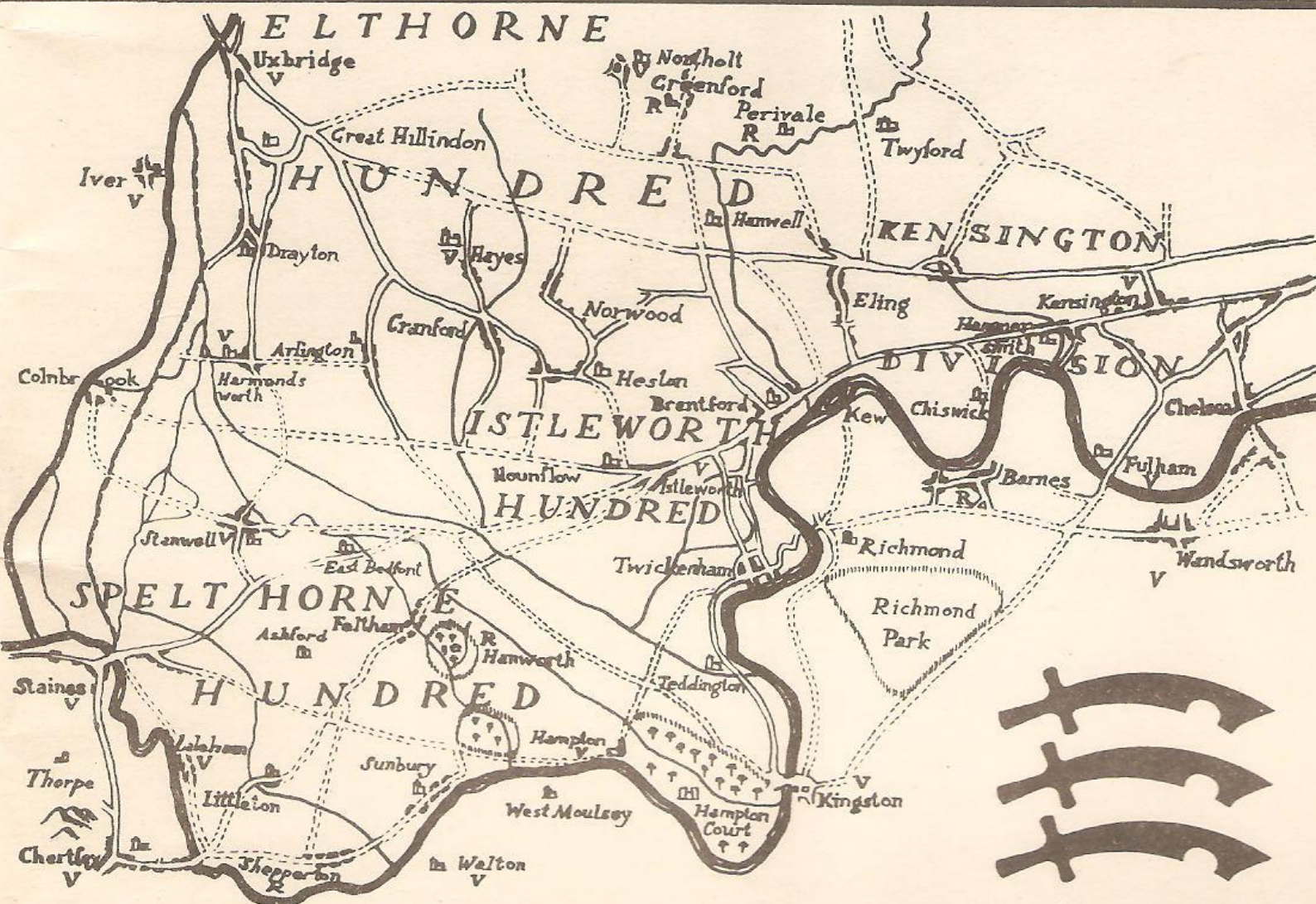


West Middlesex Family History Society Journal

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WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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| Subscriptions | Individual Membership | £5.00 per annum |
| | Family Membership | £7.50 per annum |
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In all correspondence please mark your envelope WMFHS in the top left hand corner, and if a reply is needed, a SAE must be inclosed. Members are asked to note that receipts are only sent by request, if return postage is included.

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West Middlesex Family History Society Journal

VOLUME 7 NUMBER 6

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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.

LETTER FROM YOUR CHAIRMAN

After a splendid summer, when even I was tempted into the garden, the season of mists and mellow fruitfulness is upon us once again. I must confess it has felt more like the season of whirlwinds and problem solving to me. When I explain that there has been a minimum of 4 and sometimes as many as 8 students living in the house for the past month, I feel sure it will strike a sympathetic chord in some of you. To arrive home from a new job, new staff and pupils, and a bevy of builders, plumbers, electricians *and* the architect, only to find every room full of assorted dishevelled youngsters and their accompanying paraphernalia, has not been very conducive to family history research. However, terms have at long last started, even in Oxbridge and Los Angeles, leaving your chairman to breathe again.

It has been brought to my notice, that I have not yet reported on the Society of Genealogists Open Day held in June. A most successful event enjoyed by Therese Caudell and myself as your delegates. The object of the exercise was to foster public relationships which might seem like “preaching to the converted”. However, a surprising number of those present seemed unaware of the facilities available and the friendly and helpful atmosphere which pervades the Barbican premises. Visitors attended from all over the country and a delicious buffet lunch was provided. In the morning Richmond Herald lectured on the History of Genealogy, and this was followed by an outline on the organisation of the Society of Genealogists given by various committee members. This included brief presentations about the Executive, the Staff, the Library, Publications, Lecturing, and Computing.

In the afternoon, conducted library tours were available and this was followed by a discussion on the ways in which, local societies, such as ours, can collaborate with the Society of Genealogists to mutual benefit. Chris Watts, who chaired this discussion, had produced a most informative analysis on the ways some societies were already involved. The meeting ended with a vigorous question and answer session, followed by tea, at which it was apparent that many new contacts had been made and much useful information exchanged.

I feel sure, that occasions such as this, can only be extremely beneficial in strengthening links between like minded people essentially aiming for the same goals. The day also helped to dispel the elitist image of the Society of Genealogists and left the lasting impression of a research base for enthusiasts with honest zeal who have passed the first hurdles of family history. Thank you to the Society of Genealogists and West Middlesex for a super day.

By the time you read this, the A.G.M. will be fast approaching. Your committee have been “getting the house in order” and we hope you will approve the state of matters as reported at the meeting. Things not done, are usually a matter of not enough time or people. It is only with your continued support, both on and off the committee, that the Society can achieve its aims. So, if there are any would-be committee members/ workers / writers / speakers lurking out there, please make yourself known - we need you.

Thank you for being such responsive participants at our meetings and please keep telling us what other things we should be doing.

Gill Pickup

SOCIETY NOTICES

A. G. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the

**ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY
HISTORY SOCIETY**

will be held at **MONTAGUE HALL, MONTAGUE ROAD, HOUNSLOW**
at 8.00pm on Friday 10th December 1989

Reports will be presented by the Chairman, Treasurer and Secretary, you will be asked to approve the Accounts for the year 1988-89 and appoint auditors for the coming year. Members who wish to bring forward any matters or propose nominations for the committee for the following year, should write to the Secretary before November 21st.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

The financial year of the Society ended on September 30th. If you have not already paid for the coming year; could you please forward the amount due to our Treasurer. Full details of subscription rates are given inside the front cover.

BANK ACCOUNT:

Please note we have changed our Bank Account from the National Westminster branch at Uxbridge to Barclays Bank at Heathrow Airport. Details are as follows:

Barclays Bank, Building 315,
Heathrow Airport, Hounslow TW6 2JJ
Branch Code: 20-38-81 Account No. 30944874

Would any member who has a direct debit arrangement for payment of their subscription please change to the new account.

MABEL MORTON

I am very sad to be writing of the death in June, of Mabel Morton so soon after the death of Sam. They were such a close couple that we could not envisage life for Mabel after Sam and this proved true. She will be very sadly missed by her many friends in the Society and by the Society of Genealogists where she worked voluntarily on many of their projects.

Wendy Mott

NEWSPAPERS - A TREASURE CHEST FOR THE FAMILY HISTORIAN

REG MAYHEW

Newspapers are often recommended as a valuable source of information for family historians and I was fortunate enough to discover the truth of this at the very beginning of my interest in family history.

On many occasions my mother, Grace Mayhew nee Humphries, had spoken of her brother Walter, who had been killed in 1928, aged 22, in a tragic accident at the Dreamland Amusement Park, Margate. It had been yet another in a series of hard knocks for grandmother, Elizabeth Humphries of Aintree Street, Fulham. Apart from the harrowing experience of losing a child (for the fifth time), she'd relied on Walter as the family's sole support since my grandfather's death 4 years previously. My grandmother was to suffer further hardship as she fought and won a long legal battle for compensation (culminating in the House of Lords), only to discover that the proprietor of the fairground ride was bankrupt. She received not a penny in compensation and her legal costs left her heavily in debt for years after.

My mother was only four years old at the time of the tragedy, but was left with a strong impression of the whole affair and felt sure the story would have appeared in the national press. This eventually led me one day, on an "extended" lunch break, to the British Newspaper Library at Colindale in North West London, which fortunately was a short car ride from where I worked. Armed with good information from my mother (the year and probable month in which the accident happened) and with help of the library staff, the task of locating the report in the "News of the World" was fairly straight forward. Looking back, I now realise that, as I wound my way through the microfilm, I experienced for the first time that marvellous feeling, familiar to all family historians, of imminent discovery - that perhaps the next page would reveal all - and from that moment I was well and truly hooked on researching my ancestors.

The report of the accident was on the front page of the newspaper, dated Sunday June 17th 1928, contained in a single column headed "Dreamland Horror". It confirmed that Walter Humphries, "a youth of Aintree Street, Fulham", was one of four fatalities when one of the wooden boats on the "Atlantic Flier" apparatus came adrift, hurling its passengers to the ground. It occurred to me that a local newspaper report would probably include more personal details of interest to its readers. So, at the earliest opportunity, I took another long lunch-break and returned to Colindale to look at the Fulham Chronicle for the week following the disaster. This time it was a copy of the newspaper itself I was to see rather than a microfilm, which highlighted the feeling of reliving past events. The report covered an entire page of the large format newspaper and exceeded my wildest expectations. It recounted Walter's happy departure on the Saturday morning, on

an outing with his employer, J.B. Shears & Sons, Printers & Stationers of Fulham and Chelsea. He was accompanied by his chum, 16-year-old Frank Lane, who

was also, sadly, to lose his life later that day – “pals in life and pals in death” as the floral tribute to Walter from Mr. & Mrs. Lane would later attest.

There was a photograph of Walter (especially valued as there was no longer one in the family's possession), mention of his association with the West Fulham Labour Party and Rowan Football Club, a description of the funeral procession from Aintree Street, Fulham headed by the horse-drawn hearse, a list of mourners (and their relationship to Walter), a list of floral tributes and their donors - in fact a veritable treasure chest for a family historian. The report was extremely well written and full of fascinating snippets, those time capsules of information and personal detail we constantly seek but all too rarely find. They included: a description of my mother, “an infant sister ... dressed in a white fur coat”, an account of the service at the Dawes Road Baptist Church, conducted by the Reverend H.G. Doel “in his characteristic unconventional manner in his overcoat”, and the Reverend’s tribute to my grandmother’s courage, patience and heroism. She was one of the bravest little women he knew.

Later on, when I’d sent copies of the report to members of the family, there was sadness when they read that “at the church, the family were greatly distressed and cried bitterly, presenting a pathetic scene”. But there was great pride too in Walter. The Reverend “had seen him grow up and knew his excellent qualities and thanked God for every man like him”.

The Gibson Guide “Local Newspapers, 1750-1920” (England, Wales, Channel Islands, Isle of Man), published by the FFHS, is an extremely helpful guide to what newspapers have been published in any particular place and where they can be consulted.

The British Library, Newspaper Division is at Colindale Avenue, London NW9 5HE (tele. 01-323-7353), opposite Colindale tube station (Northern Line) or reached from Edgware Road, north from the North Circular Road.

Reg Mayhew, 19 Hammers Gate, Chiswell Green, St. Albans, Herts. AL2 3DZ

ODD BIT

Extract From Admiral Jodrell Leigh’s will in 1864:

“To my nephew Egerton Leigh, I leave my single-barrelled gun, and if he will but hold it straight and not flinch when he pulls the trigger. I will answer for it that the gun will do it’s duty.”

Wendy Mott

NOTES AND NEWS

SAVING OUR ARCHIVES

We have had an interesting letter from Mr. Toby Heppel of London SW19 who, on two separate occasions spotted old documents and deeds etc. relating to the manor of Colham which forms part of Hillingdon, being disposed of in a car boot sale. It was the intention of the vendor to sell deeds individually to people intending to use them for decoration, but by the public spirit of Mr. Heppel, the whole lot was bought up in each instance, and are now safely with the Local History Section of Uxbridge Library.

