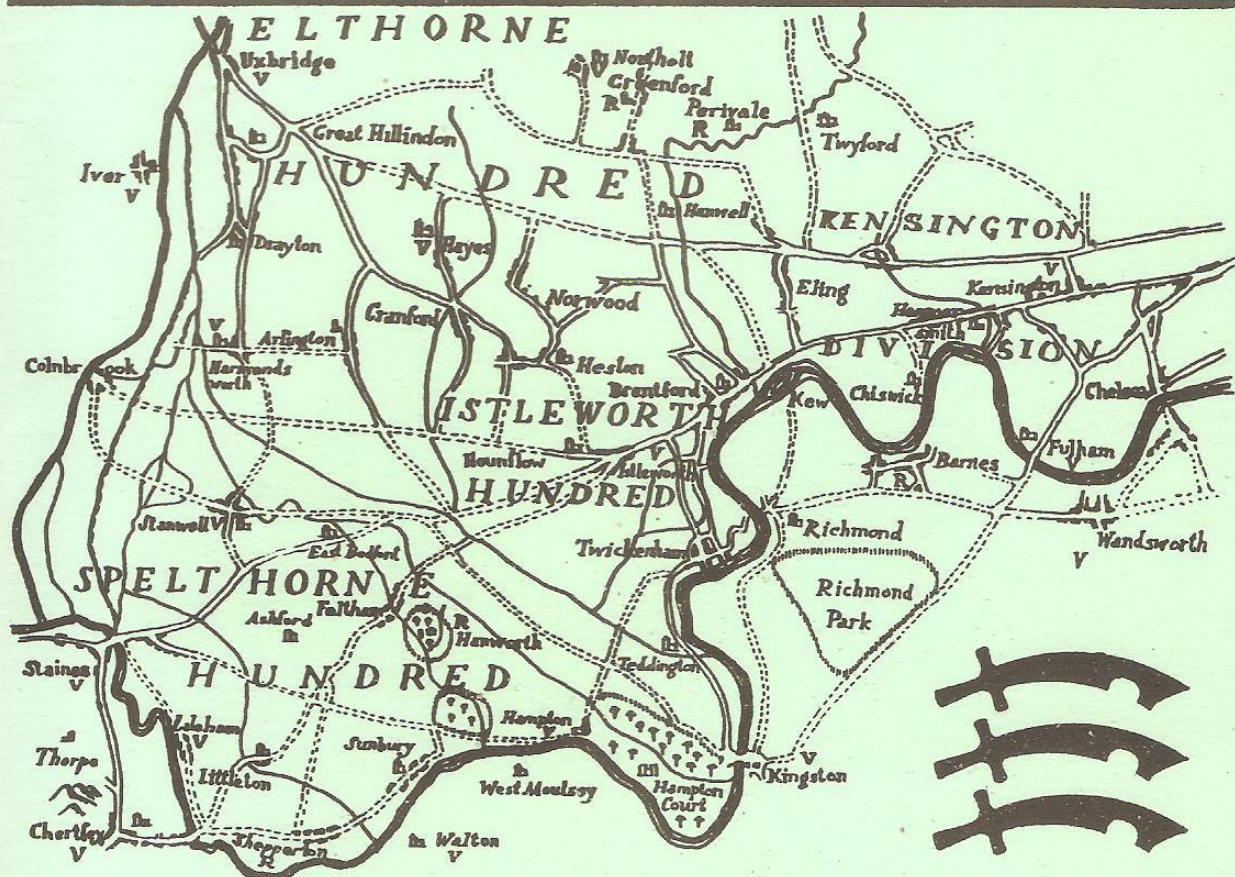


# West Middlesex Family History Society Journal

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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 SECRETARY

This is the last time I shall be writing this introduction to our Journal, as under our constitution no one is expected to serve in office for more than six years, and now my time is up. That aspect of the constitution, which I think is a good one, does mean steady changes in the Executive Committee as the years go by, and anyone one coming on to the committee can feel they are not-taking on a task that they will never be able to relinquish. In fact the full meaning of the rule is that members are voted into office for three years only, and then there is an annual re-election for three more years, if the person indicates his or her willingness to continue serving.

There is a reluctance on most people's part from becoming too much involved in the running of an organisation, but often we miss a lot by failing to do so, and I can say that whilst the task of secretary has not been an easy one, it has made coming to the society's meetings more interesting. The other bonus is the number of 'distant friends one makes, for although the majority of letters are just one each way, some do write back, and the correspondence continues, and then one looks forward to the pleasure of meeting face to face some day.

No one can say that family history societies around London, are not alive to the need to publicise their activities as much as possible. On October 20th the West Surrey F.H.S. held an Open Day at Woking, and we were among the many adjacent family history societies who had stands there, to sell our publications and with information about our activities. Four members of the committee gave up a whole day to be there, namely Janet Huckle, Wendy Mott, Yvonne Woodbridge and Julia Powney.

A similar presence is planned for Wokingham, Berkshire on June 22 next year, at a function hosted by the Berkshire F.H.S. But the really big day will be September 28th 1991 at St. Peter's Church Hall, Staines, when we shall have our own Open Day with all our reference and research material available, and our bookstall stocked as never before.

To have a stand at someone else's open day may only need a few helpers, but to run our own calls for a large number to look after the various research facilities, bookstall, refreshments, publicity, and general organisation for the day. Such a big event has to be planned well beforehand, and at this stage Janet Huckle and Yvonne Woodbridge have agreed to organise the day, so Janet and Yvonne will be glad to hear from you.

This item will be published in the December Journal, and when you read it your thoughts may be more on Christmas matters than on family history, so it is very appropriate for me now to wish you all on behalf of the Committee, a very happy Christmas.

Glyn Morgan



## FUTURE MEETINGS

The following meetings have been arranged for 1991:

January 11 'Computers in Genealogy' with David Hawgood The speaker is a former editor of 'Computers in Genealogy' and author of the best selling book of the same title. Members are asked to bring their own computers as a series of demonstrations are planned. We shall also have various research material at the meeting including the 1988 IGI.

February 8 'What's your County' A talk on the origins of the English Counties to be followed by discussion groups based on counties. The type of resources and places to do research vary from county to county. Here we hope to have an expert in a particular county who can share their experience with others.

March 8 'The 1881 Census Project' - Richard Sowter, the National Co-ordinator for the project, will be talking about how the members of the Society can help in the massive task of indexing the complete 1881 Census.

April 12 Member's Evening e Family Historians are notorious collectors of ephemera and memorabilia and members' are invited to bring their collections. It is hoped to have an expert or two who can talk about some of the objects brought in.

May 10 Mr. J. Golland 'The Gurneys of Middlesex 'Telling the history of a local family.

June 14 Dr. Joseph on 'Jewish Ancestry', the speaker is from the Jewish Historical Society and is chairman of the Birmingham branch. [Please be early for this meeting as we wish to start as soon as possible after 7.00pm.]

July 12 Richard Harvey on the Guildhall Library, London and the resources for family historians.

August 9 Member's Evening

The meetings are held on the second Friday of the month, at Montague Hall, Montague Road, Hounslow. (Just off Hounslow High Street.) Starting at 7.30 unless stated.

## **MOST IMPORTANT**

### **OPEN DAY**

September 28th at St. Peter's Church Hall, Staines

Our first Open Day, when we shall have a full turn out of our records, Library (with the latest IGI) and Bookstall, with many experts on hand to help with research queries. Make a note now.

## NOTES AND NEWS

### BIRMINGHAM LIBRARY

The above Library is now offering a Genealogical Search Service for people who are tracing their family history in the records of the library, but are unable to make a personal visit. Research will be undertaken on a fee-paying basis of £6.00 per half hour (plus VAT) "sing the extensive holdings of genealogical material covering the whole country. In addition to the comprehensive holdings of printed items the library has the microfilms of the Registrar General's records of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the period 1837-1912 and the IGI for the British Isles. Further information from Doreen Hopwood, Genealogist, History & Geography Department, Central Library, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham B3 3HQ – (021 235 3390).

### BEGINNERS EVENING CLASS\$ IN FAMILY HISTORY

David Hawkings will be taking a beginners evening class in Family History at the Southlands art Centre, West Drayton. Anyone interested should write to him, enclosing a SAE, at - 21 Freya Close, West Drayton, Middx. UBT 7PF

### WORCESTER WILLS

Mrs A.E.Howard, 23 Arkle Road, Droitwich, Worcs. NR9 TRJ, has kindly sent us a copy of a two page leaflet she has produced as a finding aid to various categories of wills at Worcester Record Office. The leaflet seeks to list the printed publications dealing with wills in that county, plus other miscellaneous items.

As well as explaining the workings of the Consistory Court, a list of the peculiars of the diocese of Worcester is given with the dates of surviving wills in each peculiar.

A copy of the leaflet can be obtained from Mrs Howard on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

### NAVAL HISTORICAL COLLECTORS AND RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

This association has a membership of H00, most of whom are engaged in research into naval events from the nelson era to the end of World Hap Two. It publishes a quarterly journal, 'The Review', which contains numerous lists of relevance to research into naval ancestry. These include medal rolls, casualty lists, and ships rolls, many from sources other than those at the PRO. The journal also contains columns for use by members as wells as articles on naval actions and personalities. For fuller details please contact the Hon. Secretary, John T. Mock, 37 Woodhill Avenue, Portishead, Bristol B320 9EX.

(From Family History News & Digest)

## GUILD OF ONE NAME STUDIES

This Society was founded in 1979 to advance the study of the genealogy and family history of people with the same name and to preserve the results of such research. It provides a forum for those people engaged in the collection of all references and occurrences of a single name worldwide. It published "a journal, arranges conferences and other gatherings for members. Encourages one name research and has a register of all such names being researched. For details write, enclosing a SAE, to the Hon. Secretary, Guild of One Name Studies, BOX 6, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London EC1M TBA

## THE SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS

The following Lectures will take place at the Society's Rooms at 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London EC1H TBA in 1991, non-members are welcome, there is no charge.

Saturday, January 39, 3pm, "London's Eighteenth Century Riverside" — by Julia Hunt.  
Wednesday, February 20 at 6pm. "Lloyd George's Domesday" (The Rational Property Survey of 1910) A unique source for Genealogists by Dr. Brian Short.

Saturday, March 16 at 3pm. "Sources for the Genealogists in the House of Lords Record Office" by H.S. Cobb, Clerk of the Records, House of Lords-Record Office.

The Society will hold a series of eleven lectures for beginners (including two on the Library) from 9 January to 27 March 1991 (except 20 Feb-). The fee is £15, details from the address above.

## CONFERENCES IN 1991

### THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the FEDERATION of FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES and ONE DAY CONFERENCE

on Saturday 6th April,  
at Westbill College, Selly Oak Birmingham.

This special event has been arranged to complement the conference being hosted by the Ulster Historical Foundation in Northern Ireland during June. The conference will incorporate the A.G.M. and Council Meeting of the Federation. There will be a programme of lectures with exhibitions and a bookstall. Cost £10.50 to include coffee, lunch and afternoon tea.

Details from the Administrator, Mrs P. Saul, 5 Mornington Close, Copthorne, Shrewsbury, Shropshire SY3 BKN.

The Autumn Conference and Council meeting of the Federation will be from 6-8 September, at Ranmoor Hall, Sheffield. No details available yet.

## ARMY RECORDS AT THE PRO KEW

from a talk by CHRIS WATTS

The Public Record Office at Ken contains a vast amount of information on those who persons who served in the Army, though sources depend on whether the ancestor was an officer or other rank, and also on the period involved.

### OFFICERS

There are four main sources to look at:

#### (1) ARMY LIST

A printed series starts in 1754, there is a copy at Kew, with a marked up copy in H0 65. Earlier manuscripts editions are in W0 6%, covering 1702-1823. Hart's Army List (1840-1915) is at the PRO. There are also papers from his efforts to compile a Biographical Dictionary of Army Officers in class W0 211.

#### (2) SERVICE RETURNS

These are to be found in three classes:

Class W0 25 contains Returns of Officers' Service, 1796-1925. These are War Office compilations and include:

Half Pay Returns, 1828  
Full Pay Returns, 1829  
Returns for 1808 - 1810  
1829 - 1919

The returns for 1828/9 and 1847 are especially good.

