



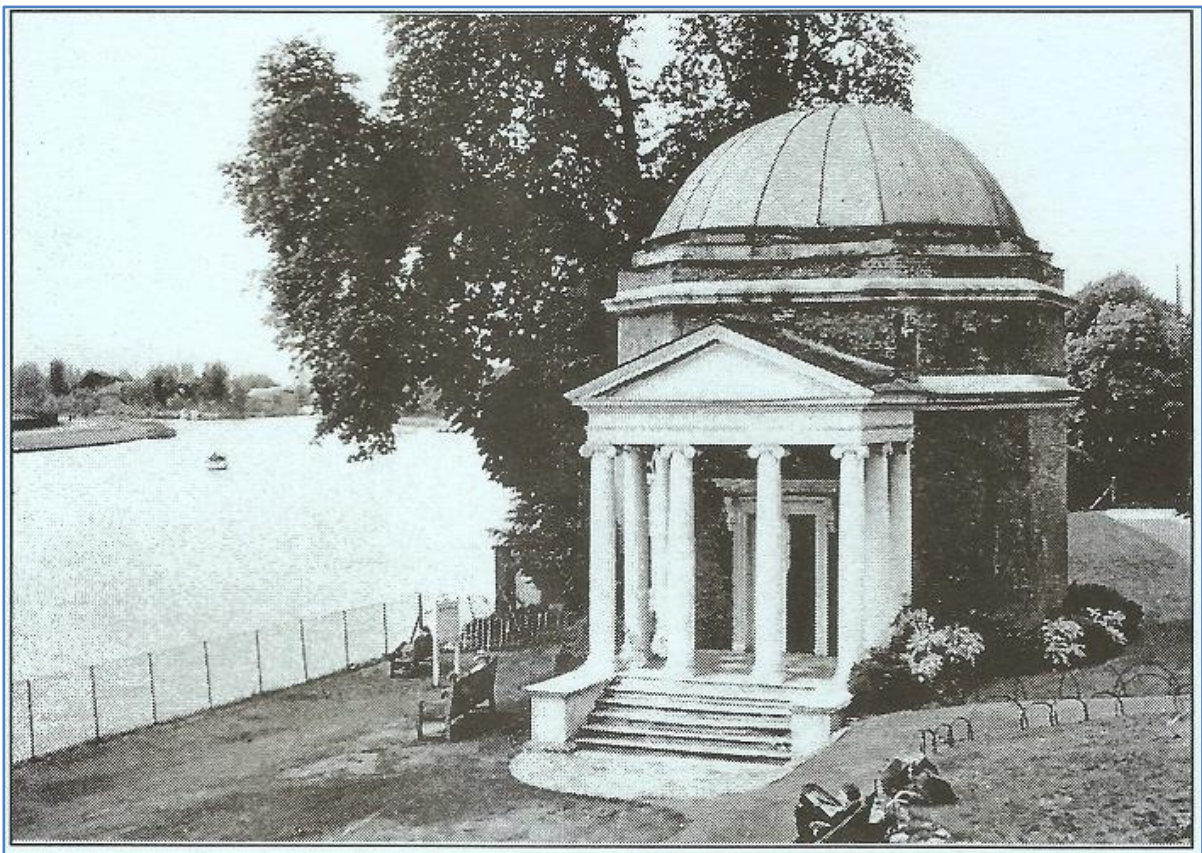
# WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL

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Vol. 25 No.4

December 2007

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*Garrick's temple on the riverside at Hampton, built by the great 18<sup>th</sup> century actor-manager David Garrick in 1756 to celebrate the genius of William Shakespeare*

*Photo circa 1940*

## WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

### Executive Committee

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Chairman             | Mrs Yvonne Masson<br>chairman@west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk   |
| Vice Chairman        | Jim Devine  |
| Secretary            | Tony Simpson<br>32 The Avenue, Bedford Park, Chiswick W4 1HT<br>secretary@west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk       |
| Treasurer            | Brian Page<br>121 Shenley Avenue, Ruislip, Middlesex HA4 6BU<br>treasurer@west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk       |
| Membership Secretary | Mrs June Watkins<br>22 Chalmers Road, Ashford, Middlesex TW15 1DT<br>membership@west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk |
| Editor               | Mrs Pam Smith<br>23 Worple Road, Ashford, Middlesex TW15 1DT<br>editor@west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk          |
| Programme Secretary  | Mrs. Maggie Mold<br>48 Darby Crescent, Sunbury-on-Thames<br>Middlesex TW16 5LA                            |
| Federation Rep.      | Mike Cordery  |
| Committee Members    | Kay Dudman      Chris Hern  |
| Society Web site     | <a href="http://www.west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk/">www.west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk/</a>                        |
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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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All articles and other items for the Journal should be sent to:

Mrs Pam Smith  
23 Worples Road, Staines, Middlesex TW18 1EF

Exchange journals from other societies should be sent to:  
Mrs. Janice Kershaw, 241 Waldegrave Road, Twickenham, TW1 4SY

Queries concerning non-delivery or faulty copies of this Journal should be sent to:

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:

20 Dec. Christmas Social *plus*

The Actress and The Chauffeur – *Jeanne Bunting*

15 Jan. Migration – Tracking that Elusive Ancestor – *Colin Chapman*

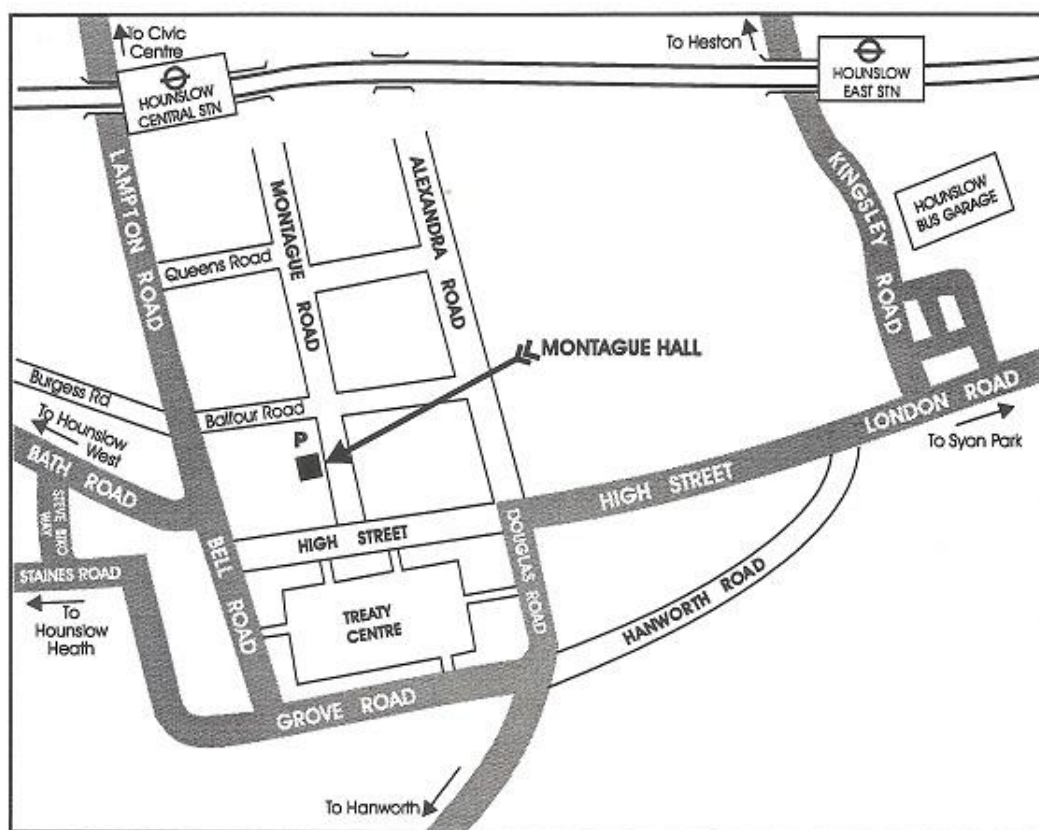
21 Feb. Fred's Story – *Richard Ratcliffe*

