

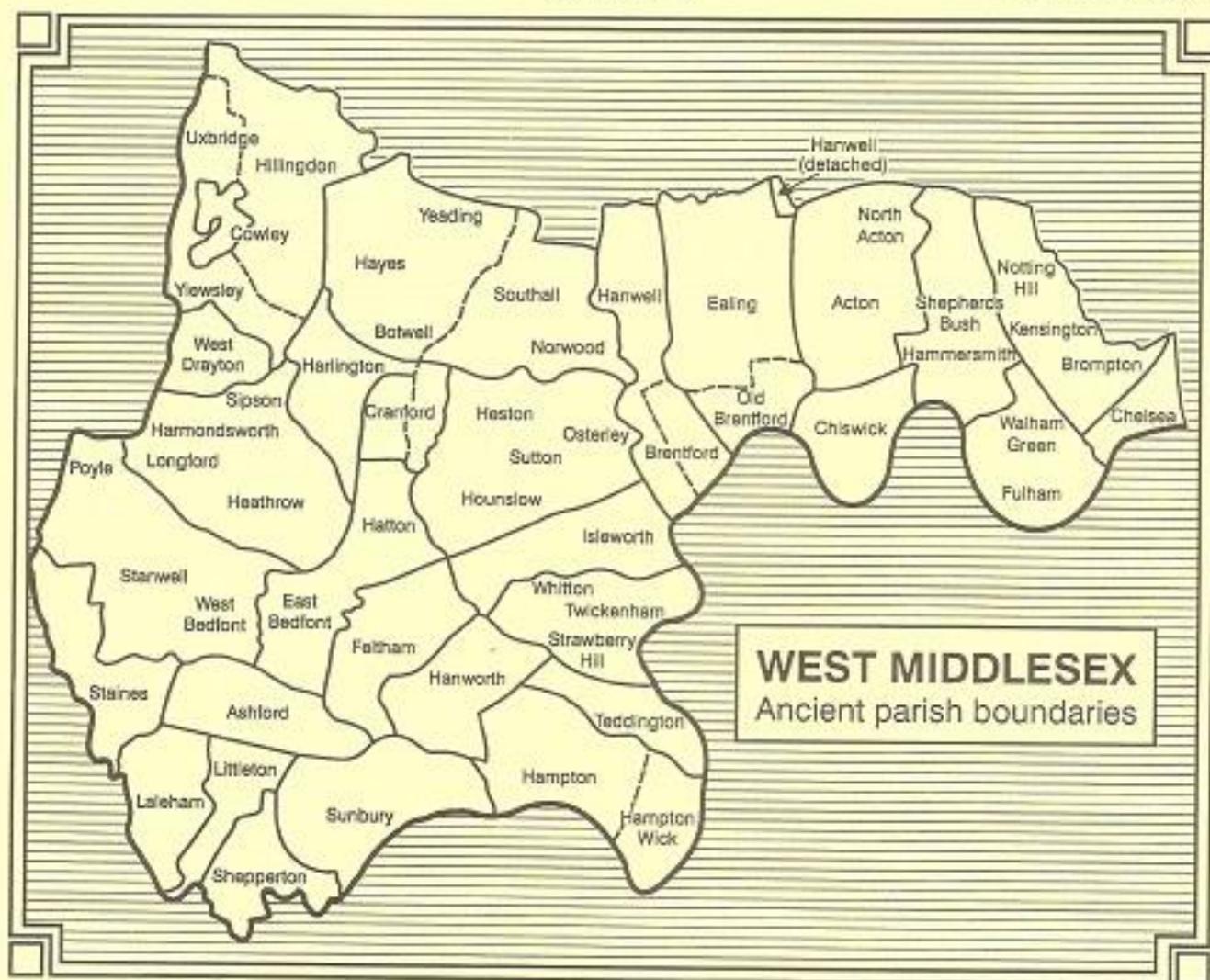
**WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY
SOCIETY**

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

FUTURE MEETINGS

The following talks have been arranged:

- 17 Mar A.G.M. and short talk
- 21 April Brookwood Cemetery – *John Clark*
- 19 May “Was she a murderess?” – *Richard Ratcliffe*
- 16 June “What have they left behind?” – *Joyce Finnimore*
- 21 July Members’ Evening with short talks

Our meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month at Montague Hall, Montague Road, Hounslow, and doors open at 7.15pm. Parking is available adjacent to the Hall. Research material such as indexes (e.g. IGI, 1881 census, Middlesex marriages to 1837) and reference books, exchange journals from other societies and a bookstall, can be browsed between 7.30pm and 10pm; talks take place between 8 and 9pm; tea/coffee, cold drinks, biscuits are also available.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING Notice of Agenda

The Annual General Meeting of the West Middlesex Family History Society will be held on Thursday 17 March 2005 at Montague Hall, Montague Road, Hounslow. The Agenda for this meeting is as follows:

1. Welcome
2. Apologies for absence
3. Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on Thursday 18th March 2004
4. Matters arising
5. Chairman's Report
6. Project Co-ordinator's Report
7. Treasurer's Report
8. Approval of Financial Statement for the year ended 31st December 2004
9. Appointment of Examiners
10. Election of Committee
11. Any other business

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





The Poor Are Always With Us
A ONE DAY CONFERENCE

Saturday, 10th September 2005

at

The National Archives, Kew

10am – 3.30pm

Book the date in your diary now

Look for the Booking Form in the June Journal

NEWS ROUNDUP

Diary Dates

Sunday 13 March: The Merseyside and Cheshire Family History Fair, Hulme Hall, Bolton Road, Port Sunlight Village, Bebington, Wirral, Merseyside. 10-5.

Tuesday 15 March: Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society, Halliford School, Russell Road, Shepperton. 8pm. "Sources for the history of your House and Garden" by Julian Pooley. Donations £1 per head.

Sunday 3 April: The Stockport Town Hall Family History Fair, Wellington Road, Stockport. 10-5. Parking and Refreshments available.

Saturday 9 April: *The Good, the Bad and the Missing* Bristol & Avon Family History Society's 30th anniversary at B.A.W.A. Leisure Centre, Southmead Road, Bristol. Incorporating The Federation of Family History Societies A.G.M. www.bafhs.org.uk

Tuesday 19 April: Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society, Halliford

School, Russell Road, Shepperton. 8pm. "The History of Aircraft Production in Weybridge" by Julian Temple. Donations £1 per head.

Sunday 10 April: West Midlands Family History Fair, Wolverhampton Racecourse, Dunstall Park, Wolverhampton. 10-5.

Sunday 17 April: South Wales Family History Fair, Llantrisant Leisure Centre, Southgate Park, Llantrisant, Rhondda. 10-5. Easy access from Cardiff and Swansea.

Sunday 24 April: South Coast Family History Fair, Worthing Pavillion Theatre, Marine Parade, Worthing. 10-5. The South Coast's largest Fair.

Saturday 30 April: The Society of Genealogists Family History Fair, Royal Horticultural Society, New Hall and Conference Centre, Greycoat Street, Westminster, London SW1. 10-5.

Sunday 8 May: Oxfordshire and Bucks Family History Fair, Exeter Hall, Oxford Road, Kiddlington. 10-5.

Tuesday 17 May: Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society, Halliford School, Russell Road, Shepperton. 8pm. "The Derivation of Place Names" by Ann Cole. Donations £1 per head.

Sunday 22 May: Central England Family History Fair, Buxton Pavilion Gardens. 10-5. Great Fair in Derbyshire's Premier Event Venue with up to 120 stalls.

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

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

WMFHS NOTICEBOARD



Personal Accident Insurance

The Society provides insurance cover for the risk of personal injury liability to fully paid up registered individual members of the Society between the age of 16 and 75 whilst taking part in a society meeting or activity. In no way will our Insurers waive this age restriction.

It should also be pointed out that this cover does not extend to non-members, helpers or assistants.

Paul Kershaw – Treasurer

A Reminder from The Exchange Journal Team

Most members appreciate the exchange journal “loan” service. It is a very useful research source available to those who attend the Society’s meetings. Although there is no official borrowing time limit, some journals are being retained for periods well in excess of the one or two month “norm” which means that others are being deprived of the opportunity to browse or borrow this material. Your co-operation in showing consideration for your fellow family historians by returning journals as quickly as possible would be appreciated by all.

Civil Registration News

In December the House of Lords and House of Commons Regulatory Reform Committees issued their reports on the proposed Civil Registration Regulatory Reform Order. The Federation of Family History Societies has published extracts on its web site and these can be viewed via their Stop Press page at www.fih.org.uk The order will not proceed, so at present there will be no change to the Civil Registration system in England and Wales.

WMFHS Christmas Festivities

The Christmas evening was as usual a great success. Michael Gandy entertained us with songs from the Victorian era in a talk entitled “Seeing it through their Songs”. Members surpassed themselves with an array of tasty and delicious food. Many were lucky in the raffle and a good time was had by all.



*Left to right:
member Gordon
Samuels; Treasurer
Paul Kershaw;
Michael Gandy
who gave the talk
and our Chairman
Robin Purr*

Index

Once again we enclose, as a centre insert, an "Index to the Journal" — a quick way to look up those names and places that have appeared in our Journal during 2004. Currently we provide references to articles, to reports of talks, to the photos, places and names that have featured in the articles and finally, alphabetically, to the over 350 surnames that have appeared in the HELP! and MEMBERS' INTERESTS sections. The Index should build up over the years to a comprehensive record of places and names featured in our Journal, of use to new and established members alike. Copies of ZOO4 Journals are available from the Membership Secretary, or the Editor can supply a copy of a particular item. Your views are welcomed as to the value of this annual Index.

