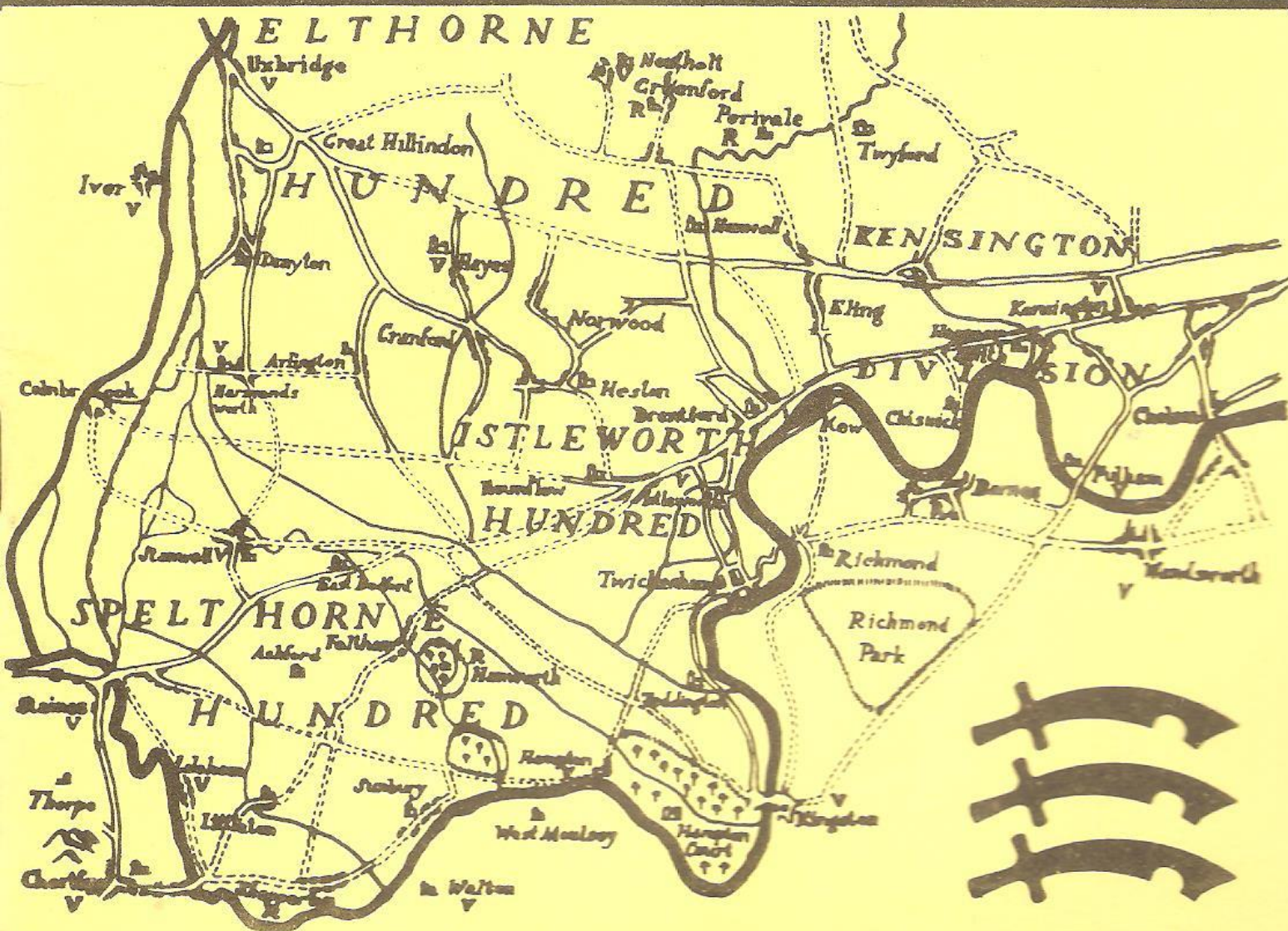


# West Middlesex Family History Society Journal

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April 1985



## WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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# West Middlesex

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### CONTENTS

Grandfather Thorpe's Journal	...	...	34
John Collinson - Criminal	...	...	39
The Ballad of Spelthorne	...	...	44
Book Reviews - Computers	...	...	45
- The infamous Ship "Hillsborough"	...	...	46
Surnames	...	...	48
A Coordinator Reports	...	...	52
Eric Whittleton Writes	...	...	53
Our Calendar	...	...	54
Odds & Ends	...	...	58
Middlesex Strays	...	...	59
New Members	...	...	60
Diary	...	...	63
Your Chairman	...	...	64

### **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, Hounslow, Hillingdon with Uxbridge, Isleworth, Kensington, Laleham, Littleton, Perivale, Shepperton, Staines, Stanwell, Sunbury, Teddington and Twickenham.

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## Grandfather Thorpe's Journal (2)

*.... Grandfather Thorpe - the maternal grandfather of our Canadian member Frank Hankins - made a business & pleasure trip to Great Britain in 1903, he was engaged in the wholesale fruit trade, and he kept a journal of his trip. Our December issue told the story of his voyage to Liverpool....*

**Mar. 13.** "Had a very fine sleep, the Hotel is one of the best kept anyone would meet with. Yesterday was raining all day and clothes, boots etc. seem to be damp when one puts them on. Have just had breakfast and will call on some of the dealers. Mr. James and Mr. Pedwell are leaving, so will not see them again until I return to Toronto. 4.05, now on the London train, have just passed Edge Hill station, and now passing Waintree (Aintree?) a suburb of Liverpool, quite a large place and well laid out, but with very small yards (gardens) to houses. There are boys playing football on the ground with one or two inches of water nearly all over it, and in the rain at that. The country we are now coming to shows up well and seems to be good land, fields as level as a good base-ball ground. Just passed quite a town looks like new growth, good small homes, all built alike. There is quite a river and canal along side of it, with good large steamers for freight on it..... **Crews:** Large station, quite a place - still raining - Have a dining car on train ... the porter is now taking orders for drink with our meal. I have seen more drink in two days than I see in a year when at home. My neighbour to dinner was a Parson, he could also take his wine, but was a pleasant companion. Arrived Willisden (Willesden) 8:05, Harry and Bertha (his sister and brother-in-law) were there to meet me, and Amy (another sister) came around later, she looks quite young, and is the same as ever.

**Mar. 15.** "Went for a long walk in the morning and Eliza (sister) came all the way from Southend to see me. After dinner who should come in but Aunt Susan, had a pleasant afternoon with her, and after taking her to the station, sat up talking until bed time. How lonesome I was on going to bed.

**Mar. 16. (Monday).** Went to city on top of bus, passed Kensal Green, Paddington, Praed Street to Edgware Road to Marble Arch and along Oxford Street, Regent St, Trafalgar Square and on to Covent Garden, called on several wholesalers. After that, took bus for Fulham Road, through Piccadilly, Hyde Park Corner, passed Sloane St. - quite a few changes round here, got off bus at foot of Pelham St. and went past the old home (41 Pelham St.) which I found to let, or could have tried to gone in. All much the same as when I left, the only change being in the back parts of Pelham Crescent. Then on to Marlborough Road, and saw Fred Iggledon in the same store as when I left, and in fact same as it used to be over 40 years ago, no change, rooms the same, his wife says he was like the old place and she couldn't renovate him or the place. Home then by train.

Letter from home today, would give a good deal to be with my dear ones for a few moments.

**Tuesday.** “Went to the city today, same route as Monday as far as Charing Cross, then on to the Bank of England, on top of the bus (the top deck was not covered then) - saw the Royal Exchange, Mansion House, saw much of the city, and had lunch with Mr. Carrol, then around King William St. down Monument yard to Billingsgate Market, and from there to Bank Station for the tube (District Railway) and went as far as Shepherd’s Bush Station, quite a distance for only 2d or so, and then on to Acton for another 1d. to see W. Iggledon, after which I came home to Willisdon. Oh, the awful crush and din of the immense quantity of people, nearly drives one out of their mind. Rained nearly all day.

**Wednesday.** “Went to Covent Garden and saw them sell some apples, but the awful din they made, all selling at once is dreadful, and keeps one busy watching first one then another. After sale went up the Strand, called at the New Inns of Court, also the Court Branch of the Bank of England, along past where Old Temple Bar used to stand, through the city again to Liverpool St. Station - an immense place, and then on to Leytonstone to see Mr. Steele and family, they were very pleased to see me. Spent two or three hours there, then back to Willisdon.

**Thursday.** “To see Mr. Rickeard at 41 Wycliff Rd., Wimbledon, a very fine suburb, passing through Putney and over Putney Bridge. Some extra fine flats (homes) here, understand rents are heavy. Very pleasant visit with Mr. R. then left for West Brompton Station, passing Catton’s Yard (building contractors) an immense place, then by Hampton Brewery, Fulham, they have their own grounds, then on to Brompton Cemetery and after some trouble found Father’s grave, and after having arranged to have the grave fixed up, went on to see Brompton Hospital, Chelsea and Camden.

*(Frank Hankins writes: In 1982 I attempted to “find fathers grave” Brompton Cemetery is quite a jungle, but after some difficulty did so. It is under an evergreen oak, and the marker is beginning to flake off)*

“Then ever being in the neighbourhood of my birth, found lots of people or their sons in the same places of Business. Then went to the Kensington Museum and the Imperial Institute (now the Commonwealth Institute in Kensington Road). Had about an hour with the gentleman in charge, the Canadian Government should try to induce more exhibits.

**Friday.** “Went to see Jose Roderigez at Monument Stn. bldgs. but he was not in. Left word that I would call later, and went over London Bridge, which they are now making much wider. Saw the River Thames from that spot - the mud looks strange after our

own clean rivers. A Spanish steamer was unloading oranges, they do it quick but in the same old way, on the backs of men. On to Borough Market to meet Mr. Musgrave, the supt., from there through Mile End Road to Whitechapel, saw old place, in fact some ways worse, you see fine places for reformation next to Gin Palaces and such like, the whole way through.

**Sunday 22nd.** “Went for a walk in the morning to High Fields, very fine view from there of Greenwich Hospital, Crystal Palace and the surrounding country. This suburb is the finest I have seen yet, mostly all large homes, rents from £60 to £200 per year. Rested in the afternoon then to church in evening, fine sermon.

