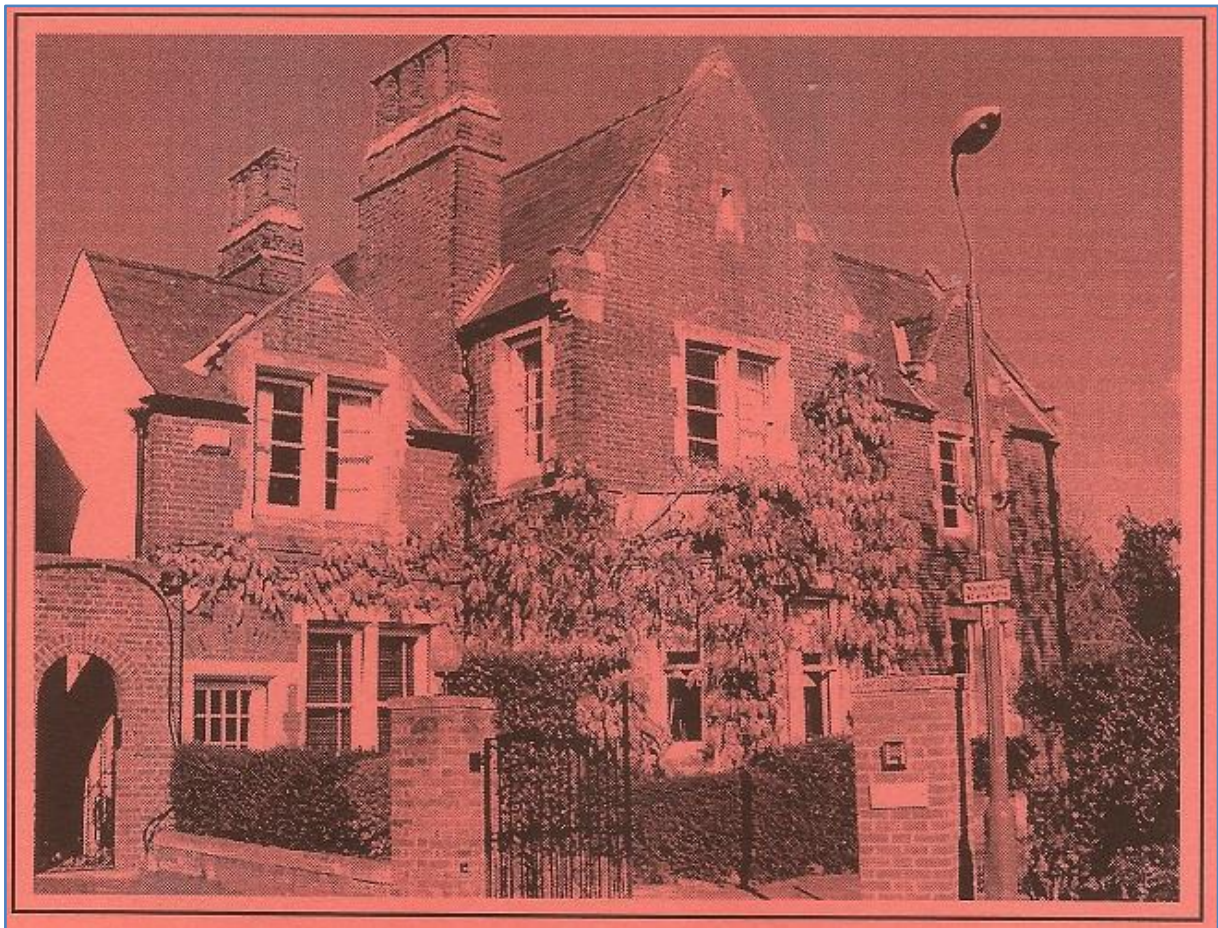




WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL

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The Old Mill House, Stanwell

WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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Examiners	Lee Goodchild 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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22 Chalmers Road, Ashford, Middlesex TW15 1DT

FUTURE MEETINGS

The following talks have been arranged:

20 Sept. Grandma's London – *John Neal*

18 Oct. A Second Look at Problems – *Lady Mary Teviot*

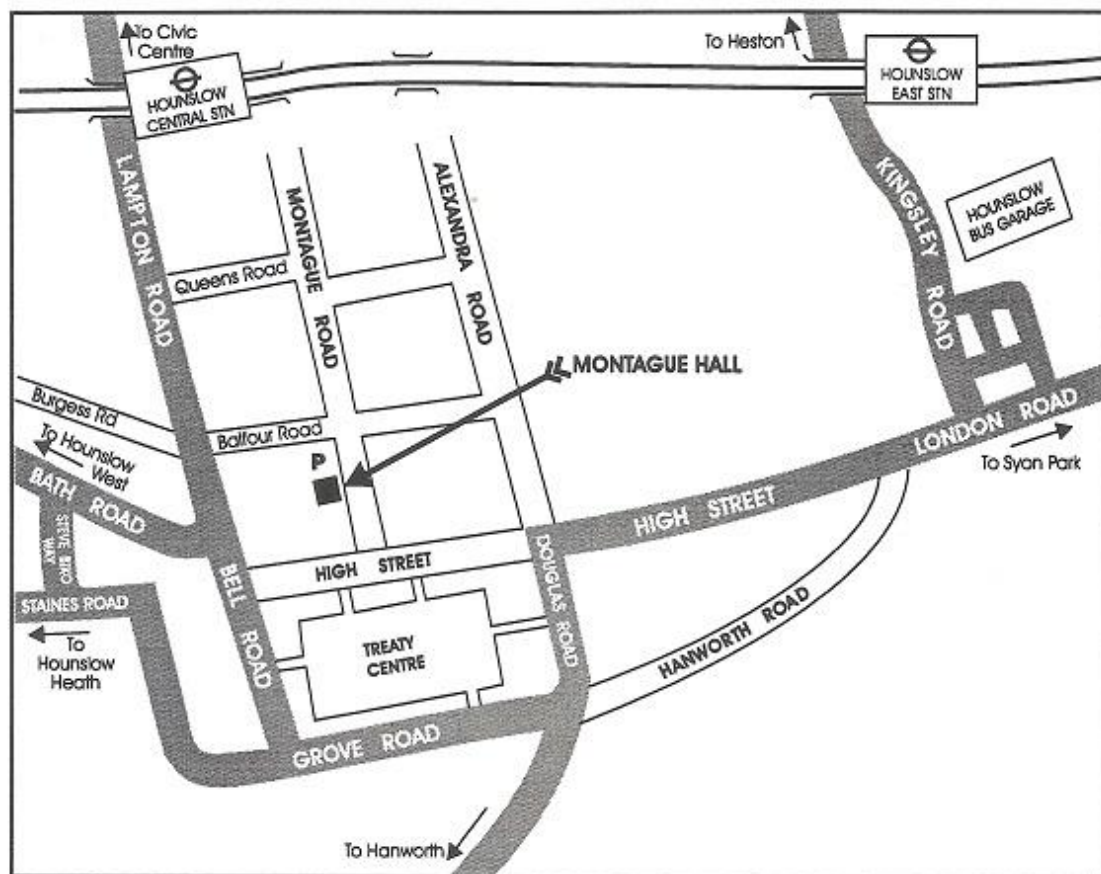
15 Nov. Marriage at Sea – Fact or Fiction – *Chris Watts*

20 Dec. Christmas Social *plus*

The Actress and The Chauffeur – *Jeanne Bunting*

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

WHERE WE ARE





**Family History:
PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE**

A one Day Conference

Saturday, 29th September 2007

St Mary's Church Hall
Twickenham

10am – 4pm

Book the date in your diary now!