Book Sale!

At the March meeting we shall be holding a book sale with books from both the Society Library and the Bookstall. Bargains for all!

Government Record Office Southport

The new telephone number for the GRO is: 0845 603 7788

The National Archives Behind the Scenes Tours

The National Archives now offers visitors the chance to see 'behind the scenes' every Saturday. The behind the scenes tours provide an opportunity to see the inner workings of Britain's most important archive and will give a thorough introduction to the collection and workings of this immensely important resource.

On the tours you can:

See and touch some of Britain's most significant historical documents

Visit the bomb proof, climate controlled storage facilities with over 100 miles of shelving

See the original Domesday book in the 'Treasury'

Learn what preservation work goes into a thousand year old manuscript

Learn how they deal with 'Harry the spider' and 'Woolly Bear' if they find them in the repositories

Visit the museum containing world famous documents

Get advice on starting family and military history research and on dozens of other topics

Tours last approximately two hours and start at 11:00 and 14:00. The tour is suitable for wheelchair users and wheelchairs can be made available on request.

Children are more than welcome if accompanied by an adult but the tour is not really suitable for children under the age of 12.

Places on the tours are limited and booking is essential. To book a free Saturday tour call 020 8876 3444.

THE SUTTON SEMINAR

On 20th November 2004 the Federation of Family History Societies held a Seminar in Sutton, Surrey, to discuss the topic: What Does the Future Hold for Family History Societies? Below is a summary of the proceedings on this important and relevant topic:

The morning began with the capacity audience being welcomed by FFHS Administrator Maggie Loughran. A panel of speakers then spoke in turn on a different topic relating to the main theme. FFHS Publications Director Geoff Riggs put the question: is there in fact a future? If so, how can we influence it? How should the problem of falling society memberships be handled? What benefits do societies offer to their members? Although it helps to be retired as this gives more time for research, even so the average age of membership is a problem. The growing problem with pensions could mean people may have to work on, with no time for family history. It is important to maintain good communication with other bodies 'third agers' belong to, e.g. U3A, "EA classes, etc. There is also a big problem with getting people to take on the role of officers within societies; some societies have had to close due to this: they must groom people to take over. As for low attendance at meetings, societies should try to ensure they are the meetings people want. Are societies still the best answer when it comes to research? The Internet has had a big impact in this area. But it has meant that some people think they can get their research for free and very speedily - that they can 'get back to Adam and Eve by lunchtime'. FFHS must get the message across that the Internet is not the complete answer to research, and that some of its information is wrong or misleading. Family history societies were not given publicity in the recent TV series 'Who do you think you are?': in one episode, family history societies were only mentioned once, and record offices also did not get much mention. And, looking to the future, what is the future for family history now that the old-type family is ceasing to exist.

Paul Blake made the point that today's societies are very different from those of the early 1980s when societies were newly-formed. The sort of person attending meetings is no longer necessarily a middle class person whose education included research and using libraries; today's members

probably have more practical jobs. In the past talks to family history societies were educational, about research, but now have to be entertaining, including slides etc. Originally the only source for members of such books as the 'how to' books were the societies' bookstalls, but now material giving family history advice is commercially available, especially the plethora of family history magazines. So society bookstalls are becoming redundant, and it is increasingly difficult to get volunteers to run them. In the early days members could talk to other members about what to do. Groups of members would meet in their own homes to do indexing etc., checking each other's work. But now more people are doing things individually. Younger members were always an exception - people now live longer and are more active so the average age of members is going up but few are coming in at the bottom end of the age range. More regulations are now imposed on society committees: insurance, copyright, VAT etc., especially now that societies are charities. Having thus to shoulder more responsibility puts people off volunteering, so societies must buy in professional services. Some family historians are not members of a society and do not consider it necessary - they can get a lot of the information they want from the Internet: it is their principal source of information.

To survive in the future, family history societies may have to increase their subs three to four fold. Commercial companies with high subscriptions such as Ancestry.com will take over family history, including carrying out indexing as family history societies disintegrate. Societies will lose copyright of material. Inaccuracies will proliferate. TNA making scanned images available will halt reliance on indexes. What can family history societies do? Continue to communicate with members; encourage them to look at original documents; lobby government to maintain access to records; stop local councils closing library services; learn how to generate funds in order to go on providing services; no fighting amongst themselves about territorial rights; share problems.

Kath Shawcross of Sutton Local Studies Library, who has been in charge of Sutton Archives since 1994, said they have noticed a huge drop in numbers of users in their Searchroom, and apparently this is general. Everyone says 'it's down to the Internet', but 50% of users are still family historians. 80% of enquiries are now by email, especially from abroad. People come in thinking they can do their family history quickly on the Internet. Librarians have to tell them they must go to the original sources, that it is still exciting to look at an ancestor's details on a certificate. People come in with more detailed enquiries due to having seen websites on the Internet. It probably is cheaper to do research by using the Internet at home. The problem is also

affecting other societies, such as local history societies. Although family history is not always a cheap hobby, it is very stimulating, and belonging to a society allows sharing of information and problems.

The problem of keeping overseas members was also discussed. They can use the Internet. Receiving just a quarterly journal from a society perhaps does not justify membership. Should journals be put online? Societies should make them and their websites attractive. One society put more information on their website and numbers coming into their Research Centre dropped drastically. Such online facilities as free bmd are bleeding family history societies dry. People will return if they have good experience of using Record Offices, which need to place emphasis on that material such as original documents over which they still have control.

Rob Davison of the North of Ireland FHS spoke on family history societies in Northern Ireland, which are rather out on a limb. There are only three Irish societies that belong to the Federation and their active participation has been sketchy. The North of Ireland FHS has ten branches, which hold monthly meetings with a guest speaker, and membership is thriving. Some branches participate in indexing, although there is not a lot of cooperation from the Civil Registration authorities with regard to access. There are not many family history societies in Southern Ireland. As might be guessed, most of the membership of Irish family history societies is outside of Ireland in the traditional emigration areas; researchers often put their findings on the Internet, so making them generally available. The overall body is the Council of Irish Genealogical Organisations. Based on the Eastern side of the country, it is trying to bring these societies into the fold. There is a good relationship with the archives in Dublin, but informal; the LDS are active there. There are plans to re-film the 1901 census for Belfast and Dublin, but nobody from the family history community is involved. There is no county archive structure where volunteers can go and help out, and local studies libraries do not involve volunteers. The potential to involve them in projects is only just being seen. Most of the points made by the Panel also apply to Ireland. There are many local history societies as the Irish have a great sense of place; people get together to do work, and these are also doing family history. Perhaps the future in Ireland will be the coming together of family and local history: community history? Perhaps the amalgamation of community, local and family history would also be the answer elsewhere.

Our own Mike Cordery contributed to the discussion with a summary of the results of the recent West Middlesex Family History Society members' survey. This was very well received and a number of representatives from

other societies thought they should perhaps be doing a similar exercise. Overall it was felt that there is a future for family history societies. It is perhaps time for societies to reinvent themselves. They should carry on with projects such as indexing and should try to expand their membership by attracting new kinds of members such as younger members. More people than ever seem to be doing family history, and societies must tap into this.

After the Panel discussion, Chairman Alec Coutts reported on the Federation's Family History Online service. Although there is still some reticence by societies to provide data, 49 societies had signed the agreement and most of them were donating material. But some societies have still not yet digitised their data; much of it is still held in manuscript or typescript form, so cannot be included in the service. They must get organised and digitise their data. Societies can still sell CDs etc. of their own data. This sort of income can help to replace that falling off from selling publications. Societies must realise that FH Online is for their benefit to generate revenue, and also that competition from commercial concerns is fierce; FH Online is at least providing societies with a toehold in the international door to put pressure on the commercial companies who are 'invading' the hobby, and someone else will eventually put this data online anyway. There is also competition from official bodies such as the National Archives, e.g. with 'Scotland's People', which is welcome from a research point of view but the income generated goes back to the government, not to family history societies via the Federation.

Some societies expect a lot of money to be generated for them by FH Online. Although the financial return on NBI data is low as many people have already seen it elsewhere, transcriptions of marriages etc. are generating a useful return. Those societies who have put full transcriptions on the service are really getting a good return; success depends on member societies' contribution. To date the service includes 52.4 million records, including 26m records of the 1881 census. There are over 80,000 personal accounts, so this number of people are already using the service. This is a message to societies that this data is really wanted. Users of the service vary; those not realising it is run by volunteers expect research done for them and an instant response to emailed queries, others send emailed thanks. Family History Online has been a roaring success, due to those who have already contributed data.

