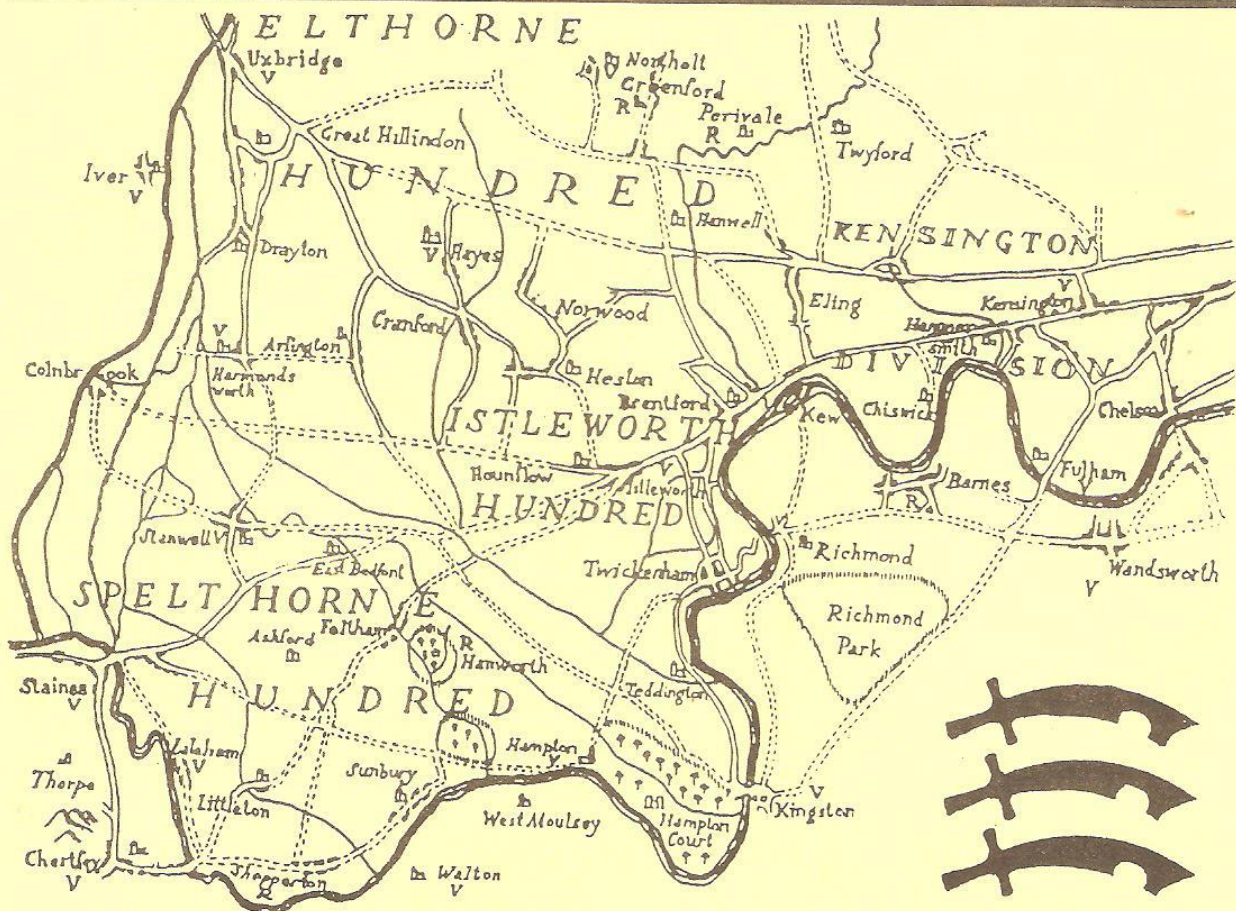


West Middlesex Family History Society Journal

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WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Executive Committee

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Vice-Chairman	Miss Juliana Powney, 14 Hollies Road, London W5 4UU
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Membership Secretary	Diana Bradley, 6 Ariel Court, Ashchurch Park Villas, London W12 9SR
Librarian	Mrs Mavis Sibley, 13 Blossom Way, West Drayton, Middlesex UB7 9HF
Editor	Richard Chapman, 15 Willerton Lodge, Bridgewater Road, Weybridge, Surrey KT13 0ED
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WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL

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Contents

A Message from your Chairman	2
From the Secretary's Desk	3
News Roundup	4
Future Meetings	5
County Record Offices in Danger	6
Network 11 Tape Library	7
Harmondsworth	8
My Ancestor Wouln't Have a Stone	11
Help!	12
Wordsearch	13
Puzzle on My Own Doorstep	14
Previous Meetings	16
The Parish Registers of West Middlesex	18
Very Useful and Necessary	24
New Members	35
Surname Interests	36
Editor's Notes	39
Indexes Held by Members	40

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All material for the Journal should be sent to: Richard Chapman, 148 Vicarage Road, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex TW16 7UB

MESSAGE FROM YOUR CHAIRMAN

Janet Huckle

You should really join our group of helpers; there are so many benefits. both socially and in sharing research. I have had such a good time since I wrote for the last Journal. Seven of us got together and travelled by minibus to Wokingham, to attend Berkshire Family History Society's Symposium. It is so nice to travel together, instead of in separate cars, and even better for those who have no transport. (Let people know by putting a notice on the board, if you intend to visit a Record Office or attend some event. It is often good to have company) We took the 'road show' to Berkshire, met many friends and, as usual, made many new ones. The 'road show' then went on to Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. Three of us, with our driver, arrived on Friday evening and stayed in a very comfortable bed and breakfast. Saturday morning, following an early breakfast 'we three' were delivered to the steps of the Corn Hall - boxes, bags, coats and all, there on the pavement as the car sped away from the double yellow line! It was another really enjoyable day: a symposium of speakers and many opportunities to buy and to find out what research aids are available. The speakers were good, even though visual presentations were difficult because of a glass roof. We met some of the same people all over again and, once again, met more and more people sharing a common interest.

Richard Moore, our speaker at the June meeting made us aware of the potential of newspaper sources. He is a past Chairman of the Federation of Family History Societies and he and his wife Marjorie are both Fellows of the Society of Genealogists. I took the opportunity to go to the newspaper library at Colindale (with a society friend) and found a real treasure trove of information about a relative of my husband. On the same day I managed to look at the 1891 census for the first time. I found a number of families just as I had expected to find them - except that their names and ages were just a little different, which may account for my not being able to find one or two of them in Civil Registration records. I have a story to tell about a relative who I did not know existed, and a ring which has come to me through my father's family but that must wait for another time ..._sorry Richard if you needed more material for this journal [*As if... Ed.*].

No doubt many of us are thinking about taking a holiday. I'm off to Scotland to attempt to walk in the steps of my ancestors. I'm looking forward to the break and hope to return informed and refreshed. I do hope that you are all able to take a break and will come back to the Society renewed and ready to join with your fellow devotees, in searching for your roots by giving some of your time in helping West Middlesex FAMILY History Society.

I was delighted to find my first famous person when transcribing the 1881 census return for Chelsea. I wrote Wilde, then Oscar, and realised it was THE Oscar Wilde, occupation 'Literature' (typical of him); the mundane clerk had written 'Author' against it. The head of household was given as Frank Miles. I looked at my copy of *Life of Oscar Wilde* by Hesketh Pearson and there it was: early in 1881 lack of money forced Oscar to leave his elegant quarters off the Strand and move with his friend Frank Miles to 3, Tithe Street, Chelsea. The friend was an artist who was often wanted by the police and was always climbing out of the back window to escape. Oscar would delay opening the door until his friend was away, and then be perfectly charming to the police. When the friends quarrelled and parted they were never to meet again. Frank died in a mental home. All this from one entry in the census return!

Recently I spent a happy Saturday with ten members in Isleworth churchyard, recording stones under the direction of Wendy Mott. It is the only time elderly ladies can crawl happily around on their hands and knees without causing too much comment. In fact the police DID pay us a visit; someone must have been alarmed by the wholesale invasion of the churchyard.

I spent a week in June at Dorchester searching for my maternal ancestors. I can thoroughly recommend the Dorset Record Office. It is purpose-built so there is plenty of space and the needs of readers are catered for, while the staff are very helpful and patient. I did not have much success. I dispatched two and matched one, and am intimately acquainted with the surrounding parishes of Beaminster. Do you ever have the feeling that the person you seek slips over the page just before you reach it ?

Last year we had a very successful Open Day and I have just received a letter inquiring the date of the next one. Last year Janet and I did quite a lot of the organising but we both have our hands full with other projects. So if you want an Open Day for 1993, we will need to set up a subcommittee of at least three members now. Their jobs will be to send invitations to Societies, to book the venue, to arrange the publicity and organise the helpers for the event. Janet and I will be happy to give advice and pass on all our papers on last year's event. Any offers ?

I hope you all have enjoyable holidays and if you are on the trail of your ancestors - Good Hunting!

NEWS ROUNDUP

Oxfordshire FHS

Oxfordshire FHS and the Society of Genealogists will be holding a one day conference on Computers in Genealogy and Family History, on Saturday 24th October 1992, at Exeter Hall, Kidlington, Oxon. The day will include lectures, discussion groups and demonstrations. The fee for the conference is £12.50, which includes lunch and refreshments. For details, please write to Mr B. Muir, 10 Bellamy Close, Southmoor, Abingdon, Oxon OX13 5AB. Please note that the conference is restricted to PC and PCW machines only.

East of London FHS

East of London FHS announce the publication of Holy Trinity Minorities Marriages, Volume 3 (29th January 1686/7 - 8 November 1692), a fiche index containing over 5000 marriages from one of London's main centres for clandestine marriages in the late seventeenth century. The index is arranged in two series, under surnames of both grooms and brides. The index is available on a single fiche, price £1.25 (incl. p&p), from Mr David Filby, 19 Cavendish Gardens, Ilford, Essex IG1 3EA. Copies of Volume 1 (£2.00 for two fiche, register and index 1676-1683) and Volume 2 (£1.25 for one" fiche', index to 1683-1686/7) are available from the same address. Please ensure that cheques are made payable to Mr Filby, and NOT to the East of London FHS.

Gloucestershire FHS

Gloucestershire FHS is compiling a Gloucestershire Families Directory, to contain an alphabetical list of Gloucestershire surnames being researched by family historians in Britain and overseas. If you would like to register your interests, please write to Mr A. Merryweather, Frithwood Cottage, Bussage, Stroud, Glos. GL6 8AE for an application form. Note that the last date for receipt of entries is 1st October 1992.

Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies

The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies announce a new course in Practical Genealogy, comprising thirty evening meetings at the London School of Economics in Portugal Street London, from Monday, 28th September. The course will be given by a team of tutors from the Institute, and is aimed at students who already have a good general basic knowledge of genealogical sources, and who would wish to follow the institutes syllabus of study through to the series of qualifying academic and professional examinations. The cost of the course is £120. For details, please write to The Registrar, IHGS, 79-82 Northgate, Canterbury, Kent CT1 1BA.

FUTURE MEETINGS

The following meetings have been planned for the remainder of 1992:

September 17th	<i>To be announced</i>
October 15th	<i>Family History Can Be Fun - A welcome return for Jim Golland</i>
November 19th	<i>So you think your ancestor was a publican - Judith Hunter</i>
December 17th	<i>Annual General Meeting, Quiz, and a little seasonal cheer</i>

The meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month, at Montague Hall, Montague Road, Hounslow (just off the High Street), and start at 7.30 pm. In addition, the computer group has Indexing Workshops planned for October 1st and December 3rd at the same time and venue.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is given that the Annual General Meeting of the West Middlesex Family History Society will be held on Thursday 17th December at 8.00 pm 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 1991-1992 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 are asked to write to the Secretary by 17th November.

