued French nationalism and took a great hand in directing government policies. Thinking members of the congregations had begun to voice their displeasure of the many clerical abuses which existed and in Martin Luther (1483-1546), they found a spokesman who queried among other things, the justification of the earlier proclamation by Pope Boniface VIII that “every creature was subject to the Pope” and that salvation was obtainable only via the sacraments and thus via the clergy. The ordinary people had no access to the Bible for self interpretation. It must be remembered that the life of the peasant in those days was harsh and unrewarding and the only thing many could look forward to was a better life in the hereafter. Feelings could run high at the thought that they were being exploited in their aim towards this end.

The questions posed by Luther and his contemporary Ulrich Zwingli were given impetus by the general awakening engendered by the Crusades, the Renaissance and the consequential developments of arts and learning and the growth of printing and publications.

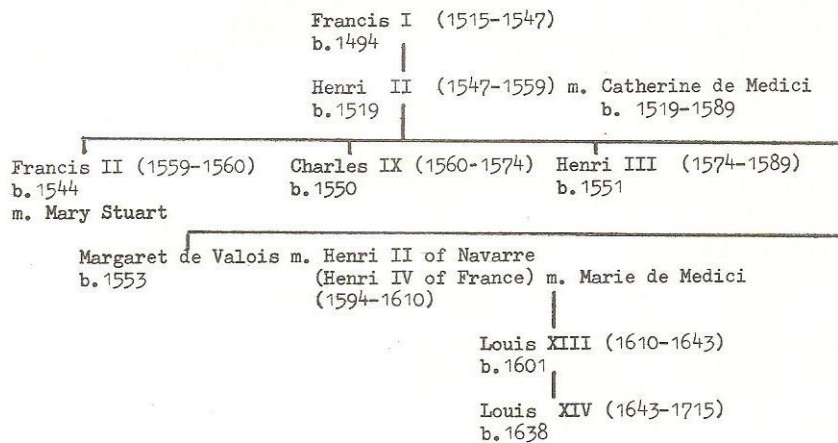
Luther, quoting directly from Romans I.17 said “the Just shall live by Faith”, and that there was no reason for the existing church hierarchy. He envisaged many localised church bodies directing their own organisations and eventually, in 1521, published his 95 Theses, attacking the church establishment which resulted in his excommunication. The Bible was widely translated from the Latin in 1534 and the movement grew apace until Luther died in 1546 leaving the need for a new leader.

Into the breach stepped John Calvin (1509-1564) of Noyon in Picardy, Calvin being the Latinised version of his born name, Jean Chauvin; not the originator of chauvinism, but of what came to be known as Calvinism. He was of a much more serious turn of mind than Luther and he advocated a strictness of moral discipline which tended towards, and produced in time as a splinter group, the Puritans of this country. He reorganised his Protestant followers so that the local congregations named their own Ministers (Preachers) through Elders (spiritual overseers) and Deacons (tenders of the poor and sick) to form Consistories. There was no central pontifical figure and thus were formed the confederations - Huguenots.

The movement grew at a phenomenal rate. In 1559 there were 15 reformed churches, by 1561, two years later, the figure was 2150.

The spread of the movement in France alarmed the Duc de Guise and Catherine de Medici, the latter being the power behind the French throne. Encouraged by Spain, civil wars were fermented between the two religions, producing in reply such great Huguenot leaders as Admiral Gaspard de Coligny and the Prince de Conde.

This period of French history is very complicated and the royal household in context was:



To help keep perspective, the same period saw from Henry VIII through Edward VI, Jane Grey, Mary Tudor, Elizabeth I, James I, Charles I, the Cromwell's, Charles II, James II, and William of Orange, the many changing phases of religion in England, sometimes in and sometimes out of sympathy with events in France.

Henri IV, who had been presented to the Huguenot cause by his mother in 1569 after the defeat of the Huguenots at Jarnac, seemed to be the answer to the Huguenot aspiration of seeing one of their faith on the French throne, but this was not to be. There was an attempt to assassinate Coligny during the lead up to the preparations for the wedding of Henri IV but it failed and Catherine de Medici panicked. On the night of the 24th August 1572, after a council meeting attended by Catherine, Charles IX, the Duc d'Anjou (later Henri III of France) and the Guises, there occurred what all people of Huguenot descent know of - the St. Bartholomew Day Massacre - in which Coligny and all the leading Paris Huguenots were killed along with an estimated 20,000 others.

