



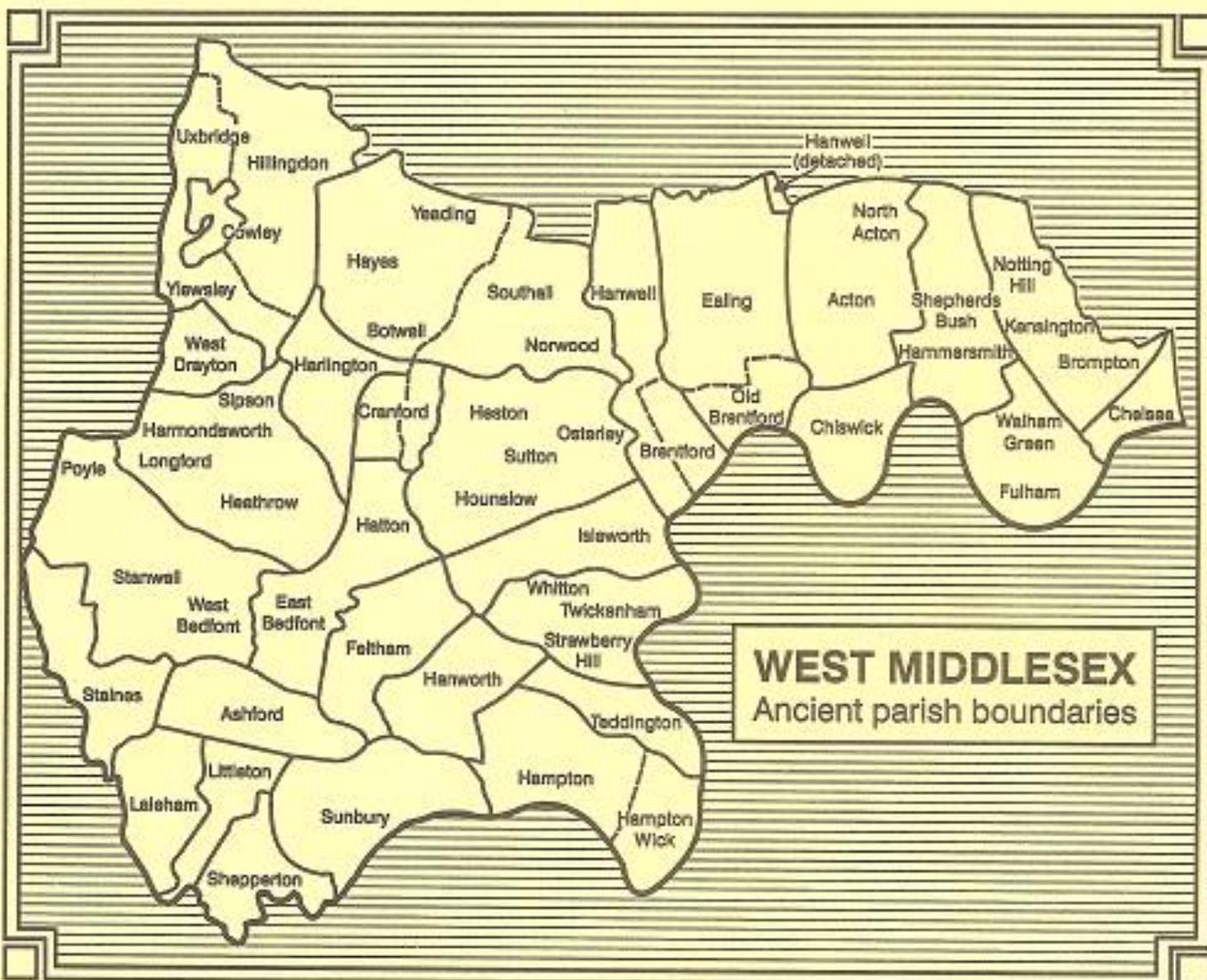
**WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY  
SOCIETY**

**JOURNAL**

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MARCH 2006



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

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## FUTURE MEETINGS

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The following talks have been arranged:

16 Mar A.G.M. plus talk and display on 'The History of Shepperton Studios' - *Roy Pembroke*

20 Apr Sex and Violence in Hanwell - *Dr. Jonathan Oates*

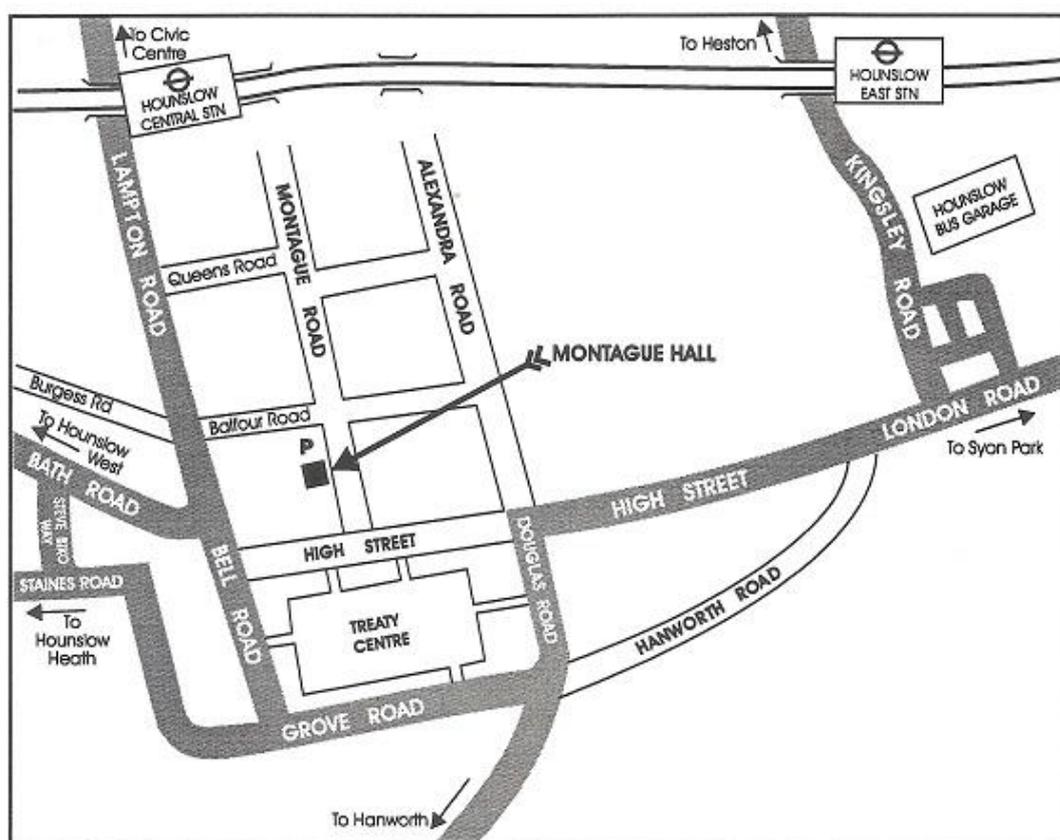
18 May Have You Any Skeletons in Your Family History Cupboard? *Richard Ratcliffe*

15 June Wills and Probate - *Else Churchill*

20 July Aspects of Computer Use for Family Historians - *Steve Cordery*

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. Fully Accessible.

### WHERE WE ARE



## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

### Notice of Agenda

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. The Agenda for this meeting is as follows:

1. Welcome
2. Apologies for absence
3. Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on Thursday, 17th March, 2005
4. Matters arising
5. Chairman's Report
6. Treasurer's Report
7. Approval of Financial Statement for the year ended 31st December, 2005
8. Appointment of Examiners
9. Election of Committee
10. Any Other Business

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

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## NEWS ROUNDUP

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### Diary Dates

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

**Sunday 23 April:** The South Coast Fair, Worthing Pavilion Theatre, Marine Parade, Worthing BN11 3PX. 10-5. The South Coast's Largest Fair!

**Sunday 21 May:** The Kent Family History Society Fair, Market Hall, Lockmeadow, Hart Street off Baker Road, Maidstone ME16 8RG. Kent's Largest Fair with up to 100 stalls.

**Saturday 27 May:** The Central England Fair, Buxton Pavilion Gardens, St John's Road, Buxton, Derbyshire SK17 6XN. 10-5.

### **The Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society:**

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

**Tuesday 25 April:** Painshill's American Roots by Sheelah Davison

**Tuesday 16 May:** A History of the English Seaside by Hester Davenport

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.



## **Index**

Every year we produce an Index (see the yellow-coloured insert in the Journal) based on the four editions of the Journal published during the previous year. The Index is aimed at providing references to the topics covered both in the Journal and at monthly meetings, and at facilitating your search for places and names that appeared in print during 2005. The Index then, lists the 16 printed Articles on Family/Local History, 10 Reports on Talks, 8 Photographs, the 131 Place Names and 171 Individual Names appearing in the 16 Articles, and finally 343 Surnames culled from the regular "HELP!" and "Members' Interests" sections throughout the year.

There should be enough material here to merit all readers' curiosity! Copies of the 2005 Journals are available from the Membership Secretary, or the Editor can supply a copy of a particular item.

## **FFHS Update**

**by Mike Cordery**

In last December's Journal I outlined the Federation of Family History Societies' background, and its current preoccupation with role and structure in the face of a changing environment for family historians.

The Federation has begun a process of consultation with its Member Societies, including ours. We are being asked to evaluate the benefits currently offered and to contribute to the debate on changes and improvements to FFHS activities.

First, then, it might be appropriate to consider the 15 Benefits available at present to Societies. These are listed by the FFHS as follows, and some may well be unknown to individual members.

1. FFHS is represented on governmental and national bodies. It is respected as an authentic and audible voice for the many needs and concerns of our member societies and other family historians.
2. FFHS provides the latest information: it publishes NewsFlash quarterly to committees of member societies. This, together with FFHS-NEWS (its own Internet Mailing List) and the Members' Section of this web-site, provide the latest news and developments of interest to societies
3. FFHS offers general advice and assistance: through its Officers and Committees, it can help on a wide range of subjects such as VAT choosing suitable computer software, and publishing on fiche.
4. FFHS gives specialist advice: it produces booklets on specialist topics such as Copyright and Data Protection.

