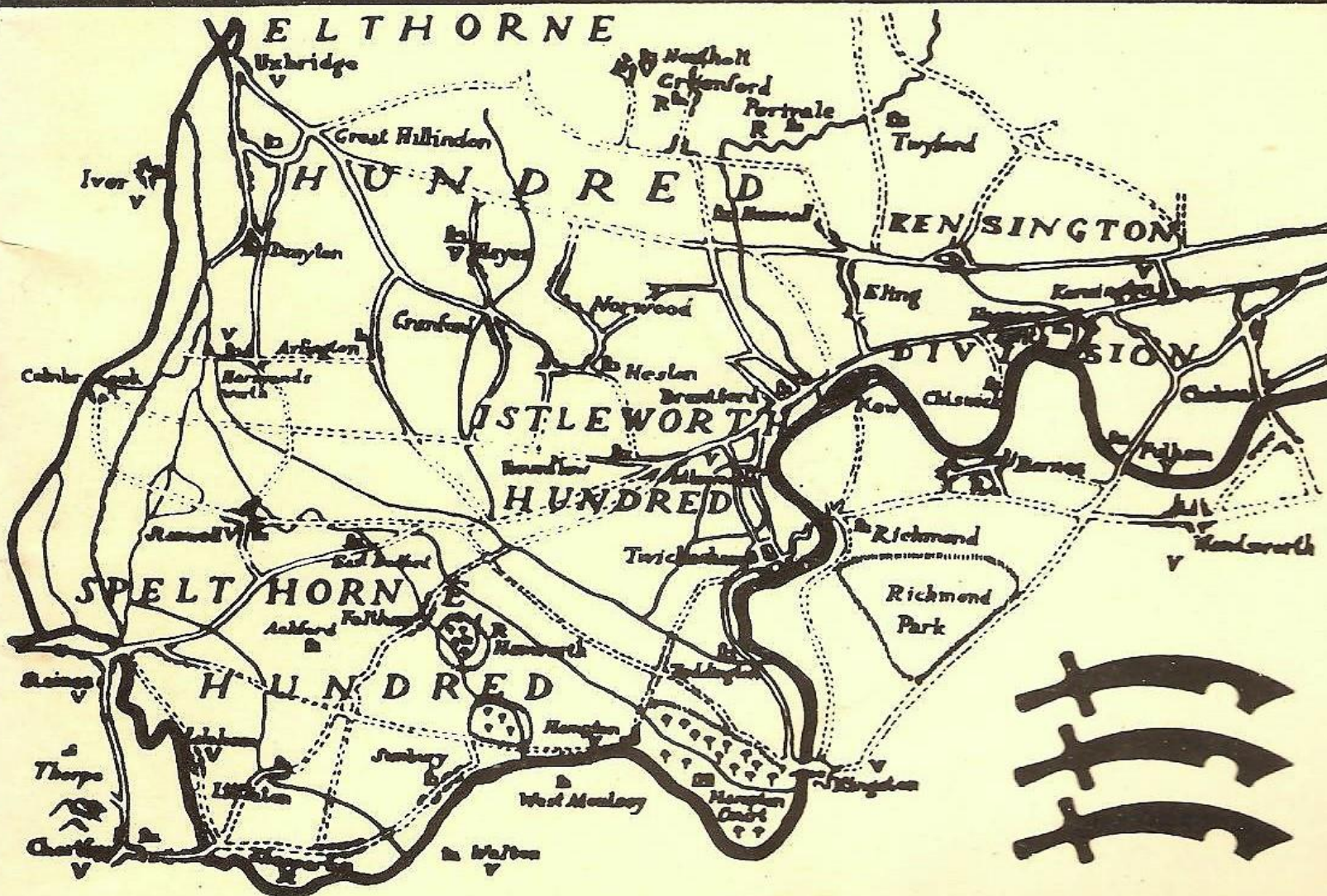


West Middlesex Family History Society Journal

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August 1987



WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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	Corporate Membership	£4.00 per annum

(Overseas members now pay the same rate as U.K. members)

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(West Drayton 440113)

In all correspondence please mark your envelope WMFHS in the top left hand corner, and if a reply is needed, a SAE must be inclosed. Members are asked to note that receipts are only sent by request, if return postage is included.

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West Middlesex Family History Society Journal

VOLUME 6 NUMBER 5

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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

On another page of this Journal, you will find the notice of our A.G.M. together with a reminder that subscriptions become due on October 1st. It is just possible that with this event being held in December, you will put it out of mind for the time being. But this is the last chance I will have to ask for your help in electing the Committee for the coming year. As mentioned in the last Journal, six of our present committee must retire under the Societies Rules: myself and Robert Chandler, Gilly Hughes, Sarah Minney, Margaret Ridge and Vic Rosewarne, which means of course that we need six new committee members and it also throws a greater burden upon the continuing members of the present committee.

While we are quite ready to pay the travelling costs for a member living at the other end of the country, it would be impractical for many reasons. This note is then directed particularly at those of our members living near at hand who are willing to offer themselves for election. Each member of the committee is responsible for a specific task so that committee work is quite simple, not too demanding of our time, and of course the very fact of becoming involved in the organisation, adds an extra dimension to the enjoyment of Family History.

Please think about this, we are considering other ways of avoiding this problem in the future, but we still need six new members this coming A.G.M. if your society is to function effectively.

We have two additional problems at present: when Wendy Mott took over as Membership Secretary, we thought it better if the journal distribution was dealt with separately, so we need someone to take on this task. Quite simply it involves placing the journals into envelopes, labelling and posting the same and keeping the addresses up to date. This is done three times a year, not too demanding a job, but a very important one and can be done at home in your own time.

In a like manner, we need help with the bookshop, Roger Minot has taken over from Thelma Groves, but we need two or three helpers to sell the books at the meetings, here again the work is made easier if we have enough helpers to arrange a rota. Both of these two jobs have become necessary because the Society is growing.

Any Offers?????

(Sam Morton)

PLEASE NOTE: Our Chairman, Sam Morton, is moving to Weymouth sometime in the Summer. As we can't give a new address for him, at present, could you in future direct all correspondence to the Secretary, Glyn Morgan, whose address is on the inside of the front cover.

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 8.00 pm on Friday 11 December 1987

Reports will be presented by the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, you will be asked to approve the Accounts for the year 1986-87 and appoint Auditors for the coming Year. Members who wish to bring forward any matters or propose nominations for the committee for the following year, should write to the Secretary before November 21st.

CHANGES TO THE CONSTITUTION

Over the past few meetings, the Committee has been discussing the length of time a Committee member can serve. It has been felt that three years is too short a time for our Society to benefit from the contributions of Committee members, bearing in mind that the first year is spent in "learning one's way". Also, the three-year limit has caused a high turnover in Committee members during past years; at the A.G.M. six members must retire by the Societies Rules. Another factor is that a member may be elected to the Committee then later become Chairman, Secretary or Treasurer, leaving him or her only one or two years to serve in that position, barely enough time to learn the ropes. The Committee is thus proposing to put to the Annual General Meeting, changes to the Constitution whereby a person will be able to serve longer than three years. This may take the form of a person being elected for three years and then having to face re-election at the end of that period, that person after six years must retire from the Committee. Alternatively, raising the length of time a person can serve on the Committee to a period of four, five or six years. Or arranging for the term of service for an officer of the Committee to be in addition to any time already served on the Committee.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Our financial year ends on the 30th September 1987 from when subscriptions become renewable, (except in the case of recently joined members). The rates for 1987-88 are shown inside the front cover, a form is enclosed with this journal with the address to forward all subscriptions.

LOST CHEQUES - A note from our Treasurer

I would like to take this opportunity to thank to all our members who have replaced their cheques which were recently lost in the post. If any other members have found that a cheque used to pay for books ordered from the Society was not presented for payment, could they arrange for that cheque to be cancelled and a duplicate forwarded to the society, with apologies for the inconvenience caused. Robert Chandler

Can You Trust The Registers

Michael Wild

Many people believe that Church of England parish registers provide an accurate record of births, marriages and deaths, and that the same care was displayed in their compilation as is used by modern clergyman and registrars. Unfortunately, this assiduity was not always displayed in the past, even though efforts were made from the sixteenth century onwards to ensure that parish registers were kept properly and preserved. For those interested in this subject, these attempts are described in W.E. Tate's well-known book, "The Parish Chest", and they will not be described here. However, it was not until the nineteenth century that Parliament and the Ecclesiastical Authorities succeeded in ensuring that all Parish Priests were well-educated, up to the job and committed to doing it properly.

Perhaps the most important reason for deficiencies in parish registers was the fact that the entries were not put down at the time when the ceremonies were performed but were written into the register later, at some convenient time, either by the incumbent or by the parish registrar (a post often held by the parish clerk). Naturally there were many opportunities for human error to creep in, either through forgetfulness or through the loss of notes.

Usually, it is left to the family historian to judge whether the register being used is up to scratch, but clues to bad record keeping can sometimes be found. For example, the preface to the published transcript of the registers of Richmond, Surrey, says: "Richmond supplies a typical example of an ill-kept parish record". There were both mistakes and omissions which the transcriber corrected, where possible, from "Wills, letters of Administration, and Monumental Inscriptions".

It seems the Richmond registers were, for about two centuries, in the hands of a family of "hereditary" vestry clerks whose slovenliness went unchecked by successive ministers. One extreme example of a minister at Richmond who probably did not care about the registers was described by a lady who had been unable to find her mother's marriage entry. She wrote that when her mother married, "Mr. Cromer was the minister at that time" (the early 1750's) "and I often heard my mother say how extremely intoxicated he used to be in the evenings - not able to walk home". In 1783 the minister succeeded in wresting the register from 1682 onwards, from the vestry clerk and noted that it was "exceedingly incorrect" and he suspected that the clerk had "registered the whole at one time from Memorandum, books and even loose papers" when the register was demanded. The vestry clerk did not reveal, perhaps as a form of revenge, that he had an earlier register in his possession and the minister did not obtain this until 1796, when the vestry clerk's son handed it over.

Secondly there is the example of Fetcham in Surrey recorded by Tate. When the churches were restored to the Church of England after the Commonwealth, the new incumbent noted that the register was "very defective especially during the unnatural Rebellion begun in 1641, till the happy restoration of our sacred and civil liberties in

the year 1660". However, this minister does not seem to have been much better than his Commonwealth predecessors at record keeping as a sarcastic later note says:

"The memory of the Restoration was so powerful in the reverend minister's mind that he forgot to enter in the register any marriages from 1660 to 1685, nor more than 23 baptisms from 1660 to 1683 ... and no burials from 1660 to 1684/5".

In case people think I have got something against Surrey I'll take my final example from West Middlesex. Harmondsworth registers were well kept, legibly written, no signs of sloppiness such as many entries out of sequence or added between existing entries and no obvious gaps. But what's this in the front of the first volume? "Margaret Street maketh oath and saith that she was present at the Christening of John Cole in the Parish Church of Harmondsworth in the County of Middlesex in the month of November 1788 & That She, the said Margaret Street was God Mother to the said John Cole". It makes you wonder whether there were other omissions which people either could not be bothered to have entered or did not know about.

Services to Members

ST. CATHERINE'S HOUSE COURIER SERVICE

Pam Morgan is prepared to collect certificates from St. Catherine's House for members, either U.K. or overseas. It will include an index search of up to three years (ie 12 volumes). If there is any doubt, enquirers will be contacted before a certificate is purchased. The fee is £7.50 each (for overseas members this must be paid in Sterling) Please send full details to:

Mrs. P. Morgan, 17 Croft Gardens, RUISLIP, Middx. HA4 8EY

RECORDS ON MICROFICHE

Members may care to note that the Society owns a copy of the 1981 IGI for England and Wales. The Society also holds the following on Microfiche:

4 Collections of the Federation of Family History Societies Strays.
Pre 1837 Non-Conformist registers for Middlesex.
Essex Society for Family History Handbook 1987
(Members Interests and addresses)

All the above may be viewed by appointment with Mavis Sibley, at 13 Blossom Way, West Drayton, (telephone West Drayton 440113)

IGI PRINTOUT

Copies of the 1981 or 1984 issue of the IGI may be obtained from Mavis Sibley or Robert Chandler, at a cost of 20 pence per page; each covering two frames of the microfiche.

