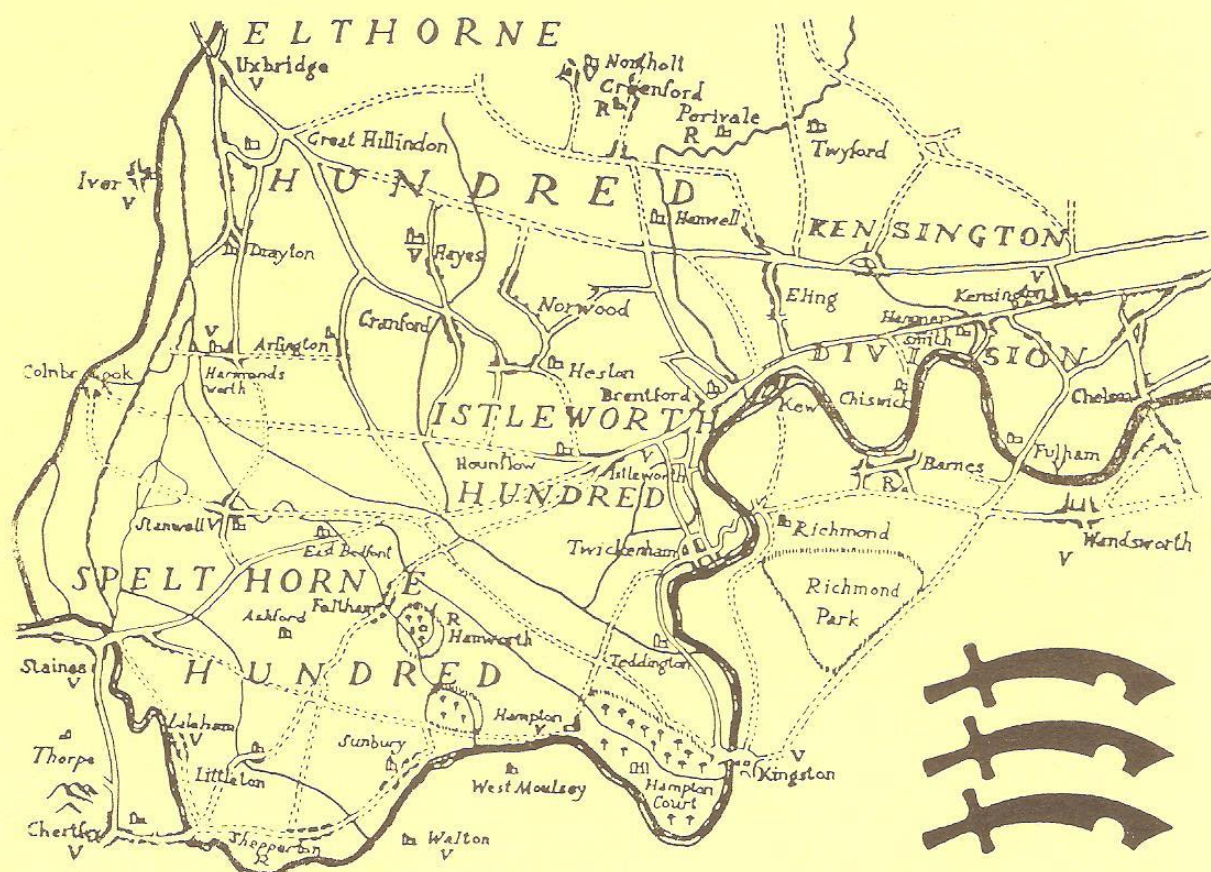


West Middlesex Family History Society Journal

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WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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

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Contents

From the Secretary's Desk	2
Future Meetings	3
Annual General Meeting	3
News Roundup	4
Malcolm Cottages: A Mystery Solved	10
Don't be shy, use your name	11
I Remember	15
Protestation Return for Harmondsworth	17
Woodlawn Mission Church, Hanworth	19
Help!	21
Subscriptions – Why Covenant?	23
Legacy of the Chimney Men, Part I	33
Society Publications on Microfiche	34
Bookshelf	35
New Members	36
Surname Interests	39
Editor's Notes	40
Indexes Held by Members	

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Exchange journals from other societies should be sent to:

Mrs Mavis Sibley 13 Blossom Way, West Drayton, Middlesex UB7 9HF

Queries concerning non-delivery or faulty copies of this Journal should be sent to:

Peter Roe, 171 Fernside Avenue, Feltham, Middlesex TW13 7BQ

I spent the May bank holiday weekend at the SOG Fair. Our chairman, Les Munson, his wife Jill and Jim Childs did sterling service on our stall on the Saturday, while our Sunday volunteers were Wendy Mott, Toni Davies and Muriel Sprott. We also had help from Chris Hem and Mavis Sibley. We all had an enjoyable time, answering queries, recruiting and selling.

At the fair Meryl Catty (of the East of London FHS) gave out a note on some of the records available at the Church of England Record Centre, 15 Galleywall Road, South Bermondsey, London SE16 SPB (0171-222-7010, extn. 4155). It is open Monday to Friday, 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m., by appointment only. Among the sources available are: National Society Annual reports from 1812 (includes reports from individual schools); Register of Missionaries (clerical, lay and females); the monthly paper of the National Society 1847-75, continued as The School Guardian Weekly 1876-1930; card index of school teachers 1800-50. They also have material on certain schools.

The bright idea for our May meeting was to hold a VE Day street party. Members promised to bring suitable food and memorabilia. I was terribly worried that the whole evening would be a flop, but as usual the members turned up trumps! The first half-hour was complete chaos, but then suddenly the hall was festooned with bunting, balloons and flags. Tables were placed in a V-shape, draped with white sheets and covered with food, while music of the 1940s played on an old gramophone. Andrea Cameron brought along some local films of the period not seen in public before. These included a plea for funds for Hounslow Hospital, a VE Day party (the road has not yet been identified), and a thanksgiving service in Lampton Park. All were filmed in beautiful colour. I enjoyed the evening, and hope everyone else did too. I understand we enrolled three new members that evening; they were not put off by the initial chaos!

When Peter Watson was transcribing the Feltham war memorial for the Imperial War Museum's inventory, he was surprised to discover that the World War II dead were not commemorated on the memorial, even though there was space for them. He wrote to the council and to his delight they decided to rectify this omission. An unveiling ceremony was arranged, relatives of the dead were invited to attend, and school children read out the names of the fallen.

You may recall that Society volunteers were invited to participate in a ballot for two tickets for the FFHS 21st Anniversary event to be held in the House of Lords. The winners were Wendy Mott, ex-committee member, secretary for a year and an enthusiastic helper in many projects, and Margaret Garrod, who volunteered, shortly after joining the society, to put the Hammersmith burials onto her computer. They were delighted, but they may not be so keen when our Editor demands an article on the event! (As if Ed.)

FUTURE MEETINGS

The following meetings have been planned:

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 21 September | <i>Computers and Family History</i>
A talk by Jeanne Bunting. |
| 19 October | <i>Members' Evening</i>
Details to be arranged. |
| 16 November | <i>We're here to help...</i>
Michael Gandy will present a survey of the organisations other than family history societies that can help. |

The meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month, at Montague Hall, Montague Road, Hounslow, and start at 7.30 p.m.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is given that the Annual General Meeting of the West Middlesex Family History Society will be held on Thursday 21 December 1995, at 7.45 p.m. at Montague Hall, Montague Road, Hounslow. Reports will be presented by the Chairman and Treasurer. Members will be asked to approve the audited accounts for the year 1994-95 and elect auditors for the coming year. Elections will be held for Officers and Members of the Executive Committee for 1996. Members who wish to bring any matter forward at the AGM, or to propose nominations for the Committee, are asked to write to the Secretary at the address given below, by 6 October. The agenda for the AGM will be included in the next issue of this journal, to be published at the meeting on 16 November.

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

Subscriptions 1995-96

A membership renewal form is included with this journal- Please help the Society by returning your subscriptions promptly. If you do not already covenant your subscription, please read the item on page 21 - you may be able to increase the value of your payment to the Society, at no extra cost to yourself.

Please note: Our stocks of the BIG R fiche for Middlesex are now sold out. There are no plans to reprint, but copies may still be available from other family history societies in the London area.

Yvonne Woodbridge

NEWS ROUNDUP

PRO Chancery Lane: Rolls Chapel

The Rolls Chapel microfilm reading room at Chancery Lane is now open on Saturday from 9.30 a.m. until 5.00 p.m. Sources available include PCC wills and administrations 1383-1858, death duty registers 1796-1858 and indexes 1796-1903, non-conformist registers (class RG 4) and certain classes of state papers. Note that a PRO reader's ticket is required. As with the census rooms, this facility has been made available on a 'use it or lose it' basis.

Colindale Newspaper Library

There is a new telephone number for this repository: 0171-4112-7353. We are advised that the reading rooms at Colindale are becoming very busy, and have been asked to remind members of the important collections of newspapers that are held by local studies libraries throughout our area. For further details, consult *Local Newspapers 1750-1920: England and Wales, Channel Islcnds, Isle of Mon; A Select Location List*, by J.S.W. Gibson, published by the FFHS.

Cornwall FHS

This society is holding its AGM as part of a weekend conference on 11-12 November 1995. The event is to be held at the Riviera Hotel, Newquay, Comwall. There will be a series of talks, including one on dating old photographs. There will also be an opportunity to browse various stands and access a computer database of names. All this with traditional Cornish entertainment and hospitality, plus excellent food from the highly rated restaurant. Details from David Holman, 3 Harbour Court, North Parade, Portscatho, Truro, Cornwall TR2 5HH.

Kent FHS

This society will be holding an open day on 16 September 1995 from 10.00 a.m. until 4.00 p.m., at The St George's Centre, Chatham Maritime. Please contact John and Sheila Breeze on 01795-476528 for further details.

Society of Genealogists 11th Biennial Day Conference

The theme for this conference, to be held on Saturday 4 November, is 'Birth and death: the two great certainties'. The venue will be the New Horticultural Hall of the Royal Horticultural Society, London. Tickets are £24 for members, £26 for nonamembers. Contact the Society for further details.

The London Archive Users' Forum

This organisation represents the interests of users of record offices in the London area. It publishes a quarterly newsletter, organises talks and visits, and provides a forum for the exchange of views between users and archivists. Membership is open to all: for details, send a SAE to the Membership Secretary, Mrs D. Bradley, 6 Ariel Court, Ashchurch Park Villas, London W12 98R.

Family History Courses

A number of local organisations will be holding courses in family history this autumn. The following details are of two that we have received.

WEA: Ealing Branch

How to Trace Your Family History. Wednesdays at 2.15 p.m., starting 27 September for eight weeks, at Ealing Town Hall. Please contact June Lines, 45 Windsor Road, London W5 3UP (0181-567-1364, evenings) for further details.

Staines Adult Education Centre

Discovering Your Family History, a oneday course for beginners on Saturday 30 September from 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m., and *Continue Discovering Your Family History*, a further one-day course on Saturday 21 October from 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. Both are to be held at Staines. For further details, please contact Valda Hudson on 01276-28766.

Useful Tips...