CONNIE ZOUCH

We would like to thank everyone for the kind thoughts, words and messages of sympathy which we have received following Connie's sudden death in February this year. We have been overwhelmed by the kindness shown to us and it has been a great comfort to know that she was held in such esteem by so many people. The donations to the British Heart Foundation in her memory came to the total of £187, for which we pass on the gratitude of the BHF. We shall continue to supply information from the Settlement Index which Connie painstakingly built up over the last ten years. Please may we ask you to be patient when replies take longer to arrive. We are not so good at it as she was! Thank you again for all your support.

Les and Julia Zouch, and Evelyn Bissell (nee Zouch)

The following item, by Richard Ratcliffe, Chairman of the Federation of Family History Societies, is reproduced from Family History News and Digest, April 1992.

On 25 February 1992 the Local Government Bill was quickly put through its final stages in the House of Commons under a guillotine motion. This Bill sets up a Local Government Commission which will review the structure of local authorities in England (there are separate arrangements for Scotland and Wales) and will recommend, area by area, new unitary authorities which may replace the existing county and district councils. The new authorities will carry out the whole range of services currently provided by the county and district councils, and their creation could have extremely serious implications for family historians.

If in a particular area the County Council disappears, the future of the County Record Office could be in jeopardy. Unlike libraries, county record offices are not protected by statutory obligation. It is very regrettable that an amendment to the Bill, specifically referring to 'the keeping together of the historic records of counties', was lost under the guillotine arrangements.

After the General Election, regardless of the result, the debate on the future structure of local government will move to the newly appointed Local Government Commission, which will be chaired by Sir John Banham following his retirement as Director-General of the C.B.I. Can I urge every family historian to be vigilant and when the Local Government Commission comes to your area to make your feelings known that the present system of county record offices should continue.

As family historians make up at least 60% of all users of county record offices, you have an extremely important voice in ensuring that the CROs are not split up, or closed down altogether or replaced by totally inadequate and scattered area record offices. If your Society does not have a Record Office Liaison Officer now is the time to appoint such a person, who can make contact immediately with the County Archivist. It is most important that Family History Societies and County Record Offices work together to ensure that the present system of record offices is safeguarded.

The disintegration of the present system of County Record Offices must not happen. If you really care, now is the time to start planning the campaign to save your County Record Office. For further information and advice, family history societies should liaise with Patrick Cleary, Executive Secretary, Society of Archivists, Information House, 20-24 Old Street, London EC1V 9AP (Tel. 071-253-5087).

[Editor's Note: On June 3rd, the Environment Secretary, Michael Howard, announced that the following counties would be the first to be reviewed by the Local Government Commission: Avon, Somerset, Gloucestershire, Lincolnshire, Humberside, North Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Cleveland, Durham and the Isle of Wight]

NETWORK TAPE 11 LIBRARY

Mary Mason

As a Society we have often been asked if we can 'tape our talks' at the monthly meetings. I have looked into this possibility and have been in touch with North West Kent FHS. From them, I discovered that a large number of tapes are available on hire to all. This service is known as the Network 11 Tape Library, and we propose to publish lists of the tapes available in future journals. Members attending our meetings will have direct access to the lists which include over a hundred titles to date. The tapes are hired directly by members through the three Societies which are producing them at present: North West Kent, Woolwich and District, and East of London. Our Society is also hoping to make recordings of our speakers to add to the library. I hope by the next journal to be able to tell you what progress we have made.

The following list from North West Kent FHS gives details of those tapes produced by them since April of this year. The tapes may be hired for £1.25 including postage and packing, for 14 days. Please make all cheques payable to North West Kent FHS. Give your name and address and telephone number, and your FHS and membership number (Note that the service is available to UK MEMBERS ONLY). Send your requests to: NWK Tape Library, 33 Orchard Way, Shirley, Croydon CR0 7NP.

<i>Dartford - a short history</i>	G H Kent
<i>Unusual Sources</i>	Brian Christmas
<i>My family and my roses</i>	Peter Harkness
<i>Making sense of the census</i>	Dr Edward Higgs
<i>Was your grandmother a suffragette ?</i>	David Doughan
<i>The changing role of women in late Victorian England</i>	Mrs Summerskill
<i>Sources for family historians at the Dr Williams library</i>	Alan Ruston
<i>Amstrad PCW discussion group from NWK computer conference Oct 1990</i>	Jeanne Bunting
<i>The training ships 'Chichester' and 'Arethusa' at Greenhithe</i>	Capt. Neil Baird-Murray
<i>Family History Archaeology</i>	Derek Palgrave
<i>Beginners please, PCW and PC</i>	Jeanne Bunting
<i>One name studies on computer</i>	Don Francis

A further list of sixty tapes is available from North West Kent on request.

Herrnondesworde must be noted as the parish which contained the hamlet of Heathrow, once a struggle of houses on the notorious Hounslow Heath and now the world's busiest international airport 'London Heathrow'.

The ancient parish of Harnondsworth is part of the Elthorne Hundred and lies on the western boundary of Middlesex, adjoining Colnbrook (Buckinghamshire) and between West Drayton and Harlington to the north, and Stanwell and Bedfont to the south. There were four other settlements within the parish, namely Heathrow, Longford, Sipson and a farm called Perry Oaks. In the Middle Ages there was also a village called Southcote, but its position is not accurately known.

In the eighth century, land amounting to 20 'mansiones', in the place called Hermonds in the Middle Saxon province was granted by Offa, King of Mercia, to his Servant Aeldred. Evidence of earlier settlement in the parish has been discovered north-east of Heathrow; about twelve hut sites were found within an earthwork which also contained the remains of a temple. The huts produced evidence of domestic occupation approximately dating to the early Iron Age, c. 5000 BC. Before excavation of the site in 1944 the earthwork, which had been ploughed flat in 1906, had been thought to contain a Roman camp, hence the local name 'Caesar's camp'. Most settlement was in the west of the parish and was surrounded by cultivated land. The absence of settlement in the south and east can be explained by the intrusion of Hounslow Heath which covered the area until the 19th century, when, because the whole area is so flat and fertile it became almost the market garden of London. The whole area remained largely rural until the Second World War, and compared to other parishes around the airport, still is. The first definite picture of the parish is supplied by Rocque's map of 1754 (*see opposite*), where the settlement pattern is clearly shown. At this time the greater part of the parish was open, the only enclosed land being around the settlements. Between 1754 and the parliamentary enclosure of 1819, enclosure increased mainly in the north and south-west, and settlement spread between Heathrow and Perry Oaks, but as it always had been, still mainly on the north side of the Bath Road, which runs east to west through the parish. By 1839 the cultivated area of the parish had been considerably extended. Over 770 acres of heath and moorland had been brought under cultivation although the extreme west end of the parish was still rough pasture. There were also nearly thirty small orchards scattered across the area. During the 19th and 20th centuries the parish was comparatively little built upon although industrial development of the area began in the 1930s when Fairey Aviation Company opened an airfield south-west of Heathrow; this was the nucleus of the later airport. Around 1935 the county council



Harmondsworth on Rocque's map of 1754

opened a large sewage pumping station to the west of Perry Oaks and this is what still keeps the airport at bay; but for how much longer? The parish is extensively watered in the western side by the Colne and its tributary streams, two of which are artificial - the Duke of Northumberland's River and the Longford River. The Duke's river was constructed to increase the water driving Isleworth mill about 1534, although it is possible that the cut was made along the course of a much earlier stream. The Longford river, constructed by Charles I to improve the water supply at Hampton Court, did not receive its present name until the 20th century, having been variously called the New River, Kings River, Queen's River, Cardinal's River, Hampton Court Cut and Hampton Court Canal. In the late 1940s both rivers were diverted south to help with the building of the new airport, and now form its southern boundary in the parish of Stanwell.

The exterior of the church of St Mary is mainly flint rubble with stone dressings but the stages of the tower are of red brick. The oldest work in the church is in the south aisle which has a reset south doorway of the mid 12th century. The church was largely remodelled in the early 13th century when the nave and north aisle were built or rebuilt. The north chapel is apparently a 14th century addition and the present chancel is largely 15th century. The north vestry and timber south porch are 19th century additions and the church was extensively restored in 1862-3. In the churchyard is the tomb of Richard Cox (died 1845), a brewer who perfected the first Cox's Orange Pippin at Colnbrook End in the adjoining parish of Stanwell. The churchyard has been enlarged towards the north and north-east and is still used for burials; it is now known as 'The Harrnondsworth Burial Ground'. The parish registers are complete, with baptisms and burials from 1670 and marriages from 1671 (*sec page 22*). Little is known of the religious life of the parish, except that in the 15th century the vicar, Richard Wyche, was burned for heresy.

There is a tithe barn still in existence at Harmondsworth. It is one of the most notable surviving medieval barns in the country and stands about seventy yards west of the church. It is an aisled building of twelve bays, 190 feet long and of timber construction on a stone base.

in 1819 there was said to be no school in the parish, although in the late 18th century there were schoolmasters living in Harrnondsworth, so presumably there had been a school of some kind. There were three day schools by 1833 in which 28 boys and 38 girls were educated at their parents expense. Harmondsworth National School was built in 1846 and in 1857 was attended by 40 boys and 31 girls. There was no endowment and fees were 1d or 2d per pupil. The children were taught by a master and a mistress, neither of whom were trained or certificated, and although new teachers were appointed in 1857 and their salary raised, they too were untrained.

Harmondsworth is still very rural, surrounded by fields, despite (or because of) being so close to Heathrow Airport: but for how much longer ? There is talk at the present time of extending the airport by building Terminal 5 on the site of Perry Oaks sewage works. Even worse is the possibility of a third runway which would go right through the centre of the village of Harrnondsworth, demolishing the church, the houses and the tithe barn.

Bibliography

Village London - Edward Walford

Victoria County History of Middlesex

The History of Heathrow - Phillip Sherwood

Heathrow and District in Times Past - Phillip Sherwood

MY ANCESTOR WOULDN'T HAVE A STONE

Wendy Mott (nee Ashman)

I am frequently told 'my ancestors wouldn't have a stone because they were only servants'. Perhaps the following examples, from only two of our churchyards, may give them cause to reconsider.

All Saints, Fulham

'Here lie the remains of Peter White, who died the 10th of September 1807 aged 59 years. He was a faithful and honest Servant to his Master for 25 years.'

'Here lie the remains of William Pierce. He died the 30th of July 1823 aged 66 years. The family he faithfully served in this Parish during forty years of his life, in testimony of his worth have erected this stone in his memory.'

'Respect this spot of earth for she it shrouds was rich in gifts above the reach of purchase. Martha Ellis died on the 7th of May 1823 aged 44 years. In testimony of whose worth and exemplary conduct this stone is erected by the grateful parents of 6 children whose infancy was rendered happy by her diligent tenderness & fidelity.'

St Mary Magdalene, Littleton

'In memory of Elizabeth [F]oster who died Nov. 21st 1782 aged [40] and who had been above 15 years a [full] and faithful servant to the Rector of this parish.'

'Beneath this yew tree was interred on July 1 AD. 1856 Daniel Dowsett of the 10th Royal Hussars. A good soldier and faithful servant of Capt. William Henry Wood whom [he survived] only a short time.'

