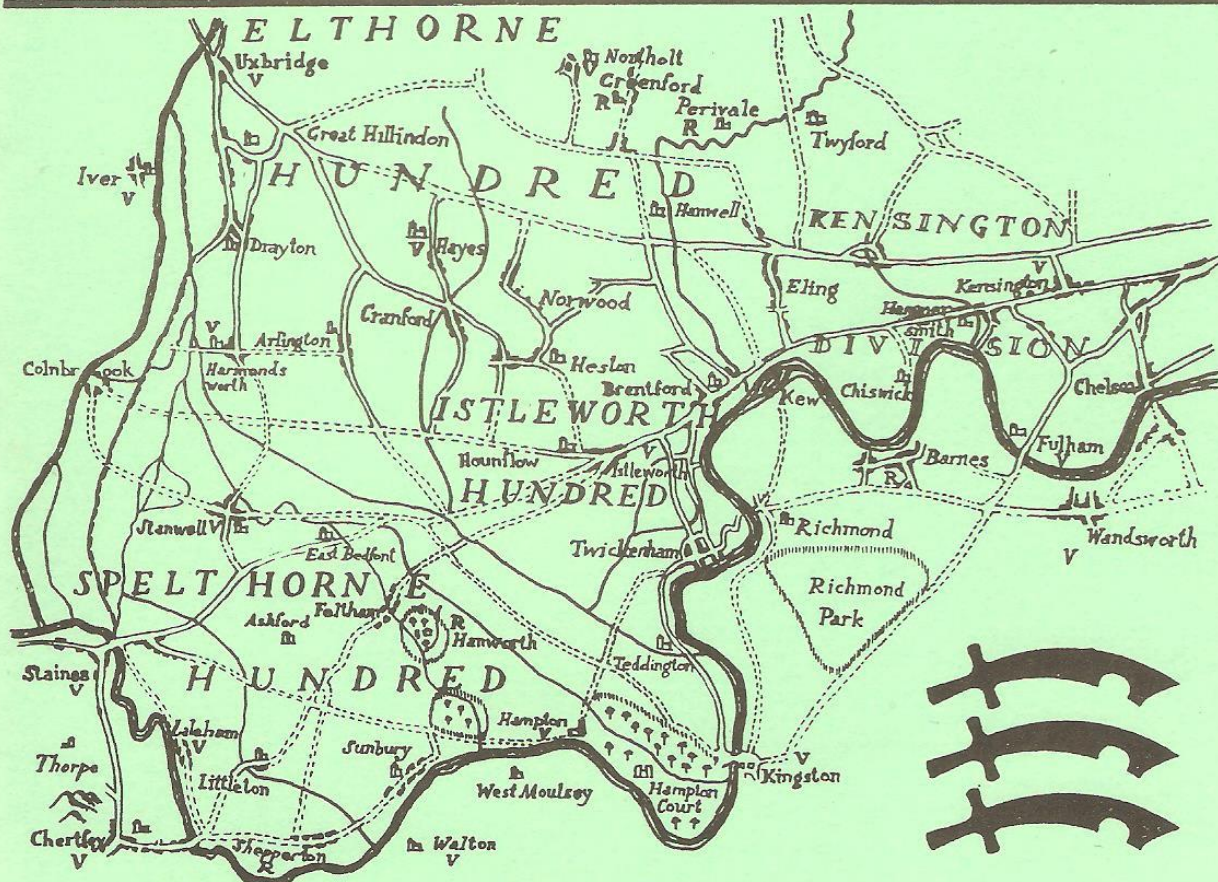


West Middlesex Family History Society Journal

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THE WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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- Hon. Auditors : Malcolm Hailwood & Roger Minot

In all correspondence please mark your envelope WMFHS in the top left hand corner; if a reply is needed, a SAE must be enclosed. 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

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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 with Old Brentford, Feltham, Fulham, Greenford, Hampton, Hanwell with New Brentford, Hanworth, Harlington, Harmondsworth, Hayes with Norwood, Hammersmith, Heston, Hounslow, Isleworth, Kensington, Laleham, Littleton, Perivale, Shepperton, Staines, Stanwell, Sunbury, Teddington, Twickenham, Uxbridge.

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LETTER FROM YOUR COMMITTEE

Wendy Mott & Yvonne Woodbridge

As the Society has no chairman and the secretary is gadding about in Australia, the editor has volunteered 2 committee members to write the letter for this issue.

At present some of your committee members are wrestling with two jobs.

Wendy Mott chairs the committee meetings held at her home, if she can persuade someone else to make the tea and coffee. At the April meeting, due to absences, she was membership secretary and treasurer. While Glyn is travelling the Antipodes, Yvonne Woodbridge is acting as secretary as well as publicity officer. Janet Huckle, programme secretary has chaired some of the monthly meetings. They are also coping with full time jobs, so if there are any snags, remember we are all doing our best and would welcome offers of help.

Since we have changed to a less expensive printer, Vic Rosewarne has proposed to produce 4 journals a year instead of 3. Some of the committee were doubtful whether there would be enough material for an extra issue. So PLEASE keep articles and interesting or amusing snippets from parish and other records coming, to justify Vic's faith in you. The journals cannot be produced without your contributions.

One of our members who holds local indexes, asks us to remind new members to consult the local indexes (listed on the back page of the journal). Although your interests are put in the journal, the index holders cannot be expected to check your interests and write to you.

We owe a great deal to these indexers; have you used material in your research which may be worth indexing and be useful to others? But please remember the need for accuracy if you do take on this work. Probably we have all consulted indexes which contain a name we are interested in, only to find the reference does not match.

Some of the committee participated in Berkshire F.H.S. Open Day recently. This was a very enjoyable occasion and we hope to arrange one of our own next year.

We wish you all happy holidays, even those sunny days which will be spent poring over dusty records.

ODD ENTRY

from Mary Beamson

Extract from Bedfont Registers

21 Oct. 1777 - Poor man died on road at the Powder Mills

FUTURE MEETINGS

The Society will be holding the following monthly meetings during 1990:

**

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.

July 13 Peter Park ‘The Manor - Its Records and the Family Historian’

A member of the executive committee of the Society of Genealogists on a source much underused by the family historian.

August 10 Members Evening: Exact format has yet to be arranged

September 14 Glynn Morgan - ‘An English Approach to Welsh Ancestry’

Our Secretary, on how to trace all those Jones, Davies, Roberts And possibly Morgans.

October 12 Larry Hamilton ‘The Mormon Library at Staines’

The Librarian from the Mormon Library at Staines to tell us what type of material we can find there.

November 9 Dr. T. Harper-Smith ‘Finding Out about Acton’

The speaker is chairman of Acton Local History Society and a prolific writer on the area.

December 14 Annual General Meeting-

followed by some form of entertainment in keeping with the festive season.

1991

January 11 David Hawgood ‘Computers in Genealogy’

This Speaker is the former Editor of ‘Computers in Genealogy’ and author of a best-selling book on the subject. Members are asked to bring along their own computer as a series of demonstrations are planned.

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 **

The journal will be available for collection at the June, September and December meetings.

NOTES AND NEWS

CIVIL REGISTRATION - NEW RATES

The GRO have increased the charges for certificates. Here is a list of the new prices. (Former prices in brackets.)

Personal searches, St. Catherine's House:

Standard Birth, Marriage or Death Certificate	£5.50	(£5.00)
Short birth and short adoption certificate	£3.50	(£3.00)

Postal applications from OPCS, Southport:

Where full references are supplied,

	for standard certificates	£12.00	(£11.00)
Short birth certificate		£10.00	(£9.00)

Applications where a search is required:

Standard certificate	£15.00	(£13.00)
Short birth certificate	£13.00	(£11.00)

NEW CENSUS SEARCH ROOM

The 19th century census returns are the most widely used records in the Public Record Offices. The number of visitors, to the present public search room in Portugal Street, numbered 43,000 in 1988. As a result, there has been overcrowding in the search room with often queues for seats. The P.R.O. has been aware of the problems with Portugal Street and plans were once made to build a new search room on the terrace at Chancery Lane. This was abandoned as the money was needed to build at Kew. Instead, the basement at Chancery Lane is in the process of being converted to a new search room, under the present Round and Long Rooms. There will be a much larger reference area where the various census finding aids can be consulted. The actual number of seats will be increased by thirty, to help cut present queues, and also, in view of the expected surge when the records of 1891 become available in January 1992. When the 1881 records became available the previous search room was overwhelmed.

Work is at present going on in designing the new search rooms and how to get access to the rooms from the main entrance. Finding aids are also being improved. New indexes are being created of street names, these are being standardised, as many indexes do not give the piece number and folio reference. When finished the rooms will be a great improvement on Portugal Street, there will be much more room, and the finding aids should be much easier to use. Also, the reels of microfilm will be self service, as they are in the present Rolls Room, where the 1841 and 1851 censuses are available.

No date has yet been given for completion of the work, it was published that it would open at Easter, but this proved optimistic. The end of May is now the probable date, but check first.

(P.R.O. Readers Bulletin No. 5)

UNITED STATES CENSUS

The Americans are at the moment holding their decennial census (April 1990). In theory, each household is meant to return a form in time for the census bureau to send the vital statistics to the President by 31 Dec. 1990. In practice many addresses are impossible to find, delivery boys are often chased off by ferocious dogs and in an era of junk mail, many people have just thrown the form away. In one area of San Francisco the wealthy residents of Ross, an enclave in the hills above the city, not one person received a form, the area only has post office box numbers and the census bureau goes by Street Addresses.

The census information is vital to the allocation of seats for the House of Representatives, for new state boundaries and for money to public projects. Information includes, age, occupations and income, if any, of all residents. So far, the bureau has had returned only 55 percent of the 106 million forms sent out, and fears the success rate may be only 60 per cent. Work on the census started in 1982 and the bureau has been developing computer programmes ever since to deal with the paperwork. It will cost £1.5 billion and was launched with a media blitz, as only the Americans can.

(The Times Friday April 13)

THE CURRENT GUIDE TO THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

'The Current Guide' is the central and most comprehensive introduction to the holdings of the Public Record Office. A new edition replaces that of 1986, it is now available at all search rooms, in distinctive black binders with red, green and yellow spines to distinguish the three parts. It will be regularly updated to include new accessions and new editorial work. The Guide gives brief details of every class of records which the P.R.O. holds. This then leads to the class listings in the various reading rooms. The Guide also refers readers to other finding aids - indexes, handbooks, information leaflets and specialist guides - which may be helpful to them.

The guide is in three parts. Part one describes the various Government Departments, the Courts of Law, and other agencies which generated record now held by the P.R.O. and identifies the classes of record which came from them. Part 2 gives descriptions of the subject matter in each class. Part 3 is an index to parts 1 and 2, this is the part to start with, it should answer all those questions what has the P.R.O. got about

There are plans to produce copies of the guide on microfiche, and these will be on sale to the general public and to libraries etc, which should make the contents of the P.R.O. more widely accessible.

(PRO Readers Bulletin No. 5)

PICTURES PAST

This organisation advertises a service of finding old postcards of churches where your ancestors were baptised, married or buried; also of buildings, street scenes and views, all helping to illustrate your family history and bring it to life. For details, please send an SAE or 2 IRCS to Pictures Past, 47 Manor House Park, Codsall, Staffordshire WV8 1ES.

(from Family History News & Digest)

NEWS OF OTHER CENSUS INDEXES

SUFFOLK 1851 CENSUS INDEX

The Suffolk F.H.S. announce the publication of the fourth volume of its census index series. This covers the P.R.O. piece number HO 107 1790, the Cosford district of Central South Suffolk. It is available in four parts, split alphabetically. The full name, age, place of birth and folio/census parish reference are given for each of the 18137 individuals enumerated in the district. All four parts are available at £8.75 (inc. p. & p. U.K.) or each part, specify surname interested in, at £2.25 (inc. p. & p.). Orders to Mrs. Janice Turner, 10 Elm Close, Gt. Bentley, Colchester, Essex C07 8LU.

