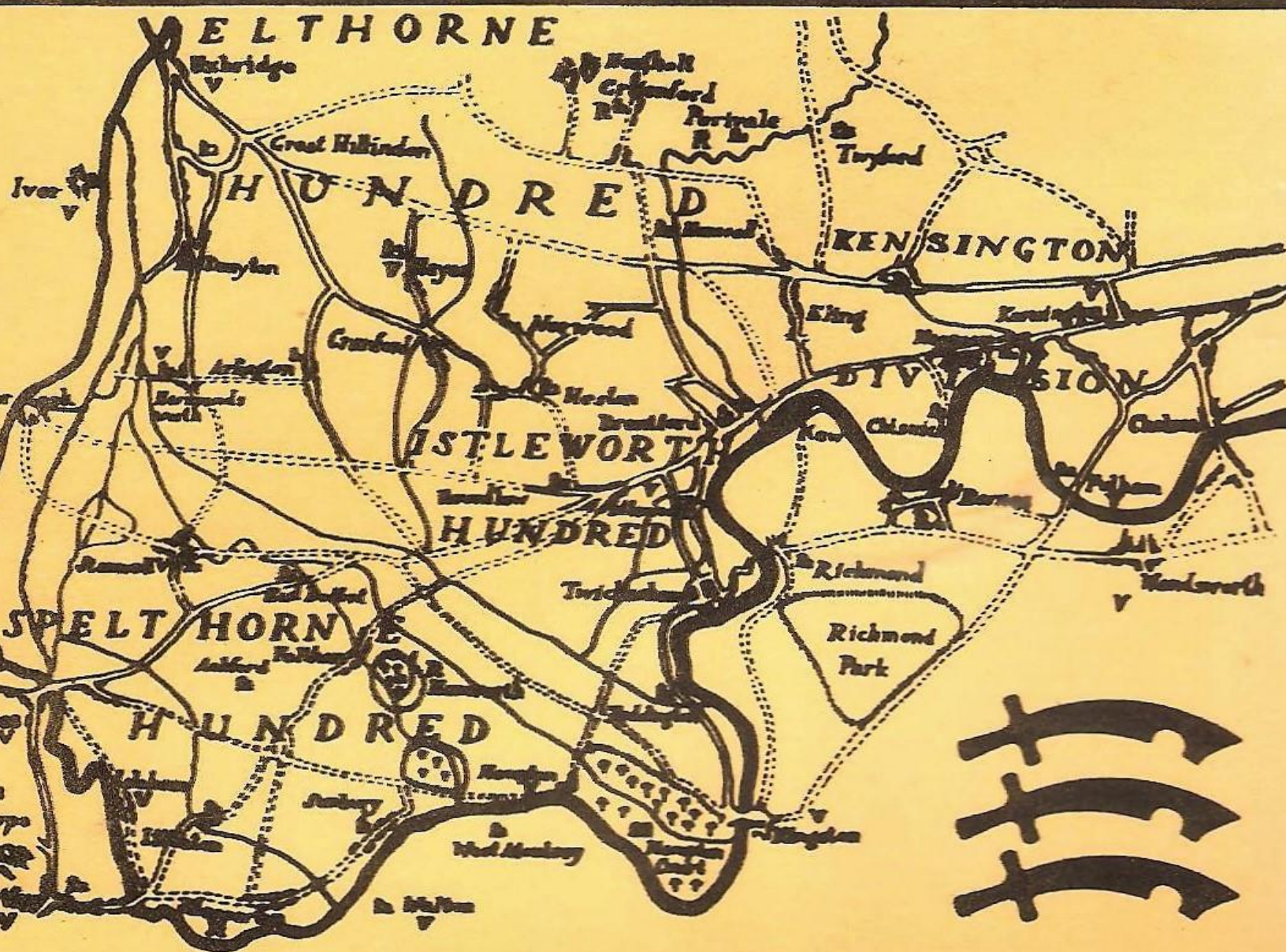


Middlesex Family History Society Journal

Vol. 5 No. 4

December 1985



WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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Subscriptions:	Individual Membership	£5.00 per year
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In all correspondence, please mark your envelopes WMFHS, and if a reply is needed, an S.A.E. must be enclosed. Members are asked to note that receipts are only sent by request, if return postage is included.

Published by the WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

A Registered Charity no. 291906

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The Society's Area of Interest

Parishes which are the particular concern of the Society:

Acton, Ashford, East Bedfont, Chelsea, Chiswick, Cowley, Cranford, West Drayton, Ealing, Feltham, Fulham, Greenford, Hampton, Hanwell with Brentford, Hanworth, Harlington, Harmondsworth, Hayes with Norwood, Hammersmith, Heston, 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

“Tempus Fugit” so ‘tis said, and so far as I am concerned, the past year has not been laggard. There have been no startling innovations - just steady progress on existing projects.

In the early part of the year we prepared the application for “Charitable Status” - a step which entailed certain changes in our first constitution. This accomplished, our formal application was quickly approved, and we were able to invite members to covenant their subscriptions. To date 55 members have done so with the welcome addition of some £110 to our income - we are most grateful to all members who have assisted us in this way.

When I first became Chairman, I said a new editor would be needed, and I am sure you will agree that Vic Rosewarne has made a splendid start in his new job. Whilst mentioning the Journal, we have changed the postal arrangements for overseas members with the result that we can ensure rapid delivery despite abolishing the £3 surcharge for airmail. We know the system works - the August Journal was delivered to “Pharos” our agents on August 9th and Vic received a letter from Australia on the 29th, referring to an article in that issue - the first time that his name was mentioned as Editor.

Our work on recording MI’s has been somewhat dampened by the weather this summer, but we have completed Twickenham, and we are hard at work preparing Staines, Heston, and Chiswick - three mammoth projects - for the printer. We expect to send a large batch of MI indexes to the half dozen or so repositories very shortly.

On the 1851 Census Index, one of our members is now typing the first volume, we have another “slipped” and a third is in course of preparation. It is my hope that once we start to publish these indexes, we shall be able to produce them at regular intervals.

We have continued to support the Federation of Family History Societies and the Society of Genealogists in all that these bodies do to make the life of family historians that little bit easier.

Turning very briefly to the future, we are now planning a day conference for July 1986, organised jointly by the four Middlesex societies. I have long felt that we four should work more closely together, and I hope this conference is but the second step in this process.

None of this brief list of happenings would have been possible without the enthusiasm and support of the Committee and certain past members. It has been my privilege to serve as Chairman, and I am most grateful for their support. Finally, to those of the Committee who are leaving us, I would say “Thank you” for all your efforts on behalf of the West Middlesex FHS and come back soon.

For your Diary

MONTHLY MEETINGS

December 13	Annual General Meeting - plus a Short Talk	
January 10	Members Evening	Family Trees
February 14	John Westmancoat	“The British Library Collection at Colindale & the Family Historian”
March 14	Ian Swinnerton	“Heraldry”
April 11	Norman Holding	“World War One Army Ancestry”
May 9	K.R. Pearce	“Uxbridge in the 1851 Census”
June 13	To be arranged	
July 11	Jeffrey Packe	“Preserving the past for the Future”
August 8	Members Evening	
September 12	To be arranged	
October 10	Ken Cox	“How Sure is Sure” (2)

For the January evening members are asked to bring along their family trees or any other method they have used for setting out the results of their research.

The meetings are held on the second Friday of every month in Montague Hall, Montague Road, Hounslow.

Library Notes

In future, only Journals dated 1983 and later will be brought to meetings. Earlier journals can be supplied on request to the librarian. There are a number of outstanding loans from the library, would any member who has journals now overdue please return them at the next meeting.

Mavis Sibley - Librarian

Conference report

NORTH MIDDLESEX FHS 4th ANNUAL ONE DAY CONFERENCE

I nearly did not attend this conference, as I had already heard two of the lectures. But after some persuasion, I went. There were five representatives from this society.

As before, the conference was held at the Friends Meeting House, opposite Euston Station. There was a great deal of interesting displays, and some sparked off ideas for our meetings.

We were greeted by NMFHS Chairman, Michael Gandy, in his inimitable style. The first session was Irene Pollock on "Records at London Guildhall" and I was able to note information missed last time round. This was followed by Anthony Camp's talk on "Ag. Labs", which most of us had heard at our 1984 conference, but like all good lecturers he had added to his material. It was quite heartening to hear him admit that one of the names appearing on his family tree, had not yet been proved.

After a satisfying but fattening lunch, we returned for the "pudding" session. A lively chat on "Surnames" by Florence Hurst, who announced that she was no expert but a dabbler in the subject. There followed a very useful "Question and Answer" hour. The panel consisted of Richard Moore, Chairman of the FFHS and his wife Marjorie, Pauline Saul (the Administration Officer of the FFHS), Florence Hurst, Anthony Camp and Michael Gandy, all ably assisted by the experts in the audience.

A most enjoyable day, especially as I was not too keen to attend.... And, not just because I won a prize in the grand raffle! An invaluable lesson, never think you know it all, there is always something different or something you missed the first time round.

(Yvonne Woodbridge)

STEPNEY: 1851 CENSUS - index in progress

The 1851 census for Stepney is in the process of being surnamed indexed. This will take some time to complete, in the interim there is a search service available. The service includes the facility that, if an entry is not found, the request is kept on file until it is found. At present all of Wapping, Shadwell and Ratcliffe has been done and work is in progress on Mile End Old Town.

For details of the various services offered send an S.A.E. (U.K.) to the indexer:
Cliff Webb, 8 Heather Close, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey. KT15 3PF

Marriage and Madness [2]

M.Wild

(In the August Journal we printed a story of the events leading up to the marriage of William Wild and Isabella Cruden and the incarceration of Isabella's brother, Alexander, in a lunatic asylum. We left the story with Alexander just released from his imprisonment)

Editor

Isabella stayed in London overseeing her brother for several days and was soon joined by her husband. Yet, despite having obtained his release from Inskip's asylum, Alexander still retained a degree of resentment against his sister and an incident on the second of October forced it into the open. When he and the Wild's were walking through Moorfields on their way to attend a sermon given by a dissenting minister, Alexander began complaining to his brother-in-law concerning the ill-treatment he had received at Inskip's Asylum:

'Upon which Mrs. Wild said to him, "Hold your tongue, else I'll send you to the old place". Alexander turning about said to this purpose, "Madam, you deserve to be sent to Newgate, and if you was worth ten thousand pounds, you deserve to be fleeced of one thousand". From Isabella's being so audacious, a judgement may be formed of her former conduct to the Corrector (*), and that she deserves to be corrected lest she should again be guilty of the same crime'.