In the afternoon, digital imaging and publishing freelance Mike Kent gave a talk on the subject from the point of view of those whose job it is to record the digitised images we have come to take for granted, and some of the problems involved with this which users do not necessarily realise. The

quality of a final image often depends on how the image was 'captured', e.g. when photocopying can an original document be laid flat, often difficult with precious books and delicate documents. Originals vary, e.g. they can be on paper, vellum, parchment or microform. And how the image will be 'retrieved' must be borne in mind: will it be on CD, the Web, film, etc. One has to consider how sophisticated the equipment of users is likely to be. It is not a straightforward matter when digitising say film reels of parish registers with a large range of quality simply to 'darken' - faint images this involves more 'dots' which vastly increases the size of a file, which can get very large to handle, too large for most purchase. Digitised images can be put through a 'despeckling' process which improves the image and can help reduce the size of a file; however, this cannot be used for accounts, as it can remove decimal points! Adobe Acrobat has become a world standard for viewing images, especially as its viewing program can be downloaded free. Some records are being digitised because they are fast deteriorating. But some of the current ways of storing data are not reliable. Some digital storage systems such as CD5, originally developed for short-term music storage, will not last more than a few years, so CDs are not considered to be of archive quality; the data they contain should be removed to something safer. A way must be found of storing digitised data for many years.

Finally, John and Beryl Hurley rounded off the afternoon with some suggestions and advice to family history societies. For instance, instead of simply calling for volunteers at meetings, it is sometimes productive to approach a likely candidate in person and ask if they would like to take on a certain task or position. This often works - people like to be asked. Some tasks can be made to be fun, like holding a social gathering for indexes and transcribers, e.g. wine and mince pies at Christmas. Societies should give talks and demonstrations at libraries and record offices. There should perhaps be special interest groups within a society. John and Beryl then called upon representatives of all the Societies present to talk about their societies and suggest where particular aspects of their work might benefit other societies. Lincolnshire FHS (a huge society with many branches) runs workshops in libraries and at their own Research Centre. Hillingdon has a Research Centre in a local Baptist Church which forms part of the community activities there. Berkshire has a trading company so they do not pay VAT, and also has a paid finance officer. WMFHS had organised a survey of all members to receive feedback for future activities.

Maggie Loughran thanked all those who had made the journey to Sutton to take part in what was a very useful day of discussion about some of the problems now confronting family history societies.

1891 British Census Index. England: Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex & Surrey**1891 British Census Index. England: London**

Both published by Ancestry.com, part of MyFamily.com.

These two publications provide complete indexes to the 1891 census returns for Middlesex and London (along with the other named counties). The first set includes piece numbers RG 12/1014 to RC 12/1091 relating to the county of Middlesex over a single CD, while the London set covers RG 12/1 to RG 12/541 on three disks. For the area of the West Middlesex FHS, this means that Chelsea, Kensington, Fulham and Hammersmith form part of the London set, while all other parishes are on the Middlesex CD.

The publications reviewed here were the standard editions, comprising an index only. Deluxe editions are also available, which include unlimited access to images of the corresponding census pages, via the Ancestry.com website.

Installation of the database software (AncestryView) is straight forward and provides a means to conduct searches which is reasonably intuitive. The main screen comprises three panes: contents, hit list and reference. The hit list provides one-line summaries of the individuals matching a given search, while the reference pane presents each one in the context of the household as it appears on the census return. Fields included in addition to location and TNA reference are name, relationship, age, gender and birthplace. Occupations are not listed, nor are addresses given. Searches can be limited on any of the indexed fields, and lists of the values that each field takes are provided on the search dialog. The software also includes a useful facility to change the size of the display text for all windows.

While it provides a good means of searching for specific records, the software has several annoying features: it is not possible to copy directly from the hit list pane, for example. Instructions for printing are not at all clear. For example, they refer to record numbers, but these are not marked on the search results. There appears to be no simple means to extract information from batches of search results into other programs. Similarly there is no way to access the TNA reference for an individual entry, other than reading it from the reference pane i.e. on a family group basis. Those interested in extracting information on multiple records, such as one-namers, will find the user interface rather restricting. For the London set, it will be

necessary to conduct three separate searches for an individual or name, as the three CDs, covering different regions of the capital, work independently.

It is difficult to assess the overall quality of the transcription and indexing work that lies behind these publications - only large-scale use will allow this judgement to be made. One should not be surprised to note, as did this reviewer, some quite imaginative transcriptions, particularly of place names. However simply having a complete index available in such a convenient form for a reasonable price is likely to be greatly welcomed by most family historians. Other options exist for 1891 census indexes, of course: projects co-ordinated by S&N Genealogy and by FREECEN are but two, but the completeness of the Ancestry.Com publications makes them particularly valuable, notwithstanding the reservations noted above.

The CDs can be obtained from TWR Computing (www.twrcomputing.co.uk). Current prices for Middlesex Standard/ Deluxe editions are £16.95/£29.95, and while for London Standard/Deluxe editions they are £29.95/£49.95. Similar products are available for other English counties.

Note: The Middlesex and London CD sets above have been purchased for the West Middlesex FHS and are available for viewing at monthly meetings along with the other computer records.

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

Over the years members have kindly donated their unwanted certificates to us. We hope to shortly publish the list of BMD certificates in our area on the WMFHS web site, www.west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk but we are detailing them in the Journal continuing with Marriages and Deaths. The cost of each certificate is £3.00.

Please apply, with sae, to Valerie Walker at the address on page 13, but cheques in this instance should be made payable to WMFHS.

MARRIAGES

<i>Year</i>	<i>Reg. District</i>	<i>Groom's Name</i>	<i>Bride's Name</i>
1915	Brentford	John Percy G AYLETT	Maud Elizabeth HOWE
1852	Chelsea	Benjamin BOWER	Susan ROSEBLADE
1865	Kensington	John BURN	Susanna FRITZ
1919	Hammersmith	Horace B. DAVIES	Sarah J. LOWICK
1886	Brentford	Philip DIMON	Elizabeth HODDER
1861	Kensington	Thomas G.S. FOX	Ellen Elizabeth BRAY
1872	Kensington	William GALE	Elizabeth NELDER
1901	Brentford	Arthur GILBERT	Annie CHAMBERLAIN
1879	Uxbridge	Alfred NEW	Sarah E. SHENTON
1893	Fulham	William James SAYER	Rllrn CHAMPION (Ellen??)
1851	Kensington	William SPENCER	Sarah HOLMAN
1879	Fulham	Albert URBEN	Ann HODDER
1863	Brentford	Richard WEEDON	Elizabeth Fanny ROGERS

DEATHS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Reg. District</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>
1911	Kensington	Ann Emily BLAKE	83
1851	Brentford	Eliza CHAMBERLAIN	5
1933	Brentford	Alice Mary CHAMPION	65
1890	Brentford	Rose CLARK	3
1870	Chelsea	Mary Ann DAVIES	45
1876	Fulham	Mary DAVIES	60
1922	Fulham	John FENTON	39
1870	Kensington	Henry HOWARD	35
1900	Kensington	John JAGO	62
1853	Brentford	William JENNINGS	55
1853	Brentford	William JENNINGS	26

<i>Year</i>	<i>Reg. District</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>
1907	Brentford	Charles James NEILL	37
1890	Uxbridge	Esther NEW	61
1892	Uxbridge	Frederick NEW	11 mths
1898	Uxbridge	Amelia NEW	20 mths
1903	Uxbridge	Marion A. NEW	33
1848	Uxbridge	George PEEK	58
1916	Uxbridge	Elizabeth SMITH	69
1842	Kensington	Thomas SOPP	3 ¹ / ₃
1884	Kensington	Annie TALBOT	2
1890	Brentford	Elizabeth TALBOT	65
1905	Brentford	Elizabeth TALBOT	53
1957	Ealing	Ellen TAYLOR	83
1913	Kensington	Mary Ann Olive WESTON	64

THE PERILS OF CENSUS TRANSCRIPTION – A talk given in
November by Jeanne Bunting *Reported by Yvonne Masson*

In November Jeanne Bunting stepped in at short notice and delivered a hilarious but cautionary account of the perils of census transcription. She and colleagues had been examining both the 1881 and 1901 census transcriptions and found a woefully large number of errors, many as she pointed out avoidable if due care had been taken. Some of the mistakes were at least understandable given the style of writing of various Victorian enumerators, and the poor preservation of some of the original census pages, but others were less forgivable. Jeanne considered the main causes of mistakes were: misreading; miskeying; carelessness. For instance, errors in transcribing letters such as ‘M’ or ‘W’ could have been avoided by simply looking over the page concerned and noting how the enumerator had written ‘M’ in the ‘Married’ column, and ‘W’ for ‘Widow’ in that column. Another common error was transcribing ‘Mrs’ as ‘Wm., but ‘female’ remains in the gender column.

Names entered in reverse order by the enumerator had been transcribed thus - so first names appear as surnames in the index. In some places in the 1901 census, some of which was transcribed overseas by people whose first language was not English, the familiar ‘ditto’ (used frequently by enumerators to save writing the same surname several times) had actually been transcribed as a surname, and so comes up in the index. Some corrections which are being sent in by users are now appearing along with

the 1901 online census. Jeanne and her colleagues found that 33 consecutive pages of the census covering Rotherhithe contained errors (13 on one page). The whole enumeration district has had to be re-transcribed. And this may well be typical across the whole census transcription. But, as Jeanne pointed out, how well would an English speaker do with, say, a Sri Lankan census? There had been little quality control or assurance in the preparation of the 1901 census transcription. The original Advisory Panel contained members who were not familiar with computers; this body has now been replaced by a 'Digitisation Panel', a step in the right direction.