1851 CENSUS OF THE LIZARD

A transcription and index of the 1851 census for the twelve parishes in the Lizard peninsula of Cornwall is now available. It is published on microfiche with an accompanying descriptive booklet. Price £3.00 plus 20p postage U.K.; 30p overseas surface mail or 70p airmail. From Mrs R. Cleaver, Beverly, 17 Lane End Drive, Knaphill, Woking, Surrey GU21 2QQ.

BERKSHIRE 1851 CENSUS INDEX

A new index covering the Bray and Coocham sub districts covering 11,700 people enumerated on 31 March 1851. Parishes covered include White Waltham, Bray, Maidenhead, Coocham and 16 others. Already published are indexes to the Wokingham and Wargrave sub-districts (Vol. 9) Bracknell & Sanhurst sub-districts (Vol. 11) and the Windsor and Egham sub-districts (vol. 12). All volumes are £3.05 posted U.K. Orders to Mrs. J. Debney, 8 Huckleberry Close, Purley on Thames, Reading RG8 8EH.

SOCIETY NOTICE

ERRATUM

Please note that in the Balance Sheet as at 30 September 1898 (published on page 9 of the March 1990 journal) the balance for the Charity Deposit Fund should be £1495.46 and not as shown (1095.56).

Valerie Walker

It had been one of those days at St. Catherine's House that we all experience from time to time, some of us seemingly more than others. You know what I mean, armed with what seems cast iron evidence of ancestors, correct names, dates more than just approximate, you get there early to avoid the mid-morning build up and initially the index volumes don't seem too heavy; after all old James and Martha Hearne must have got married within a span of four to five years; or did they?

An hour or two later what I call 'failure fatigue' sets in, the books weigh a ton, there's nowhere to lodge them, everyone has sharper and stronger elbows, what's worse they all seem to be finding something worthwhile to write down.

Weary and dispirited I had plenty of time to think about James and Martha during the return journey home, perhaps they never did tie the knot, pretty poor show if they didn't. Mind you I'm not so bothered about their morals, after all that was their affair, no, what miffs me is the inconsideration to their descendants like me searching for something that probably didn't take place.

I was still turning it over in my mind, slumped in my favourite chair at home and reflecting gloomily that if I couldn't solve today's little problem then I stood scant chance of tracing George Francis Hearne's bunch of children who were born in Ealing. The only one I know anything about is Frederick who once ran a sports shop at Spring Bridge with a cousin, and who occasionally appeared on the stage in minor roles.

One of my favourite fantasies connects him to Richard Hearne, dear old Mr. Pastry, the actor and T.V. star, but this seems unlikely from some initial research, a pity because Richard would have really made a colourful "branch" in the family tree.

At this point I must have dozed off to sleep dreaming I'm sure, of somewhere in Ealing as there was a 207 bus in the vicinity of this old house. Invited indoors by shadowy residents, who I took for granted were relatives, I found myself in what appeared to be an attic or disused room of some sort, filled with all the usual assortment of discarded household junk.

The occupants of the house, who I felt I vaguely remembered, showed me a large old family photograph album, very much like my old Gran's, the pictures were either dusty or fuzzy but gradually came into focus, rather like the images of photos appearing in the developer. Surely that large one was of the Hearne family XI cricket team, and the group of people in old fashioned clothes with lots of children around them, was that George Francis and his family.

The picture got clearer and clearer and my hosts were obviously trying to convey to me what they were, when I awoke. The return to reality left me wondering just how much the dream had been prompted by wishful thinking or is there a collection of invaluable family photos, long discarded, waiting to be discovered? There the matter may have rested, after all dreams, however, clear at the time soon fade from memory, but on this occasion to keep myself awake I switched on the

tele, fortunately at the beginning of a short programme which turned out to be a real jewel among the rubbish which is presented during the 'unpopular' viewing hours. My dream was sharply recalled when the true story of a young teacher in Wakefield unfolded. He chanced to purchase some 600 old Victorian plate negatives from a market stall, of course he knew nothing of the pictures depicted thereon. The box containing the plates bore the only clue: Atkinson Huby, however, after many hours of patient research he managed to trace the family and locations where the photographs had so lovingly been taken many years ago.

This little story restored my morale somewhat, and I am convinced that, whilst there may not be 600 negatives (60 would do nicely) somewhere out there is an old room, with an old album

You may be forgiven for thinking this narrative is the rambling story of a foolish old man; but let me remind you that an intense dose of genealogy can have strange effects!

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

HELPFUL HINTS

(1) When engaged in Family History one usually rushes to the local record office for any genealogical research. However, it is always advisable to go to the Local Studies Library for the area you are interested in. They may have copies of parish registers, census returns, M.I.s etc, as all good Family History Societies should deposit their finished work there. This may save much precious time if the records have already been transcribed. Then there is other useful material: Local directories, poll books or electoral records, local newspapers, maps etc., which will enable you to find background material on your ancestor's home parish and even, perhaps, early photographs of the area.

Good Local Studies even have large card index files of extracts from local newspapers, documents in the library or from census returns and marriage indexes etc. It is surprising what material is held in libraries, and as they are often open at weekends or evening's they are a must for the Family Historian.

(2) Always make a note of all persons in a household at the time of a census. Although it may say a person with a different surname to the rest of the family is only a visitor, this does not mean they are not related. Often visitors turn out to be nephews, nieces, grandchildren, mothers-in-law, sisters-in-law, brothers-in-law etc. This may often give a clue to the wife's family name, the place of origin of the family or just extend the family tree.

Local History Books and Pamphlets:

Acton as it was
West Sussex Archives Soc. (West Sussex History) No.40
Hayes - A Concise History by Catherine Kelter
Royal Arsenal Woolwich. by Wesley Harry
Rickmansworth Water Co. 1884-1984, by N.J.F Mackett
History of Spring Grove, by Gillian Morris
Swakeleys House, Ickenham - History & Guide
Life & Work in Old Chiswick, by Humphrey Arthure
Guide to Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Hayes, Middx
Guide to Parish Church of St Mary Thorpe, Surrey
St Mary Magdalen Church, Littleton — Conquest to Concorde
Story of Isleworth & its Parish Church
Story of St Mary's, Twickenham
Notes on All Saints Church, Laleham

Ancestral Research:

A Guide to Gen. Sources in Guildhall Library - 2nd edition revised
A Brief Guide to the Guildhall Library
Extract from Southall-Norwood Gazette, showing Roll of Honour dated 23 Oct.1914 & article "The Training of a Battalion"
Index to Wills Proved in the P.C.C. - vol 4 H-M, edited by A J Camp
Handbook on Irish Genealogy - How to trace your Ancestors & relatives in Ireland
Index to Parishes in Phillimore's Marriages
The Association of Genealogy & Record Agents - List of Members 1989/90
Using the Library of the S.O.G.
Publications sold by the S.O.G.
Guild of One-Name Studies: Register of One-Name Studies, 5th edition
Lincolnshire Archives Office: 1) Poor Law Union Records
2) Deposited non parochial Registers
West of Scotland Census Returns & Old Parochial Registers
District Register Offices in England & Wales, E. Yorks F.H.S.
Norfolk & Norwich Hearth tax Assessment, Lady Day 1666
Acton - Hearth Tax Assessments, 1664-1674
1851 Census Index for North West Kent - Vol 1, Bromley Registration District
1851 Census Index for Vol 1, City of London (6 fiches) by North Middx FHS
1851 Census Index for Paddington St Mary HO 107 1466 (fiche) West Middx FHS
1851 Census Index for Paddington St. John HO 107 1467 (fiche) West Middx FHS
1851 Census Index for Hampton HO 107 1604 (part) (fiche) West Middx FHS
1851 Census Index for Isleworth & Twickenham HO 107 1698 (fiche) West Middx FHS
1851 Census Index for Pancras Registration District & Regents Park (Part 1)
1851 Census Index for Willesden, Hendon, Kingsbury, Neasden, Wembley HO 107 1700
by Central Middx. FHS
1851 Census Index for Vol 6. Part 1, St George in the East, Sub Dist. St. Paul by East of London FHS
1851 Census Index for Vol 6, Part 2, St George in the East, Sub Dist. St Mary by East of London FHS
1851 Census Index for Vol 6, Part 3, St George in the East, Sub Dist-St John by East of London FHS
1851 Census Index for Westminster - HO 107 1475 Hanover Square (fiche)

Index to M.I.'s at St Mary's Church, Harrow on the Hill
Index to M.I.'s at All Saints Church, Harrow Weald
Index to M.I.'s at St John the Evangelist, Wembley
Index to M.I.'s St Mary's, Ealing
Index to M.I.'s St Mary's, Twickenham
Index to M.I.'s St Mary's, Staines
Index to M.I.'s St Mary's Burial Ground, Churchfield Road, Acton – Abstracts from
Gravestone inscriptions
Index to M.I.'s St Mary's, Hampton
Index to M.I.'s Old Burial Ground, Windsor Street, Uxbridge
Index to M.I.'s Memorials in St Mary's, Acton
Index to M.I.'s St Mary Magdalene, Littleton, Middx

Parish Registers:

St. John the Baptist, Hillingdon, Baptisms 1559-1861
St. John the Baptist, Hillingdon, Burials 1559-1855
Diss, Norfolk 1551-1837

Directories:

F.F.H.S. Yorkshire Families - Directory 1
Kelly's Post Office Guide to London 1862 - Churches

Family Histories:

FENTIMAN Family (Research from Dec.1980 to Nov.1987) (incomplete)

Parish Magazine - Hillingdon Church. August 1890

Extracted by Mavis Sibley

MORBUS SABATICUS

Morbus Sabaticus or Sunday sickness, a disease peculiar to Church Members. The attack comes on suddenly every Sunday. No symptoms are felt on Saturday night; the patient sleeps well and awakes feeling well; eats a hearty breakfast, but about church time the attack comes on and continues until services are over for the morning. Then the patient feels easy and eats a hearty dinner. In the afternoon he feels much better, and is able to take a walk, talk politics, and read the Sunday papers. He eats a hearty supper, but at about Church time he has another attack and stays at home. He retires early, sleeps well, and wakes up on Monday morning refreshed and able to go to work, and does not have any symptoms of the disease until the following Sunday. The peculiar features of this disease are as follows:

1. It very often attacks members of the Church.
2. It never makes its appearance except on the Lords Day.
3. The symptoms vary, but never interfere with the sleep or appetite.
4. It never lasts more than 24 hours
5. No physician is ever called in to attend the patient
6. Religion is the only anecdote that will cure it.

THE POLL TAX

The Poll Tax is much in the news lately. In the past, many of our ancestors also paid, refused to pay or protested against the tax. The earliest poll tax was levied in 1377, when there was a "Tallage of Groats" by which everyone over the age of fourteen paid 4d (a groat). The tax was again levied in 1379, when it was graduated, an Earl was rated at £4 down to a 4d on everyone over the age of fourteen. A document in Twickenham Library lists the collectors for Isleworth and Twickenham in 1379 and the amounts to be collected. For Isleworth, Richard Postell, Constable, John Kynge, Senior and William Portes - Reeve, the sub-collectors made an indenture to pay to John Samford, Simon de Ryseby, Richard Cooke and William Gorham the collectors for the County of Middlesex, 53 shillings, ie: 159 people were to pay the 4d. The sub-collectors for Twickenham were Thomas Selot, Marshall, John Este and Richard Hall who pledged to pay to the collectors for Middlesex 51 shillings for the tax.

The new rates failed to raise sufficient revenue and in 1380 the levy was raised so that everyone paid at least one shilling, with the proviso that the rich were to help the poor. It was this imposition of the tax that led to the Peasants Revolt of 1381.

In the early years of the reign of Richard II, the state of the countryside had been unsettled, the poll tax was the event that converted discontent to outright rebellion. There were risings in 28 counties with many monasteries ransacked, to many these were the symbols of the corruption of the church. The Chief Justice of England, Sir John Cavendish, was murdered by a mob in Suffolk. The most famous insurrection was that which marched from Kent to London, led by a priest John Ball, with Wat Tyler and Jack Straw. On their way they pillaged manors and killed the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The rhyme, originating with John Ball was the catchphrase of the rebels:

"When Adam delved and Eve Span,
Who was then the Gentleman."

