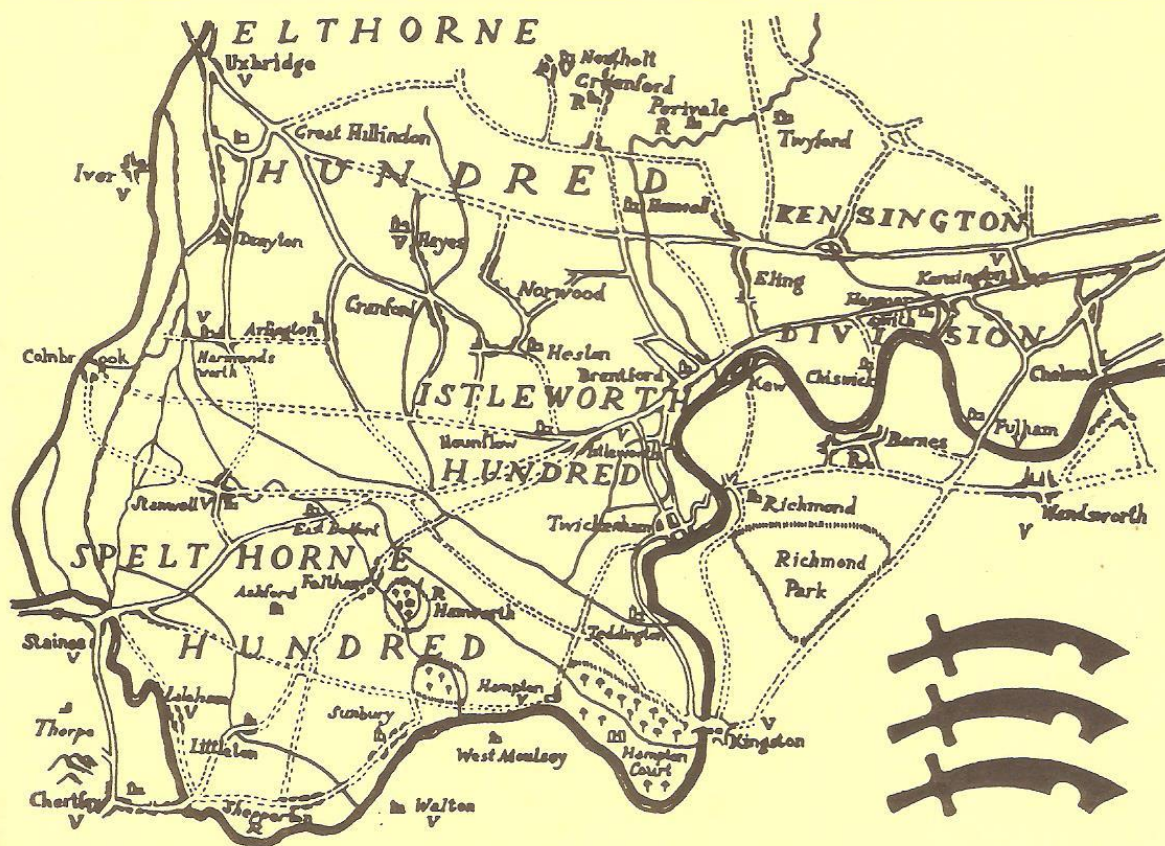


West Middlesex Family History Society Journal

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WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL

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Contents

A Message from your Chairman	2
From the Secretary's Desk	3
News Roundup	4
Future Meetings	6
Annual General Meeting	6
Network II Tape Library	7
Letter to the Editor	8
Brookwood Cemetery	10
An Innocent and the West Middlesex	12
Marriage Index Computer Project	
Help!	14
Poll Books for the County of Middlesex	16
Postal Book Service	24
Previous Meetings	26
Crossword	32
New Members	34
Surname Interests	35
Editor's Notes	39
Indexes Held by Members	40

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

MESSAGE FROM YOUR CHAIRMAN

Janet Huckle

Hello again. So glad that you are a member of our Society. It is an interesting thought that we communicate with many people whom we may never meet and whose only contact is to pay subscriptions or to ask for help. Despite my invitation to write to me or to write for the Journal, I have had no response. Such a shame. Why not try? The first ten words are the most difficult. Once you've made that start, it's fine.

Meetings continue to go well, although there is not enough time to get round and to talk to everybody, except at members' evenings. Obviously not all talks appeal to everyone, but if you have heard a good speaker, or would like us to find a speaker on a particular subject, do let a member of the committee know. Remember that most of our talks are recorded and that the tapes can be borrowed (*see page 7*). We try to offer a service to our members and, for a small society, we are doing quite well. We always appreciate any help which is offered, so do please consider offering help, if you have not already done so.

Our current projects are quite varied. The transcription of the 1881 is nearing the end; there may be cause for celebration at the end of 1993. We are still looking for information on any war memorial, whether it is in a public place, away from the public gaze, or even no longer exists. We need photographs of the memorial, transcription of the names and dedication, its position, as well as photographs and memories of the unveiling. In fact any information at all. Whatever we get is passed on to our War Memorials coordinator, Ted Dunstall; check with Ted before you start any recording or enquiries. Ted sorts the information out and sends it on to the national coordinator at the Imperial War Museum. The inventory is being computerised and will be a valuable resource for academic, local and family history research alike. There is a conference at the Imperial War Museum, on Wednesday 10th November 1993, with the aim of evaluating the work done on the inventory so far. It will also offer lectures and provide an opportunity to share the activities and interests of other delegates. The computerisation of the West Middlesex Marriage Index continues. Do please make enquiries if you think that you can help in any way. 'Various members have a project under way including work on Feltham, Twickenham and Whitton. It is best to check up before you start on any project - someone else may have got there before you. I am collecting information concerning the location of reference material for places in our area of interest'. There are still numerous churchyards which have not been transcribed. A pleasant open air task this, but a coordinator is needed for each project. Once a coordinator appears there are usually enough helpers. Check with the committee, as to which churchyards still need to be done. We now have a Publications Committee. Philip Sherwood is the Chairman and the first publication will be available by the autumn (*see page 11 for details*).

Continued on page 4

FROM THE SECRETARY'S DESK

Yvonne Woodbridge

May I make a plea on behalf of all secretaries? When writing requesting information, please send at least a medium sized SAE, as it is difficult trying to squeeze a number of enclosures into a small envelope!

From some of the correspondence I had received recently, it appears that a few people believe that if they belong to one FHS, they belong to all. I think they believe that if their society is listed as a member of the FFHS they are automatically a member of all the other societies included in that list.

Please note that I am moving to the following address: 92 Nelson Road, Whitton, Middlesex TW2 7AY. Hopefully there will be more room for all the records and papers I seem to have accumulated. Please forgive any delays to replies, as I may have difficulty in finding which box I packed it in!

In the last journal, Vic Gale announced that I had offered to take over the West Middlesex Marriage index, and had started to seek out some of the records needed to fill up the gaps. Please do not expect much to happen this year, which has already been rather hectic!

One activity I did manage to undertake was to become secretary of our new sub-committee for publications. Our remit is to examine and promote the publication of West Middlesex topics and indexes of interest to family historians. The first decision was to publish sets of microfiche of indexes and transcriptions of MIS for Bedfont, Isleworth, Laleham, Littleton and Shepperton (*see page 31*). The committee will welcome ideas for publishing, but we do not want to publish members' individual family history, unless it includes information on local history; it must be of sufficient general interest in order to sell. We are also open to suggestions for the sort of information indexes that you would like to see published, and of course buy! Our first publication will be *The Villages of Harmondsworth* and will appear in September (*see page 11*).

The date of the next West London Local History Conference is 26th March 1994. The provisional title is *Evergreen? The Parks and Open Spaces of West London*. Besides history, ecology, wildlife and other aspects will be taken into account. Has anyone ancestors that were employed in a park in West London, or has any anecdotes on allotments? The Conference committee would like some involvement from us again next year and I have been asked to gather information on allotments, with a view to producing a session. "Please let me have your memories of 'Digging for Victory' and of growing vegetables on the allotment. I shall have to produce a draft for the next meeting in September, otherwise we will not have a 'spot' at the conference. Don't forget to write to my new address.

Continued from page 2

A catalogue of commitment, but help in almost any shape or -form is always appreciated. Please do seriously consider doing your bit by 'putting something back' (Chairman's Message, March 1993). Have a good read. I read our Journal from cover to cover, several times, with pleasure and pride. At the Berkshire Symposium, on 3rd July, we were pleased that so many out of town members introduced themselves. They also consider that our Journal is very good. it is informative and is of a high standard. Thank you Richard (Editor) and all contributors. I do know that Richard is looking for articles for future Journals. ... that family story, that personal knowledge of an occasion or village, anything like that is always welcome.

We come to holiday time again. I have booked a day at Dorset Record Office, an.-essential event on my holiday itinerary. I hope that you all have an enjoyable holiday and looking forward to meeting you soon.

NEWS ROUNDUP

London and North Middlesex FHS

This society will be hosting the Federation of Family History Societies AGM and Council Meeting at a weekend conference on 8th-10th April 1994, entitled Paved With Gold. The subject is to be London and Middlesex, and further details may be obtained by sending a medium-sized SAE to Mrs Lilian Gibbens, PO Box 30027, Enfield, Middlesex EN2 YRT.

National Inventory of War Memorials

Catherine Moriarty, the coordinator is finding it difficult to keep up with the inputting of material on to the database, and at the same time to do the necessary research and general correspondence. She is appealing for volunteers. She needs people who are free during the week, have some keyboard knowledge, and who would be willing to go to the imperial War Museum regularly. It is not necessary to be familiar with computers, although this would be an advantage. Volunteers with only two or three hours to spare a week are equally valuable as those that could afford a day or more. To offer your services, or for further information, please write to: The NIWM Coordinator, imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, London SE1 6H2, or phone 071416-5353.

The Cherry Stones Conference

This, the 7th British Family History Conference and AGM of the Federation of Family History Societies, is to be hosted by the Isle of Wight FHS and the EFHS, and held from Friday 31st March to Tuesday 4th April 1995. Further details will become available from November 1993 onwards. Send a SAE to Mrs Janet Few, 12 Ranelagh Road, Lake, Sandown, Isle of Wight PO36 8NX.

Staines Family History Library

Please note that the opening hours of the Staines Family History Library are now as follows: Wednesday and Thursday 9.00 - 3.30 and 7.00 - 9.30, and Saturday 9.00 - 1.00.

Anglo-French FHS

This new society was launched in May. Their newsletter 'The French Ancestor' and the following publications are available: *Researches in France* (£4.50 + 40p p&p), *Researches in Paris* (£2.50 + 20p plpl), and *Directory of French Genealogical Associations and Genealogists* (£2.50 + 20p pip). For details, please write to Patrick Ponet, 65 The Drove, Andover, Hampshire SP10 3PA.

Register of Traveller Research

In order to assist family historians who are researching gypsies, travelling showmen and other travelling families, Janet Keet-Black and Alan McGowan are compiling a Register of Traveller Research. If sufficient interest is shown in the project, they hope to make the register available in the form of a directory. They are also compiling, at present, traveller indexes for both Sussex and Hampshire. For further information, please send a SAE to Mrs Janet Keet-Black, 6 St James Walk, South Chailey, East Sussex BN8 4BU.

St Catherine's House Courier Service

Will members please note that the operation of the Courier Service has been temporarily suspended, for personal reasons.

Catholic Records

A series of six books, under the general title of *Catholic Missions and Registers 1700-1880*, have been compiled by Michael Gandy, Chairman of the Catholic FHS. These give details of every known mission and chaplaincy between 1700 and 1880 (England, Wales and Scotland), including register dates, history, and the great families who supported them. Also available is *Catholic Parishes in England, Wales and Scotland: An Atlas*, giving details of the full extent of the Catholic parish system. For further details and prices, please write to Michael Gandy, 3 Church Crescent, Whetstone, London N20 0JR.

