



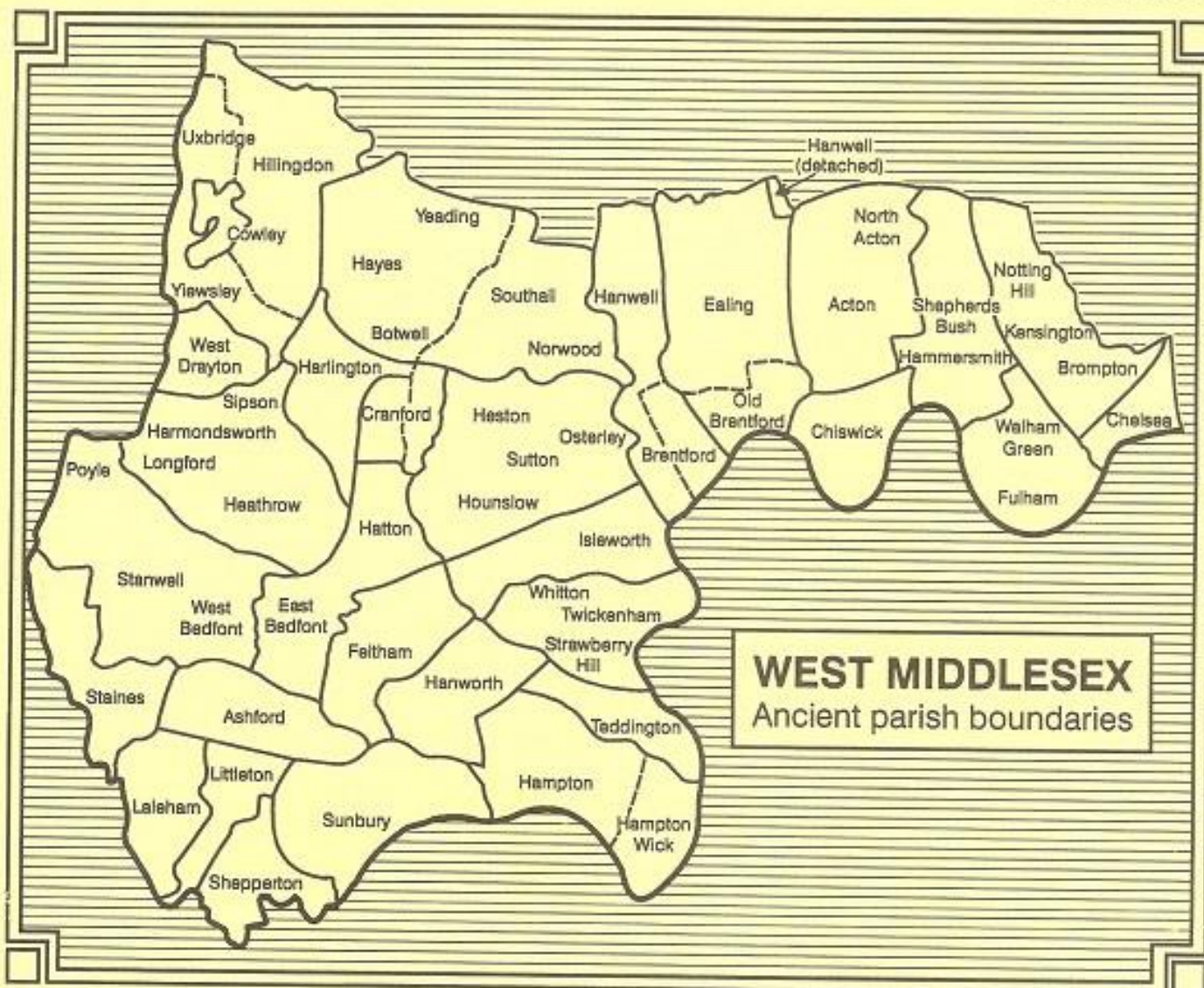
WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

JOURNAL

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JUNE 2005



WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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Society Web site	http://www.west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk/	
Subscriptions	All Categories: £10.00 per annum	
Subscription year	1 January to 31 December	
Examiners	Chris Hern 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:

Mrs Pam Smith
23 Worples Road, Staines, Middlesex TW18 1EF

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 June Watkins
22 Chalmers Road, Ashford, Middlesex TW15 1DT

FUTURE MEETINGS

The following talks have been arranged:

- 16 June “What have they left behind?” – *Joyce Finnimore*
21 July Members’ Evening with short talks
18 Aug Civil War in and around Hounslow – *Andrea Cameron*
15 Sept. Using the Computer for Family History – *Jean Bunting*

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 (e.g. IGI, 1881 census, Middlesex marriages to 1837) and reference books, exchange journals from other societies and a bookstall, can be browsed between 7.30pm and 10pm; talks take place between 8 and 9pm; tea/coffee, cold drinks, biscuits are also available.



The Poor Are Always With Us

Exploring poverty through the ages

A ONE DAY CONFERENCE

Saturday, 10th September 2005

Following upon the very successful One-day Conference we held in 2003, we have engaged four excellent speakers for another One-day conference, to be held at **THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, KEW** on Saturday, 10th September 2005.

Find the programme and outline of the lectures, together with the booking form, at the centre of this month's journal and book your place. Please note the deadline for bookings. For security reasons TNA need to know names in advance.

NEWS ROUNDUP

Diary Dates

Sunday 12 June: Essex and East London Family History Fair, Courage Hall, Brentwood School, Middleton Hall Lane, Brentwood. 10-5. Large fair with over 100 stalls.

Saturday 25 June: Yorkshire Family History Fair, The Knavesmire Exhibition Centre, York Racecourse. West Middlesex will be attending this and would be pleased to see any of our Northern members.

Sunday 4 September: Kent Family History Fair, Market Hall, Lockmeadow (next to market), Hall Street off Baker Road, Maidstone. Large free car park next to Hall and a cafeteria. Up to 100 stalls.

Saturday 10 September: West Middlesex FHS One Day Conference at TNA. Please see centre pages for booking form.

Saturday 17 September: Anglo-Scottish Family History Society One Day Conference, Bolton, Manchester. For details and booking form, write to: Anglo-Scottish FHS, Clayton House, 59 Piccadilly, Manchester M1 2AQ. Tel: 01 61 236 9750 or e-mail at office@mlfhs.org.uk with Scottish Conference in the line subject.

WMFHS NOTICEBOARD



Local Studies & Archives at Hounslow and Chiswick Libraries:

“Following a period of considerable disruption to the local studies service during the first quarter of 2005, we are pleased to announce that our original opening hours have now been reinstated.

Hounslow Local Studies will be open Mondays, Fridays and alternate Saturdays 10am-5pm (breaking for lunch 1-2), Tuesdays 10am-1pm and Thursdays 2-8pm. Access on Monday and Friday mornings and Saturdays is by appointment only (tel. 0845 456 2800).

Chiswick Local Studies will be open Mondays and Thursdays 10am-5pm (breaking for lunch 1-2), and alternate Saturdays 10am-1pm. Due to the limited space in the local studies room, access is by appointment only (tel. 020 8994 5295).

Details of the family history resources held at both libraries can be found at <http://www.familia.org.uk/services/london/hounslow.html>”

Goodbye

I could not leave the job of Membership Secretary without saying a big 'thank you' to all of you with whom I have corresponded over the last five years. I think it must be one of the most enjoyable positions on the Executive Committee as there is so much contact with you, the members, in the UK and overseas. The letters I have received have always been interesting and I have appreciated the notes and Christmas cards that you have included with your renewals of membership. I leave you in the good hands of June Watkins, a very experienced family historian, and hope she gets as much pleasure out of the job as I have done.

Bridget Purr

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the West Middlesex Family History Society held at Montague Hall, Montague Road, Hounslow on Thursday 17th March 2005.

1. Welcome by the Chairman

The Chairman opened the proceedings by welcoming all those members attending. A special welcome was extended to Howard Stevens, to Webmaster David Childs and to guest speaker Richard Butterworth.

2. Apologies for Absence

Apologies were received from Sheila Gibbon, Jeanette Hocking, Pam Morgan, Lewis Orton, Brian Prior, Muriel Sprott and Jean Whitby.

3. Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of 18th March 2004

The Minutes had been included in the Society Journal of June 2004. It was agreed that the Chairman should sign the Minutes as an accurate record of that meeting.

4. Matters Arising

There were no matters arising.

5. Chairman's Report

Ladies and Gentlemen,

What happened last year? Can you remember? I do wonder whether we, as family historians, take sufficient care to record contemporary events. So how did the Society move on in 2004?

In the first place, attendance at our monthly meetings increased - latterly no doubt through the effect of the BBC series on Family History and it is good to welcome newcomers to our hobby. Set against that though, in terms of fully paid up membership, the numbers at 31st December 2004 were 6.5% lower than in 2003. By contrast our Open Day in September last year was probably the most successful the Society has ever organized.

You will have heard over the year at meetings and read in the Journal, Mike Cordery presenting the results of the Survey of our Membership. Let me assure you that these will continue to inform the Executive Committee's plan of campaign - indeed the first fruit is the series of brief historical overviews of each of the parishes in the West Middlesex area, which commenced with the parish of Hampton published in the December journal.

Our monthly lecture series (ably overseen by Maggie Mold) went well and I think splendidly concluded by Michael Gandy's musical celebration of London life at our Christmas gathering. A most interesting series of talks has been planned for the remainder of 2005, including two themed sessions on the application of IT to Family History - this also emanating from your responses to Mike's Survey.

During last year our Librarian rationalized the reference books on display so that the collection is more attuned to the perceived needs of members attending each month. The Society's lap-top computer and fiche stocks were well utilized, the exchange journals avidly perused and the bookstalls report an increased turnover. Two groups of members visited the Mormon Research Centre at Staines and a third group were given a guided tour of the Senate House Library of the University of London and tonight we shall hear more of the colossal resource potentially available to family historians at this Library. Additionally the Society's first CD of War Memorials sold sufficient copies to cover its production costs and started to return a profit and royalties started to flow in from the publication in April of the West Middlesex Marriage Index on the Family History On Line service.

West Middlesex was present at seven other Family and Local History Fairs and Open Days and also at the BBC's Family History Day at TNA, held after the end of the TV series. I think it true to say that we made new friends, were able to help people at each of these events and recruited some new members for the Society. However, of the seven Fairs we attended, two were of dubious value and so the Executive Committee has re-defined our strategy for attending these events, so that, as far as possible, each trip creates maximum benefit for the Society. This year we plan to be at five Open Days - with the possible addition of one further event planned in the Autumn to be held at the Bedfont Lakes Country Park.

I mentioned last year that the Society would be required to consider our obligations under the new Disability Discrimination Act in October. Led by Lewis Orton the Executive Committee has reviewed the situation and believes our position to be generally satisfactory. As a double check on this you will have seen the "Survey of Service Provision" included in the December Journal. Sadly, Lewis Orton has been obliged to stand down from the Committee, but he is able to gather in your replies to the Survey so as to confirm our position in light of the Disability Discrimination Act.

I must say here, how much we have valued Lewis's presence at our Executive Committee meetings. He will be missed, but it is good to know that he is confident of regaining sufficient health to enable him to join us at our monthly Society meetings here in Montague Hall in due time.

That leads me on to consider other changes in Committee membership that we shall confirm later on tonight. Having come to the end of our six year tenure as Committee members, Bridget and I stand down. As Oscar Wilde might have remarked, to lose a Chairman may be regarded (by some) as a misfortune; to lose the Membership Secretary at the same time looks like downright carelessness! Well, so be it but let me reassure you, all is by no means lost; the key post of Membership Secretary is to be taken over by June Watkins, one of the most experienced family historians in our Society. Having her assume the role of Membership Secretary is, in my view, one of the happiest change-overs it's possible to make - the Society is truly fortunate.

