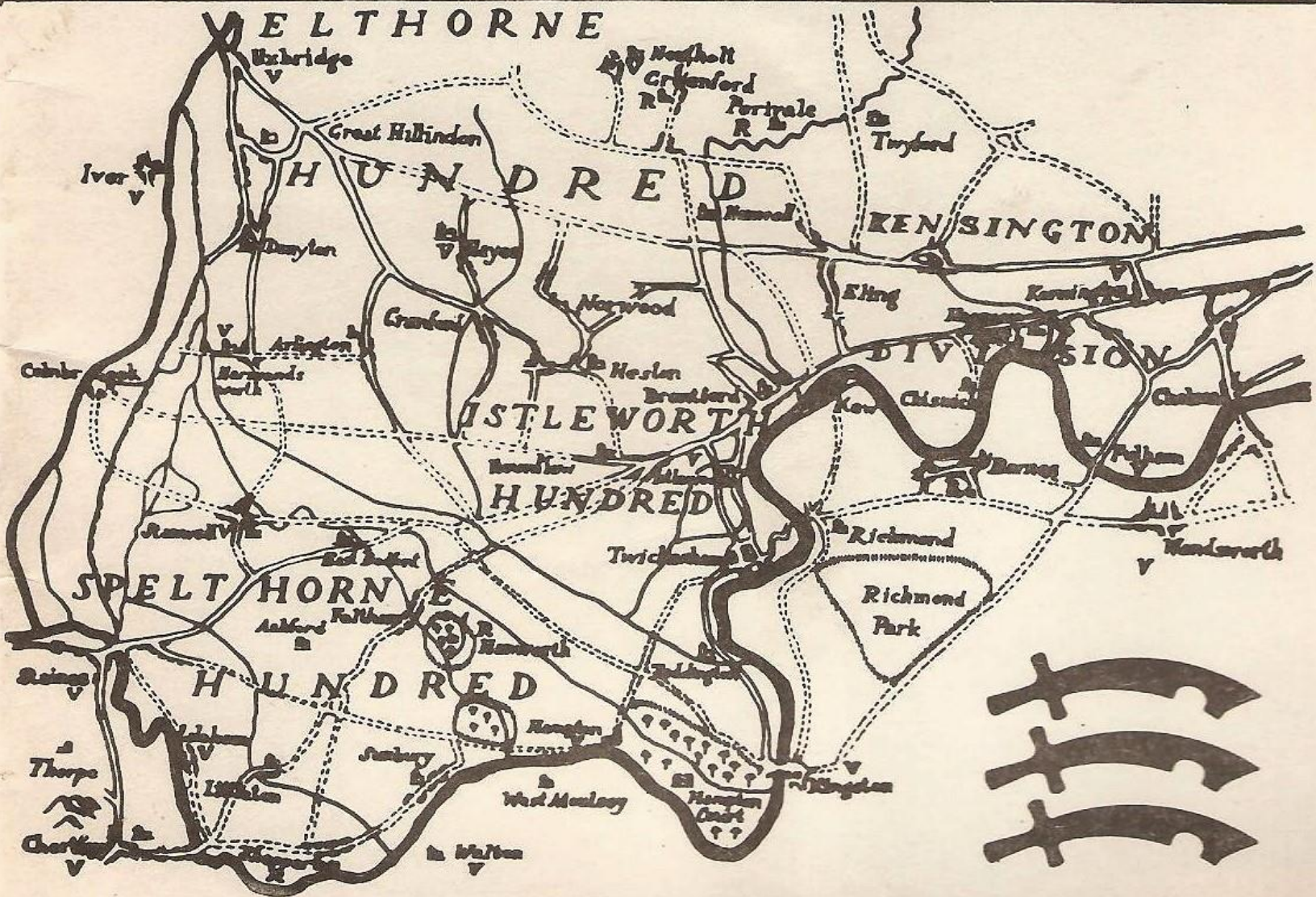


West Middlesex Family History Society Journal

ISSN 0142-517x

Vol. 7 No. 1

April 1988



WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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Treasurer Robert Chandler
Secretary Glyn Morgan
Pam Morgan
Vic Rosewarne B.Sc.
Roger Minot
Mary Wagner
Janet Huckle
Mike Markwick
Wendy Mott
Mavis Sibley

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Bankers National Westminster, Uxbridge, Middlesex.
Branch Code, 60-22-10 Account No. 19463146

Subscriptions Individual Membership £5.00 per annum
Family Membership £7.50 per annum
Corporate Membership £4.00 per annum

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

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Published by the WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

A Registered Charity no. 291906

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The Society's Area of Interest

Parishes which are the particular concern of the Society:

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

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

YOUR CHAIRMAN

Many of you will know by now that I have been persuaded, reluctantly, to hold the office of Chairman. Feeling this to be an unearned privilege, it seems appropriate to explain the position.

As the last A.G.M. approached, together with Sam and Mabel Morton's impending move to Weymouth, it became obvious that the committee was in a bit of a pickle. We were about to lose most of our expertise unless a change could be made to the constitution allowing some members to hold office for a further period. Fortunately, this was passed at the A.G.M. enabling us to fill the posts of Secretary, Treasurer and Journal Editor, but still leaving a question mark over the Chairman's Job. I offered to cover the January "Heirlooms" meeting, and Glyn Morgan agreed to run the first committee meeting. So far, so good. We muddled through the member's evening and devoted the committee meeting to personnel.

Throughout my life, one personal characteristic has got me into a lot of trouble - from the time I complained about the washing up rota, and throughout a life long career bawling at my own and other people's offspring, to that meeting - a loud voice, which doesn't know when not to volunteer.

So here I am, your very unconfident chairman. This is the list of arguments that didn't work: firstly, I am a relative beginner to family history; my experience of public record offices is limited and the jargon does not always trip lightly off my tongue. Secondly, I have a very time-consuming job, three student age children and a husband who would rather not know about his ancestors or mine. Thirdly I neither live, nor have research interests in West Middlesex.

On the plus side, perhaps I can see some of the problems of the society from the point of view of a relative beginner, I believe it important for the health of our organisation, not to lose sight of the needs of all comers, and it is with this in mind, I hope to tackle, during my term of office. I would hope that active participation is within reach of all members and not only confined to our experts. It is only by teaching our newcomers that we can hope for continuity - surely a primary aim of family history.

Our next committee meeting will be devoted to policy, with regard to aims and programme format etc. After this we hope to be able, with your help, to get down to the day-to-day business of keeping our society a lively and growing concern.

Gill Pickup

NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

The next journal will be published in July to correspond with the 10th anniversary. It will have articles on the founding of the Society and a review of our first ten years plus all the normal features, news and articles. The deadline for submitting copy for this journal will be May 31st.

FUTURE MEETINGS

MONTHLY MEETINGS

- 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 rearranged from last October)
- May - 13** **Glyn Morgan “Paupers, Parsons, Pedagogues and Politicians”**
Some thoughts on the way our ancestors lived
- June - 10** **Gillian Clark “Nurse Children 1540 – 1750”**
London's first evacuees
- July - 8** **10th Anniversary Meeting**
The Society was founded in July 1978, and this meeting will be a celebration of our first ten years
- August 12** **“Help and be Helped”**
From beginners to the advanced Family Historian, we all can learn from others. At this meeting, there will be a chance for all our members to ask or proffer advice. Please come along with your queries and we will try to answer them, but also be prepared to offer advice of your own.
- September 9** **To be arranged**
- October 14** **To be arranged**
- November 11** **Ken Cox “How Sure is Sure – 3”**
More thoughts on how certain we can be in the tracing of our ancestors.
- December 9** **Annual General Meeting +**
The meetings are held at Montague Hall, Montague Road, Hounslow (just off Hounslow High Street) commencing at 7.30 on the second Friday of every month.
-

OTHER DATES

- October 8** Joint Conference of the Middlesex Societies entitled “The Lure of London” at the Friends Meeting House, Euston Road. There will be a series of five lectures, with bookstalls and refreshments. Booking details will be included with our July Journal.

LOOK OUT THERE'S A BEADLE ABOUT

IAN DURBAN

“Bead’le n. a subordinate parish officer, now obsolete, who acted as official for the vestry in relief of the poor and also kept order in the church.”

I suppose the Beadle has suffered from what nowadays would be termed an image problem ever since Charles Dickens created Mr. Bumble in “Oliver Twist”. This character was portrayed as a minor official who used his office to give himself an importance he would otherwise have lacked. “Bumbledom” has thus passed into the English language as the byword for any perceived fussy or stupid interference by officials.

However, the Beadle had a crucial role to play in the community and if the post had survived into the late 20th century, it would have been retitled “Poor Law Enforcement Officer (Grade 1)” or something similar.

My interest in the Beadle was aroused whilst wading through some 19th century parish records at the G.L.R.O. I was looking for apprenticeship indentures when I came across some bundles of bills submitted to the New Brentford parish authorities by their Beadle.

The bills caught my eye because the beadle’s surname was Durban. These fading and delicate pieces of paper recorded the numerous tasks which he was called upon to perform and also itemised the expenditure incurred.

It seemed to me that if this man had been required to complete a job description, at the top of his list of duties would have appeared the following:

- (1). Escorting persons back to their original parishes in accordance with the Settlement Examination orders; and
- (2). Arranging apprenticeships for the poor children so that they do not become a charge on the parish.

For me these bills clearly gave an insight into the human reality behind the impersonal style of the legal orders and apprenticeship records normally seen by the researcher.

Many of us will have had forbears who came into contact with the beadle in the course of his duties: unfortunately for those who did, the outcome wasn’t always to be the happy ending that Oliver Twist enjoyed.

ODD ENTRY

Buried 15 August 1704; Henry Beauchamp, Frame work from ye next door by ye sign of ye Cripple in Dunnins Alley in Bishops Gate Street in St. Botolph Bishop’s Gate parish, London.

(From East Bedfont Parish Registers)

FINDING OUT ABOUT 18TH CENTURY LONDON APPRENTICES

MICHAEL WILD

The Society of Genealogists has compiled an index of apprentices of Great Britain for the period 1710 - 1774 from the registers of the tax which was levied on apprenticeships from 1710 till 1810. Before 1750 an apprentice's place of origin and the name of his father are usually given in the registers, which makes their information extremely important for family historians. However, even when these details are not available it is possible to discover both them and details of an apprentice's career in favourable circumstances. Because apprenticeships with a Freeman of London were governed by strict rules, they provide one such circumstance, as the following example will show:

In the apprenticeship index the following entry was found:

"24/98, 1765, Wild Ric to Rob Saller cit & uph £50."

Earlier research elsewhere led me to feel that this entry was of interest, even though it gave no information about Richard Wild's father or place of origin. Decoded the entry means the following. Richard Wild was bound apprentice to Robert Saller, citizen and Upholder of London, in 1765 for the "consideration" of fifty pounds. The two figures at the beginning refer to the details being taken from Folio ninety-eight of Book twenty-four of the Apprenticeship Tax Register. As Robert Saller was a citizen, or Freeman of London, this information about the apprenticeship opened up two possible avenues of research. I could either go to the records of the Upholders Company or to the Freedom records of the City of London. I decided to try the latter.

Apprenticeships usually lasted seven years so that it was possible to calculate an approximate date for Richard wild's admission to the Freedom of London. Having the date (1772), I was able to search through the appropriate volume of the "Alphabet of Freedoms" where I found the following entry:

"October 1773. Wild Rich., Upholder, S"

This told me that Richard Wild had become a Freeman of the Upholders' Company in October 1773 by "servitude" (having served an apprenticeship). The "Alphabet of Freedoms" also gave a reference number to the bundle of freedom admission documents for the month of October 1773. A search through this bundle led to me finding Richard Wild's apprenticeship indenture which was endorsed with details of his apprenticeship and award of Freedom. The indentures themselves are printed forms upon parchment and are invariably worn and grubby; as though the apprentices carried them around in their pockets throughout their apprenticeship.

The indenture revealed these facts about Richard Wild (or Wylde to use his own spelling). He was the son of James Wild, a farmer of Shepperton, and was bound apprentice for the "consideration" of £50 on the seventh of February 1765. His master was Isaac Solly and not Robert Saller; so, the index was wrong on this point. An endorsement on the indenture showed that his master had died during the

apprenticeship and Richard Wild had been “turned over” to William Rogers, another Upholder, on the fourth of April 1770. Finally, it recorded that he was made a Freeman of the Upholders’ Company on the sixth of October 1773 after an apprenticeship of eight years and eight months.

I was able to confirm all the above details from the records of the Upholders’ Company and discovered that Richard Wild became a liveryman of the Company on the third of April 1776. As the Upholders’ Company occasionally published lists of the names and addresses of freemen and liverymen, I also found that Richard Wild had lived in at least three places in London:

1776-1781	No. 1 Budge Row.
1786	No. 53 Gracechurch Street.
1794	Bishopsgate Street.

