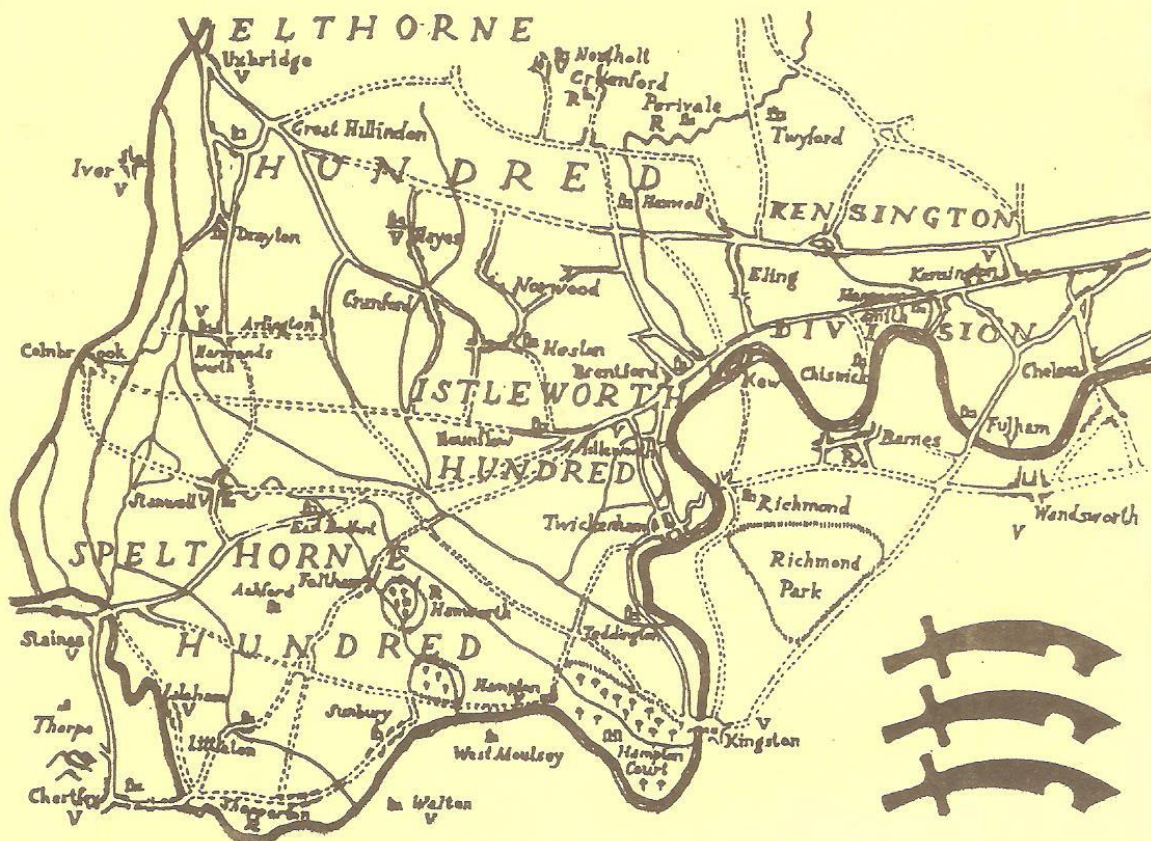


# West Middlesex Family History Society Journal

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June 1993



## **WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY**

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## Contents

A Message from your Chairman .....	2
From the Secretary's Desk .....	3
News Roundup .....	3
Future Meetings .....	5
Contacts for Society Projects .....	5
Network II Tape Library .....	6
West Middlesex Marriage Index .....	7
Chelsea .....	8
The Harmondsworth Workhouse .....	11
Help! .....	13
The 1881 Census Index .....	15
Brentford Traders in the 1790s .....	19
The Middlesex Apple .....	23
Postal Book Service .....	26
Bookshelf .....	27
British Isles Genealogical Register .....	29
Previous Meetings .....	30
Library Update .....	33
New Members .....	35
Surname Interests .....	36
Editor's Notes .....	39
Indexes Held by Members .....	40

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The Society cannot vouch for the accuracy of offers of services or goods that may appear in this Journal.

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

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## MESSAGE FROM YOUR CHAIRMAN

*Janet Huckle*

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It seems like no time at all since I last set fingers to keyboard, to write my 'message' to members. I still look on it with some fear and trepidation. I had hoped that a member, or two, might just respond with a letter for the Journal, but no such luck. There continues to be a response from members who attend our monthly meetings; a group of people who do their bit to put something back into the world of family history research.

I still managed to spend some time on the 1881 census transcription and the marriage index computer project, but other things obviously take over sometimes, such as the West London Local History Conference on 20th March. Four of us did a short role-play situation depicting an aspect of an Australian member's research and ancestry. The Conference was entitled 'West London and the Wider World' and we managed to range from Hampton Wick to Port Philip, Australia and from convicts to the Colonial Office. We enjoyed doing it and we hope that our audience found it of interest.

Our part in the National Inventory of 'War Memorials has been helped on its way by the generosity of Dave Grimmett. I first met Dave at a local history fair. He is a military historian and has done an enormous amount of research on the Staines, Ashford and Feltham war memorials (see WMFHS Journal 9 (3) 1991). He is painstakingly building up the life, war and death story of each individual. Dave has let us have information which Ted Dunstall (our War Memorials Coordinator) will be able to pass on to the Imperial War Museum.

We have marked in the diary a number of events at which the Society will be represented: the SoG Family History Fair, the Harmondsworth Flower Festival, and the Open Days of the Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and West Surrey societies. We always hope that out of town members will introduce themselves and that book sales will do well to swell the finances for ongoing and new projects.

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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, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Isleworth, Kensington, Laleham, Littleton, Perivale, Shepperton, Staines, Stanwell, Sunbury, Teddington, Twickenham, Uxbridge.

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## FROM THE SECRETARY'S DESK

*Yvonne Woodbridge*

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A friend and I recently visited the National Monuments Records at 23 Saville Row, Fortress House (off Regents St). They hold a collection of photographs and prints of all types of buildings. The shelves are filled with red boxes, labelled by county, and copies can be purchased. We spent a happy day there, looking through all the parishes where our ancestors lived. Our only successes were with local history, but I certainly recommend a visit.

I would like to thank Janet Huckle, Eileen Small, Annie Weare and Vic Rosewarne for bravely taking on our session at the West London Local History Conference. I sat at the back feeling decidedly guilty for persuading them to do it! They gave an excellent performance, even though they had not had the benefit of a read-through beforehand. I have since received a letter from the secretary of the conference committee, thanking our team for their presentation which was described as 'excellent and so well done, it worked out just the thing to keep everyone's interest alive'.

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## NEWS ROUNDUP

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### **Shropshire FHS**

On Saturday 2nd October 1993, Shropshire FHS will be holding a Family History Fair at the Shirehall, Shrewsbury. For full details, please contact Mrs C. Everall, 37 Bridge Way, Muxton, Telford, Shropshire TF2 8J1.

### **South Cheshire FHS**

The society is planning its first annual conference for Saturday 16th October 1993, at the Oakley Centre, Crewe. For full details, please contact Peter Chadwick, 208 Bedford Street, Crewe, Cheshire CW2 6JL.

### **Harmondsworth Flower Guild**

A craft fair will be held in the Great Barn, in conjunction with a Flower Festival in aid of the restoration of St Mary's Church roof, on July 10th and 11th, 10 am to 5 pm. This is a great chance to have a good look at the finest tithe barn in the county.

### **Berkshire FHS**

A symposium entitled 'What's in a Name?' will be held at The Holt School, Wokingham on Saturday 3rd July 1993. As well as the talks, there will be displays from over 20 societies (including our own), Berkshire Record Office, the 1992 IGI, and others. For further information, contact Mrs Meg Goswell, 87 Finchampstead Road, Wokingham, Berkshire RG11 2PE.

### **Oxfordshire FHS**

An Open Day will be held on Saturday 9th October 1993, at Exeter Hall, Blidlington, Nr Oxford. The programme will include talks from invited speakers, displays by family history societies, and information on computers in family history. For further details, contact Susan Blonsky, Glynd-ley, 38a Home Close, Wootton, N1" Abingdon, Oxon OX13 6DD

### **Suffolk FHS**

A Weekend Conference entitled Conservation and the Family Historian' will be held at the University of Essex, Wivenhoe, on the 3rd—5th September 1993, in conjunction with the Council Meeting of the Federation of Family History Societies. For details, please contact Dr Monica Barnett, 6 Raphael Court, 28 Highfield Road, Ipswich, Suffolk IP1 6DA

### **Society of Genealogists**

The tenth biennial Day Conference will take place at the New Agricultural Hall, Greycoat Street, London SW1, on Saturday 6th November 1993. Full details, and application forms, will be available in June from the Society, at 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA.

### **Birmingham and Midland Society for Genealogy and Heraldry**

On Saturday 2nd October 1993, a day conference on Computers in Family History will be held in Birmingham, in association with the Society of Genealogists. Full details of the programme can be obtained from the Birmingham society, at 92 Dimmingsdale Bank, Birmingham B32 1ST.

### **Essex Record Office**

An introduction to the record office is planned for a Saturday this summer. This is aimed at showing how the office operates, and explaining how to find and use a variety of sources. Places will be bookable in advance, as numbers will need to be limited. If you are interested, telephone (0245) 430067 ext 20068 for further information.

### **SOG Monthly Lectures**

The following lectures will be held at the Society of Genealogists. There is no charge, and they are open to all.

16th June, 3pm	<i>Genealogical sources at the Imperial War Museum</i> by Martin Taylor, Imperial War Museum
14th July, 12 noon	<i>Genealogical deception and fraud</i> by Anthony Camp, Director
18th August, 12 noon	<i>Using the library of the Society of Genealogists</i> by Susan Gibbons, Librarian
17th November, 12 noon	<i>Genealogy before parish registers; the graffiti evidence for medieval record keeping in English churches</i> by Dr D.W. Jones-Baker

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## FUTURE MEETINGS

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The following meetings have been planned:

June 17th	<i>To be announced</i>
July 15th	<i>The Name Game</i> - a talk by Meryl Catty
August 19th	<i>Members' Evening</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 will be meeting on the first Thursday of alternate months. Forthcoming meetings, which are open to all members, and are held at Montague Hall, at 7.30 pm, are:

June 3rd Running Family History Programs Under Windows - a talk by Dr Douglas Jopling

August 5th	<i>Members' Evening</i>
October 7th	<i>Making friends with your computer</i> - a talk by Frank Hardy

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## CONTACTS FOR SOCIETY PROJECTS

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If you can help with any of the current projects being can-ied out by the Society, please contact the relevant coordinator, as listed below.

### **1881 Census Transcription**

Les and Jill Manson, 41 Trotsworth Avenue, Virginia Water, Surrey GU25 4AN

### **Marriage Index Computer Project**

Janet Hagger, 9 Mandeville Close, Shepperton, Middlesex TW17 DAL

### **National Inventory of War Memorials**

Ted Dunstall, 43 Elers Road, Ealing, London W13 9QB

### **Monumental Inscriptions**

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



In March we welcomed our member Eileen Stage and recorded her talk.

*Coastguards* - Eileen Stage

Remember that all Network 11 lists of tapes are on display at the Society meetings each month, and I usually bring along a selection of our own recordings, which can be hired. on the night if you happen to have missed one of the talks.

The following is an update for April from the North West Kent FHS:

The following tapes may be hired for £1.25 including postage and packing, for 14 days. Please make all cheques payable to North West Kent FHS. Please give name and address and telephone number, and your FHS and membership number (UK members only). Send your requests to NWK Tape Library, 33 Orchard Way, Shirley, Croydon, CRO 7NP

*Picture postcards and photographs as an aid to family history* - Ian White

*The Carews of the Hundred of Blackheath* - Joan Carew Richardson

*Army Records for Family Historians* - Simon Fowler

*Curious Kent* - John E Vigar

*Quaker Records* - Sylvia Carlyle

*The Bishopsgate Institute* - David Webb

*Death and Burial: Customs and Practices* - David Wright

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**Famous Names...**

Found during the transfer of the Marriage Index to computer:

On Tuesday 5th July 1836 Isambard Kingdom BRUNEL was married to Mary Elizabeth HORSLEY at the church of St Mary Abbots in Kensington.

