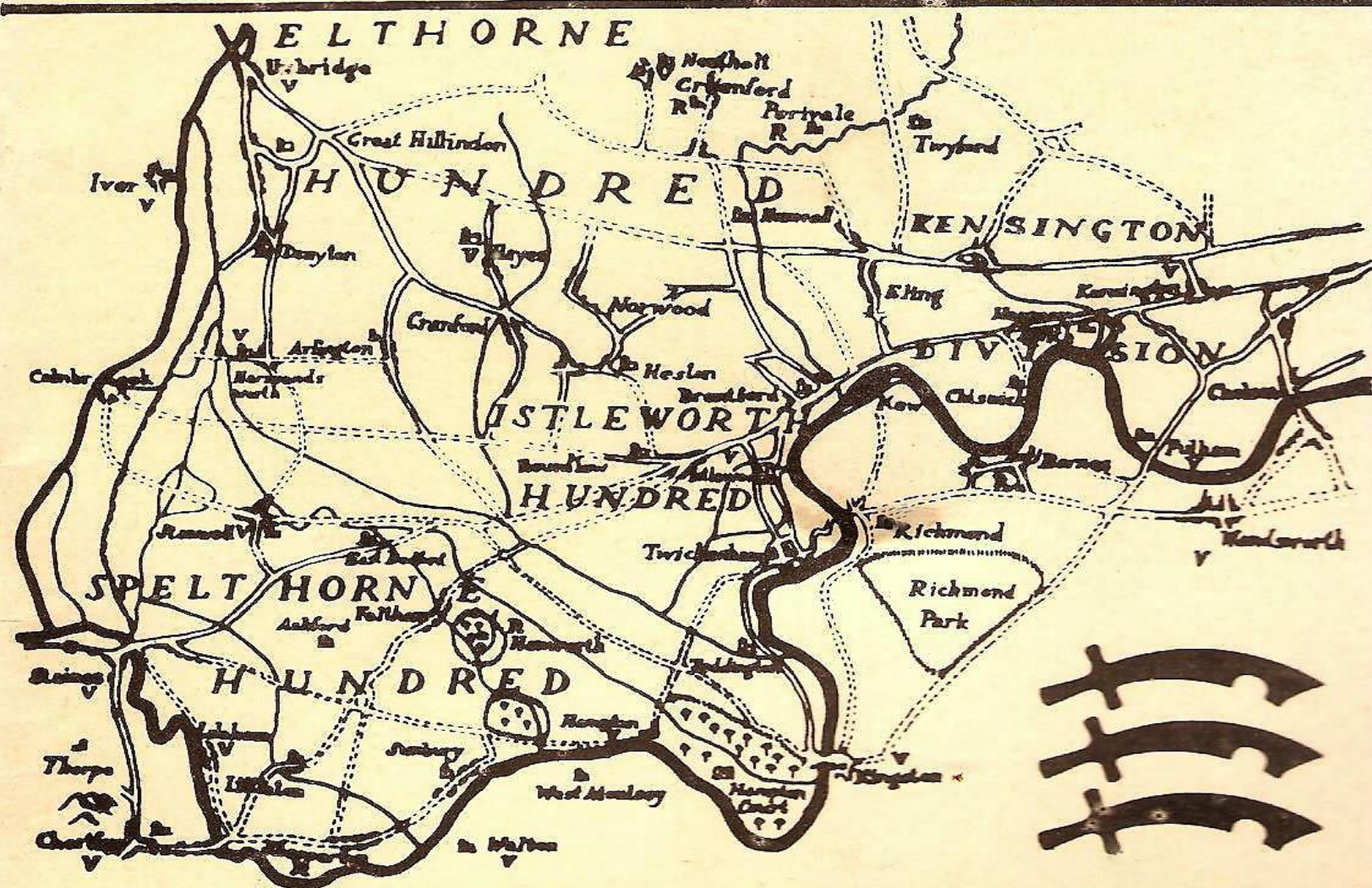


West Middlesex Family History Society Journal

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WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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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

It is sometime now since I first became interested in the preparation of a census index, and together with Ken Cox began a preliminary survey. Last month saw publication of the first volume of the Surname Index - you will find details elsewhere - and we are now working on volume two. Another two volumes will be needed for the western part of our area before we can begin the more populous part - Hammersmith & Fulham, Kensington & Chelsea. We have also received an index for Marylebone compiled by that library which will be published separately. Of one thing I am quite certain, we shall need much more help if we are to complete this work within a reasonable time.

The August Journal carries the usual formal notice of our Annual General Meeting, and this year we need only two nominations to bring the Committee up to full strength. Please think about this, and if you are able to help the Society in this way, we shall be pleased to welcome you. As I have mentioned before, the work is not hard nor too demanding of your time, and in some ways, it adds to your enjoyment of an absorbing hobby.

From time to time, I receive letters asking for help in solving a problem, and when possible, I do what I can. But it isn't always easy - last week one arrived from Canada, it had been the rounds of local societies and asked for information on a soldier whose daughter was born at Notting Hill in 1847, was there a barracks near there, and was it possible to identify the Regiment? In this case I must reply that there is nothing I can do to help, mainly due to lack of complete information.

Quite often we can help simply by using our local knowledge, or having access to specialised resources, but do please write down first, all the evidence you have, and then check to see that it makes sense to you, and then list any checks you have made. I wonder sometimes if the requests are quite genuine, but I do try to answer even if it takes some time.

Nonetheless, I get a great deal of satisfaction in solving a problem like this, I found my way at Kew as a result of searching for military records, the experience gained may well be useful later on.



ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF
THE WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
will be held at
MONTAGUE HALL, Montague Road, Hounslow,
at 7.30pm.
on Friday December 12th 1986.

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

Subscriptions

Members are respectively reminded that the financial year of the society ends on the 30th September 1986 and that subscriptions are renewable (except in the case of recently joined members) on October 1st. The current rates are given on the inside cover of this journal, a reminder that overseas members now pay the same rate as U.K. members. A form is included with this journal giving details of method of payment and the address to send subscriptions.

ATTENTION ALL SEYMOURS

A copy of an inoculation certificate dated 1872 certifying that ALICE MAUD SEYMOUR, aged 3 months, was inoculated against smallpox has fallen into my hands plus a copy of a note (undated) addressed to Mr. ALFRED SEYMOUR, the father of the above who resided in Bermondsey.

If anyone is interested in the family and would like to see them, I shall be delighted to let them have copies.

Sarah Minney (see address under Strays co-ordinator)

Settlement records have two outstanding values for the family historian: they help trace the movement of families from parish to parish; and they put flesh on the dry bones of the parish register.

Settlement rested on the notion that everyone belonged to a particular parish (not necessarily the parish of his birth, as is sometimes imagined) which was responsible for him if he fell on hard times. Conversely, no parish was obliged to support those who did not “belong” if they applied for poor relief. This idea was given legal force by the Settlement Act of 1662, although even before that date parishes had tried to keep out strangers who might become a burden on the rates.

An individual or family without obvious means of support who wished to move and settle in a new parish might obtain a Settlement Certificate from their old parish, accepting responsibility for them. They would take this certificate with them, and if it turns up today it will therefore be found amongst the records of the parish to which the family moved. This can be invaluable to the genealogist tracing a family back through the parish registers, who finds that they “disappear”. Where did the first arrival come from? If settlement certificates for the parish have survived, they may provide the answer.

Another type of settlement record is the removal order - authorising the overseers to remove “outsiders” from their parish, or to receive their “own” dependants back again. Both kinds are useful to the genealogist trying to trace his family’s movement. Removal orders and settlement certificates may crop up among parish records, or they may be found among the county records of Quarter Sessions, some of which are printed and indexed.

The third type of settlement records and the most detailed, is the settlement examination. This sets out the answers given on oath by an individual being examined before magistrates about his or her true place of settlement. People could claim settlement by virtue of their father’s place of settlement, by yearly service, by apprenticeship, or by renting a house of certain value. Married women took their husband’s place of settlement. Bastard children were the responsibility of the parish in which they were born. Examination records may, therefore, contain information about places of apprenticeship, with names of masters and (usually) their trades: addresses at which examiners were employed as servants, their length of service, yearly wages and names of employers: or houses they had rented: with weekly or yearly rentals, and often an address or a landlord’s names.

Where a family with children applied for relief, the children's names were listed, and their ages given. Often a married man or woman, or widow, will start the examination with the year and place of the marriage. The precise place of birth of illegitimate

children is given, often with the landlord's name: and bastardy examinations were usually able to elicit the name of the father, and his address, trade and employer. In some early (17th century) examinations, "girls in trouble" even gave the time of day and room in the house in which "carnal knowledge" had occurred - a level of detail in tracing of one's ancestry to which the most diligent of family historians rarely aspires.

