

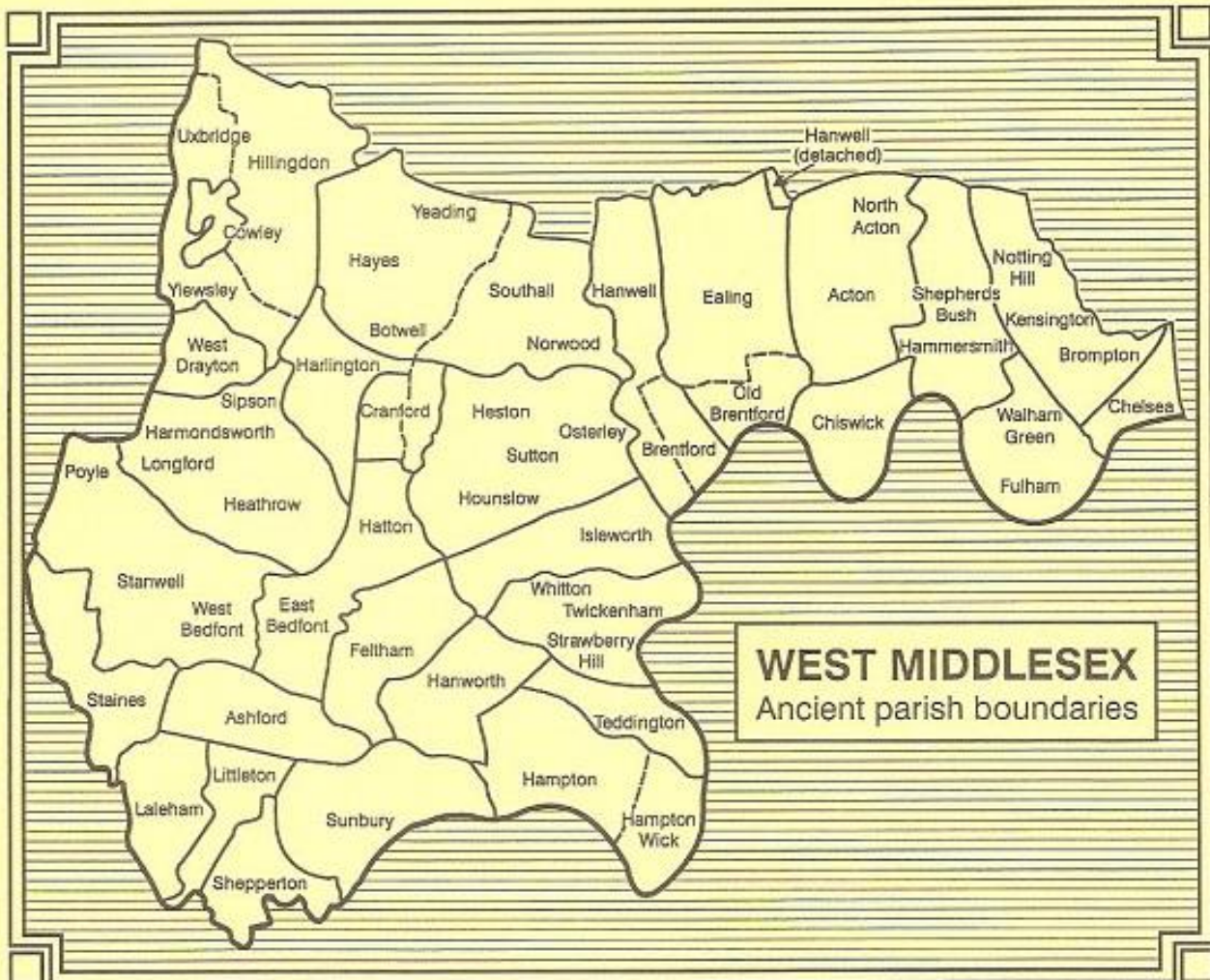


**WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY
SOCIETY
JOURNAL**

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WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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Subscriptions	All Categories: £9.00 per annum
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Examiners	Wendy Mott and Muriel Sprott

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

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FUTURE MEETINGS

The following talks have been arranged:

20 December Christmas Party with Morris Dancers and short talk

17 January 200 years of the Census
Audrey Collins

21 February Red Herrings
Ray Wiggins

21 March AGM plus members' evening:
indexes and research aids available

18 April Up with the Lark! 19th Century AgLabs
Ian Waller

Our meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month at Montague Hall, Montague Road, Hounslow, and doors open at 7.15pm. Parking is available adjacent to the Hall. Research material such as indexes and reference books, exchange journals from other societies and a bookstall, all of which can be browsed between 7.30pm and 9:45pm; (talks take place between 8 and 9pm), tea/coffee, cold drinks, biscuits are also available at meetings.

NEWS ROUNDUP

Family Records Centre

In preparation for 2 January 2002 (the 1901 census), forty-six computer terminals are being installed on the first floor at the PRC. The machines must be accommodated within the confines of the existing reading room and as a result the number of film and fiche readers available will have to be reduced.

The National Burial Index is now available for consultation at the PRC. This first edition of the index comprises 5.4 million entries, extracted from over 4,000 burial registers. Although the covering dates are given as 1538-2000, there are few entries from the 20th century, and most between 1800-1840. The coverage varies from county to county, with the following well covered: Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Suffolk, Warwickshire and Worcestershire, and some not covered at all: Cornwall, Devon, Sussex, Nottinghamshire and Cumberland.

London Metropolitan Archives

The LMA is opening experimentally 9.45am to 4.45pm on the second Saturday of each month from 24 November 2001, and on two Saturdays in each calendar month in 2002, i.e. in 2001: 24 November and 8 December; in 2002: 12, 26 January; 9, 23 February; 9, 23 March; 13, 27 April; 11, 25 May; 8, 22 June; 13, 27 July; 10 August; 14, 28 September; 12, 26 October; 23 November; 14 December.

Public Record Office

PRO Kew have dispensed with pagers as a signal that researchers' documents are ready. Instead small monitor screens are mounted on walls around the Reading Rooms and in the Cafe. These have swipe slots where researchers can swipe their reader's cards to find out if their document is ready.

In a recent news sheet the PRO stated that it realises that online catalogues only whet the public's appetite for online access to the actual records. Therefore if successful, the 1901 Census Project will blaze the trail for future digitization projects. The PRO has already begun to plough back the revenue from its 'pay-per-view' trial website and the 1901 census into digitising the 19th century censuses. 1891 will be available on-line in spring 2002.

Now, the last words about the 1901 census before it becomes available to the public from 9am on 2nd January 2002. The 1901 census was taken on 31 March 1901 when the population of England and Wales was already over 32 million.

As for previous censuses, the 1901 census will be available on microfiche along with standard finding aids, but this time only at PRO Kew itself. Local Record Offices and Libraries may also purchase the microfiche for their area.

However, the 1901 census will also be available on the Internet: The Project has three elements:

- (a) high quality electronic images of the census returns,
- (b) an index and database transcribed from the census returns,
- (c) a link between the index and the digital images, and the whole service placed upon the Internet.

The Index will be free. Searches will be possible for example by name, place, address, institution or vessel. A typical name search will be as follows:

First a basic search using name (forenames and surnames), place and age. For double-barrelled surnames, each element should be searched. If precise age is

not known there will be an option of a range of years. Some features of the basic search will be: wildcards, e.g. BROW*, BR*N, BR_N, BR*W*E; a soundex match to identify names with similar phonetics, such as Brown and Browne; synonyms and abbreviations, e.g. for John Jon, Jack and J no.

After finding an individual in the index, two options are available:

- (a) to view a digital image of the whole census page from the enumerator's book. This will cost 75p. Once bought this image can be saved or printed out by the purchaser on his/ her own system. Or a copy can be purchased online and it will be sent by mail.
- (b) view just the details of the individual transcribed from the census return. This will cost 50p. To view the details of all others in the same household will cost an extra 50p.

A credit card can be used to purchase images: Visa, MasterCard, American Express, Debit Cards (Switch/Delta). There will be a minimum advance payment if using a credit card which will probably be about £5, which will buy multiples of transcripts and/or images. After the first £5 it will be 'pay-as-you-go' for each individual transaction. A credit card session will last 48 hours but during this period a user can suspend and reactivate the search to use up any credit on the £5 charge.

Those who do not wish to use credit cards can buy vouchers, which will be available in units of £5, £10 and £50. Vouchers will be available at all institutions providing the online service, and also hopefully from family history societies. They can then be used from home or anywhere giving access to the Internet. Once first used the vouchers will expire after a set period of time. The expiry date for all vouchers will be set at six months. No minimum charge per session will be applied and users will be free to use up credits in one or more sessions.

If a researcher uses the census returns on a regular basis, it will be possible to set up a personal account by purchasing vouchers at a discount direct from the 1901 Service, minimum £100.

Census website: www.census.pro.gov.uk for general information. To speak to someone about the project, telephone: Margaret Brennand at the PRO, tel. 020 8392 5350. Census mailing list: Public Record Office, Kew TW9 4DU or email 1901_census@pro.gov.uk

Society of Genealogists

The refurbishment at the SOG Building at Charterhouse Buildings is now

complete. For the first time the lift is in working order, there is a brand new lecture theatre, and separate rest facilities for staff and members with drinks machine etc.

Diary Dates 2001/2

Monday 10 to Friday 21 December: Christmas Past Exhibition at the Public Record Office, with Victorian Christmas cards, old recipes, etc. Open during normal PRO hours, admission free

Thursday, 13 December: A Dickensian Christmas, PRO. Join costumed characters to celebrate with parlour games, carols, tree and special performance of 'A Christmas Carol'. £7.50 or £15 for family (up to 2 adults with any number of children). Tel: 020 8392 5202/5353, e-mail: events@pro.gov.uk, or [www.pro.gov.uk/ events](http://www.pro.gov.uk/events) Public Record Office, Kew, Richmond, Surrey TW9 4DU

Saturday 15 December: Calligraphy Workshop 11am-2pm in Education and Visitor Centre, PRO. Admission free, no need to book

Till Saturday 26 January 2002: *Richmonds River: a social history of the Thames at Richmond*. Special exhibition at Richmond Museum, Old Town Hall, Whitaker Avenue, Richmond TW9 1TR tel: 020 8332 1141, e-mail: musrich@globalnet.co.uk. Tues-Sat 11am-5pm. Small admission charge for adults, children free

Friday 12 to Sunday 14 April 2002: Family History Conference *Damnation, Cooperation, Salvation, Education* hosted by Guild of One Name Studies. Talks by top speakers, events, bookstalls, visits to places of interest. Booking form on Guild's website www.one-name.org or send SAE to Mrs Jeanne Bunting, Firgrove, Horseshoe Lane, Ash Vale, Surrey GU12 5LL

Saturday 20 April 2002: *Computers in Family History Day* Conference, Theale Green Community School, nr Reading, Berkshire. Hosted jointly by SOG and Berkshire FHS. Lectures plus sales, demonstrations and workshops of genealogy software including Internet. Five miles west of centre of Reading, Junction 12 M4. Parking. £18 with lunch, £13 without. For further information and booking form, website

www.berksfhs.org.uk/conference2002
e-mail: conference2002@berksfhs.org.uk

or Mrs D. Spurling, 7 Broadlands Close, Calcot Park, Reading, Berkshire RG31 7RP tel. 0118-942-7310

Saturday 20 April 2002: Dorset FHS Open Day at Oakmead Technical College, Bear Cross, Poole, Dorset

Saturday 20 April 2002: Kent FHS Open Day, St George's Centre, Chatham, Kent. Details *Mr D. Barron, 'Two Ways', Salisbury Rd, St Margaret's Bay, Kent CT15 6DP tel. 01304 852641, e-mail: dickbarton@aol.com*

Saturday 8: Sunday 4 81 5 May 2002: Society of Genealogists Family History Fair, Horticultural Halls, Westminster

WMFHS NOTICEBOARD



ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

**Notice is hereby given that the
Annual General Meeting of the
West Middlesex Family History Society**

will be held at 7.45 pm on

Thursday 21 March 2002

at Montague Hall, Montague Road, Hounslow

Reports will be presented by the Chairman and Treasurer, and members will be asked to approve the accounts for the year 2001 and elect accounts examiners for the coming year. Elections will be held for officers and members of the Executive Committee. The business of the AGM will include consideration of amendments to the Society's Constitution.