Isambard Kingdom Brunel was the son of Marc Isambard Brunel; Mary Elizabeth Horsley was the eldest child of William and Elizabeth Horsley of Church Street, Kensington. Both Brunels were eminent engineers; the father built the Rotherhithe tunnel under the Thames. He also designed machines for making pulley blocks used for hauling up the sails of the Royal Navy's warships. Isambard Kingdom Brunel is perhaps more famous. He was the engineer who constructed the Great Western Railway. Later he built large ocean-going ships, namely the Great Western, Great Britain and the Great Eastern.

*Richard Knight*



In the report of the AGM which appeared in the March Journal is a note that I wanted someone to take over the Marriage Index as I am 'not doing anything with it'. This is a rather bald paraphrase of what I actually said and perhaps requires some explanation.

The fact is that I still hold the Index and continue to deal with enquiries into it - far from not doing anything with it, there has been a considerable flurry of activity, consequent upon a note appearing about it, in the East of London Society's journal. (To digress, it does seem a shame that the other Middlesex Societies do not run marriage indexes for their own areas, or contribute to ours, to enable the whole County to be covered. Our index does, of course, include parishes outside our own catchment area, where transcripts have become available).

However, having organised the input of the Index since the Society's birth, 14 or 15 years ago, I decided that it was time that a fresh mind was needed to be applied to the job, hence my request for someone else to take it over. The present moment seemed particularly appropriate, with the Index being computerised (see below), so that any new inputs would necessarily be dealt with in the same manner; the old, original system of slipping, sorting and typing, now being overtaken.

It is only in this respect then - the organising of new inputs - that I am no longer doing any work on the Index. Immediately, I was pleased to hear that Yvonne Woodbridge would take over and she now tells me that she has already started to seek out some of the records which are needed to fill the gaps in the Index's coverage. Watch this space!

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### **Computer Project: Update**

By the end of March, over 17000 marriage records had been transferred to the computer database. This covers most of the records for brides' surnames A-H. To date, the most common surname for the grooms is Smith, while for the brides it is Brown. Among the more unusual forenames (or spellings of forenames) that have appeared so far are Nabucodoneser, Mardochells, Fryal and Maxey Million for the grooms, and Mylyor, Eutychiah, Wulstra and Osbriacia for the brides.

Members who attended the April meeting had the opportunity of seeing the results of the project so far. If you can help complete the task of inputting the records, please contact the project coordinator, Janet Hagger (see page 5).

*Information supplied by William Comben*

The Domesday Book records that Edward of Salisbury held Chelsea for 2 hides. There was land for 5 ploughs, pasture for the village livestock, meadow and woodland, and 60 pigs.

There are many variants of the name Chelsea. The Anglo-Saxon version was Calchyth, which may mean hithe, or landing place, for chalk. By the 16th century Chelsey was in common use. By then it was a tranquil spot, a very small village with a medieval church and one large house. The village became significant around 1520, when Sir Thomas More bought land there and built a house within easy reach of Westminster and Hampton Court.

In the 17th century, Chelsea was still a small country village; a group of isolated houses amidst 680 acres of arable fields, pasture, common land, orchards, gardens and riverside meadows. By 1705, Chelsea was described as 'a large Beautiful and Populous town' which clustered around the old church of St. James (now rebuilt and known as the Old Church) by the banks of the Thames. As Chelsea was by the river, the main occupation of the inhabitants was fishing, until this began to decline in the early 19th century. The river was used for the transport of goods and people, and it served the wharves in the village for coal, timber and lime. It was also said that there was a riverside tavern every 80 yards between Battersea Bridge and the Royal Hospital.

Chelsea became fashionable by the early 19th century and attracted artists and writers. When Carlyle moved to Cheyne Walk in 1834 he described Chelsea thus: 'a singular heterogeneous kind of spot, very dirty and confused, in some places quite beautiful in others, abounding in antiquities and the traces of great men. Our road runs out on a parade running along the shore of the river, a broad highway with shady trees, boats lying moored and a smell of shipping and tar'.

In 1821, 275 families were still engaged in agriculture, but within a few years this number declined to less than 100. There was a lot of redevelopment and large houses were built in 1870s. New streets were spreading over Chelsea's fields. The common disappeared, and the village was linked to London by a loose spread of buildings.

Ranelagh House near the Royal Hospital, was turned into public pleasure gardens to rival Vauxhall Gardens. William Jones designed the Rotunda, which was the largest building in London at that time. It was opened 1742 and became a great success. There were masquerades, music banquets, dancing and fireworks. Handel's new music was played there and the child Mozart also appeared. It later declined in popularity, and closed in the early

1800s. The Gardens were commemorated by a strip of garden on the eastern side of the Hospital.

The Cremone Gardens opened in 1845. These were more in the nature of a fair ground, and many stunts took place there, which earned them some popularity. The Gardens were closed in 1878 and subsequently built upon. The Lots Road Power Station was built on the strip of land between Ashburnham House and the river known as the Lots, and opened in 1904. It supplied the electricity to the tube at Kensington, the Circle Line having come to the area in 1868. A small piece of open land at the riverside is preserved in memory of the Garden.

The Kings Road was originally for the private use of the monarch and his court between Whitehall and Hampton Court, and pass tickets were only granted to a favoured few. Peter Jones opened two shops in the King's Road. By the early 1900s he was selling a wide variety of goods, and employed over 300 staff. A new building was erected in 1880s, and above it were quarters for the staff. After the death of Peter Jones in 1906, his store was bought by John Lewis, and as the profits dropped, he gave it to his son Speden in 1914. After his father died, Speden, with the agreement of his staff, introduced his profits sharing scheme. The buildings were gradually pulled down and the present store was built by State, Crabtree and Moberiy. When it was completed in 1936, it was considered one of the most satisfactory shop fronts in London.

Chelsea Old Church, by the riverside, was St Lukes. The chancel of the church is 13th century, and More's chapel is still there. The church was almost destroyed in World War II, but it was lovingly restored, and reconsecrated in 1958. It is now known as All Saints. By 1819 Chelsea had expanded beyond its old bounds by the river, and the new St Lukes was built, one of the earliest churches of the Gothic revival. Holy Trinity in Sloane Square was built 1828 and demolished 60 years later, then rebuilt and consecrated in 1890.

The old wooden Battersea Bridge was the only bridge between Westminster and Putney. It was rebuilt in 1887. Chelsea had two other bridges built in Victoria's reign. Chelsea Bridge gave access to Clapham and Battersea Park. The original structure was demolished in 1934/5 and replaced by one of granite and steel. As the old Battersea Bridge became unable to cope with the traffic, the Albert Bridge was built, which opened in 1873 to provide better access to London from Battersea. The coming of the bridges and better roads was a cause of the decline of the traffic on the river.

The building of the Embankment was completed in 1874 and swept away the riverside, the wharves, taverns, and industries, and reduced the river to

about 70ft. The Metropolitan Board of Works (a forerunner of London County Council) reclaimed land, controlled floods, provided wide road» ways, and above all, built new sewers. However the heavy granite walls separated Chelsea from the river, to the sorrow of the residents.

The Royal Hospital was founded by Charles II for army veterans, or pensioners, and the administration was on military lines. There was a Board of Commissioners chaired by the Paymaster General of the Army, and a Governor appointed by the Crown. The 'in' pensioners (as opposed to the 'out' pensioners who lived outside the hospital) were formed into 9 companies and had to perform guard duties, which included an armed patrol of the road to St James'. Nearly 10,000 pensioners are buried in the graveyard laid out in the north east corner of the ground. The graveyard was closed in 1854, after which time burials took place in Brompton Cemetery, although they are now at Brookwood Cemetery.

Chelsea Library, Old Town Hall, King's Rd, SW3 5EZ'. holds the parish registers for St Lukes, vestry minutes, rates and valuations records, as well as other records. It is best to make an appointment first.

Books consulted:

*Kensington and Chelsea* - Annabel Walker and Peter Jackson

*The Kings England* - Arthur Mee

*London Villages* - Nerina Shute

*London The Biography of a City* - Christopher Hibbert

*Official Guide to Chelsea*

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### **Middlesex County Records**

An example from Calendar of the Sessions Books 1689 to 1709 *taken from Book 471, page 59, dated January 1690.*

Order of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held for the county of Surrey, at Croydon, on Tuesday, the 14th of January last, setting forth that Frances Flye, widow of John Flye, late of New Brentford, labourer, together with her two children, were conveyed from New Brentford to Putney under a warrant dated the 29th of October last. There was a dispute concerning the legal settlement of the said Frances, and it was ordered that she and her children be conveyed from Putney to New Brentford; upon a motion made on behalf of the churchwardens of Putney, and by consent of the chorewardens of Brentford, it is ordered that the settlement of the said Frances and her children shall be finally determined on 'Thursday morning in the next Quarter Sessions of the Peace,' the said Frances in the meantime to be provided for by the churchwardens of New Brentford.

Among the documents in the vestry of Harmondsworth church is one relating to the erection of a workhouse for housing the poor of the parish. This records that the proposal to erect a workhouse for the parish of Harmondsworth was made at a public meeting held on 26th September 1774, when it was decided that 'a proper workhouse shall be erected on four acres of land on Hounslow Heath lately appointed by the Rt Honourable Henry Lord Pager, Lord of the Manor of Harmondsworth for maintaining and clothing the several poor persons who shall from time to time be thought proper to maintain at the expense of the parish'.

At a later meeting, on 4th July 1775, eleven men from Harmondsworth were appointed as Trustees of the Workhouse estate. These men were - James Tillyer the elder, James Tillyer the younger, James Vosper Tillyer, John Grove, James Grove, Thomas Jarvis the elder, Thomas Jarvis the younger, William Jarvis, John Atlee, John Heath and Thomas Weekley.

The exact location of the workhouse is not given in the original document, but its position is given on a map drawn in 1784 to show the route of the baseline measured across Hounslow Heath by General Roy. This map shows its position on the Bath Road midway between what is now Bolton's Lane and New Road (neither road was present in 1784). The Harmondsworth Inclosure map of 1819 also depicts it in the same position. In the Inclosure Award it is recorded as belonging to the Parish Estate and Thomas Jarvis, the sole survivor of the original eleven men, is recorded as being the Trustee. Among the exchanges mentioned in the Award is one of a cottage and three quarters of an acre of land from the Earl of Uxbridge to Thomas Jarvis as the surviving Trustee. In exchange the Earl received approximately two acres on the Common in Cain's Lane.

The workhouse was replaced by the Staines Union Workhouse at Ashford (now Ashford Hospital) by the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834, but the building remained until the 1950s. However, the Victoria County History [1] records that it had been demolished between 1839 and 1860, a strange claim from a publication that is normally reliable. The evidence advanced by the VCH for this claim is that the building is not marked on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map; in fact the first edition and later Ordnance Survey maps all indicate its presence in the same position as on Roy's map and the Inclosure.

The workhouse stood on the Bath Road on a site at the extreme eastern end of the parish about 200 yards to the west of where the Edwardian (previously Skyways) Hotel now stands. Reference 2 places the workhouse as being on part of the site now occupied by this Hotel - this is not so. It was west of this

site and is most unlikely to be the case since the whole of the hotel site is in the parish of Harlington. The western boundary of the hotel site is actually on the line of the Harmondsworth-Harlington parish boundary. The building stood a little back from the road and, after its closure as a workhouse, it was divided into two semi-detached dwelling houses known as 'Devonshire Place'. It remained in residential occupation until it was demolished some time in the 1950s.