1851 Census Indexes

Microfiche indexes to the 1851 Census for the areas of Carnberwell, Southwark (St Olave and St Thomas), and Southwark (St John Horsleydown) are available from West Surrey FHS. Please contact Mrs Rosemary Cleaver, 17 Lane End Drive, Knaphill, Woking, Surrey GU21 2QQ for details.

London and North Middlesex FHS have published all the indexes to the 1851 Census for their area on microfiche. Details of these may be obtained from Colin Gibbons, 1d Upland Park Road, Enfield, Middlesex.

FUTURE MEETINGS

The following meetings have been planned:

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| September 23rd | <i>Local Military Records</i> - a talk by Dr I. Beckett
Please note the change of date for this meeting |
| October 21st | <i>The Villages of Harmondsworth</i> - a talk Philip Sherwood |
| November 18th | <i>The Work of a Local History Librarian</i> - a talk by Andrea Cameron |
| December 16th | <i>Annual General Meeting</i> |

The meetings are normally 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:

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| October 7th | <i>Making friends with your computer</i> - a talk by Frank Hardy |
| December 2nd | <i>Members' Evening</i> |

All are Welcome.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is given that the Annual General Meeting of the West Middlesex Family History Society will be held on Thursday 16th December 1993, at 8.00 pm at Montague Hall, Montague Road, Hounslow. Reports will be presented by the Chairman and Treasurer. You will be asked to approve the audited accounts for the year 1992-93 and elect auditors for the coming year. Elections will be held for the Committee for the following year. Members who wish to bring any matter forward at the AGM, or propose nominations for the Committee are asked to write to the Secretary at the address given below, by 16th November.

Miss Yvonne Woodbridge, 92 Nelson Road, Whitton, Middlesex TW2 7AY

Subscriptions 1993-94

A membership renewal form is included at the centre of this issue of the Journal. Please help the Society by returning your subscriptions promptly.

Our recordings for May and June are as follows:

Railway Records at the PRO - Cliff Edwards

The British and Foreign Schools

Society: Education in Victorian Times - Bryan Seagrove

The tapes may be hired at the cost of £1.25, including postage and packing, for 14 days. Please make cheques payable to WMFHS. Please give your name, address and telephone number, and your FHS and membership number (UK members only). to West Middlesex FHS Tape Library, 18A Gordon Road, Ashford, Middlesex TW15 3EH.

The following are updates received from other societies in the Network 11 scheme. The rates and details required are as above, with cheques made payable to the appropriate society.

Woolwich and District FHS

Quaker Records - Josef Keith

Life in the Royal Arsenal - Rog Masters

Available from Woolwich and District PHS Tape Library, 129 Yorlcland Avenue, Welling, Kent DA16 2LQ.

East of London FHS

Barking: Qhurch and People - Herbert Hope Lockwood

The ideal F'amily Historian - Meryl Catty

Available from East of -London FHS Tape Library, 52 Wanstead Park Road, Ilford, Essex IG1 3TG

Current Projects

If you can help with any of the current projects being carried 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 0AL

National Inventory of War Memorials: Ted Dunstall, 43 Elers Road, Ealing, London W13 9QB

Monumental Inscriptions: Wendy Mott, 24 Addison Avenue, Hounslow, Midccllesex TW3 4AP

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Thanks to Mrs Colyn Storer for sending in the following letter, in response to my invitation for members to comment on the merits of nations! and local surname interests directories, and in refutation to Vic Rosewarne's article on the 1881 Census Transcription (both of which appeared in the June issue of the Journal). If you have any comments to make on this, or any other topic of general interest, please write.

Richard Chapman

I would like to make two comments. Firstly, with regard to your Editorial about directories. As an overseas reader I have found the National Directories of more value. I have placed entries in the GRD [*Genealogical Research Directory*] for the past five years and have valued the fact that as my research has progressed I have been able to change the entries each year. Some years I have made excellent contacts, but other years have not been so successful. I will continue to put entries in each year as I want to have each year's directory as a permanent reference, and as my research has turned up new lines, to look back over the past GRDs for the 'new' names. I have had far less success with regional directories but would still put entries in as they may also be read by people a number of years later.

This leads to my other comment concerning Vic Rosewarne's article about the 1881 census, where he wondered about the value of the 'Surname Index by birth place' and 'Surname Index by place enumerated'. As I mentioned in my letter published in the June 1993 Family Tree Magazine, indexes can be absolutely vital for those of us who live far away from the record repositories and I have found some excellent leads in indexes published by or available through a number of family history societies. Therefore I would like to show from my own research how such indexes of the 1881 census will be invaluable to me.

One of my 3 x gt-grandfathers was James Everett, born in 1801 at Clare and baptised at Cavendish in Suffolk. From our family records, I know he was still alive in 1881 and had lived around the Shoreditch area from the 1850s, but have not been able to find his address at 1881. So I will look him up not only by name but by 'birth place', to confirm he is 'mine', so I can find who was with him on census night.

He will probably be reasonably easy to identify, but if his name was, say, John Smith, but I knew his birthplace, then checking the 'Birthplace' index, especially in London/Middlesex area, would eliminate many other John Smiths. This is especially important when it costs at least \$6.00 (about £2.50) to borrow any film through the LDS library. You then have three weeks to read the film (and that depends on one's available time and readers) so you do not really want to borrow incorrect films.

One main use I can see for the enumeration district index is again for those of us overseas. For instance, my Morley family emigrated from Whatton in Notts in 1863 to New Zealand, and my Phipps/Trumper families (three sisters and their husbands) emigrated from Harefield area, Middlesex in 1853-5 to Victoria, Australia.

We know other sisters and brothers and relations remained in England but almost all PR films through the LDS finish at the 1850s at the latest, so it is difficult to trace our related families in England except through the census records. If we look at a whole county then it may be a problem to determine who are our families when the name is relatively common in that particular county. On the other hand, if we know their address and restrict our searches to that family we may miss other relatives who may be living/working away from home, so by searching the whole enumeration district we have more chances of finding our families.

Mrs Colyn Storer (nee Morley), 45 Greenwood Avenue, Narraweena, NSW 2099, Australia

Back Journals for Sale

The table below lists the issues of the West Middlesex Family History Society Journal for which back copies are available.

<i>Vol</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Issue</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Vol</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Issue</i>	<i>Year</i>
1	3	Winter	1979	7	5	July	1989
4	2	December	1983	7	6	November	1989
4	3	April	1984	8	1	March	1990
5	1	December	1984	8	2	June	1990
5	2	April	1985	8	3	September	1990
5	3	August	1985	8	4	December	1990
5	4	December	1985	9	1	March	1991
6	2	August	1986	9	2	June	1991
7	1	April	1988	9	3	September	1991
7	4	March	1989				

UK members: Cost of one issue, including postage and packing, is 50p. For each additional copy within the same order, add a further 35p. Hence, for example, for 3 issues, send £1.20.

Overseas members: Cost of one issue, to be sent via our quarterly mailing of Journals, is 65p. For each additional copy within the same order, add a further 50p. Hence, for example, for 3 issues, send £1.65.

Send your order, with a cheque, (STERLING only), to Miss Valerie Walker, 32 Cunnington Street, Chiswick, London W4 5EN.

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY

Janet Huckle

How did you spend your birthday? I spent mine in the pouring rain, wandering round Brookwood Cemetery. I had read about Brookwood in various newspapers and journals, so that when I saw that guided tours were available I just had to go.

The story of Brookwood Cemetery is really fascinating. By the mid-nineteenth century, the volume of London's dead a cause for public concern. This is why land was purchased for the purpose of burying the dead of the capital. Plots were reserved for use by parishes and other groups (the last resting place for those remains cleared from Hounslow's churchyard in the 1950s, appeared to be an enormous ploughed field, but the relentless rain defied further inspection). Individuals had freedom of choice according to their financial status. A railway provided cheap and convenient access, until the London station was bombed in 1941. The military cemeteries were begun in 1917 and are administered by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

The largest cemetery in Europe, and with its own railway branch line, thousands of Londoners of all classes, have been buried there. Woking was built on surplus Brookwood Cemetery land. The cemetery has always been privately owned and administered but, over the years, became terribly neglected. Rhododendrons, shrubs and trees had turned the whole area into an inaccessible jungle. In March 1985 it was purchased by Mr R.H. Guney. Rampant growth was cut away, old and diseased trees were removed. The original wide avenues were usable once more. Roads were tarmacaded. Large sections were levelled and grassed for ease of maintenance. A visit to Brookwood reveals just how important Mr Guney's patronage is.

The Brookwood Cemetery Society was formed in April 1992. It works closely with Mr Guney and advises on the ways in which the cemetery should be restored. Only a visit can capture the beauty and significance of Brookwood in the lives of the bereaved. In common with many open spaces, Brookwood has suffered from vandalism. Many identifying tablets, plates etc. have been removed, as well as the all too common destruction of statuary. The planners have to think long and hard whether it is best to leave something hidden for ever or to risk its survival by exposing its beauty to all and sundry. Quite a dilemma.

The cemetery, which is spread over 400 acres, is in two parts, the Anglican and the non-Conformist sections. Mr Guney and his helpers have a major job in hand to restore the cemetery to its original bold imaginative planting. The acreage is vast and there is much to be seen. There are memorials to the famous and sometimes the infamous. Those who died young and those who died old. Family plots, mausoleums and anonymous mounds. A Turkish ..

Airforce Plot. A Czechoslovakian Plot, The British Military Cemetery. The American Military cemetery. The Canadian Section. The Corps of Commissionaires. The Brookwood Memorial (commemorates 3 500 men and women who have no known grave). The Brookwood (Russia) Memorial (commemorates 662 casualties who died in Russia). It is not possible to describe the atmosphere of Brookwood. As with all burial grounds, it can evoke sadness but there is so much to see that there is also a sense of love and beauty in every part. It is understandable why Mr Guney, the Brookwood Society and all of the volunteers are so committed to the restoration of the neglected areas, whilst bereaved families continue to choose Brookwood as the last resting place for their departed loved ones.

Thanks are due to John Clarke for permission to use his book to write this article: *An introduction To Brookwood Cemetery* by John Clarke (Assisted by Mary Lucas and Arthur Storie). Foreword by Mr R.H. Guney Necropolis Publications (Brookwood Cemetery, Surrey) 1992. Mr Clarke has also written *The Brookwood Necropolis Railway*.

Details of the Brookwood Cemetery Society are available from Mary Lucas 12 Banners Close Westfield Surrey GU22 9RA Tel. 0483-767840.

Are any of these familiar?

One of our members, Ron King, writing from Hampshire, has sent in an old photograph that he managed to rescue from a local dump. The picture shows fifty-eight soldiers from the Second World War, and on the reverse, has been signed by eighteen of them. A note 'To a fellow Swing fan, Best Wishes Max Blond R.M.R. (M.G.) Can' appears, and among the signatures are several from members of Middlesex Regiments, namely H.P King L/Sgt 2/7 Middlesex Regt, R. Moore Cpl 2/7 Middlesex Regt, (J.J.?) Humberstone Sgt 2/8 Middx Regt, E..G. Ward L/Sgt (Gunner) 1st Bn Princess Louise's Kensington Regt, Sgt Bailey 1/8th Middlesex, (T or F?) Beard L/Sgt U8 Middx Regt. Mr King suggests that the mix of nationalities and regiments is connected with the use of the Hampshire area for the preparations for D-Day. Can any members help to throw further light on this? Do these names ring any bells? If so, do let me know.

