



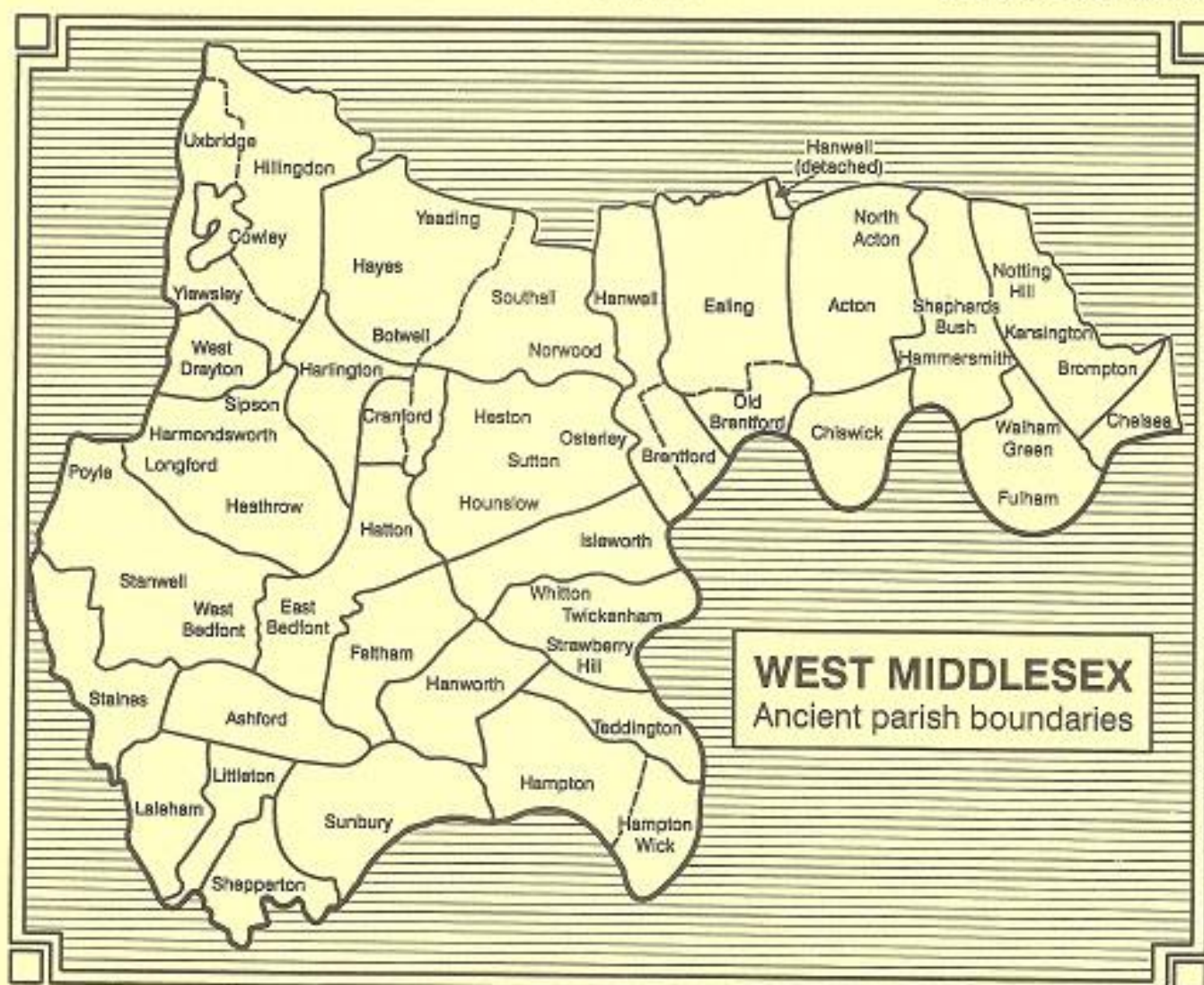
WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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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FUTURE MEETINGS

The following talks have been arranged:

2005 15 Dec. Christmas Party and “Christmas Past and Present - Festive Customs and Traditions” - *Colin Chapman*

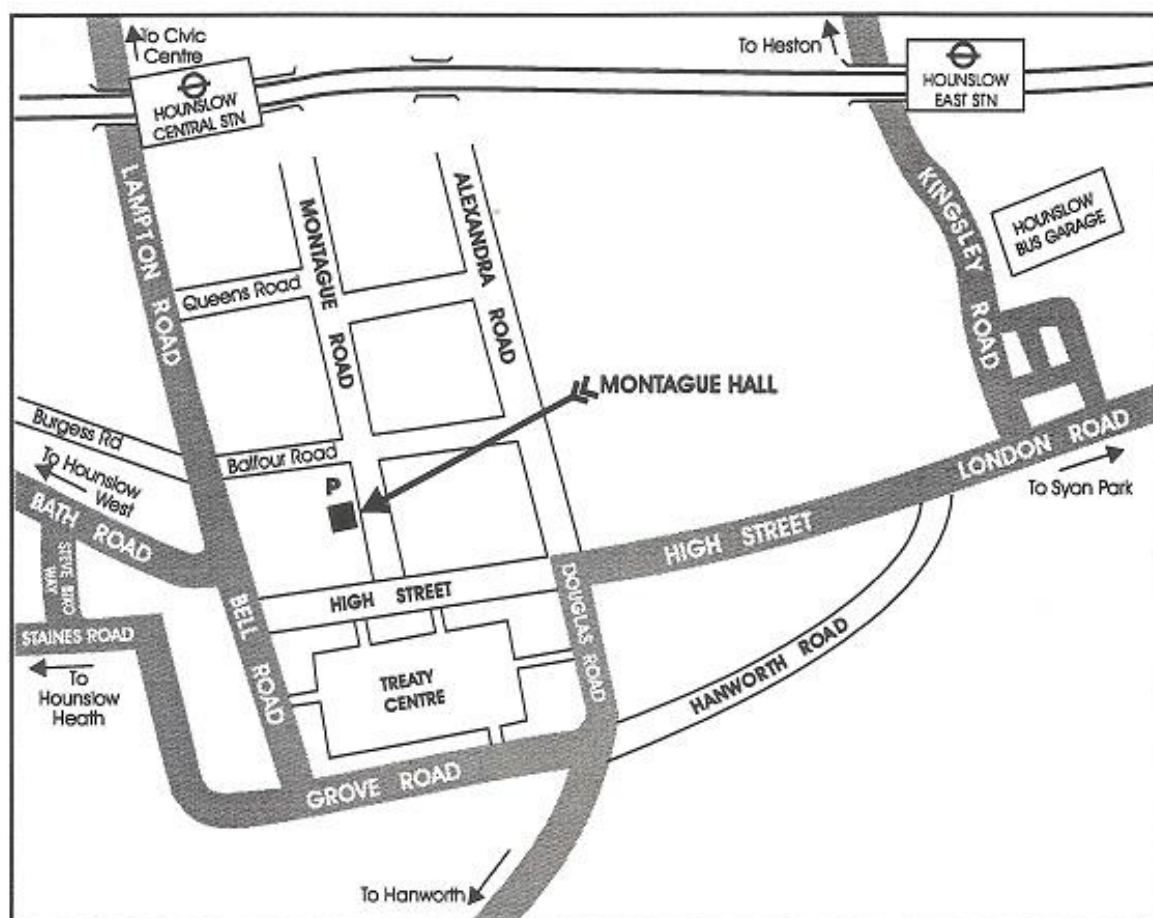
2006 19 Jan. L/Cp1Warne on Active Service - *Roy Hewitt*

16 Feb. The Romanies and their Crafts - 1000 years on the move and still a mystery - *Stuart King*

16 Mar. A.G.M. and a short talk

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. 1G1, 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



ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the West Middlesex Family History Society will be held on Thursday 16 March 2006 at Montague Hall, Montague Road, Hounslow.

Reports will be presented by the Chairman and Treasurer and members will be asked to approve the accounts for the year 2005 and elect accounts examiners for the coming year.

Elections will be held for officers and members of the Executive Committee.

Members who wish to bring forward any matters at the AGM, or to propose nominations for the Committee, are asked to write to the Secretary at the address below by 4th January 2006.

The agenda for the AGM will be included in the next issue of the journal, to be published and distributed at the beginning of March 2006.

Tony Simpson 32 The Avenue, Bedford Park, Chiswick W4 1HT

NEWS ROUNDUP

Diary Dates

Tuesday 13 December: The Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society, Christmas Social at the Orangery, Squires Garden Centre, Halliford.

2006

Sunday 29 January: The Bracknell Family History Fair, Sport and Leisure Centre, Bagshot Road (A322), Bracknell RG12 9SE. 10-5 With over 200 stalls this is the country's largest Sunday family history fair.

Sunday 12 February: The Sussex and South London Family History Fair, K2 Crawley, Pease Pottage Hall, Crawley. 10-5 N.B. Brand New Venue. 160 stalls.

Sunday 5 March: Bath Family History Fair, Bath Pavilion, North Parade Road, BA2 4ET 10-4 A really popular Fair with up to 120 stalls.

Sunday 12 March: The Merseyside and Cheshire Family History fair, Hulme Hall, Bolton Road, Port Sunlight Village, Bebington, Wirral, Merseyside.

The Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society:

Tuesday 17 January: A.G.M.

Tuesday 21 February: "Brooklands Motor Racing" by Tony Hutchings.

Tuesday 21 March: "David Garrick at Hampton" by Sara Bird.

Unless otherwise stated, all talks take place in the Theatre at Halliford School, Russell Road, Shepperton, and commence at 8 p.m. Free to members, non members welcome £1.00 per head.

WMFHS NOTICEBOARD



The One-Day Conference, 10th September 2005

Bridget Purr

It was a dull rainy day outside, but inside the National Archives Conference Suite, it was bright with visitors from Derbyshire to Devon anticipating a rewarding day at the West Middlesex One-Day Conference.

We began on a spirited note with Jean Debney giving us her lively description of the documents we could expect to find in the parish chest, followed by Richard Harvey's erudite explanation of the intricacies of the apprenticeship system.

The delegates went their own way at lunch time, the TNA offering hot or cold snacks and also the facility to eat your own food in their comfortable cafeteria. There was also the possibility to browse in the TNA bookshop.