Reference 3 records that the Workhouse was controlled by a Master who was elected annually by the Vestry and who received a salary based on the number of inmates in the house. Out of this salary he had to feed and clothe the inmates, and consequently it was in his interest to keep their standard of living as low as possible. Those inmates who were physically fit were sent to work on surrounding farms, and the whole of the wages they earned became the property of the Workhouse Master. When the workhouse children were old enough to leave they were placed in employment, the boys usually as farm labourers and the girls going into service. Each child was given a supply of clothing on leaving the workhouse. When George Hall left the workhouse in 1798 the cost of providing his outfit was: '1 coat 6s 6d, waistcoat 4s 0d, 1 pair of breeches 4s 6d, 2 shirts 7s 0d, 1 pair of high shoes 6s 6d and 1 hat 2s 0d'.

Webb (2) relates that it was the custom of the churchwardens to let the inmates of the workhouse, like cattle, by the year. 'A vestry meeting was held at the Sun Inn, on the 2 December 1789, when one William Riddington, of Twickenham, agreed to rent the poor of the parish for the sum of £270, for one year - Thomas Jarvis and W. Wild: Churchwardens'. And by an order of the Vestry, dated 22 October 1800, 'all children, both boys and girls of eight years of age, who received weekly allowance of 1s 6d, to be employed by Isaac Riddington at the poor house, and to attend their work at 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon'.

## References

1. The History of the County of Middlesex — Volume 4. Victoria History of the Counties of England, 1971
2. Webb, J. The History of the charities and fishing rights of the Parish of Harmondsworth. Printed for private circulation, 1880
3. Packwood, G F L, and Cox A H (eds) West Drayton and District during the 19th Century. West Drayton and District Local History Society, 1967

The author would be pleased to receive any further information relating to the workhouse and 'Devonshire Place'.

*Address: 5 Victoria Lane, Harlington, Hayes, Middlesex UB3 5EW* .

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## HELP!

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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. In order to ensure that your appeal is published correctly, and is clear to other readers, please give all personal and place names in BLOCK CAPITALS, and all dates in full. Try to make entries clear and concise. Entries from non-members can be accepted, at a rate of £3.00 for a maximum of ten lines of text. Payments in Sterling only, please, with cheques payable to West Middlesex Family History Society. Send a SAE/IRCs if an acknowledgement/receipt is required.

### ALEY

Thomas ALEY, born circa 1836, Fanny, born 1842, Edward, born 1844 and Robert, born 1849. All orphaned in Brompton/Chelsea area in 1858. Has anybody seen them on the 1861 and 1871 census for that area please?

*Mrs Linda Wimpey, 33 Carlyle Road, Staines, Middx TW18 2PU*

### BELCH/ADAMS

Seeking the marriage of my great-grandfather Henry Gellibrand BELCH to Dinah ADAMS. Both were born in Chalfont St Peter in 1810, and lived their married life in West Drayton, where they were later buried. No luck with local churches around West Drayton, and the Chalfonts. They had six children, the eldest being born in 1831. Any help regarding this marriage would be greatly appreciated.

*Mrs M F Marks, 3 Warwick Road, West Drayton, Middlesex UB7 9BT*

### CASTLE

The 1851 census finds my great-grandfather John CASTLE living in the High Street in Fulham. Family history has it that two of his sons, Henry and Charles, had some sort of business in this area. The census has them as labourers 'in the Nursery'. Family history seems to think they might have been some sort of chandlers. Any sort of help greatly appreciated.

*Ronald Castle, 130 Meredith Road, Stevenage, Herts SG1 5QT*

### CONOLLY/HUBBARD/TENNYSON/COLLINS

Dr John CONOLLY, born 27th May 1794, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, married Elizabeth COLLINS, place unknown. John trained in Edinburgh and practised in several places in England including Chichester, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwick, London and finally Hanwell, where he was Superintendent of the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum. He died there in 1866. I believe John's father was Jonathon and his mother was Dorothy TENNYSON. Jonathon died young, leaving Dorothy with a large family. (I believe that



she remarried a French emigre and lived in Hull.) Their son Edward Tennyson CONOLLY was born in 1822, possibly in Chichester and married Emily Hubbard, place unknown. He studied law and later emigrated to New Zealand where he became a Supreme Court Judge and a Minister of Justice. Some of the family were born in Langley Marish. I believe that both Jonathon and Edward had siblings so there are probably a number of descendants. I would love to hear from anyone who may know anything of this family. All correspondence will be answered.

*Mrs Margaret Chirnside, 127 Easrher Crescent, Dunedin 9001, New Zealand*

### **FALLEN**

Seeking information concerning the Elizabeth, wife of John FALLEN, married at Hounslow in 1774.

*Mrs Ivy James, 200 Egmond Street, Patea, South Taranaki, New Zealand*

### **WILKINS/BECK**

My maternal great-grandfather Alpheus BECK (known in later years as Alfred) was a baker, son of John BECK of Islington, also a baker. Alpheus (on marriage certificate as Alfred) married Margaret WILKINS on 22nd March 1857 at Paddington. Margaret was the daughter of Edward WILKINS, a spring-maker, and, so far, this is all I have been able to find out about her.

A reprint of an Ordnance Survey map of Kensington for 1371 (Alan Godfrey Maps of Gateshead), includes a list of occupants of houses and business premises printed on the reverse. At No. 6 on the South Side of Kensington High Street there is the entry 'WILKINS, George, bread and biscuit baker'. Is this a relation of Margaret WILKINS, and was it through the bakery trade that Margaret met and married Alpheus?

Are there any WILKINS out there who know the answer?

*Miss Iris Woolford, 43 Vicarage Road, Cirelmsford, Essex CM2 9BS*

### **HELP OFFERED**

*Mr Fred Minter, 37 Royds Crescent, Rhodesia, Worksop, Notts S80 3MF*  
Mr Minter has declared himself willing to undertake research on behalf of members in his local family history library at Worksop, for those who have surname interests in that area.

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### **Family History News and Digest**

FHN&D is the official journal of the Federation of Family History Societies. It appears twice annually, and contains reports on national issues of concern to family historians, reports from member societies throughout Britain and the World, book reviews and news items. In addition, it includes a valuable digest of the articles published in the journals of members societies, classified by subject. FHN&D is available direct from the Society bookstall, or by subscription direct from the Federation.

Indexing of the 1881 census for England and Wales has been proceeding for nearly four years. Last year the first results of this project became available with the publication of the index for Flintshire. With the publication of Cambridgeshire, Rutland and Cornwall, the English counties are now coming out, and it is appropriate to give a review of this new index, which promises to be a great boon for family historians.

The results of the transcription project are being published in seven sets of microfiche, identified by specific colours for the fiche headers. These are:

A surname index	Pink
A printout of the census as enumerated	Yellow
A surname index by birth place	Green
A surname index by place enumerated	Orange-red
Miscellaneous notes not included above	Light brown
A list of vessels enumerated	Light brown
A list of institutions enumerated	Light brown

### **The Surname Index (Pink)**

This is the index which is of greatest interest to the family historian. It is an alphabetical index, by surname then by forenames, as enumerated and transcribed. Unlike the IGI, it does not attempt to group certain surnames together. It is therefore important to look through all possible surname variants; for example, one Rosewarne family in the 1881 census "for Cornwall is under Roswarne, while in the IGI it would be grouped together under Rosewarne.

The surname index gives most of the information given in the census. The columns reading from left to right are surname, forename, age, sex, relationship to head of household, marital condition, census place, occupation, name of the head of the household, place of birth (county and place), then a column called 'Note' (see below). The column widths are fixed and this does not allow all the information from the census to be included on the index. The surname column is 20 characters wide, sufficient for nearly all surnames, except some that are hyphenated. The forename column allows 15 characters - enough for the first name and possibly a second. If there is not enough space, the first 14 characters are printed, together with a plus sign, referring you to the original film. The relationship column allows for four characters, and has therefore been standardised, e.g. sister becomes 'sis', grandson 'Gson', and so on. Any variations from the set descriptions are given in the miscellaneous notes fiche. .

Census place refers to the parish which was enumerated. The description of occupation is limited to 14 characters, so that for any long description you are referred to the original film. The next column names the head of the household in which the person was then living. A person who was a head of household is referred to as 'Self'. Then follows the county of birth, given by a three letter code (e.g. Cornwall is CON). The place of birth is allowed 21 characters, which is enough for most place names. There is then a note column which has an asterisk in it if there is an entry corresponding to that person in the miscellaneous notes fiche.

Finally there is the reference column, which gives the Public Record Office RG 11 piece number, folio and page number, allowing you to easily refer to the original film. The last column gives the film number according to the Genealogical Society of Utah, which enables you to order the film from the society's libraries.

### **The census as enumerated (Yellow)**

The next set of fiche of use to the researcher is that given in the order as enumerated. This set has an extra column for the address, which has 16 characters allotted to it; a longer address may have to be checked with the original film.

When a person is found in the surname index one can obtain further information from the 'as enumerated' fiche using the PRO reference. For example, suppose that the surname index leads to George Oliver, head, aged 40 in RG 11/2313, fol. 108, p. 20. Look for the page on the 'as enumerated' fiche which has as a heading the PRO reference for the first person enumerated. Thus, under the page which is headed 2313 108 19, about half way down, is found George Oliver, in a house with his wife, two sons, two daughters and his mother. It gives the address as Creegbrowse, in the parish of Kenwyn. You then have the almost complete entry for that household, except that George Oliver is described as 'Farmer of 7 A+'. To get any more information, you must look up the family on the original film.

### **A surname index by birth place (Green)**

This is a surname index, like the first one, but here, after sorting by surname, it then sorts by place of birth, firstly by county and then places within that county. The surname column is again on the left followed by the county then parish of birth. All the other columns are given as in the first set of fiche, except the occupation column is missing (This can always be referred to in either of the first two sets.) I could see little practical use for this set. It would be useful for a study of migration around England, but for little else.

### **A surname index by place enumerated (Orange-red)**

This is again a surname index like the first, but here the second sort is by enumeration place, which is the second column, with the other columns in

the same order as the first set. Again this set seems of little use, except that it lists all people of a certain surname living in a particular parish in 1881.

The remaining three sets of fiche contain information that would not fit into space allowed or names of institutions or ships. The fiche headers are a light brown colour and there will probably often be only one fiche in each set, although large counties may have several for the Miscellaneous Notes.

### **Miscellaneous Notes.**

This set gives any information about individuals or places that would not fit into the format of the first four sets of fiche. It is a surname, forename index like the surname index set of fiche, except that only surname, forename, age and census place are given. Then there are two new columns. The first is Census Column, which indicates to which column in the first four sets of fiche the following note refers. The second is the note column itself, which has 66 characters allowed it, although where a note is longer, it extends to the following line.

Where a person was handicapped there will be an asterisk in the appropriate column in the first four sets of fiche. Then reference to this set will indicate, for example, that Kate Rosevear, aged 57, of St Austell, was an 'Idiot from birth'. Other causes of notes include cases where the relationship to the head of household varies from the standardised form used then e.g. 'Grandr' appears on the census, with 'Gdau' being used in the index. Others are for people born abroad this e.g. Mary A. Rosmargy is given as born 'Upper Canada', which is not allowed for in the first four sets of fiche. Another example is Amy Falkland Row, given as born 'At sea in the South Atlantic off Falkland Isles'; hence the name. Yet again, a child just born is noted as 'an infant (Unbaptized)'.

The fiche also give a note where parts of the record do not survive. Thus the whole of the Rosvear family of Tywardreath has a note 'Record did not survive for birth. county and birth Parish'.

Uninhabited houses are listed on this fiche, with the word 'uninhabited' in effect a surname. This gives details of the property. For one house the enumerator wrote 'returned as not having slept in the house on the night of April 3rd'. (How inconsiderate; I hope they were enumerated elsewhere.) For one house, in the handicapped column appears 'died on the 3rd of April' - very handicapped!