20 Mar AGM *plus*

Unsolved Murder in Victorian Middlesex – *Jonathan Oates*

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





## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the  
Annual General Meeting  
of the

West Middlesex Family History Society  
will be held on Thursday 20th March 2008  
at Montague Hall, Montague Road, Hounslow.

Reports will be presented by the Chairman and Treasurer and members will be asked to accept the accounts for the year 2007 and elect accounts examiners for the coming year.

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

Members who wish to bring forward any matters at the AGM, or to propose nominations for the Committee, are asked to write to the Secretary at the address below by 4th January 2008.

The agenda for the AGM will be included in the next issue of the journal, to be published and distributed at the beginning of March 2008.

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

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## NEWS ROUNDUP

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### Diary Dates

**Sunday 25 November:** Dorset 8: Southwest Fair, Queen Elizabeth Leisure Centre, Blandford Road, Hillbutts, Wimborne BH21 4DT. 10am-5pm

### 2008

Sunday 27 January 2008: **Bracknell FH Fair. Sports & Leisure Centre,** Bagshot Rd, (A322) Bracknell RG12 9SE. Up to 270 stalls; the country's largest Sunday family history fair. 10am-5pm

**Sunday 10 February:** Sussex 8: South London FH Fair at Crawley. K2 Crawley, Pease Pottage Hill, Crawley RH11 9BQ. In its twelfth year. 10am-5pm

**Sunday 24 February:** Oxfordshire & Bucks Fair at Exeter Hall, Oxford Road, Kidlington OX5 1AB. 10am-5pm

**Sunday 9 March:** Merseyside 81 Cheshire Fl-I Fair. Hulme Hall, Bolton Road, Port Sunlight Village, Bebington, Wirral, Merseyside CH52 5DH. 10am-5pm

**Sunday 6 April:** Stockport Town Hall PH Fair. Wellington Road South, Stockport SK1 3XE. Good parking and refreshments available. 10am-5pm

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## WMFHS NOTICEBOARD

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### **Federation News** *by Mike Cordery*

The Federation of Family History Societies, to which, indirectly, we all belong via our membership of the WMFHS, has been working recently on a partnership deal with 'findmypast.com' (previously called '1837.com') in order to increase the potential demand for access to Family History Online data built up over several years.

FFHS Chairman Geoff Riggs declares: "The Federation's Executive is extremely pleased to have reached an agreement with findmypast.com to secure the future of our member societies' online data. We see this as a very timely opportunity to raise significantly both the revenue and the profits of those societies by capitalising on findmypast.com's undoubted expertise. We are working in harmony with the findmypast.com team to realise our shared aim of bringing our member societies' records to a growing audience world-wide."

In our own case we hope, as a result, to receive more 'hits' (and so revenue) particularly relating to our 80,000-strong West Middlesex Marriage Index.

More details are available via the August edition of the Federation's "E-zine" (electronic magazine) now online: access [www.ffhs.org.uk](http://www.ffhs.org.uk) for up-to-date news on major Federation activities, a list of FFHS members and details of the first edition of a brand-new, BBC-sponsored magazine "Who Do You Think You Are", based on its popular TV programme.

### **A note from John Wooster (W215)**

The Church of Holy Innocents in Hammersmith was holding the original Baptisms and Marriages for St John's Church. They have now been moved to the LMA according to The Hammersmith & Fulham Record Office.

### **With thanks to Gail Leach-Wunker, a recent past member.**

The following is taken from the newsletter of the Muskoka Parry Sound

Genealogy Group, Ontario, Canada, Vol. 23, Number 1, April 2007.

“Many cemeteries have a database of burials in an unknown location in their cemetery. A few years ago the keeper of the All Saints Anglican Church Cemetery in Huntsville, Ontario, Canada, ran off a list of burials in unknown locations in that cemetery. By accessing death records in ancestry.ca and looking for death notices in the local newspaper (*The Huntsville Forester*) a little information has been found on these people ‘lost’ in All Saints Cemetery.

**FRANKUM, Agnes.** 15 years. Daughter of James F. February 7, 1892. No death record. No obituary.

**FRANKUM, James.** 44 years. February 4, 1892. Death record. No obituary.

James Frankum was born at **Hampton, England**. He was a labourer and died February 4, 1892 of Supporea and La Grippe (influenza). A member of the Church of England, Rev. Llwyd, clergyman of All Saints Church reported his death to registrar R.W. Godolphin.

Checking the 1891 census shows that James was survived by his wife the former Margaret Rankin and nine children ranging in age from 12 to a year.”

### **A Note from your Treasurer**

It is that time of year when we start thinking about next years **MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL**.

One of the ways in which you can assist us to do our job, is to fill in the **GIFT AID** portion of the MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FORM. For those of you who have already done this, you do not need to do it again.

We only have 245 signatures of those who may be eligible. The only rule the government insist on is that you **pay income tax**.

We currently get 22% back from the government (ie £2.20 ) for each of your £10 Subscription. This is reducing down to 20% next year.

If you pay tax of more than £2.20 on any of the following, Income Tax, Interest on savings, Dividends on Shares, Inheritance tax, Capital gains tax etc, please consider signing the GIFT AID box.

If you are not certain if you have already signed up, you may do so again.

In September, based largely on his collection of Victorian and Edwardian postcards, John Neal gave an entertaining talk on the sort of world inhabited by our grandmothers. He pointed out that Grandma probably had the same sort of trouble with the telephone as we nowadays have with computers, and the emails of those days were postcards, which reached their destination almost as quickly, often on the same day. Postmarks prove that a postcard could be delivered in Paris or even Switzerland the next day, long before the days of airmail.

The very first postcard was sent in Austria in 1869. In Britain in 1870, the message was being written on the same side as the picture. However, the Edwardian period was probably the heyday of the postcard: in 1909 some 860 million were sent, people would write postcards one after the other, they only cost ½d to send.

By 1904 messages were being written on the back rather than the front. Messages were often written in a kind of code, using initials for the sender and keeping messages brief, often obscure (a form of 'texting'), although they would be comprehensible to the addressee: this was probably because a postcard could be read by postmen, servants, mothers, etc. People began to collect postcards and there was even a postcard magazine and postcard vending machines. But once even ordinary people began getting telephones the number of postcards sent went down.