A useful brief guide to the IGI is given by Alf Ison in the Berkshire F.H.S. Journal, Vol. 9 (1983-4) part 1. Also, Robert Chandler will be pleased to help with any queries at any of our meetings.

NOTES & NEWS

WILLS ROOM AT THE P.R.O. CHANCERY LANE

The refurbishment of the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, has included the provision of an expanded Wills Room. Gone are the old rooms, which always seemed to me more a half-converted store room, now the Wills Room is housed in the old Rolls Room. A new, speedier service is now provided. All Wills and Administrations in classes PROB 6 and 11 are now on microfilm, which is self service. Provision of printed copies from these microfilms is now available within ten minutes of ordering, cost 70 pence a page. The room has also been stocked with about twenty modern microfilm readers which are a joy to use, once you have got the hang of them. It is also planned to make the 1841 and 1851 censuses available in the same room, on a self-service basis.

PARISH REGISTERS FOUND

In the December 1985 Journal was a note about the theft of parish registers from a church in Gloucestershire. In a letter to the Times of May 16 this year the County Archivist for Gloucestershire, records that these have since been recovered "They had been abandoned (after an attempt had been made to burn them) and had clearly been exposed to the elements for many months". Prompt action, when they were found, has led to 5 of the 6 volumes being carefully restored with a high proportion of the entries now being readable. The registers are now with the County Record Office.

1991 CENSUS

A Directive from the Council of the European Communities, dated 26 May 1987 indicates there will be a European Dimension to the next Census. It says that there should be a uniform Census of the population of each member state in 1991, except France which should hold one in 1990. The questions will be standardised to give certain statistical data that will be forwarded to the European Commission. This is to enable the Commission to draw the best comparisons in the data between member States. (From Ian Durban)

HAVE YOU ANY GERMAN ANCESTRY

A new Family History group is being formed with the idea of helping those having difficulty in dealing with genealogical research in the former German States. It is hoped that by a pooling of such expertise as exists, the difficulties of not knowing how to go about finding one's German ancestors would be made easier, and it is possible that help could be given with composing standard letters of enquiry to various German sources. If anyone is interested the person to contact is:

Mr. Roy Barnard, 39 Long Lane, COOKHAM, Berks, not forgetting the SAE

MIDDLESEX EMIGRANTS TO NEW ENGLAND 1620 - 1650

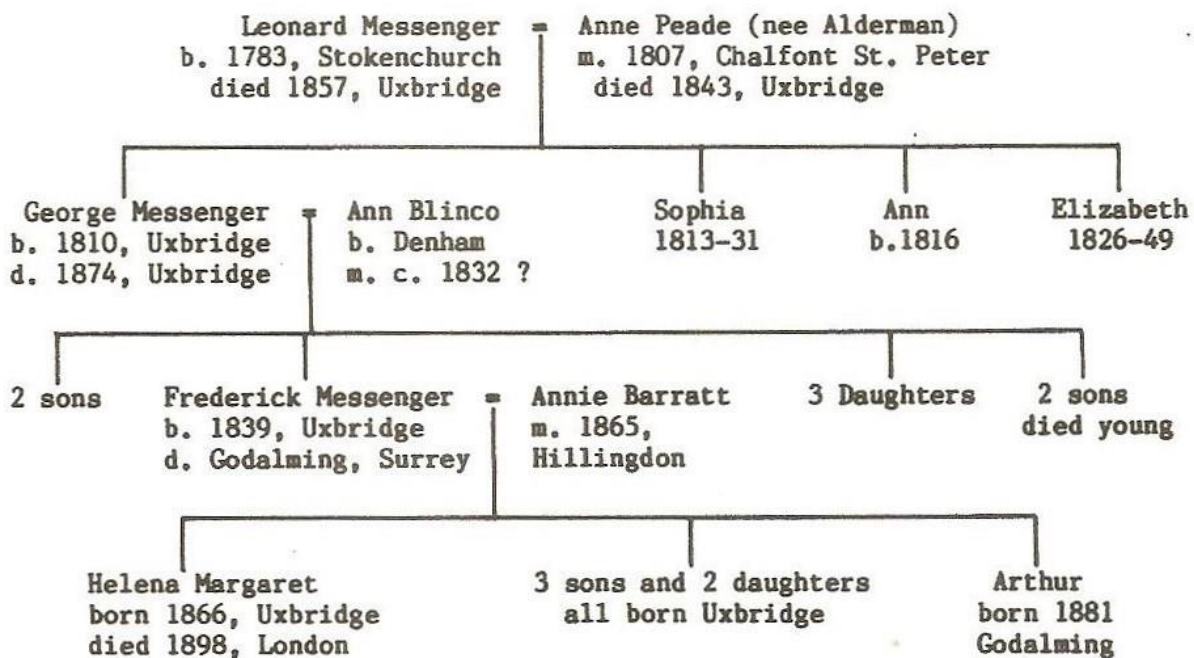
The "Topographical Dictionary of 2885 English Emigrants to New England 1620-1650" contains a number of Middlesex persons. We are grateful to Mrs. B.A. Garrett of Yatley, Surrey, for a copy of the names for Middlesex, which will be included in our Library.

The Uxbridge Messengers

Frances Reed

One hundred and seventy-seven years ago a son was born in Uxbridge to Leonard and Ann Messenger (nee Alderman). He was baptised George in the local Parish Church of St. Margaret's. Like his father, and probably others of his family before him, George was destined to become a Cordwainer (bootmaker).

The Messenger family had its earliest known roots in the Hamlets of Old Thame, and Great Milton in Oxfordshire, where, in 1587, 9th great grandfather Leonard Messenger, a Yeoman, married Cecelye Felow. In due time, through a Philip, two more Leonard's and a William, and then another Leonard, the family migrated to Stokenchurch; where in 1783 yet another Leonard, George's father, was born into a large family. He married Ann Peade at Chalfont St. Peter, Buckinghamshire, in 1807.



THE MESSENGER FAMILY TREE 1783 - 1898

Sometime before 1810, the couple settled in Uxbridge, (or maybe Leonard was already there), where their first son was born. The couple had three more children - all girls - Sophia, born 1813, who died aged 17 years, Ann born 1816, and Elizabeth born 1826 who died aged 24 in 1849.

George married around 1832, though I have not so far found where. His wife's name was Ann Blinco, who had been born in Denham about 1813, though again I have not found her baptism. George and his young wife continued to live in Uxbridge where he carried on his Bootmaker's trade.

Disease was rife in those days, for the conditions in which people lived were overcrowded and insanitary. Water was unsafe to drink, and among other diseases, there were Cholera outbreaks in 1831 and 1849. I suspect that it was this which may have led to the early deaths of George's sisters. At the beginning of the nineteenth

century Uxbridge was a dirty, unhealthy town. Down both sides of the High Street ran open square brick drains, and in the 1830's they were the only method of drainage and sewage disposal.

The Yards leading from the High Street (in one of which - Bennetts Yard - George and his family lived), had one open drain down the centre of the Yard, and the garbage in these flowed into the main drain in the High Street. In addition, many of the Yard dwellers kept pigs, often letting them roam at will around the town. In the Yards, cottages crowded together in every conceivable spot and over a third of the Town's population lived in them.

In due course, between 1833 and 1850, George and Ann produced a family of eight. Two of the five sons followed their father into the Boot-making business, while the youngest became a Millwright. The other two, John and Leonard John, both died at one year old. Frederick, my great grandfather, was the third son, he was born in 1839. Fred married great grandmother Annie Barratt in the Parish Church, Hillingdon in 1865, and in 1866 my maternal grandmother - Helena Margaret, their first child, was born. She was baptised in the then new church of St. Andrew.

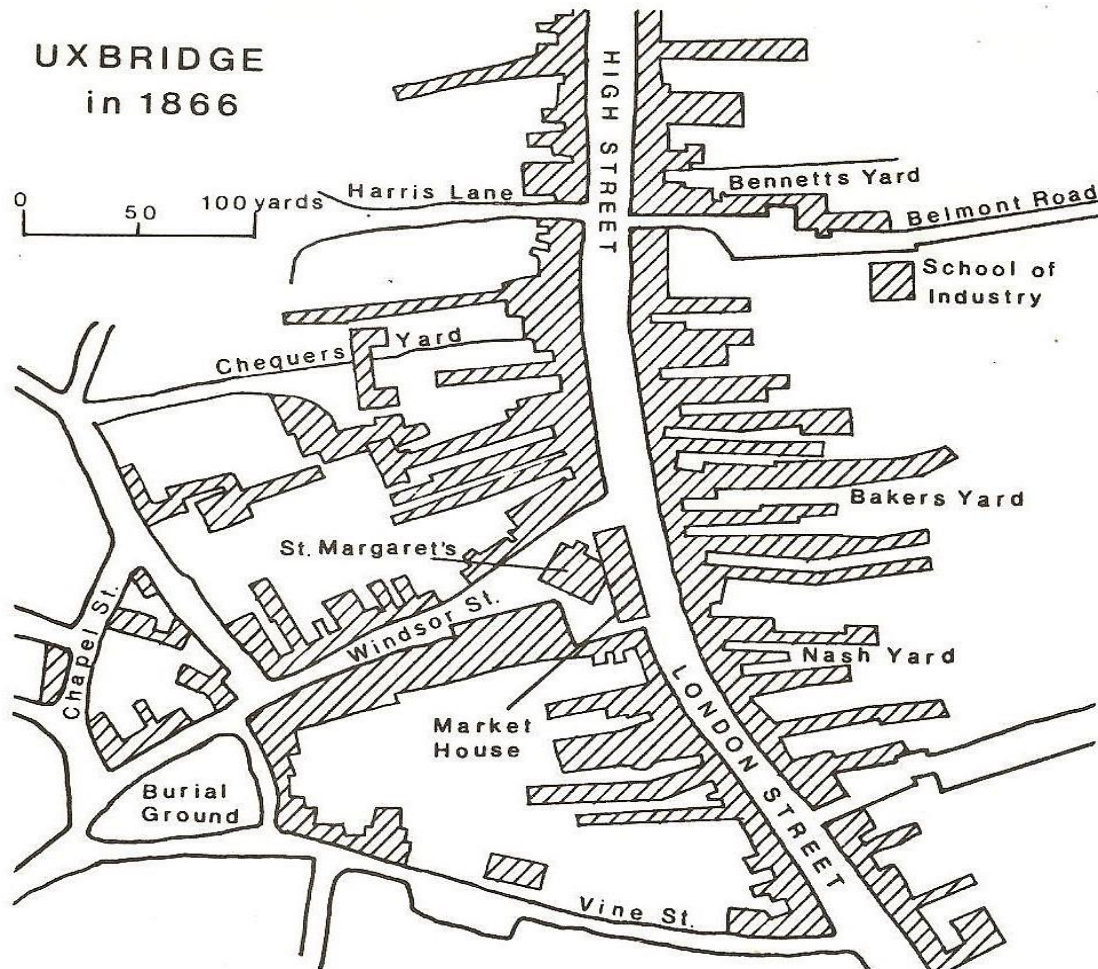
When Frederick was five, and his older brother James, seven, they were enrolled in the Providence Church Sunday School. It seems that Fred, and possibly his father George too, would have attended the Uxbridge Free School for Boys. It was originally situated above the Market building in the High Street.

Helena Margaret would almost certainly have attended the comparable school for girls, founded in 1816, and later called the School of Industry, which concentrated on producing fine needlework (which was sold to produce funds for more materials), and reading, writing and the rudiments of arithmetic. The building which Helena Margaret knew still stands on the corner of Belmont Road and the Bus Station. Later it became a "Mixed Infants' School", and is now, I believe, a Government Dept.

In 1843, Leonard's wife, Ann, died of "Dropsy" at their home in Vine Street, and was buried in St. Margaret's churchyard, Uxbridge, which now, no longer exists, the few surviving gravestones being lined against the wall of the Cross Street/Trumper Way roundabout. It is difficult to imagine what life was like for the family in those days. After the above episode, events concerning Leonard were again shrouded in mystery, until he appears in the 1851 census as an inmate of the Hillingdon Workhouse.