This is certainly a useful index, and very easy to use. Just look up anyone you are interested in to see if an entry is given for them. ..

### **A list of vessels enumerated - light brown**

This gives the information from schedules for ships in the harbours. Thus the 'Rose of Devon', enumerated at Gulval, is No. 65787: Port - Dartmouth; Master George Bartlett; tonnage 48; Description - Cutter; Trawl Fishing at RG11/2348 fol. 73.

Any vessel can therefore be located, which may be of interest to family historians whose ancestors were ship owners; as I assume that locating the people is the prime concern of most researchers. It does, however, allow you to build up a more complete picture without reference to the original.

### **A list of institutions enumerated - light brown**

This lists, alphabetically, all the institutions which were enumerated separately. It gives Union Workhouses, Schools, Infirmarys, Army Barracks and Naval depots. Forty-two institutions are listed for Cornwall, which only covers one page of the fiche. The only information is the name of the institution, the parish it is in, and references. It is nonetheless a useful finding aid, but probably of more use to local historians than family ones.

### **Conclusion**

My first impression is what a wonderful index, and when complete it will give family historians a great start in their researches. By 1881 a large proportion of the population were living in large towns or cities; almost all my ancestors were in London or Birmingham, and so far I have found less than half of those alive at the time.

It is also a great help to the one-name researcher - soon we will be able to collect all occurrences of our surname in England and Wales. Paradise!

Although a wonderful index, it is still only an index, and the researcher should always look up the original record, to get the original wording, or complete an entry that was too long to fit in the format of the fiche. Also, although great care has been taken, there are always possible misreadings of some surnames and place names.

I can't wait for the rest of England and Wales to become available!

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### **News from the LDS**

The 1992 edition of the IGI is now available for use at the Family History Library and most family history centres. The Society of Genealogists also has a set. It has 187 million names, 40 million more than the 1988 edition. The figures, in millions, for England and Wales are:

England	41.16 (1988) to 56.34 (1992)
Wales	1.36 (1988) to 2.02 (1992)

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## BRENTFORD TRADERS IN THE 1790S

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Several members expressed an interest in the brief item in the March Journal concerning the population of New Brentford in 1810, as detailed in a survey of that year, now held at Brentford Library. The following list is taken from the entry for Brentford in Wilkes' Universal British Directory, Vol. 2, published in 1797 (see WMFHS Journal 10 (3) for background information). Besides being an interesting survey in itself of the activities of the tradespeople of the time, it may help to provide some clues as to the occupations of some of those mentioned in the survey of the western end of the town thirteen years later.

*Richard Chapman*

### GENTRY &C.

Allen Mrs.  
Ashby Mr. Robert  
Bacon Mrs.  
Barber John, Esq. (F.)  
Bridges Mr. *Grove-house*  
Cope Mrs  
Dechamp John, Esq. (F.)  
Devenish Mr.  
Drinkwater Mrs.  
Dupee Mrs.  
Ellison Mr.  
Fletches Mr.  
Franklin Mrs. (F.)  
Gardiner Mrs.  
Gould Mr. (F.)  
Hammond Mrs.  
Hideman Mr. (F.)  
Hunt Mr.  
James Mrs.  
Johnson Robert Wallace, Esq. (F.)  
Lawrence Mr. (F.)  
Lewis Mr.  
Lockart ---, Esq.  
Lott Mrs.  
Macdonald Miss, *Buport-house*  
Rayner Capt.  
Roberts David, Esq. (F.)  
Sanders Mr.  
Sherwell Mrs.  
Smith Mr. Thomas, (F.)  
Stevenson John Esq. M.P. (F.)  
Vidall Mr.  
Vincent Mr.  
Vitton Luke, Esq. (F.)  
Woodcock Charles, Esq. (F.)

### CLERGY

Parker Rev. William, *Schoolmaster*  
Randall Rev. John, *Rector*

### PHYSIC

Corson Alexander, (F.) *Surgeon and Apothecary*  
Oliver and Ansell, (F.) *Surgeons and Apothecaries*

### LAW

Clark Mr. George, (F.) *Attorney*  
Jones Mr. John, (F.) *Attorney*  
Julion Mr. Thomas, *Attorney*

### TRADERS, &c.

Absalom Ph. *Victualler (Rising Sun)*  
Aldrid Richard, *Vintner (Feathers)*  
Aleguin ---, *Cornchandler*  
Allen Thomas, *Clock and Watch Maker*  
Allen Richard, (F.) *Gardener*  
Allin John, *Victualler (Six Bells)*  
Amber Wm. Rich. *Timber-merchant*  
Andrews John, *Victualler (Bell)*  
Archbut Robert, *Linen-draper*  
Arnell ---, (F.) *Tallow chandler*  
Arnutt James, *Tinman and Brazier*  
Ashby Thomas, *Confectioner & Pastry-Cook*  
Atfield Joseph, *Shopkeeper*  
Bailey Thomas, *Smith and Farrier*  
Bailess Wm, *Innkeeper (Three Pigeons)*  
Ball James, *Poulterer*  
Banks Moses, (F.) *Mealman*  
Banyon Thomas, sen. *Shopkeeper*  
Banyon Thomas, jun. *Waterman*  
Barnes ---, *Bricklayer*  
Base William, *Mealman*  
Batt William, *Plumber and Glazier*



Bayley John, (F.) <i>Baker</i>	Coussin John, <i>Glazier</i>
Beach William, <i>Victualler (Angel)</i>	Cox William, <i>Haberdasher</i>
Beck John, (F.) <i>Baker</i>	Cox John, <i>Cordwainer</i>
Beck Abrah. (F.) <i>Victualler (Cannon)</i>	Cracknell Tho. (F.) <i>Brandy-merchant and Rectifyer</i>
Bell Richard, <i>Peruke-maker</i>	Creeland Henry, <i>Inspector of Windows</i>
Bennett George, (F.) and Co. <i>Cheese-mongers</i>	Crowther George, <i>Farrier</i>
Blackall John	Dale John, <i>Waterman</i>
Blackhall John, <i>Cooper</i>	Dean Mrs. <i>Innkeeper (Catherine Wheel)</i>
Blake John, <i>Tinman and Brazier</i>	Dean Richard, <i>Shopkeeper</i>
Blake Charles, <i>Linen-drawer</i>	Deely Mrs. <i>Broker</i>
Blanch William, <i>Patten-maker</i>	Dickens James, <i>Victualler (Half Moon)</i>
Blunt John, <i>Cowkeeper</i>	Dickenson Joseph, <i>Hair-dresser</i>
Bohm Christian, <i>Gingerbread-baker</i>	Dicker Ann, <i>Gardener</i>
Booth Thomas, <i>Whitesmith and Bell-hanger</i>	Dobson George, <i>Basket-maker</i>
Bourn Richard, <i>Butcher</i>	Draper William, (F.) <i>Baker</i>
Bowden Matthew, (F.) <i>Basket-maker</i>	Drinkwater Mary, <i>Grocer</i>
Bowman Matthew, <i>Gardener</i>	Dugard John, <i>Breeches-maker</i>
Brawn John, <i>Green-grocer</i>	Edwards Mrs. <i>Boarding-school</i>
Bridges John, <i>Currier and Leather-cutter</i>	Elliot William, <i>Salesman</i>
Brown Susannah, <i>Shopkeeper</i>	Evans James, <i>Butcher</i>
Brownsworth George, <i>Oilman</i>	Eyles Henry, <i>Hatter</i>
Burchett George, (F.) <i>Importer of Foreign Wines</i>	Ezard Charles, (F.) <i>Carpenter and Undertaker</i>
Burford John, (F.) <i>Fisherman</i>	Farmer William, <i>Hair-dresser</i>
Burgess Ambress, <i>Barge-master and Coal-merchant</i>	Fanner Mrs. <i>Hosier and Haberdasher</i>
Burgess Charles, <i>Orange-merchant &amp; Waterman</i>	Field John, <i>Shoe-warehouse</i>
Butler ---, <i>Victualler</i>	Fleetwood ---, <i>Peruke-maker</i>
Caldwell Thomas and Son, (F.) <i>Wool-len-drapers</i>	Flowerdie Mrs. <i>Hosier and Haberdasher</i>
Caldwell J. <i>Staymaker</i>	Fowler and Tucker, <i>Ironmongers</i>
Cary John, <i>Schoolmaster</i>	Frost John, (F.) <i>Linen-drawer &amp; Mercer</i>
Clark Samuel, (F.) <i>Brick and Tile-Maker</i>	Fuller John, (F.) <i>Pawnbroker</i>
Clements Richard	Fuller Ann and Son, <i>Gardeners</i>
Clerk Thomas, (F.) <i>Coal-merchant</i>	Gary ---, <i>Schoolmaster</i>
Clerk Wm. <i>Victualler (Fox and Hounds)</i>	Glover Mrs. <i>Milliner</i>
Child Charles, <i>Tallow-chandler</i>	Glover William, (F.) <i>Tallow-chandler and Grocer</i>
Cock Samuel <i>Cabinet-maker</i>	Glover Christopher, <i>Tallow-chandler</i>
Collins ---, <i>Cheesemonger</i>	Goldwin Daniel, <i>Gardener</i>
Collett John, <i>Salesman</i>	Gore Thomas, <i>Salesman</i>
Collett Charles, <i>Taylor</i>	Gore William, <i>Cordwainer</i>
Conway John, <i>Grocer</i>	Goulder Thomas, <i>Bricklayer</i>
Cook Richard, (F.) <i>Shoemaker</i>	Gray William, <i>Tinman and Brazier</i>
Coombes ---, <i>Tinman and Brazier</i>	Grant ---, <i>Shoe-warehouse</i>
Cooper Edward, <i>Salesman</i>	Greenlaw Mr. (F.) <i>Schoolmaster</i>
	Greensmith Miss, <i>Milliner</i>
	Greenwood Henry, <i>Millwright</i>
	Grimatt Stephen, <i>Auctioneer, Broker and Victualler</i>
	Gurney Henry, <i>Wheelwright</i>