I was able to confirm that this Richard Wild was identical with the Richard Wild I knew about from other sources. His father’s Christian name was also James. In his will, signed on the thirty-first of May 1794, Richard was described as an Upholder of Bishopsgate Street, London. Additionally, Richard had been born on the seventh of February 1749 so he was bound apprentice on his sixteenth birthday. I was extremely pleased that I was able to add valuable new details about Richard Wild from the records of the City of London and the Upholders’ Company.

Incidentally, the Oxford English Dictionary says an Upholder was “a dealer in small wares or second-hand articles (of clothing, furniture etc.): a maker or repairer of such things.” Richard Wild, at least when he lived in Bishopsgate Street, traded as an ironmonger.

The sources of records used are as follows:

The Guildhall Library has the Society of Genealogists “Apprenticeships of Great Britain” on microfilm. It also holds the records of many of the City Livery Companies. As the extent and type of records left by the Companies vary greatly it is impossible to give any brief general description of what is available.

Freedom Records are held by the Corporation of London Record Office, Room 221, North Office Block, Guildhall (open 9.30 a.m. to 4.45 p.m. Mon-Fri.). They have a useful and free leaflet on Freedom admissions.

NOTICE BOARD

Do you have any notices or announcements that we could use on our notice boards? If so, please bring them along to our meetings or send them to the Editor. Any notice of forthcoming events in our area to do with historical research or out of area events that might be of interest to our members please pass it on by the medium of the notice board.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the West Middlesex Family History Society was held Friday, 11th December 1987 at Montague Hall, Hounslow. The following reports were given:

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Once again, I am able to report upon a successful year. Our meetings continue to be well attended and I feel sure you will agree that we have presented a balanced programme of talks. And here it is appropriate, to thank Gilly Hughes our Programme Secretary, who has performed that task so well.

The Treasurer's report shows a healthy state of affairs. The Society owes much to Robert Chandler for his work over these last three years and also for his enthusiastic stewardship of our money. I would say, Robert has been an ideal treasurer - always looking for ways to collect more money yet always encouraging us to spend it...

We have continued to support the Federation of Family History Societies and take advantage of their training seminars as appropriate; we also aim to have at least one representative at the bi-annual conferences. In a like manner, we support the Society of Genealogists where possible.

In my last report I mentioned the publication of the first volume of the 1851 census index. As you know we have now published volume 2, and with volume 3 now almost completely indexed, we hope to publish that quite soon. We also hope to publish two-piece numbers for Paddington - these being by way of a bonus, the actual indexing was done under a youth opportunity programme by Marylebone Library. The work was checked by some North Middlesex members and then passed over to us to prepare for publication. We are looking at publishing this on micro-fiche, the initial cost is much less and we can get copies made when required, and I would think it will sell quite well. The speed with which this indexing work is put into alphabetical order is due entirely to Vic Rosewarne and his computer.

Mention of Vic Rosewarne, brings me to our Journal. I know you will agree, that each issue is a delight we are fortunate in having an Editor with such a lively mind. I have always said that the Journal is our main link with the majority of our members and it is equally important that members should keep the editor supplied with copy, and I speak with some feeling here.

In our indexing projects we have now completed the work on Chiswick M.I.s and Heston is well on the-way. At the same time, Sarah Minney and Margaret Ridge have been busy with the M.I.s for St. Mary's Ealing and St. Mary's Twickenham, both of which will soon be ready for copying. Harlington Registers have been transcribed and indexed, our thanks here to Philip Sherwood and Connie Zouch, we must also mention Mavis Sibley for her work on Hillingdon Registers. You will notice that most of our work goes on in the western part of our area, some concern has been expressed at this in our committee meetings and we shall be looking at this problem in due course.

WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1987

INCOME			EXPENDITURE		
	1986/7	1985/6		1986/7	1985/6
1986/7 Subscriptions	1471.50	1029.50	Hire of the Hall for meetings	167.00	159.23
1987/8 Subs. paid in advance	519.00	550.00	FFHS Subs. & Insurance	60.00	60.00
Interest on Invac Deposit Account	-	121.44	WMFHS Property Insurance	26.00	-
Interest on Charity Dep. Fund Acc.	143.13	76.79	FFHS Seminars	10.00	64.15
Refund of tax on Covenanted Subs.	172.14	153.67	Bishopsgate Conf. Bridging Loan	-	25.00
Bookstall Sales	545.00	691.19	Bookstall Purchases	336.27	423.96
1851 Census Index sales	33.25	56.00	1851 Census Index Prod. Costs V.1	-	507.50
Bishopsgate Conf. Bookstall profit	-	14.40	1851 Census Index Prod. Costs V.2	488.00	-
Bishopsgate S.o.G. Bookstall profit	9.65	-	Research Expenditure	20.93	83.48
Bishopsgate Conf. profit	111.81	-	IGI Maintenance & Expenditure	-	35.67
Bishopsgate Conf. Loan Refund	25.00	-	Journal Production Costs	1126.00	1020.99
Donations & Research Income	13.77	46.44	Journal Postal Expenses	131.08	159.56
IGI Printout Sales	57.50	52.60	Publicity Expenses	-	21.78
Journal Advertisement Sales	31.25	11.63	Library Purchases	21.20	38.52
Fine for lost magazine		1.00	Committee Expenses	17.50	20.00
Profit on Refreshments	27.00	72.00	Guest Speaker Expenses	118.00	72.50
Profit on Dec. Raffle	21.45	13.71	Stationery, Postage & Sundries	100.58	130.20
L.B. Hounslow Grant for printing)			Purchase of Projection Stand	-	19.90
Census Surname Index)	250.00		Purchase of microfilm reader	-	23.00
			Bank Charges	3.05	-
			Bookstall expenses	9.30	19.82
			Subs to Hounslow Arts Council	3.00	3.00
				2637.91	2888.26
			Excess of Income over Expenditure	793.54	2.31
	3431.45	2890.57		3431.45	2890.57

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 1987			LIABILITIES		
ASSETS	1986/7	1985/6		1986/7	1985/6
Bank Balance	303.58	370.60	Subscriptions paid in advance	519.00	550.00
Charity Deposit Fund Balance	1653.36	798.23			
Petty Cash	5.43	-			
Bookstall Stock @ 25% Discount	278.10	325.50			
Census Index Vol. 1	423.90	452.40			
Census Index Vol. 2	488.00	-			
I.G.I. at 20% of cost	92.00	115.00			
Film & Fiche Viewers at cost	63.00	63.00			
Projector Stand at Cost	15.95	15.95	Excess of Assets over Liabilities	2804.32	1590.68
	3323.32	2140.68		3233.32	2140.68

We have compared the above Income & Expenditure Account & Balance Sheet with the books & vouchers of the Society & certify that they are in accordance thereof.

W. Mott M.J.F. Hailwood (Hon. Auditors)

R.W. Chandler (Hon. Treasurer)

On the whole it has been a busy year and the society has gained much from the efforts of the committee and others for their untiring work. The coming year promises to be just as busy with our tenth anniversary being celebrated in July and another joint conference too. You will hear more about this later on.

It was about nine years ago that I joined the Society and a year later I was invited to edit the journal. Since that time, I have been involved in running the society and far from hindering my own researches, I feel that this involvement has helped them. I was given the opportunity of meeting with members with a much wider knowledge and I learned much from them. I can recommend with confidence such involvement to you all. It is important that your committee gains new members and for practical reasons those new members should come from those of you who are able to attend the meetings, an influx of new minds and new ideas is essential if the society is to prosper.

Sam Morton

TREASURER'S REPORT

The Treasurer commented briefly on several items in the accounts for the year ending 30th September 1987, drawing attention to the encouraging increase of 20% in the number of members covenanting their subscriptions. To the profit of the society from the Bishopsgate Joint Conference and the grant from Hounslow Council for the Arts to the printing of the second volume of the census surname index. He concluded by thanking the auditors Wendy Mott and Malcolm Hailwood. There were no questions and the accounts were unanimously approved by the meeting.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

The Chairman drew the members attention to a proposed change in the Constitution which the committee recommended as follows:

That clause 6(c) of the constitution be DELETED and REPLACED by:

“Members of the Executive committee shall retire at the end of three years service, but may submit themselves for re- election on an annual basis for a further three years. No individual may serve for more than six consecutive years, such an individual may however be re-elected after a lapse of one year.”

The motion was proposed by Sam Morton and seconded by Glyn Morgan, it was carried with one vote against.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Gilly Hughes, Sarah Minney, Margaret Ridge and Sam Morton are retiring from the committee at this A.G.M. The remaining members of the committee with the addition of Robert Chandler and Vic Rosewarne who are willing to continue under the revised constitution were unanimously elected. The following were elected as new members to the committee: Wendy Mott, Mavis Sibley, Janet Huckle and Mike Markwick.

Glyn Morgan will continue as Secretary and Robert Chandler as treasurer, for the time being. The post of chairman is vacant and the committee will meet in the near future to consider this.

MOTHER'S DAY

This custom, which in recent years has mainly been promoted by greeting card companies, florists and chocolate manufacturers, is actually of ancient origin. In the early church it was the custom to make a procession to the mother church of the people, ie the main minster or cathedral church of the area. Many people who worked away from home during the year would make a journey on that day, which was fixed as the fourth or mid-Sunday in Lent, and go with other members of the family to the mother church. Called Mothering Sunday, the custom originated in respect to the mother church, people attended with their families, the mother of that family getting special attention.

After the Reformation the processions to the mother church declined, but the custom of returning home to give presents to the mother of the family continued. The tradition continued through to the 19th century when children, the daughters in service, often far away, and the sons working away as apprentices returned home for the day. It was customary for the girls to bring home a traditional cake, a simnel, whereas the boys would bring other gifts and flowers. Children at home went out into the fields and hedgerows to gather posies which would preferably be of primroses and violets, violets were the traditional flowers for Mothers Day.

In the early 20th century, the custom declined in usage; its revival since the war is due mainly to the influence of the American Mother's Day, which has a totally independent origin. This was invented, early in the century, by a Miss Ann Jarvis of Philadelphia, who thought a Sunday should be set aside each year in which to honour all mothers. Initially she persuaded the city of Philadelphia to celebrate this day and by 1914 it was a national day in America. American Mother's Day is the second Sunday in May.

SIMNEL CAKES

These were traditionally eaten on Mid-Lent or Mothering Sunday. When the Sunday became associated with gifts for Mothers it was this cake that was given. Herrick refers to the cake as a Mother's Day gift in these lines from *Hesperides* (1648):

l'le to thee a Simnel bring
'Gainst thou go' a mothering,
So that, when she blesseth thee,
Half that blessing thou't give me.

Kitchen and servant girls at the large country and town houses were traditionally allowed to bake their own simnel cake for their mother or, if more convenient, the cook would bake a batch for the girls in the house. The simnel cake was formerly a rich cake boiled or broiled and baked and ornamented with scallops. In later years it became a large, rich fruit cake, made from wheat flour. Some of these made on farms were like ordinary rich plum cakes with plenty of farm butter, many eggs, white flour, raisins and candied peel. The name "simnel" is probably derived from the Latin: *simna*, meaning a fine wheaten flour, of which the cake was made. The name is known as early as 1042 in the time of Edward the Confessor.

WHEN CONVICTS BECAME MAGISTRATES

GLYN MORGAN

The subject sounds like a bit from Alice in Wonderland, but actually it is something that really did happen on the other side of the world. This is an appropriate time to outline such events, for this year the country in question, Australia, is celebrating its bi-centenary, and much is being written and shown on television now, of those early days. We all know about the founding of that country as a convict colony, but how many have considered the details of how such a place was first started and then administered and controlled.

However, let us consider what life was like in this country about that time, and what brought about the decision to transport criminals so far away to a land of so many unknowns? The monarch was George III, and William Pitt was Prime Minister, and at the time, the country was suffering badly from the effects of the American War of Independence, which started in 1776 as an attempt to put down the rebellion in North America, and ended seven years later after Britain had taken on France, Holland and Spain as well. Hence our country was licking its wounds, and in a sorry state economically.

The loss of the American colonies was not just a financial and prestigious blow, but with the penal system being what it was at the time, there was nowhere to send long-term prisoners, which up to then had been dumped across the Atlantic, to serve as slave labour on the plantations. Although the population in these islands was only in the order of 7 million, the rising crime rate as the urban population built up, under the pressure of the Industrial Revolution rendered the disposal of prisoners, a formidable task. We are dealing with the days before police forces and the penal thinking then was, that if a criminal was caught and found guilty, a harsh sentence would be a deterrent to other would-be criminals. So about 200 criminal offences carried a sentence of transportation to a place across the seas. Large prisons as we know them now had not yet been built, and the small local gaols intended for prisoners awaiting trial, or for minor offences with short sentences were soon filled, and recourse was made to using old unseaworthy shipping, beaching them in our river estuaries, and using them to house the prisoners until a place of transportation could be found. Such vessels were known as hulks.