You can download a booking form from our website:
www.west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk

NEWS ROUNDUP

Diary Dates

Saturday 22 September: Oxfordshire FHS Open Day, Exeter Hall, Oxford Road, Kidlington, Oxford. 10am-4pm

Sunday 30 September: Liverpool Aintree Racecourse Fair, Princess Royal Stand, Exhibition Suite, Ormskirk Road, Aintree. Car parking and refreshments available. 10am-5pm

Saturday 6 October: Suffolk FH Fair, The Leisure Centre, Gracechurch Street, Debenham, Stowmarket. 10am-5pm

Saturday 6 October: East FHS Open Day, Christ Church, Redford Way, Uxbridge. 10am-4pm. AGM and lunch 12-2pm

Sunday 21 October: Eastleigh FH Fair, Fleming Park Leisure Centre, Passfield Avenue, Eastleigh. With up to 120 stalls, the largest Fair covering Hampshire and Dorset. 10am-5pm

Saturday 3 November: West Surrey FHS Open Day, Woking Leisure Centre, Kingsfield Road, Woking. Free entry and parking. 10am-4.30pm

Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society:

Monday 17 September: Slides of Old Sunbury by Colin Squire, St Mary's Parish Hall, Green Street, Sunbury, Middlesex. 8pm

Tuesday 16 October: "Aspects of Ashford" by David Barker.

Tuesday 20 November: Cobham Bus Museum by Peter Duplock.

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

WMFHS NOTICEBOARD



Newsflash

At the FRC Users Group on 25th July it was announced that the Public Search Room facilities at the FRC will close at the beginning of November, five months earlier than expected. The paper indexes will be withdrawn and no certificate ordering facilities will be available. Microfiche copies will be available on the first floor in the National Archives area. A further blow was the information that the DOVE project (the GRO's Digitisation of Vital Events) i.e. the Birth, Marriages and Death Indexes, is a year behind schedule. The Society of Genealogist's website (www.sog.org.uk) has provided the best way to complain about this, or you could lobby your MR as the closure of the PRC was supposed to be matched by improvements in the online records.

The White House Community Association was formed in 1977 to provide facilities for social and leisure activities to local residents of all ages, race or creed and that is still our aim today. Hosting the West Middlesex Family History Society Open Day last October was a great addition to the programme of events that we have available and I would like to invite your members to join us on **Saturday 13 October** between 11.30 am and 4.30 pm to celebrate our 30th Anniversary. The building at 45 The Avenue, Hampton will be crammed with various activities including a Tea Dance in the afternoon, an art exhibition, musical performances, children's activities and displays provided by the sections and hirers who regularly use the building. Refreshments and a raffle will also be available. Everyone will be made very welcome so please come and see what goes on at this busy centre.

Sally Cadle, General Manager.

Ed note: *We will be returning to the White House for our Open Day in 2008 after the success of last year's Open Day.*

In April in his talk 'Up with the lark' about agricultural labourers, Ian Waller informed us that everyone has an 'ag lab' in their ancestry. Before 1841 there were officially no 'ag labs', as this was an abbreviation used in the census from 1841 onwards. Before that, the term 'general labourer' probably meant an ag lab, and would include shepherds, ploughmen, farm bailiffs etc. Ag labs often specialised in different jobs on the farm, defined by their 'uniform', a shepherd's being different from a hedger's, and the familiar smocks would have different patterns on the chest for different jobs, and with regional variations. Later corduroy trousers and a jacket were worn. A senior farm labourer wore a billycock hat, which grew taller with greater seniority. The most valuable item were an ag lab's boots which had to be good as he might walk three to four miles to work, then miles around the farm.

Ag labs rose at 5am and walked to the farm where they gathered in the farm courtyard for instructions from the farmer or farm bailiff. They started at 7am and were joined by the women and boys an hour later. Young boys and old men had work bird scaring, picking up stones etc., female ag labs worked in dairies, brewhouses, and in the fields weeding. Men working with horses started earlier still, and cows were milked early for milk to be taken to the railway station. If a shepherd is missing from the census he might be at the lambing, living in a shed in a field. Lunch might be a 'clanger' a long pasty with savoury filling at one end, and apple or jam at the other. Work went on till about 6.30pm, or later in the summer, and until it was too dark at harvest time, during which roving gangs supplemented the local ag labs.

Farmers turned a blind eye to women and children gleaning, i.e. picking up leftover grain, often sufficient to make enough flour to last them into the following year.

Annually employed ag labs moved on after the harvest, being dismissed on the 364th day as 365 plus one day constituted a settlement. At the local hiring fair, which was often also a livestock fair, they wore special implements to indicate their skills. Many relationships started at these fairs: couples could come together from 30 miles south, 30 miles north, so 60 miles apart.

Most labourers' cottages were tied, belonging to the farmer. A Royal Commission investigating labourers' cottages in 1834 found many to be old and in need of repair, with stone or brick floors; some were more like cowsheds. They were usually of the two up, two down type with downstairs a living room where any cooking was done and a back room used as a

toolstore; these might also be used as bedrooms. Upstairs would be two bedrooms, one for mum and dad and very young children, the other divided by a curtain for girls and boys. Sometimes children can be found in the census boarding with relatives or neighbours. Behind there might be a pigsty and a brick shed with an open privy: the waste was recycled for growing vegetables.

Ag labs worked a 50-60 hour week for low pay, although pay was better in the North of England because of competition from industrial wages. In 1851 average wages were 8/6d per week in the South, in the North 11/6d. Some also worked at a cottage industry like lacemaking. There was a huge amount of migration and emigration, especially to the industrialised areas. Dad might go first and the family would follow. Vestry minutes might include details of those emigrating, especially under Government schemes. By 1892 an average family wage was £1.15.

Ag labs were involved in the Swing Riots of 1830 in East Anglia, Cambridge- shire, Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Wiltshire and Kent which resulted from a combination of high taxes and low wages, unemployment, and the Enclosures along with the introduction of farm machinery. Machinery was damaged and hayricks burned, and as a result nine men were hanged and 450 transported. Letters written by people involved can be found at the The National Archives. The Tolpuddle Martyrs were ag labs who tried to start a trade union and were indicted under the Unlawful Oaths Act of 1797, but all those who were transported were allowed to return, and they fought to obtain justice for ag labs. The Agricultural Labourers Protection Association followed in 1866; the Agricultural Labourers Union 1873, and in 1919 came the National Union of Agricultural Workers with 100,000 members. A lot of towns and villages had their own branch and most provincial newspapers carried reports of local meetings.

Sources for information on ag labs include the census, civil registration certificates, parish registers, wills, (ag labs did make wills), settlement certificates, which entitled them to relief during periods of unemployment. When they had to leave their tied cottages they could be the subject of a Removal Order, their right to settlement in a parish being the subject of an 'Examination', which may be found in Quarter Sessions records, where may also be found such items as fines for poaching and gamekeepers' licences.

Sometimes a son or daughter was put into a parish apprenticeship, and this may be mentioned in the parish records, which also list those in receipt of local charity. Farmers' diaries and Estate records are a rich source and may still be with the family or at the County Record Office, where also can be found tithe and enclosure maps plus the so-called Lloyd George's Domesday

survey of 1910. Record offices, museums and libraries have a huge number of photographs. Benefit Societies provided an insurance scheme which made people independent of the Poor Law authorities. Newspapers contain reports of local events, weddings, and funerals, often listing mourners. Manor Court Rolls go up to the 1880s with information about anyone moving in or out of the parish. The 1834 Poor Law Commission sent out inspectors to every area and interviewed a proportion of people in every village: some reports are at the TNA.

School Boards were set up when education became compulsory after 1870, and School Log Books, still held by schools or at the County Record Office, mention haymaking, epidemics of smallpox, etc. In agricultural communities people often tried out 'marriage' beforehand and if a child resulted, they married a few days after it was born. If not they could be sued for maintenance and Overseers accounts are the place to look for such information.

THE WORKHOUSE AND THE POORHOUSE

Colin Chapman

In May Colin Chapman came to speak on 'The Workhouse and the Poorhouse'. He pointed out that Dickens' novels such as *Oliver Twist* make people connect workhouses with the Victorian era, but they go back much further than this, as does provision for the poor, documentation of 635 AD showing that King Oswald set up a member of the Royal household to care for the poor. In 1010 King Etheldred decreed that one third of church tithes be used for the care of the poor, and formerly it was the church, particularly the monasteries, having both the will and the necessary buildings, who looked after poor. 'The poor' actually meant someone who was out of work, not those on a low wage, and included the elderly, sick, disabled, and very young.