The payments system for copies of wills at Somerset House has recently been changed. Rather than requiring visitors to wait to obtain estimates of the number of pages in a will or admon before ordering a copy, and then paying 25p per page, a flat rate of 75p per document is charged.

Pam Morgan

A very useful reference worth looking out for in your library is the *ASLIB; Directory of Information Sources in the United Kingdom*, edited by Ellen H. Codlin and Keith W. Reynardr It is in two parts: a subject index, and the associated references.

Janet Huckle

1881 Census Indexes

For a fee of £1.00 plus a SAE (not less than 9" x 4") any one county of those currently available can be searched for any one surname. The fee will cover the supply of up to four photocopies of the entries found. Enquiries to Mrs Jill Munson, (to whom cheques should be made payable please), 41 Trotsworth Avenue, Virginia Water, Sun'ey GU25 4AN.

Fair Shares

One of our members, Mr S. Andrews, from Ashford, submitted the following extract from a solicitor's letter in connection with the estate of a deceased relative. Referring to the total amount available for distribution, it continues:

‘Of this, you are entitled to a 1/ 108th share from your Father's share, a 1/ 864th share from your Father's share of your Aunt Annie's share, a 1/972nd share from your Father's share of Aunt Ethel's share, a 1/3024th share from your Father's share as a Cousin of the late W.G. Andrews and a 1/7776th share from your Aunt Annie's share of your Aunt Ethel's share which amounts to £80.03.’

Society of Genealogists Family History Fair, 6-7 May 1995

Photographs of the West Middlesex Family History Society stand, by Chris Watts.



On the south side of St Nicholas' Church in Chiswick is the site of a once picturesque row of cottages. My interest in these cottages was kindled by the long occupancy of my paternal forebears from at least 1841, up to 1916 when the last was carried from the place, his children having moved on elsewhere.

Earlier this year, I entered a plea for assistance in the pages of this journal for any information on Malcolm Cottages. The address had been quoted in a birth and a death certificate from the mid-1800s. It appeared neither in the census street indexes nor in any A-to-Z or gazetteer that I consulted. I was immensely grateful for the response I received to this item. Several snippets of information were supplied on the general area and a wealth of information uncovered on my behalf about Fisherman's Place, an address that was also mentioned by me in the original item. However, nobody could positively identify Malcolm Cottages. One respondent suggested that they may be cottages owned by somebody called Malcolm, whilst another suggested that the rate books held in Chiswick Library might help with the problem.

Both these last two suggestions proved to be correct. The earliest rate book in Chiswick Library is for 1838, and one of the first entries in the book relates to Fisherman's Place, where a Thomas Malcolm owned two tenements. Unfortunately, the occupiers of these tenements were not listed. The rate books continue, however, into this century and it is possible to trace the movements in ownership (and value) of these properties on a year by year basis. An extract from the 1840 poor rate book is presented below:

<i>Occupier</i>	<i>Owner</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Estimated Rental/£</i>
Thomas Malcolm	Thos Malcolm	Two Tenements	4
William Hobbs	Wm Hobbs	Six Tenements Wharf & Shed House House) 30)
T H Adamson	Mr Hobbs	Shed	3
J W Smith	J Smith	Six Tenements	12

The appearance of Mr Hobbs and his disappearance as an owner between 1841 and 1860 is of particular significance, because it helps to date an otherwise undated plan of Fisherman's Place held at Chiswick Library. The plan clearly shows the layout of the cottages in relation to each other as well as to the surrounding roads; it also lists their owners at the time. No. 1 Malcolm Cottages, the address given in the general registers is clearly marked between the parish school and a property owned by Mr Hobbs.

Such entries continued until the early 1880s after which the true occupiers of the cottages began to be listed, for example in 1888:

<i>Occupier</i>	<i>Owner</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Estimated Rental/£</i>
Randell Wm	Thornycroft & Co.	Cottages	12
Ramsden Thos	Thornycroft & Co.	Cottages	12
Jennings Geo W	Britain	Tenement	7
Hope James	Britain	Tenement	7
Chesterman A	Chesterman Miss	Tenement	10
Chamberlain Chas	Chesterman Mrs	Tenement	7
Odell Thos	Chesterman Mrs	Tenement	7
Willis Thos	Chesterman Mrs	Tenement	7
Carrol Mrs Mary A	Chesterman Mrs	Tenement	5
Kendrick Elias	Chesterman Mrs	Tenement	12
	J W Wright	Workshop	10

From 1900, not only the occupiers' names, but the house numbers are listed, so from 1900-1904 we find:

<i>No</i>	<i>1900</i>	<i>1902</i>	<i>1903</i>	<i>1904</i>
1				Rudder Nathan Wm
2				Hooper Geo
3	Marlow Anthony	Punter W M	Spackman Geo	Shackman Geo
4	Ramsden Hayward	Ramsden Hayward	Farley Rbt	Farley Rbt
6	Jennings Geo W	Jennings Geo W	Jennings Geo W	Jennings Geo W
7	Meen Wm	Meen Wm	Meen Wm	Meen Wm
8	Douglas Chas	Douglas Chas	Douglas Chas	Douglas Chas
9	Odell Thos	Odell Thos	Odell Thos	Odell Thos
10	Kenrick Elizth	Leadbeater Wm H	Gayton Charles	Gayton Charles
11	Chesterman Alice	Chesterman Alice		
12	Willis Eliza	Randall Wm	Shengold Albert	Shergold Robt Chas
13	Roach Wm	Roach Wm	Roach Wm	Roach Wm

Unfortunately the indexers of the rate books gave up at 1900. Fisherman's Place continued to be found on page 2 until 1904, when some local reorganisation obviously happened, as I was unable to find further references to the location. Whatever this change was, it is also reflected in the Kelly's directories for the period. Until the early 1900s George Jennings appears at 6 Fisherman's Place, while after 1904 he is listed at 6 Church Waik. Similarly George Spackman is listed at 3 Fisherman's Place, then, after 1904, at 3 Church Walk.

The cottages survived until at least 1930, again listed under their old name as Fisherman's Place, with two of their earlier inhabitants still resident, albeit with differently spelt names (Ordell Thos and Roche William). The cottages may have existed right up to 1948 but no trace of them exists on a map produced in 1966, although a single large property is shown on the site.

There are two references to Fisherman's Place in *Chiswick*, by Warwick Draper (1923, reprinted 1990), the first extending the possible age of the cottages quite considerably:

'An Elizabethan sixpence has been found under the "Burlington Arms". Between the Church and the river edge, where are now still the cottages of Fishermarfs Row (formerly Sluts' Hole) and Gwlynn's Works, there were the Parish House and the little homes which are to be seen in Chatelain's print of 1750, and the engravings of about 1800 - some almost of Tudor date.'

It would be nice to believe that the tenant mentioned in the second could have been my great-great-grandmother, but from the wording it seems likely to be referring to Miss Chesterman and to one of the dwellers of the properties owned by Mrs Chesternan, Nos. 8-10 and 12-13;

'A friend teils me of a kindly dweller of Fisherman's Row of about 1870 who, always kind to humble tenants, would gossip "in their delightful old kitchen over a cup of tea untii interrupted by the tap of a neighbor for the teapot when they had finished with it".'

There are several photographs and engravings of Fisherman's Place. With the gloss of nostalgia, they look like cosy little dwellings. Their true condition can be guessed from *Life and Work on Old Chiswick* by Humphrey Arthure (1982).

'Fisherman's Place is a modern house which, with its garden has replaced the old cottages in Fisherman's Row or Sluts Hole as it used to be called. Fishermen and their families lived in these tumbledown timber cottages in the 19th century in dire poverty, but early this century their condition was much improved. A painting by Katherine Parsons in 1905 shows it as a pretty piace.'

With the mists rolling off the Thames on a cold dank autumn day and a lack of modern heating and sanitation, it is easy to see why great-great-grandmother died of symptoms similar to cholera and great-grandmother of consumption at the age of 41.

Until very recently, the site was a relatively undisturbed and attractive area on the bank of the Thames. Now it has attracted the developer's interest and is an active building site.

Back issues of the West Middtesex Family History Society Journal

Will members please note that with effect from 1 October 1995, the cost of back issues of this journal from 1994 will cost £1.00 per copy, plus postage, and those from the current subscription year will cost £2.00 per copy, plus postage. Copies from the period up to the end of 1993 will continue to be available, at prices as indicated in the September 1994 issue and in the recentiy published index (see page 35). For details, please write to Mrs Janet Huckle, 5 Florence Gardens, Staines, Middlesex TW18 1HG.

Three times recently I have had to return lost family history research without the benefit of a name and address for the researcher. Once, at St Catherine's House, I discovered a loose page of research that had been used as a book-mark in a quarterly book of births, soon after a lady who had been reading it ahead of me swept off to the section devoted to marriages. That was the easy one. The next occasion was at a public telephone box where I found a diary that contained a page devoted to 1851 census entries. Without a name for an owner inside the file, and no other reference such as a home telephone number, I turned to the letter M for 'Mum' and dropped it in the post marked 'Diary Owner, c/o Mum' at the address shown for her.

The last was the most difficult. At Heathrow Airport I found a holiday diary devoted to the visit of an Australian couple to England in June that had been obviously devoted to tracing the Robjohn ancestors of this particular migrant family. The couple had visited St Catherine's House on their very first day, before moving on to Chancery Lane and then down to the West Country to look at graveyards and meet other descendants. The diary was full of the results of their research, but had no name or home address in it by which it could be returned. In fact they were saved only by a final entry 'returning home tonight from Heathrow at 22.10'. With the help of contacts at the airport I was able to establish the flight taken, and from this their name, and later their address.

After posting the diary to Australia the first thing I did on returning home was to check my diary and every ring-binder containing family history research and insert a first page with my name, address and telephone number. I would urge all WMFHS members, and indeed all family history researchers, to do the same, and ensure that the next diary or file I find and have difficulty in returning is not YOURS!

How many different ways can you spell it?

In the parish register of All Saints, Fulham, for 1758 there are two entries to confuse the family historian.

On 29 January is recorded the marriage between Elizabeth Brace and William Frigleton. The bride signed the register as Eiizabeth Friggton and the groom as William Frggltion. One of the witnesses was Sarah Friggleton.

On 7 February Ann Wattington married John Predsharn, only she signed herself Ann Redshore late Wadington and the groom signed as John Readshaw.

I wonder if the groom (or the bride) had a heavy cold when he/ she called on the vicar to register the banns?

Noted by Bridget Purr

My mum, Mrs Lily Ford (née Maunders), now 86 years old, has always said what a wonderful childhood she had in Littleton and Shepperton just before, during and after the First World War, and I am encouraging her to write down as much as she can remember so that I can include it in our family history. Some of the incidents she mentions are stories I had not heard before. I gave her a notebook and told her that I wanted it filled for a Christmas present last year, and this is what she produced.

We had moved from River View at Bedfont in 1912 when I was three to Bells Cottages in Charlton Road, Shepperton. Granddad moved from Littleton Farm (now under Queen Mary Reservoir) to Range Gardens, Docket Eddy Lane, Shepperton about the same time. During the First World War we lived there. All Dad's brothers were in the Navy but Dad joined the Army. There was Dad's youngest brother Frank, three years older than me, my brother Jim, five years older, and sister Nellie, the same age as Frank.

