



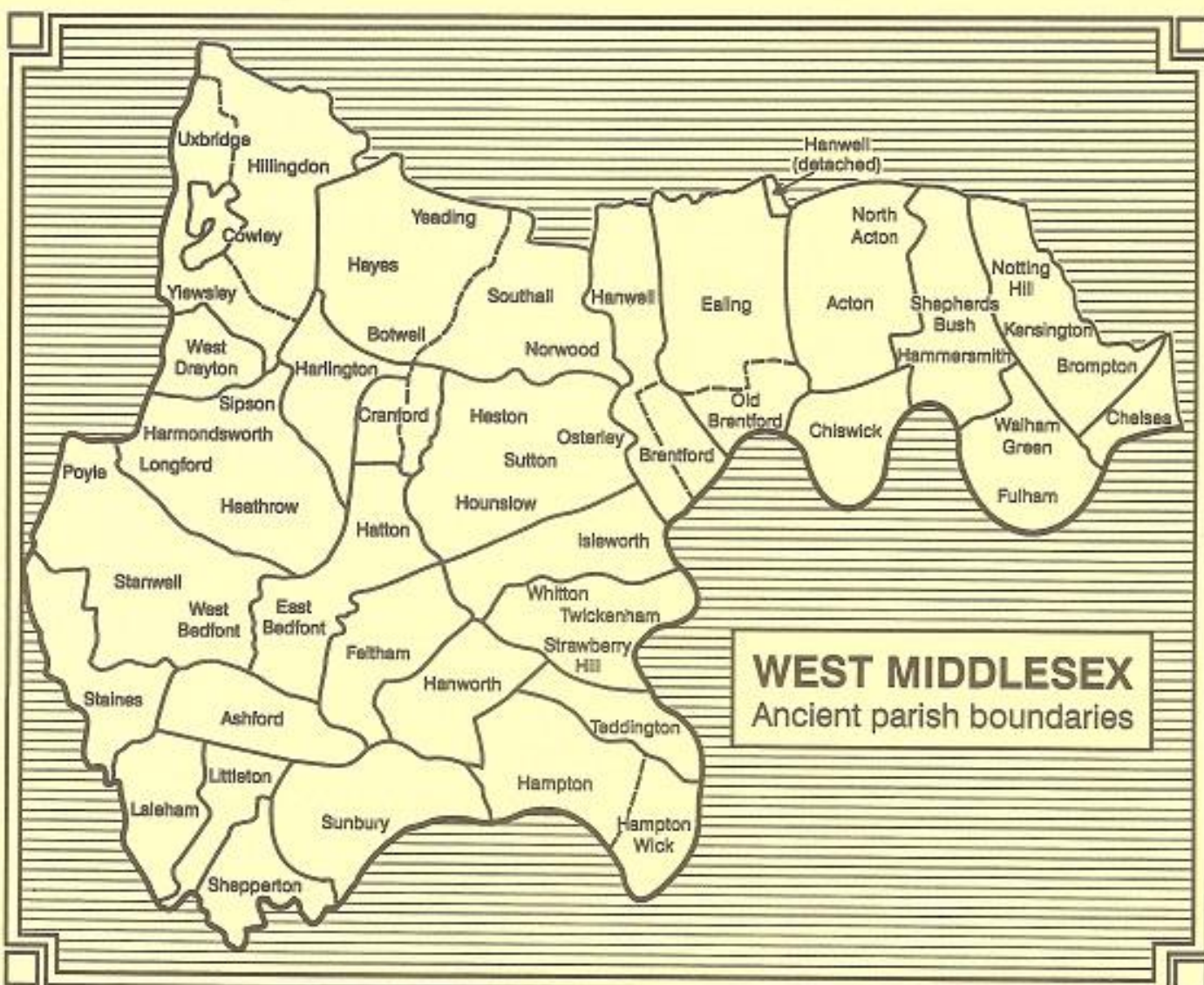
WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

JOURNAL

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WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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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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Exchange journals from other societies should be sent to:
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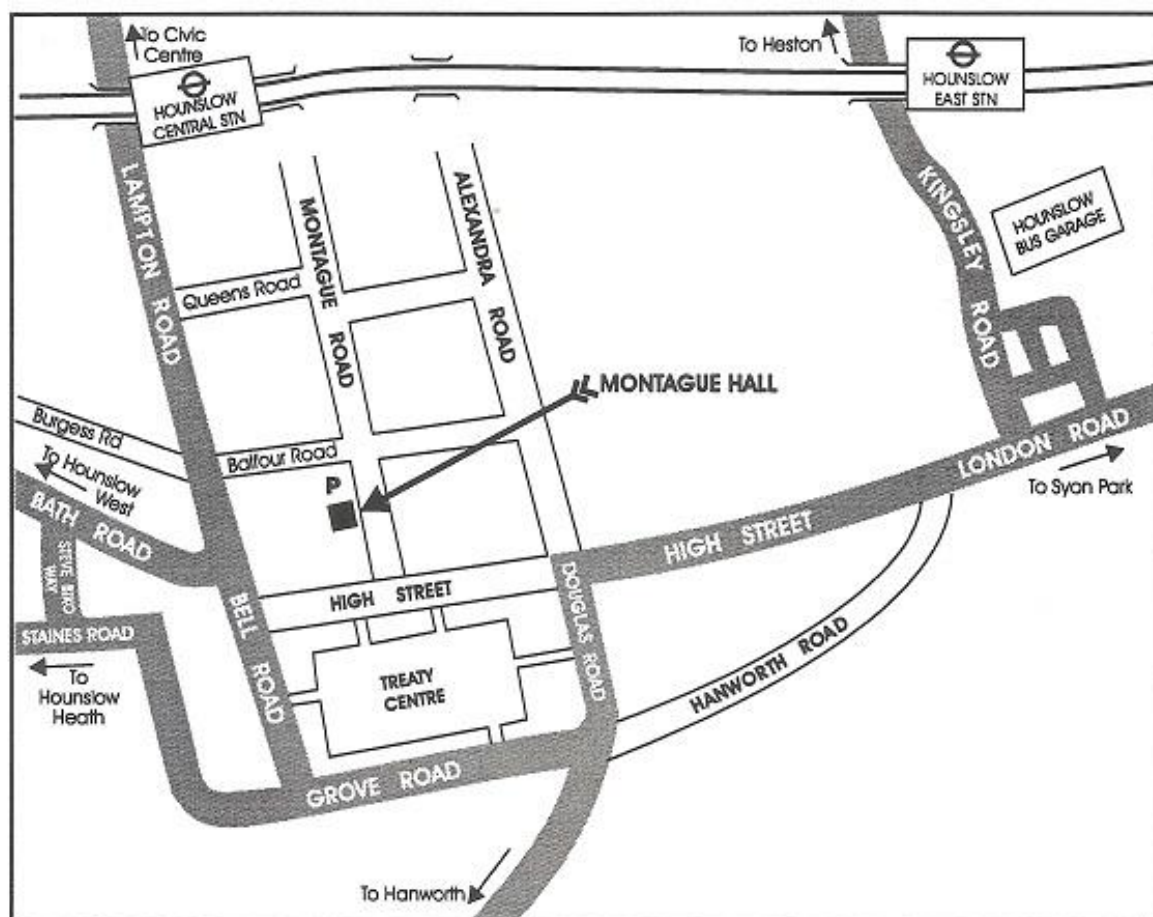
FUTURE MEETINGS

The following talks have been arranged:

- 15 Sept. Using the Computer for Family History – *Jean Bunting*
- 20 Oct. Greenwich Through the Ages – *John Neal*
- 17 Nov. Surname Research on the Internet – *Peter Christian*
- 15 Dec. Christmas Party and “Christmas Past and Present – Festive Customs and Traditions” – *Colin Chapman*

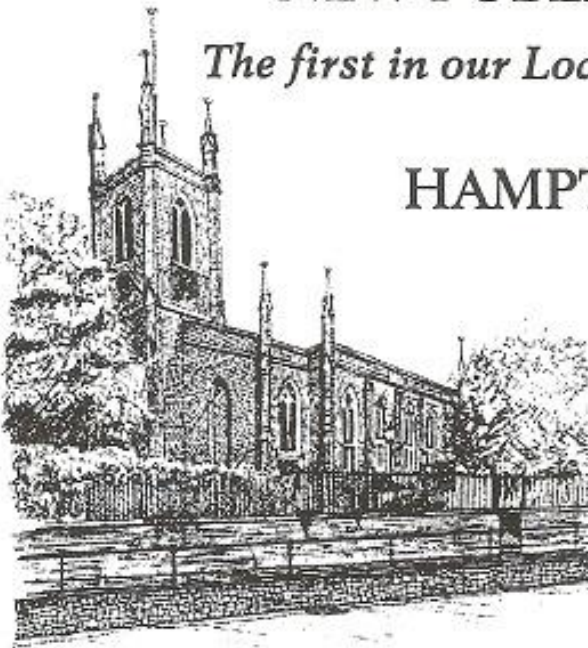
Our meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month at Montague Hall, Montague Road, Hounslow, and doors open at 7.15pm. Parking is available adjacent to the Hall. Research material such as indexes (e.g. IGI, 1881 census, Middlesex marriages to 1837) and reference books, exchange journals from 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.

WHERE WE ARE



NEW PUBLICATION

The first in our Local Parish Series



HAMPTON

An illustrated history of Hampton with 13 illustrations and a map plus five pages of records with their locations.

Available from Jim Devine, 35 Ravendale Road, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex TW16 6PJ. £4.00 plus p&p 50p UK, £1 overseas.



The Poor Are Always With Us

Exploring poverty through the ages

A ONE DAY CONFERENCE

Saturday, 10th September 2005

Deadline for Bookings 27th August 2005

For security reasons TNA need to know names in advance

LAST CHANCE TO BOOK.