All kinds of incidental information may be given: a husband has joined His Majesty's Land Forces and gone off to the American Wars; a young man's master has died before his apprenticeship is completed; a villain has married a widow, sold all her goods and run off, within a week of his wedding day; a man has sold his wife to another for a shilling. Such dramatic stories are highlights among a common round of girls, seduced by their employer's, deserted wives, orphaned children, and the old, the sick and the unemployed. Some settlement examinations make sad reading, and some readers may prefer not to know of the illegitimacy or distress of their forebears. But these records are without doubt a rich source of family history.

The people who appear in these papers are not only paupers, but their "respectable" parents, their employers, masters, and landlords. And they are drawn, not only from the parish whose records you are examining, but from all over England, and indeed further afield. This at least, is true of the London settlement examinations, for London drew its population from the whole country. Settlement examinations do not survive for all London parishes, but where they do, they are often voluminous: dozens of books, with perhaps 200 hundred examinations in each book. They are most common for the second half of the 18th and first half of the 19th centuries, but some survive from the 17th. Some books were indexed by the clerks who kept them, but these indexes are inadequate for the genealogist. They include simply the individuals being examined, not the other characters whose names appear among their stories. What is needed is a concerted attack by genealogists, indexing all the names and the parishes of origin.

I have done this for about fifty years of the settlement examinations for the parish of St. Mary Islington, and have made a start on St. Leonard Shoreditch. I have nearly 10,000 names: and the parish index shows migrants from nearly every county in England, although the great majority come from other London parishes and the counties of Herts, Beds, Bucks and Middlesex.

(This article originally appeared in our journal vol 2 no3, Summer 1981, as we have had many new members since then it was decided to reprint it with new examples. Since 1981 members of the West Middlesex F.H.S. have been indexing Settlement Records for the parishes in our area. The indexes inside the back cover show the parishes covered. Other parishes are now being indexed and we will give an update in a later Journal.)

Editor

EXAMPLES OF SETTLEMENT RECORDS

The following examples of Settlement Examinations are from Connie Zouch and are all from records in the West Middlesex area.

The first is an interesting brief life history of a woman in the early years of the 18th century:

Margaret BAILEY alias GAME, widow, examined 2 January 1733/4

She was born forty years ago at Market Drayton, Shropshire. Eighteen years ago, she was yearly hired to Mrs. Tuck of Chelsea as a cook and served two years at four pounds per year and board and lodging. Sixteen years ago, she was married at Draughaday, Ireland, to John Game an Irishman who later came to England and joined the Army, the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards. She had by him three children - of whom two are living; Mary Game aged 15 years; John Game aged 12 years - both children have received relief from the parish of Chelsea. Eighteen months after John Game died, she married Joseph BLUNT by whom she had four children - one of whom is living - Sarah BLUNT aged seven years born in the house now in the possession of one Nelson in Newkeners Lane, St. Giles in the Fields. That her second husband, Joseph Blunt, was married to another woman who is living at Kettering, Northamptonshire, when he married her. She was to be removed to St. Giles in the Fields.

The second example is an examination as to the father of a bastard child:

Elizabeth ELLIS, widow, examined 6 December 1739

She is pregnant with a bastard child the father being Richard SPRAGG, a carter living with Mr. Randall of Uxbridge, Middlesex. He had carnal knowledge of her in a barn opposite the sign of the "Hoggs" after he had brought her to a fair market at a place called Shepherds Bush near Acton, and several times thereafter.

The following three examinations are the saga of John GILBERT and his wives. It gives a wealth of genealogical detail as well as being the story of a double bigamist, one wonders how he got away with it:

Examination of Ruth GILBERT on 1 January 1801

On 7 November 1779 she was married at Fulham to John GILBERT and has one child by him, John aged 19 years. Seven years after their marriage her husband deserted her. The first she heard of him was that he was on a charge of Felony and convicted and confined on the Hulks at Woolwich for seven years. From that time until the death of Hannah Stiles, whom he married at Fulham in 1795, and who died

in 1797, she never saw or had access to him though she sometimes heard of him through the media of his mother while he was aboard the Hulks. After the death of Hannah Stiles, he came and offered to live with her but she refused because he wished the child by Hannah Stiles should live with them. She never saw him again until after he had been married a week to Jane Child.

Examination of Elizabeth CHILDS on 1 January 1801

She is the widow of George CHILDS who has been dead near thirty years and by whom she has two living children; Richard and Jane, who both reside in Fulham. She thinks her settlement is in Luton, Bedfordshire.

Examination of Jane CHILDS, aged 30 years, on 2 January 1801

She was born in Chelsea, Middlesex and was married on 17 April 1797 to John GILBERT supposing him to be single having sometime before buried a woman, Hannah Stiles, to whom he had been married at Fulham on 8 November 1795. She now has two children born in Fulham twins by him in March 1798. Jane CHILDS since she married John GILBERT, she has now heard that he was now living with a wife to whom he was married before he married Hannah STILES and is now a pauper in Fulham Workhouse - as appears by examination of Ruth GILBERT - Jane thinks her settlement is in Luton, Bedfordshire, which was her fathers place of settlement and he received relief from that parish. She has not gained any settlement in her own right.



The West Middlesex Marriage Index

Vic Gale

It is many issues of the journal since any reference was made to the situation with the Index and an update is long overdue.

Of the 39 marriage registers in our catchment area (i.e. C. of E. registers prior to 1837) the index has full coverage to 1837 for 13, to 1812 for another 7 and some coverage for a further 10. Details are as follows:

Parishes with complete coverage are:

ACTON	1566 - 1812	(1,016 marriages)
ASHFORD	1629/30 and 1639 (from Bishops transcripts)	
	and 1696-1837	(211)
NEW BRENTFORD	1618-1836	(884 plus 30 Banns)
CRANFORD	1564 - 1834	(235)
WEST DRAYTON	1566 - 1837	(504)
EALING	1562 - 1837	(5,709)
GREENFORD	1539 - 1812	(360)
HAMPTON	1629/30, 1639 (BT's)	1657 - 1837 (1,624)
HANWORTH	1629/30 (BT's)	1732 - 1837 (288)
HARLINGTON	1540 - 1812	(426)
HARMONDSWORTH	1629/31, 1639 (BT's)	1671 - 1837 (582)
HAYES	1557 - 1840	(1,095)
HESTON	1559 - 1812	(1,728)
HILLINGDON	1559 - 1812	(2,573)
LALEHAM	1539 - 1838	(699 plus 16 Banns)
NORWOOD	1654 - 1837	(632)
SHEPPERTON	1574 - 1817	(491)
STAINES	1539 - 1812	(1,425)
STANWELL	1630/31 (BT's)	1632 - 1837 (886)
SUNBURY	1566 - 1837	(1,031)

Those with less than full coverage are:

CHELSEA	1639/40 and 1752 (BT's- 8)	
COWLEY	1629/30 and 1639 (BT's- 8)	
FELTHAM	1634/39, 1813 - 1837	(227)
HANWELL	1630/39	(BT's- 4)
KENSINGTON ST. MARY	1639/40 (BT's) and	1676- 1775 (1,176)
LITTLETON	1564 - 1799,	1801 and 1810 (233)
PERIVALE	1629/31, 1639 (BT's)	1826/37 (7)
TWICKENHAM	1629/30, 1639 (BT's)	1813/37 (319)
UXBRIDGE	1629, 1639	(BT's- 11)

In addition to the parishes within our catchment area there are long runs for a number of other Middlesex parishes:

EDGEWARE	1639, 1717-1840	(305)
FRIERN BARNET	1675 - 1837	(338)
HARROW	1812 - 1837	(375)
HORNSEY	1654 - 1812	(1,377)
ICKENHAM	1558 - 1837	(376)
KINGSBURY	1639, 1768 - 1813, 1833 - 1837	(92)
NORTHOLT	1575 - 1842	(441)

as well as a few (103 in all) from Bromley, Edmonton, Hampstead, Hendon, Paddington, Ruislip, St. Marylebone, Stanmore, Stratford and Tottenham.

Finally, there are the entries extracted from the "Index to the Gentleman's Magazine 1731 - 1768" by Miss E. A. Fry - 1,468 of them for London and Middlesex generally.

In total there are, therefore, in excess of 29,000 marriages in the index, referenced by both groom and brides. They are typed into 4 "volumes" and for general searches all have to be examined.

Work is in hand on the slipping of the next "volume" - some are already done - and this will then add Cowley, Feltham, Hanwell, Hounslow, Teddington, Twickenham and Uxbridge to the "full" coverage list - at least to 1812, and some to 1837.

We shall then be totally, or largely, deficient in the following parishes:

East Bedfont, Old Brentford, (only from 1828), Chelsea, Chiswick, Fulham, Hammersmith, Isleworth, Kensington Holy Trinity, Littleton and Perivale. Any help that anyone can give to obtain transcripts or copies of these registers or of the 1813 - 1837 periods in those parishes where they are absent, will be most welcome. Please do contact me if you can help in any way.

Searches can be made in the Index - postal enquires only, of course, to me at the address noted at the end of the journal - for a fee of 50p for a specific marriage, £1 per name for general searches.