'Here lies ye body of John Barrow who was gardener to 'Tho. Wood Esq. of this place almost six years. During this time he served his master faithfully [& honestly]. He died ye 25th Sept. 1755 aged 41 years.'

Correction

Hammersmith and Fulham Archives and Local History Collections: The direct telephone line to the new premises is 081-741-5159, and not 081-748-5159 as indicated on page 6 of the June issue of the Journal. My apologies for any inconvenience caused as a result of this error.

Richard Chapman

Don't Forget

The Census Rooms at Chancery Lane are open on Saturdays until the end of the year.

HELP!

This service is free to members of WMFHS - please quote your membership number in correspondence. It is intended that this column be used by members seeking help with specific problems in their research, rather than for general advertising of their interests. When submitting entries, please consider the following points, in order to ensure that your appeal is published correctly, and is clear to other readers. Give all personal and place names in BLOCK CAPITALS. Give all dates in full, and do not use potentially ambiguous abbreviations (such as b., which might mean born, baptised, buried ...). Finally, try to make entries clear and concise.

Entries from non-members can be accepted, at a rate of £3.00 for a maximum of 10 lines of text. Payments in Sterling only, please, (cheques to West Middlesex Family History Society). Send a SAE/IRCs if an acknowledgement/receipt is required.

BURGH

Information is required about Thomas and Cyrus BURGH. Cyrus was a Cutler in the Strand and Fleet Street from 1805-1810. I cannot find his birth, first marriage or death. I-Ie lived in Chelsea in 1840 when he remarried a Susannah WATSON. Members of the BURGH family lived in Chelsea until 1932. Thomas, Cyrus' father, a gentleman, also eludes me as to birth, marriage and death. Has anyone come across this unusual name in West Middlesex ?

Mrs N Davis, 17 Broadwater Rise, Tunbridge Wells; Kent TN2 5UE

HEARN

Seeking information please on Methuselah HEARN born 13 May 1877 in Ruislip. in 1891 he was aged 13, still in Ruislip with parents Emmanuel and Cinementi HEARN plus siblings, but the family is missing from the Electoral Role by 1899. Possibly they moved to Chiswick, but no trace has been found. Methuselah married twice (second wife FISHER). He had four sons - Samuel, William, Emmanuel and George by his first wife; no records of birth or baptisms found. Name of first wife and place of marriage are sought. Methuselah lived in Chiswick for many years until his death on 8th January 1937, aged 58. Any clues to the missing years would be very gratefully received.

Mrs Mary Homer; 53 Hollowfield Walk, Northolt, Middlesex UB5 5SX

LITTLE/PEARSON

According to the will of Catherine Rhoda LITTLE (nee COLEMAN) she died 23rd. February 1923 at 1 Seagrave Road, Fulham. I have searched St

Catherine's House indexes for a death and written to the local registrar and Brampton Cemetery. Neither has a record of her death or burial. Catherine leaves her estate to Peter PEARSON of the same address and to her children after his death. Any information on Peter PEARSON or where Catherine LITTLE's death certificate could be found would be gratefully received.

Mrs Lucy-Anne Cranmore, 85 Mossfield Road, Kings Heath, Birmingham B14 7JC

WORDSEARCH

Chris Hern



Discover the parishes of West Middlesex in this word square, reading up, down, across or diagonally. All are included, not forgetting Brentford, together with two border parishes from adjoining counties. The unused letters will spell out the name of a thriving local organisation with a world-wide membership.

PUZZLE ON MY OWN DOORSTEP

Freda Bingley (nee Waddell)

Born in Canada, when I came to Twickenham I felt very alone, but not any more. I started to trace my family and soon found that it entailed exploring between many interrelated names, for my maiden name can be spelt Adwell; Dowclegg; Edie; Goodall; Huddle; Hodyle; Odell; Udal; Uvadale; Waddel; Weddell; Wodhul; Woodall; Wydal; Yedall, and dozens of other ways.

I knew we had been Waddell in Northern Ireland since about 1580 and documents in Edinburgh connected “us to Weddells near Airdrie, who are documented there from the 14th century and were probably in Jedburgh before then. Our family held documents relating to a 17th century claim to the Barony of de Wahull in Bedfordshire, and the coat of arms we use belonged to butchers in 14th century York. But how was this information connected ? To find out has entailed examining records in many counties, including Middlesex, where to my surprise I found information on my own doorstep!

References to Nicholas de la Woodhail in 1336 led to discovery of Woodhall Manor at Isleworth and also in 1483 to ‘Woodhall Grange at Harrow, but there is no apparent connection between these places and any ‘Woodhalls in this area.

At Uxbridge in 1612 I found Thomas Goodall, a rope maker, while Francis Goodall, a yeoman lived at Drayton. William Odell was buried in 1728 in the old churchyard at St. Michael’s, Ashford, as also was his wife Ellen in 1733. Her maiden name was Munden. And who was the Robert de Wohull who witnessed a grant at Kenton in 1309 (‘E’) and where is Ratcliffe - in 1623 John Weddell, a famous sea captain lived there (‘?’). A visit to Kew Gardens brought to light quinine plants named after Hugh Algernon Waddell born in Gloucester, primulas collected in the Himalayas by a Scottish Waddell and moss gathered by one of my Irish cousins. At Somerset House I found the will listed of a Mrs Weddell, who lived in Montpelier Row, Twickenham in 1899.

John Wardell, a tanner of Ealing, 22 in 1630, married Margaret Barringer. She was only 16. Edward John Weddell was born in 1844 at Isleworth to Edward and Amy. Mary Woodale became the wife of Henry Blackmore at Sunbury in 1718, and in 1945 Charles Arthur ‘Weddell lived in Bentham Way, Ealing.

Thomas Uvadale, apothecary at Hampton Wick wrote of a patient to Sir Hans Sloane in 1735. In 1712 he was heir and executor of Mrs Alice Read-

ings and Elmer Uvadale was left 10/- for a mourning ring. John Uvadale and Elizabeth Waddell were named in the will of Dorothy Blackner in 1736. They were part of the family from Ealing, one of whom, Dr Robert Uvadale was Master of the Grammar School and a keen collector of plants. At his death Sir Robert Walpole purchased many of them for his new house at Strawberry Hill.

Fresh from Cambridge, in 1615, came Ephram Udal to be Curate at Teddington. He was son of a Vicar of Kingston who was sentenced to death but died in the Marshalsea Prison in 1592. Ephram also taught at the School in Twickenham and then became Vicar of Watford. He lived in a time of discord and his defence of the Episcopacy led to his being sequestered. He died in 1647.

I have still to find the connection between Osterley's Sir Thomas Gresham and Ellen the daughter of Sir John Gresham who married William Uvadale of Titsey, Surrey in 1545.

Carter, a wheelwright at Harrow, married his daughter Margaret to Thomas Woodall on 3 March 1584. He was a barber-surgeon, son of John 'Woodall, Surgeon General to the East India Company, a man with many interests, who was one of the original shareholders of the Virginia Company. Pepys in his diary relates 'Ton1 Woodall was killed in a drunken quarrel with a Frenchman in 1667.'

Bingleys also have been in Middlesex. Sir John Bingley J.P. lived at Swakeley Manor 1612-1629 and J. Bingley, in the reign of George III, was the sculptor of monuments in the churches at Teddington and Twickenham.

All these people may seem very disconnected but the more I find the easier it is becoming to appreciate where each piece of information slots into place; and it is really fun because one never knows where or what is going to turn up next.

The Whole Story

The following baptism entry appears in the register for Hillingdon, December 30 1670:

Elizabeth daughter of John Walcelin and Grace his wife, at ye House near lkenham, belonging to this Parish - though the Childe, by leave first desired, was christened there - wch House in the tyrne of my immediate Predecessor, Mr Bourne, (for all that were betwixt Him, and Mr the present vicar, Thomas Boston were but intruders, for ye better part of Twenty years) occasioned a very Great Suite betwixt the two Townes, when at last, after a Great deale of money spent, it was adjudged to belong to Hillingdon, and so hath heene acknowledged ever since, without Dispute, and to prevent any for tyme to come.

PREVIOUS MEETINGS

In Search of Golden Thompson – Norman Holding

Norman Holding opened his talk at our May meeting with a remark (attributed to a well-known genealogist) to the effect that one should never give a talk about one's own family. He therefore introduced his talk as an illustration of the records of the navy, merchant seamen and others, using his great-grandfather Golden Thompson as an example.

Starting from the birth certificate of his grandmother, Eliza, daughter of Golden Thompson and Eliza, Mr Holding gave an entertaining and informative talk on the variety of approaches he has taken in investigating the family of Golden Thompson. A history of Rochford Hundred in Essex noted Golden Thompson as the last man in the area to die who had been pressed into the Navy, and in an extensive obituary in the local newspaper was recorded his own story of his involvement in, and escape from, the Nore Mutiny on the Thames in 1797. Searches at Kew through the musters of ships involved in the mutiny did not locate Golden Thompson, nor did searches of the musters of other ships in the area at the time. Working on the assumption that there is at least some truth in Golderfs story, Mr Holding is now working on a continuing project of searching all the musters of the period, a few at a time, on each visit to Kew.

Among the PRO records of the registration of merchant seamen in the 1840s, the ticket for Golden Thompson, of Leigh-on-Sea, Essex, was found, and which included the detail that he had only one eye. This agreed with some independent family information obtained from a cousin. From these records, too, Mr Holding was able to gather names of other seamen from Leigh, by noting that the registration numbers were assigned in batches for an area.

By now, contact had been made with other distant relations, who included three further generations of Thompsons taking Golden as a christian name. In retelling the details of the information that this contact provided, Mr Holding remarked that 'if you want a reply - make a mistake'. The contact established that Golden had married twice, with Eliza being a daughter of the second marriage. Although the Nore Mutiny episode was known, it transpired that the knowledge had come from the same obit- uary, and so no further progress was made on this. However, in research ing the children of the first marriage, Mr Holding highlighted some more valuable sources and methods. These included the use of telephone directories, in conjunction with GRO references, which led to a remarkable story of coincidence in establishing further connections with the family of a daughter of Golden Thompson's first marriage. Others included the use of railway company

records describing the purchase of land for railway construction, which contain lists of properties and their owners/occupiers, as well as maps. Mr Holding stressed the value of poor law account books and manor court rolls, in providing details of local occupations, parish duties, properties, and clarifying relationships. He also described a large Chancery case over disputed fishing/grazing rights on Leigh Marsh, which, in addition to providing fascinating details on local history, also included depositions from all the local fishermen. These included Golden Thompson, aged 83, and his affidavit concurred with the obituary concerning the date of his arrival in the area. Naval records were used in tracing the fate of sons of the first marriage, William and Frederick. The supposed 'Captain' William turned out to have been an able seaman on a transport ship in the Crimea, later to be demoted to ordinary seaman, and then to desert on arrival in Australia in 1856. The story of the other son, Frederick, who went to the US, and settled in Salt Lake City, showed how use of the early American censuses, together with an appeal in a local newspaper, led to a contact with a surviving son of Frederick.

Richard Chapman

Using newspapers to expand family knowledge - Richard Moore

At our June meeting, Richard Moore and his wife Marjorie gave up their evening at the Wiltshire FHS to visit us, and illustrate some of the many and varied ways in which newspapers can prove to be both interesting and useful in family history.