**Monday 23rd.** Went from Brockly to St. Marys..... and found our Mr. Everist, his wife was very kind and made me stop until he came home, went with him to see Mrs. Joe Everist and Arthur Everist, passed a good afternoon with them. (*Grandfather Thorpe was employed by McWilliam & Everist of Toronto, he was their manager when he died in 1913. (Clearly the Everist's mentioned here were a family connection with one of his employers.)*)

**Tuesday 24th.** “To Victoria Station this a.m. and registered at Canadian Institute, from there to Westminster Cathedral (just built) and then along the Embankment. The river here is a mass of barges. On then to St Paul’s going through the lower part then up to the Whispering Gallery, also up to the top for a fine view of London. This trip up the stairs is more than I would care to do again (*a comment echoed by Frank Hankins*), from there to Tower Bridge, went across on the level, then up the stairs and across the top (*this top gallery was only recently opened again, it had been closed for many years*) very, tiring but the view is good. The river is one mass of large steamers.

**Wednesday 25th.** “Met Mr. Steele at Liverpool St. Station, spent the day sightseeing, finishing at Kew Gardens. They are a great sight, suppose nearly as good as any thing to be seen anywhere.

**Friday 27th.** “To Kings Cross for train to York, dull cold rainy day, found Mr. Jas Everist, he was on holiday and was able to take me about some. York is a quaint place, went across Bootham (Bar), down Gillygate, (Gilesgate), some old houses there with extinguishers outside on the porches, used to put out the torches or links, used in olden times to light one about the city. Went round the wall, it is in good repair owing to the fact that they are now looking after it. Then through the Minster, and York may be justly proud of it, for it is simply grand. Also went through streets where the upper storeys of the houses were so close together that a person in each house could shake hands across the gap. Had a very pleasant afternoon and evening, then left on the 1.15 train to Edinburgh.

**Saturday 28th.** “Arrived at Edinburgh at 5.55, on leaving station found myself on Princes Street, a magnificent thoroughfare. Saw all the usual sights then went to see Jas Lindsay (*the Lindsays were Grandmother Thorpes mother's people*) and some others of the family. Warehouses are fine, best have seen yet, they have room for 4000 or 5000 bunches of bananas. Mr. Green tells me place costs £2600 or almost \$125,000 to build. Then down to the docks, saw some very large vessels from all parts of the world. Left there for Glasgow, arriving Saturday night.

**Sunday 29th.** “Glasgow; found this a very large business city, but same as ours very quiet on Sunday. Travelled around quite a bit, visited Botanic Gardens, found them fine, on then to Glasgow Green, then down the Clyde to the docks, raining hard all the time, but had to make the best of it.

**Monday.** “Did all the city possible, went to the bazaar (market?) remained there until about 2pm. they were pleased to see me. Then went out to see Eva Valentine now sister Mary of the Angels, at the Convent of the Good Sheppard. Stayed some while, took in the theatre in the evening.

**Tuesday.** “Down to the bazaar first thing and spent most of the morning there, talking business with dealers. Took 2pm train to London arrived 10:50. Sorry to say, raining all the time.

**Wednesday 1st.** “Raining hard, wrote some letters and took a walk all round Willisden and in the afternoon went to see Boat Race, and even in such rain, crowds of people there. It was an easy victory for Cambridge.

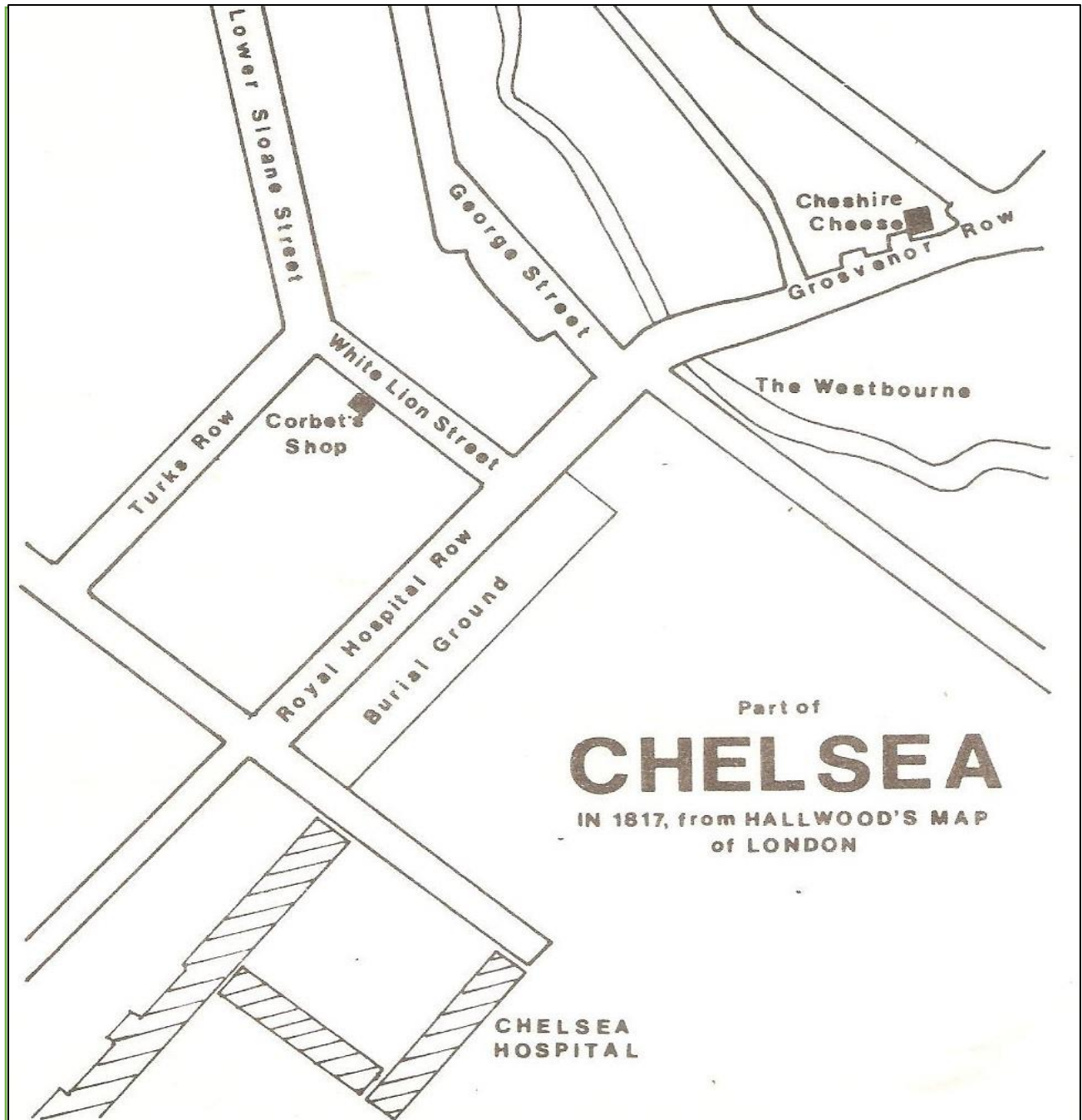
**Thursday.** Took the day and went down to Long.....Field and saw Mr. J. L. Everist. It was raining nearly all the time, but spent a very pleasant few hours. It is a fine part of the country, and had it been fine, would have stayed longer, saw the hounds with lots of ladies and gentlemen following.

**Friday.** “Went to Southend-on-the-Sea with Bertha to see Eliza, and Bertha's daughter Ethel, found them all well. It is a very nice spot, and would do one good to stay there a few weeks. As it is the nearest seaside place from London, it is always full, in fact quite a lot of people there now. It is between 40 & 50 miles from London, and the train fare is about 1/-, and on fast trains, about an hour's ride.

Frank Hankins writes: “*This is all the material found, if there was more it is gone beyond recall. It would appear, from the shorter pages near the end, that Grandfather Thorpe was beginning to tire.*”

"I am grateful to Frank for permission to use parts of the Journal, brief though it is. I had to make some cuts in the text (much of it dealing with details of fruit merchants in the various markets) but I hope that enough was left to convey Grandfather's impressions of an extended visit to his native land, all of which makes a fascinating story today.

(Sam Morton)



The roads in the above map can still be traced today, though some have changed their names. Grosvenor Row is now Pimlico Road, and Royal Hospital Row has changed Row for Road. Turke Row remains the same. Lower Sloane Street now includes White Lion Street, and the road continues across Royal Hospital Road as the approach road to Chelsea Bridge, the latter built since that time.



# John Collinson - Criminal

## Vic Rosewarne

In the past year our society has had talks on records relating to Criminal Ancestry and on Transportation to Australia. The story of JOHN COLLINSON shows how these sources can illustrate the life of someone who, committed by today's standards a petty offence, came into contact with the law and thus entered the Public Records. They also provided a vital clue to John's ancestry in Middlesex.

John Collinson was baptised at Uxbridge on the 8th July 1796, the son of Thomas and Mary Collinson. His mother died in childbirth, or shortly after, as she is described as "the late Mary Collinson" in the baptismal register. What happened to John for the next twenty-one years, except he trained as a bricklayer, is not yet known. It was in 1817 that he committed a Criminal act, and from that point his movements for the next seven years can be traced.

In that year of 1817 John was living in the parish of St. Luke, Chelsea. At about six in the evening of the 13th of June, John with two companions, Joseph Jackson and Robert Walker, were seen drinking in the Cheshire Cheese Public House near the Chelsea Hospital. They left the place before seven, and went down Grosvenor Row and turned right into White Lion Street, (See map opposite.) Here they entered a leather cutter shop of one John Corbet. As the owner came from the back room of the shop to serve them, he saw Jackson leaning over the counter and noticed a knife missing from there. The three asked the owner of the shop if he sold nails, he told them he wanted his knife back before he would deal with them, they all laughed at him. As the shopkeeper turned to find his scales, thinking it best to serve them, Jackson lunged over the counter and seized the man's watch and chain. Then, Walker followed by Jackson, ran out of the shop, Collinson remained behind a little then followed.

The shopkeeper ran out into the street, crying "stop thief!" As he ran along, Collinson came up and pushed him into the road then threw him down, giving him a bruised shoulder. The three then made their escape. Unfortunately, whilst they were in the Cheshire Cheese something they had said was overheard by Emanuel Jervis.



When Jervis heard of the robbery the next day, he informed the constable that he suspected Collinson of being a party to it. This officer then went to Collinson's lodgings, there he found the suspect and also Jackson, who was hiding under the bed. The two were promptly arrested, their accomplice Robert Walker was also found and arrested.