The massacre was carried on throughout France and the victims could be numbered in thousands. Those lucky enough to escape went mainly to Holland and a comparative few only to England and these mainly from Normandy, Brittany and Picardy. Contrary to popular belief the main influx of Huguenots to England and elsewhere did not occur at this time and many family legends of origin came to naught - my own for one.

A sort of peace had been obtained in the civil wars at St. Germain in 1570 but, after the massacre, they broke out again and continued with only short intervals of “peace” until 1598 when, after 40 years of persecution not helped by their White Hope, Henri IV abjuring Protestantism in 1593, (“Paris is worth a Mass”), the Edict of Nantes was signed in April 1598 purporting to give the Huguenots a charter of religious and political freedom.

The Edict of Nantes is too great and complicated a document to deal with here, but its provisions were open to different interpretations and full use was made in the following years to erode and amend it.

Under Louis XIII civil war again broke out in 1620 and the Huguenots finally lost all their military advantages at the Peace of Alais in June 1629. The horrific persecutions continued and in 1681 were instituted the “Dragonades” whereby dragoons were deliberately quartered in Huguenot households with tacit licence to maltreat their “hosts”. Brutality, torture, theft and destruction of property were actively encouraged. There followed forcible conversions of thousands of Protestants and sometimes, as at Nimes and Montauban they were compelled to abjure their faith en-masse. The Duc de Noailles said of Nimes, “The most prominent citizens abjured the day after my arrival ... I shall have dealt with 240,000 in the province by the month’s end. As a result of such reports of these wholesale conversions, Louis XIV was led to draw the biggest wrong conclusion of his life. He was persuaded that as there were no longer any Huguenots, there was no requirement for the Edict of Nantes.

On 18th October 1685 he pronounced its revocation, probably the most flagrant political and religious blunder in French history. In the immediately succeeding years some 400,000 Huguenots left France for England, Prussia, Holland, Switzerland, America, South Africa, Russia, Denmark, Sweden and Iceland. They took with them their language, energy, culture, skills and capital to an extent which practically destroyed the French economy whilst enriching in similar aspects those assets of the countries in which they settled. Charles Franklin in his book “The World’s Greatest Mistakes” states: “The combined effects of the Revocation and the Massacre of St. Bartholomew is held to have retarded the development of political democracy in France by a century”.

Some 80,000 came to England and it is in this period that most of our ancestors came over. Some 100,000 went to Holland, 13,000 of these eventually going to South Africa, settling on the Berg River at La Perle (now Paarl). In the UK, including then Ireland, communities were established in London, (Spitalfields in particular) Colchester, Southampton, Canterbury, Bristol, Norwich, Dover, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Sandtoft (Lincs), Thorney Abbey, Thorpe-le-Soken, York, Exeter, Edinburgh, Ulster, Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Lisburn and Portarlinton. Doubtless there are many “strays” in other places. It is often thought that after about 1690, any further escapes do not really count as Huguenots but this is not so.

The persecutions continued. In 1702, as a result, the Camisards were organised in the Cevennes, a particularly strong Huguenot area. Led by Chevalier these

guerrillas waged war against their oppressors until finally defeated. Chevalier happily survived to become governor of the Channel Islands.

Between 1745 and 1754 the persecutions were revived yet again with exceptional violence in Dauphine, Cevennes and Languedoc, but general opinion was becoming sickened, not before time, and aided by such spokesmen as Paul Rabaut, Malesherbes, Lafayette and Voltaire, an Edict was passed in 1778 which began to restore civil rights to the Huguenots, despite fierce opposition by the clergy. In December 1789 the French National Assembly affirmed the liberty of religion and granted Huguenots admission to all offices and all professions.

Yet again, as late as 1815 after the fall of Napoleon, the reactivation of the "White Terror" led to more outrages against Protestants, especially in the south of France and Nimes in particular. This caused more Huguenots to flee to foreign countries.

So, it can be seen that these late arrivals can legitimately be termed Huguenots. Today the Protestants still strive to fuse the residual splinter groups whilst the very word Huguenot is now of historical connotation only.

(To be continued)

SACRED
to the memory of
ALICE AYRES
aged 26

*Who met her death through a fire which occurred
in Union Street Borough
24th day of April 1885 A. D.*

*Amidst the sudden terrors of the conflagration
With true courage and clear judgement, She heroically
Rescued the children committed to her charge.
To save them she three times braved the flames,
At last leaping from the burning house, she sustained
Injuries, from the effects of which she died on
April 26 1885*

*This memorial was erected by public subscription to
commemorate a noble act of unselfish courage.*

*"Be thou faithful unto death, and I will
Give thee a crown of life"*

Isleworth Cemetery, the obelisk is about 10ft. high and about 4 ft. square at the base
Susan Higlett

The English Genealogical Congress

Mabel Morton

The Congress, co-sponsored by the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies and the Society of Genealogists was held at York University from 10th to 15th August. The University - one of our later foundations is situated two miles south-east of York at Heslington, and the administrative centre is in Heslington Hall, a large Elizabethan mansion rebuilt in the last century.

