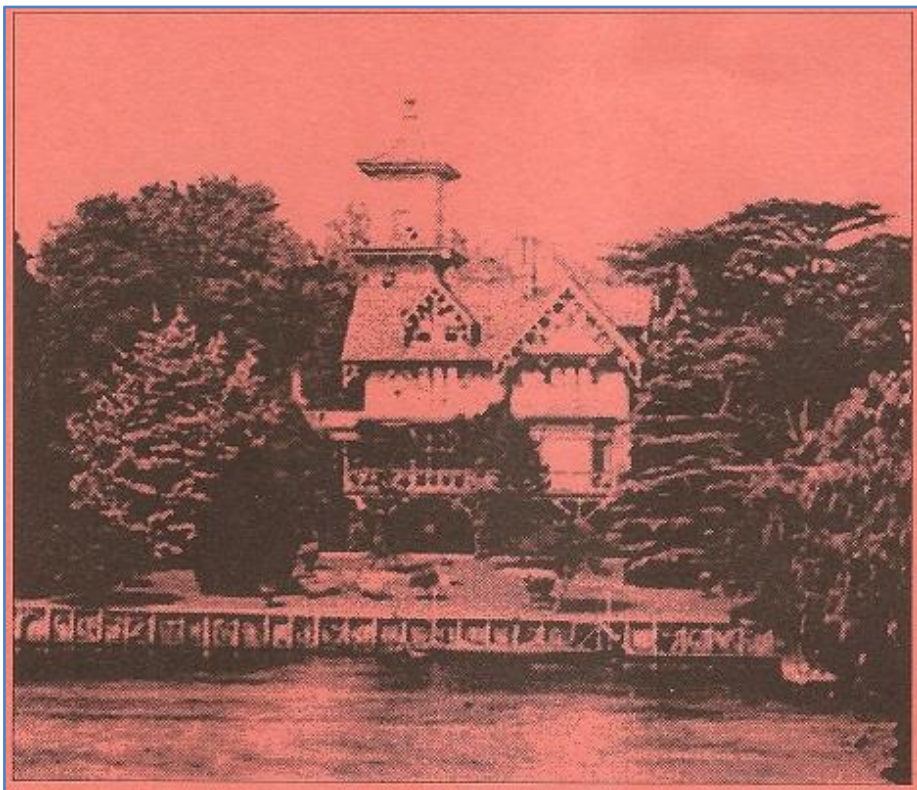




WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL

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Pope's Villa, Twickenham

WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Executive Committee

Chairman	Jim Devine chairman@west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk
Vice Chairman	Muriel Sprott
Secretary	Tony Simpson 32 The Avenue, Bedford Park, Chiswick W4 1HT secretary@west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk
Treasurer	Brian Page 121 Shenley Avenue, Ruislip, Middlesex HA4 6BU treasurer@west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk
Membership Secretary	Mrs June Watkins 22 Chalmers Road, Ashford, Middlesex TW15 1DT membership@west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk
Federation Rep.	Mike Cordery
Committee Members	Richard Chapman Janet Hagger Dennis Marks Kay Dudman Chris Hern
Editor	Mrs Bridget Purr 8 Sandford Lane, Greenham, Thatcham Berkshire RG19 8XW editor@west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk
Programme Secretary	Mrs Kay Dudman 119 Coldershaw Road, Ealing London W13 9DU
Society Web site	www.west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk
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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. Bridget Purr
8 Sandleford Lane, Greenham, Thatcham, Berkshire, RG19 8XW

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

When the Government announced the closure of the Family Records Centre they promised that the Births, Marriages and Deaths Indexes would be available free online and the certificates digitized. Sadly this project has been abandoned for the time being due to the withdrawal from their contract by the company who undertook the work. With only half of the data records digitized, it is not clear at the present time whether this project will ever be completed in its original format.

As regards the various family history websites, there continue to be changes. Findmypast is embarking on a brand new transcription of the 1901 Census, which hopefully will remove many of the mis-transcribed names on the TNA/Ancestry version. So far the counties of Gloucester and Somerset are on line. Ancestry is enlarging its index of the First World War Medal Index Cards, so if you are researching this area, it is worth a look.

The National Archives have formed a partnership with the US-based FamilySearch who have been granted a licence to begin digitising the Chelsea Pensioners' Retired Soldiers' Records between 1760 and 1914 and the Merchant Seamen's collection of records dating from 1835 to 1941. It is expected that this will take three years to complete. FamilySearch will be responsible for scanning the images on site at TNA and Findmypast will create the indexes and transcriptions which will be available on the websites of both organisations.