*(The places mentioned in the trial report can be traced on an 1819 map of Chelsea, using the 1831 trade directories for the area. There was a public house called the Cheshire Cheese at 4 Grosvenor Row, and a Henry Surgery had a leather cutter shop at 4 White Lion Street. These I have taken as the addresses for the premises of 1817, and so marked them on the map. Although the roads can still be traced today, the buildings cannot. The whole area north of the Chelsea Hospital has been redeveloped since that time and the Cheshire Cheese and John Corbet's shop have long since been demolished.)*

In less than three weeks the offenders were brought to trial at the Old Bailey. The sessions papers for July 2nd 1817 record that they were charged that:

In the parish of St. Luke Chelsea, Middlesex they stole:

“One watch of the value one pound, one watch chain of the value one shilling and one seal of the value sixpence of the goods and chattels of John Corbet from the person of the said John Corbet then and there. Feloniously did steal, take and carry away, against the peace of our said Lord the King his crown and dignity.”

The evidence in the trial given by John Corbet, Emanuel Jervis and the Constable is recorded and was used to recreate the events of June 13th, described above. The jury found all three of the defendants guilty and they were sentenced to seven years transportation. The sentence appears a little hard on Robert Walker, who seems to have taken little part in the robbery other than be present. He was also only sixteen years old, both Jackson and Collinson were in their twenties. That was 19th century justice though.

Whilst awaiting a ship to Australia, John Collinson was held at the Middlesex gaol. He was assigned to the convict ship “GLORY,” Captain Edward Pounder. The ship was loaded in early 1818 with 170 male convicts and a detachment of the 87th Regiment. The list of convicts was notable for their attainments, as has since been commented on.

“The consignment of prisoners on board the Glory was impressive in that it boasted of silversmiths, stone masons, carriage makers, harness makers, pastry cooks, shoemakers, iron workers, and even one glass cutter. The number of “just” labourers was almost negligible. Perhaps it was a sign of the times that so many artisans and skilled men had to resort to petty crime.”

“Descent - Journal of the Society of Australian Genealogists - 1983”

The Glory reached Port Jackson in New South Wales on September 14th 1818. Eight days after landing, the convicts were assigned to their masters. John Collinson went, as a bricklayer, to Thomas Vicary of Windsor, a town about 20 miles north west of Sydney.

There is little to be gathered of John’s life for the next six years. He appears to have worked for Thomas Vicary for the term of his sentence. In 1824 John received his certificate of freedom, he had served his full term of seven years. The certificate, dated 5th July 1824, was an essential document in the N.S.W. of that time, due to the necessity to establish that the bearer was a free man, in a society made up of so many convicts. The certificate stated that the bearer “was restored to all rights and privileges of a free subject.” There was also a description of the subject, John was aged 27, height 5ft 4 ½ ins, of ruddy complexion with brown hair and hazel eyes.

The certificate was also important as it gave John’s native place as Uxbridge, Middlesex. With the information on John’s age, he was 22 at the time of the trial, 27 at the time of his freedom in 1824. Together these give a birth date around 1795-97. A search of the parish records was made, and a baptism that fitted was found in 1796.

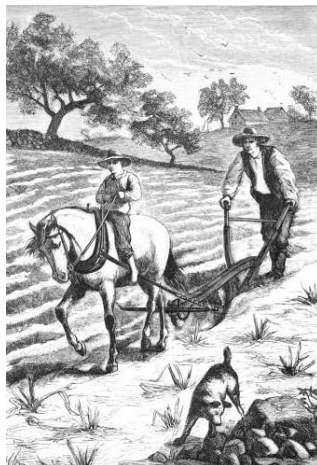
There was another corroborative point in that the parent’s names, Thomas and Mary were the names John choose for his first born son and daughter. (Though Mary was also his mother-in-law’s name).



John, after his freedom continued to work for Thomas Vicary, at least until 1828 when it is recorded in the census of N.S.W. for that year. It was also in that year of 1828 that John married Hannah Cupit at the Anglican Church of Castlereagh N.S.W. on November 10<sup>th</sup>. Hannah was only 15 at the time of the marriage, John was 32. Hannah was born in Sydney on the 20th April 1813 the seventh child of George and Mary Cupit. Her family though were not of convict origin. Her father George Cupit had joined the N.S.W. Corps in London in 1796 and arrived in Australia aboard the ship "GANGES" in June 1797. When that corps was returned to England, by Governor Macquarie, he transferred to the 73rd Foot. George had retired from the Army in 1823, took up a grant of 100 acres and farmed this till his death in 1846.

John and Hannah set up home in Windsor and in the next fifteen years had seven children, Thomas, George, John, Mary, William, Joseph and Susannah. John Collinson died on the 15th march 1844 at Windsor, aged 48, though it says 40 on his burial certificate. Hannah was left a widow with six children between 1 and 14, George having died in infancy. Hannah survived her husband by 21 years, dying at Windsor in 1865. She was survived by six of her children, Thomas had stayed in Windsor, where he worked as a carpenter, John and Joseph moved to the Gilgandra district, about 250 miles north west of Sydney.

The fourth son William, born 3rd October 1838, moved to Allynbrook on the Upper Paterson River, N.S.W., a place about 60 miles north of Sydney. Here he worked on the property "Cam-yr-Allyn" for Charles Boyde, and while there he met Elizabeth Smith the daughter of another former convict, James Smith, who arrived in Australia in 1832, having been transported for 14 years. William and Elizabeth were married at Dungog in 1858. They settled in Allynbrook and there had sixteen children. In 1893 William and his family moved to Moonan Flat where he bought the property "Long Flat", this became the family home and is now occupied by one of their grandchildren.



Our thanks for this article go to Mr. Noel Collinson of Wagga Wagga, New South Wales. He is the gt. grandson of the William and Elizabeth Collinson of Allynbrook and “Long Flat” and thus the gt. gt. grandson of the John Collinson who was transported to Australia in 1817.

Mr. Collinson initially contacted this Society seeking information on the origins of this John Collinson, his research in Australia had traced him back to his birth at Uxbridge about 1796. A member of the society was able to supply details from the Uxbridge Parish Registers, that fitted in well with the information gathered in Australia. In sending the details to Mr. Collinson, interest was expressed that his research would make a good article for our journal. In reply Mr. Collinson sent a short history of his family in Australia, and copies of documents he had found in his researches there, these with some additional data formed the basis for this article.

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#### **Documents supplied by Mr. Collinson:**

Old Bailey Session Papers, 2nd July 1817  
Convict Indent for the ship Glory  
Certificate of Freedom, John Collinson no. 28/2303  
Census of New South Wales 1828  
Birth Certificate, Hannah Cupit  
Marriage certificate, John Collinson & Hannah Cupit  
Burial Certificates, John and Hannah Collinson  
A short history of the Collinson family in Australia

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#### **Additional material:**

Uxbridge Parish Registers  
Hallwood’s map of London, revised edition 1819  
Robson’s London Directory 1831



## The Ballad of SPELTHORNE – By Vernon Goslin

Spelthorne, Elthorne, Hunslow and Gore:  
Mid-Saxon Hundreds in days of yore  
A Hundred hides? Or homesteads maybe?  
Or a hundred folk dwelling in family?

The Spelthorne Hundred was a broad flat domain,  
Lush meadowland lying 'twixt the Ash and the Crane  
On Staines Moor Camp, by the wide Thameside,  
Early Man labour'd on hoof and on hide:  
Stone, Bronze and Iron – these Ages three  
Mark'd out the pattern of Life to be  
Stern folk and proud, of fierce descent,  
To stem Rome's power these Brythons went  
to Coway Sales, by Thamesmead side –  
Sharp stakes they plant, and Rome's defied!  
But they yield at last to Caesar's sway,  
and the Legions march down a new highway.  
Our Roman Road's lasted – our Imperial Way –  
For "Thamis Street" read; A30 to-day!  
"Ad Pontes" – the town that the Romans knew:  
We call it "Staines" in a language new  
But the Legions depart, and the Saxons came,  
And homesteads in Spelthorne learn a new name

"Stronghold of Sunna" is Sunbury called;  
"Skepetone," "Charlstone" and "Exeforde"  
Wise words are spoken 'neath the Tree of Speech –  
The Spelthorne, the Council where elder men teach;  
But their rule's short-lived, for the Normans ride  
Through the Spelthorne lanes in their feudal pride  
with clerk and with cleric, with sword and with banner  
To Littleton-Laleham and Kenyngton Manor  
For each hide of land there's new taxes to pay:  
"You Saxons are finished – we'll last till Domesday!"  
Rome – Saxon – Norman – these Ages three  
Mark'd out the pattern of Life to be

The centuries pass, and Life goes on,  
Seedtime and Harvest – and Day's work done;  
At Lammastide the churches hallow  
The change of wheat or oats to fallow;  
Norman Lord and Saxon villein too,  
Unite and blend an England new  
On Hounslow Heath a Staines man has wrought  
A gunpowder mill – and we hear the report  
of victories at Greycy and Agincourt!  
To Hanworth Park comes stout Tudor King Harry

With bride Anne Boleyn – he's got four more to marry!  
 Now the rumour runs, say the Stanwell folk:  
 "Lord Knyvett's a hero! He's caught Guy Fawkes!"  
 York – Tudor – Stuart – these Ages three  
 Mark'd out the pattern of Life to be  
  
 So, life goes on, and they drink to the full  
 At "The Anchor"; "The Harrow"; "The Goat" and "The Bull";  
 And over their ale the yokels gasp  
 To hear Dick Turpin's been caught at last.  
 Through Spelthorne lanes, in darkness and mist,  
 Tramps Bill Sykes to Chertsey, with Oliver Twist.  
 Now inn-yards are empty and the post-horn is dumb  
 Pack-horses are idle, for the Railway has come!  
 "The Thames Valley Railway" — "Eight trains, perhaps more  
 "It opens for traffic nineteen sixty-four"  
 In the 80's and 90's Thames come back in full pride,  
 From Victorian house-boats we watch the punts glide;  
 To Shepperton Lock, in straw hat and striped coat,  
 Splash George, Harris, Jerome – the Three Men in a Boat!  
 George – William – Victoria – these Ages three  
 Mark'd out the pattern of Life to be.  
  
 Now the wheel's come full circle, for our battles are O'er  
 The blackouts cut up, and the Blitz heard no more.  
 So, what of the Future in this Spelthorne of ours?  
 Now we've launched to the Moon, meet Men here from Mars?  
 Will buses and bikes be as dead as doornail?  
 Shall we travel to work '216 Mono-Rail'?  
 Spelthorne's Future's uncertain, but one fact we see:  
 The pattern is ours, for it's our Life to be.