The uprising was a genuine revolt of ordinary people and, as the rhyme shows, Ball was preaching an early form of communism.

The rebellion was put down by the young King. Firstly, he gave pardons to all the rebels and promised redress for some of their grievances. He then rode out to meet the more recalcitrant rebels at Smithfield, there, when Wat Tyler approached the King, the Mayor of London, Sir William Walworth cut off his head with a sword. The mob was momentarily leaderless, when Richard II, in probably the only "Kingly" action of his reign, rode forward and declared "Sirs, will you shoot your own King? I will be your captain." The action calmed the mob and allowed the

authorities to put the uprising down. John Ball was hung, drawn and quartered, the usual punishment for traitors and rebels, and his remains exhibited around the country. All concessions were then withdrawn, as having been granted under duress. But it was not for another 260 years that a poll tax was levied, in 1641.

It was the Stuart Kings who revived the idea. A poll tax was raised in 1641. But it was the Restoration Government of Charles II that resorted to it as a main means of taxation. In 1660 “An Act for the Speedy provision of money for the disbandment and paying off the forces of the Kingdom both by land and sea” (12 Charles II c. 9) was a tax on all people except the poorest. It had three ways of taxing people. A tax on rank or profession - the nobility and gentry were rated at £100 for a Duke down to £10 for an esquire. This was especially hard on the Squirarchy as it represented an income of £500 if rated under the second part of the bill. Various professions like Attorneys paid £3. Secondly there was an income tax for those with land or other resources, this was taxed at 2% or £2 for a gentleman spending £100 a year, to 2s for a man spending £5, the lower limit. Lastly there was the Poll Tax – “Every person being a single person and above the age of 16” was to pay 12d. Every other person not rated under any other part of the act, and above the age of 16, was to pay 6d. The Act was badly worded and so usually women were included with their husbands and paid one shilling between them.

The Act was passed in August 1660 and collection was to be completed by the end of October. The collectors and clerks were to be paid a 1d in the pound for their pains.

A second Poll Tax was levied in 1667 entitled “An Act for raising money by a Poll and otherwise towards the maintenance of the Present War.” (18 Charles II c. 1) A nice contrast; in 1660 the tax was to disband the Army, now one was raised to keep one! The tax was again graduated for the nobility and professions, clergymen were also rated on income. New provisions were a tax of 1 shilling in the pound on a servant’s wages, to be deducted by the employer if the servant did not pay. Everyone regardless of age had to pay a shilling, except those receiving alms, even if they paid on the other clauses. For the first time the children of any age were rated to pay the tax, the only exception were the children of those in receipt of poor relief or those whose parents did not contribute towards the church or poor rate. Parents were to pay for children under the age of 21, if they did not pay.

In 1667 the collectors for Hampton Wick in Middlesex were Richard Hinton & Thomas Johnson, who were to pay “before the eighth day of April 1667, unto Richard Lightfoot Esq.” the High Collector for the Hundred of Spelthorne.

The collectors were ordered:

”to make demand of all the parties themselves, Masters of servants,
Parents and Guardians of children within your precinct, and of the

persons concerned and entrusted for the said bodies politick, or at the place of their last abode, of all the sums charged on him, her, or them, by virtue of these Acts... And in case any person or persons neglect to pay the money so charged on him, her or them, you are to distrein, and after four days detainer of the distress at the Owners charge, to sell the same, returning the Overplus besides charges, and you are to return to the High Collector a perfect schedule fairly written in parchment under your hand and seal to be signed and allowed by any two or more of us the Commissioners, of all the Names, Surnames and places of abode of every person within your respective Collection, and of every sum and Sums charged on every such person, and not paid and levied as aforesaid: retaining two pence in the pound for your own discharging your duty according to these Acts, and under the penalties therein. ...”

The tax of 1667 raised £286,000 in the country, more than the hearth tax of the same time. The poundage, the rate allowed the various collectors, had been raised to 7d for the collection this time.

Again in 1678 the tax was raised, this time for preparations for war with France. It was similar to the Act of 1667, though the exemptions for children were widened to the poorer families and parents with four or more children were exempt if they were worth less than £40 in land. The certificates returned to the exchequer did not require individual names. This time the tax raised £269,000. Taxes like the poll tax were again levied in the reign of William and Mary in 1689, 1691, 1694 and 1698.

It is surprising this tax did not cause as many problems as the Hearth Tax, first raised in 1662, which met a lot of opposition and evasion. At Bridport in Dorset, one of the collectors of the Hearth Tax (called Chimney Men) was murdered and there were riots and demonstrations in other towns and cities across the country. One could believe that the 1660 tax, raised within six months of the return of Charles II, was paid relatively cheerfully as the people were glad to be rid of the Commonwealth, which was, in reality, a military dictatorship. That the 1667 tax was paid with little opposition is more surprising.

The Act of 1660 specified that a true account of the sums arising was to be forwarded to the exchequer, though it did not say whether the people assessed were to be named. This means surviving lists of poll tax payers are sketchy. For no county does a full set of returns survive, and for some counties almost no records now exist. There are though, some papers in the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, under Exchequer Records class E 179, ie the Kerrier, East & Powder hundred of Cornwall for 1660, which has been transcribed and published in ‘Cornwall Hearth Tax and Poll Tax 1660 -1664’, edited by T.L. Stoaate. It is for the collection of 1660 that most records survive, though as the example of Hampton Wick shows, detailed lists were made by the collectors of those paying the tax.

The main records that do survive for London and Middlesex are the lists of defaulters again in class E 179 at the P.R.O. These mainly cover the City and the area around it though there is a list of defaulters for Chiswick.

Records for the Poll tax survive locally, mainly in the records of those who collected the tax, ie the Gell Mann papers in the Derbyshire Record Office have two very detailed lists for the hundred of Wirksworth in 1678 and 1689. The places that have large numbers of surviving lists are towns and cities like Bristol, Southampton, London, Shrewsbury, York and Hull, where local records were well kept.

Some returns are very detailed giving names of householder, his wife and any child over 16 plus servants. Also the place they lived and, if assessed for higher rates, even their income. The returns are more complete returns of the population, where they survive, than other contemporary lists - the Protestation Returns of 1642 only list men and the Hearth tax lists of 1662 onwards only list head of households. The records for this tax, though do not survive in anything like the quantity they do for the contemporary Hearth Tax.

Bibliography:

The introduction to 'Cornwall Hearth and Poll taxes 1660-1664 edited by T.L. Stoate' contains a good account of the poll taxes in the reign of Charles II.

The documents referring to the collection of the tax in Twickenham in 1379 and in Hampton Wick in 1667, are in Twickenham Library ref. L.336.25

G.M. Trevelyan - English Social History, for the Poll taxes of Richard II.

John Ball's Rhyme from 'English History in Verse' edited by Kenneth Baker, who is the person credited with introducing the present Poll Tax!

The Federation publication - 'The Hearth Tax & other later Stuart Tax lists' - edited by Jeremy Gibson, lists all known records for this tax from 1640 to 1698.

ODD ENTRY

Someone's Missing Ancestor?

From Harmondsworth Parish Register:

"Young man name unknown hung himself at the Kings Arms, Longford Sept. 30th 1848 about 28 years."

Wendy Mott

1990 CONFERENCES

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 - 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 a s.a.e. to: Mrs. C. Newbigging, Conference Co-ordinator, 4 Allin Close, Blackbird Leys, Oxford OX4 5AX

COURSE IN WELSH FAMILY HISTORY

The fifth Family History in Wales course will be held from 11th - 18th August for those wishing to improve their skills in tracing their Welsh ancestry. It is intended for those with some experience of family history research who wish to widen their knowledge of Welsh sources. A wide range of topics are covered by the Course Directors and visiting lecturers. Details from: The Conference Officer, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth SY23 3BY.

ONE DAY CONFERENCE on COMPUTERS in FAMILY HISTORY & GENEALOGY

Saturday 27 October 1990 at Sevenoaks School for Girls, Bradbourne Road, Sevenoaks, Kent.

Organised jointly by the North-West Kent F.H.S. and the Society of Genealogists. A full programme of talks, advice and software demonstrations; something to interest everyone from computer novices to experts. Cost about £12 including a good finger buffet-lunch. Send SAE for programme and application form to: David Underwood, c/o 'Woodcote', Laurel Grove, Penge London SE20 8QJ.

ODD BIT

The following were extracted from photocopied pages of the London Gazette: p.1400, 1832, by Mrs. M H Smith

REEVE: FRANCIS formerly of Shepherds Bush, Middlesex, Painter and glazier, then of Church Street, Greenwich, in Kent, Licensed Victualler, and late of Trafalgar-Road, Greenwich, aforesaid, out of business.

FROM HARMONDSWORTH PARISH REGISTERS YVONNE WOODBRIDGE

1761 A black man, a Native of the Coast of Guinea aged 28 years was publicly baptised at his own request he having been first duly instructed in the Church Catechism, Servant to Thomas Bullock Esq.

PROJECTS UPDATE

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

Wendy Mott (nee Ashman)

This year will probably be a time for catching up on unfinished projects. Many moons ago we transcribed Heston Churchyard, at over 9 acres, reputedly the largest churchyard in the country (not to be confused with cemeteries). This was duly typed up but the size made binding a very difficult and costly procedure, consequently it remained in limbo. With the advent of computers and the ability to use both sides of the paper the overall volume can be greatly reduced. So, I am proposing to "retype" it (hopefully before the men in white coats come to take me away) and with help check this transcript against the stones.

Almost as long ago the Local History Society started on Isleworth Parish Church. Enthusiasm faded and finally only Mary Brown, who belongs to the Family History as well as the Local History Society, was involved. After some rather nasty vandalism Mary, understandably, did not wish to continue at the churchyard on her own so, again the task remains incomplete.

An almost similar situation occurred at Bedfont but the transcription is now complete and typed up but will need to be checked against the inscriptions this summer.

Coming up to date, Ron King, with some help from Jim Standford, last year copied all the inscriptions at Shepperton, a sizeable task. Again, the typescript needs to be checked.

By the time we have completed all of this the summer will probably have passed by again.

1851 CENSUS INDEXES

In the last journal I gave a report that we had nearly completed the indexing of the 1851 Census for our area of interest. A listing of the indexes is available and how to order is given on the facing page. We are now working on the last part, the Uxbridge Registration District, which is now being indexed by Mavis Sibley. Connie Zouch has already transcribed the part for Hayes, and as this transcription included all details from the census it has been decided to include Surname, Christian name and age for this index.

It is also hoped to transcribe more fully, certain parts of the 1851 census, the Royal Hospital Chelsea is one place that would be interesting, as the Chelsea Pensioners, no doubt, came from all over the country. The other is the various workhouses in the area, both to enable people to find lost ancestors, but also to show just who was in the workhouse.

Vic Rosewarne

1851 CENSUS INDEXES

The West Middlesex F.H.S. has for sale the following 1851 Census surname indexes:

PADDINGTON: HO 107 1466-7, set of 2 fiche - £2.35 (inc. p.& p.)
Overseas Airmail £3.00

Covers the districts of St. Mary Paddington & St. John Paddington

KENSINGTON, BROMPTON, HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM: HO 107 1468-1471

set of 4 fiche - £3.35 (inc. p.& p.) Overseas Airmail £5.20

These fiches, together with two published separately for Paddington, cover the whole of the Kensington Registration District, each fiche covers a P.R.O. piece number:

Kensington Town - **HO 107 1468**

Brompton & St. Peter Hammersmith - **1469**

St. Paul Hammersmith - **1470**

and Fulham - **1471**

CHELSEA: HO 107 1472- 1474, set of 3 fiche - £3.35 (inc. p.& p.)
Overseas Airmail £4.00

These three fiches, are a complete surname index for the 1851 census the Registration District of Chelsea, each fiche covering a P.R.O. piece number:

Chelsea South - **HO 107 1472**

Chelsea North West - **1473**

and Chelsea North East - **1474**

**ISLEWORTH & TWICKENHAM districts: HO 107 1698, with
HAMPTON sub-district: HO 107 1604 (part)**

set of 2 fiche - £1.85 (inc. p.& p.) Overseas Airmail £2.50

The first fiche covers the three parishes of Heston, Isleworth and Twickenham plus the township of Hounslow. The second, Teddington and Hampton which were part of Kingston Registration Division in Middlesex

Available as Booklets:

ACTON, BRENTFORD & CHISWICK: HO 107 1699- £2.00 (inc. p.& p. U.K. only)

Includes the parishes of Acton, Old & New Brentford, Chiswick, Ealing, Greenford, Hanwell & Perivale.