Finally, it should be remembered that other indexes elsewhere do include some, at least, of the parishes which are absent (temporarily only, I hope) from the Index. Isleworth, for instance, is available from Arthur Powell (again see the list at the back of the journal) and others are in Boyd's Index (at the Society of Genealogists and some large libraries) or in Pallot's Index (at the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, at Canterbury). The West Surrey Family History Society also has considerable Middlesex coverage in its indexes - for details of search arrangements there, you should see any recent copy of its journal, "Root and Branch".

New Books

**“My Ancestor was a Merchant Seaman - How can I find out more about him”
by Christopher T. and Michael J. Watts - Society of Genealogists £2.40**

This is the fourth in a series “My Ancestor was a” published by the Society of Genealogists. My Ancestor was a Merchant Seaman - is a compact booklet containing a great deal more than the title might imply. The Authors list under various headings the records made and used by central Government with regard to shipping and trade, and explains how the records were used, with a detailed and clear description of their content, and an example of what one might be expected to find about an ancestor and his life at sea. This is an essential reference book for all those with ancestry in the Merchant Navy and also to those interested in maritime history. The authors, one of whom is a member of our society, deserve our congratulations on an excellent publication.

(Gilly Hughes)

“The Dancing Men” by Duncan Kyle (Pub. Collins 1985)

It is not often that one finds a work of fiction appropriate to be reviewed in a Family History Society Journal but "The Dancing Men" is just such a one. The blurb on the cover describes it as "a compelling and original round the world genealogical hunt and a truly tense adventure". It is just that - and the genealogical hunt is central to the story, not merely an incidental.

The author has done his homework - he knows where St. Catherine's House is (and has his hero take a coffee in the adjacent Kardomah) and remembers Somerset House as the earlier "Grander and more appropriate" repository for records. How true. He knows the difference between Kew and Chancery Lane and can quote P.R.O. class numbers when it is necessary; we do though at one point find him at Kew "presenting carefully filled in enquiry slips at the desk" rather than punching numbers into a computer terminal.

The book is a good read, full of (not to give the plot away) political skullduggery including, for political motives, the destruction of certain embarrassing material in the archives by means which seem all too practical and easy. Archivists and others, take heed.

(Vic Gale)

“Newspapers” by John Westmancott - British Library £2.45

An interesting story of the development of the newspapers from early days to the present. A newspaper is a commonplace thing - out of date as soon as it's printed - and quickly thrown away. The book contains many illustrations of papers, some of which seem extremely naive now, and some by today's standards, would be positively libellous. It is easy to see why Authority has always viewed a free press with some suspicion. I was amused to read the leading article of the first edition of “News of the World” wherein a promise was made “Never to charge for the “News of the World” newspaper, more than its present price” - a rash statement surely even for 1843! It is really an introduction to the Newspaper Library at Colindale, and as a foretaste of pleasure to come, is worth a space on your bookshelf. (Sam Morton)

“Record Offices and how to find them” - Jeremy Gibson, FFHS £1 20

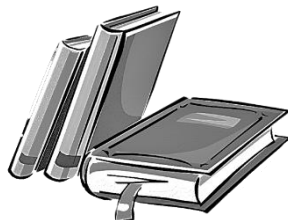
A new edition of this valuable guide to the location of every Record Office in Great Britain, with town maps to show how to get there. Glad to see it now includes the Humberside Record Offices which was omitted in the first edition.

**“Marriage, Census and other Indexes for Family Historians”
- Jeremy Gibson, FFHS £1 20**

Another new edition with updates from the 1984 edition, it includes indexes for each county plus specialised indexes covering the whole country.

“Recollections of Uxbridge” by Giles Hutson

Giles Hutson was born in Uxbridge in 1823 some sixty years later he was invited to talk about his boyhood in the town. These recollections were printed in the local paper and have just been reprinted in this booklet. They detail the life of Uxbridge in the 1830-40's and contrast it with the 1880's. It is a vivid account of town life in the days of the stage coach. He deals with the many reforms of the 19th century, the penny post, the police force, public health acts, railways and poor relief. Although dealing with one town it is appropriate for any small town of the early 19th century.



Index to Census Registration Districts

M.E. Bryant Rosier & J.K. Marfleet, FFHS

£1.00

A comprehensive list of all Registration Districts in England and Wales with the PRO piece number or numbers covering that area. It is for all census returns from 1841 to 1881, though for 1841 only the piece numbers for each county are given.

“Annals of the Poor”

- Eve McLaughlin, FFHS

75p

Another of the McLaughlin guides which details the many records that detail the life of the poor from Settlement Certificates, Workhouse and Overseers accounts and Bastardy Bonds. It also gives an account of poverty through the ages from the Poor Law of 1601 to the end of the 19th century. (Vic Rosewarne)

WHAT'S IN A NAME

GODLIMAN - The origin of this name may seem obvious, the original holder was a godly man or, knowing the humour of our ancestors, a very ungodly man. The truth is more prosaic. **GODLIMAN** is the local pronunciation of the village of Godalming in Surrey. When later the name was written down in parish registers the name was spelt as it was pronounced whilst the village name was kept as Godalming. This is one of a number of names which keep the old spelling of a place. Bristol was known as **BRISTOW** until the 16th century and the preponderance of **BRISTOW** as a name over **BRISTOL** remembers this. In fact, although **BRISTOL** is found as a surname it is possible this comes from the village of Burstall in Yorkshire as this place was known as Bristall in the 13th and 14th centuries. The name coming to be spelt as the west country town.

ODD ENTRIES

These two entries from the East Bedfont parish registers show how people could come into and go from this world in anonymity.

Bedfound Ann - A stranger found in the parish, bapt. 23 November 1777

Burial 12 January 1879 - A female infant apparently a month old or more found in a deal box in the churchyard.

(Yvonne Woodbridge)

Uncle Charlie was a Soldier

Joan Chamberlain

I remember my father saying my Uncle Charlie was a soldier and telling how this uncle of his had served in Egypt as well as being stationed at Chatham. I seemed also to recall that he had been a Quartermaster-Sergeant but, as so often is the case when one is young, I hadn't listened attentively enough to my elders and couldn't therefore remember in which regiment he had served. I did have a dim recollection, though, of hearing that he had committed suicide.

It wasn't a lot to go on when, many years later, I became hooked on family history research and started to find out more about this great-uncle of mine. His name was Charles FRYATT, born at Whitham, Essex, on 16th July 1865, the younger brother of my paternal grandmother and a son of Abraham FRYATT who had been an "Ag. Lab" until the railway came to Essex when he had taken work as a platelayer.

I had always understood it was necessary to know the regiment in which an ancestor had served for one to have any hope of finding him in army records. Then Chris Watts mentioned W0 97 in a talk at one of our meetings, giving the heartening news that the soldiers documents in this category fell into three series. The third of which covered men discharged to pension between 1883 and 1913, and that these documents were arranged alphabetically by name for the whole army. This sent me to Kew where, searching diligently through the papers, I discovered that Charles's cousin Robert had served in the Essex Regiment and his cousin Arthur (Robert's younger brother) had volunteered for the 20th Hussars but had been rejected on medical grounds.

It took quite a time to find Charles himself but when I did a great deal was revealed about this young man who, at the age of 20 years 4 months had "gone for a soldier." He had been a bricklayer and his regiment was the Royal Engineers. He had indeed seen two spells of duty in Egypt where he had gained the Egyptian Medal with Saukin 1885 clasp and the Khedive Bronze Star and had eventually been discharged at Chatham with a silver Long Service & Good Conduct, medal having completed 21 years with the colours rising to the rank of Quartermaster-Sergeant Instructor.

Despite an early lapse in 1885 (incidentally the year his nephew, my father, was born) when, two years into his service career, he was sent to prison for assaulting a constable, his conduct and character on discharge were described as "Exemplary".

I was particularly interested to learn that in 1891, whilst at Chatham, he had married a local girl, Mercy CHRISTOPHER and that they had had three children born between 1892 and 1896, all of whom were soon added to my family tree. Upon his discharge the family's future address was given as 58 Windmill Road, Gillingham, Kent.

There was also one other important piece of information, in the form of a short "Death Certificate of Pensioner" provided by the Regimental Postmaster R.E. at Brighton. This stated that Charles FRYATT had been killed at the railway at Kelvedon, Essex, on 16th May 1940 and that his address at that time had been 3 St. Mary's Road, Kelvedon. So perhaps my recollections had been correct and he had indeed committed suicide. But if so, why? The mention of Kelvedon was also relevant as my father had talked of an aunt who lived there and was married to a master baker. I had not so far, managed to trace her.

I soon obtained a copy of the full death certificate which confirmed "suicide while the balance of his mind was disturbed" and gave 17th May 1940 as the date of the inquest. At the same time, I looked up his will in which the executors were named as his son John FRYATT and his daughter Mrs. Hindmarch. Amongst small bequests was one to "Mrs. Digby, the wife of Joseph Digby".

