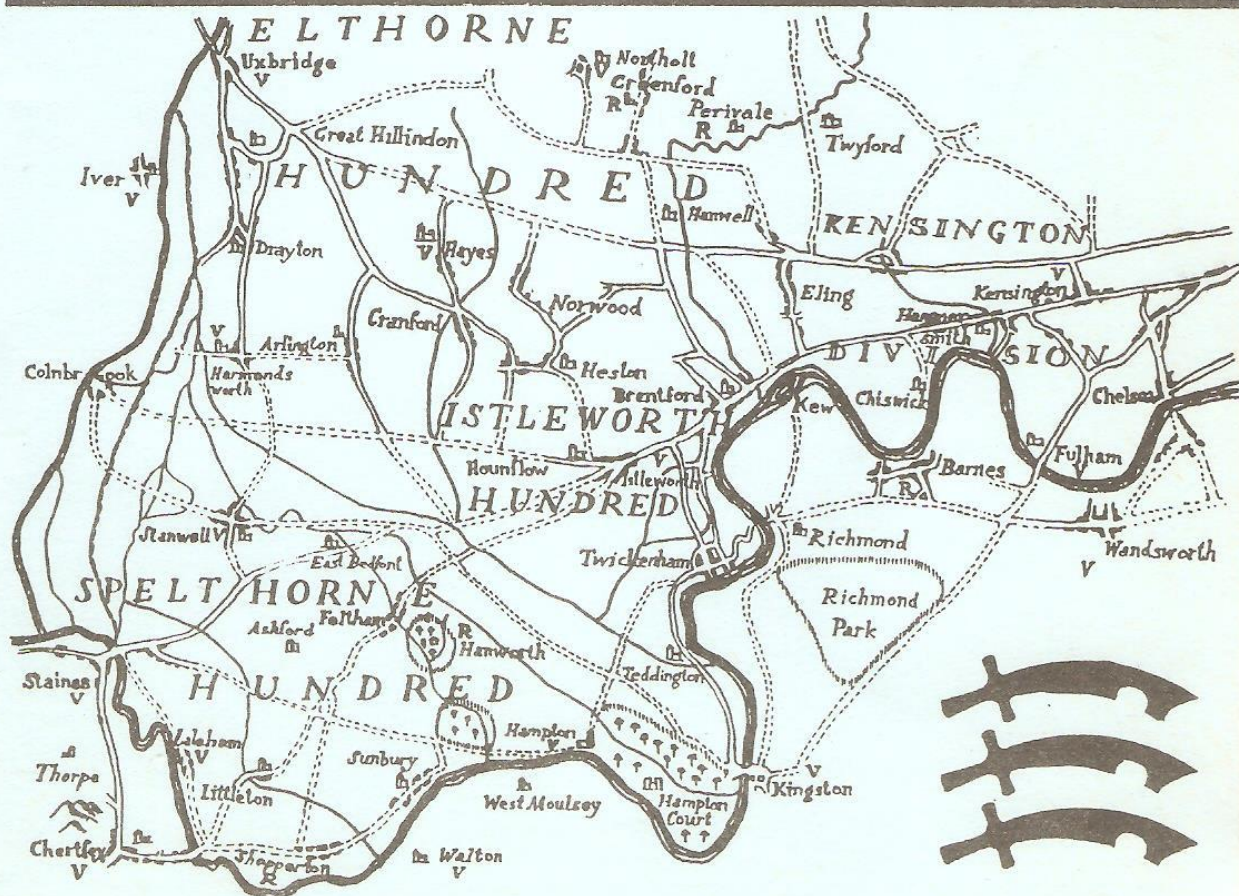


# West Middlesex Family History Society Journal

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September 1991



# WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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In all correspondence please mark your envelope WMFHS in the top left hand corner; if a reply is needed, a SAE must be enclosed. Members are asked to note that receipts are only sent by request, if return postage is included.

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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 CHAIRMAN

Time to reflect on the last few months. So many things have been happening. Our April Meeting was shocked by the news of .... an increase in refreshment prices! .... what budgeting, there has been no increase in charges since our society was started 12 years ago. Many thanks to Julia and all her helpers who make sure that we are able to take refreshments whilst chatting to other members.

We hope everyone, by now, knows that from October our meetings will held ... same place ... BUT on the third Thursday of each month. This change is due to increased fees for weekend bookings.

Saturday 1st June ... our society was represented by Mary Mason, Irene Davey and myself at "Ashford Nostalgia Day" at the Fordbridge Day Centre, Ashford. We talked the day away, as well as the prospect of new members and a lot of interest was shown in our own Open Day in September .... don't forget to do your bit with offers of help for at least some of the day. The "Urie Locomotive Society" donated a copy of their book, which can be found in our library ... "The 596 Story". We met Dave Grimmett, who is working on an interesting project. He has recorded the names on local War Memorials, such as Ashford and Staines. He is trying to put together a complete war record of each man. He is intrigued, or rather annoyed, by the apparent disappearance of the Roll of Honour which should be part of the Memorial ephemera. No "Official" seems to be able to help him. Can You ?

Saturday 8th June I attend a conference at the National Army Museum, Chelsea. Interesting and informative talks but the others attenders interesting too.

Tuesday 11th June Vic (our editor ... who craves your help by writing articles, reports on meetings as well as 'bits and pieces') gave a talk on Whitton at the Whitton Baptist Church.

Saturday 15th June Roy Huckle and I attended a Bedfordshire Hoots Day. Talks by the County Archivist and the County Librarian and a chance to display our research and look at others. We discovered that I had made incomplete notes some years ago and have been working on misinformation ever since!

Saturday 22nd June, Berkshire Symposium. Mavis Sibley, Yvonne Woodbridge, Eileen Startin Vic Rosewarne and I took books, fiche, and M.I.s in a minibus and had an enjoyable day out. (Next day out with a minibus is to the Oxfordshire Conference 5th October seats still available.

I do hope that those who attended our meetings are satisfied with what we do and that our out of town members receive the help that they obviously envisage. We celebrated our 500th member, Mr Wright of Bristol, by giving him free membership, for one year.

The Computer Group is emerging from the planning stage and will soon be serving the needs of members as well as the society itself. Thank you everyone who is helping to make ours an interesting and successful society.

Janet Huckle

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## FUTURE PROGRAMME

The following meetings have been planned for 1991-1992:-

September 13 'A Day in the Life of a Census Enumerator'  
by Jean Cole and Michael Sheppard

September 28 'OPEN DAY AT STAINES'

St. Peter's Church Hall, Laleham Read, Staines

Our first Open Day, when we shall have our full turn out of records, Library, (with the latest IGI) and Bookstall, with many experts on hand to help with research queries or just a chance to talk to the various members of the society.

For fuller details see page 11T.

## PLEASE NOTE

From October the meetings will switch to the Third Thursday of the Month

October 17 Philip Sherwood - 'The History of Heathrow'  
What was there before the Airport.

November 21 'What's Your County' A Talk on the origins of the English Counties followed by discussion groups on researching in various counties. (The meeting that should have been held in February.)

December 19 'Annual General Meeting' with an entertainment to follow.

January 16 To be Arranged

February 20 Frank Rackrow - 'Getting There'  
The story of travel before the Railways.

March 19 Freda Bingley - 'A One Name Study'

Except for September, the meetings will now be held on the third Thursday of each month, at Montague Hall, Montague Road, Hounslow. (Just off the High Street) Starting at 7.30pm.

## SOCIETY NEWS

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is given that the Annual General Meeting of the West Middlesex Family History Society will be held on Thursday 19 December at 8.00pm at Montague Hall, Montague road, Hounslow. Reports will be presented by the Chairman and Treasurer. You will be asked to approve the audit accounts for the year 1990-1991 and elect auditors for the coming Year. Elections will be held for the committee for the following year. Members who wish to bring any matter forward at the AGM or propose nominations for the committee will they please write to the Secretary by November 19th.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS

In the centre of this issue you will find the renewal notice for the subscription due for the year commencing 1 October 1991 and the rates are given on the inside front cover of the journal. Please arrange payment as soon as possible (unless you have already done so). With the renewal form there is a form for covenanting your subscription with the society. This is a for any U.K. resident paying Income Tax, it is entirely painless just fill in your details and return to the Treasurer, then the society can claim nearly £2 per covenant from the Government. In the last two years we have collected on average £190 per year.

Valerie Walker, Treasurer

### DATES OF MEETINGS

From the foundation of the society its meetings have been held on the second Friday of the Month. From October this year we have been forced to change to the third Thursday of the month. Hounslow Council decided, as from April of this year, to charge a commercial rate for the hire of Montague Hall on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays; this quintupled the amount we pay now. The committee was then faced with three alternatives:

(1) Continue on a Friday paying the new rent. This would have meant a bill of around a thousand pounds a year, about a fifth of our income, this was not thought to be feasible.

(2) To move to another hall on the same night. Montague Hall is both central to our area and also easily reachable by public transport. No other hall is both so convenient.

(3) To stay at Montague Hall but move the meeting to another night of the week. It was the last alternative that was really the only option. As the hall is booked by many other Societies and groups on a long term basis we found the third Thursday was the best date. Our thanks to Wendy Mott who negotiated long and hard on this to find a suitable alternative and get us a good rate for the future hire of the hall.

Thomas Reynolds was my Grandfather on my mother's side, he was a silver - bronze caster, referred to sometimes as a moulder. He was the chief moulder on Eros - the statue in Piccadilly, the following is an article about him from a copy of the Evening News in 1927.

"I'd like to see him again before I die" said the grey bearded man, a little wistfully as he sat beside the fire in his home at Shepherds Bush. "I don't go out much nowadays because my wife is nearly blind, but I would go down to Piccadilly Circus to see my Eros back again.

"Perhaps no other Londoner feels the banishment of the Love, than T. Reynolds who lives within a stone's throw of the place where Eros was born a quarter of a century ago. He was the chief moulder there, and now a man of 79, he believes he is the only moulder still alive who saw the young god take shape. "Five years he's been gone now" said the old man" and I haven't seen Piccadilly Circus since he went.

"I shouldn't like to go there while he is away. It wouldn't be the same place. But if he came back ...

From the chair on the other side of the fire Mrs. Reynolds listened as her husband talked of the days when Eros was in the making. A green shade shields her fading eyes. She herself will never see Eros again but Eros has brought luck to her marriage, she and her husband celebrated their golden wedding on a few weeks ago.

"It took three years to make Eros" Mr Reynolds said. "We had to keep waiting for the committee which had to inspect the work, and there was a lot of trouble getting them together. He did the fountain and the statue bit by bit". We'd do a dolphin for instance and then wait. We'd send a cart round to Mr Gilbert, the sculptor, to see if any other part was ready but often enough the cart would come back empty.

"Eros himself was a delicate job". You know he stands on one foot. Well, there's a steel rod running down through that foot to fix him on the pedestal, and you've no idea how hard it was to hold the rod steady while we made the aluminium leg. The wings were made of sheet metal and fitted to the body. The bow was cast, and at last he was ready.

"I shall never forget the ceremony that day when he was unveiled in Piccadilly Circus. He was all new and shiny. When it was all over we went to Mr. Gilbert's house and had champagne". "Ever after that I felt proud whenever I passed Eros, to see him standing up there and know I had helped to make him - well what a good feeling.

