

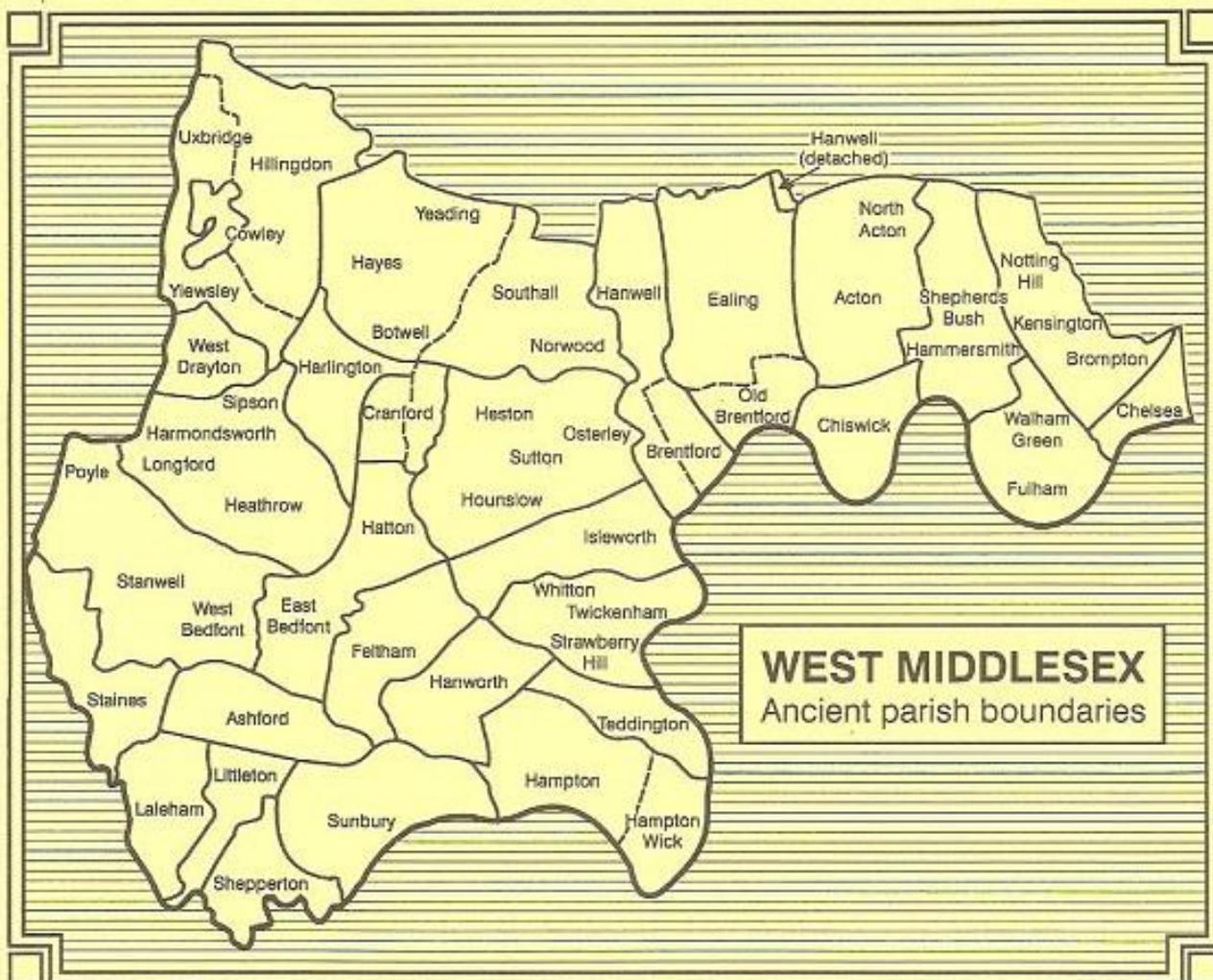
WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

JOURNAL

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WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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Subscriptions	All Categories: £9.00 per annum
Subscription year	1 January to 31 December
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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All articles and other items for the Journal should be sent to:

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65 St Margaret's Grove, East Twickenham, Middlesex TW1 1JF

Exchange journals from other societies should be sent to:
Mrs. Sheila Scott, 3 Wembley Road, Hampton, Middlesex TW12 2QE

Queries concerning non-delivery or faulty copies of this Journal should be sent to:
Mrs Bridget Purr
9 Plevna Road, Hampton, Middlesex TW12 2BS

FUTURE MEETINGS

The following talks have been arranged:

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 21 February | Red Herrings – <i>Ray Wiggins</i> |
| 21 March | AGM plus members' evening: indexes and research aids available |
| 18 April | Up with the Lark! 19 th Century AgLabs – <i>Ian Waller</i> |
| 16 May | Was Your Ancestor a Criminal? – <i>Colin Chapman</i> |
| 20 June | On the Parish – <i>Peter Park</i> |
| 18 July | The Imperial War Museum and Its Records – <i>Sarah Paterson</i> |

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

Derbyshire Family History Society

The Derbyshire FHS has recently produced a video “How to Trace Your Family Tree in Derbyshire”, which takes a beginner through the first steps in genealogy, showing what to look for and the numerous records available using as an example research into a Derbyshire family, and also shows in detail the 18th century house occupied by the Society's Research Centre and Library. Details from *Mrs L.I. Bull, Bridge Chapel House, St Mary's Bridge, Sowter Road, Derby DE1 3AT*.

Family Records Centre

Although at the time of going to press it was still not possible to access the 1901 census on-line from home, it is accessible at the PRC, and also at PRO Kew. Staff at both centres will help in case of any difficulties or problems accessing the census. On-line access at PRC and PRC) is limited to one hour, ticket, tickets available on a first-come, first-served basis - no advance booking.

Public Record Office

The 1901 census is available on-line and on microfiche at PRO Kew and on microfiche at local record offices and local studies libraries around the country, covering their area only; the census will also be accessible on-line from some local centres. General information about the census and a 'demonstration tour' is available at www.census.pro.gov.uk.

This year PRO Kew is offering a special deal on its events: if you buy two tickets for any one event, you can have a third ticket at half price.

Society of Genealogists

SOG has recently modernised and refurbished its Library of 105,000 titles, the largest genealogical library outside the USA. There is new carpeting and seating on every floor and the bookshop has been redesigned. The air-conditioned lower Library provides computer access to SOG data on English Origins and to the Ancestry.com databases, as well as microforms. There are terminals on every floor for access to the Society's catalogue, a new air-conditioned Lecture Hall, a redesigned common room and a lift.

Diary Dates 2001/2

Saturday 16 March:

One day conference at PRO: *The Birth of Red Tape: English government in the 13th century*. £38 [£33 conc] includes lunch.

Friday 12 to Sunday 14 April 2002:

Guild of One-Name Studies Conference *Damnation Cooperation Salvation Education* at University of Warwick, Coventry. 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, Theale, nr Reading, Berkshire. Hosted jointly by SOG and Berkshire FHS. Lectures plus sales, demonstrations and workshops of genealogy software including Internet. 5 miles west of centre of Reading, Junction 12 M4. Parking. £18 with lunch, £13 without. Talks: *Short Introduction to Computers and FH; Trees, Charts, Lists & Books; Internet and FH; LDS Church CD-ROMs, data to information*; and Workshops of genealogy software including *Internet*. 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. Barton, 'Two Ways', Salisbury Rd, St Margaret's Bay, Kent CT15 6DP tel. 01304 852641 , e-mail: dickbarton@aol.com

Saturday & Sunday 4 & 5 May 2002:

Society of Genealogists Family History Fair, Horticultural Halls, Westminster

Saturday 18 May:

25th Annual Conference of the North West Region of the Federation of Family History Societies, hosted by North Cheshire Family History Society, at Woodford Community Centre, Woodford, Cheshire, 9am-4.30pm, £15 including lunch & refreshments; free parking, talks: Non-conformity and its records in Cheshire, Alan Rose; People on the move, Pauline Litton; Costume changes of your ancestors, Ann Watkins. For further information, SAE on A5 envelope to: Mrs Rita Walters, Windy Ridge, Jacksons Lane, Hazel Grove, Stockport, Cheshire SK7 5JW.

Saturday 15 June, 2pm:

PRO: Invitation to a Royal Wedding. Rituals, costume and accessories of a Victorian lady dressing for the wedding of Princess Alexandra, 10 March 1863. Admission free, no booking necessary.

Saturday 29 June:

Yorkshire Family History Fair, York Racecourse [Knavesmire Exhibition Centre], 10am-4.30pm, £2.50, free parking, cafeteria, usual stalls. Further information: *Mr A Sampson, 1 Oxbang Close, Redcar, Cleveland TS10 4ND, tel: 01642-486615.*

Monday to Friday, 22-26 July:

PRO: Family History Summer School.

Saturday 17 August, 2pm:

PRO: *The Life of a Tudor Pedlar.* Admission free, no booking necessary.



AGENDA for the AGM, Tuesday 21 March 2002, 7.45pm, Montague Hall
Montague Road, Hounslow.

1. Welcome
2. Apologies
3. Minutes of the 2001 AGM
4. Matters arising
5. Resolution 1 Amendment to Paragraph 4 of the Constitution
6. Resolution Z Amendment to Paragraph 6 of the Constitution
7. Resolution 3 Amendment to Paragraph 8 of the Constitution
8. Chairman's Report
9. Secretary's Report
10. Membership Secretary's Report
11. Project Coordinator's Report
12. Treasurer's Report
13. Appointment of Examiners
14. Election of Committee
15. Any other business

WMFHS PROJECTS

1891 Census Indexing

The September issue of the Journal included an item on the WMFHS 1891 Census Indexing Project and the potential impact of an announcement from the Public Record Office [PRO] made at the autumn conference of the Federation of Family History Societies, that the PRO has plans to create its own indexes to the 1891 census and make these available via the Internet, beginning with the London area in Spring 2002 and extending to the rest of the country later in the year. Given that the time required to complete our own project is likely to be a few years at best, and that it is a more limited index than that planned by the PRO, it was decided to suspend activity on the project and consult the members who have been involved, prior to making a final decision in Committee at the beginning of November. When activity

was halted, around 160 of the 300+ batches [microfiche equivalents) had been computerised, comprising 22 complete piece numbers [mostly Kensington and Fulham], plus sections of 38 others: a total of around 330,000 names.

Opinions were sought from those involved in the project and many put forward their ideas. The majority view was there was little point in continuing with the project and that, while regretting the apparent waste of the huge effort that had been put in, we should set the work aside and move on to new activities. Most people were in surprisingly good cheer, many indicating their willingness to help with future ventures. There were expressions of regret from those without access to the Internet that the result of the PRO initiative would not be directly available to them. The existence of a market for a fiche/CD version that we might have produced was recognised, but not thought viable. Some people suggested continuing, subject to some pre-assessment of the market for the product. There was general disappointment at the way in which the PRO handled the announcement of its intention in September. There was also a lot of confusion over the request which is included in the London 1891 Census CD set published by S&N British Data Archive Ltd, which asks for assistance with indexing. [The indexing activity by FREECEN, of which members may be aware, provides yet another possible source of confusion here.)