The Membership Secretary probably has more exposure to outside contact than any other Committee Member, and calls and requests for help flow in both from members and those who wish to join us. Building on the solid foundations laid by her predecessor, Bridget has developed a system which has enabled her to deal with all enquiries so expeditiously that West Middlesex Family History Society has gained something of a reputation for swiftness of response as well as for courtesy and friendliness of approach. We really do owe Bridget a great debt of gratitude

It is good to report also, that nominations have been received for the three committee vacancies created by Bridget's and my departures, and Lewis Orton having to stand down - they are Jim Devine, Kay Dudman and Mavis Burton - and I look forward to your formal confirmation of their appointment a little later in the agenda.

As regards the rest of the Committee: Richard Chapman our Projects Co-ordinator will outline the future plans of the Projects Sub-Committee and Paul Kershaw will set out a pretty satisfactory financial state of affairs. The other Committee Members, who may not be speaking this evening, are

Margaret and Pat Harnden, organizers of our very successful Open Day and who transport our entire set of fiche records to the meeting every month; Mike Cordery who master minded our membership survey and was instrumental in re-establishing contact with the Mormons at Staines; Pam Smith who (with Brian) carts our library of reference works back and forth every month, as well as editing our journal; Maggie Mold, who plans and oversees our monthly lecture programme; and last, but by no means least, Tony Simpson our Secretary, who also answers queries from all over the world and was instrumental in fixing up our contact with the Senate House Library.

At this particular juncture, it would be churlish of me to say farewell to the Committee without saying a very loud thank you to them, as well as to all former members of the Committee who served during my Chairmanship. I owe all of them a huge debt of gratitude for their efforts and support over that time - and so indeed, do you!

One cannot forget either, the other volunteers who work for the Society - you know most if not all of them; I refer to those who check us in when we arrive, sell us raffle tickets, feed and water us at the appropriate time, and the unsung heroes who transport the lectern, fiche and readers, books, maps and journals without fail every month, and finally those who may never come here at all but who, on behalf of the Society, hold indexes and other records which we can interrogate and those others, country wide, who help out with our project work; to each and every one of these folk I say a most heartfelt thank you.

So finally, what of the future? In November, we attended a FFHS seminar on "What has the Future to offer Family History Societies?" I think it fair to say that in response to that question "... answer came there none"! That was not indicative of a non-existent future for FHSs but rather that there was no startling development that Societies should grasp to ensure their future; all societies were experiencing the same problems - particularly some decline in membership (due to the Internet perhaps) and a dearth of volunteers to do jobs for their societies. It did seem that most were "soldiering on", doing what they have been doing for their hardcore members for years. In our case, our policy has been to develop the service we can provide our membership - particularly in ensuring a high quality lecture programme throughout the year and gradually expanding the database of information that specifically relates to our West Middlesex area, as well as welcoming, helping and encouraging newcomers in our midst. Now if you think that policy mistaken or in need of amendment, you must say so; in the end it's your Society, set up to meet your needs. I believe the future looks good and full of opportunity, and I wish the Society well.

As the two Ronnies might have said “it's good bye from her and good bye from him”! But that does not mean that you’ve seen the last of us! Bridget will continue to oversee the publication of our new series of West Middlesex Parish booklets, as well as organising another One-Day conference in September this year and we hope to continue helping out on the WMFHS stand at Open Days.

So there we are friends - for the moment, farewell!

6. Project Co-ordinator’s Report

The Project Co-ordinator, Richard Chapman, then presented a view of the future for project work within the Society, based upon a recent review commissioned by the Executive Committee. This included a look back at the many projects that have been carried out in the first 27 years of the Society’s history, and a summary of the main requests that had been identified through the survey. The latter included, in particular:

- Indexes to parish registers
- Indexes to census records
- Contributions to *FamilyHistoryOnline*
- Inclusion of indexes, including members’ interests, on the Society website

as well as a wish for journal items and publications relating to histories of local parishes and their records - on which a start had already been made.

The statement considered briefly the particular challenges that face the Society at a time of such rapid change in family history, particularly the need to avoid direct competition with commercial publishers with far greater resources than us and the additional skills required of Society volunteers to produce the digital resources that are now expected as a norm. He touched on the organisation of project work and highlighted a major challenge for the year ahead would be to identify members able to manage stand-alone project work - a point on which the survey indicated that there is much still to be done.

In looking forward, Richard highlighted several potential objectives for Society project work:

- To develop resources in forms that allow publication electronically, where possible.
- To exploit the opportunity provided by FamilyHistoryOnline for wide scale and low cost publication.
- To support Federation projects where there is a ‘fit’ with the policy and objectives of WMFHS.

- To sponsor project activity on both specific local research resources and collective projects. An example of the latter mentioned was the idea of a West Middlesex Baptism Index, along the lines of the Marriage Index.

Some guiding principles for the selection of project work were outlined, including:

- To maintain and enhance existing research resources, in particular the Marriage Index.
- To make the work already done in transcribing local parish registers more available to researchers with an interest in West Middlesex, regardless of their location.
- To identify parish registers for which transcriptions are not available at all and instigate project work to fill such gaps.
- To participate in the NBI project, liaising with other local contributors as required.
- To endeavour to publish or re-publish other existing resources created by the Society, such as MI transcriptions.
- To improve awareness of the considerable resources that already exist for research in West Middlesex, by means of record guides, journal articles, website information etc.

The Project Co-ordinator closed by pointing out that the realisation of these ambitions relies entirely upon the participation of the membership and sought help from all, in a collective effort to realise these aspirations.

7. Treasurer's Report

Paul Kershaw presented the Society Accounts for 2004. The year-end surplus of £1,924 and accumulated funds of £19,360 indicated a solid base on which to progress, especially with respect to Project Development. The Treasurer recorded special thanks to the examiners Muriel Sprott and Chris Hern.

8. Approval of Financial Statement for year ended 31st December 2004

Jim Devine proposed that the Financial Statement be approved, which was seconded by Diana Bradley. The proposal was carried unanimously.

9. Appointment of Examiners

Both previous examiners, Muriel Sprott and Chris Hern, were willing to continue in this capacity. Ken Butler proposed their appointment for the

coming year, which was seconded by Joan Scrivener. The proposal was carried unanimously.

10. Election of Committee

Four members of the Committee had served three or more years and thus required to be re-elected for a further year: Richard Chapman, Margaret Harnden, Patrick Harnden and Paul Kershaw. Wendy Mott proposed they be elected en bloc, which was seconded by Eileen Small. The proposal was carried unanimously.

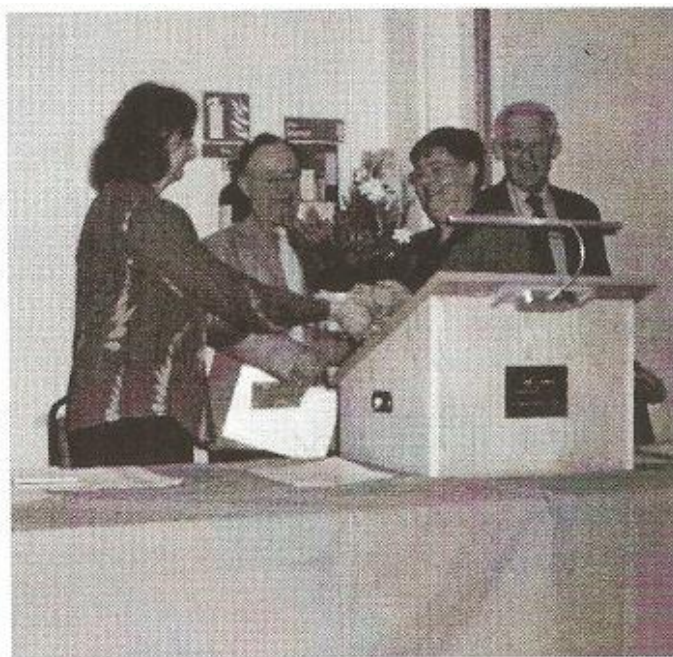
Mavis Burton, Jim Devine and Kay Dudman had been nominated for membership of the Committee. Their election was proposed by Valerie Walker and seconded by John Giddens. The proposal was carried unanimously.

11. Any Other Business

In reply to Yvonne Masson the Chairman said the new Committee would elect his successor. Paul Kershaw proposed a special vote of thanks to Bridget and Rob Purr for their tremendous contributions to the Society over recent years, and wished them well in the future. Both were nominated life members of the Society. The proposals were warmly received by those present and carried unanimously.

There being no further business the Chairman declared the Annual General Meeting closed at 20:55.

Ed note: Mrs Margaret Harnden was elected as Chairperson at the committee meeting on 6th April.



Margaret Harnden (left) presenting the retiring Chairman and Membership secretary (centre) with Life membership certificates and flowers at the AGM while Hon Treasurer Paul Kershaw looks on.

WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2004

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2003

	Cost or Value at 30/9/94	Accumulated Depreciation to 31/12/03	Depreciation year to 31/12/04	Total Accumulated Depreciation	Value at 31/12/04		Cost or Value at 30/9/94	Total Accumulated Depreciation	Value at 31/12/03
FIXED ASSETS									
1881 Census Index	1087	986	25	1011	76		1087	986	101
1891 Census	752	652	25	677	75		752	652	100
Fiche Reader Copier	1800	1480	80	1560	240		1800	1480	320
Film and Fiche Viewers	1080	768	78	846	234		1080	768	312
Portable Fiche Viewer	50	41	2	43	7		50	41	9
Kodak Slide Projector	315	252	16	268	47		315	252	63
Projector Stand	1	0	0	0	1		1	0	1
1988 IGI Fiche	75	74	0	74	1		75	74	1
Times Divorce Index	11	10	0	10	1		11	10	1
Boxes and Display Shelves	31	30	0	30	1		31	30	1
Heavy Duty Printer	95	95	0	95	0		95	95	0
Harmondsworth Manor Rolls	348	0	0	0	348		348	0	348
Exhibition Display Boards	324	241	21	262	62		324	241	83
Fiche Readers bought 2001	705	407	75	482	223		705	407	298
Lectern - bought 2002	400	175	56	231	169		400	175	225
Lap Top Computer bought 2002	1482	649	208	857	625		1482	649	833
	<u>8556</u>	<u>5860</u>	<u>586</u>	<u>6446</u>	<u>2110</u>		<u>8556</u>	<u>5860</u>	<u>2696</u>
CURRENT ASSETS									
Stocks: Bookstall				1728				1368	
Fiche				228				186	
Postal Books				55				46	
War Memorial CDs				4				17	
Family History on Line Vouchers				36				45	
National Burial Index DCs				116				80	
PRO Vouchers				49	2216			171	1913
Debtors & Prepaid Expenses									
Insurance (part) overpaid and carried forward				162				0	
Due from Inland Revenue for Gift Aid Repayments (2002)				0				554	
Due from Inland Revenue for Gift Aid Repayments (2003)				0	162			<u>670</u>	1224
Cash at Bank and in Hand									
Current Account - Barclays				2216				2854	
Deposit Account - Barclays				2540				4	
COIF Account				10997				10548	
Current Account - CAF Bank				949				0	
Deposit Account - CAF Bank				511				0	
Cash				100				100	
Floats				156	17469			156	13662
									19495
CURRENT LIABILITIES									
Subscriptions in Advance				2557				2019	
Deposits held				40	2597			40	2059
									<u>17436</u>
ACCUMULATED FUNDS									
Balance Brought Forward				17436					16220
Surplus/Deficit (-) for 12 Months				1924					1216
									<u>17436</u>

Paul Kershaw, Hon. Treasurer

In accordance with the provisions of Section 43 of the Charities Act 1993, we have examined the Receipts and Payments Account and Balance Sheet of the West Middlesex Family History Society relating to the year ended 31 December 2004. We confirm that the accounts and Balance Sheet accord with the accounting records of the Society and that such records satisfy the requirements of the Act. We are not aware of any matter to which attention needs to be drawn in order to obtain a proper understanding of the Accounts.