But one of the results of the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 1530s was that care for the poor devolved upon local parishes in the absence of national provision. In the reign of Elizabeth I Overseers were appointed to build parish houses, and in 1662 came the Act of Settlement and Removal under which somebody genuinely looking for work could claim relief if they 'belonged' in the parish. But the word 'belonged' was to present a problem for 300 years. Did it mean born there? Parents born there? Husband born there? Served an apprenticeship there? Or worked there for a year and a day? And who should pay, even if they had a right to relief?

In 1669 Sir Joseph Child suggested funds be gathered to finance workhouses, hospitals and houses of correction. Local workhouses had been

set up since 1607, to provide work for the unemployed; the House of Correction was for those who would not work. The idea of uniting workhouses came first in 1698 in Bristol, where a new workhouse was erected, requiring a Private Act of Parliament.

Bastardy bonds imposed on errant fathers avoided giving relief to single mothers; girls were required to go before the local JP who asked who was the father of their baby. In 1723 Knatchbull's Act stated any parish could build a workhouse, a private Act of Parliament no longer being necessary, and in 1782 came the Workhouse Act enabling parishes within ten miles of a certain focal point to converge into Unions, using either existing workhouses or building new ones, Guardians being appointed to run them.

In 1795 there was an attempt to work out a minimum wage based on the price of bread, with allocations for the head of the family and other family members, but as people realised the bigger their family, the more money they got, the birthrate went up. The Roundsman system also led to abuse: out-of-work ag labs if taken on by a farmer had their wage made up from a fund. So farmers got rid of their better paid workers, who had to go 'on the Parish'. In 1818 the Rev. Robert Lowe suggested relief should be 'irksome and disagreeable'.

In Nottinghamshire in 1823 49 parishes united and built a big workhouse, which still stands today, run by the National Trust. The sexes were segregated and the Master imposed strict discipline. But some workhouses, such as that at St James, London, where inmates could invite people in for afternoon tea, were considered too luxurious. After the 1830 agricultural riots, a Royal Commission taking a one-fifth sample of all the workhouses in the country, advised a centralized system for the sake of efficiency. Its report of 1834 runs to 13 volumes and 8,000 pages and led to the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834. Cottage workhouses were out, big houses were in. New unions should be formed, Boards of Guardians appointed.

In Southern England 13,000 parishes were incorporated into new unions, but it took 34 years for the whole country to come under the system. These Unions did not quite follow old county boundaries, so records might be in adjacent County Record Offices. The same areas were later used as Registration Districts under Civil Registration. There was no more outdoor relief: people had to enter the workhouse to get relief. Workhouses were now built to an 'off the peg' design and old workhouses sold off. But schools were provided for the children, and a Casual Ward for tramps, even whole families, although they had to have a bath.

There were abuses of the system, such as the 1845 Andover Workhouse scandal, where it was reported inmates were gnawing on bones intended to be crushed for glue.

In 1847 the Poor Law Commission was replaced with the Poor Law Board, with Poor Law inspectors, and in 1871, a local government board with its own Minister. In 1919 administration was taken over by the Ministry of Health. In 1929 came Public Assistance, and in 1948, National Assistance.

Workhouse records can consist of Boards of Guardians' minutes; Accounts books, punishment books, addresses of the next of kin of inmates who die. Advertisements appeared in newspapers for a Master and Mistress of the workhouse, also for Doctors, and for suppliers to the workhouse. Ministry of Health documentation is at TNA Kew, and some records in County Record Offices up to 1931.

MARKETS

William Wild

I was interested to read the report on the talk on Brentford Market given by Peter King at the West London Local History Conference, as I remember as a young boy going there with my father and grandfather. This would have been prior to 1944, as we were evicted from Heathrow, to make way for the airport in that year. Our family supplied two commission salesmen, vegetables to Henry Newman Ltd and flowers to R.E. Welbourne.

I remember as an eight year old being fascinated when a porter showed me the cardboard inside his cap which protected him when he carried bushel boxes on his head. It was here where I saw my firstjellied eel stall.

One correction I would like to make to the report. The men who bought from the market and sold on, making a small profit were 'higglers' not 'hagglers'. My father always used this term when he wished to make a derogatory remark about a dealer.

The market moved to Hayes Road, Southall and today is known as Western International. Our family moved to East Essex and consequently supplied Spitalfields Market, on the east side of London for the next fifty years with vegetables. However we gave up market gardening in 1995, when it became apparent that the small greengrocer was rapidly being put out of business by the supermarkets. Today vegetables are being flown in from distant countries, landing at Heathrow, on land which once used to produce the home grown variety.

The tale of Rorke's Drift and the Zulus that my great-grandfather didn't tell.

My mother, a Ewart by birth, has always taken pride in the family story of young Charles Ewart, a distinguished Cavalryman in the Royal Scots Greys. He ran away from a family farm in the Upper Clyde valley to join the army at Kilmarnock. Horrified at such folly, his parents pleaded that he was too young to go for a soldier and finally bought his release. It did no good; he just ran away again. Sergeant Ewart captured a French Eagle at the battle of Waterloo. His grave can be seen on the Esplanade of Edinburgh Castle. The French standard hangs nearby in the regimental museum. Sergeant Ewart survived the perils of battle and married, but his marriage was childless. Mother's side of the family are descended from a collateral branch of the Ewarts.

I never expected to find anything in my family history to match the story of Charles Ewart at the battle of Waterloo. So we were all very surprised when my Uncle Len received an unexpected letter from Kris Wheatley, a family historian with an unusual research specialism.

Dear Mr. Marshall,

I am writing to you in a desperate bid to locate the descendants of James Marshall (1857-1930) ... I am writing a series on the lives of the defenders of Rorke's Drift 1879, as depicted in the film 'Zulu'.

James Marshall was one of those men.

Well, well my great-grandfather standing shoulder-to-shoulder at the barricade with Michael Caine! Who'd have thought it? Certainly none of us! Uncle Len passed the letter on to my mother - a collector of family lore. Could her grandfather be a Rorke's Drift veteran? This was the first she'd heard of it.

But then the family's memories of James Marshall are of a devout and happily married village shopkeeper in Thoroton, to the east of Nottingham; an allotment gardener, a great believer in herbal remedies and a man who was good with animals and enjoyed something of a local reputation as an amateur veterinarian. In 1887 James married Martha, a twenty-seven year old widow and the mother of two young girls. Together they raised a further two girls and four boys without infant or childhood mortality. In the village

the family was considered a fortunate one. Perhaps James' interest in herbal medicines helped them to make some of their own good luck.

Whatever life James Marshall had had before he married, he never talked about it with his family. We never knew where he came from. His choice of Nottinghamshire to settle in after his discharge from the army seems to have been influenced by comradeship-in-arms. Two other veterans of Rorke's



Detail from a group photograph of the defenders of Rorke's Drift taken at the end of the Zulu War, possibly at Pinetown S.A. when those that had not succumbed to malaria, etc., or been sent home earlier as wounded men were waiting for embarkation for Gibraltar.

Drift, Privates Caleb Wood and Robert Tongue, came from the South Nottinghamshire village of Ruddington. James' wife, Martha, died at Ruddington in January 1916. Martha, James, Caleb Wood and Robert Tongue are all buried in Ruddington Cemetery.

In the absence of knowledge there's always room for speculation. Could James Marshall have come from Scotland? Why not? Marshall is one of the fifty commonest Scottish surnames and we're inclined to be sentimental about Scotland in our family. In reality, James was born in the Workhouse in Hitchin, Hertfordshire to Dinah, an unmarried straw bonnet plaiter. In family history the truth is as often prosaic as it is surprising. James was the second of three illegitimate sons, of whom two survived into adulthood. James

had a half-sister and a half-brother too, by Dinah's four-year marriage to John Bates, a labourer who died in a farming accident a few days after James' eighth birthday. James' elder brother Samuel fled the nest and started his own family when James was fourteen. By the time James was nineteen he was eager to do so too. In December 1876 he enlisted in the army in London, boosting his age by two years and giving his occupation as 'Sweep'. His enlistment seems to have been without his mother's knowledge or consent; he never contacted his Hertfordshire family again.

