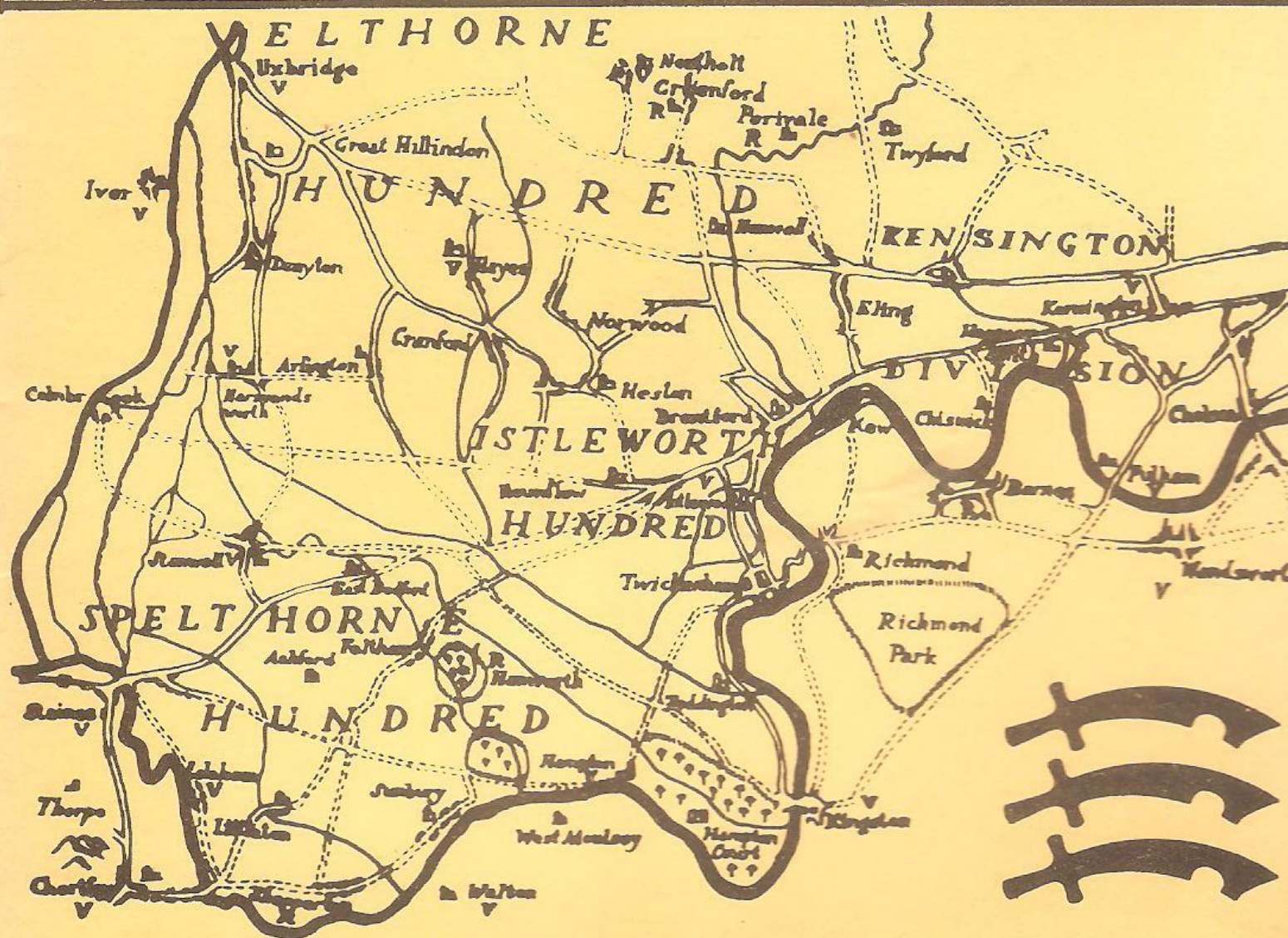


# West Middlesex Family History Society Journal

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August 1985





## WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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	Corporate Membership	£4.00 per year

(Overseas members, an additional charge of £3.00 is added to the above subscription rates, so that the Journals can be posted by AIR MAIL)

#### Addresses:

Membership	Mrs. Connie Zouch, 8 Sixth Avenue, Hayes, Mdx, UB3 2ES
Secretary	Mrs. Mabel Morton, 92 Avondale Avenue, Staines, Mdx. TW18 2NF (Staines 50639)
Journal	Vic Rosewarne, 15 Ryecroft Avenue, Whitton Twickenham Mdx. TW2 6HH (898 5584)
Librarian	Mrs. Mavis Sibley, 13 Blossom Way, West Drayton, Mdx. (West Drayton 440113)

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 only sent by request, if return postage is included.

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# West Middlesex

## Family History Society Journal

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### CONTENTS

Your Chairman	...	...	66
The A.G.M	...	...	67
Marriage and Madness	...	...	68
Tracing your Ancestors	...	...	74
The Library	...	...	75
For your Diary	...	...	75
Non-Conformist Registers	...	...	76
Conference Report	...	...	79
A Christmas Special	...	...	80
Perhaps in this Neglected Spot	...	...	82
Book Reviews	...	...	85
Twickenham	...	...	86
New Members	...	...	92
Help	...	...	95
The Editor	...	...	96

### **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.

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

## Your Chairman

It is now five years since I produced my first Journal, and it gives me great pleasure to be writing the Chairman's piece for the first Journal produced by Vic Rosewarne, who has accepted the job of Editor. It is a pleasure mired with some sadness, since, despite all my complaints about lack of copy and the like, I have enjoyed the opportunity to make contact with all our members - a rare privilege enjoyed only by Editors and some Chairmen. Do please continue to support Vic as you did me. He will need just as many articles and odd items from you. I look forward to future journals confident that a new Editor with fresh ideas will be much appreciated by us all.

Mention of change reminds me that this is our last opportunity before the AGM to remind you that we need nominations for Committee Members to replace the five vacancies which will occur. Please think about this - our rules ensure that each election presents an opportunity for new faces and ideas to join the Committee. As we have said before, the sentence is only three years!

By the time this Journal appears you should have received your copy of the Surnames Interests Directory, we hope to be able to store future details on computer which will make it easier to issue regular supplements. With a National Genealogical Directory, and one with an international flavour (The Genealogical Research Directory, details of which were sent to you) it is unlikely that we will need to consider a new copy of our directory for some time. Surname interests really are a useful way of making contact with others seeking the same surnames.

Our mailing of the Directory also contained an appeal to our U.K. members to pay their subscriptions by Deed of Covenant. By this means we can make a most useful addition to our subscription income at no extra cost to our members - only a commitment to pay your subscriptions, and if your circumstances should change making it necessary for you to withdraw from the Society, the covenant can easily be discontinued. Please give some thought to our request.

Mabel and I recently attended the half-yearly meeting and conference of the Federation of Family History Societies in Wiltshire. If you have never attended such a gathering I can recommend it, you will find much of interest, enthusiastic family historians eager to talk "shop," bookshops, displays, and if some of the lectures do not appeal, there is always the chance to see some of the local scenery. Many of the books on our bookstall are published by the Federation, the profit from the sale of these makes a useful addition to our funds, and it is right that we should support the Federation whenever we can. Details of these Conferences appear on our notice boards, and I can usually give further information.

**Annual General Meeting**  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that the  
**ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**  
of the  
**WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY**

will be held at MONTAGUE HALL, Montague Road, Hounslow, at 7.30pm on Friday December 13th 1985.