Chris Hem and Muriel Spratt, Independent Examiners

March 2005

WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
12 Months to 31 December 2004
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

	<u>12 Months to 31/12/04</u>		<u>12 months to 31/12/03</u>	
MEMBERS' SERVICES				
INCOME				
Subscriptions received in respect of earlier years	20		126	
Subscriptions for current year	4242		3609	
Subscriptions received in advance last year	<u>2019</u>	6281	<u>2358</u>	6093
Bank Interest		488		368
Tax refund on Gift Aid		<u>833</u>		<u>670</u>
		7602		7131
Less EXPENDITURE				
Open Day – Staines Sept 2004	758		0	
Less Income	<u>-633</u>	125	<u>0</u>	0
First Annual Conference at TNA	0		966	
Less Income	<u>0</u>	0	<u>-940</u>	26
Journal Production and Delivery		3977		4313
Hire of Meeting Hall		913		632
Speakers		465		430
Members' Interest Fiche		<u>398</u>		<u>0</u>
		1724		1730
Bookstall Sales including Postal Services (Books, Fiche, Maps, CDs, Vouchers)		3622		3264
Plus/minus Stock Variation		303		-6
Less Cost of Sales		<u>-2239</u>		<u>-2312</u>
Sale of Calendars (2003 late receipt of cash)				25
Less Cost of Purchase		0		<u>0</u>
				25
OTHER INCOME				
Donations		25		14
Courier Service	197		251	
Less expenses	<u>-18</u>	179	<u>-18</u>	233
Refreshments		100		94
Raffles		299		393
WM Marriage Index Searches		123		114
Tape Hire at Meetings	5		31	
Less expenses	<u>0</u>	5	<u>-11</u>	20
1881 Census Index Searches	67		0	
Less expenses	<u>0</u>	67	<u>0</u>	0
FHOL Royalties		146		0
Other Research Income		<u>9</u>		<u>23</u>
		4363		3592
OVERHEAD EXPENSES				
FFHS Subscriptions	205		222	
FFHS Insurance and Services (445-162 overpaid)	<u>284</u>	489	<u>263</u>	485
Bank Charges		0		9
Research Expenditure		128		53
Postage, Stationery and Telephone		315		259
Misc Equipment (not capitalised)		189		9
Mileage Allowance		172		189
Subsistence		0		15
Library Purchases		25		19
Honoraria and Gifts		50		48
Conference Fee		0		75
Misc Expenses including Publicity		485		426
Disposal of assets		0		0
Depreciation		<u>586</u>		<u>789</u>
		2439		2376
Surplus for Year		<u>1924</u>		<u>1216</u>

After the business of the AGM was over, a short talk was given by Dr Richard Butterworth of the Senate House Library, University of London, Malet Street. It was he who gave the guided tour last year to WMFHS members.

The Library is not well known to the general public. It is housed in a large Art Deco-style building which posed as a New York hotel in the Jeeves and Wooster TV series. There are research resources at both Senate House and other academic libraries which contain huge amounts of archive material, and that at the Senate House library is still in the process of being catalogued. A project is currently under way to broaden access to the holdings.

Neither the Librarians at Senate House nor family historians yet know the value of the library for family history; material in the Library is at present very under-used for both family and local history. Family history societies and individual family historians could be of great help in deciding what is of value and how it can be publicised and promoted. Some of the material might well be of use to people who have come to a dead end in their research. There is for instance a large economics archive going back to the 15th century which includes lots of banking records, and this probably contains material of great value to family historians.

When the Library finds out what kind of material is of value it will be publicised on the Internet, with connections to a variety of family and local history research guides, resources and tools. So Richard invited us to contact him by email or telephone if we are at a dead end, and he will do his best to help; the enquiry will also go to other London Colleges if they have resources to help.

Use of the Library in person costs £5 a day for non-members, but he might be able to arrange a group rate for Societies.

The Library is inviting family historians to come to the Library to be interviewed about how they do their research, in exchange for a free day's use of the Library.

Dr Richard Butterworth, Special Collections, Senate House Library, University of London, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU tel. 020 7862 8477, email: rbutterworth@shl.lon.ac.uk, website: <http://cards.shl.lon.ac.uk/aamh/>

Stanwell is a large parish in the south west of Middlesex incorporating Stanwell, Stanwell Moor, West Bedfont, Poyle and the Middlesex part of Colnbrook. The most ancient parts of the parish boundaries are probably in the south, along the Staines Road which is Roman, and in the west along the River Colne, which separates Middlesex and Buckinghamshire. The boundaries in the north and east are comparatively modern: in the east the dividing line between West Bedfont hamlet in Stanwell parish and the parish of East Bedfont may not have been drawn before the 11th or 12th Century; whilst the northern boundary ran over what used to be part of Hounslow Heath, which was probably divided between the parishes that surrounded it before 1545. The Duke of Northumberlands River, which marks the boundary, was constructed about this time though it may have followed the course of an old ditch or stream.

History

The name Stanwell comes from the Anglo-Saxon word for stony stream or spring and there is certainly plenty of water and stones in Stanwell. The Domesday Book refers to the manor of "Stanwelle" as belonging to William FitzOther, who was constable of Windsor Castle. His descendants took the name Windsor and the family held the Manor until compelled to hand it over to Henry VIII in 1542, in exchange for monastic lands in Gloucestershire and elsewhere. In 1603 James I granted the freehold to Sir Thomas Knyvet and it was held by his heirs until 1720, when it was sold to the Earl of Dunmore. The Earl of Dunmore died in 1752 and in 1754 the Manor was sold by his trustees to Sir John Gibbons Bt., it remained in this family until 1933 when it was sold to H. Scott Freeman, Clerk of Staines Urban District Council.

The fact that the Lord of the Manor owned very few houses was taken as a reason why he had not brought about an enclosure. The Victoria County History of Middlesex says that according to "An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Middlesex" made by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments in 1937, Stanwell was cited in 1744 as an example "of the evil effects of open field and commons on the character of the villagers. These with only a poor house and little orchard make shift just to live, some of them doing without any work at all, and those that go to day labour are very lazy and care not whether they are employed or not."

Stanwell then became one of the few villages to successfully fight enclosure. The Bill was read for the first time in Parliament on 27th January 1766. On

18th February 1767, there was a petition against the Bill from various "owners and occupiers of cottages and tenements" setting forth that they were entitled to common pasture for their cattle and sheep at all times of the year upon the large common called Hounslow Heath. The Enclosure Bill was defeated by 34 votes to 17, although a second attempt to enclose the land was successful on 20th February 1789.

Stanwell did not change much until the very late 19th Century, when the Staines Reservoirs were built. These were built between 1897 and 1902 to supply water for London and provided a lot of employment. In the 1901 Census there are many navvies and water works labourers, most of them not born locally. Because the Reservoir was to have been built over a local footpath to Staines, local people objected and so we have two Reservoirs with a causeway between them. From this causeway many landmarks can be seen, most notably Canary Wharf in London's Docklands to the East and Windsor Castle to the West.

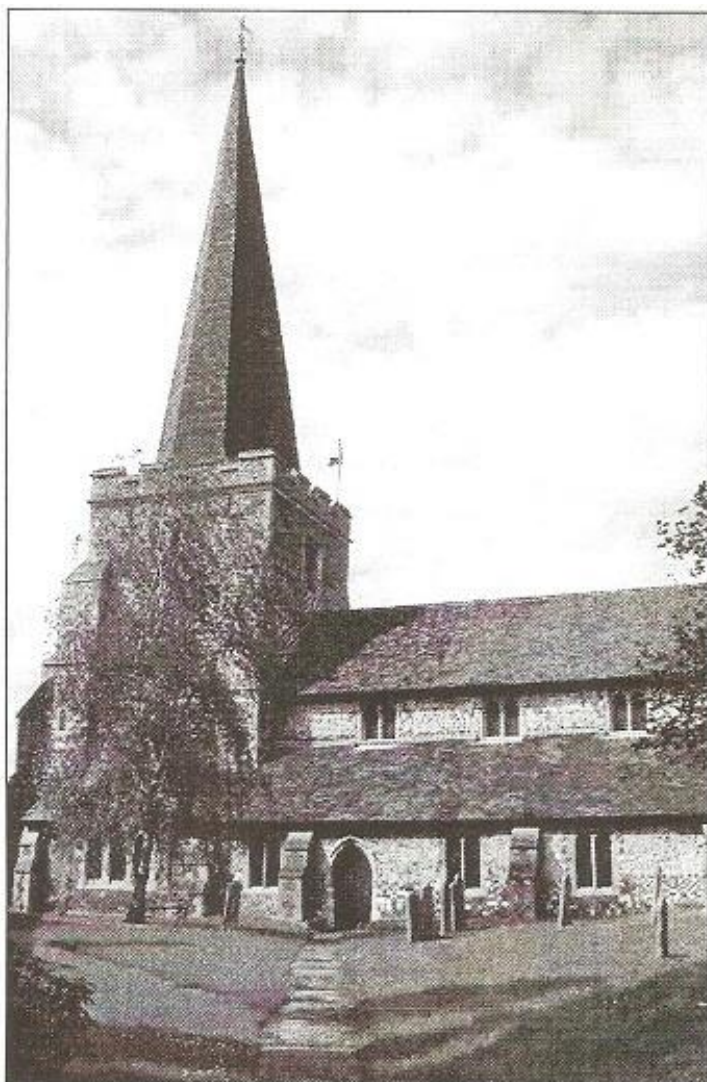
The King George VI Reservoir was built in 1936, literally across the road from the Staines Reservoirs on the site of Hammonds, an ancient farm and manor, again to supply water for London and again providing much needed employment.

After World War Two prefabricated houses (pre-fabs) were built on open land to house the many people who now needed homes, but by 1963 they had been replaced by houses, flats and maisonettes. Heathrow Airport was built in 1946 adjacent to the northern boundary of Stanwell and housing was needed for the many engineering workers that were brought into the area from Bristol, so in the mid-1950s even more of what had once been open farm land became the British Overseas Airways Corporation Housing Estate.

Religion

Situated by the village green, the church of St Mary the Virgin has its origins in the 12th Century. The nave arcades date from around 1250 whilst the chancel has 14th Century arcading. The tower is built from flint and Kentish Rag checky work topped by a 138 feet high mediaeval spire covered in English oak tiles. The tiles dried out more quickly on the western side and subsequently twisted six feet out of plumb. The spire was retiled in the 1970s but the landmark twist was retained. The church is fairly unusual in that its main entrance is on the northern side and not the more usual southern, with a lovely long aisle from the eastern door to the altar just perfect for a wedding procession. The main memorial in the church is that to Lord and Lady Knyvet: they are shown life size, dressed in court clothes and

kneeling at prayer. The church registers are complete from 1632, although parts of the late 18th Century registers are very faint and in some cases impossible to read.