My next step was to write to the Record Office at Chelmsford enquiring about any report of the inquest and for the names of the occupants of 3 St. Mary's Road, Kelvedon, in 1940. The latter, I was told, were Florence Thirza and Joseph Bertie Digby. I was also given the name of the newspaper covering the Kelvedon area and the address of the Chelmsford Library in which back copies of the papers are kept.

In no time at all the library replied to my letter sending me a photocopy of the report on the inquest which explained much that had puzzled me. It transpired that Florence Thirza Digby was Charles FRYATT's younger sister - the one who married a baker - and her husband, Joseph Bertie giving evidence at the inquest said that his brother-in-law, who had lived with them for the past nine years, had suffered from a growth in the abdomen for which the Colchester Hospital could do nothing. Charles had been in terrible pain for over a year and could get no rest.

So, it is clear that this had been the reason for this gallant old soldier taking his own life at the age of 74. What a sad end to his story. But all this sets me off on another trail of investigation. Having discovered a hitherto unknown great-aunt, Florence Thirza, and added her to the family tree. I am now wondering what has happened to the rest of Uncle Charlie's family.

Well, that's another story to discover and the work of the family history researcher, like that of all women, is never done!

1851 CENSUS INDEX

Staines Registration District

The 1851 Census is a landmark in Family history. It is the source that can link the records of the mid 19th century, which are mainly civil, to those of the early 19th and late 18th century, which are mainly parochial or ecclesiastical. The Society has taken on the task of Surname Indexing this Census for our area. The book just published for the Staines Registration District (PRO piece number HO 107 1696) is the first of these Indexes to appear.

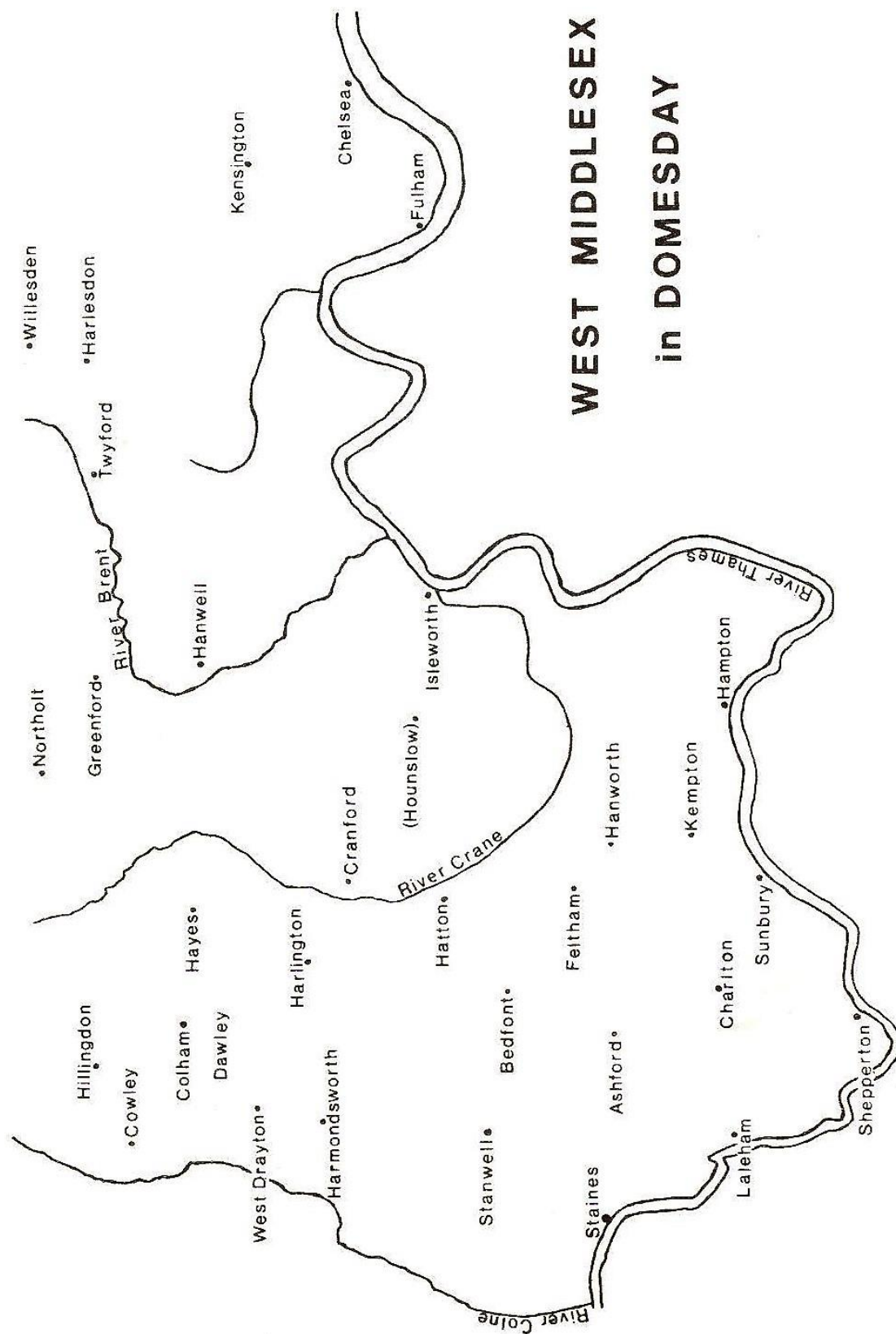
The Staines Registration District covered the thirteen parishes in the South West of Middlesex. The area is coincident with the Staines Union created in 1836, following the 1834 Poor Law Reform Act. It included all parishes in the old hundred of Spelthorne except Teddington and Hampton to the east, and added Harlington, Harmondsworth and Cranford from the south of Elthorne Hundred. The parishes combined for the purposes of administering Poor Relief.

One task of the Union was the erection of a Workhouse on the Staines Road, south of Stanwell village. The Thirteen parishes are given below with their 1851 population:

Staines sub-district		Sunbury sub district	
Staines	2577	Sunbury	2076
Stanwell	1723	Shepperton	807
East Bedfont	1035	Laleham	637
Cranford	437	Littleton	106
Harlington	872	Hanworth	790
Harmondsworth	1307	Feltham	1109
		Ashford	497
Total	7951	Total	6022

Total population 13,973

The area was still mainly rural in 1851, there was some industry with a number of mills by the Colne to the West. Market gardening and orchards were becoming important by the mid century. The main town of the area, Staines, was at this time in a low of prosperity following the end of the stagecoach era. The coming of the railway in 1848 had yet to revive its situation. Sunbury the other town was the last of the upstream Thames side parishes to be popular with the upper and middle classes in the 18th and 19th centuries, but it was never as fashionable as Richmond or Twickenham.



DOMESDAY

It has been said that England possesses a series of Public Records “that excel all others in Age, Beauty, Correctness and Authority”. The Domesday Book is the earliest and certainly the greatest of the public records. This year is the Nine Hundredth anniversary of the making of the survey that was written down as the Domesday Book (actually two books), as such there are a number of celebrations going on. In particular exhibitions at the Public Record Office and at Winchester where the book was compiled.

THE MAKING OF THE DOMESDAY BOOK

In 1066 William, Duke of Normandy, defeated King Harold at the Battle of Hastings and gained the throne of England. It required the next nineteen years of his reign to subdue the inhabitants and to overcome other foreign claimants. In 1085, William spent Christmas at Gloucester, and there in a meeting with his counsellors decided to make a survey of his new kingdom, later to become known as Domesday. A graphic account of this survey was given by a writer in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle:

“He then sent his men over all England into every shire, and caused them to ascertain how many hundred hides of land it contained, and what lands the King possessed therein, what cattle there were in the several counties, and how much revenue he ought to receive yearly from each. He also caused them to write down how much land belonged to his Archbishops, to his Bishops, his Abbots, his Earls, and that I might be brief, what property every inhabitant of all England possessed in land or in cattle, and how much money this was worth. So very narrowly did he cause the survey to be made, that there was not a single hide nor a rood of land, nor - it is shameful to relate, that which he thought no shame to do - was there an ox, or a cow, or a pig passed by, and that was not set down in the accounts, and then all these writings were brought to him.”

The survey was made by teams of Barons, later called Domesday Commissioners, there are thought to have been seven teams each assigned to a group of counties. The Commissioners gathered the information from hundred and county courts and sent their returns to the King's Exchequer at Winchester. There, it was copied onto parchment leaves, in condensed form. These leaves were then bound to produce the final volume, called Great Domesday. William the Conqueror died before all results of the Commissioners were in. The end result of which was there are no returns for London and Winchester, although space seems to have been left for them in the final volume. In the case of the three East Anglian counties; Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk, the drafts from the Commissioners were not copied at Winchester, they were just bound as they were received into the volume known as Little Domesday. This

volume is much more detailed than Great Domesday and shows much was missed out in the copying at Winchester.