Members who wish to bring forward any matters at the AGM, or to propose nominations to the Committee, are asked to write to the Secretary at the following address, by 15th January 2002: *Mrs Mavis Burton, 10 West Way, Heston, Middlesex TW5 0JF*

The agenda for the AGM will be included in the next issue of the journal, to be published and distributed at the beginning of March 2002.

1891 Census Indexing Project

At the Conference and General Meeting of the Federation of Family History

Societies, held in London at the beginning of September, a presentation was given by Alison Webster, Head of Access and Development Services at the Public Record Office (PRO). This described the PRO's plans to make popular records in its collections available electronically, via the Internet. Many of you will be aware of the plans for the release of the 1901 census in this form from 2 January 2002, and the associated pilot project on the 1891 census for Norfolk which has been running this year. An important announcement made at the FFHS 'forum was that the whole of the 1891 census will be made available in this way, beginning with the London area. It is expected that Greater London will be completed during the Spring of 2002, with the rest of the country following later in the year. An index (name, age, occupation, place of birth, reference) will be freely available via the PRO website, and digitised images of the census pages from the enumerators' books will be accessible on a pay-per-view basis. At the time of writing (early September) the scale of charges has not been announced, although it has been said that the cost is to be less than that for the 1901 census (see **News Round-up**) because of the more limited index. Similar plans are also in place for corresponding work on *all* the earlier 19th century censuses, although the sequence and timing has not yet been decided upon. This was the first communication of these plans that had been made directly to representatives of family history societies.

By the time you read this item, this news may well have reached you by other means. The prospect of having all the 19th century censuses indexed and accessible from anywhere in the world is obviously very exciting for family historians, and its significance hardly needs any comment from me. Nonetheless the plans do have other consequences. In particular, for our society, the most immediate concern must relate to our own 1891 census indexing project, which began when microfiche of the census material for our area was purchased about four years ago.

To date, our 1891 census project has involved transcribing material (name, age, reference) from around 300 microfiche which correspond to the region covered by our society. Most of this transcription was done to paper, some directly into electronic form. The second stage of the project, begun in earnest last year, was to transfer the information from paper to computer. As I write this, 151 hatches have been completed. The final stage, that of checking the computerised material against the original fiche, has not yet begun. It would take perhaps four years to complete this at our current rate of

progress. The final means of publishing the work has not been decided, though microfiche and/or CD are the most likely options. It hardly needs to be said that an enormous amount of time and effort has been expended by volunteer members in taking the project this far.

Given the news that an index - more complete than our own - is likely to be available next year (albeit only to those able to obtain access to the Internet), the future of the WMFHS project is, of course, immediately called into question. Is there any value in continuing with the work? Can we justify the time, effort and resources required to complete the project, given that the likely market for any product has been very substantially reduced? Can any value be derived from what has been done so far? Or must we simply write off this project immediately and direct our energies towards new ventures? It is understood that the PRO have no interest in making use of any previous indexing work by groups of individuals, with the possible exception of the 1881 project by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

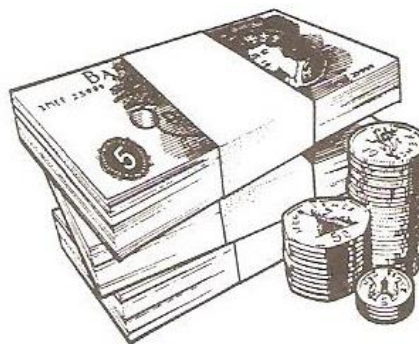
Following discussions at a meeting of the WMFHS Executive Committee held within days of the Federation Conference, I have written to all those who are currently working on our project, as well as those who have contributed at an earlier stage. Activities have been temporarily suspended, pending a final decision from the Committee on this question, to be taken in early November (before this issue of the Journal will be available to members). Comments and suggestions have been invited from all those who have been involved. Further details on this subject will be announced in the next issue of the Journal.

Richard Chapman, WMFHS Projects Coordinator

SUBSCRIPTION RENEWAL

It hardly seems 12 months ago since I was exhorting you to renew your subscriptions, but it is that time of year again. We have had a steady stream of new members throughout the year, with a slight increase in numbers over those who let their membership cease.

I would very much appreciate an early flood of renewals as this makes my job very much easier.



Do remember that if you haven't sent us a cheque by the middle of February you won't receive the March issue of the Journal! Please fill in your membership number as we do have many members who share a surname with other members. For the same reason, please fill in your full name so that I can easily identify you.

In accordance with the law we give you the opportunity to indicate that you do not wish your details to be kept on a computer. I would like to emphasise that these are held on my PC only and that in no circumstances do I divulge any personal information without the express permission of those concerned. However this means of storing membership information is of great help, not least in printing out the labels for your Journals - writing these by hand would take from one issue to the next? So I do hope you will all consent to your records being stored this way.

Primarily for our overseas members, it is now possible to renew your membership over the internet via GENfair. This is a secure website where you can use your credit card and pay in Sterling, thus avoiding high bank commission charges. The address is: *www.genfair.com* and just follow the procedures outlined. Please use your membership number so that your renewal is not confused with new applications for membership. If it is more convenient for UK members to use this method of payment we are happy to receive renewals this way, but we would prefer a cheque as we have to pay for the service.

I look forward to hearing from all of you very soon.

Bridget Purr, Membership Secretary

Certificate Courier Service

The charge for the courier service is £8 per certificate. FULL reference must be supplied: please quote all the details given in the index, i.e. name, year, quarter, district, volume and page. I do check the reference you have supplied and appreciate that sometimes the page numbers are difficult to read if using a fiche. Unwanted certificates or copies of certificates which are still wanted are always welcome for our certificate database.

When applying please quote your membership number and make your cheque payable to me (*not* WMFHS); all payments must be in *sterling*. S.A.E.s appreciated.

Valerie J. Walker (Miss), 32 Cunnington Street, Chiswick, London W4 5EN

Harmondsworth is the most westerly parish in Middlesex and borders on the county of Buckinghamshire. It is situated in Elthorne Hundred and contains 3,265 acres of land and 42 acres of water, as it contains no less than four rivers. The parish is bisected laterally by the old Turnpike, the Bath Road, known today as the A4. Harmondsworth and Sipson lie to the north of the Turnpike and to the south is the smaller village of Heathrow, today the home of one of the world's largest international airports; straddling the road at the western end of the parish is Longford. These four villages make up the ecclesiastical parish and also the Manor of Harmondsworth. By nature of the fact that it is in the Thames Valley the soil is a highly productive alluvial loam with a subsoil of brick earth. By the nineteenth century, due to its proximity to London and to the rapid expansion of London's population, market gardening predominated.

The parish registers of Harmondsworth exist only from 1670, although there are Bishop's transcripts of baptisms, marriages and burials for three earlier years: 1629, 1630 and 1639, which is fortunate for my own family, as on 17 January 1629/30 was baptised **William** ye sonne of **William WILDE**, the latter being my 7x great grandfather. On 17 October 1630 **Widdow WILD** was buried, presumably the mother of the elder William.

The earliest list of names, of all males aged 18 and over, occurs in 1642 when the parish was required by Parliament to sign the Oath of Protestation, ostensibly to show allegiance to the King but really an attempt to bring Charles I into line; 139 are on the list and three more were away 'on lawful occasions' (see September 2001 issue). The Hearth tax which came in 1662 can be used to arrive at some idea of the population of the Parish at that time:

1663: 106 houses x a factor of 4.25 (for average family)	= 450 persons
1664: 110 houses x a factor of 4.25	= 467 persons
1666: 104 houses of which 8 were empty	= 408 persons
1672: 102 houses of which 9 were empty	= 395 persons

Could it be that the 1665 plague in London reached out to Harmondsworth, only 14 miles from the centre of London? The number of poor, therefore

exempt from paying the Hearth Tax, in 1663 and 1664 were 35 and 34 respectively.

From the burials we can arrive at a population figure for the eighteenth century by multiplying the annual mean number of burials by a statistical factor of 40:

1705-14: 16.1 x 40 = 644 persons

1745-54: 17.7 x 40 = 708 persons

1785-94: 18.6 x 40 = 744 persons

Baptisms also reveal a steady rise in the population; taking the mean number of baptisms per year results in the following figures: 1705-14: 12 .5; 1745-54: 15.6; 1785-94:22.8.

An analysis of burials in the early nineteenth century shows the high incidence of infant mortality, with infant deaths representing 37.5% of all deaths. In 1817, five of the infants and in 1818, two of the adults died of smallpox. Of note is the death in 1818 of **Elizabeth PUCKERIDGE** at the age of 100.

From 19th century censuses we have actual computed population figures: 1801: 879 persons; 1851: 1301 persons; 1871: 1548 persons; 1881: 1812 persons.

It can be seen that in the 200 years from 1663 the population of Harmondsworth more or less quadrupled, with a great increase in the Victorian age.

The marriage register reveals a definite preference for marriages taking place in October, i.e. after the harvest. This is not really surprising as Harmondsworth has a highly fertile arable soil with little place for pasture. A farming diary for Perry Oaks and Longford from the early 1830s in our family's possession confirms this.

Two other items are recorded along with the Parish Registers:

i) Certificates for the King's Evil.

Scrofula, now known to be a disease of the lymphatic gland, was thought to be curable by the touch of the King's hand: the Stuart kings held many sessions touching people. People suffering from scrofula had to obtain a certificate from their church to say that they were genuine sufferers and that they had not been touched before. The 13 surviving certificates for Harmondsworth date from 1604-1704. In August 1694 "Magdalen ye wife of

James TILLAR” is recorded - this would be my 6x great grandmother. The practice of the monarch touching for the King’s Evil ended in the reign of Queen Anne, though she touched Dr Samuel Johnson.

ii) Table of fees to the Vicar of Harmondsworth 1813. Some examples are:

Baptisms after Divine Service	1s.0d
Baptisms at home (illness)	10s.6d
Weddings after Banns	6s.6d
Weddings with Licence	10s.6d
Funerals in churchyard	2s.0d
Funerals with vault in church	£5.5s.0d

Every fee is doubled for a non-parishioner, to which is added £1.1s.0d for opening the ground in the churchyard.