It had been thought that with the end of the American War, transporting of criminals across the Atlantic would be resumed, but that idea having been resisted by the newly independent American Colonies, other places had to be found. By 1786 the situation of overcrowded hulks demanded that something be done, and eyes were cast on Australia which had been discovered 16 years earlier by Captain Cook. The history of nearly all other colonial exploitation was of small trading posts being set up first, or, of a dedicated band of immigrants arriving and developing a farming community. Australia had had no such start, as far as European influence was concerned, nor did the government of William Pitt contemplate any such preliminary settlement, but the convicts were to be more or less dumped in a strange land and would be expected to

be the first settlers. Thus, a convoy of 11 ships assembled near the Isle of Wight, and set sail in May 1787 under the command of Captain Arthur Phillips, a man brought back from his farm in Hampshire, where he had been retired from the navy on half pay, the job not being one that many wanted. Yet, with this inauspicious selection, fate decreed that he proved probably the best man they could have picked for the job. He was a humane man, a friend of William Wilberforce, and believed it was possible to get some good out of the depraved convicts, and with the adverse situation he was to find himself in, on Australia's shores, his convictions had to be put to the test.

After a voyage of over 8 months the First Fleet arrived at Botany Bay, just south of the present Sydney, to find not the lush pasture and flowing streams described in Captain Cook's report, but an inhospitable arid land. Thus, the landing did not take place there, but at a more suitable place further north, now known as Sydney Cove. However, the name Botany Bay stuck in the vocabulary of this country for a long time, as the place to where prisoners were sent.

Hence with no advance preparation, about 1040 persons were discharged at Sydney Cove, consisting of 760 convicts of whom 190 were women with 13 children; and of the 210 marines whose job it was to guard the prisoners, 27 of them brought their wives and children. The Governor's staff was very small amounting to 8 persons in all, and that included 5 medical persons; a very small number for the problems that lay ahead. Of the ships and crew that brought everyone out there, all but the two naval vessels were on private charter, and left as soon as possible so the whole colony was left to its own devices.

Our country at the time, had the cosy thought that our standards of life and culture were so wonderful, and should prove so attractive to any native tribes in the lands we occupied, that they would willingly embrace our culture and prove a source of additional labour, especially for the arduous tasks. To some extent this idea had worked in Africa and India, but the Australian aborigines proved a great disappointment in this respect, and while not hostile at first, they did not respond much to any overtures of friendship. Hence all work whether skilled or just heavy labour rested with the new inhabitants of the colony.

One would have expected that in a venture such as this, care would have been taken to select convicts with the necessary skills to start from scratch the building of a new colony, but everything points to the overseers of the hulks disposing of anyone they wished, and in keeping with human nature they hardly disposed of their best prisoners. And so, Governor Phillips had the task of founding the State of New South Wales with some of the worst material possible. Another problem he had to face was the intransigence of the marines, who with naval dignity refused to undertake any duties other than the direct guarding of the convicts. Any other task, such as supervision of the convict's work, or dealing with the administration, they refused to do, hence the Governor had to utilise such skills as some of the convicts possessed to

make any progress at all. Those convicts who could read and write therefore, found themselves very soon as convict supervisors, as clerks, as storekeepers, and in other places of responsibility.

The food supplies brought from Britain were intended to last the colony about a year, and then it was hoped that the first harvest would have come round and the colony would from then on be self sufficient. Alas there were hardly any farming skills in the whole convict population, and for a time they leaned heavily on the Governor's own farming experience. But what with the different climate, the nature of the soil, and inferior tools the fleet had been supplied with, the first harvest was a disaster, and the whole colony nearly starved to death, including the Governor, for being a humane man he insisted on a rationing system that was fair to all.

It is useful to understand a bit about the convict's life; they could not be locked up in gaols, there weren't any, and in any case, there was nowhere for them to escape to. They worked 9 hours each day and 6 hours on Saturday, outside those hours they could sell their labour to anyone ready to pay them a wage. As some of the marine officers took up blocks of land and as a trickle of free settlers came out in the early years, some convicts would be assigned to such farms, but others would be on government work, building houses, roads and all the necessities of life. The women convicts, who in the main were a very tough and depraved lot, were engaged in group activities like laundry work and making clothes; but a small and trainable minority found themselves soon snapped up by the families of officers etc, as household servants and nursemaids. Such was the imbalance between sexes in the early days of the colony, that many of those girls ended up marrying sons and friends of the families with whom they were in service.

The Governor had the authority to award three grades of pardon to such convicts as proved deserving of it. Firstly a "Ticket of Leave" which freed the person to take on paid employment, but not to leave the district; secondly a "Conditional Pardon" which gave complete freedom but a person could not return to this country until the terms of his transportation were over; thirdly there was a "Full Pardon" which allowed the ex-convict to do as he wished. Several of the skilled convicts, by their industry and devotion to duty, earned a conditional pardon within a year or two of arriving in the colony. At the time matrimony was considered a very sobering influence on convicts, and any convict girl marrying was immediately granted a full pardon, and favours were shown to the husbands such as a grant of a small block of land.

No attempt was made by the home government to help the time served or pardoned convicts return home, they had to arrange their own passage. A few did, but the majority set about seizing the opportunities that the now growing colony offered. There was considerable scope for men and women of initiative and many became wealthy by trade, and rose to be respectable leaders of the community. Amongst the ex-convicts of the early days was Andrew Thompson who became a successful

landowner and then Chief Constable of the Hawksbury district; another was Simeon Lord who rose to wealth and fame by his trading activities, and who was to be the centre of a storm when the Governor appointed him a district magistrate. Another with medical training became a much-loved doctor, and was greatly mourned when he died young. But perhaps the best known of all was a young girl to whom a ships officer was attracted on the voyage out, and who eventually married her. Thomas and Mary Reibey were amongst the colony's most successful business people and one of Australia's leading banking corporations have their beginnings in an elementary bank system set up by Mary Reibey, after her husbands' death.

At the time the First Fleet sailed, John Howard, our great prison reformer, was just beginning his agitation for penal reform. It took at least another 30 years for some of his ideas to be given a real try, yet on the other side of the world, some of his ideas of restitution had been put to the test, and the fact that some convicts rose to positions of trust and responsibility, some even becoming magistrates, proved that some people could be redeemed.

(This article is from the text of the talk given by Glyn Morgan after the A.G.M. in December)

GENETIC FAMILY TREES

Genetic fingerprinting has been in the news recently with the first person being convicted of a crime, when identity of the accused rested entirely, on using it as evidence. The system works by finding a part of the DNA called the "hypervariable regions". The genetic codes in these regions differs remarkably between individual organisms. No two people, except identical twins (who have the same genetic codes), share the same set of hypervariable regions. These regions can be labelled by radioactive markers which then are made to produce dark bands on a gel: these bands look like supermarket bar codes. The pattern of these bands is unique to each individual and are inherited, about half each comes from the mother and the father.

One immediate use is in paternity suits, the method is absolutely accurate in determining the parentage of a child. There is also another possibility; by taking samples from a large family group, where the relationships are known, and see if it is possible to identify the relationships between the various individuals and thus to plot a family tree. This was actually done as a test of the system and it worked perfectly.

This may open up a new line of research for the family historian, all we have to do is get genetic material from all our possible ancestors. Any ideas???

(From the New Scientist Jan. 28th 1988)

Vic Rosewarne

LIBRARY UPDATE

MAVIS SIBLEY

Journals have been received from the following Family History Societies:

Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Birmingham & Midlands, Bristol & Avon, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, North Cheshire, Cleveland, Cumbria, Derbyshire, Devon, Doncaster, East of London, Eastbourne & District, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Herefordshire, Hertfordshire, Isle of Wight, Kent, North West Kent, Lancashire, F.H. & Heraldry Soc., Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Liverpool & District, Manchester & Lancashire, Central Middlesex, North Middlesex, Norfolk & Norwich, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Sheffield & District, Shropshire, Somerset & Dorset, Suffolk, East Surrey, West Surrey, Sussex, Waltham Forest, Wiltshire, Windsor, Slough & District, York, Channel Islands, Glamorgan, Gwent, Dyfed, Borders, Anglo Scottish, Rolls Royce, Webb - One Name, Palgrave, English Catholic Ancestor, Genealogy Soc. of Victoria, S. Australia Genealogy & Heraldic Soc., Queensland, Western Australia Gen. Soc., Nepean, Her. & Gen. Soc. of Canberra, Mount Isa, British Columbia Gen. Soc., Newfoundland & Labrador Gen. Soc., Gen. Soc. of Tasmania,

Local History Books and Pamphlets:

The Broads and the Norfolk Coast - Ward Lock Guide Book

Hounslow & District History Society Journal.

Feltham – It's Library Past and Present.

The Logic of Open Field Systems.

St. Mary's Church Guide – Denham, Bucks and Thame, Oxon.

Guide to the Parish Church of St. Mary the Virgin – Marlborough, Wilts.

Parish Church of St. John the Baptist – Isleworth, Middx.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Harmondsworth, Middx.

History of the Church of St. James, Shere, Surrey.

Guide to St. Ethelreda Church - Hatfield, Herts.

All Saints Church - Rotherfield Peppard, Oxon.

East Hagbourne Church - Berks - A Short History.

Church of St. George - Dunster, Somerset.

Church of St. Lawrence - West Wycombe, Bucks.

St. Petrock's Church - Perracombe, Devon.

Church of St. Mary & St. Gabriel, Stoke Gabriel, Devon.

St. Mary's Church - Swinbrook, Oxon.

St. Oswald's Church - Widford, Oxon.

Mid-Georgian Nurseries of the London Region.

Manor of Harrow 1639-1670 A Miscellany

Suffolk Local History Council - Local History Recording Scheme

Life & Works of Sarah Trimmer.

Bedfont - An outline History of the Parish of East Bedfont with Hatton.

"Bishopshalt" - A Short History of the School and it's Site.

Ancient Manor Courts of Hampton on Thames during the 17th Cent. Part 1

Local History Societies in England and Wales - a List.

Southlands Arts Centre, West Drayton - History and Activities.

Ancestral Research:

Tracing Your Family History, by J.A. Cole.

Society of Australian Genealogists.

Society of Genealogists.

International Society for British Genealogy and Family History.

Federation of Family History Societies.

Guide to Genealogical Sources in Suffolk – 1981

Friends of National Maritime Museum - Newsletters No's. 5,6,7, & 8

Family Tree Magazines Vols. 1, 2, & 3

More Sources of World War 1 Army Ancestry by Norman Holding.

Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London - Vol. 34.

Guide to the Post Office Archives.

Eve McLaughlin Guides: Illegitimacy. Parish Registers.

Simple Latin for Family Historians.

Somerset House Wills from 1858.

Family History from Newspapers.

Annals of the Poor. St. Catherine's House.

Monumental Inscriptions:

St. John the Evangelist - Uxbridge Moor.

St. Nicholas, Chiswick.

Index of M.I's. in the Small Cemetery in Holly Rd. Twickenham.

Survey of M.I.s in Church & Churchyard of St. Mary, Teddington

Burial Ground at Coed Anghred, Skenfrith.

Parish Registers:

St. Peter & St. Paul, Harlington. | St. John the Baptist, Hillingdon - Marriages.

Providence Congregational Church - Uxbridge, Baptisms 1854-1954.

Directories:

Genealogical Research Directory - National & International 1987.

Who's Who - 1964.

Family Histories:

Mabel Jordan - An Autobiography. | Montgomerie/Montgomery Clan Society, Scotland

Sidwell Family - Tree & Index. | Sidwell 125th Anniversary Family Reunion 1985.

Joseph Mayett of Quainton, 1783 - 1839, An Autobiography.

General:

Local Newspapers 1750-1920 - A Select Location List, by J.S.W. Gibson.

A Glossary of Household, Farming & Trade Terms from Probate Inventories.

The Victorian Underworld by Kellow Chesney

Victoria & Albert Museum-Catalogue of Rubbings of Brasses & Incised Slabs by Muriel Clayton, M.A.

Inheritance of English Surnames by C.M. Sturges & B.G. Haggett

Combs, Comb-making and The Combmakers Company by R. Bowers

Family & Kinship in East London by M.Young & P. Willmott

Understanding the History & Records of Non-conformity by P. Palgrave-Moore

Post Office Archives - How to find us | They Got it Wrong - Readers Digest Publication

Shire Album 76 - Straw & Straw Craftsmen by A. Staniforth

Shire Album 122 - Buttonhooks & Shoehorns by S. Brandon.