The afternoon began with a report by "Widow Carter" to the rate payers who financed the local workhouse - no possibility here of succumbing to an after lunch nap as Liz Carter, in her Victorian costume, entertained and educated us in how the workhouse was organised in the late 19th century. Tom Doig was our final speaker, who described in his own inimitable manner, Victorian attitudes to death, finishing our day with anecdote and humour.

There were familiar faces in the audience, plus out of county members and many non-members, most of whom had been attracted by our advertising in family history magazines and notices in the journals of other family history societies.

Our questionnaire gave a profile of those who attended and we were happy to see that half considered themselves to be family historians with some experience, a quarter were beginners and a quarter had several years' experience. This graphically emphasises the difficulties of gauging the standard of lecture material - if the talks cover basic information the experienced are bored, yet too advanced sources leave the beginners bewildered. The enthusiastic response to our speakers seemed to show that the lecturers and topics chosen on this occasion achieved the right balance. As organisers we hope that all who attended found something of interest and from our audience feedback we are confident it was a successful day.

Finally here is a quote from a delegate who said she was a beginner, which sums up one of the main reasons for organising such a conference, “It is the stray comment that prompts a new train of thought.” We trust that our Conference inspired many new trains of thought that will be helpful in subsequent research.

FFHS Update

by Mike Cordery

In this edition we begin a series of Updates regarding the Federation of Family History Societies, of which our Society is a member and about whose functions and benefits many of us are, perhaps, unaware.

First, then, a bit of background. The Federation was formed in 1974 “to promote, encourage and foster the study of family history, genealogy and heraldry and in furthering this to coordinate and assist the work of member Societies and Bodies interested in family history, genealogy and heraldry and to promote the preservation, security and accessibility of archive material”. The FFHS is a registered charity and a Limited Company, owning one subsidiary trading company that deals with publications. Thirty years later in 2004 it produced New Articles of Association, updating and setting out the rights, obligations and structure of the Federation.

Currently the FFHS has over 200 members (representing around 300,000 individuals), some 20% overseas, the rest in the UK. The majority of Federation members are Family History Societies similar to ours, but there are over 50 other, specialist Societies that cater for cultural or one-name interests. (At the moment individual family historians cannot become direct members of the Federation). Membership is expected to grow slowly over the next five years and the FFHS is now rethinking its role and structure in order better to represent the interests of its members (as it did so successfully in helping to suspend the Government’s recent initiatives for a revamp of the Civil Registration processes and accessibility) and to respond to the two major trends of recent years, the impact of the computer/internet and the higher visibility and commercialisation of our hobby.

So, how far is the FFHS achieving the objectives set out above? How will Federation changes directly affect you and me, ordinary Society members? What benefits do we currently receive for the 30 pence per WMFHS member contributed annually to the FFHS? In the Journal's Spring edition I will bring us up to date on Federation activities, benefits and proposed changes. Meantime I strongly recommend our readers to visit the Federation website, on www.ffhs.org.uk .

Sheila Scott

It is with great regret that we report the death, on 31st October, of Sheila Scott, our Exchange Journal librarian. Sheila had been ill for some time but had sought to keep her life on course and had managed to attend some of our monthly meetings, giving her friends reason to hope. Our thoughts are with Dave and the family

Spotlight On Middlesex Town Names - Spelthorne Hundred

Ashford. "Ash trees by a ford" from the Old English *aesc* meaning ash tree, and *forde*, a river crossing. Recorded in the Domesday Book as *Exeforde*.

Bedfont. "Bede's Spring" from the Old English *funt* or spring. Recorded in the Domesday Book as *Bedefunt*.

Charlton. "Ceorl's Farm" from the Old English *ceorl*, a name and *tun* meaning farm. Recorded in the Domesday Book as *Cerdentone*.

Feltham. "Open land village" from the Old English *felt*, open field and *ham* meaning village. Recorded in the Domesday Book as *Felteha*.

Hampton, Hampton Court and Hampton Wick. From the Old English *hamm*, land on a bend of a river, and *tun*, a farm. The name Hampton Court was first recorded in 1476, *courte* being the Old English for manor house. Wick means outlying farm from the Old English *wic*. Recorded in the Domesday Book as *Hamntone*.

Hanworth. "Han's enclosure" from the Old English *sworde* meaning enclosure. Recorded in the Domesday Book as *Haneworde*.

Hatton. "Heather covered farm" from the Old English *heath*, meaning heather and *tun*, a farm.

Kempton. "Cena's Farm". Recorded in the Domesday Book as *Chenetone*.

Laleham. "Lele's land on the bend of the river" from the Old English *hamm*, land on the bend of the river. Recorded in the Domesday Book as *Leleha*.

Littleton "Small farm" from the Old English *tun* or farm.

Shepperton. "Shepherds farm", from the Old English *sceaphierde* or shepherd and *tun* a farm. The name was first recorded in 959 AD as *Scepertun*.

Staines. "Stone" from the Old English *stan* meaning stone. The stone was thought to be the Roman milestone on the London to Silchester Road.

Stanwell. "Stone stream". Recorded as *Stanwelle* in the Domesday Book.

Teddington. "Farm of the Tudda's people" and not "Tide-end-town", although this is where the tidal Thames ends.

In August Andrea Cameron, who was formerly Local Studies Librarian at Hounslow, came to talk to us on the subject of the Civil War (1642-51) in and around Hounslow, and the role played by the various landowners who lived in the area. Many of them were involved before, during and after the conflict, and some managed to survive both the War and the eventual Restoration of the Monarchy by having a foot in both camps, as with the Berkeleys at Cranford Park - the Earl had entertained the King at his house, but made his peace with Cromwell; the Percys at Syon House had earned Royal displeasure over their implication in the Gunpowder Plot, but the Earl of Northumberland instigated the tax of 'Ship Money' to build boats for Charles and was appointed Captain General of the Army in 1640, but he later supported the Parliament as much as the King.

After the Battle of Brentford in 1642 the Royalist Army took over Syon House for twenty-four hours, but the Earl was not there - he was organising a force of trained bands from London and took part in the later 'stand-off' at Turnham Green, when not a shot was fired. Did the King watch the Battle of Brentford from the roof of Boston Manor House? It was the home of Sir Edward Spencer, one of the Spencers of Althorp in Northamptonshire, and he was indeed a Royalist. Richard Bulstrode of Hounslow Manor wrote in his Civil War diary that the King spent the night of the Battle with his friend Lord Cottingham of Hanworth Manor, so he could also have been at Boston Manor that night. Also at Brentford, close to St Leonard's Church, lived and died Sir William Noye, Attorney General under Charles I, his son also lived at Brentford and was involved on the Royalist side in the Civil War.

The big houses at Chiswick were divided during the War: at the Prebendial Manor in Chiswick Lane lived Arthur Duck, who supported the King; he is buried in St Nicholas Church. Near the river lived Francis, Earl of Bedford, who supported Parliament, but died in 1641. After the War, in 1676, at Sutton Court lived Thomas Belize, Viscount Falkenberg, who married Mary, third daughter of Oliver Cromwell and was said to have 'adaptable political opinions'. He strongly supported Cromwell during the War but also supported the Restoration. Some believed Oliver Cromwell was buried alongside his daughter and son-in-law in the Falkenberg Vault in St Nicholas Church but when the vault was opened in the 1880s it contained only two bodies. But the rumour that Cromwell is buried in the church goes on.

At Isleworth, Moses Glover's map of 1635 shows 'Lord Grey's house' - Grey was one of the signatories for the King's execution; but at Twickenham

Park lived Lord Berkeley of Stratton, a cousin of the Berkeleys at Cranford, who was Commander-in-Chief of Royalist forces in the West Country. Exiled to France, he was honoured with several posts after the Restoration.

Glover's 1635 map shows Hounslow's main street crossed with several inn signs - in a census of 1650 Hounslow was shown to have 120 houses, many of which were inns or alehouses. These inns provided accommodation throughout the Civil War for officers of both armies as they travelled back and forth to London.

Hounslow Heath was much used during the Civil War as a mustering place for troops - from here Prince Rupert of the Royalist Army launched his attack on Brentford. The Earl of Essex's Parliamentary forces mustered here in 1643 and in 1647 the Parliamentarian General Fairfax was crossing the Heath when he was shot by the notorious Moll Cutpurse, female highwayman. She was caught by his officers and tried but bought her freedom. With these and numerous other examples, Andrea certainly proved to us that our area was very much involved in the events of the English Civil War.

USING THE COMPUTER FOR FAMILY HISTORY

Jeanne Bunting

In September Jeanne Bunting gave a very comprehensive talk on using computers for family history, reminding us that although everyone has their own way of doing things on computer, we can still learn from other people. She had however coined an old proverb: 'Computers are the thieves of time'. One should always remember to 'back-up' one's records in case something goes wrong with the computer or data is lost when alterations are being made to records. There is now a program which will copy everything on the hard drive onto a second hard drive; these drives can now be bought for about £50. Jeanne advised buying a casing and placing the second hard drive inside; this can be plugged into your PC or laptop via a port. Or material can be stored on floppy disk, CD-RUM or DVD, or even on the Internet via one's own web page, or specialist companies will store data for you. Due to incompatibility between programs Jeanne recommended using GEDCOM files, which can be put into any other file, but even these are not as standard as they once were.

Jeanne went on to demonstrate ways in which such facilities as databases can be used for storing family history records (Jeanne emphasised that it is very important to state the sources of one's data). This is a more flexible system than keeping index cards as computerised records can be moved around and changed, and the databases themselves are becoming more flexible and

easier to use. Desk top publishing can be used to produce high-quality books and newsletters. Family members can be asked to send information for these in electronic form, say on CD or floppy disk, as this will not need retyping. Photographs can be scanned in using a scanner that stores the photographs in a file; this produces better quality pictures than photocopying onto the page, and photographs stored in a file can be enhanced and altered. Jeanne recommended using a graphics tablet for illustrations as this comes with a pen which is easier to use than a mouse. Family trees can be produced, but a mono-spaced font should be used.