St Mary the Virgin, Stanwell

Stanwell air seems to have been very beneficial to the health of its vicars. The first vicar, John Salle, was here from 1335 to 1368 and between 1674 and 1893 there were only eight vicars; William Awbery Philp served for 47 years and Richard Parry Burnett for 35 years; Matthew Stent for 32 years; John Calvert for 31 years; William Harper for 23 years; George Calvert for 22 years and William Windsor Berry for 19 years.

As in so many places, the memorial stones in the churchyard get fewer each year. Many of the stones have been removed because of age or by vandalism. Does vandalism include those

removed to be used to make a footpath round the churchyard? Those that are left standing are becoming harder to read as weather and air pollution takes its toll. The churchyard was closed to burials in 1895 and a new cemetery was created in Town Lane.

It is worth mentioning that Ashford Cemetery also lies within the parish of Stanwell. This was opened in 1910 and since then many Stanwell parishioners, especially those from West Bedfont, have been buried there.

There are not many references to non-conformity in Stanwell. In 1778 the Victoria County History stated there were few Dissenters and by 1810 there were only three Quaker families as well as a few Independents and Methodists. There was a congregation of Independents at Poyle established in 1807 in a room at the paper mill in Poyle. Stanwell Moor had a house

registered for religious worship in 1848 and in 1904 the Staines Society of Friends erected an iron Mission Room, although they had been conducting a mission in Stanwell Moor for some time.

Mass was said in the Union workhouse in the 1880s, otherwise there are no other known references to Roman Catholicism in the parish.

Education

The first school, and one of the earliest free schools to be built in this country, was built in 1624. In his will Thomas, Lord Knyvett, provided for the foundation of a free school in Stanwell which was to be endowed with lands worth £20 per annum. Today Stanwell schools still benefit financially, albeit in a small way, from this fund. The school was actually built, at her own expense, by Elizabeth Hampden, executrix of the Will of Lady Elizabeth Knyvett. The building still exists and was still in use for education as late 1990.

The free school was for boys only and the girls did not get a school until the 19th Century. The girls' school was built at the opposite end of the village from Lord Knyvetts School, nearer to the church and Stanwell Place. It was known as Park Road Church of England School and was in use until the 1970s when it was converted into flats! The exterior of this building has changed very little from when it was built. It was 1936 before the next school was built, St Anne's County Primary School in Short Lane, to serve the West Bedfont part of the parish. This school closed in 1973.

These three schools were adequate until the post war baby and housing boom. Town Farm School, named after the farm to which the land had belonged, was built in 1955 to take the children from the pre-fabs and the Airways Housing Estate. The girls' school and Lord Knyvetts school were finally closed to children's education in the early 1970s, when a new school, St Mary's Church of England, was built, although Lord Knyvetts School continued being used for adult education until 1990. Although it also has now been converted into flats the exterior remains the same, as it is a listed building.

Stanwell briefly had its own secondary school, The Stanwell School, opened in 1970 and closed in 1986.

Welfare

There is a reference to a village poor house long before the Poor Law Acts required it, but with insufficient information to be able to locate it. The Staines Union Workhouse was built in 1840 to serve Stanwell, Ashford, Staines, Sunbury, Bedfont, Feltham, and 1-larmondsworth. In the 1841

Census there was a master, a matron and only 31 paupers. Of the paupers ten were over the age of 70; nine aged 50 to 69 and two children both under the age of two. Of the 17 reported as being born in county, only two were actually from Stanwell by reference to the Baptism Register. The Stanwell Parish Registers record many baptisms and funerals of the inmates. Like so many of the workhouses the Union eventually became the local hospital.

I cannot find any reference to either plague or cholera having occurred in Stanwell. The well was a little way from the centre of the village so presumably far away from possible contamination. It would seem that there was very little fear of disease in this area because Stanwell was often used as the marriage venue for many of the London gentry during the 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries.

Manor House

There was a manor house at Stanwell by the 14th Century, some of the rooms and farm buildings having been described in 1367. The house that was known as Stanwell Place was in existence by the mid 18th Century and was built on the site of the original manor house. A Tudor manor house had also been built on the same site but whether it was pulled down or gradually improved is unknown. The park was laid out in the 18th Century and it was at this time that a form of enclosure took place as the road was diverted round the park instead of going through it, meaning a longer walk for those travelling between the village and Stanwell Moor.

Stanwell Place was used during WW2, whilst it was the home of Sir John W Gibson, as a venue for meetings for the planning of D Day and many high ranking Allied personnel visited, including General Eisenhower. After the death of Sir John Gibson, the house was purchased for the use of the young King Faisal of Iraq who was assassinated in 1958.

Regrettably the manor house is no longer in existence having been pulled down to allow for gravel extraction during the 1960s, all that remains are the gates and the lodge at the entrance to what were the grounds.

Famous Residents

Thomas, Lord Knyvet was the leader of the party that arrested Guy Fawkes in the cellars of the House of Commons. In 1603 he received the manor of Stanwell as a reward for his services as a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Queen Elizabeth I. His wife Lady Elizabeth Knyvet, was governess to the children of James I. The young princesses Sophia and Mary lived in the old Tudor manor house at Stanwell and Princess Mary died there in 1607.

Nicholas Hilliard the celebrated painter lived at Poyle manor, he made the two great seals of Elizabeth I and painted many miniatures of the famous people of the day.

Bruno Ryves was vicar of Stanwell at the outbreak of the civil war, being a staunch royalist in a parliamentary village did not bode well for him and he was forcibly evicted in 1643.

Richard Cox was living in Colnbrook when in about 1825 he grew the apple that bears his name, Cox's Orange Pippin.

Sir John Watson Gibson was instrumental in designing the Mulberry Harbour, which was used off the coast of France for the invasion of Europe in 1944. Sir John died in 1947 and was buried in Stanwell cemetery; his memorial is a chest tomb with carvings of the mulberry harbour on one end.

West Bedfont

West Bedfont was mentioned in the Domesday Book as being part of the parish of Stanwell. In 1570 the Manor of West Bedfont was referred to as Bedfont Court. Most of what now exists in this area is 19th Century and later. It still has one public house, the Three Crowns, the Devonshire Arms having disappeared before WW2. This area was largely farmland but sadly it is now mostly warehousing for the ever-expanding Heathrow Airport.

Stanwell Moor

Stanwell Moor is about a mile from Stanwell village; the surrounding moor adjoined Hounslow Heath and Staines Moor and the area was mainly agricultural. There was a paper mill in the 18th Century which had changed from paper to corn by the end of that Century and remained a corn mill until the 20th Century. In 1791 Edmond Hill owned a gunpowder mill on the River Colne, south west of Hithermoor Farm, by 1896 it



The Mill House, Stanwell Moor

was a snuff mill and later on a corn mill

Poyle

The manor of Poyle seems to have become an independent estate in the late 12th Century, before this it was probably part of Stanwell Manor. It was again attached to Stanwell Manor in the late 16th early 17th Century and

when it became detached again it seems to have lost its manorial status. No courts or copyhold tenants are recorded and by the 18th Century it was often referred to as Poyle Farm.

There was a mill at Poyle by 1299 and the site seems to have been in continuous use as a mill until the 20th Century. In 1636 it was a paper mill employing 12 men. In the 18th Century it became primarily a leather mill, although still making paper, and in the 19th Century it was used for paper, leather and asbestos. By 1896 it was a snuff mill and soon became a corn mill, remaining as such until it burnt down in 1925.

War Memorial

The War Memorial, on the northern edge of the village green, was dedicated in 1920 and bears 55 names of those who died for their king and country in the First World War and 24 names of those who died in WW2.

Transport

Stanwell was and is well placed for local transport links. The London to Bath Road (now the A4) lies about one and a half miles to the north of Stanwell village whilst the London to Exeter Road (now the A30) lies about one mile to the south, both conveniently situated without actually passing through the centre of the village. The Bath Road passed through Colnbrook and Poyle and both had coaching inns.

The nearest railway arrived in 1848 at Ashford, about two miles to the south of the village. This line was built to link London with Windsor.

The last great transport invention was the one that really changed Stanwell and the surrounding area, the arrival of the aeroplane with the start of the building of Heathrow Airport in 1946. The Airport can be said to both ensure Stanwell's survival and also possibly to cause its extinction. Heathrow needs people and businesses to survive, many of which are local, but it also threatens in that it seems to be for ever expanding.

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LOCAL HISTORYARTICLES

If you have expertise in a particular parish and would like to contribute to the

Local Parish Series, please get in touch with Mrs Bridget Purr either at: 9 Plevna Road, Hampton, Middlesex, TW12 2BS, or through projects@west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk.

CERTIFICATE COURIER SERVICE

The charge for certificates obtained through the courier service is £8.50. Please supply the FULL reference as 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.

I should point out that now that certificates can be ordered online, the price for doing so is cheaper (£7) than can be offered by the WMFHS Courier Service. However the Courier Service will continue for as long as there is a demand for it, but visits to the Family Record centre will not be as frequent as before.

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

Original certificates for sale

In researching ancestors, one gets to the stage of trial and error in finding further family members through purchasing Certificates. Michael Pullen has kindly donated the following to the society, some with supporting census information, as they are unlikely to be his ancestors. We hope to shortly publish the list of BMD certificates in our area on the WMFS web site, www.west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk

The cost of each certificate is £3.00. Please apply, with sae, to Valerie Walker at the above address, but cheques in this instance should be made payable to WMFHS.

Marriage

<i>Year</i>	<i>Reg District</i>	<i>Groom's Name</i>	<i>Bride's Name</i>
1892	Kensington	Harry Pullen (father Peter)	Maria Wise (father Edward)

Deaths

<i>Year</i>	<i>Reg District</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	
1837	St Luke	William Pullen	3 wks	(father William)
1837	Richmond SRY	Ann Pullen	69	(wid?)
1893	Fulham	Robert Pullen	6 mths	(father Jim)
1947	Hammersmith	Sarah Pullen	76	(husband Jim)

From the early seventeenth century traced through family documents and the Census

This is the story of a family which has spent the greater part of their history in one parish, that of Harmondsworth, the most westerly parish in Middlesex. For three hundred years they were engaged in agriculture and for all that time they were members of a Baptist Church. Because they moved so little, no more than six miles in all that time, they acquired a lot of documents that have been passed down through the generations. It is those documents and the census returns from 1841 to 2001, which will form the basis of this essay.

The first member of the family who can be positively identified is William Wilde, a tailor from Shepstone, the old name for Sipson, one of the villages of Harmondsworth, who died in 1656 leaving a P.C.C. will. He left a second wife Isobel and two sons William and James. In a Bishops transcript for the parish that William sonne of William was baptised on 17th January 1629/30. By chance on a Bishops transcript for burials in the same year, a widow Wilde was buried, who would appear to be the mother of William who died in 1656. In February 1642 Parliament had sent round a Protestation Oath to be signed by all the parishes in the country. Ostensibly this was to swear allegiance to Charles I, but within six months the Civil War had broken out. William Wilde and another 138 men in Harmondsworth signed the Protestation Oath, and the original document can be viewed in the House of Lords library.

William Wild (1630-1702) was a weaver, according to the burial details in the register, a rather poorly paid trade. This seems to be confirmed by his entries on the Hearth Tax returns. He appears on returns for Michaelmas 1663 and 1664 when he had just one hearth, and in 1672 when he had two. In his father's will, he was to have one half of the house and his stepmother Isobel the other, and from the returns this appears to be what is happening.