The moral of this tale is that Local Authorities often have a small budget to cover such purchases, and if any of our members should see old and valuable documents in any such circumstances, we feel sure that the archivists of the district to which they refer would be delighted to have them, and would see that the purchaser was not out of pocket. That old document or documents perhaps of no interest to you, might be the piece some County Record Office would love to possess.

Glyn Morgan

NORTH OF IRELAND FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

The object of the Society is to foster interest in the study of family history, with special reference to families who have had roots in this part of Ireland and to their descendants elsewhere. The society is not a research agency but it will publish lists of Members Interests and encourage others who are researching the same surname. It publishes a Journal "North Irish Roots" twice yearly. The Society has two categories of membership:

>Branch memberships for those who can attend the seven branches the Society now runs

and

>Associate Membership for members who for reasons of distance cannot attend branch meetings.

Details are available from the Society at Queen's University Teacher's Centre, Upper Crescent, Belfast BT7 1NT, enclose an S.A.E. for U.K. residents and 3 I.R.C.s for overseas residents.

EAST ANGLIAN FAMILIES DIRECTORY

This Directory will include a simple alphabetical list of East Anglian Surnames being researched by Family historians in Britain and elsewhere. To qualify a Surname must have been associated with places in the counties of NORFOLK, SUFFOLK and CAMBRIDGESHIRE. Places in other counties will not be included. The publication is self-financing. All contributors will receive, for a cost of £2.00 (U.K.), £2.50 (Overseas surface mail), £3.50 (overseas airmail) a copy of the directory. For this each contributor can enter up to ten surnames, further surnames can be entered at a cost of 5 pence each. A form is available at our meetings or from: Mr. John P. Perkins, 24 Withens Ave., Sheffield, S6 1WE, enclosing an s.a.e.

INDEX TO QUILTMAKERS

Would anyone finding the occupation of "Quiltmaker" in a census, apprentice indentures or any other source, kindly send the details to:

Thelma East, Delamorn, Ladywood, Droitwich WR9 0AJ.

She has already found several in the 1881 census and, as a third-generation Welsh quilter herself, thinks that the Index will be of interest to Museums and members of the Quilter's Guild.

CLERKENWELL SETTLEMENTS & ISLINGTON RATE BOOKS

The Islington branch of the North Middlesex F.H.S. are working on two very important sets of records held by Islington Libraries. The first is the Clerkenwell Settlement Examinations (deposited at Finsbury Library) covering the years 1777 to 1851. Secondly the Islington Rate Books (Central Library) which run from 1729 to 1960. A cut off year is presently being established as 1900. Two teams of members are now involved in transcribing these records and entering details on a data file. It is the intention to publish the work on completion, but until that stage is reached the Islington Branch is offering a service of computer searches.

To date the 13,000 names (1777-1831) have been extracted from the St. James, Clerkenwell Examinations. Some 37,000 names from the rates books have also been extracted. Currently work is being concentrated on the early books up to 1845.

Family historians wishing to avail themselves of this service will receive a computer printout of every mention of the requested surname. Each surname computer search of the indexes is £2.00 (overseas £2.50), additional page per page £1.00 (£1.50). Do not include an S.A.E. this is included in the cost. Details from: James Sanderson, 16 Fountains Crescent, Southgate, London N14 6BE.

Cheques etc. should be in pounds sterling and made payable to North Middlesex Publications.

DIVORCE INDEX

One of our Australian members, Mrs. Annie Weare, has very generously donated a copy of an index which she and a friend have compiled. This is an Index to Divorces in "The Times" 1780 - 1910, indexed by both name of husband and wife. It is an excellent Volume and we are very pleased to add it to our collection.

LOCAL POPULATION STUDIES SOCIETY

Are you interested in: Historical Demography, History of the Family, Migration, Occupations or Households in times past? then join the Local Population Studies Society. Membership includes two copies of the Journal "Local Population Studies"; day and week-end conferences; a book club; and a bulletin. Subscription is £8.00 per annum. For further details apply to:

Mrs. G.M. Hyatt, Treasurer Local Population Studies Society, 302 Prescott Road, Aughton, Ormskirk, Lancs. L39 6RR

THE ASSOCIATION OF GENEALOGISTS AND RECORD AGENTS

The Association was founded in 1968 to promote and maintain high standards of professional conduct and expertise within the spheres of genealogy, heraldry and record searching and to safeguard the interests of members and clients. Members are subject to a Code of Practice with which they agree to comply when accepting membership. This is open to well-qualified professional researchers who have been engaged as genealogists or record agents for a number of years.

The Association does not undertake research but publishes an informative booklet listing members with details of their special interests and areas where they work. This is available from the Secretary, price £1.00 including postage (U.K.) or 5 International Reply Coupons (overseas). All enquiries should be addressed to the Secretary: Mrs. Jean Tooke, AGRA, 1 Woodside Close, Caterham, Surrey CR3 6AU.

LONDON LOCAL ARCHIVES

Where to find local records throughout the Greater London area: the 2nd edition of this list of all the London local authorities and their archive repositories gives details of facilities, opening hours and how to get there. It includes County Record Offices whose area and holdings cover parts of Greater London. Fully revised, with maps and a detailed place index. Price £2.75 or £3.10 (inc. postage) available from GLAN, c/o Archives Section, Bromley Central Library, High Street, Bromley, Kent BR1 1EX

School Poem

the hour is come - i will not stay
but haste to school without delay;
nor loiter here for tis a crime,
to trifle thus with precious time.

what - shall my teacher wait in vain
and of my sad neglect complain?
no - i will act a better part
than thus to grieve my teacher s heart

i should be there with humble mind
to seek the instruction i may find
and while i hear its sacred page
O may its truth my heart engage

these golden hours will soon be o er
when i can go to school no more
how shall i then endure the thought
of having spent my time for nought

From Rosewarne's Royal Instructor, printed at Belper by John Rosewarne, circa 1840. Input into the computer by Michael Rosewarne, aged 6, great-great-great-great-grandson of John.

IS THERE A “BOWLER” IN THE HOUSE

MURIEL BOWLER

We now know for certain that there isn't.

About 15 years ago we traced our ancestor, James Bowler, as arriving in N.S.W. Australia about 1833, aged 19 years, but there his trail ended. Our earliest official record of James was his marriage to a Miss Mary Whitley on 5 April 1845 at Kelso Holy Trinity Church, near the town of Bathurst, just over the Blue Mountains. James and Mary, who were listed respectively as bachelor and spinster of Molong, had to travel to Kelso, a distance of about 100 miles, to get to the nearest Anglican Church at that time.

James could not be located on any of the shipping records of arrivals in the colony of N.S.W., but these are by no means complete, and not always detailed; for instance, passengers might be listed as “6 steerage passengers” with no names given. He was not on the convict lists either, although there were two James Bowlers, but the times of arrival, and ages did not fit. Where was he then? It was suggested that as he was a “loner”; that is a person with no parents, brothers or sisters in the country, that he was most likely to have been a convict.

Now there was a James BOLLAND who arrived here (N.S.W.) in 1833 at the age of 19 years who could have fit. He was from Uxbridge in Middlesex, and had been convicted with two others, a John Miller and a Joshua Durden, for stealing a considerable amount of clothing from the house of a John Ward. John Bolland gave his occupation as brickmaker's labourer, and on his arrival in the colony was assigned to John Brown of Bathurst, another of the growing places to the west of the Great Dividing Range, (i.e. the Blue Mountains).

When it came to the baptism of James and Mary's children at the church eventually built at Molong, the parson was not too sure what to put in his registers, and whilst some children were positively registered as children of James and Mary Bowler, in other cases an exciting clue was provided in that the parson wrote Bowler or Bolland in his register. When the birth certificate for some of those children was obtained, and N.S.W. certificates have much more information than those for England and Wales, the place of birth of the father was stated to be Uxbridge, Middlesex. This surely made James Bolland to be our man.

There is a very adequate description of him in his convict records, but they don't help much with genealogical research. “Height 5' 7”; ruddy & freckled complexion; light sandy hair; blue to grey eyes. Eyebrows partially meeting; scar back of left thumb, long scar on upper and several small moles on lower right arm, finger nails short”. What a pity it was before the days of identity photos.

Unfortunately, neither the Uxbridge parish registers, nor those of Hillingdon had any baptismal entries to verify the Uxbridge origins, although there were some Bolland entries much later on and to make matters worse, both Hillingdon and Uxbridge had plenty of Bowler entries, including one that did fit, until he was spotted still living

in the parish in 1851, long after my man had married in Australia. After much searching through many Middlesex parish registers, it looked as if this was another case of a convict making good in a new land, and seeking to hide his past.

Then one day I picked up some copies of the West Middlesex F.H.S. Journal at my local Family History Group research centre, (I was not a member of the Society then), and spotted the notice to the Settlement Certificate Index that Connie Zouch had built up, and wrote to the secretary about them. The answer came back that a Henry Bolland with Sarah his wife and two children, Henry and John from Amersham had been granted settlement rights in Uxbridge in 1781, obviously hard-working and respectable people to have obtained that right. Then some of that family must have filtered back to Amersham as they became adults, for later there are accounts of a Henry and a Benjamin Bolland being removed back to Uxbridge in the early part of 1826, just after they draw attention to themselves by getting married in the Amersham area.

To me this was most significant, and gave me fresh heart with my researches; for my James Bowler/Bolland named his two eldest sons, Henry Charles and Benjamin James; it was the best lead I had had. But where was the connecting link? Your secretary kindly looked at the Uxbridge census returns for me, and found the Boland's all described as being born in Amersham. Could my James have also been born there, but having come to Uxbridge as a young child, always thought he was born in Uxbridge? A letter to Buckinghamshire County Record Office provided the answer I wanted; there was a James Bolland son of John Bolland & Ann baptised at Amersham in May 1814, and John and Ann Bolland and some of their children were at Bell Yard Uxbridge in 1841, which fits in nicely with my James who stated he was 19 years at the time of his arrest in Uxbridge in early 1833.

Bell Yard, Uxbridge had an awful reputation as a slum district, there was even reports of people keeping pigs in the house until the authorities put a stop to it. The parents of James continued to live there all their lives, and survived to good ages, I wonder if they knew about their 12 grandchildren in the new colony the other side of the world, and of the very different style of life they were living?

Now James and Mary were true pioneers of the Molong district having gone there when the area was completely open country, and houses were made of tree slabs with bark roofs. James built such a two-storey slab homestead with a cellar underneath at Molong West near the creek. The early records of the place showed him carting wool to Sydney in a bullock dray, a distance of 190 miles plus the climb and then descent of over 1000 metres crossing the Blue Mountains; and also purchasing sheep to slaughter for his butcher's business together with a general store which serviced the bullock teams as they passed through. The butchery business one gathers was conducted by horseback. James and Mary were able to purchase much land from the Crown, and were very successful in business and highly respected in the area.

In Mary Bowler's obituary (1906) mention is made "of the stirring scenes and exciting incidents that marked those good old days, Mrs. Bowler with her excellent memory could tell many a tale; Aborigines far outnumbered the scanty white

population. Coming to reside in Molong in the very early days, Mrs. Bowler had some exciting times with the blacks, who were very treacherous in those days, and her stories were always listened to with keen interest by all who knew her". I have been told that the black people used to queue up each morning at the West End property as she had a reputation for her kindness and helpfulness. Personally, I think it was a good psychology in those early days.

The story is a good one illustrating the change in a man's life; at the beginning of the century, he was employed in the brickfields of Hillingdon, to which work were attracted the lowest of the low, according to many reports of that time. At Molong he reached the height of respectability, and he must have been glad of the opportunity his new country gave him. He has however, left me with a problem, do I now sign my name:

Muriel Bowler or Bolland ?

(This line of research all started with Glyn and Pam Morgan's visit to Grafton and Ballina, N.S.W., in 1987 where I heard him give a talk on English Genealogy, and who was responsible for Tweed-Richmond Family History Society stocking the West Middlesex F.H.S. publications. Without some of that information plus the help he has given me in the meantime, I would never have made that breakthrough. Many thanks are due also to Mavis Sibley whose article on Hillingdon and the brickfields gave me some insight into how my ancestor fared; and without Connie Zouch's indexing of Settlement Certificates, it would have been impossible for me, this distance away to have found such vital information.)

DRIVING OFFENCE

From the Buckinghamshire Advertiser 1871

Brentford Petty Sessions Saturday 31 December 1870

Charles Moore was charged with furiously driving a horse to the common danger of passengers on the 22nd ult., at Heston - P.C. 152T stated that at half past three on the day in question he was on duty in the Staines Road, Hounslow. His attention was called to the defendant and two other men in a cart drawn by a horse which was galloping at its utmost speed. Defendant was striking it with a whip. After proceeding some distance up the road, they stopped opposite a public house, into which all three turned. Witness went in and asked for Moors name and address. He refused to give it at first, and afterwards gave a false one. The witness told him that that wouldn't do, and he then gave his proper name. Defendant said that the horse ran away - The Chairman thought it very strange that the horse should stop at a public house: - Fined 20s. including costs or 14 days.