Jeanne also spoke of the usefulness or otherwise of the main genealogy programs available on the market, and covered the various commercially available CD-ROMs that contain genealogical indexes and images, such as the National Burial Index and CDs produced by Family History Societies. One needs to balance cost of travelling to records repositories such as the Family Records Centre with the cost of buying this material, and the convenience of working at home. Then there is the huge amount of data available on the Internet. Family history information can be shared via email, and local knowledge obtained. Rootsweb.com has a list of all mailing lists which supply specialist information. Jeanne said the Guild of One Name Studies website should be the family historian's first port of call: it lists all names being researched as one-name studies.

The Mormons (Church of Latter-Day Saints) have their Family Search and Vital Records Index, some of which can be downloaded onto one's PC. Record Offices' websites should be consulted before a visit to check on opening times, etc. and documents can even be ordered to be ready when one arrives, and certificates can be ordered online (those wary of supplying credit card details could use a card with a limit of say £100).

Scottish records can be accessed from GRD Scotland and the catalogues of repositories such as SQG, TNA, and the British Library can be perused. The Newspaper Library (Colindale) catalogue will give what newspapers were being printed between certain dates in a given area. The Maritime Museum website has a catalogue of their holdings plus pictures of ships. TNA website offers Documents Online which includes FCC Wills and Soldiers' Medal Cards. The Federation of Family History Societies' website has a wealth of information, e. g. about areas covered by family history societies. Free BMD is an ongoing voluntary project aiming eventually to cover all births, marriages and deaths indexes for England and Wales; their website shows what has so far been transcribed. UKBMD is a project to cover births, marriages and deaths from local register offices.

Commercial websites include 1837 Online, Ancestry.com, and Origins, which give census and births, marriages and deaths indexes information, and the FFHS' Family History Online which provides data provided by family history societies. They all operate on a subscription, pay-per-view or vouchers basis.

And finally Jeanne mentioned a few of those general genealogical websites which give information on a host of genealogical sources, such as Cyndi's List, Genuki, and not forgetting the search engine Google: type a surname into Google and a great deal of information will come up.

This has been a brief round-up of Jeanne's very comprehensive talk, but for anyone who wishes to hear what she had to say in more detail, the talk was recorded and is available for hire for a small fee. See the Society website for more details.

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.

SUTTON

ERNEST JAMES SUTTON, the husband of my Great Aunt MARTHA ROSE SUTTON, was described as a coal merchant in Yiewsley, West Drayton. They were both living at 67 Colham Road, YIEWSLEY, at the time of their deaths, Ernest James on 8 February 1937, and Martha Rose on 11 March 1938. Does anyone have any recollection of the SUTTONS and their business premises in YIEWSLEY around that time?

Marion Webb, 15 The Rise, Partridge Green, Horsham, West Sussex RH13 8JB or email mx.d@virgin.net

MOODY

Having moved from Suffolk, my 2 x great grandparents were living two doors away from the GEORGE INN, SOUTHALL GREEN, on the 1861 census. Does any reader know where this inn was situated?

Marion Webb, 15 The Rise, Partridge Green, Horsham, West Sussex RH13 8JB or email mx.d@virgin.net

DID YOU KNOW?

The abbreviation for Christmas to Xmas is derived from the Greek alphabet. X is the letter Chi, which is the first letter of Christ's name in the Greek alphabet.

Christmas trees: Christmas trees have no historical connection with Christmas. They predate Christianity by thousands of years, going back to the time of the Druids. The Druids worshipped Nature and during the winter solstice they decorated trees with apples and lit candles to express gratitude to their God Odin for bestowing fruits upon them. The apples represented fertility and the candles, the eternal Light of their Sun God Balter.

Christmas Stockings: According to legend, a kindly nobleman grew despondent over the death of his beloved wife and foolishly squandered his fortune. This left his three young daughters without dowries and facing a life of spinsterhood. The generous St. Nicholas, hearing of the girls' plight, set forth to help. Wishing to remain anonymous, he rode his white horse by the nobleman's house and threw three small pouches of gold coins down the chimney, where they were fortuitously captured by the stockings the young women had hung up to dry.

Advent is a term derived from the Latin *adventur* which means 'arrival'.

Oliver Cromwell who thought Christmas should be a solemn day, banned Christmas carols between 1647 and 1660 in England. The tradition of carol singers going from door to door came about because they were banned from churches in the Middle Ages.

The poinsettia originally grew in Mexico, where it was known as the "Flower of the Holy Night". In the eighteenth century, Mexicans thought the plants were symbolic of the Star of Bethlehem. Thus the poinsettia became associated with the Christmas season. The bright red leaves are often mistaken for petals, when in fact the actual flower is the yellow centre.

Now Christmas is come

*Let us beat up the drum
And call all our neighbours together
And when they appear let us make such good cheer
As will keep out the wind and the weather!*



We wish you all a Happy Christmas and a Peaceful New Year"

The story begins about as far back as records exist with the birth of 9 x Great Great Grandfather LEONARD. He was baptised in 1560 but no Mother's name was mentioned. He married Cecelye Felow (or Pelow), of Luddesdon, Parish of Thame, Oxfordshire, in 1587. Leonard died in 1635 in Luddesdon. His Will made no mention of Cecelye, who it seems must have pre-deceased him. Their children were PHILIP, who married Mary Lewis in Thame in 1644, J arratt, who married Ann (no surname or date of marriage recorded) and who died in 1672, Joan, who it is believed, married into the 'Stone' family of Thame (of which more later) and an unproven 4th child Leonard who died in 1652 and is believed buried in Thame. Jarratt and Ann's offspring were Mary, Thomas, Frances, Joan (who married John Stribblehill) and Ann who married Thomas Stanton.

Philip and Mary had two children, Philip, baptised 1645 and LEONARD, baptised 1648, both in Thame. Philip junior married Elizabeth Bigge by Licence in 1673 and died in 1719, leaving a Will, which I have not seen.

LEONARD (7 x Gt Grandfather) married Ann Peade in Thame in 1673 and I think he was buried in 1729 (date unclear), Ann having died 15 years earlier. This couple also had two children, John baptised 1675 about whom no more is known, and LEONARD baptised 1676 in Thame. He married Ann Beeson in 1706 in Thame and was buried there in 1776. This couple had eight children all baptised in Thame, Ann 1709, Mary 1713 who died aged 12 years, Leonard baptised and buried 1781 aged 9 months, GULIELMUS (sic) 1727, Mary, John, Elizabeth and Leonard. For these last four I have no recorded baptism or burial dates. Mary married Richard Thompkins, described as a labourer, and Elizabeth married Benjamin Howlett, a Yeoman.

GULIELMUS MESSENGER (5x Gt Grandfather) left Thame for Stokenchurch and married there in 1749 to Elizabeth Smith. They appear to have had only one child, LEONARD, (4 x Gt Grandfather) baptised 1751. Still in Stokenchurch, Leonard married Elizabeth Stratford in 1774. They had five children, Elizabeth, baptised 1778 died 1779, Ann 1780 who died aged one week, LEONARD 1783, Sarah 1786 who it is believed married Charles Arnold at Iver, Bucks, in 1809, and Jane 1789 who died in 1794.

LEONARD (3x Gt Grandfather) married Ann Alderman (born 1783) at Chalfont St Peter, Bucks in 1807. He became a Cordwainer (shoemaker), and at some stage they moved to Uxbridge, Middlesex, where their children were born: GEORGE 1810, Sophia 1813 and who died in 1830, Ann 1816,

Eliza 1826 who died aged 24 yrs. GEORGE (2x Gt Grandfather) married Ann Blinco at Fulmer, Bucks, in 1832 and was described as a Bootmaker. Together they had eight children - James baptised 1833 who married Sarah and became a Bootcloser (part of the boot-making process), Sophia baptised 1835, John 1836, FREDERICK 1839, Ann 1842, Leonard John 1845, Charlotte 1847, who later seems to have had an illegitimate daughter, Fanny, who was born and died in Uxbridge 1877, and George 1850 who became a Millwright and married Sarah.

FREDERICK (Gt Grandfather) married at Hillingdon, Middlesex to Annie Barratt, who was born 1839 'London', of which more later. This couple went on to have seven children, all, except the last one, born in Uxbridge. HELENA MARGARET bapt. 1866 at St Andrew's Church, Uxbridge, who was my mother's mother, William Frederick b 1868, Charles Herbert b 1870, who died 1894 in tragic circumstances, Frederick James b 1872 who became a Solicitor's clerk, Annie Elizabeth b 1875, Mabel Esther b 1879, who married a doctor in charge of a hospital for mentally ill patients in Cambridge, and Arthur Edward, born 1881 Godalming after the family moved there earlier in the year. William Messenger became associated with the Estate Agents Messenger May and Babcock in the town.

I discovered that Annie Barratt born 'London', was baptised Amelia in 1838, the daughter of William Barratt and Esther Campbell. She was one of twelve children, eight baptised at St Andrew's Church, Holborn. The others were Charles (illegitimate) 1834, Jane Elizabeth 1839, Charlotte Caroline 1842, William 1843, Henry 1846, Margaret 1848, Elizabeth 1849, Jane 1851, Esther 1852, Emma 1856 and Minnie 1859. The last four were born in Uxbridge. Until they moved to Uxbridge, the family lived at Baynes Court, Portpool Lane, Clerkenwell, Middlesex.

William's wife ESTHER seems to have been the daughter of Captain COLIN CAMPBELL, RN and AMELIA PATTERSON, though I still cannot prove this conclusively. This, strangely, links two sides of our family through Annie's marriage to Frederick Messenger. Colin was b 1768 Ardmore, Kildalton, Isle of Islay, Argyll, the son of DUNCAN and ISABELLA. Duncan's Father was Alexander and his Father was believed to be James. They were Tacksmen (i.e. - they leased their land from the landowner, and in turn could sub-let land to others and collect rent).

Colin's son JOHN, baptised 1804 in Stepney, and who like his Father before him was a Lieutenant and then Captain in the Royal Navy, married in 1831 to JANE SMITH STONE of Thame, Oxon, in Cheltenham. At this time for

reasons unknown John went into the employ of the Honorable East India Company, as a Captain in the Bombay Native Infantry. And so we come back again to the early Messengers and to the link with Thame, and again to the 'Stone' family (Joan, you will remember, was the daughter of Philip and Mary Messenger also married into the 'Stone' family)

But to return to the later Messengers, Charles Herbert Messenger, who worked with his Father Frederick in the Boot-making business in Godalming was (according to a note found in his pocket) 'crossed in love', and one night sadly he took his own life. His body was found on the (then fairly new) railway line not far from the town. His Father Frederick, no doubt very depressed by his son's death, his son-in-law's illness and his daughter Helena's straitened circumstances (more of that later), was found one morning behind the kitchen door of his home where he had hanged himself. As was the custom then, both were buried in unconsecrated ground by the churchyard. Annie, when she died, chose to be buried with him. The ground is all now within the Church boundary.