Hairs G.N. <i>Grocer and Tea-dealer</i>	Louch William, <i>Victualler (Drum)</i>
Harding John, <i>Corn-chandler</i>	Makepeace William, <i>Baker and Coal-merchant</i>
Harrington Thomas, sen. (F.) <i>Maltster and Coal-merchant</i>	Male Wm. <i>Victualler (George III.)</i>
Harris Thomas, <i>Coach-master</i>	Malhinger Philip, <i>Salesman</i>
Harris Samuel, <i>Victualler</i>	Manning Benj. <i>Victualler (Salutation)</i>
Hazelhurst Samuel, <i>Taylor</i>	Marks John, <i>Bricklayer and Land Surveyer</i>
Hazelton William, <i>Cornchandler</i>	Marsh William, <i>Shoe-maker</i>
Head Samuel, <i>Carpenter</i>	Marshall William, <i>Butcher</i>
Hedges Thomas, <i>Victualler</i>	Matthews Thomas, <i>Victualler</i>
Henley James, <i>Victualler</i>	Melford Mrs. <i>Gardener</i>
Hilliard Benjamin, <i>Victualler (Goat)</i>	Millard Richard, jun. <i>Shopkeeper</i>
Hing Jasper, (F.) <i>Farrier</i>	Millet James, (F.) <i>Gardener</i>
Hoard John, (F.) <i>Watch-maker</i>	More William, <i>Glazier</i>
Hobday Stephen, <i>Hair-dresser</i>	More Robert, <i>Pork-butcher</i>
Howard Richard, <i>Butcher</i>	Moreton Robert, <i>Taylor and Habit-maker</i>
How Rich. <i>Carpenter and Undertaker</i>	Morgan John, <i>Turner</i>
Howe William, <i>Chymist and Druggist</i>	Morris James, (F.) <i>Gardener</i>
Hughes William, <i>Baker and Brentford-Roll-maker</i>	Morton William and Son, <i>Booksellers, Stationers, Newsmen, and Keepers of a Circulating Library</i>
Irons John, (F.) <i>Farmer</i>	Morton William, <i>Victualler (Castle)</i>
Jackson William, <i>Victualler</i>	Napier ---, <i>Gardener</i>
Jay John, (F.) <i>Breeches-maker and Victualler (George)</i>	Neal Lampeter, <i>Butter-man &amp; Poulterer</i>
Jeffries John, <i>Butter-man and Poulterer</i>	Neill John, <i>Plumber and Glazier</i>
Jeffries George, <i>Linen-draper</i>	Newell Thomas, <i>Gardener and Eating-house</i>
Jones William, (F.) <i>Mealman, Corn-chandler, Coal-merchant and Brick-maker</i>	Newell Mrs. <i>Mantua-maker</i>
Jones Samuel, <i>Gardener</i>	Newman Samuel, <i>Butcher</i>
Jones Henry, <i>Gardener</i>	Norbury Philip, <i>Printer</i>
Jones William, (F.) <i>Cheesemonger and Victualler (Magpie)</i>	Osborn Thomas, <i>Butcher</i>
Julion John, (F.) <i>Jeweller, Distiller and Rectifyer</i>	Osborn Mrs. <i>Owner of the Market-boat</i>
Keen Mrs. <i>Victualler (Ferry House)</i>	Paddon Robert, <i>Woollen-draper</i>
Kent Thomas, <i>Tavern-keeper (Star &amp; Garter)</i>	Page G. <i>Victualler (Little King's Arms)</i>
Kent William, (F.) <i>Victualler</i>	Pain Thomas, <i>Collar-maker</i>
Kerr Ja. <i>Victualler (Great Red Lion)</i>	Pelton Charles, <i>Taylor</i>
King John, <i>Broker and Auctioneer</i>	Pelton John, <i>China-man and Taylor</i>
King William, <i>Harness-maker</i>	Perkins Samuel, (F.) <i>Tanner</i>
Knevitt John, (F.) <i>Gardener</i>	Pickering John, <i>Grocer</i>
Knight Richard, <i>Amber-brewer</i>	Pill John, <i>Shopkeeper</i>
Lamb Richard, <i>Whitesmith</i>	Piper William, (F.) <i>Cowkeeper</i>
Leader William, (F.) <i>Breeches-maker</i>	Piper Thomas, <i>Butcher</i>
Light James, <i>Grocer and Tea-dealer</i>	Pollecutt Jasper, <i>Cordwainer</i>
Linley Thomas, <i>Orange-merchant</i>	Portlake Thomas, <i>Raspberry-merchant</i>
Loveliss William, <i>Stone-mason</i>	Potter James, <i>Victualler</i>
Louch John, <i>Vintner (White Hart)</i>	Powell William, <i>Broker and Cabinet-maker</i>
	Price William, <i>Hair-dresser</i>



Pugh Sam. <i>Victualler (Little Red Lion)</i>	<i>Starch-maker</i>
Raby Daniel, <i>Gingerbread-baker</i>	Tong George, (F.) <i>Labourer</i>
Rainbow Edward, (F.) <i>Salesman</i>	Tovey Charles, <i>Eating-house</i>
Rannds William, (F.) <i>Orange-merchant</i>	Trigg Joseph, <i>Gardener</i>
Raper Thomas, <i>Gardener</i>	Trimmer James, (F.) <i>Brick-maker &amp; Lime-burner</i>
Rapkins John, <i>Hair-dresser</i>	Trimmer Abraham, (F.) <i>Brewer</i>
Raply Thomas, <i>Butcher</i>	Tring William, <i>Fish-wheel-maker</i>
Richardson Tho. <i>Brazier and Tinman</i>	Tucker Mary, (F.) <i>Coal-merchant</i>
Richardson Tho. <i>Bricklayer &amp; Plaisterer</i>	Tunstall Thomas, <i>Taylor</i>
Richardson Thomas, <i>Coachmaster</i>	Tunstall John, <i>Cooper</i>
Roberts, Smith and Harrington, (F.) <i>Malt-distillers</i>	Turners Messrs. (F.) <i>Potters</i>
Ronalds Henry and Hugh, (F.) <i>Nursery and Seedsman</i>	Turner James, <i>Victualler (Bell)</i>
Ronald Silver, <i>Baker</i>	Vaughn John, <i>Taylor</i>
Sanders Daniel, (F.) <i>Boot and Shoe Maker</i>	Velladvice John, <i>Victualler (7 Stars)</i>
Saunders John, <i>Victualler</i>	Verman William, <i>Baker</i>
Seabrook Jane, <i>Pawnbroker</i>	Urtin William, <i>Shoemaker</i>
Sexton William, (F.) <i>Cornchandler</i>	Wallace John, <i>Starch-maker</i>
Sexton Henry, <i>Linen-draper</i>	Walmsly John, <i>Staffordshire-warehouse</i>
Shephy Robert, <i>Staymaker</i>	Walters Robert, (F.) <i>Baker</i>
Shields Andrews, (F.) <i>Seedsman</i>	Ward Samuel, <i>China and Staffordshire-warehouse</i>
Showell Mrs. <i>Victualler</i>	Ward Lawrence, <i>Wheelwright</i>
Shrubbs ---, <i>Hair-dresser</i>	Warren Messrs and Co. <i>Soap-boilers</i>
Simms Charles, (F.) <i>Salesman</i>	Waters J. <i>Plumber and Glazier</i>
Simms William, <i>Grocer</i>	Watkins Thomas, <i>Grocer</i>
Smeaton William, <i>Poulterer</i>	Waylett William, <i>Victualler</i>
Smith John, <i>Breeches-maker</i>	West Thomas, <i>Hatmaker</i>
Smith William, <i>Victualler (Moon Raker)</i>	Wetman Charles, <i>Linen-draper</i>
Smith ---, <i>Fish-wheel-maker</i>	White John, (F.) <i>Schoolmaster &amp; Coal-merchant</i>
Soundy Richard, <i>Eating-house</i>	White Mary, <i>Mantua-maker</i>
Spindler William and Son, <i>Nursery &amp; Seedsman</i>	White James, <i>Butter-man and Poulterer</i>
Stawe Thomas, (F.) <i>Gardener</i>	White Mary, <i>Linen-draper</i>
Stevens William, <i>Fishmonger</i>	White Jacob, <i>Grocer</i>
Stiles John, <i>Shoemaker</i>	White Samuel, (F.) <i>Victualler (1 Tun)</i>
Stimpson John, (F.) <i>Pork-butcher</i>	Whitstead Thomas, (F.) <i>Distiller and Rectifyer</i>
Stump Thomas, (F.) <i>Brewer</i>	Wilkenson J. <i>Inn-keeper &amp; Excise-office (Castle)</i>
Swapp John, <i>Hair-dresser</i>	Wilkins Joseph, <i>Sign &amp; House Painter and Paper-hanger</i>
Swinden Francis, <i>Cloth and Watch Maker</i>	Wincuff Nathaniel and Co. (F.) <i>Coal-merchants</i>
Swinden Miss, <i>Mantua-maker and Milliner</i>	Winkworth John, <i>Carpenter and Undertaker</i>
Tayler Thomas, <i>Letter-carrier</i>	Woodbridge Mrs. <i>Ladies' Boarding-school</i>
Terry John, <i>Shopkeeper</i>	Wyatt Aaron, <i>Victualler (Wilkes's Head)</i>
Thorogood Charles, <i>Cooper</i>	
Thorogood (F.) Richard, <i>Maltster and</i>	

*The following item originally appeared in the Gazette in November 1992.*

It would be interesting to know how many people when purchasing their Cox's Orange Pippin apples at the local supermarket or greengrocer, realise that this famous fruit was developed and perfected in Middlesex by one Richard Cox, who lived at Colnbrook. He was born in 1776 or 1777. We are not sure of his actual date of birth or where he was born, but we do know he moved to Colnbrook in about 1820 after retiring as a brewer from Bermondsey. He retired to a life of great comfort and spent a lot of his time gardening at his large house called The Lawns, which stood at the eastern end of Colnbrook, a few yards west of the now defunct railway station on the north side of the old Bath Road. It was a grand building, late Georgian or early Victorian, and was finally demolished about 25 years ago.

The 1841 census reveals that his household consisted of himself, his wife, two maid servants, a boy for domestic work and three labourers who, one assumes, were gardeners. The total land area of The Lawns was about two acres, which included a small paddock to the rear and a garden strip to the front of the house. The garden itself was less than an acre and included a cultivated section, in which the original Cox's Orange Pippin tree stood. This tree was finally destroyed in a gale in 1911.

The true facts of the apple's perfection are still a little obscure but, from contemporary articles of the period, it would appear that, in 1830, Cox planted in a pot two pips of a Ribston Pippin which germinated and he called them the Cox's Orange Pippin and the Cox's Pomona. The scions of these were passed to Messrs R. Small and Son, nurserymen of Colnbrook, in 1836, and were cultivated by them and sold to the public some four years later. Evidence from that time seems to suggest that Ribston fruit, from which the pips came, was a result of a pollination by a Blenheim Orange.

The first commercial mention of the Cox's Orange Pippin appeared in October 1857 in an article in the Gardener's Chronicle which said of the Grand Fruit Exhibition, held by the Royal Horticultural Society: 'In the class of single dishes of dessert apples, the first prize was awarded to Mr Simpson, gardener to Lady Molyneux, Stoke Farm, Slough, for Cox's Orange Pippin, a medium sized, warm-looking, brownish-red variety with a yellow crisp flesh of most exquisite flavour.' in 1833, when the National Apple Congress was held at Chiswick, no fewer than 183 out of the 231 exhibitors displayed the Cox's Orange Pippin and it was voted second best apple available.

Richard Cox's wife, Anne, died on February 9th, 1837, aged 76 and was buried at St Mary's Church, Harmondsworth. Richard died eight years later on May 20th 1845, when he was 79. His will left everything to his sister and her children and various nieces and nephews. Cox's estate at his death was valued at £3000, a very large sum for those days, and £1000 of this went to his servant, Elizabeth Barnes, 'for her kind and attentive care of me in my illness'. Cox's will expressed a 'desire to be buried in the same grave as my dear wife in the churchyard of the parish of Harmondsworth...' The grave is still there, well built and preserved, standing under a yew tree to the north eastern corner of the church.

So next time you taste a succulent Cox's Orange Pippin apple, give a thought to the man who perfected it in our county over 160 years ago.

### **Of Behaviour at Home**

*The following is an extract from The School of Manners or Rules for Childrens Behaviour, (4th edn., London, 1701), now held at the Library of the Victoria and Albert Museum.*

1. Always bow at coming Home; and be immediately uncovered.
2. Be never covered at home, especially before thy Parents or Strangers.
3. Never sit in the presence of thy Parents without bidding, though no Strangers be present.
4. If thou pass by thy Parents, or by any place where thou seest them, either by themselves, or with Company, how towards them.
5. If thou be going to speak to thy Parents, and see them engaged in Discourse or Company, draw back, and leave thy business till afterward; but if thou must speak, be sure to whisper.
6. Never speak to thy Parents, without some Title of Respect, viz. Sir, Madam, Forsooth; &c. according to their quality.
7. Approach near thy Parents at no time without a Bow.
8. Dispute not, nor delay to do thy Parents Commands.
9. Go not forth of doors without thy Parents leave, and return within the time by them limited.
10. Come not into the room where thy Parents are with strangers unless thou be called, and then decently; and at bidding, go out; or if strangers come in while thou art with them, it is mannerly with a how to withdraw.
11. Use respectful and courteous, not insulting or domineering carriage or language towards the Servants.
12. Quarrel not, nor contend with thy Brethren or Sisters, but live in Love, Peace, and Unity.
13. Grumble not, nor be discontented at any thing thy Parents appoint, speak or do.
14. Bear with Meekness and Patience, and without murmuring or sullenness, thy Parents Reproofs or Corrections, nay, though it should so happen that they be causless or undeserved.