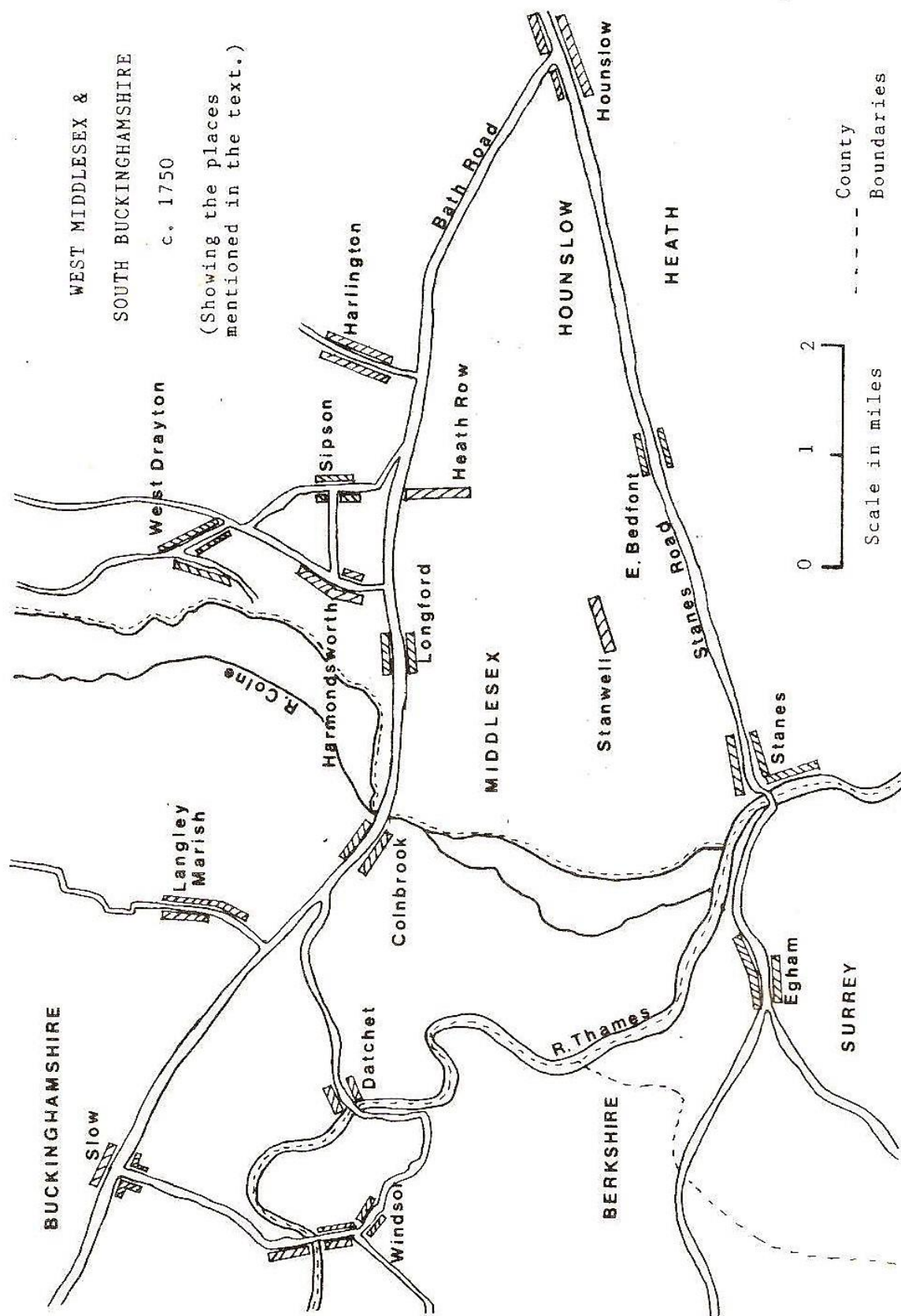
Reports will be given by the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, you will be asked to approve the accounts, appoint the Auditors and elect a Committee for the following year. Members who wish to bring any matter forward or propose nominations for the Committee should write to the Secretary before November 28th.

As five members retire by our rules at this AGM, we need nominations for the committee. The committee meets about 7 or 8 time a year and if you think you have something to offer the society this is your chance.

## Subscriptions

Members are respectfully reminded that the financial year of the Society ends on the 30th September 1985 and that subscriptions become renewable (except in the case of recently joined members) on October 1st. The current rates are given on the inside cover of this journal. You will find an insert with this Journal giving details of methods of payment and the address to send subscriptions to.





# Marriage and Madness

M. Wild

Research into the life of William Wild, founder of the Wild Almshouses at Langley Marish in Buckinghamshire, led me into an interesting byway of social history. As Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1836 he had supplied the historian of the Company with an interesting, though sketchy pedigree. In particular, he stated that his family had originally come from Sipson and asserted that his grandfather had married, as his third wife, "..... dau. of ..... Cruden and sister of Alexander Cruden who wrote the concordance." Not only did this statement connect with an entry in Langley Marish Parish Register, but it opened up an entirely new and interesting direction of enquiry.

Brief biographies of Alexander Cruden in the Dictionary of National Biography and in the Encyclopedia Britannica, revealed that he had been committed to a private lunatic asylum by his sister Isabella in September 1753, some time after her marriage to a Mr. Wild, and that, after his release he had unsuccessfully sued those people, including his sister, who had been involved in his incarceration. Reference then led to a pamphlet written by Cruden, and to a full biography of him by Edith Oliver. These two sources added much detail to the story of Isabella Cruden's marriage to Mr. Wild, and to the events surrounding Alexander Cruden's imprisonment.

Unfortunately, they also raised serious difficulties as they gave conflicting accounts of the events which followed upon Alexander's release from the asylum. The decision was taken to give Alexander Cruden's account priority as it was felt that Edith Oliver had dramatised and distorted events in order to create a tidier story. In particular, she had ignored the complex sequence of events which Cruden had described as ensuing upon his release, and had replaced them with a single dramatic argument which ended in a rupture between Cruden and his brother-in-law.

Two things speak in favour of Cruden's account. First, he included many circumstantial details which lend his story an air of authenticity. Second, his own account of his actions after his release, which are fully described, is perfectly consistent with his generally obsessive nature. Despite suspicions over Edith Oliver's reliability, her account of the background to Isabella Cruden's marriage and her description of the court case are used because they were not described by Alexander Cruden. One final point concerns Alexander Cruden's habit of using

pseudonyms to deride and ridicule his enemies. Naturally this leads to great difficulties in disentangling the real names from the false ones which are used in his pamphlet. In fact, the only three names used in this article which I can vouch for as being genuine surnames are Cruden, Wild and Rayner.

Isabella Cruden's husband was William Wild, the son of William Wild, a yeoman of "Shepistone" (Sipson) and his wife Ann. He was baptised at Harmondsworth Parish Church on the twenty second day of February 1700/1. While he was still a child his family openly separated from the Church of England, for in April 1708 it was certified by the Middlesex Assizes that the family house at Sipson was a meeting place of protestant dissenters. According to his grandson, William Wild's first wife was surnamed Rayner, and there may well have been a close connection between the Wild's and the Rayner's as William Wild's sister Mary had married a Joseph Rayner of Harmondsworth in 1730. As an adult, William Wild was a relatively wealthy farmer at Langley Marish, though he also owned a house and land in the manor of Harmondsworth. In his later life his relative affluence and his nonconformity brought him within the social ambit of Isabella and Alexander Cruden.

The Cruden's were the children of William and Isabella Cruden of Aberdeen. Alexander was the elder, being born on the thirty-first of May 1701, while his sister was born in 1709. Their father was a prominent and devout citizen of Aberdeen being a merchant, one of the city's bailies, (magistrates) and an elder of a presbyterian congregation. This paternal piety did not descend to Isabella, who Edith Oliver describes as being worldly and frivolous, but Alexander possessed it to excess. Indeed, the combination of religiosity with a degree of mental instability formed a volatile cocktail which was the cause of many of his troubles.

After some early vicissitudes Alexander settled in London where he gained a living as a proof corrector, indexer and preface writer. While living here he published, in 1737, the first ever concordance to the Bible, a pioneering work whose modern editions are still published under his name. Following the deaths of her parents in Aberdeen, Isabella came to London in the early 1740's to live with her brother. Despite their incompatible personalities brother and sister lived together until 1748, the year when Isabella inherited enough money to make her independent of Alexander. This came as her share of the Jamaican estate of her brother John, who had died the previous year. She used her new found independence to make frequent



visits to Aberdeen and to associate with her wealthy friend Mrs. Trehee, a widow who lived at Langley Marish.

In Mrs. Trehee's social sphere, Isabella was able to give expression to the frivolous and romantic side of her personality, and began to contemplate marriage with a man, much younger than herself, who Mrs. Trehee had found for her. A first marriage by a woman in her forties may appear strange to modern eyes, but there were good reasons for Isabella considering changing her state. Not only would marriage provide her with social and financial security, but she would also avoid the opprobrium, which was attached to women who died old maids. They, tradition insisted, would suffer the fate of leading an ape (an image of lasciviousness) in Hell. Alexander Cruden was extremely concerned when he heard of his sister's dallying, as he suspected that the prospective bridegroom was more in love with Isabella's money than with the lady herself. Determined to frustrate his sister's intended marriage to the suspected fortune hunter, he mounted an expedition to Langley Marish and achieved a victory when he produced an attractive alternative bridegroom. This was William Wild, who Edith Oliver describes as being "prosperous enough to please the worldly Mrs. Trehee and the frivolous Isabella; as well as pious enough to satisfy Alexander." He had the additional advantage of living in Langley Marish so that he was available for a quick wedding, whereas the other suitor lived at some distance.

Unlike modern marriages that of Isabella and William Wild was as much a business transaction as a romantic attachment. A marriage settlement was drawn up by a Windsor lawyer named Broadland, who also acted as Isabella's guardian alongside her brother. Although it is impossible to speculate on the contents of the settlement, it must have included the annuity which was paid to Isabella from the date of her marriage.

Following the pattern for moneyed people in the eighteenth century, the couple were married by licence instead of by banns. This practise seems to have served a double purpose. Firstly, the proposed marriage did not become a topic of local gossip. Secondly, the "licence" acted as a binding contract between the partners, for if he withdrew from the marriage without a good reason, William Wild would have forfeited a bond of one hundred pounds. In this particular case the secrecy of the marriage would prevent the frustrated suitor from attempting to thwart Alexander Cruden's plans, and also allow the marriage to go forward with minimal delay. In fact, the marriage licence was issued at Aylesbury on Thursday, the twenty-third of

August, and the marriage took place on Monday the twenty-seventh of August when it was, “openly solemniz’d in the Face of the Parish Church in the County of Bucks between the hours of Eight and Twelve of the Clock in the Forenoon.” The bride was given away by her brother and was married from the house of her friend, Mrs. Trehee, while her bridesmaid was Polly Rayner of Colnbrook, a niece of the groom’s. After the event, Alexander Cruden returned to London and the newly married couple were able to enjoy their union for a fortnight.