The Theme of the Congress was “Mobility - Ancestors on the move” and the lectures confirmed what we are all coming to realise - that our forbears did not spend a lifetime in the same parish - how much easier for genealogists if they had! The subjects ranged through Poor Law Records, Naval Families, Emigration, Maps, Probate Records and the Militia and Heraldic Sources. This final lecture was given by the Congress President, Garter Principal, King of Arms and he extended his lecture to include a talk on the functions of his Office. Many of those attending were from overseas - America, Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, and most were taking the opportunity to holiday in Britain and do some research at the same time.

Two Projects were run concurrently with the lectures - we chose Census Indexing, rather than Monumental Inscriptions having spent numerous summer Saturdays on the latter! During the week the many volunteers completed slips for the four Censuses for the two Heslington parishes of St. Lawrence and St. Paul. For this project we abstracted every scrap of information from the Enumerators Books for an “in depth study” of the parishes, and we were able to compare genealogical information with our colleagues who were copying the MIs.

Outings were arranged on two afternoons. We enjoyed a very interesting and informative tour of the Borthwick Institute of Historical Research in York which included a visit to the conservation department, to see how tiny scraps of parchment or paper can be miraculously restored to legible manuscripts.

On Wednesday evening a reception was held in the Kirkgate at the Castle Museum. For those who do not know the museum, Kirkgate is an indoor street of reconstructed Victorian shop-fronts, and the wares are based on the collections of by-gones made by Dr. Kirk on his rounds and given to the City of York in 1935. The Museum was opened especially for us and because it was dark outside, the area was lit by artificial light, just as it would have been in those by-gone days, it made an attractive setting for a very convivial occasion.

On Friday evening a banquet was held in the Great Hall of the Merchant Adventurers Company at which the Guest Speaker was Major General the Duke of Norfolk, C.B. C.B.E. M.C. Earl Marshal of England.

We had steeped ourselves in genealogy for the whole week, in very pleasant surroundings in an historic city - it was all very worthwhile.

Genealogy - "Down Under"

From time to time, we receive letters from our overseas members asking for help, the following extracts are from two letters from Mrs. C. Ramsay-Sharpe (member R8).

..... Please excuse the delay in forwarding my subscription, I have been in Victoria furthering the research on the LE PIPRE BARROW family. I also attended a centenary of the small farming community of DARNUM in the Gippsland area of Victoria. It is wonderful to see what can be done in a community of only 200 people who are interested in their history. Between 1500 and 2000 attended the week-end celebrations and it was a revelation to learn how many of the inhabitants are taking their local and family history seriously.

..... your suggestion that ISAAC LE PIPRE BARROW may have arrived (in Australia) as a crew member proved to be a reality - although there are no crew members lists available around 1837 - I found in a Melbourne newspaper the obituary of ISAAC in which it mentions his early love of the sea and his final disenchantment and settlement on the land. Apparently, he came to Sydney and took a post as secretary of the newly formed "prestigious" Australian Club.

..... the most important aspect of my research is the origin of ISAAC RICHARD SOUTON LE PIPRE BARROW. As one researcher said "you will certainly recognise him when you find him". Is there a register in England of merchant seamen around the 1830s? I understand that there was one in Wales but that body has been moved elsewhere, perhaps such a record would give some clue to his background.

.....regarding the Ashford parish registers, the rector wrote to me giving numerous baptisms of LE PIPRE children but no marriages or burials. He also said that BARROW was not a local name. In the London Directory (Guildhall microfilm) I found the name of Le Pipre as follows: 1874 Edward Le Pipre, Rag Dealer, 20 Crown Street, Soho, 1890 Edward Augustus [Le Pipre], Coffee Rooms, 215 Seymour Street, London N.W. I found the Hammersmith Library most helpful when researching PETER LE PIPRE, solicitor and coroner of the Queen's Bench who resided in that area in 1841

..... We have an index to Middlesex marriages but I have not found it very useful as yet, except to confirm one marriage. There are several Phillimore Indexes and several parish indexes spread around the libraries of the capital cities of Australia. The microfiche (I.G.I.) is very helpful but by no means complete - we should be getting a new edition here shortly - so far, I have not found one Ashford record on it, but that may be accounted for by the names I am researching.