"He ought to come back he's been away long enough can't the London County Council do something to get him back ?



During the rebuilding of Piccadilly Underground station in the 1920's the statue stood in Embankment Gardens from 1922 to 1931.

Eros was a symbolic memorial fountain designed by Alfred Gilbert and erected by public donations in memory of the philanthropic 7th Earl of Shaftbury. It was intended to represent the Angel of Christian Charity but soon became known as Eros.

The first London statue to be cast in aluminium it was unveiled in 1893 by the Duke of Westminster whilst the Duchess drank from one of the drinking cups supplied - the cup was quickly stolen.

The fountain was considerably different from Gilbert's original design. He had planned a large basin into which water cascaded, but the basin that was made was so small that passers by got drenched if the fountain was turned full on. Around the outside was a low wall broken in four places and demolished in 1894.

On the western section was a bust of Lord Shaftsbury by Boehm. Gilbert was furious with the memorial Committee's interference with his design and did not attend the unveiling.

The foundry where the work on Eros was carried out was to my recollection situated in Uxbridge Road, Shepherds Bush, behind the public house called the Adelaide, foundry work was thirsty work!

Thomas Reynolds and his family lived in a large four storey house at 111 Coningham Road, Shepherds Bush; in fact the house where I was born in 1917. In those days the house was rented, I used to go with my grandmother to pay the rent to Mr. Mander, the landlord, in Uxbridge Road, Shepherds Bush. His wife used to serve tea from the silver set together with Victoria jam sponge, quite a treat.

I remember on one occasion Mr. Mander told my grandmother that Mr. Reynolds should buy the property, which would cost about £300, I think he had the money but he never bought it, people didn't in those days, the 1920's. They had a large family six daughters and three sons and I believe two were lost at birth.

I believe at one time my grandfather was earning something like £10 a week, quite a sum in those days he even had a Hansom cab pull up outside no. 111 to take him to work.

I have in my possession several small items which were cast in bronze by my grandfather in the 1920's and I well remember at that time when I was a small boy he asked me if I was short of money, of course I said "yes" and he said come in on Saturday afternoon, I duly went to his house and he was casting two shilling pieces which looked the real thing, he gave me a few and then said "Don't you dare spend them !!! "

Ronald P. Bantin, 36 Ashley Drive, Whitton, Twickenham. .



## NOTES AND NEWS

### UNITED STATES 1990 CENSUS

Last year, 1990, the U.S.A. held their decennial census. The final figure calculated by the Census Bureau" for the population was 248.7 million people. However this is being challenged by many cities and states, as a later survey estimated that there was an under enumeration of 5.3 million. This is more than the population of the United States when the first census was held, ordered by George Washington, in 1790. The population of Los Angeles is actually 200,000 more than the census calculated, or more than 5 per cent of the city's population. I wonder how many people missed being enumerated in our census held in April ?

### COMPUTER AID TO RESEARCHNG IRISH ROOTS

Churches on both sides of the Irish Border have linked up via a computer to offer the 70 million people around the world who claim Irish descent the chance to trace their roots. Thirty five database centres with computerised church and state records dating back hundreds of years are being set up across the island with everything from birth, marriage and death certificates to records of convicts sent abroad. All the data base centres should have their records completed within three years. A Tourist Board survey estimates that 25 per cent of those travelling to Ireland say ancestor tracing is the reason for their visit. Officials believe that by the year 2000 the "roots business" could raise £100 million in extra tourist income.

(Daily Telegraph 3 June 1991)

### FAMILY BIBLE INSCRIPTION INDEX

An index to surnames in Family Bible Inscriptions is held by Mrs Rene King, 16 Upper Shott, Cheshunt, Herts. EN7 6DR.

Enquiries are free but please send a S.A.E.. Mrs King would be pleased to receive any inscriptions you may have access to.

### PICTURES PAST

If you are interested in the church where your forefathers hatched, matched and dispatched, 'Pictures Past' may be able to help. Yvonne Coldren, a family historian is 'potty about churches' and now collects postcard and guides of churches to sell to her fellow researchers. If you cannot attend the Open Day but are interested in obtaining views of churches, write to PICTURES PAST, 47 Manor House Park, Codsall, Staffordshire WV8 1ES, giving the town/village, name of church, with the pre 1974 county. Please send a SAE 9" x 4" with a 1st class stamp for sending cards an approval and a small SAE with a 2nd class stamp for acknowledging your order if the cards are not available, your requirements will be kept on computer.

## FEDERATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES (FFES) NEWS

### BIRMINGHAM SCHOOLS 1880-98

An index to Schoolchildren and their parents from Schools' Admission Registers from 1880-98 has been compiled. For further details write to Mrs. R. Procter, 221 Gilesgate, Durham City, DH1 1QN, enclosing a SAE or 2 IRCs.

### INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

The Information and Library service of the I.Mech.E. holds two sets of records which yield biographical information. The first group are the proposal forms, giving details of date and place of birth, schooling and early career of individual members - in many cases information otherwise unobtainable. The second group are Institute proceedings, which lists date of election to membership, with details of the life and career of the member. Initial cost for a search is £5,00. Enquiries and further details from The Librarian, Information and Library, Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 1 Birdcage Walk, Westminster, London SW1H 9JJ.

### NATIONAL BUILDING RECORDS

This contains more than 1.5 million photographs, dating from the earliest days of photography up to the present day; 100,000 line drawings and written records of all types of historic buildings - ecclesiastical, domestic, civic, commercial and industrial; with details of their architectural fittings, including decoration, woodwork, glass and sculpture. The index to the N.B.R. records can be consulted from 10am to 5.30pm, Monday to Friday, at RCHME (N.B.R.), Fortress House, 23 Savile Row, London W1T 2JQ. Material from the collections can then be viewed though items from the reserve collection requires two days notice.

### INSTITUTE OF HERALDIC AND GENEALOGICAL STUDIES

The Institute now has accommodation available for visitors to Canterbury. Fully modernised rooms can be booked on a self-catering basis within a few minutes walk of the Institute's Library, the Cathedral's Archives and all the sights of the City. (Room charge approx. £20 per night.) Rooms can also be booked for attendance at the Day Schools arranged for November and December 1991. Details and booking form from the Registrar, IHGS, Northgate, Canterbury, Kent, GT1 1YBA.

## MARK THE NAME

At various Member's Evenings, when the committee and others have tried to help people with their research, a common question asked is how to trace an ancestor who suddenly appears in one parish with, apparently, no clue as to his or her origins. The usual way of proceeding is to search the nearby parishes gradually getting further away to try and locate the person. This is, of course, a time consuming business, there is a possible short cut in noting the choice of christian names selected by this ancestor for his or her children. The use of a particular set of names, an unusual christian name or the rare use of common christian names in families may signify where to look.

In choosing christian names for their children people, at least up until the middle of the 19th century, tended to be conservative. A look at many family trees will show the same names being used, with slight variations through the generations as the wife's name is included, or another is dropped perhaps from dislike of a brother or sister.

In my mother's family (the Carpenters) the name Mark has been given to a direct ancestor or one of his brothers in each generation back to 1750. It only missed my mother's as she was an only child; and she was christened Margaret, about as close as you can get. It continues to the present with my brother, who has it as his second name.

Around 1740 my direct ancestor, John Carpenter, does one of these sudden appearances in the Parish of Heyshott in Sussex. In the marriage register he is recorded as a 'sojourner', how far did he come and in what direction. A clue may lie in his choice of Mark as a christian name for one of his sons. Its use in the Carpenters of Sussex is very rare, almost all occurrences after 1750 are traceable to this John Carpenter of Heyshott. A search through various records in Sussex shows that there was a family of 'Carpenters' who used the christian name Hark in the area of Ticehurst prior to 1750. This, at least, gives direction to the search.

Another example occurs in my direct line, where the use of christian names, if not actually proving descendant, was certainly a strong pointer. My 6 times great grandfather, John Rosewarne, left Cornwall about 1740 to work in various copper and lead mines in the North of England. He had nine children, by his wife Ann, born in various parishes, mainly in Yorkshire. The names of these nine children give a clue to his ancestry, they were:

Thomas, Blanch, John, Samuel (twice), William,  
Richard, Edward and Mary.

All the boys names were fairly common, except that Samuel was almost never used by the Rosewarne families of Cornwall. The only occurrence before 1700 was of Samuel Rosewarne of Redruth, born circa 1660, subsequent use was limited to his direct descendants. Blanch was also rare, only one occurrence in about 1600, before the middle of the 19th century.

though, is likely to have used both these names for his children - the John Rosewarne, baptised in Redruth in 1720, the only child of the above Samuel Rosewarne by his second marriage to Blanch Teague.

There was also an indicator in the names of Samuel Rosewarne's children by his first wife, these were:

Thomas, Edward, Mary, Udy and Samuel

Only Udy was not used by John, perhaps he did not get on with that half brother. William and Richard, used by John, do not appear to come from the immediate family, but Richard may have been an uncle's name. Thomas, the eldest of Samuel's children, was nearly twenty years older than John and may have acted as some kind of father figure, as John was orphaned in his early teens. The two half brothers were connected in mining activity at Reeth, near Richmond in Yorkshire and on Thomas's death in 1765 John acted as executor for his half brother's estate. As a result John may have named his first son after Thomas.

A final example where a person moving, in this case to a nearby county, could give an indication to his origins by his use of christian names is the case of Benjamin Kniveton of Astley in Lancashire. There was a Benjamin Kniveton baptised 16 July 1750, the second son of George Kniveton of Wirksworth in Derbyshire. There is no further record of Benjamin in the parish registers, either of marriage or burial. This Benjamin had four brothers who were named respectively:

Joseph, George, Charles and Nehemiah.

As a young man did this Benjamin seek his fortune in the new industrial towns of Lancashire. A Benjamin Kniveton married Betty Thornley at Ecoles, Lancashire, in 1762. The five sons by this marriage were named respectively:

George, Benjamin, Charles, Joseph and Nehemiah.

Q.E.D., not quite, but I don't think I would look any further.

Finding coincidence in the use of christian names can only help to point in the right direction, only with other information can it be used to prove a connection. It does help, though, to know where to look.

Vic Rosewarne

## MAKING AN EARLY START

"1571 February 1 Edmund Tilliar and Agnes Layton were married at four o'clock in the morning."

Extracted from Harlington Parish Register

by Connie Zouch

## CONFERENCES IN 1991

### CUMBRIA F.H.S. One Day Conference

This society will be holding its third one day Conference at the Society of Genealogists on 23 November 1991. Three of the talks are of general interest to the Family Historians whilst the fourth is a fascinating account of a perfectly preserved medieval knight's body and the efforts to identify him. Further details and booking form send a S.A.E. to the Conference Organiser:

Peter Park, 25 Harvey Road,  
Walton on Thames, Surrey, KT12 2PZ.

### SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS One Day Conference

The Society of Genealogists One Day Conference will take place on Saturday 2 November at the New Horticultural Hall, Westminster, near Victoria Station. There will be three streams of lectures (two of which will concentrate on occupations with distinctive modes of dress) and the third stream will be on Computers in Genealogy. Full details are available from the Society at 1H Charterhouse Buildings, London EC1A 7BA.