5. FFHS produces free guidelines for societies: examples include those for Society Secretaries, Treasurers, Editors, Project Leaders, Conference Organisers and Lists of Recommended Speakers
6. FFHS encourages good practice with the Elizabeth Simpson Award and Web Award.
7. FFHS runs one day seminars for officers and task-holders: these include Secretaries, Treasurers, Editors, Projects Co-ordinators, and Web Masters. A Getting to Know You seminar is also held annually to allow new Society committee members to learn more about the Federation, its services and officers.
8. FFHS provides Insurance cover: Membership includes a cheap comprehensive Public Liability Insurance within the annual subscription; cheap Personal Accident Insurance and Assets Insurance are also available to member societies if required.
9. FFHS provides a model constitution for UK Societies. This complies with the known requirements of both the Charity Commissioners and the Inland Revenue, allowing Societies to obtain the benefits of charitable status should they wish to do so."
10. FFHS Publications titles are discounted in price: these are available to societies for resale on their Bookstalls, and each gets a review copy of every title on publication.
11. Members receive twice yearly copies of Family History News 8:3 Digest, in which they are also invited to submit an update on their society's activities.
12. Membership gives the use of the NBI in member society libraries without the need to purchase a library licence.
13. Members are charged at a privileged rate when selling merchandise on [www.GENfair.com](http://www.GENfair.com)
14. Members receive privileged royalty rates (30%) for data submitted to [www.familyhistoryonline.net](http://www.familyhistoryonline.net)
15. FFHS online Membership Directory advertises each member society to a worldwide audience of genealogists/family historians. Members also listed, with complete contact details in Family History News & Digest.

All members are allowed to nominate/second candidates for the FFHS Executive.

WMFHS will shortly be considering these benefits and be replying to a Survey on the Federation structure, present and future. Our next Update will comment on the progress of the consultations. Meantime do visit the Federation website on [www.ffhs.org.uk](http://www.ffhs.org.uk)

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## THE STORY OF GREENWICH

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In October John Neal recounted the story of Greenwich, a place packed with history and famous buildings, the most prominent of which is Wren's riverside Royal Naval Hospital, later the Royal Naval College and now Greenwich University, with Inigo Jones' Queen's House peeping between two great blocks; to one side of the University is the Trafalgar Tavern, with rooms named after famous Captains and well-known for its whitebait dinners. Up on the hill the Royal Greenwich Observatory stands in Greenwich Park.

The Hospital was built on the site of Greenwich Palace, which began life as Bella Court, built by Duke Humphrey, younger brother of Henry V. Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI, called it 'Pleasant' and when Henry VIII took over the now Tudor Palace he called it Placentia. He had been born there, as were his daughters Elizabeth and Mary. This was a place to relax, and there was good hunting nearby. In Queen Elizabeth's time Drake sailed from the Royal dockyards at Deptford nearby on his four-year round-the-world voyage and on his return was knighted there.

Inigo Jones, Surveyor General to James I, had studied in Italy the Palladian style of architecture and was commissioned to design the Queen's House, originally for James's Queen Anne of Denmark but later used by Charles I's consort Henrietta Maria (America's White House may be based on it). When Charles II returned to the throne he asked Christopher Wren to rebuild the Palace as a Naval Hospital, a refuge for impoverished sailors. Building took 40 years and the artist Sir James Thornhill took 19 years to complete its Painted Hall: at one end are depicted William and Mary, celebrating soldier William's victory over Louis XIV. During the reign of George I the architect Hawksmoor rebuilt the parish church of St Alphege, where Henry VIII had been baptised, the old church having been damaged in a storm in 1709.

After Nelson was killed in 1805 at the Battle of Trafalgar, having expressed a wish to be buried in St Paul's Cathedral, his body was put into a barrel of cheap French brandy (rum was too expensive) and brought back to England. At Chatham the body was transferred to a coffin made of timber from a French ship. When it finally arrived at the Naval Hospital the reception committee of Pensioners had gone home! For three days the body lay in state in the Great Hall then was conveyed up the Thames to Whitehall where it again lay in state before the spectacular funeral.

In the 1860s, with Pensioners numbers falling, the Hospital closed but reopened as the Royal Naval College for the training of officers, which continued up to 1988.

In Greenwich Park stands the Old Royal Observatory, famed throughout the world for the Greenwich meridian which passes through it. On its roof from 1833 the Time Ball would fall on the hour for sailors to set their chronometer, John Harrison's brilliant invention. Near Greenwich power station are almshouses built originally for 20 male, single pensioners. The power station, now closed, was built in 1906 to power electric trams and as back-up for Lots Road. Cutty Sark, once the fastest ship in the world, was bought in the 1920s by an enthusiast and has long been on display at Greenwich. It is planned that after refurbishment Gypsy Moth, also displayed at Greenwich, will recreate Sir Francis Chichester's round-the-world voyage.

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## **SURNAMES ON THE INTERNET**

*Peter Christian*

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In November Peter Christian, of Goldsmiths College and the Society of Genealogists, offered advice on researching surnames on the Internet. His first suggestion was to use every possible method to make contact with other people researching the same names, for instance by perusing the Members' Interests section of a family history society journal, a Genealogical Research Directory or the lists produced by the Guild of One Name Studies. These people will already have done a lot of the groundwork for a particular name. But printed reference material, and addresses, can get out of date. And the Internet has the widest possible circulation. So, if possible consult 'surname interest lists' online. The Guild of One Name Studies lists, with email addresses, can be consulted online at [www.one-name.org/register.html](http://www.one-name.org/register.html).

There are also county-based lists, for example in Genuki [www.genuki.org.uk/indexes/SurnamesLists.html](http://www.genuki.org.uk/indexes/SurnamesLists.html) - some FHSs have their members' interests online, (but without full contact details for privacy reasons) so look at the websites of family history societies in your area of interest [www.genuki.org.uk/Societies](http://www.genuki.org.uk/Societies) You can arrange for messages to come to you automatically via email: all surnames have a mailing list, with an archive of past messages: [www.genuki.org.uk/indexes/MailingLists/html](http://www.genuki.org.uk/indexes/MailingLists/html)

Some commercial genealogy companies such as Ancestry ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)) run free message boards on which it is possible to place an enquiry and get replies: the Rootsweb and Ancestry boards are actually the same site. Pedigree databases such as those produced by the Church of Latter-Day Saints, give much information on individuals with dates and places, which can be downloaded via Gedcom files ([www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)) also Ancestry's World Tree: [www.ancestry.com/trees/awt/main/htm](http://www.ancestry.com/trees/awt/main/htm) is free to consult, as is Rootsweb's [www.worldconnect.genealogy.rootsweb.com](http://www.worldconnect.genealogy.rootsweb.com)

Some commercial companies allow you to consult submitted material but if you want to make contact with the submitter you must subscribe, like Genes Reunited: [www.genesconnected.co.uk](http://www.genesconnected.co.uk) Peter advised caution when dealing with commercial genealogy companies: some retain copyright of submitted material and can then sell it on. Two commercial sites are: World Family Tree at [www.familytreemaker.genealogy.com/wfttop.html](http://www.familytreemaker.genealogy.com/wfttop.html) and One Great Family: [www.onegreatfamily.com](http://www.onegreatfamily.com) With all these sites it is best to check what the organisation's policies are with regard to material. It is generally expected that living people are not included. Record matching, such as: Lost Cousins ([www.lostcousins.com](http://www.lostcousins.com)) is relatively new; you can submit details from the 1881 census which refer to your ancestors; the site will match you up with others who have submitted the same person, but until more people submit material the chances of a match are small. Finally, many people are setting up their own websites on which they can post family history material. As this takes time and trouble you must decide whether the benefits - probably a lot of contacts - are worth it.

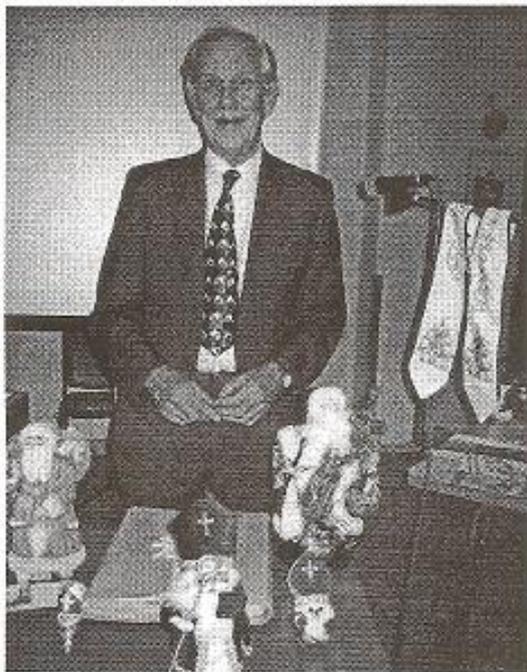
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## CHRISTMAS PAST AND PRESENT

*Colin Chapman*

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During our enjoyable Christmas party in December, the Society welcomed



*Colin Chapman with some of his delightfully different 'Santas'.*

Colin Chapman who added to the seasonal atmosphere with a talk on 'Christmas Past and Present', shedding light on the origins of many of our Christmas traditions. One of the images of Christmas is Father Christmas bearing toys. St Nicholas (December 6th) was without doubt the original 'Santa Claus', and was fittingly also the patron saint of children. As Bishop of Mira, he is often depicted in Europe as a bishop with mitre and crook. 'Santa Claus' is his American image, with short jacket and boots; our 'Father Christmas', with long red bishop's coat, is also based on the saint.

The origin of the word 'Christmas' is 'Christ's Mass', or Feast, but for its first 300 years of existence, the Christian church did not celebrate the birth of Jesus; this began in about 400AD. The origins of a celebration around

the Winter Solstice of 21st December go back to pre-Christian times and many of our Christmas traditions began as pagan customs. The French term 'Bon Noel simply refers to a birthday, perhaps that of the Sun god; in Scandinavia the birth of a Norse god was celebrated on 25th December; the Roman Saturnalia ran from 17th to 25th December and the East European celebration 'Calendas' stems from the old Roman Feast of Calens, January 1st. Finding it difficult to wean people off these ancient festivities, the Christian church absorbed them; so we have 'Advent', the four weeks leading up to Christmas; Nativity, 25th December; the 1st January, deliberately chosen for the Circumcision of Christ as a diversion from the Calens; the Feast of Epiphany, 6th January (the baptism of Christ or the visit of the Magi - considered the spiritual birth of Christ in the Eastern Orthodox Church); and Candlemas, 2nd February.

Other Christmas activities with Pagan origins: dressing up and parties; bells originally rung to frighten away evil spirits; the giving of presents perhaps from the exchange of charms. Some customs have all but died out: 'Thomassing', taking presents round to someone's door; 'wassailing' ('hailing'), going round wishing people good luck; 'hunting the wren' - carrying a baby wren around on a stick and giving people a feather which they must produce the following year; 'first footing' on New Year's Eve - the first footer brings good luck; opening the front door on Christmas morning to let in the good will, but not the back door in case it got out again; on Boxing Day money or gifts - the Christmas box - were given to tradespeople; the strong tradition of 'role swapping' at Christmas, e.g. master/ servant, and the Boy Bishop, connected with the Feast of Fools and the Lord of Misrule - the latter a favourite amongst students at the Universities and Inns of Court; in the Army, officers would serve the men. The Grimaldi family introduced pantomimes, originally not to do with Christmas.