WHAT OTHER PEOPLE ARE DOING

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

On each alternate month the P.R.O. and the North Middlesex F.H.S. arrange a series of lectures by one of the staff on the contents of the P.R.O. The Lecture room is on the right, after passing through the main gates in Chancery Lane. It is open from 12 noon, with the talk commencing at 12.30 pm.

The Programme for the rest of 1988 is:

14 April	Jewish Genealogical Sources	Mr. C. Tucker
9 June	Culinary Sources in the Public Records	Dr. A. Prochaska
11 August	The Armada	Dr. AM. Rodgers
13 October	Branching out into Local History	Dr. H. Ford
8 December	Commonwealth Archives	Mr. J. Walford

R.A.F. RECORDS

Eunice Wilson, one of our members, is a very active compiler of indexes and amongst her interests are names from the R.A.F. Records at the P.R.O. Kew. She is prepared to look through her index, and also through a very comprehensive library on the subject, if anyone writes to her, please enclose an SAE to:

Eunice Wilson, 143 Harbord Street, Fulham, London SW6 6PN

FULHAM GROUP

An activity that may interest our members living or having interests in the Fulham area, is that of the Fulham Family History Group, they meet on a regular basis in that area, and are, amongst other things, compiling an index of Isolated Fulham Names. These are names picked out from non-obvious sources: ie Local Histories, newspaper reports, Fulham people mentioned in wills, strays etc. In time, and with the support of all who spot a Fulham name and REPORTS it, this index may prove a useful source for some lost Fulham ancestor.

Contact Eunice Wilson at the above address.

Eunice Wilson was also the originator of the SHOEMAKERS INDEX, as mentioned on Page 35 of Jeremy Gibson's guide "Marriage, Census and other Indexes", but please do not write to her any more on this matter. This particular index has been handed over to the Central Museum at Northampton, as mentioned on page 172 of the December Journal. If you own this Gibson Guide, do please amend your copy accordingly.

HARMER FAMILY ASSOCIATION

If you have any HARMERS among your ancestors, you may be interested in the above association, which is holding its 10th annual reunion at Lewes, Sussex, in August 1988. For further details and help with tracing Harmer ancestors, contact:

Tom Kelly, 29 Hoppingwood, Ave. New Malden, Surrey, KT3 4JX

CONFERENCES

An excellent way of meeting other family historians and also to see how other family history societies are run, would be to attend one of the many day or weekend conferences run by various societies. Usually there will be members of our own society attending, and for those with transport difficulties it may be possible to arrange to get a lift from another member. To date we have been told about the following:

7 May - Bedfordshire F.H.S. - One Day Conference entitled "All in a Days Work" at Houghton Conquest Village Hall, cost £7.00 including lunch.

2 July - Berkshire F.H.S. & East Surrey F.H.S. - One Day Conference - "What did you do in the War Daddy". At Bulmershire College near Reading, the conference is on Military and Naval records, cost £7.50 including lunch and coffee. Details from: **Pauline Wales, 5 Foxglove Close, Wokingham, Berkshire RG11 2NF**

9-11 September - 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", and will deal with villages engulfed in the growing city. Full details from: **Tom Manthorpe, 54 The Fairway, Bromley, Kent BR1 2JY**

8 October - Joint Conference of the London & Middlesex Societies, see page three for full details.

SCOTTISH ANCESTRY

The University of Stirling will be running Summer Schools, lasting one week each, at the end of June and the end of August, dealing with Scottish Genealogy. Provision will also be made to visit local repositories, including New Register House, Edinburgh. The cost will be £170 per week inclusive, further details from the above university: Airthrey Castle, Stirling, FK9 4LA, Scotland.

INSTITUTE OF HERALDIC AND GENEALOGICAL STUDIES

The Institute will be holding the following Residential Courses in Genealogy during 1988:

1-3 July or 1-13 November A weekend course in genealogy for those who have a basic knowledge of the sources for genealogical research, but who wish to meet with others to learn more and refine their techniques.

12-16 September A five-day course, from Monday to Friday, for the absolute beginner or for those who have just started to trace their family history.

These courses will be held at Allington Castle, near Maidstone, Kent. The cost will include full board in the 13th century Castle and wine with lunch and dinner. Details from: The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, Northgate, Canterbury, Kent (ph: 0227 68664)

SAM & MABEL

In the last journal, Sam announced the departure of himself and Mabel to Weymouth. They have lived in the Hounslow area since the early 1950's. They joined the society in 1979, the following year Sam became Editor of the journal, in 1981 he was on the committee and was made chairman in 1984. He combined the two jobs until the following year when he persuaded Vic Rosewarne to take over as Editor.

During his chairmanship the society has been registered as a charity, thus allowing us to gain from the covenanting of subscriptions. He was foremost in starting the indexing of the 1851 census for our area, and during this time the first two index booklets have been published, with a third in the pipeline. He was a regular attendee at the F.F.H.S. conferences and was instrumental in organising our own One Day Conference in October 1984. In 1986 he was chairman of the committee that promoted the joint conference of the Middlesex Societies at the Bishopsgate Institute. It could be said that under his chairmanship the society "came of age".

There is a saying that behind every successful man there is a good woman, Sam has his Mabel. She was elected Secretary of the Society in 1982 and was still in post when her husband was made chairman. She has supported and helped him in all his work and makes the lesser mortals wish we had a "wife" to do the same.

Helping to run this Society has not been enough for the Mortons. Sam is on the Executive Committee of the Society of Genealogists and is also chairman of one of the sub-committees. Whilst Mabel has spent one day a week, typing and indexing for the Society. She was one of the editors of the Societies publication "The M.I.'s in the Library of the Society of Genealogists, Part 2". An appropriate book as both Sam and Mabel have both spent many a weekend grubbing about in local churchyards recording the same.

They will be sorely missed, but we wish them health and happiness in their new home; and watch out Weymouth there's a Morton about!

Yvonne Woodbridge

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. A refund of £5 will be made for unsuccessful searches with a note of the time searched. Please send full details to: **Mrs. P. Morgan, 17 Croft Gardens, RUISLIP, Middx. HA4 8EY**

AN ELEVEN OF HEARNES

JACK HEARNE

Several members expressed a keen interest in the old issue of “The Cricketer” magazine, dated (May 1907), which I was lucky enough to display at our “Heirlooms” evening in January this year. So, for the benefit of cricket fans who were unable to attend here below are some of the details relating to a match between Eleven of Hearnnes and an Ealing and District XI, played on the Green Man ground, West Ealing towards the end of the last century.

Ealing and District batted first and scored 65, this was the first innings of the Hearnnes:

Eleven of Hearnnes			
(1)	G. G. Hearne	b. C.A. Bellam	7
(2)	G. F. Hearne	c. G.W. Bellam b. C.A. Bellam	9
(3)	A. Hearne	c. Farndon b. Saunders	21
(4)	J.T. Hearne	b. Birch	10
(5)	R. Hearne	b. Birch	18
(6)	Wm. Hearne	c. Perkins b. Saunders	9
(7)	H. Hearne	b. Saunders	0
(8)	Wr. Hearne	c. Filleston b. Birch	7
(9)	Wm. Hearne	b. Birch	2
(10)	J. Hearne	c. Sykes b. Saunders	7
(11)	T. Hearne	not out	5
			Extra 36
			Total 131

Ealing and District did better with their second knock of 127, the Hearnnes hit the necessary 62 runs to win by six wickets.

Most of the above Hearnnes also made up a team of twelve Hearnnes v Ealing Dean in Sept. 1886, several of them were already first-class cricketers playing for the M.C.C.; Middlesex, and Kent, others became famous later. The family twelve contained “Old Tom”, and his younger brother “Old George”, who were then 60 and 57 years old respectively. “Old Tom” (they were known as “old” in order to distinguish them from their sons and like named younger relatives), established a tailors and cricket equipment shop in Uxbridge Road, West Ealing, almost opposite the “Coach and Horses” public house, in the early 1850’s, which remained in the family for well over 110 years. The small board bearing the wording “M.C.C. House” is still visible above the first-floor front window.

His brother, “Old George”, was a horse dealer for eleven years in the vicinity of “The Green Man”. Later on in life, Tom became groundsman at Lords Cricket ground and George had a similar position with the Kent County Cricket Club at Catford, they were both born at Chalfont St. Peter.

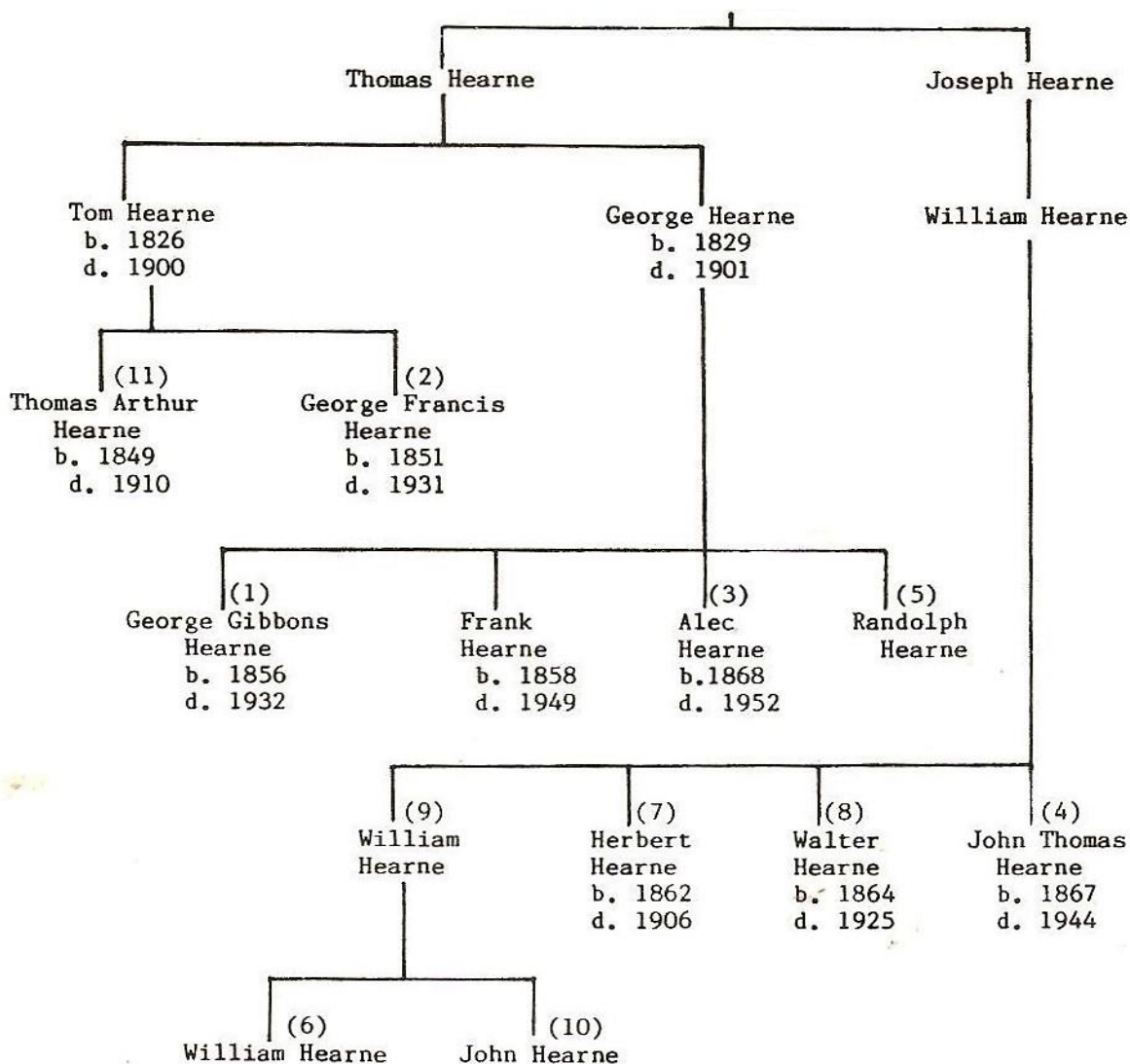
“Old George” had three sons, George Gibbons, Frank and Alexander (Alec) who all played for Kent and England. Frank having the distinction of representing both

England and South Africa, as he emigrated in 1889, whilst “Old Tom’s” two sons Thomas Arthur and George Francis were employed at Lords for many years.

I am currently writing the family history centred around the cricketers and feel there must be some distant cousins somewhere say in Ealing or Kent that I am unaware of and as our magazine may reach parts that other enquiries cannot reach, perhaps I may hear something of them.

Jack Hearne, 10 Chetwynd Drive, Hillingdon, Middx. UB10 0LA

THE HEARNE FAMILY TREE



The Family Tree of the Hearnes with the numbers corresponding to the numbers in the batting line up opposite.