After two weeks Isabella received a desperate letter from a fellow lodger of her brother’s, whom Alexander later ridiculed under the soubriquet Moonland, (Edith Oliver named him as Mr. Forbes). He told Isabella that Alexander had been involved in a street fight in Southampton Buildings which had started when Alexander had hit a young man with a shovel because the latter had been swearing in the street. An incident, in conjunction with his later behaviour, which gave rise to fears that Alexander was suffering from a bout of insanity. This was a reasonable suspicion because he had been locked up twice previously because of outrageous behaviour.

Isabella immediately travelled to London and arrived at her brother’s lodgings at the Golden Heart in Wild-Court about seven o’clock in the evening on Thursday the eleventh of September, the day after the street fight. Alexander had kept himself locked in his room since the “Southampton Battle” (as he called the street fight), and had been guarded the previous night by two chairmen (sedan-chair carriers) as a precaution. Isabella, after consulting with the other people in the lodging house, had an interview with Alexander who unlocked his room to admit her and exchanged small talk with her. After Isabella had left his room Alexander allowed his landlord to tie him up and was once again guarded by the two chairmen for the duration of the night.

At some time since her arrival in London, Isabella had arranged for Alexander to be admitted to a private lunatic asylum in Chelsea. So, having spent the night trussed and under guard, Alexander was put into a “strait-waistcoat” early in the morning of the twelfth of September and was seen off by Isabella on his journey to Inskip’s asylum near the Three Jolly Butchers in Little Chelsea.

That afternoon Isabella, with Alexander’s landlady and Moonland the letter writer, visited him at the asylum. Alexander treated all three to coffee and behaved reasonably, but says that while he received the ladies with respect, he treated Moonland, against whom he had developed a grievance, coldly.

Alexander remained in the asylum seventeen days, being on occasions so ill-treated by the staff that he came to feel a deep resentment against those whom he considered to have placed him in the asylum. Unknown to him, while he was imprisoned at Inskip's, Mrs. Trehee, Isabella's close friend and patron, and her son-in-law were at the head of an intrigue which sought to have him permanently incarcerated in a public asylum, St. Luke's on Windmill Hill. Despite succeeding in their aim of obtaining an agreement to admit Alexander to St. Luke's, the plotters discovered that he could not enter, until his name reached the top of the Hospital's waiting list.

Alexander, fortunately for himself, discovered this conspiracy some time after his release from Inskip's asylum and succeeded in having his name removed from St. Luke's waiting list. When the plotters found that Alexander could not be admitted immediately to St. Luke's, Mrs. Trehee persuaded Isabella to see her brother again, and came to London with her. On Friday the twenty-eighth of September, Isabella arrived at Inskip's in Mrs. Trehee's coach with that lady and Moonland. Once again Alexander treated all three of his guests to coffee and behaved kindly towards the ladies but coldly towards Moonland. After amusing his visitors with jokes and stories told by one of the asylum's attendants, Alexander complained to Mrs. Trehee that Isabella and Moonland were responsible for his imprisonment, and then threatened to take legal action against the pair if he were not allowed to leave the asylum on the following day. As Alexander's doctor, who had interrupted the visit, declared him fit enough to be released, his demand was agreed to. Isabella and her friends kept their word and Alexander was released into the charge of his sister who took him to new lodgings at the Crown in Upper-Moorfields.

(We will leave the story with Alexander just released from the Asylum. In our next journal we will see what occurred when Alexander attempted to exact retribution from his sister.) Editor



# Tracing your Ancestors

Chris Watts will again be offering courses at local schools this winter:

## **GETTING STARTED**

This course is intended for the beginner and will concentrate on the basic sources and techniques for tracing a humble English or Welsh family. Topics to be covered include Civil Registration, Census, post-1858 Wills, MI's, Cemetery Records and Parish Registers.

Mondays: 7.15 - 9.15 p.m.      Spelthorne College Centre, Church Road, Ashford  
5 weeks from 4<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1985

## **EXPLORING FURTHER**

This more advanced course is intended for those who have attended the Getting Started course, or have done some basic research on their own. Topics to be covered include Occupational Records, pre-1858 Wills, Marriage Licences, Parish Chest, Local Administration and Land Records.

Mondays: 7.15 - 9.15 p.m.      Spelthorne College Centre, Church Road, Ashford  
8 weeks from 13th Jan. 1986

For further details talk to Chris at one of our meetings or by phone (Ashford 51485); to register for any of the courses contact the Spelthorne A.E.I. direct.

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## Help Required

### **THAMES WATERMEN:**

One of the members of the North West Kent Family History Society, Mrs. June Curtis, has gathered a considerable amount of information about Waterman working on the Thames. She is now trying to compile an index of Thames Watermen and would like to hear from members of other societies who have a similar interest and who would like to help. Most, if not all, of the records relating to the Watermen are held at the Guildhall Library in the City, so any offers of help would involve travelling to the Guildhall to transcribe registers. If anyone would like to help Mrs. Curtis with this project, please contact the North West Kent projects co-ordinator:

Miss Joanna Hards by telephoning 01 651 2431 or writing to:

**64 Mayfield Road, Sanderstead, Surrey, CR2 0BF**



## Recent Additions to the Library

York Family History Society Journal  
International Newspaper for Genealogists  
Soc. of Genealogists - Parish Register Copies, Part 1, Collection 1985  
Genealogists' Consolidated Guide to Parish Registers - Copies & Indexes in the Outer London Area, 1538 to 1837, by Norman H. Graham  
Federation of Family History Socs. 1984 - Marriage, Census & other Indexes for Family Historians, edited by Jeremy Gibson  
English Genealogy by Sir Anthony Wagner  
Church Guides - St. Mary the Virgin, East Bedfont, Middx, F, Clive-Ross  
                    Chiswick Parish Church, by C. Brooke Coles  
                    Hillingdon Parish Church, by Frank Cecil Tyler, A.K.C.  
The Victorian & Edwardian Navy from old photographs  
One day in Victorian England, by Alistair Scott  
The Elizabethans, introduced by Allardyce Nicoll  
Illustrated English Social History, by C.H. Trevelyan, O.M.,  
                    (The Age of Shakespeare & the Stuart Period)  
The County Books - Essex, by C. Henry Warren  
                    Hertfordshire, by Sir William Beach Thomas  
The Parish & the Poor in Brentford, 1720-1834 by W.A. Cassell, B.A.  
An Introduction to Heraldry  
The River Wandle  
Lost Brasses, by Jerome Bertram  
An East London Camera - 1919-1940, Photographs from the Whiffin Collection  
Brentford & Chiswick Local History Society Journals no's. 1 & 2  
Hounslow & District History Society - 1960-1981- Journals  
(Honeslaw Chronicle) Vols. 1 to 6 and 7 no.1

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## For your Diary

### MONTHLY MEETINGS

August	9		"Workshop Evening"
September	13	David Hawgood	"Computers in Genealogy"
October	11	Dennis Devine	"A History of Education"
November	8	Chris Jeans	"Hammersmith & Fulham Archives, - A local Record Office"
December	13	Annual General Meeting ~ plus a Short Talk	
January	10		"Members Evening"
February 14		John Westmancoat	"The British Library Collection at Colindale & the Family Historian"

### OTHER DATES

The Guild of One Name Studies is holding a Thames Valley Regional Meeting on Saturday 9th November 1985 at Abingdon, Oxon. Further details from:  
Alan Merrington, 20 Harrison Way, Slough, Berks. SL1 5LH

## LIST OF CHURCHES

A list of Churches on the micro fiche, with the dates of their registers.

Albany Chapel, Old Brentford	1831-1837
Edgware Chapel, Little Stanmore	1829-37
Winchmore Hill Chapel, Edmonton	1819-37
Edmonton Chapel	1818, 1829-37
Tottenham and Edmonton Chapel	1821-36
Chase Side Chapel, Enfield	1808-36
Independant Chapel, Enfield	1821-38
Independent Chapel, Ponders End	1783-1800
Grammar School Chapel, Mill Hill	1828-37
Baptist Chapel, Harrow on the Hill	1826-36
Ship Lane Chapel, Hounslow	1827-36
Whetstone & Totteridge Meeting, Finchley	1788-1804, 1819, 1824-37
Providence Chapel, Uxbridge	1789-1806, 1812-37
Independant Chapel, Uxbridge	1790-1807, 1833-36
Providence Chapel, Uxbridge	1847-55
Mill Hill Chapel, Hendon	1784-1830
Wesleyan Chapel, Tottenham	1817-37
Chase Side Chapel, Southgate	1812-36
Independant Chapel, Ponders End	1796-1836
Salem or New Chapel, Highgate	1785-89, 1809-36
Chase Side Chapel, Enfield	1790-1840
Baker Street Chapel, Enfield	1727-1837
Providence Chapel	1824-37
Trinity Chapel, West End, Hammersmith	1780-1837
Ebenzer Chapel, Hammersmith	1760-1835
George Yard Chapel, Hammersmith	1758-1837
Wesleyan Chapel, Waterloo Street Hammersmith	1797-1837
Trinity Chapel, West End Hammersmith	1796-1837
Hornton Street Chapel, Kensington	1825-37

## **Non-Conformist Registers of Middlesex**

A new addition to the micro fiche collection held by the society, is the transcript of the non-conformist registers of Middlesex, transcribed by Cliff Webb and published by the North Middlesex Family History Society. The micro fiche contains the records of 4,463 Births, Baptisms and Burials in Middlesex between 1727 and 1855. A list of churches that are included in the transcript is given opposite, with the dates for which information is available, a complete listing of the dates of the registers is available with the micro fiche. Churches not included are those within a radius of five miles from St. Paul's, included under London in the PRO listing and the chapels of Stanmore and Staines, these were transferred to Surrey in 1965.

