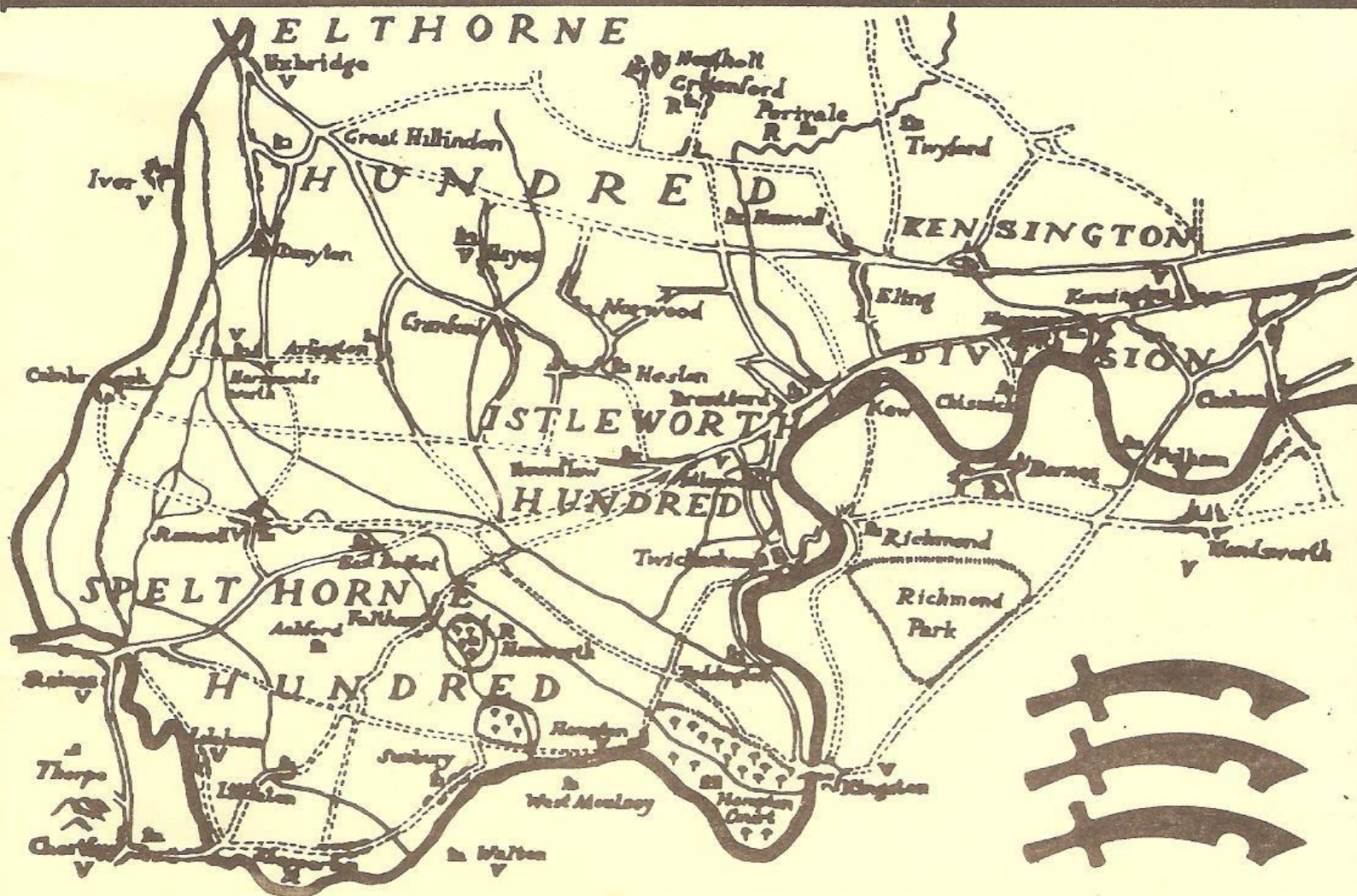


West Middlesex Family History Society Journal

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WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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The Society's Area of Interest

Parishes which are the particular concern of the Society:

Acton, Ashford, East Bedfont, Chelsea, Chiswick, Cowley, Cranford, West Drayton, Ealing, Feltham, Fulham, Greenford, Hampton, Hanwell with Brentford, Hanworth, Harlington, Harmondsworth, Hayes with Norwood, Hammersmith, Heston, Hounslow, Hillingdon with Uxbridge, Isleworth, Kensington, Laleham, Littleton, Perivale, Shepperton, Staines, Stanwell, Sunbury, Teddington and Twickenham.

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

Your Chairman

In the last Journal, mention was made of the fact that we were about to move from Staines to Weymouth. I am pleased to say that we are now settled in our new home with all the protracted negotiations of the last seven months behind us. During the final days of packing, wondering where it would all fit, I could almost envy my great- great-great-grandfather, Nathaniel, who when about 21 years old in 1790 travelled from Denham to Flintham in Nottinghamshire where he married and started the Notts branch of the Morton Family. He probably travelled by farm cart or the like, with perhaps a few cloths in a bundle on his back. Life must have been simpler then - or was it? We hear today of young people travelling the world in a similar fashion - helped of course by the jet plane. The spirit is still there, only the distance is greater.

This is the last time I shall write as Chairman of the West Middlesex, as you know, my period of office ends with the A.G.M. It has been an interesting time, first as Editor, and then as Chairman - I would rate the second job as the easier. Mabel and I joined the society in the early days when meetings were held at Hounslow Manor School. Since then, the society has grown numerically and financially to its present position. All of this growth has been made possible by the dedicated work of a number of people who have given their time willingly to further the cause of family history. It is right that those of us who have served the Society in this way should stand down to allow new blood to come through and improve on the work we started.

Finally then, to all who have helped make our respective terms of office in the Society so pleasant, we send our Thanks and Greetings, we shall cherish the friendships we have made through the pursuit of family history in West Middlesex and hope you will look us up if you are Dorset way. In turn, we will continue to follow the fortunes of the society with interest.

Au revoir!

Mabel & Sam Morton

FUTURE DATES

MONTHLY MEETINGS

January 8 Heirlooms Evening

A chance to bring along all those precious family souvenirs, heirlooms or mementos of the past and show them off to other enthusiasts. The last time we held one of these evenings, a member brought along the lead plaque from an ancestor's coffin. Has anyone a more unusual possession for this meeting!

February 12 James Wisdom "Making a living from the River"

March 11 Howell Green "The Green Family Boer War Epic"

April 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. (This speaker has been re-arranged from last October)

May 13 Glyn Morgan "Paupers, Priests, Pedagogues & Politicians"

June 10 To be arranged

July 8 10th Anniversary Meeting

The first meeting of the Society was in July 1977, this meeting is a celebration of our first ten years. Full details in the April Journal.

August 12 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

8-10 April 1988 - The Aberdeen and N.E. Scotland F.H.S. is hosting the Spring Weekend Conference and A.G.M. of the F.F.H.S. at Aberdeen University. The theme of the conference is "Scotland: its People and its Records". Full details from the **Aberdeen Family History Shop, 152 King Street, Aberdeen, AB2 3BD**, in return for a 9" x 4" SAE.

9-11 September 1988 - The North West Kent F.H.S. hosts the Autumn Weekend Conference and F.F.H.S. council meeting. The conference will be held at Avery Hill College, Eltham, London SE9. On the theme "Villages within the City". Full details from: **Mrs. G. Valentine, 157 Kent House Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 1JZ**

1 October 1988 - Joint Conference of the Middlesex Societies, entitled "The Allure of London". At the Friends Meeting House, Euston Road. Full details in the April Journal.

1703

The recent hurricane that devastated Southern England was said to be the most destructive since the Great Storm of 1703. This was so singular an event that writer Daniel Defoe collected together a large number of reminiscences. These he published in 1704 in a book entitled “The STORM or a collection of the most remarkable CASUALTIES and DISASTERS which happen’d in the late DREADFUL TEMPEST both by SEA and LAND.” The following is taken from this book.

The hurricane force winds occurred during the night of the 26-27th November, but it was part of a storm that had started the previous Wednesday the 24th. By Friday the wind was increasing in strength until ten in the evening when the barometer dropped to the lowest ever seen. The wind increased during the night and from about five until six thirty in the morning it blew with the greatest violence – “the fury of it was so exceedingly great for that particular hour and a half, that if it had not abated as it did, nothing could have stood its violence much longer.” After seven the wind began to abate and the barometer rise.

Most people had gone to bed, although fearful of the winds then blowing, but in the middle of the night few could sleep from the ferocity with which it blew. People dared not, though, venture out, even if they expected their dwellings to blow down at any time. In the streets of London, bricks, tiles and stones from the houses were flying through the air with such force, that tiles were found more than forty yards from the buildings and embedded in six inches of earth. The houses felt so unstable by the storm some people thought there had been an earthquake at the same time.

It continued to blow hard through Saturday, increasing about four in the afternoon to an extreme storm, but this quickly died down. Fierce winds blew until the following Wednesday, December 2nd, when it finally ceased. It had been almost continuous for a week with no time in between when “a sailor would not have acknowledged it blew a storm.”

England, South of the Trent, bore the brunt of the Storm. Many people were killed by falling masonry; the most noted casualty was the Bishop of Bath and Wells, killed when a chimney collapsed onto his bed. Great loss of life occurred on the water. Many ships were sunk or driven ashore, including twelve warships. It was estimated that 2,000 seamen drowned during the storm. Though one ship, initially riding the storm in the Downs, being forced to run before it, eventually ended up in Norway, being blown all the way up the North Sea.

The newly completed Eddystone Lighthouse was broken off thirty feet from the ground and those inside at the time perished. Trees were blown down in a swathe across Southern England. In St. James Park a hundred Elms, some supposedly planted by Cardinal Wolsey, were uprooted. The Storm coincided with high tides and the Rivers Thames and Severn flooded. Many more died from these floods than from the direct effects of the Hurricane. In all 8,000 are thought to have lost their lives, making it the greatest natural disaster to have hit the British Isles.

The difficulty of using Chancery Proceedings in genealogical research has often been commented upon. However, where you have an obscure name, the time expended in a search through the indexes in the PRO Chancery Lane is often well repaid. For example, one of my ancestral lines is the family of Fairclough alias Featley: Featley being the local pronunciation of Fairclough in Oxford, where the family settled in the mid-sixteenth century. John Fairclough alias Featley (1605-1666) has luckily left us a manuscript autobiography which was printed in the *Genealogists Magazine*, Vol 9, no. 4, March 1941, pp 121-125. He and his wife had 20 children. This article is principally about the tenth child.

In 1639 John was made "lecturer" at Acton where his uncle, Daniel Featley was Rector. A lecturer was an additional preacher used to supplement the efforts of the incumbent when the demand for sermons was high, as it was at this period. John had been made a lecturer at St. Mary, Lambeth in 1634; Daniel Featley was also Rector of Lambeth, and no doubt preferred to keep the pulpit in the family, as it were. John was also made Rector of Langar in the Vale of Belvoir, Co. Notts, on 22 December 1638 and became a chaplain extraordinary to King Charles I on 20 June 1639 during the King's expedition against Scotland.

His daughter Anna was born at Acton "on Thursday night about 11 or 12 of ye clock, a month before Michaelmas 1642". Of her nine older brothers and sisters, three had died before her birth. Even so, a family of seven children was quite sizeable even in those days. John's only income was from Langar Rectory and it must have been a struggle making ends meet.

Anna's subsequent history is illuminatingly set out in a case in Chancery started by her father in 1662. (C 5/409/16: FEATLEY v HURLOCK). In his Bill of Complaint, John says:

"in the beginning of the late unhappy troubles (the Civil War), being placed as Rector and parson of Langar, co. Notts., and in or about 1643, the late Oath called the Solemn League and Covenant being generally imposed upon the subjects of his late Majesty, King Charles I of blessed memory, and particularly your orator (ie John Featley) being with great violence pressed to take the same, he, well knowing that the said Oath was most unjustly and unlawfully imposed, and finding the same to be against his conscience, was forced to leave his ordinary and public place of abode and, for avoiding of the great Mischiefs and inconveniences which might otherwise befall thereby, he resolved with what privacy he could, to live in some remote places and fixed himself at Acton, Middlesex".