At the November meeting of the WMFI-IS Executive Committee, following discussion of the issues and the input received from project participants, it was decided to discontinue the 1891 project. Naturally all paperwork and electronic data will be retained until the PRO project has been published and shown to be satisfactory. As I write this [early January] the release of the 1901 census is in the news, with attention focussing primarily on the numbers attempting to access the website. It will be many months before any general assessment of the quality of the indexing can be made. No doubt the same will apply to the 1891 releases, if they are delivered according to the announced schedule.

If you have any materials relating to the 1891 project, please return them to me as soon as possible, so that all the paperwork and fiche can be held together in this period.

Projects Sub-Committee

Last December saw the first meeting of a WMFHS sub-committee formed to review project activity within the society, a matter brought into sharp

focus by the events surrounding the 1891 project. Those involved are Ken Butler, Maggie Hurl, Tony Simpson and myself. Over the next few months we shall be aiming to identify worthwhile project work that we as a society can take forward and so make available additional West Middlesex family history resources to our members. Outcomes of these discussions will be made known through the Hounslow meetings and the pages of this journal in due course. Workers on the 1891 project who were kind enough to extend an offer of help with future projects will be contacted directly.

If you have particular views on what we, as a society, should be doing to make available materials for family history research, I would be pleased to hear from you.

Similarly, if you are a regular visitor to archives holding records relating to our area, particularly the London Metropolitan Archives, and could spare a few hours from time to time to carry out transcribing or checking work, do get in touch.

Richard Chapman, WMFHS Projects Co-ordinator, 15 Willerton Lodge, Bridgewater Road, Weybridge, Surrey KT13 0ED, chapmanrg@clara.net

PRO 1901 Census On-Line Vouchers

Following the information on pages 3 and 4 of the December journal, the society has now obtained a quantity of the above vouchers at a nominal value of £5.00 each. Each voucher is individually numbered and is accompanied by an explanatory leaflet with full instructions for use. The vouchers will be available to members at the cost price of £4.50 each and can be obtained both at our monthly meetings and by post from:

Jim Devine, 35 Ravendale Road, Sunbury-on-Thames, TW16 6PJ.

From this same address can be obtained the CD of "The National Burial Index" at £23 .00 including postage.

Subscription Renewals

Many thanks to everyone who has renewed their subscription so promptly; it really does reduce my workload to be able to process you all in large 'chunks' rather than a few at a time. I would like to say a special thank you to all of you who sent me seasonal greetings and Christmas cards. It is contact with all the members that makes the job of Membership Secretary such an interesting one. All your envelopes have been put in the Local Council's paper recycling bins, and the stamps given to my husband's 92 year-old stepmother - she trims these then passes them on for further distribution to Lepa and Save

the Children Fund. Nothing goes to waste! May I wish you all success in your research for 2002.

Bridget Purr, Membership Secretary

New member of Executive Committee

Lewis Orton has agreed to join the WMFHS Executive Committee to replace Toni Davies, who had to resign at the end of last year due to other commitments. Toni will continue to be Programme Secretary.

New Librarian

Mrs Pam Smith has taken over the running of the WMFHS Library from Mavis Sibley.

Directory of Members' Interests

It has been decided to produce a Directory of Members' Interests this year, on microfiche, to be distributed free to members. A form is included in this issue, with full instructions on how to complete it, deadline, etc. on page 22.

A Study of the Parish of Harmondsworth

This article by William Wild, published in two parts in the September and December 2001 issues of the Journal, is available in booklet form price £1.50 from *Mrs Wendy Mott, 24 Addison Avenue, Hounslow TH/3 4AP*. Please enclose at least A5-size SAE.

Certificate Courier Service

Thank you very much to all members who have ordered certificates during the year 2001 - I have been able to give the Treasurer £355. ONS are now keeping well to schedule so I sometimes have certificates posted to me, although I will always go up to collect those with "checks" on as that way I am able to see [I stress only *see* - not take away) a copy of the entry for which that reference applies but is not correct.

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

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

I refer to the article by Richard Chapman, WMFHS Projects Coordinator, in the December 2001 issue of the journal regarding discontinuing work on the 1891 census index by volunteer members.

I have used our 1851 indexes extensively and perhaps I speak for others who have not yet grasped this technological age, in finding that a microfiche [or even the printed index] is easier to cope with.

Whilst not having been involved in the work myself, I was looking forward very much to the 1891 index publication, perhaps in areas as the work was completed. I feel strongly that so much work is being wasted and in view of the current, seemingly longterm, problems with accessing the 1901 census, I feel that the decision should be reconsidered. Having "Toured the Site of the 1901 census" I noticed that details of the piece number are not given in the index, although the parish is.

Does this current problem indicate that when all the 19th century censuses have been indexed, and available similarly to the 1901 census, there will be further 'seizures'? Surely this is a point to be considered.

Is it not possible to put "all hands on deck" to finalise as quickly as possible what has been done, and issue it on microfiche with a large proviso that the computerised material has NOT been checked against the original? It was not stated in the journal what areas are in the "second stage" but if this does include Kensington, Chelsea, Hammersmith and Fulham [rather than the outer parishes) there should be big interest if this could be produced quickly.

I realise this had been hoped to be a money-maker for the Society but since probably not all our members are on the Internet, could we not be generous? In view of the current problems with the 1901, is the PRO on schedule to have the 1891 census on line this Spring?

V.J. Walker

WHAT'S IN A NAME

Many daughters baptised "Selina" were born to Methodist parents, particularly to those who espoused the sect named after Selina, Countess of Huntingdon.

SOME FAMILY HISTORY LECTURES/COURSES AT SOG, 2002

The two prices refer to non-members and members respectively.

March			£
Sat	2	2pm The Great Courts: Introduction to Chancery Records – <i>Michael Gandy</i>	4/3.20
Wed	6	2pm Using the Society's Library <i>Sue Gibbons</i>	Free, but book
Wed	13	2pm Scanning and Enhancing Photographs: Tutorial <i>Jeanne Bunting</i>	7/5.60
Sats	16 & 23	10.30am Two-day Beginner's Course <i>Audrey Collins & Geoffrey Swinfield</i>	44/35.20
Wed	20	2pm The Charles Booth Archive <i>Sue Donnelly</i>	4/3.20
Wed	27	2pm Using English Origins Databases	7/5.60
April			
From Fri	5	1-5pm What's in it for me: 10 weeks course on SOG Library	50/40
Sat	6	2pm 1901 Census on-line from the PRO: Tutorial <i>Barney Tyrwhitt Drake</i>	7/5.60
Wed	10	2pm Slow Boat to Paradise: Emigration <i>Jim Golland</i>	4/3.20
From Thur	11	6-8pm 15 Week Course: Family History Skills for Beginners	120/96
Thur	18	2pm Visit: to Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts (maximum 20)	9/7.20
Sat	20	2pm Merchant Seamen's Records: recent releases and new discoveries at the PRO: half-day course – <i>Chris Watts</i>	10/8
Sat	27	10.30am Internet for Genealogy: Study Day	20/16

				£
May				
Wed	8	2pm	Searching for Title Deeds: half-day course	10/8
Thur	9	2pm	Visit: Bethlem Royal Hospital Museum & Archives (maximum 10)	9/7.20
Sat	18	10.30am	Family Tree Maker Software for Beginners: Tutorial – <i>Jeanne Bunting</i>	7/5.60
Wed	22	2pm	Irish Migration to 19th Century Britain: patterns & sources for family historians <i>Dr Graham Davies</i>	4/3.20
Thur	23	Tbc	Visit: National Maritime Museum Library & Archives (maximum 15)	9/7.20
Sat	25	10.30am	Using Generations for Beginners Software: Tutorial – <i>John Hanson</i>	7/5.60
Wed	29	2pm	Innkeepers and Publicans from the 16th Century to Modern Times – <i>Judith Hunter</i>	4/3.20
June				
Wed	5	2pm	Introducing Non-Conformity: Half-day course – <i>Alan Ruston</i>	10/8
Sat	8	2pm	Town Records: half-day course – <i>Joan Dils</i>	10/8
Wed	12	2pm	Records Before the Tudors: What Chance? <i>John Titterton</i>	4/3.20
Thur	20	1.45pm	Visit: British Library Newspaper Library, Colindale (maximum 12)	9/7.20
Sat	22	10.30am	LDS CD Resources: Tutorial – <i>John Hanson</i>	7/5.60
Sun	23	11-4pm	SOG Open Day	Free
Wed	26	2pm	400 Million Names: the Family Search Database: Tutorial – <i>Jeanne Bunting & John Hanson</i>	7/5.60
Sat	29	10.30am	Using Title Deeds: Full day course (maximum 16) – <i>David Smith</i>	20/16

July				£
Wed	3	2pm	Working Lives: 19th Century Shopworkers <i>Audrey Collins</i>	4/3.20
Sat	13	2pm	Getting the best from the 1881 Census Index on CD-ROM: Tutorial – <i>John Hanson</i>	7/5.60
Sat	20	10.30am	Advanced Use of Family Tree Maker Software: Tutorial – <i>Helen Williams</i>	7/5.60
Sat	20	2pm	What else is in the Parish Chest? Half-day course – <i>Jean Debney</i>	10/8
Wed	24	2pm	From Codpiece to Calvin Klein: Aspects of male and female attraction – <i>Paul Blake</i>	4/3.20
Sat	27	10.30am	Computer Programs for Family Historians: Full day Workshop	20/16

Further details about the above SOG lectures can be obtained from SOG at: Society of Genealogists, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA. Tel: 020 7553 3290, e-mail info@sog.org.uk or visit their Web-site at www.sog.org.uk

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.

BRICKFIELDS IN HAYES AND YEADING

Researching my maternal ancestors has revealed that most of the male members of the family worked in the brickfields in Hayes and Yeading. If any members of the Society know of any publications that have been written about these activities, or have any information at all that would give me an understanding of what life was like for them, they would earn my undying gratitude.

*Mrs M.J. Webb, 15 The Rise, Partridge Green, Horsham, West Sussex
RH13 81B*

CORDERY

CORDERY, Middlesex-based: THOMAS, ag.lab, married SARAH WATSON, 12 October 1765 in HARLINGTON, producing four offspring: THOMAS, bp. 1766, RICHARD, bp. 1770, SARAH, bp. 1774 - no further trace of these - and JOSEPH, bp. 1758, labourer who married SARAH WHITEFOOT 23 February 1789 in EALING, having nine children in HARLINGTON, including HARRIETT my 2x great grandmother. What happened to those of her siblings who did not die young, i.e. JOHN, b. 10 October 1807, JOSEPH, b. 31 March 1811, JANE, hp. 1822 and ROBERT, bp. 1825? Also searching for births of THOMAS CORDERY [Sr], SARAH WATSON (c.1736?) and SARAH WHITEFOOT. And why did several Corderys migrate to DAGENHAM in 1850-s? Also JOHN CORDERY, Essex-based: b. 11 March 1858 ROMFORD, in 1881 census is in "NORFOLK, Norwich Hospital", a "ptnt, married, a baker". I am unable to trace any wife in 1881, or JOHN himself in 1891. What sort of hospital was this, and why Norfolk as the rest of the family was in Dagenham?