We had to walk about two miles to the school in Sheepwalk. We had a halfpenny for a cup of cocoa at lunch time and a sandwich. We also walked to the Methodist chapel a few yards farther on than the school on Sundays and the friends who lived next to the chapel used to come halfway to meet us and go back with us. When the floods were up Granddad used to take us in the wagon and fetch us back at night.

I remember once going for a holiday at Harlington. Uncle Bill fetched me in a pony and trap. There was a rope bridge across the canal and Freda my cousin and I used to go across it; just a rope to stand on and one above to hold. This was out of bounds of course. Their cottage was almost opposite the old Peggy Bedford Hotel, which has now been re-built along the Bath Road. I remember Mum telling us she used to go to school there, near the old Green Man pub.

We used to walk to Grandmum's at Bedfont. Through the old Littleton Common to Ashford where there was an old tin chapel, where Mum could have a cup of tea and we children a lemonade and biscuit. Then on to Clockhouse Lane, where Jim would proudly point out his teacher's house, and on to Grandmum's. She had one of a block of four houses that also had a communal washroom with a big copper. Grandmum used to have a lovely long flower garden in front of the house. She had a stall and sold her flowers, as it was the main road to Staines.

Auntie Lily (nee Dowden, who was first married to a Maunders) and Uncle Jim (Newell) had the Mayfield Farm across the Longford river and we used to wade over to visit them. Granddad had once been a tenant at the same farm and Dad had lived there. This has now been taken over by Heathrow Airport. There was a wired-off field beside the farm called the Bull Pen, where we used to get lovely

blackberries. It belonged to the next farm, whose owner we called Bluenose Evans; why the nickname I don't know. If we went by the road to Auntie's farm we passed the old Bedfont Church, with two trees that were known as the Peacocks or Vain Ladies, who were supposed to have been turned into trees for their passion for fine clothes. We had then to pass by Bluenose's farm and were scared stiff. The Great West Road has taken this in.

One day at Mayfield Farm, Bedfont the boys had been teasing the dog kept chained by the stable and I, being the youngest, walked too closely to it and got bitten twice on the leg. I remember Dad had to cycle over and fetch me when he finished work, as I couldn't walk.

I remember my first Christmas concert at school. All the five year olds sang a special song:

My daddy's dressed in khaki
He's gone away to fight
For King and Home and Country
For Honour and for Right
He will not let the Germans
Oome right over here
He's gone away to fight them
He'll beat them never fear

I can imagine Mum's feelings even now.

On Empire Day, 24 May, every child had to salute the Union Jack and be able to count the petals of the Dog Daisy - each petal stood for part of the British Empire. We then had a new penny and an orange each. On May Day we had a maypole, danced round it and chose a May Queen for the day. Both those days were halfday holidays and greatly looked forward to. I loved our school.

I remember sliding down on the brook at Poole End during the school lunch break and having to go back to school in my friend Olive's (Spinks) clothes. Mum wasn't at all pleased.

We had a lovely little church in Watersplash Road, which was mn by the Church Army; our captain was a wonderful man and we all loved him. Alas the Church was pulled down and two houses built in its place. My sister Nellie used to deliver the Church Anny Gazette each week. We used to go to Shepperton National School some evenings a week for Band of Hope and Good Templars Club. Both of course were teetotal clubs. I went on the collection one week and called at the pub named Hope Inn down Watersplash Road, only to be told by the grumpy landlord "Ope, 'ope, we lives in 'ope.' I have never forgotten him. There was a Good Templars Home for orphan girls in Sunbury and we used to visit them from the club and take little gifts. They also gave concerts that we used to attend.

I remember going in for the Scholarship; it was before the 11—plus started. Reg Watts and I had to be at school by 8 o'clock and stay till 5 at night for some weeks. I remember Mum and I with my baby sister Mollie in the pram walking to Ashford for the exam. Mum went on to Auntie Mildred's while I was at school then we had to walk back home again; no bus in those days. Uncle Charles Dowden, Mum's eldest brother, joined the Army Boys service and rose to be Brigadier General. To us, he and Auntie Mildred were very posh and we had to be on our best behaviour when they visited. Mum used to have a big picture of Uncle Charles on a horse, wearing a hat turned up on one side, and being presented with a medal. I know he had several medals and Mum was very proud of him.

Well, I won the scholarship, but as Mum and Dad couldn't afford the books and clothes I could not take it up. I was quite pleased about it as I wanted to stay at the school I knew and felt quite a big fish in those days. I am sure as a result I was allowed to mark the books of our class and I remember several of my friends begged me to mark theirs right. Of course, unless they were I didn't dare do it. Those days children attended the same school for all years between 5 and 14. The girls from two other schools used to come for cookery and needlework and the boys for gardening and carpentry. I loved my schooldays and cried when I left.

My first job was at Murrell's Rose Nursery in Laleham Road. I was supposed to be a filing apprentice in the office, but was really just a dogsbody, running from one office to another with the letters and messages and making tea; I hated it.

So I found myself a job at the Staines Lino Factory, much to Mum's disgust. It was a very interesting job, laying up pieces of lino into patterns onto a sackcloth backing. We had boys and girls bringing the coloured shaped pieces to us and we had to make up the pattern. We had to take turns to sit at the end of the bench and wind up the patterns and watch for mistakes. It was just like doing a giant puzzle and I loved it. My friend and I used to cycle to Staines Railway Bridge by eight in the morning and leave at six. I can't remember our wage Mum was furious and after a few months decided I was to go into service instead. Those days we hadn't much choice; our lives were decided for us. Mum thought being a factory girl was too common ~ shades of Aunt Mildred and Uncle Charles, I expect.

Being in service was much harder, although it was a very good place - Dr Drabble at The Grange in Ashley Road, Walton-on-Thames. There were seven of us: the cook and kitchen maid, three housemaids, of which I was the junior, a butler and a ladiesmaid. There were also fourteen gardeners and a boy who used to clean the shoes and knives. I had to be up at 5.30 in the morning to take hot water up to the cook and head housemaid. We used to wash in icy water in a freezing bedroom that I shared with the kitchen maid. All brass and copper jugs had to be polished to take hot water to the two young ladies. I had to whiten

the four front steps and polish the brass letterbox and hall and after an early breakfast to clean out all the staff bedrooms. We worked hard in those days. Each night fires had to be laid ready for the morning. I think the kitchenmaid's job was the hardest and I often used to help her. The cook and I were friends; she actually made my wedding cake later on when she made Miss Cora's. We got married on the same day, but I had left long before that. The second housemaid became my daughter Maureen's godmother, so you see I was uely happy there.

I then worked at Mr Philip Green's house - Pitt Towers, Oatlands Drive - with my sister Nellie. She was the cook/general and I was the parlourmaid. We were there two years together and then they decided that Nellie could do the work all by herself.

Here's a poem from my childhood.

A sweet little baby brother hacl come to live with Flo
And she wanted it brought to the table so it could eat and grow
'It must wait for a while' said Grandma in answer to her plea
'For a little thing that hasn't teeth can 't eat like you and me'
'Why hasn't it teeth, dear Grandma?' asked Flo in great surprise
'Oh my, but isn't it funny no teeth but nose and eyes'

That afternoon to the corner went Flo with paper, pen and ink
Saying 'Now don': you talk dear Grandma or you 'll disturb my think
For I'm writing a letter to God tonight
And because it's very important I want to get it right'

At last the letter was finished a wonderful letter to see

Directed up to Heaven and then Flo read it to me
'Dear God the baby you sent us is awfully nice and sweet
But because you forgot its toofies the poor little thing can 't eat
So
Please come and finish the baby that's all, from Little Flo'

ST CATHERINE'S HOUSE COURIER SERVICE

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

£7.50 - if full details or reference is supplied,
£8.50 - to include a three year search (i.e. 12 volumes).

Both prices include postage, but could overseas members send payments in Sterling only. There is a refund of £6.00 if the search is unsuccessful. The service is only available to members of West Middlesex FHS - please quote your membership number with your request. Please make your cheques payable to Mrs Pam Morgan, 17 Croft Gardens, Ruislip, Middlesex HA4 SEY.

PROTESTATION RETURN FOR HARMONDSWORTH

The following transcript was made by Peter Lee, from the original document (27 February 1641/2) at the House of Lords Record Office. For background and references on the protestation returns, see the article in WMFHS Journal, Vol. 12, No. 1 (March 1994). A new title in the 'Gibson Guide' series, on the subject of the protestation returns, is due to be published very soon. Full details will be included in the next issue of this journal.

Carew Fitch Curate	Roger Barnes	Christopher Copplestone gent
John Woodstock	William Gailor	William Wilde
James Shoffoild (?)	Robert Turner	James Gailor
Benjamin Tillier	Robert Young	William Browne
Richard Washington	Thomas Northcotte	James Attlee
William Hall	John Larkin	Robert Pott
Ralph Larkin	Christopher Blunt	Roger Larkin
Toucher Alewood	Richard Goodwyn	Edward Tike
Andrew Tillier	John Mounsey gent	Richard Blooke
Roger Attlee	Henry Blooke	Arnold Northcotte
Samuel Davye	John Hill	William Gregorye
Giles Eldridge	Arnold Curbe	John Hall
Thomas Duck	Edward Foxe	Christopher Bradbridge
Robert Russell	Robert Frylfoild (?)	George Tillier
John Downes	Henrye Maye	Thomas Webbe
Robert Bradbridge	Richard Bignoll	Nicholas Tomson
Thomas Haynes	Thomas Franklyn	Roger Gailor
John Allen	John Clarke	John Urlwyn
Christopher Youle	John Morrier	Stephen Pope
Richard Watts Sr.	Robert Ealing	Richard Watts Jr.
Richard Errlyr	William Morrier	Richard Combes Sr.
Henrye Coxo	Richard Combs Jr.	James Urlwyn
William Combs Sr.	Christopher Phipps	William Combs Jr.
John Tillier	Edward Wise Sr.	John Bayford
Edward Wise Jr.	William Bradbridge	James Bayford
Ralph Youle	John Roberts	Thomas Boodle
George Germance (?)	Simon Winch	Richard Thorniworke
Thomas Holland Sr.	John Davye	Rober Board
Oliver Goldwier (?)	Roger Northcotte	John Owen
Ralph Tillier	Christopher Attlee	Henrye Warde
Henrye Sherrife	Silvester Vincent	Stephen Ross
Robert Spurlinge	Thomas Holland Jr.	John Widgington
John Hall	Roger Nicols	John Read
Michael Bennet	William Hunt	William Beard
George Phipps	Roger Watts	William Brookes
Henrye Newton	Richard Whotman	Thomas Smee
James Tillier	Henrye Slanne	Robert Hubbard
Robert Withall	William Simmes	Thomas Golde
Robert Sutton	John Appleton	Robert Pullen
John Tillier	Thomas Pouncer	James Lamborne

William Oliver	Roger Grove	Emanuel Staveline (?)	
Thomas Tillier	Henrye Fisher	William Tillier	
James Williams	John Stephens	Thomas Roberts	
Richard Sheppard	John Stephens	James Woolford	
James Yoling	Samuel Woolford	William Stone	
James Woolridge	James Shofford	Thomas Rydon	
	Christopher Wye		
All these have taken the protestation			
	Fiatestor (?) Emanuel Hodges vicarius ibidim.		
These were absent	(Mr William Kyng)	William Gayler) Church
upon ... (?)	(Richard Pott)	James Sheffoild) Wardens
occasions	(Richard Gregorye)	James Gailer) Constables
		Richard Washington)
Robert Young Overseer of the poore			

[Note Cases where the manuscript is unclear have been indicated by (?) above.]