In 1847 the return usually gives the details of service, date of marriage and dates of birth of children. For example on a form filled in by the officer the details given for an individual being traced by me:

Emanuel Burton: Ensign, Unattached

Present Age : 56 Age on entering the Army : 23

Dates of Commissions:

Regimental Ensign by Purchase August 17 1815 fifth Regt.  
Regimental Ensign April 7th 1825 50th Regt.

Date of Last retirement on Half pay:

September 14th 1826 Own Request - on account  
of Family Considerations.

Whether liable to refund difference on returning to Full Pay:

Liable having received the difference,  
But perfectly incompetent to refund.



If under 60, fitness to serve again: \_  
Perfectly active and fit for Service and free from  
all bodily and mental disability.

If under 60, employment liable to interfere with return to  
Full Pay:  
No employment. I have in vain long sought it,  
within Civil or Military, having no means except  
my half pay.

If under 60, number and ages of your family:-  
Children three  
Margaret Rose aged 19  
Emanuel Henry Aged 17. Just completed a liberal  
education, and desirous of  
employment, but no present prospects.  
Jane Dorcas Aged 8 Years

In the Royal Westmorland Militia upwards of 3 years previous  
to purchasing into the fifth Regiment.  
Emmanuel Burton (signature)

Class W0 Y6 is Records of Officers Service 1771-1979, these  
contain similar information to HO 25, but are the Regimental  
records.

Hart's papers in WO 211 give details of officers service.

The Class List to WO 25 (a typescript version) gives a list of  
where records of officers service are to found in the three  
classes above. It is arranged by regiment, and then by Officer's  
names.

### (3) COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S MEMORANDA PAPERS

These are class H031 covering 1793-1870 and include the  
correspondence related to appointments, promotions and  
resignations. Filed with the original application are covering  
letters from Commanding Officers and sometimes included the  
Baptismal Certificate and other documents of the officer  
concerned. The documents are arranged chronologically by date on  
which the appointment or promotion was Gazetted.

### (K) RETIRED OR DECEASED OFFICERS

The records of the Paymaster General (PMS) includes

PMG 3 Retired Officers on Full Pay 1813 - 1920  
PMG 4 Retired Officers on Half Pay 1737 - 1921

These give details of payment and address, and by implication the  
year and quarter of death.

Using these records the Emanuel Burton quoted above was traced to  
Ireland and from there to Brooklyn, New York, and it was  
determined that he died there in 1865.

Two other sources which contain information on interest to the Family Historian are:

- (1) Probate Registers in PMG 50, 1836-1915  
Enrolment Books in A0 15 1563-1917

These are really indexes to Wills and Administrations; the records in A0 also give a few more details.

- (2) Certificates of Birth HO H2 (1T55—1908)

Documents submitted in support of a Widow's claim for a pension include: Birth/Baptismal certificates, Marriage Certificates, Death Certificates, Wills & Administrations, which are indexed in the Class List.

### OTHER RANKS

Tracing of Other Ranks in the War Office records is not so straightforward. The records are arranged by Regiment until 1883, of which there were over a hundred. Unless the regiment is known it is difficult to trace an ancestor.

There are three main sources for Other Ranks:

- (1) SOLDIERS DOCUMENTS HO 97

These are the main series of summary material about an ordinary soldier's service. They cover the period 1760 - 1913, but up to 1883 only cover those discharged to pension; the records of the others were lost in a fire. From 1760 to 1913 the records are arranged by regiment, from 1873 - 1882 under Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry and Corps. After 1883, and up to 1913; there is a single alphabetical series, but it excludes all those killed in action.

[Note some recent finds (1843-1900) have been included at the end of the Class Lists; so if a previous search has been unsuccessful try again with the newly found material.]

Soldiers Documents contain a description and brief details of the man's service.

For example in 1816 -

Name & Rank:		John Watts, private
Born:		Hasbury, Norfolk
Service:	99th Foot	6 May 1793 - 13 April 1796
	6th Foot	14 April 1796 - 5 Aug. 1816
Reason for discharge:		Worn Out
Description:	Age:	about 46
	Height:	5ft 4ins.
	Hair	Grey
	Eyes	Hazel
	Complexion	Dark
Trade		Gardiner
Discharged		York Depot, 5 Aug. 1816

He made his mark to signify receipt of pay etc.

These records, at a later period, give fuller details of the soldiers service.

## MUSTER BOOKS & PAY LISTS

These Survive volumes, each for the period 1708 - 1898, and are found in 24,568 volumes, each volume covering a Battalion for usually two years. There is no index of names for these volumes. The documents are found in the following classes:

- WO 10 Artillery
- WO 11 Engineers
- WO 12 General (ie Infantry and Cavalry)
- WO 13 Militia & Volunteers (see also W0 68 for Militia)
- WO 14 Scutari Depot
- WO 15 Foreign Legions
- WO 16 New Series (ie 1878 onwards)

The monthly musters of the Regiment give a mass of information on the soldier: where he was, his pay and allowances, movements between battalions and Regiments, his furloughs, sicknesses, and even money paid in lieu of his beer allowance. It will give a complete history of a man's career in the ranks of the Army.

There is a roll or separate form at the end of each quarter that lists those becoming non-effective, this can give the Birth Place, trade and date of enlistment.

- e.g. 1st Battalion, 6th Foot  
12th June 1816 Jas. Watson received £2-6-8  
(80 days pay at 7d) and was discharged 7 years  
expired - cutler, Sheffield

On joining, the Musters Lists sometimes give age and place of birth, an essential source if the soldier's documents do not survive.

### (3) DESCRIPTION BOOKS

In the age before photography descriptions of soldiers were necessary for the catching of deserters, to prevent re-enlistment for the Bounty Money and to prevent pension frauds.

The books are to be found in a number of classes:

- WO 25 contains Regimental Description Books
- WO 67 Depot Description Books
- WO 68 Militia Records
- WO 69 Artillery Records of Service

The records of the Chelsea Hospital (W0 120) and the Kilmainham Hospital (W0 118) also contain Description Books of their pensioners.

The Description Books give a physical description of the soldier, his age and place of birth, his promotions and service record and how and when he became non-effective.

The following example shows than descriptions can vary through the soldier's service, the two descriptions are for she same soldier, proved by the continuity in his service records.

	6th Foot Descr. Book (1806)	Chelsea Hosp. Register (1816)
Name	John Watts, Corpl.	John Watts
Height	5ft 6ins	5ft 4ins
Age	31	about 46
Complexion	Fair	Dark
Visage	Round	-----
Eyes	Grey	Hazel
Hair	Brown	Grey
Where Born	Norfolk, Yarmouth	Hasbury, Norfolk
Trade	Mariner	Gardiner

[This article originated in a talk given by Chris Watts at our June Meeting. He has kindly allowed me to write up his lecture notes and approve the article for publication. A further article on Land Records at Kew will appear in the next Journal.]

Editor

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Guide to the Contents of the Public Record Office Vol. 2 & 3 apply to Kew, now out of print but all good libraries have a copy.

Current Guide - Parts 2 & 3 are available on Microfiche at the P.R.O.

Tracing Your Ancestors in the Public Record Office - Padfield & Cox (HMSO)

The Society of Genealogists Leaflet No. 12 - Army Muster & Description Books gives more details of these records.

Also leaflet No. 19 - Records of Officers and Soldiers who served in the British Army.

Records of Officers and Soldiers who have served in the British Army - P.R.O.

## HIGHWAY ROBBERY

EXTRACT FROM MIDDLESEX COUNTY RECORDS: ROLLS & BOOKS  
vol 11.

20 April, 6 James 1. True bill that on the highway at Bedfont co. Middlesex on the said day, William Spirritt alias William Swetface yoman with other persons assaulted Sir John Egerton knt. and robbed him of a russet-coloured cloak lyned with taffeta worth £4, e gold ring worth 30/- and £4 in numbered moneys. Putting himself not guilty, William Spirritt alias Swetface was acquitted.

Yvonne Woodbridge .

## **HILLINGDON PARISH REGISTERS**

**Mavis Sibley**

The Hillingdon Parish Registers began in 1559 and continue to the present day. Transcriptions have been made of all the baptisms to 1861, marriages to 1866 and burials to 1855. The Banns have also been transcribed from 1754 to 1844

In earlier times the parish extended from 4 mile south of Ickenham church to Uxbridge and Yiewsley as far as the borders of Harmondsworth, Harlington and Hayes, about nine square altogether.

The registers are very interesting especially from 1660 and 1677. The incumbent inserted a number of notes in English and Latin about his parishioners, passing events and local scandals. One of those which must have caused a great stir in Hillingdon is recorded as follows:

"George Allen and Anne Ivorie married June 10th 1672 (who was most cruelly murdered by her husband after some foregoing attempts to poison her) who no way deserved that usage, being a. modest and good wife, for 'which he was hanged in chains behind Islington, March 5th, 1674'".

In the burial registers from 1667 to 1695 as well as the names of people listed to whom certificates were issued for burying in wool there are also the names of people who made the affirmations and details of witnesses.

In the earlier registers are also listed people to whom certificates were given for the Kings Evill.

Copies of all these transcripts are now in our library.

## **M.I.S UPDATE**

**Wendy Mott (nee Ashman)**

Earlier in the year I outlined the churchyards we hoped to complete this summer. Unfortunately the illness of an older branch of my family tree seriously curtailed the amount of time I could spend on this task. However, Shepperton M.I.s are now completed, Bedfont almost so. At Isleworth the hot dry summer revealed the presence of many stones a few inches below the surface. These were mostly old and well worth recording, but it was a lengthy process. Some days a team of eight would only manage to record fifty or so stones.

On the plus side, three of us decided to transcribe Harmondsworth Parish Registers; up to 1837 for marriages and burials, and 1850 for baptisms. Harmondsworth Parish Registers are bigger than you would expect, as the parish included the villages of Longford, Heathrow and Sipson.

I would like to express my thanks to all those members who gave so much of their time and expertise to help on these projects. Your help and enthusiasm is greatly appreciated.

## THE 1881 CENSUS INDEX PROJECT

At our October meeting I made an appeal for help with the indexing of the 1881 census for our area. Whilst we had the 1851 census surname index to complete, we felt that that was all we could consider for the time being, especially as too many committee members were doubling up in the jobs they were doing. However we were heartened to have many volunteers give their names in after the meeting, and above all to have found someone both willing and capable of taking on the project coordination for our section of the task. The Committee offers a most warm thanks to Hr. & Mrs Les\_ & Gill Manson of Virginia Water, for offering to do this and to the six other members who agreed to do some transcribing in their own homes.

That brings me to the measure of the task; ours is not a country patch with a few isolated villages and parishes; by 1881 the metropolis had sprawled a long way into West Middlesex, and so there will be a large number of names to list. But the nature of the exercise allows all our distant members wherever they live to participate, for the census information will be supplied as photocopies, and hence they and the forms on which to transcribe the information can be sent to any member in this country, for them to work on the task when they have a little spare time. Some overseas members have even shown a willingness help, but the weight of the parcels of census-materials does rule out sending any of it out of the country, but please can we have plenty of offers from home members. There is enough work for everyone who wishes to get involved.

When the task is completed, what a wonderful finding aid it will be, especially as it will be a full transcript of the 1881 census and fully indexed county by county, so those who have failed to get what they wanted out of the 1851 census, may find that that ancestor shows him or herself in 1881 instead. Some of the smaller counties have already completed their stint we are told, and thus we shall see their results on fiche in the not too distant future. Although we are starting late, let us try not to be the last to complete.

Do let me hear from you, my address is on the front cover of this Journal.

Glyn Morgan (Secretary)

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### ODD ENTRY

From Hartham, Norfolk, Parish Register:

"Mary-Biggs had 2 baseborn children at a birth which through the mistake of 2 or 3 good old women were baptised Edward and Robert when the aforesaid Edward was a daughter and Robert a son.