It seems odd to hear Acton being described as remote even at this period: I think what John must have meant was that it was remote from Langar. Clearly, his was a tender conscience, and the pressure must have been strong to cause him to uproot himself and his family from their main source of income.

Even Acton was not remote enough, however, as he came under pressure there to take the Oath and was brought to the:

“Dilemma that he must either make Shipwreck of his conscience by taking the oath or depart the kingdom for preservation thereof. Upon which he resolved to submit himself, his wife, children, family and all appertaining unto him as to his world, to the Providence of Almighty God, leave his native Country and travel beyond the seas.”

So, on 24 June 1643, he and his family, including three maidservants and two manservants, embarked at Tilbury for St. Kitts in the West Indies, where his wife’s family was.

However, Anna was left behind. Though she was only about nine months old, she had been weaned and she was placed with her “dry nurse”, Jane Hurlock, the wife of William Hurlock, blacksmith of Acton. John agreeing to pay them three shillings a week for the child’s upkeep. The Hurlock’s had a large family of their own and probably that one extra child would not make a great deal of difference. However, in August 1644 disaster struck that family: of their seven children, six were buried at Acton that month; four girls and two boys. It was probably the plague and even when life was so uncertain it must have been a severe shock to the parents. Thus, they were left with one son, John, and Anna Featley.

John returned from his travels, to Langar in 1646 when the King was handed over to Parliament by the Scots. Two of his older children had died while he was abroad but two more had since arrived, so his family was still the same size. He claims that he and his wife made many attempts to get Anna back to no avail. (the Hurlock’s however, deny it). In the Bill of 1662, John says that:

“... Anna being grown into years was in danger of ruin and undoing being so far from having any education or breeding, and (the Hurlock’s) put her to extreme labour and the worst of service and hardship and endeavoured by all possible means to alienate and lessen the affection and duty of the said child unto her parents....”

John also claimed that they were trying to marry her off to “a mean person being a servant to the said William Hurlock”. This seems to have referred to the time around 1659 when Anna would have been about 17. The Hurlock’s deny all these allegations and, from Anna’s subsequent actions I am inclined to believe them.

The Hurlock’s were the only family that Anna would have known, she had not seen or had contact with her parents since she was a babe in arms, and can scarcely have felt much filial love for them. At one stage, her parents being in London, they sent for her and William Hurlock took her to them and left her there. She “suddenly returned (to the Hurlock’s house) weeping and complaining that John Featley did threaten to send her to the plantations beyond the seas or to Bridwell,” The Hurlock’s gave into her entreaties and took her back again.

The legal proceedings had a decided edge. In denial of John's allegations that the Hurlock's had mistreated Anna, the Hurlock's claimed they had always maintained her as befitted her quality - "and rather better, as they have been informed, than John Featley did the rest of his children". They also claimed that all they had received was £26 and "the thankful retournes in this good-natured bill of which they hope the complainant was neyther enditer or penner." Sarcasm in a legal document.

John never did get Anna back. At the Restoration he was preferred to be precentor of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln and was at length financially secure. He did not, however, live long to enjoy it as he died there in 1666 and was buried in the Cathedral. In his will, dated 1 May 1666, he says:

"As considering my disobedient and rebellious daughter Anna, I could never persuade her to live with me and my wife to crown her duty to her parents and to be acquainted with her brethren and sisters, whereby a mutual sourness hath been begotten between them, but she hath fractiously and rebelliously taken part with one Hurlock and his wife, who have sued me at law and extorted from me three score pounds by cunning means for keeping her from me. Therefore, I do give unto my said rebellious and unnatural daughter Anna one shilling for her portion and no more. Yet I pray to God to give her grace to repent of her wicked disobedience;"

Cut off with a shilling. Her mother however was more charitable and when she made her will in October 1667, Anna received an equal share with her siblings of her mother's substantial estate and was named as one of the executors. Anna must have married her husband: William Ward of Acton soon after because it was as Anna Featley alias Ward that she proved her mother's will in December 1668. She was still living in Acton in 1680 when she proved her youngest brother, Edward's will in the PCC, and she was probably the Ann, wife of William Ward who had children baptised in Acton between 1670 and 1687. One wonders whether William Ward was the suitor to whom John Featley had taken such exception.

TUDOR CHRISTMAS

Get Ivey and hull, woman deck up thyne house:
and take this same brawne, for to seeth and to souse.
Provide us good chere, for thou knowest the old guise:
olde customes, that good be, let no man dispise.

At Christmas be mery, and thanke god of all:
and feast thy pore neighbours, the great with the small
yea al the yere long, have an eie to the pore:
and god shall sende luck, to kepe open thy doore.

Good fruite and good plenty, doth well in the loft:
then lay for an orcharde, and cherishe it oft.
The profet is mickell, the pleasure is mutch;
at pleasure with profet, few wise men will grutch.

From Thomas Tusser's 100 Points of Good Husbandry



WHAT OTHER PEOPLE ARE DOING

GLYN MORGAN

SHOEMAKERS:

The Central Museum, Guildhall Road, Northampton NN1 1DP is the repository for a vast amount of information about this trade, and for 10p plus SAE, they will supply a list of publications on the subject.

They have also taken over the Shoemakers Index, listed in Gibson's "Marriage Census and other Indexes" but are not ready yet to receive enquiries about it. However, they would be glad of any information about "shoemakers" countrywide, and if the information was presented on 5" x 3" cards it could be popped straight into the index without any more work.

1851 CENSUS IN WARWICKSHIRE

A start has been made of putting all the above census on computer and publishing the results. It will be possible to purchase printouts of individual parishes, or to pay for a search against a particular surname, with a printout of that name. So far, the printout of 14 parishes is available. Particulars with an SAE please from:

Relative Reflections, 54 Westbourne Rd. Olton, Solihull B92 8AU

RAYMENT FAMILY

A group of people have indexed all the RAYMENTS listed in the St. Catherine's House indexes and also from all wills up to 1929. Anyone having this name in their family is invited to send details, with an SAE, to the following, when they will be put in touch with others researching the same branch of the name:

Michael Snook, Sandy House, Sandy Cross, Heathfield, East Sussex TN21 8BS

BERKSHIRE F.H.S.

Announce that they have now completed the indexing on the whole of the 1851 census for their county. The results are published in a series of 12 booklets at £3 each inc. postage, giving surname, forename(s), age of each person, plus folio numbers. For further details, including a small map showing the parishes in each booklet, apply to:

Jean Debney, 8 Hucklebury Close, Purley, Reading RG8 8EH

WEST SURREY F.H.S.

Have produced 6 micro-fiche, plus an explanatory booklet, containing an index to all names in the 1851 census for their area. The index includes surname, Christian name, age of each individual, with the folio reference. The cost is £6.70 inc. postage from:

Mrs. Margaret Taylor, 60 Ashley Road, Farnborough, Hants. GU14 7HB

MISSING PERSONS:

The Society of Genealogists is anxious to build up an index of Missing Persons. This is to include information from solicitor's notices, advertisements for missing relatives in Family History journals etc. and especially items in local newspapers which can easily be missed. All information spotted would be appreciated, and if presented on a 5" x 3" slip, would enable the information to be filed straight away. Please send details to:

Mrs. S.A. Dyson at the Society of Genealogists, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA

EAST SURREY F.H.S

Have produced two Census Indexes for East Surrey, these cover the Registration District of Godstone (vol 1) and the sub district of Carshalton (vol 2). These are available from:

Miss Sue Beech. ESFHS, 1 Longmead Close, Caterham, Surrey CR3 5HA

CONVICTS IN THE FAMILY

Marilyn Chowney, a member of the West Surrey F.H.S., is anxious to build up a convict register on all known cases of people being transported to Australia from this country and thus be in a position to put researchers in this country in touch with possible Australian descendants. Should you thus find such information amongst the skeletons in your family tree - the sort of detail needed would be Name and Age of convicted person, Date and Place of conviction, Nature of offence, Sentence, and any details about transportation such as where to, name of ship etc. Perhaps the submission of such information will put you in touch with some unknown distant cousins in some other country! Please forward details to the above at:

76 Middle Gordon Road, Camberley, Surrey, GU15 2HT

WAGSTAFF SOCIETY

A One-Name Society for this name has been formed. Anyone interested should write with an SAE to:

Mrs. Barbara Kent, 17 Red Hill, Stourbridge, West Midlands DY8 1NA

COMPUTER PROGRAMS

I have written a suite of programs which will sort disc to disc (for our census onto a computer project). The programs will sort records up to 254 characters long, which have been prepared using Wordwise or Wordwise+ and will sort on fields as long as they are tabbed to identical places in the record. It was written to take advantage of the Opus Challenger disc drive which has 256k or 512k of solid disc built in, but can be used on a BBC Micro with standard disc drives (it might work on BBC+ or BBC Master but I haven't tried it). I have done a sort of 9,000 records each 37 characters long. If anyone would like information or a copy of the programs (3 x 13p postage stamps for a printout) please contact me:

Valerie Britton, 119 Holly Hill Road, Kingswood, Bristol BS15 4DL

BRENTFORD BOARD of GUARDIANS RECORDS

The records for this board have been transferred to the Greater London Record Office. Though there is very little material about people claiming relief, there is one volume of a register of paupers in institutions 1885-1923, (GLRO ref. BG/B 212214) which has survived. Records which contain confidential material are closed for 65 years. The old buildings that housed the Union Infirmary are due for demolition in about 1990, so if any members had ancestors who fell on hard times and went into the Union, if photographs are wanted for family history, now is the time to get the camera out!

Marion Williams

Christmas Fare

Mavis Sibley

Christmas-time has always been associated in this country with feasting and merrymaking. As far back as we have any records of the social life of our ancestors, we find accounts of the feasts they were wont to make at this season. The following is a short account of Christmas fare in olden time.

Curious particulars have come down to us of the great feasts with which our sovereign in early times, kept their Christmases. Cranes were the favourite dish with Henry II; and on one occasion we are informed that Henry III directed the Sheriff of Gloucester to buy twenty salmon, to put into pies for his Christmas:

“The Sammon, king of fish,
Fills with good cheer the Christmas dish”

and the Sheriff of Sussex had to provide ten brawns, with heads, and ten peacocks for the same feast in Westminster Hall. Richard II kept his Christmas at Lichfield, in 1398 – “where two hundred tuns of wine and two thousand oxen were consumed”. Edward II was a right royal provider of Christmas cheer. In his time the art of cookery was well understood, and the making of blancmanges, tarts, and pies, and the preparing of rich soups of the brawn of capons, were among the cook’s duties at this period. French cooks were employed by the nobility; and in the merchant’s feasts we find jellies of all colours, and in all figures - flowers, trees, beasts, fish, fowl, and fruit. The wines were spiced; and cinnamon, grains of paradise, and ginger were in the dessert confections.

In the Salter’s Company Books is the following recipe to make a game pie for Christmas, in the reign of Richard III: “Take a pheasant, a hare, a capon, two partridges, two pigeons, and two rabbits; bone them, and put them into paste the shape of a bird, with the livers and hearts, two mutton kidneys, filled with gravy made from the various bones, forcemeats, sage balls, seasoning, spice, catchup, and pickled mushrooms, filled up with gravy made from the various bones”. Richard III kept Christmas most splendidly, and paid “two hundred marks for certain new year’s gifts, against the feast of Christmas”.

Of Christmas dishes the first was the boar’s head, “the rarest dish in all the land”. It was pickled, boiled, or roasted, laid in a great charger, covered with a garland of bay, and served with a lemon in its mouth, and mustard. Sometimes the boar’s head was given as a wrestling prize.