NEWS ROUNDUP

Diary Dates

Saturday 22 October: East/Este FHS open day at Christ Church, Redford Way, Uxbridge (a few minutes from the bus/tube station), 10-4; AGM and lunch 12 noon to 2p.m. Visitors welcome. Enquiries to June Lines, 45 Windsor Road, London W5 3UP, or <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~eastfhs>

Saturday 22 October: Hillingdon FHS open day at Hillingdon Park Baptist Church, Hercies Road, Hillingdon, 10-4.

Sunday 30 October: The Cheltenham Fair, Pittville Pump Room, Pittville Park, Cheltenham GL52 3JE. 10-5 Admission £2.

Saturday 5 November: West Surrey Family History Society, Woking Leisure Centre, Kingfield Road, Woking. 10-4.30. West Middlesex FHS will be attending - come and join us.

Sunday 6 November: The Liverpool Aintree Racecourse Fair, Princess Royal Stand, Exhibition Suite, Ormskirk Road, Aintree L9 5AS. 10-5 Refreshments available. Ample Parking.

Sunday 13 November: The East Anglia Fair, St Andrews Hall, St Andrews Plain, Norwich. 10-4. Norfolk's largest fair.

Sunday 27 November: Dorset and South West Fair, Queen Elizabeth Leisure Centre, Blandford Road, Wimborne. 10-5

WMFHS NOTICEBOARD



New Publication: The first of our Local Parish Series. An illustrated history of Hampton is now available with illustrations, map and 5 pages of records with their locations.

Available from Jim Devine, 35 Ravendale Road, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex, TW1 6 6PJ. £4.00 plus p&p 50p. UK and £1 overseas.

WMFHS September Conference: Last chance to book tickets for the WMFHS Conference on 10th September. Contact Mrs. Maggie Mold, 48 Darby Crescent, Sunbury on Thames, Middlesex TW16 5LA

The Family Record Centre (PRC) is presenting a programme of talks on a wide variety of Family History related topics. There are talks for beginners on the first Saturday of the month throughout the year. Saturday talks start at

11.30am and Tuesday talks take place at 2pm in the Meetings Room on the first floor. Talks last about one hour. Tickets for all the talks are free and can be collected from the Research Enquiry Desk on the 1st Floor on the day. Spaces are limited and tickets will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis and cannot be booked in advance.

Mrs Mavis Sibley has a card index for births, deaths, marriages, court cases, accidents and inquests abstracted from local newspapers covering the years 1894, 1898 and 1900-1914. - She is willing to answer any enquiries from members in connection with the above upon receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. For non-members she would like a fee of 25p. Her address is given on the indexes page at the back of the journal.

West Middlesex Family History Society Tape Library from 1992

<i>No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	
92/1	One Name Study – Waddel	Freda Bingley
92/2	In search of Golden Thompson	Norman Holding
92/3	Curious last requests	Julian Litten
92/4	Family history can be fun	Jim Golland
92/5	Was your ancestor a publican?	Judith Hunter
93/1	Coastguard Ancestors	Eileen Stage
93/2	Railway Records at the PRO	Cliff Edwards
93/3	British & Foreign Schools Society	Brian Seagrove
93/4	The Name Game	Mrs M. Catty
93/5	Local Military Records	Dr Ian Beckett
93/6	The villages of Harmondsworth	Philip Sherwood
94/1	Teddington	David Neller
94/2	300 years of mud and crime	Ron Cox
94/3	The Victorian Sailor	Mike Fountain
94/4	Wandsworth & Fulham postcards	Pat Looby
95/1	Boats and boaters	Avril Lansdell
95/2	Australian Records	Heather Garnsey & Martyn Killion
96/1	Military Ancestors	Peter Boyden
96/2	The Times divorce index	Annie Weare
97/1	Seeing it through their eyes	Michael Gandy
97/2	The days of horse traffic	Robert Barltrop
97/3	Fire insurance records	David Hawkins
97/4	The Poor Law and the parish	Peter Park

<i>No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	
97/5	Chelsea	John Neal
97/6	Irish records	Bill Davis
98/1	Sources at the PRO	Simon Fowler
98/2	Lloyd George's 1910 "Domesday"	Peter Park
98/3	Feltham	Peter Watson
98/4	Letterboxes	John Smith
98/5	Chiswick and Brentford	Christine Diwell
98/6	Hammersmith & Fulham archives	Jane Kimber
99/1	? Missing?	
99/2	Mills of Heathland	Eddie Munday
99/3	Irish Ancestors in England	Michael Gandy
99/4	Portobello past and its people	Shaaron Whetlor
99/5	Roundhead or Cavalier	Col I. Swinnerton
99/6	Railwaymen and their records	David Hawkins
00/1	Hillingdon Heritage library	Carolynne Cotton
01/1	Where there's a will there's a row	Jean Debney
01/2	Sex, lies and civil registration	Audrey Collins
02/1	"Up with the lark" – 19th Century agricultural labourers	Ian Waller
02/2	Records of the Imperial War Museum	Sarah Paterson
02/3	4 x short talks	
02/4	The Jews of Notting Hill	Shaaron Whetlor
02/5	The late Victorian sailor – the story of Percy William Fountain	Michael Fountain
03/1	Illustrated History of Harefield	Eileen Bowlt
03/2	Thames Watermen	Pat Hilbert
03/3	Finding your poor ancestors	Jean Debney
03/4	3 x short talks	
03/5	It gets easier every day	Michael Gandy
03/6	Sources at the PRO	Chris Watts
03/7	A Corner of a Foreign Field	Roy Hewitt
04/1	An insight into Regimental & Corps histories & traditions	Ken Divall
04/2	Tracing Merchant Seamen	Chris Watts

Available from Muriel Sprott, 1 Camellia Place, Whitton, Twickenham, Middlesex TW2 7HZ £1.60 per tape including P & P.

I imagine that marriages between relatives were a fairly common occurrence in small villages in the nineteenth century, when there were few ways of travelling far afield to find a spouse. The Tilbury and Cole families in Chilbolton, Hants must surely be the most inter-related families of all. In one generation in the early to mid 1800s, more than a third of the marriages in the Tilbury family in Chilbolton were between Tilbury and Cole cousins.

The story begins with John Tilbury and Mary Young, who married in 1774 and had eight children, John, Robert, Mary, Ann, Charles, Elizabeth, George and James. John, the eldest, was described as an 'idiot' by his father in his will, and provision made for him, but he did not survive his father, dying at the age of thirty six. The remaining children all married, apart from James, as far as I know.

Robert, the second oldest son, married Elizabeth Burnett in 1800 and had eight children of whom five got married. Two of the five, James and Sarah, married Cole cousins.

Mary, the eldest daughter, married twice and her daughter, Jane, married outside the family.

Ann, the next daughter, married James Cole in 1806 and also had eight children. Only four of them, John, Ann, William and Robert, got married, but each one wed a Tilbury cousin!

The next two children, Charles and Elizabeth, both married but little is known of their offspring, and indeed, Elizabeth may not have had any children.

Finally the last son to marry, George, wed Mary Wix in 1812 and had six children. His two daughters, Harriet and Mary Ann, both married Cole cousins, although the three sons, Henry, William and George, married outside the tribe. The youngest daughter died young.

To summarise, there were eleven weddings amongst the grandchildren of John and Mary Tilbury and of these, four were between cousins. Ann Tilbury's eldest son John Cole and daughter Ann Cole, married their cousins, James and Sarah Tilbury, children of Ann's elder brother Robert. And Ann Tilbury's sons, William and Robert Cole, married their cousins Harriet and Mary Ann Tilbury respectively, children of Ann's younger brother, George. And in fact, another of the marriages was between cousins since Elizabeth Penton, who married Robert Burnett Tilbury, the eldest son

of Robert Tilbury and Elizabeth Burnett, was a niece of James Cole, Ann Tilbury's husband.

So we move on to the next generation...

Ann Cole and James Tilbury had twelve children, one of whom was Francis, born in 1852. He grew up to be a 'licensed victualler' as were many of the Tilburys and Coles. He married Nancy Cole, his cousin, daughter of Robert Cole and Mary Ann Tilbury in 1875. Tragically, within four years, he was dead, leaving Nancy a widow at the young age of about 27. She is listed in the 1881 census for Chilbolton, Hants with their two children, Florence and Roland, aged 6 and 4. Not much more than a year later, though, Nancy too had died. Who took over the responsibility for the two children, I still have to determine, but I do know that they were no longer in Hampshire by the time of the 1891 census.

Jane Tilbury, the daughter of William Tilbury, George Tilbury's son who had married Sarah Gaiger and not a Cole, married her cousin William, son of William Cole and her aunt, Harriet Tilbury. William was a 'publican' as was his father. The marriage took place in 1865 at the Parish Church of Hayes but just two years later William died, aged only 26. Widowed at the young age of 23, Jane went on to marry William's brother, Edward, even though this was against the law at the time. The second marriage took place in Hackney in 1871 and was witnessed only by two unrelated persons, which would seem to bear witness to this fact. Sadly, Edward, another 'licensed victualler', died in 1880 and Jane was left a widow for the second time at the age of 36. Jane is listed in the 1881 census living with her father, William, (another 'licensed victualler'!) at the Musley Hill 'Volunteer' in Ware, Herts along with her two children, William Edward, 8 and Gertrude Maud, 6.

These deaths do lead one to wonder whether there was a correlation between intermarrying and an early demise, or perhaps whether being a publican was a hazardous occupation!