How did a Hitchin boy find himself in the ranks of the 2nd/24th Foot - a regiment closely associated with Brecon and the South Wales Borders? He

was posted there to fill a gap in the ranks. The regiment's new depot had been built at Brecon in 1873 and from then on it gradually assumed a Welsh character. But it had once been a Warwickshire regiment and, like any other unit in the Victorian British Army, it mustered a good proportion of Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotsmen alongside local recruits.

James Marshall's army records, preserved in The National Archives at Kew, suggest an inexperienced young man struggling to find his feet in a very different world to the small, Home Counties market town that he'd grown up in. At Dover, with hardly five months service behind him, he was hospitalised and treated for venereal disease. By the end of July 1877 the lies he'd told about his age at the recruiting office had caught up with him. Presumably he told the lies in order to avoid an argument with his mother over his decision to join up. But they brought him four months in confinement for fraudulent enlistment. A year later, in Natal, South Africa, he served another 21 days for the loss of necessary equipment on active service.

James was now in 'B' Company. He had lost his original place in 'L' Company during his stay in hospital at Dover. It was a fateful transfer. For it was 'B' Company who drew garrison duty at Rorke's Drift in January 1879 when Britain declared war on the Zulu nation and the British Army in South Africa launched a three-pronged invasion of Zululand.

The invasion of Zululand was undertaken to put an end to decades of Kaffir Wars between the Dutch settlers of Orange Free State and Transvaal and neighbouring Bantu tribes living along the south eastern border of the two Boer states. British Natal had experienced similar problems with its Zulu neighbours to the north. Amongst the Bantu tribes the Zulus were dominant and were well known for their social discipline and their military traditions. Border warfare had been a constant disturbance to the peace and stability of the region and to the future of British interests in South Africa. In the end it counted for little that the African tribes had not often been the aggressors and that they had a right to defend their homelands. A settlement of the disputed border country was not to be had. Britain wanted a clean sweep that would pave the way for a South African confederation in which it would be the dominant partner. Alliance with the Dutch Boers was desirable. The militaristic Zulus were a potential threat to the peace of the region; war with them was inevitable.

Rorke's Drift had been named for Jim Rorke, an Irishman who had come to live on the borders of Zululand in the 1840s. His homestead and trading post overlooked a river crossing on the Buffalo River, which marked the border

between Zululand and Natal. Jim Rorke had been a hunter and trader. Since Jim's time the homestead had been used as a Swedish Protestant Mission. Now it served as a field hospital and store for the central thrust of the invasion of Zululand.

It took Lord Chelmsford ten days to ferry his column over the river at Rorke's Drift and to set up camp in front of the rocky outcrop of Isandlwana, about ten miles inside Zululand. No one expected King Cetshwayo's native warriors to prove a match for a modern professional army. Lord Chelmsford was more concerned that the Zulus might evade him and go raiding in British Natal, to his rear.

On the 22nd of January Lord Chelmsford divided his forces and set out in search of the enemy. He left behind an unfortified camp and was 12 miles away when 20,000 Zulus surprised the camp at Isandlwana, overwhelmed its defenders and killed over 1,300 regular soldiers. Only a few dozen escaped, bringing news of the disaster to Rorke's Drift at about 3 o'clock that afternoon.

At Rorke's Drift were thirty hospital cases, ninety-five members of 'B' Company, assorted engineers, gunners, medics, store men and waggons and about 200 auxiliaries from the Natal Native Contingent. Fight or flight? Thirty invalid soldiers might slow a retreat and put the entire garrison at risk of being caught in open country by Zulus. Lieutenants Chard and Bromhead began to organise the defence of the post and ordered the building of barricades out of mealie bags and biscuit boxes. Within two hours the hospital and the storehouse were surrounded by improvised fortifications between 3 and 4 feet in height. But by then they were coming under attack from a company of around 4,000 Zulus who had missed the fighting at Isandlwana and were eager for a victory of their own. And when word reached the post of the imminent arrival of a large Zulu force, the native auxiliaries threw down their weapons and fled. Barely 150 soldiers, some of them armed invalids, were left to defend Rorke's Drift.

By 5 o'clock Zulus were attacking the garrison on all sides and the large, open yard between the hospital and the storehouse was exposed to fire from Zulus on Shiyane Hill. At 6.30 Lieutenant Chard ordered the men back to the biscuit box barricade that closed-off part of the yard in front of the storehouse. This reduced the perimeter to a size that the garrison would find easier to defend.

Two-dozen soldiers inside the hospital fought on for another hour. They had more than twenty sick men in their charge. But the Zulus broke into the

hospital through external doors and finally set its thatched roof on fire. Evacuation began as darkness fell. Fourteen of the hospital's patients escaped to safety; two of the soldiers defending the hospital were killed.

Recalling the scene for a local newspaper more than thirty years later, Private Caleb Wood remembered the retreat from the hospital:

Very soon the enemy got possession of the hospital and after losing a few men we had to retreat behind another wall of defence that had been hastily constructed. When the Zulus became so thick around the hospital, one soldier named Marshall, whom we all regarded as a bit peculiar and different from the others, stood his ground for a second or two while we were taking our position ten yards away. We shouted: 'Come here you silly !' When he saw where we were he turned about and came, but at the risk of his life for he was followed by the enemy. Hastily turning around with his fixed bayonet he brought down three Zulus with the point from the guard.

The burning of the hospital may have driven out its defenders, but the flames lit-up the night, enabling the garrison to see their attackers and to keep them under fire. Although fierce attacks continued until late evening, the inner perimeter in front of the storehouse was successfully defended and by 10 o'clock the last assaults upon the garrison were over. Gunfire and occasional skirmishing continued during the night. But by dawn the Zulus had gone, leaving some 600 dead warriors behind them. British casualties numbered 15 dead. Two more died later of wounds and a further eight were badly wounded. The garrison were hailed as heroes. Eleven Victoria Crosses were awarded for the defence of Rorke's Drift, including one for Private Frederick Hitch whose grave is in Chiswick's Old Cemetery.



The old soldier in later life.

The Zulu War ended six months later with the defeat of the Zulu army at Ulundi. By February of 1880 James was in Gibraltar. He went on to serve for two-and-a-half years in India. At his discharge in May 1883 his character was recorded as 'fair, latterly good'. My maternal grandmother, Rosella, was James Marshall's first child. She married a Ewart. Her younger daughter Jean married her cousin, Jesse Marshall; and

the rest is history - my family history, discovered and recorded by Kris Wheatley.

Kris Wheatley, the great-granddaughter of Caleb Wood, has researched and published the lives and family histories of twenty-four of the defenders of Rorke's Drift in three volumes. A fourth volume in the series is due in July 2007.

James Marshall is a Local Studies Librarian for Hounslow Borough Library Service; e-mail localstudies@cip.org.uk

Legacy: Heroes of Rorke's Drift; by Kris Wheatley; volumes 1-3, 2006-07. Available from JWB, 280 Liverpool Road, Eccles, M30 0RZ.

Telephone: 0161 707 6455 . Price: £9. 99 each + postage.

The Rorke's Drift Research Project was featured in Ancestors magazine, number 19, April 2007 and can be contacted at RDRP@fsmail.net or via PO Box 270, Chichester, PO19 2EA.

The Regimental Museum of the Royal Regiment of Wales is at Brecon Barracks, Brecon, Powys, LD3 7EB; e-mail: swb@rrw.org.uk

This article is based upon Kris Wheatley's research and on two published accounts of the battle:

Osprey Campaigns Series No. 41; Rorke's Drift, 1879; by Ian Knight, 1996.

Rorke's Drift; by J W Bancroft; Spellmount Ltd., Staplehurst, Kent; 1998.

Postcards of Middlesex Churches

A series of pen and ink drawings of several of the parish churches in our area of interest. There are now 16 in the series and they have been produced as postcards, 105mm x 148mm (A6). They are:

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

They cost 70p each including postage and can be obtained from:

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

or from the bookstall at our monthly meetings

Please make cheques payable to West Middlesex Family History Society

This essay is written as a sequel to the article by William Wild in the June 2007 issue of our Journal. In his article William refers to several of his ancestors who are recorded as victims of crime, and also to the severe sentences imposed upon those found guilty of a felony.