There is a full index to the transcript, necessary as people would travel many miles to go to a chapel of their particular persuasion, unlike for Anglicans where baptisms etc. were usually registered in the parish of residence.

## **NON-CONFORMIST REGISTERS at the PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE**

Mention of the Registers of Non-Conformist Churches deposited at The Public Record Office is a chance to give the background to these records being there and to the coverage of these records in general.

In the eighteenth century, a certified extract from the baptismal register of an Anglican Church acted much as a birth certificate today, it was held to be proof of identity. These certificates were required by persons applying to Government posts of any description, even for work in the naval dockyards. The dissenting churches, in that century, concentrated on getting their certificates of baptism accepted as valid as Anglican ones. Gradually they were, but they were still not accepted in Courts of Law.

An Act of Parliament of 1836 established the system of Civil Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, to be overseen by the Registrar General of England and Wales. At this time consideration was given to the position of non parochial registers. A Commission was then set up with the brief to:

“Inquire into the State, Custody, and Authenticity of records of Births or Baptisms, Deaths or Burials, and Marriages in England and Wales, other than the Parochial Registers.”

The Commission then circularised all Ministers of non-Anglican Religions, Catholics, Jews, Quakers, Methodists, Baptists, Moravians and all other known churches about their registers with a view to having them authenticated, and on being deposited with the Registrar General, so that entries in them should become legally valid.

The Commission received some 7,000 registers from 3,630 congregations. The Catholic Churches refused to hand over their registers as did the Quakers and the Jews. The Commissioners checked all registers received, those which appeared to be copies or “not bear the mark of authenticity” were rejected. Some churches did not want to surrender their original registers so made copies, other churches, on being circularised, manufactured registers in the hope of making their baptisms legal, in neither case were they allowed. A further 1,500 hundred registers were found by the time of an Act of Parliament of 1840, made the registers then deposited with the Registrar General legally valid. The records were available to researchers at 1 shilling a time and certified extracts made for 2s 6d each. I wonder how that compares with £5.00 for a certificate from St. Catherine’s house today.

The registers deposited consisted of the foreign Protestant churches, Baptists, Independents, Methodist of all persuasions, Moravians, Scottish churches in England, Swedenborgians, Presbyterians and of cemeteries in London, Leeds, Sheffield and Liverpool. A list of the registers was then published in 1841.

In 1857 another attempt was made by letter and advertisement, this resulted in a further 265 registers, mainly Quaker, being deposited. There were now nearly 8,800 registers deposited and a list was published by the Registrar General. This list was republished by the List and Index Society, Vol 42, and is available in major Libraries. These registers were available at Somerset House for researchers until 1961 when they were transferred to the Public Record Office at Chancery Lane, where they are to be found today, under class numbers RG 4 to 8.





## West London Local History Conference

The 5<sup>th</sup>, one day, West London Local History Conference was held at the Waterman's Centre, Brentford on 27th April. The theme was "West London at War"

After a few words from the Chairman, David Reeder, the film "Hounslow at War" was shown. The film was commissioned by the Council and shot by a local amateur photographer. There were shots of the destruction of Woolworths in the High Street. Then something many people can remember a day in the life of Heston schoolchildren, showing them rushing down to the shelters during an air raid and then falling asleep at their lessons. Surprisingly some of the sequences were in very good colour.

The interesting talk by Leslie Hasker on "Fulham in Wartime" revealed the total number of people killed and wounded during air raids was much less than the experts had predicted. Then Phil Philo explained about the Gunnersbury Park Museum's project and made a plea for reminiscences and mementos of the War for the Museum's collection.

This was followed by Mary Harper on British Restaurants and she had prepared some of the wartime recipes for sampling. Dr. Pasmore gave a good-humoured reading from his diaries on his experiences as a G.P. in Kensington. The last speaker was Conrad Wood of the Imperial War Museum who played some of the recorded memories of the era from the museum's collection.

There was plenty to do between the sessions; exhibitions to view and the Local History Societies' publications to browse through and buy.

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### LATE NIGHT BURIALS

In searching the Parish Registers of Diss in Norfolk between 1835-36, I saw a number of burials with a note to them:

"Died of the smallpox buried at midnight"

I have also seen it in another Register entry, this has intrigued me and I wonder if any member can explain it? (Editor)

# A Christmas Special

Valerie Payne

It may seem rather out of season to mention Christmas Puddings. Ideally they should be made anytime up to a year ahead to allow them to mature and flavour to develop to the full, though I always found it easier to steam them in the warm weather when the windows could be left open.

The following recipe has been in my mother's family quite some time. We can't put a positive date on it but mother reckons it was being used at the beginning of the 1800's.

The preparation of this article has brought back memories for mother of when as a child, she helped to stone the real fleshy raisins, wash and dry the fruit, grate the suet bought from the butcher, make the breadcrumbs, grate the nutmeg, finely chop the peel, the bitter and sweet almonds and, a scullery full of steam. In fact, it took days to prepare. The puddings were boiled in a large iron oval cooking pot on the kitchen range.

Prepare the ingredients, mix altogether adding the eggs and barley wine last. Stir well with everybody sharing in the fun of having a stir and making a wish. Cover and leave to stand overnight.

Grease basins well with margarine, divide mixture between basins. Make a flour and water dough and cover top of basin bringing it to the outside of the basin for an inch or two. Grease greaseproof paper well, enough to wrap around basin and over top of dough, greased side inside. Place basin in the middle of a length of aluminium foil, wrap with join at top, reverse process - four layers in all. The idea of this is so the steam does not get into the mixture as this cannot be stored for any length of time and the pudding will get mildew.

Half fill the saucepan with water and bring to the boil. Carefully place pudding into boiling water and place lid on saucepan and make a note of the time. Keep the water on the boil the whole process. Every hour top up with boiling water as necessary. This is to be repeated until you have reached completion of nine hours of boiling. The puddings are then ready and...

**THERE IS NO NEED TO COOK ON CHRISTMAS DAY!**

At the end of the nine hours remove pudding from saucepans. Unwrap, remove dough and allow pudding to cool. When cold, wrap in fresh aluminium foil and ensure they are air tight and store in a cool dry place.

When a pudding is required, for example on Christmas Day, I leave my pudding in the basin and place it at the bottom of the oven when the turkey goes in.

## INGREDIENTS

The quantities I use three-quarters fill two pint-size Pyrex basins, thus using only two saucepans for the cooking.

Original Recipe	Today's recipe	Metric
4 lbs. raisins	1 lb. raisins	450g.
1 ½ lbs. currants	6 ozs. currants	175g.
1 lb. sultanas	4 ozs. sultanas	110g.
1 ½ lbs. suet	6 ozs. suet	175g.
1 ¼ lbs. dark brown sugar	5 ozs. dark brown sugar	150g.
1 lb. mixed peel	4 ozs. mixed peel	110g.
¼ lb. plain flour	1 oz. plain flour	25g.
½ lb. breadcrumbs	2 ozs. breadcrumbs	50g.
1 oz. bitter almonds	1 oz. ground almonds	25g.
2 ozs. sweet almonds	+ 4 drops almond essence	
½ a medium nutmeg	¼ tsp. nutmeg	
1 tsp. mixed spice	½ tsp. mixed spice	
½ tsp. salt	pinch of salt	
Peel of lemon	peel of small lemon	
Peel and Juice of orange	Peel and Juice of orange	
8 large eggs	2 large eggs	
1 ¼ pints old ale drawn from the cask	5 fl.ozs. barley wine	150ml.
	1 ½ tbsps. marmalade (optional)	



## Perhaps in this neglected spot.....

Margaret Power

John Rayment's recent talk on Monumental Inscriptions made me think how fruitful M.I.s, burial records and reports of death had been as sources of my mother's family history and, incidentally, of curious information on local history.

Two inherited pieces of documentary evidence about deaths started me on the search. On the first, a funeral card for Sarah McDuell, buried in Bow Cemetery in 1883, my mother had thoughtfully written "my great-gran. W. Power." Bow Cemetery was closed on the bankruptcy of the London Cemetery Company in 1966, but the records are in the GLRO. My initial success in finding Sarah's address at death, though a dead end, encouraged me to start again with more recent family, nearer home in Hanwell.

My second document was a programme of a concert held at Park Hall, Hanwell by the Independent Order of Oddfellows in aid of the widow and five young children of my grandfather, George Clamp. He had died on Putney Station, while hurrying home from an Oddfellows meeting on 16th January 1903, aged 37. The Middlesex County Times - there is a file on microfilm at Ealing Local History Library - had reports of both the Coroner's Inquest and the funeral, listing some of the senders of wreaths, including Royal Victoria Benefit Society, Hanwell Liberal and Radical Association and Female Staff of Hanwell Asylum - harp with broken string. My Grandfather had been Head Upholsterer at the Asylum and I have learnt from Rev. Norris, who is writing its history, that my great-grandfather was also an upholsterer there.