The messages on postcards reveal that Grandma had a host of new freedoms, such as cycling: lady cyclists were often involved in collisions. But it was still considered unladylike to ride on the top of a bus. If the bus was full inside a conductor would call: " 'blige a lady" and a male passenger would ascend instead.

Horse-drawn traffic still dominated: it has been estimated that 1,000 tons of horse dung was deposited on the streets of London per day, destined to be spread on surrounding fields.

Picture postcards show that Grandma's boyfriend was probably a debonair young man in straw boater and fancy waistcoat.

Postcards were not meant to be permanent records and were soon discarded. John asked: how many people keep emails from the family today? Perhaps we should; family messages of today could be the essential information of the future.



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## WMFHS CONFERENCE 2007 – Family History: Past, Present and Future

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*The third WMFHS Conference on the theme of 'Family History: Past, Present and Future' was held on 29th September at St Mary's Church Hall, Twickenham, and proved to be a great success.*

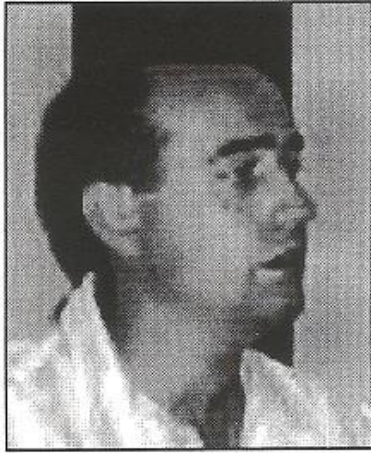


**Jeanne Bunting** started off the proceedings with her talk '**Making the Most of the Census Online**'. This was alternatively titled 'The Census Then and Now' as Jeanne reminded us of those bad old days trying to access the census at the Portugal Street premises with its queues and uncooperative staff. But now we can access the census online at home. She listed the websites which now hold census information, such as FreeCen, which is incomplete and will not be completed for many years; Origins Network: probably the best site for the Census, Ancestry, in Jeanne's opinion,

perhaps the worst. But we must remember how much it costs to index a census and place it online: the 1901 census cost TNA £4½m

There are a number of reasons why an entry might not be there: researchers could originally handle the enumerators' books, which is why a number of torn-out pages are missing; some people for various reasons missed being recorded in the census (although some even appear twice); someone might have been in the Army; the enumerator may have made an error. And indexes are somebody else's version of the records.

Jeanne offered some search tips: when beginning least is best, just type in a surname, then gradually narrow down the search; remember the diminutives for certain forenames, such as Molly, Polly for Mary; it is a good idea to use wild cards where this is permissible; go forward to a later census to pinpoint a family, then go back. And censuses should be used together with a directory and other aids. Jeanne then showed various errors which had been made in indexing censuses, caused by difficult-to-read writing, carelessness, lack of local knowledge etc: the appearance of the well-known 'Ditto' family caused hilarity, as did the number of female Williams, and some very strange occupations. But hopefully lessons have been learned, the keepers of the records now include family historians on steering committees, and there will be more quality control.



Nick Barratt came next, speaking on 'The Background to *Who do you think you are?*' He began by announcing that he is a 'fraud', as he is really a medieval historian. He got involved with television when he was approached by a distraught TV researcher, was able to help, and next day he was invited to take part in that particular programme as a specialist researcher. TV researchers tend to prefer to use TV archives, which have plenty of film footage, which is why there is a lot of 20th century history. But initially Nick was not involved with 'history': *House*

*Detectives* for example came under architecture. Programmes have to go through a commissioning process and 90% of ideas get turned down. If commissioned, a budget is granted. If archives are shown, they are made to look old and dusty, as this is the 'traditional' view; archive sequences often have to be omitted when a programme is edited; programme makers don't realise these sequences are crucial. *House Detectives*' popularity came as a surprise. The follow-up *House Detectives at Large*, which included castles etc., was not so popular as people could not so readily identify with this.

Nick admitted that researching family history in *Who do you think you are?* is made to look rather too easy and some members of the public are taken in: they tend to phone up the National Archives and ask for their family tree. It was initially wondered if people would be interested in someone else's family.

A number of formats were devised, such as a game show, but the Wall to Wall production company tried a different angle, i.e. the use of celebrities. 150 names were whittled down; the first ten 'pioneers' were brave. A large research team uncovered key story lines and family trees were produced.

Celebrities were asked what they were interested in and what they wanted to film. Bill Oddy's background involved such important events as the Industrial Revolution, but he really only wanted to talk about his mother; the problems revealed in that particular programme led to spin-offs about mental health. The only part of Jeremy Clarkson's family tree he showed any interest in were the Kilners and their famous jars: the fortune they made might still be around somewhere.

Is the programme an example of 'warm bath' TV? No, because family historians are proper historians, and cover a very wide range. We are the first generation who can use existing material to chronicle our own stories.



Our third speaker, **John Hanson**, had stepped in at very short notice to replace Peter Christian, who was unwell. John's title was '**Whistle Down the Internet**', a quick tour of well-known and not so well-known internet sites of use to family historians. For example, UK BMD, not as well-known as Free BMD, was started by a local Cheshire Registrar, but also contains material from Lancashire and Yorkshire; it gives who a person married and where, and age at death from 1837. Free BMD's Place section gives such information

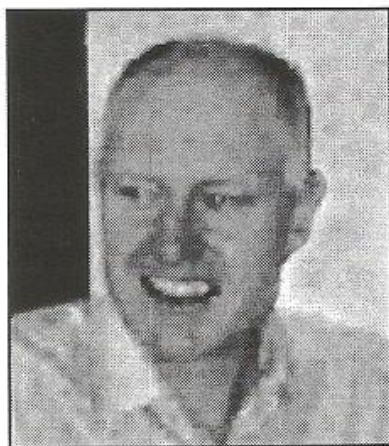
as when each church's records began. The Scotlandspeople site would make you wish you had Scottish ancestry as the records are so detailed. Findmypast allows census searches in more fields, such as 'occupation', and this site also has Soldiers who died in the Great War.

Lesser-known sites include The Workhouse, with details about daily life there, and Suffolk Churches has photographs of every church in that county. In fact a surprising number of churches have details online. Before making a trip to the British Library Newspaper Library at Colindale in North London, it is possible to find out from their website which newspapers were being printed and when in a particular area. *The London Gazette* is online and contains medals awards and naturalization records. *The Times* Index can usually be accessed at a local library, or at home using a library network card. The Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Western Front Association, Imperial War Museum, Royal Naval Museum and Long Long Trail websites have lots of information about individuals, war cemeteries, regimental histories etc.

Ellis Island migrants to USA 1894-1930 are online, and this was preceded by Castle Garden, from 1830. Home Children gives details of children sent to Canada, and New Zealand passenger lists are online. Moving Here gives information about people moving into this country. And of course there are the more well-known websites such as TNA with particularly PCC wills on Documents Online. Origins Network with Bank of England wills (the latter of people with money deposited at the Bank).

Back to Roots has non-conformist registers from TNA's RG4 and 5 plus further RG numbers. The IGI can be accessed on the Mormons' website Family Search, and their Library Catalogue is very useful; however no more than 15% of parishes are on the IGI. The Methodist Church, Quakers, Huguenot Society and Jewish Genealogy all have very informative websites.