Now both William and I can trace our ancestors, and many of their offspring, as residents in the Manor of Harmondsworth since the early 17th century. Indeed, as William and I are acquainted today, so many of our ancestors would have been acquainted for many of those years ago. But today the social environment is such that William and I have met on equal terms, whereas my ancestors would have been the employees and/or Poor Law supplicants of the ancestors of William.

Coming now to crime, I suspect that we know less than half the story regarding our ancestors as victims of crime, because we do not have records of crimes for which no charges were made. Similarly criminals did not place on record the complete litany of their illegal activities. In my own case I have two ancestors with known criminal records. The criminals in question were Ralph Dowden, my 3x g-grandfather, and his youngest son James who, incidentally, was the half-brother of my 2x g-grandfather. Do the records indicate the only wrongdoing by these forebears of mine? I doubt it.

The first recorded crime was committed by Ralph on 2nd August 1788. He stole nine hempen sacks, value 5 shillings (25p), the property of a Robert Singer. The record suggests that it was a clear-cut case because the sacks in question were found in Ralph's house. Ralph was sentenced to six months imprisonment. At that time Ralph was a married agricultural labourer aged 54 years, whose children were of working age. Presumably his children looked after their mother during her husband's period of incarceration. At this point it is of interest to note that the wage of an agricultural labourer was about 8 shillings (40p) a week. This puts a relative value on the sacks, especially if translated to today's wage rates.

Moving forward in time, Ralph was widowed in 1790 as a consequence of his wife being drowned. Then in 1799, at the age of sixty-five years, he remarried. Two months later his second wife gave birth to a son named James. In the meantime, in 1796, William, Ralph's second son from his first marriage, also married, with William's wife producing ten children in the next 18 years. My great-grandfather Charles was the seventh of these children, being born in 1808. Records such as vestry minutes now indicate

that Ralph with his new family (two daughters born after James] and William with his family were living in close proximity, if not indeed in the same house, in the hamlet of Heathrow. Then, in 1810, Ralph died, leaving a widow and three young children. It would seem that William had to shoulder some of the burden of his father's later offspring.

Also the year 1810 was in the middle of the Napoleonic war period, and a large military barracks was established on Hounslow Heath. Clearly the army on the heath produced a large quantity of waste matter that could be used to fertilise the nearby land area, and thus a contract for this recycling process was arranged with local farmers. Then, given this contract, it seems impossible to imagine that human excrement would not have been included in the compost material. Now in practice the Hanoverian army was very careless regarding the health of those living in its barracks. For example in my own home town of Woodbridge there was an army barracks established to discourage a Napoleonic invasion across the North Sea.

Today there is a small memorial in the town cemetery to the 669 people who died in these barracks in the period 1804 to 1814. This is a death rate of about five a month from diseases, endemic at the time, among those who should have been in the prime of life. Presuming a comparable death rate at Hounslow, the deaths would have included people who died from waterborne diseases such as cholera and dysentery, and their excreta would have been included in the compost to be collected and then spread, by hand, onto the local farmers' fields. Given today's scientific knowledge, such action would be seen as criminal, but sadly those living at the time did not possess our biological insights. Whether my 2x g-grandfather William was one of the agricultural labourers involved in the above 'compost' activity is not known, but suffice it to say that he died in 1814 at the age of 42 years leaving a pregnant widow and four surviving children. At that time my great-grandfather Charles was 6 years of age.

Given the apparent activities late in life by Ralph, and the death of William at an early age, survival must have been extremely difficult for the Dowden family in the years following 1814. Indeed it must have been Ralph's son James and William's eldest son Samuel who held house and home together for two widows and six young children (two of whom died in 1815). We now come to 1819, the year of the Harmondsworth Enclosure. There were arguments in favour of the enclosure of farmland if the country was to be able to feed a growing population, there were also arguments against the impact of enclosure on the labouring class in the countryside. Amongst these latter arguments are the fact that much common land, available to all as a resource since Saxon times, was enclosed, and hence the poor could no

longer use these areas to help in their survival. Resources such as rivers became cut off from the poor by private land, and hence they ceased to be a source of food. In short, the poor of the time had good reason to regard enclosure as a criminal act perpetrated by those with influence, and a personal disaster for those at the bottom of the social scale. Within this situation the offspring of Ralph and William must have found life exceptionally difficult.

It is against the above background that James, son of Ralph and now twenty years of age, decided in early February 1820 to ease his financial burden by stealing some poultry. The owner of the birds, a James Morris of Harlington, claimed that he saw his poultry at 6.00pm on 9th February, and by 6.00am the following morning they had gone. The birds in question were six tame ducks and a tame drake kept in an outhouse, and four tame geese with a tame gander kept in a geese-house. The court valued the ducks and drake at 2 shillings (10p) each, the geese at 3 shillings and 6 pence (17.5p) each and the gander at 5 shillings (25p), giving a total value of £1.13s (£1-65p). James Morris expressed the view that their value was £10.00 as they were kept for breeding. The evidence of witnesses clearly show that James arrived with the birds in the Leadenhall Market in the City of London between 9.00am and 10.00am on 10th February. Meanwhile James Morris must have had a good idea as to the fate of his birds because he travelled to the Leadenhall Market, arriving at about 10.15am. At this time the birds were in the possession of a poulterer, all dead, but awkwardly killed, and one was still warm. Suffice it now to say that 'beyond reasonable doubt' James was guilty of their theft and sale. There is no evidence regarding a possible accomplice.

It is of interest to note that James Morris must have quickly left the market and returned home. The involvement of James Dowden was then made known to the local constable who said he went five or six times to the defendant's house, but did not see him. An independent witness at court testified that James was seen coming home between 4.00 and 5.00 in the afternoon. In practice James was not apprehended until a fortnight later. The poulterer was also arrested, presumably for the purchase of stolen goods, but there is no record of his being prosecuted for his part in James' activities.

The crime was committed on 10th February 1820, and James' trial at the Old Bailey was held on 12th April 1820. He was found guilty and sentenced to seven years transportation to Australia. After sentence James was held in 'prison hulk' accommodation prior to sailing into exile. He was then transferred to a 434 tons vessel named Hebe, which left Portsmouth on 31st July 1820, and arrived in Sydney Cove on 30th December. There were 30

convicts on board the *Hebe* and all survived the passage. The convicts were all male, four were teenagers, and with one exception the remainder were all under 40 years of age. The sentences were either transportation for seven years, fourteen years, or life. The teenagers (youngest 16 years old) all received a life sentence.

The first Australian mention of James is dated 28th January 1822. On this date he was charged with 'neglect of work and insolence to his overseer'. The magistrates court at Parramatta found him guilty and sentenced James to 50 lashes and return to his gang at Longbottom farm. Clearly James was not cowed into submission by having the skin on his back cut to ribbons, and in February 1822 he absconded from his place of work/detention. Now this was a serious step to take because a European fugitive could not live off the country at that time. In short an absconder could only survive by criminal activity and on 21st February, James committed a burglary. Also, at about that time, he committed a highway robbery. Using the words contained in Government papers of the time, James had become a 'notorious bush ranger'.

With James unable to travel far from the Sydney area, it followed that his location would be noticed by a white inhabitant, and in this case James was seen by a John Hinns. This John approached a local official suggesting that he (John) could gain preferment if he informed the authorities on the whereabouts of James. John Hinns was then advised that such a preferment would be requested if James was captured, but the reverse would be the case if he was not found. But James was found and captured. The result was that James pleaded guilty to a charge of felony in a court on 18th June 1822 and was sentenced to death. The sentence was carried out on 5th July 1822, and thus died a man of 22 years of age.