The medieval tenants of Harmondsworth were constantly at loggerheads with their Lords of the Manor, the Abbots of Rouen, and in the Peasants Revolt of 1381 they even burnt some manorial records. The Lollards, followers of John Wycliffe, the first translator of the Bible from Vulgate Latin into English, also arose at this time. They were persecuted by burning for their political views as well as their religion: not for nothing was John Wycliffe known as “The Morning Star of the Reformation”. In 1439 **Richard YVYCHE**, one-time Vicar of Harmondsworth, was burnt at the stake at Tower Hill as a heretic for preaching Wycliffe’s doctrines. Lollards were contemptuously called Anabaptists, that is they were twice baptised, both as infants and as believing adults. Anabaptists were present in neighbouring Buckinghamshire, and when in 1699 the Act of Toleration was passed, Baptists in Harmondsworth were able to show themselves openly. In April 1708 a Baptist chapel was formed in Colnbrook, just two miles west of Longford. Of the thirteen founding members, the first three names were from Harmondsworth, all yeoman farmers - **Richard SPARKS**, **Richard WEEKLY** and **James GAYLOR**; their family names appear in the parish for some 200 years. Also on 13 April 1708 an application containing nine names was made to the Quarter Sessions for a licence for the “Meeting of Protestant Dissenters in the house of **William WILD**, yeoman of Sipson, in the parish of Harmondsworth in the County of Middlesex”; the application was granted a week later by the Clerk of the Peace. The number of Baptists in Harmondsworth was always well represented: the membership list in Colnbrook chapel reveals this with **Wilds**, **Weeklys** and **Blunts** prominent. At the end of the eighteenth century a Baptist chapel was formed in

Harlington, the parish abutting on the east of Harmondsworth, and by the middle of the nineteenth century there were chapels in Longford, Harmondsworth and Sipson.

A Quaker meeting house was built in Longford in 1676, probably as a result of the Declaration of Indulgence in 1672. This meeting house was mentioned by George Fox, the founder of Quakerism, in a letter of 1684. It existed for some 200 years till 1875 when it closed but is still used today as a private dwelling; the building bears a strong similarity to the famous Quaker meeting house at Jordans, in neighbouring Buckinghamshire.

The education of dissenters' children was always of great concern to their parents, the ability to read the Bible being one necessity. By the Test Act of 1673 dissenters were barred from Universities in England, or from holding a civil or military office, as the holder of such an office had to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the Church of England. A Sacrament Certificate proving this had occurred had to be signed by the Minister, churchwardens and two witnesses. This situation brought about the setting up of Dissenting Academies. In the middle of the eighteenth century **James WILD** was sending his sons to one, as I have a letter from his wife **Mary** to their son **James** at Mr Fuller's Accademy (sic), Loathbury (sic) dated January 1764. Judging by his age he was there probably as a student teacher, and a younger brother was coming to join him. I have evidence of many other children of **WILDs** and **WEEKLYs**, both boys and girls, attending boarding schools throughout the eighteenth century.

Harmondsworth has several charities to help provide for the needs of the poor:

Queen Elizabeth I's gift to the Church: The Queen gave a messuage, the Sun House, which stands beside the church, and half an acre of land in Heathrow Field. They were to be let and the money used to pay for Obits, that is prayers for the dead, and for lights and lamps in the church. When the Charity Commissioners visited the property in 1823 they found a deed dated 25 May 1745 whereby **William WILD** conveyed in trust to **James TILLYER** and others a messuage called "The Sun" and also half an acre in Heathrow Field. In 1876 this was yielding £68.12s.0d per year.

Stock Money Land: In 1677 the parish officers had £90 belonging to the poor and with this they purchased 6 acres of land in Sipson Field which were to be used for the poor of Harmondsworth forever. This yielded £46. 1s.0½d per year.

Cullee's Bread Gift: In 1680 **William CULLEE** gave 1 acre of land in Boomer Field for the term of 992 years to provide bread for the poor, yielding £1 per year.

Dowsett's Bread Gift: In 1722 **John DOWSETT** in his Will left 2 acres in Cranford (a neighbouring parish) to his wife subject to her paying 10s. a year to provide bread for the poor of Harmondsworth on Good Friday, and 10s. a year to the poor of Cranford for bread on 24 August, yielding £1 a year.

Hickman's Money Gift: **William HICKIVIAN** in his Will in 1729 left 2 acres in Cranford to give 10s. each to the poor of Harmondsworth and Cranford on Good Friday and 24 August respectively, an income of £1 a year.

The Countess of Uxbridge Money Gift: Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Uxbridge left in trust in 1747 the sum of £100 in old South Sea Annuities for the benefit of poor families in Harmondsworth, the interest of this money to be distributed annually on New Year's Day to 10 poor families who should not be on the poor books and should be resident in the parish, no person in any one year to receive more than 10s.; total income £3 .3s.0d.

Tillyer's Bread Gift: **John TILLYER** by his Will in 1771 gave 20s. a year to the poor of Harmondsworth, to be given in bread.

Oliver's Gift to Widows: At the beginning of the eighteenth century **William OLIVER** gave 10s. a year for the poor widows of Harmondsworth. It appears that sometime around 1775 this charity was lost.

Allotments to the poor instead of Furze and Heath and their right to Common. This refers to 50 acres mentioned in the Enclosure Award. The rents came to £173.2s.1½d per year and were disbursed as coal.

Smith's Cloak Gift: **Henry SMITH** died in October 1875 having previously lived at Harmondsworth Hall for 45 years. He bequeathed £300 to the poor, the interest to be distributed in blankets; income £7.13s.0d a year.

Smith's School Gift: **Henry SMITH** bequeathed £200 to Harmondsworth's National School; income £5.2s.0d a year.

The total annual income of all the charities is £305.5s.6d.

Finally we will take a look at the poorer people of the parish through the eyes of the Vestry Minutes in the closing years of the eighteenth century:

The first Vestry recorded in the book was held on 22 July 1789 at **Matthew EAST's**, i.e. "The Sun" public house, and the churchwardens were **William**

WILD, a horse doctor who lived at Sipson House, and **Thomas JARVIS**, auctioneer. It was ordered that any stray cattle found be driven to the parish pound immediately; also that the stocks and whipping post be put immediately into repair! The pound, stocks and whipping post were situated behind the “Five Bells” public house, which is directly opposite the church. On 16 September **Eleanor WELLS**, lunatic, had been taken since the last Vestry into the Workhouse from the parish of Stanwell. The meeting of 14 October agreed that **James PAIN**'s children be clothed and the officer search after him to maintain his family or be punished according to the law, and on 21 October in a meeting at the “Magpies” public house the officer was ordered to take James Pain’s wife ‘that is now in the Workhouse’ before a Justice to be dealt with. The Workhouse was at Sipson Green, not far from the “Magpies”.

On 2 December, **Mr RIDDINGTON** of Twickenham was to take on the poor in the Workhouse for the sum of £270 for one year from 1 January 1790 on the same terms as he had from Mortlake parish, and on 17 December **Henry FROGLEY**, Doctor, was engaged to look after the poor in the Workhouse for all kinds of disorders and midwifery for the sum of £8.85. a year. By 3 March 1790, a lot of repairs were to be carried out by Mr Riddington in the Workhouse, including a grate, a new copper, the kitchen to be whitewashed and windows repaired at the expense of the parish, and Mr Riddington to have two new windows at his own expense. James Pain and **Edward FILBEE** were to be *taken before the magistrates or to keep their families?* On 5 April, my 3x great grandfather **Thomas WEEKLY** became churchwarden and **William WILD** Overseer of the Poor. The meeting of 20th December 1791 ordered that **William PEARCE** be discharged from the Workhouse upon the request of the Master for his insolence and ill behaviour, and that a survey of the Cage be paid for by the Overseers. On 9 May it was agreed to pay **Joseph DOWDEN**, living with **Mr STENT**, and **James HILL**, living with **Mr ATLEE**, £1.11s.6d. each on account of their being “drawed for militia” (the threat of the Napoleonic Wars). Also that no poor man be relieved by the parish (shepherds only excepted) who shall have a dog until the dog be destroyed (4th January 1793 decreed that **William MEADS** have five shillings stock money ‘if he has made away with his dog, if he have not to have nothing’). 23 May 1792 ordered that men working on the Highways ‘do work for eight hours for a shilling’ (i.e. unemployed men working for the Surveyor). 31 October 1792 ordered that **James STEVENS** have £1.15 - stock money towards paying for the inoculation of his family

(this would be the inoculation of smallpox, not the vaccination of cowpox which had not yet been discovered by Dr Edward Jenner). Thomas BOND was to be examined as to his Settlement and if not a parishioner, to bring a certificate. On 13 March 1793 Mr Riddington was to allow Mr ELLIOTT one shilling a week 'for to keep John LITTLE's youngest child out of the Workhouse'; the rest of the family to go to the Workhouse. On 16 July 1794 it was ordered that 'the woman whose name is PORTER be taken to the Bench of Justices to be examined as to her parish'. On 20 May 1795, Joseph HILL's children being brought to the Vestry, he agreed to leave in the hands of his master, Mr SINGER (who farmed at Perry Oaks) the sum of three shillings per week for their maintenance; all out-parishioners to produce certificates of their parishes.

In April 1795 the parishes of Harmondsworth and Harlington had to provide one man for the Navy. They agreed to give the man who was willing to go twenty guineas and a crown. Thomas EALES from Hurst in Berkshire (some 20 miles away) volunteered; he was engaged to serve and given a shilling as 'earnest'. Additional expenses were incurred for taking him to London, his board and lodging, etc., which came to £3.17s.10d. In June the Vestry agreed that Harlington should pay a one third share of the expenses.

On 27 April 1796 it was ordered that the Cage door be made strong and proper for the confinement of prisoners, and that the Engine be put in proper repair (presumably the fire engine, which was drawn by hand).

The above are some of the more interesting items in the Minutes for the years 1789 to 1796, the rest consisting of repetitions of handing out money to the poor, quite a number of whom were widows, and the setting of the Poor Rate. One is impressed by the amount of unpaid time and labour put in by the parish officers, especially the Overseers of the Poor. Today a parish council has very little say in the things that affect it, but two hundred years ago the parish was better able to decide its own destiny.

William Wild, Pound Farm, Thorrington, Colchester, Essex CO7 8EZ

Acknowledgements

The Villages of Harmondsworth edited by Philip Sherwood 1993, WMFHS
Non-conformity in Harmondsworth by David Wild

Census figures from *Middlesex* by Michael Robbins 1953

Charities of Harmondsworth on the Internet:
<http://village/vossnetco.uk/a/awharris/charities.html>

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.

BABER

Seeking any information on the ancestry of WALTER CHARLES SAMUEL BABER born 15 February 1819 in CHELSEA, MIDDLESEX, died 10 January 1887 in Guys Hospital. He was a schoolmaster/chemist and was killed by being run over by a van. BENJAMIN HART was committed for manslaughter in 1887. Also seeking any news articles about the above.