Putting greenery up in the house is a pre-Christian custom. Christmas trees did not in fact originate in the household of Victoria and Albert, having gradually been introduced from Germany from the 18th century, but after a picture of the Royal family with their tree appeared in the *Illustrated London News*, Christmas trees became widely popular. Christmas Carols gradually developed from Christmas hymns. Banned altogether by the Puritans, Christmas had in fact all but disappeared by the late 18th century and it was really Dickens who brought it back (*Pickwick Papers*, *A Christmas Carol*); the greetings 'A Merry Christmas' and 'A Happy New Year' are taken direct from Dickens. Designed in 1843 by John Calcot Horsley, the first Christmas card appeared in 1846 when 1000 copies were printed and distributed by Henry Cole, Director of the Kensington Museum.

Confectionery is a Calens custom: the French give gifts of sweets on New Year's Day. Turkeys were introduced from 1542, Christmas puddings are first mentioned in 1670, mincemeat was originally savoury and actually contained meat. In introducing Christmas crackers John Smith of Norwich brought a number of traditions together: a little present, a loud noise to frighten away evil spirits and a paper crown (role reversal) Santa's reindeer came to the fore in the well-known American poem 'Twas the night before Christmas'. The first Royal Christmas broadcast was in 1932.



*Members relaxing at the Christmas party.*

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## **THE RURAL PAST**

*Patricia Williamson*

Your fascinating article on Pansy Plots in the December issue got me thinking about the agricultural and horticultural past in our region of interest.

My father's maternal grandfather William BARNES ran a market garden in the Sunbury/Feltham area around the middle of the 19C. The tale has come down to us that, returning from Covent Garden after selling his produce, he would hide his takings under the manure in his wagon, before crossing Hounslow Heath, which was then a notoriously dangerous place frequented by thieves and cut-throats. Let's hope the cash was in waterproof bags!!

*Patricia Williamson, 5 Clovelly Road, Emsworth, Hants PO1 07H*

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## TALES FROM THE HARLINGTON PARISH REGISTERS

*Philip Sherwood*

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In the mid 1980s the late Connie Zouch and I transcribed the Harlington Parish Registers. Several copies of the transcripts were prepared and deposited in appropriate locations by the Society. The exercise was not entirely altruistic on my part because on my maternal grandmother's (Sarah Cottrell) side of the family I have connections with Harlington going back for more than 300 years. The work in making the transcripts therefore gave me the opportunity to inspect the registers in detail and make photographic copies of the entries that were of particular interest to me. I had an additional interest in the registers as two of my direct ancestors and another member of the family, all named William Cotterell, were the Parish Clerks over the period from 1754 to 1848. This situation is not at all unusual and explains reports of Parish Clerks and Churchwardens living for an extraordinary length of time. For example, in the neighbouring parish of Harmondsworth it might appear to the unwary that James Tillyer was a churchwarden for more than 100 years

Since making the transcripts I have been on the list of indexes held by members of the Society and my details appear inside the back cover of the Society's Journal. Because of this from time to time I receive requests asking for information about the contents of the registers. I have often been able to help and most recipients are very grateful but it is occasionally annoying not to receive a word of thanks after having carrying out research on behalf of a complete stranger. It has been suggested that, when there are several items to pass on to an enquirer, only one should be sent and the remainder passed on only after an acknowledgement. I have been tempted to adopt this approach but so far have not done so.

One enquiry that I was very pleased to receive was from Jayne Hislop who it later transpired was my third cousin once removed. She lives in Canada and the first that I knew of her was when I saw a message on the website "www.hayesmiddlesex.com" asking if anybody knew how I could be contacted by e-mail because she understood that I had some information on the Cotterell family. I responded to this and she asked if I had any information on a William Cotterell who she thought had been born in Harlington in about 1826. The only contender in the registers that I could find was a William the son of Solomon and Abigail Cotterell who had been baptised at Harlington on 19 May 1822. Jayne knew when, where and who William had married so I suggested that she should obtain a copy of the marriage certificate which would give the name of the father of both parties. This showed that William's father was indeed named Solomon so he was the

brother of my great-grandfather Thomas. Jayne and I were therefore both direct descendants of Solomon and Abigail.

The marriage certificate was of interest to me because of the names of the witnesses, one was Elizabeth Cottrell (the spelling of the name seems to have changed after Solomon who could not write and this is how Elizabeth - who could - wrote her name) she was almost certainly William's sister. But of much more relevance was the other witness, William Eagles, which gave me a positive link with the Eagles family which I had long sought. Solomon and Abigail were married at Ealing on 18th July 1819. On their marriage certificate her maiden name is given as Agale, a most unusual surname and one that does not occur in the London telephone directory and only once in the 1881 Census returns for the whole of the country.

The 1851 Census returns for Harlington indicate that Abigail was born in Heston in 1801, whilst those for 1861 and 1871 state that she was born in Isleworth in 1802. There is no mention of anybody named Abigail having been baptised in the early 1890s in the Heston Parish registers but the Isleworth registers have the baptism of Abigail, the daughter of John and Anne EAGLES, on 14th February 1800. I was fairly confident that she was the person for whom I was looking and I suspect that the incumbent at Ealing misheard the name and wrote Agale instead of Eagles. As neither Solomon nor Abigail was able to sign their names on their marriage certificate they would have been unable to detect this. The William Eagles who had witnessed the marriage of Solomon and Abigail's son William was probably therefore a close relation.

Solomon's inability to write his name is not unusual for the period except that I am virtually certain that Solomon's father, grandfather and brother (all named William) were in turn all Parish Clerks of Harlington. His illiteracy is therefore hard to explain but it does account for the loss of the middle "e" from the family name after Solomon.

A further bonus from my contact with Jayne is that she was able to direct me to a copy of the will of William Cotterell (1719-1777) who was Solomon's grandfather. His will is dated 29th October 1777 and in it he leaves generous sums of money to his four children. He also leaves various items of his clothing from which it is possible to deduce that he had a best mourning (sic) suit, a red waistcoat, a grey coat and at least one pair of buckskin breeches. Unfortunately he doesn't detail any other items which he lumps together under "Real Estate, Personal Estate, Goods and Chattels" which were all left to his son John.

According to his tombstone in the churchyard William died on 12th December 1777 and the registers record that he was buried exactly one week later. William was buried with his wife Deborah who according to the registers had been buried on 25th May 1777 but strangely the tombstone

claims that she had died two years earlier on 18th May 1775. The tombstone that had stood undisturbed for almost 200 years was illegally removed in the early 1970s, at the instigation of the then incumbent, and placed against the wall of the churchyard. However, the removal did have the unexpected benefit of revealing that the grave also contained another body. Over the years the stone had sunk into the ground and when it was dug up an additional inscription "Also William son of the above who died Sept. 30th 1825 aged 72 Years" could be clearly seen. This particular William was the father of Solomon and my 3 X great-grandfather. It is probable that Solomon's mother Esther (1752-1837) was also buried in the same grave. Solomon himself died at the age of 82 and was buried in 1869 in a grave immediately next to that of his father and grandfather; so providing further evidence of the relationship between them.

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## CERTIFICATE COURIER SERVICE

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As previously stated, the service will continue for as long as there is a demand for it, but visits to the Family Record Centre will not be very frequent. Thank you to all Members who have used the Service over the years as it has raised welcome funds for the Society.

## ORIGINAL CERTIFICATES FOR SALE

Michael Pullen has again kindly donated some unwanted certificates for PULLEN individuals who are unlikely to be his ancestors.

### Birth

<i>Year</i>	<i>Person</i>	<i>Parents</i>	<i>Reg. Dist.</i>
1895	Ernest Maurice PULLEN	Ernest Edward Susanna née Bennett	Pancras LDN
1906	Thomas Joseph PULLEN	Thomas Joseph Mary Elizabeth née Lake	West Ham ESS

### Marriage

1926	Thomas Joseph PULLEN/Bessie MARMOY Father Thomas James/father James Henry	West Ham ESS
1931	Sidney Joseph PULLEN/Rosina MELOY Father Sidney Ernest/blank	Deptford LDN

These certificates may be of assistance to other members looking for PULLEN and other stated names. The cost of each certificate is £3.00, payable by cheque made out to WMFHS. Applications please with s.a.e. to Miss V.J. Walker, 32 Cunnington Street, Chiswick, London W4 5EN.

**M**y grandfather, Woodruff Tilbury was the eldest son of eight children born to William Wix Tilbury and Jane Woodruff, both of whom had been born in Hayes, Middlesex, and who had married on 16th July 1867 in St. John's Church, Fulham. (*Figs. 1 and 2*) William Wix was made a freeman of the City of London in 1897.

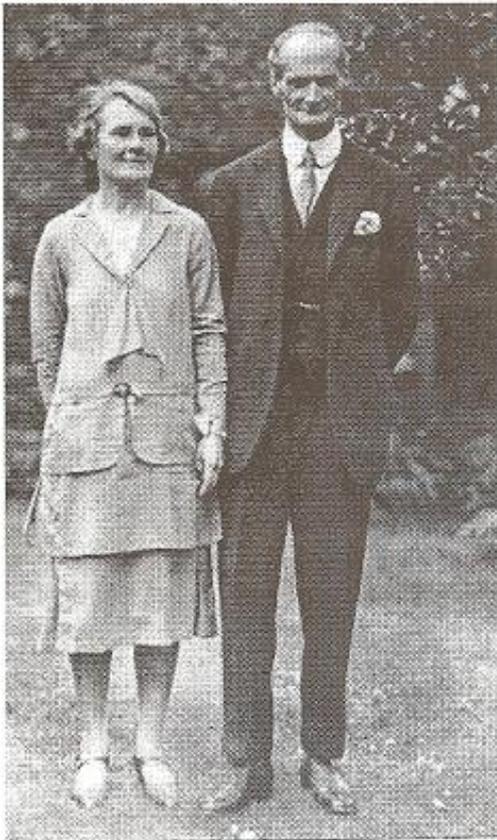
My mother spoke little about her family but I knew that her father, Woodruff, had married my grandmother, Frances Ellen Fulford on 27 July 1897 in Hayes Parish Church. (*Fig.3*) This was also where his elder sister, Marriette, had earlier married a widower, Herbert Weatherley, on 18th April 1892. I also knew that the only other son, Alfred, had married Priscilla Madge Bailey on 1st October 1898 at St. John's Church, Ealing and I was in contact with one of his grandsons. (*Fig. 4*) Another daughter Julie never married. Two other children, Edith Fanny and Joseph Woodruff, died in infancy. Finally, I knew that the youngest daughter, Jessie Louise, had married Frederick Henry Blake, the boy living next door in the 1901 census, after the family had moved to Cudham, Kent.