Mr M. Cordery, 80 Garrick: Close, Staines, Middlesex TW18 2PH

HOPWOOD/HARWOOD

Searching for birthplace/birthdate of JONAH EDWARD HOPWOOD and where and when he married MARY JANE HARWOOD. His daughter's birth certificate shows him living in 1902 at SHEPPERTON, MIDDLESEX, an engine driver at the Waterworks. Where were the Waterworks, and are there any records about them? Jonah died July 1908 at SIMONSTOWN, SOUTH AFRICA. Also looking for information on my great uncles GEORGE HARWOOD born 1869/70 HEASHAM, SURREY, JOHN HARWOOD, born 1873/74 FULHAM, MIDDLESEX, shown on 1881 census living with his parents at 2 Broomstick Alley, FULHAM, and DAVID HARWOOD, born after 1881, known to be serving in the Navy 1913, last heard of living in BEDFORD in the 1920s.

Mrs J. Brown, 19 Whittington Lane, Unstone, Dronfield, Derbyshire S18 4DQ

PEARCE/WEEDEN/WEEDON

Seeking information on ALBERT EDWARD PEARCE married to ELIZABETH WEEDEN/WEEDON. Had two sons ALBERT and WILLIAM and daughters ANNIE, EDITH and ELIZABETH. Children placed in home [Barnardos?] when Albert left Elizabeth. Address on

Albert Junior's birth certificate 1891 is 4 Bangor Terrace, Kew Bridge, U.S.D. EALING and OLD BRENTFORD. Where did they come from and Where and when did they die? Are there any relatives anywhere out there?

Mary Bethell, White Lodge, Newton, Leominster, Hereford HR6 0PF

WILLIAMS

From 1855 to 1875 approximately ISAAC and SUSAN WILLIAMS owned the DUKE OF SUSSEX Public House at 26 Clifton Road, HAMMERSMITH, and JAMES WILLIAMS owned the BRITANNIA Public House at I Williams Place near Latymer Road, HAMMERSMITH. Any information or photographs relating to the above would be very useful. Isaac Williams also owned WILLIAMS BRICKFIELD, ACTON; this closed in 1891 but I believe Isaac and James owned other brickfields and a Brickworks in HAMMERSMITH. Any information on any of the above would be very useful.

Mrs Jill Chape, 156 Starbold Crescent, Knowle, Solihull, West Midlands B93 9LB

MIDDLESEX CHURCHES

A series of pen and ink drawings were done some time ago of several of the parish churches in our area of interest. There are eleven in the series and they have been produced as postcards, size 105 mm x 148 mm (A6).

They are:

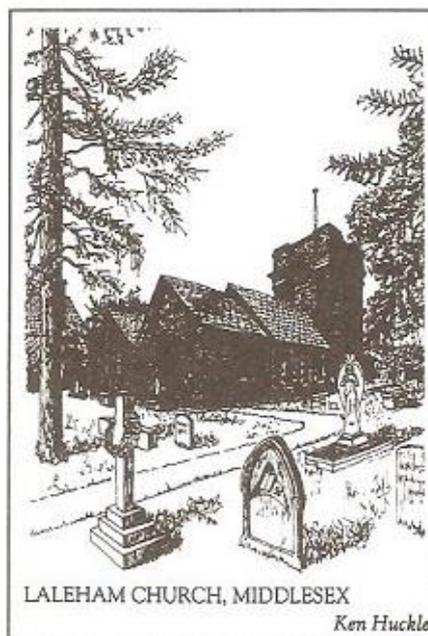
Ashford, St Matthews	Staines St Mary's
Hampton Church	Stanwell Church
Heston, St Leonards	Sunbury Church
Laleham Church	Teddington Church
Littleton Church	Twickenham, St Mary's
Shepperton, St Nicholas	

Two new church drawings have just been produced. They are:

Greenford, the old church of the Holy Cross
Northolt, St Mary's

They cost 55p each including postage and can be obtained from:

J. Scrivener, 88 Wheatlands, Heston, Middlesex TW5 0SB or from the bookstall at our monthly meetings at a cost of 30p. All proceeds to WMFHS funds.



Continuing the memoirs of Arthur Gunter, who grew up in nineteenth century Staines, Middlesex before emigrating to Australia, conveyed to us by his great granddaughter, WMFHS member Mardi Harrison.

There were five religious denominations in Staines: the English church, Congregationalists, Methodists, Quakers and Baptists. The English church stood in the centre of a burial ground with a stone-paved footpath leading from the front gate, winding in and out among the tombstones, to the church door about a hundred yards away. While I was on my milk round, I was allowed to go to this church every Saturday afternoon to blow the organ for the organist, who paid twopence for the two hours I pumped: there were lots of ways a willing boy could earn a few pence.

When the church bells rang for service, everybody who did not go remained indoors, except the men who had their block of land on the moor, which they would spend all Sunday cultivating. It was like a procession to see people walking along the footpath to church: I never ever saw anyone riding, even the wealthy people walked. It was the same when anyone died: I never saw a hearse. The body was always carried on the shoulders of four men, no matter how far. Another four men would relieve these later on. Two walked at the front holding back the pall so the carriers could see where they were walking, and two others carried trestles which were set down every hundred yards or so, according to the weight, and so the carriers would be relieved. The mourners and friends walked behind.

I don't remember any of us ever going to church, but Dad was very strict about us going to Sunday School. I asked mother why she never went to church; she said the working class didn't go because they weren't respectable. The hotels and beerhouses had to close at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning and open again at 1 o'clock, after the people had come home from church.

Another thing that was common in those days, when times were good - that means when the men were working - was that we as well as others used to have a joint for Sunday dinner. It was usually pork or mutton as beef was too dear, and pork was the cheapest [pork was eightpence, mutton one shilling and beef one and sixpence]. The bakers had their ovens hot and mother would prepare the dinner, usually potatoes or Yorkshire pudden under the joint, and pack us off to the bakers with it at 10 o'clock, then we would go back for it at 1 o'clock, cautioned by mother not to be dipping our fingers in



Arthur's parents, Henry and Mary Ann Gunter (nee Thorn).

the gravy and sucking them on the way home! The charge for baking the dinner was 1½d. Our mouths used to Water while waiting in the bake-house, perhaps 20 or 30 of us, while the baker was pulling joints out of the oven and singing out the names for the owners to pay up and take them away. Mother would give us a cloth to cover it and a bit of hoard to carry it on. We would often have to put it down for a rest once or twice before we got home, and Mother knew that was the time our fingers got into the dish 'to see it it was still hot'. There were generally six or seven of us youngsters at home, so one can imagine there wasn't much left for tea. However we could fill up with bread

and dripping or treacle, except in bad times [which were mostly in winter], then we were rationed.

On the first of May each year a small party of perhaps ten or twelve boys and girls would tie a bunch of flowers on the end of a stick [perhaps their mothers helped]; they'd go round the town to the Gentlemen's houses, and holding up their nose-gays would sing "First of May is Maypole Day, please remember the Maypole, only once a year", and keep on singing it till the owner came out and gave a few coppers or a piece of cake or fruit. None of us would be more than eight or nine years old - I was only six when I was initiated to the job. The eldest girl was always the leader and carried the money box. Coppers, mostly ha'pence and farthings, were put in the box and, I believe, fairly and evenly divided up at the end of the day. When I started work at 8 years old, I gave it up as too childish!

I think it was also in May that the Annual Fair was held in the High Street, with stalls, roundabouts, swings, donkey rides and all sorts of amusements. I think it would look funny now to see lots of tents put up in the main street but that day was a strict holiday - people came for miles around to see Staines Fair and to spend a little money. It *was* a little money, too, as the following will bear out. A yokel was roaming about the fair with his girl and decided to make her a present, usually called a "fairing". He came to a stall where they had a lot of coloured ribbon. Says he "How much is that red and yaller ribbon a yard?" The woman said "Three 'a'pence". Says he "Well, give us half a yard of it for my gal. I don't care what I spend today, I'm going to make the money fly!" And he did too. He took her to a tent and paid a penny to see a fat woman with whiskers, and two donkey rides, and a penny bottle of scent. The day's outing must have cost him over sixpence!

Another thing that was always kept up was Guy Fawkes Day. An immense bonfire would be lit on the moor with plenty of fireworks, and tar barrels would be lit and rolled along the main street to the bonfire; two men with poles would push a barrel along. There would be 20 or 30 of these barrels, the flames rising 6 or 8 feet high, and from 30 to 40 feet between them, so the front men had to go for their lives in case the following barrel was close on their heels. It was great sport, especially if it had been snowing. The bonfire would melt the snow in the vicinity and it would become slush.

The only outdoor sport in the summer was cricket, rifle shooting and regattas, and in the winter it was sliding, skating and snowballing. Most of the pubs had a skittle alley and perhaps quoits and draughts and shove-a-penny, but the working class were not too wrapped up in sport as they had to start work at six in the morning till six at night, Saturday the same as any other day. The only holidays I remember were Christmas, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and Good Friday.

My father was a bricklayer and so was his father, and when I was a boy a bricklayer's wages were 30 shillings a week, if you didn't lose any time through rain or other causes. We had a five-roomed house and the rent was 4/6d. One of the numerous ministers in the town asked Dad one day what he did with ALL his wages. He replied "Well, when I've paid the rent and fed and clothed 7 or 8 children and Mother and myself, I stack the rest away in barrels. I wouldn't trust a bank with ALL that!"

My poor mother had a hard life. Often during a hard winter she would go out washing and scrubbing all day for 1/6d, and always had to take the baby with

her. When she would come home dog tired and sit down for a minute and look at all the hungry faces round her, she would take off her bonnet while she was feeding the baby and then try and satisfy us. But she always came up smiling.

All the kitchen and wash-house floors were paved with brick or stone flags, and instead of carpets or lino, sand would be sprinkled over the floor. The next day it would all be swept up (it would collect all the dirt] and fresh sand sprinkled. It used to cost mother threepence a week for sand - it was a ha'penny a quart bottle, three quarts to last a week; it could not be laid on very thick. Every house had its own well with a pump in the wash-house. In any part of Staines you could get beautiful water by sinking a well five or six feet deep as there was a deep bed of sand and gravel at that depth.

I had an uncle in London who started life as a butcher and gradually worked his way up to be lessee of the underground refreshment rooms at St Martins-le-Grand, that is the General Post Office in London. He and my Aunt had four daughters who all helped in the refreshment rooms, which would now be called a cafeteria, where one could get a slice of bread and butter and a cup of coffee at a ha'penny each, herring toasted 3 farthings, boiled egg 3 farthings, a hot dinner of meat and vegetables for fourpence, and cake and pudding for a penny. Uncle's family, with the help of several employees, supplied meals for 4,000 letter sorters between 2am and 6am, as the sorters worked all night. After a few years Uncle had made a lot of money, and eventually made a fortune.