.... The churchyard experiences of Vic Gale are not unfamiliar (vol 2.1). When I set off to Victoria to look for Isaac Le Pipre Barrow's resting place I had a similar experience - except there was no warning. Isaac lies in a public cemetery and I had no idea where to look, I found the local undertaker and he helped me find the grave under a healthy crop of blackberries. It was high summer and I was terrified of what might appear. It was more than 50 years since any of the family had lived in the area, and all of the nearby graves were in like condition. On a later visit I took with me a can of weed killer and hope that the obliging gravedigger will fulfill his promise to use it....

In our next journal I will bring Mrs. Ramsay-Sharp's research interests up to date, it is a fascinating account of what may be achieved from 12,000 miles away -ED

Research Report

Vic Gale

I am glad to report that the Society's major research effort this year - recording the Memorial Inscriptions at Heston Churchyard - is substantially completed. As noted in my last report, the organisation of this task was undertaken by Wendy Mott and Yvonne Woodbridge and they had the assistance of seven or eight other members of the Society on seven Saturdays throughout the summer. Heston Churchyard has a modern cemetery extension and they have completed transcribing all stones up to the section currently in use - approximately 900 transcriptions; they hope to be able to get inside the Church and note memorials in there shortly, to complete the task. I look forward to seeing a copy of their work in the Society's library.

Last year a team under Chris Watts spent a day in the relatively small churchyard at Stanwell. They more than half completed the outside work and Sherley Ewart has now taken over the papers and hopes to complete the work there.

Connie Zouch has completed her transcriptions of the Brentford Parish Register - Baptisms 1619-1620, 1639 and 1653-1721, Marriages 1618-1640 and 1653-1721 with Banns 1653-1658, Burials 1570-1721 - and has typed it all up. (It runs to 145 pages! What next Connie?) Mavis Sibley is preparing slips for an index and we can hope to see a copy in our library in due course.

Strays continue to accumulate both from our own members and other out of area enthusiasts in other Societies. I am grateful to Joan Chamberlain for preparing slips from a number of these lists that I have received recently - these are now incorporated in our Index. A selection is as usual, included here - for further details of any of these (or any other matters) send a stamped and addressed envelope to me at: **53 Liberty Lane, Addlestone, Weybridge, Surrey, KT15 1NQ**

ADAMS William	London bur. 1760
ALBRA Thomas James	St. Clement Danes bap 1814
ATTWOOD John	All Hallows bur. 1821
BAMFORD William	Bishopsgate m1795
BANNER Sophia	Islington m 1829
BROWN William	St. Martin Orgar m 1780
CASE Lambath	London bur 1780
CASSE Thomas	Hackney m 1690
CLEMENTS Ann	London bur 1738
DAKINS William	Westminster m 1792
DANIELS Martha	Westminster bur 1742
DOUGHTY Moore	St Magnus the Martyr m 1734
DUTTON Judith	East Bedfont bap 1689
EAGLE Samuel	Sunbury bap 1837
EGGLESTONE	Adelaide (age 7) Jane (13) Isabella (15) Thomas (16) Harriet (19) Sarah (21) Louisa (22) Elizabeth (26) Mary Ann (29) Hillingdon all baptised 1837

EMES Mary	Acton m 1717
FARRAR Septimus	London bur 1822
FIELD William	Hillingdon m 1749
FLY Sarah	Norwood bur 1715
GARDINER Frances	Wapping bur 1721
GILBERT Henry	City of London bur 1812
GOTTINGHAM Diana	Westminster bur 1728
HANCOCK Thomas	a vagrant child bap 1738
HARLAND Jane	Holborn bur 1728
HOLYCOMB William	St. Marylebone bur 1795
HOMES Edmund	Bishopsgate m 1672
ISLEY Ralph	Emmanuel Hospital bur 1755
JACKSON Andrew	St. Clement Danes m 1749
JACKSON Mary Ann	West Middlesex Militia bap 1813
JENYNS Thomas	Ludgate Hill bur 1750
KELK John	Christ Church m 1790
KENT Barbara	Stepney m 1725
LANGDON Susanna	St. Giles in the Fields bur 1725
LIMB Charles	Norwood Bap 1813
MACKELCAN John	St. Marylebone m 1829
MEADS George	Norwood bur 1779
MOFFAT Thomas James	St. Katherine Coleman m 1825
NEIBOR Charles	Chelsea bap 1814
NELTHORP John	Westminster m 1722
NICHOLSON Barbara	London bur 1795
NORRIS John	St. Clement Danes bap 1710, bur 1712
OLSEN Thomas	Hare Field bur 1797
PAGE George	Bloomsbury m 1814
PINCKNY Israel	London m 1682
PREECE Richard	Holborn m 1833
RANDALL John	Christchurch bap 1630
RICE George	London bur 1772
SELLWOOD Edward	Paddington m 1805
SMART Mary	Westminster m 1722
SMITH James	St. George Hanover Square m 1770
THIRKELL Mary	St. Martin in the Fields bur 1792
TOTTINGHAM John	Aldersgate m 1730
TYRRIL Edward	London bur 1751
VAINE or WAINE	
Elizabeth	City of London bur 1812
William	City of London bur 1809
WAGNER Leah	Pall Mall bur 1745
WALLIS George	London m 1723
WELCH John	Norwood bur 1775
YOUNG Edward	St. Pancras bur 1829
YOUNG Sophia	Islington bap 1821