### LINCOLNSHIRE F.H.S. — ONE DAY CONFERENCE

This society in conjunction with the family history societies of Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire will be holding a one day conference entitled "An Apple a Day ..." (A Conference with a Medical Theme). It is at The Lincoln Suite, The Lawn, Union Road, Lincoln on Saturday 5 October 1991. Booking forms available from Mrs B. Webster, 27 Fen Head, Heighington, Lincoln, Lincs. LN4 1JL.

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## DIRECTORY OF MEMBER'S INTERESTS

With this journal you should receive a copy of the 1991 Member's Interests booklet. If you have not please contact the treasurer, Valerie Walker, whose name is on the front inside cover.

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## WHAT'S IN A NAME

### LAWLESS

Means just what it says, a man uncontrolled by the law, without the law, an outlaw. Mainly a Scottish surname.

## COMPUTER GROUP

The Society has for some time been considering setting up a group for those interested in using computers to help with their research into family history. A member of the society, Lani Horn, has agreed to take on the organisation of this group with regular meetings and a newsletter for members.

These are a few points about computers and Family History from the first Newsletter.

Due to the vast amount of records we have to handle in maintaining Family History Records, it gets increasingly difficult with a manual system to find what you want and to do cross reference. With computers decreasing in cost, and programs becoming more sophisticated and with a wider range of applications, it is worth thinking about computers to assist and organise our family history research.

Once we have carefully considered our needs and bought a computer and one or more programs, we can get familiar with it by experimenting with the computer, the programs and the information. We can enter a few records and try to manipulate the information in all sorts of ways and get print-outs. Once we feel comfortable with the computer and the program, we can then start setting up our own database.

It is vital to have some kind of computer support from those who are more experienced and knowledgeable in computerising manual Family history records.

Among us there are some who are fully conversant of computerised systems and using them for Family History Records. It is very encouraging to know that some have offered to assist us in ways of sharing information and experience they have in using computers in Family History research. A warm welcome to them! We would like to hear from more volunteers please.

We hope the Computer Group and News Letters would create an opportunity for that. We intend to meeting once every two months either at Montague Hall or at a volunteers residence. Then we can share ideas and experience, ask any questions, discuss any problems and ways of overcoming them and make any suggestions or improvements.

Those of us with specialised knowledge in Computers or Computerising Family History records, who would be only too happy to share their knowledge and experience with others. In forming this group we hope to make use of this opportunity to assist and to be helped by each other and make a success of incorporating computers into our Family History research.

Whether you are interested in computerising your records or whether you are only curious, we would be very pleased to have you in our group - so please do join in ! .

In the newsletter we hope to have Information, Questions and Answers and any related items (Computers, Programmes etc.) for sale. Any ideas suggestions, feedback for the newsletter will be most welcome I You can join the group any time and a copy of the newsletter will be sent to each member. Any correspondence with the organiser to be addressed to

Mrs Lani Hern, Organiser F.H. Computer Group,  
62 Edgar Road, Hounslow, Middlesex TWE EQG.

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### BERKSHIRE F.H.S OPEN DAY

The Berkshire Family History Society Open Day was on Saturday 22 June at Wokingham, so with display boards, publicity material and books for sale, 5 of us piled into a mini bus. Janet Huckle was the driver and Vic Rosewarne navigated. The venue was a large Sports Hall. We soon had our display set up and open for business. We met some of our members and renewed acquaintances with other stall holders.

During the day there were 2 speakers. Joanna Martin spoke in the morning about migration within Britain before 1900. The reasons behind our ancestors' decision to move. Whether they were compelled to move long distances because of bad conditions in their home area or to travel a few miles for a better job with more pay. Jim Goland was the afternoon speaker on emigration and he painted a vivid picture of conditions aboard ships sailing to Australia and America and the reception of the emigrants and convicts faced. (Summaries of these talks are deposited in our library.) We dealt with various queries, sold some books and had a pleasant time. Our day was made complete by Janet delivering us to our front doors.

Yvonne Woodbridge

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### HELP OFFERED

### RECIPROCAL RESEARCH

I would be willing to undertake reciprocal research in the Leicestershire Record Office (covering the old county of Rutland too) if any researcher has interests in my patch, in exchange for research in London. I have done quite a lot of research over the past 15 years so am familiar with all the sources available. Mrs C. Cotton, 38 Ashfield Road, Stoneygate, Leicestershire LE2 1LA.



## PAST MEETINGS

May - Jim Golland - 'The Gurneys of Middlesex'

On Friday 10th May we were very fortunate to listen to a talk by Jim Golland, one time archivist at Harrow School, Local Historian, member of Pinner Local History Society, editor of its journal. Jim talked to us about the Gurney's of Middlesex.

His interest in the Gurney family, started when researching the History of Harrow School, in his own words, a "sad salutary 20 year obsession". I am sure that most family historians do some social or local history when researching their own family roots. Jim started on local history and moved onto the history of a family not related to himself.

The significance of the Gurney presence in Middlesex was made very clear. Leading Quakers, successful bankers and Elizabeth Gurney, who became Elizabeth Fry, the prison reformer. Jim has a box file of Gurney individuals noted in Middlesex records, yet some members were able to provide even more references for his collection (one member even went home to get the information he had).

Jim has sent us two of the Pinner Society's most recent journals and these will be available, on loan, from our Library. Jim's interest and enthusiasm were obvious to us all. It was a pleasure to listen to such fascinating talk.

J.H.

June - Jewish Ancestry Dr. A. Joseph

On the 14th June 1991 Dr. Anthony Joseph, Chairman of the Birmingham branch of the Jewish Historical Society of England spoke to us on researching your Jewish Ancestry.

The meeting began at 7.00pm as the start of the sabbath was not far off. The Jewish day runs from dusk to dusk and Dr. Joseph wished to be with relatives for the sabbath meal by 9.05pm.

Dr. Joseph began by outlining the history of Jewish settlement in England, covering their arrival in 1066 with William the Conqueror, their expulsion in 1290 and their resettlement in 1665. This gap in residence makes it impossible for anyone with Jewish ancestry to trace them further back in England than 1665.

He explained how many of the early immigrants established small colonies in the South of England from Sheerness to Falmouth. One man would stay in the town to maintain the religious base and the remainder would go into the hinterland peddling their wares during the week and returning to base for the Sabbath. The largest community was in the East End of London, growing dramatically by the end of the 19th century. Most people will probably find their ancestors amongst this group.

Dr. Joseph said that the records used for researching Jews was exactly the same as for any other forebears, the General Register Office, the census and Principle Probate Registry. However, prior to the start of Civil Registration one has to refer to Synagogue records, registers of births, marriages and burials in the same way that one has to refer to parish records for Christians. An additional feature of the registers, however, is that they usually give the Hebrew names of the parties.

Dr. Joseph explained the difference between Shephardi Jews, those from Spain and Portugal (from the Hebrew word for Spain) and Ashkenazi Jews from Germany, Poland and Russia , (from the Hebrew word for Germany). The main Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue is in Bevis Marks in the City and, to consult its records, one should contact the Archivist, Miss Rodriguez-Periera, at 2 Ashworth Road, London W9. It is interesting to note that the method of indexing names in the register of births is not alphabetical or date order but in the order in which the patriarch, after which the child is named, appears in the Bible. The main orthodox Ashkenazi Synagogues are combined under one body, the United Synagogue and for information on its records one should contact the Archivist, Mr. A.C. Tucker at Alder House, Tavistock Place, London WC1.

Dr. Joseph mentioned other records which could be of use, such as naturalisation papers, which can give information on family relationships and place of origin. He quoted from one affidavit made by one of his forebears in support of the naturalisation application by a cousin. This document affirmed the presence of the swearer at his cousin's wedding in the mid-19th century and gave a detailed description of the ceremony, providing an interesting piece of social history. Obituaries and thanks for condolence printed in the Jewish Chronicle can give names of relatives. Tombstones can also provide information, including Hebrew names, but for this you have to read Hebrew. The register of circumcisions kept by certain Mohelim at Bevis Marks was mentioned.

The problem of surnames was pointed out. Jews adopted fixed surnames later in history than the rest of the population and, in the early 19th century, it is not unusual for father and son to have different surnames, particularly if they use their father's forename as their surname. There is also the difficult of spelling foreign sounding names. Registrars have had a field day with this. Dr. Joseph highlighted this with an anecdote from his own researches. It was known that a child existed with the surname Weinstein but the birth registration could not be found. All permutations of "v", "w", "ei" and "ie" had been tried without success. In desperation the local Registrar was approached he eventually found the child under, and you have to crook your little finger when you say this, "Wainstain".

We were shown an impressive family tree dating back to shortly after the resettlement. I noticed one ancestor with the imposing surname of Ehrenbreitstein - the fortress at Koblenz.

Various questions were asked, including whether ancestors with Biblical names were likely to be Jews. It was pointed out that there was a vogue for such names in the 18th and 19th centuries, particularly amongst non-conformists, so that ancestors names Moses or Isaac should not automatically be assumed to be Jews without further supporting evidence.

Dr. Joseph was thanked warmly for his most interesting talk and departed in great haste before Sabbath commenced.

Note: There is a booklet "My Ancestors were Jewish" by Michael Gandy obtainable from the Society of Genealogists. There is also a Jewish Family History Workshop held every six weeks at the Sternberg Centre, Manor House, 80 East End Road, London N3 on Sunday afternoons.

K.B. Green

### Resources Available in the Guildhall Library MR. R. HARVEY

Mr. Harvey introduced us to the History of the Guildhall Library, from its foundation under the will of Richard Whittington, to the present day. He explained how the contents of the original library were removed in 1549, in order to stock the Library of the new home of the Earl of Somerset, the Lord Protector - and were never returned ! It was not until 1824 that the Corporation of London established the modern Guildhall Library, and a further H9 years before it was opened to the public. From its original purpose to provide a reference library 'of all matters relating to the City, the Borough of Southwark and the County of Middlesex', the scope of the library has expanded to incorporate many other aspects of Local and English History and the arts. In 1974 it was moved from its former site in Basinghall Street to the modern building in Aldermanbury, and now forms part of the City of London Library Service.

The Library has three sections: printed books, prints, maps and drawings, and manuscripts, and is open of Monday through Saturday, with some restrictions on the Saturday service. No reader's ticket is required, although identification may be asked for in the case of certain valuable items. There are a number of publications relating to the Library's holdings are available in the bookshop (closed on Saturday), including 'A Guide to Genealogical Sources'.

In the second part of his talk, Mr. Harvey conducted us on an imaginary tour of the library, pointing out the sources which are liable to be of-most interest to the family historian. To the left of the entrance is the manuscript section, with separate reading areas for original material and microfilm copies. There is an extensive classified catalogue to the manuscript material available. Among the many sources available on microfilm, the Library holds parish register for 102 of the 106 parishes in the City, one third of-which date from 1538, and a further third from 1558, The manuscript section holds material such as land tax records, poor rate books, 'churchwardens' and 'overseers'

accounts, estate and family papers, wills for the archdeaconry of London, and many records relating to the ancient livery companies.