Strangely perhaps, the hanging was not the last mention of James. On 29th July 1822, a letter was written by an official to the Colonial Secretary asking for John Hinns to be given preferment. By August a Stephen Curran, who was one of those active in apprehending James, could not find work. He also asked for help, and again a letter was sent 'up the line'. The words used in this letter are: 'Can't find work as Active Service rendered to the Crown makes him obnoxious to the public in general and precludes him from finding any kind of labour'. He is: 'Directed to apply to the Chief Engineer as the only office likely to employ him'. In November 1822 a John Slater used his involvement in the capture of James as the reason for requesting a conditional pardon. It would seem that this was granted, and John Slater was joined by his wife and their four children. Following John Slater's death in 1824, his part in the apprehension of James was used to obtain a grant of land for his widow.

Returning now to Harmondsworth, my great-grandfather Charles was born in 1808, he was thus six years of age when his father died in 1814 and eleven years of age at the time of the Harmondsworth enclosure in 1819. His uncle James disappeared out of his life in 1820 when he was twelve years of age. Now the ages of 6 to 12 years are the ones in which children gain impressions that stay with them for life, hence can my great-grandfather Charles tell us anything about the character of James? Of course one cannot be certain of the opinions of Charles, but it was common practice at that time for our forbears to name their children after respected relatives from an older generation. After his marriage in 1836, Charles named one son James and a later son James Henry, and on the Dowden side of his family there was only his uncle James as a possible candidate from a previous generation. Knowing that Charles appeared to be a respected member of his community, it would seem probable that James was seen as a victim of the times in which he lived as opposed to an antisocial villain. But of course we will never know for certain the facts in this regard.

THE DISPROVING OF A FAMILY MYTH

Margaret Watson



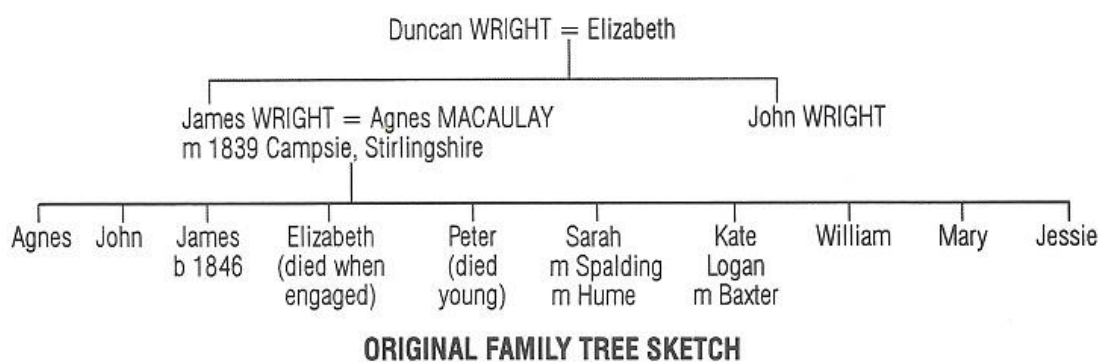
James Wright with four of his children. Clockwise from top left: Agnes, John, Elizabeth and James.

My father was an inveterate hoarder. After his death in 1992, my sister and I found that he had traced and documented his mother's family back to the early 1800s in Stirlingshire and saved photos of many of the family members. Included amongst his papers was a cardboard box labelled 'Daguerro-type' (although after investigation, it seems more likely to be an Ambrotype) containing a photograph on glass of his great grandfather, James Wright, with his four eldest children, including his grandfather, John. This remarkable photo must have been taken as early as the mid 1850s.

From the papers, I deduced that James Wright had married Agnes

Macaulay in August 1839 in Campsie, Stirlingshire where they subsequently had ten children, Agnes Macaulay, John, James, Elizabeth, Peter, Sarah, Kate Logan, William, Mary and Jessie. However, the most interesting item in all the documentation was a letter written to my father by his Aunt Agnes, a daughter of James, the brother of his grandfather, in which she wrote (no doubt in answer to a request for information on the family from my father)

You asked for any accounts of the Wright family - well, John, we lost a quite valuable paper we had got from old (grand) Uncle John - died November 1916 - (your great grand) about 1915. The old man had taken the trouble to hunt up church registers, cemeteries etc. for information and had gathered quite interesting details. We were stupid enough not to value it and lost it, but I remember about Duncan Wright, who was over 80 when he married Elizabeth Raeside, who was 27 or thereabouts. Enclosed is a rough idea I have drawn up but of course I have no dates except our father's year of birth and our grandparents' wedding, for I remember their golden wedding in August 1889.



Agnes' sketch indicated that Duncan Wright and Agnes Reside were the parents of the James Wright in the photograph and that there was at least one other son, John.

This was such a romantic story of an eighty-year-old marrying a young girl in her twenties, I couldn't resist delving further into the family to find out more!

I had recently obtained a copy of the 1881 census so I decided to start by looking up all the family members who were mentioned in Agnes' sketch.

I found that James and Agnes had moved from Stirlingshire and were living at 38 Glebe Park, Kirkcaldy, Fife. James was 57 and occupied as a calico floor cloth printer; Agnes was 61. Living with them were their unmarried children, Sarah (29), a dressmaker, Mary (22), a jacket maker and Jessie (17), housekeeper.



Mary Wright



Sarah Wright

This made sense since I knew that my grandmother's cousins had lived in Kirkcaldy and my grandmother, though she lived all her married life in Ealing, had been born in nearby Dysart. I also knew that the Wrights in

Kirkcaldy were floor cloth printers because amongst my father's papers was a letter written to him on the headed paper of a calico floor printer congratulating him on obtaining a first class honours degree in Chemistry from Queen Mary College. It was curious that Sarah was still at home and unmarried at the age of 29 since my father had noted on the back of her photo that she had married both Spalding and Hume. However, by the 1891 census she was Sarah Spalding, a widow, living back home again with her parents. She subsequently married David Hume in 1892 when she was over 41 so it seems unlikely that she had any children. I found my great grandfather, John Wright, who was an engine fitter. I knew that he had married Margaret Duff



John Wright

Birrell in 1869 in Dysart, Fife, but she died only eight years later in 1877, leaving him with three young children. He was living at Hamilton Road, Dykes Land, Old Monkton, Lanarkshire, aged 37, with his second wife Betsy (née Wilson) (34) and his three children from his first marriage, Elizabeth Mackie (10), James (8) and Agnes Macaulay (5); and Euphemia (1), his daughter by Betsy.

The wonderful Scottish habit of naming the first daughter after the maternal grandmother, and the second after the paternal grandmother enabled me to trace the family back to the Duffs and the Mackies later.

I also had no difficulty finding the other son in the original photo, James. He was a block cutter when he married Janet Tod in 1874 in Leith, Edinburgh, but later became a draper. In 1881 he was living at 42 Glebe Road, Kirkcaldy, Fife, aged 34, with his wife Janet (39) and his children, James (2) and Agnes (1). I knew all about this family because my grandmother had been very close to Agnes and her sister, Maggie, born after the 1881 census. Neither James, Agnes nor Maggie ever married so there are no descendants of this branch of the family.

However, James Wright was a nationally, arguably world, famous amateur paleontologist. Exhibits of his are to be found in the geological museum in Kirkcaldy. He published numerous articles in the British Journal of Geology. He was awarded the Worth Prize by the Geological Society of London in March 1955 'in recognition of your outstanding work as an amateur in studies of crinoids'.



James Wright and Janet Tod with daughter Agnes (left) and niece Elizabeth Wright (my grandmother) and her finacé Archibald Barnett.

On the back of Kate's photo my father had scribbled 'm. Baxter' which enabled me to find Kate and her husband John Baxter, a spinner, living at Z5 Maryhall Street, Kirkcaldy, Fife. Kate was aged 28 but there appeared to be no children. Sadly, by the 1891 census, Kate had died and John was living with his in-laws, James and Agnes, in Kirkcaldy.

I wasn't surprised that I couldn't find Peter because Agnes had noted that he had 'died young' and indeed there were no photos of him anywhere. I couldn't find Lizzie either but on the back of her photo, my father had written, 'died when engaged'. I found this very sad, but since she must have been born around 1847 it certainly explained why she wasn't in the 1881 census. I was frustrated that I couldn't find William, although there was a William Wright aged 25, born in Scotland, lodging at 79 Heywood Street,



William Wright (on left)

Moss Side Lancs. He was a commercial traveller who could well have been my William, but I couldn't be certain because Wright is a fairly common surname. He was certainly alive in 1881 because I subsequently discovered that he was a witness at his sister, Sarah's, wedding to David Hume in 1892 in Kirkcaldy.