Given his date of death, the helpful staff at St. George's Westminster Cemetery at Hanwell were able to tell me not only George's grave number, but also the dates, ages and addresses at death of his wife and mother-in-law (Sarah McDuell's daughter), who were both buried with him in an unmarked grave. At least, it should have been unmarked, but we found on it a monument to a completely unrelated family, which had evidently been left there accidentally when a nearby grave had been reopened many years before.

Later, wandering around the cemetery, I did come across the name of George Clamp on a gravestone. This proved to be my great-grandfather, buried in 1909, in a grave used first for an infant son in 1876, then for a mystery woman named Sarah Parsons in 1899 and finally for his widow, Emily Jane, in 1933. While looking up the



addresses for this grave, the Superintendent noticed an Ann Clamp, buried in another on 4th August, 1874, “memorial erected”. He was surprised, not having seen any monuments in that area, but we found it, under a large rhododendron bush, complete with M.I.:

“In Affectionate Remembrance of  
Ann  
the beloved wife of  
George Clamp  
who departed this life  
August 2nd 1874  
aged 36 years”

“Death to her short warning gave  
And quickly sent her to her grave  
Haste then to Christ, make no delay  
For who can date their dying day”

So, Ann, not Emily Jane, had been the mother of George junior, who would have been ten years old in 1874. Why had a second four-person grave been purchased only two years later for the burial of the second wife’s child? Jealousy, perhaps? Intrigued by the dire warning on the tombstone, I purchased a copy of Ann’s death certificate, which suggested another possibility. Ann had died of “Cholera (European) 24 hours”, perhaps it had been thought inadvisable to disturb the grave for fear of lingering infection.

The Middlesex County Times, in August and September, 1874, revealed a fascinating local drama, reminiscent of Ibsen’s “An Enemy of the People”. Doctor Robert Groves Burton had treated an outbreak of cases of European Cholera in the Boston Lane area of Hanwell, amongst whom Ann Clamp, of Pump Square, had been the only fatality. He had reported to the Brentford Board of Guardians and Sanitary Committee that three infected wells should be closed. The Inspector of Nuisances for Hanwell also told a horrific story of overflowing cesspools and open drains polluting the wells and seeping into the cellars of houses. Certain property owners and tradesman on the Board of Guardians disputed both the Inspector’s reports and the Doctor’s diagnosis, one member saying that “the woman had died of a reaction after constipation.” Dr. Burton replied that he knew a case of cholera when he saw one, having been in the Crimea and in India at the time of the Mutiny.

The London papers took up the story, wrongly locating the outbreak in Brentford, which really upset the Guardians, because “people had refused to take houses in

consequence.” Despite some buck-passing between the Parochial Committee and the Sanitary Authority, some action must have eventually been taken, as some of the cottages mentioned were still occupied up to about 1960.

Another instance of graveyard serendipity occurred when I was passing through Carshalton, where George Clamp senior had been born. In the churchyard, under trailing brambles, I found a white marble monument which recorded, not only the four Clamps presumably buried beneath, but also a list headed “The Family of Clamp.” This gave the names of eighteen persons, with their dates of birth and, where applicable, death - three of them were presumably still alive. I took these to be the descendants of my great-grandfather’s elder brother, but, eureka! - the list started with my great, great-grandfather, John William Clamp, 1810-1886.

Given this Clamp fondness for M.I.s, I suspect that it was Ann’s husband, George Senior, who had a stone erected on her parent’s grave in the quiet churchyard of St. Mary’s, Hanwell. Richard Farr, a Hanwell born agricultural labourer and haymaker,

“Departed this life October 21st 1862,  
aged 71 years.

He lived a steady upright life and died greatly lamented”

His wife Mary, who “entered into her rest on November 14th 1876, in the 80th year of her age” had manifestly had a much harder time of it:

“The Pains of Death are past  
Labour and sorrows cease  
And Life’s long warfare closed at last  
Her soul is found at peace”

Ann’s death two years before would naturally have been cause for sorrow and Mary was recorded as deaf at the 1871 census. She had been unable to write when registering Ann’s birth in 1838, so would have been unaware that her daughter had been recorded as a boy, despite her name Ann.

Richard’s father and grandfather, both named Joseph Farr, are also buried in Hanwell churchyard. No stones mark their graves, but their marriages, to Martha Bransgrove in 1786 and to Elizabeth Hickerson in 1758, open up lines which go still further back into the history of Hanwell.

Michael Gandy said that people in the London suburbs never live where their ancestors came from, but I think that exceptions to this rule may still lurk in many old villages like Hanwell.

# Book Reviews

Whilst at the Wiltshire Conference of the Federation, I collected another batch of titles from Jeremy Gibson:

## **Unpublished Personal Name Indexes, in Record Offices and Libraries      £1.00**

A natural companion to Marriage, Census, and other Indexes, it should introduce Family Historians to new fields of research, by suggesting new classes of records. Described as an interim guide, it should serve to remind users of Record Offices, of the existence of similar records of which Jeremy is unaware, if this is the case - do let him know.

## **The Hearth Tax, other later Stuart Tax Lists and the Association Oath Rolls      £1.50**

Described by Jeremy Gibson as his “most ambitious Guide to date,” this guide will hopefully make it easier to find your way to some of the most useful Indexes of Stuart times. Knowing where the stuff is to be found is half the battle, and even if your forebears only had one fireplace you may well find him listed.

## **“Record Offices - Where to find Them”      £1.00**

A new (3rd) edition of this most useful publication is now on our Bookstall and still priced at just £1.00!

## **McLaughlin Guides      75p each**

The Federation are now publishing some of these most useful booklets, the first four, all priced at just 75p each:

St. Catherine's House - A Guide to the General Registrar Office

Somerset House Wills from 1858

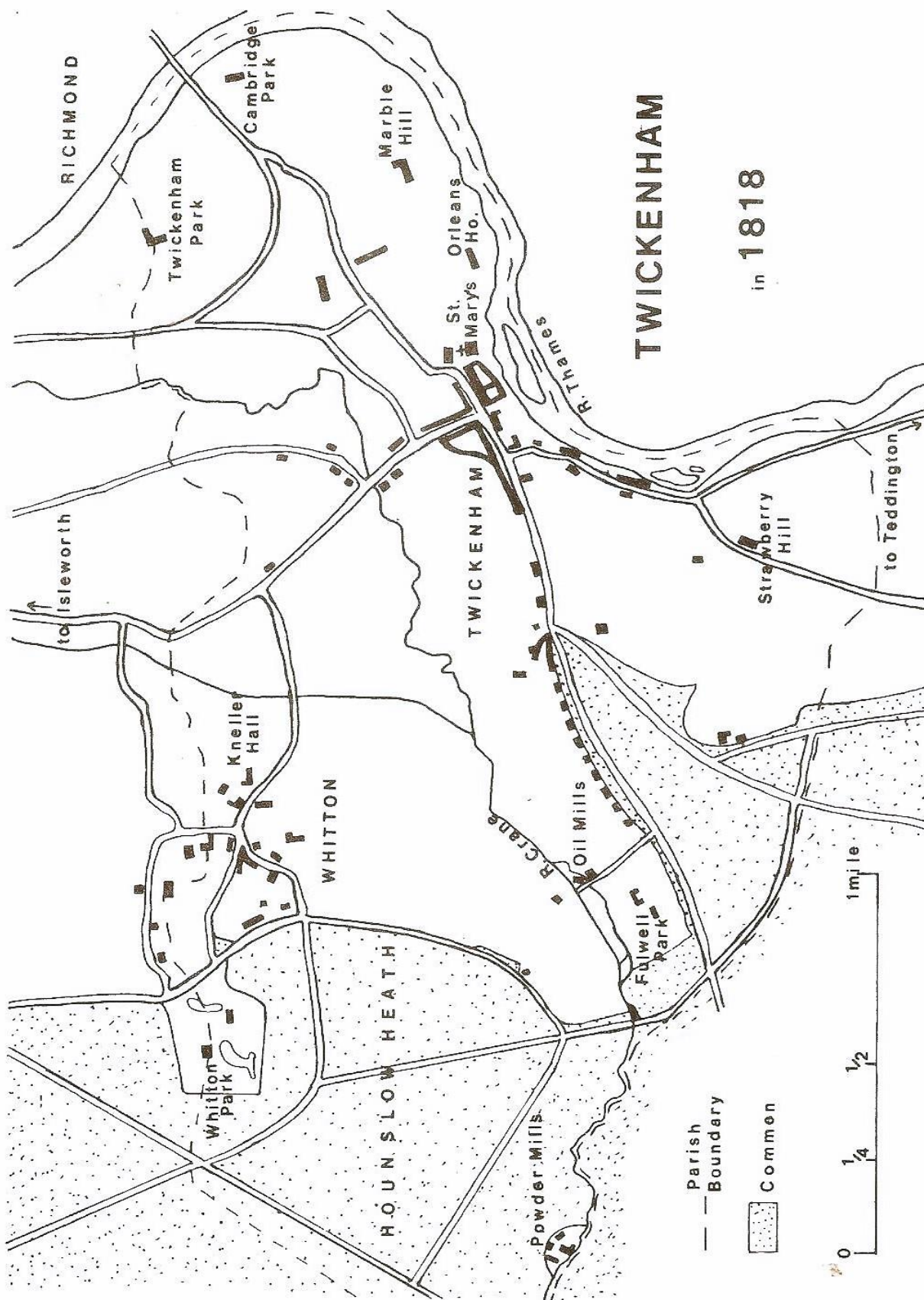
Interviewing Elderly Relatives

Illegitimacy

The first two are really basic information for beginners, the third deals with that tricky subject, extracting information from the older generation without prompting. The fourth on Illegitimacy, on which the Victorians were never reticent in their Parish Registers and all of us have come across it at one time or another. This booklet goes into the subject in some detail and once again tells where this information might be found. All at 75p, they won't break the bank and are good value.