Mrs Angela Rudge, 18 Stone Park, Broadsands, Paignton, Devon TQ4 6HT

BAKER

Seeking information and looking to contact any descendants of the following family: HARRY BAKER born 23 February 1877 at HANWELL. Father HUMPHREY BAKER born 4 December 1831 CLYSTHYDON, DEVON, mother MARIA HEARD/HURD born c. 1839 EXETER, DEVON. Brothers and sisters: HUMPHREY J. born 1864, STONEHOUSE, DEVON, LUCY born 1866 STONEHOUSE, DEVON, CHARLES E. born 1868 DAMACAL, DEVON, MARY J. born 1870 STONEHOUSE, DEVON, WILLIAM H. born 1872 STONEHOUSE, DEVON, FRANK born 1875 HANWELL, MIDDLESEX, EARNEST born 1880 LONDON, MIDDLESEX. Harry Baker was married to ETHEL SUCH who died 1901, then married BESSIE MARTIN 13 January 1904 at Christ Church EALING: brother Frank was a witness. In the 1881 census all the BAKERS are with their Mum and Dad at 2 Nashville Terrace, HANWELL.

Robyn Byers, 4 Chittick Avenue, North Nowra, NSW 2541, Australia
e-mail: stopp@shoal.net.au

HODGSON

JAMES HODGSON married LOUIS (or LOUISE) FIELD the daughter of OSWALD OWEN FIELD and ELIZABETH SARAH MACKLEY who married 28 May 1871 DARTFORD, KENT. James and Louis had

RAYMOND, DAVID and MABEL and lived HOUNSLOW CENTRAL near the tube station in a road off the west side of LAMPTON ROAD. Either James or Raymond ran a cycle shop nearly opposite the station. We believe father and son were involved with the Plymouth Brethren and Raymond contributed to the cost of building a gospel hall in the WELLINGTON ROAD NORTH area of Hounslow. The Hodgsons are distant cousins of my wife, née GWEN O'KEEFFE, whose grandmother was ALICE BAYLY MACKLEY, sister of ELIZABETH SARAH. The O'Keeffes were in touch with the Hodgsons in 1948 but unfortunately contact has been lost. Any information will be greatly appreciated.

Mr and Mrs DA. Harkett, 'Little Borough', 9 Frensham Vale, Lower Bourne, Farnham, Surrey GU10 3HN E-mail: David.AHarket@cs.com

KENTON/DAWNEY/GROOM/FRICKER/HONEY/HUGHES

Seeking information about the following family: EDWARD KENTON married MARY ANN DAWNEY June 1816 SOUTHWARK and had at least three children, the youngest, MARY ANN, born BRENTFORD December 1839. In 1866 EDWARD KENTON of BRENTFORD bequeathed a property 'THE BRICKL.AYER'S ARMS' in Drum Lane or Ealing Lane, Brentford to his son EDWARD KENTON, a freehold house in Half Acre to his daughter MARY ANN GROOM née KENTON and two copyhold houses in Brookshot Road to his daughter ROSETTA FRICKER nee KENTON. EDWARD KENTON Junior born c.1827 married twice, firstly 1847 to LUCY GIBBING, secondly August 1863 to ELIZA HONEY nee HUGHES. Edward and Eliza's children were: MARY A.; LUCY A.; MICHAELU); ELIZA ROSETTA (my great grandmother) b. 12 December 1866; CHARLES b. c.1869; EMMA SARAH b.1871; ALBERT b.1873, VICTOR b. c.1875; LEOPOLD b. c.1878. Eliza Rosetta died 1898; great grandfather WALTER CHARLES FARNHAM then married her sister EMMA SARAH (before it was legal to do so).

Julie Jukeway, 4 School Avenue, Thorpe St Andrew, Norwich, Norfolk NR7 0QU E-mail;Julie.jakeway@zoom.co.uk

SILVESTER/SYLVESTER/BURRIDGE

My great great grandfather JOHN SILVESTER married JANE BEANS/BENNS 1825 BEDFONT. They lived most of their lives in STAINES and had eight sons between 1825-41, namely JOHN, CHARLES, HENRY, WILLIAM, EDWARD, JAMES, JOSEPH and GEORGE. My great grandfather GEORGE SILVESTER married JUSTINA BACON 1863

BATTERSEA. They lived in STAINES and ASHEORD and had nine children who lived to adulthood: MARIA, JOHN, GEORGE, JANE, ELLEN, HENRY, ALBERT, EDWARD and WILLIAM. I know of the family since my grandfather EDWARD married but have been unable to trace any of his siblings etc. Maria married a BURRIDGE and was in HOUNSLOW in 1917? Surely with so many SILVESTER/SYLVESTERS born in the Staines, Ashford area some descendants must still have links with the area. Can anyone help?

Mrs Ruth L. Noyes, 176 Cannock Road, Stafford ST17 0QJ

STEEL

Searching for descendants of my wife's great grandfather THOMAS R. STEEL, b.1846, Market Gardener at Worton Farm, ISLEWORTH (1881) and Heath Lane Farm ISLEWORTH (1891). Thomas R. married ELLEN MARION PURVES at EALING 9.10.1869. Thomas R. had brothers CHARLES STEEL b.1838 Market Gardener, Boston Gardens, Boston Road, EALING, RICHARD J. STEEL, Market Gardener and Auctioneer and HENRY E. STEEL who is described as a 'Factory Manager' in 1881. Thomas R.'s father was CHARLES STEEL born c.1812 FULHAM. I have been unable to find his baptism.

Mr Gareth Thomas, 228 Kettering Road, Northampton NN2 7DU

THE JOURNAL

Mavis Burton

Have you ever wondered how you receive your journal? "The postman brings it", I hear you all say! But what happens before the postman gets it? The journal is compiled obviously by our editor, Yvonne, who besides putting in the usual information on who keeps our Society Records, who are the forthcoming speakers, the Help column, postcard and Fiche sales, etc., hunts out items about websites helpful to family historians, news from the PRO, and whatever other such helpful tit-bits she can find. She then relies on articles submitted by members of the society both local and further afield.

Next, the proofs go off to Joan at our friendly helpful printers For page space to be juggled as we do not want blank spaces and to be type-set on their machines, then about 900 journals are printed off, Folded, stapled and placed into boxes.

The next part of the magazines journey is to one of our Thursday night

meetings down at Montague Hall, Hounslow. After the speaker of the evening has concluded his or her talk and armed with fortifying coffee and biscuits, a band of volunteers drawn from those attending the meeting take approximately 45 minutes to slip the journals into their plastic postage bags, fighting with the static electricity in the plastic tear-off strips and trying to make sure they put the journals in the right way round! Next it's back into the boxes for the now loaded envelopes and home with the Membership Secretary for her to stick on all the name and address labels and stamps and then off to the post office to finally reach the postman's bag.

So, next time you sit down with a cup of coffee to enjoy your society journal, just give a moment's thought to all the voluntary work that goes into getting it onto your doormat. Better still, what about writing an article yourself? It doesn't have to be a long essay as we always have a number of small areas to fill, and we all have some amusing or intriguing incident we can share.

VICOR'S JUVENILES

June Wellington

The following names were written on the back of a postcard, circa 1914, showing a photograph of a small company of young dancers - Victor's Juveniles. The company was directed by a Belgian couple, M. and Mme THERON, and had done extensive tours of European theatres, as well as English ones.

The troupe was in Cologne when the First World War broke out, and had to escape, with many adventures, through Belgium, back to England, getting out of Antwerp just before the first aerial bombardment of a town by the Germans, and seeing it going up in flames just behind them.

If any reader recognises any of these names as part of their own family, and sends me details and a postcard-size SAE, I will be happy to send them a copy of the photograph, and any other facts I can supply.

Dora Alexander	55 Bridge Avenue, Hammersmith
Elsie Beadle	339 Caledonian Road, N.E.
Lily Hall	36 Mansion House Street, Hammersmith
Connie & Beatty King	59 Claxton Grove, Margravine Rd, Hammersmith
Doris McHenry	38 Stanlake Road, Shepherd's Bush
Evelyn McKenna	2 Epirus Mansions, Walham Green

June Wellington, The Applegarth, Chardstock, Axminster, Devon EX13 7BX

ADVENTURE IN HOUNSLOW, OR WHY DIDN'T I ASK BEFORE

June Wellington

They would be in their late eighties or nineties by now, that kind couple who took charge of a stranded six-year-old who, sometime in 1934, had landed up alone in the unknown territory of Hounslow. They were so kind to me and I have always remembered them. Why didn't I ever try to find out who they were, and say "Thank you"? But perhaps even now they might still remember me, or perhaps I myself am a tiny part of *their* family history!

Here is the story. It was the first time I had been away from home, and I was to stay for a week with my Aunt Flo and Uncle **Ted CARPENTER** who had a shoe-shop in Reading. My mother was unwell and her sister thought it would give her a break if I could be looked after by the Carpenter family for a while. I was to travel, by Green Line bus, on my own from Brentford to Reading, where my aunt would meet me at the bus stop. So my mother, **Sylvia Gladys Eve HORWOOD**, took me from our home in St Mary's Road, South Ealing, to join the bus on the Great West Road, now the M4.

I was a little apprehensive, but determined to put a brave face on it. There was some discussion between my mother and the bus driver about whether the bus was actually *going* to Reading, which increased my tension, but finally the driver decided that Reading was where the bus was going, and accepted me on board. I waved goodbye to my mother and forgot my fears in the excitement of being on my way. Soon we passed a factory at Isleworth, and I think I saw a neon sign showing a wine glass being continuously filled and emptied. I could read and write quite well, and I don't think I am importing a later memory into the situation: I am sure that I read the sign "A lovely wine for seven and nine!" Does it still exist? It should be a historic monument!

Much later, it seemed, we stopped outside a dun-coloured building, possibly a pub, while we waited for a new driver. There followed a lengthy discussion between the two drivers; then the first one came rather hesitantly up to me and said that the bus wasn't going to Reading after all, and that I would have to get off and catch a later bus. The world seemed to stand still! But I knew there was nothing for it, so I stood on the bus platform, crying a bit, and looking out at what they said was Hounslow, while the driver asked whether anyone in the long queue would look after me until the Reading bus was due in the early afternoon (it was then about ten-thirty in the morning). I can picture now the sea of pink faces, all looking blankly at me. Then a young couple right at the

back of the queue called out “We’ll take her!” To my eyes, they seemed very grown up, but reading off from my mental image I would say they were about 22 or so and possibly engaged or married, though they could have been a brother and sister close in age. Except for when I stood on the bus platform, I couldn’t really see their faces, as they were so far above me. A small child generally has a view only of the underside of people’s chins! So all I remember is that the girl had darkish hair, and was of course wearing a hat, while the young man had a grey overcoat. But I do remember them as very kind and somehow peaceable and reassuring. So I had no qualms about going with them to their house, or perhaps it was to their parents’ house, which they said was a short walk from the bus stop.

My memory of the route is less clear, but we turned left off the main road where the bus stop was and followed a fairly wide road into what looked like a new estate (though I wouldn’t have called it that then). The kerbs were quite high, and it was difficult to negotiate them. We then turned, I think, right, and shortly reached the house where my rescuers, or one of them, lived. I suppose to amuse me, they took me through the house into a new and rather bare garden, with fences that you could see through all round it. But halfway down there was an oblong, formal pond, with steps of a pale honey colour leading down to it, obviously newly laid out. I had never seen such a pond in a private garden before and was very impressed. In fact I remember their pride in it too.