In addition to the Cole and Tilbury inter-twining, Ann Tilbury, daughter of Robert Tilbury and Elizabeth Burnett married Mark Potticary, a farmer, in 1832. They had a son, George Potticary, who married (in 1859) his cousin, Elizabeth Ann Tilbury, daughter of Ann's brother, James Tilbury, and Ann Cole. George was also a farmer. Happily, these cousins lived much longer and produced eleven children. It would seem that farming was a healthier way of living.

Finally, another daughter of William Tilbury and Sarah Gaiger, Matilda, married Charles R. Cockman, whose aunt was Fanny Elizabeth the wife of Matilda's uncle, George Tilbury. The wedding took place in 1872 in Hayes witnessed by William Tilbury, Elizabeth Cockman, Charles' step-mother,

and Sarah Tilbury, Matilda's younger sister. Charles Cockman had a BA from London and was recorded as a 'teacher of classes, Mathematics' in the 1881 census. The Cockmans had five children and were living in Pancras at the time of the 1901 census.

All these inter-marriages make the genealogist's life complicated, but then without the difficulty there wouldn't be the satisfaction one gets from finally disentangling the web!

Acknowledgement

I should like to thank John and Ann Taylor, and John Browning for their invaluable help in providing some of the data on which this article is based.

Dr Margaret Watson, 22 Valley View, Sketty, Swansea SA2 8BG

MYSTERY SOLVED

Joan Scrivener

For some time I had an entry on my family with only a baptism in 1856. Thomas Wright Scrivener was baptised in Sharnbrook, Bedfordshire, and I had no further information about him. What had happened to him. He had not died in infancy as the details would have appeared in the register of deaths and I could find no record of a marriage. Then I made a trip to see the family tombstones at Sharnbrook and there, on the tombstone of his parents was Thomas Wright Scrivener, buried Brisbane, Australia, 1 887.

I wrote to the Agent General for Queensland enquiring about a death certificate and was sent a form to complete and I sent this together with the required fee and waited for the certificate. When it arrived I was surprised to see that he had died of suffocation after a magisterial inquiry. He was 31 years old and had died "on or about 10th August 1887, Nundah, Caboolture District". The certificate gave details of where he was buried and where born, and it would also have given details of marriage and children - much more details than our certificates.

I could not leave it at that - suffocation - what could have caused that. So I contacted the Queensland Genealogical Society and they obtained the report of the magisterial inquiry - a copy of the witnesses depositions and a report by the local constable.

On 3rd September 1887 witness Richard Rowlingson states:

"I was a farmer at Boggy Creek near Nundah. I knew Mr. Thomas Wright Scrivener, a farmer, residing at my place. The last time he had been with us eight days but he had previously been with us seven years and eight months when he took a trip home to England and had just returned.

“I remember 10th August last about half past six o'clock in the morning. From information I received I went to his bedroom attached to the kitchen and saw him lying in his bed apparently asleep. I looked at him and found he was dead. There was a man named Thomas Percival also working for us who slept in the same room and he had reported to me he could not wake him. I reported the death to Senior Constable Primrose. The deceased had not made any complaint to me and I did not notice anything strange about him. I am not aware he suffered from fits. I was present when Dr Hill examined the body. The man Percival left my employ about a fortnight ago but I do not know where he is. The deceased went to bed about eight o'clock the previous night and I noticed nothing wrong with him then.”

Senior Constable Henry Primrose states:

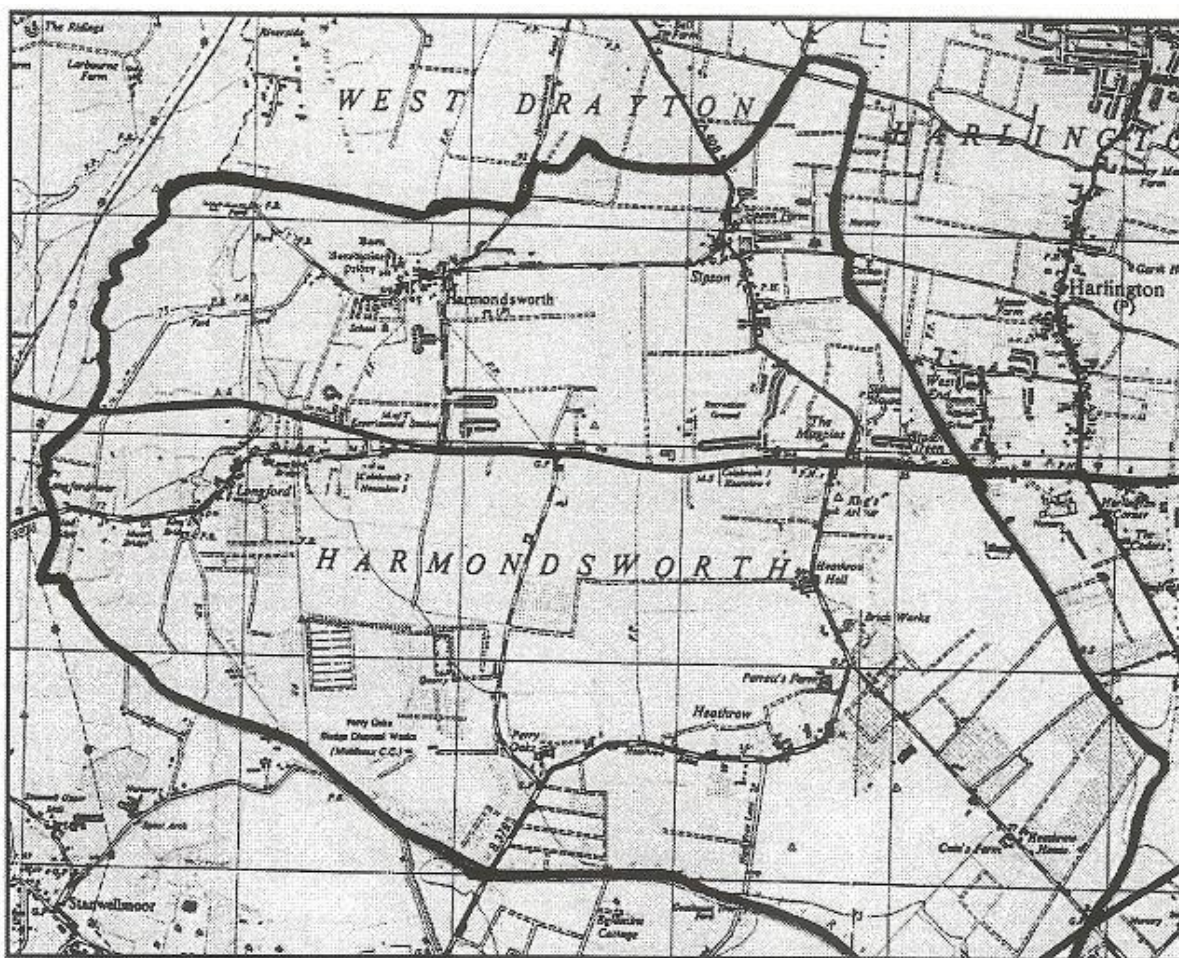
I was stationed at Nundah. On 10th August last in consequence of a report made to me I went to Richard Rowlingson's home at Boggy Creek and in a room attached to the kitchen I saw the body of a man partly covered with blankets lying face downwards and his face tightly pressed into a feather pillow. Blood had been oozing from the mouth and nostrils. I conveyed the body to the Brisbane Morgue and was present when Dr Hill made a post mortem examination.”

James Hill, a legally qualified medical practitioner of Queensland in Brisbane states:

“On the 10th August last I made a post mortem examination of the body of one Thomas Wright Scrivener at the morgue. Senior Constable Primrose was present. There were no marks of external violence, the body may have been dead about nine to ten hours. I was given to understand the man was subject to epileptic fits and from the position in which the body was found as described to me I was of the opinion that the man had a fit rolled over on his face and while unconscious was smothered, causing his death. The tin shown me contains what is labelled “Bromide of Potash” and is what I believe to be such. It is taken largely by persons subject to epileptic fits.....” He goes on to state that the brain and organs of the body were healthy. He removed the stomach and contents for analysis.

There are further depositions from another witness and the Government Analyst for the Colony of Queensland.

So mystery solved - he was an epileptic. Some time later I traced another Australian relative, a cousin of my father, and mentioned this case to him. “Oh yes,” he said “I remember my father telling me that he had an uncle with red hair who died in Brisbane of a fit.”



Harmondsworth Parish (from 1935 OS Map 2.5 ins to the mile)

Historically Harmondsworth parish is 3308 acres in extent. Its western boundary is one of the branches of the River Colne which divides it from the parish of Iver in Buckinghamshire, its southern boundary follows the former course of the Duke of Northumberland's River which divided it from the parish of Stanwell. On its eastern boundary it adjoins the parish of Harlington and in the north it adjoins West Drayton.

Harmondsworth village itself is in the north-west of the parish and the name is first mentioned in an Anglo-Saxon charter of 780 AD, when land in a place called Hermonds was granted by Offa, King of Mercia, to his servant Aeldred. By the time of the Domesday survey of 1086 the place-name had become Hermodesworde, which is said to mean "the homestead of Hermode's people" (an Anglo-Saxon personal name).

Sipson, now the second largest settlement in the parish, is first recorded as Sibbeston in a manorial document of 1110. In the Harmondsworth Parish

Registers it frequently appears as Shepiston which has led to the erroneous assumption that the name is derived from the town-ship of sheep. In fact it is said to mean “Sibwin’s tun” which reflects the earlier name of Sibbeston and has nothing whatever to do with sheep.

Longford is first mentioned in 1337; with so many rivers in the area the derivation of its name is obvious and until recently it was always pronounced as two syllables, i.e. Long-Ford. Heathrow, the other hamlet of the parish, which has since disappeared under the airport, is first mentioned in 1453 and derived its name from the fact that it was on the edge of Hounslow Heath.