When I was 10 years old uncle, who lived in Lambs Conduit Street running off Bloomsbury Square, came down to Staines to confer with Dad about investing some of his money. He bought some land next to where we lived and employed Dad to supervise the building of 30 two-storied houses, 20 of them built of concrete and 10 of brick. That is where I got my first lessons in concrete construction. That kept us going from 1871 to 73 and uncle gave me four shillings a week with instructions to put it in the Post Office Savings Bank, with good intentions probably of giving me a start later in life. At the end of 12 months uncle wanted to see the bank book. There was only a shilling in it - before it ever reached a pound poor old mother would want it to tide her over some trouble or other. Anyway, when uncle saw how it was, he stopped giving me any. It was poor mother who suffered, not me.

In 1873 my uncle **ROBINSON** wanted to take me to London to live and work with him. I did go, for a fortnight. My cousin and I had to go round the

tables gathering up the dirty crockery in a clothes basket and take it to be washed up by the women-folk. After I had been there a fortnight or so Dad said he wanted me with him, I suppose to save paying someone else, as he said he wanted to make a bricklayer of me. I was glad as I loved messing about with bricks and mortar far more than gathering up dirty crockery. And so I continued with Dad until I was 12 years old, when I branched off into a bigger life.

When Dad was building uncle's houses he had a bricklayer named **Tom BLAKE** working for him who afterward went to London to work on a big school in Bloomsbury Square - he and Dad knew the foreman there. Between them they decided to apprentice me to the contractor, who I might say was in a fairly big way but did not pay any premium, nor did I receive any wages for the first twelve months. Mr Blake took me up on Sunday night to Waterloo station and we then walked to his lodging at Johnson Street, Camden Town. He introduced me to the landlady who said I was to pay two shillings a week but had to sleep in a double bed with three of her sons, two at the head and two at the foot. It was all right in the winter time but a bit stuffy in summer.

We had three quarters of an hour's walk to the job and as we started at 6am this meant leaving at 5am. At nearly all the street corners were coffee stalls where one could get a cup of coffee and a piece of cake for a ha'penny each. At 8 o'clock we'd knock off for breakfast at an eating house. You could get a ha'penny cup of coffee, two rounds of bread and butter at three farthings a round, an egg, herring or rasher of bacon also for three farthings. We would start work again at 9am and work until 1 o'clock. Dinner-time was till 2 o'clock and we got a fair dinner for fourpence - threepence for a little meat and vegetable and a penny for a good size lump of pudding. We would knock off at 6 o'clock and have tea on the way home, mostly a cup of tea, bread and butter and perhaps an egg. After the living at home, I thought I was having a glorious time! On Saturday I would stop work at 4 o'clock, then away to the lodging for a wash and change, walk to Waterloo station [paying a ha'penny toll to cross Waterloo Bridge] and catch the train to Staines to get home about 7 o'clock. I would have tea and give a full account of the week's happenings to mother. All the time I was in London mother would give me enough money to last the week.

I never saw much of London during the five years I was there as I went home every weekend. The only thing I saw in the pleasure line was on wet days when we couldn't work we would go to the zoo, or Madame Tussauds, or St

Pauls and Westminster. I never smoked or drank while I was in England, nor was in a theatre, nor saw a ship or the sea. The working kids didn't get much pleasure in those times. One thing tobacconists used to do to encourage trade was that when one bought an ounce of tobacco for twopence, they would give you a coupon entitling you to go to a music hall, which was generally attached to a pub. Tom Blake often sent me for an ounce of tobacco so that I could get the coupon. You gave up the coupon and were admitted to a sort of vaudeville entertainment and given a brass coin entitling you to a penn'orth of refreshments [a half pint of beer or a bottle of lemonade).

My brother Fred, who was a blacksmith and seven years older than me, got married before he was 18 and lived at a little hamlet called Thorpe-Lea about a mile out of Staines near Chertsey, but after only six months he and his wife emigrated to New Zealand. Brother Bill, two years older than Fred, also went on the same boat. The year I went to London to work was the year the emigrant ship Northfleet sank in the English Channel with all hands and 600 or 700 emigrants bound for Australia or New Zealand. My sister Charlotte, twelve years older than me, was one of the drowned.

When I was 16 Fred and Bill, who had gone to New Zealand five years before, came home. Fred, the married and careful one, worked for a firm of iron-workers in Dunedin all the time he was there. By industry, a constant job, and a bit of luck in buying and selling houses, he saved about £600. Bill, the harum-scarum one, with no trade, worked for farmers and would go down to Dunedin a couple of times a year and 'knock down' his cheque, which was the way with bushmen at that time. When Fred decided to return home he offered to pay Bill's fare, so they came home together.

When they arrived in Staines, Dad sent me a wire. I got two weeks holiday from the boss (without pay of course - during my 70 years of working I never got paid for one holiday or one hour I didn't work] and went home to meet my brothers. One thing impressed me more than anything. A few hours after their arrival Fred went to the bank to get his money that he'd sent on ahead by draft. He drew it all in gold. We were all in the kitchen, Dad, Mum and five or six brothers and sisters, when Fred emptied 500 or 600 sovereigns into mother's lap. We were all mesmerized as we had never seen so much money before, and I never saw so much since. Night after night they would be telling us what they had been doing and what a fine country New Zealand was, till I was quite unsettled. I was thinking of how I could go and do likewise.

I continued going up and down to London to work until I was 17 and out of my apprenticeship. I was receiving full pay, that is tenpence a day, for ten



Arthur Gunter

hours a day. Another young fellow in Staines about my age named **Rick NEWLAND** and myself decided we would go to New Zealand. I left my job in London and worked for a few weeks in Staines as a fully fledged bricklayer. After reading a lot of propaganda that was broadcast all over England about how one could pick up gold in the streets and plenty of work for everyone in Queensland at high wages, my mate and I, after a talk with my brothers, went to Uxbridge where we saw an emigration officer, a Mr Hetherington, who told us there was no emigration to New

Zealand; the only colony where there was free emigration was Queensland. He made out the necessary papers and told us there was an amount of £2 to be paid to the Purser when we sailed, for bedding and utensils used on board. We were to be notified a week before sailing and told the name of the ship, so I started to work again for about a month. Then we got a letter from the agent saying our ship was the Ironsides sailing from East India Docks on 31st January 1879.

The day we went to London [Father and Mother took it quite as a matter of course when I promised to return in five years with my fortune made and to make them comfortable for the rest of their lives] Father just shook hands at the front gate. Mother cried a little and so too did my little brothers and sisters. But I was in seventh heaven. Fred gave me a couple of pounds, uncle Robinson a fiver, and the others a little. Altogether I had £10 and a box full of clothes and eatables, and started off for my great adventure to get some colonial experience - and I certainly got it.

Epilogue

Arthur's brothers Fred, Bill and Jack saw him off at the start of his journey. This was the first time Arthur could remember seeing Jack, who was on furlough from the 11th Hussars, having just arrived home from India, where he had been stationed 11 years. Brother Tom had been in the 15th Hussars and had died in Bengal a few years before. Bill, unable to settle after returning from New Zealand, enlisted in a Grenadier regiment, served in the Sudan, and was at the relief of Khartoum. After serving his time, he went to Canada and joined the Mounted Police, but resigned, got married and settled in

Vancouver. He was doing well when he died in the early 1900s. Brother **Charlie**, only five years old when Arthur left, joined the Territorials during the Great War and was killed in France. Brother Sam, four years younger than Arthur, joined a Dragoon regiment at 18 and served seven years. Careful like Fred, he afterwards married and went to Winnipeg, Canada, then later to Vancouver where he worked as a building inspector in the City of Victoria. He sent home for his mother to join him, Arthur's father having died. She took her first-ever train journey to London, boarded a ship to America, and crossed the American continent to Vancouver. That was the end of her hardship - she led a peaceful and happy life for 20 years till she died at 86 years of age.

Submitted by Mardi Harrison, "Greystones", 5 65 Glenmore Road (RSD11), Rowsley, 3340 Victoria, Australia

DIRECTORY OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

It has been decided to issue a new edition of the West Middlesex Family History Society Directory of Members' Interests as a means of promoting the exchange of family history information between members.

Information for inclusion in the Directory should be submitted using the form provided in the centre of this issue of the journal. A microfiche containing the Directory will be issued free with the journal later this year [members are reminded that many public libraries and record offices have fiche readers and will allow users to read or print from their own fiche). The layout of the Directory will be the same as that used in previous editions, a simple surname-period-area scheme, as is used regularly in the journal for the interests of new members.

The Directory will include a full listing of the names and addresses of those members who return the forms, plus their surname interests. Members who have recently joined the Society should take note that the surname interests in the Directory will be based only on information returned on the form provided; interests submitted when a member joins the Society are published in the journal on a once-only basis, and are not automatically repeated in the Directory. Hence, even if you have not yet submitted your interests as a new member, or have belonged to the Society for some time, you should still complete the Directory 2002 form and return it.

To be certain of having your interests included in the Directory, you should return the form by 30th April at the latest.

Before filling in the form, please read the following instructions carefully. If you are still unsure about some aspect of completing the form, state your query on the reverse of the form with an e-mail address or telephone number, or Contact the Editor, Yvonne Masson, by e-mail on masson@cwcom.net

General

Please complete all parts of the form in **BLOCK CAPITALS**

Include your membership number where indicated; if you receive your journal by post, you will find your number on the address label

The form contains space for a maximum of fifteen surnames per member. Any additional names entered will not be included in the Directory

Please complete all four columns for each surname interest, i.e. surname, period, area, county. Each line should be complete and self-contained. *Please do not use ditto marks* [remember when the overall list of surnames is 'alphabetised' lines which are adjacent on your form will not necessarily be together]. Incomplete lines cannot be included in the Directory

If you are interested in all occurrences of a surname in the second, third or fourth columns, you may enter 'ALL' or 'ANY' in that column

Surname

Please enter surnames only in the first column, not the full names of individuals

Spelling variants: it is assumed that a member using the Directory will check for likely spelling variants him/herself. If necessary, however, a single spelling variant of a particular surname may be included in the surname column

Period

Indicate the period for which you are interested in the surname in the specified area. This should be in one of the following formats:

1820-90; C1740; before 1800; after 1850; from 1830; 19C; 17-18C

Please do **not** abbreviate further, **or use alternatives**

Area

Enter one town or parish only. If you are interested in a wider area, please indicate this by, for example, 'Kensington area'

County

Enter one English, Welsh, Scottish or Irish County, using the Chapman codes if possible. Overseas interests should be noted in full

In the mid-to-late 199s I discovered that I have forebears with the surname **GUIDON**. This came about as a result of my discovery of a small scrap of paper dated 25th April 1726 that is lodged in the London Metropolitan Archives. The paper in question is a financial summary of the business of a Court Baron held in Harmondsworth on that day, indicating that the Court had given legal status to the transfer of a small parcel of land from **Mary DOUNTON**, nee **GUIDON**, to her husband **Thomas**. I cannot adequately describe the thrill experienced in the finding and handling of an original piece of paper, written more than 270 years earlier, concerning my 4x great-grandparents.