The final phase of Access to Archives (A2A) is now complete and no further material will be added, although there may be amendments. If you are not familiar with this website, it details holdings of the various English repositories; thus there is now a single database which you can interrogate under name or subject which will give you the whereabouts across England of any relevant records and what those records are. *www.a2a.org.uk*

There is to be a new version of the LDS website; the pilot can be found at *http://search.labsfamilysearch.org/recordsearch*. At present there are only a small number of indexed databases of mostly American records plus a few parish registers from Cheshire. It is assumed that records will continue to be added. It is necessary to register in order to make a search.

The highlight of the last three months was Who Do You Think You Are? at Olympia. The Society had a very successful three days and a report can be found later in this Journal.

In this edition you will find a new page entitled "World Wide Web". In the course of our research we may come across a website which has been extremely useful to us, but is not widely known. I have nominated three websites which I have used to good effect and would like to receive suggestions from you of sites which have furthered your own research, with a brief paragraph explaining how it has helped.

I would also like to make a plea for articles, long or short, academic or 'chatty' family history, local history, brief snippets, something you have found in a local paper or parish register, anything which you think would interest your fellow researchers. If you think you may have difficulty putting your ideas down on paper, and have not written anything since you left school, please send them in any form, just notes will do, and they can be edited - after all that is one of the jobs of an editor, so please do not be put off.

Requests have been received for articles based on the 'London' parishes of West Middlesex. Some of these areas were very highly populated in the nineteenth century so there must be descendants who, hopefully, are members of the Society. If you are one such, how about writing about your family and submitting it to the Journal? I can only print what is submitted, so it is up to you.

We look forward to seeing as many of you as possible at our Open Day.



WMFHS OPEN DAY

Sunday 28th September 2008

10am to 4pm

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

Adjacent free parking

Guest Societies ♦ Stalls ♦ Indexes

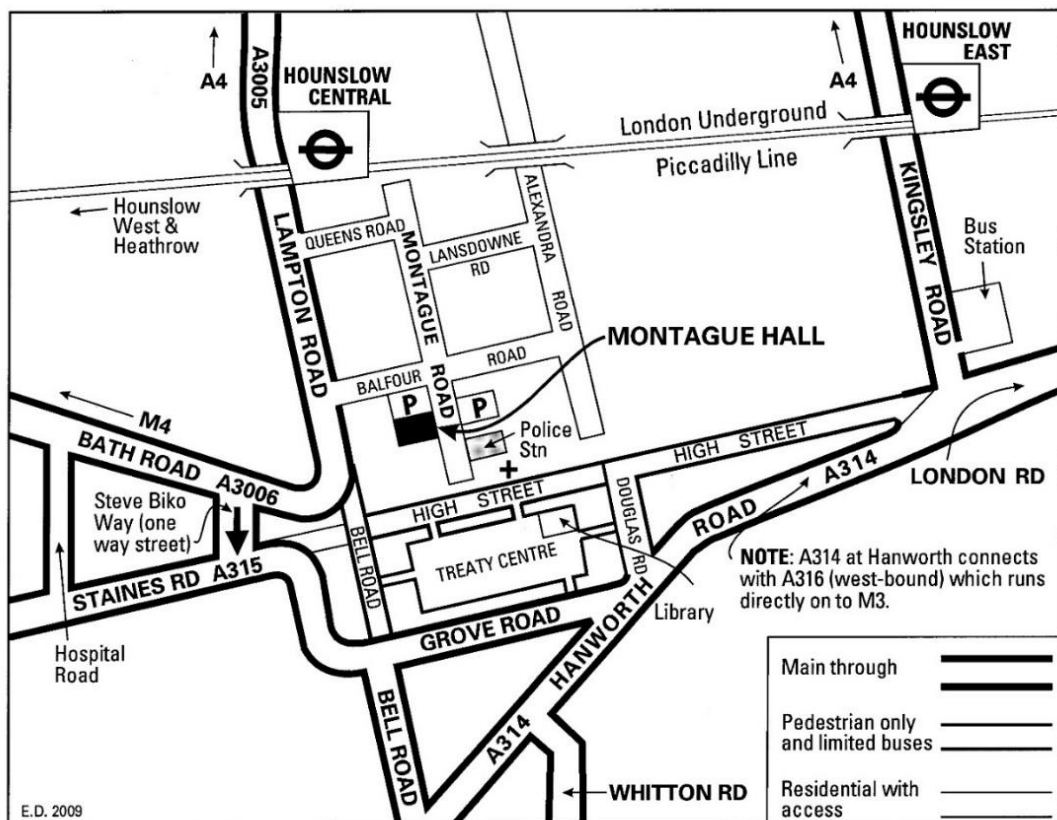
FUTURE MEETINGS

The following talks have been arranged:

- 18 Sept. Huguenot Ancestry – *Michael Gandy*
- 16 Oct. Metropolitan Police Records and Family History – *Maggie Bird*
- 20 Nov. Finding Genealogy on the Internet – *Peter Christian*
- 18 Dec Mr. Waite and Mr. Rose - *Janet Hobbs*
plus Christmas Social

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 on the Society laptop, e.g. Middlesex marriages to 1837 and other indexes; reference books; exchange journals from other societies and a bookstall - all can be browsed between 7.30pm and 10pm (talks take place between 8pm and 9pm), and tea/coffee, or a cold drink, and biscuits are also available. Fully Accessible.

WHERE WE ARE



At its AGM in Plymouth at the end of March, the Federation of Family History Societies, of which our Society is a member, elected a new Chairman, David Holman, to replace the retiring Chairman, Geoff Riggs. David is a former Chairman of Cornwall FHS and also a former Vice Chairman of the Federation. He presented a personal *Statement of Intent* to the meeting of the FFHS, in which he outlined his views on its future direction. He continued with a Business Plan, *2008 Onwards*. Here are some of the key points from David's presentations.

He suggested that there are three courses open to the Federation: "to stay as we are; to move forward; to cease to exist". He has his own outright favourite but it is up to the Federation Representatives and their Society Committees as to which route is chosen. He will achieve any of these courses with their help and agreement.

David intends to pursue open governance within the Federation. At the start of every meeting there will be an open session where representatives of the members may be in attendance and they will have an opportunity to ask questions. If the answer cannot be given at the meeting a timetable is set out within which time an answer will be supplied.

As Chairman David intends to improve communications between the Federation and its members. "It is, I consider, a fundamental responsibility that Trustees of this Charity take responsibility for their decisions and actions and explain them to the Member Societies of the FFHS."

The *Business Plan* covered a Mission Statement of Aims and Core Services. It recalled some of the important achievements since 2000, including representing Family History Societies to Government regarding plans for the Registration Service; to Society Audits by Gift Aid Auditors; before the moving of the Family Records Centre and in relations with Regional Archives Councils. It has negotiated partnerships with The National Archives, the Society of Genealogists, Findmypast.com and S&N Genealogy Supplies.

Finally David promised priority attention in the future to communications, training and strengthened contacts with like organisations. A full Financial Plan for 2009 onwards will be produced.

As we in WMFHS continue to play an active part in FFHS activities, it is important to understand the direction and thinking the new Chairman proposes to adopt.

NEW HONORARY MEMBERS

Those of you who are able to attend our meetings will have been greeted at the door by “The Two Marys”. For many, many years Mary BROWN and Mary BICKLE have been in charge of the ‘signing in’ books for members and visitors, and at the meeting in April they were rewarded by the Society by being made Honorary Members for their services.

NEW BANNERS

We are all very grateful to Pam SMITH for organising the design and manufacture of the brand new banners which can be found behind our stand at family history fairs. The centre panel lists all the parishes in our area and you will recognise the shape of our ‘patch’ in the tree in the centre. The banners can be rolled up, are light weight, easily transported and give a whole new, and very smart look to West Middlesex FHS. Pam was also responsible for purchasing the new tablecloths and smart new runners.



NOTICEBOARD

THE FAMILIES IN BRITISH INDIA SOCIETY is appealing for help. Many of our ancestors and relatives may have disappeared without trace from our family tree. It is possible that they actually left to work in the Empire or Dominions. One of the places where many people went was India. The people who left were from all walks of life and all areas of the UK. The Families in British India Society covers the period from 1600 to beyond the date of Independence in 1947.

The Society is working on transcriptions at the British Library and is asking for volunteers who can get to London. Can you help? You do not have to be a member of P IBIS and you may find a missing ancestor. The great majority of data useful to researchers of family history in British India is housed in the Asia, Pacific and Africa Collection at the British Library. PIBIS is in the process of helping the Oriental 8: India Office Collections at the British Library by transcribing their data and publishing it in various forms, particularly on the internet. All you need is a computer with Excel, or Excel compatible spreadsheet, plus spare time and devotion, says Peter BAILEY, Chairman of PIBIS. Anyone interested should email Peter on *fibis-chairman@fibis.org*. If you want to look at some of their data already on line have a look at: <http://www.search.fibis.org/frontis/bin/index.php>.