Witness my hand the 5th day of June 1723

Wm. Mackay"

(Jean Whitby)



## FANFARE ON A CONCERTINA

## DON EUSTACE

It was eighteen years ago that I first attempted to produce a family tree of my branch from my own copious notes and those of fellow researchers. As a plant it would make good ground cover - little vertical growth but immense horizontal spread. Even with paper turned sideways it involved a stream of sheets held together with self-adhesive tape. The tape so called, I assume, because of a mischievous ability to adhere to the user. Wallpaper, kitchen and toilet rolls all offered the necessary length but a typewriter that will accept the paper sideways has not yet been invented. Handwriting was the only way and mine was awful.

Faced with a layout of some five hundred names and details, I gave in and paid for it to be printed. It cost enough then but I cannot hazard a guess at today's price.

Undaunted, or foolishly unteachable, I later started to translate 'Burke's' ingenious description of the pedigree of my Irish namesakes into a tree for display purposes. The problems were the same. I gave up.

It was a letter last year from a hitherto unknown cousin in New Zealand that turned my thoughts again to the problem. I was asked to identify guests in a photograph of her grandmother's wedding c.1900. I managed one or two. My cousin named the five year old nephew of the bride who acted as page as 'Hubert'. A generally uncommon name and certainly in our family. Was he by chance named after his father? He was.

Reference to my family tree showed the father of the bride as married but with no children. Here I had a son and a daughter but how many others were there? A search of census and birth records revealed that he had six children, seventeen grandchildren and three generations beyond. Many of the last are still to be traced. Further it appeared that his brother William had five children and his son had four. How many grandchildren and descendants beyond I have yet to learn. It was evident that I had a gaping hole in my family tree.

No published book that I could find had a suggestion that would fill my need. Fellow researchers shrugged their shoulders, they thought I was chasing, a will-o-the-wisp. Computer enthusiasts claimed that they had the answer but their treasures were safely stored and only available in limited numbers at any one time. I wanted to have mine all at once, so that I could play with them, share them with namesakes and relatives, above all to be able to display it in its entirety.

What I wanted was a system that was flexible in all directions so that additions could be made into past generations, space made for the yet unborn, and sideways to accommodate newly discovered lines as that of my New Zealand cousin. It should be capable of display in a vertical position if there was well space available or horizontally on a table when being worked on. Typing on a portable machine with all words horizontal was essential. The whole thing must fold or be rolled

into a size and shape to be acceptable on public transport.

This was just a pipe dream until I realised that the years between had brought on to the market the broad tapes used for binding carpets and Velcro with its own self-adhesive backing. Not [forgetting Tippex, that blessing to all typists. From these grew the Concertina layout which meets all points listed above and more.

A4 cards, which can be bought ready cut-to-size if you look for them; are laid in line approximately 3/32" apart. (A plywood sheet used as a working surface gives edge for alignment which can be held with bulldog clips.) Part of a roll of carpet tape is transferred, without being cut, to a temporary roller to allow for expansion in either direction later. The tops of the cards are joined so that there is a roll of tape at each end. The bottoms of the cards are joined similarly. The line of cards is now reversed so that the tapes are at the back and the clear sides of the cards are shown. Sheets of A4 with the family records fixed to the cards with 1/4" strips of Velcro in the top corners. The bottoms of the sheets can be fastened similarly or with Blue tack but this seems hardly necessary in practice.

It is slightly easier to type the sheets before the Velcro is fixed in position but provided the fluffy or hook side is on the card and the woven or loop side is on the back of the sheet it will pass through the typewriter so that additions and alterations can be made as need arises.

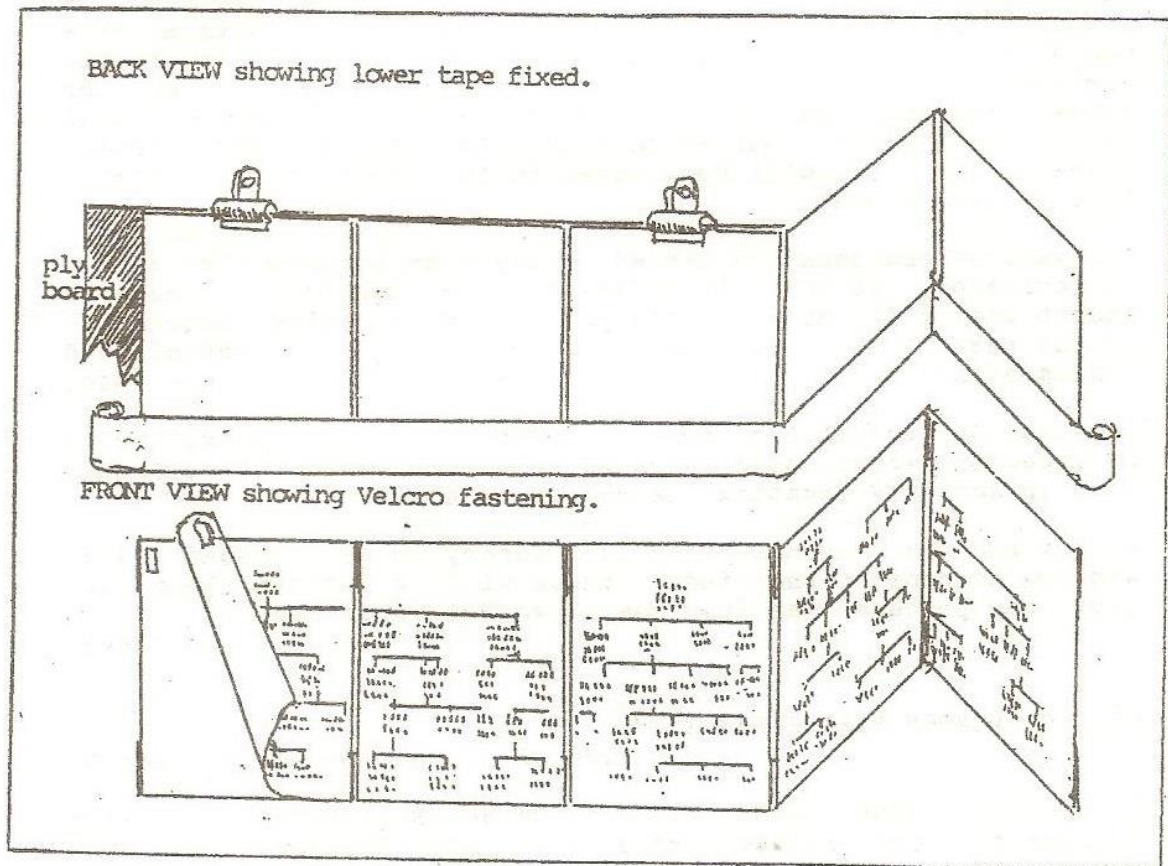
Horizontally each sheet of A4 will take up to seven names and vertically some nine generations dating back to c.1725. If earlier dates are to be included a second tier can be made to fit above which will take most families back to the 1500s and the beginning of parish registers. Two more tiers should be enough to go back to the Norman Conquest with a paper length of 11 1/2" it means a vertical display of 23" for most people and a maximum of 48".

A convenient way to hang for display is to pin alternate sheets on to a lath of not more than 8' length with second or further tiers fitted to the supporting strings. Laths of the 8' length accommodate convenient sections into which the concertina can be divided. Sections can have covers at either end made of slightly heavier card possibly covered with Fablon or decorative paper. These can be folded behind neighbouring sheets and pinned out of sight when on display. Each lath will hold eleven or twelve sheets and careful alignment when hanging will give a continuous horizontal line for each generation. This, division of each tier also makes for convenience of handling and transport, also for reference and working purposes.

Each section can now be folded by pleating into a series of books, hence the 'Concertina' name, which can be shown all or some as space allows.

The original five hundred names mentioned earlier have now expanded to over a thousand with a bottom tier 21' long. Only lack of wall space limits the display.

The original setting up may sound something of an effort but the elasticity and facility in use is repaid many times. Photographs and heraldry give life and colour. Try it - and give a word of thanks for the late Georges de Hestral who invented Velcro.



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### TRYING TO BEAT THE RECORD?

From The Gentleman's Magazine - February 1798

#### BIRTHS

1. The wife of a labouring man at Laughton, near Lewes, named Goldsmith, her 25th child.
2. The Lady of Sir John Stirling, of Glorat House, Stirlingshire a son and a daughter. They have been married only 18 years, and her Ladyship has honoured Sir John with 19 children.

PAM MORGAN

## NEW BOOKS

Guide to the Registers in the Greater London Record Office.

This edition is now available at £3.00 from the GLRO. It is AR size which makes it rather bulky, especially as the spacing and the print size would have allowed it to be produced and read at ease in A5, which would have been handier for the average bookshelf.

Unlike many such handbooks from County Record Offices, no attempt has been made to indicate the gaps within the registers, one is provided with the first and last date of the register deposited. Also only the reference number of the actual register is listed, there is no indication what identification the associated microfilm carries, and regular users of the GLRO will know that it is the microfilm number that is needed most.

The various churches are listed by the name to whom the church is dedicated, so that St. Mary's Acton has to be searched amongst the 38 St. Mary's: its position there being determined by the next item in the address, namely High St. Acton, and coming-after St. Mary's Finchley, whose address is Hendon Road.

To find the dedication there is a geographical index, which provides the exact address as well, which is of considerable help in actually locating the church on a map.

A copy has been purchased for the Library to help members just wanting to consult the index, those wishing to own their own copy, can purchase one from the above Record Office.

Glynn Morgan

## CITY OF LONDON PARISH REGISTERS:

Guildhall Library Research Guide 4.

A updated (1990) handlist of Parish Registers, Register Transcripts, and related records at the Guildhall Library. Details of all Anglican registers of Birth, Marriage and Burial in the City of London in the Guildhall Library. There is a very useful introduction to the sources which includes marriage licences and allied records, burial receipts, monumental inscriptions, and records of clandestine marriages as well as parish registers and a variety of indexes to the latter. An essential research guide for City ancestry.

(From Family History News & Digest)

‘A Companion to Local History Research’ by John Campbell-Kease

This book is packed with useful information for family historians. There are chapters on surname and their meanings, palaeography, heraldry and the workhouse. The chapters identifies and describes the principal studies for each subject. A handy reference volume to help find the 'flesh' to put on the 'bones' of your ancestors. There should be copies in all good libraries.

Yvonne Woodbridge

## GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN MIDDLESEX

A collection of Research Aids by Cliff Webb, published by the West Surrey F.H.S.

These 7 pamphlets are guides to various sources for the old county of Middlesex: including Middlesex in the 1988 IGI, the coverage from parish registers in this important index; guides to Wills, Bishops' Transcripts, Marriage Licenses, Lay Subsidies, and the census from 1801 to 1881 and the Hundreds of Middlesex. Price £2.30 (inc. postage UK). Available from Mrs R. Cleaver, Beverly, 17 Lane End Drive, Knaphill, Woking, Surrey GU21 2QQ.

My Ancestors Were Manorial Tenants - Peter B. Park

Society of Genealogists £2.80

Another in the 'How can I found out more about my Ancestors?' series from the Society of Genealogists. This deals with a class of records little used by family historians, those of the Manor Court with their details of land ownership dating back to the 13th century. Starting with an outline of the History of the Manor Court and the Feudal System, the booklet goes on to explain the workings of the Court and the records its generated. It shows how to trace an ancestor using the surrender and admissions of tenants to property in the Court Baron, which continued until the present century. And how, in records of the Court Lest which dealt with minor offences, one can find cases of slander, disturbing the peace and assault involving ancestors; though this type of court faded out by the 18th century. The book included many examples from the various records and also has an excellent glossary of terms found in Manorial Records. A very valuable guide to those who want to use this source in their ancestor hunting.

Current Publications by Member Societies

- Compiled by John Perkins FFHS

Invaluable guide to what has been published in Census Indexes, M.I.s, Parish Registers and other records for the family historian, from societies in Great Britain and also some from abroad. Gives where all these booklets and microfiche can be obtained. Priced £3.00 UK (inc. p&p) [£4.20 overseas airmail] Available from FFHS c/o Benson Room, Birmingham & Midland Institute, Margaret Street, B3 3BS.

V.A.R.

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## DEADLY PANCAKE

In 1633 Sarah Bryant of Heston mixed a pancake of flour and water into which she put rats bane gave it to her husband, she was condemned to be burnt to death.