(It was at our April meeting last year that Mr. Goslin spoke on "The Spelthorne Hundred" and he was invited to write a piece for the Journal. The article was too late for our August issue, was unavoidably held over in December, and thus appears a year later. Ed)

## Book Review

"COMPUTERS FOR FAMILY HISTORY - An Introduction"

**Hawgood Computing Ltd., 26 Cloister Road, Acton, London, W3 0DE, £2-30 Post free**  
 If, like me, your knowledge of computers is nil, this book is an excellent means of starting to catch up with your children! It describes how to use a computer to organise family records, without having to write programs. The book is intended for the family historian with no prior knowledge, and describes the use of word processing, database and genealogy packages, and contains a glossary/explanation of most of the "jargon" (words from computer-land) that have invaded our language. David Hawgood, the Author, is a member of our Society and I look forward to our September Meeting, when he will be speaking on this subject. (Sam Morton)

## Transportation on the infamous ship "HILLSBOROUGH"

I have just read the above book and found much of interest in it - especially the diary of one William Noah a convict passenger. He was transported from Portsmouth to Sydney Cove and he managed somehow to keep a diary of the day-to-day happenings. He also recorded the names of the convicts who died; since they may be of interest to some readers, I have included the list here. Out of 300 convicts, only 205 arrived in Australia, and six of those died on arrival.

Noah was sentenced to death at the Old Bailey on 26 April 1797 at the age of 43 years for burglary, but the sentence was commuted to transportation for life. His occupation was given as Carpenter, his native place Shropshire, height 5'0 ½" complexion yellow and pock-picked, hair silver - grey, eyes hazel.

He gives a very clear account of the happenings on board the "Hillsborough" and the following are a few extracts.

- **Monday, 12 November 1798** - Departed this life an infant belonging to one Holdeness a convict. His wife had with six other women got permission to go to the Bay with their husbands and came on board this day. She was allowed a place on purpose on the Gun Deck but the father being ill, his spouse and him were left.
- **Monday, 10 December 1798** - Fresh breezes. Received on board Patrick Maguire as a convict, having received a thousand lashes and transportation for a number of years for Mutiny in the Army. Our shirts washed for the first time, having made two shirts last six weeks.
- **Saturday, 15 December 1798** - Fine and pleasant - Departed this life Thomas Wiley a youth convicted at Newgate for Death, for taking a note out of a letter at the Post Office and transported on account of his youth. Committed his body to the depths. Gentleman delivered religious books among the Convicts and Ships Company.

These few extracts give some idea of what life must have been like aboard the ship. Most of the convicts were shackled to each other and punishments were harsh. However, when William Noah finally arrived at his destination he was still patriotic enough to write: "When the Boatswain blew his long whistle calling all hands to bring ship to anchor, every seaman took his station as Britons always do."

At Sydney Cove, Noah became a model prisoner. For about five years he worked as a clerk in the Dockyard. In 1814 he was living with Catherin Lyons, aged 34. Catherin then free by servitude, had been transported for seven years. A Catholic she arrived on the "CANADA" in 1811. William Noah received a full pardon in 1818. He died in 1827 and was buried on March 26 at Phillip St. Burial in the parish of St. James.

Listed below are the names of the passengers who died on the voyage:

ABEL,	William	MARTIN,	George
BAILEY,	Edward	MARTIN,	James
BAYLEY,	William	MILES,	Hugh
BILLINGHURST,	John	MORGAN,	John
BILLINGSHURST,	Charles	MUCKHOLT --	See WILTSHIRE
BLUNDELL,	John	McDUEL,	James (Steersman)
BOND,	James	NELSON,	John
BROWN,	Thomas	NICHOLS,	John
BUCHANAN,	John	NONN,	Robert alias FISH
CLARK,	Samuel	NOWLAND,	Thomas
CLIFFORD,	Mr.	PADDINGTON,	George
COLLING,	Charles	PADDINSTON,	James
COOPER,	Samual	PARK,	James
CRAIG,	John	PETERS,	William
CROSBY,	Phillip	PRICE,	John
DASHPER,	James	QUICK,	James
DASHPER,	James	RAFFITY,	Christopher
DAVIES,	Liam	RANDALL,	Benjamin
DAWSON,	John	REDWAYNE,	Richard
DEVENEY,	Thomas	RICHARDSON,	Robert
DRISCOLL,	Dan	SCOFIELD,	William
EDWARDS,	John	SHARP,	John
ELLIS,	Sergeant	SHERBURNE,	Richard
FARRELL,	David	SMITH,	Henry
FISH --	See NONN	SMITH,	Thomas
FISHER,	John	SOUNDS,	John
FORELAND,	?	STEAD,	John
FOSTER,	Joseph	STEWART,	John
FRIEND,	Edward	STOCKBRIDGE,	John
FURLONG,	Francis	STROUD,	Richard
GASCOYNE,	W.G.	TAYLOR,	John
GIBSON,	Ian	THOMPSON,	Stephen
GREGORY,	Thomas	TURNER,	Ralph
HALL,	Peter	WALLS,	Thomas
HICKS,	George	WALTON,	Henry
HOLDENESS,	Infant	WATFORD,	James
(belonging to a convict)		WHEATLEY,	William
HOLLOWAY,	Thomas	WILEY,	Thomas
HOLME,	John	WILKINSON,	Richard
HOPKINS,	Thomas	WILKS,	Thomas
JAMES --	See LITTLE	WILLIAM,	Robert G
JEFFRIES,	James	WILLIAMS,	Thomas
KING,	John	WILLIS,	William
LARSON,	William	WILLSON,	David
LAWS,	Stephen	WILTSHIRE,	Robert alias MUCKHOLT
LITTLE,	Richard alias JAMES	WINDRUP,	Robert
MADDEN,	Edward	WOOD,	Martin
MANTON,	Samuel		

The author of the book is Frank Clunes, and I can recommend it to anyone with an interest in the subject.

Margaret Ridge

## Surnames

## Vic Rosewarne

I suppose the ultimate, but almost unobtainable, goal of Family History is to trace your ancestors back to the original holder of a surname. In England this would take you back to the period 1100 to 1400, the time when surnames became hereditary, before this, although people probably had a second name it was not usually handed on. Why surnames became fixed in this period is not known, but the fact that they did means our modern surnames reflect those times, a time when most people were subsistence farmers living in villages. If we take a medieval village and look at some aspects of its everyday life, we find many of today's surnames explained.

A court roll for the manor of Elton in Huntingdonshire for the year 1300 neatly shows the process of formation of our surnames. This lists a number of tenants of the manor thus:

“William James’ son, Richard Blakeman, William Chyld, Reginald the Wise, Henry in the Lane, Richard Carter, John Trune, Ralph of Washingley, and Geoffrey at the Cross.”

These nine names show some with fixed surnames whilst others seem to apply to the persons listed. They also give examples of the four types of surnames, one is patronymic (James’ son), one descriptive (the Wise). Three are derived from places either local (at the Cross and in the Lane), or from outside the village (of Washingley).

The at, of, in and the, were then lost or amalgamated with the following word to give the surnames we are familiar with. One is from an occupation; Richard Carter was either a carter or descended from one.

In a medieval village the most important thing to distinguish one man from another was the holding of land. The Lord of the village held his land of some greater Lord or even direct from the King. The villagers held their land from the local Lord, either by money rent or by labour service. Those who paid rent were regarded as free men, thus FREEMAN and FRY (from free) as popular surnames. A freeman who had a substantial holding of land might be known by the French word frankelein which gives the very English sounding FRANKLYN. Ownership of a particular area of land can also give rise to a surname, hide in medieval times was an area of about 120 acres, thus a HYDE was a substantial land owner. No surname seems to represent a Villein or serf, which is hardly surprising. A farmer of this time was known as a BOND, and one with sufficient land, about 30 acres, to support a household was a Husbond or HUSBAND, a desirable catch for the young maidens of the village. A smaller



holding of land, around 5 acres or less, only enabling a cote or cottage to be built gives us COTTER or FIFIELD, an even smaller holding would be the diminutive of Cotter, COTTERELL.

The life of the village was regulated by the Manor Court, in many cases the manor was conterminous with the village. Though it was not necessarily so, the Manor of Isleworth included the villages of Isleworth, Twickenham, Heston and Hounslow. The officers of the court would be important figures in the locality and their offices give rise to a number of surnames. The local Lord would appoint a BAILEY, now spelt bailiff, to look after his interests and represent him when he was away. A number of officials were elected by the court to act for the villagers, the chief of these was the REEVE, he would be in charge of the husbandry of the village, especially overseeing the work service of the villiens.

The HAYWARD, the warden of the hays or hedges, he had to make sure the fields of growing crops were protected from straying animals by keeping the hedges in good repair, with a PINDER to help him impound those beasts who so strayed. He would also have to guard the crops at harvest time from human predators. The WOODWARD guardian of the Lords woods, making sure the villagers only took those things from the Lords woods they were entitled to, by custom. Where there were large amounts of woodland, he might have an underwoodward to help, thus UNDERWOOD.

The CONSTABLE, then as now, was responsible for law and order; the BEADLE or BEDELL, collected the fines imposed by the court, in many ways he acted like a modern clerk of the court; the ale CONNERS, were inspectors who made sure the ale brewed was up to standard. To announce the proclamations or decisions of the court there would be a CRYER.

The trade or professions of our medieval villager could also give him his second name. There would be a blacksmith in every village his trade being so special, and to many villagers rather mysterious and supernatural, therefore just to refer to him as the SMITH was enough to single him out. Also, the likelihood that his sons would learn his trade and thus themselves be called SMITH, that would lead to the name becoming fixed. Thus, leading to the commonest of English surnames WRIGHT a general name for a craftsman or any kind of maker, ie WAINWRIGHT, maker of wains or carts, also WHEELWRIGHT, PLOWRIGHT, SILVERWRIGHT.

The MILLER was often the richest man in the village, he ground the grain of the farmers for which he took a percentage, but many a miller was accused of taking more than his due, the cause of his riches many said. With the flour from the mill the housewife of the Middle Ages would prepare dough to make bread, to bake it she would send it to a communal bakehouse tended by a BAKER. The running of a bakehouse would be a skilled job, it was probably later that bakers produced bread on their own account, thus giving the modern meaning of the word.

The various jobs of husbandry give names like AKERMANN, one who ploughed the lord's demesne, the sheep tended by a SHEPHERD, the cows by a cowherd, thus COWARD (not a soldier who fled the field of Bannockburn!), the goats by a GOATER, pigs by a HOGG. Fish were an important part of medieval diet, weirs were put across rivers to catch them giving WEIR and WAYRE, ponds were dug to rear fish and names like POND and FISHER remember this. The producing of dairy products also gives various names, CHEESEMEN and CHEESEWRIGHT.