STAINES Registration District: HO 107 1696 - £2.00 (inc. p.& p. U.K. only)

Includes the parishes of Ashford, Cranford, East Bedfont, Feltham, Hanworth, Harlington, Harmondsworth, Laleham, Littleton, Shepperton, Stanwell, Staines & Sunbury

For Orders and further details write to:

Mr. R.W. Chandler, 'Veris', Cockshot Lane, Dormston, Worcestershire, WR7
4LB

Overseas payments by Sterling cheque and please mark the envelope Census
Index

"Ten boys in the care of the Board of Guardians appeared at the Magistrate's Court to be asked if they would like to emigrate. The boys were all orphans or deserted children, and were happy to go to Canada."

This brief snippet from a local newspaper published one hundred years ago sheds light on a method used to populate the Empire in the thirty-year period prior to the outbreak of the First World War.

Many such children were sent to Canada as little more than indentured labour. They were at a disadvantage because in the main they were City children put to work on farms. There was a great deal of prejudice against them and many were ill-treated.

The measure of shame attached to these children must have been very extreme for many of them did not want to admit to their own children and grandchildren how they came to Canada.

Nowadays their descendants make up about 5% of Canada's population. For many of these people interested in tracing their family history there is inevitably the problem of sorting fact from fiction and picking up the trail in the U.K.

In 1985 I received a letter from a woman in British Columbia whose father had been admitted to a Doctor Barnardo's home in 1906 and had been subsequently sent to Canada in 1911. She had done a lot of research and it transpired that one of her paternal grandmother's relatives had married one of my forebears in Brentford, in 1853.

An additional 'spin-off' for me was to find that my link with this family in Canada associated me, albeit somewhat tenuously, with Laura Secord a Canadian Loyalist heroine of the American War of 1812-14.

In June 1813 American troops were billeted in Laura's home at Queenstown and she overheard them planning a surprise attack. Laura made her way through the American lines and walked twenty miles through Indian territory to warn the British troops at Beaver Dam. Years later, in 1860, King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, visited Canada and in the midst of all his engagements he found time to visit Laura, by then an old lady, and hear her story from her own lips.

For family historians being able to link families and make contact with long lost relatives must be one of the most satisfying aspects of our hobby.

HANWELL

Parts extracted from Southall-Norwood Gazette Dec 3 1898

Named for a spring that rises just behind the 13th tee of Brent Valley Golf Course. The Parish is a strip of land some 4 miles long and nearly a mile wide leading north from the Thames with the River Brent forming the Western and Northern boundary. Hanwell covered 992 acres, it also included a detached part, covering 74 acres, 2 miles to the east, the other side of Ealing parish, on the north slope of Hanger Hill running down to the Brent - now the site of the Hanger Lane Giratory System. The land was originally demesne woodland attached to the manor of Greenford and Hanwell in ancient times. The reason it belongs in Hanwell parish was probably originated from a manorial tenure.

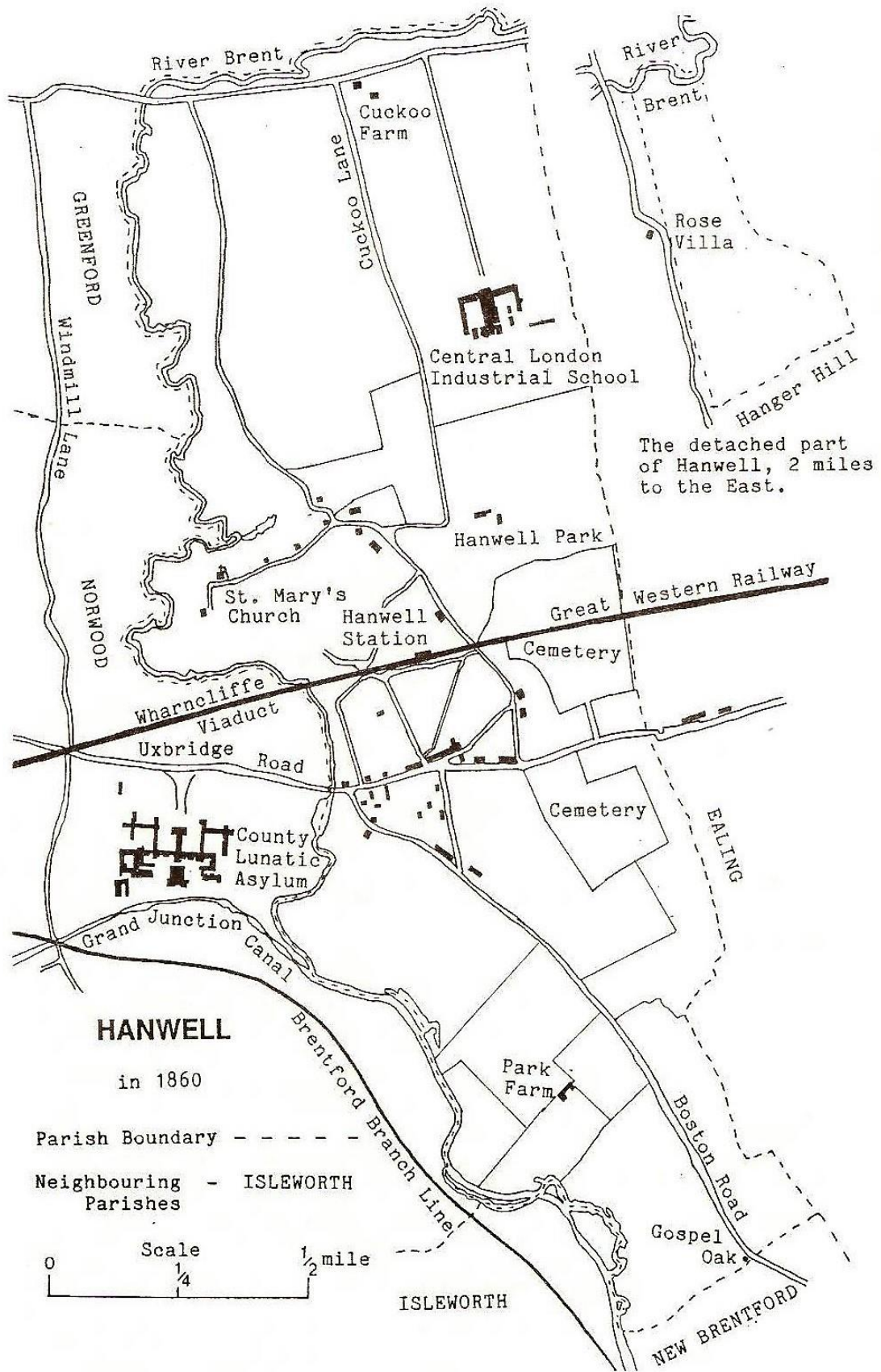
HANWELL UNDER THE PLANTAGENETS

An old writer describing London in the times of Henry II says that close by was an immense forest abounding in game of all sorts, including boars and wild bulls. This description would no doubt apply to the greater portion of our parish at the time, the forest alternating with open heath districts which existed until quite recently, one of which is perpetuated in the name "Heath House" in the Boston Road. At this time New Brentford formed part of the parish of Hanwell, and the church of St Lawrence in that town was then a chapel-of-ease affiliated to Hanwell Church. The original building dates back to the latter end of the 12th century, one of the Berkeley's who died in 1189 having been buried in it. The church still boasts a bell supposed to be one of the earliest casts in England.

John de Thorynden, instituted to the church of Hanwell in 1355, is said to have been the first priest who served both cures although it is doubtful if there were not earlier ones. Glancing backwards 40 years we find London and its vicinity between 1314 and 1317 suffering terribly from famine.

TUDOR HANWELL

On the dissolution of the Monasteries in the region of Henry VIII, the Manor and Church of Hanwell were given to the See of Westminster, and later on that See being abolished, they reverted to the Crown. In 1523 when the monarch required a loan to carry on the war with France and Scotland, Hanwell, like its neighbour Ealing, doubtless had to contribute, the assessment being 10 per cent on incomes ranging from £200 to £300 and, anticipating a graduated income tax, a higher rate for larger incomes. It is an interesting fact that some of the rent rolls of Boston Manor bearing the date 1329, are still in existence. Edward VI in 1547 granted the Boston Manor, part of which is in Hanwell, to Edward, Duke of Somerset. It had fallen to the Crown on the dissolution of the Monasteries. Vagabonds were most severely treated in this and subsequent reigns. Whatever the age or sex they were severely flogged and burnt through the right ear. On a second conviction they were given as slaves for one year to whoever would take them and for a third offence were hanged. In the next reign viz., that of Mary, the Sovereign gave the Manor and Church of Hanwell to the Bishop of London and his successors for ever. In 1529 Boston Manor was sold to Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange.



Queen Elizabeth it was, who ordered that her subjects once a year at the accustomed time, which was generally on Ascension Day, accompanied by the curate and principal inhabitants, perambulate the parish, or as it was called later, "beat the bounds". During these perambulations it was customary at certain convenient places to read the Gospel for the day. Hence the term "Gospel Oak" (see map). One of these oaks stood in 1777 on the boundary between Ealing and Hanwell, near where now exists the Boston Manor Tube Station on the Piccadilly Line. This oak stood there until the late 1920's.

Shakespeare was, it is highly probable, an occasional visitor to a Brentford Inn, kept by one of his actors.

THE STUART PERIOD

King James in 1617 published a "Book of Sports", by which certain recreations were allowed on the Lord's Day, and the clergy were ordered to read this book in their churches. In 1620 the poor-rates were in great part raised by the profits made on these public games. Now-a-days the rates are increased by the provision of land for recreation. Hanwell has had experience of both methods. The new recreation ground, from its proximity to the church, may well have served the same purpose at this time. Whitsuntide appears to have been the season of the year when these sports assumed their greatest magnitude.

1622 saw the commencement of the building of the Boston Manor House, the elms of which were planted in the reign of Charles I. In 1670 the estate was purchased by James Clitherow, Esq., whose descendants still hold it. In all probability the portion of King's Farm, in the Boston Road, which is in this parish, has been in the possession of one family longer than any other land in Hanwell. The house was completed in 1672 by the said James Clitherow.

The year of the Great Plague, 1665, was a disastrous one for the parish for we may well suppose that as in Ealing there was scarcely a house wherein there was not one dead, Hanwell did not escape. Every parish in these troublesome times was obliged to keep a certain portion of armour, according to its size, and this had to be produced before the justices once a year. In a schedule of the property of St. Lawrence's, taken in 1669, a chest of armour is included. The mother Church of Hanwell must also have possessed some.

HANWELL IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

The first year of the century saw the Parliamentary elections for the county which had hitherto been held on Hampstead Heath transferred to Brentford, and a writer 100 years later says "it is impossible for any but those who have witnessed a Middlesex election to conceive the picture it exhibited; it was a continued scene of riot, disorder and tumult". How many heated discussions must have been heard in our Inns during the famous contests of 1768 and 1769 when Wilkes and No. 45 of the North Briton were in everyone's mouth. The Rector of Hanwell enjoyed the

Brentford tithes from the time of their separation from Boston Manor until 1723 when under the scheme of Queen Anne's Bounty, a portion of them were allotted to St. Lawrence's which then became a distinct benefice, but still presentable by the Rector of Hanwell. In 1744, the small tithes were also appropriated to the new living, and St. Lawrence's became a vicarage and the Parish Church of New Brentford. In the middle of the century a widely known personage was intimately connected with the village in the person of the eccentric John Horne Tooke, the author of the "Diversions of Purley", a book on etymology. In 1760 he was ordained priest of the Church of England, being then 24 years of age and served as assistant minister under the then Rector of Hanwell, the Rev. Burnaby, for nine years. He studied medicine the better to enable him to assist the sick poor. He resigned his clerical office in 1773 and after repeated disappointments, entered Parliament as member for Old Sarum, a seat he held until the Act disqualifying those in holy orders was passed. His mortal remains lie in the old churchyard at Ealing.