Brawn is probably, as old a Christmas dish as boar’s head. We read of brawn and mustard at the coronation feast of Katherine, Queen of Henry V and for Henry VII was “brawne royal” for the King’s table. At the royal Palace, and at the revels of the Inns of Court, it was a constant dish at a Christmas breakfast. The Peacock was the next Christmas dish. To prepare it for the table the skin was first carefully stripped off, with the plumage adhering; the bird was then roasted, and when done it was sewed up again in its feathers, its beak gilt and so sent to table. Sometimes the whole

body was covered with gold leaf, and a piece of cotton, saturated with spirits, placed in its beak and lighted before it was carved. It was stuffed with spices and sweet herbs, basted with yolk of egg, and served with gravy.

The turkey has graced the Christmas table from the date of its introduction into England, about 1524, and we find it forming part of the farmer's Christmas dinner in 1573 when Thomas Tusser describes the turkey as "Christmas husbandrie fare". It got its name of turkey in England because merchants from the Levant, or Turkey, traded in them, thus giving the misleading impression they came from Turkey.

Swans were standard dishes formerly at great houses at Christmas. In the Household Book of the Duke of Northumberland, five swans are dished for Christmas Day, three for New Years Day, and four for Twelfth-Day.

Roast beef has been for ages the great Christmas fare. The sirloin of beef is said to be named from a loin of beef being knighted by King Charles II and at Friday Hill, in Essex, is shown a table as that upon which the ceremony was performed. Still, the great Christmas roast is the Baron of beef; ie two sirloins not out asunder, but joined together by the end of the backbone.

Plum-pudding is first mentioned in a cookery book of the year 1675; but it is thought to have originated from plum-broth, boiled in a basin, whence it became solid. This plum-broth, or porridge, also called hackin, until the time of Charles II was made by



boiling roast beef and veal with sack, old hock, and sherry, lemon and orange juice, double refined sugar, raisins, currants, and prunes, cochineal, nutmeg, cinnamon and cloves; the whole thickened with brown bread and served at table in a tureen. It was eaten at Christmas, at St. James's Palace, during the reign of George III and portions of it were sent to different officers of the royal household. By the 19th century the meat part was omitted

and it became the plum pudding we know today.

Minced or shred pies are said to be in imitation of the paste images and sweetmeats given away at Rome on Christmas-Eve. Two centuries ago, a traveller in England described every family making a Christmas pie, "the composition of the pastry being a most learned mixture of meats, tongues, chicken, eggs, sugar, currants, lemon and orange peel, with various spices." The paste case should be oblong, in imitation of the manger wherein our Saviour was laid, the ingredients themselves having been said to refer, especially the spices, to the offerings of the Wise Men.

To wash all the food down here is a recipe for Christmas ale from the Royal Kitchen of Charles I – "Boil 3 pints of beer or ale, beat 6 eggs, whites and all and put them in a bowl, set it on the fire and add some roasted apples, some sugar, some beaten nutmeg, cloves and ginger, and being well brewed, drink it whilst it is hot."

Edited from Cassel's HOUSEHOLD GUIDE to Every Department of Practical Life.

Projects Update

St. Nicholas, Chiswick Monumental Inscriptions

Wendy Mott

It was in 1979 that transcribing at Chiswick started - a joint venture by the Society of Genealogists and W.M.F.H.S. For most of us, it was our first venture into this fascinating pastime. I, for one, felt very inadequate, and if you had told me then that I would one day lead other projects and be responsible for the final stages of Chiswick, I would have been very sceptical.

For the record; we transcribed over 2,000 stones and the finished work is the result of the labour of some 44 people who transcribed, typed, checked and collated. Several transcriptions needed a return to the churchyard - could a mother of five children really have died at the age of 15? At least these visits gave us the chance to check the accuracy of our plans.

In the eight years we have been working on Chiswick we have completed several small churchyards plus Staines which has over a 1,000 stones and Heston, which is almost twice the size of Chiswick, which is now almost ready for publication.

At one stage I decided to check the stones against the parish Register but realised it would take too long. Also, many of the burials never appeared in the registers. For instance, there is a marble monument in the church to Charles Barnewell Esq., who died in 1739 and is buried in the Church, but he does not appear in the register. His wife's burial is recorded, but there is no mention of her on the stone.

Among the many people who are buried here are Dukes and Duchesses; Charles Whittingham, printer and wood engraver; Charles Holland, actor; William Hogarth, engraver and painter; and James McNeil Whistler, the American painter. Both Holland and Hogarth have an epitaph by David Garrick.

Would that I could find an inscription like this for one of my ancestors:

“This tomb is erected to the memory of ALEXANDER BRODIE, Esq. late of Carey Street, in the liberty of the Rolls, London and Callcutt in the county of Salop. First inventor of the register stoves and fire hearths for ships, and had the honour of supplying the whole British Navy with the latter, for upwards of thirty years. To the preservation of many valuable lives, since their introduction and was a great service to the Government; by which with his own industry, he accumulated a large fortune. Died 6th January 1811, aged 78 years.”

Unfortunately, another side of the tomb tells us that his wife died aged 32 and their only child died in infancy; so, no one will be looking for this particular M.I.

It amazes me how few people ask me to check the M.I.s for their ancestors. If you are lucky, you can get far more information from gravestones than from many of the other sources available to us. So please, don't neglect them, it is your enquiries that make our efforts so worthwhile.

Details of Monumental Inscriptions recorded by the Society with the address to write to for information is given inside the back cover.

St. Mary with St. Alban, Teddington

A survey of Monumental Inscriptions in this church was made by Patricia Counsell in 1984, this has been printed by the Teddington Society.

Further details from Wendy Mott our Membership Secretary

CENSUS INDEXES

You will have seen in the Journal that the second "Surname Index" has now been published. This covers the part of Brentford Superintendents Registration District East of the River Brent. It includes the parishes of Old and New Brentford, Ealing, Acton, Hanwell, Greenford, Perivale and Chiswick. The second part of Brentford Registration District, the parishes of Heston, Isleworth and Twickenham has now been transcribed. It will now be checked against the original books, as several of the enumerators writing leaves much to be desired. Also, the book for Hounslow Barracks is almost unreadable from the microfilm. It is hoped to publish this in the middle of next year. Work has also started on transcribing Hampton and Teddington, which are in West Middlesex but which were included in the Kingston Registration District. It is hoped to include the Index to these parishes in the book for Heston, Isleworth and Twickenham.

CHRISTMAS DAY IN THE WORKHOUSE

AMERSHAM WORKHOUSE

Christmas Day at the Union House - On this day, so memorable to all as a season of feasting and enjoyment, the inmates of this union were not forgotten. Two hundred and thirty-nine persons, including men, women and children, were regaled with the old English fare of roast beef and plum pudding. After they had dined to their hearts content, the men were provided with beer and tobacco, and the women with snuff for their enjoyment of the afternoon. At tea the children were furnished with plum cake, and they were obviously delighted with the kindness bestowed upon them. Among them were a number of orphan boys, who had been apprenticed from this Union in various parts of the country, but who having obtained a holiday, called and asked permission to spend the day with their old school-fellows; their request was granted and heartily did they mix with the hilarity around them. A number of ratepayers attended at the dinner, and expressed themselves highly satisfied with the arrangement.

From the Buckinghamshire Advertiser, January 1 1856

CHRONOGRAMS

MICHAEL WILD

Have any family historians ever heard of Chronograms? I admit that I hadn't until I read the Oxford Guide to Word Games by Tony Augarde. It seems that they are a type of word game in which dates and numbers can be hidden in sentences, and rely upon the fact that Roman numerals are letters of the alphabet. (M = 1000, D = 500, C = 100, L = 50, X = 10, V = 5 & I = 1)

The method used is to select a series of Roman numerals which add up to the number required (the rules which normally govern the use of Roman numerals are ignored) and then to build up a sentence incorporating them. The sentence is then written down in lower-case with the letters which will make the date being in upper-case. Popular in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, chronograms are sometimes used on buildings or church bells, to give the date of construction or casting, and have even appeared in epitaphs. Tony Augarde gives the following example of the latter from the epitaph to Hester Potter at Warminster:

pVre VesseLs of MerCy enJoy happIness VVith goD
VertVe In her Is not VVItHerIng

This is interpreted as follows - One must remember that 'V' and 'U' are interchangeable, that 'W' (double U) is treated as 'V V' and that 'I' is used for both 'I' and 'J'. When all the Roman numerals in one line have been discovered they are added together:

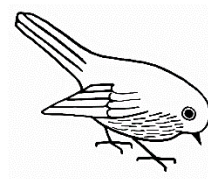
FIRST LINE	SECOND LINE
V = 5	V = 5
V = 5	V = 5
L = 50	I = 1
M = 1000	I = 1
C = 100	VV = 10
I = 1	I = 1
I = 1	<u>I = 1</u>
VV = 10	24
I = 1	(her age)
<u>D = 500</u>	
1673	
(when she died)	

So, the eccentric use of capital letters on old memorials was not always as meaningless as it appears.

BEGGAR'S RHYME

Christmas is coming, the geese is getting fat,
Please to put a penny in the old man's hat;
If you haven't got a penny a ha'penny will do,
If you haven't got a ha'penny, God bless you

Anon



NEW BOOKS

Bound for Australia - David J. Hawkings Phillimore Press £12.95

A concise and informative guide to P.R.O. classes and other contemporary material on transportation and by definition Australian Colonial history. It takes us stage by stage through all the available records, using some of David's own research material as examples, and includes Australian returns of settlers and convicts. Facsimile documents abound, all demonstrating just how detailed the information is. The appendices are a summary of what can be found in each P.R.O. class number. We should be grateful to those unknown scribes who compiled these returns and to David, who has so painstakingly researched it to produce this book. Whether any of your ancestors were "exported" to Australia, went voluntarily, or just stayed at home, this is the book to read.

Sam Morton

Basic Sources for Family History

1: Back to the Early 1800s - by Andrew Todd

One of the best I have read on this subject. The author has spent more than twenty years researching his own family and if the book is the sum of his experiences, then his time was not wasted. Easy to read and most informative, basic stuff but full of comments on some of the less likely sources of information. Definitely one for the bookshelf.

Sam Morton

Available from the Author, 9 Square St., Ramsbottom, Bury, Lancs, BL0 9BE at £2.60 inc. p&p.

General Register Office and I.G.I. Indexes - Where to find Them

Edited by Jeremy Gibson £1.25 F.F.H.S.

This supersedes the Guide – "Where to Find the I.G.I.", with an updated list of places which hold the I.G.I. - It now lists all those places in Great Britain which hold microfilm copies of the Indexes to Births, Marriages and Deaths held at St. Catherine's House. A valuable guide for those whom a visit to London is impracticable.

Vic Rosewarne

STAND AND DELIVER - Brian Williams

This book will make an excellent Christmas present. Brian Williams deals with the highwaymen who roamed the western routes to and from London. He concentrates on the facts and shows that the romantic figure portrayed in fiction was fiction. The book contains plenty of life and death stories of these rogues and thieves (usually at the end of a rope). There are concise histories of the roads, coaching era and the beginning of the police force. It is crammed with lively contemporary prints of the criminals and crimes. One does not have to be local or a family history buff to enjoy this book.

Yvonne Woodbridge

Published by Hillingdon Borough Libraries at £2.50 (exc. p&p)

PEOPLE, EVENTS AND INVENTIONS 1500-1900 - Barbara Robinson

5 charts at 50p each or £2 the set, plus 50p postage.