Mr Moore outlined how newspapers first came into being, as a means of information exchange within a local community, even though they included much by way of national and international affairs. The first local newspaper appeared in Worcester in 1690, and the Stamford Mercury, which first appeared in 1695, continues today, as the newspaper with the longest continuous circulation. Also among the oldest is Lloyds List, founded in 1696. It was not until 1785 that The Times of London first appeared. Even in these early years, the column format was quickly established - a point which is very helpful in carrying out searches today.

It was pointed out that most newspapers have been deposited, typically in the form of microfilm copies, in record offices and libraries of the local area, but the best source is undoubtedly the British Newspaper Library at Colindale in London. This section of the British Library holds a vast range of both British and Overseas newspapers. It is open daily, including Saturday, and access is by means of a readers ticket, which may be obtained with minimum formality on the day (ID required). Richard Moore described the index books, listing the titles corresponding to a particular area, and how to use them in conjunction with the card index of publication titles. Postal

copying facilities are also available. An obvious attraction of Colindale is that one can consult newspapers from many different parts of Britain, and indeed the world, at one visit.

In the second part of his talk, Richard Moore gave many examples of the type of information that can be gleaned from local newspapers, warning as he did so that the distractions of other items on the printed page made for a time consuming, if very interesting aspect of research. The subjects were illustrated with examples of his own ancestors in Newbury, Berkshire, and included obituaries, reports of accidental death, court cases, job advertisements, church events, details of emigrants, local politics and debates, and many more. He showed that newspapers are a valuable resource, too often overlooked, which have much to offer the family historian.

Richard Chapman

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF WEST MIDDLESEX

Vic Rosewarne

The following is a list of the parish registers for the West Middlesex area of interest. It lists all registers known to have existed prior to 1838. Most of these registers have been placed in Record Offices or libraries. Of the eleven which have not been, microfilms or full transcripts of eight have been made and are available at the Greater London Record Office or the Society of Genealogists Library. Of the remaining three parishes, for Greenford and Teddington, the marriages are in Phillimore, while Harmondsworth is in process of transcription by the West Middlesex FHS.

The instruction for the keeping of parish registers was first included in the Second Royal Injunctions on Religion of Henry VIII drawn up by Thomas Cromwell in 1538. In 1597 it was ordered that in future registers were to be kept on parchment; up to that time many of the books had been of paper. The new register books were to include copies of the old paper registers, but the wording of the order stated that the copying was to be done 'but especially since the first year of Her Majesty's reign'. Many parish priests followed this to the letter, thus losing all the entries from 1538 to 1558. 1558-9 is thus a common year for the commencement of registers.

Over the past 460 years a number of registers have been lost or damaged. The upheavals of the Civil War, when many incumbents were ejected from their livings, no doubt accounted for some losses. Accidents and carelessness for others - a fire started deliberately at Isleworth church in 1942 caused serious damage to the registers. But well over half the registers in the area survive from the 16th century.

Of forty-two parish churches in the West Middlesex area, nine date from 1538-9, eighteen from 1558-1570, twelve from the 17th century, and three from the 18th century. Eight new parishes were created in the area between 1820 and 1837.

Bishops Transcripts

Except for some odd years in the early half of the 17th century, there are no Bishop Transcripts until 1800 for all the parishes in the West Middlesex area of interest. Even after 1800 there are gaps for many of the parishes.

Places of deposit for registers

The registers are mainly deposited at the Greater London Record Office, three are in local libraries and eleven are still held by the incumbent, for which a number of which copies are available either at the GLRO or the Society of Genealogists.

Abbreviations used: C - Christenings; M - Marriages; B - Burials; SoG - Society of Genealogists; GLRO - Greater London Record Office; Inc - Incumbent. Phillimore refers to the series of published transcripts of marriages to 1812.

The entry for each parish refers to its name, the dedication of the church and the location of the original registers. Following this are details of the dates of the registers and whether any copies are available.

ACTON, St Mary (GLRO)

C 1539-1936; M 1566-1946; B 1556-1963; copies M 1566-1812 in Phillimore

ASHFORD, St Michael (St Matthew since 1858) (GLRO)

CMB 1696-1900; copies M 1696-1812 in Phillimore

BRENTFORD, NEW, St Lawrence (GLRO)

C 1653-1941; M 1618-1951; B 1570-1843 (gaps); copies M 1618-1812 in Phillimore

BRENTFORD, OLD, St George's Chapel (GLRO)

C 1828-1959; M 1337-1959; B 1823-1867

CHELSEA, St Luke (GLRO)

C 1559-1925; M 1559-1958; B 1559-1883

CHELSEA, Holy Trinity, Sloane Street (GLRO)

C 1832-1959; M 1832-1952; B 1832-1835

CHISWICK, St Nicholas (Inc)

CMB 1678-date; copies of registers 1678-1754 at SoG

COWLEY, St Laurence (GLRO)

C 1562-1949; M 1563-1947; B 1562-1938; copies M 1563-1812 in Phillimore

CRANFORD, St Dunstan (GLRO)

C 1564-1882; M 1564-1834; B 1566-1908; copies M 1564-1812 in Phillimore

EALING, St Mary (GLRO)

C 1582-1948; M 1582-1947; B 1582-1962; copies M 1582-1837 in Phillimore

EAST BEDFONT, St Mary (Hounslow Library)

C 1678-1860; M 1695-1860; B 1678-1860; copies (1678-1850) at GLRO, SoG, Hounslow Library

FELTHAM, St Dunstan (GLRO)

C 1634-1907; M 1634-1893; B 1634-1900 (gaps); copies M 1634-1812 in Phillimore

FULHAM, All Saints (GLRO)

C 1675-1923; M 1674-1946; B 1675-1863; also includes christenings and burials 1680-1811 and marriages 1683-1754 for Hammersmith

FULHAM, St John, Walham Green (GLRO)

C 1836-1954; M 1837-1957; B 1836-1853

FULHAM, St Mary, Hammersmith Road (GLRO)

C 1836-1960; M 1836-1960; B 1836-1889

GREENFORD, Holy Cross (Inc)

CMB 1539-date; copies M 1539-1812 in Phillimore

HAMMERSMITH, St Paul (Hammersmith Library)

C 1664-1812; M 1665-1812; B 1665-1812; see also Fulham

HAMMERSMITH, St Peter (GLRO)

c 1836-1924; M 1836-1941; B 1832-1855

HAMPTON - St Mary (Inc) '

C 1554-date; M 1657-date; B 1554-date; (gaps in the late 17th and early 18th centuries); copies of C 1554--1812; M 1657-1837; B 1570-1812 at SoG

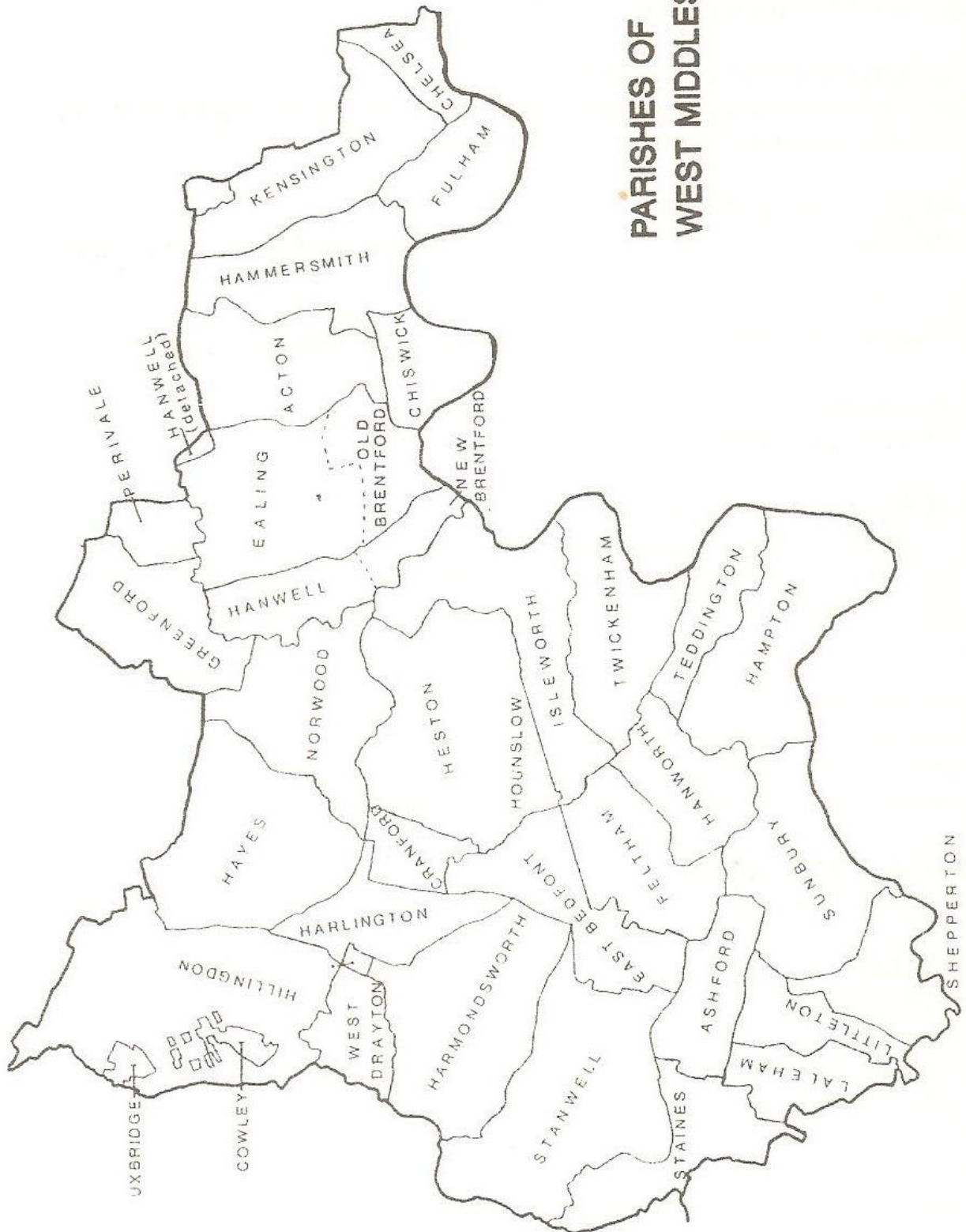
HAMPTON WICK, St John the Baptist (GLRO)

C 1831-1967; M 1832-1955

HANWELL, St Mary (GLRO)

C 1570-1864; M 1571-1879; B 1570-1928; copies M 1570-1812 in Phillimore

PARISHES OF WEST MIDDLESEX



HANWORTH, St George (GLRO)
 C 1131-1964; M 17324968; B 1731-1927; copies M 1732-1312 in Phillimore

HARLINGTON, St Peter and St Paul (Inc)
 CMB 1540-date; copies C 1540-1845; M 1540-1853; B 1540-1840 at GLRO,
 SoG, West Middlesex F1-IS

HARMONDSWORTH, St Mary (Inc)
 CMB 1670-date; copy on microfilm C 1670-1875; M 1670-1875; B 1670-1875
 at GLRO; copies M 1540-1812 in Phillimore

HAYES, St Mary (GLRO)
 C 1557-1942; M 1557-3942; B 1557-1943; copies M 1557-1813 in Phillimore

HESTON, St Leonard (GLRO)
 C 1559-1965; M 1559-1946; B 1559-1913; copies M 1559-1812 in Phillimore

HILLINGDON, St John the Baptist (Inc)
 CMB 1559-date; copies GLRO, SoG; West Middlesex FHS

HOUNSLOW, Holy Trinity (G138)
 C 1708-1740, 1836-1875; M 1708-1740; 1836-1866; B 1721-1739, 1836-1930;
 copies M 1708-1753 in Phillimore. It appears that there were no christenings,
 marriages or burials at Hounslow from the mid 18th century until 1836.