The enclosure of Harmondsworth took place in 1819. Records relating to the enclosure include the Parliamentary Bill of 1801, the final Act of 1816 and the Award of 1819. Of these the latter is of most interest because it includes a large-scale map of the parish showing how the land was re-allocated and a schedule of all the landowners with a full description of their holdings.

The Bath Road (the modern A4) bisects the parish from east to west and was until the construction of the M4 motorway the main road link between London, Reading, Bath and Bristol. The historic centres of both Harmondsworth and Sipson are well to the north of the Bath Road and the village centres are connected to the Bath Road by Hatch Lane and Sipson Road respectively. In the past 100 years building development has extended both villages southwards along these roads. At Sipson Corner, where Sipson Road joins the Bath Road, there has for several hundred years been a fifth settlement in the parish stretching along the Bath Road eastwards towards Harlington. This is marked on old maps as Sipson Green but is better known locally as “The Magpies” from the names of the two public houses of that name. The War Memorial in Harmondsworth Church mentions all five



Harmondsworth Church in the early 1900s. The trees have since grown up to obscure all but the tower.

settlements within the parish individually but refers to Sipson Green/The Magpies as “St. Saviour’s, Bath Road”. A name never used before or since.

Religion

Like its neighbour at Harlington, Harmondsworth Church dates from the early 12th Century and, apart from the brick tower, is built from flint rubble. The oldest part of

part of the church is the south aisle which incorporates a fine Norman doorway comparable with that at Harlington. On the south wall is a mass clock, possibly from the original Saxon church, a type of sundial which denoted the times of the masses long before the Reformation and the installation of a clock in the tower. The church has been enlarged and partly re-built during its long history, as can be noted in the north arcade where two distinct types of architecture can be seen incongruously together in one arch. Here the 13th Century arches of the nave make a strange junction with the 16th Century flattened arches of the chancel.

At the beginning of the 16th Century the church was altered considerably. The chancel arch was removed to enable the chancel to be widened and the height of the north chapel was increased. At the same time the tower was built; unlike its West Middlesex neighbours the upper parts are in red Tudor brickwork. The tower was cased in plaster until 1864 when the brickwork was exposed to give the view that we know today. From many angles the tower is all that can be seen as the bulk of the church is surrounded by trees and it is necessary to look at old prints of the church to gain an impression of its actual appearance. There are few memorials of interest to be found in the church today but at one time there were some old brasses which disappeared during a restoration in 1870.

Until relatively recently the Churchwarden's Accounts were kept in the church; they are no longer there and their present location is unknown. Fortunately excerpts, published by Webb in his "History of the Charities and Fishing Rights of Harmondsworth Parish" (1880) give some idea of what they contained. Payments to destroy vermin are a prominent item in the accounts. Webb estimated that between 1786 and 1822 the Churchwardens charged the Parish the following sums for 35,318 Sparrows and for other dead animals:

Sparrows:	35,318 at 3d, 4d and 6d per dozen	£9.16s.4d
Pole cats:	173 at 4d each	£2.17s.8d
Hedgehogs:	184 at 4d each	£3. 1s.1d
Weasels:	4 at 4d each	£0. 1s.4d
Moles:	3 at 4d each	£0. 1s.0d

It is odd that the list should include harmless animals, such as hedgehogs, but make no mention of rats or mice. The churchwarden's accounts for Harlington also include payments for the destruction of vermin and payments by both parishes continued to be made up until the time that the Parish Councils were dissolved. By then matters had been put on a more regular basis with the formation of the "Harmondsworth and Harlington

Sparrow, Starling and Rat Club” which issued formal receipts. At this time a rat (the tail had to be produced by the claimant) was worth two pence. Sparrows were caught in large nets held up against the ivy-clad walls of buildings, where the birds roosted. Two legs were necessary to claim for a bird, whereas one tail was adequate for a rat.

The earliest link with 17th Century non-conformity is through the Society of Friends (the Quakers) who established a meeting house at Longford in 1676. It was used for the next 200 years and the building still exists although it is now a private house.

The Baptists in Harmondsworth were an offshoot of the Baptist Church in Harlington and they had a chapel in the village by 1846. This building was destroyed by fire in 1884 and the present rather non-descript building on the corner of Hatch Lane and the village High Street took its place.

Thomas Wild (1848-1932) had established a Salvation Army meeting in Sipson in 1890. It met at first in a loading shed on Sipson Farm and in 1891 a Salvation Army hall was built at the junction of Sipson Lane with Sipson Road. Thomas Wild was rather fickle in his religious affiliations and in 1897 this building became a Gospel Mission Hall. As the congregation grew it was enlarged into its present size in 1901. In 1905 the membership of the Gospel Mission were admitted into the Baptist community and the building remained as a Baptist Church until the mid 1980s; it was then converted into residential accommodation but the external appearance has been largely maintained

Apart from the large Baptist Churches at Harmondsworth and Sipson there were also two very much smaller Baptist meeting houses at Longford and Heathrow. Longford Baptist Chapel was built in 1859 by Thomas Weekly on the side of one of his cottages. Unlike the other Baptist communities in the area this owed its origins to the Baptist Church at Colnbrook where the Baptists had been since 1708. The building still remains but it has now been converted to residential use. In 1901 Sipson Baptist Church built a small Mission Hall of corrugated iron in Cain’s Lane, Heathrow. It remained in use until 1944 when it was demolished to make way for the airport

Education

By the mid-19th Century there were a number of private schools locally, most of which were small and short-lived. In 1833 there were three day-schools in Harmondsworth in which 28 boys and 38 girls were educated at their parents’ expense. In 1863 Sipson Infants’ School was established in one room of Sipson House. It had 28 children and the fees were 4d a week

for boys and 3d a week for girls. Later two board schools were established in the parish.

Harmondsworth National School, as it was then known, was built by public subscription in 1846 on the south side of the eastern end of Moor Lane. A school board was formed in 1874 and took over the running of the school which became known as Harmondsworth Board School. It had accommodation for 208 children and in 1899 had an average attendance of 141. In 1906 Middlesex County Council, which had assumed responsibility for the school, built new accommodation and the school, which opened in 1907, became Harmondsworth Elementary School. The old buildings in Moor Lane became used for various other purposes and still survive, in an altered condition, as private dwellings, one of which is known as “Old School House”. A new school, now known as Harmondsworth Primary School, was erected next to the old school in 1976 and the 1906 building was converted into a Community Centre.

Heathrow Elementary School was established by the local school board in 1875 but permanent premises were not available until the school building was opened in 1877 on the north side of the Bath Road about 300 yards west of the “Three Magpies”. The school was enlarged in 1891 and soon after became known as Sipson and Heathrow School as by far the majority of the pupils came from Sipson.

It was enlarged still further in 1929 and after the enlargements the catchment area of the school was extended to include parts of Harlington and Harmondsworth. The school was well-built and attractive but after 1946 it suffered increasingly from the fact that the main runway at Heathrow was no more than 300 yards to the south. The final blow for the old premises on the Bath Road came when the M4/Airport Spur Road was built through its playing field in 1962. Middlesex County Council therefore built a replacement school in Harmondsworth Lane, which is unquestionably in Sipson and not in Heathrow, although the school is known as Heathrow Primary School. The children moved to the new school in 1966 and the old school building was demolished shortly after; its site is now used for car-parking.

Provision for the poor

In 1774 the overseers of the poor decided to erect a workhouse on a site on the north side of the Bath Road just inside the parish boundary. This was a large three-storey building which closed as such in the mid 1830s when the inmates were transferred to the Staines Union Workhouse at Ashford. The old workhouse building was then converted into two large semi-detached cottages known as “Devonshire Place” which survived until the 1950s.

Transport

The parish is bisected by the Bath Road but only Longford and Sipson Green actually lie on the road. Harmondsworth and Sipson are well to the north and connected to each other (and to Harlington) by a lane that runs parallel to the Bath Road. Until the coming of Heathrow airport the Bath Road was the only major transport link and the nearest railway station was two miles away at West Drayton. The relatively poor communications meant that the parish maintained a rural atmosphere until well into the 20th Century, which was only destroyed when the whole of the parish to the south of the Bath Road was engulfed by Heathrow Airport in 1944.

Employment

The census returns for the 19th Century record that the overwhelming majority of the populace depended on agriculture and even up to the mid 20th Century this was the primary industry. The soil of the parish is fertile Grade I (soils are graded from I to IV in terms of their suitability for agriculture and only 3% of soils are in the highest category) and highly suited to market-gardening. However, throughout the 19th Century the parish was better known for its orchards and Sipson was at the centre of a fruit-growing area. Richard Cox, of Cox's Apple Pippin fame, is buried in Harmondsworth churchyard although he lived in Colnbrook, just outside the parish.

By the beginning of the 20th Century the orchards gradually gave way to market gardening and it is not therefore surprising that the parish was in the centre of an area described in the Land Utilisation Survey of 1932 as "The Thames Market Gardening Plain". Apart from agriculture there was little other industry until the 1930s, when there was some ribbon factory development along the Bath Road frontage. Some agricultural activity survives but it is continually threatened by plans to expand Heathrow Airport and by gravel extraction.

The Great Barn

No account of Harmondsworth would be complete without a reference to the Great Barn, a Grade I listed building and a scheduled ancient monument. It dates from the early part of the 15th Century and was built when Winchester College held the manor. Because it belonged to the manor and not to the church it is not a tithe barn although it is often referred to as such. As its listing suggests it is one of the finest medieval barns in England and it has been likened to a "cathedral in wood".