Misfortune continued to 'dog' the family. HELENA MARGARET my Grandmother, had met, and in 1889 married, a Scot, GRIGOR ANDERSON SMITH who was born in Inch, Aberdeenshire in 1883, the illegitimate son of Mary Porter and William Smith.

Frederick Anderson was born 1890 and baptised in Godalming HELENA MABEL (who became my Mother) in 1891 and she was baptised at St Paul's Church, Finchley. Soon, Grigor developed Tuberculosis, the scourge of those days, and had to spend many months in a Sanatorium at Sandown, Isle of Wight. In those days there were no State 'handouts' in the form of benefit or State pensions. Somehow the family managed and Grigor returned to work at the Stock Exchange. In 1896 twin boys were born, but the family's joy was to be brief. The twins contracted Whooping Cough and died, within hours of each other, of convulsions aged just six weeks. Heartbroken, not only by the twins' deaths, but by her brother's and father's sad deaths, and the return in a short while of her husband's Tuberculosis, she was unable to cope. Possibly she also suffered from post-natal depression. Whatever happened, she became mentally and physically ill and died in September 1898 in the Work House Hospital (later North Middlesex Hospital, Silver St.) four days after admission, as Grigor obviously could not afford anyone to care for her privately. She was buried in a pauper's grave in the Great Northern London Cemetery.

This was still not to be the end of the family's misfortunes. Grigor, by now very ill again himself, arranged for Helena Mabel aged seven years to be

Taken to her Grandparents, MARY (nee Porter) and JAMES ANDERSON, at Crathie, Aberdeenshire (James had brought up Grigor as one of his own sons, and now was to do the same for his wife's son's children). Grigor then took Fred with him to Huntly, 40 miles from Crathie where he had been brought up, in the hope that the pure air would help him to recover, but sadly he too died the same year, four days before Christmas, so Fred also, joined the Crathie family. The children attended Crathie School. After James Anderson had a 'Stroke' and could no longer work, the family moved into Aberdeen where James died in 1909 and Mary aged 90 years in 1928. They, and Grigor are buried in Huntly Cemetery, the town where they began their married life and reared Grigor and their other three children, James, George and Jane Ann. Mabel who was given the 'adoptive' name Anderson (there was no formal adoption then) married my Father FRANCIS CHARLES REED (Frank) a Master Butcher in Aberdeen. His business (several shops eventually) was in London, where I was born and brought up. My Father Frank died in 1968 at home in Acton, where we had lived since 1932 after moving from Kensington where my parents lived after their 1922 marriage. My Mother died in 1989 aged 98. Her brother Fred became a Civil Engineer and married in Aberdeen in 1920. He fought in the 1st World War with the London Scottish Regiment, was a survivor of the battle of Loos, and was Mentioned in Despatches, how he earned the Mention we never discovered, as he never talked about it.

In a final twist to the somewhat convoluted and interwoven and inter-related history of my family, my Mother's Granny Mary (Porter) Anderson and my Father's Mother, Jane Sandieson, were half sisters. That made Mary and Jane's Mother, Grace Sandieson (nee Riddel) both my Gt Granny and my Gt Gt Granny!

LOCAL HISTORY ARTICLES



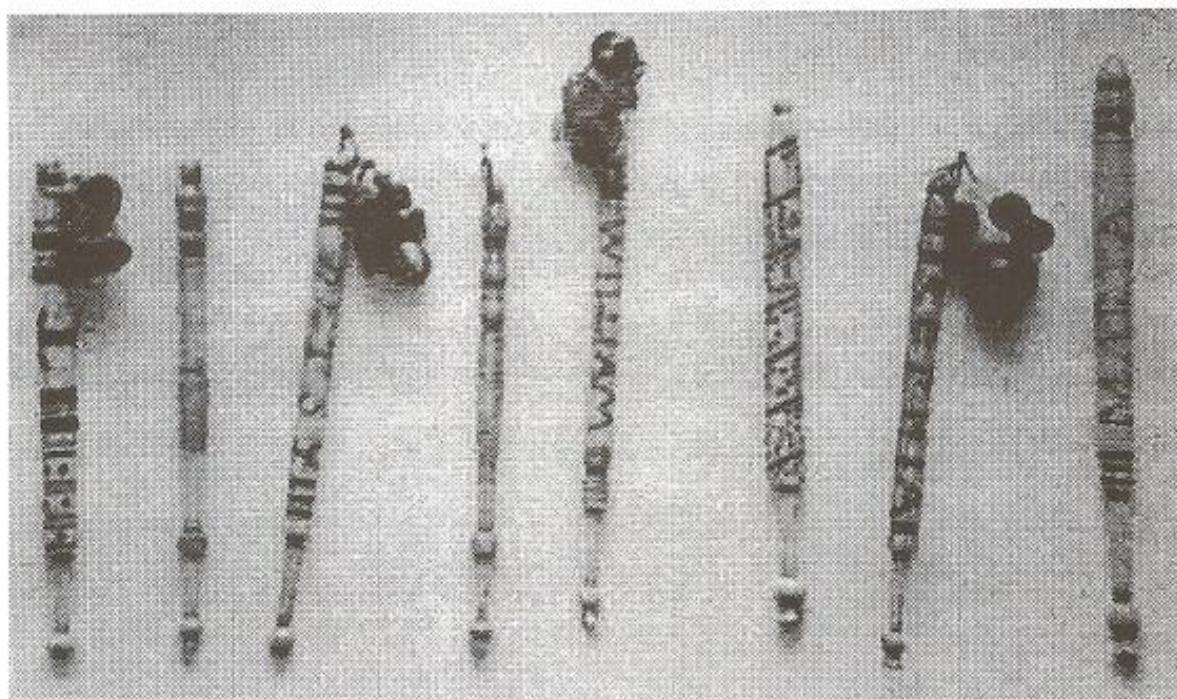
The next article of the Local Parish Series will appear in the March 2006 issue of the journal.

If you would like to contribute to the Local Parish Series and have expertise in a particular parish, please get in touch with Mrs Bridget Purr either at:

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projects@west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk

Bobbin lace making was a cottage industry probably introduced into England by Flemish refugees - Protestants escaping from the Inquisition - in the sixteenth century. Many drifted to the Midlands, particularly Olney, Newport Pagnell, Buckingham, and on into Northamptonshire. Huguenot lace makers from Lille in France soon joined them. These refugees brought with them the tools of their trade and their expertise. Thus pillow lace making was established in the Midlands. Women and children made most of the lace but many men also made lace to supplement agricultural wages. By 1841 machines had been developed which truly imitated the hand-made pillow lace and the cottage industry began to die.

The pillows used in the Midlands were usually round or square, made of canvas and stuffed with straw. Bobbins - spools to hold the thread - were usually made of wood or bone. Up to 1000 could be needed for an elaborate piece of lace. Eight such bobbins have been handed down through our



female line, having passed through at least four generations of ownership so far. Bobbin making was a trade in its own right. The bobbin maker would travel around the lace villages selling his stock of bobbins inscribed with popular Christian names, romantic messages and simple decorations. Personal bobbins were made to order and delivered on the next visit. Bone bobbins could be dyed and took colour very well, and this was used to enhance the natural colour of the bone. Every bobbin maker had his own

method of making coloured dyes and of applying them. One method was to first drill or cut patterns, dye the whole bobbin, then turn it on the lathe again to remove the surface colour, leaving the dye in spots or bands. Another method was to mix the dye with gum Arabic and twirl it into the spots with a crow quill.

Five of our eight bobbins carry inscriptions: MARIA, SOPHIA, BETSY, WILLIAM and WILLIAM HOLD MY LOVE YOUR LIKE A ROS. I thought it very odd for our Elizabeth I ONES to describe her Ag. Lab. Spouse, William HOLD, as being 'like a rose'. A 'pillar of strength' or 'light of my life' perhaps, but 'like a rose'? A novel found in a holiday cottage in the Brecon Beacons afforded inspiration. At one point, a cook reminisces on her girlhood, and talking of the local militia says, "We called them blood red roses", because of course the British Redcoat was known the world over. I never did finish the book, but could our William have been a military man?

So to the census and other sightings for William, but alas, disappointment. William was born in 1824-25 in Northamptonshire. He married Elizabeth I ONES in 1844 and began his married life in Floore, Northamptonshire, moving to Fulham some time in the 1860s. There is no evidence whatsoever that he may have been in the army.

The next stop was the Public Record Office at Kew. The class WO97 covers military discharge papers and this class has been surname indexed by the Friends of the Public Record Office. Sure enough, there was a William HOLD from Northamptonshire listed (WO97 624). Unfortunately, it seems to be the wrong William: Enlisted 20 June 1815 Age 18; Discharged 1837 Age 39; 48th Regiment of His Majesty's Foot No.115 William Hold - Corporal, Wooton, Northants, Labourer; an enlistment date ten years before our William was born.

So what did this odd inscription on the bobbin mean? The Family Historian's Enquire Within under Lacemaking lists the address of Mrs Jennifer Hanney who is compiling an index of lacemakers. She kindly suggested a number of contacts including Christine Springett of the British College of Lace, and a small booklet "Pillow Lace in the East Midlands" by the Luton Museum and Art Gallery. These sources have proved invaluable in providing much background information and even specific details on the likely makers of our bobbins. Christine Springett says

"The inscribed bobbin 'WILLIAM MY LOVE YOU ARE LIKE A ROS' was, we think, made by one of the Haskins family. There were three generations who made bobbins for almost the entire span of the 19th Century. Because

their style of making bobbins was very similar it is not easy to tell one's work from another".