() That is Alexander Cruden, Corrector of printer's proofs and Corrector of the nation's morals. (See "The Adventures of Alexander the Corrector", p.26).*

Isabella's outburst was certainly unfortunate. It convinced Alexander that she would not hesitate to have him immured in a lunatic asylum whenever it was her whim. Perhaps he would have forgiven her for her previous actions, but this remark of Isabella's convinced him she needed "correction". Unless she could be taught to act reasonably towards him, he would henceforth live under a constant threat to his liberty. Therefore, he decided to impose a short salutary punishment upon her which would teach her to act more circumspectly towards him in the future, and would discourage her from, believing unfavourable things which others said about him without allowing him the right of reply to his detractors. The quirky method of "correction" he chose appears to have been inspired by the reply he made to Isabella's threat: a spell of imprisonment and a fine.

On Friday the fifth of October he sent Mrs. Trehee his demands for presentation to Isabella. He demanded that she, before the twenty-third of October, should submit to forty-eight hours of imprisonment in Newgate Prison and pay him the sum of ten pounds. He suggested that if Mrs. Trehee should intercede on Isabella's behalf, he might decrease the period of imprisonment by a few hours. He also conceded that Isabella might have two attendants whilst imprisoned, her bridesmaid Polly Rayner and Mrs. Betty Leslie, the chambermaid of Mrs. Trehee's daughter. Included in the letter was the following little sermon:

“Her confinement will give her time for a little speculation and meditation, and may convince her she is fallible, and ought not to be determined by the blind world, especially in affairs of importance, but to look up by prayer to God for counsel and advice. I shall not omit praying that the confinement may be greatly sanctified for her, and may be the means of grace being brightened in her soul. Moreover, it will be an acknowledgement of her using the Corrector without due consideration, and tend to vindicate his character, and to be to his advantage in several respects”.

(The Adventures of Alexander, p. 27-28)

And what if Isabella should refuse to comply with this “indulging proposal” that she voluntarily undergo a term of imprisonment?

“If this proposal be rejected, many are the evil consequences which will follow. Thence war at law may be expected to be declared and carried on with proper vigour and cure; and the action at law is designed to be made for ten thousand pounds, the prisoner’s life being in danger (*). Moreover, it will then be probable that Alexander shall lose a sister by discarding her for her obstinacy and impertinency”.

() Alexander was convinced that the ill-treatment he had received at Inskip’s Asylum had endangered his life. (The Adventures of Alexander, p.29)*

When Isabella heard her brother’s demands from Mrs. Trehee, she refused to comply with them. Alexander was now firmly pursuing an obsession and could not be deflected or ignored. On the ninth of October, he sent a follow-up letter to Mrs. Trehee which repeated his demands and threatened both Isabella and William Wild with legal action if Isabella did not submit to “the terms of reconciliation contained in his former letter.” When Alexander did not receive a reply to this second letter, he set out for Langley Marish to pursue his course in person.

On Monday the fifteenth of October he travelled to Langley Marish and imposed himself upon Mrs. Trehee. She received him with impatience and sent for Isabella who took Alexander to her home. Here Alexander repeated his demands of Isabella to William Wild. Though Alexander records that “Mr. Wild said that the confinement was not long and seemed to consent to it,” it is probable that his brother-in-law was merely attempting to humour Alexander until he could be dissuaded from making his punitive demands of his sister.

The next day Mrs. Trehee visited the Wilds, while Alexander was spending the day at Eton College, and broached the topic of Alexander’s state of mind and the possibility of becoming reconciled with him. However, despite this tentative approach Alexander could not be diverted from his campaign against Isabella. On Wednesday he attempted to influence some of her friends at Colnbrook to persuade Isabella to accede to his demands. Afterwards, he went to Mrs. Trehee’s where he received a cold reception from the party gathered at her house and left precipitately after being berated by a clergyman related to Mrs. Trehee. His attempt to gain allies continued on Thursday when he sought to convert another friend of Isabella’s, Mrs. Webb of Langley Green, to his cause. On Friday, Alexander may have sensed that

his attempts to obtain Isabella's willing acquiesce to his demands were fruitless and he sought legal advice from the lawyer who had drawn up Isabella's marriage settlement, Mr. Broadland of Windsor. After he had heard Alexander's complaints and proposal, Mr. Broadland said he felt that Isabella should have visited her brother more frequently at Inskip's Asylum, or should have employed a trusted friend who could have monitored the treatment which Alexander had received. Yet he dissented from the demand that Isabella should be imprisoned in Newgate Prison as she would inevitably suffer the lifelong taint of being a "Newgate-Bird". As alternative prisons he suggested first Reading Gaol and, more tentatively, Aylesbury Gaol and the prison in Windsor Castle. Mr. Broadland may have tried to deflect Alexander from his plan to imprison his sister, as Alexander complained about the difficulty he was experiencing in having Isabella imprisoned, in contrast to the ease with which she was able to have him confined in a lunatic asylum.

On the sixth day of his campaign the final rupture occurred between Alexander and Isabella. After a discussion of the proposed "reconciliation" with Isabella and Mrs. Trehee, his exasperated sister finally and unequivocally refused to accede to Alexander's demands. Alexander imputed this refusal to the malign influence of Mrs. Trehee, and he was "deeply grieved that his labour was lost", giving vent to his disappointment by spending the afternoon at Colnbrook to avoid his sister. On Sunday he continued this pattern of behaviour, leaving the Wild's house early in the morning without seeing them. He went to Colnbrook again where he worshipped at a "meeting" and spent the night at "Mr. Rayner's house there".

On Monday the twenty-second of October, Alexander returned to Langley Marish where Mrs. Trehee and Mrs. Maw, her sister, attempted to dissuade him from following his plan against Isabella through to its end. He refused to listen to their arguments, insisted that his desire to punish Isabella was "reasonable" and "indulgent" and that he would now sue her in the King's Bench Court for ten thousand pounds. He next took his leave of Isabella and William Wild, telling the latter that he was determined to sue Isabella. Alexander then returned to London by taking the "Great Marlow Coach" from Colnbrook. Commenting on his week at Langley Marish he wrote:

"The Corrector has often reflected with pleasure and satisfaction of mind that he passed a whole week at Langley, in order to court and intreat Mrs. Wild to deliver herself from an action at law; therefore, it may be said that her imaginary infallibility and real obstinacy are the occasion of her being engaged in the law suit".

(The Adventures of Alexander, p.32)

While in London Alexander was told that all the rooms in Newgate Prison "were liable to communicate the gaol distemper," a fatal and feared malady. Although he wished to punish Isabella, Alexander did not want to be the cause of her death and considerably changed the conditions under which he would consider becoming "reconciled" with her. Instead of demanding that she be imprisoned in Newgate for forty-eight hours and be fined ten pounds, he now generously proposed that she

submit to ninety-six hours in the Tower of London and pay a fine of fifteen pounds. On Friday the twenty-sixth of October, Alexander informed Mrs. Rayner of Colnbrook, William Wild's sister, of his new requirements in a letter. He also delivered an ultimatum to Isabella, saying that if she wished to prevent a writ being taken out against her, she should come to London by the following Tuesday. Isabella and William Wild duly came to see Alexander on the specified day to make a last appeal to Alexander's good will. William Wild threw himself upon Alexander's mercy but found that he was stubborn and persisted in insisting that Isabella must suffer. Finally, William Wild lost his temper with his obdurate Brother-in-Law:

"Mr. Wild and Mrs. Wild came to town, and Mr. Wild said to the Corrector that he was come to desire mercy; the Corrector told him his terms, which were reasonable and favourable, if the crimes with their consequence were considered; and that he was like Alexander the Great who used to set a piece of candle before a town, and if they submitted before it went out, then they had safety and protection; if not, they were put to the sword. But Mr. Wild would not accept of the terms, nor give any money. He was in a great passion and abused the Corrector in such a manner that he thought it prudent to walk off abruptly. The Corrector expressed his concern to Mr. Wild that he must suffer for his wife's conduct; but now he deserves to suffer for his affronting and passionate behaviour this evening." (*The Adventures of Alexander*, p.33)

The next day Alexander took out writs against five people; Isabella and William Wild, Moonland (Mr. Forbes), and Inskip and Hare (who had mistreated Alexander in the Chelsea Asylum). For some reason, he dropped the writ against William Wild before the case came to court. In court, on February the twentieth, 1754, the judge dismissed Alexander's case out of hand, directing the jury to find for the defendants after hearing witnesses from both sides. Edith Oliver suggests that the judge took this course because he felt that Alexander's demand for the extraordinary sum of ten thousand pounds was a sign of the true condition of his mind. Alexander made several half-hearted attempts to have the case reheard, but at the end of May, let the whole affair lapse as he was becoming increasingly enamoured with the notion of becoming the official "Corrector" of the nation's morals.

After the brief disruption caused by Alexander Cruden, Langley Marish and the Wilds lapse once more into obscurity, but one last documentary mention of Isabella occurs in William Wild's will. After his death on the twenty-third of March, 1766 his land and property at Harmondsworth was divided between his two sons, William and James. He confirmed the annuity which had been settled on Isabella on her wedding day and ordered that it be paid in the future by his son William. Isabella also received all the goods she had brought to her husband's house when she had married.

As for Alexander, he continued his eccentric pathway through life, though it must be admitted that he frequently showed great kindness to people in distress. No further attempts were made to shut him up in a lunatic asylum, and he finally died at Islington on the first of November 1770 while praying.

SOURCES:

Buckinghamshire County Record Office:

Langley Marish Parish Registers
Marriage Licence, D/AM50, Wild-Cruden 1753

Greater London Record Office:

Harmondsworth Parish Registers
Middlesex County Records, Calendar of the Sessions Books 1689-1709

Guildhall Library:

Alexander Cruden, The Adventures of Alexander the Corrector, wherein is given an account of his being unjustly sent to Chelsea and of his bad usage there during the time of his Chelsea Campaign.....from the twelfth to the twenty-ninth of September, London 1754 PAM 13489

John Nichol, a History of the Ironmongers' Company,
Vol.6, pp.141-144. ms.17,137/6

Miscellaneous:

The Dictionary of National Biography, vol.13, ed. Leslie Stephen, London 1888
Encyclopedia Britannica, 1971
Edith Oliver, The Eccentric Life of Alexander Cruden, London 1834
Langley Marish churchyard, the Wild gravestone

Public Record Office:

The will of William Wild proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury
PROB 11 / 920 / f 288
The Map printed with the first part of the story was taken from:
A new and accurate map of the country fifteen miles around Richmond
by John Andrews - 1777
Warburton's Map of Middlesex 1749

WHAT'S IN A NAME

BISHOP

This name is more likely to have been given in jest than denote the descendants of a real Bishop. Although Bishops were known to have had children it is unlikely, they would advertise the fact by their being called after the father's occupation. A person who acted or dressed like a Bishop might be given it as a nickname and it stuck to him, just as nicknames can today. Another explanation is the ceremony of the "Boy Bishop", widely popular in the 13th to 16th centuries. A choir boy would be elected on St. Nicholas's day, December 6th, he would be paraded around the streets for several days gorgeously dressed in Cope and Mitre. Any boy so honoured may well have been remembered as the "Bishop" throughout his life.