THE WEST MIDDLESEX MARRIAGE INDEX

VIC GALE

In the August 1986 issue of the Journal (vol.6 no. 2) I gave an update on the Marriage Index. I am pleased now to report (albeit much later than I had hoped or intended) that a further volume has been completed, adding another 9496 marriages, including some "Banns only" items, from 12 parishes in our area and one outside it; this brings the total number of entries in the index to just over 39,000.

The parishes in this latest volume are:

Bedfont	1695 - 1840	(407)
Chelsea	Jan/Mar. 1830	(49)
Cowley	1563 - 1812	(430)
Feltham	1634 - 1812	(429)
Hanwell	1570 - 1812	(1422)
Harlington	1813 - 1846	(70)
Heston	1807 - 1812	(107)
Hillingdon	1813 - 1840	(1336)
Hounslow	1708 - 1753	(113)
Pinner	1654 - 1837	(411)
Teddington	1560 - 1837	(1928)
Twickenham	1538 - 1812	(1673)
Uxbridge	1538 - 1694	(1121)

Many members of the Society, too many to name them all here, have helped in the preparation of slips for the Index - I am grateful to them all, I must though mention Valerie Payne who typed it all for me, and Mavis Sibley, Connie Zouch and Mary Beamson who provided the Hillingdon, Harlington and Bedfont transcripts from which slips were made.

The other parishes in previous volumes of the index are:

Acton	1566 - 1812	Hornsey	1654 - 1812
Ashford	1696 - 1837	Ickenham	1558 - 1837
Cranford	1564 - 1834	Kensington St. Mary	1674 - 1775
Ealing	1582 - 1837	Kingsbury	1768-1813 & 1833-1837
Edgware	1717 - 1840	Laleham	1539 - 1838
Friern Barnet	1675 - 1837	Littleton	1564 - 1799
Greenford	1539 - 1812	New Brentford	1618 - 1836
Hampton	1657 - 1837	Northolt	1575 - 1842
Hanworth	1732 - 1837	Norwood	1654 - 1837
Harlington	1540 - 1812	Perivale	1826 - 1837
Harmondsworth	1671 - 1837	Shepperton	1574 - 1817
Harrow	1812 - 1837	Staines	1539 - 1812
Hayes	1557 - 1840	Stanwell	1632 - 1837
Heston	1559 - 1812	Sunbury	1566 - 1837
Hillingdon	1559 - 1812	West Drayton	1568 - 1837

There are also some marriages, taken from Bishops Transcripts, for the 1620's and 1630's. A complete listing was given in the August 1986 edition of the Journal.

Searches can be made in the Index - postal enquiries only, of course, to me at the address noted on the inside back cover of the journal, for a search fee of 50p per specific marriage, £1 per name for general searches

EAST BEDFONT REGISTERS

The registers for this parish have been transcribed by the East Bedfont Research group led by Mary Beamson, a group from the Hounslow and District History Society. The coverage of the transcription is:

Baptisms 1695 - 1941

Marriages 1695 - 1935

Burials 1678 - 1937

Copies of the transcript are with this Society, the Society of Genealogists and Hounslow Library. Work on indexing the registers is now taking place, baptisms has been completely indexed to 1850, indexing the burials is proceeding. The marriages have been incorporated into the West Middlesex Marriage Index, see opposite.

1851 CENSUS INDEXES

We have been working on the second part of the Brentford Registration District (HO 107 1698), this includes the parishes of Isleworth, Heston and Twickenham with the town of Hounslow. This has been transcribed and checked against the original books in the P.R.O. The Hampton sub-district part of the Kingston Registration District has also been transcribed (HO 107 1604), this is in the process of being checked at the moment. It is hoped to publish these two indexes in the near future, look for an announcement in the next Journal.

AN EXTRACT FROM A PARISH REGISTER

“Give me a child!” exclaimed the Baronet.
Through nineteen wedded springs - it came not yet;
At length the tedious miracle appears,
An advent! after twenty barren years!
But not hereditary this delay;
His honoured mother had a brisker way -
A vigorous dame of such prolific powers,
She married: he was born in twenty hours!

Byron

These lines were directed at Byron’s father-in-law, Sir Ralph Milbanke. According to the Complete Baronetage his birth was in 1748 and his parent’s marriage is given as on or before 1748. There is a slight exaggeration in the timespan between Sir Ralph’s own marriage (1777) to the birth of his only child, Annabella (1792).

This year is the bi-centenary of Lord Byron’s birth, January 22 1788, I thought it appropriate to give this “extract” from his collected works.

HELP???

COPAS / SHERBORN

Thomas COPAS married Serena SHERBORN at Feltham, Middlesex on 10 December 1804. Further information wanted on the birth of Thomas COPAS and where and when deceased.

James Bates, P.O. Box 13, Ferntree Gully, Victoria, 3156, Australia

DORNEY

Seeking information on, or descendants of Patrick and Martha Dorney (nee Murphy) of Sunbury. Their children were: Mary, born c.1859, Jeremiah born c. 1861, and Ellen born 1863, all born in Wales; then Catherine born 1868, Andrew born 1871 both in Sunbury. Ellen married Charles Hennell at Sunbury in 1881. The name was written as DOHERNEY on baptismal and census records. **Jacob Prince, 1053 Millbranch Ct. Columbus, Georgia, 31907 U.S.A**

GIBLETT / CLARK

Sarah GIBLETT died 2 Nov. 1865 at 2 Grove Cottages, St. John's Road, Hampton Wick, Middx; formerly of 20 Stratheden Tee, New Road, Shepherds Bush. Jane CLARK of 2 Grove Cottages, executrix. Anyone connected please write to:

Judy Webster, 77 Chalfont St., Salisbury, Queensland 4107, Australia

GRANT

William GRANT born c. 1850, father James GRANT, married Caroline CASTLE at Hammersmith in 1880 and had three children, Caroline, Emily and Harry. Any information on William or his family would be welcome.

Mrs. C. Bigg, 12 Whitehorn St. North Haven, S. Australia 5018, Australia

GRAYSTONE / DUCKHAM

James GRAYSTONE (c.1780 - 1843), servant, died at Apsley House, Mayfair - his wife may have been Ann FIELD, his children may have been Ann, Harriet, Emily, James, Eliza, Ellen and George GRAYSTONE; Emily GRAYSTONE married Thomas DUCKHAM at Paddington in 1837, and had as children George Key, Emily, Thomas and Sarah Elizabeth DUCKHAM; James GRAYSTONE (c. 1812 - 1849), schoolmaster, married Jane SPOONER (daughter of Robert SPOONER) at Westminster in 1840 and had as children James Arthur, George and Jane GRAYSTONE. Can anyone help with information on any of the above names? The name GRAYSTONE may be spelt Graston, Grayston(e) or Greyston(e).

Peter Graystone, 31 Clifton Street, May Bank, Newcastle, Staffordshire ST5 0JL

HODDER

I am trying to find the place of birth and burial of my gt. gt. grandfather John HODDER, born circa 1760 and his second wife Harriet. John HODDER practised as an Attorney in Uxbridge between 1796-1809. During this time, he was married twice, to Ann and Harriet, there are baptisms for children of both marriages at Uxbridge and Hillingdon, some of the children are buried at St. John's churchyard, Hillingdon as are his mother Elizabeth Mary HODDER (in 1812) and his sister Elizabeth HODDER (1811). His widowed mother was living in East London in 1784 when John was indentured to train in the Law. I have full details of his successors but just wish to find out the origins of the aforesaid. **John L. Rayner Hodder, 2 Stirling Grove, York, YO1 4HT**

REASON / CHEER

A family legend said that my gt. gt. gt. grand-mother, Elizabeth, was a member of the Earl of Lucan's family. The story originated with an American cousin so I suspect that Elizabeth was a servant of the Bingham's and the story had been enhanced in the telling. The 1851 census showed she was born in Shepperton c.1784, and by 1851 had married a Robert REASON (born c.1782). There is a marriage of a Robert REASON and Elizabeth CHEER at Feltham on 17.11.1806 and subsequent baptisms to Robert and Elizabeth at Laleham from 1816. Whilst it is likely that the Feltham marriage is the one I seek, I need further evidence to confirm it. It is strange that from a marriage in 1806, the first born came in 1816. However, it is possible that there were earlier children, either in Laleham or another parish. Further help or suggestions would be most welcome: **Mr. R.J. Morgan,**

"Woodhouse" 8 Rockwell Gardens, Grange-over-Sands, Cumbria, LA11 6DJ

SWINDEN / RANGOR

Francis SWINDEN born 1746 (according to a pedigree drawn up by solicitors in 1820) was a watchmaker in Old Brentford. He is said to have married Sarah RANGOR, 20 May 1770. Many dates on this pedigree are suspect, but children traced were born between 1776 and 1793. Can anyone throw light on this marriage or even on the surname of the bride which seems to be unique. **Miss Hilda Swinden, 5/38 Sherbourne Road, Acocks Green, Birmingham B27 6EA**

This section is open to any of our members who have difficulty in tracing their ancestors, and feel an appeal to other members of the Society might 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 100 years ago.

RESEARCH AVAILABLE - in Australian records. For information and advice send SAE or 3 I.R.C.s plus pedigree with dates and places to:

Judy Webster 77 Chalfont St. Salisbury, Queensland 4107, Australia

HELP REQUIRED

in searching the directories or register of electors for Shepherds Bush c. 1860-1880. Volunteers, please advise travel expenses. Postage or photocopying refunded.

Judy Webster, 77 Chalfont St. Salisbury, Queensland 4107, Australia

LOCAL HISTORY MAGAZINE - published by Susan & Robert Howard

The family historian who enjoys reading the Family Tree magazine would find subjects of interest in this magazine. The publication covers all aspects of local history. It contains articles of parishes, including some in this area; Hayes, Ealing and one on the Great West Road; also, helpful hints on Palaeography and Photography (including one on the copying of old photographs). There are reports on Record Offices and Museums with lists of books, conferences and news of local and family history events around the country. A lively publication with lots of illustrations. Subscriptions rates: £9.60 per year for six issues. Overseas surface mail £16; from:

Promenade, Lenton, Nottingham NG7 7DS

CEMETERIES FOR SALE

VALERIE PAYNE

From local newspapers published in December of last year it came to the notice of the sale of three cemeteries, those of Mill Hill, East Finchley and, of concern to my family, the Westminster Cemetery on Uxbridge Road, Hanwell, London W7. The Westminster Council decided to sell the Hanwell cemetery as they could not afford the upkeep.

It appears that in the first place, no provision was made in the terms of the sale for maintenance of the cemetery, which the Council had kept in immaculate condition. After Christmas it was noticed that a Preservation Order for the trees was displayed on the railings of the cemetery.

It is not possible to give an up-to-date account of the position from the time of the first sale, as the site has been sold more than once, apparently separate plots have been sold. A planning application to build has been made and a petition has commenced. To add to the distress of those with relatives interred, the place soon became untidy and unkempt; bearing in mind the initial sale took place at a time when the grass needed its final cut of the year and that the leaves needed to be cleared.

I have a personal interest as my father's ashes are interred in the family grave. The plot was purchased in 1914 by my great-grandmother, Mary Bullock, nee Stacey, to receive her son-in-law, Frederick James Savill, then in the 1920's of herself and her husband, Thomas John Bullock and of their only daughter Emily Mary Matthews in 1968.

It is a disturbing thought that after the time when churchyards were closed and councils bought the land for burial of the dead, that this same land can be bought and sold.

Valerie Payne - January 1988

(The Evening Standard, which has been campaigning against the sale, reported on February 16th that an inquiry is to be held into the sale of these cemeteries by Westminster Council. A former chief executive of Kent County Council is to be paid £10,000 to investigate a sale that put 15 pence into the council's coffers. There are reports of asset stripping and property speculation by successive owners of the cemeteries, in the meantime they have been allowed to fall into ruin. There was a later report that the cemeteries were offered back to Westminster Council for the original price of 15 pence, but with various strings attached, notably there would be planning permission for some of the land retained by the speculators. The Editor)

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 micro-fiche. See inside the front cover for the addresses to write to.

1851

The year 1851 was dominated by the Great Exhibition held in Hyde Park. Primarily the idea of the Prince Consort it was the epitome of the Victorian Age, vast in scale, planning and execution. It symbolized Great Britain as the workshop, banker, carrier and railway builder of the world.

The building alone was one of the new wonders of the world. Its designer was Joseph Paxton, the gardener to the Duke of Devonshire, but also an important engineer and railway enthusiast. His design for the building was first drawn on a piece of blotting paper from which came the complete plans, which took him a week to do. The building was constructed like a huge conservatory of iron columns and girders with the walls and roof made of glass. It covered 26 acres; with nearly a mile of exhibition galleries; the main aisle was 1,848 feet long and 264 feet wide; it was built in six months by 2,000 craftsmen and labourers. From its appearance Punch christened it the "Crystal Palace". After the Exhibition, the building was taken down and rebuilt at Sydenham, where it was destroyed by fire in 1936.