*Richard Chapman* .



## Views of the 1851 Census

From Punch, Saturday 12th April 1851



FILLING UP THE CENSUS PAPER.

Wife of his Bosom: "UPON MY WORD, MR PEEWITT! IS THIS THE WAY YOU FILL UP YOUR CENSUS! SO YOU CALL YOURSELF THE 'HEAD OF THE FAMILY' - DO YOU - AND ME A 'FEMALE!'"

Among the comments in the previous issue referring to the Census of the 30th-31st March that year was the following:

'We would not mind laying a wager, before seeing the result of the Census, that the ages of the ladies will not average more than one-third of the ages of the gentlemen when the returns are finally made up. We recommend seriously to the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, as a source of revenue, the penalties recoverable for the offence of giving incorrect information as to age, and we are sure that, if the returns were to be checked by the parish registers, and the law carried out strictly in every case, the amount of fines would be so productive, that the income-tax - for this year at least - might be repealed.'

[Laws relating to income tax, re-introduced in 1842, were under debate in Parliament at the time of the Census.]

*Richard Chapman*

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## POSTAL BOOK SERVICE

Jim Devine

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The following are additional titles to the lists published in the December 1992 and March 1993 Journals. Remember that this service is intended for members living outside the West Middlesex area. Members living locally are asked to make their own arrangements to obtain the books, and sources of supply can be obtained from the address below, if required.

Orders, with a cheque in Sterling please, to include postage and packing, and made out to West Middlesex FHS, should be sent to Jim Devine, 35 Ravendale Road, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex TW16 6PJ (Tel. 0932-734397). Unfortunately, due to the high cost of postage, will overseas members please double all postal charges shown.

	Price	P/P	Total
Life and work in a Middlesex village; oral history of Harefield	4.50	0.75	5.25
Stand and deliver! Highwaymen in West Middlesex	4.50	0.75	5.25
Shepperton Story	6.00	0.75	6.75
Sunbury: Echoes of the past Vol 1	2.50	0.50	3.00
Sunbury: Echoes of the past Vol 2	2.50	0.50	3.00
The goodliest place in Middlesex: a history of the ancient parish of Ruislip from the Domesday Book to Modern Times	8.50	1.00	9.50
Gregory King's Harefield; an English village in the 1690s	4.90	0.75	5.65
Before and After Domesday: a chronology of Harmondsworth, West Drayton and Yiewsley	1.20	0.30	1.50

Please note the following changes to the prices and availability of the books previously listed in the December and March Journals.

Ada Matthews - Recollections of life in			
Shepherds Bush		<i>Out of Print</i>	
Acton As It Was		<i>Out of Print</i>	
Eastcote: from village to suburb	4.50	0.75	5.25
Uxbridge: a concise history	4.50	0.75	5.25
The Story of Ickenham	4.50	0.75	5.25

As book titles don't always reveal what is written inside, I have been asked to amplify the contents of some of the books included in the Postal Book Service lists. So, in the *Bookshelf* section of the next few Journals I shall attempt to do just that.

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## BOOKSHELF

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The first six of the following titles are available locally if for members living in the West Middlesex area, and from the Postal Book Service (*see page 26*) for members living further afield. Notes about them have been contributed by Jim Devine.

### **The Story of Ealing Common - T and A Harper-Smith**

A short, but informative study of the history and development of Ealing Common and its surroundings from the fifteenth century onward, including information on some of the principal families who resided there.

32 pp, illustrated with photographs and maps.

### **History of Spring Grove and its School - Gillian M Morris**

Spring Grove, among whose notable residents were Robert Louis Stevenson and Sir Joseph Banks, seems to have originated from a house of that name mentioned in 1645 built by Sir John Offley. Since then there have been many fine houses built in the area, a number of which were converted to schools. This little book is a brief but fascinating read of the development of the district coupled with a short history of Spring Grove School and includes a few quite touching extracts from the Infant Log Book.

32 pp, illustrated with photographs and a map

### **West London Nursery Gardens - E J Willson**

This is a well researched history of an area which at one time was almost exclusively devoted to Nursery Gardens which were supplying London with much of its fresh vegetables and fruit. Considerable detail plus an index listing several hundred names must make it of interest to anyone researching Fulham, Hammersmith, Kensington and Chelsea, with Sunbury, Hampton and Strawberry Hill thrown in for good measure. One of our members has already found a family in this book!

140 pp, with 18 photographs and a sketch map of West London

### **Hammersmith and Fulham through 1500 years - Leslie Hasker**

To attempt writing 1500 years of history in 84 pages is setting any author an almost impossible task, so, of necessity, this very readable history is condensed, but packed with information. It is just a pity that no sources are quoted, or bibliography for further reading.

84 pp, with 8 photographs and index

### **Hammersmith Riverside - Humphrey Arthure**

This little book has got to be a bargain for the quantity of illustrations provided, of which some are drawings but most are photographs. It describes the buildings and residences along and just inland of the River Thames from



Hammersmith Bridge to Chiswick Mall. Many potted biographies are included of the notable personaiities who lived along this stretch of the river. My only criticism is that it sadly lacks an index of all the names and one has to read the whole book to discover just who is mentioned.

48 pp, with 82 illustrations and 2 maps

### **Street Names of Fulham and Hammersmith**

A list of more than 600 street names with their possible or probable original meanings. If you have an ancestor whose address on his birth, marriage or death certificate, or any other document for that matter, was in Fulham or Hammersmith, then this little book may help you add a colour to your family history.

**28 pp**

### **Hampton in the Nineteenth Century**

The Twickenham Local History Society produces two papers a year on the history of the old Borough of Twickenham. They are well researched and contain a number of illustrations. The booklets are in clear print on glossy paper and cost between £2 and £4. The latest one is a reissue of an earlier paper by the late Gerald Heath, an expert on Hampton and the Palace. It is a history of the two parishes of St Mary's (Hampton) and St James (Hampton Hill). There is information on schools, the workhouse and charities. The development of roads and transport and the growth of the local estates is noted. Besides the usual sports of sailing and fishing on the river there was horse racing and prize fighting, which brought havoc to the streets, and caused the vestry great concern. Other more peaceful pastimes, besides the home-made variety, were the Literary Society, Choral Society, Flower Shows and Bails. These, with details of the vestry's activities gives a good insight into the parish in the 19th century. Although the book only names the wealthier inhabitants of the town, if your ancestors were there in the 1800s, if only in the workhouse, you should find this book interesting.

56 pp, 18 illustrations, including 1 map

*Bookworm*

### **Cambridge Park, East Twickenham The Building of a Suburb**

If you or your family lived in this area, this book is for you. In 1616 Sir Humphrey Lynd built a large mansion near Richmond Ferry, and in 1781 Richard Owen Cambridge purchased it. When he died in 1802 it was named after him. The book deals with the break-up of the estate and the development of the area, and mentions some of the residents.

31 pp, 22 illustrations, including 4 maps

*Bookworm*

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## BRITISH ISLES GENEALOGICAL REGISTER

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*At the Federation Council meeting be held in Worcester last September, it was agreed to support this project. The foliowing item is by the Federation of Family History Societies Projects Coordinator, Carol M'cLee.*

For many years societies have produced Members' Interests Directories in which members have been able to advertise the families they are researching, hoping that others, interested in the same names, would be able to exchange information. It is now time to set up a national list of family names being researched by family historians, to complement the present system of county! society! regional directories. The Federation of Family History Societies is sponsoring a project to list all the families being researched in the British Isles - to be known as The British Isles Genealogical Register.

It will be open to everyone, not just members of family history societies. There are hundreds of people out there who are content to do their own thing and do not wish to belong to a society, or are totally ignorant of the fact that such things as family history societies exist and so cannot appreciate the give and take of information that is available. I've seen the surprise on some faces when told!

The application forms will be made available to local history societies, record offices, libraries and family history societies throughout the UK. Family historians iiving outside the UK with ancestral roots in the British Isles will also be invited to contribute. Each entrant submits their research names with places and dates for a £1 per form, which will cover the operating costs of the project. Unlike other directories, the British Isles Genealogical Register will be available in county sections, thus helping family historians to concentrate their interests within one county. This should increase the possibilities of 'family contacts', and enable them to select only the counties in which they are interested. Scotland, Ireland and Wales will be treated as countries in three separate sections. The entries for each county will be given free to all the societies of that county as hard copy or on microfiche.

The Federation of Family History Societies invites you to register the surnames that you are researching in the British Isles. in this way, you can make your own interests known to thousands of other family historians - world wide. This is an opportunity not to be missed.

*Carol A. McLee, FFHS Project Coordinator, 3 The Green, Kirklevington, Yarm, Cleveland TS15 9NW.*

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## PREVIOUS MEETINGS

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### West Middlesex Churches – Pam Clarke

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At our January meeting we were treated to a very interesting and informative talk; on the old parish churches of West Middlesex by Pam Clarke, illustrated with over sixty slides. Concentrating on the architecture of the 51 churches, she picked out various features: 39 contain mediaeval work, 29 have old towers.

As Middlesex churches are generally not very grand, the county does not appear to have been wealthy in earlier times; the materials used were those available locally - there was no good quality local building stone so flint and pudding stone were mostly used, and occasionally ragstone. Nor was there really a true Middlesex style, but rather characteristics governed by the building materials. These could not rise to intricate patterns, so the churches tended to be plain.

Some of the mediaeval churches are undeveloped, i.e. comprise only the original chancel and nave with no additions: examples are St Lawrence Cowley (the shortest church in Middlesex at 48 feet long) and St Mary Northolt; St Mary Perivale and Holy Cross Greenford have chancel, nave and a wooden tower. Only about seven households would have attended St Mary Perivale in early times.

Developed churches are those which have grown piecemeal, with the addition perhaps of a tower, a north and south aisle, a porch over the main door, additional chapels, and occasionally transepts. Examples of developed churches are St Mary Willesden, St Mary Harmondsworth, St Mary Stanwell. This latter church has a fat chequerwork tower requiring extra buttresses, and a mediaeval spire - the only other mediaeval spire in Middlesex is at Harrow on the Hill. St Mary Hayes has a tiny spike in the centre of the tower: these were called 'Hertfordshire Spikes'. Some churches have a Kentish feature - the staircase projects above the roof of the tower. Towers also tend to have original features, as they were less altered than the body of the church.

Several other churches have especially interesting features inside: mediaeval fonts at Northolt and West Drayton (the latter featuring an unexplained carving of a man wielding a knife) and a mediaeval wooden font cover at St Leonard Heston. The main door at Heston is probably 16th century - the oldest in West Middlesex. Cranford holds probably the largest mediaeval interior monument in Middlesex that of Sir Roger Aston and his family - he held office at the Court of James I.

There are Norman doorways at St Peter and St Paul Harlington and St Mary Harmondsworth showing features called beakheads, and a third at St Mary East Bedfont, painted white. East Bedfont also has Norman windows with 15th Century glass and the earliest church wall painting in Middlesex, dating from about 1250. St Mary Hayes has an interior wall painting of St Christopher dated to about 1500. As he is the patron saint of travellers, these paintings were always placed in sight of the church door. An interesting feature of this painting is the mermaid combing her yellow hair and holding a mirror.

Some Middlesex churches have had to be partially or wholly rebuilt. St Mary Magdalene Littleton and St Mary Staines have brick towers; the rest of St Mary Staines was replaced in the 19th century. Due to erosion from the river St Nicholas Shepperton was wholly rebuilt in the 1620s, a brick tower being added in the 18th century. All Saints Laieham has a 1740 tower on a mediaeval church - the latter contains a row of Norman arches. Examples of churches partially or entirely rebuilt in the 18th century are St Mary Twickenham (perhaps the finest), St Mary Teddington and St Mary Sunbury (which has a rather exotic Byzantine interior). Others are even later: St Dunstan Feltham, St Mary Hampton, St George Hanworth, St Mary Ashford and St Mary Acton were rebuilt in the 19th century. St Mary Eating was rebuilt in the 1730s and transformed again in the 1870s. It contains iron lacework and columns.