From the Middlesex Sessions Records

Yvonne Woodbridge

## WILL YOUR RECORDS LAST

A.R. MORRIS

Sometime ago I started using re-cycled paper. It presents no problem from the point of view of use. It is not quite the virginal white we have become accustomed to with paper, but it carries the message, so all requirements are met.

Its use prompted some research, and I found myself reading anything on the topic of paper which came my way. It was then that I read that there were serious problems of permanence. All paper contains the seed of its own destruction in fact it will pose problems, in its present form for those with long term interests, such as historians.

The problem started in the last century when the supply of rags, which had been a basic constituent of paper production for years, was unable to keep pace with demand. The producers turned to wood pulp. But it was only after some years that it was noticed that the quality was deteriorating, and the paper was beginning to flake and crumble. Wood pulp contains lignin and is a prime agent in causing paper to discolour and disintegrate. Alum was introduced as a size to control ink absorption, but it is an acid. The action of the acid is not reversible and can only be arrested 'by a complex treatment process.

The subject has been well researched by scientists, and well documented, but I am certain poorly publicised. After all it is not exactly riveting reading for the average- newspaper reader. An interesting report from the USA in 1960 said "evidence indicates that most modern papers have a reasonable life expectancy of about fifty years". If further confirmation is needed I can only suggest you speak to any archivist at your County Records office. If you can get on an official visit so much the better. You will see painstaking work being undertaken on a variety of objects, to protect them from the ravages of time and man's neglect. My own interest in paper preservation is well covered. Perhaps salvage would be a better description, as sadly many records were beyond repair. The tragedy is that all the work was on paper made since 1850, the very period when the records of man's activities saw such a huge expansion of activity. The archivists are now regularly faced with the agonising decision as to what to preserve. The sands of time have run out as far as they are concerned.

This set me thinking. What is going to happen to my modest collection of records? This includes a biography of all members of the family culled from many sources. These vary from verbal comments such as "the less said about Grandpa Luke the better", to diaries, partnership deeds, old letters and newspaper cuttings etc. I like to think that these will not be disposed of when I have gone and end up as recycled paper! I'm maybe accused of seeking immortality, but my excuse is based on the philosophy of preservation.

What is the solution? I can think only of transferring the information to some other media. The more modern systems such as micro film, tape and computer have their attractions. But they could prove expensive. The long term prospects for this



type of storage, are dependent upon the re-play equipment being available in the future. To illustrate the problem, I have an 8mm cine projector of some thirty years vintage. Current systems are now based on super-8. Early voice/music recording equipment, post wax disc was based on the wire recorder. Can you get hold of one today? And if you can is it in working condition, and if not who can repair it, and are spares available?

The permanence of these systems on a longer term basis would seem to be questionable. It is quite frightening the havoc that a magnet can have on a tape recording. Film store life is something of an unknown quantity and is being put at about a hundred years. Would you trust your records to such ephemeral media?

Velum and parchment even if it was available, I feel certain would prove very expensive. The attractions of good old fashioned paper, or to be more precise, new fashioned paper have an appeal. The paper industry has come up with Permanent Paper. It is specially formulated with longevity as a prime objective, and is in fact often specified by libraries, for new publications and re-prints that are required for long term storage. It has a five hundred year guarantee and will take normal inks and produce photocopies of acceptable quality. It is not available at normal retail level, but can be obtained by mail order.

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**BUCKINGHAM ADVERTISER (late Broadwaters) 7 Jan 1871**

Given to editor July 1989 by C Zouch  
DRIVING OFFENCES 1871

Uxbridge petty sessions

Obstructing the Highway

Shadrack Wingrove, carrier of Penn, Bucks, pleaded guilty to the charge of leaving a cart drawn by one horse in the High Street of Uxbridge on Thursday the 15th December, longer that was necessary for the loading or unloading of the same:- The case was proved by the evidence of P.C. Edwin Grimsdale 1622 who deposed that on the 15th December about 10 o'clock in the morning, he saw defendants' cart drawn by one horse, standing in the High Street, Uxbridge, outside Mr Byworth's shop, having no one in charge of it. He saw it again 20 minutes to 11, and no one was with it then. The cart was empty. Defendant then came up, and witness asked him whether the cart belonged to him, and he said it did. - Defendant said it was 11 o'clock when he got to the market house, and that he was only waiting half an hour — The Chairman said it was a dangerous practice and defendant must be fined 10s. including costs which he paid.

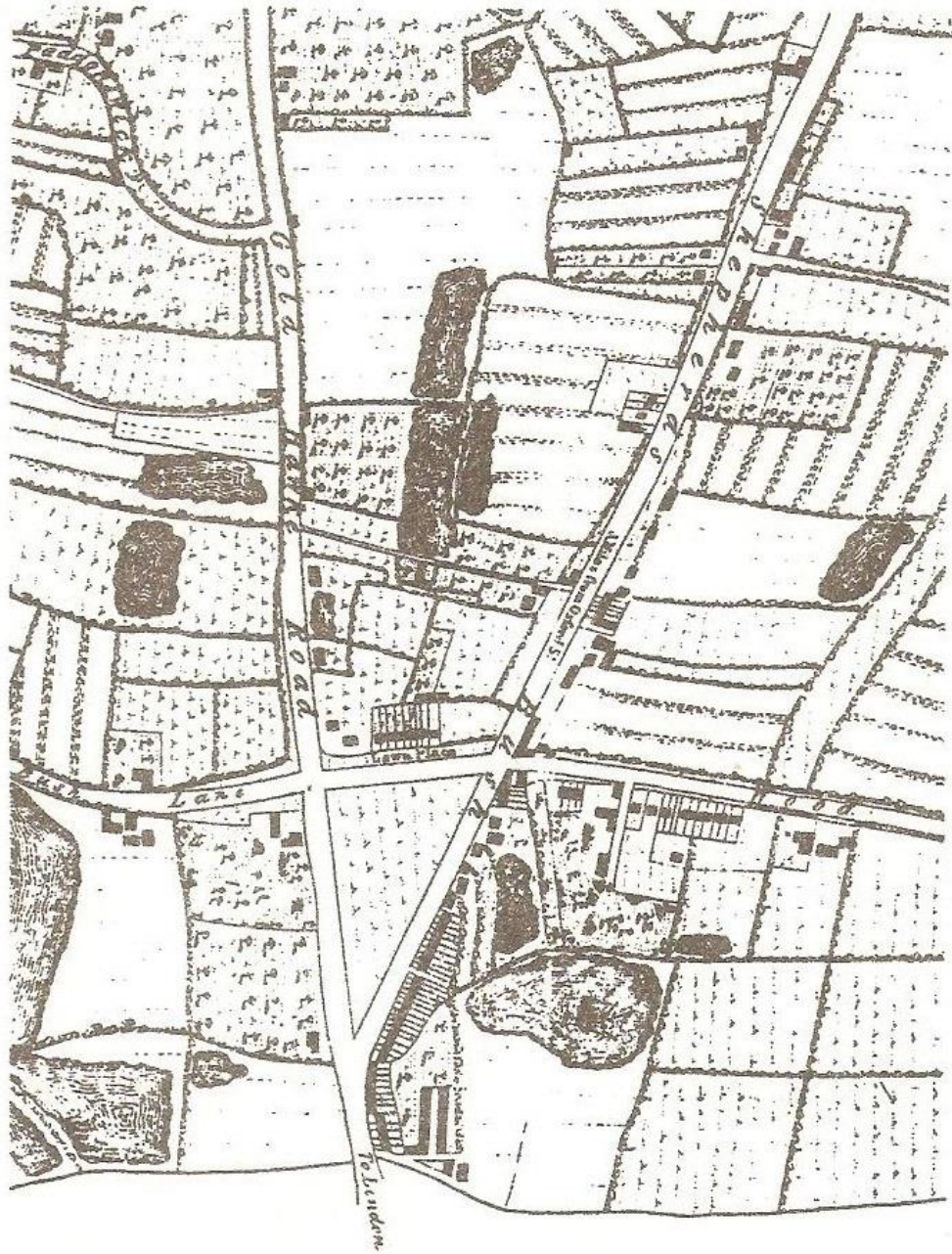
Material supplied by Shepherds Bush Local History Society and Hammersmith & Fulham archives

Very little has been recorded about Shepherds Bush before the 18th century, but one story which survives relates to a building which stood on the corner of Goldhawk Road and the Green (now the Bush Hotel). This building was a much frequented inn which was hired by Miles Syndercombe for the purpose of assassinating Oliver Cromwell on his way to Hampton Court in January 1657. The road at this point was so narrow and bad that carriages were forced to go slowly. Syndercombe had invented a machine-gun which was to be loaded with twelve bullets and discharged at Cromwell's coach as he passed by. If the plot had been successful, the coach with Cromwell and other passengers would have been completely destroyed but Syndercombe was betrayed by one of his accomplices. When tried, Syndercombe denied the plot but he was found guilty and sent to the Tower to await execution. The Protector gave particular orders to guard him well but when the keepers went to call him in the morning he was found dead in bed. Cromwell was very disturbed at this for instead of getting a useful confession he found himself accused of causing him to be poisoned.

In 1741 the area around Shepherds Bush Green was surveyed by John Rocque. It is situated on the North High Way - now the Uxbridge Road - it was a triangular green at this stage with the other two sides of the triangle leading to Brook Green Lane - now Shepherds Bush Road and Gold Lock Lane - now Goldhawk Road. A gibbet had been built on the eastern apex of the Green and there were a few buildings around it. The land was laid out in fields separated by hedgerows with a wooded area to the north. This area was in the countryside beyond a much smaller London. Land around the Green was owned or leased by farmers who supplied the city with dairy produce and fresh vegetables daily as well as growing grain and producing meat.

The 1830 map by John Salter shows a definite change in the landscape of the area since 1741. It was no longer a totally rural area - ribbon development had occurred along the main road leading to London reflecting advances in transport. Roads were much better and there were better services into and out of London which had become so overcrowded that many people did not want to live in the city any longer. The northern part of the Green was now occupied by new rows of terraces as well as some of the older buildings. The area behind these buildings is now shown as flooded - possibly due to the removal of clay for brick making - something which affected many parts of the suburbs.

By the 1840s there were many Nurseries in the area and dahlias, verbena, fuchsia, carnation and pansies were grown and fine pineapples were grown by William



Shepherds Bush from John Salter's Map of 1830

Plimley in his forcing pinery on land near Shepherds Bush Green. About this time Charles Dickens and Baroness Coutts were looking for a suitable area in which to house their home for fallen women. They finally settled on a house in Lime Grove in 1847 called Urania Cottage which he regarded as eminently suitable for the purpose.

As with most of the London suburbs the Railway had a great impact on the area from the 1850s onwards and in 1866 the Metropolitan Railway between Farringdon Street and Hammersmith opened with one station at Shepherds Bush. Later with the introduction of horse trams running into Central London, Shepherds Bush became a growing and prospering suburb of London. In 1874 Wormwood Scrubs prison was opened. It was built by the prisoners and designed by Sir Edmund Du Cane, a penal reformer and in the 1880s many churches were opened to cater for the growing population, together with Free Libraries and by 1897 electricity supplies had become available to the Borough.

So we come to the turn of the Century 1903 saw the opening of the Shepherds Bush Empire where some of the greatest artistes appeared in Music Hall. In 1953, fifty years after its much lauded opening night, the Empire was taken over by the B.B.C. as a television theatre and now stages the Wogan show and That's Life. In 1905 the Hammersmith Infirmary Hospital was built on a 14 acre plot on Wormwood Scrubbs. It was designed for 300 sick and 400 destitute and needy. It soon became known as the Paupers Paradise because of what was regarded as an extravagant venture. It soon became a Nursing School and in the 1914-18 War it was taken over by the State and became a centre for orthopaedic surgery from 1916-1926. Today Hammersmith Hospital is one of the leading teaching hospitals in the country.