"The Great Exhibition of the works of industry of all nations", was opened by Queen Victoria on May 1st, and in her diary for that day she wrote:

"The tremendous cheering, the joy expressed on every face, the vastness of the building, with all its decorations and exhibits, the sound of the organ and my beloved husband, the creator of this peace festival, uniting the industry and art of all nations of the earth, all this was indeed moving, and a day to live for ever. God bless my dear Albert, and my dear Country, which has shown itself so great today."

Exhibits tallied over 100,000 and included: furniture from Austria, machinery from America; an earthenware closet; a plaster statue of Shakespeare; a Sportsman's Knife with eighty blades. Novelties of the Exhibition included the largest sheet of glass ever made, a piece of paper 2500 feet long, ground nuts from which oil could be extracted, phosphor matches. There was, the Times reported, "all that is useful or beautiful in nature or in art". The exhibits came from all over the world from countries as diverse as Turkey and New Zealand, China and Canada. For most people, who never had the opportunity of going abroad, a visit was as good as a foreign tour. It was open May 1 to October 11; admission prices varied from £1 to 1s, and on the shilling days, the building was packed.

Visitors ranged from the Queen, who was a frequent visitor in May, June and July, methodically seeing all the sections of the Exhibition and mingling with the crowds. Nearly everybody who was anybody went and so did the nobodies in hordes. School Parties came from all over the country, which delighted Prince Albert. Whole parishes came in parties from country districts led by the vicar and his wife. There was Mary Callinack, who, although aged 85, arrived on her feet from Penzance with a basket on her head, to view the new wonder of the world; - "a most hale old woman" wrote Queen Victoria in her Exhibition Journal "who was almost crying from emotion, when I looked at her".

6,063,986 people visited the exhibition in the 140 days it was open, and allowing for the several visits by many persons some 4 million different people must have visited, or about 17% of population of Great Britain. These six million who peacefully filed through the exhibition between May and October that year, with neither an exhibit stolen nor a window smashed.

A careful account of what visitors to the Great Exhibition ate was made. The contract to supply catering was given to Messrs. Scheppe for the sum of £5,500 and from a list of the goods consumed, he must have done very well out of it. Among these there were:

120,409 loafs of bread	1,046 gallons of pickled onions
159,863 cakes	1,120 lbs of mustard
1,804,718 plain and bath buns	4,840 lbs of preserved cherries

and to wash it all down:

1,092,337 bottles of Scheppe's Soda Water, Lemonade & Ginger Beer

A novel step was to provide, on a large scale, a number of Ladies and Gentlemen's washing and waiting rooms. 22 for gentlemen and 47 for Ladies. Those at the centre of the building charged 1d and those in the wings 1/2d. On these charges the rooms made a profit.

In all, the Great Exhibition made a profit of 100 per cent, which was put towards the founding of the South Kensington Museums.

The success of the Exhibition was owed largely to the Railways. By 1851 most of the major towns and cities of England, though not yet Wales and Scotland, were linked, if sometimes circuitously, to London. They enabled the material for the building to be transported easily to London; but mainly they brought the millions from the provinces on day trips, many organised by that pioneer of Victorian travel, Thomas Cook. The organisers of the Exhibition had arranged with the railway companies, special fares for trips to London to see it. Normally, fares were about 15s single from Manchester to London, a special third-class fare of 5s return, one- or two-days wages then, was well within the reach of all but the poorest.

Another exhibition that year was of James Wyld's great globe, this was originally intended for the Great Exhibition, but it was too big to fit into the Crystal Palace, so a special building was erected for it in Leicester Square. It was the largest model of the Earth's surface the world had ever seen, at a scale of ten miles to the inch it was sixty feet across. Around the globe were passages where exhibitions of maps and panoramas and curiosities were laid out. It was a great success and lasted for ten years before demolition in 1861.

1851 also marked the turning point in English society. The agitation which had followed the Napoleonic wars was dying down. The last Chartist meeting was in 1848. The Exhibition marked the beginning of a greater prosperity for the mass of the

people. The long period of adjustment to an industrial society was near completion. The new laws affecting factories etc. were being passed and the price of food was falling. All was to lead to a greater prosperity and a calmer society than the era of the 1815-1849.

In 1851 Income Tax was 3d in the pound (1.25 per cent), the window tax was abolished, and the first submarine cable was laid between Dover and Calais. Women no longer worked in coal mines and that year Shaftsbury's Common Lodging house bill was passed – “the best Act” thought Dickens, “ever passed by an English legislature”. W.H. Smith was establishing his railway bookstalls. The first public libraries Act was passed. Books published included Moby Dick by Herman Melville, Cranford by Mrs. Gaskell, Harriet Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin and that useful standby for Editors, Roget's Thesaurus. Work was begun on the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane.

1851 was the year of the religious census, when all places of religion were to make a return of the number worshipping on a specific Sunday. What struck contemporaries about the results was the extent to which their countrymen had become (to quote the report) “habitual neglecters of the public ordinances” or as we would say Sunday worship at church. On Census Sunday, 30 March 1851, which was Mothering Sunday, it has been calculated that between 47 and 54 per cent of the population of England and Wales over the age of 10 went to church. A figure that would delight the church authorities of today, but one that shocked the Victorians.

In 1851 there was also the sixth decennial census of the inhabitants of England and Wales. The population recorded was 16,736,000 almost double that of the first census of 1801. What was amazing about these figures was it showed that more than 50% of the population lived in an urban environment, rather than a rural one. No other country in the world approached this statistic until after 1900, by which time Britain's rural population was falling to under 10%.

Finally, the year was summed up by the historian, Lord Macaulay, as “Long to be remembered as a singularly happy year of peace, plenty, good feeling, innocent pleasure and national glory.”
Vic Rosewarne

COPYING OLD PHOTOGRAPHS

Boots Photographic Departments offer a black and white print copying service for 42 pence. I tried them with a 1930 postcard and got an excellent copy - almost better than the original - so can vouch for the operation. I understand from them that if the original is a bit faded, they may have to make a negative from it first - if so, they charge an additional £1.

Vic Gale

PAST MEETINGS

November - Julian Litten - "Burial of the dead"

We were fortunate to have as our November speaker Mr. Julian Litten, the Curator of Administration at the Victoria and Albert Museum, whose talk was entitled "Disposal of the Dead, 1500 - 1800". Mr. Litten gave us a fascinating insight into the varying fashions of internment beautifully illustrated with slides. He treated his subject (and I borrow the pun from Mr. Litten) in a "down to earth" manner and with great humour, explaining how dead bodies were treated. For example, bodies were wrapped in waterproof cloth to keep in smells and liquids rather than to protect them from external ravages. These materials did not always do a satisfactory job and some congregations would experience polluted air in their churches from obnoxious gases seeping up through the floor. Examples were shown of different styles and shapes of coffins used, and how some woods and metals were preferred because of their insulating qualities. Mr. Litten is an advisor to the General Synod on funerary matters, and arranges very special authentic funerals with horse drawn cortege and all the trimmings, though at a price. He is also an eminent archaeologist and showed us the results of recent excavations carried out in a City Church. Such excavations often give an added knowledge to building techniques, as much of the brickwork and stonework in well-ventilated crypts (ventilation is the secret of a savoury crypt) is still in a pristine state. As a result of this talk, I believe many of us will look on burial in quite a different light from the usual morbid aspect.

December - The A.G.M.

was followed with a talk by Glyn Morgan on the early days of the Australian convict settlements. See his article on "When Convicts became Magistrates" in this Journal.

January - An Heirlooms Evening

It is several years since we held one of these evenings with a chance for members to bring along their precious mementos of the past. One exhibit the "Hearne Cricket Team" has led to an article in this journal. There were many other splendid things to see, clothes from Victorian times, how did they get into all those petticoats, and how often did they wash them all; Victorian oil paintings; and many old photographs. Our Secretary, Glyn Morgan, brought along several objects that we had fun guessing what they were, one defeated us all. A thoroughly enjoyable evening and one several members asked to be repeated more often.

February - James Wisdom - "Making a Living from the River"

Our February meeting was really well attended and those present were treated to a very absorbing talk – "Making a living from the River". The speaker, James Wisdom, is Chairman of the history Society of Brentford and Chiswick, and his talk was well illustrated with slides of engravings, paintings and of real locations, in and around Chiswick.

History reveals that the River Thames could have been called a village itself because of the settlement of people along its banks and their movement along the water course. There were barge families who lived up and down the river, whereas fishing families made their living in one area. This way of life continued until the development of gas and sewerage companies, when pollution of the river broke down fishing opportunities. Most fishermen were then thrown on the Poor Relief. A few gained some income by racing their boats against each other, whilst more affluent people wagered on the outcome. Some of the racing men became the original members of racing clubs. Others like Bomber Pearce, a local character, operated bum boats – “running errands” between the larger boats on the river.

Up until the present century the river was a major part of the transport network, there was the movement of stone, marble and granite in flat bottom boats (spirit sail barges). Barges were also used to transport household refuse from London to Rochester and, probably, bricks on the return journey. As this trade declined the barge workers took jobs with Thorneycrofts, who produced torpedo boats at Chiswick. Eventually, as there was insufficient clearance under Hammersmith Bridge, Thorneycrofts yard was moved to Southampton and 4,000 skilled workers went too.

There is no real commercial trade on the river now. Men still gathered osiers (shoots of willow) from the osier beds on Chiswick Eyot until the 1920's. The osiers were used to make baskets for market gardeners to take produce to market. Of the many fish which swam in the river, eel and lamprey are the last survivors of the endemic fish.

Janet Huckle

(Many of the slides were enlivened by the comments on Barnes folk who appeared in the foreground on many of the old engravings. Most appeared in strange postures or ways; Barnes is just across the river from Chiswick and it appears there is friendly rivalry between the two banks. – Editor)

PURCHASE OF CENSUS INDEXES

It has been proposed by the Committees that the Society begin a collection, for the library, of the published Census Indexes. Initially it is proposed to buy the indexes for neighbouring counties, for this we need the help of our members. Which indexes do you want, and are you prepared to help with a donation towards the cost of obtaining them? The way this would work, is any member could request the purchase of indexes for certain places and would contribute towards the cost; the member would then have sole use of that index for a given period, after which they would be put in the library.

It would also help if members having census indexes they no longer need could donate these to the library. Please see Janet Huckle or Mary Wagner at one of our meetings, when arrangements can be discussed.

NEW BOOKS

MY ANCESTOR WAS A MIGRANT by Anthony Camp

Society of Genealogists £2.00

The Society has published several books on the theme “My Ancestor was”, and having read the pages I can only wonder why this title has not been published earlier. It deals only with those of our ancestors who just vanished, quite suddenly, from their “home” or equally annoying just appear in a locality without any indication as to whence they came. The book deals progressively with all possible sources of information and there is much to be learnt, both in fact and suggestion. A “must” for your bookshelf, buy it, read it, and read it again, you will find the time well spent.

Sam Morton

THE FACE OF BATTLE by John Keegan - Penguin £3.50

If you have ancestors who fought at Waterloo or on the Somme, this book will give an idea of the sight and sounds of those battles, with quotes from the officers and men who were there. Mr. Keegan also studies the medieval battle of Agincourt. He describes the campaigns, the weapons used and the wounds they made. He tries to assess the morale of the men and their will to fight.

Reading this book, it is easy to imagine the archer standing by his pointed stake, thrust into the ground to deter the horses, with his longbow and 24 arrows, facing the mounted armoured knights. An infantryman standing in line, 4 deep, with his comrades at Waterloo waiting for Napoleon's cavalry to charge. Then the horror of the soldier at the Somme, laden down with a 60 lb pack, walking towards the enemy trenches, which were supposed to have been blasted out of existence by artillery bombardment.

The paperback edition may now be out of print as the book has just been re-issued in hardback at £12.50.

Yvonne Woodbridge

PEOPLE COUNT by Muriel Nissel - A history of the General Register Office

This book was brought out to celebrate 150 years of the Civil Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths. An absorbing account of how the system was set up, how Registrars were appointed and how they carried out their duties. It also deals with the taking of the 19th century censuses, the responsibility for which fell on the Registrar General from 1841. The inside story of two sources we, as family historians, use so much.

You can buy the book at St. Catherine's House or at any of H.M.S.O.s at £7.50.

Vic Rosewarne

WINDOW TAX ASSESSMENT FOR HARMONDSWORTH PARISH 1746

PHILIP SHERWOOD

The window tax was introduced in 1696 to help meet the cost of re-minting damaged coinage. In 1825 houses with fewer than eight windows were exempted and in 1851 the tax was abolished.