Finally, I located Agnes, the eldest daughter, who had married James Park and was living at Haywood Manse, Carnwath, Lanark where James, 36, was employed as a colliery overman. With them were their children, Robert, 13, already a joiner at the colliery, James, 11, Agnes, 8, John, 3, and William, 11 months. The Rev. Andrew

Thomson, a minister of the Church of Scotland was boarding with them.

I had hoped that perhaps I might find Elizabeth Wright (nee Reside) still living in 1881 when James was 57 since if she was 27 when she married she could have been only in her eighties by then. However, I could find no trace of her. I therefore needed a new approach in order to find out more about Duncan Wright and Elizabeth Reside.

It was at this point that I discovered the wonderful website, www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk This enabled me to confirm the births of all the

children born to James and Agnes. I also found a record of the marriage of James Wright and Agnes Macaulay, but unfortunately, because it was before statutory records began, it contained no names other than those of the bride and groom. I could learn nothing about Duncan and Elizabeth from it. I searched in vain on the scotlandspeople site for a record of the marriage of Duncan Wright and Elizabeth Reside and also drew a blank in the IGI records. Nor could I find a birth record for James or John Wright giving the parents as Duncan and Elizabeth. I seemed to have hit a brick wall.

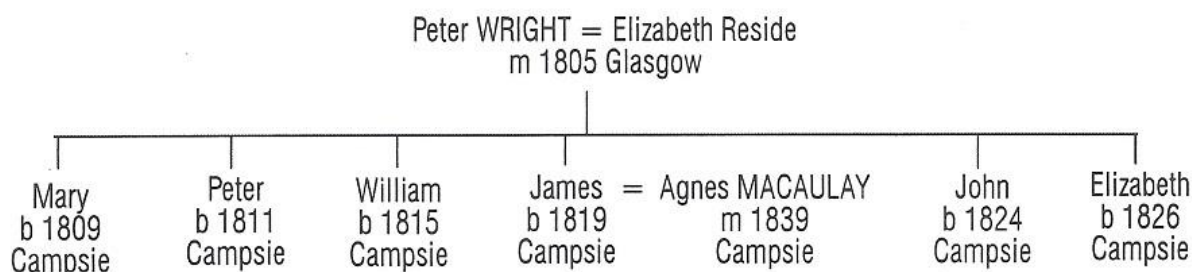
It was then that I realised that, unlike English death certificates, Scottish death certificates include the names of the parents of the deceased. Knowing that James must have died after 1889, when he celebrated his golden wedding, I began searching for his death certificate. I found it (registered in 1893) and got a surprise. The mother was indeed Elizabeth Reside, but the father wasn't Duncan Wright - it was Peter Wright. In addition, Peter Wright and Elizabeth Reside were confirmed as the parents on the death certificate of John, at the age of 93 in 1916. (Agnes had been correct about the year.) On reflection, perhaps this wasn't so surprising, since the Scots invariably named their children after their parents and grandparents, and nowhere had the name Duncan appeared in the tree. So, Agnes had remembered the name of Peter incorrectly. Could she have been wrong about his age as well?

Sadly, it seems she was. I searched for the record of the marriage of Peter Wright and Elizabeth Reside and found that it had taken place in 1805. (No wonder I had been unable to find Elizabeth in the 1881 census - she would have been over 100.) A trawl through the IGI records also revealed that Peter and Elizabeth had no fewer than six children, Mary (born 1807), Peter (born 1811), William (born 1815), James (born 1819), John (born 1824) and Elizabeth (born 1826). It seems highly unlikely that, if Peter was over 80 when he married in 1805, he could still have been fathering children twenty years later! I have been unable to find a death certificate for Peter to confirm when exactly he died, but the chances of his being over eighty when he married seem very small. I have also been unable to find a record of Elizabeth's death.

It seems a shame that this intriguing family story should turn out to be a myth, but it just goes to prove that a genealogist should never take any one else's word for the truth, but always check out the facts for one's self. Another mystery also remains and that is how the name Logan (given to Kate] fits into the family. (The parents of Agnes (née Macaulay) given on her death certificate in 1895 were Macaulay and McGowan, not Logan.) I

Have also been unable to trace either Peter Wright's or Elizabeth Reside's parents. Of course, if I ever do and find a Duncan Wright or a Logan lurking there, the story might yet be resurrected!

REVISED FAMILY TREE



GEORGE WILFRED BARNETT

Janet C. Biggs

George Wilfred BARNETT was my paternal grandfather. According to my late father, George was born in 'The Workhouse' as a result of an 'upstairs/ downstairs' liaison. He lived in Ancill Street, Fulham and worked at Blakes Wharf on the river Thames; both locations have now been redeveloped. This was my total knowledge of my grandfather and as he died before my third birthday I have no memory of him at all.

Sadly, Dad passed away in 1996 before I was struck down with 'Family Historyitis', therefore I did not try to find out anything further about Grandfather BARNETT.

Some time after this, my husband and I started to become mildly interested in our families' history and I contacted my Dad's last remaining sibling, Aunt Phyllis, to see what, if anything, she knew of her parents/grandparents' past lives. Although initially she said she didn't know very much, she sent me a sheet of paper with various names, dates and places which I must admit I did not understand fully (I'm not sure I understand it all now!).

Among this information she said that her father George, was born 1885 in Lambeth Infirmary (Workhouse connection?), his birth date was 15th March and there may have been a link with the RIVNAL family, possibly living with them in Ancill Street. George married Alice Maud Mary HAMMOND in 1904, St. Clements' Church, Fulham Palace Road and they lived the rest of their lives in Ancill Street. She also mentioned that George did not have his birth certificate and she had spent a long time, unsuccessfully trying to obtain a copy for him to claim his pension.

Slowly my husband and I were struck down by the all consuming virus of Family History and spent many, many hours at FRC with our sheets of paper, note books, pencils and supply of paracetamol for the resultant headaches after hitting brick wall after brick wall! I too, like Aunt Phyllis could not find a birth for George Wilfred BARNETT in 1885 and I must admit I put him on the back burner. I concentrated on the easier research, only for my interest to be reignited in 2002 when I was determined I would find this elusive certificate. I intended to present it to my Aunt with all other information I had obtained about our ancestors, for her 80th birthday.

My husband and I went back to the FRC and decided to trawl through all the BARNETT births from 1880 onwards regardless of Christian names, which was no mean task as you can imagine! Eventually, we believed we had success; there he was in June quarter 1886 but not George Wilfred as he was always known but Wilfrid George and his birth was registered in Fulham not Lambeth!!

We eagerly awaited delivery of the copy birth certificate. When it arrived Aunt Phyllis was right - he had been born 15th March - but a year later! He was born in 2 Gloucester Terrace, his mother was Mary BARNETT, a Housekeeper and she was the informant of his birth - but as we half expected there was no father named on the certificate. At least we had Aunt Phyllis's birthday present organised.

Curiosity being my middle name, I then had to find out where Gloucester Terrace was and as there was no trace in present day Fulham, my husband and I decided to visit the Fulham Archives at Talgarth Road (Hammersmith Broadway). The very helpful staff told us there were three possible Gloucester Terraces in Fulham at that time, but after much searching we decided the most likely one was in Varna Road. At that address in the Poor Rate Book, 15th May 1886, there was a Frederick BARNETT living (also mentioned in 1888 and 1889) and although it is purely an assumption that George was born here, we have no other probabilities.

Whilst at the Archives we decided to try to trace the surname RIVNAL as given to us by my Aunt and found a RIVENELL family living in 22 Church Path in 1891 census. Along with the head of the household Zacariah a widower, there were his daughters Elizabeth, Mary Ann and Antoinette, his mother Elizabeth and a five year old 'Nurse Child' George! Suddenly I remembered that my Aunt had told me about an Aunt Nettie - was this the name Antoinette was known by and was this 'Nurse Child' my grandfather?