By a strange coincidence, just about 100 years later, I, his great-great-great-granddaughter, lived and worked in those same buildings, which by then, in common with a number of old workhouses which changed their function, had become the Hillingdon Cottage Hospital. At this time, though I had no hint of the link with the past, or that a close branch of the family had ever lived in Uxbridge.

In 1857, Leonard died in the Workhouse aged 73, from atherosclerosis and “congestion of the lungs” - probably Congestive heart failure with Emphysema. He would have been among some of the first to have been buried in the new Cemetery which had just opened on Hillingdon Hill the year before. Was there a history of heart disease in the family? Leonard’s son George had died suddenly at home in Baker's Yard in 1874 from “sudden heart disease” (presumably a “coronary”). Heart disease has been ascribed to modern affluence and good living; it seems difficult to equate it with the hard life and poor conditions of the nineteenth century.



One early December afternoon with the frost riming the grass blades so that they crunched underfoot, and with the winter afternoon mist drifting across the nearby playing fields and wreathing among the trees, I visited the Uxbridge/Hillingdon Cemetery. With the interested help of the Cemetery Foreman, I was able to locate a number of family burial plots. Unfortunately, no “Messenger” headstone exists. Under the 100-year rule, unpurchased burial plots may be re-used for further burials, so the name over Leonard's grave is that of a stranger, as it is over those of George and his family. In a way I found it a little sad that no visible permanent memorial exists other than the “Plot charts” in the cemetery office. The one existing named gravestone in the adjoining Hillingdon Cemetery is that of William and Esther Barrett, Annie Messenger's parents, who had lived at Yiewsley, after moving from Holborn Parish, London.

Frederick and Annie and their son Charles are buried in Godalming, Surrey. Memorials of the rest of their family are now scattered far and wide due to travel and marriage.

To return to the life of Fred Messenger. He and his family had been living in Montague Road, Uxbridge, since Helena Margaret's birth, and continued to live there until they moved to Godalming around 1880. They had by that time had six children, three of whom were girls. Their seventh and last child, Arthur, was born in Godalming in 1881, where the family is still perpetuated in "Messenger, May and Babcock" the Estate Agents.

Helena Messenger, who married in Godalming in 1889 died in 1898 in London, followed a few short weeks later by her husband, Grigor. Their two children, my mother and my late uncle, were then taken to Scotland, to Deeside, where they were brought up by their Paternal Grandmother, Mary, and her husband James Anderson. But that is another chapter.

NEW BOOKS

Local Newspapers 1750-1920 - a select location list (England, Wales, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands) FFHS - £2.30 Inc. p.& p.

Another FFHS guide by Jeremy Gibson. If you have considered using Local Newspapers as a means of abstracting Family History then this is a must for the Bookshelf. The guide lists the specific place where the local papers were published, and where they can be consulted (ie. Libraries) in the original condition or on microfilm; in counties: Scottish and Irish local newspapers are not included in the guide as it is hoped to publish lists for them at a later date.

Family Historians are advised, in the guide, to phone the library first to check dates of papers held before making personal visits. They also reminded that, though printed items may not be completely accurate, much information can be found given that the researchers know what time a specific event took place in their family history.

Mention should also be made of the Newspaper Library at Colindale and the location map which is reproduced in the guide. A useful guide and worth buying.

(Roger Minot)

Reading Old Handwriting - Eve McLaughlin, FFHS 75p

"Not another guide to guide to handwriting" you might say; this one was first written by Eve McLaughlin in 1979 and has only just appeared under the Federation banner. Full of examples and alphabets accompanied by a very descriptive text, the book is easy to read. Eve's final words are "the best way to learn to read handwriting fluently is to do it" to which might I add – "have this book with you when you start"

(Sam Morton)

Combs, Comb-making and the Comb-makers Company - Roger Bowers

This is an interesting and informative little book covering the history of the comb, the comb-maker's craft and the Worshipful Company of Comb-makers. There is a detailed description of the various methods and materials used when combs were hand made, supported by good, clear illustrations. Of particular interest to Family Historians, who may have had forebears who plied the trade, are several appendices comprising names of hundreds of comb-makers from London and elsewhere in the British Isles and from abroad. Apart from some irritating misspellings, this A5 book at £2.30 post free is good value for money. Copies are available from:

R. Bowers, Road End Cottage, Stockland, Honiton, Devon. EX14 9LJ

(Pam Morgan)

The Inheritance of English Surnames - Christopher M. Sturgess &

Brian C. Haggett

All genealogists know from their investigations that whilst some surnames flourish, others appear to be an endangered species. The authors of this volume have devised a computer model to simulate the growth and decline of surnames from 1350 to the present day, showing that some thrived but many became extinct. The book describes the assumptions made and the mathematics used in the formulation of the model and the refinements added to make it more realistic. They conclude that large numbers of surnames must have died out whilst in other cases one person born in the 14th century may now have 500 descendants alive today. The book is very much a theoretical exercise with a number of graphs and figures to show the results. Available from:
Hawgood Computing Limited, 26 Cloister Road, Acton, London W3 0De, price £2.00 post free in U.K.

(Vic Rosewarne)

ONE NAME STUDIES

“HEATHER” - One-Name Society

I have recently been accepted by the guild of one-name studies to run the HEATHER One-Name Society. I have been researching HEATHERS for some fifteen years and have some 7000 plus records. These include all the I.G.I.'s plus large numbers of Middlesex, Buckinghamshire and Berkshire parishes. I have long runs of B. M. & D. from St. Catherine's plus some wills. I am willing to search for any specific B.M.D. for a cost of 50 pence, for larger searches please write for details to

Charles D. Heather, 40 Dene Road, Dartford, Kent DA1 1LX

GOARD (variant GOURD)

Should anyone require information on this name Mrs. V. Terry has a chart detailing many descendants from 1666, and all the Births, Marriages & Deaths from St. Catherine's 1837 - 1958. Anyone interested please write to:

Mrs. V. Terry, 12 Mount Avenue, Harold Park, Romford, Essex RM3 0DE

PROJECTS UPDATE

HARLINGTON PARISH REGISTERS - PHILIP SHERWOOD

The work being done on the transcription of the Harlington Parish Registers for the period 1540 - 1850 was described in the December 1986 edition of the Society's Journal. This work has now been completed and, in addition to the Society's own copy, copies have been deposited with the Greater London Record Office, the Society of Genealogists, Uxbridge library and the Rector of Harlington. I also hold a copy and would be pleased to answer enquires for a search fee of £0.50 plus SAE.

Apart from the parish registers some other records relating to Harlington are also readily available. These include a record of the remaining monumental inscriptions in that part of the churchyard used for burials up to 1884, which are also held by the WMFHS; and copies of the Harlington Inclosure Award of 1821 and the Harlington Tithe Apportionment of 1839, which are held by the Hayes and Harlington Local History Society (HHLHS).

An edited version of the Tithe map has been published by the Local History Society and is available at a price of £3.00 + £0.25pp from the Society c/o 5 Victoria Lane, Harlington. The Tithe map of 1839 is, except for the Inclosure map, the earliest large-scale map of the parish. The edition published by the HHLHS is a half size reduction of the original but is still on a scale of approximately 12 ½ inches to the mile. For convenience of handling, it has been split into two parts covering the northern (Dawley) and the southern (Harlington village) parts of the parish.

The original map only shows a reference number for each piece of land and to obtain additional information the number has to be checked against a schedule which accompanies the map. This schedule gives against each number, the names of the owner and occupier of each parcel of land, the area of the land, the field name and the land use e.g. arable, meadow, orchard etc. The map and schedule also record all the buildings in the parish and names of the owners and occupants. In the edition published by the HHLHS most of the information contained in the schedule has been transferred to the map.

The map is of obvious interest to local historians but it also has considerable genealogical interest as it gives the name of each householder, an indication of status (from the amount of tithe paid) and defines exactly where he or she was living in the parish in 1839.

Enquires to: Philip Sherwood, 5 Victoria Lane, Harlington, Middx. UB3 5EW

HILLINGDON PARISH REGISTERS -

MAVIS SIBLEY

Transcripts of Marriage Registers and Banns for the Parish Church of St. John the Baptist, Hillingdon, have now been typed. The marriages cover the years 1559 - 1866 with a gap from 1743 - 1754; and the banns cover the years 1754 - 1844, with a gap from 1794 - 1828.

A copy of the transcript has been donated to the Society of Genealogists Library. The indexing of the baptisms and burials has also been finished and the registers are now open for enquiries. All enquiries, cost £0.50p per surname plus SAE to:

Mrs. Mavis Sibley, 13 Blossom Way, West Drayton, Middlesex

HEARTH TAX

Four of the Assessments and Returns made for the collection of the Hearth Tax for Isleworth Hundred between 1664 and 1674 have been transcribed. A copy of this transcription has been placed with the Society of Genealogists and in this Societies Library. The four documents transcribed are for the collections made on Ladyday 1664, Ladyday 1666, and for those of 1672 and 1674. Isleworth Hundred covers the parishes of Heston, Isleworth and Twickenham and the Town of Hounslow. The lists for this hundred are unusual in that they are all almost complete enumerations of the heads of households in the hundred. Ladyday 1664 is usually the only return that this is true for, but for Isleworth Hundred this return is incomplete, whereas all later returns are almost full enumerations of the houses in the hundred.

1851 CENSUS INDEXES

The progress so far on the societies work is that HO 107 1699, the part of Brentford Registration District including, Acton, Chiswick, Ealing, Old and New Brentford, Hanwell, Perivale and Greenford is ready for publication. Hounslow Council for the Arts has given a grant towards the printing costs and we should have it ready by September.

Work is on hand with the rest of the Brentford Registration District, this covers the Parishes of Heston, Isleworth and Twickenham. To complete this further assistance is required if you can help, please ask at one of our meetings.

The Society has also prepared an index of the 1851 Census for Paddington, this includes two, piece numbers: HO 107 1466 and 1467. It is hoped to publish these two indexes in the future, but funding for this project will be needed.

CENSUS INDEXES HELD BY LOCAL LIBRARIES

Uxbridge Library holds a slip index for the 1851 Census for those parishes which are located within the modern Borough of Hillingdon: that is Ruislip, Uxbridge, Harefield, Hillingdon, West Drayton, Cowley, Ickenham, Hayes, Harlington and Harmondsworth. The library also has indexes to the other census returns though none are yet completed. 1861 is almost complete, 1871 is mostly done and 1881 is partly done.

The Hammersmith and Fulham Library service has an index to the 1851 Census for the two ancient parishes that form the modern Borough of Hammersmith. Hammersmith parish has been fully indexed, whilst about half of Fulham has been. The library also holds parish copies of the 1821 and 1831 censuses for these parishes. These are all at the Archives Department at Shepherds Bush Library, Uxbridge Road, W12.

1816

The year that followed Waterloo, the first year of prolonged peace for a generation, should have been a year to celebrate. It was, however, a year of calamity. Firstly, it was the weather. 1816 may not have been the wettest year of the 19th century, 1879 has that dubious distinction, but the combination of cold weather and rain made 1816 known to those who endured it as:

“The Year without a Summer”.

1816 opened with a winter of storms, gales and floods, followed by a late Spring, with severe weather and snow on the ground in mid April. Quite heavy snowfall occurred in London on September 2nd with severe frosts there and elsewhere. The summer was wet with very little sunshine, excessive rain and cold winds prevailed through the whole of harvest time. In October, the grain was still rotting upon the ground in many areas of the Midlands and Home Counties.

Jane Austen in a letter to her nephew, Edward Austen, on his mother's illness and her consequently being housebound, wrote on July 9th:

“She has the comfort of being confined in such weather as gives one little temptation to be out. It is really too bad, & has been too bad for a long time, much worse than anyone can bear, & I begin to think it will never be fine again. This is a finesse of mine, for I have often observed that if one writes about the weather, it is generally changed before the letter is read. Oh, it rains again; it beats against the window - Mary Jane & I have been wet through once already today, we set off in the donkey carriage for Farringdon as I wanted to see the improvements Mr. Woolls is making, but we were obliged to turn back before we got there, but not soon enough to avoid a pelt all the way home”.