Two things strike me as likely to be significant about these bobbins. Firstly, none of the names presented on them has any apparent link with Elizabeth JONES apart from the two bearing reference to William. Secondly, we have linked the bobbins with Elizabeth because we know from the census she was a lacemaker and my mother and grandmother both confirm their source. But there is nothing to say that Elizabeth herself may not have bequeathed these bobbins from an even older generation. Local girls have been falling for soldiers for many a year, the consequences of which folk songs frequently chronicle. What if Elizabeth's mother, or one of her aunts, passed these bobbins on to a girl who was actively involved in the lacemaking trade? My only regret in all this is that her maiden name wasn't more unusual; there are quite a few JONES in Northampton to search through for further inspiration....

Peter Jennings, Fairacre, Murcot, Malmesbury SN16 9EX

WMFHS 2005 CONFERENCE

reported by Yvonne Masson

The Second WMFHS Conference, this year on the theme "The Poor Are Always With Us", was held in the Conference Suite of the National Archives, Kew, on Saturday 10th September 2005. Attendance was slightly disappointing at 65 delegates, but those who attended enjoyed the day.

Family history expert Jean Debney started off the proceedings with a talk entitled 'What's in Your Parish Chest?', a comprehensive summary of the sort of records produced by individual parishes and what records, which originally were kept in a large chest in the church, may have survived. Jean made the point that perhaps one should be thankful if ancestors were poor, as they were more likely to feature in records produced by the local application of the Poor Laws. The number receiving poor relief was much larger than the number of the better off of the parish who were paying the Poor Rate to support them. One particularly fruitful source are the settlement records, in which parishes tried to decide which residents they were liable to support; this particular class of records contains information about individuals that would be impossible to obtain elsewhere. Very occasionally settlement certificates have survived, which were issued to residents who qualified, and removal orders for those who did not. Records of parish apprenticeships awarded to poor children may also have survived. Jean spoke of the various Parish Officers, like the Parish Constable or Surveyor of the Highways, and

their unpaid duties. For Berkshire, Old Poor Law records have been transcribed by the Berkshire Family History Society and are to be published on CD-ROM by the Berkshire Record Society. Another class of records which Jean recommended looking for, and which may have survived for individual parishes, are Tithes Apportionments (Class IR 26/27 at the TNA); one would be lucky if an ancestor features in these as the accompanying map may show where they were living; there may also be a description of the property and whether they were owner-occupiers or tenants. These records were generally produced in the 1840s and so can be compared with the 1841 and 1851 censuses. Earlier less detailed censuses were taken between 1801 and 1831 and some of these have survived for certain parishes. In summing up, Jean said that survival of local parish records is 'in the luck of the draw'. She recommended consulting such Internet websites as A2A (Access to Archives) which will give information about what records have survived. In reply to a question at the end of the talk, Jean explained that the local Manorial Court dealt with lay matters such as the distribution of land within the parish, whilst poor relief was dealt with by the Vestry, as part of the Church.

After a break for coffee or tea, it was back to hear Richard Harvey, formerly Librarian at the Guildhall Library in the City of London, speak on Apprenticeship. At the beginning of his talk he announced that he would be looking at four questions: (1) what is apprenticeship? (2) who was apprenticed? (3) what records are there? and (4) what do the records tell? Apprenticeship is a form of training, distinguished by the apprenticeship agreement, or indenture, so-called because two copies of the agreement were originally written on one piece of paper, which was then cut in half with a wavy, or indented, edge; the two pieces could if necessary later be shown to match. Later indentures were printed and guillotined in batches; after 1845 the wavy top was abandoned.

An apprentice binds himself to serve an employer, either an individual 'master' or a company, for a set period in return for training, which originally would have included board and lodging. The master received a sum of money, or 'premium' in consideration of taking on the apprentice. In the case of parish apprenticeships, this premium was paid by the parish; parish apprenticeships were often a source of cheap labour for the master, an arrangement similar to the 'bond servant' process whereby many poor young people were sent abroad. Some poor children were sent to the cotton mills in the north, but by 1816 it was illegal for London apprentices to be sent more than 40 miles away from their home parish. Premiums could range from a

nominal one penny to hundreds of pounds. It was sometimes part of the agreement for the apprentice to receive clothing, a bible and the tools of his trade. Once qualified in a trade, the former apprentice could obtain the freedom of a City or Borough and eventually become a Master. The system could be said to have begun with the 1562 Statute of Artificers, which remained in force till 1814, whereby a tradesman could not set up without serving an apprenticeship of at least seven years, although this was widely disregarded, and did not apply in London or Norwich anyway; many young people simply learned by working with an older person. Who was apprenticed? Both boys and girls, usually between the ages of 14 and 21, but sometimes younger. They should not be married or marry during their apprenticeship. Girls were usually sent to learn domestic work.

What records survive? More likely the apprenticeships of poorer children than the better-off. An apprenticeship was a private transaction, the only record being the indenture. Some indentures may survive among family papers, and some are held in local record offices. From 1710 to 1804 there was a tax on premiums, records of which appear in Class IR1 at TNA, the nearest to a nationwide record of apprenticeships, although Poor Law and Charity apprenticeships were exempt. An index compiled from these records covering 1710-62 and 1763-74 is known as 'The apprentices of Great Britain', with an index to masters in the first series. This has been published commercially on microfiche and is available at SOG and Guildhall Library. Guildhall Library also holds apprenticeships of Livery Companies; some livery companies' apprenticeship records have been published, e.g. the Haberdashers. City of London freedom records are now at the London Metropolitan Archives. Some municipal corporations have records of apprentices (now usually in the local record office) in connection with freedoms, and they sometimes adjudicated in disputes between masters and apprentices; in the City of London these were dealt with in the Chamberlain's Court. Charities also provided money for apprenticeships. Payment of premiums by a local parish may be mentioned in the Parish accounts, and masters may be named. The records of the larger employers such as the Royal dockyards, railway companies etc. are largely 'unexplored territory' but may mention apprenticeships. Apprenticeship records should include the name of the apprentice, the name of the father or mother, parish or address at the time of binding and the father's occupation or livery company, the name of the master, term of apprenticeship, and premium, if any, paid. The indenture will specify any wages to be paid, and completion of the apprenticeship may be noted on the back. There is a guide to apprenticeships by Cliff Webb, and websites such as A2A, the National

Register of Archives etc. will give information. In reply to a question about the term 'journeyman' (for instance in censuses), Richard Harvey said that a journeyman may or may not have served an apprenticeship - the term simply refers to someone who works for someone else. The term 'Master' may simply refer to someone with his own business, and does not imply a particular level of skill.

A break for lunch afforded an opportunity to browse the Society bookstall or the TNA bookshop and museum, and pick up past journals from other societies which were being offered for free. Then the audience gathered once more to hear Liz Carter, dressed appropriately in Victorian costume, assume the role (as 'Widow Carter') of workhouse visitor addressing an audience of late Victorian ratepayers on the changes which had recently come about in workhouses of the period. Widow Carter had been inspired to volunteer as a workhouse visitor by the work of such Victorian luminaries as Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Josephine Butler and Louisa Twining, as published in the *Englishwoman's Journal*, and which had made a difference to conditions in the workhouses.

She was reporting particularly on the workhouse at St Ives, Huntingdonshire. At the time of the 1834 New Poor Law, when many local workhouses came together to form the new Union workhouses, the buildings in use were not new. The famous architect Gilbert Scott had been employed to design new workhouses, but it was soon realised that not everyone seeking relief could be accommodated, so out-relief, whereby people received relief while living at home, was re-introduced. New vagrant wards had been opened for those travelling around the country and new bathrooms incorporated so inmates could have a bath (compulsory on entering the workhouse) once a week, with flushing water closets: quite a revelation for some of the paupers. Some of the improvements suggested by lady visitors were the introduction of fireguards in children's wards, and that fires be lit in the evening from autumn onwards. Sick wards were being enlarged, and some workhouses had hospitals (infirmaries) attached. New accommodation was being provided for the elderly, for instance cottages, so couples could again live together, although this was not always popular with some who had got used to not having to put up with their spouse's annoying habits! From the 1840s some workhouses had had a school incorporated, often run by a couple as schoolmaster and mistress. Workhouses also had a Chaplain, and someone, often a local solicitor, employed (unpaid) to keep records. The work offered to inmates had also changed. Bone crushing had been abandoned but rock breaking, in which the finished pieces had to be able to pass through a mesh,

was still useful for local road making; oakum picking continued, although much reduced as this material was no longer required for caulking by the Navy with its iron-clad ships, and male inmates were being sent to local farms as cheap labour and were employed in sawing and chopping wood. Extra rations of tea and sugar could now be supplied plus tobacco and beer for the adults, and children had milk, suet pudding, potatoes and 3oz meat most days. There were also treats: games days rounded off with a special dinner.

Local businesses were tendering for supplying the workhouse with such items as coffins, clothing, and food, and some local craftsmen such as tailors were teaching the inmates skills. Discipline in the workhouse was still strict. Fighting was a particular problem, offenders being placed in solitary confinement on a reduced diet. However, in the late 19th century, most of the inmates now tended to be orphans or the elderly, plus the sick and some lunatics (the peaceable ones - violent lunatics being placed in asylums). A sickness allowance of up to five shillings could be paid to keep a family in their own home - in the case of a breadwinner being temporarily unable to work, this was cheaper than having to accommodate them all in the workhouse. In London particularly a large number of inmates were 'fallen women', or prostitutes, although the workhouse was not really the place for them. Widows could also end up in the workhouse. Children could be boarded out with families on a weekly allowance, or be apprenticed to local tradesmen. A servants register kept in the workhouse could supply labour to anybody needing extra help - girls typically as kitchenmaids, boys in stables, at £5 per year minimum wage. Some disabled children were being placed, for instance in dressmaking. Workhouses had a 'lying-in ward' where women were being encouraged to go if previous pregnancies had been difficult, although their children would be registered as born in the workhouse. The Universities and teaching hospitals could obtain unclaimed bodies from the Workhouses for dissection. The Boards of Guardians were also responsible for vaccination, that for small pox had been compulsory from the 1850s. And charities were now setting up children's homes that kept orphans out of the workhouse. The new watchwords were education, sobriety, and charity.