When he died in 1702, he is described on the burial register as William Wild senior, while there is a William Wild junior having children baptised at the corresponding time. Unfortunately the birth of this third William cannot be found, as the church register does not start till 1670, probably after his birth date. This William Wild appears on an indenture, dated 23rd February 1708, between William Bayley (senior) of Sipson, blacksmith, and Thomas Weekly of Harmondsworth, maltster for £34-10-0d, for one acre in Boomer Field, lying between the lands of Thomas Guy to the north and William Wild to the south. This Thomas Weekly is a 6 times great grandfather as his

granddaughter Mary became the first Weekly to marry a Wild, so starting a run of such marriages, which were also marriages of first cousins, in the following two generations

On the 13th April 1708 an application was made to the Quarter Sessions for a licence for the Meeting of Protestant Dissenters in the house of Wm Wild, yeoman of Sipson, by nine men. On 18th April permission was given by the Clerk of the Peace, Simon Harcourt. This was a direct result of the Act of Toleration of 1689. This was the start of the family's connection with Baptists, because at the same time, a Baptist Chapel was founded in Colnbrook, Bucks, only two miles from Harmondsworth

As is to be expected the Wilds were copyholders and in their P.C.C. wills they passed on their copyhold lands and messuages. A court roll of the Courts Baron of Harmondsworth 1717-1728 was rescued from a second-hand shop by the West Middlesex Family History Society and duly translated from the Latin. On this court roll William Wild appeared on the Homage every time the court sat.

William Wild died in 1741, and in his P.C.C. will, appointed his youngest son James (1709-1785) as his sole executor, and he received all his lands and goods and chattels. No mention is made of the eldest son William (1700-1766) in the will. This is, I suspect, because he is quite prosperous and farming in Langley Marsh just six miles over the county boundary in Buckinghamshire. However when that William died in 1766 he left his two sons William and James, no less than twenty-three pieces of copyhold and freehold land in Harmondsworth manor, comprising some thirty acres. His land in Langley was all leased. Mention is made of him in the Victoria County History of Middlesex, as he gave the Sun Inn (next to the church) and half an acre of land in the parish for poor of Harmondsworth. In 1753 he married for the third time Isabella Cruden, the sister of Alexander Cruden, the compiler of the first English concordance to the King James Bible. Alexander Cruden can be found in the National Biography, where this marriage is alluded to. The proof I have of this marriage is a Quadrupartite Marriage Settlement signed by four parties, and running to three large pages of vellum. Both the bride and groom were approaching fifty years old, and the settlement was to protect both their estates, as is reflected in William's will.

The second William (1732-1782) at Langley died leaving a son William (1770-1850) aged only twelve years old, who left with his mother to live in Beaconsfield Bucks, as I know from various leases and indentures. He became a very prosperous ironmonger in the City of London, rising to become the Master of the Ironmongers Company in 1836 and left many

bequests in his will as he never married. He never forgot the parish where he was born and in 1839 built four almshouses, for agricultural workers over sixty years old, at Langley endowing them with £300 a year. I have a pen and ink drawing of these almshouses and a painting of their benefactor, probably done when he was the Master of the Ironmongers Company. Though the original almshouses have been pulled down they have been replaced with sheltered accommodation that still bears the name of William Wild. He also presented a silver tankard in 1840 to his second cousin William Wild (1794-1869) who was farming in Langley, and this has been inscribed with successive William Wilds and so has been handed down to me. Returning to James Wild (1709-1785) who was a copyholder in both Harmondsworth and the neighbouring parish of Harlington, as I learn from Court Barons copies, which I have deposited in the London Metropolitan Archives, along with a whole series of rate books for Land Tax, Window Tax and Churchwardens Poor rate. These have come down to me through the Weeklys, as they were the assessor and collector of these taxes in the eighteenth century. In them you will find James Wild, who in the Land Tax list appears as one of the larger landowners in the parish.

He left his holdings in his P.C.C. will to his son Richard (1749-1796), who did not farm them, so they were worked by two other sons, William and Thomas. William (1744-1814) the eldest son, was a horse doctor as well as a farmer. I have a long bill from him to his uncle Thomas Weekly, for attending his horses. Quite recently I found in the London Metropolitan Archives a coroner's inquest on a lady in 1786, who had been found floating face downwards in a gravel pit on Hounslow Heath by William Wild. It was a Sunday Morning and I guess he was on his way to Harlington Baptist Chapel where he had been a founding member.

Thomas Wild (1753-1826), the youngest son of James, was destined in 1782 to go to Langley to take over the farm from his cousin's widow, but first he married on 18th September, his first cousin Hannah Weekly at St Margaret's, Westminster. Both the bride and groom came from Harmondsworth, but were entitled to be married at St Margaret's 'by banns' because the bride's father leased property in Tothill St. from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey. While I have a copy of the original marriage certificate, I also have a family piece recording the happy event and even what they ate at the wedding breakfast. Within ten days they were living and farming at Langley. This is known because I have the inventory of the crops, and both the live and dead stock on the farm, dated 30th September 1782.

There is also a valuation of the household effects, made by a father and son named Jarvis which amounted to £43-7-5d. This was the amount that Thomas was going to have to pay to his cousin's widow Ann.

This farm at Middle Green, Langley Marsh, was leased by the Wild family from c.1735 to 1870 for four generations, and they left their impression on it because today it is called Wildcroft! I have several lease documents, starting with:

- 1) 10 December 1784, Thomas Wild leased the ground for twenty-one years at £42 per annum from the Trustees of the Charity School of Isleworth.
- 2) 26 September 1812, leased for fourteen years at £315 p.a. from Rev. Charles Morice to Thomas Wild.
- 3) 13 September 1819, Thomas Wild passed the land over to his son William and agreed to assign his two leases.
- 4) 20 October 1826, lease of parcels of ground to William Wild from the Isleworth Charity School for twenty-one years at a rent of £100 p.a.
- 5) 4 August 1826, lease for twenty-one years at £230 p.a. from Mrs Catherine Morice (widow) to William Wild.

The Tithe Map for Langley is dated 1845, and on it William Wild is the occupier of 164a. lr. 6p and he has three landlords, Catherine 1-Iubback, Prince Dalton and the Isleworth Poor. Incidentally there is no Tithe Map for Harmondsworth because by enclosure award of 1819, 367 acres were allotted for Vicarial tithes. However the Award Map is very detailed and on it I can find the lands that Thomas and his brother William were holding as copyholders and freeholders.

By now we have reached the first Census in 1841, which can provide us with names, and we start with the Wild Family in Langley Marsh.

1841	<i>Age</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>
William Wild	45	Farmer	Bucks
Mary Wild	40		Bucks
Wm Wild	15		Bucks
Thomas Wild	15		Bucks
John Wild	9		Bucks
Henry Wild	4		Bucks
James Wild	10mths		Bucks
Ann Lakes	15	Female Servant	Bucks
Robert Walker	15	Male Servant	Bucks
William Jack	15	Male Servant	Bucks

All the ages had been rounded down to the nearest 5 or 10 as will be shown by the 1851 Census. There is an inaccuracy in the birthplace of Mary, as she is another Weekly who had married her first cousin!

All the children of Thomas and William, as Baptists had been registered at Dr. Williams Library and can be found in the non-conformist registers at the Family Record Centre. A search there will disclose another son Richard, born to William and Mary. He will be found aged 6 living with his Weekly aunt and uncle, Jane, 35 and Richard, 50 (brother and sister) farmers in Harmondsworth. They had "adopted" him as they were both single.

1851	Position	Status	Age	Occupation	Birthplace
William Wild	Head	M	56	Farmer 150acres Employing 12 men	Langley, Bucks
Mary Wild	Wife	M	54		Harmondsworth, Middx
Wm Wild	Son	U	27	Employs 2 men	Langley, Bucks
Thomas Wild	Son	U	26		Langley, Bucks
Henry Wild	Son	U	13	Scholar	Langley, Bucks
James Wild	Son	U	10	Scholar	Langley, Bucks
David Hampden	Servant	U	17	Agricural Labourer	Langley, Bucks

As can be seen on this census, another son, John, has left Langley. He has gone to live and work For another Weekly aunt and uncle, John aged 58 and Joanna aged 61, living at Bag Lane, Hayes, farming 58 acres, and employing 13 men and one boy. John Weekly was brother to Mary Wild, and Joanna was sister to William Wild! John Wild was 19 and his brother Richard W Wild 16 is still with his aunt and uncle at Harmondsworth where Richard Weekly was farming 240 acres.

1861	Position	Status	Age	Occupation	Birthplace
William Wild	Head	M	66	Farmer with 150 acres employing 6 men & 4 boys	Langley, Bucks
Mary Wild	Wife	M	64		Harmondsworth, Middx
Wm Wild	Son	U	37	Farmer's son	Langley, Bucks
Thomas Wild	Son	U	36		Langley, Bucks
Henry J Wild	Son	U	23		Langley, Bucks
James Wild	Son	U	20		Langley, Bucks

The number of men employed by William Wild has dropped because he has four sons working on the farm. Richard now aged 25 is still living at Harmondsworth with his aunt Jane, 55 and his uncle Richard, 70. John aged 29 is married to Ann aged 35 who was born at Clapham Surrey. They have two girls, Ann 3 and Elizabeth 2 and they are living at High Road, Hayes, Middlesex.

1871	<i>Position</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>
Thomas W Wild	Head	U	46	Farmer with 105 acres employing 5 men & 1 boy	Langley, Bucks
James Wild	Brother	U	30	Farmer	Langley, Bucks
William Wild	Brother	U	47	Farmer	Langley, Bucks
Agnes Croft	Servant	U	30	Housekeeper	Chelsea, Middx
Rosa Fisher	Servant	U	15	General Servant	Maidenhead, Berks

William and Mary both died in August 1869 within ten days of each other and as a consequence, on 27th September 1869, the landlord gave notice to quit. This notice to become effective at Lady Day 1870. However they continued farming into 1872, as I have a sale catalogue of the farm dated 7th August 1872, when they retired from farming and moved to Stanwell, Middlesex, which is close to Colnbrook where the Baptist Chapel is. William aged 47, though being the eldest is not head of the household. This is because he had a shooting accident when he unintentionally shot a poacher. Though it did not prove fatal, the incident unhinged his mind. The housekeeper Agnes is entered wrongly on the census as her name is CRABB. I have an account book for all the servants wages, and from this I learn that Agnes Crabb stayed with the Wild family till November 1910, some forty years service, moving with the brothers to Stanwell and then to Longford. Recently I found her grave in Harmondsworth churchyard.

Henry J. Wild, my great grandfather, had left Langley by 1871. In fact he had gone to Longford, another village in Harmondsworth parish, to run the Farm owned by another Richard Weekly and his wife Elizabeth. He was the cousin of Henry's mother Mary. Henry had married on 28th August 1867 at Harmondsworth church, Mary Ann Gregory from Colham Green, Hillingdon, Middlesex. The Gregorys were a well to do hunting and farming family. I can get all the succeeding history of the family from the large and handsome family Bible, presented to them by the bride's sister. This sister was, thirty years later, to marry another great grandfather of mine, as his second wife, and late in both their lives.