The survey only covered 35 of the 40 counties in England before 1074, though only 33 are named. The four northern counties; Westmorland, Cumberland, Northumberland and Durham were not fully integrated into the realm until the reign of William's son, William Rufus. Monmouthshire only became an English county in the reign of Henry VIII. Lancashire was not then a county, the part south of the Ribble was included in Cheshire and the part north was in Yorkshire. Rutland was included in the return for Nottinghamshire, it was not to become a county, like Lancashire, till the next century.

Originally the results of the survey were known as the "Book of Winchester" or the "Book of the Exchequer" but by 1179 it had acquired its modern name of the "Domesday Book".

"This book is metaphorically called by the native English "Domesday" i.e. the Day of Judgement. For as the sentence of that strict and terrible last account cannot be evaded by any skillful subterfuge, so, when this book is appealed to on those matters which it contains, its sentence cannot be quashed or set aside with impunity"

(Richard Fitz Neal - The Dialogue of the Exchequer)

The actual reason for making Domesday has never been clear as William died before any plan he might have had for its use, was put into practice. It was most likely made as an assessment for a new tax. However, it was soon realised that the book was an important statement on tenure and rights and for this reason it was continually appealed to from the time of its compilation. The clerks at the Exchequer making a tidy sum for copies of the relevant entry. Domesday has been used continually as a working document and it is to this, we owe its survival. It has even been quoted in legal cases this century.

MIDDLESEX IN DOMESDAY

It can be said that the local history of every village begins with its entry in Domesday. However, as the accompanying map shows, a number of places in West Middlesex are not mentioned. The reason for this was that the survey was concerned with land ownership, therefore where a person owned a large area it was surveyed as one place. Twickenham, which is first known from a charter of 704, was included in the manor of Isleworth, held by Walter de St. Valery. Likewise, the Bishop of London held Fulham, this probably included the villages of Acton, Ealing, Brentford and Hammersmith, all of which were in the Lordship of Fulham at the time of the Reformation. Other places are mentioned more than once, Greenford has four entries as four people held land there. Many quite small places are also mentioned, Kempton, Hatton and Charlton were never more than hamlets but all are in Domesday.

Middlesex is the only county for which the size of the holding of the various types of tenants is given in any great detail. It shows there was a well-defined class structure present at the time. These figures are for the manors in West Middlesex shown on the map.

	Average Land	number
Franci (Men-at-Arms)	180 acres	22
Villani (villagers)	30 acres	628
Bordars (smallholders)	5 acres	213
Cotters (cottagers)	1 acre or less	172
Servi (serfs)	no land	89

There was variation in the amount of land held, Villagers having between 15 and 120 acres and smallholders 5 to 20 acres, but most held around the average figure.

A contemporary description exists of England at this time. Henry of Huntingdon in his “*Historia Anglorum*” written in the following century says this:

“Britain is truly an Island of the utmost fertility, abounding in corn and fruit trees, which are nourished by perennial streams. It is diversified by woods, sheltering birds and beasts of chase, affording merry sport to the hunter. Wild fowl of all sorts are exceedingly plentiful, both those that frequent the water, whether the river or the sea..... The never-failing springs feed rivers abounding in fish. Salmon and eel, especially are very plentiful. Herrings are taken on the coast, as well as oysters and other types of shell fish”.

How well this description applies to Middlesex we can’t say, though some information about how the land appeared can be gained from Domesday. We do know that Middlesex was sparsely populated, there were about 12,000 in the county compared with several million today. There was also a variation of settlement in Middlesex, the southern part of the county by the river was more densely populated than the north. This was caused by the different soils, the south and west is covered by deep loamy soils, easily tilled and attractive to the early cultivator. It is not surprising that this area was more prosperous as indicated by the number of plough teams and population than the northern area of the county, which was covered by a heavy clay, here, there were more woods and less plough teams.

Most of the villages in the south had mills, there being a number of small rivers, like the Ash, Crane, Colne, Brent and Fleet running through the land. Ten weirs are mentioned in West Middlesex, mainly along the Colne, Thames and Brent. At Hampton there was a seine and dragnet produced 3s a year, a reference to what was a thriving local industry. Fishponds are only found at Harmondsworth and Harefield both producing 1,000 eels annually, though there must have been many more. Along

the various rivers there was plenty of meadow land. The general climate was then much warmer than it is now, it was then more like northern France is today. This is reflected in the fact that there were vineyards in Colham, Harmondsworth, Kempton, Kensington and Staines.

Tracing Your Ancestors

Chris Watts will be giving two courses in Family History this winter.

GETTING STARTED

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

Mondays 7.15 - 9.15p.m.

Spelthorne College Centre, Church Road, Ashford

5 weeks from 27th October 1986

EXPLORING FURTHER

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

Mondays 7.15 - 9.15 p.m.

Spelthorne College Centre, Church Road, Ashford

8 weeks from 12th January 1987

For further details talk to Chris at one of our meetings or by phone (Ashford 251485); To register for either course contact the Spelthorne Adult Education Institute direct.



Past Meetings

March - Coastguards - Eileen Stage

Eileen Stage, our vice chairman, kindly stepped in at short notice, as the scheduled speaker was unable to attend. She explained how her interest in COASTGUARDS had first been aroused by a family legend that her husband's great grandfather, was a Dane who had become a coastguard in the U.K. As so frequently happens in family history research, the Danish part was untrue, but by this time she was "hooked".

Her research progressed at a pace, from the early days of smuggling in the 18th century. In attempt to control the smuggling, the government passed a law to reward informers. This led to a gain in public sympathy, an official customs job and much bribery. In 1809, a preventive water guard was formed with revenue cruisers out at sea and land officers on horseback. After the Napoleonic Wars, demobbed sailors were employed. A coast blockade was next established and in 1822 the coastguard service formed to tidy the system up.

Eileen went on to describe the very hard life of a coastguard. Quarters in watch vessels or Martello towers, were extremely cramped. Often there were no schools for the children or means of recreation and wives were only allowed ashore on Friday or Saturday. Despite this, there were 4,000 men in the service, most of whom were called up in the First World War. Many were based on cruisers protecting the channel, and a number were lost.

Whilst much background detail can be obtained from the Museum of Coastguards at Brixham, most records are at the P.R.O. at Kew, (where Eileen is now working regularly) - acting as a "clearing house" and indexing. She is clearly a mine of information on the subject and we were extremely lucky to have the benefit of this stimulating talk.
(Gillian Pickup)

May - Uxbridge in the 1851 Census - K.R. Pearce

Mr. Pearce began his talk with a brief summary, illustrated with slides, of the history on the town of Uxbridge. The town was first granted a market in 1180, it later became the centre for the corn trade for West Middlesex and East Buckinghamshire. Its position on the main London to Oxford Road, where the road crossed the River Colne, meant it developed as a coaching stop. A further reason for growth was the Grand Union Canal which came through Uxbridge in the 1790's, this led to the founding of industrial sites along the canal bank. Uxbridge grew quickly in the first half of the 19th century, when its population more than doubled in the first 50 years of that century.

Turning to the census there were 3236 people living in the town, about a third were living in yards and alleys behind the main streets. The conditions were unhygienic

and cholera and typhoid were rife, a Local Board of Health was set up in 1849 just two years before the census. Of the inhabitants 50% were born locally and 461 were born in the neighbouring county of Buckinghamshire. Among the occupations there were 108 labourers, 18 Corn Dealers, 156 ladies as domestic servants along with 5 Brewers and 21 Publicans. There was also a Philologist who was German born. The talk was a reminder that the 1851 census has other uses than that of tracing one's ancestors, as the speaker showed, it contains a wealth of social history.

April - World War One Army Ancestry - Norman Holding

Norman Holding began his talk with the warning that researching the history of soldiers in the First World War is a lot harder than that for soldiers who fought at Waterloo. Many records were destroyed before they were collected in a central depository, then a Second World War bomb destroyed many of those remaining. Nevertheless, he demonstrated how, with perseverance, a lot of information could be gleaned from those records remaining. The key to tracing ancestors in the records is a date and a place. With these, many other records become available. With slides, from his own family history, he showed how the skilled interpretation of photographs can give this information, dating a photograph from the uniform details, finding what they were doing, all help in tracing the man and his regiment. Also personal letters, diaries, postcards, family tradition and souvenirs all can give information on the persons career in the Army.

The speaker also emphasized the necessity of knowing how the Army in France was organized before attempting to trace an ancestor. There were 5,000 separate units in France between 1914-18 and he showed how the chain of command ran from Army Headquarters to each individual unit. The evening ended with many wondering on how to start tracing their own soldier ancestors, the best way is to read Norman Holding's own book – "First World War Army Ancestry". (Vic Rosewarne)

June - Customs and Excise Staff Records - Eileen Shenton

Eileen Shenton is on the staff of the Public Record Office at Kew and whilst claiming not to "have all of the answers", demonstrated convincingly, that she had a great many of them. She started by explaining a common research error was to assume that "Customs and Excise" were one and the same, whereas, in fact, they had only been amalgamated in 1909, with Ireland proving an exception. Prior to this, the Board of Inland Revenue had been formed in 1849 and then separate Customs and Excise divisions. Their duties overlapping considerably.