Nearby is the prints and maps section (closed Saturday). Prints here relate primarily to the City and its surroundings. The large collection of parish and street maps also relates mainly to London, although smaller scale maps extend further over the whole country. Also to be found in this section are deposited collections of ephemera, including, for example, a large collection of playbills and programmes for theatres in the London area.

The main reading area to the right of the entrance is occupied by the printed books section. The catalogues here, currently in the process of computerisation, are arranged by author/name, by the library's own London classification, and by a variant of the Dewey system. Most of the items must be ordered using a slip system, with delivery times typically around ten minutes.

A microfiche area, with a printer, holds a complete set of the I.G.I. for Great Britain and Ireland, a complete set of Boyd's marriage index, and numerous census and other indexes, including many from local societies. Next to the catalogue are shelved many published indexes and reference books. These include indexes to the Times, published volumes of the Victoria County History series, publications of the British Records Society, the Harleian Society and others, most published parish registers transcripts, and published census indexes for London and the Home counties.

Further along is the open shelf material on London, covering all aspects of the life and history of an area roughly corresponding to that formerly controlled by the London County Council. The more modern of the library's extensive holding of London directories, which extends back to 1736, are available on open shelves. Items from a large collection of directories and poll books for the rest of the country are also available to order.

A set of indexes to the available on the shelf, official nature, such as awards of decorations. books section holds the London, a complete set of the Times, Boyd's burial Index, London Gazette, founded in 1665, is and can provide information on bankruptcies, changes of name, or The Microfilm area in the printed census records of the City of an index to Boyd's inhabitants of London, and part of the Lloyd's marine collection. The latter can provide career details for masters of ocean going ships, as well as more general information on shipping movements, which can be useful in, for example, tracing the voyages of emigrants.

After his interesting and informative talk on the wide variety of material available at the Guildhall Library, Mr. Harvey answered several particular holdings questions from members concerning particular holdings.

Richard Chapman

## THE 1851\_CEHSUS INDEX PROJECT

It was in the April 1983 issue of the Journal that we announced the start of the indexing project for the 1851 Census for our area of Middlesex. Eight years, several changes of personnel, 15,000 pages of enumerators returns transcribed, 270,000 persons indexed and the job is now finished.

The first index to be published, in July 1986, was for the Staines Registration District (HO 107 1696). It was followed by the Acton and Brentford Index in November 1987 (HO 107 1599). These two indexes were in booklet form, but the cost of producing these was too high, so for all other indexes we used the fiche format. This enabled us to publish H indexes in August 1988: Paddington (HO 107 1466 and 1467), the Islewerth & Twickenham districts (HO 107 1698) and the Hampton sub—District (part of HO 107 1604). Then in March 1990 we produced 7 indexes: Chelsea (HO 107 1672-4) and Kensington, Brompton, Hammersmith and Fulham districts (HO 107 1468-71).

Finally the index for the Uxbridge Registration District (HO 107 1597) completes the job. This index differs from our previous indexes in that it gives the christian name and age as well as the surname. The intention, when the project started, was to do this for all piece numbers in our area of interest; but that was in the era before cheap microcomputers. We started indexing using the slip method; where each entry has to be written on a slip of paper, hand sorted and then typed up. This proceeded very slowly, so to speed production it was decided to produce e surname index only.

Piece Number HO 107 1597 comprises the Uxbridge Registration District, which occupied the North West corner of Middlesex. On the night of the Census, Sunday March 30th, 1351 the total population of the district was 20,037. The district comprised the following parishes:-

Parish	Population
-----	-----
Cowley	906
Harefield	1,398
Hayes	2,076
Hillingdon	6,352
Ickenham	364
Norwood	2,693
Northolt	634
Ruislip	1,392
Uxbridge	3,236
West Drayton	906
-----	-----
Total	20,037

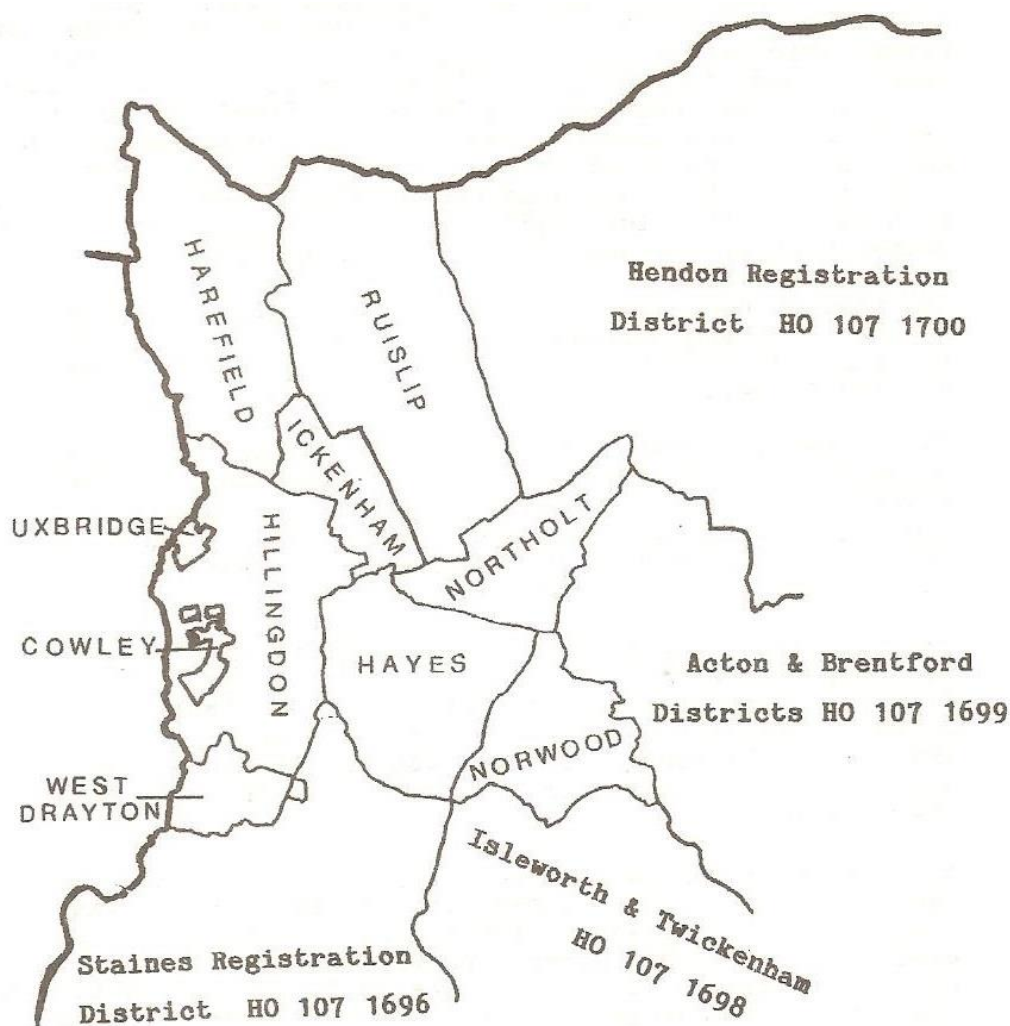
There is also enumerators books for the Hillingdon Union Workhouse on folios 235-242v and for the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum on folios 596-627.

Note that the enumeration book for the Hanwell Asylum only contains full details for the staff and this has been indexed.

Details on the inmates of the Asylum are given only in brief: initials instead of names, the age is probably estimated and only rarely is a place of birth given, consequently these details have not been included in the index.

The work on the Uxbridge index was done by Mavis Sibley and Connie Zouch, who transcribed the enumerators books, this was then entered onto a computer and a printout produced which was checked by Pam Morgan against the original enumerators beaks at Portugal Street. From the corrected transcript the computer indexed the data by Age, Christian Name then Surname, and printed out the final copy. Microfiche were then made from this final computer printout. The index covers 120 pages with about 160 people per page.

### UXBRIDGE REGISTRATION DISTRICT



The Parishes comprising the Uxbridge Registration District, with the surrounding districts marked.

Note - The Parish of Cowley consisted of eleven separate parts completely within the parish of Hillingdon. Some parts of Cowley are enumerated with Hillingdon, full details are given on page 5 of the fiche.

Stanwell lies in the extreme west of Middlesex, between the main road from London to Slough in the North and the main road to Staines in the south. With one small exception the boundaries of the ancient parish remain those of the modern civil parish. The most ancient parts of the parish boundaries are probably, in the south, along the Staines Road, which is Roman and in the west along the River Colne, which separates Middlesex and Buckinghamshire. The boundary in the north and east is comparatively modern: in the east the dividing line between West Bedfont Hamlet in Stanwell Parish and East Bedfont may not have been drawn before the eleventh or twelfth century, whilst the northern boundary of the parish runs over what used to be part of Hounslow Heath, which was probably divided between the parishes that surrounded it before 1545. The Duke of Northumberland's River, which marks the boundary, was constructed about this time, though it may have followed an old ditch or stream. The Duke of Northumberland's River was itself moved further south during the construction of Heathrow Airport. Before this the only recorded change in Stanwells' area occurred in 1896 when about 65 acres in the south-west were transferred to Staines. This left 3934 acres in Stanwell, which itself became part of Staines Urban district in 1930.

The name Stanwell comes from the Anglo-Saxon word for stony stream or spring, although local people like to think that it is named after the well which is situated in Town Lane, St. Anne's well.

The Domesday Book refers to the manor of "Stanwelle" belonging to William Fitz-Other, who was constable of Windsor Castle. His descendants took the name Windsor and the family held the manor until compelled to hand it over to Henry VIII in 1543, in exchange for monastic land in Gloucestershire and elsewhere.

In 1603 James I granted the freehold to Sir Thomas, later Lord Knyvett, who was leader of the party that arrested Guy Fawkes in the cellars of the House of Commons. Lady Elizabeth Knyvett, his wife was governess to the King's children. The young Princess Sophia and Mary lived in the old Tudor Manor House in Stanwell and Princess Mary died there in 1607.

In his will Thomas, Lord Knyvett, provided for the foundation of a free school in Stanwell which was to be endowed with lands worth £20 a year. The lands purchased comprised some 57 acres in Great and Little Kimble, Buckinghamshire. The School was built in 1624 by Elizabeth Hampden, the executrix of Lady Elizabeth Knyvett, at her own expense; it was one of the earliest free schools in the country. The building was still in use as an adult education centre until last year (1990). Lady Knyvett and Elizabeth Hampden left provision for the 'poor and needy of Stanwell' in their wills. These 'Stanwell Charities' are still being paid out in October of each year.



1720 saw the purchase of the manor by the Earl of Denmore who sold it to Sir John Gibbons in 1752. The manor was held by the Gibbons family until 1933 when it was bought by the clerk of the urban district council.