New Members

We welcome the following New Members to our Society. The list is rather long, and their Surname Interests are indexed on the following pages.

B16	Frank Bandy	1 Parkview, 87 Park Road, Chiswick, W4 3ER.
B18	L.R. Brawn	17 Hillcrest Road, Acton, W3 9RN.
B19	Trisha Bayliss	113 Gloucester Road, London, SW7.
C13	Miss Una Clarke	Littlethorpe House, Honington, Bury St. Edmunds, SFK
C17	Miss Jeanne Cuthbert	88 North Hyde Road, Hayes, MDX.
C18	D.E. Cotterell	8 Kevin Close, Hounslow West.
C19	Mrs Wendy Castle	32 Wood End Road, Harrow, MDX. HA1 3PP.
D7	Mr. Dudley-Howell	Coniston, Little Marlow Road, Marlow, BKM.
D8	Mr. V.L. Dowse	253 Uxbridge Road, Hampton Hill, MDX.
E7/8	Mrs M. Edlin	3 Nelson Close, High Wycombe, BKM. HP13 7NS.
E9	Mrs Anne Evans	1 Wilton Street, Wallasey, Merseyside, L44 1AR.
F6	Harriet Blair-Fish	7 Bedford House, The Avenue, W4 1UD.
F7	Mrs. S.I.B. Farrel	6 Claire Cottage, Bletchingly, SRY.
G15	Mrs W. Gallop	41 Airedale Avenue, Chiswick, W4 2NW.
H16	Miss C.I. Hamilton	6 Claire Cottage, Bletchingly, SRY.
H17	Mrs, M. Horne	77 Swift Road, Hanworth, MDX.
H18	Mrs. F. Hestor	13 Swan Close, Hanworth, MDX. TW13 6PA.
H19	Mr. R. Hitt	Groundsman's Bungalow, L.T. Sports Ground Park Place, Acton. W.3
H20	Mrs. J. Hitt	
J2	Mrs. S. James	32 Clive Road, Bedfont, MDX. TW14 9EG
J3	Miss E.H. Jones	72 Manor Road, Richmond, SRY.
J4	J. Doreen Jones	9 Cheltenham Avenue, Twickenham, MDX. TW1 3HD.
J5	Mrs. P. Jeffery	15 Clarence Grove Road, Weston-Super-Mare, Avon.
K7	Miss Sylvie Knight	101 Wakehurst Drive, Southgate, Crawley, SSX. RH10 6DY
K8	Miss D.V.M. Kemp	43 Kent Gardens, London, W13 8BU.
L7	Mrs Anne Lhoase	18 Homewaters Avenue, Sunbury on Thames MDX TW16 6NS
L8	Mrs. D.E. Lee	29 Strode Street, Egham, SRY.
M9	Roger J. Minot	24 Northumberland Ave. Isleworth, MDX. TW7 5HV.
O3	Mrs. Sybil O'Callaghan	62 Thornbury Road, Isleworth, MDX. TW7 4LN.
P12	Mrs V. Payne	28 Eskdale Avenue, Northolt, MDX. UB5 5DJ.
P13	Miss S.J. Podmore	152 Felsham Road, Putney, SW15 1DP.
R9	Mrs. E. Ronan	20 Ranelagh Gardens, Stamford Brook, W6 OYE.
R10	Miss A.P. Rollinson	26 Pownall Road, Hounslow, MDX. TW3 1YN
S14	Eileen Small	25 Kings Avenue, Hounslow, MDX. TW3 4BL.
S17	R.P. Seabury	6 Mimosa Road, Hayes, MDX. UB4 9EQ.
S18	Mary Julia Steer	45 Pine Tree Close, Cranford, MDX.
V1	Mrs. Nina Vile	27 Beeston Way, Feltham, MDX.
W13	Kelvin E. Warth	57 Stephenson Road, Hanwell, W7.
ERRATA		
P7	Mr. R.A. Phelps	Not 'P8' as last Journal
E6	Mr. C.M. Elliott	Not 'Elliot' as last Journal
New Address		
F1	Mrs. B.L. Field	57 Cherry Drive, Canterbury, KEN. CT2 8HE
P3	P.C. Pearson	25 Kildare Terrace, London, W2