1908 saw the opening of the Franco-British Exhibition on a 200 acre site. It housed twenty palaces and 120 exhibition halls. Within the grounds of this pleasure land the designers built half a mile of canals and waterways including a magic lagoon known as the Court of Honour. It became known as the White City because of its intricate white buildings and waterways resembling Venice. In 1910 the Japan—British Exhibition was housed on the site but with the coming of the Great War the whole site was turned over to war work and Waring & Gillows established a tent factory in the grounds. After the war the site gradually deteriorated although the main hall in the Uxbridge Road was used for various exhibitions such as the British Industries Fair well into the 1930s. All that remains today is the main arch and a few buildings behind it and the B.B.C. Television Centre is now on part of the site in Wood Lane. The White City Stadium was also built in 1908 to house the Olympic Games and was used continuously for Greyhound Racing, Athletics, Boxing Matches and Horse shows until 1985 when it was demolished and bought as a site for the new headquarters for B.B.C. radio.

During the 1920s and 1930s the area continued to expand. At the outbreak of the Second World War there were two markets, three department stores, four cinemas, and the Gaumont British Film Studios in Lime Grove were making some great British films, plus two swimming baths, Queens Park Rangers Football Club and new estates were being established.

Like most of London Shepherds Bush suffered quite a considerable amount of damage which destroyed many local landmarks but basically the Shepherds Bush Green area remains much as it was in earlier times although the dreadful traffic jams have taken the place of the earlier sheep and cattle droves on the way to London.

For anyone interested in The Shepherds Bush Local History Society the secretary is –

Mrs. Joan Blake, 22a Collingbourne Road, London W12 GJQ

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1905

This year saw the opening of a view familiar to all visitors to St. Catherine's House. Under a plan known as the Holborn-Strand Improvement Scheme, the huddle of crowded and crooked streets between Holborn and the Strand, such as Hych Street and Holliwell Street, were pulled down and the spacious avenue of Kihgsway, terminating at the Strand by the sweep of Aldwych, was created. Accompanied by Queen Alexandria, King Edward VII inaugurated this improvement to London on October 18 1905. The Scheme cost £6,000,000.

As the road system of London was being improved so were the vehicles on its streets. In London, in 1905, the motor bus was replacing the horse drawn variety. These early types of motor bus were converted from horse-buses with the driver sitting on the top. Initially these motor driven vehicles were little faster than their horse drawn equivalents, but as purpose built ones began to appear they gradually drove the horse-buses from the streets. In the same year the Royal Mail replaced the horse drawn Parcel Coach on the London Brighton run with a motor-coach, this needed 5 headlights to negotiate the ill-lit country roads. It was at the same time, and on the same road, that the first AA patrols, dressed in mufti tweeds and breeches and riding a bicycle, made their appearance.

Noted arrivals that year included H.M.S. Dreadnought, laid down the previous year, it was launched in 1905. Its appearance made all previous battleships obsolete, it was both faster and more powerfully armed than any other ship afloat, and was the fore» runner of the modern battleship. It was also built in a year and a day, a "record never surpassed for such a large ship; an achievement that was made by cannabalising other ships then building to provide armament and other vital equipment. Also the Cullinan diamond was found in the Transvaal, the largest diamond ever mined, uncut it was 3,025 carats, subsequently divided into two they were included in the Crown Jewels. Departures included Dr. Bernardo, who died suddenly aged 60, at Surbiton on 19 September and Sir Henry Irving the actor, aged 67.



## HELP

Jane Franklin of Greenways, Ashbrittle, Hr Wellington, Somerset TA21 OLE would like some help in solving the following mysteries.

**BROADWAY:** William Broadway (born 1831-in Hillingdon) married Ellen Case (born 1829 in Hilgay, Norfolk) in 1861 in London. By the time three of their daughters married, William was living at 34 Park Place, Ealing: Laura Louise married William Egward Parnell in 1895; Alice Emily' married John. Howitt in 1898.

**BROADWAY:** Samuel Broadway (born 1801 in Watlington, Oxfordshire) and wife Ann (born 1801 in Alton, Hants) baptised 10 of their children in Billington: Elizabeth 1822, Mary Ann 1825, Sarah 1828, John 1830, William 1832, James 1334, Charles 1836, Emma 1839, Henry 18h0-and Amelia 1843. Parents and 6 children appear on the 1851 census Index in Uxbridge library. My ancestor William was a butler in Grosvenor Square when he married in 1861. I would like any information about any of these Broadways and their descendants.

If anyone can help Jane please contact her at the above address.

**GARDNER:** My father Thomas Henry GARDNER was born 1 Dec. 1869, whereabouts not known: not registered. An old photo shows him outside a furniture shop over which a sign said "Tommy Gardner Auctioneer". The shop is believed to have been in King Street, Hammersmith, possibly about 1900. I can't find it in any directory. I have a childhood memory of him saying. "Acton, Ealing, Isleworth, Putney, Mortlake, Kev as if reeling off a list of bus stops. Did buses ever follow such a route? Or what was it a list of? Any suggestions welcomed: Tom Gardner, 14 Mead Way, Fareham, Hampshire P016 7LA.

This column is open to all our members who have difficulty in tracing their ancestors in the West Middlesex area and feel an appeal to our members would bring a lead. This facility is free to members; for non-members a fee of £1.00 is charged for an entry up to 100 words.

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## ODD ENTRY

Two unusual entries from Harmondsworth parish registers;

"Nov. 8 1756 Sarah illegitimate child of ----- by Wm. Herbert"

"Dec. 15th 1765 Ann of ----- by Capt. Burnet (illegitimate)"

It's usually the father's name that's missing for the baptism of an illegitimate children.

Wendy Mott



## PAST MEETINGS

September — AN ENGLISH APPROACH TO WELSH ANCESTRY

by GLYN MORGAN

Our secretary used this title in his talk, to illustrate the problems and the successes he has had in tracing his own family in several parts of Wales, using sources here in London, and without the advantage of being able to speak Welsh. Thus people with a Welsh branch or two in their families should have a go researching them, and not be put off by too many imagined difficulties.

Although Family History and Genealogy are sometimes thought to be synonymous, as far as ancient Welsh History is concerned, genealogy has always been so important that the phrase "as long as a Welshman's genealogy" has become part of our language. Any person of note had to be able to recite the names of his previous eight direct ancestors, the information about whom was carefully preserved. Thus with one stack of nine generations being superimposed onto a later grouping of nine, it was possible for a person in the 14th century to have proof of direct descent back to about 800 AD. Unfortunately with the desire of folk in later years to find a "good pedigree", too much licence has been taken with these ancient and recorded genealogies, resulting in many spurious family histories.

However the main problem for most people was how to disentangle the many Welsh place names that looked alike, and to be able to differentiate between the so many identical first name and surnames that are a curse in Welsh family history research. It was pointed out that England & Hales worked on the same system, and hence the keeping of parish registers and other documentation, the census, and the registrations at St. Catherine's House, are all the same as in England. Moreover English was the official language, hence the reading of and documentation just demands the same palaeographical skills as elsewhere. It is only when it comes to searching amongst cemeteries and graveyards, that some knowledge of Welsh is needed to deal with some, but not all monumental inscriptions. Easily the best way of dealing with too many Mary Jones in the same quarter of the Indexes at St. Catherine's House, would be to write to the local Superintendent Registrar and seek his or her help in picking out the right person.

A visit to the area of your ancestors is essential; Wales is a hilly country and movement to attend church, to meet the opposite sex, to trade or find work had to be as the geography of the terrain allowed. Hence christenings and burials might not be found at what looks the nearest church on the map, or even the church of that parish. Also such a visit would provide some familiarity with the many place names, and make the searching of a census return more meaningful and easier to decipher.

As success crowns one's searches, and one has to deal with generations earlier - than 1800, the problem of patronymics occasionally appears. Surnames came into general use in Hales much later than in England, and although the gentry tended

to follow English practices from the 16th century onwards, the ordinary people clung to their ways of naming a person as John son of William, at least up to 1750 and much later in country areas. Often this can be an aid to differentiating the many with similar names, but all researchers should be aware that in the IGI, entries for an event before January 1813 can assume the name was in the patronymic form, so that a David son of William Jones & Mary could be listed as David William, not as David Jones, hence the need to consult both sets of -fiche for all Welsh counties, ie. those listed under surname as in England, and those listed by Given Name.

When it comes to searching from 1800 and earlier, great disappointment will be felt at the poor survival rate of parish registers. The situation is much better in North Wales than the south, but because of such losses of parish documents, anything that will provide a list of names of people in the parishes is of value. Thus wills should be searched, not just those of possible ancestors, for within a closely knit community, the occupants of cottages bequeathed are named, the tradesmen to whom money is owed get mention, and so do the debtors, and since legal issues are involved, such people are not just plain William Jones but will have an address, an occupation or some other identification to ensure the right people are selected. Similarly at a time when coastal shipping was so numerous and important, a very large number of Welsh people invested their savings in shares in a vessel. The registration and re-registering of such vessels in documentation at the PHD Ken is a rich treasure store of genealogical material.

Although so much family history can be done in London, the time will come when a visit to the National Library of Hales is essential. Although its status is that of a national library, a visitor to it will be delighted with the helpfulness of all the staff there, they always seem to have the time to attend to the new person who is overawed by the amount of material that is available, and doesn't know where to begin. Their indexing is first class, and easy to follow.

The advice, therefore, to anyone reluctant to pursue a Welsh branch of the family is to have a go; you may not go back many centuries, but you will become fascinated with the local history of the places your ancestors and of the other inhabitants, and all those Mary Jones and John Evans will have become real personalities not just names in a register.

## 12 October - THE MORMON LIBRARY AT STAINES

The programmed speaker was unable to be present for this meeting, but through giving us sufficient notice, a very useful substitution was arranged by our past chairman, Chris Watts. He was able to obtain two video films that demonstrated in easy steps what the excellent local libraries of the LBS Church, known as Family History Centres, can offer to the family historian.

As well as being able to obtain copies of various parish registers, censuses, works of other family historians, and all the other material that is the basis of family history research, the indexing of this material under so many headings is a matter



## GUY FAWKES DAY

Remember, remember the Fifth of November,  
Gunpowder, Treason and Plot;  
I see no reason why Gunpowder Treason  
Should ever be forgot.

Guy Fawkes Day on November 5th each year is a commemoration of the discovery of a plot to blow up James I at the State Opening of Parliament in 1605. The Plot had been betrayed to the government and a search of the cellars under the Houses of Parliament in the early hours of the morning of November 5 found a man who called himself 'Johnson' along with 36 barrels of gunpowder, and a slow fuse, which would allow him to escape before the explosion to a waiting boat. The man called 'Johnson' was arrested, on interrogation it turned out his name was Guy Fawkes and he was a member of a group of plotters who wanted to kill the King, the Lords and Commons and replace them with a Sovereign and Government which would redress Roman Catholic grievances and take the country back to the old faith.

The foiling of the plot led a thankful parliament to order that November 5th should henceforth be observed as a Public Holiday, with general rejoicings, the peeling of church bells and a special service to be held in all churches. The general populace eagerly responded to this mandate, firstly out of general indignation against the plotters, but also as an excuse for party. Many of the old festivals, which had catholic connections, had been abolished by the church authorities during Elizabeth I's reign; any additional excuse for merriment, sanctioned by the government, was likely to be welcomed.

Immediately all over the country the day was celebrated, with the lighting of bonfires, torchlight processions, and the rolling of burning tar barrels through the streets. Many of the customs now attached to Guy Fawkes day were much older than the time of the Stuarts. The lighting of bonfires around Hallowe'en (October 31), was in origin a pagan custom which had been sanctified by the church. In Celtic times the year began on November 1st, this day marked the end of summer and the beginning of winter. On October 31st, the 'Eve' which coincides with our Hallowe'en, the dead were honoured, harvest celebrations were held, the future foretold, and ritual fires kindled on hill tops. The celebration of Bonfire night just meant the lighting of the fires was put back a few days. Guy Fawkes day took on part of the old Hallowe'en festival, the main addition was the burning of an effigy of Guy Fawkes.

In the mid 19th century, the lighting of large fires in towns and the rolling of tar barrels was an obvious fire danger, attempts by the authorities to clamp down on the fires caused rioting in which people were often injured. This led to the setting up of bonfire societies which organised events on a more formal basis and saw that the bonfires were light in open spaces and were properly marshalled.

The extract overleaf shows how one such Society organised the celebration of Guy Fawkes Day at the end of the 19th century.