There was a manor house at Stanwell by the 14th century, some of the rooms and buildings having been described in 1367. Later in the 14th century the buildings were said to be in bad repair. Most of the Windsor lords of the manor seemed to have lived at Stanwell. In 1920 the manor house of Stanwell Place was bought by Sir John Gibson, who later designed the Mulberry Harbour used off the coast of France, for the invasion of Europe in 1944. Sir John Gibson is buried in Stanwell Cemetery and his gravelstone, similar in style to a table-top tomb, depicts the harbour. Stanwell Place was used as a meeting place for allied leaders to plan the 'D-Day' landings. After the war Stanwell Place was owned by King Faisal of Iraq and it remained in his possession until his assassination in 1954. Stanwell Place was demolished during the 1950's to allow gravel extraction, all that new remains is the lodge and gates on Park Road.

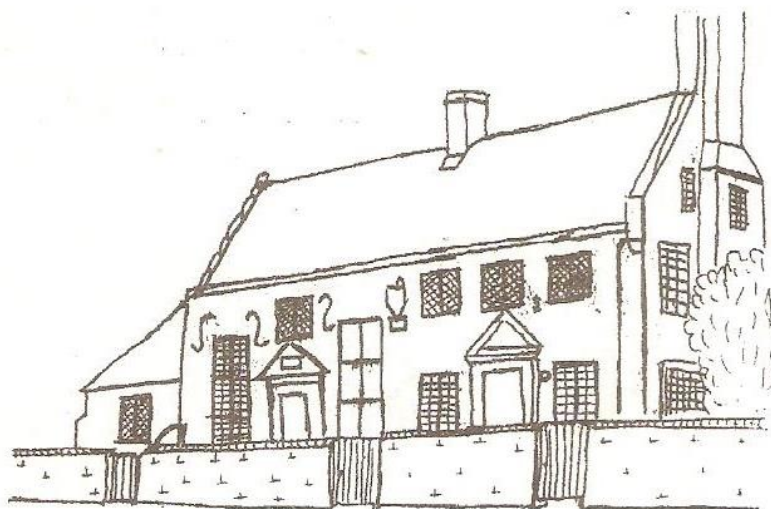


Knyvett Memorial

By the Village green is the church of St. Mary the Virgin, the parish church of Stanwell. The chancel and south aisle were built in the 11th century and the north aisle was rebuilt in 1863. The bower was built in three stages: the lower is 13th century; the second, which is flint chequer work, is 14th century; and the third, with an embattled parapet slightly later. The slender shingled spire leans to the south-west and is a prominent local landmark. The church contains the ornate marble tomb of Lord and Lady Knyvett (who both died in 1622) made by the well known 17th century sculptor Nicholas Stone. The tomb includes lifesize kneeling figures of Lord and Lady Knyvett facing each other.

The graveyard, which is mentioned in 1337, was closed for burials in 1895. Most of the headstones have been moved and either used as paving in the churchyard or piled against one of the outer walls of the churchyard and are gradually decaying or being vandalised. A few headstones are still standing but most of the monuments still 'in-situ' are the Georgian table top tombs.

Several of the elder houses in Stanwell village have been demolished since 1937 but the green is still largely surrounded by houses of the 19th Century or earlier. These include the Old Vicarage, Breek Cottage, Dunmore House and Windsor Cottage. Perry Green in Oak's Read (opposite the church) is a timber framed building probably of the 17th century, which has been partly rebuilt in brick.



*Lord Knyvett School, Stanwell*

Stanwell was cited in 1744 as an example of "the evil effects of open fields and commons on the character of the villagers. These with only a 'poor house and little orchard (which for the most part are their own, copyhold or freehold)' ... make shift just to live, some of them doing without any work at all, and those that go to day labour are very lazy and care not whether they are employed or not." The fact that the Lord of the Manor owned few houses was taken as a reason why he had not brought about an inclosure.

Stanwell then became one of the few villages to successfully fight enclosure. The bill was read for the first time in Parliament on January 27 1766. On February 18 1767 there was a petition against the bill from various 'Owners or Occupiers of Cottages or Tenements in the Parish of Stanwell. 'setting forth' that the Petitioners in Right of their said Cottages and Tenements are severally entitled to Common of Pasture for their Cattle and Sheep, at all times of the year, upon the large common called Hounslow Heath. The enclosure bill was defeated by 34 votes to 17.

although a second attempt to inclosure the land was successful on February 20 1789.

There has, in recent years, been a great deal of new building and Heathrow Airport encroaches into the village where once the village encroached on to Hounslow Heath, but in essence the area around the church is still "The Village". Sir John Benjamin once described Stanwell as the prettiest village in Middlesex. If the village green is visited on a summer evening when the church bells are ringing and you can manage to ignore the sound of the aircraft you can understand why it was thus described.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Victoria County History of Middlesex

The Spelthorne Beak

The Village Labourer 1760-1832 J.L. & Barbara Hammond

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## SECOND THOUGHTS ?

In the Marriage Register of St. Peters - the Parish Church of Brunham in Buckinghamshire there is an entry on the eleventh May 1879 which reads :-

"William Turner and Jane Mitchell - Wm. Turner is of the parish of St. Paul, Campden New Town, Middx. and Jane of Burnham"

There are no signatures nor marks and in the margin there is a note –

"This marriage was not solemnized as the bridegroom failed to appear. This marginal quote inserted by request of the Registrar General" R.F.R. (R.F. Rumsey who was the vicar at the time) 10 March 80."

(from Arthur Blackman)

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### THE ROLL OF HONOUR OF STAINES

From Dave Grimmett,

I was born in Staines and several generations of my family have lived in Staines. My interest is military; Army, Navy, and RAF - particularly Staines people. I am trying to put together a book of Staines people who served in the Great War 1914-18 and the Second World War 1939-45 and who were killed in action, died of wounds or returned home after the wars.

I have started with the Staines War Memorial which only lists the men killed in action in the 1914-18 war and although it gives their names, it does not show their regiment, rank or number. For this reason it is very difficult to trace their service history. I decided to trace the Roll of Honour but what a mistake this was and what a run around I received from the Town Hall, passing me from person to person. One said because Staines is not in Middlesex now but in Surrey, the records are at Guildford; the next person said try Kingston; the next said try London and why not try the Staines Library; who sent me back, guess where?, to the Town Hall. Yet when I was in Dundee recently, I asked to see the Boll of Honour, was taken straight to the Council Chamber and there it was on the lectern - one up to Scotland.

Back to the dark ages of Staines. I have now started my own form of checking in 'Soldiers Died in the Great War'. I have checked 7 regiments and there are about 80 still to go through. So far I have found at least 10 men from Staines who were killed in action but who are not on the Memorial - how many more am I going to find?

I am writing to your journal because Mrs Huckle and Mrs Mott suggested I might get a good response from any of you who lost relatives or know of people from Staines who were killed, wounded or served in the two World wars. I would find it useful to have their name, regiment, rank and number so that I can complete my book which will be entitled –

'The Roll of Honour of Staines'.

Here's hoping in anticipation of receiving some bits of information.

Dave Grimmett, 9 Chesterfield Court, Chesterfield Road, Ashford, Middlesex TW15 2NF.

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### WEARE - ONE NAME STUDY

Mr. Bob HEARS, 1 Greenfield Drive, Great Tey, Colchester, Essex C06 1AA, is conducting a one name study of the surname WEARE with all its possible variants ie Ware, Wear, Were, Hyer etc.

HELP !!!

#### DONVILLE

In the TAYLOR family of Brentford, the name DONVILLE is introduced in 1813. John DONVILLE TAYLOR born 1813 at Kew and later a Henry DONVILLE TAYLOR born 1870 who lived at Laleham House, Isleworth and died in 1919. Have any members any information on the origin of this name? Mrs C. Cotton, 38 Ashfield Road, Stoneygate, Leicester LE2 1LA.

#### PARRY

Major Simon PARRY died in 1751 and his daughter, Christian, in 1800. They are both buried in the same grave in Isleworth Church. They owned a fairly substantial property in Isleworth over this period of time and I wonder if anyone can suggest how I could discover where the property was.

Secondly in her will Christian PARRY names her great friend 'the Lady Dowager Duchess of Northampton' who seems to have died just prior to 1800. Does anyone know where this lady lived? Mrs V.A. Burgess, 39 Browning Road, Fetcham, Leatherhead, Surrey KT22 4HN.

#### SIMMONS

Help required with Frederick Matthew SIMMONS who married Charlotte WOOLMORE 5 May 1879 at St. Luke's Kilburn, any known children of this marriage? Frederick M. SIMMONS father was John Owen SIMMONS born 1811? and brother was Edward Owen Simmons. Any help gratefully received. Mrs June Davey, 27 Hamden Way, Papworth Everard, Cambridge CB3 8UG

#### TURNER

Contact wanted with descendants of Alfred TURNER (Solicitor) who married Marriane VENTON 1853. Lived 1892, The Manor House, Manor Road, Upper Twickenham. One of their children could have been called Ernest. All letters answered, and postage refunded. Mrs J.M. Turner, 6 Andrew Road, Howick, Auckland, New Zealand.

#### WATTS

I am looking for a Lucy Watts, last known address, 11 Bristol Gardens, Paddington, in the county of Middlesex. Lucy gave birth to a son, John William Archibald, he was baptised 8 January 1909 at St. Saviour's Paddington. As far as I know Lucy was single. All information welcome, postage refunded. Mrs June Davey, 27 Hamden Way, Papworth Everard, Cambridge CB3 8UG

This section of the journal is open to any member of the society who feels that a plea for help to other members may resolve a problem in their research. It is also open for offers of assistance ie those pursuing one name studies. For non-members of the society a fee of £1.00 per fifty words is made.

1830

This was a landmark year in English society for two reasons. Firstly the death of George IV on 26 June 1830 - surely the fattest man to have been King of England - led to the succession of his brother William IV. As was the custom, a general Election followed the death of the sovereign, though this was the last time one was so held. After the election the Tory administration continued, with the Duke of Wellington as Prime Minister. However, the Ministry fell in November, when Wellington expressed the opinion that the state of Parliamentary representation was just and right. He was followed as Prime Minister by the reforming whig, Lord Grey, who two years later was to pilot through the Great Reform Bill of 1832. The fall of Wellington's Ministry in 1830 was a landmark event in British political life!

Following the Reform of Parliamentary Representation in 1832, there followed a stream of wide ranging reforming Acts of Parliament including the Factory Act of 1833, the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1833 and, of course, the 1836 Act for Civil Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

There was another landmark event that year, one that not only affected Great Britain but was to resound around the world. On September 15 1830 the Liverpool and Manchester Railway was opened, and with it the whole attitude of people to travel was altered overnight. The first railway with steam locomotives hauling the wagons and carriages all the distance between two cities; it was the carrying of people that was the most important development, all previous railways had been built specifically for goods traffic with only the occasional passenger carriage. The Liverpool and Manchester Railway changed all that.

The new mode of travel was summed up by the Secretary of the new Railway Company, Henry Booth, a great pioneer in railway travel, he wrote in 1830:-

"Notions we have received from our ancestors, and verified by our own experience, are thrown over in a day, and new standards erected by which to form our ideas for the future. Speed - Dispatch - distance - are still relative terms, but their meaning has totally changed within a few months: what was quick is now slow; what was distant is now near; and this change in our ideas will not be limited to the environs of Liverpool and Manchester - it will pervade society at large ... A transition in our accustomed rate of travel from eight or ten miles an hour to fifteen or twenty (not to mention higher speeds), gives a new character to the whole internal trade and the traveller will live double times: by accomplishing a prescribed distance in five hours, which used to require ten, he will have another five at his disposal ... the quick conveyance of merchandise will infuse new life into trade and manufacture."