*Fig. 1. William Wix Tilbury and Jane Woodruff on their wedding day.*



*Fig. 2. Alfred, Millicent, Marriette and Woodruff Tilbury.*



*Fig 3. Woodruff Tilbury and Frances Ellen Fulford.*



*Fig. 4. Alfred Tilbury and Priscilla Madge Bailey.*

But I knew nothing whatsoever about Millicent who was born 16th May 1877 in Hayes, Middlesex.

My second cousin said that he thought that Millicent had married someone called Pailthorpe and that there were two sons, Tom and possibly Tim. Millicent had been staying with her grandparents, Stephen and Charity Woodruff, in the 1881 census and was at home with her parents in Cudham, Kent in the 1901 census, aged 23, not married and occupied as a nurse. There were two small boys boarding with the family, Tom Tassell, aged 3, and Alfred Clinton, aged 1. So, I started searching for a marriage certificate for Millicent from 1901 onwards, but gave up after reaching 1920 when she would have been 43. I had come up against one of those ‘brick walls’ familiar to all genealogists.

Then I had a stroke of good fortune: I was contacted, through the West Middlesex Family History Society, by the daughter of a lady who had been fostered by Millicent. Her mother, Muriel Morse, had recently died and she had come into possession of a large number of Tilbury papers and photographs. Amongst these were the birth certificates of her two ‘aunts’,

Edie Millicent Pailthorpe, born 2 January 1902, and Milly Pailthorpe, born 12 March 1906, in Elham, Kent. In both cases, the father was given as Walter Girdler Pailthorpe and the mother as Millicent Pailthorpe, formerly Tilbury. So it would seem that Millicent was the wife of a Walter Girdler Pailthorpe, as my cousin had intimated, although the sex of the children was at odds with his recollection. But where had they married and when?

I decided to try looking for a marriage for Walter Girdler Pailthorpe instead of Millicent, since his was a very rare, if not unique name. I did a blanket search without specifying the year and came up with a marriage for Walter Girdler Pailthorpe in 1834. This was very curious, since Millicent would only have been seven years old then! Indeed, on obtaining a copy of the marriage certificate, we found that Walter's wife was Louisa Girdler, who was ten years his senior. (The presence of Girdler in both their names was odd, implying as it seemed to do, that they were also related in some other fashion. That remains to be researched for another time.) Sure enough, Walter and Louisa could be found in the 1901 census living at the boarding house of Mrs. Amelia Brock in Leyland Road, Lee, London. Although aged only 42, Walter gave his occupation as retired draper and Louisa, 52, is described as 'living on [her] own means'. They were clearly fairly affluent.

I calculated that Louisa must have died fairly soon after the census, since Edie Pailthorpe had been born in January 1902. Sure enough we found that Louisa died on 4th April 1901, aged only 52, in the boarding house on Leyland Road. All this seemed straightforward enough until my contact said that her 'aunts' had mentioned two older brothers, one of whom had been called Torn and the other who had 'died young'. This was interesting, especially in view of my cousin's original suggestion about Tom and Tim. In addition, she had found a photograph of Millicent surrounded by four children, two girls and two older boys.



*Fig. 5. Millicent, with Milly on her lap and Edie, Walter Henry and Alfred Clinton.*

(Fig. 5) To cap it all, she said that she had also found a World War I record for a Walter H. Pailthorpe. From the photograph, it was clear that the boys must have been older than Edie so I trawled through the records looking for any male Pailthorpe born between about 1897 and 1901. Not only could I find no Walter or Tom Pailthorpe born in that period, there were no male Pailthorpes at all born in the Kent area. So who could the boys in the photograph be? I was reminded of the two boys listed in the 1901 census, boarding with Millicent and her parents. They would have been about the correct ages, and the elder one was called Tom. That must be it, I thought - Millicent had adopted the two lads. All that needed to be done now was to find their birth certificates and then check the adoption registers. Alas, it was not as simple as that. Once again, we could find no birth record for either Tom Tassell or Alfred Clinton. (In fact we did find an Alfred Clinton of the correct age, but he was living with his parents in Birmingham in the 1901 census.) Back to square one it seemed.

The matter rested there for a while before I suddenly had an inspired thought - if the two boys were truly Edie and Milly's siblings, then they would have to have been born before Millicent was married and hence would have been given her surname, Tilbury. Another trawl through the birth records elicited two birth certificates. Walter Henry Tilbury, born 4th March 1898 in Marylebone, London and Alfred Clinton Tilbury, born 19th January 1900 in Epsom, Surrey. Walter Henry's father was named as Walter Tilbury and the mother was given as Millicent Tilbury, formerly Tilbury. There was clearly a little massaging of the truth going on here, since a search of marriage records showed there to have been no marriage of Walter Tilbury and Millicent Tilbury. Besides which, Millicent had declared herself as unmarried in the 1901 census. This had to be the Walter Henry Pailthorpe for whom we had the World War I record. Could it also be the Tom Tassel listed in the 1901 census? Walter Henry Pailthorpe married Winifred Cameron on 14 December 1936 in Lambeth and gave his father's name as Walter Girdler Pailthorpe. It seems fairly certain that he had to be the brother with the nickname Tom and consequently very likely that he was Tom Tassell. We know he had a daughter born in 1938 so he probably has descendants alive today who might be able to tell us. Certainly, Alfred Clinton, with his Christian names cleverly used to imply that was his full name, had to be the boy included in the 1901 census. No father was entered on his birth certificate, just his mother given as Millicent Tilbury. Alfred Clinton Pailthorpe did also die young, of kidney failure, in 1917 and Millicent registered the death in her capacity as mother. We cannot be sure that Walter Girdler was the father, but it seems most likely.

Poor Millicent, who had made life so difficult for us, was widowed in 1908

and left with her four children under the age of 10. Her father, William Wix Tilbury, registered the death of Walter Girdler and described himself as the deceased's father in law, so he must have thought that Walter and Millicent were married. There remains an element of doubt, however, until we can find the elusive marriage record. Millicent seems to have coped very well with widowhood though, even managing to foster another child in 1916.

Then in 1919, at the age of 43, she remarried to Charles Henry Trotman and had her fifth child, Frank, born 22nd November 1921 in Hemel Hempstead, Herts. (Fig. 6) Charles was killed during an air raid on the factory where he worked in Fulham on 10th

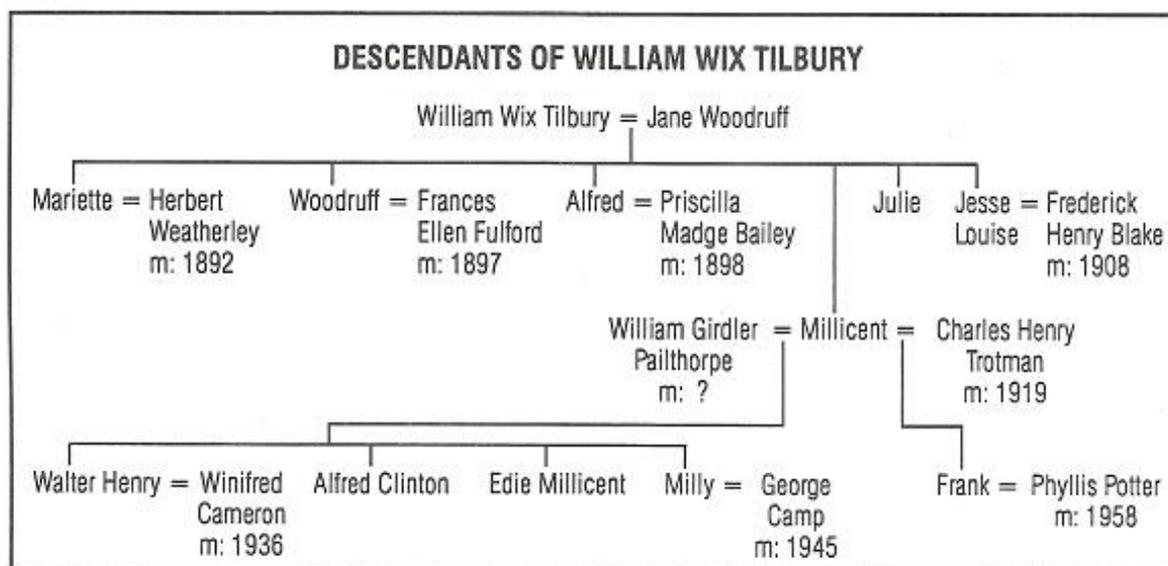
September 1940 and Millicent died on 21st October five years later. She is buried in Fulham (North Sheen) cemetery.

Frank Trotman went on to marry in 1958 in Fulham and probably has descendants alive today although we have no contact with them. It would be a bonus if this article were to reach some of them and elicit a response!