The threat to the parish

In 1929 a small airfield was established in Cains Lane, Heathrow, by the

Fairey Aviation Company of Hayes for trial flights of its aircraft. This was only some 200 acres in extent and had little effect on the local environment. In 1944 the presence of this airfield was used by the Air Ministry, under the Defence of the Realm Act, to requisition all the land of the parish to the south of the Bath Road (about half the total area) under the pretext that there was an urgent need to establish a military airfield close to London, although in reality the intention from the outset was to establish a civil airport. The war was nearly over but wartime powers allowed the Air Ministry to forcibly requisition the land without resort to the public inquiry that would have been necessary for the construction of a civil airport. The hamlet of Heathrow with its many ancient farmhouses was totally obliterated and 500 people were evicted from their homes.

For the past 60 years that part of the parish that has not already been engulfed by Heathrow Airport has been repeatedly threatened with destruction to allow for the construction of a third runway at Heathrow. The most recent and serious attempt was in 2003 when the Government would undoubtedly have granted permission for its destruction if it had not been for the fact that the construction of a third runway would have breached European Union legislation on air pollution. As a result Harmondsworth Village, its ancient church, barn and many other historic buildings have been reprieved but perhaps only until such time as the air pollution problem can be solved.

Further Reading

Philip Sherwood (Editor). *The Villages of Harmondsworth*. West Middlesex Family History Society 1993.

Philip Sherwood. *Heathrow: 2000 Years of History*. Sutton Publishing 1999.

Philip Sherwood. *History and Guide to Harlington and Harmondsworth*. Tempus Publishing 2002.

Philip Sherwood (Editor) Three books with the general title *Around Hayes and I/Vest Drayton in Old Photographs*. (First Selection - 1996), (A Second Selection - 1998), (A Third Selection - 2002). Sutton Publishing 1996, 1998 and 2002.

Victoria History of the Counties of England. *A History of the County of Middlesex*, Volume 4 (1971) includes a chapter on Harmondsworth that contains many useful references to original sources.

LOCAL HISTORY ARTICLES

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 .

The April talk was by John Clark of the Brookwood Cemetery Society.

Still the largest burial ground in the country, when it first opened, Brookwood Cemetery in Surrey was the largest in the world. Its story goes back to Victorian London and the problem of disposal of the dead. Cremation was not an option and graves were piled up beneath churches and churchyards causing problems such as noxious vapours. In 1850 an Act was passed which effectively nationalised burials: the Board of Health would take over churchyards and privately-owned cemeteries and a ring of new cemeteries around London was proposed.

In 1852 the Government replaced this Act with another under which local Burial Boards could contract with private cemeteries or open new cemeteries, which began to appear from the 1850s. Sir Richard Brown, an inventor, proposed a huge cemetery in Surrey near Dorking - the London Necropolis - acquiring over 2,000 acres from Lord Onslow, with the cemetery itself, about 25 miles from Central London, covering some 500 acres. Mourners and dead were to be brought by railway: The Necropolis Company constructed a private station just outside London's Waterloo Station and two more at Brookwood. The new cemetery opened in November 1854 with a splendid setting of avenues of trees and Church of England, non-conformist, Roman Catholic, Jewish, Atheist and even Parsee sections, with other sections for groups such as guilds. Some London parishes decided to use Brookwood cemetery and had their own sections, parish plots being specially delineated: cast iron bollards for St Saviour Southwark, obelisks for St Anne Soho.

The funeral trains, equipped with hearse carriages with shelves for coffins and separate carriages for mourners, were operated by the London and South Western Railway, which had a section in the cemetery. 1899-1902 a new private station and Company HQ were built at 121 Westminster Bridge Road.

During WWI a number of military sections were added to Brookwood, and the 1920s saw numerous high status burials. During WWII the military sections expanded and the Grade II listed Brookwood Memorial was erected. After WWII with most funerals arriving by road the stations fell into disuse and were demolished, and the Necropolis HQ moved to the cemetery. Glades of Remembrance were provided for the reception of ashes. The current owner maintains the grounds but no external funding is available,

despite many of the cemetery's monuments being listed. About 235,000 people are buried at Brookwood, of whom 80% are paupers, their graves marked only by a wooden peg or stake with a zinc strip bearing the burial number.

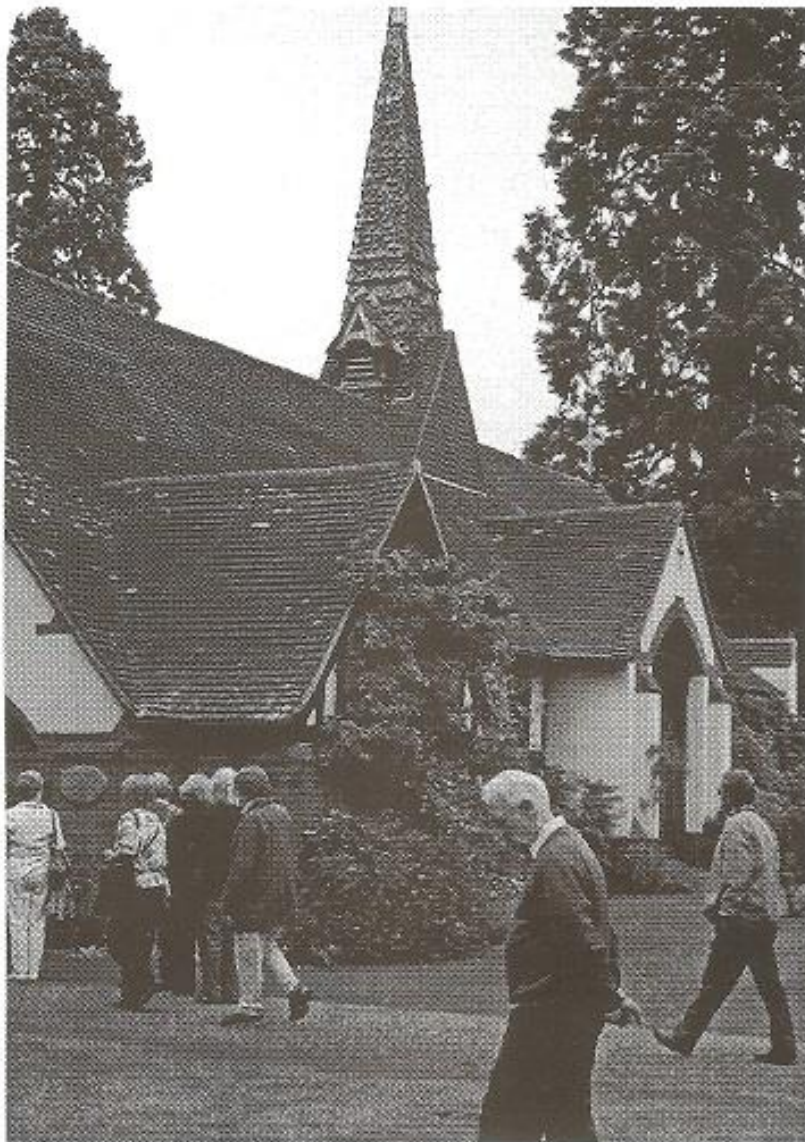
The Cemetery registers 1854-1976 are on microfilm at Surrey History Centre in Woking and the Cemetery Office can help locate a grave. Tours are arranged periodically by the Brookwood Cemetery Society, which has a website. www.surreyweb.net/bcs

July Visit to Brookwood

Following the interest in the April talk, a guided tour was arranged with John Clarke. Twenty-four members spent a fascinating afternoon at Brookwood cemetery. We heard some of the history and saw a number of interesting graves, Dr Robert Knox, the anatomist, and one of Burke and Hare's best customers, Dame Rebecca West, the author, reporter and literary critic among many others. An amusing epitaph caught our eyes; "and was proud to say she still had her own teeth". We were also fortunate enough to visit the Church of St Edward the Martyr and hear some of the history of the monastic community of the St Edward Brotherhood, an Orthodox Christian Community.



WMFHS members outside the mausoleum of His Highness Sharif Al-Hussein Ben Ali.



*The church of St
Edward the Martyr
(with a thoughtful
Paul Kershaw.*



Brookwood Cemetery – an amusing inscription

FORTY YEAR WAIT TO VISIT BROOKWOOD CEMETERY

Valerie Walker

During the 1960s I worked for an Italian restaurateur in the City of London. I believe he was approached by the Italian Embassy or Consulate to finance a marble column to go on a plinth in the Italian section of the Military Cemetery at Brookwood. It fell to me to organise for the column to be brought over from Italy and then liaise with the staff at Brookwood. I remember many anxious discussions as the ground was wet and unstable to take the weight of both plinth and column and there was concern it would not be ready in time for the unveiling ceremony probably in November. It was, and ever since I have wanted to visit Brookwood.

John Clarke, our guide, told me he had been trying to find out more about the column for over twenty years and kindly agreed to take us to the Military Cemetery which has sections for several other nations as well as the United Kingdom. The column is dedicated to “Al Caduti Italiano 1940-45” and it was erected in 1963 or 1964 - he had thought it was during 1950s. An Italian friend of mine thinks some of the graves may belong to Italian internees being evacuated on the “Andorra Star”, which was torpedoed and this is what I want to check when I go to see “my” column again shortly.



The Italian Column, Brookwood Cemetery, July 2005.

In May Richard Ratcliffe, a past president of the Federation of Family History Societies, came to tell us of his discovery of a notorious but interesting ancestor. Knowing he had an ancestor called Elizabeth Brandish, he was astonished to find mention of her in a book called “Warwickshire Murderers” with a chapter all to herself entitled “The Eltington Sensation”.

Responding in 1998 to a Daily Express request for a piece on interesting ancestors, he did some more detailed research at the Family Research Centre and Colindale Newspaper Library in London, but his research is still ongoing.

Elizabeth was born in Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, the youngest of seven children of Samuel and Elizabeth Brandish. By 1871 Samuel was innkeeper at the Red Lion in nearby Little Compton. Between 1881 and 1891 both parents and a brother died, and Elizabeth was informant on all three death certificates. She had taken up nursing and was described as a professional nurse. Her brother George lived on a farm at Eltington, and she often stayed there when not on a nursing assignment.