Travel on the new railway was described by the rising star of the English Stage, Fanny Kemble, who was in Liverpool that August of 1830. On the 25th she was taken for a preview ride on the new railway by George Stephenson, with the locomotive Northumbrian. In a letter to a friend the next day she writes of her experience.

"We were introduced to the little engine which was to drag us along the rails. She (for they make all these curious little firehorses all mares) consisted of a boiler, a stove, a small platform, a bench and behind a barrel containing enough water to prevent her being thirsty for fifteen miles. She goes on two wheels, which are her feet, and are moved by bright steel legs called pistons; these are propelled by steam, and in proportion as more steam is applied to the upper extremities (the hip joints, I suppose) of these piston the faster they move the wheels ... The snorting little animal, which I felt rather inclined to pat, was then harnessed to our carriage, and Mr. Stephenson having taken me on the bench of the engine with him, we started at about ten miles and hour.

...

"You can't imagine how strange it seemed to be journeying on thus, without any visible means of progress other than the magical machine, with its flying white breath and rhythmical, unvarying pace, between these rocky walls, which are clothed with moss and ferns and grasses."

Later George Stephenson, no doubt basking in the admiration of the young lady, put the engine through its paces.

"The engine was set off at its utmost speed, 35 miles an hour, swifter than a bird flies... You cannot conceive what the sensation of cutting the air was; the motion is as smooth as possible, too. I could either have read or written - as it was I stood up, and with bonnet off 'drank the air before me'. When I closed my eyes the sensation of flying was quite delightful and strange beyond description; yet, strange as it was I had a perfect sense of security, and not the slightest fear as this brave little she dragon flew on."

Many of our ancestors must also have been amazed when they saw the 'Iron Horse' for the first time. In the months that followed the opening of the new railway, people came just to watch the engines pass by on the route from Liverpool to Manchester. They must quickly have become accustomed, for, by its coming of age, in 1851, the railways had linked most of the major population centres in England with London. This enabled the Great Exhibition of that year to be so resounding a success. All railways led to London that summer conveying many of the 6 million visitors to view, what was described as, the eighth wonder of the World.

V.A.R.



## 1831 CENSUS TRANSCRIPTION

Members who attend our monthly meetings cannot have failed to notice the extra tables which have appeared at the back of the hall at recent meetings. Their purpose is to act as an issuing and receiving centre for work in connection with the Transcription of the 1881 census.

As reported in the June Journal our society has initially undertaken to transcribe the Enumerators books for the Registrations Districts of Staines and Brentford. These cover, amongst others, the parishes of Greenford, Heston, Twickenham, Sunbury, Acton and Ealing.

Transcribing essentially entails deciphering, and re-writing in Black Capitals, the enumerators books. The smaller books of not more than 35 pages with normally 25 names entered on a page, form a batch of work. The larger books have been divided into similar sized batches.

To ensure a high degree of accuracy the procedure for transcribing is as follows:

- (1) One member transcribes a batch.
- (2) A second member independently transcribes the same batch.
- (3) A third member is then asked to act as checker and compare both transcripts with each other, and with the photocopy of the original book, making corrections and amendments as necessary.
- (4) After a further check, if there are still doubtful areas, this time referring to a film of the Enumerators Books, the transcribed Batch is sent to Lingfield, where it is passed to a volunteer to input onto one of 150 computers being used for the final indexing.

To date over 70 members have taken part in this work, most of them continue to do so, and find the work enjoyable and in some cases therapeutic. A large number of participating members do entirely by post, from places throughout the country.

Having now completed 6 months on the project, members, particularly those taking part may be interested to know how we are progressing.

First transcriptions have been completed for almost 704 of the 1T2 batches we have undertaken. Second Transcripts have been completed for about 25% of the Batches. Several members are now engaged on checking. We hope shortly to send our first completed work to Lingfield.

Counties already completed and on computer include Denbighshire, Flintshire, Cornwall, Somerset, Cambridgeshire, Gloucestershire and the Isle of Man. Members will soon be able to save themselves hours of searching, and perhaps make a breakthrough in their researches, by using the Indexes for these counties. We hope to let you know in our future reports when and where Indexes became available.

If you are not already transcribing and wish to do so please visit us at our table at the meetings, or write or telephone us at the following address:

Les Munson, 41 Trotsworth Avenue,  
Virginia Water, Surrey GU25 HAN  
Tele. 034M SHH 126

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## NOTHING CHANGES (1)

From the Gentleman's Magazine July 1764

"An imposter was committed to Bridewell to hard labour for extorting money from charitable people by pretending to be deaf and dumb, by which practice he had lived riotously for 14 years; but was ordered for three months to have no other support but what he earned by beating hemp"

(from Fay Colmer)

From the Daily Mail August 7 1991

"More than half the beggars in London are criminals, a police investigation has revealed. The majority arrested this year in an undercover operation had decent homes to go to. One is thought to be on holiday in Spain."

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## NEW BOOKS

'Villages at War', by Peter Wright

An account of the villages of Backwell, Nailsea, Tickenham and Wraxall during the Second World War by a member of this society. Although the villages named are in the Bristol area, the story is an example of how all country areas faced up to the challenge of the war. But there is also a link with the West Middlesex area. A number of schoolchildren from Hammersmith and Kensington were evacuated from London to the area between 1939 and 1945. A chapter deals with the experiences of these children. A good read that will, no doubt, bring back memories for those who lived through these times.

Price £4.20, available from Mr. P. Wright, 5 The Perrings, Nailsea, Bristol BS19 2YD.

## THE PARISH

The period from 1538 to 1837 is when the Family Historian relies upon the records of the 'Parish': its registers, Poor Law books, Churchwardens accounts and others. A Parish is defined as "A definite area of the land the inhabitants of which have the right to the religious offices of an incumbent who is normally in priestly orders, and the duty of accepting his services." In return for his ministrations the inhabitants of the parish were to render tithes and other dues; it was the collection of tithes that fixed the boundaries of the parish.

In the early nineteenth century there was a wide variation in the size and population of parishes. In West Middlesex the area varied from 5,600 in Hayes to 300 acres in Cowley, in population from 28 for Perivale to 50,000 in Chelsea. In other parts of the country there were much wider variations to be found. In cities and boroughs there were large numbers of parishes, London had over a hundred churches in 1800. The reason for this inequitable division goes back to the very foundation of the parochial system.

## THE ORIGINS OF THE PAROCHIAL SYSTEM

The division of England into parishes was determined by no statute nor any royal decree or authoritative commission. It began with England's conversion to christianity following the arrival of St. Augustine in 597 AD. Initially the churchmen from Rome were in the position of Missionaries. The conversion of the English proceeded from the Kings of the various Anglo Saxon realms downwards. The Kings would found churches at their seats of government, many of which later became cathedrals: Canterbury, Lichfield, York. Within each kingdom were a number of Mission stations, called old Minsters caring for a large area, often centred on royal or noble estates (Kidderminster, Wimbourne Minster). The minster system can be traced for a small number of dioceses, this seems to show they served an area approximately equal to a hundred division of a county.

These Minster Churches were served by a group of clergy who would radiate to the neighbouring villages. There were no fixed places of worship, the priests would simply preach from any vantage point; like John Wesley did in 18th century England.' When christianity came to a village, a wooden or -stone cross was set up and, until a church was built, the people assembled there for their services. Examples of these crosses survive at Hexham (Northumberland) and Bewoastle (Cumberland). When a church was built, this was often on the site of the old preaching cross and thus occupy the high ground in a village.

The Minster system was only suited to a church in its missionary phase. For the permanent care of the people a constant presence of a priest was required, to baptise the children and the building up of people in the christian faith. Bede in a letter to Egbert, Bishop of York, pointed out the need to appoint

priests to preach, baptise and celebrate mass in the villages, a need that could only be met by the parochial system we have today.

By the eighth century owners of estates were establishing their own churches with priests appointed to preach to the local population. This was initially the landowner's own church continuing a tradition of the Germanic people for having their own place of worship and his church may well stand on the site of an old pagan preaching site. In eastern England from Yorkshire to the Thames, in the area known as the Danelaw, the impetus for founding churches often came from the free men of the area.

As the country became more populous such private churches spread. An alliterative verse of the 9th cent. explains some of the growth. If a free man in the King's service thrives till he gains five hides of land (the many parishes called fifeild, Fyfield or Fifehead all mean Five hides and shew what the estate was), and have church and kitchen and bell house and mansion, seat and office in the King's Hall, then he is to rank as a thegn.

In English cities and boroughs, unlike the continent, the religious life centred not on great minsters, but on a large number of small box like churches, built on a street or cross roads, by the owners of the estate or by the neighbourhood to serve the local population. London had 140 of these small churches before the Reformation and there were still 108 City churches in the early 19th century.

#### COMPLETION OF THE PARISH SYSTEM.

The Domesday survey shows that by 1087 the parochial system had replaced the Minister system in the South and East, The West and North still had remains of the Minster system with sometimes one church for whole hundreds, assisted by few local churches. In Domesday towns were overchurched, Norwich had 25 churches and 43 chapels for a population of 4-5000.

After the Norman Conquest the increase in wealth and population meant more churches, originally perhaps founded as chapels, which later acquired parochial status. The mark of a parish church was a Baptismal font and a graveyard. By 1200 Uxbridge had a chapel within the parish of Hillingdon, by 16th century it was for all intents and purposes a parish church but still owed some allegiance to Hillingdon. It did not become an independent parish until 1827. In many other parishes the separation had occurred by the 13th century.

Large parishes frequently included scattered hamlets from which access to the parish church was difficult especially in winter. The provision of these with local churches probably began at an early date. In Leicestershire in the 13th century there were 200 parish churches and 100 dependant chapels, some of these gradually achieved independence of the mother church. But incumbents resisted the creation of new parishes from their livings as

involving a reduction in their income and such chapels were normally treated as offshoots from the mother church and tended by curates appointed by the incumbent.

In the poor and sparsely populated North large and unwieldy parishes long persisted. Halifax said to be the largest was 17 miles long and 11 miles wide. Chapels were often few due to scarce resources. The elevation of a chapel to a parish, acquiring baptismal and burial rights, inevitably diminished the rights and revenues of the mother church. It was never obtained automatically and was sometimes slow in arrival. Even as late as 1445 the inhabitants of Eskdale in Cumbria complained that their dwellings were ten miles from the parish church of St. Bees and separated from it by two broad streams and three becks which would flood 'which swell in rainy and wintry weather so that they (the parishioners) cannot conveniently go thither for christenings, burials, divine offices, sacraments and sacramental's. The strength of this case was admitted and permission was given to elevate their chapel to a parish church, with rights of burial and baptism, and the concomitants of a cemetery, font and bell tower with bells. This is however a late and spectacular example of a process that had been going on for many hundreds of years especially in the south.