After a break for afternoon tea, Social Historian Tom Doig stepped up to tell us about the Victorian Way of Death. He pointed out that, unlike nowadays, with our longer life spans and much reduced infant mortality, Victorian children were surrounded by death. But he has found modern children are still fascinated by the subject. In 1842 was published a manual *The Etiquette of Death*, containing such advice as: if one is portly and expecting to die soon, do not go upstairs, so that family members will not have to carry you down.

There was also advice about making a will and stating a preference for place of burial. The Victorians considered there were good and bad deaths. Good: only taking a week. Bad: all of a sudden, or lingering. If someone died of a stroke or heart attack, they were said to have died 'by the visitation of God'.

There were all kinds of traditions that were purported to prophesy death, especially in village communities. Never do washing on Good Friday or hang it out on Ascension Day as this might have dire results for the owner of the clothes. Natural portents included: an adder on the doorstep; a bat flying round the house three times; a cow in the garden; a toad jumping over your foot. Some gruesome traditions involved the newly-deceased: if rigor mortis was slow in setting in, the deceased was said to be waiting for someone to join them, and for a similar reason coins (sometimes tokens supplied by the undertaker) were placed on the deceased's eyes to keep them shut. And there were worries about whether the deceased was really dead or in a death-like state. The first thing to do after a death in the family was, in households where bees were kept, tell the bees: if not, they will fly away; put black crepe on the hive. Open windows and doors for a moment to let the spirit out, but close them again quick. Extinguish all fires in the house, turn mirrors to the wall, stop the clocks. Go and tell the Sexton, who will toll the 'passing bell': nine times for married men, eight for a bachelor, seven for married women, six for a spinster, five for a boy and four for a girl, then once for each year of the deceased's life. Call in the undertaker, who will measure for a coffin, traditionally using a piece of string with knots.

The better off might be buried in a suit of clothes, poor people in a winding sheet. Young women often made matching shrouds (his and hers) for their bottom drawer. Coffins were often reusable, and could be lifted out of the grave at the end of the funeral ceremony. In Cities particularly there were 'walking funerals' made up of males only, with lots of black crepe, and a hearse drawn by black horses crowned with black ostrich plumes. In villages the funeral procession, with the coffin borne by pall-bearers or on a cart, would wend its way from pub to pub on the way to the church. At each stop the coffin was rotated three times counter-clockwise (widdershins) to fool the deceased. Up to 1901 it was considered vulgar to have flowers at a funeral, but after they were used for Queen Victoria's funeral, they became popular.

As with our previous conference, arrangements at TNA went smoothly and the accommodation was comfortable and convenient. Delegates to the Conference had come from as far away as Devon, and all agreed it had been a worthwhile and enjoyable day.

This article compares and contrasts two dissimilar parishes in different parts of the country. Both were enclosed within six years of each other, Thorington in 1813 and Harmondsworth in 1819 by Parliament Acts. Much of Thorington consisted of heath land (The Great Heath and Tenpenny Heath), while Harmondsworth lying in the Thames Valley was made up of rich alluvial soil which was watered by four rivers (two natural and two dug). Both however had to go through many of the same processes to produce their Awards. Part 1 documents the process in Thorington.

From the Middle Ages to the Nineteenth Century there had been three types or stages of enclosure; -

Informal enclosures.

Formal enclosures by agreement.

Enclosures by a Private or General Act of Parliament.

Informal enclosures were the first to appear in the Middle Ages, but by the eighteenth and nineteenth century, the number of enclosures greatly increased and were carried out by an Act of Parliament. By this time enclosures were seen as a means of improving the productivity of the land, especially in time of war, when food imports would be restricted. Enclosing, with the erection of fences, hedges and ditches, enabled a farmer to farm independently of his neighbour, as opposed to the old strip system in an open field.

Enclosure of wastes goes back to the Middle Ages¹. Coupled with enclosing went 'engrossing'- the joining of two farms into one, the spare farmhouse being converted into a cottage or barn. Also, in the fifteenth century enclosing was carried out to create deer parks; up to ninety such parks have been identified in Wiltshire by K.Watts². Enclosing can in fact be traced back to the Iron Age, with the oldest fields in West Cornwall and the downs of Wiltshire³. The introduction of the open field system is credited to the Romans, who also developed the same system in Germany⁴.

The advent of the Black Death in 1348 produced a shortage of labour and the subsequent conversion of arable land into sheep pasture. The reduction in the population also produced a reduced need for grain. The conversion led to depopulation of villages in central England. The Tudors tried to reverse this trend by introducing laws against illegal enclosures, and by an enquiry of Cardinal Wolsey in 1517, landowners were charged before the Court of

Chancery with illegal enclosing, and given forty days to pull down the fences⁵. There were a number of uprisings in Tudor times against a combination of depopulation, enclosure and engrossing, the most notable being the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536⁶ in the North. Later, in the reign of Edward VI, the people of Norfolk led by Robert Kett revolted against the enclosure of common land, but the rebellion was crushed and Kett executed in 1549⁷. A hundred years later both Charles I and Oliver Cromwell had problems with Gerard Winstanley and his 'Diggers', who preached a Christian Socialist philosophy against enclosure, which they blamed for the high price of corn and depopulation⁸.

However by the eighteenth century with the increased need for food from an increasing population, the results of wars being continually waged, coupled with agricultural improvements, enclosures by Private Acts of Parliament steadily increased throughout the latter half of the century, giving rise to a professional class of Commissioners, who were entrusted with enclosing wastes, common and open fields. The Napoleonic wars in the early nineteenth century gave a boost to the number of enclosures, but an agricultural depression after 1820 brought about a decline in the number of fresh enclosures. After this date, when the bulk of enclosure acts had been passed, General Acts of Parliament were passed to reduce the cost of a private act⁹.

To help the Commissioners measure the land, qualified Surveyors were employed, using a Gunter chain, named after its inventor Edward Gunter (1581-1623), a Bristol mathematician¹⁰). This consisted of one hundred links of 7.92 inches, making in total twenty-two yards, from which the length of a cricket pitch is derived. A chain times a furlong (furrow length - 220 yards) is an acre (4840 square yards). It is believed that the strips in an open field were ideally 220 yards long. An alternative name for a furlong was a selion, but in Middlesex it was called a Shot, and this name is used repeatedly for pieces of land in the open fields of Harmondsworth. The measurements for land in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were Acres, Roods and Perches: four roods to the acre, forty perches to a rood.

By enclosing the land of England, the landscape was completely transformed. Two aspects of the countryside were altered by enclosure. The open fields and strip cultivations were swept away and replaced by fields surrounded with hedges or fences, and the commons and wastes which for generations had been used for communal grazing were also fenced, and in many cases sold off for future cultivation. Not only was the pattern of the land changed, but also new roads, bridleways and footpaths were laid out¹¹;

thus ensuring that the rural landscape which we view today, some 200 years later, is just as man-made as our towns and cities.

In the Record Offices of Essex and Middlesex there are preserved nearly all the documents relating to the enclosures of these two parishes. Both have retained the Acts of Parliament setting up their respective enclosures and both have their Awards and maps that go with them. However in the case of Thorington, there is also the minute book kept by the Commissioners, which records every time they met and where, during the four years from 1810 to 1813, while they were endeavouring to apportion out the lands to all the proprietors in the village. From this minute book we are also able to see the accounts, and just how much the enclosure cost. I will start therefore by looking at Thorington's enclosure because, though it involved much less land than Harmondsworth, and consequently took far less time, We can follow the process in greater detail.

The Act for enclosing the land in the Manor and Parish of Thorington in the County of Essex is dated 1810. The act stated that the area of wastes and commons to be enclosed was 120 acres, but finally on the Award the actual area was 117 acres, 1 rood and 5 perches, and the area of public and private roads was 9 acres and 28 perches. From another source I learn that the total acreage of the parish is 1930 acres¹². The Lord of the Manor is the Master and Scholars of St. Johns College, Cambridge and has been ever since 1521, when it was purchased by the executors of the will of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, founder of St. Johns College, mother of Henry VII and a great granddaughter of John of Gaunt. The Lord is entitled to the soil of the waste, and so in compensation he was given approximately 25% of the area of the waste. This land was then rented out to the tenant of Thorington Hall, as St. Johns College owned this, by far the largest farm in the parish, and also the advowson of the Church.

At the beginning of the act it says that in their present state, the commons and wastes afford little profit. This area of wastes consisted of a triangular block of land from Thorington Cross to the Red Lion, up the Frating Road to the junction of the Cross Road and the Bentley Green Lane, and back to the Cross, Tenpenny Heath on the edge of the parish adjoining Alresford, and finally land down the lane behind the Red Lion. Two Commissioners were appointed, Alex Watford, gent. who it would appear was appointed by the Lord, as he came from Cambridge, and John Cook, gent. from Holton Hall, Suffolk, fifteen miles away. A third man, Henry Coote from Great Holland only seven miles distant, was appointed as an umpire, to arbitrate between the two others if necessary. I found no mention of the umpire in the minutes!

If a commissioner died the Lord was to appoint another within 21 days. All notices concerning the enclosure were to be affixed to the outer door of the Church, eight days in advance and advertised in the Chelmsford Chronicle. All three men had to swear an oath: "I do swear that I will faithfully, impartially, and honestly according to the best of my skill and judgement, execute and perform the several powers and authorities vested and reposed in me as an umpire by virtue of an act passed in the Fiftieth year of the reign of his Majesty King George III, intituled - An Act for enclosing lands in Thorington; according to equity and good conscience, and without favour or affection, prejudice, or partiality to any person or persons whomsoever. So help me God".

The pay to the Commissioners, Surveyor, Umpire, and Clerk was £2.2s. per day, plus travelling expenses. All the meetings were to be held either in the parish or within eight miles, so that parishioners could easily attend. If anyone disagreed with the Commissioners, they had the right to go to Law at the next Assizes. To defray expenses, the Commissioners could sell off part of the waste by auction, and if that did not raise enough money, they could levy a rate on the proprietors to make up the deficit.