## **The Family Historians Enquire Within, by F.C. Markwell and Pauline Saul**

A useful compendium and practical reference book, it aims to point the reader in the right direction in which to find help in their research. With 140 pages I have not read through it all, but have seen enough to make me, a confirmed browser, keep it handy. The information is listed alphabetically and is thus easy to find. A great deal of work has been put into this and it should run into many editions. But please - no more “mottos” on the top of the page.  
(Sam Morton)



In this article I shall be talking of the Old Parish of Twickenham. It consisted of some 2,400 acres stretching 3 ½ miles westwards from the Thames at Richmond and 2 miles from Hounslow in the north to Teddington in the south. The map opposite shows the parish in 1818 at the time of the enclosures. The parish then consisted of two settlements, the main village of Twickenham on the banks of the Thames and the hamlet of Whitton to the north west. Twickenham is still separated from the surrounding villages by fields and open heathland in all directions. A similar map today shows almost the complete land area of the ancient parish covered by buildings, with the surrounding villages now all merged into one vast township.

Twickenham was settled in neolithic times, as excavations in Church Street in 1966, indicate. Twickenham is first mentioned in 704 when King Swaefred of the East Saxons granted Bishop Waldhere – “30 cassati in the place which is called Tuican hom in the province which is named Middlesex.” The land was that between the Thames and the Fishbourne (then the name for the River Crane). There are other Anglo Saxon charters detailing the grant of the manor up to 948 AD.

In the Domesday Book, Twickenham is included in the Hundred of Hounslow (later called Isleworth hundred) as part of the Manor of Walter de St. Valery. At that time Twickenham was on the edge of the Forest and Warren of Staines, this was disafforested in 1227, the area though remained mainly open common and was later known as Hounslow Heath. During the Middle Ages the history of the village was one of expansion, assarts were made into the heath, bringing new lands into cultivation. The village of Whitton although possibly in existence by the time of Domesday is not mentioned till the early 13th century but by the 17th it has large open fields.

In 1635, Moses Glover drew a map of the Hundred of Isleworth for the Earl of Northumberland, who had acquired the Manor in 1604. This gives a very good picture of Twickenham in the early 17th century. There were still common fields around both Twickenham and Whitton, the main areas of habitation were westward from the church in Twickenham and in Whitton centered around the area later to become Kneller Hall. In the Hearth Tax returns of 1664 there were 224 inhabited houses giving an estimated population of about 1100 people.

From the late 16th century Twickenham had become the residence of important people. Francis Bacon lived at Twickenham Park at the east end of the Parish around

1600 and the Earl of Clarendon was in residence at York House by 1664, he was the father-in-law of James II and author of the History of the Civil War. It was in the 18th century that Twickenham was to enter its brightest period, then Alexander Pope, Horace Walpole (builder of Strawberry Hill), and Henrietta Howard, Countess of Suffolk - mistress of George II, who built Marble Hill, these and others lived in Twickenham and had as guests many of the notable figures of 18th century society. They left their mark in their buildings, the riverside along almost the whole length from Isleworth to Teddington was lined with their houses and villas, of which Marble Hill and Strawberry Hill Houses are the best remaining examples. Their other legacy was in the books, diaries, letters, and reminiscences they left behind. This enables us to obtain a good insight into the Twickenham of that period.

Twickenham also attracted exiled Royalty, the Duc D'Orleans, who became King Louis Phillipe, lived there from 1800-1807 and again 1815-1817 at the house later to bear his name. The former King Manoel of Portugal lived at Fulwell Park until his death in 1932, he is remembered for his keeping of peacocks and donkeys, an odd combination.

A major change occurred in 1818 when the remaining common fields and the part of Hounslow Heath in Twickenham was enclosed. Some 665 acres were still heath or common at the time, more than a quarter of the land area of the parish. This encouraged more building but now of less distinguished villas for the middle class, being smaller and more closely grouped together. In 1821 the population was 3,757, three times the number in 1664. In 1848 the railway came to Twickenham and this prompted a further increase in building, the population some 6,200 in 1851 doubled in thirty years and more than doubled again to 29,000 by 1911. At the end of the 19th century there was still large areas of fields around the village, though the built-up areas were beginning to merge with surrounding villages. Growth slowed down then to 1931, when the population was nearly 40,000. Then the building boom in Whitton, still mainly rural in the twenties, saw almost the complete parish covered by housing in the years 1931-1939. This raised the population to 52,600 by 1951, thereafter the population has steadily declined to about 41,000 today.

In medieval and even up to fairly modern times the River Thames provide an important means of communication, as well as a livelihood for many local men. There was a ferry to Richmond by 1439 and later one near Marble Hill. The ferry at Richmond was replaced by a bridge built in 1777, thus giving Richmond and Twickenham a road link. The basic road pattern of the modern town can be found in

Glover's map of 1635. The enclosure award of 1818 laid out the various roads in the west of the parish, particularly in Whitton, the accompanying map shows the road system at that time which with certain additions is the major road system of the town today. York Street, bypassing the narrow Church Street was built in 1898. The Chertsey Road built to Whitton by 1934 divided the parish in two and has since become the main road leading to the M3.

Employment in Twickenham in early times was mainly agricultural. The nearness of London influenced the growth, from the 17th century, of market gardens to supply the capital with fresh fruit, vegetables, and later flowers. In the next century Twickenham was famed for its early strawberries and raspberries. The area north of the Crane was mainly used for the gardens whilst the main building spread out westward from the town centre. Market gardening and pig rearing, (there were 21 piggeries in Twickenham in 1926), were to continue as important industries in Twickenham until the building boom of the 1930s. The houses of the nobility and gentry must have employed a large number of servants, even as late as 1871 some 1,600 people out of a population of 10,500 were domestic servants.

The Manufacturing industry has made little impact on Twickenham. There were mills on the Crane from the 18th century till the 1920's. The Gun Powder Mills at the west end of the parish on Hounslow Heath had frequent explosions often breaking windows in the village. There was an Oil Mill between Twickenham and Whitton, later a paper mill that burnt down in the 1870's. Coles Brewery near the station was working from at least 1635 till 1927. In the 19th and 20th centuries there was some light engineering industry in the town. There was also the film studios at St. Margarets started in 1911, now known as Twickenham Studios, where the film "Ghandi" was recently shot.

The church of St. Mary's Twickenham is first mentioned in 1086 when Walter de St. Valery gave the church to the convent and prior of St. Valery in Picardy. The Church was rebuilt in the 14th century but in 1713, nine days before a meeting called to decide on action to be taken, the nave fell down:

"Being very much decayed by age did in night time between the houres of ten & eleaven on the ninth day of April one thousand seaven hundred and thirteen fall downe."

The church was rebuilt in the next two years retaining its 14th century tower thus its appearance today, with an early 18th century nave and a medieval tower.



The parish registers of the church survive in their original form, from 1538, there is a transcript at the Society of Genealogists. There are also Churchwardens accounts 1607-1848 (missing 1795-1828), Vestry minute books 1618 to date (missing 1829-1832), and Overseers of the Poor books 1663-1679. All these records are still with the incumbent. The Parish rate books 1748 onwards are to be found in Twickenham Library.

After 1841 the old parish was gradually subdivided into daughter churches of St. Mary's, Holy Trinity (1841) taking the west end of the parish. St. Philip & St. James established in Whitton in 1862. St. Stephens in the east of the Parish, (1875). All Hallows to the north of the Town in 1939, and All Saints daughter church of Holy Trinity in 1914.

There was little Non-Conformity in Twickenham during the 18th century. Some houses were registered for independent meetings from 1797 but there appears to be no records. Wesleyan Methodists were meeting by 1800 and a Chapel built in Back Lane now Holly Lane (1800). A Congregational Church on the Green by 1802 registered as Lady Shaw's School in 1835. The Baptists had a chapel in Back Lane by 1847 but had moved to the present site on the Green by 1853. No registers of nonconformist churches are listed at the Public Record Office.

The original parish became an urban district in 1894 and a borough in 1926. Then in 1937, the borough was enlarged to include Teddington and the Hamptons. Further local government reorganisation occurred in 1965 when the boroughs of Richmond and Twickenham were combined as the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames.

Twickenham did not get its own local paper until 1873 when the Richmond and Twickenham Times began publication. Before then the Surrey Comet, (founded 1854), and the Middlesex Chronicle, (started 1859), covered the area. All these are to be seen in Local Libraries. The first detailed directory for Twickenham was Pigot & Co.'s Middlesex Directory of 1826/7. This has details on over 250 Twickenham folk, from Lords to Undertakers and details the tradesmen expected in a small country town of the period, except there were seven surgeons, a better percentage of the population than today.

Further directories are available throughout the 19th century at local libraries. The census returns for the parish (1841 to 1881) are on Microfilm at Richmond Library and available as photocopies at Twickenham Library.