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*Fig. 6. Charles Henry and Millicent Trotman, with baby Frank.*



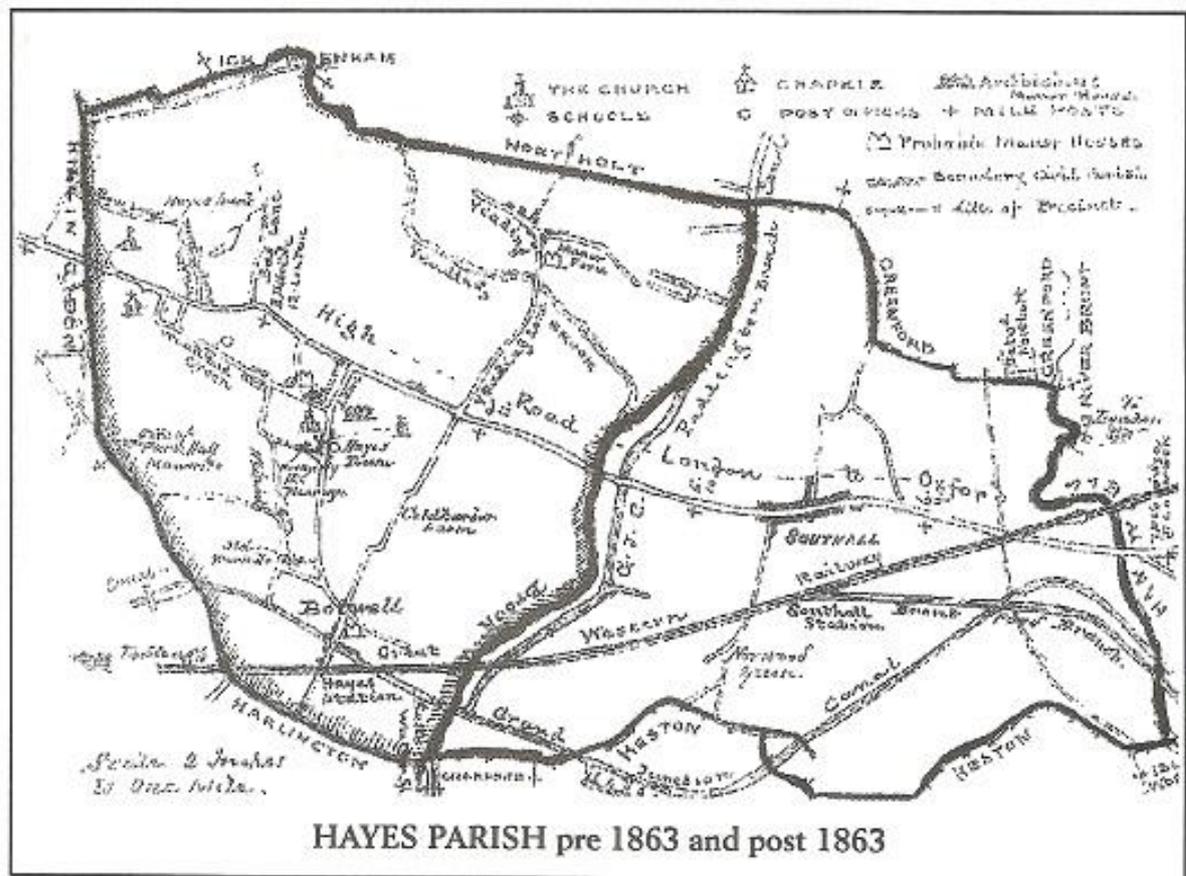
**Acknowledgements:** Photo in Fig 1 is courtesy of Richard Tilbury. Photos in Figs. 2, 4, 5 and 6 courtesy of Janet Tublin, daughter of Muriel Morse.

**Introduction**

The word Hayes means brushwood, heath land, bushes and shrubs. The parish is almost entirely flat, with Hillingdon Heath to the west and Hounslow Heath to the south and no land is above the 125 ft contour. London clay predominates and there are extensive gravel deposits.

The earliest artefact found in Hayes is an axe head from the Bronze Age but the recorded history of Hayes starts in 790, when King Offa of Mercia created Hayes Manor by granting land to the Archbishop of Canterbury. This document is probably a forgery but in 830 a priest named Warherdus did bequeath the land to Canterbury cathedral. At the time of Domesday, 1087, Hayes Manor was still owned by Canterbury being in the hands of Archbishop Lanfranc. The parish was known as a "Middlesex Peculiar" and this lasted until 1845.

In the Domesday Book Hayes was valued at £30, including Southall and Norwood, and the acreage assessed at 59 hides; 12 had to be farmed by the tenants of the Manor for the Archbishop. There were 28 ploughs, three Frenchmen (with 6 hides between them) and since a priest had a hide one



supposes that Christian work was being done even if there was no recorded church. With 12 cottagers and two serfs the population would be no more than 100. There were meadows for oxen and woodland for 400 pigs.

In 1397, Hayes consisted of the church, one hall, two granges and an oxgang (ox shed); oats and barley were being grown and there were extensive sheep pastures. A minor industry, charcoal burning, developed at this time.

By the 16th century it was clear that Hayes was not one township but five distinct hamlets: Cotman's Town, Wood End, Hayes End, Botwell and Yeading. The last of the open fields were enclosed in 1809 when the Earl of Jersey was the lord of the Manor.

At the start of the 20th century the rural hamlets which comprised Hayes grew wheat, oats and soft fruits, which would be useful when the jam factories arrived. There were extensive orchards in Botwell. Hay was still a useful crop, the fields lapping the church, and was a reminder of the days when the fields of West Middlesex provided fodder for the huge horse population in London. Brick making was dying out and the air was much cleaner.

## Religion

The nave and chancel of the Parish Church of St. Mary the Virgin in Hayes were built in the 1220s. An ancient brass of an early rector, Robert Lellee (c.1370) is said to be the oldest in Middlesex and there are several interesting



*St Mary the Virgin, Hayes*

medieval tombs. The north aisle and tower followed in the 1400s and the south aisle in the 1500s. At this time the parish of Hayes was coextensive with the Manor of Hayes. The boundary stretched from Hillingdon Heath in the west to the River Brent in Hanwell in the east, the northern boundary was Northolt and the southern Harlington. This remained the same until 1863 when the eastern

boundary became the Hayes-Southall boundary. After this curtailment the parish covered an area of 3,311 acres.

A Vicarage was ordained in 1520 by Archbishop Warham of Canterbury. It was endowed with £20 which had to provide a vicar and a chaplain for the Norwood chapelry. This was built and occupied by 1531 and is mentioned in 1598 as standing in Cotman's Town. Currently, it is used as sheltered accommodation for the elderly.

From 1516-1557 the Rector of Hayes was William Warham, a nephew of the Archbishop of Canterbury. He farmed out the rectory and the tithes to Thomas Gold, a lawyer, who then appointed his brother Henry as Vicar of Hayes in 1529. The Gold brothers and the villagers quarrelled over the subject of tithes and the absentee rector found he could not collect his share of the corn. Matters got out of hand. The constable was said to be unreliable and could not keep the peace, the curate was thought to be keeping doubtful company and for several Sundays worship was interrupted by the congregation. On one occasion they arrived with cudgels and billhooks. The inevitable happened and several divers misruled and evil-disposed persons found themselves on the way to Fleet prison. Henry fared no better because in 1534 he was executed for supporting the Holy Maid of Kent.

In April 1751, challenges to church authority arose again. William Blackall “came into ye church while the psalm was singing, with a pipe in his mouth and a pot of beer in his hand and stayed till ye sermon was ended, in his own pew, behaving the whole time too indecently to mention”. Two months later, “The singers again disturbed the clerk in his singing: as soon as he had given out the 100th psalm they sang the 1st and great confusion there was in this church afterwards.” In 1754 the choir deliberately sang the wrong psalms and the bell ringers spat from their belfry on to the congregation below. Apparently cock fighting was practised in the churchyard on Shrove Tuesdays. It was not all bad because Charles Wesley had preached to orderly congregations in 1748 as did his brother John.

In 1914 a mission church was built on Station Road (later becoming St. Anselm), and St. Edmund, St. Nicholas and St. Jerome followed later.

There were also the well-established chapels; Congregational (1788) in Hayes Town, the tin tabernacle in Morgan’s Lane (1869 and beloved by Bernard Miles) and the Salem Baptist Chapel on the Uxbridge Road. Catholicism was established in 1912 in Botwell at the Immaculate Heart of Mary which was rebuilt in 1954. Botwell, being the most heavily populated part of Hayes, saw the Wesleyan Methodists arrive in 1915, the Baptists followed in 1921 and the Salvation Army built in Coldharbour Lane in 1926.

## **The Manor**

A manor house must have existed from at least the 1100s because the Archbishops of Canterbury visited Hayes from that time onwards. In 1546 the Manor of Hayes changed hands for the first time in 700 years when Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, had to surrender his lands to the King, Henry VIII. Hayes was given to Sir Edward North and fortunately for historians, his son valued Hayes in some detail.

The Manor then passed to the Earl of Pembroke. Both the Church and the Manor then passed through many hands and in 1938 the advowson was bequeathed by Mr. J. W. S. Godding to Keble College, Oxford.

## **Housing**

In 1546 Wood End was the largest and most important hamlet with 25 houses of which 16 were cottages. The remaining nine properties were presumably more extensive and occupied by gentry. Hayes End had 22 houses of which seven were cottages - another area favoured by the gentry. Cotman's Town had 12 houses, Botwell had one cottage and one tenement and Yeading was not valued. This gave a population of around 400.

In 1664, there were 121 houses in the five hamlets; 76 were assessed for hearth tax and 45 were exempt. The five hamlets seemed to be attracting wealthier folk and the population had perhaps increased to 600. Yeading had now become noticeable and a manor house had been built. The Estate consisted of ten dwellings and 490 acres.

Perhaps the oldest large house might be Hayes Park Hall which later became Hayes Park Farm. It is first mentioned in 1530 when Thomas Burbage lived there. It was a moated manor house near Judge Heath Lane and is now demolished.

Dawley House dated from the late 16th century and had a famous orangery. A new house was completed in 1720, was demolished in 1776 and another house was built around the dairy and laundry. This was eventually owned by EMI and demolished in the 1950s.

Wistowe House, a small building in Hayes Town, is 17th century and is still standing. Wood End House on the green at Wood End was 17th century, the home of Dr. Thomas Triplett. Later it became a girls' school and later still an asylum. It was demolished in 1961. Magdalen Hall, Hayes End, was 17th century and home to the Spurling family in the 17th and 18th centuries. It became a school for young ladies.

Hayes Park, sometimes confused with Hayes Park Estate, was a large 18th century house in Hayes End belonging to the Blencowe family. In 1898 the house and 60 acres were sold off as a private nursing home and the remaining 100 acres sold to Daltons Dairies. Heinz Ltd. bought the house and 160 acres in 1959 and demolished the house in 1962.

Barra Hall is 19th century and was originally Grove Lodge. Hayes Council took it over for offices in 1924 and it still stands. Hayes Court, adjacent to the church on its south side, was bought by Hughes Minet in 1776 and

remained in the family until 1967, it is now demolished. He also owned Hayes Court and Coldharbour Farms.

In 1912 the Council built a small group of houses on Rosedale Farm at the western end of Wood End Green Road and a few houses were built at the northern ends of Cromwell and Tudor Roads. At this time, private housing was hardly visible although a few Edwardian terraced properties had sprung up and the Hayes Development Company erected 50 houses in Clayton Road.

In 1919, the Council started the first large scale housing development after the War, the Townfield Estate to the east of the Church. Land had been purchased from W Minet and E. N. Shackle, enough to provide 2,000 houses. During the late 1920s 500 houses were built around the Minet Drive area and the Allied Construction Company were building the "Kings" Estate of 1,100 houses on the south side of Wood End Green Road near Morgan's Lane. By the early 1930s other large schemes brought the houses either built or under construction up to 7,000. There were other small, private developments - for example, Morgan's Lane was built in the late 1920s and Leven's Way, along Wood End Green Road, was built in the late 1930s. By 1940, Taylor Woodrow had built Grange Park and Nash's had built the Lansbury Drive Estate. Yeading Lane was no longer a 10 foot wide country lane; it too had been bricked over.