Knowledge of Mary's maiden name enabled me to trace her parents and paternal grandparents and hence, via the Bishop's Transcripts, a record made in the year 1630 which notes that a **Toucher GUYDON** had his son **Christopher** baptised in St Mary's Church in Harmondsworth. For reasons given later in this article I formed the view that it is probable that either Toucher or his parents were immigrants from France. And given the supposition that Toucher *was* of French origin, and as his son Christopher was baptised in a Protestant church, it seemed reasonable that either Toucher or his parents were Huguenot refugees. This, in turn, led to contact with the Huguenot Society in order to try to clinch matters one way or the other.

At this juncture an unexpected twist in the story involving some family activity gave a large measure of piquancy to the search. My sister Brenda had, over 20-plus years, acquired many different varieties of the green-edged flower called the auricula. Brenda's hobby grew into a business and, in time, collections of part of her stock were displayed at Royal Horticultural Society shows, and at these events she always won a medal. Brenda also became the Keeper of the National Collection of 'her flower' and thus became well known in horticultural circles as the Auricula Lady. Now coincidentally [from a family history viewpoint], the auricula is the flower that to the Huguenot Society plays the same role as does the rose to England. Thus Brenda was asked to provide flowers for the Queen's bouquet on the occasion of a Royal visit to La Providence, the Huguenot Society premises in Rochester, Kent. Brenda had also, at the request of the Huguenot Society, provided several displays of her auricula flowers in the main garden at La Providence. It followed therefore that there soon developed a wider family interest in whether or not Toucher Guydon could properly be classified as a Huguenot refugee.

In following up possible leads to the origins of Toucher, two visits to the Huguenot Society Library at University College, London have been made. Conversations have also been held with the Society's Librarian, Historian and a past President. The library search revealed a number of names similar to Guydon (for example **Guyon** and **Guiton**) that are recognised as being those of Huguenot refugees, and although there is no record of a Toucher Guydon there *is* a record of a man named **Supplie GUYDON** who was living as a 'stranger' in London in the late 16th century. The record is of Supplie paying tax, and thus it is probable that he had been in England long enough to become established. Perhaps there is a record - still to be found at the time of writing - indicating a relationship between Toucher and Supplie in one of the 'strangers' churches in London north of the river, or perhaps in one of the churches in Southwark. However, even if a record of Toucher as a stranger or the son of a stranger is found in or near the City of London, it still does not follow that the Huguenot Society will recognise him as a Huguenot refugee.

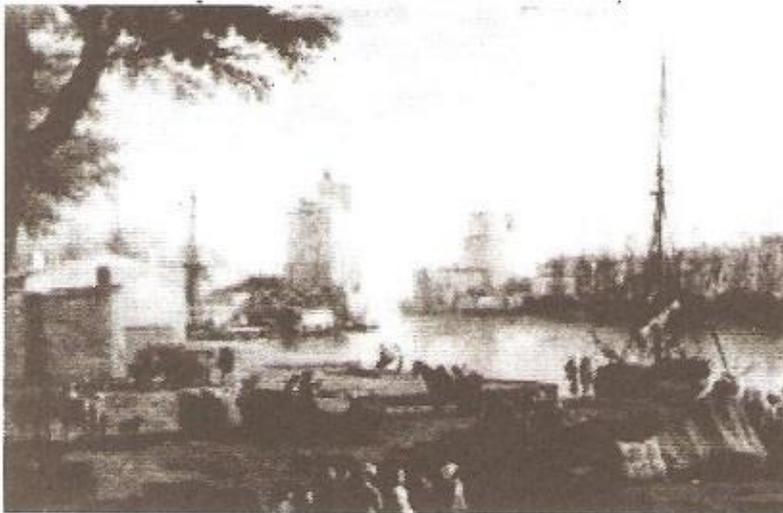
The Society Historian has indicated that Toucher could have been an economic migrant; thus proof, beyond reasonable doubt, of both French origin and Protestant practice in an age of religious persecution is not enough to meet the apparent present-day requirements for recognition by the Huguenot Society. The economic consideration, so I was informed, is particularly pertinent to the years around 1630, because this period is regarded [by the Huguenot Society] as a quiet time in terms of interference by the French State in the religious practices of its subjects. Thus migration at this time is considered as probably occurring in pursuit of financial advantage as opposed to religious persecution. It is perhaps a small consolation that the past President herself was persuaded that Toucher *would* have been of French origin, and that she wished me luck in a continuing search.

The record of Supplie Guydon and similar-sounding French surnames appears to indicate that Toucher must have been of continental origin, so where should one search? The first step was the examination of telephone directories in Wallonia [French-speaking Belgium] by two Belgian friends. They found no-one with the name Guidon, or similar, in the area. Then, while in Normandy, my wife and I checked through the local telephone directories and found the name Guidon. Interestingly perhaps, similar checks in other parts of Northern France gave the same negative result as for Wallonia, which led to the thought that perhaps the name Guidon is limited to people whose forebears lived in Normandy and the surrounding area. With this in mind a letter of enquiry was written to a **Christophe GUIDON**

living in Rouen. Christophe was kind enough to reply, but unfortunately had no information regarding his remote forebears. He did however state that Guidon is not a common surname in France. So was Toucher a refugee from Normandy in the period immediately prior to 1630? If so then it is possible he would have taken the route of many refugees of the period and set foot on English soil at Southampton, and thus it is also possible that the record of help given to refugees in that location would include a note referring to Toucher. Foiled again! There is no mention of a Guydon receiving help in Southampton. So where to next? Well, Toucher could have landed at [say] Plymouth, or alternatively there could be a record of his existence at Canterbury, so possible sources of information are not yet exhausted.

Returning now to the 1630 baptism of Christopher, it is possible that the choice of name indicates that Toucher himself and not one of his immediate forebears was the refugee from mainland Europe. After all, St Christopher is the patron saint of travellers, and if a man and his Wife leave their home country for religious reasons, then it seems singularly appropriate that they should so name their child. But as, in the opinion of the Huguenot Society Historian, reference to the year 1630 mitigates against Toucher being a religious refugee, my thoughts about the name of Christopher must be regarded as romantic speculation!

I cannot comment on the general situation regarding religious persecution in France in this period, but it is a matter of record that up to the year 1628 the port of La Rochelle was, as allowed by the law of the period, a self-governing and Protestant town. It is also a matter of record that such a state of affairs was not acceptable to Cardinal Richelieu, the Chief Minister of



La Rochelle in the 1600s

Louis XIII, King of France. The result was the siege of La Rochelle and the death by starvation of many French citizens before the eventual triumph of the forces of the Cardinal. And the Mayor of La Rochelle during the latter days of the siege was one **Jean GUITON**, a surname

not very different in pronunciation to Guydon.

I am informed by a friend whose French studies have included the French language of the period in question that the practice of writing in the French language followed a similar pattern to that in English, in that spelling was not standardised before the 18th century. Thus, in both French and English, a word noted at one time as containing a single 't' could be written on another occasion with a 'tt'. Indeed I have seen, in France, at least one instance in which the name Jean Guiton of La Rochelle was written as **Jean GUITTON**; and Jean's granddaughter was recorded as **Margaret GUITTON** at the time of her marriage in New York. In the calligraphy of the 16th and 17th centuries a 'd' and 'tt' looked very similar, and according to some sources they were interchangeable. To further reinforce the point, we know that my own surname of **DOWDEN** was written as **DOUTTON** and similar variants in the early 18th century. So is it possible that Toucher Guydon was a citizen of La Rochelle before the 1628 siege? Would there be in La Rochelle a record of emigrants from the town after the conclusion of the siege? Could Toucher Guydon be on the list? And could he even have been a relative of Jean Guiton? A visit to a friend, who had emigrated to a village in France some 130km from La Rochelle, made an investigation relating to the above irresistible.

As one might expect, a search in the appropriate section of La Rochelle library proved fruitless. Relevant records, I was informed, have been looted [1] by Paris. However, the following information was noted:

- Book. August Lievre: *Histoire des Protestants et des Eglises Reformées du Poitu* 1856.
- Généologie en Charente Maritime. President, M Denis Provost, 10 ave de Metz, 17000 La Rochelle. Tel 05 46 34 48 33.
- Card Index: Article. Guidon: *Stile et usance des marchands qui mettent a la rner, traitant des assurances, pollices, avaries lainages, pilotages ... et autres choses nécessaires pour la navigation. Arrest at Conseil d'Etat en forme de reiglement pour la navigation d'entre les marchands francois et les marchands étrangers avec l'Arrest du Parlement de Rouen. 5.10.1617. Rouen. Imprimé. De M Le Mesgissier, 1630. 88pp. 17cm.*

On the journey home from La Rochelle my wife and I stayed in St Malo and then Rouen. In St Malo, while chatting to a couple from Jersey one evening on matters concerning family history, we were informed that the editor of the *Jersey Post* has the surname **GUITON**.

The main reason for the stay in Rouen was to enquire after information in the library section of the Bibliothèque: an enquiry in the archive section during a previous visit had yielded no useful information. This time the following information was noted:

Two references to Guidon are noted as being in the Archives de la Bastille [Paris]:

Guidon [G]: arr. en 1732 v Cogery 11, 179.

From *Manual du Bibliographe Normand*, G-Z 944.2 Man.Norm 256:

Guidon: *Stile et Usance des marchands qui mettent a la mer: Traittans des assurances, etc* Rouen, 1608, pet-in-8 [Bibl. Mazar]. Ditto Rouen 1628, in-8; et Rouen, David du Petit Val et Jean Viret, 1645, pet-in—8 de 88p. L'un des plus anciens traites de droit maritime, attribué a un juris consulte norman, et probablement compose a Rouen entre 1556 et 1684. Il n'y est question que des ports de Rouen, du Havre, de Honfleur, de Dieppe, de Fécamp et de la cote de Caux, et dans les modeles d'actes maritimes par lesquels il est terminé, on ne trouve que des noms Normands. V de Fréville: *Commerce Marit. de Rouen*, t.1, p.347; Frémery *Etudes du droit comm.* p.282.

And finally [with memories of La Rochelle]:

A brief family history of Jean Guiton is noted in: *Bibliographie Universelle Ancienne et Moderne* - 66 Supplement GR - HA U4157 920B10.