- and their Surname Interests

Airey	F6	N/LAN 1817	Keggan	K8	BRK IOM 1860/1900
Alderton	K8	Windsor BRK 1860	Kemp	K8	SSX c1850
Alexander	K7	Hammersmith LDN 19c	Kirkham	F6	Oldham 19c
Allen	S14	Hackney E/LDN 19c	Knight	K7	Brentford, Twickenham 19c
Sandy	B16	Wing BKM any	Krambach	E9	b Hamburg, dMDX 1896
Barber	F6	N/DBY any	Lambert	F6	Ireland
Bayliss	B19	Chipping Norton c1860	Lees	F6	Saddleworth WRY 18/19c
Beale	E9	LIN c1826	Luhr	K7	LND YKS 19c
Bennett	C18	W/MDX c1880	Mansfield	J5	Guildford SRY 19c
Bennett	F6	N/DBY 18/19c	Marshall	F6	DBY 18c Manchester 19c
Blenshard	E9	LIN c1826	Maybank	H17	Edinburgh c1900
Ecwen	F6	IRL, N/Zealand	Mayers	J5	Godalming SRY 19c
Buckley	F6	Oldham 18/19c	Meacock	J5	W/MDX 19c
Burrell	F6	SSX 18c, Oldham 19c.	Medwell	C17	WAR LIN HAM
Chalk	K7	Hammersmith, Kennington.	Milner	F6	DBY 18c
Clegg	F6	Oldham 18/19c	Mynott	M9	any 1700/1870
Cokeham	L7	any 19c	Nadin	J5	Godalming SRY 19c
Cotterell	C18	W/MDX c1880	Parrish	B16	Evenly NTH
Cuthbert	C17	WAR, LIN, HAM	Payn	P12	Margate KEN 19c
Danson	F6	LAN 18c, WRY, SCT 19c.	Post	K7	Lenham KEN 19c
Dav(e)y	L7	NFK 19c	Pride	P12	SOM DOR c1780
Diggins	L8	any c1885	Priest	H18	Mortlake SRY c1909
Dudley	D7	WAR 19c	Rees	F6	CAE CMN 19c
Elliott	E6	St. Marylebone 1850	Reeve	J5	Ealing W/MDX 19c
Elphick	K8	SSX c1850	Ridge	R10	Ireland 19c
Fairer	K7	Notting Hill 19c	Ridgway	F6	N/DBY WRY Manchester 18/19c
Farquharson	J5	Ealing 19c	Rollinson	R10	Ireland 19c
Fermor	P7	LDN SW1 19c	Sargisson	R10	ERY 19c
Freeman	P7	LDN SW1 19c	Savill	P12	Acton W/MDX c1870
Garfitt	F6	DBY 17c, LAN 19c	Sharrock	L7	LAN 1860 HRT 1890
Hartside	F6	WRY LAN 18/19c	Shephard	K7	Notting Hill 19c
George	E7	W/MDX c1840	Sinclair	F6	Bristol 18c
Gill	E9	Guernsey c1850	Slater	F6	Manchester 19c
Hall	F6	CAM 19c	Smith	F6	Manchester, Thirsk 18/19c
Hammerton	K7	Richmond LDN 18/19c	Smith	K7	Lenham KEN 19c
Hancock	K8	DEV LDN 19c	Smith	K8	Greenford W/MDX 1850
Hand	G15	SOM 19c	Sparshott	E9	Staines MDX 1850 on
Hand	R9	SOM Bath 19c	Stephenson	L7	ERY MDX 1840-1880
Harding	J5	WLS LDN DEV CON	Taylor	M9	any 1830 on
Hartnup	K8	SSX KEN c1850	Teal	D7	WAR 1800 on
Heap	F6	Oldham 18c	Toyne	L7	LIN Highgate 19c
Hearn	K7	W/MDX 19c	Traill	L7	LAN 19c
Hicks	E9	WLS W/MDX DEV 18/19c	Ward	F6	DBY 18c SFK 19c
Hilton	F6	Oldham 19c	Warth	W13	any GLS LIN CAM
Hitt	H19	E/LDN DEV DOR 19c	Waterhouse	F6	LAN 17/19c
Holbeche	C17	AylesburyHorton	Weatherly	J5	Ealing, Denham 18/19c
Horton	E9	DEV c1850	White	F7	Brentford W/MDX 19/20c
Howell	D7	MDX c1800	Wiles	F6	CAM 18/19c
Humphreys	E6	Wonersh SRY c1850	Willett	K8	SSX KEN LND MDX 19c
Isaac	E6	N/DEV c1850	Williams	J5	Haverfordwest WLS 19c
			Williams	R9	SOM Bath 19c
			Willmott	F6	CAM 18c
			Wilmot	F6	SAL 18c Bristol 19c
			Wolff	E9	b Koenisburg dMDX