There exists, at Kew, two main classes of excise records. Entry papers, not yet completely indexed, from 1820-70, included details of place of birth, age on entry, marital status, character reference and proficiency. Board and Secretariat Entry Books from 1695-1867 and Divisional Office Returns from 1814-1911 contained service records.

Customs records were separated into Outport records and Headquarters records. The former included correspondence, staff records, annual reports, details of apprenticeships and oaths of admission, salaries, Royal Navy Reserve records, indulgences and muster rolls. The latter gave details of pay, superannuation charges and pensions.

At the end of her talk, Eileen generously offered to get further information for members, if given a name and telephone number, with the query. An offer I feel sure will be taken up enthusiastically. (Gillian Pickup)

MURDER MOST FOUL

From the Hillingdon parish registers is the following entry of marriage:

10th June 1672 George Allen and Anne Ivorie.
(To this entry a footnote was added at a later date.)

George Allen - A man more bloodie in his disposition, than in his condition - A butcher.

Anne Ivorie - Who in ye yeare 74/5 was most barbarously murdered by Her Husband, after some fore going attempts to poyson Her: who no way deserved that usage, being a very modest and good wife - for which he was hanged in Chaines behind - Islington - March 5 1774/5

The memoriall in the other side is put into stand upon record that as Moses speakes of such Punishments, others may heare & feare.

(Mavis Sibley)



Future Meetings

MONTHLY MEETINGS

August 8		Workshop Evening
September 12	Pamela Ching	“The Village of Teddington”
October 10	Ken Cox	“How Sure is Sure (2)”
November 14	Mrs. J. Hunter	“Inns & Public Houses” Records of their Occupants
December 12		The A.G.M. plus a short talk
January 9		Members Evening
February 13	Chris Watts	“Merchant Seaman Records”
March 13	Lt. Col. I.S. Swinnerton	“Heraldry <u>can</u> be FUN”
April 10	Lt. Col. S. Marker	“Emigration to America”

The meetings are held on the second Friday of every month in Montague Hall, Montague Road, Hounslow, (Just off Hounslow High Street) commencing at 7.30pm.

OTHER DATES:

THE SPRING 1987 FAMILY HISTORY CONFERENCE

will be hosted by the Lancashire Family History and Heraldry Society at the Norbreck Castle Hotel on April 10-12 1987. A full Programme of lectures and visits is planned and the weekend should be both informative and enjoyable. Full details will be available in September 1986 from:

The Conference Organiser, 7 Margaret Street, Shaw, Oldham, Lancashire OL2 8RP

COMPUTERS in GENEALOGY - One Day Conference

The Society of Genealogists are holding a One Day Conference on Saturday 4th October 1986 dealing with the role of computers in Genealogy. Full details from the Society.

TO THE MANOR BORN - A One Day Conference

Researching Manorial Records. Hosted by the Northamptonshire FHS on Saturday 11th October 1986. Full details from:

Margaret Alsford, 11 Wycliffe Road, Northampton NN1 5JQ

They built Chelsea Bridge

Valerie Reynolds

When I was a child three of my favourite companions were my maternal grandfather, his sister Emily and their brother Albert. The children of Charles BROWN and Mary EARLE born between 1870 and 1876. How I wished I had asked more questions of these three active, friendly people. My daughter wears Emily's dress ring which I think would please her.

But, how many other families I wonder share our legend? Some 200 workmen were amongst those who cheered when Queen Victoria, accompanied by the Princesses Helena and Louisa, opened Chelsea Bridge; so the Illustrated London News reported on 10th April 1858.

I was often told at home that the EARL(E) family, built Chelsea Bridge and when I repeated the legend to my children (the 4th generation), I thought it long overdue that it was investigated.

I wrote to the younger cousin of my grandfather to enquire of any information he might have of the EARL(E) family. He replied that he had many photographs of unknown relatives, his aunt's birthday book, a bible recording corresponding names and dates found in the book and did I know "they built Chelsea Bridge but lost a lot of money over it?" As a young man he had tried to establish recognition with names on the plaque of the present bridge but none of them were familiar to him.

Firstly then, I had to find out a few facts of the building of the bridge. Living some 80 miles from London meant I had to rely on day trips to the Capital, letters to Local Studies Libraries and requesting someone to look at specific records for me.

The present bridge was opened in 1937 to replace the one built in 1851-8. This was a toll bridge until 1879 but the toll house remained open until 1935 when the bridge was closed for rebuilding, there was no bridge there before 1858.

I started my search with only the legend and vague memories of a link with Chertsey and Dorking and being told the EARLE'S "Had a fine house in Kensington".

Grandfather, Emily and Albert had died some 30 years before, but Albert's stepdaughter, who had cleared Emily's effects, wrote to ask if the birth and marriage certificates of my gt. grandmother would help with my research because she had them, also a photograph of my gt. grandparents? I could not believe my luck! I would now have the address of the "fine house" and further research would be easy.

The certificates and photographs arrived; all in good condition. Charles BROWN (a ships steward - full age - of 5 Earle Street, Kensington - son of John BROWN a

coachman) was married to Mary EARLE (of full age - of Shaftsbury Cottages, Kensington - dau. of Robert EARLE - a carpenter) at St. Barnabas Church, Kensington in 1865. Mary's birth certificate, dated 1838 at Chertsey, confirmed her father's name and occupation and gave her mother as Ann Start. A check in the I.G.I. showed a Robert EARLE married Ann START at Feltham in 1830.

So much for "a fine house" and a construction company I thought. However, the certificates did prove useful. By the dates I reasoned the legend stemmed from Mary telling her Liverpool born children of her family's involvement with Victorian London. Probably as a young woman of 20 years she had stood and watched Queen Victoria open the bridge.

Shaftsbury Cottages, Fenelon Place were built in the 1850's as exact replicas of some model cottages built on the instructions of Prince Albert for the Great Exhibition of 1851. The residents were interviewed in 1951 and the report can be found in the Illustrated London News of 11th May 1951. Gt. Gt. Grandfather Robert EARLE was probably eligible for one of these homes if, as a carpenter, he was employed on the bridge construction and that was why they had moved. Parts of Kensington are not found on the 1851 and 1861 census returns, but I did find Robert and his family at 5 Shaftsbury Cottages in 1871, Robert was then aged 60 years and born in Sunbury-on-Thames.

I did however, find Robert and Ann's children in the 1851 census of Chertsey. Mary and two other children staying with their maternal grandmother. Granny START was on Parish Relief and the children are recorded as usually "At Home". Possibly this was the time their parents were setting up home in Kensington.

It was at this time I had two strokes of luck. In answer to my many letters to Local Studies Libraries someone had found the 1858 report of the opening of the bridge. It stated that a Mr. EARLE had built the foundations of the bridge. There were also, it appeared, five volumes of records relating to the building of the bridge at the Greater London Record Office.

The 1858 report said Mr. EARLE'S firm had submitted a tender for the building of the foundations of the bridge, it was the lowest of nine. Costs of £60,000 were sanctioned by Parliament in 1846 but alterations were later made and a further £20,000 estimated. Want of funds delayed the work until the spring of 1851.

I had found an EARLE who had built Chelsea Bridge, or at least had built the foundations, but was this Mr. EARLE any relation to me?

A brief search of the papers in the GLRO gave Thomas EARLE's address as 1 Kensington Crescent and showed that from 1846 to 1853 he had problems with the financial conditions under which he took the contract.

This time the 1851 census proved useful.

Re: The Crescent, Kensington – HO107/1468, folio 452, p.26

Thomas EARLE - aged 45 - Contractor/Builder (employed 356 men) - born Sunbury-on-Thames. Included in his household of 12, cook, nursemaid etc. was Henry - his son - aged 25 born Sunbury. (Another memory- “Cousin Harry went to America”). I bought a copy of a photo of The Crescent from the Kensington Library collection and Thomas did have “a fine house”.

A check in the baptism registers for Sunbury-on-Thames, showed the two youngest children of James and Mary EARL were:

Thomas born 20th August 1805 baptised September 15th
Robert born 22nd November 1807 baptised December 13th

There seems to be a discrepancy over the year of Robert’s birth, but I believe them to be gt. gt. grandfather and his brother Thomas. No other EARL (E) family were baptised in Sunbury at that time. So, the legend, was in part true, the EARLE family did build Chelsea Bridge (or at least the foundations!).

Robert and Mary EARLE returned to Chertsey in the 1870’s as Robert died there in 1876 aged 67, the discrepancy of his age thus is reduced to 1-2 years. Ann survived him by 18 years, dying in 1894, according to the Parish Magazine.

I look forward later to having more time to read the records in detail, but would like now to thank Kensington Local Studies Library, Chelsea Library and a committee member of the West Middlesex FHS who was so helpful to me as I progressed.