So what currently is the situation? Possibly a search of the [very difficult to read] surviving documents from the 'strangers' churches in London will indicate the baptism and hence parentage of Toucher. But would a child be baptised as Toucher, or is this name a description or title obtained later in life? In England, and I believe also in France, 'ordinary' people did not have surnames until taxation - as opposed to feudal obligation - came about. And as this process went on, mainly in the 14th century, the names allocated to people reflected a particular characteristic, e.g. Rust for a man with reddish hair and Tanner for a man who processed animal skins into leather, and so on. So what about 'Guidon'? Today in France the word 'guidon', as commonly used, has a very mundane meaning, namely 'handlebars'. But in the past the meaning of guidon had a very different connotation. In medieval times in France a knight in battle would have a standard-bearer close by, and the standard would act as a rallying point for the soldiers under his command. The man who carried this standard was known as the Guidon.

I guess that the opposing forces [often English] would have a particular interest in causing confusion by eliminating the Guidon, and thus it does not appear to me that acting as standard-bearer would be a healthy role in life. Perhaps this is why Christophe Guidon informed me that his surname is unusual! British cavalry regiments also used the term 'guidon' to indicate a triangular or forked pennant that located a rallying point. A less common definition of the word in French interestingly links the earlier army practice and maritime usage, namely that a guidon is the triangular flag that flies at the masthead of a yacht.

I also question whether 'Supplie' and 'Toucher' are actually Christian names. Neither is used today in England or France, and both have a meaning relating to function: 'toucher' the verb to touch or feel, 'supplier' the verb to beseech or entreat. Thus from Toucher I infer 'one who heals' [from the touching by hands) and from Supplie 'one who preaches'. In summary I feel it is a possibility at least worthy of consideration that the 1630 record of Toucher Guydon at his son Christopher's Harmondsworth baptism indicated my ancestor's function or place in earlier life, rather than the name he was given at the time of his own birth. Toucher was perhaps a courtesy title or nickname and Guydon a term denoting either his profession in France or a consequence of leading a refugee group to England. A request from the Minister to Christopher's father intended to mean "Who are you?" could have been understood as "What are you?". Hence the response "Toucher Guydon".

There are several possibilities regarding the presence of Toucher Guydon in Harmondsworth in 1630:

1. A recent forebear could have journeyed to England as a refugee. But there is no mention of a Guydon in the 1642 Parliamentary Attestation document for Hardmondsworth, implying that Toucher still had 'stranger' status.
2. He could have been a relative of Jean Guitton of La Rochelle, and this would explain the otherwise 'quiet' date of 1630. And such a relationship, if proved, would establish beyond reasonable doubt a background of religious persecution.
3. He could have been a seafaring man from Normandy who, in his own environment, was recognised as being one of a small group of highly-skilled men and hence known as a Guidon. In this case one has a picture of a man of substance who would be unlikely to emigrate for economic reasons and thus one whose later presence in England was almost certainly due to problems concerning religious practice. And finally:

4. The term Guidon could have been a consequence of Toucher being the leader of a group of emigrants to England. This also implies personal qualities that make it improbable that he was emigrating solely for economic reasons.

In summary, despite the fact that neither the forebears of Toucher Guydon, nor the reason for his presence in Harmondsworth in 1630 have been established, I suggest that in considering the range of 'possibilities' the only reasonable conclusion is that his presence in England was a consequence of the religious persecution prevalent at the time. In short, it is my belief that Toucher Guydon *was* a Huguenot refugee.

I should like to conclude by saying that if anyone reading this article has any further information, or suggestions to make, I should be delighted to hear from you.

Brian Dowden, 69 Through Duncans, Woodbridge, Suffolk IP12 4EA

References 1630 Bishop's Transcripts and records concerning immigrants arriving in Southampton: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Ipswich, Suffolk

Supplie Guydon and similar 'stranger' surnames: Librarian and Library of the Huguenot Society, University College, London

Was your ancestor an incompetent sailor, involved in an acrimonious divorce, a slave trader, a vicar with indecent habits or, most likely involved in litigation over a will? If so, you may be interested in the list of appeals to the Privy Council (PCAPI and PCAP3) from 1834 to 1879 available at the PRO.

The Privy Council heard appeals from admiralty and ecclesiastical courts which both used civil law processes and which heard actions relating to wills, wives and wrecks. The cases range from the salvage of HMS Thetis through the will of Maria Campbell to adultery by the rector of Ingoldmells.

From FT Letters 1996:

Regarding marriages celebrated twice, all the parishes involved may not have been Church of England. Might it not be that in each case one of the two was Roman Catholic, in which case, unless the registrar was present at the Roman Catholic ceremony, there would have to be a second ceremony in his or her presence. This would be the case up to the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829.

On a recent walk along the Thames, the group I was with happened to stop for 'elevenses' opposite Hampton Church. I remarked that I had recently found out that my great-aunt Rosina had married Walter Dorrell there in 1903. This is the story behind that statement.

Whenever we passed Hampton Waterworks in my youth, my father said he had been inside the Pump-house with his uncle when staying in Hampton during school holidays. When my daughters were teenagers they asked their great aunts for information about their forebears and we then constructed a simple family tree which included the plain statement: [great aunt] **Rose [Feaver] = Walter**; no dates or places. On my retirement, I began to research my father's family more seriously, and started to search in the Family Record Centre for Rose's birth. I thought she would be in one of the gaps between my great grandparents **John** and **Ann's** other children, but after a [literally] exhaustive search of 20 years of the birth indexes, I finally found a **Rosina Feaver** born in 1882, some 15 years after her siblings, and applied for the Certificate, which proved she *was* my great aunt [not Rose as had been thought].

I had been in correspondence with a **Donald FEAVER** [no direct relation] about other matters; he had said in his reply that he had considerable information about Feavers, so I asked him if he had any records of marriages of any Rosina Feavers. He replied that he had several, but thought the one in 1903 at Hampton was the most likely. On my next visit to the PRC I checked the reference he gave me and applied for the Certificate - until 1912 brides and grooms were recorded separately, so I had to hope for the best, as I didn't yet know Walter's surname to be able to cross-check. When the Certificate arrived bingo! Rosina had married a **Walter DORRELL** at Hampton Parish Church in 1903. This put into perspective the family anecdote I started with, and also the copies of old family letters my New Zealand second cousin had sent me, mentioning visits of her relatives to Walter and Rosina. Having at last found Walter's surname, I purchased the 1891 Census surname index for Hampton from the WMFHS and looked up Walter [then aged 11] with his parents **Benjamin** and **Emma** and his siblings. What was more interesting was that I also found Rosina and her parents John and Ann in Hampton at the same time! I looked back to the 1881 Census data I have and found Walter aged 1. [There are some transcription errors here as Benjamin does not apparently age from 1881 to 1891 but Emma does!].

Incidentally, having at long last pinned my great grandfather John down at a Census time, albeit late in his life ~ being a journeyman bricklayer he did not stay in one house long, his children being born at different addresses in the Pimlico area — I found he was born in Tudeley, Kent in late 1835 — but that's another story.

E.A. Feaver, 1 The Glen, Addlestone, Surrey KT15 1AQ

FAMILY HISTORY AND EALING LOCAL HISTORY CENTRE

Jonathan Oates

This short article outlines the principal sources for family history which are available at Ealing Local History Centre.

Ealing Local History Centre is part of Ealing Central Library, and covers the London Borough of Ealing. This consists of the ancient parishes of Acton, Ealing, Greenford, Hanwell, Norwood, Northolt, Perivale and West Twyford.

I must make it clear from the outset that we hold no original parish registers here - they are held at the London Metropolitan Archives or, in some cases, at the churches themselves. We do have a small number of transcripts, chiefly for Northolt.

The parish records that we do have are chiefly those of the civil parish, namely Poor Rate books for the parishes of Hanwell, Ealing and Norwood. These list ratepayers, sometimes with addresses; some list those in receipt of poor rates. There are also some Vestry minutes, which list names of parish officials, members of the Vestry and those parishioners who were affected by the Vestry's decisions. Parish magazines often list baptisms, marriages and deaths, and we have some runs of a number of local parish magazines here.

As is the case with most local authority record offices, we have copies of the local censuses which are available for inspection. Apart from those from 1841-1891, which are mostly paper copies and so easier on the eyes than those on microfilm - we also have some more unusual censuses. There is the 1599 census of the parish of Ealing, which contains full names, ages and occupations- For example, one household consisted of "Richard Smalewood, husbandman, 32, Rachael his wife, 60 or thereabouts and Edward Smalewood, their son, 7".

We also have the 1801 and 1811 censuses for the parish of Ealing, which give some details of heads of households only, full names and occupation

(agricultural, trade or other]. Some of these censuses have been indexed by name or place.

There are also transcripts of Hearth Tax returns, listing householders and the numbers of hearths on which they paid tax: this gives an indication of the size of their house - the more hearths, the larger the property.

Street directories are a useful source for the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. They are arranged by street and by name of the householder, in alphabetical order, and were annual, so are useful in finding out how long a family resided at any address. Even poor householders are included, but lodgers and servants are not. Ealing directories continued up to 1975, but those prior to 1940 are the most useful; the later directories were smaller and only included Ealing and Hanwell. Telephone directories are also useful, but one must remember that prior to at least the 1970s many households did not possess telephones.

We also have Electoral Registers from 1890 to date, though there are gaps in the collection, especially for Southall. Electoral Registers pre-1914 were partly arranged alphabetically by name, as well as by streets, depending on whether they were ownership electors, or occupational electors. The former were listed alphabetically by name, the latter by address. So these registers will record whether a householder was a homeowner or a tenant. It should be remembered that these lists include some women as well as men, since for women voting at local government elections only was allowed before 1918.

Local newspapers are an excellent source of genealogical information, but are perhaps infrequently used for such purposes. The reason may be that the majority are unindexed, and to trawl through page after page on microfilm can be both difficult and unrewarding. Fortunately, due to our active volunteers, there are several volumes of indexes, to both people and events, for some of our local newspapers. For the *Acton Gazette*, from 1866-1950 [so far] there are exact references to the date of the newspaper, and the page and column number. Births, marriages and deaths are the most common form of personal news, but there are also references to retirements, and advertisements of local traders. There are often paragraphs about local men killed, wounded or decorated in wartime. However, not all local newspapers have been indexed.

Other sources include monumental inscriptions from tombstones in local churchyards and some Borough Rolls of Honour, listing men's names, ranks, units and civilian addresses. There are a few sets of school admission

registers, but these are limited in number. School logbooks sometimes refer to staff.

We have a general card index to people and places which feature in the collections. This is arranged alphabetically and can be checked by staff. There are references there to books, journals, scrapbooks, archives and other sources.

Finally, there are a number of other sources which, though not directly related, do serve to provide background information. Apart from general histories, there are maps, photographs and pictures, which may show where an ancestor lived.

As with other record offices and local history libraries, it is always advisable to contact us in advance of a visit. Our telephone number is 020 8567 3656. Our opening hours are: Tuesday to Thursday, 9.30-7.45, Friday to Saturday, 9.30-5.00. We are closed on Mondays and occasionally at other times.

A free introductory leaflet, a list of sales publications and a leaflet listing Family History Sources are available. The latter costs 50p.