THE BRITISH POSTAL MUSEUM & ARCHIVE

Do you have a postman on your family tree? Did you know that you can visit the Royal Mail Archive? It is located at Freeling House, Phoenix Place, London, WC1X 0DL, which is part of the Mount Pleasant sorting office complex and is within walking distance from the London Metropolitan Archives. The Museum houses items relating to postmen and the Royal Mail, as well as postage stamps. It has an extensive archive which is open to the public, but they do advise you to contact them before your visit to find out if they have records that could be useful to you. Telephone 020 7239 2570 or email them on *info@postalheritage.org.uk* (see Monthly Talks, Damned Civil Servants). They are open from Monday to Friday, 10am-5pm and to 7pm on Thursdays; also on Saturdays, 13th September and 11th October, 10am-5pm. They are offering Archives Tours on the last Thursdays in September and November. Try their excellent website: www.postalheritage.org.uk.



NOTICEBOARD

When Rob and I arrived half an hour before the opening time at the Grand Hall, Olympia on the middle day, Saturday, there was already a long queue of people waiting to attend this massive Archaeology, Military and Family History Fair. Inside all was busy with stalls being prepared for a new day and stall holders queueing for cups of coffee to keep them going after their early morning start. In one corner was the military section, with a model of the “mother tank” and other military hardware. There were various trade

stands and, of course, the family history societies’ stands and information sections.



The West Middlesex stand looked particularly good with its new banners, the new red covers for the tables with the white overlay strips carrying our logo and a large and colourful display of books and maps. Manning the stand here are Rob PURR (former Chairman), Tony SIMPSON (Secretary), Brian PAGE

(Treasurer) and Richard CHAPMAN (Webmaster), four of the 13 members of the Society on duty over the three day period.

There were over 60 Family History Societies represented and altogether 175 different organisations and commercial companies were there. The organisers claim that it is the largest ‘family history consumer exhibition in the UK’ and estimate the total number of visitors was around 12,000. They have also issued a ‘Visitor Profile’, so who goes to family history fairs?



Most visitors were between the ages of 45-55 and there was a 3-2 bias in favour of women. Why do they go? Two-thirds went to get answers to a specific question and almost 40% because they have a general interest in history and enjoy a good day out. Only about 17% cited meeting WDYTYA celebrities as their reason for attendance, although Dan and Peter SNOW scored 23%.

So what was the experience of our members? It was good to see some current members and we enrolled some new ones; we heard about brick walls and gave advice and helped those who were just beginning their family history on their way. There was a steady flow of enquiries for the Marriage Index on the computer and the maps were eagerly perused and purchased. Our large collection of books on the area covered by the Society proved very popular and many editions were sold out. Saturday proved to be the busiest day of the three.

Members Wendy MOTT and Eileen SMALL came to hear the family history talks and Wendy writes the following:

“Family History was not the only focus of the show. There was a very strong historical content. Of the many interesting historical lectures we attended, the one given by Professor Richard HALL on the archaeology in York alone was well worth the entry fee.

“Unfortunately the organizers had underestimated the number of people who would want to attend the lectures and so provided seating for only about 100. Probably as many more were able to stand around the edge of the arena but without a very good view of the speaker and the screen. So we did not manage to get seats for the lecture on “Blood of the Vikings” by Julian RICHARDS (of *Meet the Ancestors*) and we heard, rather than saw, Phil HARDING (of *Time Team* fame) talking about flint knapping.

“For the question and answer sessions with the stars of the television programme *Who Do You Think You Are?* a much larger area was organised. We saw Natasha KAPLINSKI but it was not nearly as interesting as the history lectures we heard, or part heard.”

Our former Chairman, Rob PURR, also attended a lecture on “The Battle of Britain” by Dan and Peter SNOW and reported it to be excellent, and although he had to stand, was able to get a good view of both speakers and screen.

So if you did not attend this year, make a date in your diary for next year as there was plenty to interest everyone. However, also make a note that it will be held at a different time of year. Unfortunately the venue is not available for the early May Bank Holiday in 2009 so it has been decided to hold the event from 27th February to 1st March. The organisers hope this will encourage an increase in visitors as there will not be outdoor events competing at this time of year.