(The Window Tax was the successor to the unpopular Hearth Tax which was discussed in the last journal. The tax on windows had the merit of being assessed by the house being viewed from the outside; thus, obviating one of the main objections to the Hearth Tax in that it allowed people to enter one's house to count the fireplaces. - Editor)

The assessment lists are not readily available as they seem to have remained in private hands, rather than being deposited with the county authorities. An example of this is an assessment for Harmondsworth parish which is owned by a member of an old local family (who wishes to remain anonymous), one of whose ancestors was one of the tax collectors. As the tax was difficult to evade and the poor, although exempted, are listed, the figures should give a reliable indication of the names of the heads of each household.

The assessment is headed – “An assessment made on the inhabitants of the Parish of Harmondsworth, in the County of Middlesex for the several duties on houses in the year 1746”. 34 houses are recorded for Harmondsworth, 20 for Shepiston (an 18th century affectation for Sipson), 16 for Longford, and 13 for Heathrow. The names recorded are:

HARMONDSWORTH	Lights	Old	New
The Rev. Mr. Lidgould	19	6s	
Richard Combes	9	2s	
Mr. Hawes	18	6s	
John Tillier	18	6s	
Jonathan Followes	18	6s	
Richard Weekly	18	6s	
Samuel Cuscomb	7	2s	
James Tillyer	22	10s	10s
William Walls ?	19	6s	
Nathan Billon	9	2s	
John Tompkins	19	6s	
Robert Combes Senr.	19	6s	
Widow Crips poor	9		
John Watts	19	6s	
Mr. Combes Junr.	26	10s	10s
Late Mr. Griffin empty	20		
William Marsh	19	6s	
William Taylor	6	2s	
John Bollingoam	18	6s	
Henery Fisher	8	2s	
Samuel Hulwin ?	17	6s	
Richard Ball	9	2s	
William Watts	8	2s	
Luke Wallis	8	2s	
Robert Whittonton	9	2s	

George Langthorn	9	2s		
Samuel Spurling	9	2s		
John Edwards	7	2s		
Thomas Goring	15	6s		
Francis Pearman poor	6			
Evan Evans	8	2s		
Late Nathan Bullon empty	8			
William Tillier	19	6s		
Thomas Pigg	19	6s		
			£6 12s 0d	£1 0s 0d

LONGFORD

William Cotterell	17	6s		
Mr. Hurst	19	6s		
James Jarvis	19	6s		
James Followes	17	6s		
Thomas Jarvis Senr.	19	6s		
John White Senr.	9	2s		
John Darvell	5	2s		
John Priest	16	6s		
William Combes poor	9			
Thomas Taylor	19	6s		
John Cook	16	6s		
John White Junr.	17	6s		
Edward Trout	9	2s		
Widow Harbert poor	5			
William Rose	9	2s		
Thomas Streeting	19	6s		
Thomas Stanton	19	6s		
William Branch	9	2s		
Joseph Los ? poor	7			
Henery Clark	8	2s		
			£4 6s 0d	

SHEPISTONE (Sipson)

Johnathan Trout	5	2s		
William Rolt	15	6s		
William Hurlock	6	2s		
George Randell	6	2s		
John Mash	15	6s		
John Tayler	9	2s		
William Mash	9	2s		
John Griffin	16	6s		
Richard Parrett	8	2s		
William Hornsby	8	2s		
Robert Hawkins	8	2s		
Christopher Blunt	22	10s		10s
John Grow	19	6s		
James Wild	19	6s		
William Rance ?	13	6s		
John Combes	11	6s		
George Palmer	18	6s		
Widow Jarvis	18	6s		
Joseph Grow	15	6s		
William Appleton	9	2s		
			£4 8s 0d	10s

HEATHROW

Isaac Singer	19	6s
John Bird	19	6s
Widow Tillier	9	2s
Simson Shrub	9	2s
James Tillier	6	2s
John Atlee	15	6s
Robert Palmer	19	6s
John East	18	6s
William Little	2	2s
Henery Pullon poor	6	
Robert Riden	9	2s
John West	5	2s
James Woodstock	6	2s

£2 4s 0d

Harmondsworth	£6 12s 0d	£1 0s 0d
Longford	£4 6s 0d	
Shepistone	£4 12s 0d	10s 0d
Heathrow	£2 4s 0d	

William Trout)
Nathan Bullon) Assessors

Thomas Streeting)
John East) Collectors

The 15th day of January 1746, seen and allowed by J. Gretton

Philip Sherwood, 5 Victoria Lane, Harlington, Hayes, Middx. UB3 5EW

ROUGH MUSIC - 2

In the last journal was an article about the custom of "Rough music" - the following amusing description is taken from Walsh's - "The Curiosities of Popular Customs".

"In many of the Southern Counties of England it is, or was until recently, the fashion for the villagers to express a neighbourly contempt for the individual weaknesses or errors by a gathering together for the infliction of rough music on the offender. If a husband was henpecked or beat his wife or she beat him, if either be unfaithful to the other, a mob of men, women and children would march to the culprit's house, each provided with some instrument for aural torture; a pan or a kettle, for example, drummed on by a huge key; fire-shovels & tongs rattled together; iron pot lids used as cymbals; a cow horn or trumpet or anything that combined the most noise with the least harmony. Above the din they might shout shame, shame, who beat his wife or the appropriate call.

After an hour or so spent in this amusement, the procession moved on through the village streets to proclaim in all the most public places the name and crime of the victim."

MOTHER'S DAY

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following new members to our Society

B72	Mr. John M. BLUNDELL	14 Studlands Rise, Rotston, Herts. SG8 9HA
B73	Nigel BARTHOLOMEW	3 Kendon Ave. Sunnyhill, Derby DE3 7LB
B74	James Rew BATES	P.O. Box 13, Ferntree Gully, Victoria 3156, AUSTRALIA
B75	Mrs Wendy BURR	17 Doggett Street, Leighton Buzzard, Beds. LU7 7BW
C59	Mr. Walter J. CAMPER	21 Norton Crescent, Towcester, Northants. NN2 7DW
C60	Sharron CLARKE	39 Lakeside Road, London W14 ODX
D37	Mrs P. DAY	28 Raymond Rd. Langley, Slough, Berks SL3 8LW
F24	Dianne FOOKS	58 Ballina Street, Lennox Head 2478 N.S.W. AUSTRALIA
G40	Mrs Barbara GODFREY	22 Bladindon Drive, Bexley, Kent DA5 3BP
G41	Mrs F. M. GLENDENNING	189 Welcome Bay Road, Tauranga, NEW ZEALAND
H65	Mrs Maureen M. HARRIS	'Staddles' Romsey Road, West Wellow, Romsey, Hampshire SO51 6EB
H66	Mrs Valda HUDSON	6 Ingle Dell, Camberley, Surrey GU15 2LP
H67	Mr. L. Rayner HODDER	2 Stirling Grove, York YO1 4HT
H68	MR. S.R. HEAFORD	251 Uxbridge Road, Hampton Hill, Middlesex TW12 1AS
H69	Mrs D. HAMMERTON	30 Barons Road, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 2LW
J21	Mrs June JAMES	23 Moore Avenue, Wanganui, New Zealand.
J22	Peter JONES	8 Thornhill Road, Ickenham, Uxbridge UB10 8SF
J23	Mrs Jennifer D. JONES	6 Exeter Road, Springfield, Chelmsford Essex CM1 5HU
K14	Mrs Beryl KIRKHAM	103 Norwich Road, Cromer, Norfolk NR27 OEZ
L27	Mrs Hilary LLOYD	Rose Cottage, Burnt House Lane, Newport, Isle of Wight, PO30 2PW
L28	George LANGTON	4 Dorrita Close, Southsea, Hants PO4 ONY
L29	Mrs Vera LENNARD	32 Plovers Road, Horsham, W. Sussex RH13 5PD
M44	Ian MEREDITH	'Longueville', Hazelmere Close, Bedfont, Middx. TW14 9PX
M45	Mr. Derrick MOORE	91 Cozens Road, Ware, Herts., SG12 7HP
M46	Mr. R.F. MORGAN	'Woodhouse' 8 Rockwell Gardens, Grange-over-Sands, Cumbria LA11 6DJ
R31	Mr. V.C. ROLLS	8 Croft Close, Braintree, Essex CM7 6EB
S75	Mrs Denise SKEATES	7 Greenock Road, Streatham Vale, London SW16 5XG
S76	Mrs J. SIMPER	4A Blandford Way, Hayes, Middx. UB4 OPB
W62	Mrs Jill WALKER	10 Dorly Close, Shepperton, Middx. TW17 8RT
W63	Mr. B.J. WINCHESTER	4 Corwell Lane, Hillingdon, Middx. UB8 3DD.

Please note the following changes of address:-

C27	Miss Barbara CLAXTON	32 Cherington Road, Westbury on Trym, Bristol BS10 5BJ
L23	Mr. LEVIEN WYNNE	9 The Croft, Llanybi, near Usk, Gwent NP5 1TX
M5	Mr. & Mrs S. MORTON	23 Victoria Ave., Upwey, Weymouth, Dorset DT3 5NG
M39	Mrs MORGAN	14 Ashbank, Hare Lane, Pipers Ash, Chester, Cheshire
P31	Mr. J. W. PERRIN	9 Glendale Ave. Hartlepool, Cleveland TS26 9QT
W34	Mrs W. WORLEY	7 Meadow Walk, Bourne End, Bucks, SL8 5TP
W47	Mr. & Mrs WOOD	6 Hitherbroom Road, Hayes, Middx. UB3 3AA

CORRECTIONS TO MEMBERS SURNAME INTERESTS

The following errors in members surname interests appeared in the last Journal:

Gunress or Gunriss should have read:

GUNNISS or GUNNESS - 19 cent. Lincolnshire and
19 cent. Gosport, Hampshire, Member F23

Selwood should have read:

SELLWOOD 19 cent. Fulham, Middlesex, B71

The following interests were given wrong in the August Journal:

BERGMANM	19 cent.	anywhere	G35
GORTON	19 cent.	anywhere	G35
RANFT	19 cent.	anywhere	G35

**G35 Mrs. Margaret A. Griffin, Manor Farm House, Queen Catherine Rd.
Steeple Claydon, Buckingham MK18 2QF**

SURNAME INTERESTS

Surname	dates	place	County	mem
ALLEN	19c	Shadwell	Mdx	J23
ARGENT	18-19c	Isleworth	Mdx	H65
ASHTON	19c	Chelsea	Mdx	H66
BAILEY	c.1850	Hammersmth	Mdx	G40
BARTHOLOMEW	any	Berkshire	Brk	B73
	1899+	Torquay	Dev	B73
	1923+	Cleethorpes	Lin	B73
	1860-80	Fulham	Mdx	B73
	19c	Stepney	Mdx	B73
	1867-76	Harrow	Mdx	B73
	1920-35	Hampstead	Mdx	B73
	1896	Surbiton	Sry	B73
BATES	19-20c	Staines	Mdx	B74
	18c	Middlesex	Mdx	C59
	18c	Surrey	Sry	C59
BLAKE	18-19c	Chelsea	Mdx	H66
	19c	Weybridge	Sry	H65
BLUNDELL	19-20c	St. Margarets	Mdx	B72
	19-20c	Twickenham	Mdx	B72
BOWSER	19c	London	Lon	F24
BRADLEY	19c	Bethnal Green	Mdx	J23
	19c	Stepney	Mdx	J23
BRETT	c1680	Isle of Wight	Iow	L27
BRIANT	19c	Strand	Lon	H69
	18-19c	Brentford	Mdx	H69
BROUGHTON	19c	Whitechapel	Mdx	K14
BROWN	c1800	St. Briavels	Gls	L27
BUCKLEY	19c	London	Lon	F24
BUNDLE	18c	Middlesex	Mdx	C59
	18c	Surrey	Sry	C59
BURBIDGE	c 1800	Brackley	Nth	G40
BURDEN	1800's	Chadlington	OXf	G40
BURGESS	19c	Sherborne	Dor	J22
BURROWS	1800's	Brailes	War	G40
BUSHNELL	18c	Middlesex	Mdx	C59
	18c	Surrey	Sry	C59
CAESAR	c1900	Walthamstow	Mdx	L27
CAMPER	17c	Middlesex	Mdx	C59
CHALCRAFT	19c	Addlestone	Sry	H69
CHEER	18-19c	Shepperton, Laleham & Feltham	Mdx	M46
CLARK	1850	Fulham	Mdx	G41
CLARK(E)	19c	London	Lon	F24
CLARKE	18-19c	Kensington, Hammersmith & Knightsbridge	Mdx	C60
	19c	Kensington	Mdx	S75
CLAYTON	19c	Burghill	Hef	M44
COLLARD	19c	Hammersmith	Mdx	M45
COOK(E)	c1800	Thornbury	Gls	L27
COPAS	1800	Feltham	Mdx	B74
COSIER	19c	Kensington	Mdx	H66
CREER	19c	Kensington	Mdx	H66
CRYSTALL	18c	Kensington	Mdx	F24
DAGWELL	18-19c	Brentford & Sunbury	Mdx	K14
		Southwark	Sry	K14
DALE	18c	Brentford & Ealing	Mdx	D37
DAVI(E)S	c1800	Dymock	Gls	L27
DAVIES	19c	Burghill	Hef	M44