Connie Zouch

1990 CONFERENCES

THE CORNWALL FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
will host the

5th BRITISH FAMILY HISTORY CONFERENCE

and AGM of the
FEDERATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES

at the Hendra Tourist Park, Newquay, Cornwall from 30th March to 3 April 1990. The venue provides an exceptional opportunity to combine our interest in family history with a family holiday. The tourist park is the centre of a purpose-built family holiday centre with catering facilities and conference rooms. Accommodation will be in luxury static caravans fitted with 2,3 or 4 bedrooms. Booking forms are available from Mrs. M.R. Ferrett, Cambrai, Paradise Road, Boscastle, Cornwall, PL35 0BL, enclosing a 9" x 4" stamped addressed envelope.

OXFORDSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY CONFERENCE
and
AUTUMN COUNCIL MEETING OF THE FEDERATION OF F.H.S.

This will be held at the Oxford Polytechnic, Gipsy Lane, Headington, Oxford from the 7th to 9th September 1990. The Conference theme will be population mobility. Oxford Polytechnic is the largest self-contained conference centre in the city, it is located two miles from the city centre. Residential accommodation will be in single rooms. The traditional Saturday evening banquet will be held in St. Edmund's Hall, which was founded in the 14th century. For full details, when available, please send an s.a.e. to Mrs. C. Newbigging, Conference Co-ordinator, 4 Allin Close, Blackbird Leys, Oxford OX4 5AX.

BEDFORDSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
will be holding a ONE DAY CONFERENCE on the theme of
"ALL IN A DAY'S JOURNEY"

or "Transport and our Ancestors" to be held at Houghton Conquest Village Hall, Bedfordshire on Saturday 12th May 1990. Four talks on how our ancestors moved around & the records that were left. Migrants and Migration records, Road Travel in the days of the Coach, Sea Travel, and records of Railway Workers. All this plus tea, coffee and a good lunch for £7.00. Full details from Mrs. G. Dolman, 20 Blackwood Crescent, Blue Bridge, Milton Keynes, MK13 0LP, after 1st January 1990.

ODD ENTRY

12 Jan. 1819: A female infant apparently a month old or more found in a deal box in the Churchyard.

From the East Bedfont burial register - Mary Beamson

WOT! NO CERTIFICATE (2)

In the last journal we considered what to do if an entry cannot be found in the Indexes at St. Catherine's House. Four reasons were given for failure to find an event, the last article described how to search the indexes as thoroughly as possible to find an entry. This article deals with the remaining three reasons.

(2) The event was registered but does not appear in the indexes at St. Catherine's House.

The importance of these indexes is that they cover all of England and Wales. If one fails to find an event in these indexes it is possible, if one knows the area where the event occurred, to use the Local Registration Offices.

The article below was written by Roger Minot and shows how using the Local Registration Offices and Record Offices information is obtained, often much cheaper than from St. Catherine's House.

St. Catherine's House is not the only place to obtain information about the Civil Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths. Sometimes it is quicker and cheaper to write to (or phone) the Local Registration District, but even that sometimes fails to deliver the goods.

For example, when the marriage certificate of a distant cousin - James Mynott - was requested from Cambridge Registration District, I was informed that the registers had not yet been deposited at their offices. As the marriage had taken place in 1851 it would have been assumed that the book would have been completed and deposited at the Cambridge Office - but this was not the case.

A letter to the incumbent of West Wickham produced the required marriage entry by return: James Mynott married Susan Woolard at West Wickham on 28 February 1851.

It was just a few months since James had been retired from the army due to ill health. He had been away from his native village for 24 years. A photocopy of the marriage entry was sent, so for the cost of £5.00, I had a copy of the original register entry, original signatures and crosses.

A second example was when I tried to obtain the marriage certificate of my great grandparents, Robert Cooper and Leah Ings, which I believed took place in 1858. In answer to my request to the Local Registration District in Salisbury I was informed that there was no entry. As I knew that the parish registers of Downton and Redlynch were deposited at the Wiltshire Record Office, I wrote to the County Archivist at Trowbridge and was sent a piece of scrap paper which read Robert Cooper and Leah Ings were married at Redlynch Church on 3 November 1858.

Two years earlier I had requested information on Leah's father and was informed that James Ings had been buried at Redlynch on January 1859 - again the

information was written on a scrap of paper. Total cost of these two pieces of information was 4 first class stamps.

A third example concerns my great grandmother Jane White. I knew she was born in Warnham about 1845-6 and that it's parish registers were deposited at the West Sussex Record Office. On requesting information on this baptism not only did I receive a photocopy of the relevant baptismal entry - 26 February 1845 - but also a photocopy of her parent's marriage entry from the parish registers.

Ephraim White married Caroline Shaw on 29 March 1845 at Warnham Church in the County of Sussex according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the United Church of England and Ireland.

The Record Office went one better and consulted the International Genealogical Index (IGI) for me and found a baptismal date for Ephraim White - son of William and Caroline White at Harsham 30 June 1816.

From a single letter, I had been able to trace my ancestry back a complete generation. The total cost for these three facts was £2.24, less than a marriage certificate would have been in 1977.

The fourth and last example regards the marriage of my great, great grandparents - Thomas Howard and Hannah Mash. After trying unsuccessfully to trace the above marriage entry from Boyd's Index and failing to receive any positive information from the Cambridgeshire Record Office, I learned that the Carlton Parish Registers (burials from 1812) were still with the incumbent. As I had found out by studying the Indexes at St. Catherine's House that Hannah Howard died in 1838, I wrote to the Rector of Carlton requesting the burial details for Hannah. The reply I received gave the following information:

- 1) Hannah Howard buried 30 April 1838 aged 42 years.
- 2) Thomas Howard buried 1 January 1866 no age given.

They were married at Carlton: 16 February 1822 details from the transcripts in the keeping of the church.

- 3) Thomas Harwood (x) bach. and Hannah Mash (x) Sp. both of this Parish
- 4) Hannah Mash natural daughter of Elizabeth baptized 9 May 1802 (information gleaned from church transcripts.)

Four facts for the price of a stamped addressed envelope.

For the addresses of all local register offices in England and Wales, I recommend a small booklet – “District Register Offices in England and Wales” published by the East Yorkshire Family History Society at 55 pence inc. p&p. available from: Mrs. J.P. Morris, 11 Eppleworth Road, Cottingham, North Humberside, HU16 5YE.

(Editor)

(3) The Event was not Registered

It is known that many births were not registered in the early years of Civil Registration. There was opposition from the Clergy, who thought their monopoly was being taken away, also amongst those failing to register births were many who believed that a child baptised in church was therefore registered. From 1837 to 1874 parents were not legally bound to give notice of a birth to the registrar unless requested to do so by him. After the Births and Deaths Registration Act of 1873 the onus of ensuring a child was registered was passed to the parents, or occupier of the house where the birth took place. Though for some years before 1875 most births had been registered.

If a birth was not registered then fall back on the records of baptisms. The I.G.I. contains records of births and baptisms up until the 1880's; it does not record events less than a hundred years old. The 1988 I.G.I. has added many events into the late 19th century. This is the only easily searched index for baptisms, though if the area is not known it means a search throughout all the counties of England and Wales. It is, in fact, identical to a search for ancestors prior to Civil Registration.

Marriages after 1837 had to be held in a place licensed for Marriage under the 1836 Act. Therefore, if no entry can be found in either the General Registrar's or Local Registrar's indexes it is unlikely the event took place. There is however, the I.G.I. which contains some marriages after 1837 or, if the church where the event is thought to have occurred, then a search of the registers there may provide the details.

Deaths - A burial could not take place after 1837 without a death certificate. Therefore, if a death certificate cannot be found it is very unlikely there will be a burial entry.

(4) The event did not occur within the jurisdiction of the Registrar General for England and Wales.

It must be remembered that England and Wales are not the whole of the United Kingdom, there are four other constituent parts that have their own ways of recording Births, Deaths and Marriages. The following are the various parts of the United Kingdom which have their own Civil Registration records:

SCOTLAND

In Scotland - the civil registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths became compulsory in 1855. Before that date some 4,000 old parish registers kept by the Church of Scotland and dating from the 16th century are available for consultation. All records are kept at the General Register Office for Scotland, New Register House, Edinburgh, EH1 3TY

Extracts may be obtained by writing to the above address, or members of the public may call and carry out research on payment of a fee.

NORTHERN IRELAND

In Northern Ireland civil registration of Protestant marriages began in April 1845 and of births, deaths and Roman Catholic marriages on 1 July 1864. The original records, before 1922 are held locally or in Dublin, at the General Register Office, 8-11 Lombard Street East, Dublin 2.

Records for Northern Ireland after 1922 are at the General Record Office, Oxford House, 49-55 Chichester Street, Belfast, BT1 4HF.

ISLE OF MAN

The Chief Registrar, General Registry, Finch Road, Douglas, Isle of Man, will make searches in his registers on payment of fees.

CHANNEL ISLANDS

The Channel Islands have their own Civil Registers, these are at the States Building, St Helier, Jersey, and at The Greffe, Royal Court House, St. Peter Port, Guernsey.

St. Catherine's House also contains a number of registers not compiled by the Register General for England and Wales. These cover events abroad, particularly deaths in the armed forces.

ADDITIONAL REGISTERS HELD AT St. CATHERINE'S HOUSE

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Chaplain's Returns Deaths | 1796 – 1880 |
| Deaths in Natal & S. Africa (Boer War) | 1899 – 1902 |
| Army Returns Deaths | 1906 – 1935 |
| War Deaths Army Officers | 1914 – 1921 |
| War Deaths Other Ranks | 1914 – 1921 |
| Navy Officers, Deaths | 1939 – 1948 |
| Navy Ratings, Deaths | 1939 – 1948 |
| Army Officers, Deaths | 1939 – 1948 |
| Army Other Ranks, Deaths | 1939 – 1948 |
| R.A.F. All Ranks, Deaths | 1939 – 1948 |
| Service Department, Births | 1956 onwards |
| Consular Births | 1849 onwards |
| Consular Deaths | 1849 onwards |
| Ionian Islands Births, Marriages & Deaths | 1818 – 1864 |
| Marine Deaths | 1837 – 1950 |
| Marine Births | 1891 – 1965 |
| Air Births & Deaths | 1847 onwards |
| Regimental Registers | 1761 – 1924 |
| Miscellaneous Foreign Births, Marriages & Deaths | 1956 – 1965 |
| Births Abroad U.K. H.C. | 1884 – 1966 |

Compiled by Vic Rosewarne with help from Roger Minot and Glyn Morgan, who supplied the list of indexes at St. Catherine's House.

PROJECTS UPDATE

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

This summer has seen the transcription of Laleham, Shepperton, and Harmondsworth churchyards. Unfortunately, it doesn't finish there - firstly all the transcriptions need to be checked against the stones. Even with experienced transcribers mistakes creep in, many of these were very small and of no significance, but there were some with major faults; until you have spent several hours trying to decipher stones much eroded by wind and weather, perhaps inside blackberry bushes, it is difficult to appreciate how this can happen. (Though when checked the blackberry bush had gone and the grass in the churchyard had been cut; maybe we should have waited several weeks for our recording session!)

After the checking comes the word-processing and indexing etc., which will help to pass the winter.

I would estimate that a churchyard like Laleham involves at least 200 hours work from beginning to end. Next time, please, that your local society asks for help, consider giving up at least one Saturday for this worthwhile cause. We can usually get eight to twelve volunteers, but many societies are not so lucky; we all use M.I.s as a source of Family History and should be prepared to do our bit, so that all churchyards are finally recorded.

A couple of examples from this year's crop:

Harmondsworth Churchyard: "She lit many fires in cold rooms".

And from Laleham Church Interior - An elaborate wall monument:

Thy Will be done
Beneath this monument rest the mortal remains of
HENRIETTA HARTWELL
nearly forty years the excellent and dearly beloved wife of
GEORGE HARTWELL of this parish, E.B.
A woman of true piety, upright and virtuous in principle and practice
an example of warm and unwearied benevolence
of cordial and active friendship, the tenderest and
most anxious of mothers
On 27th February 1818 in the 61st. year of her age
her surrounding family oppressed by the severest anguish
tempered by humble submission to the divine will witnessed her dissolution;
when the eye that had forever beamed with love towards all was closed;
the hand that had always been prone to charity become powerless;
and alas! the heart that knew no guile ceased to vibrate
"Right dear in sight of the Lord is the death of his saints"

On a lighter note, how about the epitaph we discovered during a holiday in Suffolk at Aldeburgh: "I liked it here"

Wendy Mott (nee Ashman)

The Day Before

Ruth Bagnall (nee Randall)

What was happening to me on September 1st 1939? I was at St. George's Hospital in Hyde Park Corner, helping to turn the maternity ward into a blood transfusion unit to cope with the victims we expected from the bombing of the capital by Germany. All the mothers and their new born babies were being bundled into ambulances to be evacuated to safer areas in the country and we were unpacking and setting up new equipment. In the middle of the chaos my fiancé telephoned to say "Hitler is bombing the Polish Corridor".