Book Reviews

THE DICTIONARY OF GENEALOGY - A guide to British ancestry research

Terrick V.H. FitzHugh

Alphabooks

£14.95

This book sets out to meet the needs of researchers for a reference work into which to dip, to find out about genealogical terms and sources. Certainly, the main genealogical topics are covered, but there are some surprising omissions (e.g. use of Estate Duty Office registers), skippy treatments (e.g. Cemetery records) and dubious value inclusions (e.g. Anglo-Saxon terms). Despite the subtitle, Scottish genealogy is dismissed in 3 pages, and no Scottish material is included elsewhere; Welsh genealogy gets 2 ½ pages. References for further reading are patchy, with some key booklets and articles being overlooked. Additionally, I detected more factual errors than I would find acceptable. Whilst the book does contain much of interest, and will surely find a place on many bookshelves, it does not come up to the standard I would expect for the price from an experienced author. Christopher T. Watts, FSG

HOW TO LOCATE AND USE MANORIAL RECORDS

by Patrick Palgrave-Moore

£1.75

Manorial Records are a source relatively neglected by family historians. The fact that they were written in Latin until 1733, except for the period of the Commonwealth, and often used extensive abbreviations, means interpretation is difficult. This booklet, written for the family historian, shows how these problems can be overcome.

It begins with a brief description of the manorial system and the documents it produced. Then there is a valuable section on finding these records, as they may be deposited or kept in a place far removed from their original locality. The use of the records is explained with working examples, showing how a family tree can be built up from the entries in Court books. It explains how the Latin text can be interpreted, most entries are of a standard form and by studying the later entries in English, which are a straight translation of the Latin ones, an understanding of the Latin can be obtained. This is a valuable introduction to a source that perhaps, with the aid of this book, more people will use. (Vic Rosewarne)

A LATIN WORD LIST FOR FAMILY HISTORIANS -

Compiled by Elizabeth Simpson

FFHS

£2.80 p&p

This is not a Latin primer, nor yet a dictionary. It is strictly a 'Word List' of Latin words generally found in documents relating to family history. If you are delving into parish registers and find an incumbent writing everything in Latin, or are struggling with early legal documents, you will find this book a great help. As Elizabeth says in her Forward: she is a non-latin scholar, which makes it all the more useful for us! Also included are tables of numbers, measurements, time, etc., and a

wonderful “family tree” - all in Latin right up to gt.gt.gt.gt.grandfather who is described as “Tritavus” – now there’s economy for you!

PROBATE JURISDICTION - A simplified guide FFHS £2 + p&p

The third edition of Jeremy Gibson’s book. It is described as a simplified guide because it is intended for the newcomer to family and local history. Probate records pre-1858 are something of a jungle, and a book such as this, to guide you through the major snags is a useful addition to your bookshelf. It is not just a reprint; it has been extensively revised.

McLAUGHLIN GUIDES - There are three more!

ILLEGITIMACY

There is nothing new, unusual or shocking about illegitimacy - there is a lot of it about, sooner or later most of us come across it among our own ancestors. Thus writes Eve McLaughlin, in the introduction to her very informative booklet on the subject.

WILLS before 1858

Quite different to Jeremy Gibson’s work. Here is a useful summary of the mechanics of the Will making process and all that followed. This booklet tells you what you may expect to find in the early testaments.

THE CENSUS 1841 1881 - Their use and interpretation

The title sums it up quite neatly. For a newcomer to family history this is a complete guide - even to a description of the right way to load a microfilm reader at Portugal Street.