1871	<i>Position</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>
Henry J Wild	Head	M	33	Farming 91 acres Employing 10 men & 9 boys	Langley, Bucks
Mary Ann Wild	Wife	M	27		Hillingdon, Middx
William H. Wild	Son		2		Harmondsworth, Middx
Marion Jane Wild	Dau		1		Harmondsworth, Middx

1881	Age	Sex	Pos'n	Stat	Census Place	Occupation	Birthplace
Henry J Wild	43	M	Head	M	Harmondsworth	Farmer 80 acres	Langley, Bucks
Mary Ann Wild	37	F	Wife	M	Harmondsworth		Hillingdon, Mdx
William H Wild	12	M	Son		Harmondsworth	Scholar	Harmondsworth
Marion J Wild	10	F	Dau		Harmondsworth	Scholar	Harmondsworth
Annetta S Wild	9	F	Dau		Harmondsworth	Scholar	Harmondsworth
Elizabeth Wild	6	F	Dau		Harmondsworth	Scholar	Harmondsworth
John G Wild	4	M	Son		Harmondsworth	Scholar	Harmondsworth
Rosa Ann Wild	2	F	Dau		Harmondsworth		Harmondsworth
Richard W Wild	46	M	Head	M	Heston	Market Gardener	Langley, Bucks
Hannah Wild	45	F	Wife	M	Heston		Twickenham
Andrew D Wild	6	M	Son		Heston		Stanwell, Mdx
John Wild	49	M	Head	M	Hayes	Farmer 490 acres Frogmore Farm, Bag Lane	Langley, Bucks
Ann Wild	55	F	Wife	M	Hayes		Clapham, Surrey
Ann Weekly Wild	23	F	Dau	U	Hayes		Hayes, Middx
Elizabeth Mary Wild	22	F	Dau	U	Hayes		Hayes, Middx

1891	Age	Sex	Pos'n	Stat	Census Place	Occupation	Birthplace
Henry J Wild	53	M	Head	M	Harmondsworth	Farmer	Langley, Bucks
Mary Ann Wild	47	F	Wife	M	Harmondsworth		Hillingdon Middx
William H Wild	22	M	Son	U	Harmondsworth	Farmers son	Harmondsworth
Marion J Wild	20	F	Dau	U	Harmondsworth		Harmondsworth
Annetta S Wild	19	F	Dau	U	Harmondsworth		Harmondsworth
Elizabeth Wild	16	F	Dau		Harmondsworth	Scholar	Harmondsworth
Rosa Annie Wild	12	F	Dau		Harmondsworth	Scholar	Harmondsworth
Charles J Wild	9	M	Son		Harmondsworth	Scholar	Harmondsworth
Henry J Wild	4	M	Son		Harmondsworth		Harmondsworth
Daisy Eleanor Wild	2	F	Dau		Harmondsworth		Harmondsworth

It will be noticed that my grandfather John G. Wild aged 14 is not at home on census night. This is because he is recorded on the census staying with his mother's brother, John Gregory at Merrimans Farm, Harlington Road, Hillingdon, Middlesex. In January 1890 my grandfather had gone to boarding school at Bishop's Stortford, Herts and consequently the census would have occurred in the Easter holidays.

1901

<i>Name</i>	<i>Pos'n</i>	<i>Stat</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Profession</i>	<i>Worker</i>	<i>Where born</i>
Longford 54 High Street						
William H Wild	Head	M	32	Farmers son Mkt. Gardener	Worker	Harmondsworth
Alice Wild	Wife	M	21			CoInbrook
William K Styles	Boarder	S	26	Clerk	Worker	Islington Mdx
Longford 55 High Street						
Henry J Wild	Head	M	63	Farmer	Worker	Langley Bucks
Mary A Wild	Wife	M	57			Hillingdon Mdx
Marion J Wild	Dau	S	30	School Governess	Worker	Harmondsworth
Annetta S Wild	Dau	S	28			Harmondsworth
John G. Wild	Son	S	24	Mkt Gardener	Worker	Harmondsworth Mdx
Charles J Wild	Son	S	18	Mkt Gardener	Worker	Harmondsworth Mdx
Daisy E. Wild	Dau	S	12			Harmondsworth
Rose Aldridge	Servant	S	21	Domestic Servant		Harlington Mdx
Maidenhead Berks						
Henry J Wild		S	14	Scholar		Longford Mdx
Wandsworth, Nelrose Road, Elmcroft						
Elizabeth Wild	Visitor	S	26	School Governess	Worker	Harmondsworth
Frances E Styles	Dau	S	24	Typist	Own Accord	Islington, London
Hampstead 107 Inverson Road						
John Harris	Head	M	51	Retired Builder		Marylebone Mdx
Elizabeth Harris	Wife	M	50			Hillingdon Mdx
Jane B Harris	Dau	S	25			Marylebone Mdx
Rosa A Wild	Niece	S	22			Harmondsworth Mdx

From this census return there are two points of interest. I have learnt the Forename of Elizabeth Harris (nee Gregory) who was another sister of my great grandmother Mary Ann Wild, and I am interested in the relationship of William K. Styles lodging with my great uncle William in Longford and Frances E. Styles a typist in Wandsworth. Were they a brother and sister, as they were both born in Islington?

In 1924 my grandfather John Gregory Wild moved with his two sons, David and John from Longford to Heathrow, the fourth village in the parish of Harmondsworth where they farmed Wild family land, which had been

owned by Thomas Wild (1753-1826) at the time of the Inclosure Award. Twenty years later in 1944 the Air Ministry announced without any warning that they were requisitioning all the area to build an airport. The notice to quit served by the Air Ministry dated 2nd May 1944, gave our family till 24th July 1944 to vacate the farm and find somewhere else to live and carry on with the market garden and glasshouse business!

Finally if one is to consult the parish register and the church yard of St Mary's, Harmondsworth, you will find evidence of all the Wild family since 1656, with the exception of my grandfather and his descendants who all came from Essex in 1944, and the three Williams (1700-66) [1732-82) and (1770-1850), who were buried in one grave outside the door of Langley church. Inside Harmondsworth church you will find all the members of the Weekly family who had intermarried with the Wilds in three succeeding generations and are buried in the floor of the church. The airport that removed all the present day Wilds from the parish, is now threatening to expand and obliterate the church which holds all the past generations.

THE 25th WEST LONDON LOCAL HISTORY CONFERENCE – MARCH 2005

Reported by Yvonne Masson

West London in the Twentieth Century

Chairman Val Bott welcomed everyone to the conference, this year celebrating its 25th anniversary and held as usual in front of a virtually capacity audience at Montague Hall in Hounslow. She then introduced the first speaker, Oliver Green, Head Curator at London's Transport Museum, invited back from last year, who spoke on 'Buses, Boeings and Bromptons: how transport shaped West London'. He began by asserting that West London is essentially a 20th century area, its westward advance largely due to developments in transport. A slide depicting the street in front of Shepherds Bush tube station in 1905 included both a horse bus - these were to disappear within six years - and an electric tram. Clifton Robinson began London United Tramways after gaining experience of electric trams in the USA. Here he electrified the old horse-drawn tramways, overcoming opposition by local councils - for instance Ealing, a middle-class area which considered itself the 'Queen of Suburbs', was worried by the fact that the new electric trams would be larger and cheaper and would attract working-class passengers. As part of his persuasion Robinson undertook to improve the old tracks, using Hammersmith-based Wimpeys as contractor, even laying down wooden sets below the rails which were quieter. A Depot was built at Chiswick with a power station, which is still there, and the first line opened in 1901. The new tube and tramways meant everybody could afford

to travel. Huge crowds used the trams, especially on Bank Holidays and weekends - the tramways made most of their revenue from weekend excursions. Trippers could visit olde worlde villages still surrounded by countryside. The tramways extended down to South East London and to Twickenham and on to Kingston. Robinson, who travelled around in his own ornate tram driven by a black chauffeur, wanted eventually to reach Maidenhead, and although this was not achieved the trams did eventually run to Uxbridge, the Uxbridge Road becoming a major traffic artery.

Mainline railways already ran through West London but had had little impact there. But eventually the Metropolitan and District Lines came out to West London, the Met. Line terminating at Hammersmith, but the same steam locomotives were used both outside and inside the tunnels. In 1900 Charles Tyson Yerkes came to England from Chicago, where he had built most of the streetcar lines. Where the Government had been unwilling to invest in underground transport, he encouraged private investment. He built the huge Lots Road power station - the Chelsea Monster - and using American technology and management techniques completely refurbished the District Line with electric trains. The Met. Line also had to agree to electrification but the two lines remained rivals. By 1904 the tube had reached Uxbridge. The Met. Line began promoting the idea of living in areas such as Osterley and Hounslow: up to WWI most people still rented but after the War it became easier to buy one's own home. The advertising slogan 'Metroland' was born. But most of West London remained rural till the 1920s: Rayner's Lane was named after Rayner's Farm, which had provided fodder for the horse buses. Some district names were created by the railways: Roxeth in Middlesex became South Harrow. Stations were built in the new Art Deco style. London Transport was set up and Beck's famous underground map created. Huge cinemas such as the Odeons appeared to entertain the inhabitants of the new suburbs. On the roads the London General Omnibus Co. had developed the reliable 'B' type motor bus by 1910. People waited for the new style buses at concrete bus-stops manufactured at Parson's Green. It was possible to go to the end of the tube line then take a motor bus to places such as Windsor Castle. AEC at Southall became the main builders of London buses; the famous 'Routemaster' bus was completely a West London product and celebrated its 50th anniversary last year. And a 1933 photograph of Osterley Station shows it with a pretty full car park. Heston Aerodrome was established and was the scene of Chamberlain's infamous return from meeting Hitler. Suburban development stopped during WWII and the transport factories became war factories: Halifax bombers were built at Chiswick. After the War Heathrow Airport was developed, coming to dominate West London, and is now a huge employer. The well-known folding bike, the 'Brompton',

is still assembled at Brentford, with a new light-weight version made from titanium being developed.

Colin Manton, a museum consultant, then spoke on Workshops and Windsocks - West London's aviation landmarks 1894-1929. He pointed out that the human urge for speed creates technical innovation, and at the beginning of the 20th century many people were attracted by aviation. Mrs Hilda Hewlett, the wife of a novelist, qualified as an aviator in 1910 and founded a flying school at Brooklands: Sopwith was a pupil. She took over an ex-coachworks in Battersea which was being used as a skating rink, renamed it the Omnia Works and began building aircraft under licence; during WW1 they built reconnaissance aircraft. London-born Horatio Phillips, also fascinated by aviation, started building prototype aircraft in Wandsworth. He actually got into the air in one and so may have been the first man to fly. Two British firms, the Wright Bros. and the Short Bros. developed aircraft in Battersea and were pioneers of industrial aviation: Howard Theophilus Wright experimented with helicopters. The Short Bros., who had come into aviation via ballooning, manufacturing balloons for sporting gentlemen such as Rolls of Rolls-Royce, had premises under the railway arches in Battersea - balloons were launched from a field next to the Battersea gas holders. The American Wright Bros. achieved a flight in 1903, and the Short Bros. produced the Americans' aircraft under contract, going on to produce Sunderlands during WWII. Alliott Verdon Roe, a former ship's engineer, was another enthusiast who was Secretary to the Aero Club in 1906. He founded the Avro Co. in 1910, beginning in stables at his brother's house in West Hill, Wandsworth. He experimented with various prototypes, trying them out on Walthamstow Marshes and eventually achieved the first official British flight of 100 feet in July 1909. His company later produced heavy bombers. T.O.M. Sopwith, a sportsman interested in all forms of speed, obtained his pilot's licence in 1910. Based in Kingston he also rented an ex-skating rink (the end of the skating craze had left many premises empty) and designed his own aircraft. Frederick Simms, 1863-1944, a keen engineer and founder of the RAC, rented a workshop under the arches at the Fulham end of Putney Bridge. The first person to import motor car engines (Daimler) from the Continent, he produced a motor car in 1894 and is considered the father of the British Motor Industry. His Magneto Electric Ignition was suitable for both cars and aeroplanes. Geoffrey de Havilland, born in 1882 and trained in engineering, started building aircraft in 1909 in Bothwell Street, Fulham in a loft workshop near his flat, his wife sewing the fabric skin for the aircraft on her sewing machine. He took his first plane down to Hampshire to fly, crashed, but kept trying and eventually persuaded the Government - reluctant to spend money on aviation - to buy his machine. His company later produced the first commercial jet aircraft, the Comet.