### **Prominent Residents**

In the latter part of the 18th century, two well-known figures of the day lived in Hayes. Stephen Storace (1763-1796), the composer of light operettas, lived in Hayes between 1788-1792. Two of his well-known works were *The Haunted Tower* and *No Song No Supper*. He lived in Grove Cottage which became The Chestnuts, a handsome house next to Barra Hall at the eastern end of Wood End Green Road. Storace died of gout in 1796 and the house was demolished in 1963. Alderman Harvey Combe, Lord Mayor of London, lived in Hayes in 1799

There were only four landowners of any size. Robert Willis Blencowe, lord of the Manor, of Hayes Park, Hayes End was a large landowner in Hayes; Hughes Minet owned land where the Townfield housing Estate is today; John Baptist Shackle had extensive land in south Hayes and lived in Botwell House; Thomas Shackle lived in Park House and also owned Lake House in Botwell; Rev Lascelles Iremonger owned land in Yeading.

### **Transport**

The parish and Manor of Hayes was bisected, unequally, by an ancient route from London to Oxford. Now known as the Uxbridge Road, (formerly

known as the Oxford Road) it by-passed four of the five hamlets, only just touching Hayes End. In 1653, the four great roads in England were designated as post roads and one of these was the Oxford Road out of London. The first twenty miles out of London to Uxbridge was looked after by no fewer than 12 different parishes and one of these was Hayes. Unpaid surveyors were appointed by each parish and they had to ensure that the road was passable. A common method of achieving this was by ploughing the road during the winter. In 1714 it became a turnpike and travellers had to pay tolls, the proceeds being used to buy materials to surface the road. Still the surface was dreadful because it had to cope with more broad-wheeled vehicles than any other road in the country. The route was a fashionable coaching route, but despite being one of the busiest roads in the country it brought little passing trade to Hayes. The coaches going to Oxford were looking forward to the coaching stop at Uxbridge, where there were 20 coaching inns, and those going to London drove through, both passengers and horses being replete. The inns along the Hayes section of the turnpike were the Waggon and Horses on the Hayes-Southall boundary, the Adam and Eve, said to be the best inn in Hayes and the White Hart and the Angel both in Hayes End. These inns were likely stops for waggoners.

Earlier, a road called Wood End Green Road was mentioned. This ran roughly parallel to the Uxbridge Road and its only apparent purpose was to connect the Church with Hayes End. In the 1700s Wood End Green Road was more built up than the Uxbridge Road and perhaps this was the old route through Hayes which would go past the church, otherwise Wood End Green Road seems to be an important road which served no real purpose.

Once out of Hayes End, it is said that the turnpike branched north at White Hart Lane (Hayes End Road) and went along Mellow Lane to join the route nearer Uxbridge. In 1874, according to Thomas Mills map, the diversion had all the features of an ancient highway and was to avoid Hillingdon Heath and the highwaymen. The whole map was the extent of the parish until 1863 when the right hand portion passed to Southall, leaving the left hand portion as Hayes parish. The Roads mentioned above can be seen and they have remained the principal Roads until the present day.

The Grand Union Canal from Brentford opened in 1794 and seven years later a branch line to Paddington opened. Botwell was on the Brentford connection and Yeading was on the Paddington route. This was not accidental because these hamlets had extensive brick fields and their products could now be exported. This was the start of the gravity shift towards the south of the parish.

The railway had arrived in 1838 but Hayes did not have a station until 1864 and it made little difference until the turn of the 19th century.

In 1904 the Hammersmith to Southall tramway, operated by the London United Electric Tramways, was extended through Hayes and Hillingdon to Uxbridge. This would help to transport the thousands of extra workers that were required to staff the new factories in Hayes.

## **Education**

At the beginning of the 1800s, when the population was 1,026, there were five small, fee-paying schools with 130 children on the registers, and by 1836 there were nine. The church pioneered a National School which opened in Wood End in 1836 with 125 children. In 1861 Dr. Triplett's School opened in Church Walk, some 300 yards to the west of the Church. The population by now was 2,076. In 1873 there were 315 children on the register, both infants and junior. It was demolished in 1965 and new buildings erected in Hemmen Lane. Belle House in Botwell Lane was a school in 1853 and changed its name to Hayes Grammar School. It suffered fire damage in 1893. Triplett's remained the only school of size in Hayes until 1906 when the Dawley National School was opened in Clayton Road on the large factory site. The large Townfield School was opened in 1924, Wood End Park in 1930, Botwell RC in 1931, Grange Park in 1938 and Mellow Lane in 1938. There were many small, private schools in Hayes, the most famous being The Hawthorns in Hayes Town, where Eric Blair (George Orwell) taught for a few years in the early 1930s.

## **Industry**

By the end of the 18th century there were five brickfields in Botwell and Yeading with a total of 45 acres, a comparatively short-lived venture because by 1842 only two were working. One lingered on until 1961 when it finally closed.

In 1899 the Hayes Development Company bought land to the south of the hamlet of Botwell to develop as an industrial Estate. The boundaries were the canal in the north and the GWR railway line in the south. In 1900 the first company arrived, J .A. King, which manufactured fireproof partitions, followed in 1902 by Arthur Lee Ltd. from Bristol, which manufactured marble and granite products. In 1904 Goss Printing took a site to manufacture newspaper printing equipment.

Now followed British Turpentine, then the largest of them all, the Gramophone and Typewriter Company. It became EMI Ltd. in 1931 and eventually occupied 150 acres employing 14,000, but the old name, The Gram, survived for many years. Other new arrivals included the X-Chair patent Company (folding chairs), the Orchestrelle Company (pianos), Scotts Preserves (jam), Harrison 81 Sons (security printing), Sandow Cocoa Works (Eugene Sandow), Smiths Crisps, Kraft Cheese, Walls, Scotts Emulsion, Rudge Whitworth and so on.

In 1911 the population was 4,261 and a further 1,000 people arrived in Hayes each day from elsewhere to man the factories. During the early part of WWI 7,000 people were employed in the Hayes factories and 4,000 of this number arrived daily from outside Hayes. In the latter stages of the war, Fairey Aviation built factories to swell the workforce even further. A large number came on the train from as far away as Paddington and Windsor, the workmen's trains carrying 500-600 men each. Others simply walked in. There were no facilities for this daily flood and eating booths sprang up along Blyth and Clayton Roads - which were still mud roads.

## **Recreation**

To amuse the increasing population the cinemas arrived. The Hayes Cinema in Station Road opened in 1913 and the Regent cinema, also in Station Road, in 1924. The Corinth on the Uxbridge Road opened in 1933, the Ambassador in East Avenue in 1938 and finally the mighty Savoy with seats for over 2,000 opened in 1939.

## **20th Century**

By 1940 all five hamlets had merged into one and Hayes looked like many other parts of Greater London where housing and industry had proceeded in an haphazard way. Hayes Town was now regarded as the area round the station; the old hamlet had virtually disappeared. Hayes has little to show for its long history. In 1944 Hayes was described as an area consisting entirely of working class housing serving the industrial area of Botwell and the layout was crude and monotonous.

World War II was not especially unkind to Hayes, many towns suffered much worse and the common problem throughout the country was a lack of housing. "Pre-fabs", small concrete bungalows, saved the day until building materials were freed from government control. Thereafter new estates and more schools sprang up. Since the war there has been a gradual, almost imperceptible, decline in the possibilities for local employment.

In 1965, the old combination of Hayes and Harlington joined with Uxbridge, Ruislip, Northwood, West Drayton and Yiewsley to become the London Borough of Hillingdon.

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## **LOCAL HISTORY ARTICLES**

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: 9 Plevna Road, Hampton, Middlesex, TW12 2BS, or through projects@west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk .

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### **ENCLOSURE IN THE 19th CENTURY (Part 2)**

*William Wild*

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*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.*

*We looked at the process of enclosure in Thorington in the first part. Here we continue the comparison between two different parts of the country only six years apart.*

We will now move to the other side of London, to Harmondsworth, the most westerly parish in Middlesex, which contained some 3,090 acres of land and 42 acres of water. Not only was it the much larger of the two parishes, but much more enclosure was to be carried out there. There were 1,100 acres of Open and Common Fields, Common Meadows and Common Pastures to be allotted, and 1,170 acres of Waste to be enclosed. There are already 730 acres of old enclosures. There are seven open fields, four being named after the four villages which make up the parish, Harmondsworth, Sipson, Heathrow, and Longford, and three more, Gravel Pit Field, Little Field, and Bomer Field. The Parliamentary Act for Harmondsworth's enclosure was dated 1805 and the Award, 1819. However the map is dated 1816. The reason for these confusing dates is that one of the Commissioners had died and the other two had gone back to get an Amending Act passed in 1816, so they could carry on with the enclosure. Another reason for the time taken to

resolve the enclosure must lie in the statement in the Act, that the open and common fields and the wastes are intermixed and inconveniently situated.

The Lord of the Manor in 1805 was the Rt. Hon. Henry, Earl of Uxbridge; by 1819 on the Award, he has become the Most Honourable, Henry William, Marquess of Anglesey. This increase in rank is due to the fact that he had fought with distinction at Waterloo. Being second in command to Wellington of the British forces, he had led the last cavalry charge of the battle, where he lost his leg. With great ceremony the leg was buried on the battlefield!

The Rector Improprate was George Byng Esq. of Wrotham Park, Middlesex, to whom all the Great Tithes were due, but he was to receive land in lieu. The Vicar in 1805 was John Langhorne who received the Vicarial (Lesser) Tithes and Glebe lands. However by 1819, the Vicar was Frederick Tomkins, who also received land in lieu. There were three Commissioners, Thomas Chapman of Richmond, Surrey, Abraham Purshouse Driver, of Kent Road, Surrey, and John Trumper of Harefield, Middlesex, who died, so causing the other two to go to Parliament. They were told to continue with only two, and if one were to die, the survivor could continue. However if both died, the Lord was to nominate a replacement after fourteen days. If there was a dispute between the Lord, the Vicar, and George Byng, they were to write their choice on pieces of paper, and an independent person was to draw a name out of a box.

The Commissioners' pay was £3-3s per day, to include travelling expenses, making them marginally better than those in Thorington. All notices issued by the Commissioners were to be affixed to the Church outer door and advertised in the County Chronicle. While the Commissioners were to settle disputes and differences of allotments, they were not able to determine the Title to any messuages, cottages, lands, tenements or hereditaments. Many of the rules laid down in the Enclosure Acts for both parishes are similar and therefore only those special to Harmondsworth will be mentioned.