All the McLaughlin Guides published by the FFHS to date are intended for the newcomer and at **75p** each are good value indeed. (Sam Morton)

~~~~~

**RECORDS LOST**

Two news items printed in the Times, on successive days, showed the vulnerability of many of the records we depend upon.

**20th August** – “A developer dug up graves in a disused churchyard piling bones in a spoil heap and allowing tombstones to be broken up and used as hardcore. A High Court Judge was told yesterday.”

**21st August** – “Ten leather and cloth bound volumes-containing records of births, marriages, and deaths (dating from the 18th century) have gone missing from Winson Parish Church complete with the heavy iron chest in which they were stored..... The box was locked and church elders say the thieves probably thought it contained silverware or other valuables. They say the records are of little commercial value and are appealing for their return.

*(Of little value to the thieves perhaps, but priceless to the family historian!)*

# Making Sense of the Census

## Vic Rosewarne

The series of census returns from 1841 to 1881 are one of the prime sources for family history in the 19th century. The combination of age and place of birth may enable a baptism to be located miles from where a person later lived. My ancestor John Rosewarne lived almost all his life in Derbyshire but the 1851 census gave his age as 70 and his place of birth as Swaffham, Norfolk. A look in the baptism registers for Swaffham, found his christening there in 1781. Rarely is this so lucky, but it shows why the census is so important. It is also possible to build up the members of a family from census returns, especially if a family is followed through all possible returns. Other details may emerge, grandchildren staying with grandparents may give clues as to where other members of the family are, alternatively a mother-in-law listed may indicate a marriage. The details the census can give can be enormous, but there may be difficulties of interpretation. As with all records it is necessary to know why the records were made, who made them and in what way they were collected.

A census was first proposed in 1753 but opposition in the Lords was so great that it was dropped. It was not until 1801 that a census was taken, but this was merely a count of the population, as were the succeeding ones of 1811, 1821, 1831. It was not until 1841 that the names of the persons in each household was asked for along with age, occupation and whether they were born in the county they were then resident.

The census was held on the following days:

1841- June 7th  
1851- March 30<sup>th</sup>  
1861- April 8<sup>th</sup>  
1871- April 2<sup>nd</sup>  
1881- April 3<sup>rd</sup>

In 1851 the questions asked were extended to giving the relationship of each person to the head of the household, their marital status and place of birth. The information collected was perfect for the family historian. There are however, a number of pitfalls in using census data. It must be remembered the record is only as good as the person who made it, we must thus consider how the census data was collected.

The basis of the census was to record all persons in each household on census night. To do this, each head of household was given a schedule to fill in for his house, or whatever unit he lived in. This is the first possibility of error, the head of household may not have been able to write, thus someone else would fill it in, the census enumerator usually, he would write down what he was told, hence all the errors of verbal communication. Also, the person filling the form in may not know all the information and instead of leaving blanks wrote down what he thought was the detail or perhaps just invented it.

The completed schedules were then collected by the census enumerator, who wrote them up into the census books we are familiar with. This is a second source of error as copying inevitably introduces some mistakes. Thus, it must always be born in mind when looking at the census that there is a possibility of error. Sometimes this might be obvious from what is already known of the family, in other cases it may lead to a wild goose chase. Following are some of the mistakes I have found in searching census records and how I have interpreted them.

My gt. gt. grandfather Daniel Cattermole lived in Diss, Norfolk, from about 1830 until his death in 1883. He can be found in all five censuses, in three 1841, 1851 and 1881 he is Daniel, but in 1861 he is Charles and in 1871 David. Quite how his Christian name could vary I don't know, but the entries undoubtedly refer to him. Another error in naming can be explained, when Thomas Rosewarne married Emily Greaves in 1851, he acquired a stepson Charles, the illegitimate child of his bride. In 1861 the census records the child's name as Rosewarne and is listed as Thomas's son. By 1871 however the boy is called Charles Greaves and he is denoted as a son-in-law, (this could mean stepson in the nineteenth century) No doubt in 1861 it was easier to just say he was their son; it saved a lot of explanation.

The column giving the relationship of each person can be the most confusing one in the book. As is shown above son or daughter-in-law can mean stepson. In other returns I have found grandchildren described as son or daughter, which referred to the person above them in the schedule, not to the Head of the Household. Grandchildren, or any other relative may be described as visitors. In early 1881 my great grandmother Alice Rosewarne, returned to her mother's house to have her first child. The baby was born on the twelfth of February, Alice stayed some weeks after the birth and in the census, she and the child are listed as a "Visitors". And I have found two men listed as boarders in one census, that turn out on investigation, to be brothers-in-law of the head of the family. Always take down the complete list of all people in the household, persons not seemingly connected may turn out to be so later.

The details of marital status is usually fairly unambiguous. Though be careful of accepting the fact when it says a person is married; in at least one entry it turns out the person was a widow. Remember a slip of the pen could lead you astray.

When a person put down their age on a census form it must be taken with care. In the 1841 census only for children under fifteen was the age given accurately. Above that age it was to be rounded down to the nearest five years, though in some returns this was not done. For reasons of vanity, deceit, or just ignorance the age may be false. A wife may not wish to appear older than her husband thus may have always falsified her age, indeed the true age may not be known to the person who filled in the schedule, and it is a delicate question to ask a lady her age. A very old person may also add a few years on, to add importance to themselves. It must also be remembered that many people were unable to count, there was no compulsory schooling till mid-Victorian times, and many may just not have known their true age.

In giving details of their occupation people would often enhance their status or occupation, especially when giving the number of people they, as masters or farmers, employed. Daniel Cattermole mentioned above, gave his occupation as Brewers Labourer and Maltster in different census returns. His son Robert was variously described as engineer or cellarman? In the 1841 census occupations were very loosely defined, sometimes the occupation is given by abbreviations of which Ag. Lab. is the best known.

The place of birth is the most crucial information on the census, the one that hopefully leads to the parish register entry and takes the family tree back into the 18th century. My gt. gt. grandfather, Walter Rosewarne, put he was born at Belper, Derbyshire when he filled in the 1851 census in London. In fact, he was born at Wirksworth, a town some ten miles from Belper, only a small error but in other circumstances it could be most misleading. The error arose from Walter's father moving to Belper soon after his birth, Walter spent all his childhood in Belper and probably thought he was born there. Another mistake I spotted was probably a transcription error, Elizabeth Grayson had two grandsons, by different daughters, staying with her on the night of the 1851 census in Sheffield. They were both put down as born in Manchester, although I know one - William Rosewarne, was born in Sheffield, I have his birth certificate. Another error is where there are two places with the same name in different counties, ie Ashford, Middlesex and Ashford, Kent. Either the person filling in the schedule or the enumerator in copying it may inadvertently give the wrong county.

The last column in the census book is one that can be overlooked. It records all people who were either Deaf, Dumb or Blind, and Lunatics or Imbeciles. I found my Great Grandmother's brother was an imbecile, well it all adds to the family history.

The census returns are a vital record in finding our ancestors, but as I have shown in this article it is a record to be treated with care. Although I have found most returns to be accurate, mistakes do occur. It is always a good point to find a person or family in as many census returns as possible, then any errors in one may become apparent. Information from the census should be checked with data from other sources and it is only when the whole corroborates each part that a proof of a family tree can be made. No single source, can by itself prove a tree, it is only by combining all sources and if some information can be shown to be false then discard it.

One final point, the census is supposed to record all persons present in a house on the census night. In one case I know this to be false. In the 1861 census, a very distant uncle, William Rosewarne, appears twice. Once at his own home in Burton upon Trent, Staffordshire and also at his father's house in Wirksworth, Derbyshire. What makes this more amusing is that William was a clerk at the County Court!



## **The Association of MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES DAY CONFERENCE**

The four Middlesex Family History Societies - West; Central; and North and East of London are holding a joint conference on July 26th 1986. The venue will be the Bishopsgate Institute opposite Liverpool Street Station.

The theme will be a "London Miscellany". It is expected that the cost will be £3 to include tea and coffee during intervals. Full details and application forms will be issued with the next Journal. Book the Date!

### **OTHER CONFERENCES IN 1986**

**The Federation of Family History Societies** have their two weekend conferences in 1986. The first including the AGM of the Federation is hosted by the Leicestershire FHS on 4-6th April at Loughborough University. The theme is "THE FAMILY AND THE LOCAL COMMUNITY." Full details and a booking form from:  
Eric Orbell, 33 Vandyke Road, Oadby, Leicester. LE2 5UB

**The Society of Genealogists** is mounting a Congress at the University of Oxford from 8-14th September 1986 to celebrate its 75th anniversary. This will incorporate the half yearly meeting of the Federation of Family History Societies. More details on the cost and programme will be available in 1986 from the Society of Genealogists.

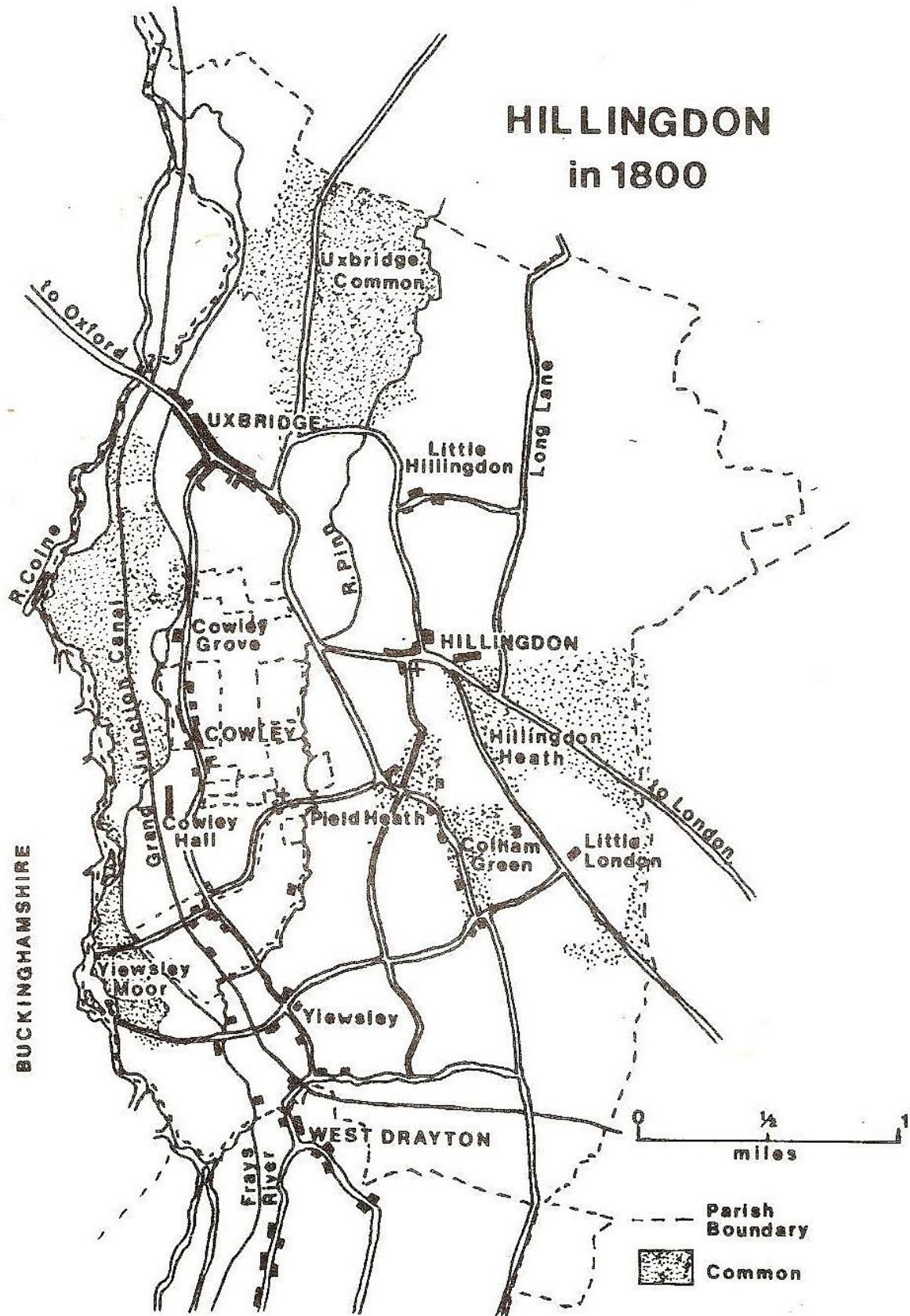
**The Bedfordshire FHS** are holding a one-day conference on 17th May, the theme is "THE HAPPIEST DAYS OF THEIR LIVES? - The history and records of education." Further details are available with an SAE please, from:  
Mrs. G. Dolman, 72 Staines Square, Dunstable, Bedfordshire LU6 3JQ

**The Berkshire FHS** one-day conference is on 5th July, the subject is: "GENEALOGY OR FAMILY HISTORY - Putting leaves on the Tree."

**The second world-wide Reunion of LOBB's** will take place on April 7th 1986 (Easter Monday) at the Royal and Ancient Order of Foresters Hall, The Leets, Truro, Cornwall. For further information, please send a large SAE or two IRC's to:  
Lobb Genealogical Records, la Rosewin Row, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 1HG.

Details and booking forms for these and other Conferences are available at our meetings, please ask.

# HILLINGDON in 1800



# Hillingdon

# Mavis Sibley

Hillingdon parish is of great antiquity and, until the early part of last century, of considerable size. Its boundary extended from about half a mile south of Ickenham Church, north-westwards through Swakeleys Park to St. John's Copse, beyond Harefield Place and then southwards along the course of the River Colne, including the whole of present-day Uxbridge and Yiewsley until it reached the Parish of West Drayton, then turning east and south to march with the boundaries of Harmondsworth and Harlington, before turning north upon reaching St. Mary's, Hayes. Altogether this included a tract of country some nine miles square in extent.