I was almost too dazed to remember we had planned to get married at once if war was declared. My fiancé hurried to our Vicar to make the required affidavit and then to the Faculty Office at Westminster to obtain a licence. Many people had the same idea and he was the last one to be successful, the rest of the queue were told "Come back tomorrow". He phoned our Jeweller to ask him to stay open to sell him a wedding ring and came to meet me at the hospital.

We returned to my home in Ealing and found my mother had baked a wedding cake, made an appointment with my hairdresser and ordered the flowers. Next morning, I hastily bought a pretty flowered silk dress and the rest of my outfit and we were married that afternoon at St. Saviour's Church, Ealing - which was almost completely destroyed in an air-raid the following year. It was a beautiful day and all the friends and relatives that could be contacted came to the reception in our garden. We had to enlist the help of a cousin to be best man as my husband's brother tried in vain to drive up from Brighton, the roads were blocked with vehicles taking hundreds of children being evacuated to the country.

Our uncle was recruited to propose our health and another generously lent us a Daimler and chauffeur to drive us to Virginia Water for a brief honeymoon. We stayed at the Wheatsheaf Hotel and next morning went for a walk down a country lane. The first air-raid sirens sounded and we were accosted by a warden in a tiny Austin Seven driving down the road and shouting "Take Cover, Take Cover" as there was not so much as a pigsty in sight we laughed helplessly. When we got back to the Hotel, we found it had all been a false alarm.

Next morning, we returned to London, this time we travelled by Green Line bus!

Another colleague and I were made ward sisters, the first two married women on the nursing staff for many years. A number of friends, being volunteer reservists, joined the nursing corps of the three services while most of us who remained, either went to the country hospitals that our patients had been evacuated to, or stayed at the corner to nurse air-raid casualties through the blitz, a terrifying experience.

It all seems such a long time ago. We have just celebrated our Golden Wedding Anniversary.

Ruth Bagnall, 1 Foxley Drive, Bishop's Stortford, Herts. CM23 2EB

FUTURE MEETINGS

- November 10 Colin Chapman “How to Organise your Family History”
Methods of recording/storing and retrieving details of your genealogical research. Colin Chapman is a former chairman and now vice chairman of the Federation of Family History Societies.
- December 8 Annual General Meeting to be followed by an illustrated talk by our chairman Gill Pickup.
- January 12 The Elephant Hunt
An exercise on researching a fictitious family. Worthwhile experience for beginners and more accomplished members, with all the problems and traps of real research all in one place with the opportunity to work in groups.
- February 9 Pamela Janes “Shepherds Bush & the White City Exhibition of 1908”
A talk with slides, by a member of the Shepherds Bush Local History Society.
- March 9 Miss Rosemary Randell “Catholic Family History”
A member of the Catholic Family History Society will illustrate her talk with slides.
- **April 6 There will be a member of staff from the Greater London Record Office, who will talk on an aspect of the Office and its holdings.
- May 11 Michael Gandy will be with us!
As yet he has not decided what to talk about but whatever he chooses IT MUST NOT BE MISSED!
- **June 1 Chris Watts “Making the Most of the Public Record Office at Kew”
A member of our own society as well as being a Fellow of the Society of Genealogists, Chris Watts will help to make your next visit to Kew really worthwhile.

The Meetings are held at Montague Hall, Montague Hall, Hounslow, just off Hounslow High Street. To commence at 7.30 on the second Friday of each month except where indicated above by **

WORLD WAR TWO REMEMBERED

FRANCES REED

Just before the outbreak of war my parents and I were on holiday in Oban, in the Western Highlands. It was an “uneasy” time, though the weather, as if in compensation for what was to come, gave us a succession of perfect late summer days.

As the news worsened, we decided to return home to London. In those days we used to book the car onto the night train as freight to Aberdeen, (no Motorail then), as part of our holiday was also spent on Deeside. So, having decided to return home, we packed and drove across to Aberdeen. Forty years and more ago the journey took most of the day, and, as we had to amend our return booking for the following day (Sept. 2nd), we spent a night in Aberdeen.

During the night there was a fire at a nearby petrol garage, and we were woken by the brightness of the flames and the noise of detonations, as cans of oil and fuel exploded. We thought, at first, that war had begun. After a long journey of many diversions, delays, and rumours, we arrived at Euston at 2am (3rd Sept.) after nearly 18 hours, and, after dark, in a blackened-out train, to find that the car had been taken off at Crewe to make way for more urgent war supplies. There were no taxis available, and no Underground trains running at that hour. After a phone call to my uncle, who drove up to Euston to collect us, we arrived home and fell into bed for a few hours.

Waking for a late breakfast, we heard from neighbours that war was imminent. At 11am Mr. Chamberlain, the then Prime Minister, made his fateful broadcast - followed almost immediately by the chilling whine of the first air-raid sirens. This was the prelude to six long, often frightening, austere, wearying, worrying years.

My school was evacuated, but I did not go with it, my parents preferring to keep me with them. We went to our “country” (then) bungalow in Ashford in Middlesex for a few months, expecting immediate bombing. As nothing happened during this period of the “phoney war”, we returned home at Christmas.

Being a Girl Guide, our captain, together with the local Council, organised us to scrub out and clean local empty houses ready to receive refugees from the continent, and, later, some of our own bombed-out families from the East End.

Later, I continued with my “War Service” on Saturday mornings at the local Cottage Hospital in Acton, working in the Dispensary, washing medicine bottles, counting out tablets and running errands to the wards with requested drugs. I am the proud owner still of two special badges with a crown and a date (1941 and 1942) which were awarded to girls by the Guides Association for regular service over those years.

When the bombing started in earnest we slept (or, mostly not) in our indoor steel Morrison Shelter for many weeks, with bombs falling in the area almost nightly, killing several people nearby, including my school friend's sister and granny.

Eventually we evacuated to a hastily-found two rooms let to us in Crowthorne, Berkshire. Our own house had not escaped damage but was still standing.

Each move - and we had 3 such periods away - necessitated re-registering in the new area in order to be able to draw our food ration. We each wore an identity bracelet with our names and address, and a number. We each also had a permanently packed suitcase ready for any emergency, and carried our gas masks everywhere.

My school had reopened and many of the pupils had returned from evacuation as the “phoney war” had continued. Consequently, when the bombing started, we spent much time in the school shelters during daylight “alerts”. Swimming was allowed in our open-air pool as usual during the summer term as long as we could, if the sirens went, leave the pool don “one garment” (The Headmistresses stipulation) and get to the shelters within two minutes. We made sure we could!

One night the school was bombed and there was fairly extensive damage. The staff then organised lessons in nearby houses willing to donate a room for a few hours daily. Once again, evacuated with my parents, this time to Sandhurst village, I was brought up to town twice a week with my father (who was still attending to business in London), to collect school work assignments and hand in work completed. During the rest of the week, I worked alone. In this way I completed my Higher School Certificate syllabus, and arranged to sit my exams of the Oxford University syllabus, as my own syllabus had been a London University one, my exam papers had to be sent separately by post. I duly arrived at the Reading School on the appropriate day at 9am, no exam papers had arrived! They eventually arrived half an hour later in the morning post and I was allowed to sit the exams. I suppose, fraught though life was at the time, it taught early self-discipline and self-reliance.

When we came to London for the day, it meant an early morning start, often in winter, in the dark of a frosty morning my mother and I had fur foot-muffs in which we placed a hot water bottle as the journey often took an hour or more, and the cars 50 years ago had no heaters. Our precious petrol just stretched to these twice weekly journeys.

In our town house we would have a “scratch” lunch; soup and bread, or often, baked beans on toast.

Until the V1’s and V2’s started coming, London was, on the whole less dangerous during daylight hours. If there had been raids the previous night, gas and/or electricity was often cut off. Some days we used to cook on a Primus stove. If the electricity was still working, we used to lie an electric fire on its back and put the saucepan or kettle on to boil on the protective grid above the electric bar.

There was little settled home life in those years. We were either “commuting” (a word not coined then) or spending 12 hours nightly in the shelter, listening apprehensively, and worrying about the fortunes of family and friends, about my Father, often on “fire-watch”, and about the survival, or otherwise of the shops belonging to the family business. (Seven of the fourteen were bombed, some

never to be rebuilt.) My Father was too old for active service but he had joined the Home Guard.

Much of each day, for my mother was spent queueing for scarce commodities, and for the weekly rations - small quantities of butter, sugar, cheese, bacon, meat, and so on. I went years without seeing a banana. Wartime recipes were dreamed up to eke out the rations; Woolton Pie was one such - Lord Woolton being Minister of Food at that time. We were luckier than many, being able to grow fruit and vegetables at our country garden at Ashford. We preserved eggs in a Crock with "Isinglass" and runner beans in alternate layers with salt. Freezers were unknown in ordinary homes, and not everyone even had a fridge. When fresh milk was unobtainable, we had Nestle's tinned milk or bottles of sterilised milk, neither of which helped to make a decent cup of tea. The sterilised milk was, I suppose, the fore-runner of today's "Long life".

Those of us who survived those years had our values and outlook altered for life. We were grateful for life itself; and to this day, I cannot bear to see good food wasted. Carefulness was engrained in our generation. We "saved" everything - paper, milk tops, and so on; unavoidable fruit, vegetables and food waste, fish skins, went into a "pig bin" and was collected to be made into pig swill.

Old clothes, blankets, and anything in the way of household utensils which could be spared, went to help bombed out families who had lost everything. A bath, when taken, was only supposed to be 5 inches deep, and sometimes the water was shared (though not at the same time!), with other members of the family to save fuel and it was taken at top speed in case the siren sounded. To this day I still take a shallow, speedy bath.

The war years coincided with my "teenage" years. The blackout and bombing, and frequent moves back and forth between country and town meant that there was no social life. In any case, the boys were all away, and teenage girls led a more sheltered life 50 years ago. By the time I was 18, I was working full time as an Auxiliary Nurse in Frimley Hospital, night duty included.

When the invasion started, although only a small Hospital (we were at Sandhurst at this time), it was in the constant state of alert, with a fully equipped empty ward of about 20 beds, ready for forces' casualties. Army "hardware" trundled by on its way to the coast, day after day, night after night, and all the time the ordinary work of the Hospital went on. I was spared nothing of the seamier side, either, despite being only fresh from school and untrained. My "salary" was £4 8s 4d a month - yes, a month! I had a half day off one week and a day off the next, but often the "day" ran from 2pm one day to 2pm the next. If I hadn't chosen nursing, I would have been "called-up" for some other form of war service. As it was, nursing became my chosen profession, and I went on after the war to do three trainings, and to spend the rest of my working life as a Nurse, retiring eventually as a Deputy Principal tutor.

HELP !!

BULL / BURROW / ELSOM

My gt. gt. grandfather Henry Alfred BULL was born c. 1834 Paddington, Middx. son of Henry BULL and Jane BURROW (according to Australian documents). The 1851 census for St. John's district, Paddington shows at 24 Sale Street, Paddington, Henry BULL (H) mar. carpenter, b. Gosport Hants; Sarah, wife, 39 b. Middx.; Alfred, son, 16, b. Middx.; George, son, 16, b. Middx.; Eliza, dau., 8, b. Middx.; John, son, 5, b. Middx. To date I can only locate the birth of Eliza Mary, 28 Sept. 1842, 24 Sale Street, Paddington dau. of Henry & Sarah (formerly BURWELL).

Henry Alfred BULL of Star Street, Paddington, married Emma ELSOM (dau. of James ELSOM & Eliz. BILLET) of Oxford Terrace, Paddington on Aug. 5 1855. They migrated to Australia on the "James Fernie" arriving Moreton Bay, January 1856. Their eldest son, William Alfred married Ada Caroline MOSS (EVANS) in 1875 at Maryborough, Australia, but returned to U.K. with my grandfather Henry Bertrand BULL. Both William and Ada died in 1880 and 1881 respectively, Henry and his sister Alice were cared for by their grand parents John & Caroline EVANS of George Green, Langley, Bucks. Later Henry was put into a Dr. Barnardo's orphanage. He was sent to Canada, and at the age of 17 returned to England and joined the 13th Hussars later transferred to the 7th Queen Hussars from 1895-1907 under the surname BELL. Henry Bertrand BULL married Helena DUTTON (Mother: Phoebe DUTTON) of Shepherds Bush in 1906 and the BULL family once again returned to Australia. Any information or help much appreciated.