New Members

We welcome the following new members to our Society

A22	Guy H. ALLEN	34 Sedwick Ave., Hillingdon, Uxbridge, Middx UB10 9DF
B55	Mrs. Mary BAGGOTT	3 Letchworth Ave., Feltham, Middx. TW14 9RZ
C54	Miss Dawn CRITCHFIELD	9 Bournemead Way, Northolt Middx.
D29	Mrs. Margaret DIMOND	67 Junction Road, Palm Beach, Waiheke Island, Auckland, New Zealand
H49	Mrs. M.F. HOLLEDGE	58 Chester Road, Whitby, Ellesmere Port, South Wirral L65 6RX
J17	Mrs. Patricia JOHNSTON	233 Hatton Road, Bedfont, Middx. TW14 9AY
R27	Mrs. J.M. RUDMAN	6 Warren Rise, Frimley, Camberley, Surrey GU16 5SH
R28	Ann M. REYHER	6700 N. Montebella Road, Tucson, Arizona 85704 U.S.A.
R29	M.J. RUDMAN	71 Ellerdine Road, Hounslow TW3 2PN
T19	Mrs. C.J. THAIN	31 Riverdale Gardens, Twickenham TW1 2BX
W49	John Raymond WIGGINS	28 Moor Park Road, Northwood, Middx HA6 2DJ
W50	Elizabeth L. WOOD	Sunny Side Cottage, Newmarket, Nailsworth, Gloucester GL6 0RJ
W51	Robert L. WINDER	American House, P.O. Box 21, E. Waterford, Pa., U.S.A. 17021
W52	MRS. M.M. WAGNER	91 Pole Hill Road, Hillingdon, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB10 0QD

Please note the following changes of ADDRESS:-

G24	Mrs. P. GULLIVER	6 Cardinal Place, Putney, London SW15 1NX
H13	Mr. Anthony HUMM	32 Layton Road, Hounslow, Middx. TW3 1YH
L12	Mr. J. LOVE	White Lodge, Highland Road, Beare Green, nr. Dorking, Surrey RH5 4RL
P19	Mrs. P. PREEN	5 Fulmer court, Bicester, Oxon. OX6 7FG
R22	Mrs. D.M. RUSSELL	Ravenscar, Main Road, Little Cawthorpe, Louth, Lincolnshire LN11 8NB
S53	Mr. I. SMITH	c/o Martin, 'Operina', Barham, N.S.W. 2739, Australia
W23	Mr. G. WITNEY	22 Rosebery Crescent, Kingfield, Woking, Surrey GU22 9BL
W44	Mrs. L.A. WRIGHT	15 Priory Gardens, Luton, Bedfordshire

And their Surname Interests

ABROOK	any	West Mdx	any	R27	FROST	19c	Richmond	Sry	H49
ADAMS	19c	Duxford	Cam	R27	FULLER	1780	KENT	Ken	H49
ALLEN	18-19c	Brentford	Mdx	A22	GARWOOD	17c	Ipswich	Sfk	W51
ANTHONY	all	Chevely	Cam	R28		17c	Acton	Sfk	W51
ASBRIDGE or	any	Cumberland	Cul	T19		17c	Holbrook	Sfk	W51
ASHBRIDGE	any	Cumberland	Cul	T19	GAUNT	18c	Clerkenwell	Mdx	W52
ASHLEY	1800	Lambeth	Sry	H49	HACKWELL	19c	St. George	Mdx	R27
BENNETT	19c	Middlesex	Mdx	R27			in the East	Mdx	R27
	19c	Surrey	Sry	R27	HAINES	17c	Aynhoe	Nth	W51
BENNSMITH	1800	St. Luke Old	Lon	H49	HALSNODE	17c	Kent	Ken	W51
BISSET	19c	Oxford	Oxf	W52	HARLAN(D)	c1625	Monkwearmouth	Dur	W51
BLOOMFIELD	17c	Suffolk	Sfk	W51	HARTLEBURY	19c	Richmond	Sry	H49
BRIGHT	any	Middlesex	Mdx	T19	HARTLEY	18-19c	Gargrave	Yks	T19
	any	London	Lon	T19	HEMMIN(G)S	pre 1800	Wytham	Oxf	R28
BRUFORD	any	Somerset	Som	T19		all	Oxford	Oxf	R28
BRUNEWITH	any	Middlesex	Mdx	T19	HOLT	17c	London	Lon	H49
BUCKLER	c1850	Nuneaton	War	C54	HORSMAN	any	Shoreditch	Mdx	T19
BULL	Prel1700	Westminster	Mdx	W51		any	Camberwell	Sry	T19
BUNDY	19c	Whitechapel	Mdx	R27		any	Clapham	Sry	T19
BURGHALL	pre1850	Chester	Chs	H49		any	Thorne	Yks	T19
	1945	Twickenham	Mdx	H49	HORTON	19c	Notting Dale	Mdx	W49
CANNON	19c	Poplar	Mdx	R27	JAMES	all	Teddington	Mdx	R28
CHAPMAN	1850+	Teddington	Mdx	R28		all	Isleworth	Mdx	R28
	1850+	Hampton Wick	Mdx	R28	JENNO	any	Feltham	Mdx	D29
	all	Chevely	Cam	R28	JOHNSTON	18-19c	Sunderland	Dur	J17
	all	Ashley	Cam	R28		18-19c	Newcastle	Dur	J17
	all	Wickambrook	Sfk	R28	JOYCE	1840	Hanwell	Mdx	H49
CHITTY	19c	Brentford	Mdx	H49	KEMP	18-19c	Lancashire	Lan	T19
	1800	Hanwell	Mdx	H49	KENT	all	Sunbury		
	19c	Richmond	Sry	H49			& all Middx	Mdx	R28
COLLINS	17c	Tewksbury	Gls	W51	KIRK	18c	Skertlton Par.	Yks	W51
COX	18c	Southwark	Sry	H49	LACEY	17-18c	Gt. Missenden	Bkm	H49
	19c	Brixton	Sry	H49	LENON	any	U.K. & Ireland		T19
CRITCHFIELD	c1840	Holborn	Mdx	C54	LINGARD	18c	Grimsby	Lin	B55
CUMMIN(G)S	all	Wytham	Oxf	R28		18c	Louth	Lin	B55
	all	Oxford	Oxf	R28	LOWTHER	18c	Whittleley	Cam	B55
DAVEY	18-19c	Isleworth	Mdx	H49	MARGETTS	any	Oxfords.	Oxf	T19
	19c	Richmond	Sry	H49	MASON	all	Wickambrook	Sfk	R28
DAVIS	19c	Notting Dale	Mdx	W49	MEDCRA	all	Wolvercote	Oxf	R28
DAWSON	18c	Limehouse	Mdx	W52	MESTON	any	Lumphanan	Abd	T19
DENNE	17c	Canterbury	Ken	W51	MITCHELL	19c	Wytham	Mdx	R28
	17c	Ripple	Ken	W51		19c	Oxford	Oxf	R28
DOBLE	18-19c	Somerset	Som	T19	MONDAY	1800	Gt. Missenden	Bkm	H49
FENTON	18-19c	Huddersfield	Yks	T19	NAZER	any	Feltham	Mdx	D29
FINCH	19c	Wytham	Oxf	R28	NEWTON	19c	St. Pancras	Mdx	R27
	19c	Oxford	Oxf	R28	NORRIS	19c	Poplar	Mdx	R27
FOLLY	any	Feltham	Mdx	D29	OWEN	19c	Oxford	Oxf	W52
FOUNTAIN	19c	Isleworth	Mdx	W50	PEEK	any	Hillingdon	Mdx	T19
	18-19c	Denham	Bkm	W50		any	Uxbridge	Mdx	T19
	19c	Birmingham	War	W50		any	Lampton	Mdx	T19

PULLEN	19c	Feltham	Mdx R27	TULSE	pre1700	Southampton	Ham W51
RICHARDS	17c	Newgate in	Oxf W51		pre1700	London	Lon W51
		Witney		WARNER	1780+	Gt. Missenden	Bkm H49
RUDMAN	19c	Wroughton	Wil R27	WHEATON	18c	Woodbury	Dev W52
	19c	Devizes	Wil R27	WHITAKER	18c	Clerkenwell	Mdx W52
	18C	Trowbridge	Wil R29	WIGGINS	19c	Kensington	Mdx W49
SAVAGE	any	Oxfords.	Oxf T19	WINCHESTER	1800	Lambeth	Sry H49
SILVER	1780	Isleworth	Mdx H49	WINDER	pre1750	Bray & Bullock's	
SIMMS	all	Wolvercote	Oxf R28			Hatch	Brk W51
SIMPSON	pre1800	Lambourn	Brk R28		pre1720	Westminster	Mdx W51
STANILAND	18-19c	Thorne	Yks T19		pre1720	London	Lon W51
	18-19c	Selby	Yks T19		pre1750	Hampshire	Ham W51
SUMMERS	19c	Notting Dale	Mdx W49	WRIGHT	all	Ashley &	
SUMNER	19c	Hanwell	Mdx C54			Chevely	Cam R28
	19c	W. Drayton	Mdx C54	WRIGHT	18c	Limehouse	Mdx W52
THAIN	any	Aberdeensh.	Abd T19				
THORNDYKE	all	Suffolk	Sfk J17				

These lists of members surname interests are given in a condensed form so as to give as much information as possible in the minimum amount of space, and to make the search for names relatively easy. In most cases the date will indicate a period, the place, a general area. All counties are given according to the Chapman County Code, a full listing of which was given in the Members Surname Interests Book, just issued to all members.