The map shows the parish in 1800, when there were still 1400 acres of open field and common. The inclosure award of 1812, executed in 1825, fenced all this in except for 15 acres on Uxbridge Moor. The parish of Cowley, lying south of Uxbridge and between Frays River and the River Pinn, was a fragmented area of some 300 acres completely surrounded by Hillingdon Parish. The town of Uxbridge had claimed a tenuous borough status, since the middle-ages, over an area of about 100 acres divided off from Hillingdon by a ditch. (It is hoped to have articles on these two places in later journals.)

The earliest known spelling of the name is "Hildendune" in A.D. 1078, the meaning apparently being "Hildes Hill".

About a hundred years later we learn from Domesday Book that what is now Hillingdon Parish was divided into two manors "Coleham" and "Hillendone". Both manors were held by Earl Roger of Arundel, and it has been suggested that the parish at this time had a population of about 150 souls. The manor of Coleham was owned at the time of George I by Sir Samuel Dodd, Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

The parish of Hillingdon at one time belonged to the Abbey of Evesham but early in the 13th century a dispute arose between the Abbott and the monks of the Abbey of Evesham on one side and their visitor, the Bishop of Worcester, on the other. The result of which was that the Abbey was compelled to forfeit three of its livings, of which Hillingdon was one, to the Bishop of Worcester, who remained Rector of the parish until 1855, when they sold "all that Capital Messuage or Rectory of Hillingdon with the lands held therewith."

There were two large parks in Hillingdon, one owned by Sir Charles Mills and one by Mr. Cox and there is a considerable tract of land to the south-east of the village, now built upon, known as Hillingdon Heath. To the east of the church there was at one time an earthwork, which now partly encloses Coney Green.

To the north of the church there is a red brick Elizabethan mansion known as "Cedar House", and to the west, facing the village green, is a noted inn called the Red Lion, at which it is said Charles I rested after his escape from Oxford together with his Chaplain and Groom of the Bedchamber. Also, a short distance to the west of the

church is the Cemetery, which was consecrated in 1867. It comprises an area of land about 6 acres and contained two mortuary chapels.

The major road in the parish was the London-Oxford Road which divided the parish in two, passing through Hillingdon village and entering Buckinghamshire at Uxbridge. The road was one of the busiest in the kingdom, according to a survey of 1800, with 40 passenger or Mail coaches passing through between 4.30am and 10pm. The Grand Union canal was built between 1793 and 1796 to link London to the Midlands and the North. This revitalized the commercial life of Uxbridge. Passenger boats plied between London and Uxbridge daily by 1801, but this had little effect on the road traffic. It was the building of the Great Western Railway to Bristol, completed in 1838 that was to end the Mail Coach era. A station, on this line, was opened at West Drayton being just inside the southern boundary of Hillingdon parish. Following this the volume of traffic on the Oxford Road fell dramatically.

The position of Hillingdon on the Oxford Road meant many strangers passing through the village. The registers record some of these visitors and two examples from different ends of the social scale:

July 7th, 1663 - "This day the Hearse of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, sometime Lord High Treasurer of England, going to Oxford, where he was to be interred, had Buriall here offered by me, meeting it at the Church Gate with the service books, in Surplice and Hode, attended with the Clarke, and the Great Bell solemnly tolling all the while, according to the ancient and lawdable Custome in like cases"

March 31st, 1670/1 - "Christopher Johnson, a mariner of Kings Lynne in Norfolke, falling sick upon the Roade, in this Towne, in his waye from the Citie of Gloucester, as he was going to London, & thence home, was this day buried, coming to Towne but the night before, but then verie sicke, when he came to Gloucester, he came out of Ireland, where he was shipwrackt, as his Passe under the Hand & Seale of ye Mayor of Gloucester tells us. In which relation I have beene the more punctual, in case any of his friends sheld enquire after him"

The parish is traversed by a number of rivers and streams, all running from north to south. The River Colne forms the western boundary of the Parish and the county boundary between Middlesex and Buckinghamshire, except for a stretch in the north of the parish where a small stream called Shires Ditch does. Frays River runs parallel with the Colne, at times only a few yards from it. There is also the River Pinn a stream that joins Frays River at Yiewsley. These rivers and streams ran a number of water mills, there was said to be 13 in the vicinity of Uxbridge in the 19th century.

Apart from Milling there is no evidence of any industry in rural Hillingdon until the opening of the Grand Union Canal allowed exploitation of the brickearth deposits in the south of the parish. Brickmaking began around 1815, by 1818 several hundred men were employed in these works. The industry grew in the 19th century so that two of the tenants of the brickfields were reported to produce 5 million bricks between them a year. At its peak in c.1890 the brick making industry employed over 500 men. By 1900 the brickearth was beginning to be worked out, the last bricks were made in Hillingdon in 1935.

The church, which stands on a slight elevation, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, the nave of which is 13th century, the aisles 14th century, the tower dates from 1629 and the chancel and transepts from 1848. It has a cupola which contains one bell but this is no longer in use.

The chancel contains two monuments of outstanding merit. On the south side is Sir Edward Carr, d.1675, which is an up-to-date version of the old theme of two kneelers facing one another. The costumes of Sir Edward and his wife Jane are of a later date than usually found in this type of tomb. This particular monument has been recorded as one of the most noteworthy of those of the 17th century in Middlesex. On the north side is the monument of Henry Paget, first Earl of Uxbridge, d.1743. The effigy in Roman costume is reclining on a tomb chest and is a very accomplished piece of work.

In the south aisle is a most important monument, being a large brass to John L'Estrange, Lord Strange of Knocking. There are two large figures under a gothic canopy with the smaller figure of a girl at the bottom. The figures represent John, Lord Strange, and Janet (Jaquetta) his wife, daughter of Richard Woodville, Lord Rivers, and sister of Elizabeth Woodville, who married King Edward IV.

In the church-yard there are two tombs worthy of special mention. One, to the east of the church, is the tomb of Major General John Russel who died in 1735. His mother was Lady Frances Cromwell, the fourth daughter of the Lord Protector. The other, is that of John Rich, the first lessee of the Theatre which is now Covent Garden Opera House and it was there he gave the first performance of "The Beggars Opera" by John Gay. He was also supposed to be the first man to produce pantomime in England. When he retired, he lived at Cowley Grove, where he died in 1761.

There was a small Chapel of Ease, dedicated to St. Margaret, in Uxbridge about the year 1239, which was referred to as within Hillingdon parish. It continued as part of Hillingdon until 1829 when a separate parish of Uxbridge was created. Until 1575 the inhabitants of Uxbridge were buried in Hillingdon church, but in an agreement concluded in 1576, Uxbridge had its own burial ground at St. Margarets, this was on condition that Uxbridge helped in the repair of Hillingdon church and also paid 6s 8d for each burial at St. Margarets.

There was at one time a church library, which was donated by a Mr. Reynardson in 1721 and contained a number of books on natural history, divinity and historical and poetical publications. Unfortunately, the books were destroyed pre-1939, possibly owing to damage by water, and were burnt in the church boiler.

The Hillingdon parish registers start in 1559, they are in very good condition and are complete except for nine years of marriages in the Commonwealth period. The registers are still with the incumbent. In the burial registers there are several outbreaks of the plague mentioned, the first in 1579 when four persons were entered as having died of it, seven in 1582/3, and then in 1603 there were a number of outbreaks during August to December, with just a few in January and February 1604. There are a further four cases mentioned in 1625 plus a small number in 1665/6.

## Huguenot Ancestry in Heston

1985 is the tercentenary of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which led to the mass emigration of Huguenots from France. There has been a number of events commemorating this during the year. Below is the inscription from a grave in Heston Churchyard showing how the memory of the flight from France still lived with the descendants more than 200 years later.

### On Headstone:

"The Bible and the Bible only is the religion of Protestants. The word of God.

To the dear memory of ESTHER HONE the beloved wife of Daniel Hone,

Wycliffe, Bath Road,

who entered into rest, March 25th 1904 in her 45th year.

A faithful Protestant witness for God's truth.

In Loving memory of

LIEUT. GILBERT B HONE R.F.A, aged 25,

who fell gloriously in action at Ypres, August 17th 1917.

Blessed are the pure in heart.

Also DANIEL HONE buried at Harrow, 5.11.40"

### On slab:

"A Huguenot descendant of JACQUES BENTOT,

Bulbeck, Normandy,

who at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes 1685 escaped to England.

He sacrificed all his worldly possessions for his fidelity to the Protestant Religion, but found here what he prized more than wealth, freedom to worship God according to his conscience."

## THE EDICT OF NANTES

In the latter half of the 16th century France was ravaged by a series of religious wars between the Catholic "Holy League" and the Protestant Huguenots. In 1589 the King, Henry III was assassinated and his successor, Henry of Navarre, the leader of the Huguenots, found the only way to pacify France was to convert to the Catholic faith, which he did in 1593. The Edict of Nantes of 1598 was granted by Henry, now King Henry IV of France, to give religious tolerance to the French Protestants, thus ending the Wars of Religion. By this Edict the Huguenots were given freedom of conscience and the right to maintain churches in all the places they had them already.

Under Henry's son, Louis XIII, Cardinal Richelieu attempted to recall the privileges the Huguenots had won. In 1629, with the fall of La Rochelle, they lost most of their political power, they however retained their civil liberties. In the reign of Louis XIV there was a policy of forced conversions by billeting soldiers on Huguenots until they accepted the Catholic faith. Finally on October 18th 1685 Louis XIV revoked the "Edict of Nantes" and a pitiless persecution followed. About 250,000 Huguenots left France in the next few years. They went to England, The Netherlands, Germany and North America. The Huguenots had comprised a wealthy and skilled minority in France and their country was the poorer without them. Another example of the disastrous policies of Louis XIV, which was ultimately to lead to the French Revolution and the execution of his gt. gt. gt.grandson Louis XVI. In the 18th century there was intermittent persecution of the Huguenots, until in 1787 the "Edict of Toleration" restored their civil liberties.

## Talk about Coincidence

Sarah Minney

My main line of research and interest has been my father's family who originated from Worcestershire and living in London was a slight handicap. However, I was lucky recently to discover a distant cousin (very distant) called Jenny who is also into family history and fortunately she lives in Worcestershire.

Our gt.gt.gt. grandfathers were brothers, and the first Jenny knew of hers was that he came from Leicester, which is where her search began. However, after checking census returns, she discovered that he had been born in Worcestershire. So, without knowing, she had actually returned to the county of her ancestors.

My gt.gt.gt. grandfather had managed to move all of six miles in his life-time, and I was lucky enough to find him relatively easily. Now comes the interesting part. Jenny and I had reached a stage where most of the records we need to look at are in the county record office at Worcester and Jenny lives half-an-hours drive away, so she has been doing most of the work. I was beginning to feel a little guilty as I was able to add very little to the tree.