Mrs. Fay McCamley, Fern Hills, Bajool, 4699, Queensland, Australia

CHAPLIN

Valentine CHAPLIN born 17 January 1777 but where? and who were his parents? He was a London merchant who lived at Clapham, Surrey and died 6 December 1853 but not at home on the night of the 1851 census. There were 7 children, 6 died without issue, the remaining child, Edward, emigrated to Canada circa 1848.

Any information please to:

Philip Chaplin, 484 McLeod Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1R 5P8 CANADA

HERBERT

I am seeking information about my gt. gt. grandparents James HERBERT, born 1796 and his wife Mary Ann (maiden name unknown). They married circa 1821/23. There were four children all baptised at Isleworth between 1824-1832, Mary Ann, Hester Elizabeth, James and William. I need help in establishing where my Gt. Gt. grandfather was born, also their place of marriage. The mother Mary Ann was born in Middlesex in 1802. They all migrated to Dartford in Kent, appearing in the 1841 census. James was a carpenter by trade, and also became a licensed victualler. He started a wheelwright's business in Dartford. All help would be most welcome:

Cyril Herbert, 12 New Place Square, Drummond Road, London SE16 2HW

HALL

I am searching for the parents of WILLIAM HALL, who was born about 1800 in Fulham. William married LOUISA LANGSTONE in St. Mary Abbots, Kensington in 1820. Six of their eleven children were baptised in All Saints Fulham and the other five in St. John's, Walham Green. William died in Fulham in 1864.

June White, 5 Oakley Gardens, Banstead, Surrey SM7 2DF

HEANEY

James HEANEY born 1852 Co. Mayo and wife Helen (Ellen) nee (K)NIGHT, born 1864 Co. Meath, lived in Uxbridge 1940-50's and probably before. Children Joseph, Martin, Robert and possibly one or two more boys, two girls, Catherine and Kathleen. I have an address of St. James Place, Uxbridge. These are my paternal grand-parents, aunts and uncles. Has anyone any information about this family?

Mrs. Maeve Catford, 56 Tormead Road, Guildford, Surrey, GU1 2JB

LE PIPRE

Is there a member with Hounslow historical knowledge who might be able to give me any indication why DELICIA LE PIPRE would have been living in Hounslow in 1816 when she died? She was then about 30 years of age. I think by that time her parents Gabriel & Elizabeth were living at Bartlets Building in/near Holborn St. Andrew parish. I was inclined to think that is where they were living when Gabriel died in 1822. Was there a hospital in Hounslow at that time? Would there be parish Vestry records relating to her burial at St. Matthews?

Cecile Ramsay-Sharpe, P.O. 64 Vauclose, N.S.W., Australia 2030

STAGG

Anyone with any knowledge of STAGG's from any place or year, please contact: Mr. L.S. STAGG, 97 Bixley Road, Ipswich, Suffolk IP3 8NP

This section of the journal is open to all members of the society who wish to put a plea for help when a line of research has dried up. There will now be a fee of £1.00 per entry of up to 75 words and £2.00 for entries up to 150 words. For non-members of the Society the fee is £2.00 and £4.00. Entries will not be published for enquiries on persons born after 1990.

HELP OFFERED

RUDMAN SURNAME INDEX

If anyone is looking for an ancestor with the surname RUDMAN, I may be able to help. I now have a sizable index of RUDMAN births, marriages, deaths, census returns etc., and will be happy to answer any enquiries on this surname in return for any information you may have and an SAE:

Mike Rudman, 71 Ellerdine Road, Hounslow, Middlesex. TW3 2PN

AUSTRALIAN EMIGRANTS

For advice on how to trace someone who emigrated to Australia (or descendants), write to:

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

Please enclose 3 I.R.C.'s, and give full details including dates, occupations, place of origin, and if known, place of residence in Australia.

WOOLVEN FAMILY HISTORY ASSOCIATION

The inaugural meeting of the Woolven Family History Association (one name group) was held at Worcester on 24 June 1989. Founder members comprised of Sue Brown, Rob White, Dave Woolven, and Richard T. Woolvin. Discussion at the meeting ranged from the original home of the Woolvens (Sussex) and its many offshoots, to a programme of co-ordinated action to find and collate information on all aspects of Woolven history and individuals. Name variants include: WOOL(L)VEN, WOOL(L)VIN(E), WOL(L)VIN(E) and WAL(L)VIN(E). Anyone who has any information on these names and wishes to share with what is already known, should write to:

Sue Brown, 25 Homecroft Drive, Packington, Ashby de la Zouche, Leics. LE6 5WG

STOKE LYNE, OXFORDSHIRE

I am currently putting together an index for the village of Stoke Lyne, Oxfordshire which is where my father's family came from. As well as my own family details I am attempting to include information from Census Returns, Parish Registers, Directories, Wills, etc. Owing to the nature of family history the index already covers many other villages and family names, as well as my main lines of research which are: BRANDRICK, HICKMAN, COLEMAN, (Gt. Tew), WITHAM and SIMMONS.

I am very willing to search my index for anyone who may have Oxfordshire connections. Just send an s.a.e. to Mrs. M. Ridge, 49 Fifth Cross Road, Twickenham, Middx. TW2 5LJ

NEW BOOKS

No Time for Family History? Eve McLaughlin, 20pp., £1.00

Note the question mark. We all know people who would like to take up our hobby but claim they haven't the time: working nine to five; tied by young children; physical disability or the need to see to others disabled. This new guide suggests all sorts of opportunities: correspondence, library loans, places open out of normal office hours, how to make the best use of the occasional precious day out in London, Edinburgh or a local record office. Written in Eve's usual friendly style, this could be the best introduction yet for the potential beginner in family history.

“Making Sense of the Census” by Edward Higgs HMSO £9.95

The place of the census as a primary source for tracing ancestors in the 19th century, is well recognised by most family historians. This book by Edward Higgs will not only go a long way towards improving our understanding of how those in-adequacies or inconsistencies, so often encountered by the researcher, may have come about. It also offers a great deal more besides. The book begins (Part I) with a review of the historical and administrative background to the censuses. It goes on (Part II) to describe the structure of the records, and (Part III) to deal with how to interpret the information they contain; and concludes (Part IV) with a short section on References and Finding Aids. The whole is rounded off with six useful appendices and an extensive bibliography. For those who wish to know more about a source we all use so much.

(Family History News & Digest)

“Tudor and Stuart Muster Rolls: A Directory to Holdings in the British Isles”
Jeremy Gibson & Alan Dell. 40pp. £2.00

Muster Rolls of the 16th and 17th century often listed all able-bodied men in a parish, these lists are mainly in the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, in the records of the Exchequer and in the State Papers Domestic from Henry VIII to Charles I, with some in county record offices or private papers. This booklet is a comprehensive survey of these records and also gives details of those lists which have been published, especially valuable are those which cover a complete county such as the muster rolls of 1522, 1569 & 1638. The booklet covers a period from the 1522 Muster (actually a tax assessment in disguise) to the musters at the time of the first Jacobite rebellion of 1715. This guide makes accessible a class of record hitherto under used by family historians researching pre-Civil War ancestry.

“Militia Lists and Musters, 1757-1876: A Directory to Holdings in the British Isles” Jeremy Gibson & Mervyn Medlycott, 44pp., £2.00

This booklet compliments the one above, taking the listing of militia records from the passing of the Militia Act of 1757 to the end of the 19th century. The 1757 Act replaced the moribund militia system of the Stuart period with the requirement for each county to form Militia Regiments. To fill these regiments, each parish had to provide several men for training, if the quota could not be filled by volunteers, then a ballot was taken of all able-bodied men in the parish. These ballot lists are often the only census type list for the period 1760 -1800. Where these and other listings of men for national defence; the Posse Comitatus of 1798 and the Levee en Mass of 1803, are held is given. It also lists the records of each militia regiment held in the War Office Papers in the Public Record Office, Kew. A valuable booklet for all family historians, as many, if not most, of our ancestors had some connection with the militia.

V.A.R.

DO YOU WANT A TWINCH

STANLEY WEBB

I was recently shown an old TWINCH family bible with a list of births dates, and a marriage record, for two generations, running from 1747 to 1791. It seems worth while recording these as TWINCH is not a name that is common locally.

The bible was “rescued” when the Workhouse at Iver was closed in the 1930’s. It shows the birth dates of John TWINCH and his siblings from 1747 to 1760, John’s marriage to MARY BEAKHOUSE in 1780 and the births of their children. There is no indication of where they were born, nor of John’s mother nor Mary’s parents, or whether or not they were baptised. Nothing is known of the book’s history. The owner may have been the overseer or one of the inmates, but it seems to have been the Workhouse bible as it had been well used.

The list is on two pages, one torn with some Christian names missing. The record of the second generation is however, repeated on the other page so that only three Christian names are missing. The names and birth dates are shown below.

Records copied from an old bible found in Iver Workhouse when it was closed in 1936:

| | | | |
|-------|---|------|---------------------------------|
| | William TWINCH junr. | born | June 21 1747 |
| | John TWINCH | born | June 18 1748 |
| | Elizabeth TWINCH | born | November 25? 1749 |
| | Ann TWINCH | born | October 29 1750 |
| | Thomas TWINCH | born | February 29 1751 (<i>sic</i>) |
| | George TWINCH | born | September 21 1753 |
| | Henry TWINCH | born | March 24 1755 |
| “page | ? TWINCH | born | October 15 1756 |
| torn | ? TWINCH | born | January 21 1758 |
| here” | ? TWINCH | born | October 1 1760 |
| | 5 children below marked * were repeated here plus: | | |
| | Priscilla TWINCH | born | February 20 1782 |
| | Frederick TWINCH | born | June 3 1791 |
| | John TWINCH | born | November 9 1792 |
| | Sophia TWINCH | born | May 29 1795 |

on another page:

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| John TWINCH | was bornd | June 10 1748 |
| Mary BEAKHOUSE (BEAKHOWSE) | was bornd | June 28 1757 |
| They marige was the 27 November 1780 | | |
| John TWINCH junr. | was bornd | February 10 1771* |
| Wiliam TWINCH | was bornd | February 2 1773* |
| George TWINCH | was bornd | November the 9 1775* |
| Charles TWINCH | was bornd | June 24 1776* |
| Christopher TWINCH | was bornd | March 9 1780* |
| Pricela TWINCH | was bornd | February 20 1782 |
| Frederick TWINCH | was bornd | June 3rd 1791 |
| William TWINCH | | |
| John TWINCH | bornd | June 18 1784 |

If anyone is interested in seeing the bible it may be possible to arrange this in Rickmansworth as the owner has offered to show it to any TWINCHes. Stanley Webb, Nyasa, 11 Harefield Road, Rickmansworth, Herts. WD3 1LY

IN SEARCH OF ABIGAIL EAGLES

PHILIP SHERWOOD

A recurring theme in family history research is the problem of how can one be sure that the person being sought is really the one appearing in the records. I have been trying to link my great-great grandmother with an Abigail Eagles who was baptised at Isleworth on 14 February 1800. With a name like Abigail married to someone of the name of Solomon this should not have proved difficult but establishing the link was by no means straightforward and I am still not really sure.

My great-grandfather, Thomas Cotterell, was the son of Solomon and Abigail Cotterell. Whereas Solomon is well documented, the information on Abigail is conflicting and is a good illustration of how the various sources of information are not as reliable as they might seem. Take, for example, the census returns for Harlington which gives the following information for Abigail:

1841 Census. Aged 35 i.e. born 1806

1851 Census. Aged 50 i.e. born 1801 at Heston

1861 Census. Aged 59 i.e. born 1802 at Isleworth

1871 Census. Aged 69 i.e. born 1802 at Isleworth

The census returns do not give married women's maiden names but birth certificates give the maiden name of the mother. It should have therefore been possible to find Abigail's maiden name as she and Solomon had two children born after the official recording of births, deaths and marriages began in 1837. The Harlington parish registers record the baptisms (and also gives the date of birth) of Samuel Cotterell on 29 September 1838 and of Henry Cotterell on 22 May 1843. They should therefore be recorded in the St. Catherine's House indexes but there is no record on either of them.

Solomon must have married Abigail between 1 July 1818, when his first wife was buried at Harlington, and 21 May 1820, when the baptism of their first child is recorded in the Harlington baptismal register. This makes July 1818 to September 1819 as the most likely period of the marriage. It is unlikely that Solomon moved far during this time as he was born in and died at Harlington. A search of local registers revealed only one marriage of a Solomon Cotterell to somebody named Abigail; this was at Ealing on 18 July 1819, but who was Abigail? The Ealing registers record her as Abigail Agale, an unusual name. The London Telephone Directories are a good source of examples of unusual names but these do not include the name Agale.

If the Abigail Agale recorded in the Ealing marriage registers was the Abigail Cotterell recorded in the Harlington census returns, there should have been a reference to her in the Isleworth or Heston parish registers. There is nobody of that name in either baptismal register for the period 1800-1806, but the Isleworth registers record the baptism on 14 February 1800 of Abigail, the daughter of John and Anne Eagles. It seems probable that she can be identified with the Abigail Agale who married at Ealing in 1819. This Abigail was unable to sign her name on the marriage certificate so the incumbent may have misheard what she said and

wrote Agale for Eagle on the certificate. The association with Heston can be explained as the Heston registers record the marriage of Abigail's parents - John Eagles and Anne Lough - on 12 August 1794.