The details given in the Old Bailey Proceedings online show the advantages of having a criminal ancestor. A2A (Access to Archives) searches over 1000 archives throughout the country. Cindi's List should perhaps be a starting point for research online, despite its American bias, as should the Genuki website. The Guild of One-Name Studies website gives hundreds of names being researched with contact email addresses of the researchers.



Our final speaker **Chris Pomery** took us into the realm of **DNA and Family History**. This has its origins in academic projects charting the movement of human beings around the planet. The Y chromosome only occurs in men, which is useful as surnames tend to be handed down in the male line; women pass down mitochondrial DNA from mother to daughter. In the DNA sequence, contained in the chromosome, originally only 4-12 markers were used, now over 70 are recorded. Already

a large number of men have taken a Y chromosome test, and there are some 4,500 surname projects worldwide, with 65,000 surnames covered, and several DNA projects have over 300 members taking part. A good Y chromosome test can be carried out for around £75, and there are ten commercial testing companies based in the UK and USA.

Quite a large number of test results have been placed online. Ancestry.com have become involved by buying a USA testing company; they want ultimately to integrate tests with documents. Mitochondrial tests are more problematic as it is necessary to trace a descendant of a female ancestor, with of course different surnames involved. But even male descendants with the same surname may not have identical DNA due to illegitimacy, adoption etc. Some tests can only give a general genetic heritage, such as that of Colin Jackson's African ancestry in *Who do you think you are?*

Gradual changes in human populations are caused by rare mutations in the DNA sequence. In the near future Chris predicted that there would be an improved service offered by testing companies; the publishing of surname reconstruction studies backed by DNA verification results from various DNA meta-studies; and DNA tests allied with artefacts such as ancestors' personal belongings. Recently DNA has been extracted from a strand of human hair, not just the follicle as previously, but trying to extract DNA from for example the back of an old postage stamp might be pointless as there is no proof the stamp was licked by the ancestor! DNA does not replace family history, but is a useful tool to add to family history research along with oral and documentary sources.

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## FAMILY HISTORY ON-LINE IN EALING LIBRARIES

Jonathan Oates, Borough Archivist

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Ancestry.com is a site which is well known to most family historians. However, there are many family history sources online but not all are immediately obvious.

I wonder how many of us have thought of looking at *The Times* online? This is a searchable database of this national newspaper from its inception in 1785 to 1985. Newspapers have long been acknowledged as a source of family history, but their problem has been that they usually lack an index and any indexes which were compiled by humans were invariably limited - those indexing local newspapers rarely include every marriage/birth/death, every petty criminal or every name in a list. Thus searching through the small print of nineteenth century newspapers on microfilm or occasionally hard copy, proved a difficult and time consuming task.

Due to the digital age, this is now not always the case. You can type in any name or phrase and if that appeared in the text of any article, letter or advert, a list of references (with dates) will then appear. Births, marriages, obituaries, appointments, bankruptcies, sales notices and so on - newspapers are full of them. The reference can then be clicked on and the article then appears, with the search term highlighted. This article can then be read and printed out. It is also possible to restrict searches by date - before or after a certain date or between chosen dates, which is useful for names which are common. You could also find information about an organization or an event that an ancestor was involved in.

Even if the article is brief, it will provide a lead into other avenues of enquiry. For instance, if there is a short reference to an ancestor, once armed with the date of the event in question, you can then look at the local press, which will probably give a more lengthy account of the matter.

Of course, as with all genealogical research, you may find nothing. And, just because a search is unsuccessful does not mean that there is nothing there. Type in 'Greenford murder' and an announcement that there are no results occurs. But if you type in Phyllis Crocker (killed by poison in Greenford in 1941), five references to the case appear. Another point to bear in mind is that putting in an exact term will reduce the number of 'finds' (good), but may exclude others (bad). After all, it depends how that name originally appears. For instance, Reginald Bignell may be sometimes referred to as Mr Bignell.


The other site is ODNB (Oxford Dictionary of National Biography). Of course, one can type in the name of a famous (and deceased) figure. Or you can make a text search for anyone who might be mentioned in one of the articles about better known people.

Another site of interest is oldbaileyonline, which is another searchable database of trials at the Old Bailey from 1678-1834, with plans to extend coverage to later years. Anyone mentioned in the trials - accused, victim or witness - can be found by a simple search and the full text of the court hearing appears.

There are also Ealing street directories (1887-1975, with some gaps) which have been digitized and are available at Ealing Library to view on disc. The later Kemps' directories were only organized by street, not householder (the older Kellys' were arranged by both) so finding the latter was almost impossible. But now that they are in electronic format, the latter can be searched on.


Ancestry.com, The Times digital archive and ODNB are available in Ealing libraries, free of charge (all being subscription sites).

### 12 Days of Christmas Genealogy Style



On the Twelfth Day of Christmas,  
My true love gave to me...  
Twelve census searches,  
Eleven printer ribbons,  
Ten email contacts,  
Nine headstone rubbings,  
Eight birth and death dates,  
Seven town clerks sighing,  
Six second cousins,  
Five coats of arms,  
Four Gedcom files,  
Three old wills,  
Two CD-Roms,  
And a branch in my family tree.

*Author Unknown – Saskatchewan FHS*



We wish all our members a Very Happy Christmas and a Peaceful New Year. May all your searches be successful.

I was very fortunate to inherit my father's family Bible. This old large and very heavy Victorian Illustrated Family Bible was published in the late 1800s by Cassell, Petter and Galpin and included '*More than Nine Hundred Highly finished Engravings*'. The bible had been lovingly restored some years previously by an uncle who was a bookbinder but it was the handwritten entries in the first few pages of this tome which began my interest in family history.

The highly decorative 'Family Register' page contained the names of my paternal grandparents, both whom had died before I was born. But it was the dedication on the opposite page which intrigued me. It read:

Emily Thorne  
August 23rd 1888  
From her affectionate Aunt Annie

**Emily Thorne** was my grandmother who had been 21 year old in August 1888 and married my grandfather Nicholas William Meek a year later at St. George's Church in Battersea, London. Emily was born in 1867 so this bible was a 21st birthday gift from her 'Aunt Annie'. Another intriguing entry read:

Aunt Annie died 15th June 1899 at Taranaki, New Zealand

So who was Aunt Annie and what was she doing in New Zealand in 1899?

Through researching the BMD records and earlier Census returns I thought I had established all my GF family members, who came from **Seaham Harbour in County Durham**, but I was unable to find an 'Annie Meek'. So Annie may have been a sister of Emily's mother or her father. Another bible entry (by Emily) read:

Purefoy Thorne ( Father )  
Born 17th January 1825  
Married 23rd April 1865  
Died 2nd March 1900

Tracing **Purefoy Thorne** was not easy as searching for 'Purefoy' (which I was later informed came from the French, *par foi*, meaning 'pure faith') through indexes on the Internet proved to be negative. But eventually a Census reference led to a Thorne family living in **Downton, Wiltshire** and a visit to the county records office in Trowbridge confirmed the births of Purefoy and his siblings - but not an 'Annie Thorne'.