But then came an interesting break. Jenny had found the will of Sarah Bradshaw, a cousin by marriage to our gt.gt.gt. grandfather, who died in 1855 at Cleeve Prior in Worcestershire. The will stated that Sarah was late of Chertsey in Surrey. Here at last was a lead that I could follow up.

I was duly despatched to Kingston Record Office where I searched for any instance of the name Bradshaw. I didn't hold out much hope, but in genealogy you have to explore any avenue. After only 5 minutes I found the following entry:

“Richard Bradshaw of Chertsey to Francis HINKLEY of the parish of Twickenham in the County of Middlesex married on 20th July 1778”.

Sarah's father was Richard Bradshaw, so I knew I had found the right man, BUT TWICKENHAM? I was amazed, because you see I happen to live in Twickenham. I only live in Twickenham because I married a man who already had a flat there when we married. So, I too had in a way returned to my roots.

Also interesting, the week I found the Twickenham connection was the week that the West Middlesex was due to make a start on recording Memorial Inscriptions of .... Yes, you've guessed it .... TWICKENHAM Parish church. As I have said before, genealogy is full of coincidences.

Of course, if there are any members of the West Middlesex Family History Society who are researching the Hinkley family of Twickenham, I would be delighted to hear from them!

# HELP!!!

## HUGHES

Information sought on Victor HUGHES, tailor, in business at 13 Western Road and 3a Oxford Road, Ealing, between 1913 and 1930 with an interest in, or residence at 21 Haven Lane, Ealing. Born about 1888 in Lambeth/Streatham, London. Son of Richard and Elizabeth Hughes. Married to Frances? Fanny.....?? Four daughters probably born between 1910 and 1917 named Eva, Peggy, Betty and Cissy. The latter two were twins. Registered first names not known. Searches at R.G.O. and Somerset House have not shown up for his marriage or death, nor record of a WILL. Ealing parish church registers do not record baptisms of the daughters. Details, leads or suggestions for further researches welcomed by:

**Maurice R.C. Hughes, 108 Fylde Road, Southport, Merseyside, PR9 9XL**

## MARDEN

Thomas and Elizabeth Marden had a child baptised at East Grinstead, Sussex in 1799. If anyone knows where the parents married or of the baptism of any other children of Thomas and Elizabeth, please contact:

**Mrs. B. Barton-Taylor, Coopers Beach Holiday Resort, R.D.3. Kaitaia, Northland, New Zealand. Postage will be refunded.**

## REYNOLDS

George Reynolds was licensee of the GREYHOUND public house; he was born in 1824 and died around 1899-1903. After his death the premises were taken over by his son William (1867-?) I would be interested in any information on the family or the establishment.

**Miss M.V. Bonney, 25 Keeler Close, Windsor, Berks. SL1 4NL**

## ROMILLY

Any occurrence of ROMILLY especially Robert Lucien Samuel ROMILLY, believed born circa 1796 in Middlesex. Earliest reference is with his wife Mary for the baptism of their son Luceon Samuel Shater? ROMILLY at St. Margaret's Westminster on 28th September 1834, address Eaton Lane, Pimlico. He is believed to be a legal clerk. Address in 1839 was 10 Lower Ranelagh St., Pimlico. Baptism, Marriage and Burial wanted for Robert and Mary, contact:

**Adrian L. Romilly, Cassington, Fernleigh Road, Mannamead, Plymouth. PL1 5AN**

## TOWNSEND

Fanny (or Frances) TOWNSEND of the CROSSED LANCES in Hounslow, married a George HILL, they had a daughter, Emma Louise born 1871. The date of marriage nor the date of Fanny's birth are not yet known, if anyone can help, contact:

**Miss M.V. Bonney 25 Keeler Close, Windsor, Berks. SL1 4NL**

## **WEEKLY**

A Mr. Weekly was landlord of the RED LION in Hounslow High Street about 1732. This was at the time the coach of General Fielding was waylaid on Hounslow Heath. The two highwaymen involved were eventually caught and hanged. The highwaymen used to meet at the RED LION and seemed to be involved with the landlord, Weekly. If anyone has any more information, could they contact:

**Mrs. K. Warner, 35 Grant Road, Crowthorne, Berks. RG11 7JL**

## **GERMAN ANCESTRY**

Has any member had any success in tracing a German ancestor? My great great grandfather Johann Heinrich Christopher Luhr appears (according to the census) to have come from Hanover. I have written one letter to Germany but it appears he did not come from the town of Hanover but from the state, which I should imagine covers a large area. So, any advice would be appreciated. My first documental proof of him being in England is his marriage to my gt. gt. grandmother, Maria Elizabeth Thompson at Trinity Church, St. Marylebone on September 13th 1873, although I have traced earlier Luhrs to Sculcoates, Hull in 1859. It is possible, if it is the same family, that Hull was the place of their arrival in England. Any help or suggestions to: **Miss Sylvia Knight, 101 Wakehurst Drive, Southgate, Crawley, West Sussex. RH10 6DY**

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 any success. Non-members may use the facility on payment of a fee of £1.

## **EXCHANGE RESEARCH**

If any members would like to do research locally in Middlesex and Surrey, in exchange for Research at the SOMERSET and DEVON record offices, then contact Mr. D. Jackson, Trinity Lodge, Stoke Hill, Exeter, Devon. EX4 9JH.

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## **RECORDS IN DANGER**

The computerisation of the Land Registry has meant that once ownership of a property has been established on their computer all previous title deeds become irrelevant. The result has meant mass destruction of old property title deeds, some of which date back to the 16th century. These deeds often contain information on inheritance with complicated family notes and trees to explain why someone was the legal heir. Within the next twenty years we are liable to see most of these parchment deeds vanish in smoke and shredder.

Can you help? Do you know of any deeds, small bundles or vast collections, and can you help to save the information by transcribing names, places, and dates.

## Past Meetings

### **July - SHORT TALKS on FAMILY HISTORY**

At this meeting three members of the committee gave talks on topics of interest. Yvonne Woodbridge spoke on the public houses of East Bedfont and on the records of Licensed Victuallers. Vic Rosewarne had as his topic, the Militia in the 18th century, and how to reconstruct the life of a common soldier from the public records. Finally, Sam Morton spoke on the census and the pitfalls he had encountered with a family in Nottinghamshire. It was only by comparing all the censuses from 1841 to 1881 that a true picture of that family could be found.

### **August - Workshop Evening**

For this evening members were invited to help in the various projects the Society is involved with. One group helped to prepare slips on the 1851 census, another did it for the stray's index. Other groups were engaged in sorting the slips into order, in particular for the Middlesex marriage index. All seemed very busy during the evening, and a lot of work seemed to get done, along with much chat about genealogy and family history.

### **September - COMPUTERS AND GENEALOGY**

The speaker for this evening was David Hawgood, Editor of the Society of Genealogists quarterly "Computers in Genealogy" and author of a beginner's book on Computers for Family History. His job is computers and his hobby family history; thus, it was natural to try and combine the two and find ways of applying computers to genealogy. He had brought along a Tandy TRS 80 with a printer to demonstrate the uses he had put his computer to.

Computers are machines that store, process and communicate large amounts of information. Family history requires the storing, processing and communicating of information. So, it seems as if computers were invented for the family historian! At one end are the Mormons using computers to store, sort and print out data for hundreds of millions of events in people's lives and producing the IGI, an index containing tens of millions of names. To the home computer user with perhaps only hundreds of names to store and sort.

Amongst the audience about one third had home computers, and of those a number use them for family history. This shows how the price of these machines has fallen in the last five years to put them in the reach of most people.

It is possible to get a commercial package that is specifically designed for the use of family historians. In the States about fifty packages are available, some of which are sold in this country, there are however, only two home produced packages. These packages set up stores of information on people and link them by reference numbers. This allows indented family trees and birth briefs to be printed out.

There are other programs for a computer that may be useful in family history, database programs allow the family historian to set up lists of events, births, marriages or deaths etc., and can rearrange them to extract different types of information.

David Hawgood said he had produced four books and also edits a magazine using his computer as a word processor. He also uses word processing for record keeping, the storing of typed transcripts of miscellaneous records such as wills, newspaper reports etc. There is also the use of the word processor to print out family trees.

A number of questions were raised during the talk, one in particular was the making of duplicates of stored information. The necessity of making backups for all programs and storage disks or cassettes was emphasised. They only take a few minutes to make but they can save many days or even years of work, if the original is damaged in some way. Perhaps a point that all family history records should be kept in duplicate, the computer makes this very easy to do.

The talk was followed by four members speaking briefly on what they used a computer for and three of them had brought computers with them to demonstrate. Julia Zouch showed a BBC micro that had the details of the 1881 census stored on it and the uses this information can be put to. Jill Pickup talked on the "Belgen" program for the BBC micro and the use this program was in family history. I spoke on the use I had made of an "Apple" in a one name study. David Seager spoke on the use he had found for "Logo" on a BBC micro in family history.

There then followed a demonstration of the four micros at the meeting. Judging by the numbers clustered around each, the interest was high and the questioning rigorous, in finding out just what a computer could do. It was only the appearance of the caretaker to stack up the chairs that encouraged the meeting to disperse.

If anyone is interested in using a computer in family history then there is a book published by David Hawgood called the Computers and the Family Historian. There is also the quarterly magazine "Computers in Genealogy" published by the Society of Genealogists. (Vic Rosewarne)

## COMPUTER USERS GROUP

As so much interest was shown at the September meeting, it has been suggested that the society forms a Computer Users Group. The aim of this is to bring together all those who use computers for family history and also those who don't but would like to. The idea would be to trade ideas on the uses made of computers, and the help the more experienced with computers can give those with little or none. It will also be the aim to find ways of using computers in the various projects the society is involved in. All those interested should give their names to Sam Morton at the next meeting. It would also be particularly helpful if someone could take this project on, with the backing of the committee.

# The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies

The institute, now some twenty-five years old, was the brainchild of the Ven. K.J.E. Bickersteth. A man long interested in education both in the United Kingdom and Australia - he was one time headmaster of Felstead and in 1943 he became Archdeacon of Maidstone and Treasurer of Canterbury Cathedral. He had the idea of a school for family history as a means of investigating the causes of stability and breakdown in families, for he rightly looked upon the family as forming the foundation of civilisation.

It was with Julian Bickersteth's encouragement that in 1957 Cecil Humphrey-Smith set up a school of family history and strove to place the subject on an academic level with other historical studies. In 1961 he founded the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies in Canterbury. It was established as a charitable educational trust and incorporated in 1982. In so doing Cecil turned his hobby into his life's work and gave up his promising career as a biochemist but continued for many years as a successful consultant. He also established Achievements Limited as the commercial arm of the Institute whose profits are covenanted to the Institute's Trustees.