The first meeting was on Tuesday, 12th June, 1810, at 11 o'clock at the Red Lion, the house of Joseph Ladbrook. There were thirteen parishioners present, two Clerks, John Ingle of Cambridge and William Francis of Colchester, and the surveyor, Abraham Cass of Cambridge. Little business was conducted at this first meeting, but the three Commissioners swore their oaths. The next meeting was again held in the Red Lion at 10 o'clock, Tuesday 10th July, and at this meeting the people of Thorington had to claim for their property and it was stated that if the following had not claimed by the next meeting they would be excluded: Rev. Warburton, Daniel Poole, and James Burr. The clerk sent them a letter, stating that they would be debarred of all rights under the Enclosure Act if they did not claim. Two fair copies of the claim had to be lodged, one at the solicitor's, Mr Francis in Colchester, and the other at the Red Lion. The next meeting was at the Three Cups in Colchester on Friday, August 10th, at 11 o'clock, presumably for the convenience of the solicitor. The routes of the Public Roads were laid out, and any objections to the claims which had been made, of which there were seven, were lodged. Two examples of objections are:

Object to claim of Micaiah Bacon. He had claimed for three Copyhold houses, but was entitled to only one. Claimed for three acres of Copyhold land but entitled to only 2a-2r.

Object to Elizabeth Rashbrook. Had no common right. The shop which she claims for had been converted into a house, two years ago. Disallowed.

As a result of all these objections a notice was placed on the church door, stating "In consequence of the objections as specified above not having been delivered to the respective parties as directed by the copy of the claims left at the Red Lion, the Commissioners ordered their clerk to inform by letter the respective parties where claims had been objected to, that unless they appeared before them with evidence to substantiate their claim at a meeting held at the Three Cups on Tuesday, August 28th, at 11 o'clock, they would be totally barred and excluded from all Rights and Title to the wastes and commons.

As a result of this meeting, an abstract of claims allowed by the Commissioners, dated August 29th, 1810, was affixed to the church door. This allowed for 29 houses and a total of 543a-2r of copyhold land, and the three principal landowners were John Lay with 190 acres, Sarah Roberts 70 acres, and Sarah Pearson 30 acres.

The next meeting was at the Red Lion on October 31st, when the copyholders petitioned about the line of the Frating Road, and the Commissioners bowed to their wishes. At the next meeting at the Three Cups on February 11th, 1811, the Surveyor Abraham Cass produced his plan, and the lots that were intended to be sold by auction at the Red Lion. The auctioneers were to be Messrs. Linton and Lavallier. The sale of the land took place on April 2nd, and raised £1182. The expenses to date were £766.19.9d. This left a balance of £415.0.3d, but as we shall see this was not enough to pay for the expenses yet to come.

After April 8th, 1811, all the rights in and over the commons and wastes ceased and were extinguished. Thus the parishioners were no longer allowed to let their animals stray over the land, and if they did they would be impounded in the parish pound, situated on the south side of the road to St. Osyth, on the Lord's land, part of Thorington Hall. Today the farm opposite is still Pound Farm. All the parties then had to take possession of their allotments to which they were entitled and trespassers would be prosecuted. Compensation was paid to the owners of tofts or ancient commonable messuages, even if they were not still standing, and allotments were given to each copyholder cottager of one acre of waste as compensation for the loss of their rights over the commons and wastes.

On November 28th 1811, a draft of the Award was drawn up and private roads and footways were advertised. At the next meeting, Tuesday, 3rd

March 1812 at the Red Lion, there were no objections to the private roads, and so John Richardson was appointed to be the parish surveyor in charge of all the roads in the parish. An allotment had been made of 2a-0r-9p on the north side of the Tenpenny Heath Road for a gravel pit, for the use of the surveyor for road making. This gravel pit existed till some time in the 1920s when it had outlived its purpose and the Parish Council got permission from the Ministry of Health to sell it for building¹³. With the money, they purchased land down the lane leading to Glebe Farm, the Parsonage at the time of the Enclosure, for allotments for the use of the villagers. Thus today one relic of the enclosure is still preserved.

On June 26th, 1812, the meeting at the Three Cups inspected the work of the surveyor on the private roads, and found it satisfactory. The next meeting on July 14th, and all subsequent meetings, were held at the Three Cups. This meeting lasted for five days, as they were drawing up the draft of the Award with their solicitor, and also investigating the state of their finances with their banker. The fair copy of the Award was produced on March 8th, 1813, and the expenses of the parish surveyor were agreed. This meant that the roads could be registered at the Quarter Sessions. At the meeting of November 28th, the Commissioners were concerned at the excess of expenses over income, and so had to make a rate on the proprietors of land of £363.14s. This with the sale of land meant their total income was £1545.14s. The main items of expenditure were, the solicitor, Mr Francis £793.5.10d, Mr Watford £222.1s, Mr Cook £111.6s, and the Road Surveyor £192. This account was certified by a Justice of the Peace on December 18th, 1813, so the Thorington Award was just able to bear the date of 1813. The enclosure had taken nearly four years.

The first allotments of land were to St. John's College; five separate pieces of land which totalled 23a-2r-3p. They then gave the list of all the copyholders and their land in proportion to which they were entitled. Twenty five names are given, plus 29 perches for the Poor. They also designated the allotments which were sold to defray expenses. All these allotments were subject to manorial and ecclesiastical customs. Quit rents, not exceeding 6d were due annually. Fees to be paid on admittance to the Steward, were 6d for Great Heath land, and 3d for Tenpenny Heath. This represents the differing quality of land in the parish. All commons and wastes are liable for Tithes, both Great and Small, as are other lands in the parish.

Finally the Award states that the tenure of the new land shall be held by the copyholders in the same way as they hold their old lands, namely by the custom of the Manor. What is not stated in the Award is that the law of

inheritance in Thorington was "Borough English" the youngest inheriting.

(to be continued)

William L. Wild, Oakdale, Church Road, Thorington, Colchester CO7 8HS

Primary Sources

E.R.O. Colchester.

D/CT 353A Thorington Enclosure Award 1813.


D/CT 353B Thorington Enclosure Award Map 1810-E.R.O. Chelmsford
Q/RDc 10A

E.R.O. Chelmsford.

D/DMb/E25 Thorington Enclosure Act 1810

References

- 1 Thirsk, J., *The Agrarism History of England and Wales*, 1967 p.201
- 2 Watts, K. 'Wiltshire Deer Parks', *The Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural Magazine* 89, 1996, pp.88-98.
- 3 Hollowell, S., *Enclosure Records for Historians*, 2000, p.2.
- 4 Ibid, p.2.
- 5 Ibid, p.3.
- 6 Ibid, p.3.
- 7 Ibid, p.4.
- 8 Tate, W.E., *The Parish Chest*, 2000, p.266.
- 9 Hollowell, S., *op.cit.* p.8
- 10 Ibid, p.94.
- 11 Turner, M., *English Parliamentary Enclosures*, 1980, p.15.
- 12 *Kelly's Directory*, 1838.
- 13 Tom Millatt, a churchwarden at Thorington in the 1940s who had made a copy of the Enclosure Award, which he had found in the parish chest, along with his notes.



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.

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).	£2.35	£3.00
<i>Set of two microfiche.</i>		
Kensington, Brompton, Hammersmith & Fulham (HO 107/1468-1471) . .	£4.35	£5.20
<i>Four microfiche. These, together with the two for Paddington (above) cover the whole of the Kensington RD</i>		
Chelsea (HO 107 / 1472-1474).	£3.35	£4.00
<i>Three fiche. Covers the parish of St Luke, Chelsea</i>		
Brentford Registration District (HO 107/1698-1699) with Hampton Sub-District (HO 107 1604 (part))	£2.85	£3.50
<i>Three fiche. Includes the parishes of Heston, Isleworth, Twickenham, Hampton, Teddington, Acton, Brentford, Ealing, Hanwell, Greenford, Perivale and Chiswick</i>		
Uxbridge (HO 107/1697)	£2.35	£3.00
<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>		
Staines (HO 107/1696).	£2.35	£3.00
<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>		

Indexes to the 1891 Census

Hampton (RG 12/616-618)	£2.35	£3.00
<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>		

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.

A VISIT TO THE FLEET AIR ARM ARCHIVE AT YEOVILTON

Valerie Walker

We - Gillian and Frank Godfrey, Rob Boulter and myself - were met by Mrs Jan Keohane, the Archivist, and taken through the Museum (seeing Concorde on the way - my big thrill] to the Archive. She and her staff answer over 1000 enquiries per annum, usually from the general public but also from Service personnel and other government departments. All enquiries are acknowledged but answers, unless simple, may take a long time. For example, to compile the details of someone's career in the Royal Naval Air Service can take a considerable time as there are so many different sources to gather the information from. Individuals are welcome to come and carry out their own research but it is necessary to make an appointment.

The Archive holds over 500,000 images relating to most aspects of British Naval Aviation. Today there is as much interest in the people as in the ships and aircraft. Jan is always interested in seeing what people have to offer her Archive but does appreciate details in writing to see whether it is suitable. Flying Log Books and service records are always welcome. Jan told us that more information is wanted from the 1950s onwards as it is not considered by many to be a long time ago!

The majority of service records held are for ratings, unless otherwise stated, and are filed in Official Number order. These records range from mid to late 1800s to the mid 1900s. There are no surname indexes held for the Royal Navy and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve records but there is for the Royal Naval Reserve. The Royal Marines records are loose documents and are being catalogued and databases created. Some of the material, such as the Royal Naval Reserve, has been filmed by The National Archives with the Fleet Air Arm museum holding the originals.

Technical publications relating to aircraft are held and can be viewed for taking notes. Copies are allowed as long as you do not intend to fly IN the aircraft that you are building! This service is used largely by model makers.

Written enquiries should be sent, with as much detail as possible, to the Records and Research Centre, Fleet Air Arm Museum, Box D6, RNAS Yeovilton, Nr Ilchester, Somerset, BA22 8HT - telephone 01935 840565 or e-mail research@fleetairarm.com

There may be a charge for researching and postal enquiries. By all means telephone first to have a chat about your enquiry or your offer of material.

This was a most interesting visit and it was amazing to hear what records are available. We were most grateful to Jan for her time and her enthusiasm is catching?

Rob Boulter's Report on the Courier's Day Out

Just to the east of Ilchester in Somerset and two miles or so south of the A303 lies the village of Yeovilton. The land hereabouts is flat and fertile. Well watered meadows provide excellent pasture for dairy herds. Arable land gives good cereal yield. Cider is a popular drink with the locals and is produced from apples grown in Taunton.