ISLEWORTH, All Saints (Hounslow Library)
 C 1566-1852 (1566-1780 severely damaged by fire); M 1566-1895 (1566-1754
 severely damaged by fire); B 1566-1879 (severely damaged by fire); copy
 on microfilm only at GLRG; copies of all registers at SoG

KENSINGTON, St Mary Abbots (Inc)
 CMB 1539-date; copies of registers to 1837 at SoG

KENSINGTON, Holy Trinity, Brompton Road (GLRG)
 c rszs-1954; s1 1230-194s; s 1s29~191s

KENSINGTON, Holy Trinity, Sloane Street (GLRG)
 C 1832-1959; M 1832-1952; B 1832-1835

LALEHAM; All Saints (GLRG)
 C 1533-1915; M 1539-1937; B 1533-51339; (long gaps in the 17th and 13th
 century); copies of all registers to 1837 at SoG

LITTLETON, St Mary Magdalene (Inc)
 CMB 1562~date; copies of all registers to 1812 at SoG

NORWOOD, St Mary the Virgin (GLRO)
C 1654-1962; M 1654-1970; B 1654-1883

PERIVALE, St Mary (GLRO)
C 1707-1946; M 1720-1963; B 1720-1812; copies of all registers to 1837 at SoG

SHEPPERTON, St Nicholas (Inc)
CMB 1574-date; copies of all registers to 1850 at SoG

STAINES, St Mary (GLRO)
C 1539-1958; M 1539-1951; B 1538-1948; (some gaps in the 17th and 18th century)

STANWELL, St Mary the Virgin (GLRO)
C 1632-1919; M 1633-1919; B 1637-1917; copies M 1632-1812 in Phillimore

SUNBURY-on-THAMES, St Mary (GLRO)
C 1565-1944; M 1566-1933; B 1565-1950; copies M 1566-1812 in Phillimore

TEDDINGTON, St Mary the Virgin (Inc)
C 1558-date; M 1560-date; B 1558-date; Copies M 1560-1837 in Phillimore

TWICKENHAM, St Mary (Inc)
CMB 1538-date; copies of all registers at SoG

UXBRIDGE, St Margaret (GLRQ)
C 1538-1927; M 1538-1925; B 1538-1924

WEST DRAYTON, St Martin (GLRO)
C 1568-1847; M 1570-1973; B 1570-1927; copies M 1568-1813 in Phillimore

Sources for Middlesex Parish Registers and copies

Guide to Parish Registers Deposited in time Greater London Record Office - March 1990 (Available from GLRO)

The Phillimore Atlas and Index of Parish Registers, ed. C. Humphrey-Smith (Phillimore 1984)

Parish Map of Middlesex (Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies 1983) .

The Genealogists Consolidated Guide to Parish Registers in the Outer London Area (N. Graham 1984)

Parish Register Copies in the Society of Genealogists Collection - Part One, Ninth Edition (Society of Genealogists 1991)

For copies of parish register transcripts held by members of West Middlesex FHS, refer to the inside back cover of this journal.

VERY USEFUL AND NECESSARY

Trade directoris: their origins and applications

Richard Chapman

Trade directories have been published regularly in Britain for over 200 years, and are valuable sources for local and family history. They can be useful both because of the name lists and associated information that they contain on individuals, and because they offer a means of learning more about the locality in which an ancestor lived. Thus, while you will not find lists of names of 'ag. labs' in a directory, the same volume will be able to provide interesting information about the trades people of the village or town, local officials, local services and communications, and something of the history of the area. In this article it is hoped to sketch something of the origin and development of directories in Britain, as far as the end of the nineteenth century, and point out what they can offer to the family historian. Some examples of local interest will be given as illustrations.

Early History

The most important point to make regarding the origin of directories in England is that they have always been a tool of commerce. Although, as will be seen, they were to be developed in many ways, the reasons for their coming into existence at all, as a distinct form of communication, were commercial.

Trade directories in this country appear to have come into being along two distinct evolutionary paths. The first of these has its origins in the lists of craftsmen, retailers etc. which had been kept from early times, and are principally related to Registry Offices. These have a long history stretching back into the Middle Ages, and their later advertisement publications included such things as goods, services and employment opportunities. The bulk of advertising in early newspapers was also of this kind, its basic aim being to bring together buyer and seller. In England in the 17th century, a number of more extensive publications on this basic format were launched, including Marchant Needham's *The Public Advertiser*, which included listings of professional people, shipping, lodgings, and some traders. In 1693, John Houghton began *A Collection for Improvement of Husbandry and Trade*. Between 1694 and 1695, this weekly paper included lists of people engaged in a variety of trades. As the publisher himself said in the first issue, listing 125 London doctors and their addresses: *'I know by experience that often patients in city and country are at a loss what Physician to choose and after resolution, where to find them; therefore I'll continue this awhile and afterwards if desired for a small charge; and do the like for Chirurgeons, Attorneys, Brokers, Stage-coaches, Carriers or any other that shall desire it I am sure after tryal t'will be found useful: for all people of accidental business do love it should be known where to find them*

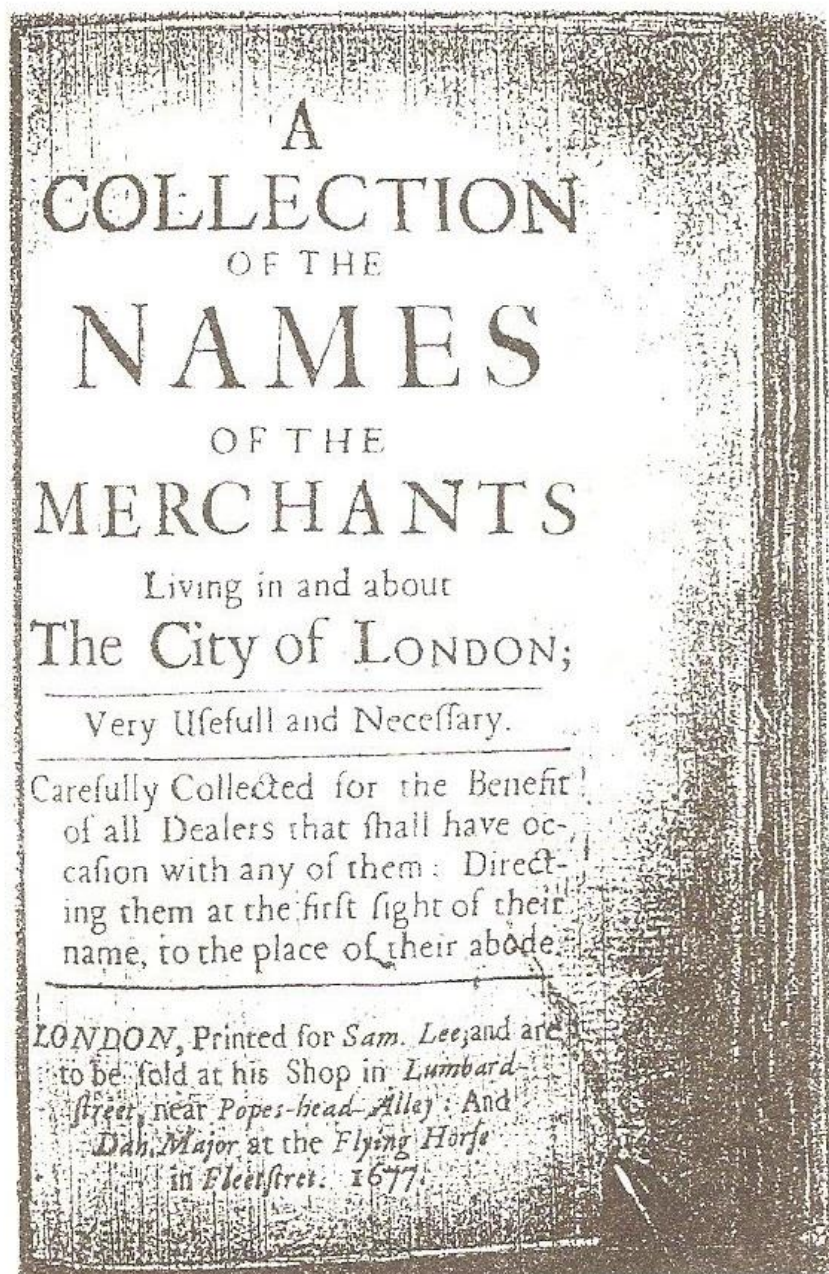
and other to have choice and Persons they want'. Although Houghton's lists were short-lived, and did not appear after 1695, he had made a number of important advances. In particular, he classified the entries, reduced them to a compact format and distinguished permanent business entries from temporary ones for lodgings, employment, etc.

Lee's Directory

The second root of the development of directories in England was the result of an apparently original idea by Samuel Lee, in 1677. In that year, he published the first edition of what is regarded as the first true directory in England. The title page, the text of which is shown overleaf, gives a good idea of the purpose and nature of this publication. The important point about this publication was that it was entirely concerned with the promotion of wholesale commerce. It contained lists of the names and addresses of almost two thousand London wholesale merchants and traders, and was intended for use by others in trade. This contrasts with the retail audience of the advertisement papers, and registry office publications, mentioned earlier. Lee's project was remarkable and significant. Although he expressed some hesitation in publishing the work, he appears, like Houghton a few years later, to have been somewhat ahead of his time. It was not until 1734 that London had its own annual directory, but it is significant that this was, for some years afterwards, based directly on Lee's *A Collection of Names...* .

Developments during the Eighteenth Century

The annual directory for London, first published by Henry Kent in 1734 was entitled *The Directory; or List of Principal Traders in London*. This initially contained fewer names than had Lee's directory, but included more detailed information on each. It was revised annually, and appeared for over sixty years; by 1775 it contained 5800 entries, all for the price of 1 s. The format of Kent's directories changed relatively little over this period, and as other competitors entered the field, some new ideas surfaced. Only a few years after Kent's first directory, in 1738, *The Intelligencer or, Merchants Assistant* included not only 2000 merchants, but also lists of stages and carriers from London, tables of distances, and lists of fairs around England and Wales. The developments of Lee's original format in this period were fairly modest in scope, but a significant advance was made when in 1763, Thomas Mortimer published the first edition of his *Universal Director*. This only included 2900 names and addresses, but was the first directory to include classified trade and professional sections. It was divided into three sections: part I contained a list of people in arts, sciences, music and medicine, under separate headings; part II contained 74 trades, mainly in manufacturing; and part III listed merchants, bankers, agents, attorneys, auctioneers, brokers, notaries, warehousemen, shopkeepers and booksellers.



During this period, the popularity of directories began to increase markedly. The principal reasons for this were related to the changing conditions of trade. With the gradual emergence of larger scale industries, manufacturers began to look further afield to find customers, beyond the range of personal ties. Buyers travelled further, using the improving communications. The increasing extent of the mail network also played a role. New centres and new faces in trade, together with greater direct interaction between manufacturers and retailers themselves, all contributed to the increased relevance of the directory as a tool of commerce. Of great importance, too, was the expansion in foreign commerce, especially in strategic provincial towns such as Bristol and Liverpool. These changes were also accompanied by an increase in the number of offices providing commercial information, and acting as employment agencies. In 1763, the keeper of one such office, James Sketchley, compiled and published a directory for Birmingham.