Computers in Family History: The leopard changes its spots

For many years I delighted in my Atari computer, although it posed problems in that it was not compatible with any other computer in our society. Last year it started to be destructive of my material and I felt it was time for us to part company. Luckily I didn't have to consign it to the dust heap, as I knew a musician who coveted it for its tremendous musical capabilities. After much consultation I decided to come into the real world and purchased an IBM compatible computer. I won't pretend it was a happy transformation but now we are the best of friends. I had long professed a dislike of the various family history packages produced for the computer and many interesting demonstrations failed to convince me otherwise. However in last August's Family Tree Magazine an Anglican parish priest, Roland G. Hirst, wrote of his experiences with Reunion for Windows. The article interested me greatly and I kept re-reading it, knowing that I had to give plenty of thought before buying an unknown package costing over £80. It was also well reviewed in the October Family Tree Magazine where I spotted an advertisement offering demonstration discs for £3 each. I sent for four different packages. I won't disclose the names of those I didn't like, as I'm sure they have their fans, but as soon as I saw the opening screen of *Reunion* I knew it was for me.

So if you're considering purchasing a family history package I would suggest that you watch out for companies offering demonstration discs, which give you the option of making a leisurely choice. There are firms now who specialise in family history programmes and if you purchase from them you will get good support. If you have Windows on your computer you will find that the programmes running under Windows are much more userfriendly than the older programmes and produce better family trees.

Wendy Mott (nee Ashman)

WOODLAWN MISSION CHURCH

Uxbridge Road, Hanworth: 60th Anniversary

Ted Dunstall

This is in part an appeal to all ‘Hanworthians’ past and present who were associated with the Woodlawn Mission Church at its founding in 1935, or during its early years up to 1952.

It was from Channel 4 Teletext page 675 (‘Lost Touch’) that I became aware of the 60th anniversary of the founding of Woodlawn Mission Church (now All Saints’ Church) and having personal memories of it during the war years before my going into the RAF, I became very interested to know more. I made contact with Mr D. Phipps, churchwarden, the name with the message, who outlined what plans were being made. The church is keen to hear from one-time parishioners and others, perhaps in distant parts, who may be interested. I offered to help through our journal, with a brief history and a resume of the 60th year celebratory events, as I thought it may reach people not covered by the usual media.

The story of Woodlawn Mission Church really begins in the last decade of the 19th century, long before it ever existed, on the estates of William Whiteley [1] known as ‘Hanworth Farms’ [2], which incorporated what were originally known as Butts and Glebe Farms. He built a fair amount of accommodation, known as Butts Cottages, Butts Villas and Glebe Cottages, for his workers and managers and also a chapel for their spiritual needs. Demolished in recent times, it was reputed to have two vestries. Sunday worship was conducted by clergy from St George’s, the established parish church. Later the estates were sold and acquired by ‘Beaches Jams’ [3] about 1907, but in 1933 they were sold to New Ideal Hornesteads. The chapel was then offered to the church authorities. However the Rector of St Georges, the Revd Parry-Okeclon, together with the Right Reverend Bertram Pollock KCVO, Bishop of Norwich, decided that ‘Woodlawn’ [4] would be more suitable in view of the growing needs of the area. ‘Woodlawn’ was in fact still one of the Pollocks’ family homes - its advantages possibly being that the house could be reasonably adapted and it also had a large garden, where the new church of All Saints now stands. The house was then converted to create a hall as a suitable place for services on Sundays and social uses on weekdays, plus accommodation for a resident priest. It was dedicated as a Mission Church on 2 November 1935 by the Bishop of Norwich. By 1939 the capacity had grown to 120 or more seats.

The first permanent priest was Revd Norman Hester [5] who took the living in 1940. He emphasised the need for a permanent church and created a building fund. In 1947 plans were drawn up by Mr Cachmaille-Day for a new church, interesting for being in two parts, the first to be ready while building continued with the main part. Owing to funds not being sufficient at this time no work was

actually done. Revd Hester left in 1949, to be succeeded by Revd W.F.S. Shergold and in October the parish of All Saints was founded. However it was not until March 1951 that work actually started and later in July the foundation stone was laid. It was to be another six years however, before the church was consecrated by the Bishop of London, in September 1957.

The celebratory events for this year's anniversary are as follows:

Thursday 2 November at 7.30 p.m. This is the actual anniversary date and there will be a sung requiem for all departed members and benefactors of the parish, There will be no social gathering afterwards.

Sunday 5 November at 9.30 a.m. The parish will be celebrating the 60th anniversary and this is to be the main celebratory event. The service will commence in the old hall and process into the church. After the service refreshments will be available in the hall. It is hoped the Viscount and Viscountess of Hanworth [6] and the widow of the first incumbent, Mrs Hester, will attend.

Tuesday 7 November at 7.30 p.m. Another festival service will take place, when it is hoped that the Bishop of London will attend. This is to be followed by refreshments.

The church is keen to hear from anyone who had anything to do with Woodlawn Mission Church in its early days, because they hope to produce a book of reminiscences of people, organisations and events of that time, prior to 1952. Anyone interested in the events or having contributions to make should contact Mr D. Phipps, Co-ordinator, 13 Butts Cottages, Hampton Road West, Hanworth, Middlesex TW13 6BW (0181-898-5258) or Revd J.A. Fletcher, All Saints Vicarage, Uxbridge Road, Hanworth, Middlesex TW13 5EE (0181-894-9330).

Notes

1. William Whiteley: Born in Yorkshire in 1831, he came to London for the Great Exhibition of 1851. He removed to London permanently in the late 1850s and opened his first shop in London at Westbourne Grove, which expanded rapidly and eventually became the famous 'Whiteleys' store. He bought Butts and Glebe Farms in 1891 to produce all his own foods for the store. He later acquired The Rookeries estate situated off Castle Way, adjoining St Georges. He employed a total of about 400 permanent and temporary workers. Whiteley died tragically after being shot by his illegitimate son Horace George Raynor at his office in Whiteleys store on 24 January 1907. It was soon after this that the Hanworth Farms were sold.
2. Hanworth Farms: To anyone interested in William Whiteley's farms can be recommended a book in Hounslow Library Local Studies section entitled 'Orchards and Gardens, Ancient and Modern' An account of Hanworth farms

owned by Mr William Whiteley of Westbourne Grove London' by Alfred Bamarcl, published in 1895. The quality of the illustrations is very good, showing the complete range of products, processes, storage, packaging, etc. and the facilities for his workers, including the housing and working conditions. These were quite advanced; in general an impressive enterprise for the period.

3. Beaches Jams: This was run by Mr W.T. Beach who already owned farms at Isleworth and a jam factory at Brentford. The farms were again sold to New Ideal Homesteads Ltd in 1933 and 'Beaches' moved to Evesham.
4. Woodlawn: A large house built by Sir Frederick Pollock, Lord Chief Baron (bought Little Hanworth Park in 1834] in 1867, and lived in by George Frederick Pollock, 4th son of the above, until his death in 1915. Right Revd Bertram Pollock KCVO, Bishop of Norwich, was the sixth son of G.F. Pollock and I assume owner of the house. The house was occupied by Mr J .P. Blake, architect to Diocese of London, in 1933.
5. Reverend Norman Hester: He moved to St Michael and All Angels at Mill Hill in 1949 and unfortunately never lived to see the fruition of his work to establish All Saints' Church, dying in 1951.
6. Viscount Hanworth, grandson of George Frederick Pollock of Woodlawn.

References and Acknowledgement

I am indebted to Andrea Cameron's book *A History of the Royal Manor of Hanworth* and *A Book of Hanworth* by John E.B.C. Wright and John H.B. Evans, as well as the Hanworth farms book (note 2 above). With much help from Mr D. Phipps, churchwarden at All Saints' Church.

HELP

This service is free to members of WMFHS (please quote your membership number when writing). In order to ensure that your appeal is published correctly, and is clear to other readers, please 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 up to ten lines. Payments must be in sterling only, with cheques made payable to WMFHS.

JENNINGS/BROWN

Stephen JENNINGS claims to have been born in Chiswick in 1803 and 1805. He has not been found in the register of this or adjoining parishes. He married Dinah BROWN in 1827. He lived next door to Mary (PETERS) and William JENNINGS at Fisherman's Place in 1841. Any information on these people would be welcome.

Peter Jennings, Foicrore, Murcott, Malmesbury, Wiltshire SN16 9EX

HEBBARD/SHRIEVES

Seeking information on Timothy HEBBARD, who married Jane SHRIEVES and in 1851 lived in Staines Road, Bedfont. Their children were Thomas and Richard who came to Australia in 1857, Samuel who died as an infant, William, who died in 1840, John, born 1841, Walter, born 1843, Martha and Sarah, twins who died in 1848, Charles, who also died in 1848, at the same time as the twins, Mary (descendants in Canada), James, who died 1851, Mary Anne, born 1852, George, born 1854 and Sarah, born 1856. Can anyone help regarding this family?

Mrs D.G. Wilson, PO Box 1211, Proserpine 4800, Queensland, Australia

JOHNSTON

My great-grandfather Henry (Hany) JOHNSTON (born 1870) and family settled in Hounslow in 1910. He owned and operated Johnston's Motor Garage at 343 Staines Road, until his death in 1942 when my grandfather Bert Johnston took over. Does anyone have or know of the existence of photographs of the garage that may be copied? Some may have been taken to celebrate 30 years in business in 1940. Older locals may remember the garage for the large air raid shelter in the back garden. All postage returned.

Mrs J. Hyslop, 392 Haller Place, Caledonia, Ontario, Canada N3W 1E2

MYRING

Could the John MYRING (my second cousin), who telephoned me at the address below last February, please write to me giving me his address, as I forgot to ask for it.

Miss M.A. Salmon, Hertfordshire Cheshire Home, St John's Road, Hitchin, Herts SG4 9DD

PUCHEU-PLANTE/ELTHAM

Mr Georges PUCHEU-PLANTE is seeking descendants of his grandmother, Ann ELTHAM, wife of Pierre PUCHEU-PLANTE, born in the parish of Marylebone on 15 July 1845, at 2 Williams Mews, married in the parish church of Hounslow in October or November 1875, and died on 22 October 1936 in France.

Mr and Mrs Georges Pucheu-Planté, 31 Rue Augustinot, 33360 Latresne, France

SLOANE

John Sloane SLOANE (sic), born circa 1834 in 'London, Middlesex', married Caroline Frances RIGHTON in 1866 at Sonning, Berkshire. Resided until death 1891 in Notting Hill. Seeking his birthplace and parents.

Mrs Sarah Minney, 20 Walpole Court, Hampton Road, Twickenham, Middlesex TW2 5QH

SUBSCRIPTIONS – WHY COVENANT?