These charts were reviewed in the Midland Ancestor and as I liked to put my ancestors into their historical and economic background, I sent for them. These are A3 size charts, divided into 9 columns: eg. Rulers, Politicians, and Social Events; Wars and Battles; Inventions and People of Influence; Religious Events; Civil Events; World Events; and a column where the names of your family can be written. This gives you the important occurrences of the period, so you only have to find the particular event that affected your ancestor. The charts can be obtained from:

Barbara Robinson, Records and Genealogical Research, 137 Gretna Road, Coventry, CV3 6DS
Yvonne Woodbridge

UNDERSTANDING THE HISTORY & RECORDS OF NON-CONFORMITY

by Patrick Palgrave-Moore

This 32-page booklet will meet a great need amongst family historians who do not comprehend the many non-conformity divisions within our church history, for it seeks to provide both an outline description of them all, as well as describing, briefly, how and when they came into being. Some information about the type of record they left behind is given together with the names of the principal denomination repositories, and a useful summary is the list of journals and other publications of the various sects, with the dates of publication. The booklet is essentially an introduction to a very involved subject, and for those who would like to know more, a very useful bibliography has been included. But for those who know practically nothing about the different sects, and are meeting difficulties in their family history research as a consequence, then this booklet should clear up many difficulties. Glyn Morgan

Family History from Newspapers - Eve McLaughlin FFHS

Another McLaughlin guide, this one, details information the Family Historian might find in Local or National newspapers. It also has a history of newspapers from their origins in the seventeenth century to the present day. A good introductory guide to those who want to find a little extra about their ancestors. Vic Rosewarne

Diary of William Tayler, Footman 1837 - 63pp Edited by Dorothy Wise

Gives an interesting glimpse into life in service, in London. Could be of special interest to some of our members as he was related to Taylers in Turnham Green and mentioned his brother John Tayler, shoemaker and Uncle Thomas Tayler, butcher. Available from the St. Marylebone Society, Marylebone Library, Marylebone Road, London NW1, at £2.50 exc. p&p. Wendy Mott

Rough Music

Yvonne Woodbridge

I was looking at the minutes of the Parish Council of Hardley, a small hamlet in Norfolk, where my great grandfather had been the Parish Clerk. His eldest son was also a member of the council, he was appointed Vice Chairman in January 1895. Then at the 20th April meeting that same year he became Chairman. Seven days later he resigned, the cause given in the minutes was “by reason of his removal from the village”. This was intriguing, who had removed him from the village and why? One of my Norfolk cousins explained that his wife was “tinkered out”. I had never heard this expression before. Apparently (according to my cousin) she was disliked by her neighbours because she caused trouble by her gossip. So, they stood outside of their houses and banged pots and pans as she passed by. This was the reason the family left the village.

I had thought this was peculiar to Norfolk until our Editor, Vic Rosewarne, gave me an extract from “Larkrise to Candleford”. In it, Flora Thompson tells of a case of adultery in the 1870’s between a woman of the village and her lodger. The villagers made effigies of the guilty couple and carried them aloft on poles by torchlight to the home of the woman accompanied by the banging of pots and pans, the sound of tin whistles and jeers and cat-calls, with the result that the lodger disappeared before morning and soon after was followed by the woman and her husband. The custom was known as “Rough Music”.

Shortly after reading this, the following article appeared in the April edition of “Family Tree” magazine:

“Making music was a village’s way of showing disapproval of someone, perhaps for the ill treatment of a wife or child. A group of villagers would gather outside of the miscreant’s cottage and bang and crash pots, pans or anything else they could lay their hands on that would make a din. This might go on for several days, and would sometimes shame the culprit so much he would mend his ways, or, in extreme cases pack up and leave the village.”

This was the English equivalent of the French Charivari or in German Katzenmusik (Cat’s music). In France it originated as a custom to greet a bridal couple on their wedding night, but later became an act following the marriage of a widow or widower who remarried to quickly, or to couples where there was a great disparity of ages and to other unions which were either ridiculous or unpopular. Cases of notorious domestic infelicity or infidelity also called forth a similar action.

The custom of making a noise to show disapproval may hark back to earlier times. The pagans and early Christians made a noise to keep the demons at bay and later on when the crops were blessed, the ceremony was accompanied by the ringing of hand bells to keep the devil away. Then when a village was threatened by danger, the appearance of invaders or the first signs of the plague, the church bell was rung to warn the inhabitants. Perhaps it was these folk memories that made the villagers unite to drive away the “enemy” by making a noise. At least the person knew the neighbours disliked them or knew their guilty secret.

Did You Know?

CHRISTMAS TREES - In pagan times a tree was set up in honour of the goddess Freyja, it was decorated with golden and silver balls to represent the sun and moon, at a later date, lights were added for happiness and good fortune, then an apple and



nuts for love and fertility. The custom of putting gifts under the tree is a modern idea. Our present Christmas trees are traceable to a German in the household of Caroline, Queen of George IV, having made a Christmas tree for a juvenile party in London. This tree was a branch of evergreen, fastened on a board, and hung with gilt oranges, almonds, etc., and beneath it was a model of a farmhouse and figures

of animals, etc. The making of Christmas trees was then described as a common custom in Germany, and as a relic of the pageants in ancient days. Prince Albert popularised the custom by erecting a decorated fir tree in Windsor Castle in 1841.

SANTA CLAUS - The Dutch festival of St. Nicholas was transplanted to America where in Dutch-American dialect he became Santa Claus. St. Nicholas was the Bishop of Myra in Asia Minor who became the patron saint of sailors, scholars and children. He was supposed to leave money at night on the door step or in stockings hung up to dry. His day was December 6th. He was taken over by other Americans, transplanted to Christmas Eve and became the figure we know today. An important part in popularising the custom was the poem, "The Night before Christmas", by Clement Clark Moore, written in 1822. Father Christmas who became mixed up with Santa Claus was the Norse god Woden who with skilful fury drove his reindeer sledge through the sky.



MISTLETOE - This was not allowed in church but at the Winter Solstice festivals it symbolised peace and friendship. Enemies that met under it were supposed to be friends until the next day. It first became part of the Christmas festivities in the middle of the 17th century. The custom was to remove a berry after every kiss, when all the berries had gone then the kissing had to stop.



CHRISTMAS CHARITY

At Christmas, the hardness of winter doth rage;
A griper of all things, and specially age.
Then lightly poor people, the young with the old,
Be sorest oppressed with hunger and cold.

At Christmas, by labour is little to get,
That wanting - the poorest in danger are set:
What season the better, of all the whole year,
Thy needy, poor neighbour to comfort and cheer.

(From Thomas Tusser's 500 Points of Good Husbandry)

HEARTH TAX 1662-89

VIC ROSEWARNE

Lists of names are a prime source in the tracing of ancestors. The census of 1841 is the first to give a complete enumeration of the country. Before that time, we have to rely on lists made for other purposes, usually tax collection, Militia Musters and religious reasons. One of the most useful set of lists available were those made for the collection of the HEARTH TAX between 1662 and 1689. Other lists may have been better; ie the Poll Tax of 1660 or the Marriage Duties Register of 1695; but the lists made for the Hearth Tax have the merit that there is, at least, one complete assessment for each English county, except Wiltshire, and for some many more.

At the Restoration of Charles II in 1660, Parliament voted him a yearly allowance of £1,200,000 for the normal peacetime expenses of the Government. In place of the traditional income from feudal dues and profits of the demesne, the revenue was to come from excise duties and an extension of the tax base. There was a shortfall of some £200,000 in the amount raised by these methods. In 1662, Parliament endeavoured to make good the deficit by a tax of 2s on every hearth or fireplace in the country.

That “every dwelling and other house, edifice, all lodgings and chambers in the Inns of court, Inns of Chancery, college and other societies..... shall be chargeable ... for every fire hearth and stove within every such house, edifice, chamber, and lodging as aforesaid the sum of 2s by the year, to be paid in two half-yearly installments”.

The instalments were due on Ladyday (25 March) and Michaelmas (29 September). There was a list of Exemptions: Paupers, those who did not pay church rate, those whose houses were not worth 20s or those with goods worth less than £10. Also, certain types of fireplaces were exempt: ovens used for private baking, Blowing houses, furnaces and kilns. The tax was to be collected by the village constable, who was empowered to go round to every house and ask for the total of hearths in the place, if he was not satisfied with the number given, he could enter the house to count them. The householder then had to pay the constable, almost immediately, the tax of 1s on each hearth. The unpopularity of the tax can be imagined, the right of someone to enter one's home to count fireplaces was repugnant to the mass of the population. Riots occurred in Bristol and London, and widespread evasion was reported. The poet Marvel summed it up in the lines -

“Sweeping all our chimney stacks,
excising us for our smoake.”

The first assessment was made in the summer of 1662 and listed some 1,700,000 hearths for which tax was liable; meaning a total of £85,000 per collection. These assessments were thoroughly made, except for Central London, some large provincial cities and some country areas of Wales. The collection was not so easy. Money received never came up to the assessed amount, and it was slow in reaching the Exchequer. In the end only £75,000 was collected.

The tax was novel in being both direct and affecting more people than any previous tax. There was a disinclination to pay, or at least on the full number of hearths. The administration was amateur, using the petty constable or tithingman of the parish or

township, the High Constable of the hundred and the Sheriff. The poundage allowed as expenses to each, did not even cover the cost of collection.

In 1663 a revising Act was passed to tighten up the collection procedure. A new assessment was to be made by the constable, who was to be accompanied by two substantial men of the parish, and they were to be allowed to enter any dwelling to make sure the number of hearths stated by the householder was correct. They were also to list all houses whether chargeable or not. This assessment showed a fall in the number of hearths for which tax was liable, this was partly due to the generous granting of exemptions by the Justices of the Peace. In the end out of an estimated collection of £76,000 only £60,000 was raised.

The declining revenue led to a further Act of Parliament in 1664 this established a new Administration for the Tax. There was to be a Receiver for each county with local collectors (called chimney men) assisted by the parish constable. A new assessment was made, based on copies of the assessment for 1662, but to be brought up to date. In this assessment all persons with three hearths or more were to pay regardless. This system was set up with great powers but was less efficient than that of the Sheriffs administration, the revenue again falling short of what was assessed.

In 1665 it was decided to Farm out the tax. That is to sell the right of collection for a number of years for a cash sum in advance. This was mainly forced by the Governments need for ready cash due to the war with the Dutch. The farmers were to take over the collection of the Tax from Michelmas (M) 1666, but were to collect the revenue for Ladyday (L) 1666 in arrears, and make a special return to the Exchequer for that collection. The Farm was to run for seven years with an option to surrender it after three years. Even this method did not prove a success, only £50,000 was raised for the first collection. Though part of this must be blamed on the Great Fire of London, which broke out on the night of the 2nd September that year and in four days left the greater part of London a smoking ruin. By 1669 the amount raised came to £70,000, at which time the Farmers of the tax took the option and surrendered the Farm.

During the Farm, evasion of the tax was widespread. Many blocked up hearths when the inspection was due, only to unblock them when the house had been visited. The magistrates colluded with the general populace in granting large numbers of exemptions. The magistrates were more concerned to avoid hardship in the local population than in collecting the King's revenue.

The State papers, of the time, are full of stories of violence against collectors. At Bridport a Collector was killed in 1668 by a stone thrown at him "whilst in the execution of his duty". At Marlborough the chimney men were attacked while distraining goods from a defaulter and could get no redress from the Justices, save that the defaulter was liable for the duty on his hearth, they could get no penalty or damages for the violence done.

There was no collection for the next year and a half, after the surrender of the farm, whilst a new administration was set up. This was based on the method used for the collection of 1664M-1665M, with receivers and collectors assisted by the petty constable. These people

then collected the tax from 1669 to 1674. At their last collection for Ladyday 1674 they collected £78,000, little more than that collected in 1662.

The Tax was again farmed out from 1674M to 1684L. The revenue rose from £85,000 in 1674 to £94,000 in 1682. Finally, from 1684M till the tax was repealed in 1689, it was collected by salaried Commissioners. The amount being collected at the time the tax was abolished was £110,000 per half year; about the yield estimated when the tax was first proposed twenty-seven years earlier. On the accession of William III and Mary in 1688 they gave a pledge to abolish the tax, and this was done in their first parliament. The Act that abolished it described the Tax as:

“Not onely a great depression to the poorer sort but a badge of Slavery upon the whole people exposing every mans house to be entered into and searched at pleasure by persons unknown to him”.

ASSESSMENTS AND RETURNS

The main interest of the Tax for Historians, Genealogists and Demographers is in the assessments and returns made for the collection of the tax. Here an assessment is a list made by the constable or collector naming who should pay or be exempt. A return is a list of the money collected from each house. These lists give the head of each household and the number of hearths, thus giving an indication of the relative wealth of the people. The coverage of these lists vary, some are almost complete enumerations of the heads of households others only list those paying the tax. There are also lists of persons exempt, especially for the period of the second receivers (1670-74), signed by the overseers and churchwardens and presented at Quarter Sessions.