All over Europe was the same story. Shelley and his future wife Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin were on route to Switzerland that May, when Mary wrote of the relentless snow “pelting against the window of our carriage, never was a scene more desolate”. In Switzerland they stayed with Lord Byron, and his doctor William Polidori, at the Villa Diodati on Lake Geneva. Here, the weather having curtailed their plans for evening boating trips on the lake - Byron proposed that they should all write a horror story. Byron and Polidori began a tale called “The Vampyre”, but the only story published was the eighteen-year-old Mary's horror classic – “The Story of Frankenstein”. Her gloomy thoughts matched the weather.

Although at the time they were probably not aware of it, there was an explanation for this exceptional weather. Mount Tambora, in present day Indonesia, erupted in 1815. It flung vast quantities of fine volcanic dust and sulphurous vapours into the upper atmosphere, where, caught by the high-level global winds, they were carried around the world. Magnificent sunsets followed in the tropical sky, but the dust intercepted the heat from the sun and cooled the Earth's surface; typically, England was 9° F cooler than July and August.

In that year it was not only the weather that blighted England. With the end of the war with Napoleon and America in 1814, such economists as existed, assumed that things would now go famously. All the money that had been blazed away as gunpowder or poured into the pockets of continental allies would now remain in the national coffers, enriching industry and agricultural alike and in its turn breeding still greater prosperity. After a brief boom in 1815 the bubble burst. Disillusionment followed swiftly. An economic depression had set in over the country as English merchants were unable to sell goods, now piling up at the warehouses, to a war-ravaged Europe. Bankruptcies hit record levels and the workers in the northern factory towns were without work and starving. The demobilised soldiers and sailors returned to a country in which government spending dropped by more than £40 million in a single year.

The economic depression explains the outbreak of rick burning and machine breaking that followed the end of the war. In 1816 in almost every county there were local agitations often leading to violence. These were suppressed by the special constables raised by the local gentry, or by forces of yeomanry. In Leicester and Nottingham where machine breakers were at work, their leader James Towle, was arrested, tried and executed. The Weavers of Spitalfields attended a meeting at Spa Fields on 2nd December 1816, which led to a raid on a Gunsmiths in Clerkenwell and a march on the City of London, which was stopped by a force collected by the Lord Mayor of London. There was no police force in 1816, and suppression of the riots and marches depended on local initiatives by magistrates and Lord Lieutenants of counties.

The agricultural counties were also hard hit. The most disastrous harvest for a generation led to a dramatic rise in the cost of the now largely imported corn. Food riots broke out and the sky at night was lit by the incendiary fires of Rick burners. In one parish in Dorset of a population of 575, 419 were on relief. The only question seemed to be whether famine or revolution was the more pressing danger.

There were bright moments in 1816; it was the year of a Royal Wedding. The Princess Charlotte Augusta, the only child of George, the Prince Regent and the notorious Caroline of Brunswick, was married to Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg on May 2nd that year. Unfortunately, the young Princess was to die in child birth the following year. She had been the only legitimate grandchild of George III, and would have succeeded to the Crown on her father's death in 1830. However, her early demise left no heir to the throne after the children of George III. This crisis in the succession led to the hurried marriages of her uncles and, ultimately, the birth of Queen Victoria.

Income Tax, or as it was called then the Property Tax, was abolished that year, a decision Castlereagh described as "An ignorant impatience of Taxation". It was the year the Government acquired the Elgin Marbles for the nation and Jane Austen's penultimate novel "Emma" was published. But the final word on 1816 comes from a contemporary of Jane's, the writer Mary Mitford:

"Such a summer", she wrote, "was enough to make one wish for winter all the year round".

Did You Know?

MORTUARY PAYMENTS - MICHAEL WILD

Have you ever come across a reference to “mortuary payments” in burial registers followed by one of the three following sums of money: 3s 4d, 6s 8d or 10s.? Although it seemed obvious that the payment was either a burial charge or was levied for placing a corpse in a mortuary, in fact it was a tax paid to the church out of the estate of the deceased. Also known by the more appropriate name of “corpse-present”, a mortuary was originally a payment made to secure the repose of the soul of a dead person. Traditionally, the second-best beast or chattel was given to the church, but a reform of 1529 substituted a cash payment based on the value of the moveable property left by a dead householder. So that it is possible to obtain some idea of the prosperity of an ancestor who paid mortuary. The scale of these payments were:

Property worth less than 10 marks - no mortuary paid.

Property worth from 10 marks to less than £30, after payment of debts: 3s 4d mortuary payment

Property worth from £30 to less than £40, after payment of debts: 6s 8d mortuary payment

Property worth £40 and above, after payment of debts: 10s mortuary payment

(N.B. 10 marks was £6 13s 4d or about £6 67p)

Because of exemptions, non-payment of a mortuary did not necessarily mean a person was poor. They might have been a married woman, a child, a non-householder (as a lodger), or a person who died away from their usual parish of residence (as a traveller)

The practice of collecting mortuary payments persisted in some parishes until the nineteenth century, though the scale of charges imposed in 1529 probably fell into disuse. For instance, the burial register of Harmondsworth, for the early 18th century, has records of mortuary being paid according to the scale of 1529. However, an early nineteenth century scale of burial charges (about 1813) states that a single rate of mortuary (10 shillings) was charged upon the death of a head of household.

QUARTER SESSIONS

In an Act of Parliament in 1388 it was ordered that the Justices of the Peace “shall keep their sessions in every quarter of the year at least”. From which the name of the court takes its name. These were usually held at Easter, Midsummer, Michaelmas and Epiphany unless there was War or Plague. This did not apply to Middlesex, where the Judge of the Assize dealt with most criminal cases, and the Justices of the Peace met only twice a year from the reign of Henry VI.

CURRIER

This is a trade that might be found in wills or census returns. it was not, however, a purveyor of highly spiced oriental dishes, but a worker in leather. A tanner was one who converted animal hides to leather, a Currier was one whose trade was the dressing or colouring of leather. By an Act of 1488 the two trades were separated:

Act 2 Henry VII c.5 – “That no Tanner while he occupieth the mistere of a tanner use the mistere of a currier nor blak no leder to be put to sale.”

FUTURE MEETINGS

MONTHLY MEETINGS

August 14	Discussion groups Separate Tables
September 11	Mr. S. Bowen “Post Office Records”
October 8	Avril Lansdell “Don't look now your date is showing” This talk is on dress throughout the ages with particular reference to the dating of old photographs by costume.
November 13	Julian Litten “Disposal of the Dead - 1500-1800” Julian Litten is an expert on English Ritual and Custom and was commissioned by Portsmouth Cathedral to organise the obsequies of the unknown Mariner from the Mary Rose in 1984. He has taken part in a number of Church excavations and is adviser to a number of organisations on funerary and burial rites. He has appeared on both radio and television; his talk is an entertaining survey of burial and associated customs.
December 11	Annual General Meeting followed by Glyn Morgan “When Convicts became Magistrates”
January 8	Members Evening The meetings are held at Montague Hall, Montague Road, Hounslow (just off Hounslow High Street) commencing at 7.30 pm on the second Friday of every month.

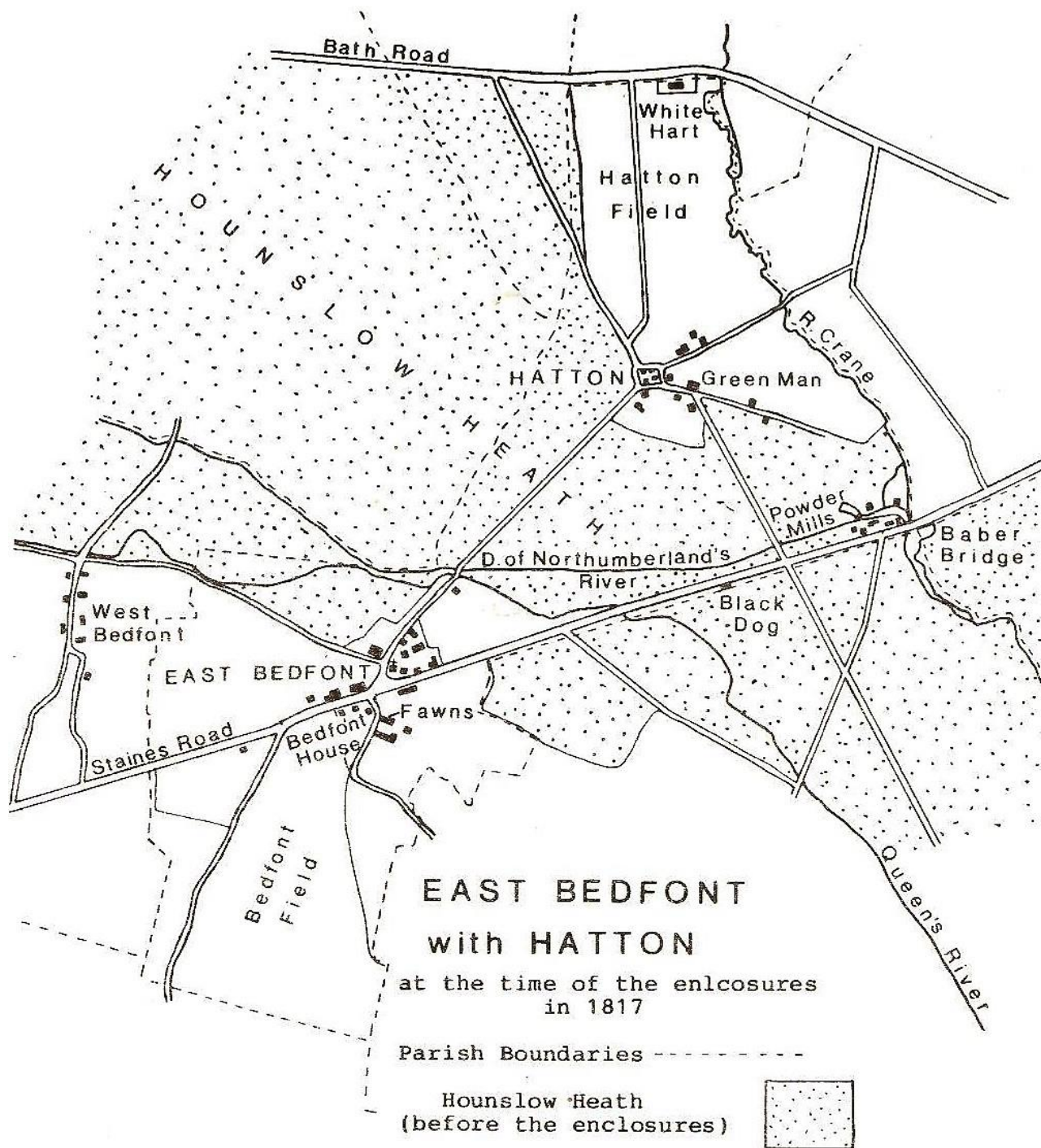
OTHER DATES

THE FOURTH BRITISH FAMILY HISTORY CONFERENCE ABERYSTWYTH - AUGUST 1987

This will be held at the College of Librarianship Wales, Llanbadran Fawr, Aberystwyth from 21st to 25th August 1987. Although it is a British Conference with a programme of events reflecting that, there will also be elements of interest to those with Welsh ancestry. Full details from: **The Booking Officer, 4th British F.H. Conference, 61 Rockes Meadow, KNIGHTON, Powys LD7 1LE**

SOCIETY of GENEALOGISTS ONE DAY CONFERENCE

The Society's seventh biennial One Day Conference will be held on Saturday 7th November at Regent's College in London. The Conference will concentrate on aspects of every day life in the past. Full details will be available from the Society in September



The two rivers that flow between East Bedfont and Hatton are artificial. The Duke's River was cut in the time it was initially built to link the River Colne with the mills at Isleworth, by taking water from the Colne at Longford across Hounslow Heath to the Crane north of Baber Bridge. The other river variously called the Queen's, Cardinal's, New or latterly the Longford River was cut in the time of Charles I to supply Hampton Court with water.