Robbery and murder were by no means infrequent in the neighbourhood at this period. A broadsheet dated Jan. 24th 1747, is still extant giving a full account of the murder of a farmer of Oxendon (Horsendon) Hill, and the subsequent examination and commitment before the Right Hon. the Worshipful Justice Clithero of the perpetrators. In 1777 the portion of Hanwell south of Uxbridge Road was called South Common Field, that to the north, North Common Field. Hanwell Park was then the property of H. Banns Esq.

FROM THE NINETEENTH CENTURY TO DATE

In the opening years of the nineteenth century, Uxbridge Road was in such a state that it was a day's work for three horses to take a load of hay to London, the roadway frequently having to be mended with the aid of tree branches, and the carters sometimes considered themselves fortunate if they got to their journey's end at all. The main road through the parish is the Uxbridge Road, carrying the traffic from London to Oxford and beyond. It was turnpiked in 1714. The Boston Road ran North South through the parish, down to Brentford. Two great transport links connect with the parish, the Grand Union Canal built in 1798 joins the river Brent just below Uxbridge Road. Brunel's Great Western Railway was built through the parish in 1838 and crossed the parish north of the Oxford Road (the line that is now the Piccadilly tube just crept along the southern edge). The viaduct he built across the valley of the Brent is a magnificent sight from the parish, though not actually in it. The main inn, on the Uxbridge Road, then called the Coach and Horses was renamed the Viaduct Inn in its honour.

There was some building after the railway opened in 1838, but one of the greatest changes in the parish was the building of the London District School for pauper children in 1856. During the first quarter of the century children were still taught to write with a style on a sandboard instead of with pen or pencil. Some still living were instructed by this method. Bulwer Lytton while a school-boy in Ealing fell in love and was wont to meet his inamorata in the "green sequestered meadows through which the humble Brent crept along its snake-like way", to quote his own words. The Hanwell Parish Road from Perivale to Greenford must often have been the route of these rambles.

In 1831 the volunteer movement stirred the air and Hanwell then, as now, contributed its quota of nation's defenders. The elite of its society would at the same period, be visitors to Ealing Park to admire Mrs. Lawrence's beautiful gardens, then in the zenith of their fame.

There has been a church at Hanwell from at least the 12th century. The present building in a curve of the Brent in the North of the parish was opened in 1842. There had been at least two previous churches on the site, the medieval one was found too small and was pulled down in 1781. The replacement was then again found small, and in 1841 a new church in the same place was erected, one of the earliest designed by George Gilbert Scott, though not his first. The Wall painting in the chancel was originally done by William Yeames, famous for that classic of Victorian Painting "When was the last time you saw your father".

New churches appeared in the latter 19th century' as the population expanded. St Mark's was the first church built in 1879 but was not given a separate parish until 1919. St Mellitus was a parish in 1908, also St Thomas's 1934, and St Christopher 1937. In 1869 Ealing and Acton were separated from the Hammersmith Wesleyan circuit and became the united head of a new circuit which included Hanwell.

Two cemeteries were opened either side of the Uxbridge Road, one for Kensington in 1855 and for Westminster in 1856. The sale of the Westminster cemetery for 5p recently, has caused an outcry, and the position of the sale is still being debated.

Large scale building of closely packed terraced and semi-detached housing, after the mid century filled the area west of the cemeteries and south of the railway. North of the Railway was filled with larger detached houses. South of Uxbridge Road, the main gaps were filled in after the trams came along Uxbridge Road in 1901 and up Boston Road in 1906. From the late 19th century onwards, Hanwell was to become a dormitory town, the omnibuses running into London were the main means of transport. Before this the Railway had not been a great commuter route. Most of the south of the parish was covered by housing by 1932. The final building in the north was that over the site of the London District School built upon in the 1930's. There has been little development since the war, as no sites have become available.

In 1845 Kelly's Directory commented that Hanwell had of late become more known and visited through the number of inmates in the Lunatic Asylum. The County Asylum had been built just across the border in Norwood parish in 1831, but the nearest railway station was at Hanwell. Twenty labourers from Hanwell were used in the building.

Collated by Pat Johnston

HELP!!

This section is open to any of our members, free of charge, who have difficulty in tracing their ancestors, and feel an appeal to other members may bring a lead. For non-members a fee of £1.00 is charged for each entry up to 100 words.

SMITH - SALVATION ARMY, HAMMERSMITH

I am very anxious to discover my great grandmother's maiden name. I understand she was a member of the Salvation Army and was reputed to have been a friend of General Booth who I know at one time, was living close by in Hammersmith (in 1865) in a house (no longer there) near Ravenscourt Park. Emma was born c.1840 and had sisters Alice, Annie, Clara and brother Toby. I know that in 1890, she was living with husband George Smith at Eyot Gardens in Hammersmith. George was a watchmaker and reputed to have had some connection with the building of the clock part of Big Ben. I have tried Salvation Army H.Q. but they could not help me. Can anyone help Marjorie Keenes of 12 Fernside Close, Corringham, Essex SS17 9EJ

HILL — WHITE — FOSSEY

Can anyone help solve my mystery? My grandfather Sidney Herbert Hill was born 8 Dec 1887 in Fulham. His birth certificate shows parents as William Hill, builder, and Frances Hill, nee Ffossey. All his brothers and sisters have the same parents quoted, although all born at different addresses. My problem is that the only Frances Ffossey/Fossey marriage I can find (and I have proved this is my Frances) married a William White, builder, in Luton Congregational Church on 17 August 1877. I have checked to see if a White/Hill marriage took place subsequently without any luck. I have checked all appropriate addresses in the 1881 census returns again without success - Should anyone come across this family unit in London, Frances had a son Ernest Fossey prior to marriage and he appears to have been with her and William later, I should be grateful for any help or ideas. Thanks.

Co-Editor Pat Johnston.

ODD BIT

from Miss W Maundrell

Dwelly's Parish Records Vol 2. Hinton St. George, Somerset
(SOG ref SO/R88)

Burials: January 27th 1623 -
 GEORGE CLERKE, a waggoner of Hounslow

THE DIARY OF PRIVATE MERRYWEATHER

ALAN MERRYWEATHER

The diary for 1917 of WILLIAM JOHN EDWARD MERRYWEATHER of the 21st London Regiment - First Surrey Rifles.

Will Merryweather was my uncle, born on 28 November 1894, the son of a Canadian born father and grandson of a Wiltshire born surgeon descended from a line of wealthy farmers. His grandfather died a month before the close of the American Civil War in which he had served as a surgeon and his mother returned to England to a life of poverty. She was the descendant of the AMIEL family, American born Loyalists at the time of the American Revolution who paid the price of backing the wrong side. Will, as my uncle was known, was of that generation who were to be ruthlessly culled on the battlefields of the Western Front. All that survives of his documents, apart from a single letter home, is his diary, the bottom edge of which is bullet-ripped; fortunately, very little of the written contents has been obscured although many are difficult to read.

It tells a sad tale and brings to life those black and white shadows, so often seen on our television screens and the persons and events it records are all now part of history so I feel that there is now no element of prying after such a long time has elapsed.

I think it may be of interest to members of this Society because it records the names of several people from the London area and also records activities which took place in the Societies area of interest.

It was illegal for a Soldier to keep a diary in wartime, but what is more remarkable is that it was returned to his family on his death.

The following are edited extracts which I hope might evoke some response as well as being interesting in their own right. A great deal of the items are in Pitman's shorthand, a fairly transparent precaution as many deals with 'Betty' a married woman whose husband appears to be 'Bert', and as Will was sleeping with Betty it was a family scandal and Will's mother saw his death as an honourable solution to this tragic love affair. The diary is also a record of the numerous letters written to him from family and friends and replies and of course, the ceaseless correspondence between him and Betty - sometimes they wrote to each other more than once daily. Most of the references to the innumerable parades and guard duties have been edited out.

MEMBERSHIP CARD

REGIMENT NO: (840057 deleted) and inserted over, 653775
RANK: Corp.
NAME: Merryweather W.J.E.
HOME ADDRESS: 105 Edith Grove, King's road, Chelsea S.W.
CORPS: 21st (Res.) London Regiment, Company "C"

The following names appear on Page 56 after the printed matter dealing with military affairs.

CAMP TENT ROLL

Jacobs, Phillips, Bottcher, Hunt, Westcott, Selves, Gomme, Whitfield, Aplin, Waghorn, Ford, Vinten, Purton, Elliott, Morrison, Fenwick, Overton, Langley.

MEMORANDA

017487 Sgt. E. Thomas, No. 5A Ordnance No. 5 Mobile Workshop, B.E.F., France.
Miss F. Popperwell, c/o Mrs. Cooper, Albion Corner, Albion Street, Saxmundham, Suffolk.

Mr. J. A. Oldham, 40 Fernthorpe Road, Streatham, SW16

2/Lieut. E. Cotterell, 124th Labour Company, B.E.F. France.

Pte. B.G. Knowles, 15 Platoon "D" Coy, 2/23rd London Regt, Salonica Field Force.

Pte. F. Wellstead, Bombing Platoon, 2/23 London Regt., (Salonica Field Force, M.E.F. – deleted) Egypt Ex. Force, Egypt-

Pte. W.H. Morris 275134, "C" Coy, 2/3 London Regt. (R.F.), B.E.F., France, (all deleted)

No. 204287, Sapper A. Jarvis, 324 Party, A. Coy, RE's Brompton Barracks, Chatham, Kent (all deleted)

"Hoppy" Olive Villa, Newgate Street, Walton.

Pte. R. Merryweather, No. 35589, Hut 5 "F" Company, 47 T.R.B. No. 1 Camp, Perham Down, Andover, Hants.

Miss Ashby, Milburn, Sutton Lane, Hounslow, London.

DIARY 1917

February 12 Monday 9.30 train to Brentwood and general Courses of Instruction. Billeted 86 Ongar Rd.

March 16 Friday Ret'd from Course at Brentwood.

March 24 Saturday Mtd Gd. Thorpe. Vigilance began (this refers to a watch on expenditure) Cooke found asleep on post (D.C.M.).

April 2 Monday Moved quarters to Fort Fitzgerald "A" Company, Promoted to "Full" Corporal.

4 Wednesday D.C.M. 2pm. Mtd Chevaux Guard 7pm.

7 Saturday Late pass to Frinton. Mrs Miller & Addie came for weekend

10 Tuesday GOCs inspection. Went to Sandy Point.

19 Thursday Moved under canvas, Walton Ashes.

23 Monday On recruits Training Staff.

May 18 Friday M.O.s inspection 9.30. Dinner at Ashleigh. Caught 5.9 train to Colchester where met Betty. On to Em's. "Merely Mary Anne" at Theatre. Frank ret'd with us to Em's.

23 Wednesday: Reported to camp 1pm. Parade with recruits 2-4.30.

25 Friday: Ret'd to Coy from Recruits. Saw C.O. re: commission would not recommend. Saw my Betty at 1pm to 3pm. Mtd Gd 4pm at Walton Pier.

June 2 Sat. Pte. Kempton found asleep on post at 2am. Wrote Ma. Dismt'd Gd 5pm. At Ashleigh until 8.30. Inlying Piquet until 9pm. I ret'd Ashleigh 9.30. Whitie's down from Colchester.
 3 Sun. Returned Camp. Church Parade 9. At Ashleigh all day. Walk with Whitie.
 6 Wed. Up at 9am. Summary of Evidence (re Kempton).
 14 Thu. Kempton's DCM a 10am -12.53.

July 12 Thu. Put in charge of No. 32 Squad.
 21 Sat. Went into town to the pictures with Cpl Purnell

Sept 15 Sat. Transferred to "C" Company. Escort man to Hospital.
 20 Thu. Went to Bedford on Duty. Called home for 4 hours. Caught 9.50 train back to Winchester.