Religion was an important part of village life; the church was often the largest building in the village and the centre of its social life. The priest was supposed to be celibate, but surname PARSONS seems to disprove this. The lesser clerics could marry and from them come the names CLARK and CLERK. Religious processions were a common sight in these times, as they are in Catholic countries today, with banners and crosses to the fore, carried by the BANNERMAN and CROSSMAN. Bells, both stationery and portable were important and the names BELLMAN and BELL remind us of it. The SEXTON was the keeper of the holy vessels and dishes of the church.

People could also get their surname from the place where they lived. John who lived at the well would become ATTWELL or just WELLS, likewise at the lee becomes ATTLEE or just LEE. Those who lived by running water were given names like BROOKES, BURNS and BOURKE, the words used in the Middle Ages to describe rivers and streams, rivers was a French word and only came late into English usage, stream meant a large river at this time like the Thames. Still water gives us POOLE and MERES or MEARS, again our modern word lake is a French import.

A man came from outside the village might be known by his home town, in Isleworth a man would refer to John of HAYES or William of KINGSTON. If he was from further afield, he could be known by his county of birth, thus Thomas from CORNWALL or Edward of KENT, or from the direction he had come ie NORTH and WEST, both more common as surnames than EAST and SOUTH, thus tending

to show migration was from north and west to south and east. A stranger from overseas could just be known by his nationality, in the Doomsday book a frenchman is recorded as living at Isleworth, perhaps he was known as the FRENCHMAN or FRENCH.

A rich source of surnames were those derived from nicknames, especially where they describe a physical peculiarity. RUSSEL and ROUSE both denote the same as ginger today. LONG and SHORT are a comment on people's size, though LITTLEJOHN, as evidenced in the tales of Robin Hood, was given in jest. A particularly clever person may be known as WISE or SAGE, an astute one as PRATT, a good adviser as REED or REID from the old English read, meaning good council. Or WELLBELOVED and GOODE, which need no explanation.

The manor house or castle would employ a number of villagers, and those who worked at the HALL would perhaps be known by that fact. Other specialised labourers were; COOK, GARDENER, GRAINGER, a farm bailiff. A park at this time was an area specially reserved for the local lords hunting and protected by a PARKER or PARKS. PAGE, GROOME and YEOMAN, were all servants, the yeoman was one whose services were rewarded with a gift of land, thus giving rise to the later meaning of the word as a substantial farmer.

This describes how surnames arose in the 13th and 14th century, what surnames would we have if surnames originated in the 20th century. The trades of today have changed somewhat, now we have accountants, systems analysts, motor mechanics and Air traffic controllers, how would these become surnames. We live in rather anonymous roads, Peter 17 Cranford Avenue, is hardly as memorial as Geoffrey at the Cross. Our nicknames, though, are in some cases the same as yesteryear. Christian names today are more varied than in the Medieval period and thus would give a wider variety of patronymics.



## A co-ordinator reports

Your outgoing M.I co-ordinators decided to attend a one-day seminar on recording M.I.'s in darkest Birmingham organised by the Federation of Family History Societies.

We decided to travel by coach and use a certain sweet manufacturer's vouchers to buy two tickets for the price of one. Owing to the new winter timetable we were unable to take the coach from Heathrow, so we had to book from Victoria. I had to leave home at 6.30 a.m. as I had no faith in the 6.45 bus and walked to the underground station. Wendy and I caught the 8.00 coach with time to spare. We arrived in Birmingham in the pouring rain, which made me glad that my great grand father decided to return to London.

Pauline Saul gave us a warm welcome when we arrived at the Midland Institute. There were 40 people present representing 23 societies. Three representatives had travelled from Wales another two from Cornwall. We felt we were among friends, other "nuts" like ourselves who enjoyed grubbing in church-yards.

Pauline Pattinson was a lively chairperson. John Rayment was the speaker, but the members themselves were the main speakers. There was a great deal of discussion on surveying the ground, checking the work of the recorders and most important, how to find volunteers. Your delegates collected some ideas but wholeheartedly agreed that each region has its own problems and no hard and fast rules can be made.

We were most impressed by Miss Spiers from Aberdeen, who, with a few friends has produced and published over 25 booklets of M.I.'s, priced at £1+20p postage. Each of the churchyards contained between 100-200 stones. They were sited in isolated but glorious scenery. Their "recording" season runs from February to November with a short break for holidays.

Doreen Willcocks is keen to put all Middlesex M.I.'s on a computer. She was disappointed to hear that we had not considered the idea, mainly because we did not have access to a computer, but if any member is interested and possesses one, please get in touch with us as we would be delighted to discuss it. Doreen uses a BBC2 machine with a "Master List" programme.

It was nice to meet so many people dedicated to hard work. We surfaced to a drier Birmingham and were able to browse round one of the bookshops, where I succumbed to a book bargain and Wendy's nose was buried in a certain tome, then after a meal, the coach home.

We will now hand over the co-ordinating role to Sarah Minney and Margaret Ridge. Wendy will retain the master index, slipped in the old-fashioned way and of course we will still continue to grub about in churchyards.

Yvonne Woodbridge

## Eric Whitleton writes:

When Anthony Camp, Director of the Society of Genealogists, spoke at the successful Day Conference of your Society, those present were treated to a bonus; the printed family tree of the village family - the subject of the lecture. With the “tree” was a list of the sources that the speaker had used when compiling his talk.

The organisers of these day conferences certainly give much thought to presenting speakers of some calibre who are able to impart knowledge gained from long periods of research. Many of us who attend such lectures bring a notebook to jot down some of the important facts that are mentioned. But is this enough? I learn that diaries of local people have been examined and useful information obtained from them is an item to jot down, but when the meeting is over and we are faced with a page of jottings; do we know the sources of all the information that has been presented?

Such diaries, we learned from Mr. Camp’s printed notes, can be found listed in “British Diaries: an annotated Biography 1442 – 1942” by William Mathews (1950). This was but one of the sources quoted on the sheet given to all those attending the lecture, an “aide-memoire” to all those researching a family of agricultural labourers.

When Ann Chiswell, general secretary of the Federation of Family History Societies wrote an article in the current issue of “Local History” on the subject of urban overcrowding, she added a list of 24 references to source material that she had used. How useful for those wanting to research the same subject.

Our speakers in Middlesex, could be equally helpful in providing a printed list of their sources of information. The cost of reproduction would be small, but the benefit to society members would be immense.





# Our Calender

# Vic Rosewarne

The recording of dates is an integral part of genealogy and family history. The noting of when births, marriages and deaths occurred, along with other events in our ancestors' lives, helps in the reconstruction of that life. But what of the calendar we use to record these events, why before 1753 are some dates recorded as for example 21<sup>st</sup> February 1711/2. Why do the months have the names they do, why is December, the twelfth month, named the tenth. Why was there no 12<sup>th</sup> September 1752. Why does February only have 28 days. I hope the following will explain all these points and perhaps give a better understanding of the calendar; we tend to take for granted.

There are three astronomical events that allowed primitive man to measure time. The day, the time for the earth to rotate on its axis. The month, the time for the moon to go through all its phases. The year, the time the Earth takes to go once around the Sun, or for a complete cycle of the seasons.

In ancient times calendars were constructed that attempted to combine all three measures, there were however snags. The month consists of 29 ½ days and the year of 365 ¼ days or about 12 ½ months. Many of these early calendars were based on the lunar month or on a year with the wrong number of days.

The first accurate calendar was introduced by Julius Caesar in 45 BC. He had noted the confusion caused by the inaccuracies of the old calendar, and its abuse when the year was lengthened or shortened for political reasons. He therefore asked the Alexandrian astronomer Sosigenes to advise him in the making of a new one.

This new calendar introduced in 45 BC was based on a year of 365 ¼ days, by having three years of 365 days and every fourth year a day was to be added to February to make 366 days. There were to be twelve months, as in the old Roman Calendar, but they were to have alternatively 31 or 30 days, except February which was to have 29 and 30 on a leap year. The months were to have no coincidence with the lunar cycle, which was the cause of inaccuracy of many earlier calendars. The names of the old Roman months were retained, March, which began the year, named for Mars the God of War. The months April to June and January and February for other Gods, the fifth month to the tenth were just numbered, thus December was the tenth. Julius Caesar also fixed the calendar to the Spring Equinox, the day when the Sun is directly overhead at the Equator following the Winter Solstice. He decreed this should be on March 25<sup>th</sup>, for this to be so the year 46 BC had to have 445 days.

The year after the Calendar's introduction the fifth month, then called Quintilis, was changed to Julius (July), in honour of the Calendar's founder. Then in 3 BC the Emperor Augustus decided that the sixth month, then called Sextilis, should be named in his honour. However, in the Julian Calendar Sextilis only had 30 days, one less than July named for Julius Caesar. Augustus then added a day to August, and changed the following months as below:

Months												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Julian Calendar	31	29 or 30	31	30	31	30	31	30	31	30	31	30
Augustan Revision	31	28 or 29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

The Augustan revision gives us the Calendar we are familiar with today, and remembered in the verse beginning: "Thirty days hath September, April, June and November ....etc."

In use, a year of 365  $\frac{1}{4}$  days is inaccurate by 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  days in 200 years or 7 days in 1000 years. The spring equinox thus began to occur earlier than decreed by Julius Caesar. In 325 AD, when the Council of Nicea met, it was on the 21<sup>st</sup> March, three days early from the inaccuracy of the calendar and one day from its misapplication. The Council in establishing a way of calculating the date of Easter, which is related to the occurrence of the first full moon after the spring equinox, it was assumed the latter occurred on March 21<sup>st</sup>.

As the centuries went by the date of the equinox gradually happened earlier in March, by the middle of the sixteenth century it was on March 11<sup>th</sup>. There were disputes as to the proper day to observe Easter, whether the date should be calculated from the true date of the spring equinox or from its supposed date of March 21<sup>st</sup>. This matter was considered by the Catholic Church a number of times, finally the Council of Trent in 1545 authorised the Pope to find a solution.

It was not until the pontificate of Gregory XIII (1572-1585), who acted on the advice of a Neapolitan Physician named Aloysius Lilius, that a reform was formulated. A Papal Bull was published in 1582 ordering that ten days were to be omitted from the October of that year, October 6<sup>th</sup> was to be followed by October 15<sup>th</sup> though the days of the week were to continue in sequence. This then set the date of the spring equinox back to March 21<sup>st</sup>, as the Council of Nicea had used when formulating the method of calculating the date of Easter.