Richard Chapman

THE VILLAGES OF HARMONDSWORTH

A collection of articles on Harmondsworth, Heathrow, Longford and Sipson, including reminiscences about the villages before the coming of London Airport. Edited by Philip Sherwood (author of *History of Heathrow*), and published by WMFHS, this title will be available from September 1993, at £3.50, plus 50p postage and packing (UK). For further details, please write to Mrs Wendy Mott, 24 Addison Avenue, Hounslow, Middlesex TW3 4AP.

AN INNOCENT AND THE WEST MIDDLESEX MARRIAGE INDEX COMPUTER PROJECT

Peter Roe

The following article first appeared in the Newsletter of the WMFHS Computer Group.

So there I was, with a new computer and nowhere to go. After the first burst of enthusiasm, trying to decipher the Korean handbook, and burning gallons of midnight oil, I was at last, able to, very slowly, produce simple documents and letters. I felt that I was at last beginning to be ready to look the computing world in the eye.

It soon became very obvious to me that computers have an endless capacity for work, and that so far I had not even begun to use mine to anything like its full range. I urgently needed to find some useful, worthwhile project, which would not only use my machine more fully, but would also justify the expense of its purchase. Perhaps more importantly, it would also remove any danger that my new toy would slowly turn into a White Elephant, packed in its box, at the back of a cupboard.

It began to sound like a good idea to join our Society's Computer Group, where I hoped I would learn what these strange savage beasts could do. The first few meetings were given over to lectures, demonstrating various systems that could be used in the family history field. Unfortunately these talks usually ended with the announcement that the system being demonstrated would Work "on most computers, with the exception of mine.

At a later date, members having been invited to bring their machines to the meetings, we were introduced to the West Middlesex Marriage Index Computer Project by its creator, Bill Comben. We were shown how to copy the 'typed sheets of marriage details into the special format that was required by Bill, to allow him to enter the information into his new index. After much practice it was decided that we were ready for the real thing. Bill explained that in total there were around fifty thousand entries, but as a quality control check, this would be repeated, making one hundred thousand entries in all.

With the look of innocence that can only be explained by his having led a pure and blameless life, Bill asked how many hundreds of pages we would like to take home for copying. Thinking that a slow start might be the better idea, I suggested that around ten pages would do to begin with, to avoid being overwhelmed at the start. So, armed with my ten pages of data, the notes on how to make the entries, how to run the test program and a disk on which the final result was to be copied, I began my task.

Having an Amstrad PCW 9512+ machine, I used Locoscript 2 to enter the data onto my own disk. Then the problems really started. When I first tried to follow the program I got rather lost. As I usually worked in the evening; it very nearly was a case of 'tears before bedtime'. It took several phone calls to Bill before I got the hang of it and began to really make some progress.

Because most members of the group had different machines, Bill had to adapt his program to suit all systems. In my case it meant having to enter the details in Locoscript, then turn this data into an ASCII file. I then had to change from Locoscript to the CP/M system, so that I could use the PIP facility to transfer my ASCII file onto Bill's disk. 'When this was completed, I could then run the test program, to see if my entries were correct. if any mistakes were found, the whole process had to be reversed, the mistakes corrected and then transferred all over again. As this was a rather tedious procedure, it did tend to make my data entry as accurate as possible the first time round.

Having settled down to the task, it was possible to start looking at the various names, and also the methods of spelling that were used in the past. I suppose that to a person who was unable to read or write, a name was nothing more than a noise that was made when one's name was asked. If a person had had no lessons in spelling, or in the sound that letters made, it was possible that the sound of the name varied from day to day. I also sometimes got the feeling that in the past some self-important officials seemed to take a delight in spelling a quite simple name in the most ridiculous way possible.

So there they all are, from milkmaids to noblemen, listed in the index alphabetically under the bride's maiden or previous married name, lords and ladies, soldiers and merchants, down to the humble cottage dwellers and farm hands. For the most part their names were plain and simple. John and Mary seeming very popular. Some first names were unusual, such as Parnel for a girl and Attwele for a boy. Some were foreign, and some were grand: the marriage of the Honourable Mrs Francis Berkeley to The Right Honourable William Lord Byron being an example.

I was rather surprised to find the seeming lack of names from the Bible. I would have thought that the Saints' and Disciples' names would have been in very much greater use. My own name, Peter, for instance, seemed to have been very little used in those days. It was also most noticeable the number of marriages where the bride and groom both had the same surname. I presume that in small communities a family would spread across a relatively small area over the years. The possibility of marrying a relative, up to and including a cousin, could be very great. It might also have been used as a way of keeping the family fortune within the family.

Now that we have completed half the Index, I am surprised to find that I have so far made some eleven and a half thousand entries. The project has proved

to have been a great help to me in the way it has increased my ability to use my computer. My typing speed. has very much improved and I can now type with two fingers, instead of only one. As was to be expected, the rate of progress has slowed a little during the summer. The call of the garden sometimes outweighs the index. No doubt in the autumn it will be back to the keyboard. Bill Comben hopes to have the index fully completed sometime in the spring or summer of 1994. I am sure that when it is ready, it will prove to be of great help to our Society members who are trying to trace ancestors who lived and were married in Middlesex. Unfortunately all my ancestors lived in Lincolnshire!

HELP!

This service is free to members of WMFHS - please quote your membership number in correspondence - and is intended for use by members seeking help with specific problems in their research. in order to ensure that your appeal is published correctly, and is clear to other readers, try to make entries clear and concise, give all personal and place names in BLOCK CAPITALS, and all dates in full. 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 WMFHS.

BUTLER

John George BUTLER, at the age of 24, married Ann VENABLES at St Peter le Bailey in Oxford on December 20th 1776. They moved to Hounslow where he went into business as a corn merchant in 1776. They had eight children: Sarah, Ann (Nancy), Harriet, John George, William, Gamaliel, Georgie and James. John George died in Hounslow on September 3rd 1787. His wife Ann died on August 12th, 1811. John George's father is reported to be a Thomas BUTLER. He received an honorary LLD from Trinity College, Dublin, in the spring of 1730 after which he became a solicitor in Chancery in London on December 2nd 1730. While in London he resided at Angeli Court, Throckmorton Street. He had twelve sons, one of which was John George, and a reported daughter Mary. Any further information on the above men would be gratefully received.

A. Rod Butler, 533 Aitken Street, Comox, B.C., V9N 8V9, Canada

BRILL/TOBUTT

Josiah BRILL, born 1848 in Ruislip, orphaned in 1858. Parents were John BRILL, born 1819 and Matilda TOBUTT, born 1816. Has anyone seen Josiah on the 1861 census? Also his brothers and sister, Jason BRILL (born 1844), Julia BRILL (born 1845) and Peter BRILL (born 1850). Has anybody seen them on the 1871 and 1881 census? All were born in Ruislip, Middlesex.

Mrs Pauline Southern, 208 Askem Road, Tail Bar, Doncaster, S. Marks DN5 0QH

MARLOW

I am seeking a member of my wife's family of whom we have much hearsay evidence, but can find no written records whatsoever. Known as Jack MARLOW he was believed to have been born in Hounslow about 1875, to have married and had children, and to have died young around 1912. At one time he was a railway signalman at Croydon. His grandparents had been licensees of the 'Crown and Cushion' in Hounslow. Any information would be very welcome.
G.E. Bacon, Windrush Way, Gulting Power, Cheltenham GL54 5US

VEL/BUTLER/ANDREWS/LIDDIARD

Charles Isaiah VEL (born c. 1864, father Edward) married Annie BUTLER in 1903 in Hammersmith. Charles VEL (born c. 1873, father Charles) married Sarah Elizabeth ANDREWS in 1901 in Southwark. These two men, relationship unknown, are not recorded as being born in England and Wales. Neither are they recorded in the naturalisation indexes. Charles Isaiah may have lived for a while before his marriage with James and Emily Jane LIDDIARD. Where did they come from, and when? (Family folklore suggest The Netherlands)" Have you come across these (or any other) VELs? Or perhaps you have traced ancestors under similar circumstances? All clues and suggestions received with tremendous gratitude.

John Vel, 36 Ivy Lane, Macclesfield, Cheshire SK11 8NR

WEST/WOOD/ABEL

John Abel WEST was born in Old Brentford on 1st February 1844, the son of John WEST, born c. 1818 in London, and the former Eliza WOOD. The couple had married in Hanwell on 28th July 1839. John WEST was the son of George WEST, who had been born c. 1781, not in Middlesex, and Sarah (surname unknown), born c. 1792 in Suffolk. information on the antecedents of George WEST, and especially on any combination of the surnames ABEL and WEST, is sought.

Edward Lowe, 40 Heathfield Road Bromley, Kent BR1 3RN

West Middlesex Marriage Index Computer Project

Lani Hem has kindly donated her Amstrad PCW computer to the Society, for use on project work. If you would like to help to complete the marriage index transcription project, you may borrow this machine. Please contact William Comben at one of our meetings for further details. Please note that the borrower will be expected to collect and return the machine him/herself.

Brentford Traders in the 1790s: Postscript

In the listing from the Universal British Directory for Brentford, included in the June 1993 issue of this Journal, I omitted to include any explanation of the significance of '(F.)' which appeared after some of the names. This refers to the individual being a county freeholder. My thanks to Miss Iris Wooiford for pointing out this omission.

Richard Chapman

POLL BOOKS FOR THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX

Richard Chapman

Lists of names are always of interest to family historians. Among this type of record are poll books, which were produced in connection with parliamentary (and a few other) elections in Britain from the late seventeenth century, and continued to be produced until 1872. In this article, it is hoped to provide a little background information concerning these records, focusing primarily on those which were produced for the elections of representatives for the County of Middlesex, prior to the Reform Act of 1832. Further information may be found in the sources listed at the end of the article.

Origins

It is only since 1872 that the political preference of the voters of Britain has been measured by means of a secret ballot. Before that time, it was the normal procedure at contested elections for the names of voters, and the candidates for whom they voted, to be entered in a book. While a few poll books are known for parliamentary elections of the seventeenth century, an important step towards the official recording of the poll was taken in 1696, with the passing of an Act (7 & 8 Will. III. c.25) for the regulation of parliamentary elections. This directed that at county elections, the sheriff or his representative should 'sett downe the Names of each Freeholder and the Place of his Freehold and for whome hee shall Poll'. In addition, the law required the returning officers of each constituency to 'forthwith deliver to such Person or Persons as shall desire the same a Copy of the Poll taken att such Election paying onely a reasonable Charge for the writeing of the same'.

It was not long before the returning officers permitted poll books for the county elections to be published on a commercial basis, and the earliest printed poll books date from the series of elections which took place around 1700. The Act omitted to demand the retention of the manuscript books taken at the time of the poll, and partly as a means of avoiding the difficulties caused thereby, in connection with disputed results, a further Act was passed into law in 1711 (10 Anne c.23). Among its directions was that the 'Sheriff or Returning Officer shall . . . faithfully deliver over upon Oath . . . unto the Clerk of the Peace of the same County all the Poll Books of. such respective Elections without Imbezlement or Alteration . . . to be carefully kept and preserved among the Records of the Sessions of the Peace'. It also required that 'in taking the Poll the Sheriff or his Under Sheriff and Clerks shall not only enter the Place of the Electors Freehold but also the Place of his Abode'. Custody of the poll books was transferred to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery by an Act of 1843 (6 & 7 Vict. c.18). Tragically, the archival value of these documents was not appreciated in later years, and they were all officially destroyed in 1907. The 1843 Act was also the first to apply any provision for the preservation of the poll books for borough elections.