After checking the 1901 census we found George aged 15, living in 38

Ancill Street with Elizabeth RIVINELL the head of the household together with sisters Mary A. and Antoinette. At last we had the connection between George and the RIVNALS that my Aunt had mentioned earlier.

Strangely enough, when George married Alice three years later he gave his age as 20 - who says it is only women who lie about their ages?

Although I have made some sense of Grandfather's life, there are still many unanswered questions. Who was his mother Mary and what happened to her? As I do not know her age from George's birth certificate I don't know where to start looking. Will I ever be able to find his father? What relation was Frederick BARNETT in Gloucester Terrace? How did George become the 'Nurse Child' to the Rivenell family? Did he always know his surname was BARNETT, if not how/why/when did he find out?

I have had considerable success researching other branches of my family and am so disappointed to have been unable to discover more about Grandfather George.

If anyone can help answer any of my questions or head me in the right direction, I will be delighted to hear from you.

Janet C. Biggs. Membership no. B263
john.biggs@blueyonder.co.uk

EDITOR'S NOTES

The stock of articles from members about their family history is always 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.

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

SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS ON MICROFICHE

Monumental Inscriptions

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

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

Surname Indexes to the 1851 Census

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

Indexes to the 1891 Census

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

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

NEW MEMBERS

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

- A93 Avis Anderson, 238 St-Ferdinand Street, Montreal, QC H4C2S8
Canada
- A100 Ms J. Ashley, 5 Beachgrove Gardens, Fishponds, Bristol BS16 4AT
joashley77a@aol.com
- B307 Mr K.R. Bennett, 6 Royal Close, Rochford, Essex SS4 3AZ
ken@leenbennett.co.uk
- D148 Mr R.W Draper, 6 Lakeside Road, Palmers Green, London N13 4PR
richard.draper.1@btinternet.com
- G148 Mr D 81 Mrs P Gallon, 12 Temple Crescent, Bramley, Rotherham,
South Yorkshire *p.gall@talk21.com*
- H257 Mrs S.J. Herschel, Dartmoor Cottage, Brandhill Onibury, Craven
Arms, Shropshire SY7 OPG *sue@herschell8884.fsnet.co.uk*
- T84 Miss C. Thorman, Claremont, Braithwaite, Keswick, Cumbria
CA12 5RY *ct@thorman.wanadoo.co.uk*

SURNAME INTERESTS

The table below gives surname interests for the new members listed above. 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
BELCHER	From 1870	Twickenham	MDX	A93
BROWN	19C	Hammersmith Area	MDX	B307
CLARK	After 1869	Loftus Cleveland	YKS	G148

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
COLLINS	19C	Hammersmith Area	MDX	B307
CORDEROY	1890-1910	Brentford	MDX	H257
CORDEROY	After 1890	Hanwell	MDX	H257
DUFFEL	After 1900	Newcastle	YKS	G148
GALLON	After 1820	Durham Area	DUR	G148
HUMM	From 1880	Isleworth	MDX	A93
LAY	Before 1800	Twickenham	MDX	A100
LAY	Before 1800	Wantage Area	BKS	A100
MUNT	19C	Hammersmith Area	MDX	B307
PERFECT	After 1800	Hounslow Area	MDX	G148
POULTON	After 1880	Hounslow Area	MDX	G148
RANDALL	1840-1900	Isleworth	MDX	A93
RANDALL	1840-1900	Twickenham	MDX	A93
STRONGITHARM	All	Any	MDX	A93
SUTTON	From 1850	Isleworth	MDX	A93
SUTTON	1840-1900	Twickenham	MDX	A93
THOMAS	17-19C	Uxbridge Area	MDX	D148
TRICKETT	After 1900	Barnsey Area	YKS	G148
WEBB	1820-90	Acton	MDX	T84
WEBB	1820-90	Norwood	MDX	T84
WEBB	After 1812	Norwood	MDX	T84
WEBB	19C	Norwood	MDX	T84
WINDSOR	19C	Hammersmith Area	MDX	B307
WRAY	After 1840	Kensington Area	MDX	H257
WYATT	17-19C	West Drayton Area	MDX	D148

INDEXES HELD BY MEMBERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Harmondsworth Parish Registers Baptisms, marriages and burials 1670-1837. Enquiries £1 .00, or 31RCs 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

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.

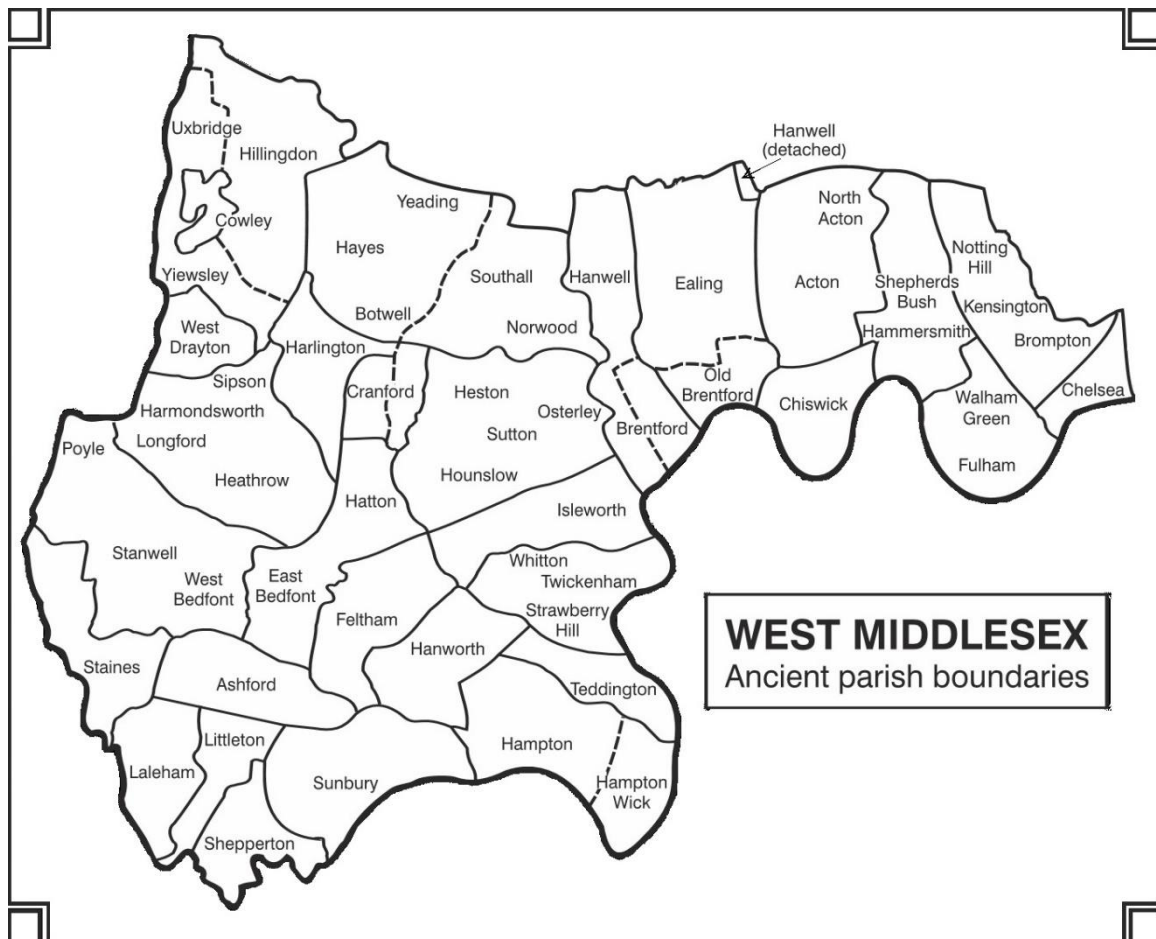
All enquiries, with SAE, to: Ted Dunstall, 43 Elers Road, Ealing, London W13 9QB

Hampton Wick Records of this village collected over 40 years of research. Will search records for ancestors etc. in answer to enquiries. £1 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