Oct. 1 Mon. Promoted to L/Sgt.
 2 Tues. 5.56 train to Colchester Station. Oh! what a meeting!!!
 4 Thu. Theatre in evening. Photos taken morning. (This refers to the surviving photo of him with his Sergeant's stripes)
 6 Sat. Wired for extension - not granted.
 8 Mon. Shopping in morning. Went to catch 6.35 train back but returned.
 9 Tues. Caught 7.30 train in morning. Oh how terrible to leave my beloved Betty. Under close arrest.
 10 Wed. Reduced to Private. My beloved wrote to me and I replied.
 13 Sat. Went to Winchester. Concert in YMCA aftn and evening.
 17 Wed. Left Winchester 11am to Southampton Rest Camp.
 18 Thu. Embarked 6pm for Le Havre.
 19 Fri. Arr. Le Havre 1.30am. disembarked 8am. Arrived Camp 11 o'clock. Wrote Betty. Asked her to send my photos on.
 20 Sat. Reveille 6, Parade 8 for Gas Tests. Ret'd 4.15. M.O.'s inspection.
 22 Mon. Arr. Rouen 7 am to Rest Camp. Moved off at 2.30.
 23 Tue. Stayed at St. Pol from 12-3.30 Rest Camp. Entrained and detrained at St. Eloi - in Rest Camp for night.
 24 Wed. Reveille 6.30. Bfst 7. Roll Call 9. Fatigues. Dinner 12. Tea 4. In village till 5 with Stubbs and Jacobi. Moved off 8.30.
 25 Thu. Arrived Pernes Rest Camp 4am. Off to Reinforcement Camp 11am. Arr. 3pm. Cauchy-la-Tour - stables for billet.
 26 Fri. Lecture 1-3pm. Met Riches, Elsdon, and others from the line.

Nov. 3 Sat. Route March 9-11
 9 Fri. Letter from Dad, Mrs Fitz, Peggy Turner and Betty.
 21 Wed. Left Cauchy 1.30pm. Entrained Parnes 3pm. Detrained Mont St. Eloi, 10pm joined "C" Company.
 22 Thu. Marched from Mont St. Eloi 9am. Arrived Bernville 1 pm.
 24 Sat. Parade 7.30. Marched to Camp arrived 2.
 25 Sun. Moved off 12pm. Arrived huts 8pm. Moved off 2pm.

27 Tue. Moved off 2pm. Arrived Camp 7pm.
 28 Wed. My Birthday. Up to Reserve Parade 9pm.
 30 Fri. Up to Front Line.

Dec 1 Sat. Arrived 2pm.
 9 Sun. My beloved's birthday.
 10 Mon. (The date of his death - no entry)
 11 Tue. (His brother Reg wrote in pencil, My dear brother was killed in action instantly by this - with an arrow to the bullet mark)

At the rear of the diary are some accounts of moneys and finally, two lists of names:

Allen, Lamb, Thomas, Case [or Cox], Bisset, Weller, Herbert, Ireland, Mottram, McCormack, Washington, Owen, Gore, Simons, Wollaston, Pilcher? (sic), Harrington(?) (and two more, obliterated by the bullet hole, perhaps Wood, A. Owen)

653775 Merryweather, 653906 Jacobs, 653913 Phillips, Hunt, Bottger, Westcott, Morrison, Nelson, (deleted), Killick, (deleted), 653918 Whitfield, 653686 Gomme, 655916 Overton, 655898 Fenwick, Watts (deleted), Porter (deleted), Pirton, Vinten, Elliott, Ford, Selves (and three names one of which may be Langley)

Leafing through these pages is a disturbing experience – the build up of movement towards the front line, with its inevitable outcome, is very real. Will arrived just after the main assault by tanks at Cambrai where the British made spectacular gains, but due to lack of adequate troops to capitalise on the advance, much of the ground gained was lost including the village of Flesquieres where Will fell and now lies buried.

SETTLEMENT EXAMINATION

Stephen CONEY, Husbandman aged 41, examined 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.

Verdict - Passed to Kensington

From the collection of settlement examinations held by Connie Zouch. For further details see the indexes inside the back cover.

PAST MEETINGS

February

Pamela James - 'Shepherds Bush & White City Exhibition of 1908'

The talk was illustrated with slides of maps and photographs. The maps covered the period from 1741-1930, which gave an overall picture of changes to the area. (It was interesting to hear that John Salter, whose map of 1830 was shown, was a nurseryman who lived at Shepherds Bush and was noted for specializing in growing chrysanthemums). Photos from 1870 onwards showed transport and the development of buses, horse drawn vehicles, trams, hansom cabs etc. The photo which surprised me most was of women sleeping rough on Shepherds Bush Green (up to 250 a night sometimes) and the year 1901! Apparently, a lot of illegal gambling went on, on the Green.

Miss James told about the theatres, cinemas and the actors/actresses who performed there. Photos of shops in the area showed that most items could be purchased locally. A social history photo of three workmen installing a drain was interesting, depicting the three men with hammers who hit in turn to speed the operation, and received 1d or 2d extra an hour "hammer money". Photos of bomb damage in the area were shown. It was also interesting to hear that Wormwood Scrubs Prison was built by the Prisoners themselves.

The White City was built for the Franco-British Exhibition in 1908 and visited by 8 ½ million people. The buildings were all white - hence the name White City. There were 120 exhibition halls; 4,000 men worked by day to build it and 2,000 by night. It was opened on 14 May 1908. Visitors flocked to see a sculpture made entirely from butter. A local firm, Chiswick Cherry Blossom Polish, had a model factory at the White City Exhibition producing 15,000 tins of polish an hour. J. Lyons were the caterers and the prices of the time were interesting - Whisky 4d a tot etc.

The 1908 Olympics were held in the vast stadium and Great Britain won 56 gold medals. The first man in the arena in the marathon race was disqualified when having collapsed he was assisted to his feet. He subsequently received a special trophy. Queen Alexandra requested that the finishing post should be in front of the royal box - so the mileage was increased from 26 miles to 26 miles 385 yards; consequently; today the marathon is still 26 miles plus 385 yards.

The original white entrance door to the exhibition can still be seen today incorporated in another building. Many of the buildings were used for war work in the first world war. This talk was full of facts and interest and covered the subject in great detail.

MARY BROWN

March

Miss R Rendell - 'Catholic Family History'

Miss Rendell is an art historian interested in craftsmen and apprentices as well as being a member of the Catholic Records Society. The Society publish books, catalogues and a journal. There are 72 volumes published but many of them are out of print, but can be obtained through the public library service. All baptisms, marriages and burials were performed in the Anglican Church so Catholics appear in the parish registers the same as Dissenters. Many of them married in private houses and then married again in the parish churches.

The London Library have a manuscript of Catholic chapels where masses were said by Catholic Priests, which the speaker hopes to have printed one day. Most Catholic families employed private tutors as there were few private schools in the country, in the 16th century. English schools were established along the coast of France. Children were sent over there to be educated. During the French Revolution, they were forced to flee. Some went to universities but did not take a degree as they could not take the oath which denied some of their beliefs. Others went to the Inns of Courts, so it is worth looking at their lists.

Catholics faced severe penalties for their faith and there is a good historical summary by Don Steel in Volume III of the National Index of British Parish Registers. After the lifting of legal restrictions in 1829, there is no difference in treatment of Catholics and Non conformists.

The Catholic Directory is published annually, it is like Crockfords. It was first issued in 1845, it succeeded the Laity Directory, first published in 1773. It is possible to track back parishes geographically to the Catholic communities in the area. A complete set of this Directory is rare but there is one at the Catholic Centre, 47 Francis Street, Westminster. It is a subscription library but they can be borrowed through the public library service.

In 1838 Catholic Priests were asked to send their registers to PRO, some did. They are listed in the Catholic Records Society journal. The other registers are in the Records Offices or remain in the parish. Write or phone the parish priest, the early registers maybe with the diocesan archivist or the bishop's secretary may be able to help.

The religious orders eg:. Dominicans, Franciscans, Benedictines records can be useful as the books may record the names of children who were educated by them, as well as the names of monks and nuns of the orders.

This short summary cannot do justice to this interesting talk.

YVONNE WOODERIDGE

April

- Rosemary Hewlett -

“The Greater London Record Office and its collection”

This was a very interesting talk given by someone who obviously shares our interest in family history.

Rosemary's own responsibility is for Parish Papers, which entails going round to the various parishes to assess the documents and then collecting and cataloguing them. Parishes are required to deposit all records over one hundred years old. One Parish can produce from 2 magazines to 80 - 100 volumes of registers. Registers once deposited still belong to the church and they retain the right to borrow them. Many of the volumes received are in disrepair and three conservators work full time on preserving, cleaning and rebinding documents. These are then microfilmed to protect them from handling. A new computerised index is now being prepared but, unfortunately this will not include the parish details shown on the old index.

Rosemary also gave details of the other types of records held by the GLRO, which could be useful to the family historian, but she stressed the need to learn about these types of record, and how to interpret them, before visiting the record office. The types of records include:

Legal Record eg. Middlesex Sessions Records (name index)
Calendars of Prisoners
Lists of Ale House keepers
Hearth Tax and Poll Tax (the first-time round) returns.

The Maps and Prints section have copies of the Ordnance Survey back to the middle of the last century. From Parish maps one can trace the whereabouts of a particular street and the nearest parish church. The Photograph Library has many photos of old buildings constructed by the old London County Council or the now defunct Greater London Council which succeeded it.

Pre 1837 people lived their lives with close association to the parish and parish church. The parish was local government with responsibility for roads, education, lighting, and poor relief. These records should be looked at in the context of the history of the time. The GLRO also has an extensive library based on the Member's Library of the old G.L.C.

For those members who live too far away Rosemary answered the question of why they will not conduct personal searches or recommend researchers to do this for you. Officers have to do two-week shifts supervising the reading room and answering postal enquiries. On one recent stint she had to reply to 110 postal enquiries whilst supervising. The reply is, of necessity, limited to the holding and availability of records. On the subject of recommending researchers, there are so many using the GLRO that it would be an impossible task to monitor their performance.

Wendy Mott

LITTLETON M.I.s

An index to the M.I.s at Littleton Churchyard, see the back cover for details of the M.I. index.

ARNOLD	DAY	HUSE
B W	DEAN	HUTLEY?
BAGLEY	de GREY	HUTTON
BAINES	D'HARDELLOT	
BAKER	DOLDER	IRONMONGER
BALDWIN	DOWDING	IZZARD
BANKS	DOWSETT	
BARROW	DYER	JACKSON
BARTHOLOMEW		JOHNSON
BEERLING	EVANS	
BENNETT	EVERETT	KENT
BERRY		KING
BETHELL	FERRIS	KYNNERSLEY
BILLINGSLEY	FIELD	
BLORE	FLANDERS	LAKE
BLYTH	FOALKS	LAMBART
BOETZELAER	FOLLEY	LANCE
BOOKER	FOSSEY	LEGG
BOUWENS	FOSTER?	LEONARD
BOWLER	FOX	LEPPARD
BRACHER	FREER-SMITH	LEWIS
BRATTON	FULLER	LING
BRAVINGTON		LOCK
BROOKER	GAIT	LUCAS
BROOKS	GIBBS	LYONS
BROWN	GIBSON	
BROWNRIGG	GIFFORD	MADDOX
	GODDARD	MAINWARING
BURBIDGE	GOSLING	MANSELL
BURRELL	GREENWOOD	MARTIN
BURROWS	GRIMTHORPE	MATTHEWS
BUTTERY	GUILLERET	MAY
BRYAN	GYLES	MAYHEW
CALADINE		MEDHURST
CARR	H. S	MERRICK
CARTER	HALE	MILLS
CASSEY	HAMILTON	MOREHEAD
CAVAN	HARRISON	MORGAN-SMITH
CEASER	HARWOOD	MORRIS
CHANDLER	HASELDEN	MORTON
CHEESEMAN	HAWKINS	MOUTRAY
CHILD	HEAD	MUNDAY
CLIFTON	HEARN	McGUFFIE
COOK	HEASMAN	McKUE
COOPER	HENCHMAN	
COPLAND	HIGGINS	NEAL
CORNWALLIS	HILL	NEALE
COVEY	HODSON	NEWPORT
COWIE	HONE	NEWTON
CRABTREE	HONNOR	NICOLL
CROYSDALE	HORNE	NIEUVEEN
D. M	HORSEN	OLDCORN
DAAKIN	HOWARD	OWENS
DANIELL	HUME	
DAVIS	HURCOMBE	

INDEX FOR M I's LITTLETON CONTINUED:

PALFREY	SCOVELL	VENNING
PALLISTER	SCRACE	VERWOORT
PARKES	SENIOR	VINCE
PAYNE	SIMPSON	VINCENT
PEARCE	SINGER	
PHIPPS	SLADE	W. A C L
PICKERING	SLEIGHTHOLME	W. M K
PITCHER	SMITH	WALSINGHAM
PRESTON	SMYTH	WATSON
PURCER	STANDAGE	WATTS
PURSER	SWINDELLS	WELLS
		WELTON
RANCANS	TALLENT	WESTLEY
RETTIE	TATHAM	WHATELY
RHODES	THATCHER	WHEELER
RICHES	THURKETTLE	WILLIAMS
RIMELL	TILBEY	WILLIAMSON
ROBINSON	TREN[]	WILLIS
ROWE	TRUMAN	WILSON
RUSSEL	TYRELL	WOFFENDALE
RUTTER		WOLSEY
RYCROFT	UNSTED	WOOD
S. I		WOODHATCH
SAVAGE	VAN HORSEN	WORTHINGTON
SAWYER	VAN NIEUVEEN	
SCOTT	VENNING	YOUNG

In a recent issue of Family Tree Magazine, Booth's Life & Labour of People in London 1892 was recommended as a source for family historians.