Solomon and Abigail are unusual names and everything else fits but there is the nagging suspicion that the Ealing record is not the one being sought. Solomon's grandfather, father and brother were in turn, parish clerks of Harlington. It would be expected from this that Solomon would at least have been able to sign his name and yet the Ealing register shows he could not.

As an incidental aside the three parish clerks were all named William Cotterell which gives the impression that Harlington had only one clerk over the period 1754 to 1847. This is a common occurrence in church records, to take another local example, Harmondsworth appears to have had a churchwarden named James Tillyer for nearly a hundred years! This could suggest to the unwary an extraordinary longevity for some church officials.

DOWN ON THE FARM

The Deposition of Sarah Galley of Wimbotsham, Norfolk:

My eldest boy, now ten, is on a farm; sometimes he is crow keeping. The last season ... he had to start at 4 every morning, (unless someone favoured him and took a little of his work for him), and to stay until 7 in the evening, Sundays and workdays just alike. He stays all day by himself, and takes his victuals with him, but he amuses himself somehow. He is very tired then, and will come home and almost fall down or drop asleep with the victuals in his mouth. He gets 4d a day for this work.

At Michaelmas time the crow-keeping is not so long because the days are darker, but he has to start as soon as ever he can see, it might be 5.30 a.m. He must be there just the same, rain or shine, and if it is soaking wet. Sometimes people make a little hut for them with straw hurdles, but he had none; there were high hedgerows. One night when he came home, he lay up in one and got quite stiff and cold.

Children's Employment Commission, 6th Report
Parliamentary Papers 1867 vol 16, page 95.

ODD ENTRY

Brompton Cemetery

M.I. to three sisters from their brother:

“When he giveth quietness who can then make trouble”

Wendy Mott

1851 CENSUS INDEXES

WEST MIDDLESEX

We have the following 1851 census surname indexes now available for the West Middlesex area. On micro-fiche:

- (1) St. MARY, PADDINGTON - HO 107 1466
- (2) St. JOHN, PADDINGTON - HO 107 1467
These two-fiche cover all of the ancient parish of Paddington.
- (3) ISLEWORTH and TWICKENHAM REGISTRAR'S DISTRICTS - HO 107 1698
This includes the three parishes of Heston, Isleworth and Twickenham plus the township of Hounslow.
- (4) HAMPTON REGISTRAR'S DISTRICTS HO 107 1604 (part)
The index covers the parishes of Teddington and Hampton which were the part of Kingston Registration Division in Middlesex.

Fiche 1 to 3 are £1.00, Fiche 4, 75 pence. Postage is 25 pence extra per order in U.K. (Overseas add 50 pence for surface mail and £1.00 airmail, per order - *payment in sterling only please*)

We still have available the following 1851 Census Indexes in book form:

1851 Census Index, Staines Registration District - HO 107 1696

1851 Census Index, Brentford Division (part 1)

Acton Brentford & Chiswick - HO 107 1699

At £2.00 each inc. postage and packing in U.K. (Overseas £2.25 surface mail and £3.00 airmail, *payment in sterling please*)

Please make all cheques payable to "West Middlesex Family History Society"

Address all orders to:

Mr. G. Morgan, 17 Croft Gardens, Ruislip, Middx. HA4 8EY

(Mark the envelope: Census Index)

1851 CENSUS OF DORSET

Transcription of the data from the 1851 census of Dorset is now completed and the essential information on the 181,457 people recorded is now stored on computer. The Surname, forenames, age, place of birth, county, folio and page number have been entered. The Somerset & Dorset F.H.S. are publishing the indexes in groups of parishes, each volume containing about 12,000 entries. The first seven of these are now available, these cover:

Vol. 1 Weymouth area

Vol. 5 Poole & district.

Vol. 2 Portland & district

Vol. 6 Bridport & district

Vol. 3 Dorchester area

Vol. 7 Corfe, Swanage & Wareham

Vol. 4 N.W. Areas Dorchester Reg. Dist.

The cost is £2.50 (inc. p.& p.), available from the address below. For those volumes not yet in print, the compilers of the index are prepared to make a search in the computer database and provide information in answer to queries accompanied by an SAE or 3 IRCs to:

Mrs. Muriel Monk, 63 Wyke Road, Weymouth, Dorset DT4 9QN

SUFFOLK 1851 CENSUS INDEX

The second volume of this census index series is available from July 1989. It covers piece number HO 107 1788 which includes the parishes of Bures St. Mary, Bures Hamlet, Nayland, Stoke-by-Nayland, Wissington and Assington. The full name, age, place of birth and folio/census parish reference is given for each of the 5397 individuals enumerated on the night of the census. The booklet is available from Mrs. Janise Turner, 10 Elm Close, Gt. Bentley, Colchester, Essex CO7 8LU. Price U.K. £2.25 (inc. Postage) overseas £2.50 (Surface mail) £3.50 (airmail), *with payment in sterling please*. Cheques and money orders made payable to "Suffolk Family History Society".

BERKSHIRE 1851 SURNAME INDEX SERIES

The Berkshire F.H.S. announce the publication of a further volume in a series indexing the 1851 Census of Berkshire. Volume 9 includes the Wokingham and Wargrave Registration Districts (HO 107 1693) and also the parts of HO 107 1681 and 1725 which were in Berkshire - Beech Hill and Remenham. The index covers some 14,000 people and gives the surname, first name, age folio number of each. Price £3.05 posted U.K., £3.25 posted overseas surface and £4.15 posted overseas airmail. Also still available, Vol. 11 covering Bracknell and Sandhurst sub districts and Vol. 12 covering Windsor and Eton sub districts, prices as for vol. 9. Available from Mrs. J. Debney, 8 Hucklebury Close, Purley on Thames, Reading RG8 8EH.

RICHMOND IN THE CENSUS OF 1851

The Richmond Local History Society announces this as the first in a new series of occasional papers based on original source material. Compiled by Simon Fowler, Officer-in-charge, Census Office, The Public Records Office. It is a complete index to the Street Names and Surnames for Richmond, Surrey, as they appear in the 1851 Census, together with a full introduction and a contemporary map. Copies may be obtained from:
James W. Green, 10 Topiary Square, Stanmore Road, Richmond TW9 2DB at £3 (plus 50 pence postage)

SETTLEMENT EXAMINATION

Stephen CONEY, Husbandman aged 41, examined at Fulham 26 October 1736

He was born in Chelsea. Twenty-two years ago, he was a yearly hired servant to John Bond of Kensington and served one and a half years at £7 a year when he quitted this service. He married Susannah, his late wife, in the Fleet and had four children by her, one now living - Richard Coney aged eighteen years. His son having fractured his arm by a cartwheel in Hogman Lane, Kensington, and now under the care of a surgeon and is not capable of paying the charge or the cure or maintaining him without subsistence. - Passed to Kensington

From the collection of Settlement Examinations held by Connie Zouch, see details of index inside back page.

THE PEOPLES WAR

YVONNE WOODBRIDGE

The Second World War was known as the peoples' war, because people did not have to join the armed forces to experience it; bombers brought it to them.

The Government issued the Air Raid Precautions Act in 1937, which placed the responsibility for the protection of their people on the County Councils. The Borough of Heston and Isleworth appointed Mr. Swanwick as Air Raid Precautions Officer on 8 May 1942, he became Chief Warden. After the war he wrote a report on the activities of the ARP in the area, from which this article is based.

On 27th May 1938, Mr. Swanwick attended a conference held by the County Council at the Middlesex Guildhall, to discuss equipment, storage and training. He then began to recruit and train volunteers in the Borough.

The Town Hall in Treaty Road, Hounslow - since demolished - was earmarked for the Report and Control Centre, where Civil Defence could be co-ordinated. A start was made to strengthen the basement against blast and falling debris. Three rooms were allocated in the basement for the ARP, one for the controller and staff, another for messages and the third for a rest room for the ladies. 18 telephones were installed and 3 private lines.

2nd September 1939 was the first night the Centre was manned. There was a terrific storm and water flooded the basement. The ladies were sent upstairs whilst the men hastily acquired gum boots and rescued camp beds and equipment. Mr. Swanwick rang the Chief Fire Officer to report the water was 4-5 inches deep, he was told no assistance would be sent until it reached 10-11 inches. Mr. Swanwick took a poor view of this but thought perhaps the suction pump would not function until the water was a certain depth. Eventually the water subsided and the men helped to sweep it away. The Borough Surveyor soon had some work carried out to divert the water; obviously the strengthening of the basement against war damage was useless against water.

The Borough was divided into 214 warden post areas and 876 wardens were allocated to these areas. A senior warden and a second warden were elected by their fellows in each post. The posts were in 17 groups with a head warden in charge of each group.

In February 1939, The Home Office appointed the Police Commissioner to be responsible for the Warden Service. It was decided that recruitment and preliminary training would remain with the Local Authority but the practical training in peacetime and their operation in wartime would be under the control of the police. The boundaries of the warden groups were altered to correspond with the police sub divisions. There was almost a revolt in the Borough as the wardens disliked the idea of police control and many threatened to resign but they were persuaded to wait and see but then there was no police control.

Soon after the war started, pill box like buildings were erected as Warden Posts. They were furnished with a telephone, table and chairs and a Tilly Lamp for heat and light. The wardens were forced to provide their own oil stoves because of the cold. Eventually the County Council agreed to install electric light and a fire.

All wardens did daytime duty, they were paid £3 per week, later increased by 5/- (25p.), women received £2, increased by 3/6 (17 ½ pence). There was extra pay for skilled men in rescue parties.

The first siren sounded on the day war was declared, there was another on the 4th. By August 1940, the sirens were wailing every day and on the 26th, the first bomb fell in the Borough. They were small ones which exploded at the junction of Southall Lane and Church Lane, Heston.

The report describes every attack made on the Borough, when and where the bombs dropped, with details on the numbers killed, injured and property damaged. There were numerous raids between 1940-41. The most spectacular (according to Mr. Swanwick) was when the High Street was set ablaze and many of the shops were burnt down, including Woolworths. The sirens sounded every day from August 1940 to May 1941, then there was a lull.

The sirens began again when the German "V1" (a pilotless plane) started falling in the Borough. The first warning of their approach was an ominous drone, then the engine cut out and the robot plane crashed and exploded. So, the alert sounded and remained in force for sometime as it was not possible to know when they would crash. People began to ignore the siren and went about their business and they were often taken by surprise and had no time to take cover.

The Government had made arrangements to inform Industrial premises by telephone when a V1 was approaching. The residents thought they should have the same warning. Mr. Swanwick asked factories to erect a special area siren or whistle supplied by the Council to the warning system. This would not cover the whole Borough, but the Electrical Engineer found it was possible to attach sirens to the electrical sub-stations which could be operated by a single control at the Electrical Works, Hounslow.

Although the Home Office and police pointed out that a test of this warning system was against regulations, the Borough accepted full responsibility and it went ahead. The test was successful and the system was established in the Borough. Soon, the Government issued instructions to all Local Authorities to install an imminent warning system using whistles and klaxon horns fixed to industrial premises, but the Borough obtained permission from the Home Office to continue to use their own system.

From July 1944 to March 1945 (when it last sounded) this special warning was given 144 times. During this period 7 flying bombs fell and the period between the local warning and the fall of the V1 was 3 to 5 minutes, which gave people time to take cover.

The first flying bomb or doodle-bug (as they became known) fell in St. Leonard's Gardens, Heston, on 12th July 1944. 3 people were killed, 22 seriously injured 10 houses were demolished, 14 severely damaged and 250 people were made homeless. All ARP services were fully occupied and help was received from some members of the U.S. forces.

The next weapon conceived by the Germans was the long range rocket the "V2". Only 2 Rockets fell in the area. The first was on 22 February 1945 which caused extensive damage to property and injured 25 people. The other was on 21 March 1945 and it fell on the Packard factory on the Great West Road, this was the worst disaster. All Civil Defence Services were mobilised with help from the RAF and US Army. Packard factory was destroyed along with many other factories and 662 houses were damaged with 32 people killed. 102 seriously injured and 390 slightly injured. The figures are given differently in the Home Office report.

In mid 1945, the ARP organisation received instructions to wind down. All equipment was collected and sold to the public at prices fixed by the Government. The sale realised £9,000.

The Boroughs final rally of Civil Defence Services was held in the Odeon Cinema, Hounslow West (where Gateways Supermarket now stands) on 1 July 1945.