WORLD WIDE WEB

Some websites you might not know, and how I found them useful.

Black Sheep Index

The Black Sheep Index has lists of criminals, police, railway workers and other miscellaneous lists. The 1901 Census told me that my Great Uncle, Samuel GREGORY (b.1861, Mildenhall, Wiltshire) was in the Metropolitan Police, serving in Staines. Looking up the Police Index, in the Black Sheep Index, which is free, I discovered there was an item for him, which I requested - this has to be paid for. The cutting from the *Police Review* of June, 1910, reported that Police Constable GREGORY had attempted to stop a runaway horse on 6th June, when he was knocked down and badly injured. He was awarded one and a half guineas by the Staines Chamber of Commerce.

www.blacksheepindex.co.uk

Church of England Clergymen

My 5 x Great Grandfather, Pearl CROSS, married Margaret DARBY in 1736 in Combs, Suffolk. Although I have information on my CROSS family back for a further eight generations there is no sign of a DARBY family in this part of Suffolk. Browsing the library section of the Suffolk Record Office in Bury St. Edmunds I discovered a history of the area published towards the end of the 19th century which suggested that Margaret DARBY might have been the daughter of a local clergyman. I have been seeking sight of her father on the website which is documenting the careers of all Church of England clergymen from 1540-1835. This is an ongoing project and so far I have not found a DARBY for the right date, but I will keep looking.

www.theclergydatabase.org.uk

Registration Districts

When researching ancestors in an area of the country with which you are not familiar it can be helpful to know the Registration District for the particular village or town where they lived. This easy to use website does just that. I have found it particularly useful for my One-Name studies in order to sort out people with the same name.

www.genuki-org.uk/big/eng/civreg/places/w./itm

Please send me for publication any websites you have found valuable in your research with a brief example.

Deadlines for submission of articles, etc., for quarter issues of the WMFHS Journal are:
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7 January; 7 April; 7 July; 7 October

This article is taken from a chapter in the second edition of a book “900 Years of Harlington Church ” by Herbert Wilson who was the Rector of Harlington from 1905 to 1929. The book was published in 1926 and so some of the descriptions relating to the ownership of the various sections of the graveyard have inevitably been overtaken by events. The graveyard has long been closed to new burials which now take place in Cherry Lane cemetery. Both the graveyard and the cemetery would be seriously affected by the current proposals to expand Heathrow Airport. In the latter case, an access road is planned to go through the middle of the burial ground with the consequent need to exhume the bodies. If the aviation mafia has no respect for the living inhabitants of Harlington it can hardly be expected that it would have any for the dead.

P. Sherwood

Harlington Graveyard is unusual, if not unique, as regards tenure, and, in some other respects. To a stranger visiting it for the first time it would naturally appear to be all one, but, as a matter of fact, it consists of four burial grounds under different tenures and somewhat different conditions.