To keep the date of the spring equinox on March 21<sup>st</sup> a revision was made to the Julian Calendar by Pope Gregory. This was to omit 3 leap years every 400 years, by making a rule that a centennial year is not a leap year unless divisible by 400. Thus 1600 was a leap year but 1700, 1800, and 1900 were not but the year 2000 will be a leap year. It was also a part of the new Calendar that the year should commence on January 1<sup>st</sup>. Prior to this time, the year started on different dates in different countries, in England it was December 25<sup>th</sup> till the 14th century, and March 25<sup>th</sup> from then. In France it had been Easter, thus giving years of varying length, from 320 to nearly 400 days. In remembrance of these reforms, the calendar we now use is called the Gregorian after the Pope who revised the Julian Calendar.

The Catholic countries of Europe quickly adopted the new form of the calendar, due to the religious divisions of the time, the Protestant and Greek Orthodox countries did not. Over the next 150 years most of these states followed suit. It was not until 1752, when the difference was eleven days, that Britain came into line with most of the rest of Europe.

The Calendar New Style Act 1750 ordered that in 1752 the day September 2<sup>nd</sup> was to be followed by September 14<sup>th</sup> with the weekdays going as normal. This measure was not popular amongst some of the people, there were riots where they shouted – “Give us back our eleven days” - they believed the missing days had been taken from their lives. Also in that act was a provision to begin the year on January 1<sup>st</sup>, prior to that the year had begun on March 25<sup>th</sup>. The year 1752, therefore, only had 271 days.

It is the beginning of the year on March 25<sup>th</sup> prior to 1753, that can cause confusion in recording dates. In the old style you could have, for example, a woman's marriage recorded on May 11<sup>th</sup> 1740 with her burial being on March 3<sup>rd</sup> 1740. The second event of course happened in 1741 in the modern style. To prevent this type of thing causing mistakes it is the convention to write the latter date as March 3<sup>rd</sup> 1740/41, giving both the old and new style. It should be noted that the Government might decree, but Parish Clerks need not necessarily follow. I have seen dates in records after 1752 where the old style is still used as late as the 1760's. It is therefore a good idea when searching records to check back that the year number changed on January 1<sup>st</sup>.

There is a permanent reminder of the events of 1752 in the modern day. The seemingly arbitrary dates of the Tax Year, from April 6<sup>th</sup> to April 5<sup>th</sup> of the following year come from that year of change. In the old style the Tax Year followed the calendar year, beginning on March 25<sup>th</sup>. In a rare act of generosity by the Government, the Tax year

began as normal on March 25<sup>th</sup> 1752, but was extended to April 4<sup>th</sup> 1753, thus giving a tax year of 365 days.

A further change occurred in 1800, a leap year in the Julian calendar but not in the Gregorian. The Tax Year was extended by one day, as if 1800 was a leap year, to finish on April 5<sup>th</sup> as it still does. By 1900 this dispensation was forgotten, and the Tax Year now followed the Gregorian reform.

The Gregorian Calendar is now used in most countries of the world, only those countries not influenced by Christianity use others. The Moslem, Chinese and Jewish peoples having their own calendars. The Gregorian Calendar is also as accurate as is required; it gives a year too long by 26 seconds. This would accumulate to 1 day and 5 hours in 4000 years, but as the Earth Day and the solar year vary by small amounts, any necessary correction can be left to our distant descendants!



## Odds and ends

**New Index at Society of Genealogists** - "I know I've seen an article on this subject but can't remember which Journal I was looking at." All of us must have said this to ourselves on coming upon a new name or locality or occupation etc., in our searches. It may interest readers to learn that the Society of Genealogists has a new Index. We can look at some 6,600 articles which have appeared in Journals of the many local Family History Societies (about 30 including our own) which are now flourishing all over the country. The Federation of Family History Societies (which has just celebrated its 10th anniversary) has been publishing in that time, a Digest of many of these articles and its these digests, which have been pasted onto cards in the Library of the Society of Genealogists and filed in subject order - family names, localities, and etc. Not all Family History Societies yet contribute to the Federation News & Digest (published twice a year) but at least there are 6,600 chances that in the new Index we can locate the article we have in mind and find one of those clues we all need in our researches. Of course, the Index is added to as each new issue appears, so the chances increase by about 1000 a year.

**A Hampshire Snippet** - Yateley's Anglo-Saxon Church was regrettably destroyed by fire in 1979. During later excavations, several coins were found, among them a copper token halfpenny, inscribed "James York of Turnham Green, 1669" - a seventeenth century emigrant or just passing through?

Source: Yateley Parish Magazine. from Mrs. Garrett

**Durham County Marriages** - An Index of some 165,000 marriages, covering 85 Parishes pre-1837, is available. Willing to search for specific marriages asking only that you send a Stamped Addressed Envelope to:

Mr. W. R. Rounce, 40 Salcombe Avenue, Jarrow, South Tyneside, Tyne & Wear, NE32 3SY

**Graham's Consolidated Guides** - Since these invaluable Guides were first published in 1976/7 many more Parish Registers of Inner and Outer London, have been transferred to one of the London repositories. Details of the registers thus transferred can be obtained as a Supplement to the Guide (No. 1 for the Inner London area and No. 5 for Outer London) from Norman H. Graham, 69 Crest View Drive, Petts Wood, Kent, BR5 1BX. This address is a fairly recent change, unless you have the latest copies, Norman's address will be given as Birchington, Kent. We have copies of these guides in our Library, but if you are researching London, a copy for yourself is essential.

**Friends Meeting House, Staines** - In the early 19th century, the Society of Friends, purchased a site to the south of Staines High Street, and built a New Meeting House there. The Burial Ground contained 78 graves, many of which were multiples. The first interment was of John Winstone in 1849, and the last, Charles Ashby in 1944. The Meeting House and some of the land was sold in 1936, but the Burial Ground remained undisturbed until 1960, when the land was purchased by the Council for their development plans. The Burials were removed to a communal grave at Jordans Burial Ground in Buckinghamshire.

# Middlesex Strays

ASHLEY Mathew, Hillingdon	mar	1744	KIDDER Thomas, London	bur	1653
ATLEE Elizabeth, Ealing	mar	1709	KINGSLAND Marye, London	bur	1613
ATSLOW Edw., London	bur	1575	KRAFT Christopher, Holborn	mar	1721
BARRETT Herbert, W/Kensington	mar	1889	LARCHEN Anne, Teddington	mar	1689
BATEY Ann, London	mar	1682	LAWRENCE Charles, London	bur	1774
BATHURST Susanna, London	bap	1722	LEADAR Hestar, Twickenham	mar	1682
BAVEN Mary Ann, London	bur	1770	LENNET Elizabeth, Laleham	mar	1697
BAYNES William, London	mar	1825	LUCAS William, Stanwell	mar	1811
BAYNHAM Samuel, St.Martin/Fld.	mar	1783	LUFFON Ann, London	bur	1760
BRANSON Thomas, Covent Garden	mar	1676	LUKER Ada Sarah, Kensington	bap	1865
BESSEY Joseph F, Westminster	mar	1808	MEDLEY Thomas S, London	bap	1813
COCKERTON Martha, Pimlico	bur	1825	METCALFE William, London	bap	1637
COLEGROVE John, Stepney	bur	1710	MIRASSON David, St.Martin/Fld.	mar	1709
CORBET Elizabeth, Westminster	wil	1771	MORRYS Morgan, Holborn	mar	1692
COWGILL James, Hampton	bap	1830	NICHOLS Thomas, Southwark	bur	1753
COWLEY Robert, London	mar	1802	NORRIS Samuel, Heston	mar	1806
CROMP William, London	bur	1718	NORTH Eliza, London	bur	1790
DASHWOOD Margaret, St.Giles	bap	1685	OLIVER John, Hammersmith	mar	1700
DAVIS Ralph, Teddington	mar	1726	OXFORD Jane, London	bap	1830
DAY William, Ruislip	bap	1752	PAGE Mary Ann, Ealing	bap	1837
DEACON Elizabeth, London	bur	1741	PALMER Silas, Isleworth	mar	1728/9
DEACON John (Mr), Westminster	mar	1726	PARKER Rebecca, Watford	bur	1628
DORMER Anne Sophia, Covent Gdn.	bap	1671	PARR William, London	bur	1748
EASTGATE Thomas, Ashford	mar	1827	PARROT Richard, St.Geo.Han.Squ.	mar	1776
EWER William, Pinner	mar	1806	PARSONS Elizabeth, London	bur	1704
FERRIS John, Horton	mar	1682/3	RANAFORD Thos, St.Dunstans/West	mar	1700
FISHER Benjamin, Staines	mar	1827	RANDAL John, Stanwell	mar	1740
FLY Hannah, Ealing	bap	1666	REYNOLDS William, Chelsea	mar	1676
FOSTER Aaron, Stanwell	mar	1755	RHODES Mary E, St.Giles/Fld.	mar	1747
FOSTER Daniel, Hillingdon	mar	1756	ROBERTS Joseph, Heston	mar	1781
GIBBON Sarah, Aldgate	mar	1747	RODDEN Elizabeth, Norwood	mar	1681
GIBSON Alice, London	bur	1597	ROGERS Robert, London	bur	1663
GIFFARD George, Clerkenwell	mar	1721	SCRAGGS William, London	bur	1740
GILBER John, St.Martins	mar	1805	SIMPSON Arthur, Fulham	mar	1680
GREENWOOD Charles, London	mar	1714	SIMPSON Benjamin, Stepney	mar	1732
GREGORY Henry, London	bur	-	SOMERS Thomas, London	bur	1653
GRINDALL William, London	bur	1736	SPENCER Mary, Hampton	mar	1733
GROOME Richard, Middlesex	mar	1745	TAYLLAR Sarie, Isleworth	mar	1681
HARNAGE William, London	bur	1684	TAYLOR James, Twickenham	mar	1777
HARRISSON Peter, London	bur	1623	TAYLOR John, St.Giles/Fld.	bur	1711
HARRIS John, Westminster	mar	1785	TAYLOR Joseph, London	wil	1731/3
HARRIS Michael, Norwood	mar	1746	THOMPSON Thomas, Westminster	mar	1765
HARWOOD Robert, Fulham	mar	1821	WATENKIDER Francis, Fulham	mar	1727
HARWOOD Sophia, Paddington	bur	1828	WATERS Hannah, St.Marylebone	bur	1808
HOGG Alexander, London	bur	1787	WATERS William, Isleworth	mar	1729
JEANES William, London	bur	1655	WATTS Jane, London	bur	1697
JELLICO William, St.Giles/Fld.	mar	1732	WILTON John, Chelsea	bur	1777
JEWYN Edward, London	bap	1673	WEBBER Robert, St.Marylebone	mar	1804
JOHNSON William, Stanwell	mar	1740/1	WINKFIELD Thomas, Teddington	mar	1684
KELLER Harriot, London	bur	1764	WOODS John, Chelsea	mar	1700
KENT Mary, Chiswick	mar	1736			

"Strays" are any entries of genealogical information that are found in one county, but concern a person or event in another county. Such details as we have of those persons listed above may be obtained from Sandra Featherstone - her address is given on the inside back cover. If you should come across such an entry whilst working on your own research, please record the details and send them to Sandra, who will forward them to the right quarter.