The Borough of Heston and Isleworth's War

Number of Bombs dropped in the Borough:

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| High Explosives (Inc. V1 & V2) | 353 |
| Incendiaries | 9024 |
| Unexploded Bombs | 67 |
| Oil Bombs | 17 |
| Parachute Mines | 2 |
| Number of buildings Destroyed | 754 |
| Damaged | 22,570 |

Casualties:

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Killed | 178 |
| Seriously Injured | 380 |
| Slightly Injured | 843 |

Mr. Swanwick's report gives a picture of people at war and contains some names of people in the Civil Defence. You may find reports on your local district in Local Record Offices or Libraries. Other Information may be found in Home Office Records at the Public Record Office, Kew, in Classes:

- HO 186 Air Raid Precautions
- HO 192 Air Raid Damage
- HO 208 ARP and Home Security Circulars
- HO 220 Ministry of Home Security Supplementary

1789

The year opened with general concern for the health of the King. George III had now ruled for almost thirty years, and although he had had his share of unpopularity, his natural friendliness, good humour and personal integrity had won the hearts of his subjects. When his health failed in the Autumn of 1788, with the first of his attacks of insanity, (and as throughout the winter it seemed he would never get better), there was widespread grief and alarm. The idea of his reckless, spendthrift and highly unpopular son succeeding, horrified the general populace. However, the King made a sudden recovery in 1789 and the National rejoicing was tremendous. The country gave itself up to a round of thanksgiving services, illuminations and roasted oxen.

That summer the Royal Holiday progress to Weymouth became a triumphal procession. Crowds lined the route, and streets in the villages were strewn with flowers. Parson Woodforde, on a visit to his brother in Castle Cary, Dorset, described August 4, the day he saw the King, as “Dies Memorabilis”. He spent 6 hours in Lord Digby’s gardens at Sherbourne to see the King and other members of the Royal Family, with, he estimated, at least 5,000 others. His entry for the day was one of the longest in the diary.

Parson Woodforde was writing in a different vein of the French Monarchy. On July 24 he records “Very Great Rebellion in France by the paper”, the news had just reached him on the fall of the Bastille and the beginning of the French Revolution. Later, on October 16 he wrote: “I Breakfasted, dined &c again at home. To a poor old man of Hockering by name Thomas Ram, having lost a cow gave 0.2.6. Brewed another Barrell of Table Beer today. Sad news from France, all anarchy and confusion. The King, Queen and Royal Family confined at Paris. The Soldiers joined the people, many murdered.” This was the march of the Parisian Mob to Versailles and the forcible return of the King and his family to Paris as their prisoners.

On March 31 the first news of the safe arrival of the “First Fleet” in Australia reached England, it had landed at Botany Bay on 17 January 1788. Communications and the dissemination of news in 1789 were at the speed of the horse and sailing ship. Ten days for news from Paris to reach Norfolk and 14 months from Australia to London.

On Monday 23 March 1789 William Wilberforce first moved his bill to abolish slavery. The Slave Trade was abolished by Britain in 1807 although it was the 1830’s before the slaves in all British Colonies were freed.

Eclipse, the foremost racehorse of its day, died in 1789. It had made the fortune of its owner Count O’Kelly. When dissected it was found that its heart weighed 13 lb, it was this, which enabled it to do what it had - to win more races and cover more mares, than any horse was known to have done before.

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following new members to our Society:

- A25 Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies,
PO Box 68, Oakleigh, Victoria 3166, AUSTRALIA
- B92 Mrs. Diana BRADLEY 53 Osterley Road, Isleworth TW7 4PW
- B93 Mrs. Julia BLANCHETT 3 Browns Rise, Buckland Common, Tring,
Herts. HP23 6NJ
- B94 Mrs. Grete BOOTHBY 20 Lodge Road, Sharnbrook, Bedford MK44 1JP
- B95 Mrs. Edith G. BEITZ Apt. No. 2, 39 Centennial Parkway South,
Stoney Creek, Ontario L8G 2C1, CANADA
- B96 Mrs. Caroline H. BINGLEY Flat 1, 19 St. Stephens Gardens,
Twickenham TW1 2LT
- C70 Cincinnati Library
- C71 Mrs. C. COX 2 The Firs, Pinfold Lane, Wheaton Aston,
Stafford ST19 9PD
- C72 Mrs. Terrie CROUCHER 12 Braham House, Tyers Terrace,
Vauxhall Street, London SE11 5LD
- D30 Mrs. Janice DODGSON 17 Regent St. Richmond Hill,
Ontario, L4C 9A9, CANADA
- D43 Mrs. C. DIXON 115 Wraysbury Road, Wraysbury,
Staines, Middlesex TW18 4UA
- D44 Mrs. Jane M. DAVEY Les Goubeyns Farm, Vale, Guernsey, Channel Islands
- F30 Mrs. C.J. FARR 9 Maple Court, Englefield Green, Surrey, TW20 0SZ
- F31 Mr. C. FORD 4 Camira Street, West Pymble,
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Middlesex, TW7 6LN
- J26 Miss Nina JENKINS 44 Bollo Lane, Chiswick, London W4 5LT
- L36 Mrs. R. Anne LEMON 4 Appleton Road, Upton-by-Chester,
Cheshire CH2 1JJ
- L37 Marilyn LITTLE 44 Stanley Street, Berhampore, Wellington 2,
New Zealand
- M61 Mrs. Connie MARSHALL 1 Prestwood, Slough, Berkshire SL2 5TX
- O8 Stewart J.D. OWEN 30 Holloway, Bath, Avon BA2 4PU
- O9 L. ORTON 8 St. Mary's Avenue, Norwood Green,
Southall, Middlesex UB2 4LS
- P51 Mrs. Patricia PYE 10 Brightland Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex N20 8BG
- P52 Robert PEARSON 1 Stoney Path, Shaftsbury, Dorset SP7 8HR
- P53 Mrs. J. PIKETT 84 Ridge Langley, Sanderstead, South Croydon, Surrey
- S87 Mrs. M. SAUNDERS 129 Watersplash Road,
Shepperton, Middlesex TW17 0EE
- V3 Miss S. VICKERAGE 104 Norwich Road, Dereham, Norfolk NR20 3AR
- Z2 Mrs. Margaret ZIETZKE PO Arizonica Street, Clontarf,
Queensland 4019, AUSTRALIA

NEW ADDRESSES

Please note the following changes of address:-

C26 Robert CHANDLER 'Veris' Cockshot Lane, Dormston,
Worcestershire WR3 4LB
H67 Mr. L. Rayner HODDER Orchard House, Heslington Lane,
Heslington Village, York YO1 4HT
L18 Mr. & Mrs H. LEWIS 38 Rushfield Road, Liss, Hampshire GU33 7LP
T11 Mr. Peter J. TOWEY 11 Church Lane, Teddington,
Middlesex TW11 8PA

AND THEIR SURNAME INTERESTS

| Surname | dates | place | county | mem |
|----------------|---------------|---------------------|--------|-----|
| ALLUM | 18 cent. | Hillingdon | Mdx | M61 |
| ANTILL | 18-19 cent. | London | | 08 |
| | 17-18 cent. | Bisley | Gls | 08 |
| ASHTON | 19 cent. | Southall | Mdx | B93 |
| BARTHER | 18-19 cent. | London | | 08 |
| BETTS | 19 cent. | Kensington | Mdx | D44 |
| BINGLEY | any | United Kingdom | | B96 |
| BOWERS | 19 cent. | High Wycombe | Bkm | C72 |
| BOWLES | 1883 | Heston | Mdx | L36 |
| BRADLEY | 19 cent. | Uxbridge | Mdx | B91 |
| BUNHAM | 18-19 cent. | | | |
| | | Stonesfield | Oxf | 08 |
| BURBIDGE | 17-19 Cent. | Keevil | Wil | P52 |
| BURNELL | 1866 | Hounslow | Mdx | L36 |
| CARLILE | 19-20 cent. | Chelsea | Mdx | B94 |
| | 19-20 cent. | Kensington | Mdx | B94 |
| CARNDUFF-YOUNG | 19 cent. | | | |
| | | Kilmarnock | Sct | B93 |
| CASLEY | 18-19 cent. | London | | 08 |
| CLEMENTS | c.1818 | Isleworth | Mdx | Z2 |
| CLEMENTS E. | 1860 + | | | |
| | | Twickenham | Mdx | Z2 |
| | | Whitton | Mdx | Z2 |
| CLEMENTS J. | c.1910 | Hounslow | Mdx | Z2 |
| CLEMSON | 18-19 cent. | | | |
| | | Berkeley Sq. | Mdx | B95 |
| | 19 cent. | Newington | Sry | B95 |
| | 19 cent. | Bermondsey | Sry | B95 |
| CLUTTERBUCK | 18-19 cent. | | | |
| | | Churcham | Gls | C71 |
| COCKSEGE | c.1880 | Middlesex | | F31 |
| COLTON | 18-19 cent. | London | | 08 |
| CORN | 19 cent. | Westminster | Mdx | D44 |
| CORPES | 18 cent. | Guildford | Sry | 08 |
| CROOK | 19 cent. | Southampton | Ham | B93 |
| CROUCH | 1780-1860 | Marylebone | Mdx | L37 |
| | 1840-1870 | Paddington | Mdx | L37 |
| | 1800-1840 | Westminster | Mdx | L37 |
| | c.1842 | Lambeth | Sry | L37 |
| CUMMINGS | 19 cent. | Finsbury | Mdx | D44 |
| DAVEY | 19 cent. | St. Pancras | Mdx | D44 |
| | 19 cent. | Islington | Mdx | D44 |
| DAVIDGE | pre 1850 | Beaminster | Som | P52 |
| | post 1850 | Lambeth | Sry | P52 |
| DAVIE Eliz. | c.1882 | Cardiff | Wls | Z2 |
| | c.1882 | Twickenham | Mdx | Z2 |
| DAVIS | 19 cent. | Heston | Mdx | S87 |
| DENTON | | Marston Moretaine | Bds | V3 |
| DIMMOCK | late 19 cent. | Middlesex | | D30 |
| | late 19 cent. | anywhere | | D30 |
| DIXON | 19 cent. | Uxbridge | Mdx | D43 |
| DOWNES | 19 cent. | London | | M61 |
| DUARTE | 18-19 cent. | London | | 08 |
| DUFFY | 1890 + | | | |
| | | Newcastle upon Tyne | Nbl | L37 |
| DURRANT | 19 cent. | City of London | | B91 |
| | 19-20 cent. | Woodbridge | Sfk | B91 |
| DYMOCK | late 19 cent. | anywhere | | D30 |
| | late 19 cent. | Middlesex | | D30 |
| ENGLAND | 19 cent. | Staines | Mdx | G46 |
| EPPI | 1865-1960 | Paddington | Mdx | L37 |
| | 1865-1960 | Kensington | Mdx | L37 |
| | 1800-1870 | Steple Bumstead | Ess | L37 |
| EVERETT | 18-19 cent. | London | | 08 |
| FARR | 18-19 cent. | Salisbury | Wil | C71 |
| FORD | 1802 + | London | Mdx | F31 |
| | c.1830 | Turnham Green | Mdx | F31 |
| | c.1853 | Clapham | Sry | F31 |
| FOSSEY | 1870-1960 | Kensington | Mdx | L37 |
| | 1800-1880 | Leighton Buzzard | Bdf | L37 |
| FRITH | 19 cent. | Stanwell | Mdx | D30 |
| | 18-19 cent. | Great Marlow | Bkm | D30 |
| FROGGATT | 19 cent. | Sutton | Sry | B95 |
| | 18-19 cent. | Hampstead | Mdx | B95 |
| FROST Wm. | c.1816 | Bath | Som | Z2 |
| GALE | 19 cent. | Barnet | Hrt | H84 |
| | 18 cent. | Biggleswade | Bdf | H84 |
| | 18 cent. | Dunton | Bdf | H84 |
| | 18-19 cent. | Berkeley Sq. | Mdx | B95 |
| | 19 cent. | Newington | Sry | B95 |
| GARDNER | 18-19 cent. | Charlbury | Oxf | 08 |
| GILBEY | 19 cent. | Staines | Mdx | G46 |
| GRAHAM | 1820-40 | Chelsea | Mdx | H83 |
| | 1845-60 | Marylebone | Mdx | H83 |