Lists usually only survive for those periods the tax was collected by the Sheriffs Administration (1662M-1664L) or appointed Receivers (1664M-1665M and 1670-1674). When the Local Administration collected the tax, their records were audited by the Exchequer, thus, the records were preserved there. Also, the assessments were enrolled by the Clerks of the Peace and certified by the Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions. The documents can thus survive in Sessions papers. The collection for Ladyday 1666 was made by the later Farmers of the tax, acting as Receivers, the return was audited by the Exchequer and its records are in the P.R.O.

In the years the tax was farmed out or collected by salaried commissioners, accounts of the collectors and sub-farmers were audited at the central Hearth Tax Offices. These records only survive when disputes arose between sub-farmers and grand-farmers and the case went to litigation by the Exchequer Court. Private papers also contain some records, but only rarely.

A number of Hearth Tax returns covering a complete county have been published. These include: Bedfordshire, Cornwall, Derbyshire, Devon, Dorset, Isle of Wight, Norfolk, Oxfordshire, Shropshire, Somerset, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Surrey, and Westmorland. The returns for a number of towns, parish and hundreds have been transcribed. A full list is given in the FFHS guide - The Hearth Tax and other later Stuart Tax list, edited by Jeremy Gibson.

HEARTH TAX RECORDS FOR MIDDLESEX

A large number of the assessments and returns for Middlesex survive. For most parishes there are documents for at least six collections of the tax. These are in two places:

(1) Greater London Record Office (GLRO)

MR/TH 1 to 7 - The complete assessment for Ladyday 1664 covering the whole of Middlesex and Westminster. It includes both chargeable and non chargeable hearths and is probably the best list for the county, in both coverage and condition.

MR/TH 9 to 117 - The original collectors' books for the second Receivers administration (1670-1674), for most places this includes four collections.

(2) Public Record Office, Chancery Lane. (PRO)

There are a number of documents for the period 1662-65 but most are incomplete or in poor condition. There are two Exchequer copies of the assessment for Ladyday 1664, both are deficient, the GLRO copies are preferable. Below are listed all the important documents that are in good condition for the county.

E 179/252/32 - The return for Ladyday 1666 is in 39 paper books covering Middlesex and London. All in excellent condition, and for many places there are additional notes when the tax has not been paid.

E 179/143/370 - An Exchequer copy of the return for Middlesex dated 1674, enrolled from the collectors' books found in the GLRO.

E 179/143/367 - Exemption certificates covering almost the whole county dated 1674

E 179/335 - Exemption certificates for parts of London and Middlesex, 1672-74

E 179/253/13 - Constables returns for 5 parishes in Elthorne Hundred dated 1663

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The Levying of the Hearth Tax 1662-1688 by L.M. Marshall, English Historical Review Vol. 51, October 1936.

The Introduction to the Dorset Hearth Tax returns - C.A.F. Meekings

The Introduction to the Surrey Hearth Tax Returns - C.A.F. Meekings

Hearth Taxes 1662-1689 by John Patten in Journal of Local Population Studies No. 7

Introduction to the Catalogue for an Exhibition at the P.R.O. of

Hearth Tax documents - C.A.F. Meekings

Cornwall Hearth Tax and Poll Tax 1660 - 64 - Edited by T.L. Stoate

The Hearth Tax and other later Stuart Tax Lists - Edited by J.S.W. Gibson, FFHS

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION

JOYCE BRIANT

I expect many readers of our Journal watched the programme on B.B.C. 2 "Wideworld" on October 7th about the Sir John Franklin expedition and the coffins that were found after 140 years. My husband's gt. gt. gt. grandfather was on one of the subsequent searches in 1852-4.

Henry Briant was the Ice Blaster and Ships Printer on the H.M.S. Assistance which with its tender Pioneer was caught in the ice whilst engaged on the search. The expedition ship was held fast in the ice and in danger of breaking up. Each member gave the tail of his shirt to have details printed onto it. Then it was put into bottles and cast into the sea so the position of the ship would be known to any finder. One copy was retained by Henry Briant, though stains were made by the sea water. A relative has Henry's shirt tail from where I copied all the names.

The names may be of interest to any descendants whose ancestors were on this particular search. I would like to hear from anyone who thinks they are connected to the Briant family: **Mrs. Joyce Briant, 65 Radstock Rd. Woolston, Southampton SO2 7HT**

ARTIC EXPEDITION OF 1852

List of officers and men employed in the sledging parties in search of the Erebus and Terror. Wellington Channel 1854:

Joseph Abbott	Wm. Fleming	Nic. Middleton
Chris Allen	Jerimiah Galavan	Gwm. Munden
Joseph Anderson	James Gore	Joseph Organ
Alex Baillie	Joseph Graham	Chris Pond
Thomas Barber	John Green	James Poyer
Joseph Barnes	George Green	Gge Quiddington
Robert Batchelor	Richard Hales	Louis Read
R. Bayley	John Hales	James Reid
Joseph Beams	Thomas Hall	Commnd. Richards
Sir Edward Belcher	Sam Heayns	Joseph Robinson
Richard Bex	Mr. Herbert	Reo. Robinson
Henry Billett	Wm. Huggett	J. Simmonds
Thomas Bond	Edw. Humphrys	James Sinnett
Henry Briant	Alfred Ingleton	Charles Smith
John Clark	Thomas Isaac	Isaac Stallard
Thom. Coopland	Gge. Jeffries	George Stares
Gge. Cousins	Henry Jones	Henry Tranter
Gge Custance	Edward Lyons	Ranson Unthank
Henry Deller	Thomas Marshall	Robert Urquart
Arthur Dickens	Walter Marshall	Sam Walker
Simon Dix	Lieut. May	George Wickets
George Eday	Wm. McArthur	George Wood
Gge. Edwards	James McCartney	Wm. Wood
Wm. Evans	John McCormick	Ben Young
Cornelius Fielder	Thom. Mellish	George Youngson

CAN YOU HELP?

BOYLAND John BOYLAND, a tailor, baptised 1779 at St. Luke's, Chelsea, son of Thomas and (Amelia) Elizabeth BOYLAND. John married Eleanor, and their five children were baptised at St. Luke's Chelsea; Thomas 1822, John Frederick 1823, Eleanor 1826, Mary Ann 1830, and Henry 1834. Any information on this family, especially the marriages of John & Eleanor BOYLAND, and Thomas & (Amelia) Elizabeth BOYLAND, will be very much appreciated:

John BOYLAND, 3 Eggeling St., Esperance, WA 6450, AUSTRALIA

DOWNING - A correction to the Help column in the August Journal.

Information was sought on ADA DOWNING (not Ann as printed), she married George BEECHER at St. Mary's Ealing in 1898. According to the certificate she was aged 21, the daughter of Samuel DOWNING (deceased). Any help with this would be appreciated: **Mrs. M.L. Williams, 164 Westward Road, London E4 8QJ**

HALL Has anyone any information on the birth of William HALL, born Fulham circa 1800. He married Louisa LANGSTONE at St. Mary Abbots in 1820. Details to: **Mrs. June White, 5 Oakley Gardens, Banstead, Surrey SM7 2DF**

HINDMARSH John HINDMARSH, born 1788, was an indentured plumber in London in 1803. He married Anne Walton at St. Marylebone, Middlesex 13 April 1807. He was a plumber at 17 Great Carter Lane, St. Pauls and also of Hatfield St. Southwark. He died in London on 18 June 1821, and his wife Anne died before September 1822, I would like to find out where they were buried. They had issue of Caroline Harriet HINDMARSH born 1808, Thomas Watkins HINDMARSH, and Ralph Robinson HINDMARSH. **Mr. F.S. Hindmarsh, 12 Roy Street, Tawa, NEW ZEALAND**

JERVIS I am seeking the parents of my gt. gt. grandfather, Joseph JERVIS, Collector of Customs at New Amsterdam, British Guiana, died there Sept. 1824. He was married, circa 1818 to Elizabeth HUNTER MILES. A Joseph JERVIS was baptised on 9 March 1794 at St. Margaret's Uxbridge, a son of William and Mary. This Joseph was the brother of Lt. Col. John JERVIS, British East India Co., and also of Lady Mary WOOD, wife of Sir George Adam WOOD. Is this my Joseph? Please contact:

Mrs. E. Lee, 518 S. 13th Street, Lexington, MO 64067 U.S.A.

KING Information sought on the family of John KING, born in Oxford circa 1770, wife unknown. He was living at Uxbridge c.1810, where his son William was born. In 1851, John was living in East Bedfont (Hatton) with his son William, William's wife Sarah and daughter Elizabeth. If anyone can help contact:

Mr. Jacob M. Prince, 1053 Millbranch Crt, Columbus, Georgia 31907, U.S.A.

POCOCK Can anyone help to locate the marriage of George POCOCK and Catherine KENNEDY? They were living in Fulham from 1850 with their son George born 1850 and grandmother, Rebecca POCOCK, who was aged 88 in the 1851 census.

George was born in Fulham c.1820 and Catherine in Ireland. There were two more sons John & William. **Mrs. Joyce Briant, 65 Redstock Rd. Southampton, S02 7HT**

SAGAR Richard and Isabella SAGAR baptised two children near Carlisle in 1799, a further six were baptised between 1806 and 1819. Richard SAGAR is described in the Carlisle parish records as "a soldier in His Majesties Light Horse". In the gap 1799-1806 one of the children could be a Robert SAGAR, (as the 1851 census gives him as born in Hounslow and aged 49), Hounslow was then, as now, the site of an Army Barracks. There is no proof Robert was the child of Richard and Isabella, but if there is a baptism perhaps this may give further information, especially in finding Richard's regiment.

Mrs. Margaret King, 6 Beech Terrace, Cwncan, Crosskeys, Newport, Gwent NP1 7NP

SECKER Information sought on Alfred Thomas SECKER (born 1846, Upper Holloway). In 1881 he was the licensee of the Roebuck Inn, Turnham Green. Previously he had been a pawnbroker in the family business at Lever Street, St. Lukes, E.C. Around 1883/4 he left the Roebuck and his wife and eleven children, apparently intending to emigrate to the U.S.A., Canada or Australia. Nothing was heard of him again and certainly searches at St. Catherine's house reveal no trace of his death in England. **(See address below)**

MESSER Any information from descendants of Blanche Messer (nee SECKER) one of the daughters of Alfred Thomas SECKER, described above, would be much appreciated. Blanche was born circa 1874 in London. In 1902 she married Albert Louis MESSER at All Saints, Fulham, later moving to Westfield Road, West Ealing. It is known she definitely emigrated to Australia prior to the Second World War and possibly had two daughters. Any information concerning the above, either abroad or in the U.K: **Miss R.A. Probert, "Homeleigh", Little Lane, Loosley Row, Nr Princes Risborough, Bucks, HP17 0NX**

RESEARCH REQUESTED

I would like to make contact with someone who would be willing to help me by making short searches of local London records. I hear that the Chelsea libraries, The Guildhall and the G.L.R.O., probably have what I need: **Mr. Frederick G.D. HARDSTAFF, 83 Statesman Square, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada M1S 4H7**

THAMES FISHING

There were 100 families at Brentford in 1795 making a living by fishing ("Middlesex" by Michael Robbins) and a member of the Brentford and Chiswick has given me a lot of information on the fishing families in Chiswick. My ancestors John and Ann DEAR (DEER) seem to have married in Chiswick and moved to Brentford. There must have been a lot of close contact (intermarriage etc.) between the fishing families at Old Brentford, Chiswick and Strand on the Green. So, there must be others researching these fisher folk and we may be able to help each other by making the connections through Thames Fishing rather than through names, dates and places, as in normal member's interests listings. Is anyone else interested in this occupation?

Mr. R.B. Dear 75 Whittington Road, Elizabeth Field, South Australia 5113 AUSTRALIA

This section is open to any of our members who have difficulty in tracing their ancestors, 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 on persons born more than one hundred years ago.