Jonathan Oates is Archivist at Ealing Library and Information Service, Ealing Local History Centre, Ealing Central Library, 103 Ealing Broadway Centre, London W5 5JY

PAST MEETINGS

In **December** we held our annual Christmas get-together at Montague Hall with members bringing along some good Christmas fare and enjoying a free glass of wine. Before tucking in we were entertained by Phoenix Morris, a Morris dancing troupe based at Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, a member of which is our Programme Secretary, Toni Davies. Between dances, based on the Cotswold tradition of Morris dancing, their 'Squire' Michael Stimpson told us something of the history of Morris dancing and some of the technicalities of the different types of dances performed by various troupes around the country. It was a lot more complex than someone who is not familiar with this sort of art form would expect, and the evening was informative and enjoyable.

In **January** Audrey Collins, a professional researcher, came to tell us about census-taking over the past 200 years. At the time of the 2001 census she was commissioned by ONS, the keeper and provider of certificates of births, marriages and deaths, to do research into past census taking. The idea was to

obtain facts which would be of interest to the Media in order to publicise the census, and she did this by making note of anything that interested and amused her personally.

Prior to 1841 censuses tended to be organised locally by such bodies as the Overseers of the Poor for statistical purposes - they would make a count in their area and send the figures to the appropriate body in London. Thomas Henry Lister, who had set up Civil Registration, was also put in charge of the 1841 census; he decided to use the Registration structure that was already in place. There was some apprehension about the intrusiveness of the census - Civil Registration was still new and had had a mixed reception: as a precautionary measure in some areas enumerators were accompanied by policemen. Lister set up a central office staffed by temporary clerks to deal with the figures as they came in and organised everything down to making sure enumerators were supplied with pencils etc. However, he died in 1842 and was succeeded by George Graham who was to be the Registrar General for nearly 40 years. He made improvements to the system, especially to the rather poor working conditions of the census clerks.

Women were not employed for this work until the 1901 census, although they were allowed to be enumerators from 1891. Women were chosen who had sat the Civil Service examination; they were thought to be “more reliable than boys but cheaper than men”. Some of these clerks went on to become regular General Register Office Staff.

Audrey advised us that not many lists of enumerators survive, but she had found one for Kensington, with occupations and addresses - they were mostly local tradesmen and professionals. However, she wondered about the standard of literacy and suggested that form-filling probably led to inaccuracies. She thought it was probably the women of the household who made sure the forms were filled in, but the downside was they probably lied about their age - it was noticed that more people in their twenties were in existence in a census than had existed in their teens in the previous census. Children, who later in the 19th century would be attending school, probably also filled in the family's form.

Some people avoided the census altogether by absenting themselves from home on census night, including on one occasion the artist Turner. The 1911 census in particular was boycotted by the suffragettes.

Audrey went on to tell us something of what can be obtained (eventually?) from the 1901 census, saying that the printed copies are of very good quality;

at the Family Records Centre they cost only 20p. It is possible to search by name, place, by institution, or by vessel, and to do an advanced 'person search' e.g. just from a middle name, relationship to head of family, or occupation. On-line from home a digitized image of the page costs 75p, 50p for one person's entry. All general pages such as those giving details of the enumerator's route, are free - there is a facility for going through just these pages. The company, Qinetiq, who organised the digitization of this census is financing the sorting-out of the problems, not the public. More 1901 information on www.census.pro.gov.uk

BOOKSHELF

Sunbury and Shepperton Past and Present

To celebrate their 50th Anniversary, Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society have recently published a new book of photographs of the two villages. In A4 format with a splendidly appropriate gold cover the book contains a hundred photographs - fifty historical and fifty showing the same localities today. All of the historical photos are views taken during the last century, some of which have not been published before, and it is interesting and nostalgic to compare the past with the present. For instance there is a photograph, dated about 1905, of the nine staff at Sunbury Railway Station; today's photo shows a staff of one!

The book has been compiled and written by Nick and Sue Pollard, Jean Althorp and Pat Ward with an introduction by Colin Squire, President of the Society. For anyone with an interest in the area this book will bring back many memories of life in Sunbury and Shepperton years ago compared with the changes that have been made over the years.

54 pages, A4 format, 100 photographs. £5 plus 75p postage

Jim Devine

Tales of Old Middlesex by Mike Hall

This book by a resident of Halliford consists of some thirty little historical episodes involving people and events from all over the old County of Middlesex, from Sunbury and Shepperton in the South to Enfield in the North, and from Cowley in the West to Edmonton in the East. Some are curious, some are downright funny, one or two are a little gruesome, but all are interesting.

The delightful black and white illustrations are drawn by the author's daughter Catherine.

What happened to Simon Coston in the haunted windmill at Perivale? Who tickled the first Queen Elizabeth in bed? Did you know that the first umbrella was credited to a resident of Hanwell? How is Pinner connected with the Black Hole of Calcutta? There is a whole raft of stories here which can add some very interesting "colour" to a written family history, for some of our ancestors would have been witnesses or have known of some of the events here recorded. The cover, which includes an illustration of a ship in distress, is nothing to do with any of the stories in the book but was dictated by the publishers for a series of "County" books.

127pages, A5 format, 10 illustrations. £6. 95 plus 75 postage

Jim Devine

Both the above publications are available from the WMFHS Postal Book Service:

Jim Devine, 35 Ravendale Road, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex TW16 6PJ
[will overseas members please double postal charges shown]

Special website for members of societies and associations

The www.ukbookworld.com website, set up with the help of www.uksocieties.com, is Britain's major internet site helping members of literary and historical societies find old and out-of-print books for sale in Britain in their own subject areas of interest. This website holds a selection which changes every day of over half-a-million books published between 1600 and 1990, offered for sale between £5 and £5,000 by some 600 British booksellers in just about any subject areas, including family history, West Middlesex, Chelsea, Staines, Uxbridge, Sunbury, West London.

The Clique, founded in 1890 and the world's longest-established specialist publisher of information on old, rare and out-of-print books, have now started issuing an annual CD-Rom series of price-guides in this field. The 2001 edition contains the current catalogue prices of 420,000 old books in all subject areas published between 1600 and 1990. By special arrangement with The Clique, members of British literary and historical societies and associations can now obtain copies of this UKBW 2001 Windows CD-Rom for £48 instead of the normal retail price of £60. Further details from: *The Clique, 7 Pulleyn Drive, York YO24 1DY, tel. 01904-631752, or from their website at www.clique.co.uk*

EDITOR'S NOTES

Readers may have noticed that several of the articles submitted to the Journal of late have been centred on the parish of Harmondsworth. I wonder if this means that either there was more going on in Harmondsworth than in other parts of West Middlesex (unlikely) or that members have been doing more research on that parish than on others? So let's give some of the other parishes in our patch a fair hearing in future issues!

The deadline for the June 2002 issue is: **15th April 2002**

DECEMBER PUZZLE SOLUTION



HELPFUL HINT

It is very important to try to find all your direct ancestors on every available census return. Details like places of birth can vary considerably from census to census for some individuals. In a particular location you should record everyone with the same surname, especially if the surname is not a common one. Some may not seem to have any connection with your family, but they may be distant relations descended from earlier generations.

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.

- A81 Mrs D. Ansell, 261 Kingston Road, Ashford, Middlesex TW15 3SQ
B252 Mrs M.E. Bethell, White Lodge, Newton, Leominster,
Herefordshire HR6 0PF
B254 Mrs J.L. Brown, 19 Whittington Lane, Unstone, Dronfield,
Derbyshire S18 4DQ
B253 Mrs K. Brown, 9 Shepham Avenue, Saltdean,
East Sussex BN2 8LS *karenhopkins.brown@virgin.net*
B250 Mr P.W. Budd, 1 Northfield Cottage, School Lane, Westbourne,
Nr. Emsworth, Hants PO10 8TL
C211 Mrs P.M. Cole, 10 Wilbrough Road, Birchington, Kent CT7 9DY
C214 Mrs G.F. Connick, 28 Thornham Road, Gillingham, Kent ME8 6SG
gconnick@blueyonder.co.uk
C208 Mrs D.S.A. Coventry, 10 Quinton Close, Cranford,
Hounslow TW5 9SB
C212 Mrs H. Craze, 14 Willow Court, 192 Staines Road West, Sunbury-
on-Thames, Middlesex TW16 7BW *helben@amserve.net*
D123 Mrs E.M. Davis, 31 Laurel Drive, High Wycombe, Bucks HP11 1HJ
edna@fecit.co.uk
D120 Mrs S. Decicco, 12 Romford Rd, Warsash, Southampton,
Hants SO31 9GZ
D125 Mrs V.M. Downey, 51 Triandra Way, Hayes, Middlesex UB4 9PB
vmdowney@lineone.net
F96 Mr J.J. Farrell, 93 Mill Hill Road, Acton, London W3 8JF
F98 Mrs A M Ford, 5 Rowan Way, Hatfield Peverel, Chelmsford,
Essex CM3 2LW
H197 Mr B.J. Hale, 147 Conway Avenue, Great Wakering, Essex SS3 0BH
barry.hale@virgin.net
H198 Mrs M. Harrison, "Greystones", 565 Glenmore Rd, Rowsley,
3340 Victoria, Australia *mardy@hotkey.net.au*
H206 Mr E. Hawkins, 8 Eskdale Avenue, Northolt, Middlesex UB5 5DJ
tedhawkins.13@virgin.net

- J58 Mrs Y.L. Jones, 9 Mazoe Road, Bishop's Stortford, Herts CM23 3JS
 N29 Mrs D. Newton, "Calday", 28 Picklers Hill, Abingdon,
 Oxon OX14 2BA *dmnewton@calday.fsnet.co.uk*
 O28 Mr J. Oates, 70 Sycamore Rd, East Leake, Loughborough,
 Leics LE12 6PS *john.oates1@ntlworld.com*
 O27 Mrs L.O'Malley, 1 Court Way, Twickenham, Middlesex TW2 7SA
lesley.o'malley@scottish-courage.co.uk
 S201 Mr M.F. Sheppard, 3 Pine Grove, Sale, Cheshire M33 5WN
mf_sheppard@lineone.net
 S202 Mr H.K. Shirley, Sovereign Harbour North, 11 Hobart Quay,
 Eastbourne, East Sussex BN23 5PB *harryandgill@onetel.net.uk*
 S200 Mrs M E Skinner, 18 College Road, Ringwood, Hants BH24 1NX
brinskin@bctalk.net

Please note the following changes of address:

- A76 Mrs April Ashton, 1401 Calumet #402, Houston 77004, Texas,
 USA (formerly of Long Compton, Warwicks.)
 W128 Mr William L. Wild, Oakdale, Church Road, Thorrington,
 Colchester, Essex CO7 8HS