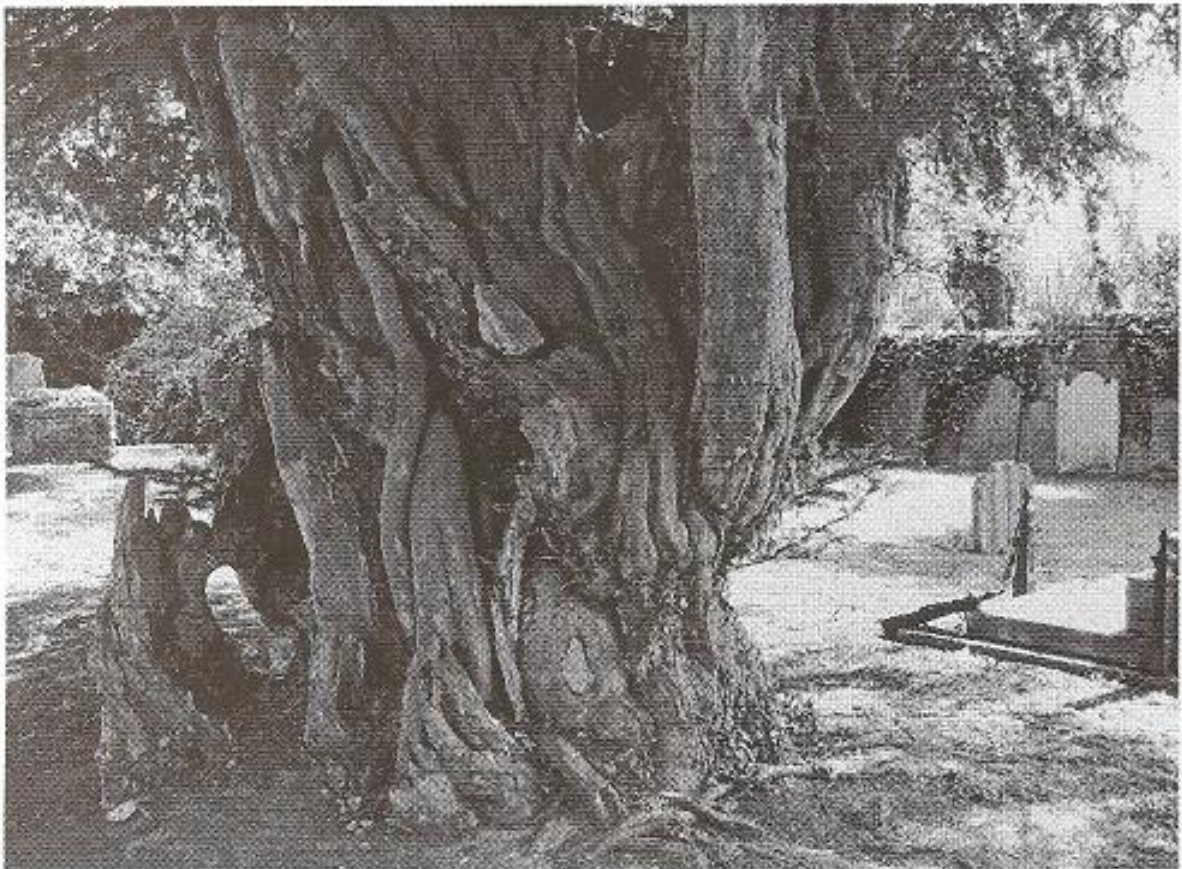


The Yew Tree and Graveyard in 2008

I There is, first, the ancient Churchyard, the freehold of which is vested legally in the Rector of Harlington for the time being. This was closed for burial, with certain carefully defined exceptions, by order of Council bearing date February 2nd, 1884.

If anyone were to ask how old is this portion - when was it first used as a place of burial it would be very difficult to give even an approximately correct answer; but of this we may be quite sure, that it is of immense age, older than the venerable Norman Church; older, probably, than the Saxon Church which preceded it. From time immemorial it has been "God's Acre", the resting-place of all that is mortal of countless generations of the faithful.

The most interesting object in it is the famous Harlington Yew Tree, recognised as one of the most remarkable in England. It is quite probable that the tree is more than a thousand years old, and, as all can see, it is still in splendid vigour. Recently it was carefully treated by an expert from Kew in such a way as to strengthen it and arrest decay. The interest of this noble tree lies not only in its huge girth and vast age, but in the fact that there is some reason to think it marks the spot where Christianity was first preached in Harlington, and the movable altar of the first missionary priests set up.



Trunk of the Yew Tree in 2008

II The second portion of the Burial Ground starts about ten yards from the West end of the Church, and is vested in the Harlington Parish Council, in their capacity of Burial Board. It has an area of about 1 rood and 18 perches, of former glebe land, purchased by the Parish in 1870, and is now full, with the exception of a few reserved spaces not yet occupied.

III Next to this, marked by boundary stones and gravel paths, is the "Trustee Burial Ground", consecrated in 1899; a small area of twenty perches, most of which is now full. By the terms of the Trust Deed, burial in this ground must in every case be with the Service appointed by the Church of England. It is vested in three Trustees, of whom the Rector of Harlington is one ex-officio.

IV Adjoining this is the fourth portion - the new Burial Ground - with an area of 1 rood 18 perches, formerly glebe land, purchased by the Parish Council and consecrated by the Bishop of Kensington on May 8th 1915.

At one time, when the abominable practice of body snatching was carried on, in order to provide subjects for dissection, the precaution used to be taken in Churchyards of mixing straw with the earth in filling up graves, and thus rendering detection easier if the graves were disturbed. This was done in several cases in the ancient portion of Harlington Churchyard.

In connection with this practice of body snatching a story has come down of an incident which occurred at "The Coach and Horses Inn" at Harlington Corner. Two scoundrels had "resurrected" a body from Harmondsworth Churchyard, and, with a horse and trap, were taking the body to London, having fastened it, as if seated, at the back of the trap, wrapped in a cloak.