A Roman road, the Fosse Way, clips the parish boundary to the North. The earlier inhabitants of Yeovilton would have heard the rhythmic trudge of armed men on the march, as the Emperor deployed his legions. Today the ears of their ancestors are assailed by the deafening scream of jet engined sea harriers taking off, hovering (very noisy) and landing at the Royal Naval Air Station.

Housed alongside the airfield and perhaps of more interest to us family historians, is the Fleet Air Arm Museum. Here are displayed numerous aircraft, including Concorde 002. There are hundreds of smaller exhibits, photographs and artefacts dating from as early as 1914 and the First World War, up to modern times.

Running through the entire collection is the theme of naval aviation, and in particular, the role Britain has played, and is still playing in its scheme.

Buried in the heart of the museum, behind a realistic mock up of a scene depicting a Royal Naval Air Service front line unit's dispersal, is the entrance to the museum's department for naval aviation and research.

Although I am not directly connected with the Fleet Air Arm Museum, my job as custodian of the Fleet Air Arm Memorial Chapel in nearby Yeovilton village, involves some contact with the museum's archive department. Through this link, the senior archivist kindly granted Frank and Gillian Gregory, Valerie Walker (our Certificate Courier) and myself a guided tour.

Following our visit to the museum and lunch, it was time to make our way to St Bartholomew's Church, which sits a few hundred yards from the main runway, and take up the story of the church, its history and links with the Fleet Air Arm.

Constructed from tough, durable grey lias stone taken from a quarry at Doultong in the Mendip hills, the church has stood since the 14th century on the site of an earlier Norman structure which was destroyed by fire.



St Bartholomew's long connection with the Royal Navy and its Fleet Air Arm began in 1946 with the commissioning of RNAS Yeovilton (HMS Heron). During 1940-42 fifteen victims of air accidents were buried in the church- yard, before the opening of the naval cemetery on its southern boundary in 1942. By 1988 the church was in much need of repair and was declared redundant by the Diocese, and plans to use it as the Anglican Church for RNAS Yeovilton and the Fleet Air Arm Memorial Church were put into action. After much reconstruction work the church was dedicated for its new role in 1993. Housed in the south chapel are the Fleet Air Arm Rolls of Honour. These books contain the names of all those who have died in service. The books are available for public scrutiny during church opening times.

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

Members have kindly donated more unwanted certificates and the complete lists should be on our website shortly, www.west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk, but here is the latest list for our area. The cost of each certificate is £3.00.

Please apply with S.A.E. to Valerie Walker at 32 Cunnington Street, Chiswick, London W4 5EN. Cheque should be made payable to WMFHS.

Births

<i>Year</i>	<i>Reg District</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Mother's Maiden Name</i>
1890	Brentford	Daisy Elizabeth BROWN	FLETCHER
1893	Uxbridge	Dulcie Kathleen BROWN	FLETCHER
1904	Brentford	Violet Elizabeth BURROWS	WOODWARD
1872	Staines	Fanny GARDNER	SMITH
1881	Sunbury	John Lionel Starkie GARDNER	PORTER
1898	Brentford	Percy Joseph NEW	HOEY

Marriage

<i>Year</i>	<i>Reg. Dist</i>	<i>Groom's Name</i>	<i>Bride's Name</i>
1888	Uxbridge	Herbert BROWN	Selina FLETCHER
1905	Brentford	Thomas Bernard EALES	Lily RANDALL
1921	Uxbridge	Albert James FOSTER	Dulcie Kathleen BROWN
1849	Brentford	William GARDINER	Ann GORTON
1849	Brentford	William GARDINER	Rebecca SIMPSON
1905	Uxbridge	Joseph SHARMAN	Agnes Elizabeth BURROWS
1911	Uxbridge	Egerton Henry TUCKER	Daisy Elizabeth BROWN

Deaths

<i>Year</i>	<i>Reg. Dist</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>
1922	Uxbridge	William BURROWS	46
1964	Uxbridge	Mary Ann BURROWS	74
1949	Uxbridge	Harold GARDNER	47
1950	Uxbridge	Agnes SANSOM	80
1965	Paddington	Thomas John SANSOM	74

Now sadly, so much 'fresh' food is flown in from abroad, but in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries market gardens flourished in Isleworth, Cranford, Heston and surrounding areas, largely because these were within reach of the London markets.

Horse-drawn vehicles were piled high with circular bushel and half-bushel baskets made of woven osiers - those baskets that market porters carried so skilfully stacked on their heads. These contained the vegetables and fruits for London's hungry hordes. Eventually lorries superceded the horses, but the supplies continued into the 1950s. The orchards with woodpeckers at the back of Worton Road are built on, and the Woodlands Estate covers the salad fields.

In 1837, my husband's great grandfather, William Kendall, married Louise Walker, the daughter of a well-to-do speculative builder, and for many years, together with brother Richard Kendall, they farmed over 100 acres of land next to Worton Hall, Isleworth.

They had fourteen children, all of whom were baptised at All Saints' Church, Isleworth, and they themselves were buried there.

In the 1940s one of their great grandsons, John Chellingsworth, found work as a pony boy at a farm in Heston, and it was from him that I heard of the Pansy Plots. It was customary for farmers to allow 'hands' to cultivate small



areas of land for their own use. There were ample vegetables available from the farm, so they grew flowers to supplement their not very generous wages. The farmers gained too - odd corners were not filled with weeds, the workers were tied - not by cottages - but with the need to harvest their crops, and the money raised was

compensation for 'no pay' periods. (One wag opined that God fearing farmers did not approve of idle hands!) And the crops were plants and cut flowers for the London market.

The Pansy year started in June/July when the clean land was planted with seed. This was either from seed kept from last year's best blooms, or that bought by the farmer himself in bulk. The seed was set in straight rows, either by hand or with a hand drill which did one row at the time. Alongside the Pansies might be Wallflowers and Sweet William. The Wallflower trade had persisted long enough for special varieties like 'Cranford Yellow' and a brown-red 'Feltham Beauty' to be developed among others. The favourite Pansy was 'Pacific Giant'.

In September, the Wallflowers were pulled, tied into bunches of 25 and packed into bushel boxes. The salesmen collecting the farm produce would collect the plants too and sell them in the markets. When sold, the men were paid out without commission.

The Wallflower ground, stripped and cleaned, was then planted out with pansies and sweet william to over winter. In spring, buyers, some in lorries, some with horse and cart, would call at each man and drop off a load of kipper boxes. These were filled with a dozen Pansy plants - flowers all pointing the same way - collected and paid for, and went for sale in the buyers shops or in the London streets for the town gardens and window boxes. The largest blooms were kept back for seed.

Sweet William was cut in June and bunched into six or ten heads and packed in boxes and sold as before. This done, it was time to start again.

Some of the more experienced men also grew Gladioli - tall varieties in white, cream and shades of pale pink. These were bunched in fives, backed with wild Montbretia which grew by the road sides and could be sold for as much as 10/- (ten old shillings - 50p new money).

In the early 1950s, Pansies made 5/- a box, Sweet William 1/- a bunch and the Wallflowers £4 a box of 50 bundles. I like to think the Pansies bought in the Battersea street market as a child were raised in this way.

John Chellingsworth tells me he still raises plants in this way and sells them at car-boot sales, the proceeds going to charity.

Margaret Kendall, 40 Harewood Rd, Isleworth, Middlesex TW7 5 HL

EDITOR'S NOTES

When Family Historians get together there is always much talk about the problems, the peculiarities that arise and the unlikely stories they have heard from relatives - some true, some not! The stock of articles from members about their family history is getting low so please think about contributing some of these stories to the journal. Short pieces 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.

Elizabeth Simpson Award

The Elizabeth Simpson Award, first introduced in 1979, is awarded annually to the society whose journal has made the best contribution to family history during the preceding 12 months. The journals are judged in the three key areas of Presentation, Articles and Information. This year (2004 journals) the Winner was Cornwall FHS, second was Tunbridge Wells with Leicestershire and Rutland coming third. The WMFHS journal was found to be "well laid out and presented with a good mix of articles and news". One of the judges also said he would be pleased to receive it!

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.

- F112 Mr J.R. Finch, Farrier's Cottage, Ashwell Hall Stables, Ashwell, Oakham, Rutland LE15 7LH jrfinch@finchowen.net
- K57 Mr A.F. Kirby, Foxwood, 5 Wood Lane, Falmouth, Cornwall TR11 4RG afkirby521@aol.com
- M214 Mr Victor McLaughlin, 9 Badgers Way, Hastings, East Sussex victor.mclaughlin@btopenworld.com
- M215 Mrs T. Mushaluk, 7805 Gladstone Drive, Prince George, British Columbia, Canada V2N 3K5 tmushaluk@shaw.ca
- N45 Mr R.F. Norman, 11 Arton Wilson House, Roehampton Lane, London SW15 5NY rfnfam_pg@yahoo.co.uk

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
COLLEY	All	Kensington Area	LND	N45
FIELD	All	Cuckfield Area	SSX	N45
FINCH	19-20C	Hounslow	MDX	F112
FRYER	All	Bethnal Green	LND	N45
GREGORY	All	Kensington Area	LND	N45
GRIFFITHS	All	Fulham Area	LND	N45
HART	19C	Brentford	MDX	F112
HORNBLow	All	Barnes Area	SRY	N45
KING	1909-40	Hammersmith	LND	M214
KIRBY	1842-1894	Ealing	MDX	K57
KIRBY	1842-1894	Brentford	MDX	K57
KIRBY	1877-1916	Ealing	MDX	K57
KIRBY	1877-1916	Brentford	MDX	K57
LOFTING	Any	All	All	M215
MACNAMARA	1908-09	Hammersmith	LND	M214
MCLAUGHLIN	1939-1958	Hammersmith	LND	M214
MCLAUGHLIN	1939-58	Shepherds Bush	LND	M214
NICHOLS	All	Hammersmith Area	LND	N45
NOAKES	All	Barnes Area	SRY	N45
NORMAN	All	Fulham Area	LND	N45
POCOCK	All	Fulham Area	LND	N45
POPLETT	All	Hammersmith Area	LND	N45
TOMKINS	19C	Longford	MDX	F112

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

If undelivered, please return to:

West Middlesex FHS

c/o Mrs June Watkins, 22 Chalmers Road, Ashford, Middlesex TW15 1DT

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