In 1895 at the age of 37 Elizabeth gave birth at Dover to an illegitimate son whom she named Rees Thomas Brandish. She arranged for a couple called Post to foster the child, and continued with her nursing profession. In 1897 she was working for a widower and his children at Clent, Wan/vickshire. In September she came to the Posts’ home to collect her son, and had with her a large tin box. She arrived at Eltington station on Saturday 11th September, still with the tin box, and on the Monday returned to Clent.

The Posts received a note from her saying Rees was well and staying with friends, but they became worried and informed the police, who interviewed Elizabeth. She said she had given the child away to a woman she met. However, the police found the body of a child buried at her brother George’s farm and she was charged with murder. A post mortem was carried out and an inquest held at Eltington with many witnesses making statements. The body was compared with the Posts’ description of the child and seemed to tally. The inquest returned a verdict of wilful murder, and Elizabeth was sent for trial.

Palmer’s Index to The Times contained eight references to Elizabeth Brandish. The Times had sent a reporter to the trial and other newspapers reported it with relish. Tickets were issued to people wishing to attend, and the Lord Chief Justice himself tried the case. Elizabeth pleaded ‘not guilty’.

The prosecution's case was that she was expecting to marry her employer and the illegitimate child, of which he knew nothing, was an inconvenience. There was evidence of the tin box. The defence pointed out that she had given her correct address to the Posts and the child had not fully recovered from whooping cough when she took him away.

The jury was unable to reach agreement, and were dismissed. A re-trial was held which returned a unanimous verdict of 'not guilty'. One outraged newspaper editor said this would give women with inconvenient babies fresh courage. Elizabeth never married and died in 1927. She was described as having golden hair and a beautiful face, which may have swayed people in her favour.

WHAT HAVE THEY LEFT BEHIND?

Joyce Finnemore

In June Joyce Finnemore of the Birmingham and Midland Society for Genealogy and Heraldry came to talk to us on the subject: "What have they left behind?" which turned out to be not only something of a family history mixed bag reflecting Joyce's wide knowledge and interests, but also an example of how that otherwise family history 'no-no', allowing oneself to get distracted from one's own family history research, can lead to a host of fascinating facts.

Although she had not been particularly interested in history at school, concentrating as it used to on dates of battles etc. which she found difficult to remember - she didn't feel this was relevant to her own ancestors - Joyce now finds she is able to remember family history dates very well. She pointed out that the most important person on one's family tree is oneself - we should all write down our own memories. We have lived through an era which has experienced many changes, especially in family history research with memories of Somerset House, the PRO at the rather intimidating Chancery Lane premises, St Catherine's House etc; even the present PRO premises at Kew has changed since first built.

To make trips to London even more interesting, members of her Birmingham-based family history society decided to look for famous people in the census and registers, and found figures such as Edward Elgar aged 23, entered in the census as a professor of the violin, which Joyce was later able to match up with a picture of him at the age of 23. They also found Leslie Hore-Belisha who made for safer road crossing, and the deaths of the first Registrar Thomas Lister, and Charles Babbage, the inventor of the first computer, about whose contribution to society Joyce admitted to mixed

feelings, but there was also Marie Stopes, with her very different contribution to modern life. Then there was Thomas Lipton of 'tea' fame, and less well-known figures such as Kate Cranston, a Scottish lady who set up the first tea shops as places for respectable ladies to meet together in public, and Eileen Browne, later Mitchell, whose voice on the radio daily asked children 'Are you sitting comfortably?'

Further research led to an interest in smuggling and smugglers, and a Worcestershire vicar's diary revealed that people in the past also thought their weather was the driest, wettest, etc on record just like today.

Joyce has come to the conclusion that the family historian's interest in death is what brings our ancestors to life.

DEATH OF A GROCER

Gavin Meeser

The following has been compiled from detailed information in the coroner's inquest report, as published in The Times on 27 November, 1839.

Saturday 23rd November 1839 dawned cold and frosty. Early that morning 18 year old John Wood, an apprentice to John Round, Master Grocer at No 33 The High Street, Old Brentford, went to his employer's room to collect the keys to the shop - as he had done hundreds of times before.

No conversation passed between the two men, but John Round made an appearance shortly afterwards and enquired from John Wood as to the whereabouts of 14 year old employee William Dodge. He was informed that William was below cleaning shoes, to which John Round replied "that will do", and went below. He reappeared ten minutes later, and remarked to John Wood, "It's a very cold morning, isn't it, John?" "Yes, Sir, it is", replied his apprentice, and John Round went below again. Little did John Wood know that his employer had just uttered his last words.

At about 8.30am John Wood needed to speak to John Round on a business matter, so he sent William Dodge to look for him. William went to the stable, but John was not there, and as William was returning he saw that the door of the room in which the sawdust was kept, was standing open. He looked inside, and there was his employer lying on his back in the sawdust.

Eleven year old Ruth Round, John's daughter, was close at hand feeding the chickens. William shouted for her assistance and Ruth came running she took one look at her father and told William to take his hand. William

complied, and his hand came away covered in blood. Ruth ran upstairs screaming for John Wood, "Lord, John, he has made away with himself". John Wood dashed downstairs to the sawdust room, took John Round's hand and raised him up. John had cut his own throat, and had bled a great deal from the wound, but was still alive. He opened his eyes a little when his apprentice spoke to him, and died shortly afterwards. A tortoiseshell handled razor was later found in the sawdust.

A suicide note was found in John's pocket, addressed "To all whom it may concern". It read as follows:

My present wife is a good, virtuous and excellent woman; she deserved a better fate. God bless her and all my children, and my nephew, William Round. I die in peace with all the world.

The note was dated 20 November 1839, three days before John took his life.

At the coroner's inquest a few days after John's death, the jury reached the unanimous verdict that "the deceased destroyed himself while in a state of temporary insanity".

John was survived by his second wife Ruth Parrott, their two children (Ruth and George) plus three children (John, William and Thomas) from John's first marriage. John was buried in the family tomb at St Mary's, Ealing, with his parents, brother, daughter and first wife.

Rest in peace, great great granddad.

Postcards of Middlesex Churches

A series of pen and ink drawings of several of the parish churches in our area of interest. There are 13 in the series and they have been produced as postcards, 105mm x 148mm (A6). They are:

Ashford St Matthews	Feltham, St Dunstan	Greenford, Holy Cross
Hampton Church	Harlington, SS Peter & Paul	Harmondsworth, St Mary's
Heston, St Leonards	Laleham Church	Littleton Church
Northolt, St Mary's	Staines, St Mary's	Stanwell Church
Sunbury Church	Teddington Church	Twickenham, St Mary's
Shepperton, St Nicholas		

They cost 60p each including postage and can be obtained from:

J. Scrivener, 88 Wheatlands, Heston, Middlesex TW5 0SB

or from the bookstall at our monthly meetings

Please make cheques payable to West Middlesex Family History Society

THOMAS WILD'S 1871 LIST OF RATEPAYERS IN HARMONDSWORTH

Malcom Heyward

In a previous issue of the WMFHS Journal, William Wild briefly described the history of the Wild family in Harmondsworth from the 17th to the mid-twentieth centuries. Mention was made of the line of Thomas Wilds who were market gardeners in Sipson for five generations. One of these was my gg grandfather, who lived from 1809 to 1883.

Like many of the local landowners, Thomas Wild served as Overseer of the Poor, probably on more than one occasion. I have not seen the vestry minutes to confirm how often or in which years he occupied this position but he has left a few documents which will be of interest to local and family historians. The first of these is a fragment of a receipt book from the mid 1830s. This lists 45 ratepayers, many of whose surnames are familiar from the 1821 Enclosure map and later census returns. One of the entries is for Weekley Philp, who died in 1837, so it must predate this, although possibly not by much since Thomas's father died in the same year.

As he was legally bound to do, Thomas kept detailed accounts of income and expenditure. A second document that we have inherited is (presumably his own copy) the accounts for 1840-41. From this, we see that he received £86.9s.7d from the previous overseer at the end of March 1840. During the course of the year he collected £1022.5s.7d in rates. A substantial proportion of this money (£560) went to the Treasurer of the Union. The Workhouse in Harmondsworth was situated in Sipson Green. Further amounts went to the County Police (£172.75) and for the County Rate (£100.10s.9d). Expenses were claimed by the constables on a regular basis. Thomas drew up a Voters' list, which was printed by J. Goteley in Hounslow, and a Jury list.

On 4 August, 1840, he accompanied 'C Grove to HG Hospitle'. A few days later, he made a visit 'to Mr Frogley about lunatic'. A Henry Frogley had been appointed as doctor to the poor in the Workhouse in 1789; unless he served for a very long time, presumably this was that man's son.

Thomas frequently attended the magistrates' bench, mainly to present settlement queries to the justices for examination. These examinations were to establish if someone had a legal right to settlement in a parish and were therefore entitled to relief from that parish. If they were, they might be sent to the Workhouse; thus Thomas accompanied J. King, wife and three children there on 29 September, 1840. The examinations sometimes resulted

in removal orders if the Justices were satisfied that a person or family needed relief but had no right to settlement in the parish. For example, Thomas escorted Wingrove and family to St Matthew's, Bethnal Green, on 26 January, 1841, Grips and family to Penn, in Buckinghamshire, on 2 March and Robinson and wife to Fulmer, Bucks, on 4 March. He made a couple of visits to North Hyde respecting the settlement of J. Williams. An order of removal was also signed for J. Hissey (who apparently originated in Southall Green), but not carried out before the end of the year. During the year Thomas made two visits to the Poor Law Commissioners at Somerset House.