But all the time I was worrying about letting my aunt know where I was. She would be so anxious when I didn’t arrive at the promised time! My hosts had thought of this and suggested that I send her a telegram, and asked me if I knew her address. Of course I did! And what is more, I had sixpence to pay for the telegram. So after something to eat (the one thing I can’t remember anything about, oddly enough), we set out for the Post Office, which was situated, in my child’s topography, round two sides of a square from the house. My “minders” let me write the telegram myself, which I did in a careful round script: “Got on wrong bus. Stop. Arriving Reading two-thirty. June.” My sixpence was exactly enough (or did the couple pay the extra?). I could tell that they were very amused, but also, as I appreciate now, so understanding of my need to keep on top of the situation, or otherwise . . .

I never knew the name of these Good Samaritans. Do they remember me, I wonder, a funny little girl with very fair hair and blue eyes? I should have tried to find them years ago because now, perhaps, it’s too late. Or does someone remember this bit of my family history because, who knows, they might have been told the story! I have tried to trace the route from the bus stop in

This was the title of the Conference held at Imperial College London in early September hosted by the Society of Genealogists, one of the customary six monthly conferences on themes relevant to family historians which also incorporate business meetings of the Federation of Family History Societies.

The theme of the Conference was summed up in the welcoming address to delegates: *as the new millennium starts it is appropriate to look back at the last century to see what changes, or problems, it has brought about for genealogy. As more and more family historians will be beginning their research in the 20th century, the events of that period must undoubtedly shape their experiences, for example the huge changes in social structure, women's lives, two world wars and the colossal development in technology must influence what we can discover about our ancestors, as well as how we discover it. Which makes the future of family history all the more exciting.*

And so it turned out to be. The first lecture, on the new Ellis Island Records Website, described this and other sources of data on immigration to the United States. It shared the same timespace as a talk about the 1901 Census digitization project given by Jill Brassington from the PRO and Steve Skone from QinetiQ (pronounced "kin-e-tick"): this, of course, will be the first major 20th century source available for family historians, and I ill and Steve set out to show us what it will look like when we are able to "tune in" on the internet in January 2002. And then came the surprise - not only the 1901 census is to become available to internet viewers via the PRO website, but, in due time, all the 19th century censuses as well! (See **WMFHS Noticeboard** "Straight between the eyes", as they say!

After lunch Peter Park delivered his "Lloyd George's Doomsday" talk on what is sometimes referred to as the 1910 census. The Finance Act of 1910 created records for over nine and a half million properties, giving details of owner, occupier and use, and including maps and plans - which can help give a picture of the accommodation your ancestors lived in, who their neighbours were and much more.

At the same time as Peter was speaking, Rob Perks spoke about the Resources of the British Library Sound Archive. This fascinating talk showed how the spoken Word collections at the National Sound Archive range from the

pioneering recordings on wax cylinders made by Edison at the end of the nineteenth century, to the most recent Millennium Memory Bank collection on digital minidisk.

Next, an introduction to Genealogy in Trade Union Records and the Modern Record Centre at the University of Warwick competed with a Workshop concerned with the transfer of modern Merchant Naval Records from the Registry of Ships and Shipping to the PRO.

After dinner that evening a presentation by Huntley Archives entitled “Faces of the Past“ clearly demonstrated that the archaeology of the future will include film - “ . . . *moving images are a new historical primary source . . . they are immediate, appealing and we now have a chance to see our predecessors speak for themselves. . .*” - and they certainly did!

The following morning Christine Wise spoke about sources for family history in the Women’s Library at London Guildhall University, whilst Roger Kershaw gave an overview of 20th Century migration, ranging from Certificates of Arrival and Passenger Lists through aliens, spies, refugees, internees and deportees to naturalisation records and colonial migration.

Then while Pamela Winfield spoke on GI Brides and GI babies, the impact of GIs on Great Britain and where to find information about them, Pamela Horn gave a fascinating talk about 20th century servants, discussing sources for domestic service up to the 1960s, including Government training schools, the migration of maids from the depressed industrial north in the 20’s and 30’s and the moral concerns this caused, the role of domestic registry offices and newspaper advertisements in staff recruitment, and the employment of foreign servants, especially from central Europe in the 1930’s and post 1945. Her book “Life Below Stairs in the 20th Century” must be a very good read.

After lunch Roger Kershaw spoke again, this time about child migration schemes in force before 1900, Home Office records and the emigration of pauper children. He went on to consider the Children’s Overseas Reception Board 1940-44, records held in Australia and Canada, and finished with a mention of the Child Migrant Central Information Index and Support Fund. Alison Webster from the PRO then looked at future trends, especially the PRO’s e-business strategy and how the PRO intends to make its most popular collections available on-line to increase accessibility to users - very much developing the theme introduced by Jill Brassington on Day One.

Whilst Roger and Alison were speaking some of us attended the Federation

business meeting. Much was covered and detailed minutes will be published elsewhere, but a key item for the future was a proposal that the Federation should examine the feasibility of making data collected by family history societies available on the internet. Any interrogation of this data on the internet would be on a "pay-as-you-view" basis, and individual FHS's providing data would get a share of the fee charged. This is the system already in operation for Scotland, and the Society of Genealogists and Cornwall PHS commence their own operation in November 2001. So, should West Middlesex FHS participate in this kind of operation? What do you think? (Please write in to the Chairman, address inside the front cover of the Journal.)

Having slept on that one overnight, we attended the final morning of the Conference and saw John Carr speaking on "Sources for the Boer War". The war effectively began in December 1888 (although not declared until 10 October 1898) and lasted until May 1902. 400,000 Imperial troops saw service in South Africa and 22,000 never returned. The PRO holds the key to these men and women who served the Empire.

Simultaneously a presentation by Else Churchill concentrated on internees of the First and Second World Wars. There are in fact few records of the fate of these foreign nationals detained within our shores, but with luck *some* information can be discovered.

After coffee Tessa Stone, a Research Fellow in History at Newham College, Cambridge, presented a Fascinating lecture on the archival sources available for researching women's roles in the two world wars. She concentrated on the integration of women into military service in the Second World War and in particular on the history of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force, but managed as well to include other military and civilian organisations that employed women during wartime.

The Final lecture after lunch was by Peter Park on the topic "There's a bomb in our back garden". Peter gave this talk to the West Middlesex FHS in January 1999, and as ever was comprehensive in outlining the sources of information on the Blitz - and what was striking was how diverse these were and how those for no two towns seem to be alike!

All in all there was much to ponder on in the train home? Whoever wrote the welcoming paragraph of the Conference was right - *the future of family history (will be) all the more exciting. . .*

When I was very young I could not understand why, at the beginning of November each year, my family did not wear poppies like everyone else and why my mother and grandmother seemed to cry all day on November 11th. Later I was to learn that both of my mother's brothers - my grandmother's only two sons - had been killed in the battlefields of France.

I can recall that in later years my grandmother told me "George was a stretcher bearer. He was shot in the groin and bled to death" and "Dick was blown to bits in a dugout". Where this intelligence would have come from I do not know - it is clearly not the language of official communications and I can only assume that it was told to her by one or other of the boys' friends who did return from the trenches.

Both of my uncles were brought up in Teddington though they were born in Merton, Surrey, where their mother had lived before she married. They were the second and third children of **Richard Bryant READWIN** and his wife (my grandmother) **Emma Eliza**, formerly **ADAMS**. **Richard Bryant READWIN** (named after his father) was born in 1895 and **George Henry READWIN** in 1898. My mother was the fourth child, and Richard, their father, died when she was only a few months old. Emma therefore had the problem of bringing up four children as a single mother. No State aid in those days.

By the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 Richard was 19 and George 16; they enlisted as soon as they were able to do so - Richard on 11th September 1914 in the 1st/8th Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own) and George a short nine months later on 5th June 1915 aged 17 in the 12th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). Both served for about two years before they were killed in action; neither of them has a known grave.

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission records the barest details of them:

"READWIN, Pte. Richard, TF/3206. 1st/8th Bn. Middlesex Regt. 6th Oct., 1916". Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France

"READWIN, Pte. George Henry, 17732. 12th Bn. Royal Fusiliers. 3rd Aug., 1917". Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium

These dates and places clearly indicate that Richard died towards the end of the Battle of the Somme, George near Ypres in what came to be known as the third Battle of Passchendaele. (As we found later, both these dates are suspect, probably due to mis-reporting. George was almost certainly killed on 31st July rather than 3rd August; Richard was probably killed on 7th October, not the 6th.)

Published war histories set these battles in their historical contexts and the Battalion War Diaries held at the PRO Kew - the Middlesex Regiment ('WO95/2187) and the Royal Fusiliers (WO95/2208) - give a little more detail of what actually happened in the actions in which they died, though as in all these War Diaries only the names of officers are recorded - the social order of the times simply set the ordinary soldiery as 'Other Ranks'. Not that the War Diaries tell you much, unless you know the areas and places named.

Until recently it was not possible to see the Service records of the soldiers of the Great War as ironically they were substantially damaged, indeed many were lost, in the air raids of the 1939/45 War. Some records however have been retrieved and restored and, known as the 'Burnt Records', are available on film, in open self-help cabinets. There was nothing there for George but I was luckier with Richard and was able to reconstruct his Army Service.

He had enlisted at Twickenham in the 8th Reserve Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment on 11th September, 1914, just six weeks after the outbreak of War. His medical examination shows that he was of slight build, 5'5½" tall, 8 stone 8lbs in weight, with a chest (expanded) of 33 inches. As a civilian he had been a Wood Machinist; as a serviceman he was a Signaller. His Regiment left Southampton on 1st February, 1915 for Gibraltar, where they spent a few months, then sailed to Alexandria (again for only a few months). His conduct sheet shows that here he committed some minor infringement and was awarded a punishment of three days "Confined to Barracks". In May 1916 the Battalion finally embarked for Marseilles and moved north to Rouen and the Western Front, joining the 1st/8th Battalion of the Regiment on 4th July, 1916 where it was to play its part on the Somme. A little over three months later, on 13th October, 1916, the Officer Commanding his unit reported that Richard Readwin, amongst others, had been killed in action on 6th October.

The Battle of the Somme had commenced on 1st July, 1916; during that summer there was incessant rain over the whole of north-west France. On 5th October the Battalion, in mud thigh high, was resting at Trones Wood

near Les Boeofs, between Albert and Bapaume, and due to become involved in what would be known as the Battle of Transloy Bridge.

At 6pm on 6th October, the day that Richard was reported to have received his fatal injury, the Battalion moved up to the front line to join the offensive which was to be resumed the following day. There is no suggestion in the Diary that they were involved in any action that day. They were at their "positions of assembly" by 11.30 and zero hour for the attack was 1.45 pm the following day (7th) when they moved forward "under intense barrage of fire and successfully captured their objective"; casualties were "heavy". Can it be that in the confusion that must have followed the action, the dates were recorded incorrectly?

It was nine months later, in July 1917, that the 12th Royal Fusiliers, with whom Richard's younger brother George was serving, left their base camp near Boulogne for the Ypres Salient, changing billets each night as they marched eastwards in the Passchendaele mud through the French and Belgian towns of Fromental, Bayenghem, Renescure, Caestre, Eecke and Steenvoorde to the Canadian "Micmac Camp" on the French/ Belgian border, some 12 or 15 miles west of the town of Ypres. On 30th July they moved to various Assembly Points in what were known as 'Rum Trench', 'Halifax Street' and the 'Belt'.