There are a number of maps of Twickenham dating from the seventeenth century. The map of Isleworth Hundred by Moses Glover in 1635 is a fine example of an early estate map. The original is to be seen at Syon House where black and white copies are sold. Roque's maps of Middlesex and the area around London including Twickenham, show the village in the mid 18th century. Then a second estate map by Sauthier in 1786-87. In 1818 the enclosure award includes very detailed maps as does the Tithe award of 1845, for both maps there are lists of land and house owners keyed to the maps. The first large scale Ordnance Survey maps, of 6 inch and 25 inch to the mile scale, were in 1865, with later editions every twenty or thirty years.

This is of necessity a brief survey of Twickenham, for further information there are the following sources:

Two parochial histories of Twickenham

Ironsides - History and Antiques of Twickenham (1797)

The Reverend R.S. Cobbett's - Memorials of Twickenham (1872)

Lyson's Environs of London vol.3 (1795) and of course

The Middlesex County History vol.3 are also invaluable sources.

There is also a series of books, now numbering over fifty, published by the Twickenham Local History Society. These cover all areas of Twickenham History and many are still in print.

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## Correction

In the last Journal, I illustrated an article on John Collinson, a convict transported to Australia, with a map of Chelsea. I wrongly ascribed the source of this map, it should have been HORWOOD'S Map of London, not Hallwood's as I incorrectly noted. This arose from a verbal communication about the map and I wrote down what I thought I heard, wrongly as it turned out. This points out the difficulty in olden times of Vicars or Parish clerks writing down names in parish registers, especially when the persons concerned couldn't write. They put down what they heard thus often they put down a familiar name or a phonetic spelling of the name.

(Vic Rosewarne)

# New Members

We welcome the following new members to our Society:

A 20	Mr. Richard D. Almond	11 Worton Gardens, Isleworth, Middx. TW7 4BD
A 21	Mrs. D.W.E. Abraham	22 Hillford Place, Redhill, Surrey RH1 5AU
B 51	Professor G. E. Bacon	Windrush Way, Guiting Power, Cheltenham GL54 5US
B 52	Mr. S. G. Bransgrove	31 Mysore Rd. Battersea, London SW11 5RY
C 45	Ms. Pamela Chambers	14 Brentside, Brent Rd. Brentford Middx.
C 46	R. J. Curant	105 Harewood Road, Isleworth, Middx.
C 47	Pauline Cusack	24 Bramshaw Rise, New Malden, Surrey. KT3 5JW
C 48	Mr & Mrs C. Cotterell	1 Tamworth Albany Park, Bracknell, Berkshire
D 24	Arthur E. Davey	5 Laing Dean, Northolt, Middx. UB5 5JX
D 25	Robert B. Dear	75 Whittington Road, Elizabeth Field 5113, South Australia.
G 34	Brian Gumbridge	49 Helen Avenue, Feltham, Middx. TW14 9LA
H 48	Maurice R. C. Hughes	108 Fylde Road, Southport, Merseyside, PR9 9XL
L 21	Mrs Vivienne Lawrie	65 Reporton Road, Fulham, London SW6 7JP
L 22	Leonard G. Lawrence	Rosehill Farm, Mylor Bridge, Falmouth, Cornwall TR11 5LZ
M 30	Bernard C. Mayston	Briar Hill House, Danby, North Yorkshire.
M 31	Mrs K. Morris	62 Imperial Close, North Harrow, Middx.
P 35	Ian R. Patenall	21 The Gower, Thorpe, Egham, Surrey.
P 36	Alan & Pauline Pocock	29 Clayhill Road, Basildon, Essex SS16 5DD.
R 22	Mrs D.M. Russell	15 Green Walk, Norwood Green, Southall UB2 5QX.
R 23	Mrs. A.F. Robins	38 Milner Ave. Roosevelt Park, Johannesburgh 2195, South Africa
S 57	Sunbury & Shepperton Local History Society	c/o 30 Lindsay Drive, Shepperton, Middx. TW17 8JU.
S 58	Christine Shirley	6 Waterloo Terrace, London N1 1TQ.
S 59	Mrs Merilee Scott	952 - 39th Avenue N.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2K 0C9.
S 60	Ms. Shelia Sisk	31 Clyde Road, Stanwell, Middx. TW19 7RG.
T 14	Mrs Penelope A. Taylor	16 Roper Close, Rainham, Gillingham, Kent. ME8 9QX.
W 43	Eileen Wilkins	29 Knowsley Ave., Southall, Middx. UB1 3AU
W 44	Mrs Lynn A.Wright	80 Cowley Mill Road, Uxbridge, Middx. UB8 2QE.

## CHANGES of ADDRESS

B 3	Miss & Mrs Basley	27 Canberra Road, Christchurch, Dorset BH23 2HN.
M 8	Mrs. Eileen Marriott	19 Whittingham Court, Edensor Road, Chiswick W4 2 RQ
N 3	New Zealand Society of Genealogists (Auckland Group)	c/o Mrs Bourne, 80 Haydock Avenue, Auckland, New Zealand.
S 32	Mrs Steele	19 Rumsey Close, Hampton, Middx.
S 53	Ian C. Smith	R.M.B. 311, Gymbowen Victoria 3401 Australia

## and their SURNAME INTERESTS

Abraham	pre1810	Bermondsey	Sry	A21	Curant	18-19c	Fulham,		
Almond	any	Lancashire & Cheshire		A20			Hammersmith	Mdx	C46
Andrews	pre1835	Gt. Leighs	Ess	A21	Cusack	18-20c	West Middx.		C47
Apted	18-19c	Reigate	Sry	C47	Danvers	any	any		M30
Ashcroft	19c	Colne & Nelson	Lan	C47	Davey	c1800	Exeter & Buckland Filleigh	Dev	D24
Bale	18-19c		Dev	C47	Dawes	19c	Barrow		
Bansgrove	17-20c	West Middx.		B52			in Furness	Lan	C47
Barringer	17-18c	W. Drayton	Mdx	A21	Dear	18-19c	Brentford & Ealing	Mdx	D25
Bartholmew	17-18c	Thorpe & Cobham	Sry	S58	Dear	19c	Kensington	Mdx	D25
Bartholmew	18c	Bury St. Edmunds	Sfk	S58	Dearden	any	Lancashire & Cheshire		A20
Bartholmew	18c	Odiham	Ham	S58	Denby	18-19c	N.Wheatlry	Ntt	S59
Bartlett	18c	Fenny Stratford	Bkm	S60	Dewey	18-19c	Reigate	Sry	C47
Bennet	pre1835	Essex	Ess	A21	Ede	19-19c	Leigh & Reigate	Sry	C47
Bennett	19c	Thorncombe	Dev	R23	Edwards		Hounslow	Mdx	C48
Bennett	19c	Marylebone	Mdx	C47	Elderfield	c1800	Clerkenwell & City	Mdx	D24
Berry	any	Lancashire & Cheshire		A20	Everett	pre1810	Limehouse	Mdx	A21
Bingham	19c	Clayworth & N. Wheatley	Ntt	S59	Farr	18-19c	Byfleet	Sry	S60
Bond	18-19c		Dev	C47	Finden-Brown	19-20c	Wandsworth	Sry	C47
Bowyer	19c	Chiswick	Mdx	S59	Frost		Hounslow	Mdx	C48
Bransgrove	17-20c	Ealing, Hayes & Edgware	Mdx	B52	Froud	18-19c	Kensington & Hammersmith		C46
Bransgrove	17-19c	Chiswick	Mdx	S59	Gapper	pre1820	Camberwell	Sry	A21
Bransgrove	19c	Hammersmith & Chiswick	Mdx	S59	Gibson-Forbes	19c	Aberdeen	Sct	W44
Brown	19c	Kensington	Mdx	C47	Gilbert	18c	Balderton & N. Wheatley	Ntt	S59
Brown	18c	Marylebone	Mdx	R23	Goldsmith	18c	Whepstead	Sfk	L21
Burle	17c	Thorpe	Sry	S58	Gorringer & Goring	any	Surrey & Sussex		C47
Chambers				C45	Green		Hounslow	Mdx	C48
Chapple	c1800	Kenton	Dev	D24	Green	c1830	Turnham		
Charlwood	18-19c	Reigate	Sry	C47			Green	Mdx	S59
Charlesworth				L22	Grove	18-19c	West Middx.		C47
Cloud	19c	Acton & Ealing	Mdx	T14	Grumbridge		any		G34
Clover	c1790	Mattersea	Ntt	S59	Hagger	18c	Brentford	Mdx	R23
Collins	19-20c	Hawkhurst	Ken	W44	Hall	18c	Hanwell	Mdx	S59
Cook	1880	Greenwich	Ken	A21	Harrison	19c	Ealing & Uxbridge	Mdx	T14
Cook	pre1880	Somerset	Som	A21	Harvey	19c	Wandsworth	Sry	C47
Coombs	pre1830	Chelsea	Mdx	A21	Hawthorn(e)	19c	Stanwell	Mdx	W44
Constable	18c	Cambridge	Cam	L21	Haybittle	18-19c	Reigate	Sry	C47
Cotterell		Hounslow	Mdx	C48	Herbert		Hounslow	Mdx	C48
Crawley	any	Lancashire & London		A20	Hill	19c	Chatham	Ken	A21
Creasey	18c	E.Grinstead	Ssx	C47	Hill	pre1800	Clerkenwell	Mdx	A21
Crosier	any	Lancashire & Cheshire		A20	Hodson	c1820	Harrow	Mdx	A21