The document that will be of most interest to those whose families who were in Harmondsworth in the second half of the nineteenth century, is his complete list of ratepayers, showing the occupiers and owners of each piece of land, with a brief description, the area, gross rental and rateable value. Unfortunately, the book is not dated. My best guess is that it is from 1870, since it mentions the late John Wild, who died in 1869. It must predate 1873, since that was when Thomas retired to Harlington and left the market gardening business to his son. It was his son, also called Thomas, who formed the partnership of Wild & Robbins, which was such a prominent employer in the area at the beginning of the twentieth century.

The list started with the larger tenants or owners and worked its way down to tenanted houses. There were 340 numbered entries but some of the earlier ones comprised several distinct pieces of land. For example, the entry for Samuel Hunt listed 38 separate plots of land scattered around the parish; some he owned himself but the remainder were rented from Mr Cotton or Lord Strafford. Individual areas of very small plots were not given but the total area for groups of cottages was entered in the tables. There appear to be a few small errors in Thomas's calculations of the total areas and rentals. The area of the parish was about 3,148 acres, the total gross rental about £10,086 and the total rateable value about £9,220, a considerable increase on thirty years before.

Thomas Wild himself owned just over 37 acres of 'garden', 'orchard' and 'land' in Sipson, based around the Wild's ancestral home at Sipson Farm. He rented a further 31 acres in Sipson and Sipson Green. He also owned 5 acres of land 'on the Heath' and rented an additional 17 acres. From the 1873 Return of Owners of Land we know that he then owned 60 acres, but some of this would have been in the neighbouring parish of Harlington. Like most of the other landowners, he also owned cottages, many of which may have been tenanted by his field workers, at any rate the names are familiar from his wages books: for example, Eldridge, Chilton, Druce and Tillier. Unlike the

larger landholdings, the cottages are in a more logical order, starting with those in Longford and moving on to Harmondsworth, Sipson, Sipson Green, The Magpies and Heathrow. Generally the full name of the tenant was given but there are a number of entries in the form of 'Widow Spurling', for example, and in a handful of cases the entry simply says 'Occupier'.

Malcolm Heyward, 129 Lightwood Road, Buxton, Derbyshire SK17 6RW

Richard Chapman has a searchable CD of Harmondsworth Ratepayers available at meetings on the Society Laptop. The Lists are in alphabetical order of occupiers and owners.

The CD has been kindly loaned by Mr Heyward.

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

We hope to shortly publish the list of BMD certificates in our area on the WMFHS web site, www.west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk

Mrs Briant has kindly offered details of the following unwanted certificates. Please contact Mrs J.E. Briant, 255 Butts Road, Southampton, Hants SO19 1BN.

Births

<i>Year</i>	<i>Reg District</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Father</i>	<i>Mother</i>
1838	St Pancras	Catherine	M. Mullany	Catherine Long
1842	St Pancras	Catherine	M. Mullany	Catherine Long
1860	Edmonton	Benjamin	B. Goodwin	M.A. Knox
1841	Kensington	John	S. Newton	Ann Marlowl
1840	Islington	Henry	H. Braint(sic)	Lucy Mays
1867	Shoreditch	Isabella E.	C.J. Bryant	Sarah Salmon
1889	Lambeth	Helen H.	A. Bryant	K. Catermole

Marriage

<i>Year</i>	<i>Reg. District</i>	<i>Groom's Name</i>	<i>Bride's Name</i>
1888	Whitechapel	Lazarus Crook (22) (father Joseph)	Jane Debear (23) (father Aaron)
1873	Walworth	Wm Picton (father George)	Annie Farrell (20) (father William)

Deaths

<i>Year</i>	<i>Reg. District</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>
1878	Cripplegate	Thomas Godwin	52
1910	Brentford	Catherine Pocock	80
1920	Wandsworth	Mary Martin George	82
1912	Paddington	John Newton	72
1887	Camberwell	James Hutchings	73
1867	Strand	Ann Hutchins	52
1857	Poplar	Rebecca Pocock	33
1917	Brentford	Annie Whitbourne	89
1899	Wandsworth	Isabella Bryant	35
1881	Uxbridge	Ann Peters	82
1886	Marylebone	Isabella Briant	60

Ann Carter has the following unwanted death certificate;

<i>Year</i>	<i>Reg District</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>
1885	Acton Green	Harriet Ellis	85 widow of John

Please send S.A.E. to 42 Hereward Way, Wethersfield, Essex CM7 4EG.

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.

ST MARY'S, EALING

I have tracked down a monumental inscription record which shows that six of my ROUND ancestors from Old Brentford are buried in a family tomb at St Mary's, Ealing. I visited the church and the overgrown and neglected churchyard, but could find no trace of the tomb. However, the churchyard looks unnaturally small. Does anyone know whether it was once larger than it is now, and whether any graves/tombstones/tombs etc were moved or destroyed? Or whether people in the St Mary's "catchment area" were buried somewhere other than in the churchyard in the early 19th century, and if so, where? I did ask both the vicar and the Ealing Local Studies library, but neither were able to help me. (My six ancestors died between 1825 and 1839, so they cannot be buried in South Ealing Cemetery, which I believe only opened in 1861 or thereabouts).

*Gavin Meeser, 12 North Road, Cliffe, Rochester, Kent ME3 7UH
gavin.meeser@btinternet.com*

TURMEAU

I am seeking information about the birth of JOHN TURMEAU around 1827 and his father HENRY, a case/cabinet maker. John was married at St Giles in the Fields in 1851, but not baptised there. Any information about TURMEAU would be helpful

Joan Turmeau, 7 Chesney/avenue, Chadderton, Oldham OL9 8DR

SHADBOLT/WEEDON

My father THOMAS MEAD SHADBOLT was born in 1900 in Fulham, his parents being WILLIAM SPARAWKE SHADBOLT b 1857 and ELIZABETH WEEDON b 1861. Thomas was one of five known children; the others being Sarah b1889, Henry b 1891, Alice b 1896 and Rose 1898. In

1901 census Thomas was living with his wife in Fulham. I am hoping to locate a descendant with whom I could correspond. Any information would be welcome.

Don Shadbolt, 913 View Road, Qualicum Beach, B.C. Vancouver Island, Canada V9K 1N3. dshad@shaw.ca

HOUNSLOW

Were your ancestors living in Hounslow in Victorian or Edwardian times? Chris Hern has been researching the history of the development of two areas in south Hounslow; St Stephens Road/Hanworth Road and the area between Pownall Gardens, Bristow Road and Inwood Road. He would welcome any information on the families living in these areas in the years to 1915, and can pass on details of the early history of the areas and the houses. Any information on the local Hounslow builders in late Victorian times would also be appreciated, including Thomas Hiscock, William Hogbin, George Danels, G. Emmet and W. Finch

Contact Chris at 126 St Stephens Rd, Hounslow TW32 2BW or email chris.lani@blueyonder.co.uk

FIELD

My uncle, MARTIN JOHN FIELD, was killed at Arnhem on September 19th 1944 during WWII. He was 20 years old and had lived, with his parents, FRANKLIN and BETTY FIELD at 327 Uxbridge Road, Acton. Is there any person who knew the family still living in the Middlesex area, with any knowledge especially of their son, such as schooling, employment etc?

Brian Field, 7 Vicarage Court, Egham TW20 8NS

EDITOR'S NOTES

The stock of articles from members about their family history is getting low so please think about contributing your articles. 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

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.

- B274 Mr P.W & Mrs A.E Blundell, 10 Ford Road, Ashford,
Middlesex TW15 2RD
*peter@blundellashfreeserve.co.uk and
alison@blundellashfreeserve.co.uk*
- B295 Mrs M.L. Bordill, 7 Leyfield Avenue, Romiley, Stockport,
Cheshire SK6 4AP
mollybordill@tiscali.co.uk
- H246 Mrs D.M. Helmore, Honeywood House, Avon Dassett, Southam,
Warwickshire CV47 2AH
petedeehelmore@talk21.com
- M211 Mr N. Meadows, 34 Ivydene, West Molesey, Surrey KT8 2HG
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- M212 Mrs S .K. Minney, 20 Walpole Court, Hampton Road,
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- S244 Mrs M. Speller, 65 Thorpdene Gardens, Shoeburyness,
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- U5 Mrs S. Uphill, 6 Maple Road, Yeading, Hayes, Middlesex UB4 9LP
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We regret to report the death of Mr. Jim Childs, a member of WMFHS since 1990.