* In order to save space, the surname interests must be somewhat condensed. Counties are listed according to the "Chapman County Codes".

HELP!!!

BURKIN, Thomas, gardener, father of JAMES who married EMMA BURDEN at Trinity church, St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, on July 27 1862, all were residing in Pitt St. at the time. Looking for Thomas and would be glad of any information which would lead to him. The church is quite close to London Bridge in an area which was rapidly developing and finding one name among the many thousands who were in that area can be a wearisome process.

Mrs. K. Buckman, 25 Bucklands Road, Teddington, MDX

Miss Sylvie Knight would be grateful for any information or help in tracing ancestors who came from Germany. She writes: "I am having quite a job with my great-great-grandfather who rumour has it came from Bonn. The furthest back I have traced him is to his marriage in Marylebone in 1873" Her address is:

101 Wakehurst Drive, Southgate, Crawley, Sussex, RH10 6DY

ROBINSON, Frederick, born Staines, Sept. 23 1793, he became a Master Baker in Chertsey and died there in 1839, aged 46, married at Horsell, and had 2 sons & 2 daughters baptised at Chertsey. Have got this far and am now looking for the parents of Frederick and also his baptism. Any news of this name would be welcome. **R. S. Christie, Crannock, The Close, Old Woking Road, West Byfleet, Surrey, KT14 6HR**

STEPHENSON, Mrs. Anne Lhoas is interested in this name in the Fulham and Southall area, her grandfather and great-grandfather lived around there and were employed in the Gasworks. Have we among our midst any gasmen who could assist Mrs. Lhoas in finding any records of employees at those establishments? Her address is: **18 Homewaters Avenue, Sunbury-on-Thames, MDX, TW16 6NS**

GRISTWOOD, Looking for anyone of this name in the London area (particularly E14) in 1890-1900. Is willing to help search in Bracknell area in return.

Robert Gristwood, 24 Hawthorne Close, Bracknell, Berks

Leslie Brooks is seeking the formation of an English Catholic FHS and asks: would any English R.Cs. with an interest in the subject, be good enough to contact him, or at least send him their name and address? Would any members who have details of their own English Catholic ancestry (grandparents or further back) let him know what information they have?

Leslie Brooks, Hill House West, Crookham Village, Nr. Aldershot, Hampshire

STEWART, seeking any living descendants of ALBERT E. STEWART and his wife, ANNIE STEWART nee WALKER, who died after 1939 and were both of Hounslow. Mrs. Stewart had an elder brother, ALBERT EDWARD WALKER who died in Chiswick 3/7/1937. Information on this would be welcomed:

Mr. P.R. Auldis, 83 Anfield Road, Liverpool, L4 0TJ

** We are always pleased to insert queries of this kind for members free of charge. Please be specific, avoid ambiguity, and please **PRINT ALL NAMES and LOCALITIES!**

Census Street Indexes – A Plea from the P.R.O.

As anyone who has used Census Returns will know, we only have street indexes for places with a population of over 40,000. The PRO staff endeavour to index more places, but time is scarce. We would be most grateful if anyone compiling a street index of their area could, when time permits, provide us with a copy to make available to other searchers - with due acknowledgement to the compiler. We have a few name indexes that have very kindly been donated in this way and would appreciate more.