Richard Knight

The following notes address a number of frequently asked questions concerning covenants. If you do not already covenant your subscription, do please take a few moments to read them through; you may be able to help the Society at no extra cost to yourself.

What is the purpose of covenanting my subscription to the Society?

To augment the Society's income without increasing members' actual contributions. Covenanted payments to charities are treated in a special way for tax purposes. The Society, as a registered charity, is able to claim back some of the income tax that covenantors pay each year.

Who should consider a covenant?

All members who pay UK income tax.

What is a covenant?

A Deed of Covenant is a written promise to pay your annual subscription to the Society for at least four years.

How much can the Society recover?

At the moment the Society receives one pound from the Treasury for every three pounds of covenanted subscriptions.

Sounds fine, so far, but what is there in it for me?

Charity covenants are for the benefit of the charity, but higher rate taxpayers do get a little tax relief.

I am retired, so do not have any earned income.

Many people like you will have an occupational pension, or bank or building society deposits, maybe some shares. All these are sources of taxable income. For covenant purposes it does not matter why you pay tax.

Sorry, I do not pay income tax, but my spouse does.

If you both become family members, the Society can then benefit from a covenant.

What happens if I cease to pay income tax for some reason?

The Society will then not be able to continue using your covenant to reclaim tax.

I am getting on and would hate to leave my heirs saddled with a debt.

A covenant is an agreement between the covenantor and the Society only, it cannot involve anyone else.

How do I covenant my subscription?

Ah, so you're interested at last: you do pay income tax don't you?

i. Check that you have not already paid your subscription. This is important, as

covenants cannot be back-dated.

- ii. Find the Deed of Covenant form included in the centre of this journal. (Copies are available from the Membership Secretary if required.)
- iii. Complete it fully; get your signature witnessed by a friend (not a relative) - remember that it is a legal document.
- iv. *Next day* draw your cheque, or arrange other form of payment.

It is not necessary to pay your subscription at about the same time as taking out your deed, but it is essential that the deed be completed before your subscription is made.

Thank you for your contribution to the Society's finances.

Subscriptions Renewals for 1995-96

All members should be aware that at the Annual General Meeting last December it was decided that, with effect from 1 October 1995, the subscription rates for our society would have to increase.

As was recorded in the March 1995 issue of this journal, the decision of the meeting was to approve the new rates, as follows:

Individual membership (U.K.) £8.00
Corporate membership £8.00
Family membership (U.K.) £10.50
Overseas membership £9.00

Will all members please note these changes when renewing their subscription, and remit the correct membership fee. Prompt renewal of membership is also greatly appreciated.

Those members who pay by means of a standing order should note that they will have to make the necessary adjustment to their order, by a written instruction to their bank. Any member who wishes to switch to this method of payment is invited to write to the Treasurer for further information.

Those members who have taken out a covenant need take no specific action besides paying their subscription, unless they have already been advised to the contrary in writing by the Treasurer.

Those members who have paid in advance for future years of membership need take no action. The Executive Committee has agreed that the advance years already paid for will now be considered as being paid in full.

Members are reminded that the Society cannot undertake to provide them with journals, etc. after their membership has expired.

Peter Roe, Membership Secretary

LEGACY OF THE CHIMNEY MEN

The Hearth Tax 1662-89: Part I Background *Richard Chapman*

Introduction

Among the most important and best known of the non—parochial records that survive from the seventeenth century are those which relate to the levying of the hearth tax between 1662 and 1689. Examples of the various documents generated by this means of raising revenue may be found for most parts of the country and they include names of a large number of individuals, making them particularly valuable sources for family historians. They have also been used extensively in the study of population, and of surname distributions [e.g. 1-2].

In order to make best use of the records, to understand their content, and patterns in their survival, it is helpful to have some knowledge of the origins and administrative history of the tax. Furthermore, it is interesting to relate these documents to what is known of contemporary public opinions, to give perhaps an idea of how one's ancestor whose name may appear might have regarded the tax as it affected him. These matters form the basis for this, the first part of a two-part article on the hearth tax. Part II, to appear in the December issue of this journal, will focus specifically on the documents themselves, with examples of material available for the West Middlesex area, and details of indexes and other published material.

Origins

One of major preoccupations of Parliament following the Restoration was the task of settling the national revenue. Shortly after the return of the Cavalier Parliament in May 1661, a committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider these matters, and soon acknowledged that a substantial shortfall was likely in respect of the projected revenue of £12 million per annum that it had voted for Charles II [3]. Several taxation options were debated as possible solutions, but on 1 March, in his speech to Parliament, the King pointed out their failure to resolve these questions. That same day, a bill was read 'for laying an imposition on Chymney hearths towards the Supply of his Majestyes Revenue' [4].

The origin of this new means of raising revenue is not clear, although a continental link has been suggested [5]. In his detailed examination of the public revenues of the period, Chandaman [6] suggests as influential the opinion of the respected economist Sir William Petty. In his contemporary publication 'A Treatise of Taxes and Contributions', the latter expressed a view that, 'of all the Accumulative Excizes, that of Hearth-money or Smoak~money seems the best; and that onely because the easiest and clearest, and fittest to ground a certain Revenue upon; it being easie to tell the number of Harths which remove not as Heads or Polls do' [7].

By the end of March the bill had passed through both Houses of Parliament [8]. There is little record of the details of debate at this period, but some indication of opposition concerns is indicated in a speech by Sir Richard Temple, M.P. for Buckingham [9]. He objected to impositions ‘on things of Common necessity or livelyhood Fyre is a thing of such absolute necessity in a cold country that noe man can be without it’, and opined that it constituted a tax on ‘the generallity of the People’ including ‘the meaner sort’. Indications of a less than enthusiastic support for the adoption of the hearth tax might also be inferred from some of the qualifications of the Act, and its local administrative structure (see below). Nonetheless, the Act [10] was passed, receiving the royal assent on 19 May 1662 [11].

The 1662 Act

The Act imposed a tax upon occupiers (or if none, owners) of ‘every dwelling and other House and Edifice’ in England and Wales, payable from Lady Day 1662, at a rate of 2 shillings per annum, for every fire hearth and stove. Payment was to be in two equal instalments, beginning at Michaelmas 1662. The administration of the new tax was to rely heavily on local officers. Occupiers were required to submit to the constable (or headborough, tithingman or other officer) a written account of the number of hearths and stoves, within six days of notice being given. In default of this, or in cases where there was no occupier, the officers had right of entry to make an account themselves. Omissions, delays and false returns were subject to financial penalties for the officers concerned.

The accounts, together with the names of those refusing or neglecting to render an account were to be delivered by the constables to the Justices of the Peace at the next Quarter Sessions after 31 May. The Clerk of the Peace was then to engross the returns into a single account for the whole county, and within one month forward a parchment duplicate, under the seal of three or more justices, to the Exchequer.

Collection of the assessed tax was likewise to be entrusted to constables. Monies were to be collected within twenty days of the appointed date, and after deducting a poundage of 2d, were to be remitted to the High Constable of the hundred, together with a list of those who had paid, and those who had defaulted. Within a further ten days, the returns and monies (less a poundage of 1d) were to be delivered to the Sheriff of the county. Finally, within thirty days, the Sheriff was to forward the money, with a list of defaulters, to the Exchequer. The poundage payable in this stage was 3d for the Sheriff, and 1d for the Clerk of the Peace. Arrangements were slightly different in London and Middlesex, and Southwark. Here the assessments were to be returned by the constables direct to the Sheriff, and the latter was responsible for collection, being required to send receipts and a return of defaulters to the Exchequer within forty days.

The operation of the exemptions included in the Act was to be entrusted to the same local government officials. A general exemption applied to those already

exempt from ‘the usual Taxes Payments and Contributions toward the Church and Poor’. Furthermore, subject to a certification to the effect by parish officers, those occupying a dwelling of less than 20s annual value, or with estate less than £10 in capital value, were also exempt. Other exemptions applied to blowing houses, stamp furnaces, kilns, and hearths in hospitals or almshouses in receipt of less than £100 per annum. Any subsequent variation in the number of hearths or stoves was to be reported in writing, and a duplicate sent to the Exchequer, through the same channels as above.

Early Years

Assessment of the hearth tax in readiness for the Michaelmas 1662 collection proceeded during the summer according to the structure imposed by the Act, and led to a total of 1.7 million hearths for England and Wales. Even in these first few weeks, there were signs of popular opposition to the new tax. Samuel Pepys, who had noted the introduction of the bill in March, recorded in July 1662 [12] that ‘They [the people] clamour against the chimney-money, and say they will not pay it without force’.

The yield of the first collection of Michaelmas 1662 was poor, generating far less than Parliament had originally hoped. Receipts were also slow to be returned to the Treasury (in some extreme cases not arriving until 1668! [13]). The most important reasons for the poor returns were the lack of any central co-ordinating agency (as existed for the other branches of revenue, Excise and Customs) and the very decentralised and weak structure of its administration. The constables, on whom the responsibilities fell, were, after all, local people elected annually by their peers. The Act burdened them with extra responsibilities, yet gave them few powers to enforce its demands.

Failings of the current arrangements for the hearth tax were apparent and in April 1663, a Commons committee was appointed to review the 1662 Act and recommend improvements [14]. While the importance of delay and difficulties relating to collection of the new tax were realised, the committee concentrated more on deficiencies in the assessment process. This was reflected in the content of the resulting Act, which became law on 27 July [15].

The preamble to the 1663 Act [16] focused directly on assessment, stating that the revenue ‘hath beene much obstructed for want of true and just Accompts’ from the occupiers. Constables were required to demand fresh returns of hearths within ten days of notice. They were also empowered to enter houses in company with two ‘substantiall Inhabitants’ of the parish, to check the accuracy of the rendered accounts. They were to submit not only the statements of the taxpayers, verified and endorsed, but also a list of persons and hearths, whether chargeable or not, to the High Constable. The latter was to send an account, together with ‘a Booke or Roll fairely written wherein shall be Two Columnes, The one containing the Names of the persons and the number of Hearthes and Stoves in their respective Possessions that are chargeable by the said Act, and

the other Names of the persons and number of Hearths and Stoves in their respective Possessions which are not chargeable by the said Act'. This point is clearly important with respect to the usefulness of the documents that survive from these assessments: this will be discussed further in part III. In fact, the new assessment of chargeable hearths as directed by the 1663 Act recorded a net decline compared to the previous year, down to 1.5 million. This may have been due to the inclusion of many people in the earlier assessment who had merited exemption, to greater indulgence on the part of parish officers in granting exemptions, and perhaps to a reduced vigour on the part of the local officials, in the knowledge of the implicit criticism of their earlier efforts from central government.

Charles II noted the consequent decline, rather than rise, in this source of his revenue, and in a speech to Parliament in March 1663, asked directly 'let Me have the Collecting and Husbanding of it by My own Officers; and then I doubt not but to improve that Receipt' [17]. A bill was introduced accordingly, and the 1664 Act became law on 17 May [18]. The effect of the Act [19] was to transfer authority for both assessment and collection to the Kings officers, justifying the step by noting that 'by reason of some defects in the said Acts and great negligence of the said Officers and other persons in not returning the exact numbers of the Fire Hearthes and Stoves, and not duely collecting leavying and paying into His Majesties Exchequer the full Revenue due the said Revenue is much diminished'.