# New Members

We welcome the following new members to our Society:

B38	Mr & Mrs K Baldwin	11 Augusta Close, Grimsby, South Humberside
B45	Graham C Bird	44 Ravensmede Way, London, W4 1TF
B46	Trevor Roy Bates,	12 Brunswick Road, Ealing, W5 1BD
B47	David John Butler	3 Oakwood Road, Bracknell, Berks, RG12 2SP
B48	Miss I M Beck	1 Queen Anne's Grove, Chiswick, W4 1HW
B49	Mrs Bristow	28 Sidney Road, Staines, Mddx, TW18 4LX
B50	Mr. K Bigrave	158 Pears Road, Hounslow, Mddx, TW3 1SJ
C43	Mr Andrew Philip Clapp	7a Granville Road, Southfields, SW18
C44	Mrs Sue Cook	RR+2 (Denniss Dr) Bracebridge, Ontario, Canada POB 100
F16	Mr J S Fairie	5 Dougalston Crescent, Milngavie, Glasgow, G62 6HW
G29	Jay Gough	2 Brookway, London, SE3 9BJ
G31	Mr John Trevor Gibbons	27 Thornway, Bramhall, Stockport, Cheshire, SK7 2AF
G32	Mrs Gwen Gibbs	8 Freshwood Way, Wallington, Surrey, SM6 ORL
G33	Mrs Susan Ann Goodman	6433 Coachford Way, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada, L5N 3V8
H46	Mrs J Holland,	12 Moresby Close, Westlea, Swindon, Wilts, SN5 7BX
H47	Mrs Judith Hoskin	28 Meadway, Ashford, Middlesex, TW15 2TH
J15	Mariah Johnson	44 Firs Drive, Cranford, Hounslow, Middlesex TW5 9TD
K16	Mr & Mrs J Kesteven	9 Sherwood Avenue, Greenford, Middlesex, UB6 OPG
L18	Mr & Mrs D Lewis	17 The Close, Isleworth, Middlesex, TW7 4BL
L19	Mrs Heather F Leopold	29 Milton Road, Hanwell, London, W7
L20	Elizabeth D Lee	518 South 13th Street, Lexington, MO. 64067 USA
M27	Mr & Mrs W Meyers	3 Hereford Road, Feltham, Middlesex
M28	D J Martin	29 Charlecote Drive, Wollaton, Nottingham, NG8 2SD
M29	Mrs Sheila Mildenhall	5 Milton Court, Ickenham, Uxbridge, UB10 8NB
N5	Mrs E M Nicholson	87 Nursery Gardens, Staines, Middlesex, TW18 1EL
S56	Ronald John Sansom	4 Alnack Place, Torbay, Auckland, 10 New Zealand
T13	Ms Joan Thurley	67 Bucklands Road, Teddington, Middlesex, TW11 9QS
P34	Mr David Parker	96 Waverley Avenue, Twickenham Middlesex, TW2 6DN
R21	Miss F Reed	29 Hale Gardens, Acton, Middlesex, W3 9SG
W39	Mr & Mrs A J Warner	35 Grant Road, Crowthorne, Berks, RG11 7JL
W40	Mr Barry Watchorn	'Chaworth, Westrip Lane, Stroud, Glos, GL5 4RT
W41	Michael Wild	16 Malcolm Road, London, SW19 4AS
W42	Graham Wale	1 Shires Way, Yateley, Nr Camberley, Surrey, GU17 7SX



## ... and their Surname Interests

Adam(s)	18/19c	Harlington	Mdx G29	Dyke	19c	Brentford	Mdx W39
Allaway	17/18c	Beckington	Wil S51	Edwards	19c	Liverpool	Lan B46
Allen	19c	Whitchurch	Som T13	Garrett	19c	E/Lon, Ess, Sfk	G16
Arter	19c	Mdx, Ham	W39	George	18/19c	Hillingdon	Mdx H46
Aston	18c	Bilston	Sts W7	Gibbons	19/20c	W/Mdx, Dby	G31
Aylward	19c	Chiddingtone	Ken M29	Gould	19c	London	L19
Bagley	1800	Fulham	B47	Grayson	19c	Uxbridge	Mdx L20
Ball-Semiells	18c	Brentford	Mdx S56	Gurney	pre1800	Sturry	Ken S51
Bannister	1880	Holborn	Ldn L18	Hackett	1800s	Islington	Ldn S51
Barratt	19c	Holborn	Ldn R21	Hance	19c	Hounslow	Mdx B49
Basse	17/18c	Ingleby	Yks M29	Harnden	1850	Herne Bay	Ken G32
Bates	18c	Waddington	Lin B46	Harris	18/19c	Acton	Mdx W40
Beaton	1830	Edmonton	Mdx G32	Hawkins	18c	Fittleworth	Sax B46
Beck	17/18c	Bristol	Gls B48	Heelis	18/19c	Lan / Yrk	B45
Betts	1800	Felthorpe	Nfk C44	Heydon	19c	Liverpool	Lan B46
Bigrave	18c	London	Mdx B50	Hill	19c	Sts, Dev,	M28
Blaber	18c	Goring	Sax G16	Hill	18c	Wisley	Sry M9
Blunt	17/19c	Bkm, Mdx,	Sry W41	Hope	18/19c	Stoke on Trent	Sts W7
Boley	18/19c	Axbridge	Som B45	Howe	19c	W/Mdx, Bkm	H46
Bond	18/19c	Stepney	Ldn D34	Hulf	19c	London	Mdx K16
Bonney	19c	Liverpoll	Lan B46	Hurkett	18c	Denbighshire	M29
Boxall	18c	Fittleworth	Ssx B46	Illing	18/19c	Little Horwood	Bkm T13
Boyes	18c	Chipping Sdy	Gls W7	Ings	18c	Downton	Wil M9
Bradford	1850	Peckham	Ldn C44	Jackson	1848	Kensington	Ldn S51
Brown	19c	Forncett	Nfk B46	Jarvis	18c	Brighton	Sax G16
Brown	1800	Lan, Nth	G31	Jarvis	18/19c	Uxbridge	Mdx L20
Butler	1850	Kingsclere	Ham B47	Jervis	18/19c	Uxbridge	Mdx L20
Button	1794	S. Ockendon	Ess P12	Kesteven	19c	Con, Dev, Nbl,	K16
Buxton	18/19c	Crowfield	Sfk G31	Kirby	19c	Hillingdon	B47
Champion	19c	W/Mdx area	W39	Knight	18c	Heston	Mdx H46
Comfort	19c	W/Mdx area	W39	Lee	18/19c	L/Stonham	Sfk G31
Cook	1780s	Marylebone	Mdx S51	Lee	1870	Brompton	Ldn L18
Cookson	1850	Carleton	Lan C44	Lethbridge	19c	Sth. Hams	Dev L19
Cox	1766	Chesterfield	Dby S51	Lister	19c	Sth Hams	Dev L19
Curtis	18/19c	Batcombe	Dor H47	Lucas	18c	London	Mdx M29
Cuthbe	18c	Ess, Sfk	W7	Mansfield	18/19c	Wks, Ken,	G31
Darby	1860	St. Pancras	Mdx C44	Martin	1830	Edmonton	Mdx G32
Daycock	1700	London	Mdx M29	Mellin	1825	Brentwood	Ess S50
Dix	18/19c	Heston	Mdx H46	Messenger	18/19c	Bkm, Oxf, Mdx	R21

Mitchell	19c	Ruabon	Wls B46	Shackell	1830	Acton	Mdx C44
Mildenhall	19c	Hungerford	Wil M29	Shaw	1700s	Bexley	Ken S51
Millier	18/19c	Axbridge	Som B45	Shepherd	1850	ShepherdsBush	Mdx C44
Millin	18c	Heston	Mdx H46	Sidwell	1840	W/Mdx area	G32
Morris	any	Bletchington	Oxf T13	Sprake	1850	Bridport	Dor B47
Moscrop	18/19c	any	Mdx F16	Stallworthy	1850	Horton	Mdx C44
Moss	18/19c	any	Mdx F16	Statham	18c	Paddington	Mdx G33
Mountain	1840	London	Mdx L18	Strong	19c	London, Brk	H47
Mugford	1840	any	Dvn L18	Taylor	any	Bedfont, Hounslow	B38
Murphy	19c	Liverpool	Lan B46	Taylor	18c	Bretforton	Wor M9
Mynot	17c	any	Cam, Ess M9	Tomsett	pre1790	Staplehurst	Ken S51
Neate	19c	any	Gls T13	Town	18c	Steyning	Ssx B46
Nixon	19c	Hounslow	Mdx W39	Tutt	1850	Sellinge	Ken G32
Page	1870	Camberwell	Sry C44	Unwin	1800	Pott Shrigley	Chs S50
Phillipson	18/19c	Bentham	Yks G31	Vost	any	W/Mdx area	F16
Philpot	1700s	Kensington	Mdx S51	Wakefield	1800	any	Oxf L18
Pilkington	19c	Liverpool	Lan B46	Walden	any	W/Mdx area	B38
Piper	18c	Brighton	Ssx G16	Wale	any	W/Mdx area	W42
Pocock	19c	Bristol	Gls L19	Wallis	19c	London	Mdx B46
Porteous	19c	Any	Yks L19	Walls	18c	Coombes	Ssx B46
Potter	18/19c	Forncett	Nfk B46	Walsh	19c	any	any L19
Puckmore	18/19c	Stroud	Gls B45	Wareham	18/19c	Wimbourne	Dor H47
Purcell	19c	Liverpool	Lan B46	Webster	19c	London	W40
Pye	1880	Fleetwood	Lan C44	Weekley	19c	W/Mdx area	W39
Randell	18c	Paddington	Mdx G33	Weekly	17/19c	Bkm, Mdx, Sry,	W41
Ravenhill	1780	Painswick	Gls N5	Weston	18c	Datchet	Bkm M9
Rayner	17/19c	Bkm, Mdx, Sry	W41	White	18/19c	Heston/Cranford	M28
Reed	19c	St.Marylebone	H47	Whitworth	18/19c	Birmingham	War W7
Reed	18/19c	Suffolk	R21	Wight	1848	Notting Hill	Lon S51
Reeve	pre 1830	Ashford	Ken S51	Wild	17/19c	Bkm, Mdx, Sry	W41
Rhodes	1850	Cwmbran	Mon B47	Williams	1880	SE/London	Sry C44
Robinson	18c	Avebury	Wil M29	Willings	17c	any	Cam M9
Rumble	18/19c	W/Mdx area	H46	Wood	18c	Uxbridge	Mdx L20
Rush	19c	Thorington	Sfk B46	Woolford	1830	Acton	Mdx C41
Sallabanks	19c	Acton	Mdx W40	Woolger	18c	Ockham	Sry M9
Sandham	1790	Carleton	Lan C44	Wyatt	19c	London	K16
Sansom	18c	Brentford	Mdx S56				

The information given on these pages is of necessity very brief, and can only indicate approximate dates, areas and time. Spelling variations on the name should always be considered.