CHRISTMAS PAST

Like most Christian festivals, Christmas replaced a pagan festival which celebrated the winter solstice. The Anglo Saxons, before their conversion celebrated a winter festival in December known as Yule, which meant Rejoicing or Noise. Initially Christ's birthday was not celebrated amongst the early Christians, they were more concerned with his supposed second coming. But by the fourth century the church was encouraging their members to celebrate it. It began as a moveable feast, being held on various dates between November to May. December 25th, which would have been the date of the winter solstice under the Julian calendar, appears to have become fixed as the date for Christmas about 350 AD. Christmas was celebrated with great feasting and merriment after attending the religious ceremonies. The relaxation of normal social behaviour went on from Christmas Day until Twelfth Night.

The Puritans had attacked the Festivities as pagan during the reign of Elizabeth I, and in the Early Stuart times they denounced even the religious practices as Popish and therefore works of the devil. During the Commonwealth, the Puritans decided to do away with Christmas altogether. An Act of 1652 forbade any future observation of Christmas Day; "nor any solemnity used or exercised in churches upon that day in respect thereof."

Christmas was celebrated in the next eight years, but behind closed doors as John Evelyn wrote:

1652 Christmas Day – "No sermon anywhere, so observed it at home, the next day we went to Lewisham, where was an honest divine preach'd on 21 Matt. 9. Celebrating the Incarnation, for on the day before no churches were permitted to meet so to that sorrie passe were they come".

Evelyn continued his secret observation of Christmas until 1657, when the service he attended was rudely interrupted:

"Dec. 25, I went with my wife & c. to Lond. to celebrate Christmas. Mr. Gunning preaching in Excester Chapell on 7 Micha 2. Sermon ended, as he was giving us the Holy Sacrament, the Chapell was surrounded with souldiers. All the communicants and Assembly surpriz'd & kept prisoners by them, some in the house, others carried away."

The Restoration of Charles II in 1660 brought back Christmas, but it was never celebrated in quite the same way again. Pepy's in 1668, hardly had an enjoyable Christmas as he noted in his diary for the day – "To dinner alone with my wife, who, poor wretch sat undressed all day till ten at night, altering and lacing of a noble petticoat; whilst I by her making the boy read to me the life of Julius Caesar and Descartes book of Musick".

Ralph Josselin, vicar of Earls Coney, Essex, lamented the lack of religious interest in Christmas.

"1675 Dec. 25th. The sun rose gloriously, discerned it at my wash place window, at the side of the end of Amies house, the dayes visibly lengthned. God give me and

mine an interest in that Christ whose incarnation we remember with thankfulness open, dry though windie, no frost hitherto. preacht with affection, a smal company present, all shops open. trade goeth, religion sad.”

Parson Woodforde records the Christian habit of treating the poor at Christmas:

1791 Sunday and Xmas day... “This being Christmas I walked to Church this morning and read prayers and administered the Holy Sacrament to 22 Communicants. Gave for a Offering at the altar 0.2.6. None from Weston house at Church this Morn’ the weather being very cold, wet and windy and extreme bad walking, being all ice under (foot). My Foot extremely painful, hard Matter to get to and from Church, but thank God I went thro’ it all better than I expected. The following old men dined at my house being Christmas Day and each had a Shilling apiece to carry home to their Wives.”

There were some though who found the celebrations annoying, John Skinner, A Somerset Rector wrote:

1827 December 25th. “I was awakened early by the ringing of the bells, and could not help thinking how much sound overwhelms common sense in all that we have to do on the present day. I lay awake last night thinking of these things, and soon after I had closed my eyes there were again opened by the loud peals these thoughtless people among whom I dwell chose to ring, as they suppose, in honour of the day. They had better retire within themselves, and commune with their hearts, and be still”.

The first Christmas of the Victorian Age (1837) was recorded by William Tayler, a Footman in service in London. “This is Christmas Day, which is, I am sorry to say, almost forgot in London except by the drunkards. We had here roast beef, plum pudding, turkey, and a bottle of Brandy to make punch, which we all enjoyed very much.”

It was the Victorians, especially Dickens and the Prince Consort, who gave us the Christmas celebrations we have today. The idea of the family gathered round the Christmas Tree started with the Royal Family at Windsor. Dickens with his writings, particularly “The Christmas Carol”, helped promote the new Family orientated Christmas, with presents for the children.

The Christmas cheer did not, though, spread to all the community, there were still those who worked on Christmas Day.

“It was a white Christmas, our last one in England, and in the morning, we tramped through the crunching snow with my father to visit one of his brothers who had a small market garden in the neighbourhood. Christmas morning though it was, women were working in the field and washing turnips in an open shed; my uncle was not a hard man; it was part of the everyday agricultural life in England at the time”.

This description is of a Christmas day in 1886 by Mr. A.H. Reed who was staying with his father at “The Lilacs” in Harlington, prior to their emigration to New Zealand. From Hayes and Harlington in 1880 by A.H. Reed.

Compiled by Yvonne Woodbridge and Vic Rosewarne with contributions from Pam Morgan and Michael Wild

CAMPAIGN MEDALS AS A SOURCE OF FAMILY HISTORY- IAN DURBAN

THE AWARD OF CAMPAIGN MEDALS

Since about 1815 it has been the custom and practice for campaign medals to be issued to all ranks of the UK armed forces. Generally, these medals are circular, struck in silver (or latterly cupro- nickel) and issued with a distinctive ribbon. However, there have been bronze star shaped medals issued, the most well known being the “stars” issued for service during the two World Wars. In many cases the medals are fitted with clasps bearing the name of specific battles or campaigns in which the recipient took part.

NAMING OF MEDALS

What makes these medals unique is the fact that, generally speaking, they are all engraved or impressed with the name and unit of the recipient. The naming is usually to be found on the edge of the medals or on the reverse in the case of stars. The main exception being those medals issued for service in the 1939-45 War, which were issued unnamed.

RESEARCH POTENTIAL

In-depth research at places like the P.R.O., National Army Museum and C.R.O.s can bring a wealth of detail about a recipient’s life and military career. For a family historian what can be more satisfying than to discover an ancestor who served in a regiment that withstood Napoleon’s Cavalry at Waterloo or defended the mission station at Rorke’s Drift?

In writing this article, it is not my intention to list the various sources of research (there are many excellent publications that fulfil this need), but rather to whet the appetite of those who are lucky enough to possess an ancestor’s medal(s) or who are aware of a forbear’s service with a particular regiment or unit.

To illustrate how family history can be linked on a personal level to momentous national events, the following paragraphs show what can be achieved with luck and a little imagination.

EXAMPLE: A HERO OF THE CRIMEA

In 1854, as in 1982, the government sent a large task force to confront an enemy many thousands of miles away and at the end of a long and tenuous supply line. I have in my possession the medal awarded to a man who served in this task force in what was to become known as the Crimean War.

The medal is merely named to “Geo. East, Gren. Gds.” and at some stage has been converted into a brooch, presumably to make it a wearable keepsake for a loved one. Crimean veterans wore their medals with pride and judging by the battered condition of George’s medal, he was no exception.

Private George East’s service papers are stored in the P.R.O. at Kew and provide a rich source of information. George was born in 1828 and enlisted in the Grenadier Guards on 8 April 1846. It’s not too difficult to imagine young George, a labourer, being impressed

by tales of exotic places and glory by a glamorously dressed recruiting sergeant. Although he did not know it at the time, George's chance for glory would come only eight years later when the 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards was warned for foreign service in the war with Russia that broke out in early 1854.

The Battalion was brought up to strength to produce a first line of 800 men having not less than seven years and not more than eighteen years service. The Guards left England in February 1854 and spent some time in Malta practising with the recently issued Minie rifle. During the summer they camped near Varna on the Black Sea training in their full-dress uniform in very hot weather. The soldiers lost weight and there was an outbreak of cholera.

It is possible that George was one of the 158 sick that were left behind when the battalion landed in the Crimea on 14th September, as he was not apparently present when the Battle of Alma was fought a few days later. However, he must have rejoined fairly quickly as the London Gazette of 11 November lists him as wounded during the week of 13-17 October 1854, subsequent to the opening of the trenches before Sebastopol on 10 October. Presumably his injuries accounts for his absence from the Battalion when it was involved in the Battle of Inkermann on 5th November.

George survived his wounding, the disease and the terrible privations of the first winter in the Crimea. His medal would originally have borne the clasp "Sebastopol" as mute testimony to his service in the trenches.

He was to remain in the Army a further ten years until ill health resulted in his discharge in 1865. The surgeon who examined him at the time of his discharge stated "... his health was much impaired by service in the Crimea where he states he was wounded but there is no record of it." This latter comment is a little ironic given the London Gazette entry.

When he left the Army, George stated that he intended to return to his home town and take up his previous work as a labourer. Whether his disabilities allowed him to do so is a matter of conjecture, but let's hope he did so.

Such then is the insight into the hardships of the life of an ordinary soldier, whose health was ruined in the Crimea, that can be gleaned from something as seemingly anonymous as a silver brooch.

MERRY CHRISTMAS

England was merry England, when
Old Christmas brought his sports again
'Twas Christmas broach'd the mightiest ale;
'Twas Christmas gambol oft could cheer
The poor man's heart through half the year

From Sir Walter Scott's Marmion, Introduction to Canto VI

Chronology of Parish Registers

Further dates which have a bearing on the keeping of Parish Registers.

- 1666 The first Act to enforce burial in woollen was passed, this was widely neglected and led to succeeding Acts that placed more emphasis on ensuring such burials took place.
- 1677 This acknowledged the deficiency of the Act of 1666 and replaced it with more stringent provisions. These were:

“That from and after the first day of August 1678, no corpse of any person or persons shall be buried in any Shirt, Shift, Sheet or Shroud, or any thing whatsoever made or mingled with Flax, Hemp, Silk, Hair, Gold or Silver, or in any Stuff or Thing, other than what is made of Sheep’s Wool only, or be put in any coffin lined or faced with any sort of Cloth or Stuff, or any other thing whatsoever, that is made of any material but Sheep’s Wool only: upon pain of the forfeiture of five pounds of lawful money of England, to be recovered and divided as is hereafter in this Act expressed and directed.”

All burials were to have an Affidavit sworn within eight days of the burial by two credible witnesses and under the seal of the magistrates that the person was so buried in woollen and a record was to be kept in the parish register of all these affidavits. Hence the writing of “affd” after burials at this period.

- 1680 The birth of each child was to be registered with the minister of the church for a fee of 6d, a measure that was widely ignored.
- 1694 First Act imposing a tax upon births marriages and deaths to raise money for the prosecution of War with the French. This was superseded by the Act of 1695.
- 1695 The main Act for the imposing of a duty on Births, Marriages and Deaths plus taxes on Bachelors and childless Widowers. This also enacted that no person was to be married without either banns or licence.

The tax was graduated, it started at 4s on the burial of an ordinary person rising to £50 for a Duke. Similarly, there was a tax of 2s per birth (£30), excepting the children of those receiving alms, and 2s 6d per marriage (£50). The form of registration was largely ignored and an Act of 4 Anne c.12 was passed indemnifying clergy who had not collected the money. The tax on unmarried men either Bachelors or Widowers required the making of tax enumerations that were possibly the most exact made till the 19th century censuses. Unfortunately, the only major list that survived is for the City of London; this has recently been printed.



- 1702-3 A committee of Convocation drew up a list of Ecclesiastical offences which required remedy, in which the irregularity in keeping parish

- registers was one.
- 1711 An Act was passed making the provision, proper register books with ruled and numbered pages compulsory. The Act was not generally followed, there being no efforts made to enforce it.
- 1753 Mr. Potter's bill for the keeping of an annual register of Births, Marriages and Deaths, plus details of the individuals who received alms and an annual census, passed the Commons but was rejected by the Lords.
- 1754 Lord Hardwicke's Act passed the previous year came into force on Ladyday 1754. Entitled "An Act for the better Prevention of Clandestine marriages" it was brought in to stop the notorious trade in clandestine marriages that flourished in London, especially around the Fleet Prison. Up until that time a marriage was valid if performed by an ordained clergyman, even if the ceremony was performed in an alehouse, as many were.