The transfer of power was not complete, however. While collection and transmittal of receipts to the Exchequer were responsibilities of the Kings appointees, the constables continued to be required to accompany the King's officers on inspections, and returns were still to be made to the Quarter Sessions, where variations from year to year had to be approved by the Justices, as before. The constables were also required to be present in cases where distraint was required, and the Justices continued in their role as arbiters in disputes over payment. Other clauses in the 1664 Act prohibited the walling-up of chimneys, and stipulated that no house with more than two chimneys could be exempted on any other grounds.

The 1664 Act was a turning point in the attitude of the Commons towards the tax. Up to that point, the House had co-operated with the needs and requests of the King in respect of this source of revenue, but thereafter its stance became significantly more obstructive and hostile.

The City Loans and the First Farm

The improvements that had been sought by the introduction of the 1664 Act were somewhat offset by the increase in the administrative conflict generated by the new organisation, and the revised assessment still fell short of the 1662 total.

An important object for national revenue in this period was the supply of the Navy, at a time of war with the Dutch. The requirement for immediate funds for this purpose led, in July and November 1664, to the securing of two £100,000 loans from the City of London to the government, on the basis of the projected returns of the hearth tax from Lady Day 1665 and beyond. This mortgaging of the hearth tax to the City was in large part due to the difficulties and delays in collection. Besides the administrative structure of the tax, these were also due to the fact that the source of the hearth tax was far more dispersed than that of the other main branches of the revenue. While the London area supplied 30-40% of Excise revenue, and 65-75% of Customs, the figure for the hearth tax was only 18% [6].

It soon became clear that the collection for Lady Day 1665 would make little impact on the clearing of the City loans. With increasing difficulties due to the war at sea, as well as the effects of the plague, pressure to achieve better returns was applied down through the administrative hierarchy. This even led to the issuing of warrants against a number of sheriffs. However the payments still lagged; in October, Pepys noted that ‘the Chimney money comes almost to nothing’ [20].

It was against this background that a decision to make a significant change in the administration of the tax was taken towards the end of 1665. As will be discussed in Part II, it was a decision that was also of great importance with respect to the survival of the records of this tax. Under terms of an agreement of 7 March [21], the hearth tax was to be farmed. In this scheme, to operate from Michaelmas 1666, the burdens of assessment and collection were to be undertaken by agents of a consortium of London bankers and businessmen. The fami was intended to run for seven years, with an initial cash advance of £250,000, deductible from annual rents of £145,000 for five years, then £150,000 for a year, and finally £170,000. By efficient assessment and collection, the farmers could hope to generate a surplus on their investment.

The fami also required the new agents to assess and collect in arrears for Lady Day 1666, prior to the commencement of the farm itself in Michaelmas 1666, and it had been hoped that these returns with arrears from Michaelmas 1665 would discharge the remainder of the City debt. This was not achieved.

In fact the first farm was set to end in failure. Administrative conflicts were once again a central difficulty, coinciding with a peak in public opposition to the tax both in Parliament and around the country (of which more below). The Great Fire in September 1666 did little to help matters in the City (the tax on rebuilt property was remitted for seven years). The farm was to last three years, but as early as January 1666, the farmers (bar one) had been taken into custody, and the lengthy dispute over the accounting of the farm began, not finally resolved until 1682. The surrender of the farm was made in November 1668, with Lady Day 1669 being the last collection under these arrangements. Debt

still remained, and the overall yield to the Exchequer was in fact less than it had been before the farm.

Opposition to the Hearth Tax

Dowell [5] quotes a fragment of a ballad of the period, which offers one popular view of the collectors of the hearth tax, or ‘chimney-men’:

The good old dames, whenever they
The chimneyamen espied
Unto their roofs they haste away,
Their pots and pipkins hide.
There is not one old dame in ten,
And search the nation through,
But, if you talk of chimney-men,
Will spare them a curse or two.

From the beginning there had been opposition to the new tax, but the transfer of authority to central, rather than local, authorities, allowed a freer expression of resentment. The first years of the farm, in particular, witnessed unrest in many parts of the country. The causes for opposition were many. The farmers clearly had an interest in the efficient collection of the tax, and there is evidence that their agents canted out their duties with zeal. With general poverty, and the removal of some of the loopholes in the early regulations, such as that relating to blocking up of chimneys, taxpayers felt pressured. There were also many disputes over ambiguities in the exemption clauses, and particularly over liabilities for smiths’ forges and bakers’ ovens, which were not mentioned in the Acts. The Treasury records contain many examples of cases of confrontation, and sometimes violence, between collectors and payers. Riots were also reported from at least ten different places around the country. The report of a 1667 Commons committee, appointed to enquire into complaints against the conduct of the farmers, documents examples of these disputes [for a summary, see 22].

An important source of dispute between magistrates and the chimneymen was the matter of certificates of exemption. Throughout the lifetime of the tax, certificates of exemption for those qualifying were to be granted by the local minister and his parish officials, and countersigned by two justices. This system was open to abuse and even with attempts to standardise the certificates in 1670, the system was never wholly successful.

Magistrates and members of the House of Commons were both drawn from the same class, and obstruction in the shires paralleled a certain discontent over the hearth tax in Parliament, in this period. After the 1664 Act, most parliamentary effort was directed at limiting its scope, and the tax was in almost continuous discussion from 1667-81. In October 1666, an attempt had been made to abolish the hearth tax. Pepys recorded in his diary of 15 October the debate in which ‘one moved that the Chimny-money might be taken from the King and an equal revenue of something else might be found for the King - and people be enjoined to buy off this Tax of Chimny-money for ever, at eight year’s purchase ... and

the State eased of an ill burthen' [23]. However practical difficulties, including the choice of a suitable replacement, and the question of whether landlord or tenant would buy, ensured the failure of this attempt. In the following years there were ten bills introduced in the Commons aimed at further revision of the hearth tax law, of which two, in 1668 and 1678, were finally defeated only in the Upper House.

The Later Years

Following the collapse of the first farm, some attempt was made to arrange another, but perhaps unsurprisingly this failed to generate interest. In March 1669, therefore, two Treasury officials, Richard Sherwyn and William Webb, were appointed as agents to administer the hearth tax. This return to centrally appointed receivers, similar to that of 1664-65, continued from Michaelmas 1669 until Lady Day 1674.

Improvements upon the earlier period were made, notably the setting up of a central Hearth-money office as a focus for administration and correspondence with the county officers. Attempts were also made to ensure uniformity in the application of the law, by providing officers with printed guidelines, and standard forms for exemptions. The need for a new assessment led to the first collection not taking place until Michaelmas 1670, when in addition to the current payment, the arrears for the previous two half-years were also due. Despite this, the subsequent collections were generally successful, and led to the first real expansion in the generated revenue since the introduction of the tax. The opposition to the tax had perhaps subsided somewhat, after the end of the farm, and the period of non-collection.

Given this general improvement, the decision to return to farming in 1674 might seem surprising. The reasons lay in the need to raise cash in order to reduce the armed forces at the end of the 3rd Dutch War, together with the enthusiasm of the Lord Treasurer, Danby, for farming in general. The first contract was to run for five years from April 1674. The first months were occupied with the preparation of a London office, with the appointment of the receivers, and with the institution of a new assessment for the Michaelmas 1674 collection. Despite some re-emergence of opposition, notably on some of the unresolved issues such as smiths' forges, liability for empty property and taxable houses occupied by paupers, the farm ran its term.

In August 1678, Danby negotiated a third farm, which was to take effect from Michaelmas 1679, and run for five years. A new feature of this agreement was that it included terms for variable rents, whereby the Exchequer would receive a proportion of any excess in yield from the tax. These arrangements, with administrative improvements on the part of the farmers, led to a real increase in the annual yield of the hearth tax. That the farm was successful in raising the potential revenue to this extent fed to the decision to discontinue farming after

expiry of the contract in 1684, and the return once again to a government controlled collection mechanism.

For the remaining five years for which the hearth tax was collected, from Michaelmas 1684 until Lady Day 1689, it was managed by commissioners. Under this commission, a new hearth tax office was created, similar to that of the 1669-74 period, but for the first time with an adequate level of resources. The commissioners were men of the Excise, whose remit had been extended to include the hearth tax. As a result, the General Riders and Supervisors of Excise were able to carry out inspections for hearths in addition to their usual duties. The return to direct collection in this last phase of the hearth tax gave the government the direct benefit of the expansion in the assessed value that had been continuing since the beginning of the second farm, so that by 1684, the total number of chargeable hearths was put at 2,504,555. As an example, the totals for London, Middlesex and Surrey are, for Lady Day 1664, 260,514 hearths, and for Michaelmas 1684, 464,261 hearths.

The hearth tax was finally abolished in the immediate aftermath of the Revolution of 1688. In a letter read to Parliament in March 1688, the new king requested the House ‘to regulate the abuses in collecting the hearth—Money; or, if it be a Grievance to the Subjects, his Majesty will consent to take it away’ [24]. A bill for the abolition of the tax was soon introduced, and passed swiftly through both Houses, to receive royal assent on 29 April [25]. The Act [26] described the tax as ‘not onely a great Oppression to the Poorer sort but a Badge of Slavery upon the whole People Exposeing every mans House to be Entred into and Searched at pleasure by persons unknowne to him’. While clearly removing a most unpopular imposition, the consequent shortfall in revenue would need to be supplied from some source. As John Evelyn recorded in his diary for 8 March 1689 [27] ‘In the mean time to gratify the people, the Hearth Tax was remitted for ever, but what was intended to supply it, besides present great taxes on land, is not nam’d.’

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- [16] 15 Chas. II c.13
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- [18] C.J. VIII 541-561, L.J. XI 620
- [19] 16 Chas. II c. 3
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Execution at Newgate

‘The execution, in the year 1807, of two men named Haggeriy and Holloway for the murder in November 1802, of Mr Steel, a lavender-merchant in the Strand, led to a frightful catastrophe. The body of a murdered man was found in a gravel-pit between Hounslow and Staines, the head crushed in by a blow of a bludgeon. Nothing could be discovered till the beginning of 1807.’

‘On the day of the execution 80,000 people assembled. Even before the prisoners appeared, several women were trampled to death.’ ‘seven persons died from suffocation alone’ ‘Twenty-eight persons were killed and nearly seventy injured in this brutal struggle.’

From *Old and New London* by Walter Thornbury and Edward Walford, Cassell and Co. (1889-90, serial edition), Part 21, page 453.

Noted by Janet Huckle

West Middlesex References in Mortlake Poor Law Records

East Surrey FHS has produced a microfiche index to the Poor Law Records of Mortlake (Surrey) 16311834. Among the names recorded in their two fiche index are the following, which may be of interest to members researching West Middlesex families. An explanation of the Mortlake records shown below can be obtained both by an examination of the fiche (Record Publication Number 11 from East Surrey FHS) and by reference to Surrey Record Office.