Through **FreeBMD** I eventually discovered the marriage of Purefoy Thorne (a widower) and a **Mary Seekings** in 1865 at Trinity Church, Upper Chelsea, London. Having received the marriage certificate I found that Mary's father was a **William Henry Seekings** (Gent). So did Emily's mother Mary Seekings have any sisters?

Someone suggested **Rootsweb** and the surname **Message Lists** so I tried 'Seekings' and managed to contact a Joyce Seekings who had been researching the family 'before computers'! Joyce kindly filled in the missing gaps with the names of all Mary's siblings, which (at last) included an **Annie Seekings** born in 1827 at Westminster. So was this Emily's 'Aunt Annie'?

The 1881 Census showed an **Annie Seekings** 53 unmarried, occupation housekeeper and living at 47 Gt Marylebone St. Marylebone in London. The head of the household was **John Clayton** a butcher and his eldest sons **Adrian** (13) and **Sidney** (11). In 1891, Annie was still living in London then aged 63 and staying with her married sister Sarah Headland (née Seekings).

So how did Aunt Annie come to be on the other side of the world in New Zealand 8 years later? Again using **Rootsweb** and on this occasion the **NZ Message Board**, I placed a request for any information about Annie Seekings who died in 1899 at Taranaki. Within a few days I had received many emails from NZ residents who had searched their local records office and sent some interesting facts including a copy of Annie's last Will obtained from the Probate Office. It seems that Annie had travelled to New Zealand together with the Clayton boys, John and Sidney, and was living with them in the town of Stratford in the province of Taranaki when she died. In her Will, she bequeathed to '**EMILY MEEK of 67 Nine Elms Lane South Lambeth London England** all my jewels trinkets ornaments plate linen wearing apparel china glass books albums and pictures and prints and all other my household effects'.



I have a photograph of Emily taken a few years after the death of her Aunt wearing some jewellery which I wonder may have been some of the items she inherited from her 'affectionate' Aunt Annie Seekings.

Without the use of the Internet and kind help from people I'm never likely to meet, I was able to discover a little of the story behind one entry in our family bible and the fond relationship between a benevolent Victorian spinster and her niece.



**M**y grandparents lived most of their married life in Kingsley Avenue, Ealing, and I have fond memories of visiting my grandmother there in the 1940s. Although my grandfather died before I was born, my father had carefully collected and retained both photographs and anecdotes relating to his father's family, who had all been born and brought up in Shifnal, in Shropshire. John Barnett and Agnes Alston were married in West Calder, Scotland on 6th June 1855, where Agnes had been born, and moved to Decker Hill, Shifnal where John was in charge of the gardens belonging to the estate of a wealthy landowner. John and Agnes had ten children, Ellen, Agnes, Mary, James, John, Sarah, Charles, William, Grace and Archibald, my grandfather, all of whom lived to maturity; something of a feat in the nineteenth century. The couple seemed to be made of robust material since they lived to celebrate their golden wedding in 1905 and the photo below shows them with their nine surviving children. (Only their second eldest daughter Agnes had died before that date, at the age of 25 in 1883 of heart



*John and Agnes Barnett on their Golden Wedding anniversary in 1905.*

*Back row: John (junior), Grace, James, Sarah, William.*

*Centre row: Charles, Mary, Agnes and John, Ellen, Archibald.*

*Front row: Mary's children, Alan, Grace and Agnes.*

failure.) Indeed John lived on to the age of 91 and Agnes to 84. Many of their children lived equally long lives.

John's father and grandfather had also lived well into their eighties. His father Charles gave an indication of the streak of humour running in the family when he had the following words inscribed on his tombstone:

And thus we see in young and old  
how soon the tale of life is told;  
how quickly months and years have passed.  
Yes, Reader, what if this thy last?

My father recalled visiting his grandparents as a young child, writing to his cousin Grace Barnett, daughter of William, "my first recollection of our grandparents was at Decker Hill. Having spent most of my early years in suburban London, the somewhat primitive country features there made a profound impression on me. I recall the enormous garbage cum compost heap near the house where the chamber pots were emptied. Grandfather must have been over eighty at the time but he was quite active and when my father and he were walking round the gardens with me, he caught an unfortunate bird which had got caught in the netting covering some fruit bushes and wrung its neck. Later when they retired to Albrighton we used to holiday there in order to visit them. I remember the sitting room in their cottage there with the oil lamps, the harmonium, and the portrait on the wall of the Decker Hill 'Lord of the Manor', Mr Botfield. There was also the shed at the end of the garden with its characteristic 'night soil' smell. I had completely forgotten this until some fifty years later when on holiday in France in the loo of an old manor house I got a whiff of the same smell and a vision of the shed flashed before me. I only remember grandmother as an elderly lady dressed entirely down to her shoes in black, including her bonnet, sitting quietly in her chair..."

The family was a fairly close knit one, and my father preserved some of the correspondence that he had with his cousins, which gives us valuable insight into the lives and characters of their aunts and uncles in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The eldest daughter, Ellen was born in 1856 and after spending some time teaching, became a missionary and joined an evangelical group who travelled out to China. "... I saw Ellen on several occasions when she was home from her missionary work. She left China at the time of the Boxer rising and I recall her showing us a pair of horn-rimmed spectacles which were unknown here at the time and also a tiny boot which fitted adult women in the days when they bound up their feet from birth. She was a very devout member of the Plymouth Brethren and tried to convert my parents. They



*Ellen Barnett*



*Agnes Barnett*

were also religious and at the time I think I would describe them as bible students. Their discussions with Ellen usually ended with the latter in tears. Incidentally the family covers a fairly broad spectrum of beliefs ranging from C of E, Congregational, Plymouth Brethren, Christadelphian to agnostics. On one of Ellen's visits when we were living in Southall near the Northholt aerodrome she looked up at a plane in the sky and said sadly "If God had meant us to fly he would have given us wings". Unfortunately I was too young to think of the obvious rejoinder that had he intended us to cross the sea to China he would have given us fins or ducks' feet. The last time I saw her was when she came to stay with us in about 1928 when she was suffering from the shock of the marriage of her lifelong spinster missionary companion to their spiritual leader..."

I Thus wrote my father to his cousin Roland Barnett, son of James, who replied, "...Although rarely seen, I retain a very clear impression of Aunt Ellen due to an episode which occurred when she visited us in the 1920s. When asked if he was 'saved', my young brother Norman, who was about 10 years of age, replied, "Saved, what from? We are all descended from monkeys." Whether her utter consternation was due to Norman's complete disregard for his chances in the next world, or to his obvious acceptance of the Darwinian philosophy at such a tender age, never came to light, but she probably had to console herself with the thought that he was a chip off the old block..." Ellen had previously expressed concern that Norman's father, James, might be corrupted by visiting Paris. Ellen never married and died in Italy in 1931.

The third daughter, Mary, born in 1859, married a Scotsman, Alexander Young and moved away to Scotland, so that little is known about her.



*Alexander Young*



*Mary Barnett*

However, William's daughter Grace seems to have had fond memories of her saying that "when she stayed with us at St.Mark's Road [Wolverhampton] everyone pressed her to stay longer..."