Jeanne warned that census transcriptions now being made available by commercial companies also contain errors. So the moral is: always go back to the original - the census transcription at least gives the piece and folio number. Be creative in searching - don't put in too much information initially; try transposing the name; use wild cards such as an asterisk in the middle of a word (for several letters) or a hyphen (for one letter) which should yield alternative spellings; use large age ranges. Ancestry.com have made an 1891 census transcription available. WMFHS has purchased that section covering London, Middlesex, Herts, Beds 81 Surrey; Origins.net are transcribing the 1871 census (in China!).

Footnote: the comic goings-on when the Great Cockup village census tried to go on-line can be followed on: www.staithes.demon.co.uk/home.html

YOUR VICTORIAN ANCESTOR – A Talk given in January

By George Smith

Reported by Yvonne Masson

In January George Smith spoke on the social background against which our Victorian ancestors lived out their lives. At home in Britain the Victorian era was at least one of peace and a growing prosperity. It saw the beginning of general education, modern drainage, new transportation systems, labour-saving inventions, etc. Queen Victoria's household takes up eight pages in the 1841 census. It is worthwhile perusing it - and other households in the various large houses - for a 'missing' ancestor amongst all those servants.

George Smith pointed out that many 'errors' on Victorian marriage certificates were in fact deliberate. 40% of brides were pregnant and the parties concerned often lied about their age for various reasons. Couples who didn't have parental permission often married in another Parish - a father who had not given his consent might be put down as 'deceased' when he was in fact very much alive. Children might have more than one 'birth date' - one when they were actually born, when baptised, or when they were, sometime later, registered to comply with the law. Common Law marriage was rife. In the census a Common Law wife might be listed as 'Housekeeper', and the children as 'Boarders'.

So-called 'dirty' households in the verminous slums might have had great difficulty in obtaining and carrying water. Two rooms meant poor, one room very poor - furniture often comprised boxes, bedding might be a pile of straw. Working women were pitied as they had a double work load, and women's wages were kept low in an attempt to keep them in the home. Some domestic servants went on the streets at night to supplement their income; there were many thousands of brothels, some featuring child prostitution. In the slightly better-off households to have at least one servant was considered essential, and a 'scivvy' could be obtained from the Workhouse; she might be 'on-call' for 17 out of the 24 hours.

Workhouses were deliberately harsh to deter the able-bodied and many of the inmates were elderly, sick or mentally ill. Girls unable to support an illegitimate child - the father might well have run away to join the army or navy - often had to go to the Workhouse, where parents and children were separated.

The education of the poor was opposed by some who feared them getting 'dangerous ideas'. The new Metropolitan Police force came into being and although sentences for criminals were still harsh, reforms were under way.

For some, the Victorian era meant a new world of possibilities. The development of anaesthetics made surgery and dentistry less painful - although early false teeth were known as 'Waterloo' teeth from those taken from the dead at Waterloo. The telegraph, and later the telephone, made communication faster, especially of international news. Cheaper soap and tea came within the reach of the working classes. Travel was becoming not only possible but fashionable, e. g. with the tours made available by Thomas Cook. New inventions made life easier and more fun.

BOOKSHELF

Two new books that can be found in the General Reference Section at the FRC:

The Jewish Victorian. This is an index transcribed by Doreen Berger and drawn from Jewish Newspapers, 1861-1870. It gives births, marriages, deaths and other announcements of genealogical interest.

Baptismal Register of the Roman Catholic Military Chaplains at Cairo in the Apostolic Vicariate of Egypt, 17th November 1895 - 8th July 1944. This is a photocopy of the original register. Gives details of the father's regiment if he is in the Army. There is also the occasional date of a confirmation or marriage.

This will, which can be seen at the Family Research Centre (PROB/11/1712 folio 227-233) and with its associated Legacy Duty Papers (IR26/1103 pp 166-169) provided a strong incentive to undertake a research into our family history. A contemporary manuscript copy of the will was received by me in 2001, together with a deed appointing trustees for the management of the legacy to Sarah Smith (article 23).

Sarah Smith married my great great grandfather Samuel Self (articles 10 and 23) on 8th October 1826 at St. Mary Abbott's church, Kensington and they moved to the City where Samuel was employed by a legal stationer.

The appended analysis of the will shows it to be substantial both as to its length and the value of the estate. Subsequent research has shown that James Self left his native village of Great Cheverell, Wiltshire, as a young man to seek his fortune in London. The first, possibly vital step he took was to marry a widow, Sarah How, at St. George's church, Hanover Square on 20th December 1786. According to her age as stated at death, she was nine years older than James, but other evidence suggests that the gap was larger than this and it is unsurprising that there were no children of the marriage.

James signed a lease for premises in King Street Hammersmith in 1794 and paid the rates from 1795 to 1805. In September 1802 he took a lease of 1 Paradise Row for 21 years. Abraham Smith (1771-1846) who figures in articles 22-24 paid the rates for the King Street bakery in 1807 and took over the lease in 1812. He and his sons continued in bakery with additional premises in King Street and in Chiswick.

Sarah Self was buried on 23rd May 1823 and this no doubt caused James to make the new will which provides so much information about his family. There were legacies of various amounts to six of his siblings and/or some of their children. These were covered by a debt of £2,400 owed by brother Samuel.

Subsequent research enabled me to identify all the beneficiaries and their spouses but there was a sister Eleanor, the first born and Henry, the last born, who did not receive legacies. The father of this family was Samuel Self (ca 1735-1803) and the mother was Mary Collens (ca 1735-1819) who lived in Great Cheverell but moved to Polshot (now Poulshot) probably to farm there with son John when he started paying land tax there in 1794.

One must assume that sister Mary had died when the will was drafted. Both she and William who died in 1808 had followed James to London (and were married at St. George's Hanover Square) but their children were well treated.

The principal beneficiaries were, however, James' partner Abraham Smith, his wife Eleanor and their children. Three of these children were named individually and nine others received their money according to the legacy duty payment. Two had already died. The most favoured child was Sarah, the eldest daughter [no doubt named for Sarah Self) who evidently cheered his years as a widower, when she lived in his house. She was to receive £500, a copyhold cottage and James' household goods, which were no doubt considerable. Her husband-to-be, James' nephew, Samuel, also received a copyhold cottage and £100 so they had a good start to their married life. Abraham Smith must already have gained the goodwill and equipment of the bakery business when he and his children received £3,807 of Government stock on which they paid 10% duty.

It seems that James Self had become very rich in London, more so than one would have expected even a successful baker to be. The most likely possible origin would have been the childless widow Sarah How whom he had married forty years earlier. Two other families to benefit, the Drurys and the Perrys, were possibly her relatives, as I have found no connection with the Selves, whom I have investigated thoroughly.

The legacy Duty calculations required the Treasury to know the ages of anyone receiving an annuity. They show Ann Abrahams as 88, Hannah Drury as 86 and Henrietta as 45. There were baptisms of Ann and Hannah on corresponding dates in Epping, Essex. They and Charles were children of Timothy and Hannah Drury. A few years later, a Sarah Drury, daughter of Robert and Sarah was baptised at little Yeldham, Essex on 24/12/1746. Her age in 1823 would be 76 rather than 71. Sarah Drury married James How at Christchurch, Spitalfields in 1767.

I have not tried very hard to find a clue to the six siblings of a Perry family but again, there is no connection with a Self family.

Abraham Smith died in 1846. I have a copy of his will, which shows him to be possibly richer than James Self, with extensive property holdings in Central Hammersmith. His sons Abraham and John were notables in the mid 1800s as were the other executors of James' will (Robert West and George Dobson).

Four of James' siblings came to London. John paid land tax in Polshot from 1794 to 1829 when he died. However, his widow Martha collected her annuity until 1860. Nancy (Ann) married a butcher in Potterne, Wiltshire, but attended the marriage of her nephew Thomas in London in 1827. Samuel apparently came to London and had two children baptised at St. James Piccadilly but returned with James' money to farm in Wiltshire until his death in 1830. Thomas became landlord of the George Inn in Southwark while William was a gardener in Chiswick; he died aged 32. Mary came to

London young enough to marry John Finch when she was only 19, but probably died before 1823.

I am too old to conduct further research myself, but I would be most interested to receive comments and to answer any questions.

WILL (dated 04/ 08/ 1823) and CODICIL (dated 24th March 1826) of Mr. James Self, Gentleman, who died 17th April, 1826 and was buried in Hammersmith Churchyard on 22nd April 1826.

1. To brother John Self £100
2. To sister Nancy Holloway, £100
3. To Robert West, gentleman, George Dobson, market farmer, and Abraham Smithe, the elder, baker, all of Hammersmith, £250 in Trust; to invest in government securities and to pay the interest to my brother John and his wife Martha during their lives, and then to divide the money between their children or their spouses or the issue of such children, if they are dead.
4. Similarly to the same trustees £250 for Nancy Holloway for life and then to her issue.
5. To brother Thomas £10 for mourning.
6. To nephew Thomas £10 for mourning.
7. To Ann Jepp, daughter of sister Mary Finch, £100.
8. To John, Elizabeth, Mary and William Finch, children of Mary Finch, £50 each.
9. To Mary Self, widow of brother William, £100.
10. To her children, Samuel and Mary, £100 when reaching the age of 22.
11. To nephew Samuel, son of brother Samuel, and Elizabeth Self, daughter of brother Samuel £100 when reaching the age of 22. All these legacies are to be paid from £2,400 owed to me on mortgage by brother Samuel on land at Polshot, Wiltshire, but not to be called in except as and when required. The balance of the mortgage (i.e. £880) to brother Samuel.
12. To Thomas Drury, yeoman of Epping 4/ - per week for life and £5 for his funeral.
13. To Ann Abrahams, widow, of Lowton (?Loughton), Essex 2/ - per week for life and £5 for her funeral.
14. To Hannah Drury, living at Hammersmith, 10/ - per week for life and £10 for a "plain walking funeral".