This publication, the first provincial directory in England, included classified lists of those in professions and in trade, and thus has links with the early work of Houghton, and the registry office lists.

Although the survival rate for directories published in the period to 1790 is not high, it is apparent from other sources that towards the end of the century, directories had indeed become 'usefull and necessary' instruments of commerce, as Lee had hoped. Among the first directories to be produced for cities outside London were those for Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool and Manchester, all important trading centres. Sketchley's 1774 directory for Sheffield typified the format: a classified list of manufacturers, an alphabetical list of merchants and manufacturers, lists of posts to and from the town, lists of coaches, the inns they sat down at and places they conveyed to, and a list of London merchants dealing with the area. In this period too, the first county directories appeared, beginning with Sadler's directory for Hampshire in 1784. in the same year, a still more wide-ranging project was launched by William Bailey, who published his fourvolume British Directory covering the main places across the whole country. Another important series covering many small and medium sized towns throughout the country, as well as the major trading centres, is John Wilkes' *The Universal British Directory*, published in five volumes and 69 parts between 1790 and 1798. This was evidently an ambitious project, for it required substantial financial backing from Peter Barfoot, a wealthy Hampshire gentleman.

Staines in 1798

The following is a transcript of the entry for Staines in the Universal British Directory, Volume IV, published in 1798. It gives a good idea of the type of information included in this series of directories, for a small town. The detail of the historical background to the town concerned varies considerably from place to place. Here it is fairly limited, while by contrast the description for Brentford extends to several pages.

S T A I N E S, MIDDLESEX

STAINES is a market-town, distant from London sixteen miles and three quarters, six from Hounslow, and six from Windsor. It has a church, the tower of which is said to have been designed by inigo Iones, who resided some time in this town. An elegant stone-bridge is lately finished here, consisting of three elliptic arches; that in the centre sixty feet wide; the others fifty-two feet each. The expence of it, according to contract, was 8,400l. At some distance above the bridge, at Coin Ditch, stands what is called London Markstone, which is the ancient boundary to the jurisdiction of the city of London on the Thames. On a moulding round the upper part, is inscribed "God preserve the city of London. A.D. 1280" - Marketday is Friday; fair days, May 11 and September 10.

The London mail is dispatched at half past three in the afternoon, and the down mail at half past ten at night: George Young, post-master.

Atherton and Mercer, carriers: a Waggon from Church-street, Staines, sets out Monday and Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, to London; returns on Tuesday and Friday, at nine o'clock. - Ambrose Phillips, carrier: a cart to London Tuesday and Friday; returns Wednesday and Saturday.

The following is a list of the principal inhabitants:

GENTRY, &c.	Childs Robert, <i>Netmaker</i>
Ashby Mr. Thomas	Clark John, <i>Carpenter</i>
Bolt Mr. Stephen	Cock Mary, <i>Grocer</i>
Burton Mr. <i>Staines Lodge</i>	Corbet William, <i>Huckster</i>
Corbett Mr. William	Denyer Edmund, <i>Collar-maker</i>
Finch Mr. Thomas	Dexter and Taylor, <i>Tallow-chandlers</i>
Heskins Mr. George	Elms William, <i>Gardener</i>
Kallender Mr. George	Finch Thomas, <i>Miller</i>
Perkins Mrs.	Gates Thomas, <i>Brewer</i>
Russell Mr. George	Goldhawk Charles, <i>Barge-master</i>
Stephens Mr. Castiel	Goring John, <i>Butcher</i>
Stephens Mr. Matthew	Graves ----, <i>Farmer</i>
Stubbs Mr. Stephen	Groom Michael, <i>Taylor</i>
CLERGY.	Gubbins Jn. <i>Hair-dresser and Perfumer</i>
Pennington Rev. George	Hall Thomas, <i>Tanner</i>
Yockney Rev. John, <i>Dissenting Minister</i>	Hall William, <i>Staffordshire-ware Shop</i>
PHYSIC.	Hallgate William, <i>Corn-factor</i>
Perkins H. <i>Surgeon</i>	Harris William, <i>Brewer</i>
Pope Robert, <i>Surgeon & Man-midwife</i>	Hayler Charles, <i>Smith</i>
Pope and Tothill, <i>Surgeons</i>	Hebbard James, <i>Grocer</i>
Wagner, Richard, <i>Surgeon</i>	Hebbard James, <i>Shoemaker</i>
LAW.	Heskins John, <i>Taylor</i>
Horne Henry, <i>Attorney</i>	Hopkins E. <i>Cabinet-maker</i>
TRADERS, &c.	Hudson Stephen, <i>White Lion Inn</i>
Adams Ann, <i>Milliner</i>	Hutchins Matth. <i>Victualler, (Anchor)</i>
Armstrong John, <i>Linen-draper</i>	Johnson Joseph, <i>Linen-draper</i>
Armstrong and Parry, <i>Ditto</i>	Jones Jenkin, <i>Linen-draper</i>
Ashby Thomas, <i>Mealman</i>	Kempshaw Richard, <i>Carpenter</i>
Ashby Robert, <i>Mealman</i>	Kent William, <i>Bricklayer</i>
Ashby William, <i>Mealman</i>	King William, <i>Shoemaker</i>
Baggridge Richard, <i>Breeches-maker</i>	Lambeth Mrs. <i>Victualler</i>
Bell Charles, <i>Auctioneer</i>	Land Thomas, <i>Hair-dresser</i>
Bennett Thomas, <i>Taylor</i>	Lawrence Thomas, <i>Linen-draper</i>
Beswick William, <i>Grocer</i>	Lawrence T. <i>Victualler</i>
Berryman John, <i>Baker</i>	Lefever Thomas, <i>Tinman and Brazier</i>
Berryman Elizabeth, <i>Shoemaker</i>	Lewis Mrs. <i>Watchmaker</i>
Bradshaw George, <i>Huckster</i>	Lovell John, <i>Victualler, (King's Head)</i>
Bridger Peter, <i>Plumber</i>	Main William, <i>Excise-officer</i>
Bringes Willam, <i>Butcher</i>	Minton James, <i>Gardener</i>
Brown James, <i>Stationer</i>	Mitchell Joseph, <i>Victualler, (3 Tuns)</i>
Buckmaster William, <i>Taylor</i>	Needham Mrs. <i>Boarding-school</i>
Butler Thomas, <i>Cabinet-maker</i>	Palmer John, <i>Farmer</i>
Carr Thomas, <i>Victualler, (Cock)</i>	Pasmore E. <i>Coachmaker</i>
Chapman Thomas, <i>Smith</i>	Peacock Thomas, <i>Butcher</i>

Phillips Ambrose, <i>Carrier</i>	Stiles Henry, <i>Basket-maker</i>
Powell Mrs. <i>Basket-maker</i>	Stone John, <i>Collar-maker</i>
Richard William, <i>Carpenter and Parish-clerk</i>	Strange George, <i>Victualler</i>
Robinson Thomas, <i>Watchmaker</i>	Strange Thomas, <i>Cooper</i>
Rowe Francis, <i>Plumber and Glazier</i>	Taylor Joseph, <i>Bricklayer</i>
Sansom John, <i>Boot and Shoe Maker</i>	Tower James, <i>Farmer</i>
Shortland James, <i>Harness-maker</i>	Trible James, <i>Liquor-merchant</i>
Silvester Thomas, <i>Boot and Shoe Maker</i>	Truckell Thomas, <i>Angel and Crown Inn</i>
Smith Joseph, <i>Baker</i>	Walker William, <i>Corn-chandler</i>
South Thomas, <i>Red Lion Inn</i>	Wheeler James, <i>Smith</i>
Spencer Thomas, <i>Carpenter</i>	White Joseph, <i>Bush Inn</i>
Spencer Thomas, <i>Clothes-shop</i>	White Elizabeth, <i>Hatter</i>
Starke John, <i>Taylor</i>	White Thomas, <i>Grocer</i>
Stephens James, <i>Auctioneer</i>	Wighton Thomas, <i>Grocer</i>
Stephens William, <i>Grocer</i>	Wigley Thomas, <i>Gardener</i>
Stephens John, <i>Plumber</i>	Wigley William, <i>Shoemaker</i>
	Woods William, <i>Chandler</i>
	Wynes Lewis, <i>Carpenter</i>

Expansion in the Nineteenth Century

In the preface to his directory for Hull in 1803, Robert Gray Battle made the following assessment of the role of directories in the early years of the nineteenth century: *The experience of the mercantile world affords ample and decisive evidence that the provision of local and personal reference, in a printed form, materially tends to enlarge the sphere and improve the facilities of commercial intercourse; and by promoting tire economy and time of employment, in the prevention of tedious and troublesome enquiry, supplies the most advantageous means of promptitude in the transaction of business.* While he would, of course, wish to stress the value of his directory to potential customers, the general message of Battle's remarks holds true. All the factors which had allowed directories to become established in the second half of the seventeenth century continued to increase in significance, and directories appeared for many towns around the country, and developed further in content and style.

The methods for gathering information varied considerably. Many of the earlier directories included details of how the enquiries were made. Typically this would have been by personal enquiry by the compiler, or his agents. In the early years, people used on different occasions included tax collectors, poor law overseers, and clergy. Attempts were made from time to time to collect information by leafletting, and inviting entries for a payment. However, this was not generally successful. Sometimes the public were unwilling to provide details, or simply preferred to remain ex-directory. In 1797, Charles Pye, a sometime watchmaker, wine merchant and collector of hearth and window taxes, when gathering information for his directory of Birmingham, found that some people would not cooperate, *'being prepossessed in their own opinion that I was taking down names for*

the Militia '. As directories developed, the profession of directory agent became established, and some of the well-known publishers of later years had originally entered the directory business as an agent.

Pigot and Slater

In 1814, there appeared the first of the series of directories compiled and published by James Pigot, a former engraver from Manchester. From 1820, Pigot published a series of substantial surveys, covering the entire country, and including details even of the smaller villages. This series, which was to continue until 1853, is one of the better known and accessible set of directories available for this period. From 1839, Pigot was partnered by Isaac Slater, another former engraver from Manchester, who continued to publish directories in this series, even after Pigot's death in 1843. The partnership employed well-trained agents to collect the required information, each covering a wide area, and the format of the directories was based upon classified lists of traders. Although the company was finally taken over by Kelly (see below), the names of Pigot and Slater continued to be used on directories until 1882.

Kelly

Probably the best known directories of this period are Kelly's directories, not least because the same company continues to publish directories today. The success of Kelly's directories owes much to his original links to the Post Office. Post Office officials had been involved in the compilation of directories since the publication of the *New Annual Directory* in 1800. However in 1836, Frederic Kelly, then the chief inspector of inland letter carriers, purchased the copyright from the widow of the former inspector. Kelly soon began to expand the directory operation, using the Post Office letter carriers to collect information on forms, and offering them a small commission on the sales of the finished product. However this expansion, and the use of public employees for private business purposes, soon led to serious controversy in the 1840's. In parliamentary debates, Kelly was accused of '*converting a great public establishment into a sort of lucrative printing office, to the injury and disadvantage of all engaged in the establishment*'. It was also said, in connection with Robson, a rival publisher of a London directory, that Kelly was responsible for having *driven [Robson] to the workhouse, and ultimately to insanity, by the unfair advantages which had been given by the Post Office authorities to another publication*'. In 1847, Kelly was barred from employing Post Office officials in connection with his private business, although the name 'Post Office Directory' was retained. By 1850, Kelly had become the dominant publisher of directories in the South of England. After his takeover of Slater and Pigot a few years after, his domain spanned the whole country.