The commercial publication of poll books was a separate matter from the official recording of the poll. Hence, while the compilers, from local printers or newspaper companies, in all probability drew their information directly from the official record, commercial pressures to publish may well have introduced errors. Poll books published on behalf of one of the candidates are especially prone to error, since they may well have been based upon the records of the candidate's own clerk. Other books record only those voting for a single candidate. The demand for printed poll books was most likely to be high in cases where the poll had been close. Furthermore the size of the electorate could play an important role. For example, for many borough elections, especially in the early eighteenth century, it was quite feasible to record the poll for the entire electorate in a local newspaper. On the other hand, a large electorate could tend to deter publication of a poll book; and it is noticeable that the last complete printed poll book for county of Middlesex is for the general election of 1802, while smaller constituencies afforded poll books long into the nineteenth century. Nonetheless, it is clear from the fact that poll books continued to be published in many constituencies until the abolition of open voting by the Ballot Act of 1872 (35 & 36 Vict c.33) (and beyond, for the University constituencies, which were exempt) that there was in many areas a receptive market for these publications. An interesting example of the use to which they may have been put is offered by Sims [1] in the recollection of the losing Liberal candidate for the borough of Colchester in 1852: 'the morning after the poll-book was published, the farmers of the neighbourhood came into the town and, going round the small tradesmen of the borough with that poll-book in their hands, said to one another - "No, you voted for Wingrove Cooke; we will never darken your doors again".'

Voters

In focusing upon the poll books for Middlesex, we shall be concerned primarily with county elections. The counties formed one group of constituencies, the boroughs and the Universities the remainder. The entitlement to vote varied between the different constituencies, and, as has already been mentioned, legislation relating to elections did not necessarily apply to all constituencies.

The county of Middlesex returned two Knights of the Shire to represent its interests in the Commons from at least 1295 [2]. An Act of 1429 (8 Hen VI c.7) specified that the representatives of the English counties 'shall be chosen in each shire by people dwelling and resident in the area, whereof every one of them shall have a freeholding to the value of forty shillings by the year at least above all charges'. The franchise, then, extended to all men aged 21 or over, resident in the county, and having freehold property of annual net value of at least 40 shillings. The latter condition was relaxed in 1774 (14 Geo III c.15), and from that time until the 1832 Reform Act (2 & 3 Will IV c.4-5), payment of Land Tax on the property concerned was a sufficient qualification. Arrangements for the borough constituencies, however, were much more varied, being established

by local custom. In our own area, before the 1832 Reform Act, the City of London borough franchise was confined to the liverymen, the City returning four, rather than the more usual two members. In Westminster borough, returning two members, the much wider 'Scot and Lot' franchise extended to all male householders who paid poor rates. Further regulations applied to all constituencies, which excluded various categories of individual from the electorate. These included criminals, lunatics, aliens, peers, and several groups of public officials. Until 1829, too, the franchise was limited to Protestants.

Other systems which applied in the boroughs included the householder (or 'potwalloper') franchise, which included all inhabitant householders not in receipt of alms or poor relief; the burgage franchise, which was directly related to the ownership of property in the borough; the freeman franchise, under which only freemen of the borough were entitled to vote (London was a special case, with the liverymen only, rather than the freemen as a whole); the corporation franchise and the freeholder franchise. These different forms of franchise were distributed among the borough constituencies to give an idea of the role of the borough constituencies, the composition of the House of Commons between 1760 and 1800 comprised 558 members, drawn from 314 constituencies. Of these, the 489 members for England were composed of 80 members representing the 40 counties, 405 representing the boroughs, and 4 representing the Universities. Furthermore, in pre-Reform England, more than a quarter of the boroughs had an electorate of less than 50 men, and less than 10% had more than 5000 voters [3].

The Reform Act of 1832 brought many changes. The county franchise was extended by allowing the vote to any man having a life interest in, and occupation of, property worth over £2 and under £5 per annum, and to others holding property worth at least £10. The latter sum was reduced to £5 in the Second Reform Act of 1867 (29 & 30 Vict c. 102), a measure which also enfranchised occupiers of property paying rent of at least £50 per annum. More sweeping changes affected the borough franchise. The right to vote was given to owners or tenants of buildings worth at least £10 per annum, subject to their having been occupied for at least a year prior to the registration date in mid-July, and that all rates and assessed taxes had been paid. For owners, residence within seven miles of the borough was essential. Again, the 1867 Act extended this further, to include owners and tenants of dwelling houses, and to lodgers paying at least £10 per annum, if they had lived there for at least a year.

Of the other changes introduced after 1832, the restructuring of the representation of county, and more especially, of borough constituencies, led, in the London area, to the creation of the boroughs of Marylebone, Finsbury, Tower Hamlets, Lambeth and Greenwich. Middlesex, in common with many other English counties, returned four members, rather than two, as previously. The 1832 Act also led to the creation of electoral registers, that is, lists of those

entitled to vote. Inclusion in these annual lists was, and remains, the criterion by which entitlement to cast a vote is judged. Electoral registers thus form a distinct form of record from poll books, which record only those who cast a vote in a particular election [4].

Polls

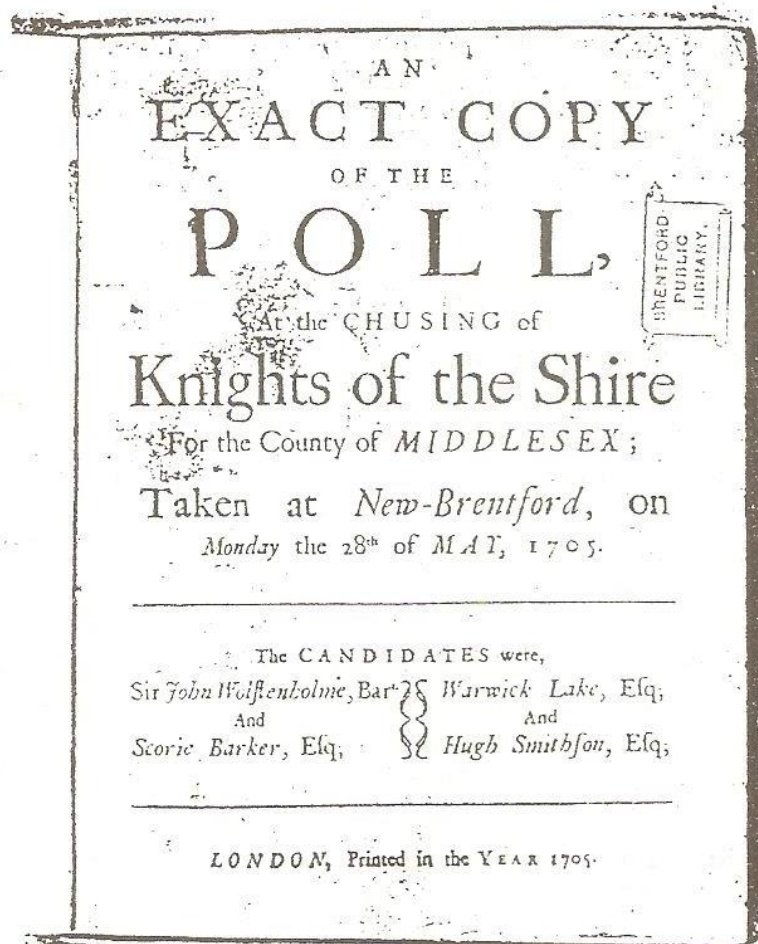
The restrictions on those entitled to cast a vote might, on the basis of what has been said, suggest that very few of our ancestors could be expected to be found in the poll books that have survived. The numbers are limited, certainly, but to put this into perspective, it is worth noting that the total electorate of England and Wales for the elections between 1710 and 1722 was around 340,000, comprising between 20 and 25% of the adult male population. This proportion was in fact higher than at any later time, until after the Second Reform Act in 1867 [5].

A second important consideration in using poll books in family history research is that they could only have been produced for constituencies in which the election was actually contested. This was far from the usual situation in many cases. The following lists the parliamentary elections for the County of Middlesex between 1695 and the Reform Act of 1832 [2,6,7,8].

1695, 1698, 1700¹¹, 1701, 1702, *1705, 1708, *1710, 1713, *1714/5*, *1715, 1322, 1727, 1734, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1747, *1750, 1754, 1761, *1766*, *1768 (Mar), *1768 (*Dec*), *1769 (Feb)*, *1769 (*Apr*), 1774, 1779, 1780, 1784, 1790, 1796, 1801, *1802, 1804, 1806, 1807, 1812, 1818, 1820, 1826, 1830, 1831.

Italics denote a by-election, or, in a number of cases, a second poll called as a result of the previous one having been declared void. Bold type indicates the elections which were contested. It can be seen, then, that the number of contests in this period for which a poll book might be expected to have been produced is fairly limited. In fact, and probably due at least in part to the large size of the electorate, the latest complete poll book surviving for Middlesex County is that for the election of 1802. The earliest is that for the election of 1170s. Other election years for which some form of poll book (printed or manuscript) survives for Middlesex are indicated by an asterisk in the list above. Details of these sources may be obtained from a number of useful handbooks [8-11]. Gibson and Rogers [8] covers poll books in repositories throughout the country, while the other references describe the important collections at Guildhall Library and the Society of Genealogists library. The largest collection is held at the Institute for Historical Research, Senate House, University of London.

The illustration overleaf shows the title page of the earliest surviving printed poll book for the County of Middlesex, produced after the General Election of 1705. The content of this book is a simple list of names of freeholders, grouped according to the parish in which the freehold lay, together with what was a conventional means of indicating the votes cast, namely by marking horizontal



lines under the names of the relevant candidates. The book also includes an analysis of the poll, showing the voting patterns by area. The illustration opposite shows part of the poll book, relating to Hammersmith.

The illustration above clearly indicates that the polling for the county of Middlesex in 1705 was held at New Brentford; The "Victoria County History of Middlesex [12], citing evidence provided by Faulkner [7], suggests that The Butts at Brentford was the scene of the county elections from 1701, earlier contests having been held on I-Iarnpstead Heath. However Turner [13] provides a quote from a letter from William Clarke, Secretary to the Army Council 1647-1660, which indicates that the election of January 1658f9 was held at Brentford. Whatever happened prior to 1700, it is clear" from contemporary newspaper accounts [see 7] that the election of 1700/1 was held at Brentford. This remained the single polling station for the county elections throughout the 18th century, until further sites were added following the Reform Act. The declaration of the poll continued to be made in Brentford until 1835 [12].

Not listed in Gibson and Rogers [8] is a manuscript poll book for the election of October 12th 1710, held at Chiswick Library. The information-recorded is very similar to-the printed book of 1705, for despite an additional column headed 'Place of abode', this information does not appear to have been recorded for any of the voters.

Free-holds	Free-holders	WOLS.	BAR.	LAKE	SMITH.
Hamersmith	William Windham —				
	Christopher Ansty —				
	Henry Briscoe —				
	Robert Knipper —				
	Peter Keep —				
	Robert Fowles —				
	John Critch —				
	Daniel White —				
	Henry Box —				
	William Goudge —				
	Robert Kirke —				
	Jonas Morley —				
	John Lacy —				
	Thomas Goodard —				

A manuscript poll book which gives details of the sequence of elections of March 1768, December 1768 and April 1769 is held at the Guildhall Library. This contains rather more information than the earlier 'books'. "The information here is; listed under the following headings: Freeholders Names - Where Freehold-lies - Where he lives - 'What it consists of - Occupiers Names - [Votes cast] At the general Election on the 29th Day of March 1768 - [Votes cast] At the Election on the 8th and 24th Days of December 1768 - [Votes cast] At the Election on the 13th Day of April 1769. Hence it specifies the location of the freehold property, and its nature, as well as where the freeholder himself lived Furthermore, and of great interest in terms of a source for family history, it includes names of occupiers, and so gives information 'on local inhabitants who were not themselves freeholders.

The information contained in the printed poll books for the lively election context of 1802 is similar. More than one edition survives, including one which is ordered alphabetically by surname for the entire constituency, as well as the more usual format, grouped by parish. Again the useful list of occupiers is included.