## YIEWSLEY BONFIRE SOCIETY

Southall-Norwood Gazette. Nov. 12 1898

The above society held their annual carnival on Monday and it was voted on all sides a thorough success. The procession started from opposite De Burgh Hotel, headed by a character of the "New Woman" on horseback followed by the Yiewsley Brass Band, whose appearance in white helmets and fancy dress elicited much applause. The Guy representing the Khalifa was the next item in the procession; he was seated in a vehicle driven by Hr. and Mrs Cummings with the "Baby", and was escorted by personages representing King Charles I, Dick Turpin, Buffalo Bill and his cowboys. After these came Gentleman Joe in the character of Master of Foxhounds followed. by a state coach containing the alderman and sheriffs of Yiewsley and West Drayton. The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of Yiewsley, having another important engagement, was unable to be present, which was a matter of regret, as he would undoubtedly have been the most conspicuous person in the procession. Princess Prettylips and her two children were also to be noticed amongst those present, attended by Albert Chevalier, the King of the Costers. Santa Claus carrying his luggage, and other characters, helped to swell the procession which paraded the streets of Yiewsley and West Drayton to the grounds of Padcroft kindly lent for the occasion, where the bonfire was lit and the guy burnt amidst great enthusiasm. The 5,000 people, who were ably kept in order by the staff of the police present, assisted by a few of the committee. The Brass Band, under the direction of Bandmaster C. Chandler, fairly surpassed itself by the excellent selections they gave during the procession and whilst the fire was burning. Great praise is due to Mr. C. Chandler for this; who worked very hard to make the affair a success. The society wish to thank Messrs. Betteridge, Foyer and Smith for having collecting boxes at their establishments; by this means a sum of £1.1s.10¼d. was collected. The collections en route of procession amounted to £1. 6s. 2d. thus making a total of £2. 8s. 0¼d. This after paying expenses of procession and fire 'will go towards providing a Christmas treat to the outdoor poor of the district as announced. The committee very much regret to hear that some unscrupulous person was collecting during the procession for some other object than the one announced.

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### HELPFUL HINT

If you want a reply when writing to a society or private person about help with research, ALWAYS include a stamped addressed envelope if you want a reply. It is your responsibility to pay for postage if you initiate a correspondence. In many oases the secretaries and other committee members of family history societies will not answer letters without one.

## MARKETING YOUR FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

JANET HUCKLE

Another Federation of Family History Societies' Seminar. Held this time, at the Bar Convent Museum, York, Saturday 6th October. Up at 5.10am, left home at 6.00. My Husband, Ken, drove me to Stevenage Station (did he do this to have a nice quiet day by himself?). I caught the Intercity at 7.50 and arrived in York, in time for a pleasant wander along part of the city wall.

The bar Convent Museum as a very acceptable venue and worthy of a visit in its own right. Unfortunately I didn't have time to see all of it, as I spent a lot of time talking! ... surprise! ... surprise!

The seminar itself was a mixture of lecture, talk and discussion. It consisted of an insight into professional marketing ploys and techniques, as well as sharing the advertising practises of each other's societies.

Although the suggestion that a spelling mistake would attract attention to an advertising feature, offended some people who were present, the message was clear that something 'unusual' was necessary to make publicity of value.

At the close of the Seminar I had a chance to buy Christmas presents in the gift shop and go for another walk around the city. "I left York on the 6.07pm and was met by Ken at 8.00 at Stevenage. I was very tired but it was a day well spent on behalf of our society.

If you would like to help in any way to improve the publicity of our society, please do contact a member of the committee.

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## SETTLEMENT EXAMINATION

An example of a settlement examination at Chelsea that gives the place of birth for someone living in London.

The Examination of Phillis DAVIES, aged 28 years, on 28 August 1798. She was born at Shifnell, near Wellington, Salop. Her father Thomas Jones was legally settled at High Harcol, Salop. Ten years since she had married at Raccadine near Wellington a John Davis by when she had one child, William aged 7 years, who has been brought up by her mother at High Harool. Five years since her husband entered into what is called a Condemned Regiment of Foot and was sent to Botany Bay on some part of Settlement in New-South Wales as a private soldier. She has not heard from him since and does not know if he is living or dead. Fifteen months since she took to live and co-habit with Richard Jones, labourer, then in service of Mr. Poole brewer at Chelsea, he has since deserted her and the child.

(From the collection of Connie Zouch, for further details see the inside back page of the journal.)

## THE LAND TAX

The 18th century is remarkably lacking in Tax listings of the inhabitants of the parish or county, unlike the 17th century where there were Toll Taxes, Hearth Taxes, and numerous subsidies and assessments. Bar the occasional survivals of the Window Tax, the one tax list that does survive in any quantity for this period are those for the Land Tax, collected from 1692 until it was ultimately abolished in 1963. Though, it is only from 1750 to 1832 that a fairly comprehensive series of records survives for most counties.

The Land Tax originated in an Act of 1692 (4 William & Mary c.4) which was a tax on personal estate, offices and land. This tax was collected by making an assessment for each parish, which was to be collected by pairs of collectors, who were to make abstracts of returns for their area. Collectors were paid 3d in the pound and their clerks 1d. These Assessments were important as the basis for the Land Tax of 1698.

The Act of 1592 had, by 1697, failed to meet the expenditure of William III's war with France. A new Act was passed in 1698 that levied quotas on each County at the rate fixed in 1692; these rates were a permanent advantage to the North and West of England. The 1692 Act had specified a tax on all property but local assessors found it easier just to assess the Land, and by 1702 the annual legislation was called the Land Tax Act. It was to become the longest lasting tax extorted by the national Government from its population.

Throughout the 18th century the rate of tax varied between 1s and 4s in the pound, the rate being on the annual value of land not the acreage. This tax saw the country through the war of Spanish Succession and every emergency until the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars set financial problems of a new magnitude.

There are few lists surviving for the first fifty years of the taxes existence. Some Assessments exist for the 1690's in Essex, Bristol, Hertfordshire, City of London, Kent, Middlesex, Sussex and the Rest Hiding of Yorkshire, with others possible in private papers. 1700 to 1740 is a poor period for records the only significant ones being for the City of London and Rutland with some for Suffolk.

Prior to the Representation of the People Act of 1832, the franchise for County Elections was limited to 'Forty Shilling Freeholders'. To lessen the disputes at these Elections, from 1745 it was enacted that payment of Land Tax was an entitlement to vote, though it was not until a further Act in 1786 that all counties enforced the legislation. Thus for the years 1755 - 1780, there are many more survivals: the counties of Cumberland, Devon, Durham, Gloucestershire, Huntingdonshire, Leicestershire, London, Middlesex, Northumberland, Somerset, Warwickshire have at least one complete year and some more than one; whilst other counties have partial records for the period.

The Land Tax records of 1780-1832, when they acted, effectively, as 'Electoral



Registers', are one of the best preserved records of the period. Most surviving assessments are in the County Record Office amongst the records of the Justices of the Peace, they are usually arranged in bundles by parish. These were the duplicate copies and it is often possible to find the copy kept by the parish, though often these do not survive as well, rarely do all parish copies survive from 1780 to 1832.

In some counties nearly all the records survive, giving year by year assessments covering the whole county; in others a good proportion are left with at least complete coverage of the county for some years. In five counties the Quarter Sessions records have not, in the main, survived: Berkshire, Cornwall, Rutland, Shropshire and Westmorland; there are some records but without complete coverage of the county.

The lists drawn up following 1780 list the names of owners of land, the names of occupiers (who in most cases were tenant farmers), and the sums which were payable. The example of East Bedford is a typical one for the period.

In 1798 the tax was fixed at a rate of four shillings in the pound and made a permanent charge on the land. Proprietors were given the option to redeem the charge on the land for all time by a payment of 15 years assessments. By 1815 about one-third of all land had been so redeemed so the parish assessors became less interested in the owners and often their names disappeared from the land tax listings of redeemed land.

At the time of the 1798 Act, a complete assessment of the Country was made, this is now at the P.R.0 Kew in class IR 23. This will be dealt with in the next Journal.

The 1832 Reform Act abandoned the use of Land Tax records as electoral registers. Hence the significance of the Land Tax Assessments declined and from this period onwards the records were not lodged with the Clerks to the Justice of the Peace. Survivals from 1832 depend on what happened to the Land Tax Commissioners records, some were later deposited with the County Record Offices. Anyway after 1832 these lists tend not to be complete lists as the exempt were excluded.

#### Bibliography.

- 'Land Tax Assessments' - H.G. Hunt –  
History Vol. 52, 1959 p.283
- 'The English Land Tax in the 18th Century' - H.R. Ward
- 'The Significance of the Land Tax Assessments' D.R. Mills  
Local Historian Vol. 15 p.161. (1982)
- 'Land Tax Assessments' Edited by Jeremy Gibson and Dennis Mills (FFHS 1983)
- 'Village Records' by John West - (Phillimore)
- 'County Records' F.G. Emmison & I. Gray.  
(The Historical Association)

## EAST BEDFONT IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDX

An Assessment made in pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed in the twentieth year of his Majesty's Reign by a land tax to be raised in Great Britain for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty three.

TOWN (BEDFONT) Names of Proprietors	Occupiers
The Duke of Northumberland	Mr Fuller            £ 7. 16. 0d
The Hospital Land	Mr Fuller            £10. 0. 0d
Late Green	Mr Fuller            £ 2. 8. 0d
	£20. 4. 0d
Mr Reed	Mr Reed             £ 2. 4. 0d
Rich. Taylor Esq	Mr Fell              £ 3. 0. 0d
The Duke of Northumberland	Esq. Taylor & Co   £ 7. 0. 0d
	Carry Over   £32. 8. 0d
 <u>Page 2.</u>	
Mr Meers	Mr Meers            £ 3. 0. 0d
Mr Whitfield	Mr Whitfield)      £ 2. 4. 0d
	Mrs Morgan        )
Mrs Hatchett	Mrs Hatchett       £ 5. 12. 0d.
Mr Kent	Mrs Hatchett       £ 1. 12. 0d.
	£ 7. 4. 0d
Mr Sherborn	Mr Sherborn                12. 0d
Lord Vere	Mr Sherborn            £19. 16. 0d
Esq Bowls	Mr Sherborn                12. 0d
Mr Sherborn	Mr Sherborn            £ 7. 8. 0d
	£28. 8. 0d.
John Beauchamp	Jno Beauchamp            4. 0d
Thos Haddock	Thos Haddock           £ 1. 8. 0d
Wm Roseblade	Wm Roseblade            2. 0d
Henry Smith	Wm Roseblade            12. 0d
	Carry Over   £75. 10. 0d
 <u>Page 3</u>	
Saml Walters	for where he lived      12. 0d
Saml Walters	Saml Walters              12. 0d
	£ 1. 4. 0d
Mr King	M Gammon            £ 1. 0. 0d
Mr Harding	Mr King                £ 1. 0. 0d
Mr Stephens	Mr Stephens           £ 1. 0. 0d
Henry Smith	Mr Stephens            12. 0d.
	£ 1. 12. 0d.
Mr Brevington	Thos Dawson            8. 0d
Mr Benham	Mr Benham            £ 1. 12. 0d
Mr Jordan	Mr Jordan              £ 1. 0. 0d
Mrs Eldridge	M Cullifor             £ 1. 8. 0d

Mr Walters  
 Mr Walters  
 John Lane Esq  
 John Roseblade  
 Late Sire John Gibbons  
 now Mr Hill

Mrs Scarlet	£ 2.	10.	0d
Mr Flaxney	£ 1.	0.	0d
Jos Lane Esq		16.	0d
Wm. Pryor		8.	0d
<u>Thos Crew</u>		8.	0d

Carry over £89. 16. 0d.