15. To Hannah Drury the right to live rent-free for the rest of her life in my house and my executors are to pay for Henrietta to look after her.
16. To Charles Drury, waterman of Gravesend, £10.
17. To Henrietta Drury, my servant, £20 per annum for life and £10 for mourning.
18. To Timothy Perry, letter-carrier of the Wrekin, Mrs Dorcas Wilkinson, his sister and Mrs Draper, his sister, £19:19:0 each.
19. To John Jones, shipwright of Rotherhithe, and his wife (sister of Timothy Perry) or the survivor of them, £200.
20. To William Perry, Brother of Timothy, £10
21. To Mary Bell, sister of Timothy Perry, £10.
22. To Abraham and John Smith, sons of Abraham Smith the elder, £150 when 22.
23. To Sarah Smith, daughter of Abraham Smith, now living with me, £500 when 22.
24. To all other children of Abraham Smith and his wife Eleanor, £100 when 22.

Legacies 12-24 are to be paid from my £6,200 Consols and the residue is to go to Abraham Smith and Eleanor. If I spend it all before I die, take them from my leasehold messuages in Paradise Row and Webb's Lane, Hammersmith; except for Hannah Drury's room. If not, Abraham Smith is to have them, the fixtures and brewing utensils.

25. My plate, linen, china, books and furniture to Sarah Smith.
26. To Samuel Self, son of Mary Self, my copyhold cottage at corner of Shaddocks Lane, Shepherd's Bush.
27. To Sarah Smith, my other cottage at Shepherd's Bush.
28. The residue, after expenses, to Sarah Smith, Maria Smith and Eliza Smith, sisters.

The EXECUTORS are to be Robert West, George Dobson and Abraham Smith and are to have £19:19:0 each for their trouble.

WITNESSES: Samuel Naylor, John Adency and Richard Watts.

CODICIL of 24/3/26;

1. Revoke legacy (12)
2. To John Self, my clothes and wearing apparel.
3. To Henrietta Drury, my niece (but see 17), the bed she uses and the bed furniture thereto.

Introduction

The parish shares its western boundary with Harmondsworth and the parish of Hillingdon. To the south is the parish of East Bedfont and on the north it is bounded by Hayes. Historically the parish boundary with Cranford to the east ran across the fields mid-way between the two villages. However with the re-organisation of local government in 1932, the boundary was extended eastwards as far as the River Crane which now forms the boundary between the boroughs of Hillingdon and Hounslow.

Apart from a very short section on the east where it followed the River Crane, the ancient parish boundary followed no natural features. The ancient parish was quite small only 1,420 acres in extent and was roughly the shape of an elongated diamond three miles long from north to south but at its widest point, only one mile wide from west to east.

The first recorded mention of Harlington was in the year 851 AD when the transfer of a plot of land at Botwell in Hayes referred to the fact that it was bounded on the south by Hygeredington. In the Domesday Survey of 1086 it is recorded as Herdintone; this also records Dallega - the modern Dawley - as another manor in the parish. The origins of the two names are said to be Hygered's tun (from an Anglo-Saxon personal name and "tun" meaning an enclosure) and Old English "dal" meaning dole (i.e. part or share) and "leah" meaning a clearing.

Church of St Peter and St Paul

In the absence of good building stone in the locality, Harlington Church, like its immediate neighbours in West Middlesex, is built mainly of the flint and ironstone conglomerates which occur in the local gravel deposits. The date 1086 on the notice board can be ignored as this is merely the date of the Domesday Survey. It is probable that a church was on the present site well before 1086 but none of the present building is as old as this. No precise dates can be given for the building, which has been modified and extended over the last 800 years.

The oldest part of the church is the nave, which dates from about the middle of the 12th Century. The chancel was added or rebuilt about 1350 and the tower is a late 15th Century addition. The south doorway dates from the same time as the nave and is generally considered to be the finest Norman doorway in Middlesex. The doorway is protected by a porch that dates from

the early 16th Century; this now rests on modern brickwork but the woodwork is original.

Until the restoration in 1880 the church was symmetrical and consisted of the tower, nave and chancel. Old prints of the church show that prior to the restoration the flint walls were covered in plaster.

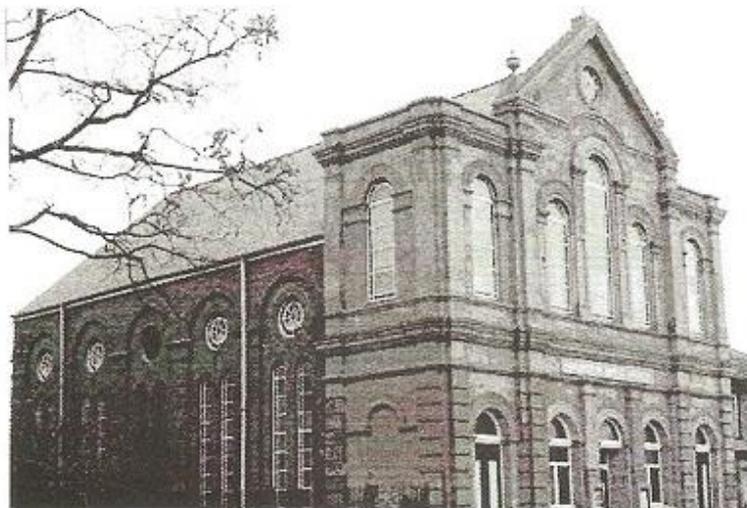
Apart from the removal of the plaster from the walls, the church as viewed from the south-east looks much the same as it does today. However, when viewed from the north the addition of the north aisle at the time of the restoration dramatically changed the appearance.



Church of St Peter and St Paul, Harlington

The Baptist Church

In 1708 William Wild of Sipson was granted permission to use his house “to assemble and meet for the exercise of Religious Worship” and for the next 200 years members of the Wild family played a prominent role in the establishment of the Baptist churches in the area. William and Ann Wild of Sipson were among the 12 founding members of the Baptist Church in Harlington on 6 April 1798. The building in which they met dates from 1770 when a group of dissenters started to meet there. It still stands, although



Harlington Baptist Church

over the years it has been much altered, and is still owned and used by the Baptists who built themselves a much larger church on the opposite side of the High Street in 1879. This church with its fine facade dominates the High Street and is a Grade II listed building.

Education

In 1830 some 80 children were attending private schools some of whom had their fees paid by Lord Ossulstone's charity which had been set up to pay for the education of poor children. In 1848 the Harlington and Cranford National Schools were opened in the High Street. They closed in 1939 when the children were transferred to the newly-built William Byrd school on the Bath Road. In 1929 Middlesex County Council opened Harlington Senior School in New Road to provide education for children between the ages of 11 and 14. Both schools have since been re-located to be further away from the airport.

Provision for the poor

Harlington had its own poor house up to the mid 1830s; it closed when the inmates were transferred to the Staines Union Workhouse at Ashford.

Transport

The Bath Road (A4) runs through the southern part of the parish but the old village centre is well to the north of this. This is also true of the neighbouring villages and it is possible to travel from Heston in the east to Harmondsworth in the west via Cranford, Harlington and Sipson by a series of lanes without using the Bath Road. The Grand Junction canal, which opened in 1794, runs for a short distance through the Dawley area of the parish and the Great Western Railway line follows a route close to the canal. Although the line opened in 1838, Hayes and Harlington station was not opened until 1864.

Employment

Until well into the 20th Century agriculture was by far the main source of employment. The 1851 census describes over half of the adult male population as agricultural labourers and most of the other men were engaged in activities connected with farming. This Census also records that the population was 872 and that there were 187 dwellings in the parish. By 1911 the population had increased to 2,374 and from then onwards it rapidly increased as the northern part of the parish became increasingly urbanised. The close proximity of the canal and the railway line had led, in the early 1900s, to the rapid industrialisation of Hayes which spilled over into the adjacent parts of Harlington. Agriculture continued in the southern half of the parish and it still retains a precarious presence but the death knell of Harlington as an agricultural community was sounded with the construction of Heathrow airport in 1944.

Local Personalities

William Byrd (1543 - 1623)

William Byrd, now regarded as the greatest of Tudor composers, lived in Harlington from 1577 to 1592. He and his wife were both Catholics and it is because of this that we first learn of his presence in Harlington. The Middlesex Sessional Rolls record that *“on 18th March 1577 a bill was served against Juliana Byrde wife of William Byrde, gentleman of Harlington, for not going to church, chapel, or any usual place of common prayer”*. The reason for Byrd’s choice of Harlington was probably partly because it was midway between London and Windsor and partly because he could live in relative obscurity where his catholic faith would not be noticed too much. It is only because of his continual prosecutions for failure to attend the church that anything is known about Byrd’s life in Harlington.