The Institute together with its library, archive, research facilities and museum are housed in their own freehold property and grounds, the main building dating in part from 1283. There have been additions to the structure in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and nineteenth centuries, and the building of a new lecture hall, archive cellar, student's common room and domestic facilities in the last decade adding to the twenty-four rooms in daily use at Northgate, Canterbury.

Students work full time at the Institute under the tutelage of the several university graduates who form the main staff. Students, staff genealogists and heraldists as well as ordinary members of the Institute make considerable use of the extensive library under the guidance of the librarian. The research team is backed by searchers throughout the country and, indeed, the world.

The library is open to Associate members of the Institute as a privilege of membership and to members of the general public for a small daily charge. Bookings must be made in advance through the librarian on Mondays, Wednesdays or Fridays. The Institute is particularly proud of its heraldic collection. Genealogy is represented in depth together with a wide range of biographies, source books, directories, periodicals, manuscripts and local history and social history collections. There are a number of indexes, some in manuscript, others on microfilm. These include the Pallot and Andrews indexes, the I.G.I., a number of census returns and indexes to many coats of arms.

The most important object of the Institute is still education. The Institute arranges lecture courses in a variety of subjects auxiliary to history and in particular 5 day and weekend courses at Allington Castle in Kent are organised. One of the most popular activities is

the Saturday open day at Canterbury. By arrangement, family history societies are welcomed to the Institute at Canterbury and some 20 or 30 people start with a guided tour of the Cathedral and a short walk through an old part of the City to Northgate. In the lecture hall visitors hear how the Institute works and a short history of the building followed by a much renowned buffet with wine. In the afternoon the facilities of the Institute are open to its guests and there is a team of volunteers to guide and assist with their problems. To finish the day a further short lecture can be arranged to suit the visitors before a cup of tea. The Institute can also provide speakers for Society meetings.

At an academic level, the Institute organises a series of courses: four form the course towards qualifications: Elementary, Advanced Genealogy I, Family History and Local History, and advanced Genealogy II. The format is explained in the detailed syllabus available from the Registrar. This syllabus is used throughout the U.K. by teachers as a basis for their courses. The courses can be taken by full time students at the Institute in Canterbury, at evening classes or by a correspondence course, and those who complete it can eventually, by submitting adequate evidence of practical experience, sit the examination for the Diploma. Those who hold the Diploma and produce an acceptable dissertation or thesis can qualify as Licentiates of the Institute (L.H.G.), a qualification accepted as an honours degree level qualification. Successful candidates will have demonstrated their expert knowledge in both the theory and practice of their subject.

Every year the Institute produces the Family History Pocket Diary which includes useful information about family history societies, major meetings, dates for the year and other useful information. Family History Societies can obtain supplies from the Institute. The Institute invites all members of the Federation to submit copy for the diary. A quarterly journal, FAMILY HISTORY, which has been published since 1962, is included as part of the Institute membership but is available to non-members on subscription.

The Institute bookshop offers family history societies a unique opportunity to obtain books and maps at a discount. You will see from the book list (available from the Registrar of the Institute) the wide range of genealogical and heraldic books available, both those published by the Institute and those from other publishers. This includes the Institute's indispensable range of county maps showing parish boundaries with the dates of the earliest surviving registers and the Atlas and Index of Parish Registers. The discount can either be passed onto members direct or be used to aid the funds of the Society. This facility is not open to individuals but is extended to family history societies as a contribution to the movement which was begun through the initiative of the Institute.

Apart from providing a general enquiry service, these are just some of the ways in which the Institute can help others. Do not hesitate to get in touch with the Registrar of the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies at Northgate, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1BA, if you require any further information or telephone Canterbury (0227) 68664. Associate membership of the Institute is open to all and offers considerable advantages and privileges.

# New Members

We welcome the following new members to our Society:

|     |                         |                                                                     |
|-----|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| B53 | Mr. Norman S. Burrows   | High Wood, Church Lane, Awbridge,<br>Romsey, Hants. SO5 OHN         |
| C49 | Rosemary E. Cross       | 26 Taffrail Gardens, South Woodham Ferrers,<br>Essex CM3 5WH        |
| C50 | Mr. Roger Cowing        | 17 Fairmead Close, Heston, Middx.                                   |
| C51 | Mr. & Mrs. W.D. Comben  | 54 Tudor Way, Hillingdon, Uxbridge, Middx. UB10 9AB                 |
| C52 | Mrs. Noreen Curran      | 3 Sixth Avenue, Hayes, Middx. UB3 2ES                               |
| D26 | Anna H. Drawwater       | Bethany Cottage, 6 Green End,<br>Renhold, Beds. MK41 OLL            |
| E13 | Marjorie Emmins         | 120 Cranham Gardens, Cranham,<br>Upminster, Essex. RM14 1JN         |
| F17 | Mrs. J. Francis         | "Oakdene" 23a Broadfields, East Molsey, Surrey.                     |
| J15 | Marian Johnson          | 44 Firs Drive, Cranford, Hounslow, Middx. TW5 9TD                   |
| J16 | Mr. D. Jackson          | Trinity Lodge, Stoke Hill, Exeter, Devon. EX4 9JH                   |
| K17 | Ronald King             | 128 Green Lane, Shepperton, Middx. TW17 8DX                         |
| L23 | Mrs. R.H. Levien-Wynne  | 5 Livingstone Place, Newport, Gwent. NP9 8EY                        |
| P36 | Alan & Pauline Pocock   | 29 Clayhill Road, Basildon, Essex. SS16 5DD                         |
| P37 | Mr. H. & Mrs. G.M. Penn | 44 Chaucer Ave. Cranford, Hounslow. TW4 6NB                         |
| P38 | Mrs. Pamela E. Prickett | 17 Green Walk, Norwood Green, Southall. UB2 5QX                     |
| R24 | Mrs. Barbara Rough      | 52 Norkway, Banstead, Surrey. SM7 1HW                               |
| S61 | Jennifer Stephenson     | 28 Herrick St. Blacktown, NSW 2148, Australia.                      |
| S62 | Mrs. Margaret Spearman  | 5 Meredyth Road, Barnes, London SW13 ODS                            |
| S63 | John Wenden Simons      | 6 Parkwood Grove, Sunbury on Thames,<br>Middx. TW16 6QJ             |
| T15 | Mrs. Patricia Thornton  | 148 Heath Road, Hounslow, Middx.                                    |
| W45 | Mrs. Megan Wilson       | 51 Braybourne Close, Uxbridge, Middx. UB8 1UJ                       |
| W46 | Helen M. Whittle        | "Elmfield" Toddington Lane, Littlehampton,<br>West Sussex. BN17 6JX |
| W47 | Mr. & Mrs. J. Wood      | 4 Cedar Grove, Southall, Middx. UB1 2XD                             |
| W48 | Mr. & Mrs. F. Winter    | "Littlewin", The Clumps, Ashford, Middx.                            |

## Changes of Addresses

|     |                       |                                                                           |
|-----|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A15 | Mr. J. Adams          | 92 Northumberland Avenue, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.                      |
| B32 | Mrs. B. Barton-Taylor | Coopers Beach, Holiday Resort,<br>R.D.3. Kaitaia, Northland, New Zealand. |
| S46 | Mrs. O.F. Sherwin     | 39 William Souter St., Takapuna,<br>Auckland 10, New Zealand.             |
| S53 | Mr. Ian Smith         | R.M.B. 311, Gymbowen, Victoria 3401, Australia.                           |

Correction, the address for member J14 - Mr. K.E. Johnston should be:  
1 Langley Rd. Isleworth, Mdx. TW7 5AH.

## and their SURNAME INTERESTS

|             |         |                     |     |     |           |         |                           |     |     |
|-------------|---------|---------------------|-----|-----|-----------|---------|---------------------------|-----|-----|
| Abbott      | c1880   | West Ham/<br>Leyton | Ess | C51 | Deacon    | 19c     | Wokingham                 | Brk | S62 |
| Abrahart/   | c1850   | Epping              | Ess | C51 | Dennison  | 18c     | Chelsea                   | Mdx | E13 |
| Abrehart    |         |                     |     |     | Denny     | 19c     | London                    |     | L23 |
| Anderson    | 18c     | Hayes               | Mdx | P38 | Dickason  | 19c     | Kensington/<br>Paddington | Mdx | F17 |
| Annis       | 19c     | Kensington          | Mdx | B53 | Dickens   | 18c     | Uxbridge                  | Mdx | W47 |
| Armstrong   | 19c     | Kensington          | Mdx | L23 | Dickens   | 18c     | Hillingdon                | Mdx | W47 |
| Avis        | 18-19c  | Westminster         | Lon | W46 | Drawater  | any     | West Ham                  | Mdx | D26 |
| Bacon       | any     | Islington           | Mdx | T15 |           | any     | Bedford                   | Bdf | D26 |
| Barnes      | 19c     | Horsley             | Sry | J16 | Drawwater | any     | Hockcliffe                | Bdf | D26 |
| Baylis      | 18-19c  | Holborn             | Mdx | S62 |           | any     | Toddington                | Bdf | D26 |
| Beale       | 15-19c  | Hankerton           | Wil | J16 | Draywater | any     | West London               | Mdx | D26 |
| Billington  | 19c     | Fulham              | Mdx | W45 |           | any     | Islington                 | Mdx | D26 |
| Blackwell   | all     | Bulwell             | Cam | W46 | Drowater  | any     | Kingston                  | Sry | D26 |
| Bloxham     | 18c     | Marylebone          | Mdx | E13 | Dunlop    | any     | Islington                 | Mdx | T15 |
| Bluring     | 19c     | Hayes               | Mdx | P38 | Dur(r)ant | c1800   | Henley-on<br>Thames       | Oxf | C51 |
| Blyth       | any     | Essex               | Ess | S62 | Edwards   | 19c     | Hereford                  | Hef | W46 |
| Bonham      | 19c     |                     | War | C49 | Elkins    | 19c     | Isleworth                 | Mdx | M11 |
| Breakwell   | 19c     | Long Eaton          | Ntt | C52 | Evans     | 19c     | Isleworth                 | Mdx | W46 |
| Britten     | 19c     | Chelsea             | Mdx | S62 | Ewer      | c1800   | Iver                      | Bkm | C51 |
| Brocklebank | any     | Islington           | Mdx | T15 | Faircloth | 18-19c  | S.E. London               |     | J15 |
| Broom       | 19c     | Essex               | Ess | N2  | Gay(e)    | prel850 | West Hackney              | Mdx | S61 |
| Bryant      | c1880   | West Ham/<br>Leyton | Ess | C51 | Geupel    | 19c     | Nottingham                | Ntt | L23 |
| Burch       | 18-19c  | Tring               | Hrt | F17 | Gibbons   | 18c     | Carlisle                  | Cul | K17 |
| Burrows     | 19c     | Harlseden           | Mdx | B53 | Godl(e)y  | 18c     | Hartfield                 | Ssx | B53 |
| Burrows     | 20c     | Acton &<br>Chiswick | Mdx | B53 | Godl(e)y  | 18-19c  | E. Grinstead              | Ssx | B53 |
| Burrows     | 18-19c  | N. Warwickshire     |     | B53 | Goodman   | c1890   | Camberwell                | Lon | C51 |
| Burrows     | 19c     | Witherley           | Lei | B53 | Gum       | 19c     | Twyford Aby.              | Mdx | B53 |
| Cawte       | 18-19c  | Kent / London       | N2  |     | Gum       | 18-19c  | Seend                     | Wil | B53 |
| Clark       | 19c     | Broughing           | Hrt | S62 | Gum       | 19c     | Hawkeridge                | Wil | B53 |
| Clear       | 18c     | S. Berstead         | Ssx | E13 | Habgood   | 15-19c  | Cricklade                 | Oxf | J16 |
| Clear       | 18c     | Yapton              | Ssx | E13 | Haden     | 19c     | Dudley                    | Wor | S46 |
| Clear       | 18c     | Newhaven            | Ssx | E13 | Haden     | 19c     | Tipton                    | Sts | S46 |
| Cook        | 18c     | Martinhoe           | Dev | K17 | Hardy     | 18-19c  | Weatherfield              | Ess | S62 |
| Cook        | 18c     | Culbone             | Som | K17 | Harker    | 18-19c  | Kingscliffe               | Nth | S46 |
| Cooke       | 19c     | Hereford            | Hef | J16 | Hedges    | 18c     | Faringdon                 | Brk | J16 |