Mary had three children, Agnes, Grace and Alan.... "I think I saw Mary once but I cannot recall anything about her. Her son Alan called on us when on leave from the 1914-18 war and what he told us was probably our first knowledge of the horrors of it..." wrote my father. When she was over 80 she still used to play the organ in the church and when Alan (her son) asked her if they knew how old she was, she replied no, and they weren't going to. She lived in fact to the age of 84.

James, born 1860, was the eldest son. He seems to have been quite a character and, according to his niece and nephew, children of William, not averse to the odd drink. He also inherited the sense of humour that ran in the family as my father recalled. "... I saw James and his family only infrequently when visiting Alhrighton, but I remember him pulling me up for using the word 'umptein'. However, he did this pleasantly and humourously, and I have the impression of all my uncles having a sense of humour... I recall my mother telling me that when she had just come to England for the first time after her marriage (to Archibald) and was unaware

of (the town of) Barnet; ... [James] told her that there was also East Barnet, High Barnet and New Barnet, and then added, with a twinkle in his eye, 'you are new Barnett?'



*James Barnett*

James married Harriet Broach in 1903 and had six children, Irene, Joyce, Hilda, Roland, Norman and Victor.

Grace Barnett had not such kind memories of her uncle. She wrote, "Glad you found James at least tolerable, as unfortunately I did not. Mostly for his habit of asking questions of things that were none of his business and which you had no intention of answering truthfully, or telling him to mind his own business", which was not acceptable in those days.

"I think father and James worked together sometime when they were both on the railway, but although we lived near, I cannot remember father ever going to their house. We children didn't

mix either. I could not understand this at the time, because we were friendly children. Perhaps James thought that Willie's awful family would corrupt his little darlings. James was supposed to be something of a drinker. Well, they say whisky prolongs life so perhaps it paid off."

This may well be so, since James lived to the age of 94, dying in Wolverhampton in 1954.

The next son was John, born in 1862. He was a teacher by profession but also did much public work, temperance work, and was trustee of a college after retiring. "... John we liked with reservation; I thought he was smug in some ways. No doubt he was fortunate in getting a better education than most of his brothers and sisters but that was all, as I think your father at least would have been his equal or even superior if he had received equal opportunities..." wrote Grace Barnett to her cousin John.

My father had more recollections of his uncle writing back that he "... saw quite a lot of John and Lottie (née Charlotte Mace) as we used to spend a short holiday with them over a number of years. They were comfortably off, certainly more than we were at the time. Their elder daughter Joan was a few

months older than I and there was a younger one, Marjorie who died of peritonitis at the age of seven. This was rather ironic as they were so fastidious about food - apples had to be cored and peeled before being eaten, and you had grape nuts on your porridge to ensure that you chewed it! They were zealous non-smokers and teetotallers. John was Secretary of the North Essex Band of Hope Union, and when Joan's fiance stayed with them he was not allowed to smoke in the house. Nevertheless I think they were very worthy people in the best possible sense of the term, but to my taste rather inclined to overdo the 'uplift'. I suppose Lottie could be described as somewhat toffee-nosed. I liked them and spent an occasional weekend with them when they had built a house in about an acre of ground just outside Colchester with a croquet lawn and tennis court. When Freda and I were engaged they invited us to stay there for a weekend. John, who had a croquet lawn in his gardens for many decades had a real male chauvinist pig's view of women playing the game and had an invariable joke about how infuriated they became when he knocked their ball away from an advantageous position for going through a hoop. He took Freda out to show her how to play the game. She had never had a mallet in her hand before but she was very good at most ball games and she beat him while he was teaching her - I don't think that he ever quite got over the shock..."



*John and Charlotte Barnett*



*John, Charlotte, Freda and John*

When John died in 1939, he had several complimentary obituaries including the following in the UKAPIAN Journal of the UK Provident Institution:

We regret to record the death of one of the Institution's most valued Agents, Mr. John Barnett, of Colchester. He was seventy six years of age.

Mr. Barnett was Well known in the Colchester district as a prominent temperance Worker. Trained at Saltby College, Mr. Barnett was, for

some years, a member of the teaching profession, but he resigned his post as a schoolmaster in order to become a lecturer for the Band of Hope Union, which position he held for about thirteen years. Later, he became a lecturer on hygiene under the Essex County Council. He had been secretary of the North Essex Band of Hope Union since 1913.

During the Great War he was Food Control Officer for Colchester. In 1927 he became Pensions Officer, and in the Coal Strike of 1925 was Food and Fuel Officer. In this way Mr. Barnett rendered much valuable public service...

In the *Country Telegraph* it was said that 'he had passed his days in useful service, being animated by a sincere desire to make the world cleaner and more sincere. He was a fine type of Christian gentleman in his bearing and character.'

Sarah was the sixth child and fourth daughter, born in 1866. According my father "... Sarah was one of our favourites; she was most entertaining and had a marvellous sense of humour... (She) worked in a shoe shop for a time, in Shifnal, but whether she owned the business or was an employee, I do not remember..." She lived in Birmingham after her marriage fairly late in life. Albert Pugh, her husband, was a phrenologist and I can remember him feeling my head in the front room in Kingsley Avenue and telling me that I would be a mathematician, which curiously, became true! Sarah died in 1943, aged 77.

Charles was born in 1867 and married Annie Passmore in 1905. They had four children, Mildred, Muriel, Sylvia and Howard. "I remember Charles and his family well as we used to see quite a lot of them when we stayed at Albrighton" wrote my father to Grace. "In 1913 I had developed an interest in gardening and found the nursery a fascinating place. Later Charles sent me a parcel of herbaceous plants for our small garden in Southall, which I had taken over, and I still have a clump of phlox in my garden descended from these plants. This visit was at about the time when Mr. Passmore, Annie's father was drowned in the lake, and I recall that there was considerable discussion as to how it had happened; there had been some evidence of prior eccentric behaviour but I think the verdict was accidental death. I wonder if any other of my generation ever met Betty Jenks. She was a nurse at 'the Hydro', Leicester run by a 'Professor' Timson. She was very friendly with my parents, and judging by her photo was a beautiful young woman who was an old flame of Charles who was given the 'thumbs down' by the family because she was not a professing Christian. (I understand that Sarah's proposed husband was also met with disapproval by the family, but she was strong enough to retort "hard luck".) I remember my parents being

very grieved by Charles' early death; they felt that he had worked much too hard, with the nursery being open at all hours and he would often interrupt his meals to attend to customers. Grace replied, "...Charlie died of pernicious anaemia. He certainly worked hard but I do not think that had anything to do with his death... I heard of Betty Jenks - mother's version of the affair was that Ellen broke up the romance by saying the Jenks family were affected with consumption, which proved totally untrue. I should not think that Charlie would have been so easily persuaded to give up his girlfriend on religious grounds only, but consumption would be a different matter and quite a sound reason for changing his mind in those days when consumption was rife and a deadly disease..." Charles died in 1914.



*Betty Jenks*

"Annie's father drowned in the lake just after Charlie's death. I think it was the day after the funeral. Here the days and times are confused, but I know Mr. Passmore was found by Albert Pugh, or it could have been John (Barnett), but I go for Albert. Mr Passmore had a beard, but Albert found a cut throat razor in his pocket and took it out, as they realised the death was suicide and they wished to save the children from distress. Also the coroner happened to be someone well-known to the family and didn't enquire too searchingly into the matter. There cannot be too much doubt that it was suicide and the odd behaviour did run through the (Passmore) family..." wrote Grace Barnett.