Harold Piffard, an artist living in Bedford Park, Chiswick, also built aircraft and produced the 'Hummingbird', which he tested at Snell's farm in North Ealing. In 1909 he managed to get a foot off the ground and later at Lancing College in Sussex, of which he was an Old Boy, flew across their flying field. He suffered many injuries during his experiments, and later returned to his painting career. An aerodrome was set up at Acton and the Alliance Works there built aircraft: companies tended to come westward as there was still a lot of space available. Motor cars and aeroplanes were mostly custom-made at first: one could design an engine and an engineering works would make it - this was what de Havilland did. Heston Aerodrome, first built for private flying with no runway, only grass, was set up in 1919 and the buildings were not demolished until 1979. In terms of technology, aviation was the 'IT' of its time.

Paul Barnfield followed with his talk: 'Intern them all - anti-German feeling in Hampton and elsewhere in WWI'. Following the sinking in 1915 of the *Lusitania*, anti-German feeling ran high, exacerbated by propaganda such as Horatio Bottomley's hate-filled editorial in the magazine *John Bull*, calling for a vendetta against all Germans, particularly those living in Britain. In the 19th century some 5 million Germans had emigrated to the USA, Britain and elsewhere; many were very poor and employed at the lowest levels. There were worries about Germany's growing power and Britain's military weakness; France was no longer the traditional enemy, having signed the Entente Cordiale with Britain in 1904. Novels were written about a future German takeover: for example, George Chesney's 1871 'Battle of Dorking' and in the early 1900s 'How the Germans took London' and 'Invasion of 1910'. Popular magazines published stories about German spies who cut railway lines etc. By 1914 aliens, including 57,000 Germans, had to register at a police station. They could not own certain items such as homing pigeons, cars, motor cycles etc. Over 10,000 German males were interned on the Isle of Man, some 7,000 were repatriated. German communities were destroyed. Paul gave the example of a Mr Werthain, born in Germany in 1847, who moved to England in 1866 with his brother and set up in business. After marrying an English girl, producing 10 children and receiving naturalization, he eventually retired to Hampton in 1906 at the age of 60. Involving himself in local affairs he became a Councillor on Hampton Council and in early 1914 was elected Chairman. Not everyone was in favour of his appointment, and a special meeting was convened to discuss his resignation, but he refused to budge. The affair was reported in newspapers both in Britain and abroad. Then came the sinking of the *Lusitania* and many German businesses were attacked. Another meeting of the Council descended into chaos with the Chairman declaring he was as loyal 'as any Englishman. Eventually he stopped attending meetings and died in 1917.

After lunch members of the Conference Steering Committee gave the now traditional readings, this time of extracts from writings describing some of the changes brought about in West London in the 20th century. From 'The Combined Maze', a novel by May Sinclair published in 1913, came a piece about speculative building, with a description both inside and out of typical new terraced houses in Southfields. This was followed by a newspaper article about the coming of electricity in 1902 to Twickenham from a new power station in Edwin Road. 'Kew Past' by David Blomfield provided a description of the changes that had come by the 1930s to Kew, fast becoming just a dormitory suburb with the loss of local industry. Then came some nostalgic oral history from 'Voices of Ealing 81 Hounslow in 2000' about the wireless and programmes during WWII and the 1940s and 50s, followed by a celebration of local businesses from the 1955 Guide to Brentford and Chiswick, a 1960 visit to the Coty factory in Brentford, and memories, again from 'Voices of Ealing 81 Hounslow', of film-making at Ealing Studios including 'The Ladykillers'. The early days of Heathrow Airport were described by a young air steward in the 1950s, then came the cinema just after WWII from a report written for Middlesex County Council, and reminiscences of a West Indian family moving into their own home in the 1960s. Finally Andrea Cameron read some memories of teenage dress in the 1950s, including her own recollections of getting dressed up to go dancing.

Next came **Nick Pratt**, a freelance researcher, on 'Homes fit for Heroes council housing in Brentford in the 1920s'. A Birkbeck College course he attended required students to produce a project on a house and who lived in it: he decided to feature his own council house, his main source being Chiswick Local Studies Library. Victorian terraced houses had been built by speculative builders in a style evolved from Georgian architecture. Builders had to make money and houses were deep but narrow: those with an 18 foot frontage were built 31 to an acre, 41 to an acre if 15 feet wide. Reformers objected to this typical Victorian terraced house: the gardens were too small to grow food, and the infrequently used front parlour was wasted space. Some enlightened industrialists attempted to build better housing with low densities in places like Bournville and Port Sunlight, and designers of the garden suburbs tried different styles. Even before WWI, the Tudor-Walters Committee was set up, an influential member of which was Raymond Unwin who wanted to provide high quality housing for the working class. Lloyd George's famous phrase from the talk's title started off the process of council house building after WWI. In 1919 the Housing Act was passed and it was intended to build some 500,000 houses. Local authorities were required to look into local housing needs and received a subsidy from the Government. A manual of 50 house plans was produced - standardised housing enabled estates to be built cheaply, anywhere in the country. With a

maximum of 12 per acre, at just under £1000 each, houses were provided with large gardens, lots of windows, and were wider and shallower than before, to maximise access to air and sunlight. They covered typically 900 square feet - some modern houses now being built are smaller than that. Provision was made for the building of shops along main roads. Streets were not built on grid lines but in crescents, etc. to give a variety of vistas, and cul-de-sacs saved on road-building. There were mixed terraced and semi-detached and two- and three-bedroomed houses. They had standard picket fences with concrete posts and concrete canopies over the front door. Terraces were provided with alleyways through to the gardens so that coal could be delivered. The cottagey look of many estates was an influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement. At Chiswick Archives Nick consulted Ordnance Survey maps of Brentford and Ealing and Housing Committee minutes which included monthly reports on what was happening with regard to the building of the estates over a 15-year period from the early 1920s to the mid 1930s. Former market gardens were bought up; land was purchased from Colonel Clitherow of Boston Manor for £6,500. But gradually the number of houses per acre went up. The local council allocated the houses, usually to the better-off working class who could afford the rents. Ex-servicemen, widows and large families were high on the housing list. There are lists of people's names in the Chiswick Local Studies Archives.

To round off the conference, **James Wisdom** of Brentford and Chiswick Local History Society talked of the 25 years of the West London Local History Conference and raised the question 'What is local history?' It used to be based, for example in the Victoria County Histories, on the Parish and the Vestry. But this is no longer applicable. People's whole concept of the boundaries inside which they live has changed they speak of 'living inside the M25' rather than inside a Parish or even county boundary. Perhaps we should speak of pre-suburban and suburban local history. People are 'making new villages', and even though there have been no contextual studies of our new communities, there seems to be a lot of interest and demand. Several museums have recently opened in West London: Richmond, Wandsworth, Twickenham - there is a relationship between local history and conservation. Perhaps our task is to chronicle change, and it is becoming easier to learn how to record local history. The quality of material being produced by local societies is of much higher quality than 30 years ago, but their publications should be of a standard that can be sold in local bookshops. The Centre for Metropolitan History offers MAs in Metropolitan history and Kingston University's MA local history course started in 1995/96. Record Offices are now much more accessible to the general public than previously, probably due to the influence of family history societies, which has also benefited local history enquirers, and

original records are now being published on the Internet - locals societies' publications should go onto databases so that they become known to the academic world. On chiswickw4.com, a community newspaper on the Web, local history items are the most popular. Perhaps one day future local history conferences will be conducted over the Internet.

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.

HUBBARD

George and Rachel HUBBARD married 7 September 1874 at St Pauls Church, Brentford. They had twelve children - Sarah Jane, bapt 4 July 1875, George William 26 August 1877, Maria Betsy, Charles Alfred 5 October 1883, Mary Ann 12 September 1885, Ada Emily 20 November 1886, Henry Frederick 1888, Eva (Evelyn) Annie 29 September 1890, Albert Percival 21 December 1892, Jessie Eloise 1895, Ethel Ivy 17 February 1897 and Harold Robert (Bob) 1899 who is my husband's father. I have found some marriages and subsequent children but my husband only knew one uncle, Henry Frederick; possibly a boxer and music hall entertainer. What happened to this large family? If anyone can help me it would be much appreciated. Are there perhaps descendants still living in Middlesex?
Mrs Val Hubbard, 16 Hollyhock Close, Basingstoke, Hants RG22 5RF

NYREN

My gt.gt. grandfather GEORGE MICHAEL NYREN was married in Newington in 1830 to Elizabeth RICHARDS. I have found him in the 1851 census at 9 Bridge Street, Ealing, aged 41, birthplace London, Middlesex, occupation tobacconist. Although his name is given as Charles M. NYREN, all other details appear to be correct. In 1837, when his eldest son George Henry was born, he was a Hair Manufacturer in Kew, but by 1838 when his second son William was born, he was living in Old Brentford. The death certificate for George Michael Nyren in 1865 gives his age as 60. So he was born about 1805-1810 in London, Middlesex - but where to start looking poses a bit of a problem. Any information on any NYRENS in the London

area would be appreciated.

*Mrs J.M. Sealey, 15 Hart Close, Uckfield, East Sussex TN22 2DA or e-mail
jmsealey@hotmail.com*

CHURCH ROAD POSTCARD



This postcard was sent in 1956 by our grandmother to her sister Emily, who lived in Dudley, Worcester. We lived at No. 2 Church Road, Heston. As it is marked No. 7 Church Road, we think it may be one of a set. It was taken from the roof of St Leonard's Church before the Nat. West Bank was built on

the corner of Heston Road and Church Road. We would be pleased to hear from anyone who knows anything about this set, how many and when they were taken.

Mrs Vera Donegan, 128 Clive Road, Enfield, Middlesex EN1 1RF

BOOK WANTED

"Teddington as it was" is I understand out of print, but has anyone a spare copy I may buy? I am a descendant of the CHILDS family, who were resident in Teddington for several generations C1800-1870, many employed at the Candle Factory. I am told that the book includes a photograph of American Buildings, Broad Street where some of them lived.

Chris Judd, 66 Sunderton Lane, Clanfield, Waterlooville, Hampshire PO8 0NT judd.clan@btopenworld.com

EDITOR'S NOTES

Short pieces for the journal are always needed and I would be pleased to receive any new material that members might care to send in; remember it does not have to be a full article. A small piece on some aspect of your research, or your views about a family history matter, are also welcome. Thank you to those who have already responded.

Deadlines for the quarterly issues of WMFHS journal are:

15 January; 15 April; 15 July; 15 October

SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS ON MICROFICHE

Monumental Inscriptions

The following transcriptions of monumental inscriptions for churchyards in the West Middlesex area are available.

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

Surname Indexes to the 1851 Census

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

Indexes to the 1891 Census

Hampton (RG 12/616-618) <i>Two fiche. Index of surnames, Christian names and ages for Hampton, Hampton Wick and Teddington, which comprise the Hampton sub-district of the Kingston RD</i>	£2.35	£3.00
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All prices above include postage. Please indicate the number of each that you require, and send your order with your name, address and payment (sterling only, cheques payable to West Middlesex Family History Society) to: Mrs. M.M. Harris, "Stone Lea", Mellors Lane, Holbrook, Derbyshire DE56 0SY

It is suggested that UK members order from Mrs. Harris, not GENFAIR as you will then not be charged VAT.

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.