They stopped at the "Coach and Horses" Inn*, and went in to get a drink. The ostler there noticed the silent passenger who remained behind in the trap, and soon detected what was being done, so he removed the body and placed himself at the back of the trap in the same position, wrapped in the cloak. The men came out of the Inn and drove off, not noticing the change of passenger. When they had gone some little way the ostler suddenly sprang up and gave a shout. The scoundrels, in the extremity of terror, leaped down and fled, while the ostler quietly drove horse and trap back to the Inn, and no one ever ventured to lay claim to them.

** The "Coach and Horses" on the Bath Road at Harlington Corner was demolished in 1961.*

Photographs by Philip Sherwood

‘Damned Civil Servants: Is Your Ancestor in the Public Service?’ Alan Ruston. For 40 years Alan was in the Customs and Excise Department of the Civil Service.

We have become used to the existence of a large public service, once stereotypically peopled by men in bowler hats and pinstripe trousers. Although the Civil Service keeps many records (there is a hundred-year closure rule), tracing an employee can be difficult and there are no short cuts.

In past times there were much smaller numbers in public service, which was originally run by clerks in Holy Orders. By 1780 17,000 people were involved in central administration, 14,000 of which were tax collectors. Civil servants were not always honest. ‘Peculation’ was a term for backhanders proffered to someone to reduce one’s tax bill. Employment in the service could be obtained by ‘privilege’, i.e. you were picked by someone who knew you, or you could pay your way in: this cost some £1,500 in 1815. There were no women until about 1918-20 and then only typists, under a (female) Superintendent of Typists - gorgons who frightened the typists and everybody else. With the expanding postal service the Post Office, also in the public sector, became very big: 21,000 by 1850, 249,000 by 1914. Between 1850 and 1900 the public sector doubled and by the 1950s 20% of the population were working in the public sector.

Where are the records? At The National Archives, Kew, are thousands of documents. Civil servants had to sign an Oath of Allegiance and their signatures are on record. At the Society of Genealogists the Civil Service Evidences of Age, 1750s-1930s, of people who applied to join the Service have been indexed and this is also on Findmypast.com. The British Imperial Calendar (BIC), issued every year and listing all the employees (even cleaners) in a department with their name, rank and pay, has been superseded by the Civil Service Yearbook. The BIC is on Open Access at Kew and the Guildhall Library also has a good run of it. Although one can trace when people’s employment started and finished it is necessary to know the department concerned, although some are indexed. Published in the 1970s, volumes of ‘Office Holders in Modern Britain’ by J.C. SAINTY contain officials from the 1650s to the late 19th century.

The Post Office Archives are located at their Headquarters at Mount Pleasant, London, where the staff are very helpful. It is necessary to know the year of appointment as there is no master index, although one is being

attempted. Common Carriers also took mail to various villages and towns; they were 'letter carriers', not on the strength of the Post Office, but paid by the local Postmaster. Postmen underwent a literacy test - before compulsory education a lot of people could read but not necessarily write. The pension records might show a man's children and his wages, and there is quite a collection of photographs. From the 1880s the Post Office ran the telephone service and telephone directories are very useful, with a good collection at the Guildhall Library. A lot of records have been transferred to British Telecom: consult their website.

Tax Department records can yield a great deal about an ancestor. Customs Officers go back to time immemorial: Geoffrey Chaucer was a Customs Commissioner and Robert Burns and Tom Payne were Excise Officers. There are records from 1643. The Customs Fund was set up as so many Customs Officers were killed in office. Customs and Excise Officers - their area was called a 'ride' - were transferred about the country because of pecculation. If an ancestor came from a port, it is a good idea to look in Customs Officials records. Salt tax was supervised by the Salt Office. At Kew there are extensive (from 1849) Inland Revenue employee records, including paylists, with a guide on the Internet. Only a small number of people paid income tax till after WWI. Civil servants ran the Estate Duty Office, which produced part of the Death Duties records (from 1791).

The Patent Office was part of the Civil Service and the records are at Kew.

Manorial Records: Ian Waller

Ian warned us that we cannot do family history without looking at manorial records, but even so they tend to be totally underused.

From Anglo-Saxon times agricultural estates were held by the Lord of the Manor from the Crown (which owns all land), hence our word 'landlord'. This affected every aspect of our ancestors' lives till the 19th century.