Eskdale was a rare example of a new parish founded in the years after 1300, as from this date onwards this subdivision of parishes virtually ceased; hence the parochial division of 1820 was almost the same as that in the 'Taxatie Ecclesiastica' of 1291 in the reign of Edward I. In Kent the parochial organization of the See of Rochester was set by 1100 and remained almost the same until the mid 19th century.

The fixing of the numbers of parishes by the end of the 13th century can be explained in two ways. The appropriation of church livings, or at least the richer ones, by monasteries and other religious institutions, had proceeded apace since the Herman Conquest. By the middle 13th century many parishes had vicars appointed by monasteries and ether ecclesiastical houses, further division of parishes would at that time have reduced the value of church livings.

A second reason was the decline in population during the 14th century. With the Black Death in 1348 and further visitations of the plague and other fatal diseases during the next hundred years, the population of England is estimated to have fallen by a half between 1300 and 1450. This would have halted the formation of new parishes in the period 1340-1500 and by the time the population recovered to the levels of 1300 and began to increase the parish divisions were well established and incumbents and landowners were reluctant to see further divisions of parishes which would have reduced their incomes. Thus the parish divisions of 1300 became fixed until the early 19th century, with few new parishes established before then. Indeed, the depopulation of the 14th century often resulted in parishes combining.

## THE PARISH AS A UNIT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

"Amidst the debris of the medieval institutions the Tudors found in the Parish the one unit capable of meeting at a local level the various needs of a period of fast moving social change. The parish filled a gap in the 16th century in the decay of medieval methods of Government."

(Drew - Early Parochial Organisation in England)

In The Highway Act of 1555 the parish was first designated as a unit of local government, and the Elizabethan Poor Law Act of 1601 was to increase its importance. This meant that by the 17th century, to provide new parishes required an Act of Parliament, such new creations were rare and expensive.

In Stuart times three new parishes were created from St. Martins in the Fields: St. Paul Covent Garden, St. Anne Soho and St. James Piccadilly; these served new estates built on what was then the outskirts of London. The town of Falmouth was made a parish in 1663 out of the Parish of Budock. This was in recognition of the help the local family, who owned Falmouth, had given to Charles I during the Civil War; the church being dedicated to the Martyr King. These, with a few others, were rare exceptions of new parishes in the 17th century.

In the North where the parishes were still large in the 17th century and, so for the efficient carrying out of local government, parishes were divided for poor law purposes by the Act of 1662. These divisions of the parish, usually called townships, were defined as Civil Parishes by the 1871 census. Such Civil Parishes were districts for which a separate poor rate was levied; in many areas especially in the north of England, the townships of a large parish had established their independence in this way.

## THE CREATION OF NEW PARISHES AFTER 1700

In the reign of Queen Anne the population of parishes around London was a scandal, many churches with seating for a few hundred had congregations of several thousands. By an Act of 1710 "for granting to her Majesty several duties upon coals for the building of 50 new churches in and about the cities of London and Westminster and the suburbs thereof" (9 Anne c.22), this was to be remedied. But of the proposed 50 only some 12 were actually built, these included: St. George Hanover Square, St. George Bloomsbury, St. Luke Old Street and Christchurch Spitalfields.

It was not until the 19th century that any further move to the subdivision of the existing parishes was attempted; by then Marylebone served by a single church had a population exceeding 64,000. In 1818 there was an Act for the building and promoting the building of additional churches in populous parishes. 85 churches were provided at a cost of £1,068,000. These new churches were to be Chapels of Ease, during the life of the present incumbent

of the mother parish, served by a curate. Then' the new parishes to be Rectories, Vicars or perpetual Curates as in original parish. The Act did not divide the original parish for Poor Law purposes.

There was further Act of 1823 which provided more money for new churches. In 1833 there was "An Act to make better Provision for the Spiritual Cure of Populous Parishes", under this legislation any area not already containing a church could be set up as a parish. Such parishes were called 'Peel Parish' after the current Prime Minister. From this time onwards the foundation of new parish churches was relatively simple, several hundred new churches were built around London, six alone in the old parish of Twickenham and Kensington had no less than 26 churches by 1890.

In modern times the process is being reversed. Churches all over Middlesex are being closed. In Twickenham from a maximum of seven there are six parish churches, the two parishes of Holy Trinity and All Saints having been combined.

V. A. Rosewarne

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C. Drew - 'Early Parochial Organization in England and the origin of the office of Churchwarden'. Borthwick paper no 7.  
Godfrey - 'The Church in Anglo-Saxon England'  
W.E. Tate - 'The Parish Chest'  
S. & B. Webb - 'The Parish and the County, English Local Government'

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## NOTHING CHANGES (2)

From the Gentleman's Magazine June 1764

"One John Gill was apprehended in a coach in the Strand, dressed in woman's cloaths, extremely gay, and being carried before Sir John Fielding, was by him committed to Bridewell. He goes by the name of Miss Beasely about Devereux Court, and is supposed to belong to a gang of unnatural miscreants that make that neighbourhood their rendezvous"

(from Fay Colmer)



## CREMORNE AND ASHBURNHAM ESTATES: CHELSEA

HAROLD BOOTY

Readers may be interested to know that I have given the Chelsea Local Studies Library (King's Road), a large number of old documents (leases, mortgages, etc.) relating to the above estates and to Thomas Bartlett Simpson (1806-72) who was so closely connected with them in the middle of the last century, having previously been owner of the Albion Hotel, Covent Garden. His family may have come from Cumbria, although he was born in London and was in Islington in the 1840's.

There are also papers relating to the Royal Surrey Gardens, Walworth, and to West House, Clapham Common Northside (where his widow moved after his death at 'Old Park' Nightingale Lane, Clapham, a house which my grandfather bought from Mrs Jane Simpson). The earliest of the old documents seems to be dated 1781 and they go onto the late 1860s and into the 70s.

A cousin of mine who died in 1975, was a grandchild of T.B. Simpson. She left everything to a sister-in-law who died in February 1991. Knowing (a) the likelihood of Simpson Documents being amongst her effects and (b) that she had no close kin, I contacted the executors who very kindly passed all the material to me. Some of it I have kept as family memorabilia. It would take too much space to list the titles of the main 40 or so documents, but I append a list of some of the names featured in them. I suspect that once the library has had time to catalogue the material, it may be of more use to local historians than to family history researchers, but names are so very vital as clues, are they not?

Harold Booty, 83 Northfield Road, Peterborough, PE1 3QF.

### LIST OF NAMES IN THE CREMORNE AND ASHBURNHAM ESTATES DOCUMENTS

Mr. Baldock	William Alexander Coombe
Thomas Baring (City)	Charles Cooper
John Baum	(Drury Lane)
Berenger family :-	Edward Hope Cornwall
Augustus Frederick	Rt. Hon. the Lord
Charles Random, Baron de Berenger	Viscount Cremorne
Henry Charles	(previously Lord Dartery)
Leopold Raymond	Mrs Beatrice Crowder
Matilda Julia	(Gravesend, Kent)
Phillip Arthur	Thomas Nathaniel Crowder
Rosetta Eleanor	Thomas Sebastian Davies
Sophia Julia	George Deal
Charles Bishop (Walworth)	John Dent
Rev. John Browne	Mr. Ditchburne
William Burchett	William Downing
Robert Burton	Christopher & Sarah
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Cadogan	D'Oyley
John Caldwell (Sohe)	James Ellis
Arthur and George Cawston	Rt. Hon. Welbore &
Samuel William Cawston (Balham Hill)	Anne Ellis
Mr. Christie	Thomas Fleming
J.B. Churchill	George Frederick Flower
Edward Rawson Clark	William Fowler
William Alexander Coombe	George John Graham (City)

Stehen Hall	William Sankey (of Kent)
John Palmer Hammet	Thomas Francis Saunders
Thomson Hankey Jr. (City)	H. Schallehn (Barnes)
Thomas Harris	John Alderson Scott
Wintour Harris (Westminster)	Thomas Partington Scrivener
Edward Hayes (Sr. & Jr.)	Rt. Hon. Charles Sloane,
Henry William & Ann Henriette	Lord Cadogan
Hayes (Somerset)	Sir Hans Sloane
David Haywood	Rev. C. H. Spurgeon
Henry Phillip Hope (Park Lane)	Edward Tyrell Smith
Robert John Philip Jaquet (Drury Lane)	(Drury Lane)
James Jones (Strand)	Samuel Smith
Edward Lambert (Grays Inn)	John Soward & Sons (Masons)
Alexander Oliver Launders	John Squire (Banker)
Richard Baker Leslie (Chelsea)	William Samuel Stratford
George Lillywhite	William Hannis Taylor
Mr. Mare	(West Strand Middx.)
John Mouat (City)	William Tyler
Renton Nicholson (Bow Street)	Henry Wellington
Rev. John Oliver	Vallance (City)
James Parke	James Vaughan
J.C. Pawle	Robert Wardell (Wandsworth)
Granville Penn	F.A. Warren
William Pennington	William Watling (Pimlico)
Richard, Lord Viscount Powerscourt	William Hagan Watling
William George Prescott (City)	Alfred William George
John Raphael (Grays Inn)	Weeks
Mr. R. Richardson	William Wicklow
Edward Robins	John Welsey (Chelsea)
Francis Robinson	William Wood (Southwark)
Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild MP	Mr. Wright
James Russell (Brighton)	
Robert Russel (Coulsdon, Surrey	
and Lewisham, Kent)	

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## ST CATHERINE'S HOUSE COURIER SERVICE

Pam Morgan will order, collect and post certificates for members from St. Catherine's House. Since the price of certificates were increased in April, the charges are new:

FEE, including a three year search (ie 12 Vols.) - £8.0  
 FEE, if full details or reference is supplied - £7.00