## Change of address

Members are asked to note the following changes:

B28 T. Briginshaw 21 Rosemeade Avenue, Mitcham, Surrey, CR4 1E2  
B32 Mrs. Barton-Taylor PO Box 70, Ahipara, Kaitia, Northland, New Zealand  
C15 Mrs. D. Conley 22 The Bridle Path, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3R 3B5, Canada  
L14 Mr. Limpus 92 Manor Road North, Hinckley Wood, Esher, Sry, KT10 0AE  
N2 Mr. S. Noble 67 Meadow Bank, Hitchin, Herts.  
P17 Juliana Powney 2a Temple Road, London, W4  
S53 Ian C. Smith 43 Noel Street, Mansfield, Notts, NG18 5SY  
W35 Mr. & Mrs. C. P. Wiggins 10 Niton Road, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 4LH

## HELP!!!

**STEWART** Charles. He was a 34-year-old widower when he married SARAH RICH at Walton-on-Thames in early 1844. Ian C. Smith (member S53, his change of address is given above) is trying to find details of Charles's first marriage and baptism. Charles's father William Stewart, was a farrier. Charles died at Hanworth in 1850.

**TARTTELIN** Thomas. Son of William Tarttelin a printer. He was born in London (Mdx) according to a Census return, but this is not very helpful, except to give his probable date of birth (1824). Mrs. M. Tarttelin is seeking information on this birth/baptism, and would welcome news of others of that name. Her address is:

**5 The Mount, Edenthorpe, Doncaster, S.Yorks, DN3 2JL**

## Dates for your Diary

April	12	John Rayment	"Monumental Inscriptions"
May	10	Michael Gandy	"Short Cuts in Research"
June	14	Mrs. Wood	"Aunty went to Russia" (heirlooms)
July	12	Members	"A Family History Miscellany"
August	9		Workshop Evening
September	13	David Hawgood	"Computers for Family History"
October	11	Dennis Divine	"A History of Education"
November	8	To be arranged	
December	13	Annual General Meeting	

1985 Commemorates the tercentenary of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which ended the toleration of Protestants in France and resulted in the flight of over 200,000 Huguenots, many of whom came to England. For information about the many activities in 1985, send an SAE (24p stamp) to:

**Huguenot Heritage, 5 Dean Farrar Street, London, SW1H 9LG**

## ...and finally-your chairman:

In our last Journal I wrote that having been elected as Chairman, I would need some help with producing future copies, and I must first acknowledge the help I have received from Vic Rosewarne and Sarah Minney in preparing the copy for the printer. I think it is fair to say that in terms of time involved, the Editors job is the most demanding of them all. Members can help us by keeping up a constant flow of material for the journal or suggestions for articles of interest. Our journal stands comparison with many others I have seen, I am sure it will continue to do so.

Since the AGM our committee has met several times, our first decision was to apply for registration as a Charitable organisation, the first step was to modify our original Constitution, and this was done at the February meeting. We are now continuing the process with the Inland Revenue and the Charity Commission, and we hope to complete the process before the end of our present financial year.

In December our programme secretary Sandra Featherstone felt obliged to resign that post, and Gilly Hughes has agreed to take the job on. We are grateful to Sandra for her efforts in maintaining a continuing flow of speakers to our meetings. She will continue as our Strays coordinator.

For the past year we have tried to produce an Index of Members Surnames Interests, it is a constant battle to keep the thing up to date, Juliana has struggled manfully with this and it is now ready for the printer, and as soon as the Journal is off the press, we will have this printed. We intend to issue a copy to every member, there will be a few for sale, and for a time at least, new members will receive a copy. We hope that each year will see a supplement to this published in the journal, and any decision regarding subsequent publication must be left to a later committee.

Another project under consideration is a compendium of sources for family historians in Middlesex, you will recall that Harriet Blair-Fish is dealing with this, and recently we have been talking to Doreen Wilcox of North Middlesex FHS, who is working on similar lines. I have long felt that the three Middlesex Societies should keep contact with each other, and this project could provide just such a contact.

Lastly, the Census, we now have two reels “slipped” and it is time we gave some thought to producing some results. I am coming to the conclusion that we must concentrate on an Index of Surnames, some would prefer to see a full transcription, many would ask for a “family index”, but really unless we have many more volunteers, to slip, sort and type into copy ready for the printer this will be the best that we can hope to achieve in a reasonable time.



## **INDEXES HELD BY MEMBERS**

### **WEST MIDDLESEX MARRIAGE INDEX**

Prior to 1837, enquiries: 26p plus SAE to:

**Mr. Vic Gale, 53 Liberty Lane, Addlestone, Weybridge, Surrey KT15 1NQ**

### **WEST MIDDLESEX STRAYS**

Any event taking place away from a person's normal abode. Enquiries 26p. plus SAE:

**Mrs. S. Featherstone, 8 Glebe Road, Staines, Middlesex TW18 1BX**

### **CHISWICK CENSUS 1801**

Head of Household and numbers of males & females, additional information in some cases.

Enquiries, SAE:

**Mrs. R. Ward, 29 Ernest Gardens, Chiswick, London W4**

### **NEW BRENTFORD St. Lawrence Registers -**

Baptisms, Marriages and Burials; 1720/1 - 1817 Enquiries 50p plus SAE:

**Mrs. C. Zouch, 8 Sixth Avenue, Hayes, Mdx UB3 2ES**

### **NEW BRENTFORD CENSUS 1810**

Head of Household and numbers of Males & Females - Enquiries with SAE:

**Mrs. C. Zouch, 8 Sixth Avenue, Hayes, Mdx UB3 2ES**

### **WEST MIDDLESEX SETTLEMENT RECORDS**

Hammersmith, Uxbridge, Staines, Ealing, Feltham, Hanwell, Friern Barnet. Enquiries 50p plus SAE:

**Mrs. C. Zouch, 8 Sixth Avenue, Hayes, Mdx UB3 2ES**

### **HAYES St. Mary's Registers**

Baptisms, Marriages, Burials 1557-1840. Enquiries 50p plus SAE:

**Mrs. M. Sibley, 13 Blossom Way, West Drayton, Middx. UB7 9HF**

### **ISLEWORTH All Saints Registers**

Marriages 1754-1895, Baptisms 1808-1854, Burials 1813-1879,

Poor Law Examinations 1777-1801 and 1813-30, "Base Born" baptisms 1808-1852

Enquiries £1.00 plus SAE to: **Mr. A. Powell, 71 Whitestile Road, Brentford, Middx**

### **MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS**

Norwood Green, Cranford, Chiswick, Heston, Hayes

Enquiries 50p plus SAE to:

**Mrs. W. Mott, 24 Addison Avenue, Hounslow, Middx TW3 4AP**

### **ISLINGTON SETTLEMENT EXAMINATIONS**

At the Greater London Records Office

1758-1830 (10,000 names), Enquiries £1.00 search fee, plus SAE to:

**Dr. P. Kelvin, 14 Addison Grove, Chiswick, London, W4 1ER**

### **COASTGUARDS INDEX**

Enquiries £1.00 per name plus SAE to:

**Mrs. E. Stage, 150 Fulwell Park Avenue, Twickenham, Middlesex**

### **CHANDLER One name study**

Searches made on this name only, enquiries with SAE to:

**Mr. R. Chandler, 57 Sweetcroft Lane, Hillingdon, Middlesex, UB10 9LF**

# **PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE**

TITLE	Source	£. p Price
Aids for the Genealogist	FFHS	.75
Record Offices: How to find them	FFHS	1.20
Marriage, Census and other Indexes for Family history	FFHS	1.20
Quarter Sessions Records	FFHS	1.20
Bishops Transcripts & Marriage Licences	FFHS	1.20
Land Tax Assessments c1690-c1950	FFHS	1.20
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Beginning your Family History (Pelling)	FFHS	1.20
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A Simplified Guide to Probate Jurisdiction	FFHS	2.25
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Notes on Recording Monumental Inscriptions	FFHS	.85
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Binders – A5 publications (takes 12)	FFHS	3.00
The Life and Works of Sarah Trimmer	HDHS	.75
St. George's Church, Hanworth	HDHS	.85
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Business and Trade in High Street Hounslow 1803-1982	HDHS	1.55
Hounslow as it Was	HDHS	2.75
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Looking Back on Hounslow High Street & District	HDHS	3.75
A History of Spring Grove	HDHS	1.70
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More about Heathrow and District in Times Past	HHHS	2.80
The Hayes of Elizabeth Hunt (1832-1916)	HHHS	1.35
A Secretary Hand ABC Book	AI	1.25
Parish Register copies in the S.o.G. Collection	SoG	2.10
Parish Register copies other than in the S.o.G. Collection	SoG	1.30
A List of Parishes in Boyd's Marriage Index	SoG	1.50
Your House and its History	JH	.80

Prices include postage and packing in U.K. only, PLEASE make all cheques, P.Os. etc. payable to "W.M.F.H.S"  
Please mark your envelope "WMBS" in the top left-hand corner.

Available from: **W.M.F.H.S. c/o Mr. A. J. Humm, 5 Sutton Way, Heston, Hounslow, Middx TW5 0JA**

Key to sources:	<b>FFHS</b>	<b>Federation of Family History Societies</b>
	<b>HDHS</b>	<b>Hounslow &amp; District History Society</b>
	<b>HHHS</b>	<b>Hayes and Harlington Local History Society</b>
	<b>AI</b>	<b>Alf Ison</b>
	<b>SoG</b>	<b>Society of Genealogists</b>
	<b>JH</b>	<b>John Hilton</b>
	<b>WMFHS</b>	<b>West Middlesex Family History Society</b>