Riots

One cannot leave the subject of Middlesex parliamentary elections without at least some reference to the candidacy of the eighteenth century radical, John Wilkes, the focus of the series of elections in 1768-69. The whole story of Wilkes' history, and the events of these years can be found elsewhere [14,15], but to conclude this article, I have included a copy of print describing the scenes at one of the most riotous and bloody of the (in most cases somewhat boisterous) elections at Brentford, on 8th December 1768.

The print, entitled simply 'The Brentford Election', and refers to the by-election contest between John Glynn, counsel to John Wilkes, and Sir William Proctor, the court candidate. Proctor hired a gang of Irish chairmen to protect him at the Hustings. Riots and violence ensued, in which the poll books and hustings were destroyed by the hired men, and the election was brought to a halt. Bloody scenes followed as the freeholders and townspeople resisted the rioters, but there were many injuries, and a Wilkesite lawyer, George Clarke, died from his wounds. This is the background for the illustration, showing the Irishman in attack, in which the captions are (from left to right): 'D-- ye, you dogs we'll match you all presently', 'Bring down the Poll Book, P-- shall he the Man', 'For a Guinea a Day, Damn Glyn and all his friends'. The poll was taken again, and Glynn won the contest, and in a subsequent enquiry, it was established that the ruffians had indeed been hired for 'a Guinea a Day'. Records survive giving details of the damage to property and theft of liquors, beer and food in Brentford, and the claims made against the losing candidate, Proctor, for the actions of his supporters. The damage totalled over £1100, of which £247 was for the Star and Garter in Old Brentford. In addition to these costs, Proctor provided over £1000 for the costs of the trial of the murderers of George Clarke at the Old Bailey. In all, his election 'expenses' are estimated to have been over £4000 [16].

Acknowledgement

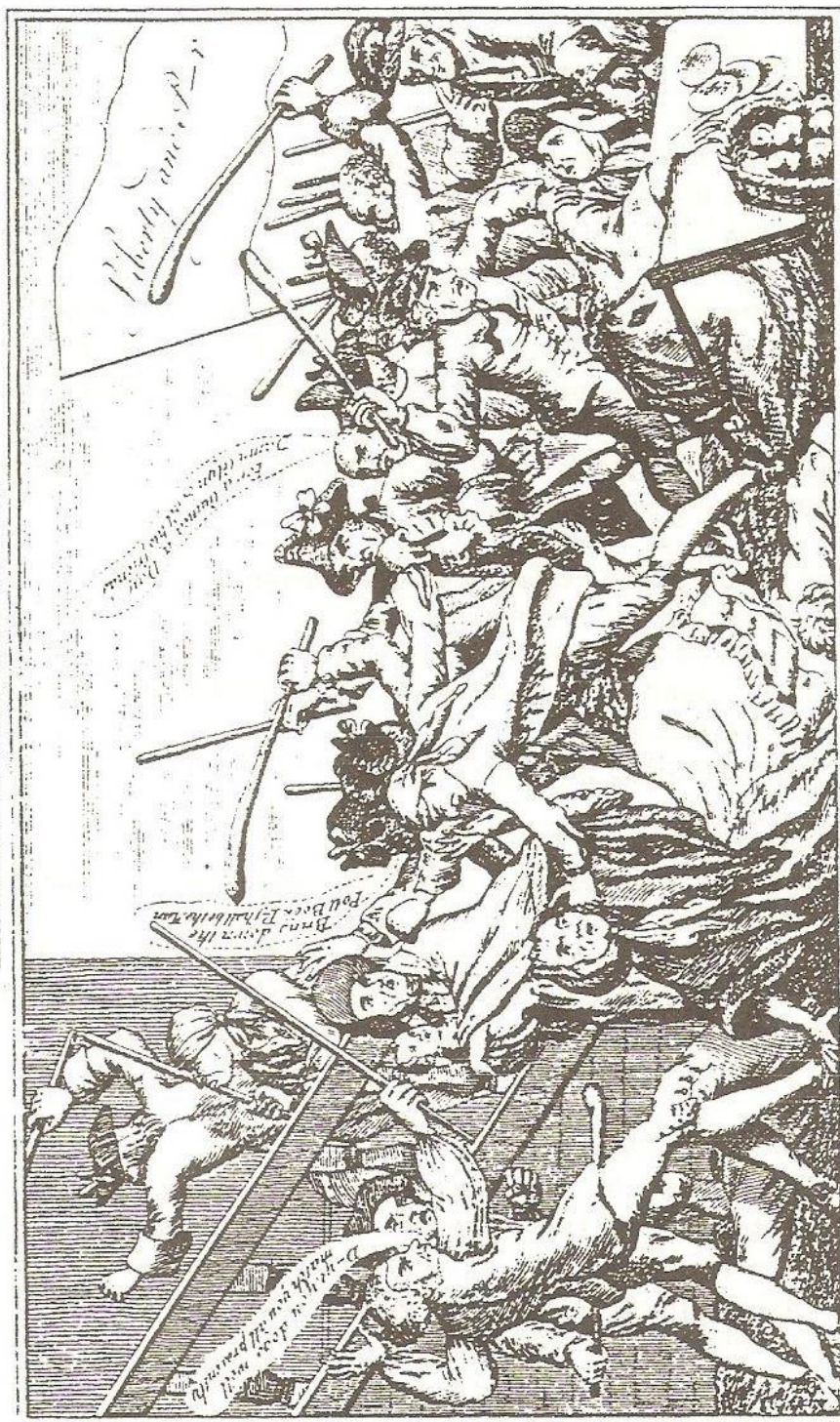
I am grateful to Chiswick Local Studies Library for permission to copy and reproduce the illustrations from documents in their collection.

Sources

- [1] Sims, J. (Ed.): *A Handlist of British Parliamentary Poll Books*, (1984)
- [2] London and Middlesex Arch. Soc. Trans. New Ser. 6 343-357 (1927-31)
- [3] Cook, C., and Stevenson, J.: *British Historical Facts 1760-1830* (1980)
- [4] Gibson, J.S.W., and Rogers, C.D.: *Electoral Registers since 1832, and Burgess Rolls: Directory to holdings in Great Britain*, (1990)
- [5] Holmes, G.: *The Making of a Great Power: Late Stuart and early Georgian Britain 1660-1722* (1993)
- [6] Smith, H.S.: *The Parliaments of England from 1715 to 1847*, Ed. F.W.S. Craig, (1973)
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- [8] Gibson, J.S.W., and Rogers, C.D.: *Poll Books c 1696-1872 A Directory to holdings in Great Britain*, (1990)
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- [12] Victoria County History for Middlesex, Vol VII
- [13] Turner, F.: *History and Antiquities of Brentford*, 1922

- [14] Rudé, G.: *Wilkes and Liberty, A Social Study of 1763 to 1774*, (1962)
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- [16] Smith, H.: *Catering for an election in 1768*, *Middx Local Hist Council Bull* 14 Dec 1962

THE BRISTOL ELECTION.



POSTAL BOOK SERVICE

Jim Devine

The following are additional titles to the lists published in the December 1992, March and June 1993 journals. The same remarks regarding obtaining them and postal charges apply.

	Price	P/P	Total
Highways and Byways of Barnes	8.55	0.75	9.35
Going to the Parish - Mortlake and the Church of St Mary	6.55	0.75	7.35
Property Owners and Tenants of Sunbury in 1848	2.50	0.50	3.00
Ladybirds on the Wall (Growing Up in West Kensington 1920-1940)	4.00	0.50	4.50

The following books are now out of print: Hounslow As It Was; Fulham As It Was; Old Photographs of Bedfont, Feltham and Hanworth; Bygone Feltham; Sarah Trimmer: Her Life and Works; Market Gardens of Barnes and Mortlake.

The following notes give details of a further selection of titles available through the Postal Book Service.

A History of Sunbury-on-Thames - George Freeman

A history of Sunbury and its environs from pre-historic times to 1974. A most informative book about the development and changes which have taken place over the years, providing much background information of interest to anyone with ancestors in this area.

52 pp, illustrated with 19 photographs

A Perambulation at Ealing 1776 - Hector Smith

Although the title specifies the year 1776 it does, in fact include a second 'perambulation' fifty years later and is about a tour of inspection of the estates of one of the principle landowners, the Lockyer Estates, by two gentlemen, Beriah Hills and George Gwilt. Appendixes have very profuse notes on the text but the index covers only part of the book. 52 pp, illustrated, and with maps and index

Popes Corner - Denis Evinson

An historical survey of the Roman Catholic institutions in the London Borough" of Fulham and Hammersmith, which includes churches, convents, schools and almshouses, plus a mention of Wormwood Scrubs prison! An appendix lists all the priests who have served in the churches from 1884 to 1977 and the index is liberally sprinkled with lots of names.

88 pp, with illustrations and index. .

The Brickfields of Acton - A. and T. Harper-Smith

The author says in her introduction 'Bricks became Acton's local building material: not only bricks, but chimney pots, tiles, drain pipes and the moulded decorations for some of the houses, shops, churches and schools that were built in the last quarter of the 19th century', and this book, using many original sources, sets out to discover more about the bricks and brickworks in Acton. The book includes a gazeteer of all the Acton brickmakers, each one illustrated with a sketch map of their works. Good background material, and will probably get you looking at older brick houses in a new light.

78 pp, illustrated with photographs, sketches and maps. With bibliography and index.

Property Owners and Tenants of Sunbury in 1848

In 1848 the Board of Guardians of Staines Union commissioned a surveyor, Edward Ryde to survey the whole of the parish of Sunbury and to list every individual piece of land including every plot occupied by a house or houses, a total of 719 pieces. This was completed and a book in tabular form listing every parcel of land was made to accompany the map which was produced at the same time. Some of the members of the Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society have worked to put all the available information together in the above book. A copy of the 1848 map, beautifully redrawn and photocopied has also been made available at £4.00 plus £1.25 p&p. The lists in the book besides showing the owner of the land and identifying the occupier or tenant, also gives a brief description of the plots and the area of each.

42 pp, A4 size

Property Owners of Shepperton in 1839

Similar to the Sunbury book, but not quite so informative. A list of 310 locations in the parish of Shepperton in 1839 with the names of their owners, together with acreage and land use. It refers to the 1842 Field Map of Shepperton, a photocopy of which is also available price £2.00 plus £0.75 p&p.

8 pp, A4 size with an illustration of the map on the front

Fulham in the Second World War - Leslie Hasker

A mine of information on the war years, which, although specifically about Fulham, could be equally applied to any town which suffered during the war. The book actually takes up the story from the pre-war years of preparation, 1935/6 and carries us through the setting up of the ARP, the distribution of gas masks, evacuation, the blackout and that strange time just after war was declared when everyone tried to carry on as normally as possible, though at the same time expecting something dreadful to happen. A well-written and evocative book which has involved the author in a great deal of research to obtain all his facts.

PAST MEETINGS

History of Sunbury – Nan Trimble

Archaeology has revealed that people have lived in the Sunbury area for thousands of years; finds dating back to 1000 BC, such as funerary urns and bronze swords can be seen in the Thames Conservancy Collection at Reading Museum, as well as the London Museum and British Museum. Originally there were two tiny hamlets, one around Sunbury church and, nearer Hampton, Kempton. Both belonged to small manors. In 962 King Edgar granted the Manor of Sunbury to a kinsman, and the document, although lost for many years, finally came to light in the Muniment Room at Westminster Abbey. In the Domesday Book three hamlets are mentioned: Charlton, Sunbury and Kempton, with tiny populations. William the Conqueror granted Sunbury to his follower, Earl 'M-ortmain. By the time of Henry VIII there was a residence at Kernpton Park, where the Royal retinue would stop off on the way to Windsor. This manor was later given to Westminster Abbey, and still later passed on to St Paul's Cathedral - the Dean and Chapter still hold the living at Sunbury.