From the middle of the nineteenth century, until the 1870's, the growth in directory publication was definite, though modest. However from 1880 until the end of the century, and well beyond, there was a very substantial growth in the number and variety of publications. The large publishers, such as Kelly, remained strong, but newer publishers did appear. The smaller ones, however, normally published only relatively few directories, before being forced out of business by the larger publishers, or being taken over by them.

Directory Formats and Content

The basic format of a typical 'trade and general' directory for a large city had been established early in the century. In 1817, Andrew Johnstone produced *Johnstone's London Commercial Guide and Street Directory*, in four parts. These were i. an alphabetical list of London streets with names and occupations of each householder, ii. an alphabetical list of people, together with their occupations, iii. an alphabetical classified list of trades, with lists of the names of people involved in each, and iv. a miscellaneous section containing information regarding coaches, mails etc. This formed the basis on which Pigot, Robson, and later Kelly, were to build in developing the great London directories. The basic structure was to remain, but further sections were added as time went on. By 1887, for example, Kelly's *Post Office Directory for London* included the following sub-directories and sections: official, street, commercial, trades, law, court, parliamentary, postal, city and clerical, conveyance, banking, and advertisements. The format for county directories changed less with time. Shown here is the entry for Shepperton in Robson's *Commercial Directory of The Six Home Counties* (1838).

It comprises some basic details on the geography of the village, a list of local traders, and details of local communications. In later years, the name lists were often subdivided, even for small villages, into private residents, and commercial people. The format for larger towns was similar, although often augmented by classified trade lists as well. Later directories were also published with composite court and classified trade sections for the whole county.

SHEPPERTON & HALLIFORD.

THE parish of SHEPPERTON contains 1,270 acres; assessed to the Property Tax in 1815 at 5,556*l.* The population in 1801 was returned at 731, and in 1831 at 817. The benefice was in 1834 returned as a rectory, of the annual value of 608*l.*; in the presentation of the family of the present rector, the Rev. W. Russell. HALLIFORD is in this parish, 2 miles

S.W. of Sunbury, at the foot of the bridge over the *Thames*, into Walton. The village of Shepperton is on the north bank of the *Thames*, $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile W. of Halliford, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ E. of the bridge over the *Thames*, into Surrey at Chertsey. Upper Halliford and Upper Charlton are west of Sunbury.

Name, Residence, & Profession.	
Andrews, John A. Lower Halliford.....	Cooper
Burchett, John, Shepperton.....	Bricklayer
Champion, Jas. ditto.....	Baker
Clark, Wm. ditto.....	Butcher
Collins, John, Upper Halliford.....	Farmer
Danby, Geo. Shepperton.....	Boot & Shoemaker
Dearman, Jas. Lower Halliford.....	Red Lion
Downton, Thos. Shepperton.....	Crown
Gellum, Wm. Lower Halliford.....	Potato Dealer
Goldhawk, John, Shepperton.....	Boot & Shoemaker
Hewitt & Penn, ditto.....	Grocers
Jacob, John, Lower Halliford.....	Auctioneer
Manchester, Thos. Upper Halliford.....	Goat
North, Dan. Shepperton.....	Wheelwright
Perdue, Hen. ditto.....	Fishmonger
Sanders, John, ditto.....	Rope Manufacturer
Saunders, H. Lower Halliford.....	Builder
Scott, W. Shepperton.....	Boot & Shoemaker
Stevens, Robert, ditto.....	Kings Head
Strudwick, John, ditto.....	Baker
Tebbutt, Geo. ditto.....	Anchor Inn
Tillard, James, Halliford.....	Post Office
Vincent, Wm. Shepperton.....	Butcher, &c.
Winch, Fred. ditto.....	Attorney
Winch, Geo. ditto.....	Maltster

Post Office.

Tillard, Jas. Halliford..... Receiving house
Letters arrive morn. 12; dispatched afternoon
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 2.
Letters by Threepenny post delivered once a day.

Coaches

From Shepperton to London.
Chertsey, Times..... morn. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 9.
Chobham, Rover..... morn. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 9.
Chertsey, Grays..... aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 4.

Carrier to London.

Jordan, A. Shepperton..... Tuesday & Friday

Many other features were incorporated into directories at various times. Larger publishers were able to include maps, for example. Other publishers had their own particular specialisms. William White, a directory agent turned publisher, originally from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who produced a series of directories in the second half of the nineteenth century, took great pride in the historical notes included in his directory entries. These were sometimes supplemented with further information on the architecture, archaeology, agriculture, and natural history of the area. White made a particular feature of the learned character of his directories, citing literary, scientific and other sources for his information.

References to our own area can be found both in the London directories, and in county directories; in the latter case often together with a few other south-eastern counties. By the end of the 19th century, the size of the London directories had

Linkfield road, London road
to Twickenham road.
Coleman Wm. I. shopkeeper
Newman Mrs. Elizabeth, dress
maker (3 Spring cottages)
Blandy Richard, baker
Red Lion P.H. Henry Spurge
Dobson Wm. (Cassandra villas)
Arlotte Mrs. (Cassandra vils)
Payne Edwin, cabinet maker
(3 Victoria cottages)
Bell's Almshouses
Smith William, florist
Caplen Charles Henry
Sisman William, shopkeeper
Toakes Wm. (The Cot. of Love)
Payne William (The Myrtles)
Dover Charles (The Myrtles)
Rayment St. (Linkfield lodge)
Hull Mrs. Ellen, shopkeeper
Smith Charles Henry (1 Den-
mark villas)
Hilton Wm. (2 Denmark vils)
London road, Spring grove
to Brentford.
NORTH SIDE.
Harris George, coffee rooms
(Railway arch)
Castle P.H. Charles Plastow
Pears Limited (A. & F.), who.
perfumers & soap manufsr.
(Lanadron works)
Wortley Charles George (Cop-
thorne cottage)
Lee Chas. & Son, nurserymen
..... here is Wood la.....
Goff Jn. Richd. market grdnr
Everett Mrs. (Wrotham ho)
Wilmot John, market gardnr
Nelson Clifford (Pine house)
Howlett Mrs. Sarah, shopkeeper
FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE
Grout Charles (Marlborough
Park cottage)
..... here is Syon la
[The remainder of this side of
road is in BRENTFORD.]
SOUTH SIDE.
Isleworth Railway Station
S. W. R. Alfred Chapman,
station master

grown so large that separate volumes for the suburbs began to appear. An example is provided by the 1894 edition of the *Post Office London Directory (Northern Suburbs)*, the coverage of which includes West Middlesex. This contains an alphabetic list of places, with name lists of private and commercial people for each. In this case, some places, such as Brentford, Hoonsiow and Sunbury, have simple name lists, while others, such as Acton, Hammersmith and Twickenham, are street-indexed. The extract here shows part of the entry for Isleworth, and illustrates the format of a typical street index.

After the place listing is a commercial section, comprising an alphabetic listing for the whole area, a classified trades section, a court directory, and a section on places of worship. By the end of the century, the compilers of directories had to work hard to keep pace with the increasing diversity of trades. In this same 1894 directory, for example, one finds, in addition to entries for the familiar trades such as butchers and plumbers, more exotic entries such as 'photographic camera bellows manufacturer', 'ostrich feather dresser', and 'dog and poultry appliance manufacturer'.

Directories were also produced for more specific purposes, other than general trade. These included a number of police directories, compiled by local officers. In the later years of the century, and beyond, specific trade directories were published also, such it as *Kelly's Directory of the Leather Trades* (1871).

Using Directories

In the late eighteenth century, the large surveys such as Bailey's *British Directory*, and the *Universal British Directory* can provide useful local information, and name lists of those involved in business, for most medium-sized or larger towns and cities in England. The places are listed alphabetically, or approximately so - the entry for Staines cited earlier was listed before that for Southampton. These older directories may be more difficult to locate than their nineteenth century successors, but bibliographies, such as those given in the Sources below, as well as indexes in holding libraries, are very helpful in establishing what is available for a given area. Moving into the nineteenth century, the series of directories by Pigot and Slater, Robson, then Kelly, White and others are more widely available. The notes above have outlined the format of these directories, and how it developed. One point to note is that in cases where there is the likelihood of a given person appearing in several places in a directory, it makes sense to make a thorough search of all the sections. When searching county directories, too, it should be remembered that the smallest villages, especially in the earlier directories, were described under the heading of a larger neighbour, so a good knowledge of the area and/or a map is very helpful.

In making use of directories for research, it is not safe to assume that they are necessarily either precise or accurate. Many directories, even some from the larger publishers, were not well compiled. There were many factors involved here. On one hand, a directory compiled by a local company might be expected to be more accurate, because of better local knowledge, and through a desire on the part of the local compiler to maintain his good reputation. However, against this, the major national publishers had large teams of trained directory agents at their disposal to gather the information, which were not available to the smaller firms.

Another feature of the preparation of directories which must be considered is the time delay between the collection of the data and the publication of the finished directory. This period varied considerably. Kelly's Post Office Directory for London for 1840 was compiled during September 1839, and the preface is dated 25th November 1839. A typical delay for a directory in the mid nineteenth century is three months or more, although there are instances of well over a year elapsing between the survey and final publication. In even worse cases, the material used for a directory may have been reissued, or pirated from a rival publication, without updating or correction. The possibilities for misleading impressions are obvious. The significance of the time delay in publication will clearly depend on many factors. One important one was the increasing mobility of the population: there were demands for annual directories in the larger towns and cities of England even in the early years of the nineteenth century.

Many local studies libraries and record offices possess directories for their respective areas. Large collections are held in London at the Guildhall Library, at the Society of Genealogists, and at the Victoria and Albert Museum, and elsewhere in the large regional libraries in Birmingham, Manchester and elsewhere.

Directories provide a very useful source for family history. As with other secondary sources, they should be used with some circumspection. It pays to look at as many as are available for the area, and for years well beyond those of main interest, and do not take things too literally. Finally, even if your 'ag. lab.' doesn't appear in person (and he won't), some of his relations may well do, and in any case, a directory will make very interesting reading about the village in which he lived, and many of the other people living there.

Sources

Listed here are the main sources used in the preparation of these notes. The introductory sections of Atkins, Norton and Shaw and Tipper are particularly valuable and interesting, and can give extensive treatments of the development of directories in Britain. Most general family history textbooks also include a section on directories.