Five 'Other Ranks' (no names recorded as they were not officers) were killed in these Assembly Points. The attack commenced at 3am the following morning, 31st July - "very dark and the weather had been very wet, making the ground sodden and difficult for the troops to advance". About an hour later after being held up at several enemy strong-points they consolidated their position, digging in under sniper and machine-gun fire. When completed, their trenches were under about a foot of water. Somewhere in these actions George was killed with 42 of his un-named 'Other Rank' companions and nine officers including the Battalion Commander.

Why the War Graves Commission had George's death recorded as 3rd August is not clear; the battle had lasted for three days, i.e. till 2nd August but by the 3rd the Battalion was back in Micmac Camp. Perhaps that was simply the date when the casualty lists were drawn up and the details had been lost in the heat of the fighting.

As I said at the beginning, neither of the boys has a known grave - just their names on the two great memorials at Thiépval and Ypres. One day I shall go and read them myself - someone should. For those are their only memorials;

they are not inscribed on the War Memorial in Teddington as they should be. I know that many names are omitted from these memorials all over the country; I can only assume that when the lists were being drawn up only a year or two after the War ended, the grieving relatives could not bring themselves to go and have the names recorded.

Richard and Georges medals, the 1915 Star and the Victory Medal, were sent posthumously to my grandmother together with her last letter to Richard which he had never received, enclosing a squashed paper packet of five Woodbines. Oh yes, she did receive a pension for the loss of her two sons (she was already a widow, of course) it was 11/5d a week for the two of them and was paid until she died in 1956. It was not index linked.

Mrs. Jean Gale, 53 Liberty Lane, Addlestone, Weybridge, Surrey KT15 1NQ.

Reference: The Commonwealth War Graves Commission is at 2 Marlow Road, Maidenhead, Berks SL6 7DX.

PAST MEETINGS

In August Kathy Chater came to talk about suicide and its records. While doing a Birkbeck College Diploma in Genealogy she became interested in the way the perception of suicide has changed over the centuries, being strongly influenced by the religious climate of the time. She also found that widely-held theories about suicide were perhaps wrong, for instance incidents involving 'girls who got into trouble' were quite rare and suicide was more likely among middle-aged family men who were ill. As suicide was 'kept quiet' in families, the fact that a death on the family tree was due to suicide may not be known. Suicide after 1837 can sometimes be deduced from entries on death certificates, either from the cause of death or the fact that the certificate was signed by the local Coroner. Inquest records are closed for 75 years, but it is sometimes possible to look at them before this with the Coroner's permission, a direct descendent being considered a legitimate person to look at the record; there is a Gibson Guide on Inquest record holdings around the country. Inquest records can be destroyed after 15 years, only murder or those of a significant social, legal or medical interest being kept, so in the case of untraceable records, newspapers, which often cover cases in great detail, are a very good source of information. It is important to know that inquests took place where the death occurred, not necessarily where the person lived; in fact, people often go away from their home to commit suicide, so it is important to find out in what jurisdiction the death

took place. Day books, kept alongside Parish Registers, are another important source: these were account books listing money paid for ceremonies such as funerals: they often give cause of death and address. Day books are not always listed with Parish Registers in Record Offices, so it is a good idea to ask if they exist. Missing burial records may be due to suicide: Vicars often refused a burial service to a suicide, so there is no entry in the Register.

Kathy went on to talk about attitudes to suicide from the time of the setting up of the office of Coroner in 1194: besides originally looking after the Sovereigns finances, the Coroner also investigated suspicious deaths: if someone was considered to have committed suicide whilst in full possession of their faculties, they were considered to have murdered themselves (*felo de se*) and therefore their property was forfeit - to the Crown, thus adding much-needed money to the Sovereigns coffers; a murderer's property was also forfeit to the Crown. Before the time of Henry VII *felo de se* was a rare verdict, but Henry changed all that, setting up the Star Chamber, which could overturn Coroners' 'suicide while insane' verdicts in order to obtain money for the Crown. Star Chamber was abolished in Oliver Cromwell's time, and surviving records are at the PRO.

Kathy found that the most frequent motive for suicide in the past seems to have been poverty or ill-health: in fact ill-health meant poverty for the working class. The very poor did not kill themselves as often as those who had lost money, and a person's class can be deduced from the method of death, for example death by poison: the better off used laudinum, while the poor used arsenic, familiar to them as a rat poison. It has always been difficult for jurors at an inquest to decide about suicide, especially as in local parishes they probably knew the person who had died, so would often pass a verdict such as "found drowned".

In September Shaaron Whetlor took us into the world of the piggeries and potteries of North Kensington. This had been a rural area until the end of the eighteenth century, the site of the old manor of Notting Barns. The soil was a heavy clay, and from the mid-eighteenth century land began to be sold off for brickmaking for the growing metropolis of London: from this area came much of the 'London stock' bricks, especially in London's smart squares. A pottery was established making tiles, pots and drainpipes: Pottery Lane and the kiln still survive. However the land became worked out and full of holes, waterlogged and useless. It was rented out to tenants who kept pigs - by 1840 a small settlement known as the Potteries had grown, a very rough place:

Pottery Lane acquired the nickname 'Cutthroat Lane'. Nearby the Hippodrome racecourse existed for a while, but ultimately failed, mostly because people refused to go around it as this would take them through the Potteries, so they broke down fences and went across. In Hippodrome Place can still be seen cobbles which were part of the Drome stables. The settlement consisted of hovels arranged higgledy piggledy; in 1840 there were 240 hovels and 3,000 pigs, which were kept in filthy conditions. Carts went daily from the settlement to the grand houses and hotels of London, collecting refuse to feed the pigs. The old brick pits filled with fetid water and sewage, one very large one being known locally as the Ocean. The area was considered the worst in London, worse than the East End. Charles Dickens, of course, visited in 1851, and wrote about it in his magazine "Household Words", comparing it with the elegant houses of Bayswater and Notting Hill.

In the 1850s the hovels were pulled down and replaced by cottages with purpose-built pigsties which had drains running from them. Despite all this, land round about was being acquired by builders and smart houses built. However a downturn in house prices and the coming of the railway - Latymer Junction was known as Piggery Junction - led to some of these houses becoming cheap lodging houses with poor families living in single, verminous rooms. The area became known as the Five Streets, and was officially designated a black spot. Gypsies, who still camped regularly in the area as they had since it was rural, settled permanently and a Rag Fair was established in the streets on Sunday mornings. Many of the local women worked in laundries, doing the washing for the smart houses, but they were still tough and fights were frequent. The Ocean was finally filled in in 1892 and became a park, and philanthropists such as Octavia Hill helped alleviate some of the terrible living conditions. Although the keeping of pigs was supposed to have died out in the 1880s, Shaaron found old people in the area who could remember pigs being kept around World War One, and there was still a pig slaughterer in the area between the Wars.

In October in a change to our programme Audrey Collins told us about Sex, Lies and Civil Registration. Conducting a straw poll of the audience, she found that many of us had discovered untruths on certificates we held, and she went on to outline some of the reasons she thought were behind these. Some of the inaccuracies were not necessarily lies: they could have been due to misunderstandings or mishearings. When registering the birth of a child, the father might be asked for his wife's previous name, and the fact that she

had been married before, which usually appears on the certificate, might not be mentioned - a simple mistake. And some Registrars were not highly literate. So some wrong entries on certificates might just be rather sloppy record keeping: a blank against the father's name on a birth certificate might just be because it was omitted, not because the child was illegitimate. Again, on a child's birth certificate the parents might give the impression they are married when they are not, leading many a family historian to hunt for the marriage that never was. When a marriage certificate indicates a couple got married away from home, e.g. the nearest large town, this could be because the parents did not approve.

People sometimes exaggerated their father's status on their marriage certificate: a farm labourer became a farmer, etc. Some people declare they are single when they are not. Even the most straightlaced of ancestors might give a slightly inaccurate age when getting married - a minor might 'up' his or her age to 21; this might be to avoid having to elope, if parental permission had not been granted. Some did elope - to the well-known Gretna Green in Scotland, but couples in the South of England could similarly elope to the Channel Islands - so look for a missing marriage there. When obtaining a pension, some people tried to alter their birth certificate as they had been lying about their age all their working life! Some of the inaccuracies amount to forgery, as with obtaining a passport with a dead person's birth certificate.

Some of the lies were due to money, such as the well-known 'burial fraud'. It was found that, unlike the actual burial, to register a death did not require producing a body. Money was paid into Burial Clubs to pay for funerals. To withdraw money needed a death certificate - this could be obtained from the Registrar by falsely declaring a death. One woman registered the deaths of two children she had never had. A girl found her own death certificate in her father's pocket: he had registered her death and collected the money from the Burial Club.

Some Vicars objected to Civil Registration, seeing it as a 'sop' to the non-conformists. Many people in their parishes did not Register their children — there were pockets of resistance around the country where birth registrations are missing (similarly, some people regarded Register Office marriages as 'living in sin'). Civil registration was tightened up in the 1870s.

Audrey Collins came to the conclusion that laws and customs may change, but people do not - their worries or motives shine out from the various documents on which they appear.

England

Bedfordshire FHS

Berkshire FHS

Birmingham and Midland Society
for Genealogy & Heraldry
(*Midland Ancestor*)

Bristol and Avon FHS

Buckinghamshire FHS (*Origins*)Calderdale FHS incorporating
Halifax and District (*The
Scrivener*)

Cambridge FHS

Family History Society of Cheshire
(*Cheshire Ancestor*)

North Cheshire FHS

Chesterfield and District FHS

Cleveland FHS

Cornish Forefathers Society

Cornwall FHS

Coventry FHS

Derbyshire FHS

Devon FHS (*Devon Family
Historian*)

Doncaster and District FHS

Dorset FHS

Essex Society for Family History
(*Essex Family Historian*)

Gloucestershire FHS

Hampshire Genealogical Society
(*Hampshire Family Historian*)Eastbourne and District FHS
(*Family Roots*)

Furness FHS

Herefordshire FHS

Hertfordshire Family & Population
History Society (*Hertfordshire
People*)

Hillingdon FHS

Huddersfield FHS

Isle of Axholme FHS (*The Islonian*)

Isle of Wight FHS

Keighley and District FHS

Kent FHS

North West Kent FHS

Leicestershire and Rutland FHS

Lancashire Family History and
Heraldry Society (*Lancashire*)

Lincolnshire FHS

Liverpool and S.W. Lancashire FHS
(*Liverpool Family Historian*)East of London FHS (*Cockney
Ancestor*)London and North Middlesex FHS
(*Metropolitan*)Manchester and Lancashire FHS
(*Manchester Genealogist*)Norfolk FHS (*Norfolk Ancestor*)Northamptonshire FHS
(*Footprints*)

Nottinghamshire FHS

Oxfordshire FHS

Peterborough and District FHS

Pontefract and District FHS

Sheffield and District FHS
(*Flowing Stream*)

Shropshire FHS

Somerset and Dorset FHS
(*Greenwood Tree*)