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
AINLEY	Circa 1800	Kirkburton	YKS	B274
AITKIN/AITKEN	Circa 1800	Aylesbury	BKM	B274
ALLEN	After 1812	Hanworth Area	MDX	P142
AMBROSE	1800-1900	Chelsea	MDX	M212
ASHCROFT	18-19C	Ormskirk	LAN	B274
ASPINWALL	18-19C	Melling	LAN	B274
ATHERTON	18-19C	Kirkby	LAN	B274
BANKS	18-19C	Aintree	LAN	B274
BATEMAN	17-19C	Longford	MDX	W225
BERRY	Any	Fulham	LND	B295
BETRIDGE	1800-1900	All	SRY	S244
BIDDLE	After 1812	West Middlesex	MDX	M211
BLAKE	19C	Hanworth Area	MDX	P142
BLUNDELL	18-19C	Halsall	LAN	B274
BOBBITT	1860-1900	Islington	MDX	M212
BONEY	17-21C	Lambeth	SRY	S240
BOYLETTE	After 1812	Hanworth Area	MDX	P142
BROOKS	18-19C	Marylebone	MDX	W225
BROWNJOHN	Any	Any	Any	S243
BUCKMASTER	19C	Any	LND	U5
BUCKMASTER	19C	Leith	MLN	U5
BUSHELL	After 1812	Sunbury on Thames Area	MDX	P142
CALDWELL	18-19C	Kirkby	LAN	B274
CARLISLE	Any	London	MDX	B295
CHEESEMAN	1800-1850	Chiswick/Ealing	MDX	S243
CHURCHILL	1800-1900	All	LND	S244
CLAYTON	19C	Poynton	CHS	B274
COLLINS	After 1812	Ashford Area	MDX	P142
COOMBS	1780-1850	Stafford	STS	S243
COTTRELL	Any	London	MDX	B295
CRITCHER	Any	Any	Any	S243
CRONK	1800-1900	Sundridge	KEN	M212
DANIEL	17-20C	East Claydon	BKM	S240
DAVIES	After 1750	All	SAL	S244
DAVINIERE	19C	Marylebone	MDX	M212
DAVIS	19C	Kennington	SRY	B274

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
DAVIS	Circa 1800	Whitchurch	OXF	B274
DAWSON	18-19C	Holmfirth	WYK	U5
DE CAUSSIN	After 1812	West Middlesex	MDX	M211
DOVEY	1850-1950	St Pancras	MDX	M212
DURDEN	1800-1850	Hillingdon	MDX	S243
DYER	18-19C	Colchester	ESS	W225
DYER	18-19C	Leeds	NRY	W225
EAST	After 1812	Hanworth Area	MDX	P142
ELLIOTT	1750-1820	Hayes	MDX	H246
ELLIOTT	1760-1850	Hillingdon	MDX	H246
ELLIOTT	1760-1850	Hampton Wick	MDX	H246
ELLIOTT	1760-1850	Hammersmith	MDX	H246
ELLIOTT	1750-1850	Uxbridge	MDX	H246
FISHER	Any	London	MDX	B295
FLETCHER	1800-1850	Hillingdon	MDX	S243
FOLLOWS	19C	Bristol	GLS	S243
FORD	19C	All	MDX	B274
FRANCIS	1800-1870	Chiswick/Brentford	MDX	S243
GARMAN/JARMAN	After 1600	All	CHS	B274
GIRLING	1800-1900	All	NFK	S244
GIRLING	1900-2000	All	ESS	S244
GITTINS	Any	London	MDX	B295
GLOVER	18C	Southwark	SRY	B274
GRAY	After 1812	Hanworth Area	MDX	P142
GRAY	18-19C	Any	CAM	S240
GUSH	Any	Any	Any	H246
HALL	Circa 1900	Battersea	SRY	B274
HALL	18-19C	Bourton-on-the-Water	GLS	B274
HAMILTON	20C	Gunnersbury	MDX	M212
HASTWELL	After 1700	London	LND	B274
HAYNES	17-19C	Brackley	NTH	S240
HEDGES	After 1812	Hanworth Area	MDX	P142
HENWOOD	19C	Plymouth	DEV	B274
HILL	18-19C	Bradford	NRY	W225
HILL	18-19C	York	NRY	W225
HISSEY	18-19C	Harmondsworth	MDX	W225
HOBSON	19C	Stalybridge	CHS	B274
HOUGHTON	After 1700	All	SAL	S244
HURRING	17-21C	Any	NFK	S240
HURST	After 1812	Hanworth Area	MDX	P142
HUTCHINS	After 1812	West Middlesex	MDX	M211
JACKSON	1820-90	Ealing	MDX	H246
KEEN	18-19C	Cookham Dean	BRK	U5
KENDALL	After 1812	West Middlesex	MDX	M211
LEDSON	18-19C	Melling	LAN	B274
LENNOX	19C	Twickenham Area	MDX	P144
LUDFORD	17-19C	Lambeth	SRY	S240
MA(O)LONEY	1750-1880	Kerry	IRL	S240
McCORMAC	1750-1880	Limerick	IRL	S240
McLAUCHLAN	19C	Leith	MLN	U5
MEADOWS	After 1812	West Middlesex	MXD	M211
MOLYNEUX	18-19C	Aintree	LAN	B274
MONGER	19C	Any	HAM	S243
MORDAY	1800-1900	All	LND	S244
MORRIS	Circa 1800	Blythburgh	SFK	B274

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
MORRISON	1800-1900	All	LND	S244
MUNDAY	1800-1850	Fulham/Hanwell	MDX	S243
NORMAN	18-19C	Fingringhoe	ESS	S240
OVERMASS	1600-1950	Any	All	M212
OWEN	After 1800	All	SAL	S244
OWEN(S)	17-19C	Lambeth	SRY	S240
PADGETT	18-19C	Bradford	NRY	W225
PARSONS	1600-1950	Deal	KEN	M212
PEAR	19C	Twickenham Area	MDX	P144
PERKINS	1800-1900	Pembrokeshire	WAL	S244
PICKETT	1780-1810	Hanwell	MDX	H246
PINNEBERG	18 & 19C	Westminster	MDX	M212
PLETTS	19-20C	Notting Hill	MDX	M212
PURDEY	After 1812	Hanworth Area	MDX	P142
PYE	18-19C	Aintree	LAN	B274
ROBERTS	19C	Liverpool	LAN	B274
ROBERTS	Circa 1800	Linkinhorne	CON	B274
SEALEY	18-19C	Brentford	MDX	S243
SEAWARD	1780-1850	Hanwell	MDX	H246
SEAWARD	1830-1900	Putney	SRY	H246
SHOESMITH	1800-1850	Hammersmith	MDX	S243
SPARKS	18-19C	Chelsea	LND	U5
SPARKS	18-19C	Bagshot Area	SRY	U5
SPELLER	1800-1900	All	LND	S244
SPELLER	After 1700	All	ESS	S244
STIFF	17-19C	Any	SFK	U5
STIFF	19C	Westham Area	LND	U5
STOCKWELL	1750-1850	Chiswick	MDX	S243
STREET	19C	Westminster	MDX	B274
STROUD	After 1812	Sunbury on Thames Area	MDX	P142
SUTCLIFFE	18-19C	Bradford	NRY	W225
TALBOT	After 1812	West Middlesex	MDX	M211
TASKER	After 1812	West Middlesex	MDX	M211
TAYLOR	17-19C	Lambeth	SRY	S240
TAYLOR	1800-1900	Cobham/Epsom/Chessington	SRY	S244
TEECE	1800-1900	All	SAL	S244
TIPTOD	All	Any	All	M212
TOMSETT	18-20C	Any	SSX	S240
TURNER	18-19C	Lambeth	SRY	S240
UPHILL	17-19C	Minety	SOM	U5
WALLER	18-19C	Bagshot Area	SRY	U5
WALLER	18-19C	Chelsea	LND	U5
WASHER	1887-2000	Fulham	LND	B295
WEBB	18-19C	Wivenhoe	ESS	S240
WEBB	19C	Bristol	GLS	S243
WEBBER	1700-1950	Lamarsh	ESS	M212
WELCH	17-19C	Any	HAM	S240
WHEELER	18-19C	Brentford	MDX	U5
WHEELER	18-19C	Chelsea	LND	U5
WHITE	18-19C	Longford/Harmondsworth	MDX	W225
WHITE	19C	Liverpool	LAN	B274
WILD	18-19C	Bagshot Area	SRY	U5
YOUNG	1750-1850	London	LND	S243

INDEXES HELD BY MEMBERS

These indexes are intended as aids to research in the West Middlesex area. For Society members fees are as stated (please quote membership number); for non-members they are twice what is indicated below, except where specified.

Please note that all enquirers must include a SAE (or IRC). Unless stated otherwise, cheques should be made payable to the holder of the index, not the WMFHS.

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

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

West Middlesex Strays People from or born in our area found in another area. Enquiries : Members free, non-members £1.00.

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

Monumental Inscriptions: Acton, Ashford, Cranford, Chiswick, Ealing, Feltham, Fulham (recorded 100 years ago), Hampton, Harlington, Hayes, Heston, Hillingdon, Hounslow (United Reformed), Norwood Green, Perivale, Staines, Teddington, Twickenham and Uxbridge. Enquiries: free for members, non-members £1.00.

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

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

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

Chiswick Census 1801 Head of household plus numbers of males and females; additional information in some cases.

Mrs R. Ward, 29 Ernest Gardens, Chiswick, London W4

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

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

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

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

Hayes St Mary's Parish Registers Baptisms, marriages, burials 1557-1840. Enquiries £1 per surname.

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

Hillingdon Parish Registers Baptisms 1559-1909, marriages 1559-1910, burials 1559-1948 (churchyard) and 1867-1903 (cemetery). Enquiries £1.

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

Isleworth All Saints Parish Registers Baptisms 1566-1919, marriages 1566-1927, burials 1566-1942. Enquiries £1.00.

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

Isleworth Register of Baptisms Brentford Union Workhouse, and Mission Church, with extracts from Register of Baptisms at Wesleyan Methodist Church, Isleworth.

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

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

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

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

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

Feltham Index An expanding collection of transcripts and indexes relating to the parish of Feltham, Enquiries free, on receipt of a SAE. Contributions welcome.

Mr A. Rice, 46 Park Way, Feltham, Middlesex TW14 9DJ

Coastguard Index All enquiries £5.00 per name.

Mrs E. Stage, 150 Fulwell Park Avenue, Twickenham, Middlesex

West Middlesex War Memorials Substantial name-list material, consisting of public, churches', schools' and companies' memorials etc, for WWI and WWII and earlier wars where they exist; list not yet complete; information on any other memorials you know of would be welcome. When making an enquiry please include any information on village or town where you might expect a name to be mentioned.

All enquiries, 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

Stanwell Census Lookups: Name database for 1841 - 1901. Parish Baptism records 1794-1871, Marriages 1751-1865 and Burials 1758- 1859 are also available.

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

Area of Interest

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

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West Middlesex FHS

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