The Bennet Family

The Bennet family owned the manors of Dawley and Harlington from 1607 to 1724 and lived in the manor house at Dawley. The best known member of the family is Henry Bennett (1618-1685). He was born at Saxham in Suffolk in 1618, although numerous authorities record him as having been born at Dawley. Thus Samuel Pepys on his return from a visit to Swakeleys at Ickenham on 7th September 1665 in company with a Mr. Povy records in his diary *“A most pleasant journey we had back. He (Povy) showed me my Lord Arlington’s house that he was horn in a towne called Harlington”*.

On the restoration of the monarchy in 1660 he entered politics and was created Lord Arlington in 1663 and Earl of Arlington in 1672. He had fully intended to take the name of the parish where he lived as a boy for his title but presumably, like so many modern-day locals, he failed to aspirate the first letter and so became Arlington. Despite his objections the College of Heralds refused to change the title from Arlington back to what he intended. He owned land in Mayfair and in Virginia and gave his name to Arlington Street and what was to become the Arlington National Cemetery in Washington. But for his sloppy pronunciation these would both be called Harlington.

Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke (1678-1751)

Bolingbroke is the most illustrious of the owners of the manors of Harlington and Dawley. He entered parliament in 1701 as the Tory member for Wootton Bassett and was Secretary of State for War from 1704 (when he was only 26 years old) until 1708. In 1710 he became Foreign Secretary and shared the leadership of the party with Robert Harley. After intriguing successfully

against Harley he was plotting a Jacobite restoration when Queen Anne died in 1714. In fear of his life he fled to France where he remained until 1723 when he obtained permission to return to England on condition that he took no further active part in politics. Although he had been stripped of his title and barred from the House of Lords, he continued to be known as Bolingbroke for the remainder of his life.

His purchase of Dawley from Charles Bennett in 1725 allowed him to acquire a country mansion not too far from London where, despite the ban on political activities, he could play a covert role in opposing the government of Robert Walpole. Whilst in Bolingbroke's possession Dawley was a centre of political intrigue and literary activity with Alexander Pope, Jonathan Swift, John Gay, Oliver Goldsmith, John Dryden and the French philosopher Voltaire among the many visitors.

Bolingbroke eventually tired of Dawley and it was sold by him in 1735; after several owners of only passing interest it ended up in the possession of the Earl of Uxbridge. The Earl was a member of the Paget family who also owned the neighbouring manors of West Drayton and Harmondsworth.

Further Reading

The Victoria History of the County of Middlesex, Volume 3 (1962) contains a chapter on Harlington that contains many references to original documents relating to Harlington

Herbert Wilson. 800 Years of Harlington Church (1926)

Victorian Harlington. A miscellany of articles on 19th Century Harlington. Published by the Hayes and Harlington Local History Society in 1985.

The Journal of the Hayes and Harlington Local History Society. Published twice yearly since 1970, contains many articles on aspects of the history of Harlington.

Philip Sherwood [Editor] *Around Hayes and West Drayton in Old Photographs*. A series of three books each containing among 150 others some 50 old photographs of Harlington. Sutton Publishing 1996, 1998 and 2002.

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

LOCAL HISTORY ARTICLES

If you have expertise in a particular parish and would like to contribute to the Local Parish Series, please get in touch with Mrs Bridget Purr either at: 9 Plevna Road, Hampton, Middlesex, TW12 2BS, or through projects@west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk.

SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS ON MICROFICHE

Monumental Inscriptions

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

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

Surname Indexes to the 1851 Census

Paddington (HO 107 / 1466-1467) £2.35 £3.00
Set of two microfiche.

Kensington, Brompton, Hammersmith & Fulham (HO 107/1468-1471) . . £4.35 £5.20
Four microfiche. These, together with the two for Paddington (above) cover the whole of the Kensington RD

Chelsea (HO 107 / 1472-1474) £3.35 £4.00
Three fiche. Covers the parish of St Luke, Chelsea

Brentford Registration District (HO 107/1698-1699) with Hampton Sub-District (HO 107 1604 (part)) £2.85 £3.50
Three fiche. Includes the parishes of Heston, Isleworth, Twickenham, Hampton, Teddington, Acton, Brentford, Ealing, Hanwell, Greenford, Perivale and Chiswick

Uxbridge (HO 107/1697) £2.35 £3.00
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

Staines (HO 107/1696) £2.35 £3.00
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

Indexes to the 1891 Census

Hampton (RG 12/616-618) £2.35 £3.00
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

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.

The story starts, rather shakily, around about 1680 with the birth of John Reed who lived in Wetheringsett cum Brockford, Suffolk. He married a lady called Martha (no surname recorded) and in January 1682 their son Stephen was born. No other details of this couple have come to light. Stephen Reed (my 5x great grandfather) married twice, first to Mary Johnson, a 'servant and single woman'. The couple lived in Felixstowe but, sadly, there were no children and Mary must have died not long after their marriage in 1706 at Felixstowe, perhaps in childbirth and the potential baby did not survive.

Stephen married again in 1708 to Eliza Johnson: it is not known if Eliza was Mary's sister, or another relative. Both marriages took place at St Peter and St Paul Church in Felixstowe, where Stephen was a Thatcher. Seven, possibly eight, children were born to the couple: Mary, baptised November 1709, Martha, March 1711, John, December 1712, Eliza, May 1717, James, March 1723, Jane, December 1724 and a seventh child, David, October 1731, who may not however 'belong' to this couple as the name has never been a family name.

Son James is believed to have died in Felixstowe in April 1723 aged only one month. Jane died aged 18 years in October 1742. Martha died it is believed in Trimley St Martin in August 1763. Stephen himself died 25th May 1741 in Felixstowe (his second wife Eliza having apparently pre-deceased him), leaving a Will which was proved in May 1741. He gave his 'house with the lands, tenements, hereditaments, back houses, barnes (sic), stables and all appurtenances thereunto belonging and situate and being in Felixstowe aforesaid to my only son John Read (sic). Item, I give and bequeath to my son John Read aforesaid all my goods, chattels, money and effects; he paying to my daughters Mary and Martha Read five pounds apiece, one year after my decease, and to my daughters Elizabeth, Jane and Ann Read five pounds apiece when they shall arrive to the age of 21 years, board free and bringing up till 16 years of age.'

John, my 4x great grandfather, described as a Yeoman, married Marth (sic) Hawkins of Walton at Bredfield on 31st July 1735, when he was aged 23. Later they moved to Trimley St Martin. In due course two children were born, John baptised 6th May 1736 and James, baptised 2nd March 1737.

There is some confusion as to which John died on which date as the Parish records do not clearly specify. However, one died 1763, possibly the father,

who would have been aged 52 years, and the other died 1786. If the latter was John junior, he was then about 48 years old. Marth seems to have died in 1763 at Trimley St Martin.

John born 1736 (3X great grandfather) first married Abigail Neave, daughter of Thomas Neave (nothing more is known about her), by licence, on 5th July 1759. She was described as a single woman, and John a single man. Their witnesses were Thomas Neave - possibly Abigail's father - and Luke Taylor. Abigail gave birth to Abigail, baptised 1761, and Elizabeth, baptised 1763, died 1764. Abigail herself also died in 1764.

John married again at Trimley St Martin 5th February 1767 to Thomasin Scrutton, described as a single woman. One of the witnesses to this marriage was Lydia Whimper (indistinct - it could possibly be Wintrope, since when John died he seems to have left a Will leaving all to a Sarah Wintrope, though who she was is unknown - perhaps a married sister). John was described as being 31 years old and a Thatcher.

By this second marriage there were eight children - John, bap. 30th November 1767, James, bap. 16th June 1769, William, bap. 20th July 1770, Mary Ann, bap. 22nd March 1773, Thomasin, bap. 3rd July 1775, Elizabeth, bap. 19th October 1779, Hawkins Daniel, bap. 1st December 1782 and George, bap. 4th July 1784, all at Trimley St Mary.

Hawkins Daniel Reed (2x great grandfather), known as Daniel, was a Farmer. He married, as a bachelor, after Banns called in January and February, a single woman, Eleanor Roper, on 26th March 1804 at Kirton, Suffolk. The witnesses were Hannah Robertson and John Dardry (or Dalby - unclear). In March 1808 their first child, a boy whom they named George, was born, and baptised 5th June at Kirton. At some stage they moved to Stonham Aspal where their other three children were born - Emma in 1815, John in 1817 and Eliza in 1820. The family were apparently Baptists as these entries were found in the Otley Baptist Chapel register.

Daniel's family have not been located in the 1841 census, but they were in Coddenham in 1851 and Brockley Green in 1861.

Daniel died 21st December 1869, cause of death given as 'Senectus' (old age). He was 88 years old. He is interred in Lawshall churchyard. Upon visiting the churchyard, no headstone was found. Perhaps the family could not afford a memorial stone, or maybe it has worn away or become illegible. On his death certificate it states that someone called 'Robert' (surname not known) was present at death. Perhaps Daniel was by this time living with one of his daughters and Robert was her husband.

Daniel's wife Eleanor came from Essex and was 20 years old when she married. She died in 1852 cause of death 'Apoplexy' (i.e. stroke). Likewise no record of her burial has been found.

In the 1851 census Daniel's son George was said to be a widower: I discovered that his first wife was called Suzanna. Their daughter, also Suzanna, was baptised 6th March 1850 at Coddendam; the mother died around the same time, February 20th, either in childbirth or shortly afterward. George seems to have later married a girl called Ann who died in 1856.