BEDFONT

YVONNE WOODBRIDGE

“Bedfont, anciently written Bedfunde, is a small pretty village on the Great Western Road, 13 miles from London, and adjoining Hounslow Heath. By a strange corruption, which is extremely prevalent, this village is now generally known by the name Belfound. Its name is variously accounted for. Some imagine it to be derived from Bede’s fount, or Belle font, there being a small beautiful spring of water still existing on the public roadside, which is kept clean, and much valued, it being considered very efficacious in diseases of the eyes, there is another fine spring in the neighbourhood, which supplies the village generally, though it is private property. The Manor of Bedfont is mentioned under the name of East Bedfont (to distinguish it from a hamlet called West Bedfont, in the adjoining parish of Stanwell) as early as the time of Edward the Confessor. In the beginning of the 14th century this Manor was given by John de Neville to the priory of Hounslow. It was afterwards granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Michael Stanhope, by the inter marriage of whose daughter with George Lord Berkeley, it passed to the Berkeley family. In 1656 it was sold by George Berkeley Esq., (Son and heir to the preceding) to Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, from which it has regularly descended to the present Duke.

The Manor of Hatton, a hamlet appended to the parish of Bedfont, has been annexed to the latter since the year 1376.

The Parish Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a small ancient structure, consisting of a nave and chancel of one space, tiled with a modern wooden spire. The nave, including the space under the belfry, lately fitted up with benches will accommodate about 100 adults, of which 58 sittings, including the Sunday School boys, are appropriated as free sittings to the poor. There is also a small gallery, containing three pews, private property, and sittings behind for about six singers. There has been a great increase in the population of this parish within the last few years owing to the inclosure of Hounslow Heath, a great part of which lies in the parish. In 1800, according to Lysons, its inhabitants were about 330, They now amount to nearly 900”.

This description appeared in the Gentleman’s Magazine in 1825. If the writer returned today, he would not recognise the place, except for the church, and even that has changed. It was extensively rebuilt in 1865-6. During this work two 13th century wall paintings were uncovered in the north recesses of the chancel. Since then, other repairs and alterations have been made. The pews have been replaced by chairs and now 300 people can be accommodated. The village is now a sprawling suburb which straggles along the Staines Road from Baber Bridge to the South Western Roundabout.

As indicated Bedfont has an ancient history, and there is even evidence that there was once a neolithic settlement here. Some time after the Roman invasion c. 43 A.D. it is thought to have been a Roman station, and the Roman Road to Silchester lies buried beneath the houses North and South of the present road. In the Domesday reference of 1086, 10 hides had been granted as a manor to Walter Fitz Other, castellan of Windsor, whose descendants consequently took the name of de Windsor.

The main occupation of the inhabitants was agriculture. The land was flat and level and the soil was gravel which was easy to cultivate. Agricultural methods did not change for many years.

When London began to expand in the 19th century, the growers who provided produce for the population moved into West Middlesex and farm lands were turned over into Market Gardens. Bedfont grew fruit and vegetables for the London market and the parish became well known for their wallflowers.

By the 20th century, growers began to move out of some of the surrounding villages to make way for houses and light industry, but market gardening remained the main industry of Bedfont, until the 1950s, when the developers began to move in.

Another source of income came from the road. Travellers passed through on their way to and from London and Staines or beyond to Exeter, and they needed refreshment. The village was well provided with Inns. Many of these old Inns have vanished as most of the present public houses were not established until the end of the 18th century or later. Documents show the Bell as the oldest surviving Inn, it is first recorded in 1724. The Green Man may be even earlier but does not appear in the Victuallers Registers until 1786. By 1789, the Black Dog Inn stood at the junction of the Staines and Hatton Roads. It was well patronised in the 18th century. Peter Harvey, the landlord, was an excellent cook, especially of beefsteak and he concocted sauces for fish and game. The caricaturist, Thomas Rowlandson must have visited the Inn as there is a print of his depicting the stables of the Black Dog. Custom must have been lost at Peter Harvey's death in 1812, but the Inn continued until the 1850s when it closed. The owner of the Dog and Partridge (on the site of the present Black Dog) took the name hoping to take over the custom of the old Inn.

On Hounslow Heath were numerous mills, including sword mills. Benjamin Stone set up his mill in 1630 near Baber Bridge where he produced 1,000 swords a month. When he followed King Charles I to Oxford, Parliament seized his mills and turned them over to gunpowder.

There is evidence that gunpowder was manufactured near Bedfont from the beginning of the 17th century. The heath was suitable as it was isolated, provided water as a power source and the trees acted as a blast barrier. It was a dangerous occupation and there were many explosions. After a serious explosion in 1799, when two men were killed, the Duke of Northumberland, who was owner of the land, insisted that the lessees re-erect the buildings further apart. In 1875, the Explosives Act was passed, which set up safety measures with an inspectorate to enforce it. Although there were still accidents at Bedfont, after 1875 no-one was killed.

In 1833, Curtis and Harvey took over the lease of the mills and then ran them as an annexe to the mills at Crane Park, which the company also leased. The company was taken over by Nobel Industries which later became absorbed into Imperial Chemical Industries. In 1926 gunpowder ceased to be manufactured in the area.

Most of the big houses have disappeared. Bedfont has two major manor houses within its boundaries, both have survived. Pates Manor contains some 16th century remains and other additions were made later. It is still in private hands. Fawns is a 17th century house encased in concrete. It was the home of the Sherborne family for many years, before it was sold to the British Airways Housing Association in 1983. Burlington House still stands on the green. It was built for William Reed, one time owner of the Black Dog. The Reed family lived there until 1925. Bedfont House was built about the same time, it stands nearby on the Staines Road. It is now called the David Waring Home. Burlington House and Bedfont House are now both homes for old folk. Also on the Staines Road is Bennett's Farm, called after two brothers who farmed there in the early part of the present century. The house was built in 1700 on the site of an earlier one called Crows.

There is a reference to a school in Bedfont for 18 children as early as 1711. A National School was not established until 1846. The first surviving school log book begins in 1863 it records routine matters but there are fascinating insights into the life of the children.

Today, only some of the old features remain, new industries abound, many of them to serve Heathrow Airport, but there are still a few cultivated fields for the airliners to fly over.

The Inhabitants births, marriages and deaths are recorded from 1678 in the parish registers, and details of their life and service to the parish appear in the vestry minutes 1593-1920. These have been transcribed by the Bedfont Research Group and will be deposited in Hounslow Library. This group was set up with the blessing of the Hounslow and District Local History Society. They have just published a book called, "An Outline History of the Parish of East Bedfont and Hatton". The book is available at our meetings or can be obtained from Hounslow Library for £2.00 plus 40p postage.

HELP!!

WAKEFIELD

A BOTTLE OF CHAMPAGNE for the person who can find the recorded details of the marriage of George WAKEFIELD and Mary Ann xxxxx. Known details are:

George WAKEFIELD - born c. 1793; died 1843 at Harlington.

Harlington census shows born out of County.

Mary Ann: born c. 1793; died 1872 at Richmond.

Harlington 1841 census shows born out of County.

Richmond 1851 census shows born Windsor Berks.

Richmond 1861 census shows born Eton, no County.

Richmond 1871 census shows born Eton, Berks.

Seven children baptised at Cranford from William 1823 to Frances 1838.

Any information to: **Hugh Lewis, 17 The Close, Isleworth, Middx. TW7 4BL**

DYSON / CANNON

I am seeking the baptism of MARY ANNE DYSON - born around 1820 in LOVE LANE, Middlesex and her marriage to George CANNON in the 1840's, also probably in (London)Middlesex. If anyone finds either of the above, please contact:

Sarah K. Minney, 30 Belmont Road, Twickenham, Middlesex TW2 5DA (898 3257)

DOWNING / BEECHER

I am having extreme difficulty in finding anything about my grandmother, Ann DOWNING, she married George BEECHER at St. Mary's Ealing in 1898. According to the certificate she was aged 21, a spinster, the daughter of Samuel DOWNING (Deceased), a Horse Keeper. There is no birth recorded at St. Catherine's, nor is there any record of her death. Ada was known to have a sister whose name is possibly Martha but this is not certain. Any help would be appreciated as I am completely stuck. Also information sought on the siblings of George BEECHER, the children of William BEECHER, these were: William born 1866, Edith born 1869 married... ? PHILLIPS and lived at Uxbridge, Henry born 1871 rumoured to have emigrated to Australia or New Zealand. **Mrs. M.L. Williams, 164 Westward Road, London E4 8QJ**

GARDENER

William GARDENER was a blacksmith in Chelsea in the early 19th century, he had a son baptised there circa 1827. If any member has any information on this person, could they contact: **Miss Marjorie Gardener, "Appledene" Copperfields, Kemsing, Sevenoaks, Kent TN15 6QG**

This section is open to any of our members who have difficulty in tracing an ancestor and feel an appeal to other members may bring a lead. For non-members a fee of £1.00 is charged for each entry. The Editor will only print requests for information for persons born more than one hundred years ago.

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ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

The Parish Registers are full of the baptisms of illegitimate children. The way they are recorded varies from the mildly euphemistic to that of outright condemnation. Our Membership Secretary, Wendy Mott, is compiling a collection of such entries for inclusion in a future Journal. If any members have any interesting or amusing examples Wendy would be pleased to hear from them.

OLD IGI PRINTOUTS

Do you have any printouts of the IGI for Middlesex that you do not need? If so, could you bring them to our meetings, Arthur Powell would like to make a collection of them to help with the many queries he has on local families.

USED STAMPS - What do you do with all the stamps from the mass of correspondence that Family History generates? The Sunshine Fund of the R.N.I.B. can use your used stamps to raise funds for Homes and Colleges for blind babies and children. A large jar is situated on the Information desk at our meetings to collect these stamps – don't throw them away put them to good use! (Sarah Minney)

PAST MEETINGS

MARCH - Heraldry can be 'FUN' - Lt. Col. I.S. Swinnerton

Our meeting on March 13th proved, to those assembled, that "Heraldry can be FUN" This was the title of Lieut. Col. Swinnerton's talk. Obviously for those very interested and involved in his subject he emphasised that he would be giving a non-technical talk about heraldry in genealogy. The start of Heraldry is unknown, but the system of identification was in use in the early 12th century. Fully armoured knights could be likened to motor-bike riders - they all look alike - and were not easy to identify. So, the knights' symbols of identification had to be simple enough for the common soldier to understand. The colours were obtained by using vegetable dyes and are still known by their Norman French names as are the Heraldic devices. Furs were used as well as divisions of a shield, by using bars, bends and crosses.

Heraldic records go back to 1200, when Heralds identified the battle dead from the Heraldic devices on the shields and sur-coats. The Heralds copied these arms into books which are still in existence. Both heraldic devices and effigies on tombs give a clear indication of a person's antecedents. An effigy of a knight which has its feet on a dog indicates that he died at home. If the feet are crossed then he died on a Crusade. The College of Arms governs Heraldry and is international, in that it does grant arms to foreign applicants. Arms can be inherited but it will cost £1000 for each individual application. However, you don't need your own Heraldic device to enjoy Heraldry. Lieut. Col. Swinnerton's book "Heraldry can be Fun" can open the doors to a fascinating pastime, an appreciation of the facts which we may otherwise admire and pass by. Heraldry surrounds us - pub signs, cheque book covers, county devices. And did you know that Cinderella's slipper was green (vert) and not Glass (verre)..... Don't tell the Children! (Janet Huckle)

APRIL - Emigrants to North America - Elizabeth St. George Brown

This speaker stepped in at the last minute to replace the listed speaker Colonel S. Marker who was unable to attend. Mrs. Brown, nevertheless gave an interesting account of the people who crossed the North Atlantic over some three hundred years ago, to found what was to become the United States of America. Emigration started in the 17th century and in early cases the emigrants went in groups, the leaders were often scions of the nobility and they would take with them craftsmen and servants to enable them to create a new world from the wilderness. Many of these early emigrants left a written memory of the England they left behind, especially those who remembered the religious persecution that led them to their exile. In tracing their ancestors who crossed the Atlantic, the speaker pointed out some of the pitfalls. Often emigrants went indirectly; some travelled via the West Indies or even South America and then went up the Eastern seaboard. Another point was that Irish Catholics, barred from the British Colonies, took service with Spain and may have got to America via the Spanish Colonies.