| Cordell     | c1850   | Epping              | Ess | C51 | Hewitt    | 19c     | Derby                     | Dby | C52 |
| Cox         | 19c     | Brentford           | Mdx | P38 | Hibling   | 19c     | March                     | Cam | C49 |
| Cross       | prel900 | Twickenham          | Mdx | C49 | Holder    | 19c     | E. Grinstead              | Ssx | B53 |
| Croucher    | 18c     | S. Berstead         | Ssx | E13 | Holder    | 19c     | Paddington                | Mdx | B53 |
| Crumpton    | 19c     | Hereford            | Hef | J16 | Holder    | 19c     | Bethnal Gr.               | Lon | B53 |
| Cruwys      | 18-19c  | Exeter              | Dev | S46 | Huckin    | prel900 | Twickenham                | Mdx | C49 |
| Davies      | 18-19c  | Hereford            | Hef | J16 | Huggins   | prel850 | West Hackney              | Mdx | S61 |
| Davies      | 18-19c  | Presteigne          | Rad | J16 | Hunt      | 19c     | West London               |     | B53 |
| Davis       | 19c     | Stepney             | Mdx | L23 | Jackson   | 19c     | Isleworth/<br>Hounslow    | Mdx | J16 |
| De Koven    | 18-19c  | Lymington           | Ham | L23 | Jackson   |         |                           |     |     |
| De Koven    | 19c     | Kensington          | Mdx | L23 | Jago      | 18c     | Seaford                   | Ssx | E13 |
| De Koven    | 16c     | Einbeck Germany     |     | L23 | Jago      | 18c     | Camborne                  | Con | E13 |
| De Koven    | 17-18c  | Brunswick Germany   |     | L23 | Jenner    | 1880    | Bromley                   | Ken | C51 |
| De Koven    | 19c     | Eastern Canada      |     | L23 | Jenner    | c1850   | Mutford                   | Sfk | C51 |
|             |         |                     |     |     | Johnson   | 19c     | Harlington                | Mdx | J15 |

|                 |         |                 |     |     |                  |        |               |         |
|-----------------|---------|-----------------|-----|-----|------------------|--------|---------------|---------|
| Johnson         | 18-19c  | Amersham        | Bkm | J15 | Reynolds         | 19c    | Hants / Berks | W46     |
| Johnson         | 18c     | Acton           | Mdx | P38 | Rough & variants | 18-19c | Wandsworth    | R24     |
| Jones           | 19c     | Liverpool       | Lan | S62 |                  |        | Battersea     |         |
| Joyce           | 18-19c  | St. Neots       | Cam | C49 |                  |        | Clapham       |         |
| Jukes           | 19c     | Tipton          | Sts | S46 |                  | 18-19c | Fulham/       | Mdx R24 |
| King            | 18c     | Ipswich         | Sfk | K17 |                  | 18-19c | Hammersmith   | Mdx R24 |
| Levien          | 19c     | Kensington      | Mdx | L23 |                  | 18-19c | Chertsey      | Sry R24 |
| Lewis           | 18-19c  | Westminster     | Lon | W46 |                  | 18c    | Westminster   | R24     |
| Littleboy       | 18c     | Stepney         | Mdx | W48 | Ryan             | 20c    | Harlington    | Mdx J15 |
| Luckett         | 19c     | Chipping Norton | Oxf | J16 | Ryan             | 19c    | Hooe          | Ssx J15 |
|                 |         |                 |     |     | Safewell         | 19c    | Richmond      | Sry J16 |
| Marshall        | 19c     | Nottingham      | Ntt | L23 | Scroggs          | c1840  | Headington    | Oxf C51 |
| Mellish         | 18-19c  | Exeter          | Dev | S46 | Searle           | 18c    | Worthing      | Ssx E13 |
| Michelson       | 19c     | South Witham    | Lin | C49 | Simons           | 16c    | Colchester    | Ess S63 |
| Mitchelgears    | 18c     | Stepney         | Lon | W48 | Sowden           | 18c    | Camborne      | Con E13 |
| Moore           | c1890   | Walworth        | Lon | C51 | Spearman         | any    | anywhere      | S62     |
| Morrison        | 18c     | Portsea         | Ham | E13 | Stadmik          | 19c    | Hungary       | W46     |
| Morrison        | 18c     | Cork            | Irl | E13 | Stanley          | 16-19c | Purton        | Wil J16 |
| Morrison        | c1818   | Seafood         | IoW | E13 | Stone            | 19c    | Hayes         | Mdx P38 |
| Moulding        | 19c     | Leicestershire  |     | S46 | Thomas           | 19c    | Fulham        | Mdx W45 |
| Neale           | 19c     | Hampshire       | Ham | W46 | Tomlin           | 19c    | Richmond      | Sry J16 |
| Neale           | 19c     | Berkshire       | Brk | W46 | Trump            | 18-19c | Exeter        | Dev S46 |
| Newton          | 19c     | Sunderland      | Dur | L23 | Waldron          | 18c    | Chelsea       | Mdx E13 |
| Noble           | 19c     | Bermondsey      | Lon | N2  | Warren           | All    | Bulwell       | Cam W46 |
| Nyren           | 19c     | Brentford       | Mdx | J15 | Welland          | 19c    | Richmond      | Sry J16 |
| Pearman         | pre1850 | London          | Mdx | S61 | West             | 19c    | Wasperton     | War C49 |
| Pegrum          | pre1850 | Hammersmith     | Mdx | S61 | White            | 19c    | Nottingham    | Ntt L23 |
| Pether / Pither | 19-20c  | London and      | Mdx | P36 | Whittle          | 19c    | Isleworth     | Mdx W46 |
|                 |         |                 |     |     | Whittle          | 19c    | Twickenham    | Mdx W46 |
| Pickin          | 18-19c  | Eynesbury       | Cam | C49 | Willshen         | 18-19c | Greenford     | Mdx S62 |
| Pocock          | 19c     | London and      | Mdx | P36 | Wilson           | 19c    | Runcorn       | Chs W45 |
| Prickett        | 18c     | Hayes           | Mdx | P38 | Wilson           | 19-20c | Warrington    | Chs W45 |
| Proctor         | 17-18c  | Alnwick         | Nth | S62 | Witcher          | 19c    | Twickenham    | Mdx M11 |
| Quincey         | 18-19c  | Southwark       | Sry | S62 | Wood             | 18c    | Westerham     | Ken E13 |
| Rattenbury      | 18c     | Martinhoe       | Dev | K17 | Wood             | 18c    | Lancing       | Ssx E13 |
| or Rottenberry  |         | Culborne        | Som | K17 | Woodley          | c1840  | Headington    | Oxf C51 |
| Ray             | 19c     | Kensington      | Mdx | L23 | Worrin           | 18-19c | Any           | Ess S62 |

#### ERRATA

The following surname interests were incorrectly given in the last journal.

|            |          |            |     |     |
|------------|----------|------------|-----|-----|
| Marlton    | pre 1820 | Lawshall   | Sfk | L21 |
| Morley     | 18c      | Barningham | Sfk | L21 |
| Rattcliffe | pre 1817 | Cambridge  | Cam | L21 |

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, a full listing is given in the Members Surname Interests Book, just issued to all members.

# Notes & News

## **PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE - CHANCERY LANE**

As many recent visitors will have found out the building at Chancery Lane has been undergoing refurbishment over the last two years. This is now in its final stages and it is hoped most of the facilities will be back to normal soon. The Round Room, closed during this time, will be reopened by the new year. Ordering is now done by computer, using the same system as at Kew, though without the beepers. The outside of the building is now minus 150 years of grime and is looking as if built yesterday. The inside is now being painted and is now more like how the main repository of the nation's records should look.

1986 is the 900th anniversary of the Domesday Survey and there will be exhibits associated with this, the greatest of the Public Records. In particular of the book now rebound in a new format, in five books instead of the previous two.

## **ST. CATHERINE'S HOUSE**

During the summer a reorganization of St. Catherine's House was carried out. Further space was made available on the ground floor and this was used to house the indexes of Marriages. The Death indexes were moved from Alexandria House to where the Marriage indexes were. New shelving has been introduced and there is an impression of more room, although I still found a crush around the 1850 marriage indexes.

## **GREATER LONDON RECORD OFFICE**

It was announced in August that the Corporation of London are to take over the Greater London Record Office when the GLC is abolished in 1986. It is hoped the building and its records will continue as before but at present no decision on how the Record Office will be run or its location has been made.

## **SCHOOL LOG BOOKS**

School Records are an important source for family history, filling in details of one's ancestors' early life. Member Mr. Norman Burrows points out two records are still held by Schools in our area. The Admittance Book for Stonebridge J.M School, Shakespeare Ave., Willesden, and Admittance registers for Berrymede Middle School, Osborne Rd. Acton.

## **PERCY - PIERCY FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY**

A one name society for the above surname has been started. The society publishes a quarterly newsletter and aims to collect all information on the family and store it on a computer. For further information of the society contact:

**E.C. Percy, High Trees, Broom Way, Oatlands Park, Weybridge, Surrey**

## The EDITOR

Our computer evening in September raised much interest in the uses of a computer in family history. A common theme of questions was - Is it easier to use a computer to store and search and retrieve information than the older method of slipping and sorting by hand. For myself, the answer is I don't know, as I had a computer before my present search for my ancestors began. A previous attempt in tracing the family foundered in the indexes of Births, Marriages and Deaths, then at Somerset House, no doubt like many before and since. When my interest in family history was re-awakened, some three years ago, I tried to find ways my computer could help. Now I use it to store all my data on, lists of events sorted by date, place or name. Extracts from wills, newspaper reports, letters, and the like compiled using a word processor program. Also, family trees stored on disks and ready to be printed out by the computer. I do know I would not be without a computer now, to me it makes everything so much easier. Of course, for those with years of research behind them, putting the results onto a computer would be a formidable task, I was fortunate to start with one.

With all this information stored on disk files if I get an enquiry from a fellow researcher then I can just print out the relevant information. No time spent copying nor photocopying costs involved. This journal was prepared using a word processor program. All the material received is inputted onto the computer, stored on disk and when it is time to produce a journal it is all recalled and printed out. The computer even adds the page numbers automatically. It is especially helpful with the members interests, these are inputted as they come in from the membership form, the computer puts them in the alphabetical listing that appears in the Journal, with no extra work for the editor.

I have changed the format for this journal using single spacing all through the magazine. I hope it is as easy to read as before, the change will enable me to include more content whilst keeping the pages to the same number as before. Also, your editor finds it easier to work with this format.

The reports of the theft of parish records and the destruction of tombstones highlights the value of transcribing registers and recording MI's. Volunteers are always needed for this work; the society has a number of projects in hand and if you would like to help the society on any of these then see one of the committee members at our meetings.

For many people an interest in family history stems from their surname, certainly it does in my case. I have included a small feature "What s in a Name?" if any member has a contribution, especially those humourous or informative ones, please let me know.

## **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, 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

| TITLE                                                      | Source | £. p<br>Price |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------------|
| Aids for the Genealogist                                   | FFHS   | .75           |
| Notes on Recording Monumental Inscriptions                 | FFHS   | .85           |
| McLaughlin Guides: St. Catherine's House                   | FFHS   | .95           |
| Somerset House Wills                                       | FFHS   | .95           |
| Interviewing Elderly Relatives                             | FFHS   | .95           |
| 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          |
| Where to find the I.G.I.                                   | FFHS   | 1.20          |
| Unpublished Name Indexes in Record Offices and Libs.       | FFHS   | 1.20          |
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