DAVIS	19c	Chelsea & Bow	Mdx J23	HUCKIN	c1770	Chadlington	Oxf G40
DAVY	18-19c	Isleworth	Mdx H65	HUGH(E)S	19c	Kidwelly	Cmn M44
DAW	19c	Helston	Con F24	HUNT	19-20c	Shepherd's Bush	Mdx S76
DEKINS	19c	Cheltenham	Gls F24		19-20c	Fulham	Mdx S76
DORE	c1750	Isle of Wight	Iow L27	HUSBAND	19c	Poplar	Mdx H66
DOVEY	19c	Bethnal Green & Whitechapel	Mdx J23	JONES	19c	Carmarthen Town	Cmn M44
DUFFIN	1800	Tithurst	Brk G41		19c	Hoxton	Mdx J22
DYOS	c1800	Chelmsford	Ess L27		19c	Bethnal Green & Shoreditch	Mdx J23
	19c	Laleham	Mdx L27	JORDAN	19c	Marylebone	Mdx H69
EARL(E)Y	c1850	Isle of Wight	Iow L27		19c	Lambeth	Sry H69
EASTLAKE	any	any	J23	KITTLE	c1850	Chelsea	Mdx G40
	any	Chelsea	Mdx J23	LAMBOURN	1870-1900	Chelsea, Fulham & Hammersmith	Mdx L29
EDWARDS	c 1850	Hammersmith	Mdx G40		1870-1900	Wandsworth	Sry L29
ELMS	18-19c	Norwood, Harmondsworth, Hillingdon Isleworth & Kensington	Mdx S75	LANGTON	18-19c	Uxbridge Area	Mdx L28
EVANS	19c	Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania	USA M44	LAWRENCE	c1750	Isle of Wight	Iow L27
FERIGAN	19c	Any	J23	LEIGH	18-19c	Chelsea	Mdx C60
	19c	Northampton	Nth J23	LESTER	19c	Poplar	Mdx H66
FILBEY	19c	Uxbridge	Mdx L28	LEWIS	19c	Mountain Hare	Gla M44
	19c	Cowley	Mdx L28		19c	Isleworth	Mdx K14
FLUX	any	Isle of Wight	Iow L27	LEWTEDE	19c	Stepney	Mdx J23
FORD	c1860	Chelsea	Mdx G40	LITTLE	19c	Staines	Mdx M46
	1800's	Evenley	Nth G40		19c	Battersea	Sry M46
GALLOWAY	18-19c	any	Ken W62		19c	Egham	Sry M46
GALPINE	c1600	Isle of Wight	Iow L27	LITTLEJOHN	19c	Liverpool	Lan M44
GEORGE	1850+	Wandsworth	Lon G41	LLOYD	c1800	Isle of Wight	Iow L27
	1850+	Hounslow	Mdx G41	LOCK(E)	any	Isle of Wight	Iow L27
GODFREY	c1680	Isle of Wight	Iow L27	LONG	1870-1900	Chelsea, Fulham & Hammersmith	Mdx L29
GOSDEN	any	Isle of Wight	Iow L27		1870-1900	Wandsworth	Sry L29
GRIFFIN	19c	Ealing	Mdx S75	LOUCH	All	Warwickshire	G40
GUNNER	1800's	Chelsea	Mdx G40	LOW(E)	c1750	Isle of Wight	Iow L27
HALE	c1800	Rangeworthy	Gls L27	LUCKETT	pre 1850	Over Norton	Oxf G40
	19c	Mile End	Mdx J23	MALIPHANT	16-20c	Kidwelly & St. Ishmael's	Cmn M44
HANCORN	19c	Herefordshire	M44	MANKTELOW	c1800	Wadhurst	Ssx L27
HARRY	18c	Mousehole	Con J22	MANSFIELD	18-19c	Hemel Hempstead	Hrt F24
HART	18-19c	Sunbury	Mdx K14	McDUELL	19c	St. George's.E	Lon J23
HARVEY	19c	Helston	Con F24	MEREDITH	19c	Knighton	Rad M44
HAWKINS	19c	Cuddington	Bkm H65	MERRICK	c1800	Windsor	Brk L27
	19c	Isleworth	Mdx H65	MIL(L)MORE	c1750	Isle of Wight	Iow L27
HAWTREE	19c	Marylebone	Mdx H69	MILES	19c	Twickenham	Mdx H65
HAYES	19c	Shoreditch	Mdx J23	MILLHOUSE	all	any	W62
HERBERT	1800's	Chelsea	Mdx G40	MISON	19c	Godalming & Guildford	Sry F24
HICKMAN	c1850	Oxfordshire	Mdx G40	MOORE	19c	Hammersmith	Mdx M45
	c1880	Acton	Mdx G40	MORGAN	19c	Ystradyfodwg	Gla M44
HILL	19c	Isleworth	Mdx H65	MORRIS	19c	Dafen & Llanelli	Cmn M44
	19c	London	Mdx H65		19c	Bethnal Green	Mdx K14
HITCHENS	19-20c	Fal area	Con D37	NEVILLE	19c	Brentford	Mdx F24
	19-20c	Brentford & Twickenham	Mdx D37	NIMZ	late 19c	Manchester	Lan B75
HODDER	18c	Uxbridge & Hillingdon	Mdx H67		late 19c	Kensington, Fulham & Chelsea	Mdx B75
HOLLOWAY	18-19c	Tilehurst	Brk H65	OVERELL	late 19c	Luton	Bdf B75
	18-19c	Isleworth	Mdx H65		late 19c	St. Pancras, Chelsea & Fulham	Mdx B75
HOPKINS	19c	Isleworth	Mdx K14				
	19c	Bloomsbury	Mdx K14				
HOWARD	18c	Uxbridge	Mdx J21				
	18c	Brentford	Mdx J21				

OWENS	19c	Bockleton	Wor	M44	SHELTON	18-19c	Cotswolds	Gls	W62
PAIN	19c	Bethnal Green	Mdx	J23	SKINNER	19c	Liverpool	Lan	M44
PARKES	19c	Chelsea	Mdx	H66	SMITH	1800's	Chelsea	Mdx	G40
PAUL	c1850	Isle of Wight	Iow	L27	SMITH (Wm.)	19c	Berkhampstead & Sarratt	Hrt	F24
PHILLIPS	19c	Welshpool	Mon	M44	STARK	18c	Ealing	Mdx	J21
PLUMMER	19c	Isleworth	Mdx	K14	STEPHENS	18-19c	Wendron, Cury	Con	F24
POLDEN	19c	any		W62		18-19c	Sithney	Con	F24
	19c	Chiswick	Mdx	W62	STEVENS	19c	Mile End & Bethnal Green	Mdx	K14
POLDING	19c	any		W62	TADHUNTER	19c	Any		J23
	19c	Chiswick	Mdx	W62		19c	Greenwich	Ken	J23
REASON	18-19c	Shepperton, Feltham & Laleham	Mdx	M46	TALBOT	19c	Winkfield	Brk	H65
REDGRAVE	19c	Ipswich	Ess	H69		19c	Isleworth	Mdx	H65
	19c	Diss	Nfk	H69	TAYLOR	c1800	Horton	Oxf	G40
REES	19c	Bedwelty	Mon	M44	TEDMAN	1850's	Laleham	Mdx	L27
	19c	Salt Lake City	Uta	M44	TRELOAR	18-19c	Wendron	Con	F24
RENDELL	19c	Hammersmith	Mdx	M45	TWEED	19c	Bethnal Green	Mdx	H69
RIDDLE	c1800	Thornbury	Gls	L27	WILLIS	c1840	Isle of Wight	Iow	L27
RIMELL	1800's	Chelsea	Mdx	G40	WINCHESTER	18-19c	Berkshire		W63
ROTHERHAM	19c	St. George East	Mdx	K14		18-19c	Hampshire		W63
ROWE	19c	Penzance	Con	J22	WOOTEN	1800's	Brackley	Nth	G40
ROWLANDS	19c	Holborn	Mdx	J23	WORGAN	c1770	St. Briavels	Gls	L27
SAMPSON	18c	Crowan	Con	F24	YARRANTON	19c	Tenbury	Wor	M44
SAUNDERS	19c	Isleworth	Mdx	H65					

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

What's in a Name

HIGGINBOTTOM

This derives from the place name Oakenbottom near Bolton-le-Moors in Lancashire. In Old English the place was "secenbotme", from oaken valley. This changed to Eakenbottom and later Ickenbottom; then the addition of an 'H' to sound similar to Hickin, which was a Lancashire dialect word for a Mountain Ash. The change may also be by its colloquial pronunciation, it was then written down that way. The lazy pronunciation of Hickin is Higgin hence Higginbottom. Bottom was from the Old English botme - the lowest part of the valley, (from which botham is also derived, hence the alternative Higginbotham).

Directory of Members Interests

All members should have received a form for the new Directory of Members Interests which the Society intends to publish later in the year. If you have not received it with your Journal, please write to the Editor for one. Closing date for entries will be June 15th, though entries from overseas will be monitored to see if there has been a delay in the journals reaching members abroad. Do not delay, please fill the form in and despatch it now.

CHRONOLOGY OF PARISH REGISTERS

1752 - Up until 1752 New Years Day was officially Ladyday (March 25). When England and Wales adopted the Gregorian Calendar in September that year, the country also adopted January 1 as New Years Day. This means dates such as 3 Feb. 1731 old style we would think of as 3 Feb. 1732 new style. To avoid confusion, it is the convention to write such dates as 3 Feb. 1731/2.

1758 - A bill was introduced into the Commons for the levying of a tax on all Baptisms, Marriages and Burials to form a fund for the foundling hospitals. Provision was made for all parishes to keep proper Registers of Births, Marriages and Deaths and a Register General to receive the duplicates; it failed to become Law. A measure that foresaw the Act of 1836.

1783 - From 1st October 1783 a tax was levied on all Burials, Marriages and Christenings of 3d per entry in the Register. This tax was the same for all classes and fell hardest on the poor, thus leading to non-baptism of the poorer sort.

1785 - The stamp duty on Parish Registers was extended "To all His Majesty's Protestant subjects dissenting from the Church of England". The non-conformists had pressed for this bill thinking it would put their registers on the same standing as legal documents as Anglican Parish Registers, they paid the tax but their registers did not become the legal documents they expected.

1794 - The Stamp Duty on parish Registers was abolished.

1812 - The first Act of Parliament that set out the precise way parish registers were to be kept was George Rose's Act, passed that year. Its preamble stated:

"Whereas that the amending the manner and form of keeping and preserving the registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials of His Majesty's subjects in England, would greatly facilitate the proof of pedigrees of persons claiming to be entitled to real or personal estates, and be otherwise of great public benefit and advantage."

All Baptisms, Marriages and Burials were to be entered into books supplied by the King's Printer. The form of each entry was according to the schedules of the Act, and were the first uniform system established for parish registers, other than for marriages held since 1753.

Copies of the register were to be sent to the diocesan registry once a year before June of the year following; from this time Bishops Transcripts are better kept. Also, there was a provision that the minister should "cause alphabetical list to be made of all persons and places mentioned in such copies for the public use"; a measure not widely followed. The Minister of each church was also to provide information on all the registers of the church then surviving. The Act was out of date as a national registration system, it ignored the large numbers now being baptised in Non-Conformist Chapels.

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

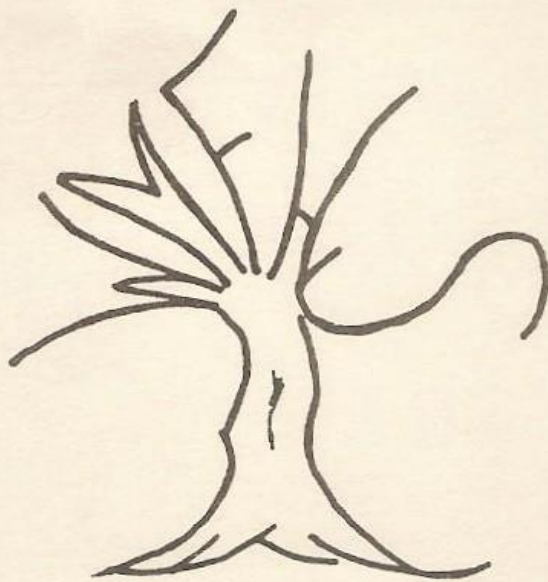
Enquiries £3.00 per name plus SAE to:

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



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