In the mid 17th century, many strays and foundlings were sent to these colonies; in one year alone, London sent 100 orphaned children. Between 1654 and 1685 10,000 servants travelled from Bristol alone. In the 18th century prisoners were sent across to work in the cotton fields, as little more than slaves. Another source of emigration was Indentured Apprentices, but when they arrived, their fate was little better than the prisoners. Many millions made the crossing to the New World, and as the speaker showed, left many records for their ancestors to look for, but it still remains a challenge to link up to England.

MAY - The Survivors of the Charge of the Light Brigade - Ken Horton

This talk was on Family History with a difference. For Ken Horton's – "Family" are those men who survived the Charge of the Light Brigade. He began with a series of slides showing pictures of the battle, accompanied by a recording made of the re-enactment, of the charge done at Aldershot in 1979. Some 630 men charged the Russian guns at Balaclava on 25 October 1854. Of these 630, 450 lived to return to England. It was not until 1875 that there was a reunion of the survivors, when an open invitation was made to any man who was in the charge to come to Alexandra Palace for a reunion. Seven hundred turned up. After this event a society was formed of the genuine survivors and the imposters were weeded out. Annual reunions were then held and pictures and mementos were shown of these events. The last reunion was in 1913 when six men turned up; it was decided at that meeting that, given the age of those present and their infirmities, it should be the last one. It was not until May 1927, 63 years after the Charge, that the last survivor, Edwin Hughes, died.

In the second part of his talk, Ken Horton described the lives of some of the men after their return from the Crimea. From an article in the Sunday Telegraph and an appearance on the Radio he had, had 350 letters and phone calls from people who offered help; with this, and using information from War Office and other records, he had traced many of these men. One became a Sunday School Superintendent in Thirsk, Yorkshire, one an insurance salesman, another a drill instructor to the Yeomanry in Portsmouth; and of him there were a series of slides of his Military funeral in the early 1900's. Yet another, opened a pub in Twickenham, called the Alma, and is buried in an unmarked grave in Twickenham cemetery; along with another survivor. It was a particular part of tracing the survivors to record the last resting place of these men, though like the two in Twickenham, many are in unmarked graves. The Talk finished with a dramatic recording, made with early Edison equipment in 1890, of the voice of Martin Lanfried, a survivor of the charge, followed by him blowing a bugle re-enacting the charge he had blown at Balaclava some 36 years earlier. It was an inspiring talk and a reminder what Family history can be about, other than tracing your own ancestors.

It is interesting to relate that after the talk, Ken Horton and his wife stayed with our programme secretary, Gilly Hughes, at her house in Teddington. This is appropriately called "Alma Cottage", named after an earlier battle in the Crimean War, and built in 1854 - the year of the Charge. (Vic Rosewarne)

JUNE - From Village to Suburb - Mr. P. Hounsell

Mr. Hounsell started his talk by explaining that he was going to focus on the Historical and Geographical development of Ealing. He was not speaking from the Family Historian's point of view, but even so he certainly had an interested audience. Those who had research interests in Ealing were hoping to hear mention of a familiar street or building.

Ealing retained its rural image into the 19th century despite the development of industry in nearby Brentford. Ealing, only 5 ½ miles from Hyde Park Corner, was a fashionable place to have a country house on its own small estate. Residents at various times, included Princess Amelia, the third daughter of George III, who lived at Gunnersbury one of the larger houses in the parish, which was later the Royal India Asylum and then the home of the Rothschilds. Smaller houses, such as Fordhook, had an equal claim to well known residents such as Henry Fielding and later Lady Byron. Spencer Percival lived at Elm Grove House and Queen Victoria's father; the Duke of Kent is said to have set up his mistress at Castle Hill Lodge.

The population explosion of the 1850's resulted in change. The advent of the G.W.R. drew people away from the area of the parish church of St. Mary's and led to the development of Ealing Broadway in 1880. Edward Wood was the largest land owner with an estate of 900 acres. In 1874 he let his home, Hangar Hill House, and returned to Shropshire from where he controlled the development of the land. He gave the land on which Ealing Town Hall was built. In line with its history of country estates, only the most affluent were encouraged to live in Ealing. This in turn continued the demand for domestic servants which is shown clearly in census returns. In contrast, Stephens Town, West Ealing, was in 1890 overcrowded and insanitary. Even so, the presence of Victorian Philanthropy, the health board and open spaces, including 87 acres of park land must have contributed to the low death rate which records reveal.

In 1894 Ealing had its own electricity for domestic and street lighting. It was the first parish in West London to gain Borough status. The electric tram came in 1901 and was cheaper than the railway, so more people took advantage of this by moving away from London to the rapidly expanding West Ealing.

Mr. Hounsell is obviously very familiar with the development of Ealing and showed a fine collection of slides to illustrate his talk. (Janet Huckle)

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HOUNSLOW

People researching ancestry in Hounslow should note that although this is the name of the modern borough and one of the major towns in the area, in olden times Hounslow was split between the parishes of Heston and Isleworth. The division between the two parishes was the High Street, Heston Parish was the part of Hounslow to the north and Isleworth to the south. Isleworth Parish also included Isleworth, Brentford End, Worton and Whitton Deane. Heston parish also included, Part of Cranford, Lampton, Sutton, Heston Town and Scratridge.

Arthur Powell

CIVIL REGISTRATION 1837- 1987

1987 is the 150th anniversary of the commencement of Civil Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in England and Wales. An event that seems to have passed almost unnoticed, unlike the 100th Anniversary, which was marked by special events in London. It is therefore appropriate to give the background to the setting up of this system, that we use so much.

A scheme for a general Registry of all the Christenings, Marriages and Deaths was proposed by Lord Burghley, as long ago as 1590, but the plan met ecclesiastical opposition and was dropped. Rose's Act of 1812 was the first attempt to keep Registers to a national standard but this was still based on the Anglican parish, which by 1812 was outdated, no account was taken of the large numbers being christened in Non-Conformist Chapels. In 1824 a bill was brought to Parliament to establish a "Metropolitan Register Office, for concentrating and preserving the Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in England". Nothing was done with this bill beyond a first reading. It was not until 1830, when the great reforming Whig administration came to power, that further thought was given to the amending of Rose's Act. Pressure of business delayed action until 1836, when the two Acts that set up the present system of Civil Registration were passed.

The first, (6 & 7 William IV c.85) superseded the Acts of 1812 and 1823 that related to marriages. In future all marriages had to be by a person appointed by the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the marriage was to be held. All Anglican churches and Chapels were so authorised and provisions similar to the Hardwick Act were made for Quakers and Jews. It was not until 1898 that non-conformist ministers were allowed to register marriages, up till that date a Registrar had to be present to make out the certificate, usually two signatures will be found on non-conformist marriages up to 1898, that of the Minister and the Registrar. The Act also established the right to be married in a civil ceremony by a Registrar.

The second Act (6 & 7 William IV c.86) set up the complete system of Civil Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths. This began:

"Whereas it is expedient to provide the means for a complete Register of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages of His Majesty's Subjects in England:

"And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty to provide a proper Office in London or Westminster, to be called "The General Register Office", for keeping a Register of all Births, Deaths and Marriages of His Majesties subjects in England, and to appoint for the said Office under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom a Register General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, in England".

A completely new approach was made. For the first time the Church was to take no part in the registration of Births and Deaths, and only kept the registration of marriages for those people who chose to be married by an Anglican ceremony.

Civil Registration was to be administration using the unit of the Poor Law Unions created under the Poor Law Act of 1834. Each Union was to become a Registration District under a Superintendent Registrar. The Board of Guardians were to appoint a suitable person to this post, the Act recommended that the Clerk of the Union, "if he should think fit". Each Union was to be divided up into Registrars districts, as many as the Guardians decided, each to be given a name. For each district the Government was to provide "a sufficient number of Register Books for making entries of all Births, Deaths and Marriages of His Majesty's subjects in England". These books were to be kept in strong iron boxes with two keys, (an echo of the Parish Chest).

All births were to be notified to the Registrar, within forty-two days, by the parents or the occupier of the place where the birth took place. Though, until 1875, there was no penalty for failing to register a birth. Similarly, all deaths were to be notified within five days, and no burial was to proceed without a certificate issued by the Registrar or Coroner. Marriage Registers were to be kept by all Churches or Chapels "wherein Marriages may lawfully be solemnized". Marriage Registers were also kept by the Registrars for Civil Ceremonies.

Copies of all Registers were to be forwarded to the Superintendent Registrar every Quarter, who was to send certified copies to the Registrar General in London. Both the Superintendent Registrar and the Registrar General were to make indexes of these copies every quarter. Searches over a period of one year were to be allowed for a fee of one shilling and sixpence (7 ½ pence). Certificates cost 2s 6d (12 ½ pence).

The copies of certificates collected by the Registrar General were stored at Somerset House until 1973 when they moved to their present home at St. Catherine's House, just across the Aldwych. There are now 200 million events recorded (ie Births, Marriages and Deaths), the indexes to these are consulted by 5 million people a year or 2,000 a day. Though searching the indexes is now free, the cost for copies of the certificates is now £5.00, a forty-fold increase.

The form of the Birth, Marriage and Death Certificates was set out in Schedules A, B and C, respectively of the Second Act. A form only too familiar to the family historian. These certificates remained almost unchanged until April 1969, then the birth certificate was amended to include the place of birth of both parents. The Death Certificate has been changed twice, in 1969 place of birth was included and in 1982 mother's name. If these had been the original form just think how much time and trouble it would have saved us!

Civil Registration was to have started after the first day of March 1837. Due to the complexities of the Acts, the realization that some areas escaped its provisions, and that the Poor Law Unions were in many cases still in the process of formation, a delay of four months was decided on. An amending Act (1 Victoria c.22) was passed to explain and clarify the two earlier Acts and to bring into the provisions of the Acts those areas that were not originally included. Also, it was provided that Registration Districts could be amalgamations or divisions of Poor Law Unions.

The system set up in 1837 has remained almost unchanged to the present day. The Registration Districts have been altered to conform to changes in population, they now correspond to Local Government Districts; in London these are the respective Boroughs.

The Registration System, based on Parish Registers, set up by Cromwell in 1538 lasted with few amendments until 1837, some 299 years. I wonder how long the present system will last, and what will replace it. One based on computers no doubt. Will it include more information, perhaps genetic data that would enable future Genealogists to trace ancestors with absolute certainty? (Vic Rosewarne)

A DREAM OF THE PAST

PAUL JOHNSTON

I have always tried to involve my two children in our family history. Even at 9 and 7 they show a great deal of interest, talking about it to their teachers and friends. Paul was asked, as part of his cub's gold arrow to write a story about life in the past. He chose to base his story on Thomas Thorndike. I thought you might like to read it. ~ Pat Johnston

My name is Paul Johnston and I am 9. It is 1986.

When I went to sleep last night, I had a dream that I was living in a different place a long time ago. I was asleep on a straw bed on the floor, my brother was next to me, and I was cold. When I got up, there wasn't a toilet, my brother went into the garden, I followed him, it was a hole in the ground. I was hungry, and I wanted my breakfast, my mum gave me a piece of hard bread with no butter and a drink of water. We were very poor.

Then I had to go to work on the farm. I had to clean out the animals pens and feed the chickens. I had to go to the market with the farmer to sell some cows. It was a long walk, we didn't have any transport, no one had. Some people had donkeys with horses and carts. At night time I went home, I was very tired and hungry. There wasn't any television.

When I was 15, I stole a chicken and they caught me. I went to prison for one month and was whipped twice. My dad stole some green beans and he went to prison for three months.

When I was 18, I ran away to join the Army. We didn't have tanks, jeeps and planes. We had to march everywhere. They sent us to Malta by ship. It was cold and uncomfortable on the ship. When we arrived we fought in the Crimean War. I joined the Army in January, by September I was dead.