After Charles, came William, born in 1870. William had an implement store in Wolverhampton, according to Grace Wolfe, a granddaughter of Agnes Alston's sister Marion. He quit his job as a clerk for Great Western, around 1911, and went into business in Shrewsbury with a man who later committed suicide. His widow asked William to sell the machinery, and he made such a good profit that he decided to go into the machinery business. William married Estella Tempest in 1902 and they had six children, Grace, Lillian, William, Frank and twins, John and Joan.

"...It would be difficult to imagine a more complete antithesis of John's home than William's. I remember an occasion when the large dining table cloth had an almost complete edging of the twins' finger marks ; William and Estella were tickled pink, whereas Lottie would have had a fit. My parents were obviously amused but I think my mother, being very house-





*William and Estella Barnett*

proud, would perhaps not have been so amused had it happened at our place. A family with one child is a vastly different proposition from one with six; with the latter a sense of humour is a prime essential. My overall impression was of a very happy hospitable place. I still have William and Estella Barnett tools that William gave me on a visit there..." wrote my father. William lived to the age of 85.

Grace was born in 1872 and never married, remaining at home to look after her parents.

Her niece, also Grace, wrote that, "... Grace was a frequent visitor to us - uninvited and not liked by anyone. I do not think she did so badly when compared with many women of her generation. When grandfather died, what money he left was given to Grace by the united consent of the rest of the family, in recognition of the years she had given to looking after the old people. This was practically £1,000, quite an appreciable sum in those days. (Worth over £41,000 using the RPI or £308,000 using GDP index.) I know this as a fact since I typed some records for her.

"Father always said Sarah dominated Grace and persuaded her to join the Christadelphians. I feel this was after Grandfather died. There is a bit of a gap in my memory about her here, but after a time she had a job with some people in Bourneville as a Companion help. This I know as I visited her there. I don't know why but it must have been on father's behalf, as I would not have gone on my own. It was rather a superior house but Grace was out so I had to wait and was entertained by the occupier, who explained the set-up to me. Apparently he was subject to slight and only occasional epileptic fits that mostly occurred at night, so it was not considered advisable for his wife to be alone in the house with him at night - hence Grace. Unfortunately the wife hated Grace - not Grace's fault but rather jealousy I would say, but not a happy relationship..."

My father had kinder memories of her, writing that "... the death of grandfather left poor Grace in the unfortunate position of many women left alone after spending their best years looking after their ageing parents. My impression of her is of a very pleasant inoffensive soul..." Grace had a long life, dying in 1956 at the age of 81.

Finally, my grandfather Archibald, was born in 1875. My father always claimed that by the time he was born his mother, Agnes, was worn out and



*Archibald and Elizabeth  
Barnett*

that his growth was somewhat stunted as a result. Certainly he did not live as long as his siblings, which was sad from my point of view, since he died before I was born. Grace Barnett wrote to my father that her family "...got on with your father alright. Although we were a large family and must have been very tiresome at times, we could always put our point of view to father and very often got it accepted. We all took your father on the same terms..." Archibald worked in Ealing as a clerk on the railways but curiously with all the information that my father gathered on his aunts and uncles, he wrote little about his father. Although the youngest in the family, he was the first to marry, in June 1900, after which his siblings swiftly followed suit. Archie and Elizabeth had a daughter Margaret Birrell in addition to my father.

Overall the Barnetts appear to have been a long-lived and fertile family. The family letters give a wonderful insight into the way they lived in the early twentieth century. Curiously, despite the five sons, the name has now disappeared from all but one branch of the family.

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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.*

## FENNELL

I live in the US and am searching for any relatives. My mother **Jean** was born in 1946 at the West Middlesex Hospital when the family was living at 76 Twining Avenue, **Twickenham** and moved to the US when she was a baby and where she met my father. She had a sister Kay and a brother

David. My grandmother's name was **Matilda Edith Fennell**, born in the early 1920s, who married Carl Robert in the mid 1940s. She had two brothers, Ronnie and Tommy, and a sister Violet who married a Little. Ron married Phyllis and had a son named Andrew and a daughter named Sharon. I believe he was in the construction business, possibly in **Ashford, Middlesex**. Other Fennells believed to have lived in and around Middlesex were Tommy, Kevin and Debbie. My Great grandfather was **Thomas Henry Fennell** who married a ? Dock.

Any help would be greatly appreciated.

*Patric Thomas. patricthomas78@aol.com*

### **PERCY GOWER**

I am trying to piece together information on my Grandfather. Alfred and (Annie) Elizabeth Lush were married in St John Westminster in 1885. By 1900/01 they were living in Forest Gate, East London. Annie was *née* **Richardson**, her father being **William Richardson**. My Grandfather, **Percy Gower** was living with the Richardson Family in Canterbury, Kent on the 1891 census as their adopted son. Mr & Mrs Lush are named as next of kin (he lists them as his Aunt and Uncle) when Grandad joins the army (Middlesex Regiment) in 1900. Alfred and (Annie) Elizabeth Lush I believe died in Brentford, Middlesex. Another twist to the tale is that the people researching the Richardson family have no record of Annie Elizabeth!

Any help much appreciated.

*SueCooper.gowcop@aol.com*

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### **EDITOR'S NOTES**

*Kathy Brooking*

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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 as are photographs or illustrations for articles.

Please email if it is more convenient.

Deadlines for the quarterly issues of WMFHS journal are:

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

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## NEW MEMBERS

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*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.*

- A101 Mr J.R. Aizlewood, 25 Paxton Road, Chiswick, London W4 2QT  
*jaizlewood@hotmail.co.uk*
- D147 Mr M. Dale, Z8 Cromley Road, High Lane, Stockport SK6 8BP  
*m\_dale@ntlworld.com*
- L111 Mr B. Leach, 31 a Westcroft Square, London W6 0TD  
*barry\_leach@tiscali.co.uk*
- N46 Mrs J.I. Newton, 1 Collyer Avenue, Beddington, Surrey CR0 4QY  
*newtonj@btinternet.com*
- P150 Mrs R.E. Pearson, 19 Newton Lane, Chester CH2 2HH  
*rosemary.pearson@virgin.net*
- R134 Mrs E.F. Robinson, 2 The Square, Gunnislake, Cornwall PL18 9BW
- S261 Mr B.H. Seex, Coniston, 11 Cumberland Road, Bromley,  
Kent BR2 0PG *br1015@sky.com*
- T38 Mr Michael Taylor, 12 Chartwell Grove, Mapperley Plains,  
Nottingham NG 3 5RD *michael@taylor3522.freeserve.co.uk*
- W235 Mr A. Webster, Villa 9, 2 Jaeger Circuit, Bruce A.C.T. 2617,  
Australia. *aandten@bigpond.com*