Daniel's son John (my great grandfather] married Ann Sealy, described as a spinster and living at home, on 7th October 1847 at Reigate Parish church of St Mary Magdalen. The witnesses to the marriage were John's brother George Reed (who signed with an 'x') and Mary Ann Reed. Ann was born 14th March 1817, the daughter of Richard Sealy, a Tailor, and Martha Cadell, who had married on 21st May 1803 at Faringdon, Wiltshire and lived at Shrivenham, Wiltshire (now Berkshire). Ann had siblings Mary, bap. 20th January 1805, Henry, 27th July 1806, Elizabeth, 2nd October 1808 and James, 2nd October 1814.

John and Ann first moved to Stonham Aspal, then to Coddendam Green and then to Brockley Green, Suffolk, where John was described as a Contractor. In 1856 he was an Agricultural Labourer, in 1861-4 a Corn Miller, in 1879 a Carman, and in 1880 a Builder: he certainly seems to have been a jack-of-all-trades. The couple had four children, George, born in Tonbridge Wells, Kent, and (Francis) James, 1851, Edward, 1856 and Ann Ellen, 1858, all born Brockley, Suffolk. There may have been another child, Ann Eleanor, born earlier, who possibly died. John and Ann eventually went to live in Kensington, Middlesex, with their son James. They are both buried in Kensal Green Cemetery, Kensington.

After John's death Ann went to live with her married daughter Ann Ellen at 7 Surrey Square, Southwark, where according to her death certificate she died 10th January 1908 of 'Senility'. She was 91 years old. 'Present at death' was E. Parker - Ellen had married a Mr Parker in the intervening years.

John and Ann's son, my grandfather James Reed, is said to have walked all the way to London aged 14 years to find work, and became a butcher's boy in Kensington, Middlesex. Possibly while delivering meat to the servants' quarters of a smart house in Royal Square, Kensington, he met and eventually married Jane Sandieson, a servant in the house, who had been born in Inch, Aberdeenshire and who must have come to London to work for a well-to-do family.

James worked his way up in the butchery business and eventually owned his own shop in Portobello Road, Kensington. James and Jane 'anticipated' marriage and had a child, Ann Eleanor, in March 1879. They married at St James Norlands Parish Church, Kensington on 22nd June of that year. They had two other children, James (Jim) in 1881 and Francis Charles (Frank) on 2nd January 1883.

Ann Eleanor (registered under Jane's maiden name of Sandieson) was taken to Scotland, to Jane's family home at Knockenbaird, for about 18 months before returning to her parents in London. She was now known as Nell Reed. She went on to become a schoolteacher at Portobello Road Board School. She took a Teacher Training Diploma at St Katherine's College, in conjunction with St Andrew's University, and was awarded the L.L.A. (Literate in Arts) in 1906. She had studied Physiology, French, Education and Comparative Religion. She later became Head of Harrow Road School, Kensington, and eventually retired to Elstead, Surrey, where she and a teacher friend bought a house which they called Speedwell. In old age they both moved into a Nursing Home at Wormley where in due course they died, Nell in 1971 aged 91 years.

Nell's brothers Jim and Frank both entered the butchery business and by the time their father James retired to live at 88 Doyle Gardens, they owned several shops besides the Portobello Road shop. Jim married Florence Simmonds and son John was born in 1924 at 92 Doyle Gardens.

Frank, my father, met and married Helena Mabel Anderson in 1922 in Aberdeen and I, Frances Mabel, was born in 1925 at 236 Ladbroke Grove, Kensington. Frank's mother Jane Sandieson was half-sister to (Helena) Mabel's grandmother, Mary Porter, who married James Anderson. The half-sisters' mother was Grace Riddel, who had a 'liaison' with a John Porter in Inch before marrying William Sandieson. So Grace is my great grandmother and my great great grandmother!

In 1932 Frank and Mabel moved from Kensington to Acton, West London, and I attended Haberdashers' Aske's Girls' School. The Second World War started in 1939 and the next six years were fraught with danger. The family owned a one-room wooden 'bungalow' in four acres of land at Ashford, Middlesex, which was still reasonably 'countrified' then. Here, when the London bombing got too bad, they went for a time to escape the worst danger. I attended Ashford County School for a term and a half in 1941. Haberdashers School received a direct hit one night which destroyed the Prosser Library, the dining room, sixth form rooms and part of the Hall. For girls still in London (some had been evacuated with the School when the

War started) classes were held in different houses round the district to lessen the danger if there was further bombing. By this time approaching the time when I was to sit my 'Highers', I was living temporarily at Sandhurst Village, Berkshire, with my parents. I went to London twice a week with my father by car and collected fresh work from my school mistresses while my father visited what butcher shops remained after the bombing (the Government allowed a small amount of extra petrol since the meat industry was vital for wartime rations). In 1944, with the War still on, and having worked alone on the exam syllabus most of the year, I took my exams at Kendrick Girls' School, Reading, and passed. One month later I became a Nursing Auxiliary at Frimley Cottage Hospital, Surrey, until starting my deferred Sick Children's training at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street. But that's another story!

After the War the family continued to live in Acton where Frank died in 1968 and Mabel aged 98 in 1989 in an Ealing Nursing Home. I later moved to Scotland.

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.

RANDALL

William RANDALL battle of Waterloo 1815, 10th Hussars, G.S. Medal 1848. Living at Sipson Green in 1841 (census) with his wife Elizabeth née SAVAGE. I am trying to trace his date of birth, their dates of marriage and death. Thought to be in the West Drayton or Harmondsworth areas. I would greatly appreciate any information.

Mrs. K. Probyn: amberlouise@supernet.com or the Secretary W.M.F.H.S.

WRIGHT/CHILDS

My great grandfather Joseph ALDWORTH married Hannah WRIGHT, widow (nee CHILDS) at Kensington Registry Office December 1872 and she had a son Willie Harry WRIGHT born June 1868 at Camberwell. When Hannah died in October 1891 Willie WRIGHT registered her death and gave

his address as Uperne Road, Chelsea. I cannot find Willie on the 1891 or 1901 census. What happened to him, did he have any descendants, where was Hannah born circa 1838? According to the 1891 census it was Eye, Northampton but I cannot find a Hannah WRIGHT or CHILDS in that area. Any information would be greatly appreciated.

Mr W.G. Wise, 57 Uppleby Road, Parkstone, Poole, Dorset BH12 3DB

GROVER

Edmund GROVER is my great grandfather and I would like to find his birthplace. In the 1861 census he said he was aged 38 and was born in Marylebone. In the 1881 census he said he was 59 and born in Hammersmith. His birth date therefore is around 1822/Z3. He was married on September 30th 1845 to Ann Kinton in St. Johns Chapel, Clapham, and his father's name was George; he was a Silversmith by trade. Her father's name was James and he was a Gardener. Edmund and Ann went on to have five children. George Walter 1846 in Stratford, Emma 1850 in Clapham, Thomas 1852 in Kensington, Edmund John (my grandfather) 1857, and Jessie Maria 1862, both in St. Peter Hammersmith. Edmund died in 1889 aged 67 and Ann died in 1904 aged 83. Any information regarding his actual date and place of birth would be much appreciated.

Mr E.C.J. Grover, 42 Benhall Avenue, Cheltenham, Glos GL51 6AE

Occupation

I have a copy of my great grandfather's marriage certificate of 1881 and his father's occupation is entered as Sandman. My great grandfather was an undertaker and was married at St. Mark's Notting Hill. The only clue I have is that on the internet an occupation is listed as Sandesman, which was either an ambassador or a courier. This may have been misspelt or is it something different? I would be grateful if anyone could help or direct me to where I could look it up.

M.E. Lawrance, Majaskie Cottage, Middle Hill, Englefield Green TW20 0JL

Book Wanted

A copy of the book entitled 'Kensington and Shepherds Bush — Old Photograph series'. This is now out of print and I would be happy to buy a new or secondhand issue from somewhere.

Mr J. Morath, 18 Tekels Way, Camberley GU15 1HX

London Shoeblacks

I am researching London street shoeblacks, generally between 1851 and 1901, with a view to creating an index if I can collect sufficient data; to pursue this I would be grateful to have details of anyone living in London

And recorded as being a shoebblack in any sources that you may encounter — census returns, parish registers, civil registrations, wills etc.

I believe I have exhausted the 1881 London census but I have only selective knowledge of occurrences in other census returns where it is difficult to systematically search for occupations. I am interested not only in individuals but also the organised Shoebblack Brigades: these societies and the homes they supported were part of a great philanthropic movement, allied to the Ragged Schools and dating from 1851.

No index exists at present and I am unable to answer any queries but would be most pleased to begin the process of collation using anything you can supply. Please send to *Gerry Allen, 183 Putnoe Street, Bedford MK41 8JR* or email *gerald.allen@ntlworld.com*

DON'T BELIEVE ALL YOU READ – OR EVEN ALL YOU'RE TOLD

Vic Gale

The 1851 census for Finchley in north London shows that my ancestor, John Smith, (a name to conjure with!) had been born in 'Osphey', Norfolk. Examination of all the reference books and gazetteers I could find showed no evidence of such a place. The enumerator's handwriting was quite clear - Osphey it was. Enquiry of the Norfolk Library service and County Archives confirmed that no such place name existed in Norfolk.