- B290 Mrs R.M. Balfour, Flat 5, Denehyrst Court, York Road, Guildford, Surrey GU1 4EA *rosemarymb@aol.com*
- B291 Mr J. Bowdrey, 46 Homeway, Mill End, Rickmansworth, Herts WD3 SQL *Jim.bowdrey@virgin.net*
- C243 Mrs B.J. Crosby, Red Roof, 11 Burn Bridge Road, Harrowgate, N. Yorkshire HG3 1NS *d.crosby@ntl.world.com*
- D142 Mr K. Dunton, Blue Haze, 24 Beachfield Road, Bembridge, Isle of Wight PO35 5TN *dunton@bluehazeiowfreeserve.co.uk*
- E56 Mrs P.A.M. Evans, 59 Watlington Road, South Benfleet, Essex SS7 5DT *p-a-m.evans@tesco.net*
- E57 Mrs V. Edmed, 38 Taylors Lane, St. Marys Bay, Kent TN29 0HB *j.edmed@btinternet.com*
- E58 Dr P.A. Ealey, 161 Murray Road, Ealing, London W5 4DD *pat.coco@virgin.net*
- F111 Mr B.G. Field, 7 Vicarage Court, Egham, Surrey TW20 5NS *bribar@vicegham.wanadoo.co.uk*
- G135 Ms K.J. Gilby, 99 Percival Road, Sherwood, Nottingham NG 5 2EZ *kaygilby@hotmail.com*
- M204 Mr J.G.M. McCarthy, 31 Old Mill Close, Portslade, Brighton, West Sussex BN41 1PQ *jayms@ntlworld.com*
- M206 Mr J.E. Melton, 6 Wellfield Close, Tilehurst, Reading, Berkshire RG31 5HP *john-mel_ire@tiscali.co.uk*
- M208 Mr R.D. Mann, 9 Balmoral Close, Ipswich, Suffolk IPZ 9EJ
- M209 Mrs C. Mace, 11 Woodside Way, Whitley Wood, Reading, Berkshire RG2 8SY
- M210 Mr R.D. McNeil, 14 St. Gabriels Road, Billingshurst, West Sussex RH14 9TX *mcneilrb@yahoo.co.uk*
- P135 Mrs D.O. Pinfield, 49 Dane Road, Ashford, Middlesex TW18 1QJ *doreenpinfield@hotmail.com*

- P141 Mrs S. Porter, 7 The Cornfield, Langham, Holt, Norfolk NR25 7DQ
sheila.michael@virgin.net
- R125 Mrs J.M. Rowe, 5 Sandpiper Court, Winterton-on-Sea, Great
Yarmouth NR29 4BF
- S237 Mr R.C. Shepherd, 12 Blackbushe Park, Dunggells Lane, Yateley,
Hampshire *richardshepherd17@tesco.net*
- S239 Mr E. Simonelli, 14a Glazbury Road, West Kensington, London W14
9AS *eric@sunnygem.freeserve.co.uk*
- T78 Mrs S .J. Taylor, 14 Elderberry Drive, Dereham, Norfolk NR20 3ST
miketaylor@elderdrive370.fsnet.co.uk
- W220 Mr J.C. Woodard, The Maltings, 14 Old Road, Surrex, Coggeshall,
Colchester, Essex CO6 1RS *john@woodardj.fsnet.co.uk*
- W224 Mr A.R. Webb, 6 Washington Road, Wickhamford, Evesham,
Worcestershire WR11 7RY *awebb@beeb.net*

We regret to report the death of Mrs M.A.Griffin.

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. We would urge all those who receive enquiries to reply even if there is no connection with your research.

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
AGUTTER	After 1850	Hanwell Area	MDX	W224
ALMOND	1850-1900	Kensington Area	MDX	W224
AMBRIDGE	17-18C	Ruislip	MDX	R125
BATEMAN	17-20C	Harmondsworth Area	MDX	G135
BELCHAM/BELSHAM	Before 1845	Castle Acre	NFK	T78
BELCHAM/BELSHAM	After 1845	Cambridge	CAM	T78
BELDAM	Any	Brentford Area	MDX	E58
BODDY	Any	Brentford Area	MDX	M210
BODDY	Any	Isleworth Area	MDX	M210
BOUGHTWOOD	Any	All	Any	E56
BOWDREY	After 1850	Uxbridge Area	MDX	B291
BRISTOW	1830-60	City of London	LND	B291

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
BROMLEY	19-20C	Queens Park	MDX	M208
BROMLEY	19-20C	Marylebone	MDX	M208
BUGBEE	18C	Ruislip	MDX	R125
BUNDAY	After 1800	Chiswick	MDX	M204
BUNDAY	After 1800	Ealing	MDX	M204
BUNGEY	After 1800	All	HAM	M204
BUNKER	After 1800	Kensington	MDX	M204
BURRIDGE	17-19C	Acton Area	MDX	G135
CHURCH	18-20C	Aston Rowant Area	OXF	G135
CHURCH	19-20C	Acton Area	MDX	G135
CLARK	19C	Finsbury	MDX	T78
CLARK	After 1891	Fulham Area	MDX	T78
CORFIELD	After 1800	Shropshire	SAL	M204
CRAWFORD	19C	Whitechapel Area	MDX	G135
CRICK	19C	Bloomsbury	MDX	T78
CROWE	17-18C	London City	LND	R125
CUTTING	19-20C	Ealing	MDX	S239
DARK	19-20C	St Johns Wood	MDX	M208
DARK	19-20C	Marylebone	MDX	M208
DAVIES	1700-1850	Monmouth	MON	M204
DAVIS	After 1812	Brentford	MDX	S237
DENTON	After 1812	Ealing	MDX	F111
DENTON	After 1812	Greenford	MDX	F111
DENTON	After 1812	Hanwell	MDX	F111
DUNTON	1775-1900	Hampton Area	MDX	D142
DUNTON	1775-1900	Kingston on Thames Area	SRY	D142
DUNTON	1775-1900	Richmond Area	SRY	D142
DURDEN	Any	Hillingdon	MDX	M209
EDMUND	All	All	ALL	E57
EVANS	19C	Langley Area	BKM	G135
FIELD	After 1812	Ealing	MDX	F111
FIELD	After 1812	Acton	MDX	F111
FIELD	After 1812	Brentford	MDX	F111
GARMONSWAY	18-19C	Southwark Area	MDX	G135
GILES	1850-1900	Kensington Area	MDX	W220
GILES	20C	Acton	MDX	W220
GORHAM	19C	Putney	SRY	C243
GREGORY	1850-1880	Teddington	MDX	E57
GREGORY	Any	Hillingdon	MDX	M209
GUILFORD	18-19C	Pinner	MDX	R125
HALL	After 1800	St. Pancras	MDX	M204
HALL	1820-90	Kensington	MDX	P141
HALL	1820-90	Bayswater	MDX	P141
HALL	1820-90	Blackheath	KEN	P141
HIGGS	19C	Checkenden Area	OXF	G135
HILDER	Any	Hammersmith Area	MDX	M210
HODGE	Any	Islington	MDX	E56
HODGE	Any	Hammersmith	MDX	E56
HODGE	Any	Fulham	MDX	E56
HOLTON	After 1812	Ealing	MDX	F111
HUMBER	1800-1860	Uxbridge	MDX	W220

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
HUMBER	1800-1860	Southall	MDX	W220
HUMBER	1860-1920	Fulham	MDX	W220
HUNT	1820-90	Kensington	MDX	P141
HUNT	1820-90	Bayswater	MDX	P141
HUNT	1820-90	Blackheath	KEN	P141
INWOOD	19C	Putney	SRY	C243
JACKSON	1700-1850	Shrewsbury	SAL	M204
KEEBLE	18C	Colchester Chelmsford	ESS	E56
KETTLE	18-20C	Clapton Area	MDX	G135
KNIGHT	18-19C	Over Stowey	SOM	T78
LEADER	19C	Isleworth	MDX	C243
LONG	1750-1900	Whitechapel	MDX	M204
LONG	1750-1900	Deptford	KEN	M204
LOVE	All	Isleworth	MDX	C243
MAMMATT	1820-90	Kensington	MDX	P141
MAMMATT	1820-90	Bayswater	MDX	P141
MAMMATT	1820-90	Blackheath	KEN	P141
MANN	1860-1960	Kensington Area	MDX	M208
MANN	1860-1960	Chelsea Area	MDX	M208
MARSHALL	1820-90	Kensington	MDX	P141
MARSHALL	1820-90	Bayswater	MDX	P141
MARSHALL	1820-90	Blackheath	KEN	P141
MAYLARD	19C	St Albans	HRT	C243
McDOWELL	18-19C	Southwark Area	MDX	G135
McNEIL	Any	Chiswick Area	MDX	M210
MELTON	1800-90	Isleworth Area	MDX	M206
MINTER	Before 1881	Westminster	MDX	P135
MOWBRAY	1800-90	Bedford Square	MDX	M206
PEARCE	1700-1900	Chiswick	MDX	M204
PEDDLE	1860-1920	Kensington Area	MDX	W220
PERRIN	19-20C	Fulham	MDX	S239
POCKSON	18-19C	All	All	M208
POLLARD	18-19C	Walsham le Willows	SFK	T78
PRICE	1750-1850	Chepstow	MON	M204
ROBERTS	1750-1850	Gloucestershire	GLS	M204
ROLFE	20C	Acton	MDX	W220
ROOTE	Any	Hillingdon	MDX	M209
ROWE	17-18C	London City	LND	R125
SACKETT	19-20C	Fulham	MDX	S239
SANGSTER	1700-1900	Chiswick	MDX	M204
SHEPHERD	After 1812	Brentford	MDX	S237
SIMONELLI	After 1900	Fulham	MDX	S239
SIRES	All	All	All	B291
SMITH	19C	Burrough Green	CAM	T78
SPENCER	19C	Pimlico Area	MDX	G135
SPICER	Any	Kensington	MDX	M210
SPICER	Any	Acton	MDX	M210
STUDD	Before 1750	Elmstead	ESS	P135
TRUBEE	All	All	All	B291
TRUBEY	All	All	All	B291
TUCK	1700-1900	Berkshire	BRK	M204

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
WAKLIN	Any	Hillingdon	MDX	M209
WATSON	17-18C	Cripplegate Area	LND	G135
WEAVER	18C	Chelmsford	ESS	E56
WEBB	18-19C	Hammersmith Area	MDX	W224
WEIR	Any	Any	Any	M210
WEST	Before 1800	Shillingford	BDF	P135
WILLS	Any	Hillingdon	MDX	M209
WINKWORTH	Before 1800	Isleworth	MDX	B290
WINKWORTH	Before 1800	Brentford	MDX	B290
WINKWORTH	After 1812	Isleworth	MDX	B290
WINKWORTH	After 1812	Brentford	MDX	B290
WINKWORTH	Before 1800	Giuldford Area	SRY	B290
WINKWORTH	Before 1800	Coombe	HAM	B290
WINKWORTH	Before 1800	Reading Area	BRK	B290
WOODARD	1850-1900	Kensington Area	MDX	W220
WOODARD	20C	Acton	MDX	W220
WYATT	18-19C	Bexley Area	KEN	G135
YOUNG	17-20C	Fulham Area	MDX	T78



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

Hampton Wick Records of this village collected over 40 years of research. Will search records for ancestors etc. in answer to enquiries. El plus SAE.

Paul Barnfield, 258 Hanworth Road, Hounslow, Middlesex TW3 3TY

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Postal Enquiries with SAE to Carol Sweetland, 36 Diamedes Avenue, Stanwell, Staines, Middlesex TW19 7JB, or email: CasSweetland@aol.com

West Middlesex Family History Society

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