Key: R = resident, M = married, S = settlement

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Ref</i>	<i>Date</i>		<i>Parish</i>	<i>Comments</i>
ASSETER						
Susannah		335	5.3.1794	(R)	St Luke, Chelsea	w. of William
William		335	5.3.1794	(R)	St Luke, Chelsea	
AYNSCOME						
Lilley Esq.		342	4.8.1800	(R)	Hanwell	c. 1777-1791
BAILEY (or BAYLEY)						
Mrs Charles		311(3)	7.8.1829	(R)	St Luke, Chelsea	
Elizabeth		183	20.2.1827	(R)	Isleworth	widow
John		171	28.1.1825	(R)	St Luke, Chelsea	
Sarah		142	9.12.1800	(R)	Isleworth	w. of John
BAYLEY						
Edward		323a	25.5.1719	(R)	Brentford	cordwainer
BEALE						
Frances		165a	8.12.1817	(R)	Chiswick	w. of Thomas
Mary	1 y 9 m	165a	8.12.1817	(R)	Chiswick	d. of Thomas
BEAZLEY (or BEISLY)						
Hannah	decd.	368	7.2.1818	(M)	Hayes (c. 1795)	w. of George
BROWNE						
Mary	10 m	99	25.7.1780	(R)	Kensington	d. of Elizabeth
CARTER						
Nathaniel	9 y	254	17.1.1801	(S)	Staines	s. of James
CHIP						
Ann	10 y	243	15.4.1797	(S)	Chiswick	d. of Edward
Elizabeth	4 y	243	15.4.1797	(S)	Chiswick	d. of Edward
Frances		243	15.4.1797	(S)	Chiswick	w. of Edward
Thomas	7 y	243	15.4.1797	(S)	Chiswick	s. of Edward
William	4 m	243	15.4.1797	(S)	Chiswick	s. of Edward
CLARK						
James		58	7.11.1794	(R)	Hanwell	
COLLINS						
Grace		277	18.--.1819	(S)	Staines	w. of William
John	3 y	277	18.--.1819	(S)	Staines	s. of William
Joseph	18 m	277	18.--.1819	(S)	Staines	s. of William
Margaret	9 y	277	18.--.1819	(S)	Staines	d. of William
William		277	18.--.1819	(S)	Staines	
DAVIS						
Mr (?)		380	6.1.1819	(R)	Twickenham	houseowner at Mortlake (1786)
DENBY						
William	near 80	349	30.1.1822	(R)	Sunbury	brother of late Charles
DOSSETT						
Elizabeth	16	359	19.8.1815	(S)	St Luke, Chelsea	d. of Richard
Jane	14	359	19.8.1815	(S)	St Luke, Chelsea	d. of Richard

Noted by David Neller

(To be continued in December issue)

SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS ON MICROFICHE

Indexes to Monumental Inscriptions

The following indexes to monumental inscriptions for churchyards in the West Middlesex area are available.

	UK/£	Overseas/£
St Nicholas, Shepperton	2.35	3.00
St Mary, Magdalene, Littleton	1.35	1.75
St Mary the Virgin, Bedfont	1.35	1.75
St Mary the Virgin, Harmondsworth	2.35	3.00
All Saints, Isleworth	2.35	3.00
All Saints, Laleham	2.35	3.00
All six sets of fiche	9.50	11.00

Surname Indexes to the 1851 Census

	UK/£	Overseas/£
Paddington (HO 107/1466-1467) Two fiche.	2.35	3.00
Kensington, Brompton, Hammersmith and Fulham (HO 107/1468-1471) Four fiche. These, together with the two for Paddington (above) cover the whole of the Kensington RD.	4.35	5.20
Chelsea (HO 107/1472-1474) Three fiche. Covers the parish of St Luke, Chelsea.	3.35	4.00
Brentford Registration District (HO 107/1698-1699) with Hampton Sub-District (HO 107/1604 (part)) Three fiche. Includes the parishes of Heston, Isleworth, Twickenham, Hampton, Teddington, Acton, Brentford, Ealing, Hanwell, Greenford, Perivale and Chiswick.	2.85	3.50
Uxbridge (HO 107/1697) Two fiche. A complete index to the surnames, Christian names and ages for the Uxbridge RD which covered the parishes of Cowley, Hayes, Harefield, Hillingdon, Ickenham, Northolt, Norwood, Ruislip and Uxbridge.	2.35	3.00
Staines (HO 107/1696) (<i>Booklet</i>) <i>Booklet</i> format. Includes the parishes of Ashford, Cranford, East Bedfont, Feltham, Hanworth, Harlington, Harmondsworth, Laleham, Littleton, Shepperton, Stanwell, Staines and Sunbury.	2.00	3.00

All prices listed above include postage charges. Please indicate the number of each that you require, and send your name, address and order, together with appropriate payment, in sterling only, (cheques made out to West Middlesex Family History Society), to:

Mrs M. M. Harris, Westerwood, Gough's Lane, Warfield, Berkshire RG12 2JR

BOOKSHELF

The History Of The Great West Road - James Marshall ALA

This book commemorates the opening of the Great West Road on 30 May 1920. The road was proposed in 1901 and the Act was passed in 1914, but no action was taken until after the War. James Marshall covers the building of the road and the development of housing on the adjacent agricultural land. as population had expanded since the coming of the railways and trams. He describes the construction of purpose-built factories, the companies, their products and the treatment of their employees. There is a chapter on the various companies' wartime work and their return to normal production afterwards. This was followed by a coal shortage that affected production and eventually the decentralisation policies of the 60s and 70s were partly responsible for the exodus of most of the companies from the area. There are 35 illustrations, which will bring back memories to those who worked along the 'Golden Mile'. Others will remember the road lined with exciting buildings that were lit up at night. The book format is A5 with the pages printed in two columns, which I found easy to read. An idea for a Christmas present for a relative who worked in one of the factories, perhaps?

Published by Heritage Publications, Hounslow Leisure Services, Hounslow Library, 24 Treaty Centre, Hounslow TW3 1ES. £7.50 plus 98p p&p.

Bookworm

We think you ought to go: The evacuation of London's children

This new publication from the GLRO sheds light on one of the largest scale civilian operations of the Second World War, evacuation. It examines how the LCC coordinated this vast undertaking, how it coped with the unexpected return of large numbers of children during the 'Phoney War' of 1939-40, the subsequent re-evacuation necessary during the London Blitz of 1940 and again late in the war with the advent of Hitler's revenge weapons, the V1 and V2 rockets.

The basis for the book is the LCC Education Departments own account of their achievement of this huge task, originally written in 1945 but never before published. The record office has enhanced this by the addition of a brief introduction, details of the wide range of other source material on evacuation which it holds, and over 40 evocative photographs from its archives and photograph collection.

Published by the Greater London Record Office, 40 Northampton Road, London EC1R OHB. Available to personal callers at the record office, or at Corporation of London bookshops, for E5.00, or £5.75 by post. Cheques should be made payable to the Corporation of London.

NEW MEMBERS

The Society welcomes all new members. The list below includes those from whom surname interest forms had been received at the time this issue of the Journal was prepared. The interests themselves follow on the next page.

- B166 Mrs J.K. Butler, The Rowans, Bramley Road, Sherfield on Loddon, Hook, Hants RG27 0DA
- B143 Miss A. Barber, Rose Cottage, Brownston, Near Modbury, Devon PL21 0SQ
- C80 Mrs M. Chimside, 24a Shandon Road, Waverley, Dunedin 9001, New Zealand
- W116 Mrs D.G. Wilson, PO Box 1221, Proserpine 4800, Queensland, Australia
- 7EQ
- C131 Mrs A.J. Chown, 1 Crow Hill, Borough Green, Sevenoaks, Kent TN15 8HR
- C132 Mrs P.M. Clarke, 158 Reynolds Street, Latchford, Warrington, Cheshire WA4 1UA
- C133 Mr R.S. Charlton, 39 Woodbrook Road, London SE2 0PE
- G83 Miss A.J. Glenie, 25 Lisburn Avenue, Glendowie, Auckland 1005, New Zealand
- H126 Mr A.G. Hallt, Rows Farmhouse, Rows Lane, Combe Martin, North Devon EX34 0LU
- H130 Mr J.D. Hales, 21 Mary Rose Close, Hampton, Middlesex TW12 2HN
- L58 Miss E.J. Lines, 45 Windsor Road, London W5 3UP
- S133 Ms J.A. Simpson, 53 Cross Deep Gardens, Twickenham, Middlesex TW1 4QZ
- S134 Mr T.G. Snelling, 11 Jenner Way, Eccles, Aylesford, Maidstone, Kent ME20 7SQ
- T39 Mr B.B. Taylor, 25 North Lane, Rustington, West Sussex BN16 3PL
- W123 Mr D. Williams, 5 Eastcliffe, Winchester SO23 0JB

Please note the following changes of address

- B143 Miss A. Barber, Rose Cottage, Brownston, Near Modbury, Devon PL21 0SQ
- C80 Mrs M. Chimside, 24a Shandon Road, Waverley, Dunedin 9001, New Zealand
- W116 Mrs D.G. Wilson, PO Box 1221, Proserpine 4800, Queensland, Australia

WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL INDEX

An index to this journal, covering 1978 to 1993, is now available.

Compiled by Janet Huckle, the new index includes references to articles, cross-referenced under the subject headings of Lists, Maps, Names, Places and Topic.

A5 booklet, 56 pages

Obtain your copy from Mrs Janet Huckle, 5 Florence Gardens, Staines, Middlesex 'PW18 THG. Price £2.25, plus p&p, £0.30 (UK) or £0.60 (Europe). Payment in Sterling only, please, to West Middlesex Family History Society.

SURNAME INTERESTS

The following lists give surname interests for the new members listed in the previous section. The format should be self-explanatory. Note that the Chapman County Codes are used for entries in the 'Counties' column, with the addition of 'ALL' indicating that all counties are of interest. Remember that if you write to another researcher, you should include a SAE if a reply is expected.