The Act directed that, in future, all marriages were to be valid only if performed in a Church or Chapel in which "banns of matrimony have been usually published". The marriage was to be performed in the parish of one of the participants by an ordained clergyman.

The Churchwardens, of the parish, were to provide a book or books to record all the Marriages or Banns. The Marriage was to be held before two credible witnesses, besides the Minister who performed the ceremony. Immediately after the marriage an entry was to be made in the Register – "That the said marriage was celebrated by Banns or Licence; and if both or either of the Parties married by licence, be under age, with Consent of the Parents or Guardians, as the case shall be; and shall be signed by the Minister with his proper Addition, and also by the parties married, and attested by two witnesses." The form of the marriage entry was laid down, and is the familiar form found in parish registers after this date. The penalty for false entries in the books was death without benefit of clergy.

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. The fee of £7.50 each (inc. postage) 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. Please send full details to:

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

IGI PRINTOUT

Copies of the 1981 or 1984 issue of the IGI may be obtained from the Librarian, Mavis Sibley, or the Treasurer, Robert Chandler, at a cost of 20 pence per page, each covering two frames of the microfiche. See inside the front cover for the addresses to write to.

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following new members to our Society

B66	Mrs Lesley BAIRSTOW	5 Chelsea Manor Court, Chelsea Manor St. London SW3 5SA
B67	Kenneth Brian BALL	11 Wood Terr. Primrose Hill, Huddersfield, W. Yorks. HD4 6AU
B68	Mrs Carole BIGG	12 Whitehorn St. North Haven, South Australia, AUSTRALIA
B69	Mrs L. BRIGNALL	5 Howard Close, Hampton TW12 2UB
B70	Mrs M.J. BRYANT	18 Greenwood Close, Thames Ditton, Surrey KT7 OBG
B71	Edward H. BROWN	28 Southview Avenue, Swindon, Wiltshire SN3 1EA
C58	Mrs Sylvia CONNOR	9 Cults Avenue, Cults, Aberdeen AB1 9TB
D34	Bill DAVIES	47 Kings Road, Walton on Thames, Surrey.
D35	Mr. T. DALLAMORE	20 Landon Rd. Rowner, Gosport, Hants. PO13 OEP
F23	Mr. J. FOWLER	33 Ashford Crescent, Ashford, Middx. TW15 3EF
G39	Graham M.F. GREEN	60, 9th Avenue, Orange Grove, Johannesburg, Z192, SOUTH AFRICA
H60	Mr. F.S. HINDMARSH	12 Roy St. Tawa, NEW ZEALAND
H61	John W. HEARNE	10 Chetwynd Drive, Hillingdon, Middx. UB10 OLA
H62	Frederick G.D. HARDSTAFF	83 Statesman Square, Scarborough, M1S 4H7, Ontario, CANADA
H63	Mr. & Mrs HUMPHREYS	12 Brookdene Drive, Northwood, Middx. HA6 3NS
H64	Mrs Patricia HALL	28 The Meadway, Cuffley, Herts.
I4	Mrs Jane INNES	168 Birkett Street, Dianella, 6062, West Australia, AUSTRALIA
I5	Mr. T.G. INMAN	8 Latymer Rd. Lower Edmonton, London N9.
J19	Mrs Joan E. JENKINS	Meadowside, Bottlesford, Pewsey, Wiltshire SN9 6LW
J20	Ms Lynne JONES	11 Seaton Drive, Ashford, Middx. TW15 3ET
M42	Mrs Maureen MORRIS	85 Queens Road, Twickenham, Middx. TW1 4EU
M43	Mrs D.MASKELL & Miss M. Maskell	113 Fairfax Road, Teddington, Middx. TW11 9BU
P22	Jack PAYTON	5 Broomfield, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middx. TW16 6SL
P44	Mrs Robin J. PATTERSON	23 Normandy Tce. Leumeah, N.S.W. AUSTRALIA 2560
S73	James STANFORD	65 Gordon Close, Staines, Middx. TW18 1AP
S74	Mrs. J. SOUTAR	247 Uxbridge Road, Hampton Hill, Middx. TW12 1AS
T20	Mrs A. THOMPSON	2 Baron St. Fenton, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire. ST4 3PH
W59	Mr. K.W. WOODFIELD	Martlets, Great Dalby, Melton Mowbray, LE14 2HA
W60	Mrs June WHITE	5 Oakley Gardens, Banstead, Surrey. SM7 2DF
W61	Lois WILSON	87 Ellicott Road, Hamilton, NEW ZEALAND.

Please note the following changes of ADDRESS:-

A22	Mr. G.H. ALLEN	35 Elthorne Road, Uxbridge, Middx. UB8 2PS
B63	Mrs D.M. BEER	11 Welbeck Drive, Burgess Hill, West Sussex, RH15 OBB
L25	R.J. LANCASTER	22 Townsend Close, Forest Park, Bracknell Berkshire.

And their Surname Interests

Surname	dates	place	County	member				
ABBOTT	pre 1900				DREDGE	early 19c	Bermondsey	Sry J19
		Marylebone	Mdx	J20	DUNBAR	18-19c	Newton Stewart	
ARMSTRONG	18-19c	Omagh	Tyr	F23				Tyr F23
AYRES	also	AIRS, HAIRS & HARES			DUNNING	c. 18c	Wesminster	Mdx B66
	c1801	Old Brentford	Mdx	H64		19c.	Chelsea,	
BADCOCK	early	Lambeth	Sry	J19			Fulham &	
BALL	18c	Hammersmith	Mdx	B67			Kensington	Mdx B66
	1790-1830				EGG	19c	Kensington	Mdx J19
		Ickenham	Mdx	B67	ELLERY	18-19c	Portsmouth	Ham F23
	c 1830	West Drayton	Mdx	B67		18-19c	Swanage	Dor F23
BATES	18-19c	Marylebone,			ELLIOTT	18-19c	London	Lon F23
		Bloomsbury &				19c	Gosport	Ham F23
		Whitechapel	Mdx	I5	ETHRINGTON	early 19c		
BEAUMONT	19c	St. Martins in					Lambeth	Sry J19
		the Fields	Mdx	M42	EYLES	19c	Hounslow	Mdx P22
BELLRINGER	19c	Somerset		M42	FENN	19c	Middlesex	M42
BENN	c1880	Hayes	Mdx	H61	FISHER	19c	Bury St.	
BOWATER	any	World Wide		W61			Edmunds	Sfk B70
BROWN	20c	Isleworth	Mdx	B71	FOWLER	18-19c	Omagh	Tyr F23
	19-20c	Petersham	Sry	B71		18-19c	Christchurch	NZ F23
BROWNE	early 19c				GAGE	early 19c		
		Hackney	Mdx	J19			Stepney	Mdx J19
BRYANT	19c	Hammersmith	Mdx	B70	GAMGEE	19c	Elmdon	Ess M42
BUDD	19c	Twickenham	Mdx	B70	GATES	19c	Clapham	Mdx M42
	19c	Enfield	Mdx	B70	GIRDLER	18c	Twickenham	Mdx M42
BUTCHER	19c	Kensington	Mdx	H63	GODDARD	pre 1900		
BUXTON	19c	Clerkenwell	Mdx	B70			St. Pancras	Mdx J20
	19c	Twickenham	Mdx	B70	GOM	c1770	Middlesex	Mdx B67
CARR	19c	Gosport	Ham	F23	GOVY	19c	Greenford Gre	Mdx C58
CARTER	pre 1824	Hanwell	Mdx	I4	GRANT	19c	Hammersmith	Mdx B68
	1851+	Ealing	Mdx	I4	GREEN	19c	Portsmouth	Ham F23
CASTLE	19c	Hammersmith	Mdx	B68		17-19c	Hillingdon,	
CHISNALL	18-19c	Hadleigh	Sfk	B66			Cowley &	
COCKSEGE	19c	Bury St.					Uxbridge	Mdx G39
		Edmunds	Sfk	B70	GREGORY	19c	Stratfield Saye	
	any	anywhere		B70				Ham B66
COLDMAN	18c			M43	GUNRISS	or		
COLLINS	19c	Farnham	Sry	M42	GUNRESS	19c	Gosport	Ham F23
COOK	pre1840	Bristol	Gls	I4	GURD	19c	Tisbury etc	W11 M42
	1850+	Surrey	Sry	I4	HAGGERTY	19c	Fulham	Mdx B66
	19c	Bethnal Green	Mdx	I5		19c	Tipperary	Irl B66
COSTER	early 19c				HALL	1800	Fulham	Mdx W60
		Brentford	Mdx	J19	HALLETT	19c	London	Lon I5
COX	early 19c	Brentford	Mdx	J19	HAMMOND	18c	Acton,	
DALLAMORE	c1840	Hillingdon	Mdx	D35			Brentford &	
	18c	Cranford,					Greenford Green	Mdx C58
		Heston &			HART	18c	Acton	Mdx H63
		Hillingdon	Mdx	D35	HASWELL	19c	Shoreditch	Mdx I5
DANIEL	18-19c	Christchurch	NZ	F23	HAYDEN	or		
DAVIS	18c	Butliegh	Som	S73	HAYDON	19c	Portsmouth	Ham F23
DAWSON	pre1900	Bedale	Nry	J20	HEARNE	19c	Ealing	Mdx H61
	20c	Nothallerton	Nry	J20	HICKS	18c		M43
DERRICK	19c	Southwark	Sry	H62	HIGGINSON	18-19c	Corley	War W61

HINDMARSH	18-19c	Southwark	Sry	H60	PENNYFATHER	18c	Welwyn	Hrt	M42
	18-19c	Islington,			PETO	18-19c	Richmond	Sry	B70
		Fulham &				18-19c	Twickenham	Mdx	B70
		Chelsea	Mdx	H60	RATHERAN	18-19c	Birmingham	War	W61
INMAN	19c	Shoreditch	Mdx	I5	REEVE	18c	Pirbeck	Yrk	S73
	19c	St. Luke's	Mdx	I5	ROSSON	any	London		W61
	19c	Westminster	Mdx	I5	ROWLEDGE	18-19c	Uxbridge	Mdx	P44
JACKSON	19c	Bethnal Green	Mdx	M42	RUTTER	any	Fairfield	Wor	W61
JENKINS	early	19c			SELWOOD	19c	Fulham	Mdx	B71
		Shoreditch	Mdx	J19	SHELDRAKE	1857	Chelsea	Mdx	W60
JOHNSON	19c	Clerkenwell	Mdx	B70	SHEPHARD	1866	Fulham	Mdx	W60
KENT	early	19c			SHILDRAKE	1857	Chelsea	Mdx	W60
		Lambeth	Sry	J19	SHRIMPTON	19c	Long Crendon	Oxf	W61
KING	1893	Plumstead	Ken	B70	SIMS	19-20c	Teddington	Mdx	T20
KNIGHT	pre	1750			SMITH	1890	Woolwich	Ken	B70
		Black Torrington	Dev	S74		19c	Northallerton	Nry	J20
LANGSTONE	1800	Fulham	Mdx	W60	SOUTHEE	early	19c		
LOCKEY or							Surrey	Sry	J19
LOCKIE	18c	Harmondsworth	Mdx	W59	STAMMERS	1841	Fulham	Mdx	W60
LUNDQUIST	early	19c			STANFORD	18c	Horsham	Ssx	S73
		Hackney	Mdx	J19	STEELE	early	19c		
MASKELL	18c	Twickenham	Mdx	M43			Kirkconnel	Dfs	J19
MASON	18c	Acton	Mdx	H63	STEPHENSON	19c	Hammersmith	Mdx	B68
MERRITT	19c	Twickenham	Mdx	B70	STIMPSON	17-19c	Langham &		
	19c	Mile End	Mdx	B70			Oakham	Rut	T20
MILLARD	18c	Richmond	Sry	M43	THOMAS	c1790	Old Brentford	Mdx	H64
MORRIS	19c	Camberwell	Sry	M42	TODD	19c	North Otterin	Nry	J20
MOSE	Early	19c			TOMS	pre 1850	Lyme Regis	Dor	S74
		Lambeth	Sry	J19		pre 1850	Guernsey	Gsy	S74
MULLARD	19c	Headley	Ham	B70	TREADAWAY	c1790	Hillingdon	Mdx	B67
	19c	Enfield	Mdx	B70	USHER	18c	Fulham	Mdx	M43
NEIGHALL	post	1890			WATTS	18-19c	Uxbridge	Mdx	G39
		Northallerton	Nry	J20		18-19c	Hillingdon	Mdx	G39
NEWELL	18c	Bucks	Bkm	M42	WEATHERLEY	19c	Hillingdon	Mdx	W61
NEWMAN	19c	London	Lon	I5	WEBB	Early	19c		
	19c	Salisbury	Wil	I5			Hackney	Mdx	J19
O'HAGGERTY	19c	Fulham	Mdx	B66	WESTON	19c	Fulham	Mdx	B70
	19c	Tipperary	Irl	B66	WILLMOTT	early	19c		
PAGE	19c	Acton	Mdx	H63			Hackney	Mdx	J19
PARKER	19c	Up Hurstbourne			WILLSHIRE	1800	Fulham	Mdx	W60
			Ham	W61	WILSON	19c	Rutherglen	Sct	W61
PARSONS	19c	Gosport	Ham	F23	WOODBIDGE	any	any		B70
	pre1825	London &				any	Hammersmith	Mdx	B70
		Middlesex	Mdx	I4	YOUNG	18-19c	Chelsea	Mdx	H62
PAYTON	19c	Birmingham	War	P22					

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.