Holman	18-19c	Devon & Cornwall		C47	Passenger	18c	London	Lon	W43
Horsley	18-19c	Hartlepool	Dur	C47	Passenger	18c	Isle of Wight	Ham	W43
Hughes	20c	Ealing	Mdx	H48	Passenger	18c	Guildford	Sry	W43
Hughes	19-20c	Lambeth & Wandsworth	Sry	H48	Pembroke	prel820	City of Lon.	Lon	A21
Hughes	18-19c	Brackley	Nth	H48	Penry	19c	London	Lon	M31
Hunt	18-19c	Harlington	Mdx	A21	Pounder	19c	Colne & Nelson	Lan	C47
Humphries	19c	Isleworth	Mdx	L22	Powell	19c	Keensington	Mdx	D25
Hussey	any	Lancashire & Cheshire		A20	Ratcliffe	prel817	Cambridge	Cam	L21
Jackman	18-19c		Dev	C47	Richards	18c	Hanwell	Mdx	S59
Keightley	19-20c	Dunstable	Bdf	H48	Robins	18c	Marylebone	Mdx	R23
Keightley	19-20c	St. Albans	Hef	H48	Robinson	18-19c	Hartlepool	Dur	C47
King	18c	Cherryhinton	Cam	L21	Robinson	19c	Hammersmith	Mdx	T14
Leigh	any	Lancashire & Cheshire		A20	Short	any	Lancashire & Cheshire		A20
Levitt	cl850	Cherryhinton	Cam	L21	Spencer	18c	West Middx.		C47
Lower	19-20	Heathfield	Ssx	W44	Spry	19c	Marylebone	Mdx	C47
Marlow	pre 1840	Hounslow	Mdx	B51	Stanbridge	18-19c	Reigate	Sry	C47
Marlton	pre 1820	Lawshall	Cam	L21	Steedman	1790	Finningley	Yks	S59
Martin	18c	Brentford	Mdx	R23	Steedman	19c	Hayton	Ntt	S59
Matthews	18-19c	Reigate	Sry	C47	Thomas	any	Lancashire & Cheshire		A20
Mayston	cl800	Brentford & Acton	Mdx	M30	Thomson	19-20c	Barrow in Furness	Lan	C47
Middleton	19c	Southwark	Sry	C47	Thomson	19c	Ayrshire	Sct	C47
Molinar	cl800	Hoxton & Clerkenwell	Mdx	D24	Toms	18c	Hanwell	Mdx	S59
Moore	prel851	Cambridge	Cam	L21	Treby	19c	Kensington	Mdx	D25
Morley	18c	Baringham	Nfk	L21	Unwin	19c	Hayes	Mdx	L22
Morley	18c	Banham	Nfk	L21	Wakfer	19c	Cornwall	Cwl	R23
Murphy	19c	Southwark	Sry	C47	Webb	19c	Easington	Dur	C47
Neighbour	19c	Ealing	Mdx	T14	Webb	18-19c	Sheepwash	Dev	C47
Nesmyth & variants	18c	Staines & Stanwell	Mdx	S58	Welsh	19c	Marylebone	Mdx	C47
Nesmyth	18c	Chobham & Thorpe		S58	Whitmore	18-19c	Reigate	Sry	C47
Nesmyth	18c	Dalkeith	Sct	S58	Whittington	18c	Hayes	Mdx	M31
Page	18-19c	Reigate	Sry	C47	Wilkes	19c	Kensington	Mdx	D25
Parker	cl830	Little Berkhamstead	Hef	S59	Wilkes	18-19c	Bath	Som	D25
Parker	19c	Ealing & Chiswick	Mdx	S59	Wilson	18-19c	Bristol	Gls	D25
Patenall	18-19c	Higham Ferrers & Rushden	Nth	P35	Wilson	18-19c	Hartlepool	Dur	C47
					Woodbridge	19c	Kensington	Mdx	D25
							Hounslow	Mdx	C48

ERRATA Surname Intrests Dec. 1984 Journal  
HULL 19c - Wassington should read NASSINGTON Nth B44

These lists of members surname interests are given in a highly condensed form so as to give as much information in the minimum amount of space. In most cases the date will indicate a period, place names a general area. All counties are listed according to the Chapman County Code, copies of this are to be found in most publications of the Federation of Family History Societies, most are self-explanatory.

# HELP!!!

**CLOUD** - William Gilchrist, born 23.5.1883, son of George John & Maria Frances (French). Address on Birth Certificate given as 18 Gloucester Rd. Acton but this is apparently incorrect. Occupation of George John was given as carpenter. I am seeking further information on William Gilchrist Cloud – my grandfather.

**Mrs. P. Taylor, 16 Roper Close, Rainham, Gillingham, Kent ME8 9QX**

**GARLAND** - I seek information on the life and relatives of my late father, William Ewart Gladstone Garland (1883-1963) of Bristol. Boy Chorister of St. Mary Redcliffe. He was a tailor by trade and a singer/actor by profession, when known as “Ronald” Garland. He acted in repertory and sang in “Moody Manners” Opera company also Calcutta Cathedral choir, before the Great War. Known addresses: 81 Great Portland Street; Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge; Caversham; Wembley; Harrow; Slough; and Maidenhead.

First Marriage 1911: Dorothy Muriel Brewster; second - 1926:

Marion Wilks. Parents were Edwin and Selina (nee Staple, of Taunton). Brother, Albert Edwin (1879) and sister Edith May (1881). Half brother and sister by Edwin: Dorothy (c.1900) and Daniel (c.1903) all Bristolians. I wish to trace descendants, also the whereabouts of Selina after 1900. All replies gratefully reimbursed.

**Dorothy M. Wilks (nee Garland) 44 Kingsgate Road, Winchester, Hants**

**Tel: Win. 54021**

**GRANTHAM** - John Grantham & Ellen (Hanson) were married at Christchurch Marylebone on 26.12.1875, and later lived in Hower St. Kensington. A child of that marriage (Harold Percy, born 23.4.1896) is known, but there should be others. If you are a descendant of that union, I would be grateful if you would get in touch with me.

**Mrs. Barbara Hicks, 19 Garrods, Capel St. Mary, Ipswich IP9 ZHJ**

**OLDFIELD** - Puzzled by the sudden appearance of gt.gt. grandfather Henry OLDFIELD in Feltham/Isleworth area c.1890, also of Edwin & Arthur until c.1939. Does any know of this family or of a likely reason for the move?

**Mrs. J.V. Stirk, Strode House, Ightham, Kent TN15 9HP**

**ROW(E) SARAH** - She married Valentine Toone, bachelor, of St. Botolph Bishopgate at Sunbury on 27.7.1814 by licence. There were seven baptisms of children of Benjamin & Jane Row(e) at Sunbury between 1794 and 1809 but Sarah is not amongst them. Should you come across Sarah's baptism, I would be delighted to hear from you.

**Albert Fortier, 90 Craftsland Road, Chesnut Hill, MA 02167 USA**

This page is open to members having difficulty tracing any of their ancestors. No charge is made and the Editor is always pleased to hear of successes. Non-members may use the facility on payment of a £1.00 fee.

# The EDITOR

As you will have realised from the Chairman's page I have taken over as Editor from this Issue from Sam Morton. First, I must express thanks on behalf of us all for the efforts of Sam in editing the Journal for the last five years. Having built on the foundations left by our first editor he now leaves me with the task of finding improvements to bring you the Journal you require.

Taking over the editorship is a time for reflection on what a Family History Journal is for. Remembering we serve two types of members those who live in West Middlesex and those whose ancestors did, of course some people are lucky in that they fall into both categories. The Journal is firstly a way of bringing together those researching in one area, in our case West Middlesex. To keep you posted on the progress of indexing and other projects, to help those whose ancestors lived in our area and generally to inform people of the possibilities of research in West Middlesex. As a means of contact for our members, especially for those far away whose only knowledge of the Society is through the Journal, though I hope they will be able to visit us as some have already done. To present articles of interest both on Family History and Local History, so those unfamiliar with the districts they are researching can get some idea of the places where their ancestors lived. In this Journal the article on Twickenham will I hope serve this purpose.

To provide in members interests and help pages the possibility of people researching the same family to get in touch, in my own case membership of a Family History Society has provided valuable contacts. To print information on genealogy generally, what new books are being published, location of records and all the other bits and pieces we need in Family History research. Last, but not least to keep you up with what is going on in the society. All that in 32 pages!

But remember the Journal can only print what is supplied by the members and relies on a regular supply of news, comments, articles and suggestions from all. I will also need feedback from our members, criticism, constructive I hope, to know how things are going. All correspondence regarding the Journal should now be addressed to:  
**Vic Rosewarne, 15 Ryecroft Avenue, Whitton, Twickenham TW2 6HH**



## **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:

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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:

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### **NEW BRENTFORD CENSUS 1810**

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

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### **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,

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

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Enquiries 50p plus SAE to:

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

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At the Greater London Records Office

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

**Dr. P. Kelvin, Orchard House, 66 Ladder Hill, Wheatley, Oxon OX9 1HY**

### **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

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

Key to sources:	FFHS	Federation of Family History Societies
	HDHS	Hounslow & District History Society
	HHHS	Hayes and Harlington Local History Society
	SoG	Society of Genealogists ~ JH John Hilton
	WMFHS	West Middlesex Family History Society