- Atkins, P.J.: *The directories of London*, Mansell, 1990
Edwards, L.W.L. (ed.): *Directories and poll books in the library of the Society of Genealogists*, Society of Genealogists, 1989
Goss, C.W.F.: *The London directories 1677-1855*, Denis Archer, 1932
Keen, M.E.: *A bibliography of the trade directories of the British Isles in the National Art Gallery*, Victoria and Albert Museum, 1979
Norton, J.E. (ed.): *Guide to the national and provincial directories of England and Wales, excluding London, published before 1856*, Royal Historical Society, 1950
Shaw, G.: *British directories as sources in historical geography*, Historical Geography Research Group, 1982
Shaw, G., and Tipper, A.: *British directories: a bibliography and guide to directories published in England and Wales (1850-1950) and Scotland (1773-1950)*, Leicester University Press, 1989
West, J.: *Town Records*, Phillimore, 1983 (Chapter 9)
West, J.: *Village Records*, Phillimore, 1982 (Chapter 5)

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- B124 Mrs J.A. BICKLE Scotts Farm, Downgate, Callington, Cornwall PL17 8JX
- B125 Mrs C.M. BENSON 216 High Street, Feltham, Middlesex TW13 4HX
- B126 Mrs B.M. BUTLER The Scar, Lea Bailey Hill, Nr. Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire HR9 7LG
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- H100 I. HEFFER 66 Clare Road, Stanwell, Staines, Middlesex TW19 7QH
- H101 P. and Mrs J. HOCKING 44 Hanworth Road, Feltham, Middlesex TW13 5AY
- H103 R. HYATT 13 Albert Road, Hendon, London NW4 2SH
- H104 Mrs P. HOARE 20 Cranmer Road, Hampton Hill, Middlesex TW12 1DW
- L48 H.J. LEACH 6 The Woodlands, Brightlingsea, Colchester, Essex CO7 0RY
- M84 Mrs M.M.M. MACEY 15 Hillside House, Hillside, Stevenage, Herts SG1 1PY
- P61 Miss S.J. PODMORE 9 Mallard Close, Haslemere, Surrey GU27 1QU
- W92 Mrs P. WRIGHT 28 Layston Park, Royston, Herts SG8 9DS
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- B54 H. BOOTY Apt B, St Mark's Apartments, St Mark's Road, Peterborough, PE1 2TU
- H8 Hammersmith and Fulham Archives and Local History Centre The Lilla Huset, 191 Talgarth Road, London W6 8BJ
- J8 Miss P. OWAIN-JONES 127 Bartholomew Close, London SW18 1JG
Alberta Family Histories Society PO Box 30270 Station B, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2M 4O1

Correction to an address which appeared in the last issue:-

- H102 M. HARRISON 35 Sheridan Crescent, Baughurst, Basingstoke, Hants RG26 5HQ

SURNAME INTERESTS

The following lists of members' 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 case the date will indicate a period, the place a general area. All the abbreviations for the counties are given according to the Chapman County Codes. In writing to contact another researcher please remember to include a SAE if a reply is expected.

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
ANDREWS/ ANDREWES	19-20c	Winchester	HAM	F42
ANDREWS/ ANDREWES	19-20c	Marylebone	MDX	F42
ANY	16-17c	St Peters upon Cornhill	LON	H103
ANY	Any	Willesden	MDX	H103
ARDLEY	19-20c	Ealing/Tottenham	MDX	F42
ARDLEY	17-19c	Lt Waltham	ESS	F42
ARNOLD	19c	Hinxworth	HRT	H104
ATKINS	19c	Kensington/Fulham	MDX	L48
BARR	19c	Lambeth	SRY	D55
BARTLETT	17-20c	Rattery/Plymouth	DEV	F42
BARTLETT	17-20c	Southampton	HAM	F42
BEAMES	Any	Any	MDX	M84
BROCKEY/ BROCKIE*	18c	-	SRY	W89
BROCKEY/ BROCKIE*	18c	Westminster/London	MDX	W89
BROWN	19c	Hounslow	MDX	C98
BUCK	18-19c	Brighton	SSX	D53
BUCK	18-19c	Chelmsford	ESS	D53
BUCKMASTER	19c	Ockham	SRY	B125
CARTER	Any	Ealing	MDX	C97
CHARLTON	19c	Durham/Morpeth	NBL	G65
CHATER	19c	West Ham	ESS	H104
CLARKE	19c	Hammersmith	MDX	B124
COOLIDGE	Any	Kensington/Kilburn	MDX	W92
COTTRELL	19c	-	MDX	A35
COXHEAD	Any	West Drayton/Yiewsley	MDX	W92
CRAWLEY	19c	Hammersmith	MDX	B124
DUMMETT	Any	West Drayton/Yiewsley	MDX	W92
DUNSTALL	Any	Any	Any	D53
DUNSTALL	19-20c	Brentford	MDX	D53
DUNSTALL	18-19c	Brighton	SSX	D53

* These surnames were incorrectly listed as Brockley/Brocklie in the June issue.

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
DYER	18-20c	Hammersmith/Fulham	MDX	L48
EALES	19-20c	Ealing/Marylebone	MDX	F42
ELLIOTT	19c	Arundel	SSX	D53
FICKIN	19c	-	LON	G65
FLOYD	18-19c	Chelsea	MDX	B124
FUELL/FEWELL	19c	Harefield	MDX	B126
FULLER	19-20c	Acton/Ealing	MDX	F41
GARDINER	Any	West Drayton/Yiewsley	MDX	W92
GRAIL	19c	Isleworth	MDX	A35
GRAY	19c	Harmondsworth	MDX	B126
HARMAN	Any	Hayes	MDX	M84
HARMER	Any	Kensington/Kilburn	MDX	W92
HAYTER	18-19c	Paddington	MDX	P61
HEFFER	19c	Wandsworth	SRY	H100
HEFFER	19c	Isleworth/Brentford	MDX	H100
HIATT/HYATT	Any	Any	Any	H103
HOARE	19c	Hounslow	MDX	H104
HOCKING	19c	East Looe	CON	H101
HOWARD	19c	Marylebone	MDX	D55
HYATT	20c	New Brentford	MDX	H103
ING	19c	Paddington	MDX	F40
JACKETTS	Any	Kensington/Paddington	MDX	W92
LANGLET/ LANGLEY/ LANGLAIS	18c+	Kings Lynn	NFK	H101
LATTER	18-19c	East Marden	SSX	D53
LE BRETON	20c	Rochester	KEN	H101
LE BRETON	19c	St Helier	JSY	H101
LEACH	19c	Any	LON	L48
LEACH	19c	Hammersmith/Fulham/ Chelsea/Kensington	MDX	L48
LOVEGROVE	19c	Harmondsworth	MDX	B126
MARSHALL	19c	Windsor	BRK	B125
MART	19c	Lambeth	SRY	D55
MARTIN	19c	Teddington	MDX	G66
MITCHELL	19c	Crawley	SSX	B125
NEVE	18-19c	Crowborough	SSX	D53
NEWELL	17-20c	Berkhampstead	HRT	B123
NEWELL	17-20c	-	BED	B123
NEWELL	19-20c	Acton/Ealing/ Brentford/ Hammersmith	MDX	B123
NEWELL	17-20c	-	BKM	B123
NEWMAN	19c	Isleworth	MDX	H100
OLINSKI	19c	Spitalfields	MDX	B125
ONREE	19c	Kensington	MDX	F40
OSLER	18c	Kings Lynn	NFK	H101
PAINTING	Any	Chelsea	MDX	C97
PAINTING	Any	Fulham	MDX	C97

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
PELLING	19c	Any	MDX	L48
PESCOTT	19c	Amberley	SSX	D53
PODMORE	19c	Kensington	MDX	P61
PODMORE	18-19c	Burslem	STS	P61
POWELL	19c	-	LON	G65
PRESTON	Any	Kensington/Kilburn	MDX	W92
PRINCE	19c	Bristol	GLS	G65
PRINCE	19c	West Ham	ESS	G65
PRINCE	19c	Bath	SOM	G65
PRINCE	19c	Tiverton	DEV	G65
RAND	19c	-	LON	H104
RICE	20c	New Brentford	MDX	H103
ROSE	Any	Kensington	MDX	C97
SALES	19c	Crowborough	SSX	D53
SAVAGE	18-19c	Prinsted	SSX	D53
SCOTT-CHARLTON	19c	-	America	G65
SCOTT-CHARLTON	19c	-	LON	G65
SCOTT-POWELL	19c	Any	Any	G65
SMITH	1850	Kensington	MDX	F40
SMITH	19c	Isleworth	MDX	H100
SMITH	19c	Chichester	SSX	H104
STACK	19-20c	-	BKM	G65
STACK	19-20c	-	HRT	G65
STACK	19-20c	-	LON	G65
STEINES	19c	Fulham	MDX	B125
STEVENS	Any	Hatton	MDX	M84
TAYLOR	19c	St Pancras	MDX	P61
TROWSDALE	18-19c	St Marylebone	MDX	P61
WADSWORTH	19c	Chelsea	MDX	D55
WESTWOOD	19c	Wandsworth	SRV	B125
WHENHAM	19c	Yiewsley	MDX	B126
WILLIAMSON	19c	Lambeth	SRV	B125
WILLS	19c	Rotherhithe	SRV	D55
WILSON	Any	Kensington/Kilburn	MDX	W92
WOODHEAD	Any	Kensington/Kilburn	MDX	W92
WOOSTER	Any	-	HRT	G65
WOOSTER	Any	-	LON	G65
WOOSTER	Any	-	BKM	G65

For reasons I outlined in the last issue, we have decided to bring forward the publication date of the Journal, so that it can be distributed in the last week of the month prior to that appearing on the cover. As a result, there has been a period of only two months between the appearance of the last issue, and the present one. I only hope that the pressures of time in preparing this issue are not too apparent in the product itself...

Thanks once again to everyone who has sent material for the Journal, to those who have indicated that they have something in preparation, and to those who have supplied feedback. I should mention that, for reasons of economy, I do not send acknowledgements of receipt for Journal material. If you require such an acknowledgement, please include a SAE with your submission.

Unless you hear from me to the contrary, you can expect to see your item in a future issue, although not necessarily the one immediately following your submission. In July, I attended a one-day workshop for journal editors at the Society of Genealogists, organised by the Federation of Family History Societies. This was a very interesting and enjoyable day, and provided an opportunity to exchange ideas on all aspects of Society journals. A wide range of societies were represented, from those with less than 200 members, to those with over 2500.

Material is, as always, required for the Journal. Please let me have contributions for the December issue by **8th OCTOBER** at the very latest.

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These indexes are intended as aids to research in the West Middlesex area, and are open to all enquirers. For members of the Society the fees are as stated (please quote your membership number); for non-members they are double what is indicated below, except where specified. 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. Please note that in all cases, enquirers must include a SAE (or IRC).

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Mr Vic Gale, 53 Liberty Lane, Addlestone, Weybridge, Surrey KT15 1NQ

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Mrs Wendy Mott, 24 Addison Avenue, Hounslow TW3 4AP

Divorce Index

An index to divorces reported in The Times 1785 -1910. Indexed by surname of principal parties, surname of co-respondent(s), and alias(es). Enquiries free for members (SAE or IRC and please quote membership no); £1 for non-members plus SAE or IRC. Also available on fiche at £8.00 (UK) including p&p.

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Head of household plus numbers of males and females; additional information in some cases.

Mrs R. Ward, 29 Ernest Gardens, Chiswick, London W4

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Searches made on this name only

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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, Hartwell with New Brentford, Hanworth, Harlington, Harmondsworth, Hayes with Norwood, Hammersmith, Heston, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Isleworth, Kensington, Laleham, Littleton, Perivale, Shepperton, Staines, Stanwell, Sunbury, Teddington, Twickenham, Uxbridge.

1851 CENSUS INDEXES

The West Middlesex Family History Society has produced a series of indexes to the 1851 Census for its area of interest. The format of each index, and the PRO piece numbers covered, are indicated below. Prices quoted all include postage charges.

SURNAME INDEXES

PADDINGTON (HO 107/1466-1467) Set of two microfiche. Price £2.35 (UK), £3.00 (Overseas).

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