This story is about a boy called Thomas Thorndike. He was born in 1836. If I had been born then this could have been me.

JAMES FARQUHARSON'S MEMORANDUM BOOK - PAT JEFFERY

James was the seventh child of George and Jane Farquharson, born at Ealing on 28th September 1824. According to the 1841 census George was Scottish born. By the time of the 1851 census, George had died and Jane is listed as a widow living with an unmarried son George. James Farquharson was living by himself and his occupation is given as Surveyor of the Highways.

The Buckinghamshire Advertiser of 1856 records James's appointment to a new post:

March 1 1856 EALING

"Nuisances Removal Act - At a meeting of the trustees of the Highways of Ealing, convened for this purpose, Mr. James Farquharson was appointed Sanitary Inspector under the above Act. From a knowledge of Mr. Farquharson's business-like habits, we have no doubt his new duties will be carried out in a very efficient and impartial manner".

Printed below is the only surviving pages of my gt. gt. Grandfather's note book recording how he carried out his duties. In the 1861 census at Ealing, James Farquharson is described as Surveyor of the Highways, Inspector of Nuisances and Verger of Christ Church etc. James lived with his wife Sarah and daughter Jane Antoinette at Meadow Cottage, Uxbridge Road, Ealing. The Truncheon used by James was also in the family till recently, but has now been presented to a museum.

THE NOTE BOOK

James Farquharson recommenced his duties at the new church on Saturday the 10th day of May 1857.

Wm. Gardiner commenced taking up the old drain under the pavement near the Red Lion and putting in 12" glazed pipes on Monday the 18th day of May 1857.

16.5.57 - I called upon Mr. Petty on Wednesday the 13th day of May to ascertain the course of drains, and upon Mrs. King also, and Wm. Gardiner enquired of a Female at the house lately occupied by Richd. Rapkin to allow him and me to go through the house into the yard which she consented and opened both the front and back doors for us. We went through and he pointed out the course of the drains and where he had opened it. The above I.J. Sleep the owner calls an unlawful entry on the premises and threatens us with an action.

21.5.57 - I went to town with Jas. Tompkins about Moss's ditch.

21.5.57 - A meeting for the adoption of the Act for lighting the village.

22.5.57 - I obtained an order for abatement of a nuisance on the 4th at the rear of the Lambs Inn Beer House, Old Brentford, belonging to the executors of the late Francis Robinson Esquire of Marsh Gate, Richmond, Surrey. The Executors names are Henry Steven Mason Esq., Richmond Surrey; William Bird Esq., Hammersmith, Middx; Samuel Storey Esq., Kilburn, Middx.

? ~.5.57 - I went to town with Harriet.

23.5.57 - Rd. Chard bound over to keep the peace against Mr. and Mrs. Moore for 6 months and fined 10s and costs.

23.5.57 - I paid Porter 7s 6d for a pair of boots for Mrs. Farquharson.

23.5.57 - I paid Mr. Smith the Surveyor of Perivale £4 15s 0d, being one half of the expenses of building a new foot bridge over the Brent near Perivale Church.

24.5.57 - Mr. Wm. Hanson of 9 Portman Square called about his plot 65 on the C.L. Society Ground at Ealing. He wants £55 to sell it. John Fells, address opposite Clerkenwell Prison, Calthorpe St.

The only child of James and Sarah Farquharson was Jane Antoinette born 1857, the year for which the memorandum book survives. She married Herbert Weatherly at Christ Church, Ealing on 23 July, 1881, and lived at 3 Broadway, Ealing. Herbert was the fourth son of Henry Weatherly and Helen Meacock, both from established Ealing families. They (Henry and Helen) were the children of two farmers of Ealing, Christopher Weatherly and Thomas Meacock, both of whose names appear on the 1822 Map of Ealing.

Herbert and Jane Antoinette had several children: Helen Antoinette (who died aged 6), Herbert Farquharson (my grandfather), Winifred Frances and Christopher Henry.

The Middlesex County Times for July 11th and 18th 1896 contained the following notice:

“H. Weatherley, for the last 19 years manager at the Ealing branch to Mr. E.A. Gibson (lately deceased) begs to announce that he has now started business as a coal merchant at Helena Chambers, opposite GWR station, Broadway, Ealing, under the style of H. Weatherley and Co., and trusts that by giving his best attention to any orders that he may be favoured with, also seeing that the quality of the coal is of the best possible value, to merit the support of the gentry and inhabitants of Ealing”.

This was Herbert.

IN THE STYLE TO WHICH SHE HAD BECOME ACCUSTOMED

The operation of the Poor Law had many inequalities, as shown by this example from the Middlesex Sessions Records of October 1700 -

“Order for the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of Isleworth parish to pay Phyllis, wife of Richard Chamblett of the said parish, Gentleman, 10s weekly towards her maintenance and that of her child. The said Richard has turned his wife out of doors and is living with Gertrude Hogg, by whom he has three children”.

In the previous August, Middlesex Sessions had ordered the parish to pay her 6s. I wonder how much she would have got as the wife of a labourer? It should be noted that the average weekly pension for the poor at this time was between one and two shillings.

THE ABOLITION OF THE HOUNSLOW TURNPIKES

In the 18th and 19th centuries the two roads leaving Hounslow to the west, the Staines and Bath Roads were turnpikes, thus all road users had to pay a toll. The unpopularity of this amongst the local residents, can be gauged by the reaction to their abolition on the 30th June 1872.

“Sunday being the last day for the taking of toll, a strange scene occurred at Hounslow. Just before midnight about 100 persons were seen hurrying in the direction of the Toll House opposite the Bell Inn, where the bars crossed the Staines and Bath roads. The Toll-Keeper apprehended danger, absconded about five minutes before the clock struck 12, taking away the last days takings, which were said to be unusually large. The crowd waited patiently till the clock gave the first stroke of 12, when several of them made a rush at the gates, lifted them from their hinges, and bore them off in triumph. They deposited one in a roadside ditch and the other at the front door of the Bell Inn”.

(The Times, July 3rd 1872)

A YOUTHFUL IDYLL

Ponds where we played at "Duck & Drake"
Where the ash with ivy grew
Where we robbed the owl of all her eggs
And mocked her as she flew
The broad tree in the spinney hedge
Neath which the gypsies lay
Where we our fine oak apples got
On the twenty ninth of May

These all remain as then they were
And are not changed a day
And the ivy crowns as near to green
As mine is to the grey
It shades the pond o'er the stile
And the oak is in the glen
But the paths of joy are so worn out
I can't find one again

The merry wind still sings the song
As if no change had been
The birds build nests the summer long
The trees look full as green
As e'er they did in childhoods joy
Though that hath long been by
When I a happy roving boy
In the fields had used to lye

To tend the restless roving sheep
Or lead the quiet cow
Toils that seemed more than slavery then
How more than freedom now
Could we but feel as then we did
When joy to fond to flye
Would flutter round as soon as bid
And drive all troubles by

from CHILDHOOD by John Clare (1793-1864)

Chronology of Parish Registers - 2

Further Dates on which changes were made affecting the keeping of Parish Registers.

1603 - An Ecclesiastical Mandate of that year repeated the orders concerning the keeping of parish registers issued in 1597. It began:

“In every parish church and chapel within this realm shall be provided one parchment book at the charge of the parish, wherein shall be written the day and year of every christning, wedding and burial, which have been in that parish since the time that the law was first made in that behalf, so far as the ancient books thereof can be procured, but especially since the beginning of the reign of the late Queen”.

It was further ordered that when each page was full the minister and churchwardens were to subscribe their names. The transcripts sent to the Bishop of each diocese was to be made from Ladyday to Ladyday each year.

1642 - King Charles I raised his standard at Nottingham on 22 August, the first act in what was to become the Civil War. From this time onwards the keeping of parish registers becomes erratic, as many incumbents were ejected by parliament for supporting the King. Also, the transmission of Bishops Transcripts tends to stop as ecclesiastical administration broke down.

1644 - The confusion that occurred during the time of the Civil War with the negligence in the keeping of the registers was noted by Parliament in a notice in the Journal of the House of Commons dated 6 Dec:

“Anno 1644, 6 Dec: Ordered, that it be referred to the Committee for bringing in the ordinance for the establishing of the directory, to bring in a clause in that ordinance for registering the time of baptizing of children, and their parents’ names, and for registering of burials”.

1644/45 - The Ordinance that replaced the Book of Common Prayer with a Directory of Public Worship issued on 4 Jan. 1644/5 contained a clause for the maintenance of the parish registers.

“And it is further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that there shall be provided at the charge of every parish or chapelry in this realm of England and dominion of Wales, A fair register book of velim, to be kept by the minister and other officers of the church; and that the names of all children baptized, and of their parents, and of the time of their birth and baptizing, shall be written and set down by the minister therein; and also the names of all persons married there, and the time of their marriage, and also the names of all persons buried in that parish and the time of their death and burial: And that the said book shall be shewed by such as keep the same, to all persons reasonably desiring to search for the birth, baptizing, marriage or burial of any person therein registered, and to take a copy, or procure a certificate thereof”.

1653 - An Act of Parliament of that year enacted a new form of marriage service and a new procedure to be followed in the keeping of registers. After 29 September 1653 all persons desiring to marry were to deliver up to the Register in the parish where each person lived “the names, surnames, additions, and places of abode of the parties to be married, and of their Parents, Guardians or Overseers; All which the said Register shall publish or cause to publish” The intentions of the couple to marry were to be read out in church for three Sundays before the day intended, or to be read at the Market Cross near the Church. The marriage was to be before a Justice of the Peace for the county and the form of ceremony was set out in the Act, with no other ceremony to be a lawful marriage. The “Parish Register” (an official established by the Act) was to be present to record the marriage. An age of consent to marriage was also enacted, this was 16 for a man and 14 for a woman.

The way marriages and banns were recorded at this time can be found in the parish registers of Wirksworth, Derbyshire:

1654 - “The intention of marriage published betwixt Robert Alen of Wigwall and Mary Alen the daughter of Edward Alen of Alderwasley in the Parish Church at close of morning exercises - 1st Publicacion - 19 Nov. 2nd - 26 Nov. 3rd - 3 Dec. -

Robert Alen and Mary Alen weare married in forme of marriage according to the late acte desember the ... Witnesses - Edward Allen, John Milington, William Shearle”

1655 - “The intentions of marriage hath been published three tymes at the Market Cross in Wirksworth betwixt Pattrick Dubeens of Kilborne of the one part and Elizabeth Simes of Heage of the other”

It was also ordered for the safe keeping of the registers that the rate payers of each parish “make choice of some able and honest person to have the keeping of the said books, who shall therein fairly enter in writing all such Publications, Marriages, Births of children and burials of all sorts of persons, and the names of every of them, and the days of the month and year and the person so elected, shall be called the “Parish Register”. Fees were to be charged at the rate of 12d per marriage entry, 4d per birth and 4d per death, exempting those on Poor Relief.

1660 - The Restoration of Charles II in May was followed by the return to the system of keeping the parish registers as it had been in his father’s day. Many priests were restored to livings from which they had been ejected during the Commonwealth period. Episcopal government of the Church was re-established and the making of Bishops Transcripts were recommenced. Church Marriage was brought back, though there was also an Act of Charles II first Parliament that legalised the marriages that took place under the ordinance of 1653. Many entries, like this in Hillingdon, record the relief with which the Restoration was greeted.

December 30 1660 - William the son of Samuel Ogborne and Ann his wife. William Pope a very aged man, the Grandfather, wishing to have child rightly baptized again at ye font.