There have been successive waves of people coming, probably upriver, to settle in Sunbury. in the 8th and 9th centuries Anglo-Saxons (probably only one or two families), while the Vikings were known to have come upriver to Chertsey, which was one of the most important religious centres in Southern England. In the 1700s came Huguenots (hence French Street). One of these, Jean Chardin, famous for oriental travel, became Lord of the Manor at Kempton. In the 18th century several rich merchants, barristers and aristocrats built houses in Sunbury. It was probably at the distance that could be travelled in one day from London by carriage. During the 1800s the population rose. it was becoming difficult to feed the people by subsistence farming, and the new farming methods being introduced could not be applied to the old open field system. This led to enclosures. Every tenant in Sunbury paid towards the cost of having the area surveyed by seven Commissioners, and the survey was finished in 1802. A large map, 6' X 5½', was made (now in the Greater London Record Office). Smaller copies of this map were engraved, and one is in the Award Volume (also at the GLRO) Some people only received about an acre of land, which was not enough to feed a family. Many of them sold their land and began working for other landowners, or went into the towns. In 1801 the population was 1447, in 1861, 2300, and in 1881, 4000.

By 1852, pollution of the Thames was such that an Act of Parliament forbade drinking water to be extracted below the top of the tide, so water companies came to the Sunbury area and started building reservoirs. They dug out filter beds and built pumping houses. Irish labourers came to work on them, many of them having left Ireland after the potato famine of 1846-7. Some settled down in the area with their families.

In early times there were no real roads in the area, only tracks where people walked. Two of the main tracks were the Kingston to Chertsey route, the lower road along the river, and Kingston to Staines, the higher road, just south of what is now the racecourse. Little lanes ran south-north: French Street, The Avenue, Green Street. From the 18th century there was a daily coach on the Chertsey-Kingston route (and on to London). In 1864 the railway reached Sunbury, an extension of the London-Kingston line. A great deal of housebuilding began to take place, mostly in Upper Sunbury, on the former Common, but a hundred years ago the area was still mostly rural and agricultural. There were orchards, and flowers and vegetables were sent to the London markets. Up to the Second World War there were about seventy nurseries between Hampton and Staines; now there are practically none. The fact that the reservoirs prevent further urban spread west, plus the 1947 greenbelt legislation have helped to make Sunbury a pleasant place. There has, however, been industry in Sunbury. A company started by John Nettlefold was in Sunbury in 1834 - it later moved to Birmingham and eventually grew into GKN. There was wheelgrinding till a few years ago, plus Walton Pinboard up until two years ago. In 1917 aircraft parts were made in Sunbury; also made there was the Lammas Graham car. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company came to Meadhurst Estate and set up laboratories which now, as the research and engineering centre of BP, employs a workforce of nearly two thousand. After 1945 there was industrial expansion, especially along Windmill Road, and London Airport has provided a great deal of employment for local people. Almost all the agricultural land has now gone. In 1981, the population was 20,547, but it is now declining.

Among the interesting old maps of Sunbury are the 1754 Rocque map, and an 1816 Ordnance Survey map, and an 1848 parish map, commissioned by Staines Union - there is an accompanying list with every plot of land (over 700 entries) giving owner, occupier, use of land, plus acreage (See also page 25). There is also an 1865 Ordnance Survey map. Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society has a large collection of material which includes accounts of the past history of Sunbury, and over 600 photographs, dating back to about 1870.

Yvonne Masson

Railway Records at the Public Record Office - Cliff Edwards

Most of the records mentioned in this talk came from the British Transport Historical Records, which were originally based at Portchester Road, Paddington, where the Great Western Railway had its headquarters, and whose records formed the nucleus of the collection. In 1969 the Scottish Record Office, and in 1972 the Public Record Office, took over Portchester Road - the records housed at York were transferred to Portchester Road at this point, and in 1977 the collection came to the PRO at Kew. The collection is still being added to as material is found from time to time around the country and is transferred to it; however, it is by no means complete and probably never will

be. Some of the old railway companies are not represented as they did not keep their records, and other records have simply not survived. The material in the collection varies enormously in content and completeness ~ the best record is of course that for the Great Western Railway.

Mr Edwards gave us some background to the over one hundred railway companies which operated rail routes around the country, as well as being involved in canals, hotels, docks, ferries and road transport concerns. In 1897 the largest company was the London and North Western, employing 70,000 people, but several other companies ran it close, so that hundreds of thousands of people were employed by the railway companies. Although the railways date from the 1820s, the records are not social documents, simply accounting records, and so do not tend to give any background information about employees - it is rare for example to find an address or family details, although there are occasionally exceptions. The records tend to give the person's name, occupation, (porter, signalman etc.), wages or salary, location, (the station or depot where he worked), the date he entered the service, age, service history, whether a Society Fund member, staff number, medical details (mostly about eyesight), recommended by (a reference which sometimes gives the previous employer), and whether married. Mr Edwards showed us a chart on which he had tabulated the number of records out of those he had investigated which gave any of these details. This showed how sparse the records are, as for most people very few of these details were given. Some of the railway companies specialise in certain type of record. For example the Eastern and Midlands Railway have personal comments about members of staff, e.g. 'Very decent man, query drink', or 'Big fine woman, nice manners'. The Great Northern Railway is good for sickness records. Some companies have pay lists - the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway has pay lists entered under banks. Some have details of Great War service, some whether an employee was loyal during the General Strike. Some railways have signing on registers which give a reference, and some have caution books listing misdemeanours.

Mr Edwards also warned that it would be difficult to look up an individual railway employee in the records if one only knew, for example, on which route he worked. He pointed out that when the railways were operated by many different companies, often several companies were involved in one route, say London to Edinburgh, and the individual could have worked for any of them, and been based at any one of several points along the route, or even off the route. Mr Edwards showed us a map of Birmingham which indicated several different railways coming in (the Great Western, the London and North Western and the Midland), with various goods depots and spur lines belonging to these companies, not necessarily where one would expect to find them. He said the map for London was even worse. Before embarking on research into a railway employee, it would therefore be advisable to learn something of railway

practices and railway history. in particular, how the various routes were originally divided up between the railway companies and how this affected staffing, the names and histories of the companies themselves, and the new grouping of four main companies, the Southern Railway, the Great Western, The London, Midland and Scottish, and the London and North Eastern, which dated from 1923. There are various reference books to aid this sort of study, and Mr Edwards showed us a few, some of which are available at Kew. There are 'also leaflets' produced by the PRO as an aid to research, in particular readers leaflet number 32. At the back of this is an appendix giving the piece numbers at the-PRO containing staff records, arranged by railways, which is a good way of starting the research.

Finally Mr Edwards mentioned other records which might be of some use, including Railway Board minutes, which might mention individuals, Ministry of Transport reports which include accident reports; Railway Clearing House records (a clerical operation which dealt with any administrative interface between the various companies]; the Retired Railway Officers Society records which has albums of members' portraits 1909-63; Railway Subscribers Contracts, giving names and addresses of subscribers to early railways and also canals; the Railway Benevolent Institution, which includes grants to members' widows and orphans between 1888 and 1919; the Railway Staff Conference correspondence and papers, with case files on individuals. Finally two large classes, the Railway Executive Committee 1939-45 War files, which would take several months to look through, and the Ministry of Transport Railway correspondence and papers, which start in 1840.

Mr Edwards warned that a searcher should be prepared to spend a very long time on these records. One should get out as many records as possible at any one time, and look at every page as sometimes registers finish halfway and then start again-at the back. Covering dates in the lists should be taken with a pinch of salt as sometimes they are arbitrary dates such as dates of birth taken off the first and last page. The records consist mainly of leather-bound registers in poor condition and they are very dirty - so don't wear anything decent to the PRO!

Yvonne Masson

British and Foreign Schools Society: Education in Victorian Times - Bryan Seagrove

At our June meeting, Bryan Seagrove, archivist for the BFSS at Lancaster House, at the West London Institute in Isleworth, spoke on the development of schooling in the 19th century.

Joseph Lancaster (1778-1838) was from a humble background in Southwark, the son of a retired soldier. Though he originally ran away to sea, intent on becoming a missionary, he returned, and in 1798 opened the first of his schools near the Elephant and Castle in South London. Advertised by means

of handbills as a free school, it began in a lean-to in a garden, but as numbers grew, was able to move to larger and more substantial premises. The key aspect of the teaching methods which Lancaster introduced in his school was the monitorial system, 'whereby the "older pupils - the monitors - taught groups of their juniors. 'Lancaster made wide claims on his system, as a means of educating large "numbers of children with only a few staff, and it attracted much interest at the time. 'Initially Lancaster's schools were supported by the patronage of wealthy Quakers. The Duke of Bedford was an important patron, and even George III, after an interview with Lancaster at Weymouth, made a subscription of £100. The success of the schools lay in the fact that they appeared to offer a solution to a major "problem of the time, without great expense. There was seen to be a need to educate the masses ~ up to a point - in the three Rs, and in religion, and Lancaster's style was approved of. A significant feature of the religious instruction in Lancaster's schools was its non-denominational character.

With the success, however, Lancaster became somewhat boastful and extravagant, and this led to financial difficulties. Such difficulties also plagued his other enterprises, such as the slate factory and printing office, set up to provide the schools with their materials. Lancaster found himself in debt, and threatened with prison, but was rescued by his patrons. A further problem was the 'religious difficulty'. Sarah Trimmer, of Brentford, a determined Anglican, visited Lancaster's school, and thought well of it, but disliked the non-denominational style, and subsequently attacked Lancaster as a danger to the Established Church. The rivalry between the Lancaster schools, and those associated with men such as Andrew Bell, and supported by the Church of England, is a theme which runs through the history of education in the 19th century.

In 1808, a group of Quakers, led by William Allen, formed a committee and established the Royal Lancasterian Society, to promote the foundation of Lancasterian schools. In 1814 this became the British and Foreign Schools Society - the dropping of his name did not please Lancaster, and he had frequent disagreements with the society. The 'foreign' in the name of the society reflected the spread of the Lancaster schools through the Empire, and overseas, in the post-Napoleonic era. Lancaster left for America in 1818, was received by Congress, travelled in Canada, and was invited by Bolivar to set up a school in Caracas. As often seems to have been the case, Lancaster fell out with such patrons, and by the time of his death, in a road accident in New York in 1838, he, though not his work, had largely been forgotten.

The system of the Lancaster schools was the first to introduce some form of teacher training-, and the original Borough Road school became a college for training. The organisation of the schools, along factory-like lines, with manuals and clearly laid out procedures, was favoured at the time. The monitorial method, though it began as a practical necessity, later became a

'principle', and while many of the monitors were quite young, the system was quite effective. The learning took place in large classes, in large schoolrooms, and each monitor supervised perhaps ten of his juniors. Standardised printed sheets were used for instruction, and though somewhat mechanical in approach, this nonetheless constituted something of an advance in teaching method. The almost military style adopted to organise large numbers of children was liked by visitors and patrons.

In 1846, the monitorial system was replaced by the system of pupil-teachers, whereby the brightest of the children were taught how to teach, and learnt their own work outside normal school hours. As schools expanded, the State began to exert an influence, with the establishment of grants to found schools, and the formation of school inspectors. The 1850s saw the rise of the new profession of elementary school teacher, and following the Crimean War, the Newcastle Commission introduced the idea of payment by results in examinations, a scheme pursued by the civil servant Robert Lowe, in the form of the 'revised code'. This tightening up of state support, though it did lead to a drop in grants, and pupil numbers, did lead to a greater efficiency, and a clear role for the inspectors. The code lasted thirty years, being abolished in the 1890s. The inspector, always a public school gentleman, not an elementary school teacher, originally made regular annual visits to the schools, but later these were dropped in favour of surprise visits. The 1870s saw the formation of the School Boards, funded from the rates, and these were superseded by local education authorities in 1902.