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## SURNAME INTERESTS

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*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 |
|---------|------------|--------------|--------|--------|
| ALLEN   | After 1890 | Any          | LND    | D147   |
| ARNOLD  | After 1900 | Any          | LND    | D147   |
| BARNES  | 1810-60    | Sunbury Area | MDX    | W235   |

| Surname       | Dates       | Place            | County    | Member |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|-----------|--------|
| BEARD         | After 1890  | Any              | LND       | D147   |
| BLAY          | All         | Any              | MDX       | D147   |
| BROOKMAN      | 1811-1835   | Harmondsworth    | MDX       | N46    |
| BROOKMAN      | 1750-1811   | Stanwell         | MDX       | N46    |
| CANNEY        | 19C         | Limehouse        | MDX       | A101   |
| FOR(E)MAN     | All         | Any              | Any       | R134   |
| GODIN         | 1811-1841   | Harmondsworth    | MDX       | N46    |
| GODIN         | 1750-1811   | Stanwell         | MDX       | N46    |
| GORING        | 18-19C      | Staines          | MDX       | P150   |
| GOUGH         | 19C         | Ealing           | MDX       | T38    |
| GREENFIELD    | All         | Any              | LND       | D147   |
| HATFIELD      | 1889-1900   | Chiswick         | MDX       | K19    |
| HUNT          | After 1910  | Any              | LND       | D147   |
| HYDE          | After 1812  | Poplar           | MDX       | L111   |
| JEWELL        | 18-19C      | Whitechapel Area | MDX       | P150   |
| JEWELL        | 19C         | Valparaiso       | CHILE     | P150   |
| JEWELL        | 19C         | Iquique          | CHILE     | P150   |
| JEWELL        | 19C         | Valdivia         | CHILE     | P150   |
| JEWELL        | 19C         | Rosario          | ARGENTINA | P150   |
| KELLETT       | All         | Hammersmith Area | MDX       | L111   |
| LANE          | All         | Any              | LND       | D147   |
| LEACH         | After 1812  | Bethnal Green    | MDX       | L111   |
| LEVETT        | After 1890  | Any              | LND       | D147   |
| MASKELL       | All         | Any              | MDX       | D147   |
| MELLETT       | After 1890  | Any              | LND       | D147   |
| MERRICK       | 18-19C      | Stanwell         | MDX       | P150   |
| MILLS         | All         | Camberwell       | LND       | L111   |
| MURPHY        | After 1910  | Any              | LND       | D147   |
| NEWMAN        | After 1900  | Any              | LND       | D147   |
| NORTON        | 19C         | Brentford        | MDX       | A101   |
| PRESTIDGE     | 19C         | Warwickshire     | WAR       | A101   |
| SALTER        | After 1890  | Any              | MDX       | D147   |
| SEEX          | Before 1800 | Stepney Area     | MDX       | S261   |
| SEEX          | 1820-90     | Hackney          | MDX       | S261   |
| SEEX (SESE)   | Before 1800 | Chiswick Area    | MDX       | S261   |
| SEEX (SESE)   | Before 1800 | Ealing Area      | MDX       | S261   |
| SHAKESPEAR(E) | All         | Any              | Any       | R134   |
| STRANGWARD    | 19C         | Leominster       | HEF       | A101   |
| STRINGWARD    | 19C         | Leominster       | HEF       | A101   |
| TAYLOR        | 19C         | Brentford        | MDX       | T38    |
| TAYLOR        | 19C         | Ealing           | MDX       | T38    |
| TAYLOR        | 19C         | Hanwell          | MDX       | T38    |
| WEBB          | All         | All              | All       | L111   |
| YOUNG         | 1810-60     | Sunbury Area     | MDX       | W235   |

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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 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.

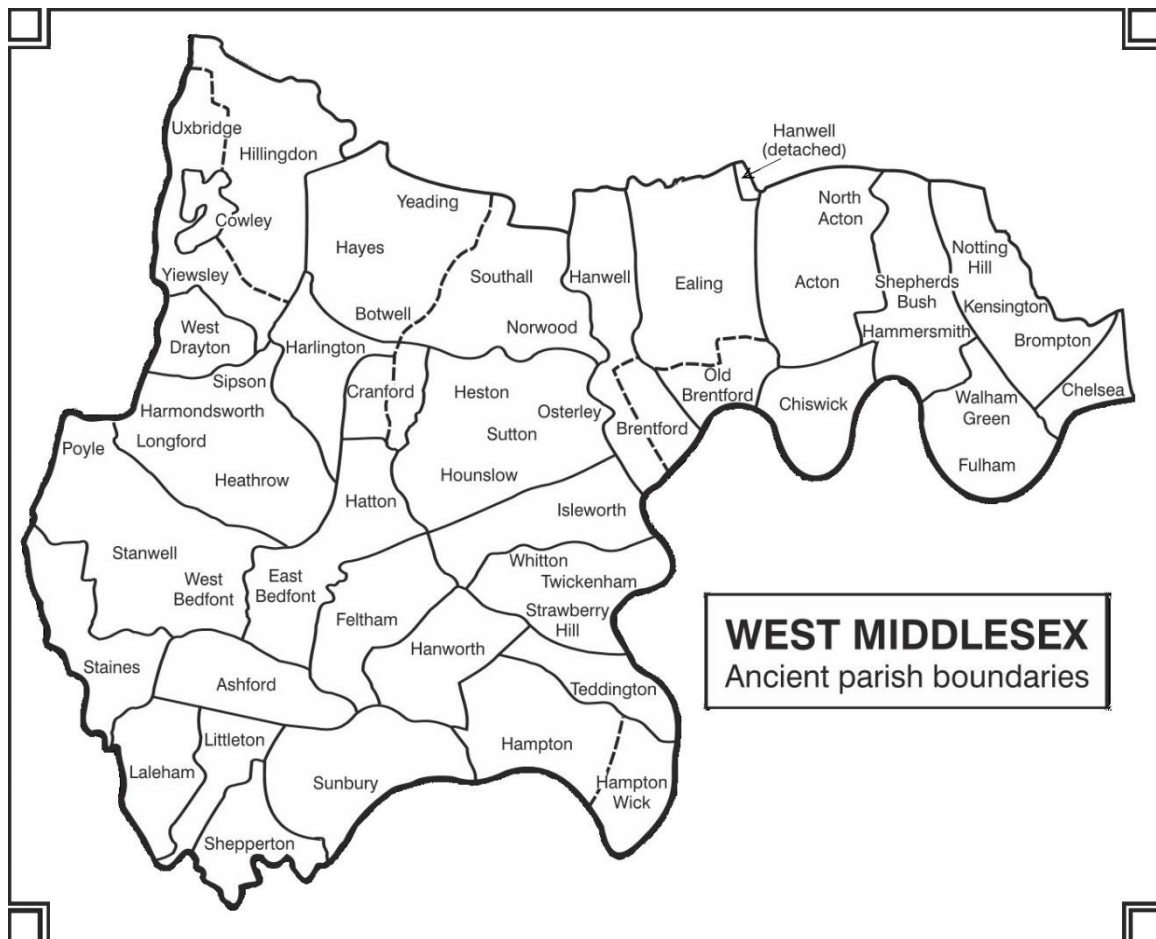
*All enquiries, with SAE, to: Ted Dunstall, 43 Elers Road, Ealing, London W13 9QB*

**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