All Saints Isleworth and Holy Trinity Hounslow were rebuilt in the 20th century but Isleworth retains its old tower, the only one in Middlesex with mediaeval pinnacles. Its 13th century nave is now open to the sky, the new church having been built in the space occupied by the old chancel. Hounslow is the only ancient mediaeval church wholly replaced in the 20th century. Mrs Clarke likened its ultra-modern tower to a loudspeaker!

The churches of West Middlesex obviously have many more interesting features that cannot be mentioned here but which would well repay a visit.

*Yvonne Masson*

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### **Coastguards – Eileen Stage**

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At our March Meeting, Eileen Stage gave a talk based upon her long-standing and extensive research on coastguards. As with so many projects, this began with a family legend, concerning in this instance her husband's great-grandfather, James Stage, who was a coastguard in the mid-19th century. This was the beginning of a project which has now occupied over 10 years, with much more still to do!

Mrs Stage introduced us to something of the history of what was to become the coastguard service, focusing initially on the prevalence of smuggling around the coasts of Britain during the late 18th and early nineteenth

centuries. It was the men of the Customs service whose task it was to ensure the payment of duty on imported goods, and the resistance they met from smugglers was frequently very strong - one instance cited was of a gang of smugglers who used gunships to force back the Customs men.

At the end of the 17th century, the forces of the Board of Customs amounted to but a few vessels and men. The Riding Officers, as the land-based men were known, sought to prevent the movement inland of smuggled goods which had eluded the Revenue Cruisers out at sea. By 1713, troops of dragoons were called in to assist with these duties, although such a placement was disliked, since prize money for successful capture was awarded on a scale according to rank, with officers receiving the greater share. In 1736, further measures were passed into law, offering £50 for anyone who could betray a smugglers gang, and imposing severe penalties for those found within 5 miles of the coast, without good reason. Further tightening of measures gave sentences of hanging or transportation to those resisting the officers, although in many cases this could be exchanged for service in the Royal Navy; the smugglers were capable seamen.

In the Napoleonic period, the service was overhauled, and in 1809 the Preventive Water Guard was established. This divided the south and east coasts of Britain into three areas, and thus there were three lines of defence against the smugglers: Revenue cruisers out at sea, Preventive Water Guard in coastal waters, and the Riding Officers on the land. The Preventive Water Guard was strengthened at the end of the war, having the pick of the demobbed sailors, requiring men aged between 20-35, with at least 6 years at sea. Following a suggestion from a Capt. McCullough ('Flogging Joey'), a new force - the Coast Blockade - was set up in 1816 as an experiment around the coast of Kent, later to be extended around the south coast. He developed his idea of shore patrols, with ships of the Navy assisting at sea.

In 1831, the existing forces, controlled variously by the Admiralty (Revenue Cruisers), the Treasury (Preventive Water Guard) and the Board of Customs (Riding Officers), were reorganised into the Coastguard. This new force was governed by the Board of Customs, although officers were nominated by the Admiralty. The duties of the men in the Coastguard were hard: sixteen hours work from dusk to dawn, mainly in the winter season. The men assembled in the watch room, receiving orders at the latest possible moment, and with duties changing regularly. The discipline was harsh, with the maximum punishment reserved for anyone caught by the smugglers. Among the many tasks was that of 'creeping' (i.e. dragging) for sunken goods left by the smugglers in the coastal waters. In addition to the trials of their work, there was also the hazard of attacks by smugglers. Accommodation in the early years was in barracks, martello towers or (the unpopular option) in beached  
Continued on page 34

Brief details of recent accessions to our Society's library.

**Journals**

Blue Mountain FHS (Explorers' Tree) Nos. 1 to 20

**Local History**

Bygone Feltham ~ K. Baldwin

The Battle of Brentford ~ N. Chippendale

Staines Advertiser, Egham Courier and West Middlesex Chronicle  
(Photocopy), Saturday 21st November 1885

Copy of Wardens Report of Scattered Bombing which occurred in Staines  
Urban District on the morning of 23rd February 1944 (Donated)

Copy of Photographs of Staines (Donated)

List of Postmasters of Staines and Copy of Summons relating to Henry  
Turner, baker, of Chertsey (Donated)

Ravenscourt - R. Vercoe Suburban London before 1837: Map showing the  
Parish Boundaries

On the Duke's Cut - G. Wheat

**Ancestral Research**

Suffolk Record Office - Guide to Genealogical Sources, 3rd edition

'War Graves of the British Empire - Register of the names of those who fell  
in the Great 'War and are buried in cemeteries and churchyards in Munster  
(Donated)

East Anglian Families - Directory 2 - J.E. Perkins

Parish Register Copies in the Library of the Society of Genealogists, 1991

Jones and Smiths of NW London - D. Lisney

The World Book of Danielses (Donated)

Genealogical Research Directory, National and International 1992

West Surrey FHS - Guide to the Middlesex Census Returns 1871 and 1881

Handlist of Parish Registers Deposited in the Staffordshire Record Office

The Return of Owners of Land 1873: Middlesex (excluding the Metropolis)

London, Middlesex and Surrey Workhouse Records - A Guide to their  
nature and location - C. Webb

An introduction to the Census Returns of England and Wales - S. Lomas

Making the most of the IGI - E. McLaughlin

Rayment's Notes on Recording Monumental inscriptions (4th edn) - Re-  
vised by P. Pattinson

Current Publications on Microfiche by Member Societies (2nd edn) -  
FFHS

Current Publications by Member Societies (7th edn) - FFHS

Forming a One Name Group - D.A. Palgrave (4th edn)

English Genealogy - An introductory bibliography - S. Raymond and J.  
Gibson



Suffolk - A Genealogical. Bibliography - S. Raymond  
 My Ancestor was in the British Army. How can I find out more about him? – M.J. Watts and C.T. Watts  
 Notable Derbyshire Families - R. Christian  
 Lists of Londoners - J. Gibson and H. Creaton  
 1851 Census Index of Berkshire - Vol 2, Hungerford  
 Index to the 1861 Census for Guildford, Surrey  
 Index of Surrey Wills and Administrations in the Commissary and Peculiar Courts 1752-1858  
 MIs of Surrey - No. 3 NW Surrey (Ash, Chobham, Frimley, Horsell, Pith-right, Thorpe, Windlesham) - Microfiche  
 MIs of Surrey - No. 4 East of Guildford (Byfleet, the Glandons, the Horsleys, Morrow, and Old Woking) - Microfiche  
 MIs of Surrey - No. 5 Ockham and Oakley - Microfiche  
 MIs of Surrey - No. 6 West of Guildford (Compton, Peper Harrow, Tiiford, Wanborough and Worplesdon) - Microfiche  
 Personal Recollections of Mr T.J. Mitchell, 1932 to 1942  
 The Atiee Family Tree - Isleworth (Donated)  
 Directories Crockford's Clerical Directory (1985/86) (Donated)  
 Pigot and Co. National Commercial Directory - Norfolk and Suffolk (Facsimile Edn, 1830)  
 Pigot and Co. National Commercial Directory - Beds, Hunts, Cambs, Lines and Northants (Facsimile Edn, 1830)

### **Others**

The Maul and the Pear Tree - The Ratcliffe Highway Murders 1311 - P.D James and T.A. Critchley  
 This Veteran Business, What went on in the early days of cycling - D. Roberts (6th edn)

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### **Continued from page 32**

hulks. The difficulties of housing the men and their families in these cramped conditions were legion. Another unpopular posting was Ireland, where there were over 200 stations, often isolated and with few facilities.

At the time of the reorganisation in 1831, it was decided that the Coast-guard should be a reserve force for the Royal Navy, and this was later formalised as a condition of service. In 1854, 3000 men were called up for the war in the Crimea. After the war, in 1856, many of the older men were superannuated, and younger men brought into the service.

In the final part of her talk, Mrs Stage gave a number of examples from the wealth of information that she has collected from coastguard and other records, including details of accommodation, reasons for moving or dismissal, and the case of one unfortunate who 'dropped down dead' while being examined for his superannuation!

*Richard Chapman*

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## NEW MEMBERS

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We welcome the following new members to our Society:

- A36 Miss J AYERS 100 Bury Road, Brandon, Suffolk IP27 0BT  
B135 Mr and Mrs R A BARKSHIRE 72 Rowlands Avenue, Hatch End, Pinner, Middx HA5 4BP  
B136 Mrs M BARNES 3 Fox Close, Langley Green, Crawley, Sussex RH11 7PR  
B137 BRACKNELL BRANCH, BERKSHIRE FHS c/o 6 Staplehurst, Woodenhill, Bracknell, Berks RG12 8DB  
C106 R G CASTLE 130 Meredith Road, Stevenage, Herts SG1 5QT  
D56 Miss J DEWAR 1 Tunstall Walk, Brentford, Middx TW8 0RH  
D57 Mrs S DRACOTT The Nuthatch, 27 Prowses, Hemyock, Cullump-ton, Devon EX15 3QG  
D58 Mrs M M DYSON Braeside, Whitehough, Chinley, Stockport, Che-shire SK12 6BR  
M86 Mrs B MASON 34 Moulamein Road, Barham, NSW 2732, Australia  
N19 A NEVILLE North Lodge, Patton Bridge, Kendal, Cumbria LA8 9DT  
O14 Mrs P M OLDRIDGE 8a Barley Ponds Close, Ware, Herts SG12 7ET  
R49 Miss L M RUFF Flat C, 6 Burton Street, London WC1H 9AQ  
R50 Mrs G REID 37 Arundel Road, Camberley, Surrey GU15 1DL  
S108 Mr and Mrs H STEPHENS 17 Thornbury Avenue, Isleworth, Middx TW7 4NF  
S109 Ms T SHIRT 8 Cambridge Crescent, Teddington, Middx TW11 8DY  
W98 Mrs L WATSON 1 Blakeney Farm, Croxton, Thetford, Norfolk IP24 1LJ  
W99 E O WHITE 4 Bayliss Road, Kardinya, WA 6163, Australia  
W100 Ms M E WRIGHT 60 Osgodby Crescent, Scarborough, North York-shire YO11 3JR

Please note the following changes of address:-

- A22 G H ALLEN 19 St Margarets Road, Ensbury Park, Bournemouth, Dorset BH10 4BD  
C81 Mrs L M CROUCH Coigesteenweg 10, 3080 Tervuren-Vosseme, Bel-gium  
R43 Miss L R ROGERS 36 Cavendish Road, Colliers Wood, London SW19 2EU

The surname interests of the new members listed above are given on pages 36-38.



## 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 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 Codes. In writing to contact another researcher, please remember to include a SAE if a reply is expected.