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
ALDRIDGE	1800	Walsall	STS	C129
ALLDER	bef 1900	Kensington area	MDX	H126
APPLETON	18-19 C	Harmondsworth	MDX	G83
ARMSTRONG	18-19 C	Feltham	MDX	G83
ATKINS	bef 1866	Amersham area	BKM	L58
ATKINSON	1820-90	Salford	LAN	C129
BARNES	18-19 C	Chatham area	KEN	T39
BARROW	c 1820	High Bray	DEV	B166
BASFORD	c 1855	St James, Golden Square	MDX	C132
BAUCKHAM	19 C	Greenwich	KEN	B167
BEASLEY	bef 1840	White Waltham	BRK	H130
BELL	c 1852	Newcastle area	DUR	C132
	c 1876	Winlaton	DUR	C132
BENNETT	bef 1860	Egham	SRY	H126
BISHOP	c 1840	Eton	BRK	B166
BLANCH(E)	1700-1900	Chelsea area	MDX	T39
BLOOD	1820-90	Hilton	DBY	C129
BRADSHAW	bef 1820	North Stoke	OXF	H130
BRANTON	bef 1880	Hoo	SFK	H126
BRENNAN	c 1864	Deptford	DUR	C132
BROOKER	1750-1830	Bloomsbury	MDX	B167
	19 C	Chelsea area	MDX	B167
	19 C	Fulham	MDX	B167
BURCH	bef 1900	Kensington area	MDX	S134
BUTLER	c 1840	Tilney	NFK	B166
	18-19 C	Binfield	BRK	G83
	aft 1850	Feltham	MDX	G83
	bef 1760	Stokenchurch	OXF	H130
BUTTON	bef 1880	Shoreditch area	MDX	H126
CANT	bef 1873	Kensington	MDX	L58
CARRINGTON	19 C	All	ALL	C133
CARTER	19 C	Windsor	BRK	C133
CARVELL	19 C	St Andrews	LND	W123
	19 C	St Brides	LND	W123
CATCHPOLE	19 C	Woodbridge	SFK	C133
CHANNEL	18 C	Richmond area	SRY	T39
CHAPMAN	19 C	Greenwich	KEN	B167
	19 C	Shoreditch	MDX	B167
	bef 1900	Maidstone	KEN	S134
CHARLTON	19 C	Laughton area	LIN	C133

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
CHURCH	All	Wantage area	BRK	C130
	aft 1840	Chelsea	MDX	C130
	aft 1900	Wandsworth	SRY	C130
CLAYTON	bef 1800	Hillingdon	MDX	H130
COCKERHAM	c 1820	Stoke Rivers	DEV	B166
COCKHAM	c 1820	Stoke Rivers	DEV	B166
COULING	bef 1900	Kensington area	MDX	S134
CRUMP	bef 1840	Goudhurst	KEN	H130
DARVELL	bef 1866	Amersham area	BKM	L58
DAVENPORT	1820-90	Manchester	LAN	C129
DEACON	All	Deptford area	KEN	S133
	All	Trowbridge area	WIL	S133
DEVERILL	bef 1750	All	BKM	H130
DOUTHORN	aft 1812	St Martins	MDX	C129
ELLIOTT	18-19 C	Tadley area	HAM	G83
FAUNCH	bef 1840	Leighton Buzzard area	BDF	H130
FINCHER	18 C	Stepney area	MDX	G83
FITCHWATER	bef 1870	Shoreditch area	MDX	H126
FLACK	1700-1800	Chelsea area	MDX	T39
FRIEND	All	Hackney area	MDX	S133
GLENIE	aft 1860	Heathrow	MDX	G83
	18-19 C	Wapping	MDX	G83
GODBOLD	bef 1800	Cretingham	SFK	C133
GOLDSMITH	19 C	Bredfield	SFK	C133
GOLDSPINK	All	All	ALL	C131
	aft 1830	Chelsea area	MDX	C131
	aft 1830	St James, Westminster area	MDX	C131
	aft 1830	Kensington area	MDX	C131
	aft 1800	Lambeth	SRY	C131
GOODYEAR	All	Barnsley area	YKS	S133
GOULD	c 1765	Whittington	STS	C129
GRIFFIN	19 C	Kensington area	MDX	C133
GROVER	c 1740	All	SRY	C129
GURDON	c 1870	Kensington area	MDX	S134
HALES	bef 1840	Lilleshall	SAL	H130
HALLT	All	All	ALL	H126
HALSEY	bef 1900	Cublington area	BKM	H126
HARDING	bef 1909	Neasden	MDX	C132
HARVEY	c 1830	Keynsham	SOM	B166
HESTER	19 C	Harmondsworth	MDX	G83
	18 C	Iver	BKM	G83
HILL	1800	Brewood	STS	C129
HOLMES	c 1880	Hammersmith, Acton	MDX	B166
HUMPHRIES	c 1874	Paddington area	MDX	C132
INKPEN	bef 1815	Maidstone	KEN	H130
JACOBS	19 C	Kensington area	MDX	C133
JARVIS	17-19 C	Harmondsworth	MDX	G83
JENKINS	c 1830	Portadawe	GLA	B166
JEW	bef 1880	Gloucester area	GLS	H126
JONES	c 1830	Llanwrda	CMN	B166

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
KEARNEY	c 1864	Bishopwearmouth	DUR	C132
	c 1864	Deptford	DUR	C132
KNIGHT	bef 1840	Bray	BRK	H130
KOPSCH	aft 1800	Hackney area	MDX	S133
LAING	bef 1840	Brechin area	ANS	H130
LEGGETT	19 C	Bredfield	SFK	C133
LINES	bef 1872	Kensington	MDX	L58
	bef 1872	Paddington	MDX	L58
LOCK	c 1740	Winkleigh	DEV	C133
	19 C	Fulham	MDX	C133
	bef 1876	Hammersmith	MDX	L58
LOCKWOOD	aft 1850	Osset-cum-Gawthorpe area	YKS	S133
LONG	c 1870	Penclawdd	GLA	B166
LOVATT	19 C	Hackney area	MDX	S133
	19-20 C	St Albans area	HRT	S133
LUCKETT	18-19 C	Chelsea	MDX	W123
	18-19 C	Kensington	MDX	W123
	18-19 C	Hammersmith	MDX	W123
MACE	19 C	All	ALL	C133
MARTIN	All	Lewisham area	KEN	S133
MATTHEWS	bef 1900	Camberwell area	SRY	H126
MOULD	c 1853	Hammersmith	MDX	C132
MOUSLEY	c 1760	Hill	WAR	C129
NEVILLE	19 C	Marylebone	MDX	W123
	19 C	Henley-on-Thames	OXF	W123
NORTH	bef 1810	Norwich	NFK	S134
NOYCE	c 1853	Kensington	MDX	C132
	aft 1875	Hendon	MDX	C132
PANTER	bef 1880	Gloucester	GLS	H126
PEACH	All	Lewisham area	KEN	S133
PEACOCK	bef 1900	Clapham area	SRY	H126
PORTSMOUTH	bef 1820	Hillingdon	MDX	H130
POTTER	All	Deptford area	KEN	S133
POULTER	18-19 C	Waltham St Lawrence	BRK	G83
READ	19 C	Woodbridge	SFK	C133
RICHARDSON	All	Harpندن area	HRT	S133
RIVERS	bef 1872	Kensington	MDX	L58
	bef 1872	Paddington	MDX	L58
ROBERTS	1800	All	STS	C129
RUSSELL	19 C	Richmond area	SRY	T39
SADLER	c 1740	Bushbury	STS	C129
SALCOMB(E)	c 1820	Bristol	GLS	B166
SHARPE	bef 1820	Maidstone	KEN	S134
SHEEN	c 1780	Stepney	MDX	B166
SHIPPEN	c 1852	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	DUR	C132
SIMPSON	All	Bradford area	YKS	S133
SNELLING	bef 1809	Norwich	NFK	S134
SPONG	bef 1850	Thames Ditton	SRY	H126
STARKS	bef 1880	Kettleburgh	SFK	H126
STENT	bef 1800	All	SRY	C129

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
STILLER	1800	Plaistow	SSX	C129
STRONG	19 C	Kensington area	MDX	C133
STRUDWICK	c 1740	All	LND	C129
SURRIDGE	19 C	Chiswick	MDX	W123
	19 C	Hounslow	MDX	W123
	19 C	Hammersmith	MDX	W123
TAYLOR	bef 1856	Westminster area	MDX	C132
	1750-1900	Chelsea area	MDX	T39
	1750-1900	Staines area	MDX	T39
	1750-1900	Richmond area	SRY	T39
	19 C	Covent Garden	MDX	T39
	19 C	South Kensington	MDX	T39
WADE	bef 1840	Leighton Buzzard area	BDF	H130
WARREN	bef 1880	Molesey	SRY	H126
	bef 1840	Thriveham	BRK	H126
WARRENER	bef 1900	Maidstone	KEN	S134
WHETTON	bef 1800	Stockbridge	HAM	H130
WILKIN	bef 1850	Norwich	NFK	S134
WILLIAMS	1800-50	Henley-on-Thames	OXF	W123
WYNN-	19 C	All	ALL	C133
CARRINGTON				
YOUNG	bef 1805	Bray	BRK	H130

EDITOR's NOTES

Richard Chapman

I have received a listing from the East Surrey FHS, containing all the name interests for London/Middlesex included in their new directory of members' interests (which contains over 20,000 entries all told). This listing will be available for consultation at forthcoming meetings. Members who find a common interest may then purchase a copy of the directory, as a set of fiche, by writing to Mrs Jean Dungate (ESFHS), 6 Birch Way, Warlingham, Surrey CR6 9DA, enclosing £4.00, plus p&p (UK 30p, Europe 50p, Overseas 90p).

Our own Directory of Members' Interests 1995 will be distributed on fiche with the December issue of this journal. My thanks to all who submitted information, and who gave valuable feedback in response to the questionnaire. It is clear that there is sufficient interest in a paper copy of the directory to warrant a print run. Pricing details have yet to be fixed, but the total should lie within the range indicated as acceptable in most of the responses to the questionnaire. Arrangements for ordering copies will be announced in the December journal.

Thanks as always to all those who have in any way contributed towards this issue of the Journal; please keep the material coming.

Journal Deadline

Contributions for the December issue should reach the Editor by 6 October.

INDEXES HELD BY MEMBERS

These indexes are intended as aids to research in the West Middlesex area. For members of the Society fees are as stated (please quote membership number); for non-members they are twice what is indicated below, except where specified. Please note that all enquirers must include a SAE (or IRC). Unless stated otherwise, cheques should be made payable to the holder of the index, **not** the WMFHS.

West Middlesex Marriage Index Contains only marriages which took place before 1837. There are about 50,000 marriages for 40 parishes, mainly West Middlesex, but some others. Send a SAE plus a 19p stamp for a list indicating coverage and charges for special searches. A specific the grooms listing costs 50p and a general search £1 (non-members £1 and £2). Searches in the brides listing, or for surname variants, are only by request and at an individual rate. For all enquiries please send a SAE. Cheques should be made payable to WMFHS.

Mrs Janet Huckle, 5 Florence Gardens, Staines, Middlesex TW18 1HG

West Middlesex Strays People from or born in our area found in another area. 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

1881 Census Indexes See page 5 of this Journal for details.

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

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

Miss J. Zouch, 132 Larch Crescent, Yeading, Hayes, Middlesex

New Brentford St Lawrence Registers Baptisms, marriages and burials 1617-1720/21. Enquiries £1.00

Miss J. Zouch, 132 Larch Crescent, Yeading, 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 1559-1909, marriages 1559-1910, burials 1559-1948 (churchyard) and 1867-1903 (cemetery). 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, or \$5 US/Canada.

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

Chiswick Marriages Around 800 marriages October 1678- December 1800. Enquiries, giving approximate date, £100.

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

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 members free (SAE or IRC and please quote membership no); non-members: £1.50 (UK), A\$4, NZ\$5, inc. postage. Also available on fiche at £8.00 (UK), A\$22. NZ\$26, inc. airmail postage worldwide.

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

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

West Middlesex Family History Society

Area of Interest

Acton, Ashford, East Bedfont, Chelsea, Chiswick, Cowley, Cranford, West Drayton, Ealing with Old Brentford, Feltham, Fulham, Hampton, Hanwell with New Brentford, Hanworth, Harlington, Harmondsworth, Hayes with Norwood, Hammersmith, Heston, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Isleworth, Kensington, Laleham, Littleton, Shepperton, Staines, Stanwell, Sunbury, Teddington, Twickenham and Uxbridge.

If undelivered, return to: West Middlesex FHS, c/o P. Roe, 171 Fernside Avenue,
Feltham, Middlesex TW13 7BQ

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