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|
| GRANT pre 1850 | | | |
| | Chipping Sodbury | Gls | P52 |
| GRAY 18-20 c. | Harmondsworth | Mdx | D30 |
| GREY 18-20 c. | Harmondsworth | Mdx | D30 |
| GREYSON 1840-1890 | Newcastle upon Tyne | Nbl | L37 |
| GRIFFITHS 1840-1870 | Paddington | Mdx | L37 |
| GYE 18 cent. | Hurley | Brk | D30 |
| HACE 19 cent. | Thame | Oxf | H84 |
| HADDEN | Hammersmith | Mdx | V3 |
| HANSON 19 cent. | Southall | Mdx | B93 |
| HARRIS 19-20 cent. | London | | B94 |
| | 19-20 cent. Northants | | B94 |
| | 19-20 cent. Buckinghamshire | | B94 |
| HASKINGS 19 cent. | Southall | Mdx | B93 |
| HERINGTON post 1854 | Hounslow | Mdx | L36 |
| HEWER 19 cent. | Hounslow | Mdx | B95 |
| | 19 cent. Fulham | Mdx | B95 |
| HILL 1890-1960 | Kensington | Mdx | L37 |
| HINES 1800-1870 | Leighton Buzzard | Bdf | L37 |
| HOPPING 19 cent. | Heston | Mdx | S87 |
| HOWARD 18 cent. | Longley | Bkm | D30 |
| HOWSE 18-19 cent. | Stonesfield | Oxf | O8 |
| HUCKLE all | Southill | Bdf | H84 |
| | all Biggleswade | Bdf | H84 |
| HUMBLE pre 1840 | Crathorne | Yks | L37 |
| | 1850-70 West Hartlepool | Dur | L37 |
| | 1870 + Newcastle upon Tyne | Nbl | L37 |
| HUTCHINS 19 cent. | Kensington | Mdx | C72 |
| ISGAR | Somerset | | I6 |
| | Wiltshire | | I6 |
| | Gloucestershire | | I6 |
| JOHNSON 19-20 cent. | Chelsea | Mdx | B94 |
| | 19-20 cent. Kensington | Mdx | B94 |
| | 19-20 cent. Croydon | Sry | B94 |
| KE(A)RLEY 19 cent. | Uxbridge | Mdx | P52 |
| KEENE 19 cent. | Liddington | Wil | C71 |
| KENDRA c.1850 | Middlesex | | F31 |
| KERLEY 18 cent. | Blandford Forum | Dor | P52 |
| KING 19-20 cent. | Woolwich | Ken | G46 |
| KINGSTON 18 cent. | Chesham | Bkm | B93 |
| LETCH 19 cent. | Shepherds Bush | Mdx | C72 |
| LEWIS 18 cent. | Ealing | Mdx | P52 |
| | 19 cent. Pimlico | Mdx | B93 |
| | 18 cent. Chesham | Bkm | B93 |
| LIPSCOMBE 17 cent. | Hurley | Brk | D30 |
| | 17-19 cent. Harmondsworth | Mdx | D30 |
| LITTLE 1840-1960 | Paddington | Mdx | L37 |
| | 1840-1960 Kensington | Mdx | L37 |
| | pre 1840 Carlisle | Cul | L37 |
| LLOYD 1830-90 | Bristol | Gls | P52 |
| | 18 cent. Lambeth | Sry | P52 |
| LOCKBY all | Biggleswade | Bdf | H84 |
| LODWICK 19 cent. | St. Pancras | Mdx | D44 |
| LOVETT 18-19 cent. | Brentford | Mdx | P51 |
| LUETCHFORD 1909 | Notting Hill | Ldn | L36 |
| MackENZIE 19 cent. | Shadwell | Mdx | B93 |
| MARTIN 19 cent. | Shoreditch | Ldn | M61 |
| MATTHEWS 19 cent. | Kensington | Mdx | C72 |
| McLEOD 1870-90 | Middlesbrough | Yks | L37 |
| | 1880-1930 | | |
| | Newcastle upon Tyne | Nbl | L37 |
| | 1860-70 W. Hartlepool | Dur | L37 |
| MEDLEY 18 cent. | Worksop | Ntt | P52 |
| MOREBOROUGH 19 cent. | Hertfordshire | | C72 |
| NEWMAN late 19 cent. | Anywhere | | D30 |
| | late 19 cent. Hillingdon | Mdx | D30 |
| OAK 19 cent. | Southwark | Sry | H84 |
| ODELL any | United Kingdom | | B96 |
| OWEN 19 cent. | Fulham | Mdx | O8 |
| PEARSON 1750-1850 | Tickhill | WRY | P52 |
| PEEL 19 cent. | Lambeth | Sry | B95 |
| PERC(E)Y 18 cent. | High Wycombe | Bkm | C72 |
| PIKETT any | Sleaford | Lin | P53 |
| POOLE 19 cent. | Bristol | Avn | B93 |
| POPE 19 cent. | Hayes | Mdx | S87 |
| PRINGLE c.1880 | London | | F31 |
| | c.1850 Liverpool | Lan | F31 |
| RAGGLES 19 cent. | St. Pancras | Mdx | D44 |
| REYNOLDS 19-20 cent. | London | | B94 |
| | 19-20 cent. Northants | | B94 |
| RICHARDSON 19 cent. | Westminster | Mdx | D44 |
| | 19 cent. Islington | Mdx | D44 |
| ROBERTS | Fulham | Mdx | V3 |
| ROYLE 18 cent. | Fulham | Mdx | P53 |
| | 18 cent. Chelsea | Mdx | P53 |
| | 18 cent. Kensington | Mdx | P53 |
| | 18 cent. Hackney | Mdx | P53 |
| | 1900 Putney | Ldn | P53 |
| | 1900 Wandsworth | Sry | P53 |
| | 18 cent. Hursley | Ham | P53 |
| | 18 cent. Winchester | Ham | P53 |
| | 18 cent. Barton | Ham | P53 |
| SALTER 19 cent. | Heston | Mdx | S87 |
| SANSON 19 cent. | Strand-on-the-Green | Mdx | S87 |
| | 19 cent. Brentford | Mdx | S87 |
| | 19 cent. Hounslow | Mdx | S87 |
| SAUNDERS 18-19 cent. | Stanway | Ess | P51 |
| | 18-19 cent. Copford | Ess | P51 |
| SCULL 19 cent. | Notting Hill | Mdx | C71 |
| SHANKSTER 18 cent. | Winterton | Lin | P52 |
| SKINNER 18-19 cent. | Stroud | Gls | C71 |
| SKOLL 19 cent. | Notting Hill | Mdx | C71 |
| SLOACOMBE 19 cent. | Marylebone | Mdx | B93 |
| SMITH 19-20 cent. | London | | B94 |
| | 19-20 cent. Northants | | B94 |
| SMITH G. 1820's | High Wycombe | Bkm | Z2 |
| | 1820's West Wycombe | Bkm | Z2 |
| | 1840 + Sunbury | Mdx | Z2 |
| SPENCER 19 cent. | Southampton | Ham | B93 |
| SQUIRE 19 cent. | Kensington | Mdx | D43 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|-----|-----|-----------|-----------------------|---------|
| STRATTON | 19 cent. | | | UVADALE | any United Kingdom | B96 |
| | Husbands Bosworth | Lei | P52 | VICKERAGE | Brixton | Sry V3 |
| STRETTON | c.1850 Middlesex | | F31 | WACKETT | 19 cent. Stepney | Ldn M61 |
| SYMS | 17 cent. Yarlington | Som | B91 | WADDELL | any United Kingdom | B96 |
| TEMPLE | 17 cent. Penrith | Wes | B91 | WARREN | 19 cent. Hounslow | Mdx S87 |
| THOMPSON | 1840-1910 | | | WAYT | 19 cent. Fulham | Mdx D44 |
| | Newcastle upon Tyne | Nbl | L37 | | 19 cent. Chesea | Mdx D44 |
| | 1900-1930 New York | U.S | L37 | WEBB | 19 cent. Hayes | Mdx S87 |
| THURSTON | 1860 + Camberwell | Sry | D44 | WEDDELL | any United Kingdom | B96 |
| | pre 1850 Ipswich | Sfk | D44 | WHEBELL | 18-19 cent. London | O8 |
| TILBURY | Late 18 cent. | | | WILLIS | 1800-1870 | |
| | Harmondsworth | Mdx | D30 | | Steeple Bumstead | Ess L37 |
| TOMKINS | 18-19 cent. London | | O8 | WODDAL | any United Kingdom | B96 |
| TOWNSEND | c.1840 Aldermaston | Brk | Z2 | WOODGATE | 19 cent. Guildford | Sry C71 |
| TURNERY | 1800-1860 | | | | 19 cent. Kingston | Sry C71 |
| | Leighton Buzzard | Bdf | L37 | | 18-19 cent. Salisbury | Wil C71 |
| UDAL | any United Kingdom | | B96 | WOODWALL | any United Kingdom | B96 |
| UPFOLD | 19 cent. Sunbury | Mdx | Z2 | | | |

These lists of members surname interests are given in a condensed form, so as to give as much information as possible and to make the search for a name easy, by putting them in alphabetical order. In most cases a date will indicate a particular period, the place a general area. All abbreviations for counties are given according to the Chapman County Code, a full listing of which is given in the Members Surname Interests Directory for 1988

WHAT'S IN A NAME

REEVES

The word REEVE derives from the Old English word "gerefa" meaning a man in charge of property, an overseer or manager. The word "GRAVE" was the North country equivalent, from which the surname GRAVES comes.

In the middle ages the REEVE was in effect the village head-man, as well as being responsible for the management of the Manor. He was elected each year around Michaelmas, when the harvest was over and a new year of husbandry was to begin. His term of office was usually one year, but as the burdens and rewards of the office varied from manor to manor, some would serve their year, in others, the same man was returned as Reeve for a number of years. The Reeve was usually elected by the Manor Court, though the Lord of the Manor would have had some say in the appointment. A villein, but a substantial one, holding at least a yardland, both to carry his authority, and also to support himself whilst in office. A Reeve's task was hard, and his rewards were correspondingly great. He was quit of all or most of the work services he would have done if not in office. He was sometimes paid, could keep a horse on the Lord's land, and in some manors, he had the use of a special piece of land, traditionally, he ate at the Lord's table from Lammas to Michaelmas when the harvest was gathered.

THE EDITOR

First, I must correct a misleading piece in my editorial in the July issue. When reporting the Durham Conference, I said there was news that all census records would begin going to Brussels in 1992. The date should have given the joke away (April 1) but I had intended to make it clearer, unfortunately I didn't; sorry to anyone who was taken in, and thanks to Alex Sampson of the Durham Conference Committee for pointing out my mistake.

In August, it was up to Manchester for the Autumn Conference, via Matlock for half a day's research - realised I have done almost no Family History since Durham in April. The result of the longest, hottest summer in living memory, not exactly conducive to visiting record offices or census rooms. At Manchester we listened to a series of lectures considering the future of family history. One point made, was the increasing use of Record Offices by family historians and the pressures this places on their work. Pleased to hear Lancashire is in a brand-new building at Preston, custom built for the purpose, I hope the future is in this direction. Speakers talked on the progress of Parish Register transcripts in both Lancashire and Cheshire, the latter Speaker made the point that Family Historians are not the only people interested in transcription projects and our needs should not blind us to the way these projects are carried out, although at the rate the Cheshire one is proceeding it will be the 22nd century before it is completed!

On the Sunday a speaker from the Genealogical Society of Utah (Mormons), gave us a preview of what they were doing. The importance of U.K. records was shown in that they have 200 camera teams working worldwide, for the microfilming of records, of these 23 are in Britain. At present they are at Cumbria and Essex Record Offices, with the Borthwick Institute for 1990. The next I.G.I. will be on compact disc, eight of which will cover the whole world, these will be read by a computer.

A thank you to all who answered my call for more copy for the Journal, but I still need a regular flow of articles from small clips from local newspapers, odd entries from parish registers or M.I.s to longer pieces on sources for, or subjects related to Family History.

The indexing of the 1851 Census is now almost complete, it is just the checking that has now to be done. We should have been near to publishing more fiche, but during the summer nothing seemed to go right, either the transcripts were in the wrong place, someone was on holiday (usually me), or just a break down of communications, left us with all the work do this winter. By the time of the next journal, we should have more indexes for sale.

JOURNAL DEADLINE

The next Journal will be published in March 1990, so please could I have all articles etc. by February 1.

INDEXES HELD BY MEMBERS

These indexes are to help with research in the West Middlesex area, they are open to all enquirers for members of the Society the fees are as stated, and correspondents should quote their membership number. Fees for non members of the society are double what is indicated below.

WEST MIDDLESEX MARRIAGE INDEX: This covers more than 40 parishes mainly in the West Middlesex area, but also some in other parts of Middlesex (39,000 entries). All marriages 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

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

WEST MIDDLESEX SETTLEMENT RECORDS: New Brentford, Uxbridge, Staines, Ealing, Feltham, Friern Barnet, Hammersmith, Hanwell, Chelsea. Enquiries 50p plus SAE to: Mrs. C. Zouch, as above.

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

HILLINGDON: Parish Registers - Baptisms, Marriages, Burials, 1559-1850. Enquiries 50p per surname, Mrs. M. Sibley as above.

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, Ealing, Feltham, Fulham (Recorded 100 years ago), Hampton, Hayes, Heston, Harlington, Hillingdon, Hounslow (United Reform), Littleton, Perivale, Norwood Green, Staines Teddington, Twickenham & Uxbridge. Enquiries 50p plus SAE to: Mrs. W. Mott, 24 Addison Avenue, Hounslow, TW3 4AP

OTHER INDEXES HELD BY MEMBERS

The fees quoted below are for all enquiries.

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

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