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Mr Meers  
 Esq. Clark  
 Mr Dimock

Wm Eldridge	£ 1.	4.	0d
Wm Lewen	£ 1.	0.	0d
Wm Lewen		12.	0d
<u>£1. 16. 0d.</u>			

Mr Fuller late Loten  
 Mr Gates  
 Robt Sherborn  
 Mrs Goodwin  
 Mr Haddock & )  
 Mrs Mannim )

Mr Fuller	£ 1.	8.	0d
Mr Robbins	£ 4.	0.	0d
Robt Sherborn		4.	0d
Mrs Goodwin		12.	0d
Mr Haddock & )		4.	0d
Mrs Mannim )			

**TOTAL OF TOWN** £99. 0. 0d

HATTON

Mr Goddard  
 Esq Bulstrode

Mr Goddard	£ 4.	0.	0d
Mr Goddard	£ 2.	16.	0d

£ 6. 16. 0d

Carry Over £6. 16. 0d

Page 5

Mrs Tyler  
 Mrs Child  
 Mr Rogers

Brt over	£6.	16.	0d
Mr Jackson	£ 7.	6.	0d
Mr Beauchamp	£ 2.	4.	0d
Mr Beauchamp	£ 4.	8.	0d
<u>£6. 12. 0d</u>			

Mrs Tyler  
 Mr Russell  
 Esqr Taylor  
 Thos Tillier  
 Mr Stoe  
 Late Robinson now  
 Mr Burbridge

Mr Price	£ 1.	0.	0d
Mr Hirst	£ 1.	8.	0d
Thos Lock		8.	0d
Thos Tillier		6.	0d
now occupiers		16.	0d
Mrs Emerton	£ 2.	0.	0d
Mrs Emerton	£11.	0.	0d
<u>£13. 0. 0d</u>			

Edward Emerton  
 Mr Weekly  
 Mr Shoars  
 Rich. Emerton

Ed Emerton		8.	0d.
Mr Weekly	£7.	8.	0d
Mr Weekly	£1.	8.	0d
Wm Tillier		8.	0d

Carry over £47. 4. 0d



Page 6

Mr Hyderman	Wid. Simmonds	4.	Od
John Tillier Sen.	John Tillier Sn	4.	Od
John Tillier Jun	Jno Tillier Jun	4.	Od
Mr Floyd Late	J Woodison now occupier	12.	Od
Mr Porter	Thos Smith	16.	Od
Mr Randall	Mr Randall	£ 4. 0	Od
James Grove	Mrs Emerton	4.	Od
Rich. Emerton	Jno Newton	4.	Od
Thos Allen	Jos Woodison	4.	Od
Stephen Cole Esq	Wm Jenkins	£ 1. 4.	Od
Fairman Backhouse		8.	Od
Jos Welbeloved		8.	Od
Mr Shoars five shillings paid	Thos Johnson	12.	Od
Wm Tillier	Wm Johnson	4.	Od
Laurence Tillier	Geo Appleton	4.	Od
	<u>HATTON TOTAL</u>	<u>£56. 16.</u>	<u>Od</u>

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HATTON TOTAL	£56. 16. Od
TOWN TOTAL	£99. 0. Od
TOTAL SUM	<u>£155. 16. Od</u>

The 7th Day of June )  
1783, Assessed )  
by us

William Sherborn  
Thomas Haddock  
Thos Beauchamp  
Edward Emerton  
We nominate Collectors  
Thos Haddock  
Edw Emerton  
June 18th 1783

Richard Taylor  
Zach Foxall  
Henry Bullock

Seen & allowed % by the

From an original in Hounslow Library      **Extracted by Mary Beanson**

## ST. CATHERINE'S HOUSE COURIER SERVICE

Pam Morgan will order, collect end post certificates for members from St. Catherine's House. The charges are now:

FEE, including a three year search (ie 12 vols)      - £8.00  
FEE, if full details or reference is supplied      - £7.00

Both prices include postage, but could overseas members please send STERLING only. £5.50 refund if the search is unsuccessful. The service is only available to members of the West Middlesex F.H.S. - please quote your membership number when writing.

Please make cheques payable to Mrs. Pam Morgan, 17 Craft Gardens, Ruislip, Middlesex HA4 8EY

## NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following new members to our Society:-

A28	Mr. H.P. ASH	5 Watchfield Court, Sutton Court Road, London W4 4NB
A29	Alan ANDERSON	21A Newbourne Crescent, Blenheim, New Zealand
B102	Mrs H.C. BURKHOLDER	251 Second Street, Stouffville, Ontario, L4A 1B9, CANADA
B103	Mrs Y. BRICK	25 Abbey Close, Newbury, Berkshire RG14 7QX
B104	Mr. A.A. BALL	2 Barrow Cottages, Barrow Lane, Charlton Musgrove, Wincanton, Somerset
C82	Ms C.A. COOPER	130 Rusthall Avenue, Chiswick, London W4 1BS
C83	Mrs F. COLMER	Springtime, Callaways Lane, Newington Sittingbourne, Kent ME9 7LU
D46	Miss R. DALE	5 Hawthorn Hatch, Brentford, Middx.
D47	Mr. P.J. DEVINE	36 Winfield Street, Dunstable, Bedfordshire, LU6 1LS
D48	Mrs J.L. DEVEY	27 Hampden Way, Papworth Everard, Cambridge CB3 8UG
E22	L.R. EADE	58 Quinton Lane, Quinton, Birmingham B32 2TS
F36	Mrs R.M. FORDHAM	Carne Vean, Boskenwyn, Heamoor, Penzance, Cornwall TR20 8VP
G45	Ms J.M. GORE	37 Lyncroft Gardens, Hounslow, Middx. TW3 2QT
G50	Mrs L.L. GERDES	W67 N946, Cambridge Avenue, Cedarburg, Wisconsin 53012 U.S.A.
G51	Mrs M.P. GLEADEN	77 Ordsall Road, Retford, Notts. DN22 7PW
G52	Mrs C. GREENE	184 Mytchett Road, Mytchett, Camberley, Surrey GU16 6AE
G53	Ms. A.M. GOLESWORTHY	26 Copse Avenue, Weybourne, Farnham Surrey GU9 9ED
J30	Mrs M.C. & R.E. JENKINS	10 Mill Lane, North Hykeham, Lincoln LN6 9PD
K23	Mrs S.P. KEENAY	Bank Cottage, Bank Green, Bellingdon, Chesham, Bucks. HP5 2UT
K24	R.A. KNIGHT	71 Shaftsbury Way, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham TW2 5RW
M68	Mrs C. MIST	2 Horewood Road, Easthampstead, Bracknell, Berks. RG12 4LY
S95	Mrs P.A. STUDZINSKI	9 Willow Vale, Fetcham, Leatherhead Surrey KT22 9TE
S96	Mrs M.T. Susoeff	1063 Elizabeth Drive, Peters Twp., Bridgeville, PA 15017, U.S.A.
S97	Mrs R. SCOTT	3 Methuen House, Methuen Drive, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP1 2QH
S98	Miss K. SHORT	254 Abbeydale Road South, Topley Rise, Sheffield, S17 3LL
S99	Mrs M.F. STALKER	Greenhaven, 25 Hilder Gardens, Farnborough, Hants. GU14 7BQ
T26	Mrs R.J.C. TIMBRELL	Catherine Lodge, Long Hill Road, Ascot, Berkshire SL5 8RD
W75	A.W. WALDREN	The Cherrymans, 21 Acland Way, Farleigh Meadows, Tiverton, Devon EX16 5QA



Please not the following change of Address:-

B26 Mrs J.E. BRIANT 255 Butts Road, Southampton, Hants. SO2 8BN  
 C48 Mrs COTTERILL 1 Tamworth Close, Crown Wood,  
 Bracknell, Berks. RG12 3TU  
 D20 A. DEARMAN 37 Godwin Close, Ewell, Surrey KT19 9LD  
 F18 D. FISHER 28 Waverley Road, Backwell, Bristol BS19 3LQ  
 H40 Mrs R. HUTCHINS 51 Broad Oaks, Wick Meadow, Wickford, Essex  
 H50 C.G. HILL 74 Clarendon Road, Ashford, Middlesex TW15 2QD  
 H67 Mr. L.R. MODDER The Garden Annexe, Orchard House,  
 Heslington Lane, Heslington, York YO1 5DX  
 P39 R.S. PUTTICK 1 Barton Road, Central Treviscoe,  
 St. Austell, Cornwall PL26 7PT  
 R21 Miss F. REED 'Helenslee', Albert Lane, Oban,  
 Argyllshire PA34 5JD

### NEW MEMBERS SURNAME INTEREST

Surname	dates	place	county	mem. no.	Surname	dates	place	county	no.
ALLCOCK	18-20 cent.	Middlesex		K23	CHILDS	19 cent.	Shepperton & Kensington	Mdx	B102
AYRE	18-19 cent.	South Molton	Dev	K23	CHORLEY	19 cent.	Wellington	Som	E22
BALL	1750/1920	Longparish	Ham	B104	CLARINGBOLD	18-19 cent.	Deal	Ken	C82
BATEMAN	18-20 cent.	Swinton	Lan	K23		18-19 cent.	Walmer	Ken	C82
BAYLIS	19 cent.	Westminster	Mdx	S95	CLEMENTS	19 cent.	Burnham	Blkm	J30
	18 cent.	Bermondsey	Sry	S95	COCKRAM	17-19 cent.	Devon		K23
BIRCH	18-19 cent.	Staple	Ken	C82	COLLETT	18-20 cent.	Ruislip	Mdx	K23
BOGGIE	18-20 cent.	Scoonie	Fif	K23	COLMER	19 cent.	Stepney	Ldn	C83
BOGIE	18-20 cent.	Scoonie	Fif	K23	COOPER	19 cent.	Wellington	Som	E22
BORRETT	mid. 19 cent.	Richmond	Sry	G53	CORKETT	18-19 cent.	Essex		C82
	17-18 cent.	Earsham	Nfk	G53	COUSENS	18-19 cent.	Westminster		S96
	17-18 cent.	Barsham	Sfk	G53	CREASEY	17-18 cent.	Worth	Ssx	G52
BOUDIER	18 & early 19 cent.					17-18 cent.	Smallfield	Ssx	G52
		Kensington	Mdx	B103	CUNDY	18-20 cent.	Shoreditch	Ldn	K23
BOURNE	18 cent.	Brentford,				18-20 cent.	Southminster	Ess	K23
		Ealing & Acton	Mdx	D46	CURD	17-18 cent.	Framfield	Ssx	E22
BRADD	18 cent.	Romford, Orset,			DAY	19 cent.	East Bedfont	Mdx	B104
		Billericay & West Ham	Ess	D46		19 cent.	Feltham	Mdx	B104
BRAY	20 cent	Fulham	Mdx	G52	DIXON				A28
BRIDGEMAN	19 cent.	Bermondsey	Sry	S95	DOORNE	18-19 cent.	Kent		C82
BROTHERHOOD	18-20 cent.	Hounslow,			DUBBIN	18-29 cent.	Marylebone	Mdx	S97
		Isleworth & Twickenham	Mdx	G50	DUBINI	18-29 cent.	Marylebone	Mdx	S97
		19-20 cent.			DUFFIELD	any	Chelsea	Mdx	M68
		Chippenham St. Andrew	Wil	G50	EADE	17-18 cent.	Framfield	Ssx	E22
		18-19 cent. West Molsey	Sry	G50	EBERS	19 cent.	Chelsea &		
		18-19 cent. Clapham	Sry	G50		20 cent.	Fulham	Mdx	C83
BROWN	any	Chelsea	Mdx	M68	FLETCHER	17-19 cent.	Spilsby & Partney	Wil	S96
BRYANT	19 cent.	Bristol	Gls	S97					B102
BUCKOKE				A28	FOLLETT				
BYRNE	any	Lambeth	Sry	M68	FRASER	19 cent.	Devonport	Dev	S97
CANDLER	mid. 19 cent.	Isleworth & Twickenham	Mdx	G53	FREEMAN	any	Soho & Knightsbridge	Mdx	M68
	mid. 19 cent	Richmond	Sry	G53	FRENCH	18 cent.	Brentford,		
	17-18 cent.						Ealing & Acton	Mdx	D46
		Bury St. Edmunds	Sfk	G53	FRITTER	19 cent.	High Halstow	Ken	C83
CARDE	17-18 cent.	Framfield	Ssx	E22		19 cent.	Basingstoke	Ham	C83
CARTER	19 cent.	Hammersmith	Mdx	S99					