The archives of the BFSS hold material on ex-students of any of the colleges, which can include details such as original application forms and referee's reports. Also held are school magazines, and the 'Educational Record', which gave details of successes at individual schools. Registers can give grades, and comments of tutors on their pupils. Many files of letters are also held covering a wide range of topics.

Richard Chapman

Further details concerning the records held among the BFSS Archives will appear in the December issue of the Journal.

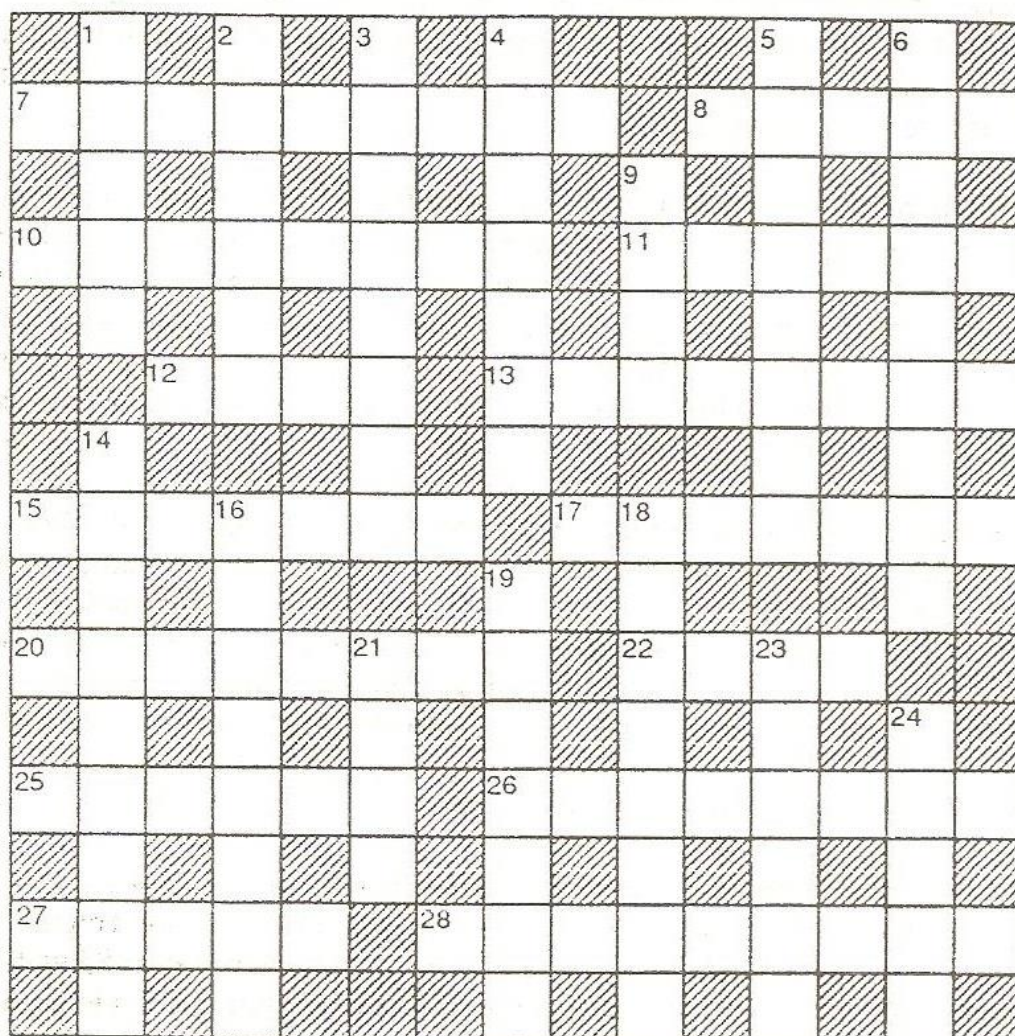
MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS ON FICHE

Fully indexed transcriptions of the monumental inscriptions for the following churches are now available on microfiche, and may be obtained through the Bookstall:

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Littleton, St Mary Magdalene	£1.00
Shepperton, St Nicholas	£2.00

CROSSWORD

Richard Chapman



Across

7. Sworn statement from a very loud woman meeting Italian about five. (9)
8. Immense pianoforte casts shade in old photograph. (5)
10. Land held for workers, in principle. (8)
11. Broken tea-set is all that is left. (6)
12. The Militiamen, note, return thirsty. (4)
13. Be patient about a point to find an ancestor. (8)
15. Misbegotten poet picked up a stone. (7)
17. Scholar used T.N.T. disastrously! (7)
20. Send Queen, for example, with a picture and a message. (8)
22. Bill concerning a quantity of land. (4)
25. She has to live on shattered hope. (6)
26. Strange place to prove a will? (8)
27. Navigation the first clan built. (5)
28. Going back - of 11 to the owner or his 9s. (9)

Down

- 1 & 24. Entering union without licence - and following protests it seems. (5,5)
 2. Uniform for a horse keeper? (6)
 3. List of events is clear and organised. (8)
 4. Spinning stick passed down the female line? (7)
 5. Scene of final peace - cracked bath indeed! (5,3)
 6. Being forgetful about a point leads to seizure of debtor's goods. (9)
 9. Successor from behind the Iron Curtain. (4)
 14. Friend set about organising a choir of the local church. (9)
 16. The graduate in a mine, turning up a plan of the parish. (5,3)
 18. Straw-worker could be a model conspirator. (8)
 19. Took as one's own a quiet boy after a celebration. (7)
 21. A vote in favour - or all of them! (4)
 23. Tell how a local tax contained the French uprising. (6)
 24. See 1.
-

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An Appeal

A plea sent in by Mrs Debbie Clement, out with the usual Help! enquiry. Mrs Clement was burgled last year, and so lost jewellery inherited from her Nan, including Old Tyme Ballroom dancing medals, inscribed Norah (or N) Harry, the dates November 1956, March 1957 and September 1958, with the words 'Amateur Old Tyme Medallists' and 'I.D.M.A.' Any help in recovering these would be gratefully received, but in attempting to retrieve them, she has also acquired three similar medals with the name Evelyn Baker, and dated July 1941/42/49, which she would like to return (at cost) to their rightful owner.

29 Kings Road, Benfleet, Essex SS7 1JP.

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following new members to our Society:

- A37 Miss M ALLEN 3 Westminster Court, Osborne Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey, CR7 8PA
- A39 Miss A AULD 23 Rowan Close, Ealing, London W5 4AQ
- B138 Mrs F BEDFORD 205 Staines Road, Laleham, Staines, Middlesex TW18 2RS
- B139 A R BUTLER 533 Aitken Street, Comox, BC V9N 8V9, Canada
- B140 Mrs G BEVAN 8 Townsend Close, Bruton, Somerset BA10 0HD
- C107 D R CHILDS 29 Brooke Road, Princes Risborough, Bucks HP27 9HJ
- C108 Mrs M COLLINS 2 Forest Hill, Gilwern, Abergavenny, Gwent NP7 0DY
- D59 Mrs H DOLTON 38 Tower Road, Twickenham, Middlesex TW1 4PE
- D60 R DRISCOLL Nyetimbers, 14c Sidney Road, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey KT12 2NA
- G70 Miss H GRIMWOOD 29 Tindalls Bay Road, Whangaparaoa, Auckland 1463, New Zealand
- K27 Mrs G C and Mr M KNEEBONE 27 St Christopher's Close, Isleworth, Middlesex TW7 4NP
- M87 Mrs S McLAUGHLIN 7 South Side, Stamford Brook, London W6 0XY
- P66 D G PORTER 2 Oast Court, George Street, Staines, Middlesex TW18 4EZ
- R51 F RODWELL 2 Tithebarn Cottages, Tockholes, Darwen, Lancs BB3 0LT
- R52 Mr and Mrs L A RICHARDS 12 Chertsey Road, Shepperton, Middlesex TW17 9LB
- R53 W J B ROWE 17 Sunnymede Avenue, West Ewell, Surrey KT19 9TH
- S109 Miss M G SIMMONDS 4 Pathfinder Way, Ramsey, Huntingdon, Cambs PE17 1LX
- S110 Mrs P A SOUTHERN 208 Askern Road, Toll Bar, Doncaster, S Yorks DN5 0QH
- S112 Mrs A SAUNDERS 3 Old Glebe, Upper Tadmerton, Banbury, Oxon OX15 5TH
- S113 Mrs M M SMEETH Clock House, Locks Lane, Leavenheath, via Colchester, Essex CO6 4PF
- T29 Mrs V E TERRY 12 Mount Avenue, Harold Park, Romford, Essex RM3 0DE
- T30 A TICKETT 4 Overslade Road, Solihull, West Midlands B91 3NA
- T31 Mrs R THOMPSON Flat 2, Pantiles House, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN2 5TT
- T32 Mr W G THURBIN 22B Clifton Road, South Norwood, London SE25 6NL
- W101 Mrs M WRIGHT 21 Glan Aber Park, Hough Green, Chester, Cheshire CH4 8LE
- W102 C D WARR 56 The Pastures, Lower Westwood, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts BA15 2BH

Please note the following changes of address:-

- F32 R W FEAST 13 Ilex Close, Englefield Green, Egham, Surrey TW20 0TH
- H44 M HESTER 3/358 Tooronga Road, Hawthorn East, Vic 3123, Australia
- N19 A NEVILLE Boustead Hill House, Burgh-by-Sands, Carlisle, Cumbria CA5 6AA
- P17 Miss J POWNEY 14 Hollies Road, London W5 4UU
- R42 Ms P REDMILE 5020 MacDonald Avenue #207, Cote-St-Luc, Quebec H3X 2V5, Canada
- W5 Miss Y WOODBRIDGE 92 Nelson Road, Whitton, Middlesex TW2 7AY

SURNAME INTERETS

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
ABBERLEY	All	Chelsea/Fulham	MDX	R53
ALLEN	19c	Heston/Harlington	MDX	A37
ALLUM	19c	North Kensington	MDX	K27
ANDERSON	bef 1830	Dundee	ANS	M87
AVERY	18c	Boscastle	CON	M87
BARNETT	18-19c	Barking	ESS	M87
BARNFIELD	18-19c	Cranham	GLS	C107
BARTLETT	18-20c	Bigbury	DEV	C80
BAVIN	18-19c	Ashford/Staines	MDX	B138
BEAUCHAMP	bef 1700	Chobham	SRV	W99
BEAVAN	All	Hammersmith/Chelsea	MDX	B140
BEDFORD	19c	Staines	MDX	B138
BELL	All	All	YKS	S110
BELL	All	All	ALL	S110
BILLINGTON	All	All	CHS	T31
BINNS	All	All	YKS	S110
BINNS	All	All	ALL	S110
BLAMIRE	All	All	ALL	S110
BLANDFORD	19c	Market Drayton	SAL	T31
BONE	19c	Portsea	HAM	W102
BONE	19c	Lambeth	SRV	W102
BOONE	19c	Marylebone	MDX	W102
BOOTH	All	All	ALL	S110
BOUQUET(T)	All	All	ALL	D57
BOWERS	18c	Gt Burstead/Chelmsford	ESS	M87
BRAMWELL	bef 1837	Westminster	MDX	R52
BRAY	19c	Harefield	MDX	R51
BRILL	All	All	MDX	S110
BRILL	All	All	BKM	S110
BUCKLAND	19-20c	Bristol	GLS	C80
BULL	19c	Marylebone	MDX	D59
BURGOYNE	19-20c	Bigbury/Devonport	DEV	C80
BUNTING	19c	Kensington/Chelsea	MDX	A39
BUTTERFIELD	1840	Lewisham	KEN	R52
CARTER	bef 1800	Greenwich	KEN	R52
CHANDLER	18-19c	Clerkenwell/Marylebone	MDX	T29
CHAPMAN	1770-1890	Romford/Barking	ESS	C108
CHAPMAN	1770-1890	Stepney/Hoxton/ Clerkenwell	MDX	C108
CHESTERMAN	18c	Chiswick	MDX	T30