ERRATA

In the April journal the listings for the name TAYLOR were scrambled in the computer. The correct listing is given below:

TAYLOR	19-20c	Hampton, Teddington, Bedfont & Hounslow	B38
TAYLOR	19c	Hounslow & Heston	S56

NO BURIAL HERE

Reading Glyn Morgan's item (April 86 Journal) about the burials at Diss in Norfolk, which took place at midnight as the victims had "died of the smallpox", reminded me of an item in an old Colchester, Essex, parish account book which read:

1666 For pouder shott delivered ye watchman to keep Moulsham from coming to bury their infected dead in ye churchyard - 1s 8d.

Stirring times. (Moulsham is the adjacent parish)

(Iris Woolfold)

WEST MIDDLESEX STRAYS

Printed below are a batch of West Middlesex folk found away from their normal abode; these people were found in Berkshire. These STRAYS are found from various sources, usually parish registers or census returns, and either sent direct, or via the Federation of F.H.S. clearing house, to our strays co-ordinator where they are indexed. If any one finds any strays or would like further information on the strays below, contact Sarah Minney who has now taken over the job of Strays Co-ordinator; her address will be found inside the back cover.

Surname	Place	Event	Date			
ALLARD Mary	Laleham	mar.	1720	JONES Thomas	Stanwell	mar. 1716
ALLELY Sarah	Stanes	mar.	1722	KILLICK Jane	Sunbury	mar. 1748
ANDREWS Thomas	Kensington	bur.	1816	KING Mary	Staines	mar. 1727
BAGSTER Thomas	Uxbridge	mar.	1726	LANE Hanah	Staines	mar. 1726
BATTLE Ann	Sheperton	mar.	1749/5	OAKS Ann	St. Faiths	mar. 1723
BEEDON Elizabeth	Stanes	mar.	1722	OLIVER William	Staines	mar. 1719
BENNETT John	Staines	mar.	1726	PAINTER John	Drayton	mar. 1728
BILLINGLEY John	Sunbury	mar.	1728	PARR Edward	Stanes	mar. 1716
BRADFORD Mary	Staines	mar.	1726	PHIPPS Catherine	Stanwell	mar. 1713
BROWNE Elizabeth	Laleham	mar.	1723	PICTON Elizabeth	Almsworth	mar. 1722
BUSBY Joseph	Uxbridge	mar.	1746	PUGH Griffith	St. Paul Cov.	mar. 1723
CAREY Elizabeth	Staines	mar.	1728	RAPLEY Magdalen	Staines	mar. 1728
CARPENTER Ann	Stanes	mar.	1724	REED Martha	W. Drayton	mar. 1721
CHANDLER John	Laleham	mar.	1721	RILEY Catherine	Hampton	mar. 1723
COVENTRY Robert	Cripp/gate	mar.	1732	ROSE Mary	Stanwell	mar. 1724
CRAFTS John	Staines	mar.	1724	RUSS Frances	Sunbury	mar. 1728
CRISP John	Cheswick	bur.	1722	SAMUDA Benjamin	St. Luke's	mar. 1828
CROWELL Frederick	Hampton	mar.	1723	SANDERS Elizabeth	Staines	mar. 1727
DUNTON Richard	Stanes	mar.	1697	SAUNDERS Elizabeth	Staines	bur. 1750/5
EDWARDS John	Sunbray	mar.	1678	SEAGRE Elizabeth	Staines	mar. 1727
ENGLISH Mary	Shepperton	mar.	1719	SEARL John	Hanworth	mar. 1745
FERMCRAF Russel	Uxbridge	mar.	1726	SHATCHER John	Shepperton	mar. 1728
GERVIS Sarah	Dreyton	mar.	1723	SONE Elizabeth	Stanes	mar. 1716
HAMMOND Sarah	Stanes	mar.	1722	STONE Mary	Wadington	mar. 1728
HANWELL Richard	Anson	mar.	1723	STREET Elizabeth	Shipperton	mar. 1723
HARMAN Elizabeth	Staines	mar.	1746	STREET Elizabeth	Shepperton	mar. 1727
HARRIS Elizabeth	Laleham	mar.	1723	SWAINE Thomas	Stanwell	mar. 1728
HILL Robert	Shepperton	mar.	1713	TAYLOR William	St. James	mar. 1727
HILL Margaret	Littleton	mar.	1721	TELOWES John	Harmonsworth	mar. 1725
HILL John	Sunbury	mar.	1745	TOOTH William	Drayton	mar. 1714
HOLDING Mary	Laleham	mar.	1713	TWEETY John	Stornes	mar. 1713
HONOUR Sarah	Uxbridge	mar.	1726	WAPSHOTT John	Littleton	mar. 1746
HOWELL Ann	Stanwell	mar.	1715	WATTS Richard	Branford	Bur. 1711
HUGE Mary	Staines	mar.	1748	WEAL Stephen	Stanwell	mar. 1745
				WELLBELOVED Hana	Ealing	mar. 1733
				WIGLEY William	Staines	mar. 1727

The Editor

The Domesday Exhibition at the Public Record Office is well worth a visit, if you have not already gone. Just to see the original, now rebound in five volumes, is an experience. There are many auxiliary exhibits including many contemporary documents showing how the Book was compiled. There is also a display of the equipment used by the scribes in writing the book, with a parchment maker in residence showing a now almost forgotten trade.

As a Family Historian, I was struck by the number of people who can trace their ancestors back to people named in Domesday. Then I did a little calculation and found that about thirty generations separate us from 1086, this means if we could trace all our ancestors back to then we would find some 2 billion, $28 \times$ great grandparents alive at the time. Try writing up that Birth Brief. As there were only about a million people in England and only about 200 million worldwide in 1086, many of the people in Domesday must appear in our ancestral trees thousands of times over. It's just that we can't trace them! Still, it gives us something to strive for.

Whilst preparing this journal I realised how much work is put into indexing various records to make the work of the Family Historian that much easier. Settlement Records, Marriages, Census, Parish Registers, Strays and others, are all being indexed. This is all part of a Family History and as the Chairman says we need more help. I have just started indexing the Census for Paddington, using the computer, it can sort 1500 names into alphabetical order in 15 seconds. It should make the task of preparing future census indexes that much easier.

It is just over a year ago that I became Editor and I would like to thank all those who have contributed articles to the Journal over that time. However, to keep producing a journal the present size, I need more articles. So, if you have anything to offer, please either see me at the meetings or send contributions by post to the address inside the front cover. I particularly want articles on the local history of West Middlesex, or on sources for Family history in the area.

This journal was produced on a new computer, my old one gave out just as I was finishing the last Journal. I am using a more sophisticated Word Processor; thus, all the pages are now justified, it also enables me to lay out the journal better. I hope you like the changes.

INDEXES HELD BY MEMBERS

WEST MIDDLESEX MARRIAGE INDEX - Prior to 1837, enquiries for specific marriages 50p, general searches £1 per name, plus SAE in all cases 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. Sarah Minney, Flat 2a, Belmont House, 30 Belmont Road, Twickenham TW2 5DA.**

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; 1617-1720/1 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
Enquiries £1.00 plus SAE to: **Mr. A. Powell, 71 Whitestile Road, Brentford, Middx**

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS - Acton, Ashford, Cranford, Chiswick, Feltham, Hampton, Hayes, Heston, Harlington, Hillingdon, Perivale, Norwood Green, Staines, Teddington, Uxbridge, Enquiries 50p plus SAE to:
Mrs. W. Mott, 24 Addison Avenue, Hounslow, 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 £3.00 per name plus SAE to:
Mrs. E. Stage, 150 Fulwell Park Avenue, Twickenham, Middlesex

CHANDLER One name study
Searches made on this name only, enquiries with SAE to:
Mr. R. Chandler, 57 Sweetcroft Lane, Hillingdon, Middlesex, UB10 9LF

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

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Notes on Recording Monumental Inscriptions	FFHS	.85
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West Middlesex F.H.S. Surname Interests	WMFHS	1.25
1851 Census Index, Staines Registration District	WMFHS	1.75
How to Locate and Use Manorial Records		2.10

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

Available from: **WMFHS c/o Mrs. T. Groves, 82 Cawdor Crescent, Hanwell, London W7 2DD**

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