The following extracts may be of interest:

"No's 9 and 11 (off Shelton Street near Drury Lane) were eight-roomed houses occupied by rough Irish costers - one family to each room, for the most part. Quarrels and noise were every-day affairs. The Irish make the most of a funeral or a wedding. A wedding at No 11 led to a row which lasted several days, the friends of the bride and bridegroom having come to blows, while the police intervened in vain."

"At No 35, on the top floor, lived Mr. Warner, a shoe doctor; he would buy old shoes and make them up with paper, paste and polish, and, when necessary, with leather, for sale in Dudley Street, where they might be bought for less than a shilling a pair, "warranted". Given fine weather they would stand a few weeks wear, but go to pieces on the first wet day."

A READER

1890

In that year the United Kingdom was then the richest country in the world, according to a paper read before the Royal Statistical Society by Mr. Giffen. The accumulated wealth of the nation was up to £10,000,000,000 sterling. Equivalent to £270 per man, woman and child. The next two richest countries were France at £190 and the United States at £160, wealth per head of population.

The money was, however, not evenly distributed as these reports show. At Hounslow the Soup Kitchen was re-opened in January, and was operating from 11am to 1 pm, every Tuesday and Friday. Soup being sold at 1d a quart, but free tickets were given to the very poor by the Clergy and District Visitors; 70 to 100 gallons were distributed per day. In Twickenham soup was distributed on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Also, the local Philanthropic Society distributed 420 sacks of coal to the poor. The Isleworth Board of Guardians reported 3,454 in receipt of out relief and 445 inmates of the workhouse, with the Guardians chargeable for 269 lunatics in the asylum.

On Wednesday afternoon January 29 about half past three observers might have seen in the western sky a mock sun. It was about horizontal with the sun, which was shrouded in a hazy mist. The phenomenon which had the prismatic colours more fully developed on the south side, the nearest to the sun, gradually ascended an arc, until it became perpendicular with the sun, and slowly faded away as the sun disappeared below the horizon. The sky in the east was hidden with filmy white clouds, and the moon was distinctly visible. Such an atmospheric condition is but rarely seen in this country, and probably may have something to do with the recent gales. The scene was distinctly visible from Hounslow Heath.

In 1890 large numbers of people were brought before the courts for having let dogs loose in public places without a muzzle. Fines of up to £7 were imposed for the owners, one of the more notable was the Reverend Charles Roberts of Hounslow, fined 20 shillings by Brentford magistrates. He wrote an angry letter to the local paper protesting that the muzzling of dogs had no influence on the spread of rabies, and that there was only a limited ban in certain areas, why not a general ban on the whole country.

The important foreign news was Britain near war with her oldest ally, Portugal. In East Africa the two countries had clashed over colonial rights to areas in the Zambezi-Congo area, the dispute ran throughout the year, there was anti-British rioting occurred in Lisbon with 120 demonstrators arrested and the British Consulate attacked. The same year a treaty was signed with Germany giving the latter the island of Heligoland and Britain got rights in Africa. Bismark, the founder of Modern Germany resigned on 17 March, this prompted the famous cartoon in Punch entitled "Dropping the Pilot"

In the United States the 11th census was taken on Monday 2nd June, 60 people were arrested in New York for failing to answer census questions. The results were announced on 18 June, New York now had a population of 1,500,000 an increase of 25% since 1880, though the figure was queried by many in the city, the dispute rumbled on throughout the year but the Secretary of State responsible refused to order a new enumeration.

A bill to promote the channel tunnel was defeated in its second reading in the House of Commons on 5 June. In Sunderland the River Wear, polluted by oil spills, caught fire and damaged three ships. The Forth Railway Bridge was opened by the Prince of Wales on 4 March. On 20 May it was announced that Helen Keller, a 12-year-old girl born a blind deaf mute, had been taught to speak by her teacher, Ann Sullivan, using entirely new techniques.

The "Russian" Influenza" was endemic in the Brentford - Isleworth area. Dr. Williams of Brentford appealed for help as he could not cope with the present cases amongst the poor.

Some prices in 1890:

- Ginger Nut biscuits 3d per pound
- Finest New Dates, 2d per pound
- California Seductive Pears 11d a tin
- Tin of Salmon 8d. (3 Pence)
- Fry's Pearl Cocoa 7d per pound
- Blackcurrant Jam 11d.
- Pears Soap 6d a tablet
- Beecham Pills 9d a box.

Sporting highlights: Sheffield Wednesday and Blackburn Rovers contested the Cup Final at Kensington Oval, Blackburn won 6-1. Oxford won the Boat Race; Hex won the Grand National and Sainfoin won the Derby. England, captained by W.G. Grace, kept the ashes, beating Australia two tests to none.

The following would be celebrating their centenary this year if they were still alive: Agatha Christie, Stan Laurel, A. P. Herbert, Stanley Holloway and Charles de Gaulle. Deaths included: John Merrick, the Elephant Man, who had born his handicap with great intelligence and patience, he was 27; Vincent Van Gogh took his life in a lunatic asylum on 29 July – in his life time he never sold a painting, now his Sunflowers fetch £27,000,000; Cardinal Newman, the founder of the Oxford Movement in the Church of England, who later became a Roman Catholic; and lastly Sitting Bull, victor of the Battle of the Little Big Horn - Custer's last stand.

The year ended with severe snowfalls and frosts, the coldest winter since 1847 was reported, and on December 14th the temperature never rose above 21 F., making this the coldest December day on record. Many fast-flowing rivers were frozen, though the ice skaters were in their element. The cold was not limited to Britain, in California snow 16 feet deep was reported that year.

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following new members to our Society:-

B97	Mr. R. BRETT	11 Battershall Close, Plymouth PL9 9UU
B99	Mr. George H.L. BUCKLAND	76 Sutton Road, Seaford, E. Sussex BN25 1SX
B100	Mrs Ruby BLACKHALL	39 Winchelsea Road, Rye, E. Sussex TN31 7EJ
C75	Mr. Richard G. CHAPMAN	148 Vicarage Road, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middx. TW16 7UB
C76	Mrs M. Mr. G.W. COSTA	5 Linwood Road, Ware, Herts. SG12 7JQ
E19	John H. EDWARDS	Claremont, 81 Northwood Ave., Purley Surrey CR8 2ES
F34	Mrs Olive FOLLEY	22 Torquay Road, Newton Abbot, Devon TQ12 1AJ
H89	Chris HARRISON	66 Sunna Gardens, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middx. TW16 5EF
H90	R.S. HOUGHAM	27 Garrick Close, Staines, Middlesex TW18 2PC
H91	Dorothy HISEMAN	'Kitzbuhel' 4b Colham Mill Road, West Drayton, Middx. UB7 7AD
J28	Mrs I. JEFFREYS	18 Roundwood Gardens, Harpenden, Herts. AL5 3AJ
K22	Mrs Marjorie KEENES	12 Fernside Close, Corringham, Essex SS17 9EJ
M65	Mrs Yvonne MASSON	65 St. Margaret's Grove, East Twickenham Middx. TW1 1JF
T24	L.G. TILLEY	52a Walsgrave Road, Ball Hill, Coventry CV2 4EB
V4	Miss S.M. VONESHEN	113 Station Road, West Byfleet, Surrey KT14 6DT
V5	Mrs Marie VONESHAN	163 Ashridge Way, Sunbury, Middlesex TW16 7SB
W73	Mrs Avril WELSH	19 Mayfield Avenue, Worcester WR3 8LA

Please note the following changes of address:-

B74	Mr. J. R. BATES	3 Pioneer Ave. Upwey, Victoria 3158 AUSTRALIA
E18	Mrs M.D. EELES	Barn Owl Cottage, 21 Little Oakley, nr. Corby, Northants N18 8HA
H34	R.M. HALL	'Northcroft', 30 Hatley Road, Wrestlingworth, Beds. SG19 2EH
J25	D. JONES	7 Yallum Terrace, Kilkenny, S.A. 5009 AUSTRALIA
S84	Mrs J. STUBBS	16 Le Brun Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex BN21 2HZ
W50	Mrs E.L. WOOD	14 Whitecroft, Forest Green, Nailsworth, Glos. GL6 ONS
W67	Mrs A. WEARE	862 Beaufort Street, Inglewood, W.A. 6502 AUSTRALIA

AND THEIR SURNAME INTERESTS:

Surname	dates	place	county	mem. no.
ALDERDICE	19 cent.	Brentford	Mdx	H91
ARSCOTT	19 cent.	Bromley St. Leonards	Mdx	T24
AULPH	17th cent.	Saxthorpe	Nfk	J28
	19 cent.	Westminster	Mdx	J28
BANKS	19 cent.	Fulham	MDX	K22
BASHAM	18 cent.	Haverhill	Sfk	C75
BEAUCHAMP	18 cent.	Middlesex		C76
BIGGS	19 cent.	London		V5
BROOKS	19 cent.	Middlesex		E19
BUCKLAND	1750-1850	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Middlesex		B99
CAMPBELL	19 cent.	Switzerland	Mdx	B10
CARROD	18 cent.	Stanwell	Mdx	C76
CAWOOD	19 cent.	Wetherby	Yks	T24
CHAFFER	17 cent.	Otley	Yks	J28
	19 cent.	Chelsea	Mdx	J28
CHAPMAN	18-19c.	Wilby	Sfk	C75
	18-19c.	Stradbroke	Sfk	C75
CHARMAN	19 cent.	Warnham	Ssx	V4
CLEMENTS	19 cent.	Bromley St. Leonards	Mdx	T24
COLE	19 cent.	Cowley	Mdx	E19
COOK	19 cent.	Kensington	Mdx	T24
COOPER	19 cent.	Strood	Ken	H89
	19 cent.	Rochester	Ken	H89
CRAVEN	19 cent.	Leeds	Yks	T24
CROW	17-18 c.	Ealing	Mdx	J28
	18 cent.	Chelsea	Mdx	J28
CUSWORTH	all	anywhere		H91
	all	Yorkshire		H91
DANIELS	19 cent.	Walworth	Sry	T24
DEARLOVE	all	anywhere		M65
	18-19 c.	Fulham	Mdx	M65
DIBLEY	pre 1859	Kingsclere	Ham	V4
	pre 1837	Newbury	Bks	V4
DOVE	18-19 c.	London		M65
	18-19 c.	Surrey		M65
EDSALL		Breamore	Ham	J28
EDWARDS	19 cent.	Cowley	Mdx	E19
	19 cent.	Marylebone	Mdx	E19
ENGLISH	19-20 c.	Fulham	Mdx	J28
FIELDS	18-19 c.	Lincolnshire		M65
FILLBROOK	19 cent.	Fulham	Mdx	J28
FLETCHER	19 cent.	Bermondsey	Sry	T24
FLINN	19 cent.	Hampstead		E19
FORY	19 cent.	Feltham	Mdx	H89
GOLDS	19 cent.	Southwark	Sry	T24
GOODE	Early 19th	Deptford	Ken	C75
HARDING	19 cent.	Hillingdon	Mdx	F34
HAUGHTON	19 cent.	Middlesex		E19
HEAD	19 cent.	Ealing	Mdx	H91
HEARSE	18 cent.	City of London		J28
HIGGINS	19 cent.	Strood	Ken	H89
	19 cent.	Rochester	Ken	H89
HILL	19 cent.	Southwark	Sry	T24
HISEMAN	20 cent.	Ealing	Mdx	H91
HOPKINS	18 cent.	Newington	Mdx	J28
HOUGHAM	18 cent.	Kent		H90
HOWARD	19 cent.	Feltham	Mdx	H89
HUFFAM	18 cent.	Kent		H90
JOHNSON	19 cent.	Brentford	Mdx	H91
KHORME	18 cent.	Middlesex		C76
KING	19 cent.	Polstead	Sfk	V4
LINDSELL	19 cent.	London		V5
LOADER	18-19 c.	Chichester	Ssx	V4
LOVELL	18-19 c.	Kingsclere area	Ham	V4
LUCAS	18 cent.	Middlesex		C76
MACE	19 cent.	Hillingdon	Mdx	F34
MARCH	19 cent.	Feltham	Mdx	H89
MCCARTHY	19 cent.	Bermondsey	Sry	T24
MERCER	19 cent.	Farnham	Ssx	V4
MIDDING	any	Sussex		V4
MONEY	18-19 c.	Graffham	Ssx	V4
MOORE	19 cent.	Yorkshire		H89
	19 cent.	Fulham	Mdx	H89
NORWOOD	19 cent.	Feltham	Mdx	H89
PATTEN	19 cent.	Lambeth	Sry	T24
PENTECOST	19 cent.	Strood	Ken	H89
		Rochester	Ken	H89
POCKNELL	19 cent.	Bermondsey	Sry	T24
READ	19 cent.	Paddington	Mdx	W73
SAUNDERS	18-19 c.	Brentford	Mdx	H90
SEAGULL	19 cent.	Strood	Ken	H89
	19 cent.	Rochester	Ken	H89
SMITH	19 cent.	Hammersmith	Mdx	K22
THOMAS	19 cent.	Paddington	Mdx	W73
	19 cent.	Marylebone	Mdx	W73
THOMPSON	19 cent.	Paddington & St. Pancras	Mdx	E19
TILLEY	19 cent.	Kensington	Mdx	T24
VONESHEN	any	Switzerland		V4
WARREN	19 cent.	Polstead	Sfk	V4
WEBB	19 cent.	Ealing	Mdx	K22
	19 cent.	Hammersmith	Mdx	K22
WILLIAMS	1700-1900	Sussex		B97
WING		Fordingbridge	Ham	J28
WOOD	19 cent.	Lambeth	Sry	T24
WRIGHT	19 cent.	Cosford distric	Sfk	V4

These surname interests are given in a condensed form to make the search for a specific surname as easy as possible. The counties are given by the Chapman County Code, a full listing was given in the directory of Member's Interests.

DEATH OF MR. HENRY CLEMENTS

YVONNE WOODBRIDGE

There passed away in Hounslow on 13th October 1914, a well known highly respected inhabitant, Mr. Henry Clements. For the last 34 years, he was the licensee of the "Duke of York", Barrack Road and was very popular amongst a wide circle of friends. 86 years ago, the deceased gentleman was born at Salt Hill, Bucks, but the days of his boyhood were spent at Violet Farm, Colham Green, where he lived with his 2 uncles. 60 years have passed since he married Miss Amelia Nash, and after his marriage he farmed Trenches Farm, Langley, for years. Subsequently he became landlord of the "Eight Bells" Uxbridge about 1862, and a few of the elder people of Uxbridge and district may remember he served in the Uxbridge Yeomanry for 14 years. But it was as a cricketer he was best known, for he was a player of a very superior class and his under-hand bowling is even now remembered by some as a terror to batsmen.

Hillingdon Green was where he used to accomplish his best performance with bat and ball; but he also played on Uxbridge Common and on many other grounds in the district. Hillingdon at that time. was a strong combination, and such well known teams as the I Zingari, Free Foresters etc. had to send down strong elevens if they had any hope of winning, and in the majority of matches the late Mr. Clements took a prominent part. He was also known at Lords, where he used to associate with the most famous cricketers of the day, and was personally acquainted with Mr. G F Grace, the brilliant brother of the famous 'W.G.' After leaving Uxbridge and Hillingdon district he became bailiff to Messrs. Curtis and Harvey, on their farm at the Powder Hills, Hounslow and from there went to the "Duke of York", where he remained until his death.

Of the deceased's large family, 3 sons served in the 4th Hussars for many years, as did also 2 sons in laws, Sergt. Warren and Colour Sergt. Christie, and at the present time a son and son in law Sergt. Jonathan Clements and Colour Sergt. Christie, are drilling recruits to fit them to take part in the great European struggle for supremacy. Only 6 months intervened from the day his wife died to the day of his own death. The remains were laid to rest in the family vault in Hillingdon Churchyard on Friday. The Rev. Preb. C M Harvey officiated. The following were the mourners: John, Jonathan, Frederic and Henry (sons), Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Christie (daughters), Mrs. Jonathan Clements (daughter in law), Mr. Christie and Mr. Warren (Sons in law), Mr. Harold Fletcher and Miss Mildred Fletcher (grand nephew and grand niece). Beautiful wreaths were sent by the bereaved family, relations and friends.

Extracted from the Uxbridge Gazette 23 October 1914.

THE EDITOR

In the last journal I announced that Pat Johnston was taking over journal production, this edition was in fact a joint effort, with Pat and I acting as Co-Editors. As the committee agreed at its last meeting to issue journals four times a year, instead of the previous three, it meant the next one had to be produced in a rush, and as the June meeting is early this year, due to a pre-booking of the Hall for our normal night. We like to have the Journal ready for collection at the appropriate meeting as it saves on postage.

Pat has ably assisted me with this issue, with the next she will take over more of the production, so PLEASE keep the flow of material coming, we now have an extra forty pages a year to fill!

In March four members of the committee had an enjoyable day out at Bracknell for the Berkshire F.H.S. open day. An opportunity to meet members from other societies, hopefully recruit new members, and most importantly sell some of our publications. Also, Julia did a roaring trade with the Starys Index and we got some useful ideas. One was the new stands used to display books at the April meeting, which were a great success I am told.

A new feature we hope to include in future issues is reports of the holdings of local libraries, as researchers from afar often have difficulty in finding where to go to do research. The first report will be on Twickenham and future articles are planned. If any member has knowledge of their local (West Middlesex area) library the Editors would be pleased to hear from them.

JOURNAL DEADLINE

The next issue will appear in September, so all articles etc. must be with the editors by August 1.

WHAT'S IN A NAME:

PEACOCK

Many English surnames are derived from the names of birds. They were all given as nicknames: Crane for someone with long legs, Lark for someone with a fine singing voice, Hawk for a fierce, cruel person, and the opposite Dove for a gentle, kind person. It shows the durability of English sayings that "Proud as a Peacock" was probably around at the time of William the Conqueror, for in Domesday we find a burgess of Colchester in Essex called Peacock. The nickname was given to someone particularly vain or strutting, one fond of his fine clothes. Chaucer as the Miller of Trumpington:

"As any Peacock he was proud and gay"

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, could all correspondents please quote their membership number. Fees for non members of the society are double what is indicated below. Please note these fees are quoted for single enquiries about a name, for full lists of names from an index please ask the index holder for a quotation.

WEST MIDDLESEX MARRIAGE INDEX

Over 39,000 marriages from more than 40 parishes (mainly West Middlesex but also some others). Specific marriage searches, 50p; general surname searches £1. For more common surnames, up to about 25 entries will be sent with an assessment of cost for all entries. Bride's index is searched only if particularly requested. Lists indicating coverage, 15p. SAE in all cases, to Mr. Vic Gale, 53 Liberty Lane, Addlestone, Weybridge, Surrey KT15 1NQ

WEST MIDDLESEX STRAYS

Any event taking place away from a person's normal abode. Enquiries £1 plus SAE.

Miss Julia Powney, 2a Temple Road, London W4 5NW

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

Acton, Ashford, Cranford, Chiswick, Ealing, East Bedfont, Feltham, Fulham (Recorded 100 years ago), Hampton, Hayes, Heston, Harlington, Harmondsworth, Hillingdon, Hounslow (United Reform), Laleham, Littleton, Perivale, Norwood Green, Shepperton, Staines, Teddington, Twickenham & Uxbridge.

Enquiries £1 plus SAE, (or 2 I.R.C.s)

Mrs. W. Mott, 24 Addison Avenue, Hounslow, TW3 4AP

DIVORCE INDEX

An index to divorces reported in the Times 1780-1910, indexed by name of husband and wife. Enquiries members SAE or 2 I.R.C.s (non members £1 +SAE or 5 I.R.C.s)

Mrs. W. Mott as above.

CHISWICK CENSUS 1801

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

NEW BRENTFORD St. Lawrence Registers

Baptisms, Marriages and Burials: 1617 - 1720/1. Enquiries £1 plus SAE,

Mrs. C. Zouch, 8 Sixth Avenue, Hayes, Middlesex, UB3 2ES

WEST MIDDLESEX SETTLEMENT RECORDS

New Brentford, Uxbridge, Staines, Ealing, Feltham, Friern Barnet, Fulham, Hammersmith, Hanwell, Chelsea.

Enquiries £1 plus SAE, Mrs C. Zouch, 8 Sixth Avenue, Hayes, Middlesex, UB3 2ES

HAYES St. Mary's Registers

Baptisms, Marriages, Burials

1557-1840. Enquiries £1 per surname plus SAE

Mrs. M. Sibley, 13 Blossom Way,

West Drayton, Middx. UB7 9HF

HILLINGDON Parish Registers

Baptisms, Marriages, Burials

1559-1850. Enquiries £1 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,

Mr. A. Powell, 71 Whitestile Road, Brentford, Middx

RECORDS OF THE RUISLIP AREA - An index of up to 130,000 names

All past residents of Ruislip, Pinner, Eastcote, Northwood, Ickenham,

Harefield, and Hillingdon area. SAE to:

Ron Harris, 51 Mount Park Road, Eastcote, Middx. HA5 2JS

OTHER INDEXES HELD BY MEMBERS

The fees quoted below are for all enquiries.

COASTGUARDS INDEX - Enquiries £5.00 per name plus SAE,

Mrs. E. Stage, 150 Fulwell Park Avenue, Twickenham, Middx.

CHANDLER

One name study - Searches made on this name only,

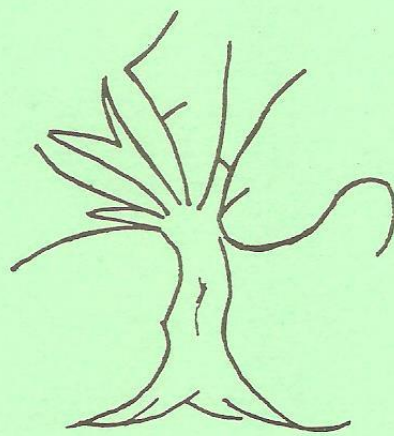
Enquiries with SAE, Mr. R.W. Chandler,

'Veris', Cockshot Lane, Dormston, Worcs. WR7 4LB

THORNDIKE and variants - searches made on this name only,

Enquiries with SAE to: Mrs. P. Johnston, 233 Hatton Road,

Bedfont, Middlesex TW14 9QY



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