Surname	dates	place	county	mem. no.
GARDNER	18-19 cent.	Hounslow & Isleworth	Mdx	S96
GARN(E)	any	Wandsworth	Sry	F36
	any	Staines	Mdx	F36
	any	Egham	Sry	F36
GEORGE	19 cent.	Harlington	Mdx	B104
GLEADEN	18 cent.	Finningley	Ntt	G51
	18 cent.	S. Yorkshire		G51
GOODFELLOW	mid. 19 c.	Twickenham & Richmond	Sry	G53
GOULDEN	18-20 cent.	Lancashire & Cheshire		D47
GRAY	1900	Fulham	Mdx	G52
GREENE	20 cent.	Rathfarnham	Dub	G52
HALL	19 cent.	Bermondsey	Sry	S95
HANCOCK	17-19 cent.	Corsham	Wil	S96
HARRAL	18-20 cent.	Any	Any	D47
HARROLD	18-20 cent.	Any	Any	D47
HEAD	17-18 cent.	Framfield	Ssx	E22
HENLY	16-18 cent.	Brinkworth	Wil	S97
HEWITT	19 cent.	Northern Ireland		G51
HILL	18-20 cent.	Lancashire & Cheshire		D47
HOLMES	18 cent.	Norwich	Nfk	B102
	19 cent.	Docking	Sry	B102
HOWES	18 cent.	Oldland	Gls	S97
HUBBARD	18-20 cent.	Hackney	Ldn	K23
HUMPHREYS	any	Lambeth	Sry	M68
HUMPHRIES	any	Lambeth	Sry	M68
HUMPHRYS	any	Lambeth	Sry	M68
HURRELL	18-20 cent.	Any	Any	D47
JACKMAN				A28
JARMAN	19 cent.	Chelsea	Mdx	G45
JENKINS	18-19 cent.	Fulham	Mdx	J30
JOHNSON	19 cent.	Fulham	Mdx	B104
KEEFE	19 cent.	Devonport	Dev	S97
KEENAY	18-20 cent.	Lanarkshire		K23
KENNAY	18-20 cent.	Lanarkshire		K23
KING	19 cent.	East Bedfont	Mdx	B104
KINGTON	17-19 cent.	Corsham	Wil	S96
KNOWLES	19 cent.	Arundel	Ssx	E22
LANE	19 cent.	Crediton	Dev	E22
	19 cent.	Wellington	Som	E22
LAW	18-19 cent.	Elmdon	Ess	C82
LONG	19 cent.	Chelsea	Mdx	S97
	19-20 cent.	Devonport	Dev	S97
LONGMAN	16-19 cent.	Ditcheat	Som	K24
LUKE	19 cent.	Hammersmith & Shepherds Bush	Mdx	S99
LUNDIE	17-18 cent.	Worth	Ssx	G52
	1845	Worth	Ssx	G52
LYTHGOE	18-20 cent.	Lancashire & Cheshire		D47
MARSHALL	pre 1834	North Notts.		G51
MARTIN	16-19 cent.	Ditcheat	Som	K24
MILLING	18-19 cent.	London		D48
MITCHELL	19 cent.	East London		G45

Surname	dates	place	county	mem. no.
MONK	18-19 cent.	Clavering	Ess	C82
MOORE	18-19 cent.	Norwich	Nfk	C82
MORRIS	before 1900	Stanwell, East Bedfont & Cranford	Mdx	B104
MOYES	19 cent.	Chelsea & St. Pancras	Mdx	T26
NETHERCOTE	18-19 cent.	Essex & Norfolk		K23
NORTON	16-19 cent.	Ditcheat	Som	K24
NUTLEY	18 cent.	Headbourne Worthy	Ham	D46
OSMINT	19 cent.	Chelsea	Mdx	C83
OSMOND	19 cent.	Wellington	Som	E22
PAIN	19 cent.	Burnham	Bkm	J30
PAYNE	19 cent.	Burnham	Bkm	J30
PELMAN	before 1930	Westminster		B104
PENTON	1842	Tapley	Ham	G52
PERRY	19 cent.	Bermondsey	Sry	S95
PINK	18 cent.	Staines	Mdx	S95
	18 cent.	Basingstoke	Ham	S95
PIZZEY	19 cent.	Bristol	Gls	S97
PORTER	19 cent.	Witham	Ess	E22
POWELL	18 & early 19 cent.	Kensington	Mdx	B103
ROBERTS	19 cent.	Meliden	Den	S97
RUSSEL	19 cent.	Bristol	Gls	S97
SAUNDERS	18-19 cent.	Yiewsley & Uxbridge	Mdx	K23
	18-20 cent.	Hackney	Ldn	K23
SCHOFIELD	19c.	East Bedfont	Mdx	B104
SHOWELL	19 cent.	Greenwich	Ken	J30
SIMMONS	18-19 cent.	London		D48
SMITH	19 cent.	London/Middx.		J30
	19 cent.	Lambeth	Sry	J30
STAGG	18 cent.	Great Bedwyn	Wil	D46
	18 cent.	Brentford, Ealing & Acton	Mdx	D46
STARR	19 cent.	? Fulham	Mdx	G51
STEPHENS	19 cent.	Shoreditch	Mdx	S95
	19 cent.	Bermondsey	Sry	S95
SUTTON	18-20 cent.	Lancashire & Cheshire		D47
TERRY	19 cent.	Patching	Ssx	E22
THOMPSON	19 cent.	Chelsea	Mdx	E22
THROVINGTON	18 cent.	Brentford, Ealing & Acton	Mdx	D46
TINSON	17-19 cent.	Corsham	Wil	S96
TOYNE	19-20 cent.	Hounslow & Isleworth	Mdx	S96
	17-19 cent.	Greater London & Essex		S96
	17-19 cent.	Partney & Spilsby	Wil	S96
TUTTON	before 1930	Westminster		B104
TWYMAN	18-19 cent.	Deal & Sandwich	Ken	C82
VOWLES				A28



WALDREN or  
 WALDRON mid 19 c. Kensington Mdx W75  
 WALL 18-19 cent. Deal Ken C82  
 18-19 cent. Sandwich Ken C82  
 WARREN 19 cent. Risbridge &  
 Bury St. Edmunds Sfk C83  
 WATERMAN 18 cent. Lyneham Wil S97  
 WATTS 18-19 cent. London D48  
 WAYMAN 19 cent. Greenwich Ken B102  
 WEEDON 19-20 cent. Chelsea Mdx D47  
 WHITE 18-19 cent. Roxborough C82  
 18-19 cent. Banbury Oxf C82  
 WHITEMAN 18-20 cent. Chelsea Mdx &  
 Wandsworth Sry D47

Surname	dates	place	county	no.	mem.
WHYMAN	18-19 cent.	Essex	Ess	C82	
WILCOX	18-19 cent.	London		D48	
WILDER	18-19 cent.	Littleton	Mdx	G50	
WOOD	18 cent.			B102	
WOODFORD	18 cent.	Brentford, Ealing & Acton	Mdx	D46	
WOODLAND	19 c.	Cripplegate	Ldn	B102	
WRIGHT	19 cent.	Lambeth	Sry	F36	
YARNEY	all	Itchen	Ham	G45	
		all	Winchester	Ham	G45
		all	Farnham	Sry	G45
ZUGG	1800's	any	Lon	S98	

These lists of member's surname interests are given in a condensed form, so as to give as much information as possible in the minimum of space, and to make the search for a specific name relatively easy. In most cases the date will indicate a period, the place a general area. All the abbreviations for the counties are given according to the Chapman County Code. In writing to contact another researcher please remember to include a SAE if a reply is wanted.

## FAR FROM HOME - A STRAY M.I.

In the burial ground of the ancient church of Eglwye Cwfan, Angelsey, which stands on a small island west of Aberffraw, is the following gravestone of Welsh Slate.

"To the loved memory of FRANK MORLEY GURNEY son of Mr. F.K. GURNEY of Moore park Villas, Walham Green, London: who was drowned in Porth Tre Castell the 31st of July 1869 in his 21st year."

The age is indistinct, but is confirmed by the index at St. Catherine's House, which shows his age as 20. The death was not registered until the June quarter 1870 however - either the body was washed up later or there was a protracted Coroner's Inquest.

If anyone is interested in this person, I have a black and white photograph of the inscription. R.W. Williams, 20 The Globe, Shalford Road, Guildford, Surrey GU4 8BL

## WHAT'S IN A NAME

DEADMAN - When one thinks about this name the impossibility of its literal meaning becomes apparent. It is hardly likely that someone would be named as the son of a 'dead man', there were all too many dead men in medieval times to make it a reasonable choice for a surname. The origin is in fact from the place name DEBENHAM in Norfolk. It was corrupted from Debenham to Debnam ~ Beadnam - Deadmen. Deadman is one of a number of surnames derived from place names where the original placename spelling survives, but the surname derived from it is often changed. Similar corruptions, where the middle syllable is run into the last, produces Tottmen from Tottenham, Buckmen from Buckenham

and Hadman from Hedenham. Puttnam from Puttenham, shows where the intermediary form has survived as a surname.

#### THE EDITOR

The last three issues of the Journal (including this one) have been joint productions between Pat Johnston and myself. Unfortunately Pat is now in the process of moving to Yateley in Surrey, and is temporarily unable to continue with the joint editorship; in fact as I type these words her computer is packed up waiting for the removal men. when she is settled in her new home she hopes to take up the position again, until then the Journal will revert back to me (Vic Rosewarne) as editor. Thank you Pat for your help and hope to welcome you back soon. All material for the journal should be sent to me at the address shown on the inside front cover.

With this journal we and our first year producing four issues a year and I would like to thank all contributors who have helped to make this possible. We do though need a constant stream of article both large and small to fill the four editions.

DEADLINE - The next Journal will be ready for collection at our March meeting, all contributions must be received by February 1st.

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#### 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 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. Brides 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 (re- corded 100 years ago), Hampton, Harlington, Harmondsworth, Hayes, Heston. Hillingdon, Hounslow (United Reformed), Laleham, Littleton, Norwood Green, Perivale, Shepperton, Staines, Teddington, Twickenham and Uxbridge. Enquiries £1 plus SAE (or 2 I.R.C.s).

Mrs Wendy 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's maiden name. Enquiries members, S.A.E. 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 and 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, Middfesex 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, as above.

HAYES St. Mary's Registers - Baptisms, Marriages, Burials 1557-1840. Enquiries £ per surname plus SAE Mrs M. Sibley. 13 Blossom Way, West Drayton, Middlesex UB 7 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, Philip Sherwood, 5 Victoria Lane, Harlington, Middlesex UB3 5EW

ISLEWORTH All Saints Registers - Marriages 1754-1895, Baptisms 1808-1854, burials 1813-1879, Poor Law Examinations 1777-1801, 1813-1830. Enquiries £1.00 plus SAE, Mr A. Powell, 71 Whitestile Road, Brentford, Middx.

RECORDS OF THE RUISLIP AREA - An index of up to 160,000 names, all past residents of Ruislip, Pinner, Eastcote. Northwood, Ickenham, Harefield and Hillingdon areas. 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.

COASTGUARD 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, Words, WR7 4LB.



## 1851 CENSUS INDEXES FOR SALE

The Society has for sale the following census indexes which have been produced on Microfiche unless stated.

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

Covers the ancient parish of Paddington which was in 1851 divided into the two districts of St. Mary Paddington & St. John Paddington

KENSINGTON, BROMPTON, HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM  
- HO 107 1468 - 1471 set of 4 fiche - £4.35 (inc. p.&p.)  
[Overseas Airmail £5.20]

These fiche, together with two published separately for Paddington, cover the whole of the Kensington Registration District. Each fiche covers a P.R.O. piece number, these are:-  
Kensington Town HO 107 1468, Brompton & St. Peter Hammersmith HO 107 1469, St. Paul Hammersmith HO 107 1470, Fulham HO 107 1471

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

These three fiche are a complete surname index for the 1851 census the parish of St. Luke Chelsea, each cover a P.R.O. piece number.

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 the part of Kingston Registration Division in Middlesex.)

In Booklets :-

ACTON, BRENTFORD & CHISWICK - HO 107 1699 - £2.00 (inc. p.&p.)  
Includes the parishes of Acton, Old & New Brentford, Chiswick, Ealing, Greenford, Hanwell & Perivale.

STAINES Registration District - HO 107 1696 - £2.00 (inc. p.&p.)  
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. Chandler, 'Veris', Cockshot Lane,  
Dormston, Worcester WR7 4LB