In this connection we feel it would be desirable to adopt a universal method of referencing, such as that used in the Census Room so that anyone quoting a reference or giving one to us for a photocopy order, or for help in deciphering entries, would be talking the same “language”. We frequently have to ask searchers to return to their Local Record Office and look again at the film to find the reference we require since the information they give us is insufficient to locate the precise entry here. This wastes their time considerably and searchers are confused by individual methods of indexing. Whilst local methods are adequate in the smaller context of a Local Record Office, they are inadequate when applied to the holdings we have here.

All the original enumerator’s books are foliated before being microfilmed which means one can go straight to the page required but frequently the folio numbers are disregarded by the indexers.

To place an order for photocopies or to refer to the page required, or to find it in the first place, you need to know the full reference number including: 1841, the book number and the folio number e.g. HO 107/195, Book 2, folio 3.

1851-1871 - the folio number and the page number

e.g. HO 107/1095 Folio 243 page 29
 RG 9/1053 Folio 135 page 1
 RG 10/653 Folio 122 page 6

A page with no folio is the back of the previous page and therefore has the same folio number when quoted for reference. The folio numbers are stamped on the top right-hand corner of every other page of the books on the film.

The page numbers are printed on each page; on the 1851 census they are centrally placed on the top of the page and in the 1861 & 1871 in the top corner of the page. The 1841 is slightly different in that a reference for this year will need to include a book number also. To find this when you have located your page and noted its folio number, turn back to folio one of that sequence and look there for a number generally handwritten in the form of a fraction: the piece number above and the BOOK number below.

An ideal index therefore should list streets and, in some cases, individual large houses followed by two columns of figures. e.g.

1851-1871	Wells Street	REFERENCE		FOLIO NOS.
		RG 9/10		123-145
	<i>or</i>			
1841	Wells Street	REFERENCE	BOOK	FOLIO NOS.
		HO 107/469	6	12-13

(From: Mrs. Lumas, Census Room, Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London WC2)

- And Finally

A couple of weeks ago I went to Birmingham to a conference organized by the Federation for Journal Editors, we spent some time discussing the way in which the journal was produced, some are typed on master sheets, reduced in size photographically, from which a "plate" is made which then goes on to a printing press, this is the "offset-litho" process, and the real up market ones are first produced on a "word processor" that latest piece of electronic gadgetry, which spaces the words along the line and avoids that irritating gap at the right-hand margin although it sometimes hyphenates a word at a most awkward point. We were told that electronic typewriters were the thing and that no self-respecting editor should be without one. I must have a talk with our new Treasurer, but in the meanwhile ask you to bear with my two finger exercises and forgive the odd mistake which creeps in.

We also spent time on the "content" and here the opinions were as varied as the company in what to put in and why. At the end, the consensus seemed to be that we all would put in what we felt suited our readers. It was an interesting day and as always, I enjoyed the chance to talk "shop" with others of the same mind - and here I feel is the value of many of these conferences - the opportunity to meet and gossip. So much of our family history research is done singly and in record offices where a reverent hush prevails. Our AGM gave such an occasion for gossip and it seemed to me that most members took full advantage of the time, this also gives us a chance to draw new members into the chatter, we must ensure that their early enthusiasm is not dampened by the apparent indifference of those of us who have passed 1837.

I hope that you enjoyed the article by "an enumerator" it seemed to be topical, I remember my father performing the same task in 1931, and it would seem that he had more work to do then, completing the enumerator's return, it was more in line with what we are accustomed to in the earlier censuses. As Rosemary said: all she had to compile was a return of male and female persons who were present on that night, together with a list of those absent. What will they do for Enumerator's Returns in 2082 I wonder? All I know is that the information will be stored in "memory banks." Mind you if the thing is stored with a view to easy access (if the right programme is written) it will be quite easy. It will merely be necessary to sit at a TV screen, put in the correct code to the storage unit and in a flash, you will see how many Jones & Smiths were in Hounslow on that night, or if you need to know how many bricklayers were in the town, the machine will tell you. With any luck it will be available on your own TV, no more queues at Portugal Street? Maybe the thing will be so clinical by then that genealogy will have lost its appeal.

Still on census, I sometimes have great difficulty in reading the writing and this is not always due to the sometimes-abysmal photography. My father wrote a beautiful script and I wish I could do the same - because I use the typewriter so much I get out of practice as I am sure do many others. It might be useful if some of the many paleography courses were to include a section on "Enumerator Script", and in the same context may I once more ask you when writing to the Journal to please print all names and places. At least two of the errors in our last issue were due to indecipherable scripts and not my errant fingers.

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In all correspondence, please mark your envelopes WMFHS, and if a reply is needed, an S.A.E. must be enclosed. Members are asked to note that receipts are sent only if requested, and return postage is enclosed.

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