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
ALLNUTT	Post 1800	Little Kimble	BKM	C208
ALLNUTT	Post 1800	Great Kimble	BKM	C208
ALLNUTT	Post 1800	Bledlow	BKM	C208
ALSFORD	ANY	Hedgerley Area	BKM	B253
ANDREWS	c1800	Cwymbran	MON	B254
ASKINS	Before 1820	South Oxfordshire	OXF	C211
ASSITER	ALL	ANY	ANY	S201
ASTIN	Before 1800	South Oxfordshire	OXF	C211
AUDSLEY	Before 1870	Crayford	KEN	S201
BAVIN	ANY	Staines	MDX	A81
BAXTER	ALL	ALL	ALL	C214
BENFELL	Before 1900	Hanworth	MDX	N29
BENNETT	1830-1900	Farnham	BKM	B253
BENNETT	1800-1840	Poplar	MDX	B253
BRACKENBURY	1800-1850	Marylebone	MDX	F96

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
BRACKENBURY	Pre 1825	ANY	KEN	F96
BRANNAN	ALL	ALL	ALL	C214
BRUNT	ALL	Bedfont	MDX	B254
BULMAN	1850-1900	Kensington	MDX	D123
CARLINE	1880-1940	Chelsea	MDX	F98
CARTER	19C	Fulham Area	MDX	S200
CLAYDON	Post 1800	Bledlow	BKM	C208
CLAYDON	Post 1800	Monks Risborough	BKM	C208
CLAYDON	Post 1800	Princes Risborough	BKM	C208
CLIFTON	1780-c1900	Shepperton	MDX	B250
CLIFTON	ALL	Sunbury	MDX	B250
CLIFTON	ALL	Hampton	MDX	B250
CLIFTON	ALL	Twickenham	MDX	B250
CLIFTON	ALL	Sandhurst	BRK	B250
CLIFTON	ALL	Wokingham	BRK	B250
CLIFTON	ALL	ALL	BRK	B250
COLLIER	c1840	Marylebone	MDX	F98
CRIPPS	Pre 1900	ALL	ALL	C214
CROSBIE	Before 1840	Dumfries	DFS/SCO	S201
CROW	c1826	Shepperton	MDX	B250
CROXFORD	1790-1890	Eton	BKM	B253
DABNETT	Before 1869	ALL	MDX	S202
DEMAIN	Before 1815	Otley Area	YKS	S201
DOLLERY	ALL	ALL	MDX	B250
DOWNEY	ANY	ANY	ANY	D125
DUKES	Before 1760	Lampton/Hounslow	MDX	N29
EAGLE	c1835	Feltham	MDX	B250
ELLIS	c1837	Shepperton	MDX	B250
ETHERINGTON	ANY	ANY	ANY	D125
EVANS	1780-1840	Hampton	MDX	B253
FALLON	1845-1900	Leek	STS	F96
FALLON	Pre 1855	ANY	KID/IRL	F96
FARLEY	19C	Hounslow Area	MDX	B253
FLETCHER	1800-1900	Acton	MDX	F96
FLEXEN	18-19C	London		C212
FORSYTH	1900-1910	Clapham	SRY	F98
FORSYTH	1910-1950	Battersea	SRY	F98
FORSYTH(E)	1870-1875	Newington	SRY	F98
FORSYTH(E)	1875-1880	Shoreditch	MDX	F98
FORSYTH(E)	1875-1910	Chelsea	MDX	F98
FRUEN	c1900	Bedfont	MDX	B254
FUELLING	ALL	ALL	ALL	C214
FULLING/FÜLLING	ALL	ALL	ALL	C214
GELL	18-19C	London		C212
GELL	18-19C	Leeds	YKS	C212
GELL	18-19C	Isle of Man		C212
GEORGE	17-19C	Great Yarmouth	NFK	H197
GOODMAN	c1840	Heasham	SRY	B254
GRANDISON	19C	Kensington	MDX	C211
GRAY	Before 1860	Kensington	MDX	S201
GRIMSDALL	Before 1750	ANY	MDX	N29
GUNTER	ANY	Staines	MDX	H198
HACKETT	ANY	Egham	SRY	A81
HALE	17-19C	Blagdon	SOM	H197
HALE	17-19C	Dundry	SOM	H197
HALE	19C	Kensington	MDX	H197

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
HANSON	ANY	ANY	ANY	D125
HARRIS	c1800	Monkton	DOR	B254
HARWOOD	From 1825	Fulham	MDX	B254
HASTIN	After 1860	Chelsea	MDX	C211
HASTIN	1830-60	Kensington	MDX	C211
HASTIN/GS	18-19C	South Oxfordshire	OXF	C211
HATCHETT	After 1930	Tasmania		J58
HATCHETT	1880-1900	Stanwell	MDX	J58
HATTON	1870-1930	Hammersmith/Shepherd's Bush	MDX	O27
HAWES	1780-1850	Cookham Area	BRK	B253
HAWKINS	1810-40	ANY	ANY	H206
HAWKINS	1800-50	Reading Area	BRK	H206
HAWKINS	1830-80	Isleworth Area	MDX	H206
HAWKINS	1900-50	Fulham Area	MDX	H206
HEAPS	Before 1850	Clapham	SRY	S201
HEDGES	1750-1880	Marylebone Area	MDX	H206
HINDLEY	Before 1700	Winwick	LAN	S201
HOLDBROOK	1850-1900	Chiswick	MDX	D123
HOLDER	1810-90	ANY	ANY	H206
HOLDER	1800-50	Reading Area	BRK	H206
HOLDER	1830-80	Isleworth Area	MDX	H206
HOLMES	Before 1900	Fulham Area	MDX	S200
HOOPER	19C	Cheltenham Area	GLS	S200
HOPKINS	19C	Battersea	SRY	B253
HOPWOOD	From 1850	ANY	ANY	B254
HURST	1780-1820	Hounslow	MDX	B253
INDGE	1880-1940	Sunbury	MDX	B254
JACKA	1830-1900	Deptford	KEN	F96
JACKA	Pre 1845	ANY	DEV	F96
JARLETT	1900-1920	Hammersmith/Shepherd's Bush	MDX	O27
JARVIS	1920-1950	Hammersmith/Shepherd's Bush	MDX	O27
JEFFRIES	1830-1870	London	MDX	O28
KEEN	Before 1800	ANY	MDX	N29
KEEN	1760-1830	Brentford Area	MDX	O28
KILLICK	ANY	Hammersmith/Shepherd's Bush	MDX	O27
KISLINGBURY	1890-1960	Harlington	MDX	B253
LAMBERT	ALL	London	MDX	C214
LAYE	ANY	Egham	SRY	A81
LINDQUIST	1870-1900	Poplar	MDX	B253
LOVELL	Before 1900	Hanworth	MDX	N29
LUCK	Before 1900	Ealing Area	MDX	D120
MASH	ALL	ALL	ALL	C214
MASH	ANY	ANY	ANY	D125
MAY	1881-1960	Staines	MDX	J58
MAY	Before 1881	Pamber	HAM	J58
MCINTOSH	Before 1857	Dumfries	DFS/SCO	S201
MEADES	Post 1840	Hayes	MDX	C208
MEADES	Post 1860	Heston	MDX	C208
MEADES	Post 1860	Cranford	MDX	C208
MOLLISON	1890-1910	Hammersmith/Shepherd's Bush	MDX	O27
MUNDAY	1800-1880	London	MDX	O28
NEAL	1807	Cowley Area	MDX	S202
NEAL	After 1857	Heston Area	MDX	S202
NICOLS+variants	Before 1700	Heston/Hounslow	MDX	N29
NOWELL	Before 1786	Bath	SOM	S200
OXFLESH	Before 1840	ALL	MDX	S202

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
PAYNE	ALL	Hammersmith	MDX	B250
PEARCE	ANY	Ealing & Old Brentford	MDX	B252
PHILBE	Before 1700	Heston/Hounslow	MDX	N29
PHILLIPS	1830+	Staines	MDX	H198
PIKE	Pre 1900	ALL	ALL	C214
PINK	18-19C	Greenwich	KEN	H197
PLUMRIDGE	1780-1850	Burnham Area	BKM	B253
PRIDMORE	1750-1850	Battersea	SRY	B253
PURVIS	Before 1830	Shoreditch Area	MDX	S200
REEN	Pre 1855	Bandon Area	COR/IRL	F96
REEN	1850-1900	Deptford	KEN	F96
RIDLEY	1870+	Staines	MDX	H198
RIES	1900-1930	Hammersmith/Shepherd's Bush	MDX	O27
ROBERTSON	1850-1880	ALL	MDX	F98
ROBINSON	1830+	Staines	MDX	H198
ROGERSON	c1830	Sunbury	MDX	B250
ROUSSEAU	ANY	Hammersmith/Shepherd's Bush	MDX	O27
RYAN	1850-1900	Kensington	MDX	D123
SCOTT	c1825	Twickenham	MDX	B250
SEARS	ANY	Shepperton/Stanwell	MDX	A81
SHEPPARD	Before 1850	Hackney Area	MDX	S201
SHERRARD	Before 1750	Staines	MDX	C211
SHERRATT	Before 1750	Staines	MDX	C211
SHERWOOD	Before 1750	Staines	MDX	C211
SHIRLEY	Before 1855	Southall Area	MDX	S202
SHORTLAND	Before 1780	Lampton/Hounslow	MDX	N29
SHORTLEY	Before 1780	Lampton/Hounslow	MDX	N29
SIMMONS	1839	Bath	SOM	S200
SIMPSON	1860-1950	Hillingdon	MDX	B253
SKINNER	Before 1846	Bath	SOM	S200
STEVENSON	Before 1750	Norwood Green	MDX	N29
STOCKER	19C	Kensington	MDX	C211
STOKES	1890+	Staines	MDX	H198
SULLIVAN	1850-1900	Kensington	MDX	D123
TEDD	18C	Bath	SOM	S200
THOMPSON	19C	Bath	SOM	S200
THOMSON	c1797	Twickenham	MDX	B250
THORNE	1830+	Langley Marish	BKM	H198
VEITCH	17-19C	ALL	LKS/SCO	H197
VIAL	ANY	ANY	ANY	S200
WAKE	c1850	Marylebone	MDX	F98
WAKE	C1870	Holborn	MDX	F98
WAKE	Before 1883	Camberwell	SRY	F98
WARD	19C	Hammersmith Area	MDX	S200
WATSON	c1830	Shoreditch	MDX	S200
WEEDEN	ANY	Ealing & Old Brentford	MDX	B252
WEEDON	ANY	Ealing & Old Brentford	MDX	B252
WILKINS	1800-1890	Maidstone Area	KEN	B253
WILLIAMS	c1827	Walthamstow	ESS	S200
WILSON	Before 1880	Dumfries	DFS/SCO	S201
WOOLLARD	Before 1897	Fulham Area	MDX	S200
WOOLLARD	Before 1700	Saffron Walden Area	ESS	S200
WORLEY	Post 1850	Heston	MDX	C208
WORLEY	Post 1850	Cranford	MDX	C208
WORLEY	Post 1850	Hayes	MDX	C208
YOUNGMAN	1900-1920	Hammersmith/Shepherd's Bush	MDX	O27

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:

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