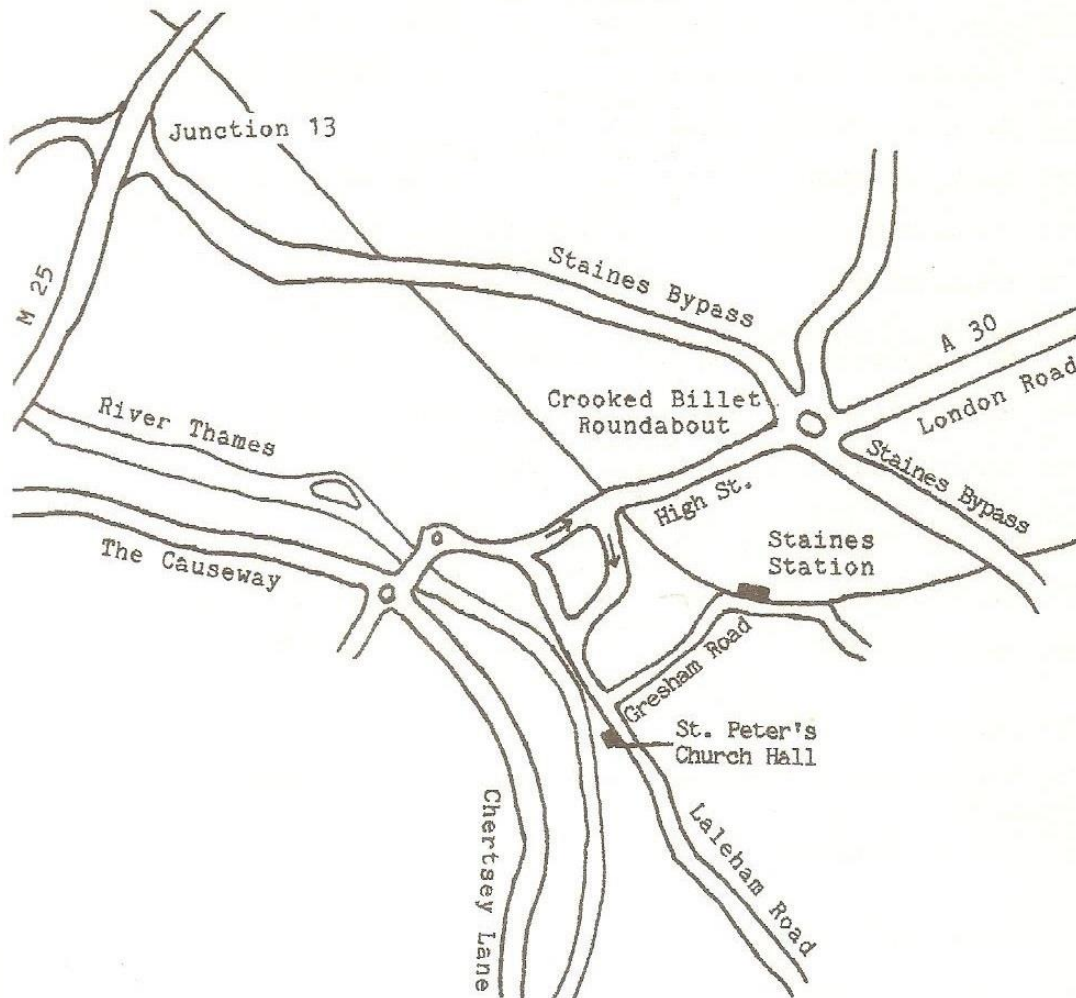
Beth prices include postage, but could overseas members please send STERLING only. £5.50 refund if the search is unsuccessful. The service is only available be members of the West Middlesex F.H.S. - please quote membership number with request.

Please make Cheques payable be Pam Morgan, 17 Croft Gardens, Ruislip, Middx. HA4 8EY.

## OPEN DAY SATURDAY 28 SEPTEMBER

### St. PETER'S CHURCH HALL STAINES

We shall have all the indexes and research material from our library, including the latest IGI. There will be experts on hand with advice, a large bookstall and stalls from neighbouring societies plus exhibits of family history. Make a note now not a day to be missed.



#### HOW TO GET THERE.

From the M 25 via the Staines Bypass to the Crooked Billet Roundabout, where you take the left hand slip road to go round the roundabout to Staines, then through Staines, via the one way system and take the Laleham Road. St. Peter's Church Hall is a short distance down on the right. From Staines Station a short walk down Gresham Road.



## NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following new members to our Society:-

B109	Mr. J. BOLTON	42a Gunton Lane, Costessey, Norwich, Norfolk NR5 0AG
B110	Mrs V. A BURGESS	39 Browning Road, Fetcham, Leatherhead, Surrey, KT22 9HN
B111	Mr. D. BIRCH	411 Gedling Road, Arnold, Nottingham NG5 6PB
B112	Lady BANNERMAN	73 New Causeway, Reigate, Surrey RH2 7PP
B113	Mrs J.E. BROWN	Birchwood, The Glade, Kingswood, Surrey KT20 6LL
D52	J.H. DEVINE	35 Ravendale Road, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex TW16 6PJ
F37	Mrs J.M. FREEMAN	96 Barons Road, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 2LY
G60	Ms. E. GHELLER	Glen Forbes Road, Dalyston, Victoria 3992, AUSTRALIA
G61	Mrs V.A.F. GREEN	5 Nell Court, 32 Lovelace Road, Surbiton Surrey KT6 6LZ
H95	Mrs M. HAINES	3 Evreux Close, Thatcham, Newbury, Berkshire RG13 4FW
H96	Mrs S. HATCHWELL	73 Little Green Lane, Chertsey, Surrey KT16 9PS
L42	Mrs L. LILLINGTON	P.O. Box 11, Romsey, Hants. SO51 8XX
O10	Mr. J. O'FARRELL	47 Carville Crescent, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9RQ
P58	Ms. V.F. PALMER	Red Gables, Brookwood Hospital Estate, Knaphill, Woking, Surrey GU21 2RG
R42	Ms. P. REDMILE	4710 Decarie Blvd. 35 Montreal, Quebec, H3X 2H5 CANADA
S102	Dr. C.A. SLATER	4 Orchard Way, Strensall, York YO3 5UF
T27	Mr. R.H. TURNER	Fairview, Wellbrookside, Peterchurch, Herefordshire, HR2 0SP
W79	Mr. R.D. WEARE	1 Greenfield Drive, Great Tey, Colchester, Essex CO6 1AA
W80	Mr. Peter WRIGHT	5 The Perrings, Nailsea, Bristol BS19 2YD

### Correction

The following member's address was wrongly given in the last journal, it should be-

A31 Mr. John AUTON 7 Windermere Avenue, London N3 3QX

Please note the following change of address:-

B92	Mrs D.M. BRADLEY	6 Ariel Court, Ashchurch Park Villas, London W12 9SR
E21	Mrs J. ENGLISH	"Sefton", Glen Road, Kingsdown, Deal, Kent CT14 8BS
J26	Miss N. JENKINS	190 Queens Road, Walthamstow, London E17 8PL
L39	E.J. LOWE	40 Heathfield Road, Bromley, Kent BR1 3RN

## AND THEIR SURNAME INTERESTS

Surname	dates	place	county	mem. no.	Surname	dates	place	county	mem. no.
BACCHUS	18-19 c.	Hammersmith & Shepherds Bush	Mdx	G61	LILLINGTON	any	anywhere		L42
BARON		Wandsworth	Sry	D52	MANLY	18 cent.	Fulham	Mdx	G60
BIRCH	19 cent.	Kensington	Mdx	B111	MING	all	near Aylesbury	Bkm	W80
	19 cent.	Fulham	Mdx	B111	MORGAN	18-19 c.	Westminster	Mdx	D52
BLACKALL	19 cent.	or any & Brentford	Ealing		NEWBURY	19 cent.	or any Kingston	Sry	H95
BRIDGLAND	1800's	Brentford & St. Lukes	Mdx	L42			Brentford & Ealing	Mdx	H95
CHAMBERS	19 cent.	Kilburn	Mdx	S102	O'FARRELL	17 c.	Brentford	Mdx	O10
CHURCHILL	18-19 c.	Chelsea	Mdx	H96	PARRY	17-19 cent.	Isleworth & St. George Hanover Sq.	Mdx	B110
COXEN	1800's	London		L42	PRYOR	19 cent.	Holborn	Mdx	S102
DARNELL	18-19 cent.	Fulham & Feltham	Mdx	H96	ROWLAND	18 cent.	Fulham	Mdx	G60
DEVINE	18-19 cent.	Wandsworth	Sry	D52	SARGEANT	19 cent.	or any Brentford & Ealing	Mdx	H95
DUNBAR	18 cent.	Fulham	Mdx	G60	SEBLEY	19 cent.	Hammersmith, Kensington & Fulham	Mdx	B113
FLOWERS	19 cent.	Kensington	Mdx	S102	SELBEY	19 cent.	Hammersmith, Kensington & Fulham	Mdx	B113
	18-19 cent.	Beccles	Sfk	S102	SLATER	19 c.	Kensington	Mdx	S102
FRANCIS	1835	Hammersmith	Mdx	B112	STEVENS	c. 1900	Guildford	Sry	W80
FRY	18-19 cent.	Wandsworth	Sry	D52	STIFF	1850+	Middlesex		L42
GRAYSON	1850's	Pancras	Mdx	L42	STRATTON	19 c.	Kensington	Mdx	S102
HALL	18 cent.	Fulham	Mdx	G60	STRUTT	18 cent.	Fulham	Mdx	G60
HARRIS	c. 1775	Teddington	Mdx	W80	SWEETSER	19 c.	Clerkenwell	Mdx	S102
	c. 1845	Harrow	Mdx	W80	TURNER	17-18 cent.	Hounslow	Mdx	T27
	1850+	Bushey	Hrt	W80	VINE	19-20 cent.	Mortlake	Sry	D52
HARWOOD	19 cent.	Kensington	Mdx	B111	WARE	any	anytime		W79
	19 cent.	Fulham	Mdx	B111	WAY	1800's	Twickenham	Mdx	L42
HUNT	19-20 cent.	Mortlake	Sry	D52		1800's	Lambeth	Sry	L42
HUNTER	18-19 c.	Wandsworth	Sry	D52	WEAR	any	anytime		W79
HUSK	c. 1820	Bexted	Sfk	W80	WEARE	any	anytime		W79
JAMES	1820's	Westminster	Mdx	L42	WERE	any	anytime		W79
	1850's	Wandsworth	Sry	L42	WILCOX	19 cent.	Paddington	Mdx	B112
	1850's	Brentford	Mdx	L42		19 cent.	Fulham	Mdx	B112
JENKINS	c. 1900	Shoreditch	Ldn	W80	WOLFE	1800-50	Paddington	Mdx	B112
	c. 1850	Birmingham	War	W80		1800-50	Westerham	Ken	B112
	c. 1830	Horsleydown	Ldn	W80	WRIGHT	1870+	Islington	Mdx	W80
LEONARD	18-19 c.	Hammersmith & Shepherds Bush	Mdx	G61	WYER	any	anytime		W79
LILLINGTON	any	anywhere		L42					

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.



## INDEXES HELD BY MEMBERS

These indexes are to help with the 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 that 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, £0.50; general surname searches £1.00. 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 Brentiord, Uxbridge, Staines, Ealing, Feltham, Friern Barnet, Fulharn, Hammersmith, Hanwell, Chelsea. Enquiries £1 plus SAE, Mrs C. Zouch, as above.

#### HAYES ST MARYS 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

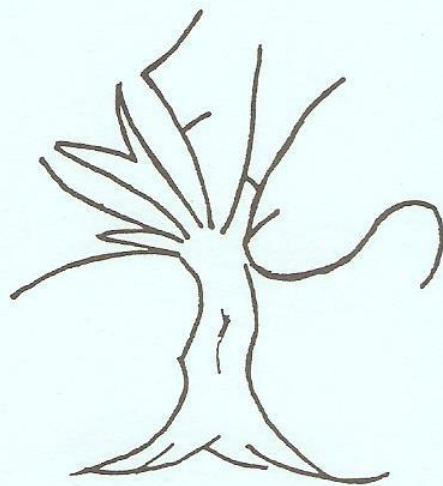
An index of up to 160,000 names, all past residents of Ruislip, Pinner, Eastcote. Northwood, Ickenham, Harefield and Hillingdon areas. SAE to Ron Harris, 51 Mount Park Road, Eastcote, Middx HA5 2JS

### 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, Middlesex

CHANDLER One name study - Searches made on this name only, enquiries with SAE, Mr R.W. Chandler,  
'Veris', Cockshot Lane, Dormston, Worcestershire WR7 4LB



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