Suffolk FHS (*Suffolk Roots*)
 East Surrey FHS
 West Surrey FHS
 Sussex Family History Group
 (*Sussex Family Historian*)
 Wakefield and District FHS
 (*Wakefield Kinsman*)
 Wharfedale Family History Group
 Wiltshire FHS
 Woolwich and District FHS
 Yorkshire Archaeological Society,
 Family History & Population
 Studies Section
 City of York and District FHS
Wales:
 Clwyd FHS (*Hel Achau*)
 Glamorgan FHS
 Cardiganshire FHS
 Dyfed FHS
 Gwent FHS
Scotland:
 Aberdeen and North East
 Scotland FHS
 Alloway and South Ayrshire FHS
 Dumfries and Galloway FHS
 Fife FHS
 Highlands FHS
 Largs and North Ayrshire FHS
 Lothians FHS
 Shetlands FHS (*Coontin Kin*)
 Tay Valley FHS (*Tay Valley
 Family Historian*)
 Troon and Ayrshire FHS
Ireland
 Irish FHS
 North of Ireland FHS (*North Irish
 Roots*)
Channel Islands
 Channel Islands FHS
 La Société Guernesiaise
Australia/Tasmania
 Genealogical Society of the
 Northern Territory Inc.
 (*Progenitor*)
 Genealogical Society of Victoria
 Inc. (*Ancestor*)
 Heraldry and Genealogical Society
 of Canberra Inc. (*Ancestral
 Searcher*)
 Queensland FHS Inc. (*Queensland
 Family Historian*)
 South Australian Genealogical and
 Heraldry Society Inc. (*South
 Australian Genealogist*)
 Society of Australian Genealogists
 (*Descent*)
 Western Australian Genealogical
 Society (*Western Ancestor*)
 Genealogical Society of Tasmania
 Inc. (*Tasmanian Ancestry*)
Canada
 Alberta FHS (*Chinook*)
 British Columbia Genealogical
 Society (*British Columbia
 Genealogist*)
 British Isles FHS of Greater
 Ottawa (*Anglo-Celtic Roots*)
 Genealogical Association of Nova
 Scotia (*Nova Scotia
 Genealogist*)
 Manitoba Genealogical Society
 Quebec FHS (*Connections*)
 Saskatchewan Genealogical Society
Miscellaneous
 Society of Genealogists
 (*Genealogists Magazine*)
 Institute of Heraldic and Genea-
 logical Studies (*Family History*)



Further additions to our Library (a selection from the Library is available for perusal at meetings, some available on loan by application to the Librarian):

Acton History Group (*Acton Historian*) – 4 volumes (*Donated*)

Berwickshire Monumental Inscriptions 7 – Gordon, Nenthorn & Westruther (*Donated*)

Genealogical Research Directory National & International 2001

Uxbridge, Hillingdon and Cowley, by K.R. Pearce (*Donated*)

Reflections on the Newgate Calendar, by R Heppenstall (*Donated*)

Explore Your Family's Past – Reader's Digest

A Surrey Man Looks at his Ancestors, by R.A. Lever

St Stephen's, East Twickenham Parish Magazine 1894 (Photocopy)

People and Parish Registers, by T. Lewis

Welsh Pedigrees, by F. Jones (Photocopy) (*Donated*)

Victorian Social Reform, by E. Idwinter (Photocopy) (*Donated*)

Sources for Research in Australia, by C Briton (Photocopy) (*Donated*)

London in the 18th Century – Breakdown of Law and Order (*Donated*)

19th Century – Sir Robert Peel and Foundations of Modern Police
(*Donated*)

The Police System Then and Now, by D. O'Donovan (*Donated*)

Notes on the Structure & Organisation of Police Service in England & Wales (*Donated*)

Policing Outside London – County Police (*Donated*)

Guilds (*Donated*)

Population Movements During Industrial Revolution in England & Wales
(*Donated*)

Women's Suffrage in Britain 1867-1928, by M. Pugh (*Donated*)

Women's Suffrage Movement In and Around Richmond & Twickenham,
by G.D. and J. Heath (*Donated*)

Livery Companies of Tudor London, by T.F. Reddaway (*Donated*)

The Movement of Rent 1540-1640, by E Kerridge

The Transformation of London

A Short History of the English People, Vol.2, by L.C. Jane

The Victorian Undertaker, by T. May

Diary of Samuel Pepys, Vol.1 (*Donated*)

3 Volumes of Huntingdonshire FHS (*The Huntsman*) (*Donated*)

PRO Family History Magazine (*Ancestors*) Issue 1 (*Donated*)
 1851 Census of Dorset – Beaminster Reg. Dist. (PRO HO 107/1860)
 Surname Index to 1871 London Census Returns Bethnal Green
 Reg. Dist., Green Sub-District (Part 1)
 Eastern Battalion Muster Roll of the East Somerset Regiment of Volunteer
 Infantry 1805
 Family History on the Web – An Internet Directory for England and
 Wales, by S.A. Raymond
 Irish Ancestry – A Beginner's Guide, by B. Davis
 Wassa Matter Mate, Somebody 'Itchy?: A Suburban Childhood, by
 T. Betts
 Betty, a Biography (Betty Margaret Evans, née Corby)
 Wareham Rediscovered, by Rev J. Hutchins (*Donated*)
Federation of Family History Societies Publications:
 Identifying Your World War One Soldier from Badges and Photographs,
 by I. Swinnerton
 The Book Catalogue for the Family and Local Historian No.7
 Londoners' Occupations – A Genealogical Guide, 2nd edition, by
 S.A. Raymond
 Basic Facts About Research in London, Part 1: Researching London
 Ancestors, by L. Gibbens
 Bishops' Transcripts and Marriage Licences, Bonds and Allegations:
 A Guide to their Location and Indexes, 5th edition, by J. Gibson
 Basic Facts About Using Colindale and Other Newspaper Repositories,
 by A. Collins

BOOKSHELF

Around the Bush a History of Shepherd's Bush: The Millennium Edition
 The Shepherd's Bush Local History Society, with the aid of a grant from the
 Millennium Festival Awards for All scheme, has completely revised and
 updated its previous edition of the book of the same title published in 1984.

This almost completely new book of some 72 pages with a cover picture of
 sheep in Shepherd's Bush Road in 1905 is beautifully produced with eight
 maps and 13 photographs. The new price is £5.

The chapters cover such diverse subject matter as Market Gardens, Schools,
 Hammersmith Hospital, Transport, Churches, Entertainment and Worm-
 wood Scrubs Prison, to name but some of the interestingly written articles.

This publication makes an excellent addition to the rather sparse literature on this well-known part of West London. If any criticism can be made it is the lack of an index. The book can be obtained from the Shepherd's Bush Local History Society, our own bookstall or through the WMFHS Postal Book Service, when 55p will need to be added.

Jim Devine

The Book of Whitworth Ancestry by *Alan Whitworth*

What is the connection between Bobby Shafto, a Whitby lifeboat, a screw thread, a World War II bomber and the 'Bouncing Bomb', a bicycle and a small hamlet in Lancashire? They are all associated with the name Whitworth. Alan Whitworth, author of numerous books and articles on architecture and local history, has put together this book, through whose pages he traces the lives and associations of many people and places from the 12th century to the present day bearing the name Whitworth.

Limited edition of 1,000 only, date of publication December 2001. Subscribers' names will be printed inside. 198pp, indexed. £25 from Culva House Publications, 10 The Carrs, Sleights, Whitby, North Yorks YO21 1RR

Mr Whitworth also wishes to draw attention to the Whitworth One- Name Study Group, annual membership £10, quarterly newsletter *The Wheatsheaf* plus other publications, computerised database. Same address as above.

Old Title Deeds by *N.W.Alcock*

Extensively re-written new edition of book first published in 1986. A comprehensive, systematic guide to the information which can be gleaned from deeds.

1 86077 1602 144pp 28 ill's £14.99

Huguenot Ancestry, by *N. Currer-Briggs and R. Gambier*

The only comprehensive guide to tracing back to the original refugees and further in France with details of methods and sources for all the places where they took refuge.

1 86077 173 4 160pp 12 ill's £14.99

The above two books available from Phillimore & Co Ltd, Shopwyke Manor Barn, Chichester, West Sussex PO20 6BG, email bookshop@phillimore.co.uk

The following is an update on the list printed in the September 2001 issue

Out of print

Hammersmith & Shepherds Bush
(Old Photographs Series)
West Kensington & Shepherds Bush
(Old Photographs Series)

Directory of Acton Laundries
Poores of Acton
Soapsud Island

	<i>Price</i>	<i>p & p</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
New entry			
Acton Laundries	3.00	0.50	3.50
Change of Price			
Brentford (Old Photographs Series)	9.99	1.00	10.99
West London Nursery Gardens	3.00	0.70	3.70
Chiswick Past	15.95	2.00	17.95
Fulham in the Second World War	2.50	0.60	3.10
Medicine in the Parish of Fulham	2.50	0.50	3.00
Personalities of Fulham & Hammersmith	3.50	0.50	4.00
Hammersmith Bridge	3.00	0.75	3.75
Hammersmith & Fulham thro' 1500 years	2.50	0.65	3.15
A History of Hammersmith	3.00	1.00	4.00
Paupers Paradise	1.00	0.50	1.50
Hammersmith & Shepherds Bush Past	15.95	2.00	17.95
Ladybirds on the Wall	2.50	0.50	3.00
Around the Bush – The War Years	2.25	0.55	2.80
Shepherds Bush Market & Traders	2.00	0.50	2.50

EDITOR'S NOTES

Reading through the HELP entries that have come in over the past year or so, it seems to me that some of them don't make very clear what it is their submitter actually wants to know - in fact, some members seem to have found out an awful lot about their research subjects already. Can I make a plea that anyone sending in a HELP entry should be specific about what information they are after? 'Some more about this family' hardly conveys it!

Keeping up the custom of the past few years, a puzzle - with genealogical connections - is included in this December issue.

May I on behalf of the Executive Committee of West Middlesex Family History Society wish all our members and their families a very Merry Christmas. The deadline for the March 2002 issue is: 15th January 2002

NEW MEMBERS

The Society welcomes all new members. The list below comprises those from whom surname interest forms had been received at the time this issue of the Journal was prepared. The interests themselves are listed on the following pages.