I discussed the problem with a colleague who had been Norfolk born and after some thought he said, "That'll be Horsford", a village just north of Norwich. I visited Norfolk Record Office, looked at the registers and found him. It wasn't in Horsford though, but not far away in Horsham St. Faith. John Smith had probably never seen the name written down; just try saying the name in a strong, perhaps clipped Norfolk tongue and you'll probably finish up saying 'Qsphey' as that Finchley enumerator apparently heard.

EDITOR'S NOTES

New material for the journal is always very welcome 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 needed. Thank you to those who have already responded.

Deadlines for the quarterly issues of WMF HS journal are:

15 January; 15 April; 15 July; 15 October

NEW MEMBERS

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

- B284 Mrs E.C. Blair, 4 Ashley Park Crescent, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey
KT12 1EX *blairtolcarne@aol.com*
- B285 Mr J.Bowden, 11 Northover Close, Burton Bradstock, Dorset DT6
4RX *furzebeam@breathemail.net*
- D141 Miss P.J. Dagwell, "Goodwyn", 7 Nackington Road, Canterbury,
Kent CT1 3NU *dagwell@btinternet.com*
- F109 Mr G. Frost, 32 Hangleton Lane, Hove, Sussex BN3 8AH
frostjustine71@hotmail.com
- G136 Mrs M.A. Griffin, Manor Farm House, Queen Catherine Road,
Steeple Claydon, Buckingham MK18 2QF
mgriffin@queencath.fsnet.co.uk
- G137 Miss D.L.J. Gunter, 88 Fifth Cross Road, Twickenham, Middlesex
TW2 5LB *daligene@blueyonder.co.uk*
- H124 Mrs M.L. Hoare, 2 Ullswater Close, Lightwater, Surrey GU18 5TD
mlhoa@tiscali.co.uk
- H242 Mr K.Hardy, Oakford, St. Catherine, Bath, Somerset BA1 8EU
kehardy2000@yahoo.co.uk
- H243 Mr K.J. Hester, Lake View Cottage, Merrow Common Road,
Guildford GU4 7BJ *kjba.hester@ntlworld.com*
- H244 Mrs R.J. Hockley, 81 Hamilton Road, Feltham,
Middlesex TW13 4PR *jean_hockley@hotmail.com*
- J72 Mr M. Jeffries, 12 Stonor Green, Watlington, Oxon OX49 5PT
jeffriesuk@aol.com
- K55 Mr M.H. Keene, Bramley Cottage, Dorchester Road, Frampton,
Dorchester, Dorset DT2 9NF *keenemh@aol.com*
- S235 Mrs J.M. Sealey, 15 Hart Close, West Park, Uckfield, East Sussex
TN22 2DA *jmsealey@hotmail.com*
- T77 Mr D.W. Turner, 26 Lower Kings Avenue, Exeter, Devon EX4 6JT
davwill.turner@virgin.net

W219 Mr S. Wells, 44 Rockingham Way, Stevenage, Herts SG1 1SH
swells@datum-international.co.uk

Please note the following correction to postcode and email address:

A93 Ms A. Anderson, Z38 St Ferdinand Street, Montreal, QC H4C 2S8
Canada gen_avis@sympatico.ca

We regret to report the death of Marjorie Stephens.

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
ALLEN	Before 1900	Halstead	ESS	T77
ALLOT	Any	Thorne	YKS	H244
ALSOP	Any	Thorne Area	YKS	H244
ASHTON	Any	Any	SRY	H244
ATTWOOD	Before 1900	London	MDX	J72
BAKER	18/19C	Bristol	GLS	G137
BATHAM	16-19C	Kensington Area	MDX	F109
BATHUM	16-19C	Kensington Area	MDX	F109
BATTUM	16-19C	Kensington Area	MDX	F109
BERGMAN	19C	All	All	G136
BRIMACOMBE	Before 1850	Lambeth	SRY	B284
BRIMMACOMBE	Before 1850	Lambeth	SRY	B284
BROWN	19C	Newington Butts	SRY	G136
CANNON	Before 1900	Hertingfordbury	HRT	T77
CARTER	18/19C	Speen	BKS	G137
CHAMBERS	1840-1900	Fulham Area	MDX	H124
CHAMBERS	1840-1900	Chelsea Area	MDX	H124
CHAMBERS	1840-1900	Hammersmith Area	MDX	H124
CHAMPELOVIER	17-19C	Kensington Area	MDX	F109
CHESTER	Any	Mexborough Area	YKS	H244
CLEWS	Before 1880	Hammersmith Area	MDX	K55
COLLINS	Before 1900	Southwark	SRY	B284
CRAIG	18/20C	Chelsea/Westminster	MDX	G137
DAGWELL	1800-1870	New Brentford	MDX	D141
DALLIMORE	18/19C	Wells	SOM	G137
DEEKS	All	All	All	G136
DOWNING	18C	Weston Longville	NFK	D141

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
DREW	19C	Bethnal Green	MDX	H243
DRURY	Any	Battle	SSX	S235
EDWARDS	19C	Wincanton	SOM	H243
ELMS	Before 1821	Ealing	MDX	B285
FARMERY	Any	Thorne	YKS	H244
FOSTER	Any	Hampton Area	MDX	H244
FRANKLIN	18/19C	Bucklebury	BKS	G137
GILDER	Any	Thaxted Area	ESS	H244
GLOVER	19C	Lambeth Area	SRY	H243
GOLDHAWK	17C20C	Shepperton	MDX	D141
GORTON	18C	All	MDX	G136
GUNTER	ALL	Stanford.L.V./Farringdon	BKS	G137
HALL	Before 1860	Hammersmith Area	MDX	K55
HAMPTON	ALL	Cookham	BKS	G137
HANLON	19C	All	MDX	G136
HARDY	19C	Southall Area	MDX	H242
HART	18C-19C	Shepperton Area	MDX	D141
HESTER	19C	Kensington Area	MDX	H243
HEWITT	19C	Holborn	MDX	G136
HOCKLEY	18-19C	Debden	ESS	H244
HOGAN	1820-95	Kensington Area	MDX	H124
HOGAN	1820-90	Chelsea Area	MDX	H124
HOGAN	1820-95	Southwark Area	SRY	H124
HUNT	19C	Hayes	MDX	G136
INGRAM	18-19C	Any	KEN	H244
JARY	19C	Kings Lynn	NFK	H243
JEFFRIES	Before 1900	London	MDX	J72
JONES	Before 1830	Clapham Area	SRY	K55
KEEN[E]	Before 1850	Hammersmith Area	MDX	K55
KEEN[E]	Before 1850	Weybridge Area	SRY	K55
KEEN[E]	Before 1850	Reading Area	BRK	K55
LANCASTER	Before 1840	Isleworth Area	MDX	B285
LEE	After 1850	Farnham	SRY	S235
LEE	Circa 1800	Heywood	LAN	S235
LEWIS	After 1881	Heston Area	MDX	B285
LUMBUS	18-19C	London Area	MDX	H244
LUSHER	18-19C	Purleigh	ESS	H244
MATYEAR	Before 1880	Fulham Area	MDX	K55
NYREN	Any	Any	ANY	S235
PARTRIDGE	18/19C	All	MDX	G137
PATRICK	18/19C	All	SSX	G137
PHILLIPS	18-19C	Kensington Area	MDX	F109
PILCHER	19C	Canterbury	KEN	H243
PRETLOVE	18-19C	Epping Area	ESS	H244
PYM	All	All	All	G136
RANDALL	19C	All	SSX	G136
RANFT	19C	Hayes	MDX	G136
RATCLIFF	After 1881	Heston Area	MDX	B285
REDDAN	18/19C	All	SSX	G137
ROBINSON	Before 1900	London	MDX	J72
ROSEWELL	19C	All	MDX	G136
RUFF	Before 1830	Oxford Area	OXF	K55
SEAL	18-19C	Any	KEN	H244
SEALEY	Circa 1900	Brentford	MDX	S235

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
SHELLABEAR	Any	Any	ANY	B285
SING	Any	Any	ANY	B285
SNELLGROVE	19C	St. Martins Area	MDX	H243
SPITTLE	19C	All	MDX	G136
SURMAN	19C	Hampton	MDX	W219
SURMAN WELLS	19C	Hampton	MDX	W219
SWIFT	19C	All	MDX	G136
TAGG	Before 1800	Hampton/Wick	MDX	B284
TRIMMER	Before 1900	Any	HAM	T77
TURNER	17-19C	Fulham Area	MDX	T77
WATERS	19C	St Martins in the Fields	MDX	G136
WELLS	19C	Hampton	MDX	W219
WILLCOX	18/19C	Bath/Wells	SOM	G137
WINGFIELD	Any	Any	SRY	H244
WISBEY	Any	Thaxted	ESS	H244
WISE	Before 1900	London	MDX	J72
WOODWARD	Before 1880	Kensington Area	MDX	K55
YOUNG	19C	Hanwell	MDX	G136

Postcards of Middlesex Churches

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



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

The three new church drawings are:

Feltham, St Dunstan • Harlington, St Peter and St Paul • Harmondsworth, St Mary's

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

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

or from the bookstall at our monthly meetings

Please make cheques payable to West Middlesex Family History Society



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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 P. Watson, 22 Bedfont Road, Feltham, Middlesex TW13 4LT

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:

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