STRAYS

This is a further collection of Middlesex folk found away from their normal residence. If you want any more information on any of these people please write to the Strays co-ordinator, Sarah Minney, her address is inside the back cover.

ALLEN	Christopher			LUCAS	Chas. Edmonton	mar. 1730/31
	St. Sepulchre	London	mar. 1704	MARKE	John & Thomas	
ANDREW	Ann	Norwood	bap. 1824		London	bap. 1609
ASHLIE	John	Isleworth	mar. 1683	MARLEY	John	London bur. 1699
ASHURST	Edward	London	Bur. 1770	MILLER	Wm.	London bur. 1742
ASHURST	Henry	London	mar. 1670	MILLS	Joseph	St. James mar. 1764
ASTERLEY	Joyce	W/minster	mar. 1657	NELSON	-	London bur. 1768
BAILEY	Edmund	Hillingdon	mar. 1724	NICKOLSEN	Mary	Teddington mar. 1680
BAKER	John	Spitalfields	mar. 1732	NICOLL	Joseph	Hendon mar. 1724
BATCHELOR	William	Bishopsgate	mar 1708	NIXON	Wm.	Bloomsbury mar. 1756
BISHOP	James	London	bur. 1742	PARKER	Ann	Brentford mar. 1735
BLAKE	Francis	Highgate	bur. 1693	PARKS	John James	Southall bap. 1823
BLAKE	Mary	Highgate	bur. 1691	PARKES	Katherine	London bur. 1578
BRAMES	Peter	Fulham	mar. 1819	PENNEL	Patience	St. Clement Danes mar. 1740
BROADBENT	Eliz.	London	bur. 1779			
CHIPPS	George	Hanwell	bur. 1778	PENNOCK	Sarah	W/minster mar. 1745
CHORLEY	Ann	London	bur. 1784	POPE	James	Feltham bap. 1830
COCKERTON	Rich.	Pimlico	bur. 1837	PURSE	Michale	Isleworth mar. 1711
CURBY	Emma	Ruislip	mar. 1604	RICE	Thomas	Brentford mar. 1719
DEACON	John	London	bur. 1731	ROBERTS	Martha	Ruislip bur. 1715
DEAKINS	Mary	St. Geo. Hanover Sq.	bur. 1820	ROFFE	Jasper	Hayes mar. 1797
				RUTTER	Wm.	Stanwell mar. 1760
DEWBURY	Mary	St. Peter le Poor	mar. 1745	SAVILL	James	Feltham bap. 1830
DOWNES	Geo.	London	bur. 1679	SEATON	Rich.	Chelsea mar. 1768
EWER	Benjamin	St. Martins/Fields	mar. 1728	SETGROVE	Michael	London bur. 1796
				SMITH	Mary Ann	West Drayton mar. 1787
FLADGATE	Eliz.	Staines	mar. 1704	STANESBY	John	St. Dunstan London bur. 1704
FLY	William	Ealing	bap. 1664			
FRY	George Frederick	Acton	mar. 1876	STEVENS	Edward	St. Giles in Fields mar. 1768
GEE	Edward	Holborn	mar. 1714			
GILBERT	John	Fulham	mar. 1753	STUDMAN	Jonas	London bur. 1620
GLENISTER	Frances	London	bur. 1757	STYLES	Geo.	Hillingdon mar. 1705
GOWE	Susannah	W/chapel	bap. 1683	TAYLER	Henry	Holborn mar. 1693
GREATED	Mary Ann	Holborn	bur. 1827	TAYLOR	Sarah	Bedfont mar. 1763
GREGGORY	Martha	Aldersgate	bur. 1704	TAYLOR	William	Covent Garden mar. 1743
HAMILTON	Wm.	St. James W/minster	mar. 1790	TOCKETT	Anne	London bur. 1743
				TOWNSEND	William	London bur. 1832
HARNAGE	Edw.	St. Geo. Hanover Sq.	mar. 1830	TYLER	Rich.	Hayes mar. 1702
				VERNEY	John	Holborn mar. 1697
HARMAN	-	London	bur. 1722	WALKER	John	Ealing mar. 1709
HARRISON	Grace	Aldgate	mar. 1700	WARREN	Frances	Chelsea mar. 1714
HARRISON	Walter	St. Geo. Hanover Sq.	bap. 1832	WATKINS	John	W/minster mar. 1787
				WEAVING	Joseph	Hammersmith mar. 1811
HUSKINS	John	Chiswick	mar. 1746	WEBSTER	Matthew	Chelsea mar. 1876
JACKSON	Rich.	Holborn	mar. 1710		Thos.	London bur. 1680
JENNYNS	James	London	bur. 1739	WELLS	Thomas	Marylebone bur. 1858
JOSE	John	Hampton	mar. 1680	WHITE	John	W/minster mar. 1805
KING	Ursula	Laleham	mar. 1703	WILLIS	Ben	W/minster mar. 1751
LANGTHORNE	Thomas	W. Drayton	bur. 1777	WRIGHT	Anne	London bap. 1678
LAWRENCE	James	Finchley	banns 1760	WRIGHT	Dorothy	Fulham will 1791
LEAVER	Wm.	Bedfont	mar. 1823	WRIGHT	Emma Ann	Barnes bap. 1837
				YOUNG	Henry	Stanwell mar. 1711/12

THE EDITOR



Having spared you an editorial for the last three issues I thought it about time to include one. My main point is that perennial plea of Editors “More Copy”. The last appeal at our December meeting, when I had just about used up all material available, produced a good flow of articles, now, however, I would like some more. In particular articles on the eastern parishes that form our area of interest, ie Chelsea, Kensington, Hammersmith and Fulham. These areas seem somewhat neglected in the magazine.

Other articles that are of a Family History theme; research topics, one’s experiences or articles that illustrates the lives of our ancestors, all this is needed to make up a well-rounded journal. Articles need not be long, there is a place for any length, from a paragraph upwards. If you have an idea for an article or are not sure what is required, please either talk to me at one of our meetings or contact me by post. The Editor is always pleased to hear of articles either already written, in the process of being, or just in in the process of conception.

You will have seen earlier in the Journal that our Chairman, Sam Morton, is to retire at the A.G.M. I took over from Sam as Editor, when he became Chairman, nearly three years ago. He was a great encouragement to me in my first hesitant steps in editing, and was always there with help and advice. One thing, I don’t know, is how Sam produced a Journal without a computer, I wouldn’t even have tried!

I wish Mabel and Sam all the best in their new home in Weymouth, now’s the time to catch up on all the family history research you always wanted to do.

APRIL JOURNAL - Please note all contributions must be in by March 1st.

What’s in a Name

HIGGINS

In the Middle Ages the three boys’ Christian names beginning with ‘R’ were all of Norman French origin: Robert, Roger and Richard. All are names familiar from William the Conquerors’ followers at Hastings. These names were adopted by the native English, but they had difficulty pronouncing the ‘R’. They therefore tended to rhyme the familiar form of the names with ‘D’ or ‘H’ to give - Dob and Hob, Dodge and Hodge, Dick and Hick. All these will be found as surname elements today, mainly with son or kin added. Higgins is derived from Hick by addition of the diminutive kin; which denotes little or son of. In middle English there was a common interchange of ‘k’ and ‘g’, and certainly pronouncing Hickins is very like saying Higgins, this is how the name came to be spelt. The name Higginbottom has a completely separate origin and this we will deal with next time.

INDEXES HELD BY MEMBERS

WEST MIDDLESEX MARRIAGE INDEX - Prior to 1837, enquiries for specific marriages 50p, general searches £1 per name, plus SAE in all cases to: **Mr. Vic Gale, 53 Liberty Lane, Addlestone, Weybridge, Surrey KT15 1NQ**

WEST MIDDLESEX STRAYS - Any event taking place away from a person's normal abode. Enquiries 26p. plus SAE: **Mrs. Sarah Minney, Flat 2a, Belmont House, 30 Belmont Road, Twickenham TW2 5DA.**

CHISWICK CENSUS 1801 - Head of Household and numbers of males & females, additional information in some cases. Enquiries, SAE:
Mrs. R. Ward, 29 Ernest Gardens, Chiswick, London W4

NEW BRENTFORD St. Lawrence Registers -
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials; 1617-1720/1 Enquiries 50p plus SAE:
Mrs. C. Zouch, 8 Sixth Avenue, Hayes, Mdx UB3 2ES

NEW BRENTFORD CENSUS 1810
Head of Household and numbers of Males & Females - Enquiries with SAE:
Mrs. C. Zouch, 8 Sixth Avenue, Hayes, Mdx UB3 2ES

WEST MIDDLESEX SETTLEMENT RECORDS - Hammersmith, Uxbridge, Staines, Ealing, Feltham, Hanwell, Friern Barnet. Enquiries 50p plus SAE:
Mrs. C. Zouch, 8 Sixth Avenue, Hayes, Mdx UB3 2ES

HAYES St. Mary's Registers
Baptisms, Marriages, Burials 1557-1840. Enquiries 50p plus SAE:
Mrs. M. Sibley, 13 Blossom Way, West Drayton, Middx. UB7 9HF

HILLINGDON Parish Registers
Baptisms, Marriages, Burials 1559-1850. Enquiries 50p per surname to:
Mrs. M. Sibley 13 Blossom Way, West Drayton, Middx. UB7 9HF

HARLINGTON Parish Registers
Baptisms, Marriages, Burials, 1540-1850. Enquiries 50p plus SAE to:
Philip Sherwood, 5 Victoria Lane, Harlington, Middx. UB3 5EW

ISLEWORTH All Saints Registers - Marriages 1754-1895, Baptisms 1808-1854, Burials 1813-1879, Poor Law Examinations 1777-1801 and 1813-30
Enquiries £1.00 plus SAE to: **Mr. A. Powell, 71 Whitestile Road, Brentford, Middx**

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS - Acton, Ashford, Cranford, Chiswick, Feltham, Hampton, Hayes, Heston, Harlington, Hillingdon, Perivale, Norwood Green, Staines, Teddington, Uxbridge, Enquiries 50p plus SAE to:
Mrs. W. Mott, 24 Addison Avenue, Hounslow, TW3 4AP

COASTGUARDS INDEX
Enquiries £3.00 per name plus SAE to:
Mrs. E. Stage, 150 Fulwell Park Avenue, Twickenham, Middlesex

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