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following new members to our Society

B64	Mr. C.A. & J. BATES	8 Burton Gardens, Hounslow, Middx. TW5 0DF
B65	Mr. D R. BARNES	4 Harrowby Road, Leeds, LS16 5HN
C55	Jo COLSTON-LAKE	162 Ashford Ave. Hayes, Middx. UB4 0MD
C56	Mrs M.E. COLLINS	16 Dover St. Malvern 5061, South Australia, Australia
C57	Michael F.G. COPE	21 Godfrey Ave. Whitton, Twickenham, Middx. TW2 7PE
D33	Christopher C. DEW	"Rostherne", 15 Barton Avenue, Grapenhall, Warrington, Cheshire. WA4 2LE
F21	FAR NORTH COAST F.H.S.	c/o Mrs Marie Hart, 20 Bonview St. East Ballina, N.S.W. 2478, Australia
F22	Mr. & Mrs L.R. FARRIES	45 Waldegrave Road, Teddington, Middx. TW11 8LA
G35	Mrs Margaret A. GRIFFIN	Manor Farm House, Queen Catherine Road, Steeple Claydon, Buckingham. MK18 2QF
G38	Miss Marjorie GARDENER	"Appledene", Copperfields, Kensing, Sevanoaks, Kent. TN15 6QG
E17	MR. L.F. EDMONDS	6 Warren Road, Ashford Common, Middx. TW15 1TT
H56	Janet HAGGER	68 Thames Street, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey
H57	Deborah HART	15 Derwent Close, Feltham, Middx. TW14 9QL
H58	Mrs Pat HARRIS	"Ingleby", 375 Amersham Road, Hazlemere, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP15 7HR
H59	Mr. B. HOLLAND	21 South End Road, Hampstead, London NW3 2PT
I4	Mrs Jane INNES	168 Birkett Street, Dianella 6062, West Australia
K18	Mrs June KEPPEL	109 Cranworth Street, GRAFTON, N.S.W. 2460, Australia
M39	Mrs A.M. MORGAN	6 Warren Road, Ashford Common, Middx. TW15 1TT
M40	Mr. J.S. MILLER	54 Cornwall Road, Ruislip, Middx. HA4 6AN
M41	Patricia M. MITCHELL	16a Judges Drive, Newsham Park, Liverpool, L6 7UB, Merseyside
N8	Mrs B.M. NOBLE	"Appletrees", Blakes Road, Wargrave, Reading, RG10 8LA
P41	Constance PEOPLES	4418 Jewell Road, Howell, Michigan 48843 U.S.A.
P42	R.T.F. PIKE	"Cherry Hinton", 54 Clarendon Road, Ashford, Middx. TW15 2QE
P43	Roger PRICKETT	20 Arnold Road, Laleham, Staines. TW18 1LX
S69	Mr. Derek STOKES	Woodberry, Whitmore Vale, Hindhead, Surrey GU26 6PX
S70	Mrs Judith STEBBINGS	112 Megalong St., Laura, N.S.W. 2780, Australia
S71	Jacqueline Kensett SMITH	33 Broughton Rd. Homebush, N.S.W. 2140 Australia
S72	William STREET	39 Fir Tree Close, Flitwick, Bedfordshire
W57	R.J. WARREN	599 Lady Margaret Road, Southall, Middx. UB1 2QQ
W58	Mrs Marion Laraine WILLIAMS	164 Westward Road, Chingford, London E4 8QJ
Y6	Mr. & Mrs D. YOUNG	27 Lindsay Close, Stanwell, Middx. TW19 7LF

Please note the following changes of ADDRESS:-

D30	Mrs J. DODGSON	82 Yorkleigh Ave. Weston, Ontario, N9P 1Y5, Canada
H15	Mrs P. HAMILTON	Willow Tree Cottage, Pitney, Langport, Somerset. TA10 9AS

H37 Mrs E.M. HUMPHREY
J8 Penny OWAIN-JONES
S65 Mr. & Mrs R.G.SMITH

5 Rock Villas, Rock, nr. Wadebridge,
Cornwall, PL27 6LE
134 St. Leonards Rd. London SW14 7NN
3 Southwark Walk, Aldwick Park, Bognor Regis,
W. Sussex. PO21 3RR

We are sorry to announce the death of our member Mr. Frederick Meacock, we extend our condolences to his wife, who has been a joint member with her husband of the Society.

CORRECTION

In the December Journal new member Mrs Margaret Griffin was wrongly given the membership number G36, it should in fact be G35. A correction to the surname interests is given in this issue.

SURNAME INTERESTS

Surname	dates	place	County	mem				
ADDISON	18c.	Soho	Mdx	S71	DATMAN	18-19c	Hartland	Dev H56
AYERS	18c.	Hadleigh	Sfk	K18	DEW	18-19c	Hammersmith	Mdx D33
BARLOW	19c.	Sunbury	Mdx	B65		18-19c	Notting Hill	Mdx D33
	17-19c	Reading	Brk	B65	DORSETT	pre 18c	High Wycombe	Bkm S69
BARNES	18-19c	Sunbury,	Mdx	B65	DOWNING	19-20c	Brentford	Mdx W58
		Feltham &		B65	EADES	19c.	Brentford	Mdx N8
		Teddington	Mdx	B65	EVANS	Late 1	Isleworth	Mdx M41
	19-20c	Putney	Sry	P41	FENN	17c.	Suffolk	Sfk K18
BEECHER	19-20c	Brentford	Mdx	W58	FLOWER	18c.	Soho	Mdx S71
	19-20c	Uxbridge	Mdx	W58	FORSTER	18-19c	Westminster	Mdx K18
	any	London/ Middlesex		W58	GARDENER		Chelsea	Mdx G38
	18c.	Cranbrook	Ken	W58			Clerkenwell	Mdx G38
	20c.	Australia		W58	GARDINER	19c.	Sunbury	Mdx S70
		New Zealand		W58	GODFREY	18-20c	Staines	Mdx P43
		Canada		W58	GOMM	18-20c	Southall	Mdx P43
	any time	U.S.A.		W58	GOODLAKE	18-20c	Staines	Mdx P43
BERGMAN	19c	Bucks.	Bkm	G35	GORTON	19c.	Bucks.	Bkm G35
BIGELSTONE	18-19c	Anywhere		C55	GOUDGE	18-19c	St. Austell	Con C55
	18-19c	Gloucs ?	Gls	C55	HAPGOOD	early	Heston &	Mdx M41
BLANDON	19c.	Suffolk	Sfk	S70			Brentford	Mdx M41
BLISS	18/19c	Bucks.	Bkm	G35	HART	18c.	London	Lon H57
BOLTON		Fulham, Chelsea & Pimlico		Mdx G38	HENDERSON	18c.	Middlebie	
							Ecclefechan	Dfs F22
BOYDEN	18-19c	London	Lon	H56	HERON	19c.	London	Lon S70
	18-19c	Essex	Ess	H56	HOLDEN	16-17c	Groton	Sfk H57
BRAVERY	pre 18	Sunbury	Mdx	S69	HOLLAND	19c.	Nottingham	Ntt H59
BURROWS	19c.	Twickenham	Mdx	N8	HOLMAN	18c.	Canterbury	Ken F22
BURTON	18-19c	Norwich	Nfk	H57	HOOKE	16-17c	Leics.	Lei H57
CHITTENDEN	15-17c	Cranbrook & Ashford		Ken H57	HOWARD	19c.	Brentford	Mdx N8
CHRISTIE	18-19c	Aberdeen	Sct	C55	HURST	19c.	Feltham	Mdx B65
CLAYTON	18-19c	Norwich	Nfk	H57		19c.	Oxfordshire	Oxf B65
COPE	18-19c	Brentford	Mdx	C57	HUTCHINGS	19c.	nr. Axministe	Dev S70
COWDRY	18-20c	Staines	Mdx	P43	JOB	18-19c	St. Austell	Con C55
CROPPER	19c.	Kensington	Mdx	D33	JORDEN	18-19c	Holborn	Mdx H57
CULMER	18c.	Stourmouth	Ken	F22	KEEPIN	19c.	Kensington	Mdx C56
					KELLAWAY	18-19c	Hartland	Dev H56
					KENSETT	18c.	Hampton	Mdx S71
					KENTSBEAR	18-19c	Chudleigh	Dev K18

LEMON	18-19c	Hartland	Dev	H56	SATCHELL	c.1880	London to	
LOVE	19c.	nr. Axministe	Dev	S70			AUSTRALIA	P41
LUFFLAM	18-19c	Feltham &			SECCOMBE	18-19c	St. Austell	Con C55
		Isleworth	Mdx	B65	SHARPE	18c	Westwick &	
MILLER	17-18c	Whitstable	Ken	M40			N. Walshall	Nfk F22
MOWBRAY	17-19c	Boston	Lin	h59	SHAW		Stratford	Mdx G38
NASH	19c.	London	Lon	S70			Bermondsey	Sry G38
NEWMAN	17-18c	Granborough	Bkm	M40			Chelsea	Mdx G38
NIPHARD	19c.	Brentford	Mdx	N8	SHEAFFE	15-17c	Ashford	Ken H57
PASCOE	18-19c	St. Austell	Con	C55	SPENCER	18c.	Kensington	Mdx C56
PEARSON	18-19c	Fulham	Mdx	K18	STARR	15-17c	Ashford	Ken H57
PERCY	19c.	Kensington ?	Mdx	D33	STEPHENS	18-19c	St. Austell	Con C55
PETERS	19c.	London	Lon	S70	STREET	19c.	Ealing &	
PLIMSOL	18-19c	Chudleigh	Dev	K18		19c.	Acton	Mdx H58
PRICE	c.1915	London	Lon	P41		19c.	Ealing &	
PRICHARD	18-19c	Gloucester	Gls	C55		19c.	Acton	Mdx S72
PRICKETT	18-20c	Lamberhurst &			SWIFT	18-20c	Southall	Mdx P43
		Tunbridge Wells	Ken	P43	WARREN	19c.	Hounslow	Mdx W57
PURSER	19c.	Nottingham	Ntt	H59		20c.	Southall	Mdx W58
RANFT	19c.	Bucks.	Bkm	G35		18c.	Bury St. Edmu	Sfk W58
REYNOLDS	18-19c	Holborn	Mdx	H57	WILLIS	19c.	Hampton Hill	Mdx B65
RIDDOCH	18-19c	Aberdeen	Sct	C55	WITHALL	18-19c	E. Bedford &	
SATCHELL	19-20c	Hammersmith	Mdx	P41			Feltham	Mdx B65
					YOUNG	1820	Warthill	Yrk Y6

These lists of members surname interests are given in condensed form, so as to give as much information as possible in the minimum of space, and to make the search for a specific name relatively easy. In most cases the date will indicate a period, the place a general area. All abbreviations for counties are given according to Chapman County Codes, a full listing of which may be found in most FFHS publications.

What's in a Name

HAYWARD - This name derives from two old english words; WARD from "weard" a guardian, keeper or watchman, and HAY from "haga" a hedge. Thus, guardian of the hedges. In the middle-ages the great fields of the village were held communally and shared out to be cultivated by the villagers in strips. These fields were protected by moveable hurdles, and it was the responsibility of the hayward to see that all was well and no animals strayed onto the precious crops. If they did, he might impound them. There were other duties for the hayward, he was an officer of the Manor Court and also acted as a subordinate manager of the Lords Demesne.

There was a certain authority to a Hayward and it was a position well worth holding in many places, there were certain perquisites attached to the office. Though in harvest time the position was more onerous as he had to protect the crops from human predators as well as animals. A position summed up in Piers Plowman –

“have an horne and be haywarde . and liggen oute a nyghtes
And keep my corn in croft. fro pykers and theeves”

The horn was the Haywards badge of office, it was used to give warning that cattle or other trespassers were in the corn. Little Boy Blue was a hayward.

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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**

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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:
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NEW BRENTFORD CENSUS 1810
Head of Household and numbers of Males & Females - Enquiries with SAE:
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HAYES St. Mary's Registers
Baptisms, Marriages, Burials 1557-1840. Enquiries 50p plus SAE:
Mrs. M. Sibley, 13 Blossom Way, West Drayton, Middx. UB7 9HF

HILLINGDON Parish Registers
Baptisms, Marriages, Burials 1559-1850. Enquiries 50p per surname to:
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HARLINGTON Parish Registers
Baptisms, Marriages, Burials, 1540-1850. Enquiries 50p plus SAE to:
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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:
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COASTGUARDS INDEX
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Mrs. E. Stage, 150 Fulwell Park Avenue, Twickenham, Middlesex

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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