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
CHESTERMAN	19c	Norwood	MDX	T30
CHIPPINDALE	1760s	Uxbridge/Hillingdon	MDX	T32
CHIRNSIDE	18-20c	All	BEW	C80
CLACK	18c	Hammersmith/Fulham	MDX	D57
CLARK	bef 1850	Great Burstead	ESS	M87
CLEMENTS	19c	Isleworth	MDX	A37
CLIFTON	1863-1880	Chelsea/Fulham	MDX	G70
CLIFTON	19c	Cowden	KEN	W102
CLIFTON	19c	Streatham	SRY	W102
COLE	19c	Chiswick/Hounslow	MDX	A37
COLLINS	18c	All	MDX	C80
CONOLLY	18-19c	All	MDX	C80
CONOLLY	18-19c	All	LIN	C80
CONOLLY	18-19c	All	BKM	C80
CREMER	18-19c	All	MDX	C80
CROUCH	1760s	Uxbridge/Hillingdon	MDX	T32
D(E)ATH	c 1780	Drinkstone	SFK	R52
DISE	1760s	Uxbridge/Hillingdon	MDX	T32
DRISCOLL	19c	Fulham/Kensington/ Brompton	MDX	D60
DULEY	19c	Colnbrook	BKM	D59
DULEY	19c	London area	MDX	D59
EAST	18c	Hammersmith	MDX	D57
ELMER(E)/ELMOR	1789-1898	Wisbech St Mary	CAM	C108
ELMER(E)/ELMOR	1789-1898	Tilney St Lawrence	NFK	C108
ELMER(E)/ELMOR	1789-1898	Hoxton/Bow	MDX	C108
EWING	19c	Glasgow	LKS	C80
EWING	19c	All	CLK	C80
FITTOCK	16-18c	Feock/St Just	CON	W102
FLOOKS	bef 1830	Fulham	MDX	W99
FORB(U)ES	19c	Fulham	MDX	D57
FOWLER	c 1800	Harmondsworth	MDX	T32
FRANKLIN	19c	St Pancras/Marylebone	MDX	W102
FURBANK	18-19c	Fulbourn	CAM	T31
GADD	18-19c	Ashford	MDX	B138
GALE	c 1800	Harmondsworth	MDX	T32
GALILEE	bef 1750	Whitby	NRV	M87
GAY	19c	Ipswich	SFK	C107
GIBBON	1760	Hillingdon	MDX	T32
GILL	18-19c	Clerkenwell/Marylebone	MDX	T29
GIPPS	19c	Fulham	MDX	A39
GLADMAN	19c	Heston	MDX	A37
GOOD	19-20c	Chiswick/Kensington	MDX	C107
GREENE	19c	Marylebone/Paddington	MDX	D59
GRIMSON	bef 1830	Fulham	MDX	W99
GUMM	18-19c	Chelsea/Ealing	MDX	D57
HALE	1760s	Uxbridge/Hillingdon	MDX	T32
HAMBLEY	18-19c	Mawgan/Padstow	CON	M87
HAMPTON	18-19c	Nazeing	ESS	C107
HARRIS	18-19c	Hammersmith/Fulham	MDX	D57
HART	19c	Shepherds Bush	MDX	S112
HARTAS	bef 1860	Nawton area	YKS	W99
HARTSHORN	18-19c	Witney	OXF	W102

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
HARTSHORN	18-19c	Marylebone	MDX	W102
HATCH	bef 1800	Greenwich	KEN	R52
HATCHMAN	bef 1800	Sunbury	MDX	R52
HAYFORD	19c	Hoxton	MDX	W102
HENNINGTON	1760s	Uxbridge/Hillingdon	MDX	T32
HIGGS	19c	Denham/Harefield/ Yiewsley	MDX	R51
HIGGS	18-19c	Clerkenwell/Marylebone	MDX	T29
HOLLIDAY	bef 1860	Leeds area	YKS	W99
HOOD	19c	South London	SRY	D59
HOWARD	19c	Staines	MDX	B138
HUBBARD	19c	All	MDX	C80
HULL	c 1800	All	LIN	R52
HUMPHREY	18-19c	Weston	NTH	C107
JEFFCOTT	All	Staines	MDX	B138
JENKINSON	19c	Paddington	MDX	W102
JOHNSON	19c	Acton	MDX	T31
JONES	19c	Fulham/Kensington/ Brompton	MDX	D60
KERROD	c1940	Walham Green, Fulham	MDX	D59
KNOWLES	19-20c	Woodbury	DEV	C80
LANGFORD	18-19c	Padstow	CON	M87
LANGTHORN(E)/ LANGTHURNE	19c	Uxbridge/Hillingdon	MDX	T31
LANGTHORN(E)/ LANGTHURN(E)	17-19c	Iver/Langley/Denham	BKM	T31
LANGTON	19c	Uxbridge/Hillingdon	MDX	T31
LEECH	18-19c	Holt	NFK	C80
LEECH	18-19c	Bethnal Green	MDX	C80
LEFTLEY	18c	Brockdish	NFK	M87
LENTON	c 1800	All	LIN	R52
LENTON	c 1800	All	CAM	R52
LENTON	c 1800	All	HUN	R52
LITTLEFAIR	18-19c	Whitby	NRY	M87
LOCK	bef 1800	Sunbury	MDX	R52
MACKIE	19-20c	Colmonell	AYR	C80
MANN	1795-1900	City of London	LND	C108
MANN	1795-1900	Bethnal Green/ Haggerstone	MDX	C108
MARKS	bef 1830	Strand	MDX	W99
MARKS	bef 1830	Wandsworth	SRY	W99
MARRINER	18-19c	Hammersmith	MDX	D57
MARTIN	bef 1800	Tatsfield	SRY	R52
MATTIA	All	All	ALL	C107
MATYEAR	All	All	ALL	C107
MCDONALD	19c	London	LND	T31
MCDONALD	19c	Camberwell	SRY	T31
MCPHERSON	19c	Creich/Kincardine	ROC	C80
MERRIT(T)	bef 1837	Westminster	MDX	R52
METTYER	All	All	ALL	C107
MINTER	bef 1830	Fulham	MDX	W99
MOORE	19c	Hackney area	MDX	C107
MOORE	19c	Hammersmith area	MDX	C107

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
MORRIS	19c	Lambeth	SRY	W102
MORRIS	19c	Sydney, Australia	-	W102
MOSS(E)	18-19c	All	ALL	G70
MOTT	c 1800	Cambridge	CAM	R52
MUNGHAM	18-19c	All	KEN	D57
MURPHY	19-20c	Ballyscullion	ANT	C80
NARRAWAY	All	All	ALL	T31
NUNN	All	Chelsea/Fulham	MDX	R53
PLOWRIGHT	18-19c	Wells	NFK	C80
PLOWRIGHT	18-19c	London	MDX	C80
PORTER	19c	Stotfold	BDF	P66
PORTER	18c	Ashwell	HRT	P66
PORTER	20c	North London	MDX	P66
PRIOR	19c	Portsea	HAM	W102
PRITCHARD	All	All	MDX	S110
QUINION	18-19c	Hounslow	MDX	W101
RATTRAY	19c	Paisley	RFW	C80
REID	1805-1926	East London	MDX	C108
RICHARDS	bef 1800	Greenwich	KEN	R52
ROOT(S)	1840	Lewisham	KEN	R52
ROSE	19c	Hounslow	MDX	W101
ROWE	All	Chelsea/Fulham	MDX	R53
ROWE	All	Battersea	SRY	R53
SADLER	19c	Shepherds Bush	MDX	S112
SADLER	19c	Hammersmith	MDX	S112
SCHOFIELD	bef 1830	Clapham/Putney	SRY	W99
SCOTT	All	All	MDX	S110
SEATON	bef 1850	Whitby	NRV	M87
SEYMOUR	c 1741	Uxbridge	MDX	T32
SHEA	c 1800	Shoreditch	MDX	R52
SHEARMAN	19-20c	Fulham/Kensington/ Chelsea/Hammersmith	MDX	T31
SHEARMAN	All	Cambridge	CAM	T31
SHELDON	19c	Fulham	MDX	A39
SHEPPARD	18c	Clerkenwell/Marylebone	MDX	C108
SHORTER	18c	Witney	OXF	W102
SIMMONDS	19c	Tottenham	MDX	S109
SIMMONDS	1750-1850	Chelsea/Brompton	MDX	S109
SISSONS	18-19c	Roos/Hilston	ERY	M87
SMITH	18-19c	Ashford/Staines	MDX	B138
SMITH	18-19c	East Ham/Barking	ESS	M87
SQUIRES	c 1800	All	LIN	R52
SQUIRES	c 1800	All	CAM	R52
SQUIRES	c 1800	All	HUN	R52
STABLES	bef 1860	Leeds area	YKS	W99
STEEL	18-19c	Fulham area	MDX	C107
STEPHENSON	bef 1850	Roos	ERY	M87
TANOCK	19c	Vauxhall	SRY	W102
TENNYSON	18-19c	St Marylebone	MDX	C80
TENNYSON	18-19c	All	LIN	C80
TERRY	18-19c	Clerkenwell/Marylebone	MDX	T29
THURBAN	All	All	MDX	T32
THURBIN	All	All	ALL	T32

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
THURBON	All	All	MDX	T32
TIDY	1804-1900	Shoreditch	MDX	C108
TIDY	17c	Sunbury	MDX	C108
TILLYER	17-18c	Harmondsworth	MDX	T32
TOBUTT	All	All	MDX	S110
USHER	19c	All	MDX	W102
UTTING	19c	St Lukes	MDX	W102
VARNEY	19c	Islington	MDX	D59
WALFORD	All	All	ALL	S110
WARR	19c	Lambeth	SRV	W102
WARR	19c	Glasgow	LKS	W102
WAYNE	19c	Hounslow/Isleworth	MDX	A37
WEATHERHEAD	All	All	YKS	S110
WEATHERHEAD	All	All	ALL	S110
WELCH	18c	Plymouth	DEV	C107
WHITE	c 1940	Chelsea	MDX	D59
WILKINSON	18-19c	Roos/Holmpton	ERY	M87
WILSON	bef 1860	Dundee	ANS	M87
WORTHY	bef 1830	All	LEI	W99
WRIGHT	c 1743	Harmondsworth	MDX	T32
WYATT	19c	Heston/Hounslow	MDX	A37

The above listing also includes the surname interests of member C80, *Mrs M Chirnside, 127 Easter Crescent, Dunedin 9001 New Zealand*, which were omitted from an earlier journal.

EDITOR'S NOTES

Richard Chapman

Reduced again to a small slot by a large crop of members' interests, my notes this time must be brief. Firstly, and most importantly, thanks 'to all the contributors to the Journal. My comments in the June issue about the supply of material still apply, and I am all the more grateful to those people who have helped out in different ways to produce this issue. You will see that I have decided to alter the typeface used for the main text of the Journal, setting aside 'Times Roman' in favour of the rather less formal 'Souvenir'. I hope that you approve of the change.

Checking the data entry for the Directory of Members' Interests 1993 has begun, and the microfiche will be prepared for distribution with the next issue of the Journal. In total, I received 255 replies, with a total of around 2600 surname entries. Members who sent in their forms after the deadline of 31st June can rest assured that all the forms that I received have been included.

Meantime, please do send in your contribution for the Journal - it is, after all, your Journal. . .

Journal Deadline

The deadline for receipt of contributions for the December issue of the Journal is October 8th 1993.

INDEXES HELD BY MEMBERS

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

Harmondsworth Parish Registers

Baptisms, marriages and burials 1670 -1837. Enquiries £1.00, or 3 IRCs per name.

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

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 Elleray 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 !