There were certain ancient fishing rights belonging to the Lord, and these were to be preserved. In the Presentments of the Homage at the Court Baron, held on Wednesday, July 2nd, 1777, it states "Also we find and present that every inhabitant within the said Manor being a householder or master of a family hath an ancient custom time out of mind used and had a liberty of fishing in the Comon River or Rivers within the said Manor by three days in the week, namely Wednesday, Friday and Saturday." The Commissioners could lay down husbandry rules, and any refusal to follow them could lead to a fine not exceeding £10. After the rights of common were extinguished, the penalty for allowing animals to stray onto neighbouring fields cost a fine; cattle and horses - 10s, sheep, pigs or goats - 5s.

The Award which was finally produced along with its map, is a monumental work, justifying the fourteen years spent on its production. On it there are 554 allotments (old and new), and it must have taken the wisdom of Solomon when they had to arbitrate between feuding copyholders. All the old strips and shots had disappeared and the parish now consisted of block of land, surrounded by quickthorn hedges or fences.

The main road that ran through the parish, east to west, was the Turnpike from London to Bath (today the A4). This was declared to be sixty foot wide and was maintained by the Colnbrook Turnpike Trust. There were eleven public roads laid down, ranging from thirty to forty foot wide. Of these only one was a new road cutting straight across The Heath to serve the land that was being enclosed from the waste. Old roads were realigned in places as we shall see later. There were to be five public footpaths, each four foot wide, and fourteen private roads serving the proprietors and occupiers of land adjoining them. These roads varied in width from fifteen to twenty five foot, but each is given its direction by the points of the compass. The grass and herbage on these roads was the property of the person whose land adjoined the road. In return he had to keep the road in good repair.

Drains were more important in a parish where there were four rivers, and flooding a common occurrence. Fifteen drains were laid down along with four tunnels. The rivers were important not only for the fishing, but also for the mud, which could be extracted and spread on the land. Places were left on three of the rivers for this purpose. A distance of eight yards was to be left by the side of the rivers, and no fences to be erected in this space. The Freeholders and Copyholders were entitled to drag Moor Earth out of the rivers. However there was a penalty of 5s. a load if it was sold to persons from another parish.

Four areas of land, totalling five acres, scattered throughout the parish, were allotted for gravel for road making. Fifty acres, in three areas, were allotted to the Poor in lieu of lost Furze and Heath and this land was put in trust with the Vicar, Churchwardens, and the Overseer. The Lord of the Manor was allotted 369 acres in five large blocks of land, and thus the parish ceased to pay Great Tithes. The Vicar was also allotted 170 acres for his Glebe and Vicarial Tithes, and so forever the parishioners of Harmondsworth were rid of the burden of any form of tithe, to the relief of everyone, (especially my Dissenting ancestors). Six people had to be compensated with small pieces of land, in most cases under a rood in area, for land lost from an old enclosure going to make up a public road, when bends were straightened out.

We now come to the largest area to be allotted, namely the sale of the Waste, at the east end of the parish. There were 237 acres sold to six purchasers, in

square blocks of land. After this the Commissioners set about allotting all the remaining land to the Freeholders and Copyholders that had held land in the Open Fields. It was laid down that all allotments were to be fenced, and that these fences shall forever hereafter be made, kept up, and maintained at the expense of the owner. Exchanges of pieces of land between proprietors were allowed and twelve of these took place. One of those exchanging was the last surviving trustee of the parish workhouse, Thomas Jarvis. He had been the churchwarden in 1774, when the workhouse was set up on the Lord's land. He was now receiving this land from the Lord, who in exchange was receiving land in another part of the parish. The workhouse was soon to disappear with the advent of the Union Workhouse at Staines.

Land was first allotted to the thirty-two Freeholders, and then to the eighty Copyholders. One interesting allotment was a circular parcel of ground of nine perches. In the centre of this piece of ground, a cannon is placed in a perpendicular direction, as the first station of a base line taken about the year 1794, over Hounslow Heath to Hanger Hill in Middlesex, for the purpose of commencing and making a survey by order of His Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance. This was the beginning of the Ordnance Survey which we know today. The base line was first laid down by General Roy in 1783, starting from that same spot and using glass rods for measurements, as they did not suffer expansion or contraction. The other end of his base line was the poor house at Hampton.

We do not have the working minute books of the Harmondsworth Commissioners, so we are not able to see the accounts of an undertaking which took fourteen years to complete. One can only speculate whether the sale of the Waste was sufficient to finance the work of enclosing, or whether as in Thorington a rate also had to be levied.

One characteristic of the enclosure maps is that they are not drawn with north at the top of the page. The orientation is always given, but the map is drawn to suit the paper. Therefore one needs to consult the points of the compass before looking at an enclosure map.

As was stated at the beginning, these two parishes were totally dissimilar, and therefore the enclosures carried out in them were markedly different, but both sets of Commissioners were working to the same set of rules, which had been laid down by Parliament. Both were trying to achieve the same goal, to improve and increase the acreage of profitable land. These enclosures were being conducted in the period of the Napoleonic Wars. As an island nation we are always vulnerable to losing our imports in wartime and home food production therefore becomes a priority.

The information that I was able to obtain about the enclosures of these two parishes was very exhaustive, especially in the case of Thorington. The survival rate of minute books is not very high, in fact W.E. Tate in "The Parish Chest" states that they are among the rarest of records. While the act of enclosure in Thorington is well documented, the map itself only shows the parts of the parish directly affected by the enclosure. Some forty years later the Tithe Commission map was produced, and this is where you will have to go to find all the fields in the parish. Harmondsworth on the other hand has no tithe map, as by its enclosure all tithe paying ceased. However its enclosure map gives a complete picture of the parish. This probably explains why copies of both the Award and its accompanying map were made by parishioners in the late nineteenth century.

As a snapshot in time the records of the enclosures provide as good a record as any of these two parishes, and would complement Overseers and Vestry books, which are known to exist. Down to the present day enclosure records can still be used to resolve disputes over boundaries and rights of way, as has happened in Thorington in recent years.

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

### **Primary Sources**

E.R.O. Colchester.

MR/DEA,/12 Harm

London Metropolitan Archives. Harmondsworth Enclosure Act 1805.

MR/DEA/13/1 Harmondsworth Enclosure Amending Act 20th June 1816.

Presentments of the Homage at the Court Baron for the Manor of Harmondsworth in the County of Middlesex, on Wednesday, 2nd July, 1777 in private hands.

### **Secondary Sources**

Private Copy of Harmondsworth Enclosure Award 1819.

Private Copy of Harmondsworth Enclosure Award Map 1805, 1816.

Surveyor-Edward Driver

### **Bibliography**

Steven Hollowell - Enclosure Records for Historians, Phillimore Co Ltd 2000.

Michael Turner - English Parliamentary Enclosure, Its Historical Geography and Economic History, Dawson Archon Books 1980.

W.E.Tate - The Parish Chest, Phillimore 1983.

J.M.Neeson - Commoners, common rights, enclosure and social change in England 1700-1820, Cambridge University Press 1991.

John Hunter - The Essex Landscape 1999.

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## BOOK REVIEWS

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**Births, Marriages and Deaths on the Web** – *Stuart A. Raymond* £6.95  
Part 1, Southern England, The Marches and Wales

**Births, Marriages and Deaths on the Web** – *Stuart A. Raymond* £6.95  
Part 2, The Midlands, Northern England and East Anglia

The Second Edition of these publications are excellent reference books with over 100 pages of updated websites to help you with your researches. The General section covers such topics as Civil Registration and Transcripts on the Web for each of the areas covered. The main part of the book is divided into counties and then sub-divided into parishes. Here is a wealth of material in easily accessible format.

**Scottish Family History on the Web** – *Stuart A. Raymond* £6.95

The Second Edition of this Directory has a different layout from the books covering England. Here the websites are divided into categories such as Libraries and Record Offices, Family History Societies, Surname Lists, Monumental Inscriptions and many more, covering the whole of Scotland rather than a particular county. With 75 pages of references, this is an excellent resource for anyone with Scottish ancestors.

**Genealogical Jargon for Family Historians** – *Stuart A. Raymond* £3.95

At 42 pages this is a reference book for those just starting out in family history. Defining common family history terms and abbreviations it could be a useful tool to those finding their way through the mass of research material facing the beginner.

**Dating Twentieth Century Photographs** - *Robert Pols* £6.50

Following on Robert Pols' informative *Dating Nineteenth Century Photographs*, this new volume covers the problems encountered when attempting to date the photos of the 20th Century. The impact of the Box Brownie altered family photography for ever and he suggests strategies for dating snaps of our ancestors in timeless backgrounds such as the beach or the countryside. Costume of course plays an important part but he also gives a history of photography - how the size of the negative or print can help, when transparencies first came on the scene and many other tips.

*All these books are published by the Federation of Family History Societies and can be purchased from the Society bookstall, or on line via the Federation Publications website, [www.genfair.com](http://www.genfair.com).*

**New Publication (and others shown below) available now from the FFHS**

**A Guide To Jewish Genealogy In The United Kingdom** ISBN:095376697  
Paper-back 144 pages Published by the Jewish Genealogical Society of Great

Britain (Jan 2006) Price: £5.95 plus 80p p&p £3.00 p&p/US \$16.00 includes postage (Overseas)

This new guide in the 'Jewish Ancestor' series is hot off the press and packed with an abundance of helpful information. If you don't know what a specific archive, library, museum, record office, organisation etc in the UK may hold in the way of Jewish genealogical material and resources, then this guide will give you the answer. If you need to find a Jewish cemetery within the UK, then I believe we have listed most of them giving some indication on when they opened and closed, who is responsible for their up-keep and records plus details of the location in order to help people visiting the UK from overseas. You may just find the vital clue you are looking for to continue your research. This enlarged publication updates and augments our previous Beginner's Guide to Jewish Genealogy in Great Britain. It now incorporates the whole of the UK and not just Great Britain and is designed specifically with the family historian in mind, (whether or not a beginner) since the majority of information is given under town headings - invaluable for anyone researching their family in the UK. The Guide includes detailed information about the (Jewish) holdings of the various resource centres throughout the UK with a large section specifically on London and the home counties (details of the records of the Anglo-Jewish community held at the London Metropolitan Archives) including Archives, Libraries, Museums, Record Offices, Synagogues etc.