- A77 Mrs D. Atkins, 2 Connaught Close, Maidenhead,
Berks SL6 7SQ
- B244 Miss T.L. Bandyle, The Willows, Milton Park, Stroude Road,
Egham, Surrey TW20 9UY *tinabandyle@msn.com*
- B224 Mrs P.C. Brown, 11 Wellington Road, Sittingbourne,
Kent ME10 1LU
- B248 Mr & Mrs D. Burt, 128 Brookside Avenue, Ashford,
Middx TW15 3LY *dburt71@hotmail.com*
- D118 Mr J.R. Davis, 24 Lansdowne Gardens, Romsey, Hants SO51 8FN
johnrdavis@tesco.net
- D58 Mrs M.M. Dyson, "Braeside", Whitehough, Chinley, High Peak,
Derbyshire SK23 6EJ *m_m_dyson@hotmail.com*
- H204 Mrs S.D. Harman, 113 Duggins Vane, Tile Hill, Coventry,
W. Midlands CV4 9GP
- H202 Mr M.C. Horder, 6 Harcourt Road, Windsor, Berks SL4 5NB
mikeandm@waitrose.com
- O25 Miss K. Ottley, 10 Bramshott Court, South Bank, Surbiton,
Surrey KT6 6DD *cagaylon@cableinet.co.uk*
- P115 Mr R.J. Proud, 40 Seymour Road, Headley Down,
Hants GU35 8JX *richard@turbocomms.co.uk*
- R98 Mr P.C. Ridgway, Grey Gables, Vicarage Lane, Laleham,
Middx TW18 1UE *peter.r@virgin.net*
- R99 Miss O.C. Roberts, 3 Reveley Cottages, 74 Park Road, Bushey,
Herts WD23 3EB
- R97 Mrs A. Rudge, 18 Stone Park, Broadsands, Paignton,
Devon TQ4 6HT
- S199 Dr Darren J. Sherman, 34 Longdon Wood, Keston,
Kent BR2 6EW *darren@theshermanfamily.co.uk*
- S198 Mrs J.E. Shield, Twindykes, Fen Road, Frampton West, Boston,
Lincs PE20 1RU *jts@twindykes.freeseve.co.uk*

Please note the following changes of address:

- F47 Mrs Marion Faint, 26 Ashmere Lane, Felpham, West
Sussex PO22 7QT
- J53 Mrs Deanna Johnson, The Old Forge, Lockram Lane, Wokefield,
Mortimer, Berkshire RG7 3AR
- M173 Mr David J Martin, 14 Thursby Road, Highcliffe, Christchurch,
Dorset BH23 5PE
- S136 Mrs Julia Sumpton, P O Box 661912, Mar Vista, California
90066, USA. Change of email address: *sumpton@earthlink.net*

SURNAME INTERESTS

The table below gives surname interests for the new members listed on the previous page. The format should be self-explanatory. Note that the Chapman County Codes are used in the 'Counties' column. 'ANY' or 'ALL' indicates that, for instance, any date or any place is of interest. When writing to members about entries in this section, please remember to include an SAE.

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
ALEXANDER	Pre 1850	Hampshire	HAM	B248
ALEXANDER	1840s	Old Windsor	BRK	B248
ALEXANDER	Post 1850	Staines/Finsbury Park	MDX	B248
ALEXANDER	From 1840	NW Surrey	SRY	B248
ALLEN, Edw Wm	1780-1820	ANY	ANY	D58
ALLEN, Zac Jones	1750-1800	ANY	ANY	D58
AMES	Pre 1870s	Eye/Stowmarket/ Stowupland/Combs	SFK	B248
ATKINS	Pre 1800	ALL	ALL	A77
BABER	Early 19C	Chelsea Area	MDX	R97
BARRETT	17-18C	Aldbourne	WIL	H202
BARTON		Fulham/Hammersmith	MDX	B224
BARTON		Bethnal Green	MDX	B224
BETTERIDGE	18-19C	Harrow Area	MDX	P115
BIRD	1700 + 1800s	Egham	SRY	B244
BLACKBURN	Pre 1870	ANY	KEN	R98
BOLTON	ANY	Reading	BRK	H204
BONSOR	1780-1850	SE London	LND	D58
BONSOR	Pre 1800	Coventry	WAR	D58
BRAVERY	ALL	Chelsea	MDX	S198
BRISCOE	1810-40	ANY	ANY	O25
BURT	c1800	Yorkshire	YKS	B248
BURT	1850s	Southampton	HAM	B248
BURT	1870s	Buckinghamshire	BKM	B248
BURT	1880s	Croydon	SRY	B248
BURT	1940s	Ashford	MDX	B248

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
CAIN	1800-1900	Ealing	MDX	S199
CAIN	1800-1900	Greenford	MDX	S199
CANFIELD	ALL	ANY	MDX	S198
CHAPMAN	Pre 1900	Hertford	HRT	R98
COLLARD		Hammersmith	MDX	B224
COPELAND	Pre 1900	ANY	MDX	R98
CORDREY	1700 + 1800s	Chorley	BRK	B244
COZENS	1780-1820	ANY	ESS	D58
CUTLER	1800s	Isleworth	MDX	B244
DAKIN	1820-1880	London	LND	D58
DAKIN	1730-1800	Rolleston	STS	D58
DAVIS	Pre 1834	Brentford	MDX	D118
DAY		Fulham/Hammersmith	MDX	B224
DENNING	Pre 1900	ANY	SRY	R98
DEVONPORT	From 1900	Ealing	MDX	S199
DIAPER	1700-1800s	Stowmarket/Stowupland/ Combs	SFK	B248
DINGWA(E)LL	1840s	Holborn	MDX	B248
DINGWA(E)LL	1880-1950s	Staines	MDX	B248
DINGWA(E)LL	1940s	Hersham	SRY	B248
DYSON	Pre 1825	West Riding	YKS	D58
ELDRIDGE	ANY	Chelsea	MDX	H204
ELSTON	ANY	ANY	MDX	H204
ELSTON	1820-1890	Chertsey	SRY	H204
ESELL	ALL	Colchester Area	ESS	B244
FEAKINS	1780-1850	ANY	ANY	D58
FESSEY	Post 1840	Paddington Area	MDX	R99
FESSEY	ANY	Leamington Area	WAR	R99
FISHER	18-19C	Egham Area	SRY	H202
FISHER	1600s	Stoke Poges	BKM	B244
FISHER	1600s	Egham	SRY	B244
FLETCHER	1820-50	Medway	KEN	O25
FORD	1700s	London	LND	B244
FULLER	1700-1800s	Stowmarket/Stowupland/ Combs	SFK	B248
GAYLON	ANY	Chelsea Area	MDX	O25
GAYLON	ANY	Wandsworth	SRY	O25
GOODWIN	Post 1860	London	MDX	R99
GOULDING	ALL	Fulham	MDX	S198
GRIFFITHS	ALL	ANY	WOR	S198
GUNTER	ANY	Wandsworth	SRY	O25
HAMMERTON	ALL	Twickenham	MDX	R98
HAMMON	1820-1900	Ealing	MDX	S199
HARDY	Pre 1700	London	MDX	R99
HARFLEET	ANY	Chelsea	MDX	O25
HARFLEET	ANY	Chatham	KEN	O25
HARRIS	Pre 1820	Denham	BKM	R99
HAYNES	18-19C	Harrow Area	MDX	P115
HEARN	Pre 1900	ANY	MDX	R98
HENLEY	1800-1850	ANY	ANY	D58
HERD	18-19C	Egham Area	SRY	H202
HOPE	Pre 1900	ANY	MDX	R98
HORDER	17-18C	Donhead Area	WIL	H202

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
HORDER	17-18C	Milton Abbas Area	DOR	H202
HORDER	19C	Basingstoke	HAM	H202
HORWOOD	1750-1820	ANY	ANY	D58
HOUSE	From 1800	Ealing	MDX	S199
HOUSE	1780-1850	Denham	BKM	S199
HUSE	Pre 1900	ANY	ANY	R98
JOHNSON	Pre 1900	ANY	SRY	R98
KIDNEY	18-19C	Harrow Area	MDX	P115
KILICK	Pre 1900	ANY	MDX	R98
LAWRENCE	Pre 1850	Hampton Area	MDX	R98
LUFFRAM	ALL	ALL	ALL	B244
LUFFRUM/LUFFLUM	ALL	ALL	ALL	B244
MACER	1850-1920	ANY	ANY	R98
NALDER	17-18C	Reading Area	BRK	H202
NIGHTINGALE	Pre 1860	Eastcote	MDX	R99
PARDON	Pre 1800	London	LND	D58
PEACHELL	1700s	London	LND	B244
PERRIN	18-19C	Brentford	MDX	D118
PERRIN	18-19C	Henley-on-Thames	OXF	D118
READ	18-19C	Acton Area	MDX	P115
RIDGWAY	1750-1850	Paddington Area	MDX	R98
ROBERTS	Post 1930	Denton	NFK	R99
ROLFE	1820-1890	Chertsey	SRY	H204
SHEPHERD	19C	Chertsey	SRY	D118
SHERMAN	From 1800	Hanwell	MDX	S199
SIMCOCK	ANY	Chalfont St Peter	BKM	R99
STINGEMORE	17-18C	Tisbury Area	WIL	H202
STINGEMORE	17-18C	ANY	DOR	H202
STINGEMORE	19C	Egham Area	SRY	H202
STINGEMORE	20C	Ashford Area	MDX	H202
TAYLOR	Pre 1850	Sunbury Area	MDX	R98
TEDDER	1750-1800	ANY	MDX	D58
USHER	17-18C	Bradley	HAM	H202
WEEKS	Post 1835	Isleworth Area	MDX	B244
WELLS	1600 + 1700s	Egham	SRY	B244
WELSTEAD	1800s+1900s	Egham	SRY	B244
WHEELER	19C	ANY	DOR	H202
WHEELER	19C	Warminster	WIL	H202
WHITAKER	ANY	St Martins in the Fields	MDX	O25
WILLIS	1800s	Bedfont	MDX	B244
WINSLADE	Pre 1900	Richmond	SRY	R98
WOODMAN	ALL	Brentford	MDX	B244
WOOLFORD	ANY	Stanwell	MDX	H204
WORKMAN	1700s	London	LND	B244
WRIGHT		Hammersmith/Fulham	MDX	B224

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 Pre-1837 marriages in West Middlesex with partial coverage elsewhere in the county. Search for one specific marriage reference: £1 (non-members £2); listing of up to 20 entries for specific surname: £2 (non-members £4). Please supply places/dates/surname variants if known. All enquiries must contain SAE (minimum 220x110mm). Cheques to West Middlesex FHS.

Richard Chapman, 15 Willerton Lodge, Bridgewater Road, Weybridge, Surrey KT13 0ED

West Middlesex Strays People from or born in our area found in another area. Enquiries £1.00.

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

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, non-members £1.00.

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

1881 Census Indexes For fee of £1.00 plus SAE (at least 9"x4") any one county searched for any one surname. Fee will cover the supply of up to four photocopies of the entries found. Cheques payable to Mrs Margaret Harnden.

Mrs Margaret Harnden, 10 Wavendean Avenue, Thorpe Lea, Egham, Surrey TW20 8LD

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

Mrs J. Hagger, 9 Mandeville Road, Shepperton, Middx TW17 0AL

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, PO Box 3021, Bassendean 6054, Western Australia.

Hammersmith Burials Index 1664-1837 A search of this Index can be made for £1 per surname plus SAE.

Apply to: Mrs Margaret Garrod, 54 Potters Lane, New Barnet, Herts EN5 5BQ

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

Isleworth All Saints Parish Registers Baptisms 1566-1919, marriages 1566-1927, burials 1566-1942. Enquiries £1.00, or \$5 US/Canada.

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

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

Harlington Parish Registers Baptisms, marriages, burials 1540-1850. Enquiries £1.00.

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

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

Feltham Index An expanding collection of transcripts and indexes relating to the parish of Feltham, Enquiries free, on receipt of a SAE. Contributions 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 War Memorials Substantial name-list material, consisting of public, churches', schools' and companies' memorials etc, for WWI and WWII and earlier wars where they exist; list not yet complete; information on any other memorials you know of would be welcome. When making an enquiry please include any information on village or town where you might expect a name to be mentioned.

All enquiries, SAE, to: *Ted Dunstall, 43 Elers Road, Ealing, London W13 9QB*

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, please return to:

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c/o Mrs B. Purr, 9 Plevna Road, Hampton, Middlesex TW12 2BS