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
ANNETT(S)	18c	All	MDX	B132
ANNETT(S)	18c	All	SRY	B132
ANNISS	c1840	Shaugh Prior	DEV	W100
BARKSHIRE	18c	Reading	BRK	B135
BARNES	19c	Richmond	SRY	N19
BARNETT	19c	Harmondsworth/Staines/ Isleworth	MDX	B136
BEGERNIE/	All	All	All	B132
BEGARNIE/	All	All	All	B132
BALGARNIE	All	All	All	B132
BODEN	19c	Acton	MDX	A36
BRANSGROVE	19c	Hillingdon Heath	MDX	W98
BRISTOW	19c	Fulham	MDX	B135
BROUGHTON	19c	Rotherham/Rawmarsh	YKS	S109
BROWN	19c	Bethnal Green	MDX	S108
CARTER	18-19c	Feltham	MDX	O14
CASTLE	19c	Fulham	MDX	C106
CLARIDGE	18c	North Hinksey	BRK	W100
CLIFFORD	18c	Tunbridge Wells	KEN	N19
COLLARD	c1830	Chiswick	MDX	W100
CONSTANT	20c	Acton area	MDX	M86
COOPER	19c	Barkingside	EESS	W100
COOPER	20c	Ealing	MDX	R50
COOPER	19c	Chelsea/Fulham	MDX	B136
COZENS	19c	Kensington/Chelsea	MDX	D58
CRAFTS	19c	Barnes/Richmond	SRY	W98
CROMWELL/				
CRUMMELL	18c	All	MDX	B132
CROMWELL/				
CRUMMELL	18c	All	SRY	B132
CULHAM	19c	Bethnal Green	MDX	S108
CUMING	18c	Ugborough	DEV	W100
DAKIN	19c	Kensington/Chelsea	MDX	D58
DAKIN	19c	Longton	STS	D58
DAKIN	18c	Stoke area	STS	D58
DANIELS	19c	Islington	MDX	S108

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
DANKS	19c	Fulham	MDX	B135
DENYER	19c	Hammersmith/Brentford	MDX	B135
DINNER	All	Mortlake/Richmond	SRY	D56
DOE	19-20c	Fulham/Chelsea	MDX	R50
DUNFORD	1813	Wilton	WIL	W100
DUNSTONE	c1830	Chiswick	MDX	W100
DYKE	19c	Beaminster	DOR	C106
DYSON	18c	Huddersfield	YKS	D58
EAGLE(S)	18c	All	MDX	B132
EAGLE(S)	18c	All	SRY	B132
EARLES	19c	Ashford	MDX	O14
ELLIS	20c	Acton area	MDX	M86
FA(U)LKNER	bef 1851	All	MDX	B132
FA(U)LKNER	bef 1851	All	MDX	B132
FOX	19c	Ash/Sandwich	KEN	W98
FRAMPTON	19c	Kensington/Chelsea	MDX	R50
GOLDING	19c	Hillingdon Heath	MDX	W98
GULLETT	c1840	Shaugh Prior	DEV	W100
HALLAM	19c	Beauchief	DBY	S109
HARKNETT	19-20c	East London	MDX	C106
HARRIS	19c	Shepherds Bush	MDX	B135
HARRISON	19c	Fulham/Chelsea	MDX	R50
HEATH	19c	All	MDX	N19
HILLS	18-19c	Bobbing	KEN	S109
HORWOOD	19c	Kensington/Chelsea	MDX	D58
HORWOOD	17c	Kensington/Chelsea	MDX	D58
ILSLEY	19c	Monkwearmouth	DUR	W98
IRVING	19c	Feltham	MDX	O14
JACOBS	19c	Isleworth	MDX	N19
JACOBS	18c	Preston	WIL	N19
JAMES	19c	Devonport	DEV	S108
KENT	c1830	Plympton	DEV	W100
LAWRY	All	All	COR	D56
LAWRY	All	All	DEV	D56
LAWRY	All	All	SCT	D56
MALPAS	20c	Hayes	MDX	R50
MANN	19c	Acton	MDX	A36
MAWBEY	19c	City of London	LND	S108
MAWBEY	19c	Islington	MDX	S108
NEVILLE	19c	Brentford	MDX	N19
NEVILLE	18c	Great Marlow	BKM	N19
NEVILLE	18c	Reading	BRK	N19
NEVILLE	19c	Henley	OXF	N19
ONION/ONIEN	18c	Tidmarsh	BRK	N19
OVEY	18c	Tunbridge Wells	KEN	N19
PEARCE	19c	Southwark	SRY	B135
PITT	19c	Hammersmith	MDX	B135
REID	20c	Hayes	MDX	R50
ROBERTS	19c	Rotherham/Rawmarsh	YKS	S109



Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
SHIRT	18c	Hope/Edale	DBY	S109
SMITH-JAMES	19c	Prestonby/Faversham	KEN	S109
STEPHENS	19c	Devonport	DEV	S108
STYRON	18c	All	MDX	B132
STYRON	18c	All	SRY	B132
SWAIL/SWALE	18c	All	MDX	B132
SWAIL/SWALE	18c	All	SRY	B132
SWITZER/ SWEETZER	18c	All	MDX	B132
SWITZER/ SWEETZER	18c	All	SRY	B132
TEDDER	19c	All	MDX	D58
TILLYER	19c	Harmondsworth/Staines/ Isleworth	MDX	B136
TUCKER	18c	Ugborough	DEV	W100
TYNDALL	19c	Hanwell	MDX	N19
VEALE	18-19c	Plymouth	DEV	W100
WATTS	19c	Mortlake	SRY	W98
WILLIAMS	18c	North Huish	DEV	W100
WOODHOUSE	19c	Hope/Bamford	DBY	S109
WRIGHT	19c	Barking	ESS	W100
WYBORN	19c	Sandwich	KEN	W98

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## ST CATHERINE'S HOUSE COURIER SERVICE

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

£7.00 - if full details or reference is supplied

£8.00 - including a three year search (i.e. 12 volumes)

Both prices include postage, but could overseas members send Sterling only. There is a refund of £5.50 if the search is unsuccessful. The service is only available to members of the West Middlesex FHS - please quote your membership number with your request. Please make cheques payable to Mrs Pam Morgan, 17 Croft Gardens, Ruislip, Middlesex HA4 8EY.

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## JOURNAL DEADLINE

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The deadline for receipt of contributions for the September issue of the Journal is July 9th 1993.



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## EDITOR'S NOTES

*Richard Chapman*

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I find that there is rather more space for me this time, than there was in the March issue. indeed, space was so limited then that, as some of the sharper-eyed amongst you noted, the deadline for receipt of items for this issue was not included. As you can see on the opposite page, I have made up for that omission this time. As it happened, I have, of necessity, been happy to receive material for this issue as late as a week before the final copy is due at the printer - the stream of suitable material has dwindled substantially in recent months, with a loyal few local members being called upon to do more than their fair share...

At the time of writing (April 25th), I have received 167 of the forms for the 1993 Directory of Members' Interests, issued with the last Journal. Doubtless I shall receive some more in the few weeks before this issue of the Journal is published, but by that time, the cut-off date for receipt of entries for the directory, set at 31st May, will be fast approaching. So, if you are reading this, and want to submit your interests for inclusion, but have not already done so, act NOW! The inputting of information onto a database, from which the directory will be compiled, is keeping pace with the return of the forms reasonably well, so that it might be possible to extend the deadline somewhat. However the process of checking the entries will begin in earnest in the early summer, so that the fiche can be prepared and distributed in the autumn.

If you have read this issue from front to back, you will have seen the item from the FFHS concerning the British Isles Genealogical Register. I hope that fact. that the launch of this large project happens to coincide with the collection of data for our own Society directory is not too confusing. Still on the subject of members' interests directories in general, if you have any opinions that you would like to voice concerning the merits and/or drawbacks of locallnational directories, and so on, do please write. (If intended as a 'Letter to the Editor', for publication, please indicate as much.)

Finally, thanks to all of you who came along to the Computer Group meeting in April, and heard something of how the Journal is assembled; I hope it was of some interest. For those who didn't, here is my first slide:



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## INDEXES HELD BY MEMBERS

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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).

### **West Middlesex Marriage Index**

Almost 50,000 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, £0.15. Please note that this index contains *only* marriages which took place *before 1837*.

*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 £1.00.

*Miss Juliana Powney, 14 Hollies Road, London W5 4UU*

### **Monumental Inscriptions**

Acton, Ashford, Cranford, Chiswick, Ealing, Feltham, Fulham (recorded 100 years ago), Hampton, Harlington, Hayes, Heston, Hillingdon, Hounslow (United Reformed), Norwood Green, Perivale, Staines, Teddington, Twickenham and Uxbridge. Enquiries: free for members, £1.00 for non-members.

*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.

*Mrs. Annie Weare, 5 Berwick Close, Beechwood, Birkenhead L43 9XA.*

### **Chiswick Census 1801**

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

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

**New Brentford St Lawrence Registers**

Baptisms, marriages and burials 1617 -1720/21. Enquiries £1.00

*Mr L. Zouch, 8 Sixth Avenue, Hayes, Middlesex*

**West Middlesex Settlement Records**

New Brentford, Uxbridge, Staines, Ealing, Feltham, Friern Barnet, Fulham, Hammersmith, Hanwell, Chelsea. Enquiries £1.00.

*Mr L. Zouch, 8 Sixth Avenue, Hayes, Middlesex*

**Hayes St Mary's Parish Registers**

Baptisms, marriages, burials 1557 -1840. Enquiries £1 per surname

*Mrs M. Sibley, 13 Blossom Way, West Drayton, Middlesex UB7 9HF.*

**Hillingdon Parish Registers**

Baptisms, marriages, burials 1559 -1850. Enquiries £1.

*Mrs M. Sibley, 13 Blossom Way, West Drayton, Middlesex UB7 9HF.*

**Harlington Parish Registers**

Baptisms, marriages, burials 1540 -1850. Enquiries £0.50.

*Mr P. Sherwood, 5 Victoria Lane, Harlington, Middlesex UB3 SEW*

**Isleworth All Saints Parish Registers**

Baptisms 1808 -1854, marriages 1754 -1895, burials 1813 -1879. Poor Law Examinations 1777 -1801, 1813 -1830. Enquiries £1.00.

*Mr A. Powell, 71 Whiteside Road, Brentford, Middlesex*

**Feltham Index**

An expanding collection of transcripts and indexes relating to the parish of Feltham. Enquiries free, on receipt of a SAE. Further contributions also welcome.

*Mr P. Watson, 22 Bedfont Road, Feltham, Middlesex TW13 4LT*

**Teddington Index**

A growing database of material relating to Teddington and its inhabitants. Enquiries free to WMFHS members, on receipt of a SAE. Additional sources welcome.

*Mr D. Neller, 8 Ellera Road, Teddington, Middlesex TW11 0HG*

**Coastguard Index**

All enquiries £5.00 per name.

*Mrs E. Stage, 150 Fulwell Park Avenue, Twickenham, Middlesex*

**Chandler One Name Study**

Searches made on this name only

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

## 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, is indicated below. All are surname indexes, except for Uxbridge, as noted. Prices quoted all include postage charges.

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

**KENSINGTON, BROMPTON, HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM (HO 107/1468-1471)** Set of four microfiche. These fiche, together with the two published separately for Paddington (above) cover the whole of the Kensington Registration District. Price £4.35 (UK), £5.20 (Overseas).

**CHELSEA (HO 107/1472-1474)** Set of three microfiche. Covers the parish of St Luke, Chelsea. Price £3.35 (UK), £4.00 (Overseas).

**ISLEWORTH, TWICKENHAM, ACTON, BRENTFORD & CHISWICK (HO 107/1698-1699) WITH HAMPTON SUB-DISTRICT (HO 107/1604 (part))** Set of three microfiche. Includes the parishes of Heston, Isleworth and Twickenham, the township of Hounslow, and the parishes of Acton, Old and New Brentford, Chiswick, Ealing, Greenford, Hanwell and Perivale. Also includes Teddington and Hampton, which were the part of the Kingston registration district in Middlesex. Price £2.85 (UK), £3.50 (Overseas).

**STAINES (HO 107/1696)** Booklet format. Includes the parishes of Ashford, Cranford, East Bedfont, Feltham, Hanworth, Harlington, Harmondsworth, Laleham, Littleton, Shepperton, Stanwell, Staines and Sunbury. Price £2.00 (UK), £3.00 (Overseas).

**UXBRIDGE (HO 107/1697)** Set of two microfiche. A complete index to the surnames, christian names and ages for the Uxbridge Registration District which covered the ancient parishes of Cowley, Hayes, Harefield, Hillingdon, Ickenham, Northolt, Norwood, Ruislip and Uxbridge. Price £2.35 (UK), £3.00 (Overseas).

For orders and further details, write to:

*Mr R. Chandler, 'Veris', Cockshot Lane, Dormston, Worcester WR7 4LB*

All payments must be made in Sterling. Please make cheques payable to The West Middlesex FHS, and mark your envelope 'Census Index'. Do not forget to include your own address with your order !