It has a very large section on Using Public Records (vital records, passport records, adoption records, census records, wills/probate, electoral registers, naturalization records, shipping records, trade directories, military records etc) plus information on Cemeteries, Computers and the internet, Mormon family history centres (including a list of films of Jewish interest held at the LDS in London) Hospital records, Burial records and Marriage records. A full list of Jewish cemeteries throughout the United Kingdom is given with information about each and where they are located. There is a Bibliography; where many of the books relate specifically to individual towns and much, much more. We trust that this book will help to locate the records for which you are looking.

#### **Other Guides in the 'Jewish Ancestor' Series**

[www.jgsgb.org.uk](http://www.jgsgb.org.uk) [publications@jgsgb.org.uk](mailto:publications@jgsgb.org.uk)

A Beginner's Guide to Jewish Genealogy in Great Britain

A Guide to Jewish Genealogy in Germany & Austria

A Guide to Jewish Genealogy in Latvia & Estonia (Sold Out - New Guide Due Spring 2006)

A Guide to Jewish Genealogy in Lithuania

A Guide to Organising your Family History Records

A Guide to Reading Hebrew Inscriptions and Documents

Genealogical Resources within the Jewish Home and Family

Rosemary Wenzel Publications Department Jewish Genealogical Society of Great Britain



## WMFHS OPEN DAY

Sunday, 1 October 10am – 4pm

The White House Community Centre,  
45 The Avenue, Hampton,  
Middlesex TW12 3RN

Guest Societies • Stalls • Indexes

*N.B. Please note the change of venue*

Adjacent Free Parking

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### HELP!

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*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.*

### WOODSTOCK

My husband has inherited many photographs, letters etc but not in time to be able to 'marry' them up with information from his parents. He has an indenture of a Thomas WOODSTOCK at 6 Leader Street, Chelsea. His apprenticeship was from 1855 to 1857 to a George Thomas Toulon SYNDON, a Manufacturing Jeweller of 49 Frith Street, St Anns, Soho. Unfortunately the 1851 and 1861 Census show that the Woodstocks were not living at Leader Street. It is possible that the Woodstocks recorded in 1861 at Cumberland Place were Thomas and his father!

Adding to that wealth of material we have six Memoriam cards. Five are of WOODSTOCKS who are interred at Brompton Cemetery.

Herbert Henry WOODSTOCK (died 28.12.1886 - aged 16)  
Drusilla Rebecca WOODSTOCK (died 27.12.1892 - aged 32)  
Adelaide Martha WOODSTOCK (died 6.10.1865 - 3½years)  
Rebecca Bushby WOODSTOCK (died 27.5.1874 - aged 37)  
And the above THOMAS WOODSTOCK (died 25.10.1887 - 57 years)

Another WOODSTOCK - William, was interred in Tooting cemetery  
24.12.1870 aged 25.

If anyone has any interesting information to add to what we know or can  
shed some light on the relationships of some of those interred in Brompton  
cemetery it would be greatly appreciated.

*Mrs Marian Woodstock, Hollyridge, Lower Broadpath, Stoke Gabriel,  
Devon TQ9 6RQ*

### **AIRPLANE SCHOOL - OLD SOUTHALL/ HANWELL**

I am trying to locate an old school, locally known as 'Airplane School'  
which was located in the Old SOUTHALL/HESTON area. I have a  
photograph of some pupils at this school which was taken during the First  
World War. Any information on this would be very welcome.

*Karen Martyn, 249 Manor View, Par, Cornwall PL24 2EP*

### **HOMERTON**

I am researching the marriage of Henry William HAWKINS and Anna J.  
SCROXTON at HOMERTON Parish Church, Middlesex on 25th December  
1869. Can anyone help me with the whereabouts of Homerton? Was Henry  
born in Homerton? (1839) Did his father John Hawkins live in Homerton?  
Henry on his marriage certificate was living at West Street, Homerton and  
his profession is listed as Pianoforte Maker.

*M Woodstock, Hollyridge, Lower Broadpath, Stoke Gabriel, Devon TQ9 6RQ*

### **GARDNER**

Albert Edward GARDNER, the son of Thomas GARDNER, husband of Jane  
Elizabeth EVANS, married at the register office BRENTFORD 23 February  
1903. They had three sons and one daughter. He died in Haliburton Road,  
ISLEWORTH 25 July 1933. When married he was probably in domestic  
service. He was working as a lamp lighter for the borough council when he  
died. His estimated birth date 1882. I would like to find his birth place, date  
and the name of his mother. I have repeatedly searched census, birth  
certificates, war records, without luck.

*Jon Gardner, 18 Drake Ave., Didcot, Oxon OX11 0AD  
jon.gardner7@ntlworld.com*

## **JORDAN'S FARM**

My father's paternal grandmother Jane PHILLIPS, nee GATFIELD, appears on the 1841 Hanworth census as a 15 year-old living with her parents - father Daniel GATFIELD, Blacksmith - in the household of her grandfather, also Daniel GATFIELD and also a blacksmith - at JORDAN'S FARM. Can anyone tell me the location of this farm - I couldn't find it on maps held at the Local Studies Department in Hounslow Library.

*Patricia Williamson, 6 Clovelly Road, Emsworth, Hants PO10 7HL*

## **GATFIELD**

I'm still searching in vain for the marriage of Jane GATFIELD and William PHILLIPS (sometime gamekeeper at Kempton Park). So if any GATFIELD researchers can help me I'd be most grateful. Also anything on Kempton Park (pre race course] other than the booklet "The Royal Manor of Kempton from 1086 to 1993", which I have, would be very welcome.

*Patricia Williamson, 6 Clovelly Road, Emsworth, Hants PO10 7HL*

## **SMITH**

I am looking for descendants of John Joseph SMITH born 1877. He married Alice Emma DODD on 17 December 1900, in St. Peter's Church, Staines. At the time of their marriage John's address was given as Toll House, Kingston Road, Staines. Alice was living at Chestnut Grove, Staines. When their daughter (my Mother) married Henry Arthur Doree on 14 June, 1924, their address was given as "Opposite Fly Farm, Stanwell", where John is understood to have been a Shepherd. He is believed to have been extremely tall (possible nearing 7ft) and known as The Giant of Stanwell. It is also thought he had an artificial leg! My Grandmother died when my Mother was born and John married again. I know there were children of the second marriage - I think two sons; Richard and one died of diphtheria very young. I believe there are family still living in the area and would be grateful to hear from anyone with any knowledge of the family.

*June D. Bartholomew, 67 Aymer Drive, Chertsey Lane, Staines TW18 3LN.*

## **SMITH**

My Uncle Frederick SMITH lived with his parents and sister in Wightman Road, Haringay. In 1898 both parents died and the children were taken to their Grandparents in Crathie, Aberdeenshire where they attended the local school. Fred's London school is listed in the register as "Haringey Collegiate School". This would have been about 1895-8. I have searched for this without success. Was it a small private school? Did it survive under a different name? My mother's Preparatory School near to Wightman Road was easily located. Any help gratefully received.

Miss F.M. Reed, Helenslee, Albert Lane, Oban, Argyll PA34 5JD

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## SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS ON MICROFICHE

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### Monumental Inscriptions

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

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

### Surname Indexes to the 1851 Census

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

### Indexes to the 1891 Census

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

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

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## EDITOR'S NOTES

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The stock of articles from members about their family history is getting low so please think about contributing some of your interesting 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. The response has so far been very heartening thank you.

Nothing can be achieved without your input so please put pen to paper, or fingers to keyboard! (Articles can always be emailed if it is more convenient.)

Deadlines for the quarterly issues of WMFHS journal are:

**15 January; 15 April; 15 July; 15 October**

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.

- B294 Mr F.E.Brooks, 19 Hewens Road, Hillingdon, Middlesex  
UB10 0SR *frankdeltal@htopenworld.com*
- B298 Mr J. Beckett, Stone Lea, Newton-in-Carmel, Grange-over-Sands,  
Cumbria LA11 6JG *mail@beckettpost.fsnet.co.uk*
- C245 Mrs Janet Coatham, 32 Pearson Crescent, Red Deer, Alberta,  
Canada T4P 1L9 *tbmbj32@telus.net*
- C246 Mrs M.I. Chapman, 5 The Hawthornes, Broad Oak, Rye,  
East Sussex TN31 6EN *marionichapman@hotmail.com*
- G143 Mr A.D. Gladman, 53 Lambert Avenue, Richmond,  
Surrey TW9 4QT *alan@tw94qt.fsnet.co.uk*
- N228 Mrs M.R. Woodstock, "Hollridge", Lower Broadpath,  
Stoke Gabriel, Devon TQ9 6RQ *marian.woodstock@tesco.net*

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## SURNAME INTERESTS

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*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
BECKETT	19-20C	London Area	Any	B298
BECKETT	17-20C	Hindon Area	WIL	B298
BINYON	19C	Manchester Area	Any	B298
BOYT	After 1850	Lambeth	SRY	C245
BROOKS	1850-1920	Hammersmith Area	LND	B294
BROOKS	1850-1920	Fulham Area	MDX	B294
BULLOCK	19C	Guernsey	GSY	G143
COATHAM	1850-1900	Lambeth	SRY	C245
COATHAM	1850-1900	Westminster	MDX	C245
COATHAM	1830-1860	Clerkenwell	MDX	C245
DUNCAN	19C	Norwood Green	MDX	G143
DUNCAN	19C	Merstham	SRY	G143
FALSONS	19C	Angmering	SSX	G143
GARDNER	Pre 1900	Brentford/Isleworth	MDX	G139
GLADMAN	19C	Angmering	SSX	G143
GLADMAN	19C	Paddington	MDX	G143
MARTIN	19C	Newington	LND	G143
PURYER	1850	Holborn	MDX	C245
RUNECKLES	After 1850	Hanwell Area	MDX	C246
STEVENS	19C	Heston	MDX	G143
THORN	After 1870	Hanwell Area	MDX	C246
TILLING	after 1800	Chelsea	MDX	C245
TILLING	After 1800	Shadwell	MDX	C245
TILLING	After 1800	City of London	LND	C245
TILLING	1850	Holborn	MDX	C245
TILLING	1860	Lambeth	SRY	C245
TILLING	1800-1850	Shadwell	MDX	C245
WA(O)LFORD	1850	Clerkenwell	MDX	C245
WALE	19C	Guernsey	GSY	G143
WARWICK	19C	Stanstead	ESX	G143
WARWICK	19C	New Hampton	MDX	G143
WHITE	19C	Heston	MDX	G143
WHITE	19C	Heston	MDX	G143
WILLIS	19-20C	Kensington Area	MDX	B298
WOODSTOCK	1855-1857	Chelsea	MDX	W228
WOODSTOCK	1800-1855	Norwich	NFK	W228
YORK	1855-1870	Chelsea	MDX	W228

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## INDEXES HELD BY MEMBERS

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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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