Villages used an open field system, plus the Lord had his own land around the manor house and there was a significant amount of woodland, common pasture and waste land. Most manors were divided into two parts: tenements, i.e. parcels of land worked by tenants, and demesne, land reserved for the Lord. There were several types of tenant:

- 1) Custom Tenants: low status, they were known as villeins and were totally un-free. They could not do anything, even marry, without permission.
- 2) Serf or Cottar: a servant of the manor rather than a tenant, who had some rights, e. g. occupational and trade rights. This was one level above a villein.

3) Service Tenant: a freeholder not subject to feudal law, his occupancy was in return for military or agricultural service, which he could delegate to others.

4) Pytel: a holder of a small enclosed field. After the enclosures, everyone who had a fenced area became a pytel.

Everybody lived under a system called frankpledge. A frankpledge consisted of about ten households (a tything) collectively held responsible for the behaviour of individual members: they elected a spokesman to act on their behalf and attend the Court Leet.

Administration of the manor was carried out via the manorial court which governed everything about the manor. The manorial courts, which met twice a year or more, made the byelaws and were quite a force within the manorial system. There were two manorial courts. The Baron Court administered the affairs of the manor: land transfers, disputes, admissions and surrenders of land (daughters could not inherit manorial land). In the left hand margin of this Court's records can be found brief details of a transaction: look at this first. This court record has the greatest significance for family historians. The Leet Court, the greater of the two courts, elected the officers, dealt with the administration of frankpledge and tried minor criminal cases. Some manors did not differentiate between the two and only had one court.

There were various court officials. The Steward presided at the court, was legally trained and appointed by the Lord - later, firms of solicitors carried out this function. The Bailiff made sure the manor functioned correctly and the Reeve was elected by the tenants to see that everyone fulfilled their responsibilities within the manor's custom. The Barleyman enforced the orders of the Court Baron. The Hayward was responsible for hedges and stray animals and the Woodward managed the woodland. The Beadle was responsible for the keeping of the peace: disputes, fights etc., but the Constable was responsible for law and order. The Ale-taster collected licence fees from those who made beer, and tested it - a lot of individuals made their own beer and the licence fees helped fund the courts. All officials, nominated by the tenants, were elected annually at the first Court Leet and all villagers had to obey them.

Some old words found in manorial documents are: amercement, a fine or money penalty; bote, the right to take wood from the common; custumal, service of rents, services and other obligations by tenants to the Lord and the Lord to the tenants; lessoin, excuse for non-attendance at the court as all had to attend; quitrent, annual payment in lieu of service; seisin, possession of freehold property, surrender, property being given back to the Lord; turbary, the right to extract peat or fuel from the common land; and extents, valuation

of all items on the manor, houses, farmland, woods etc, to ascertain for what price it could be leased.

Each tenant was required to attend both courts or be fined for non-attendance, unless he produced a lessoin. Records give the name of the tenant plus attendance, with perhaps a note saying 'dead'. Early court records were on parchment rolls stitched together but later ones are on paper. Even if every other record has gone, there should be Court rolls, to be found at The National Archives (TNA) and County Record Offices. They are invaluable for family historians for tracing the movement of ancestors. Some have been transcribed and indexed. Large towns also contained manors, such as Stepney and Shoreditch in London (also probably Hounslow).

There is a Manorial Documents Register: an alphabetical list by county of manors in England and Wales with surviving records. The names are not necessarily the same as the villages as some had more than one manor. They are not public records so access is not guaranteed. The Lord Chancellor has to know where all the manorial documents are, hence the Register. The Register can be accessed via TNA website. A2A (Access to Archives) can also be checked. Coverage and survival depends on the size of the manor: those of large manors are more likely to survive, but it is a case of 'pot luck' as many are lost. The Register lists what records exist and where they are held; it might be a firm of solicitors, a County Record Office or an individual: some of the latter are not cooperative. You will have to make contact to see if you can look at the records, or they might do a 'look up'. Some might invite you to come and sort them out yourself; the records might well be in a tea chest in a cellar. The quality of the records varies considerably, some being in a tatty condition. Even if they do survive, do not assume that all the information will be included; there might only be brief entries for an ancestor. And even if the dates covered are supposed to be, say 17-40-90, there can be several years missing.

ROPER FAMILY MEETING

The ROPER family are holding a Union at Lynsted Parish Church, Kent, on Saturday, 18th October, 2008, from 9am to 5pm. They invite you to come and meet with nine different ROPER families, many of which are connected by DNA, in a church with a ROPER Chapel. There will be the opportunity for any ROPERs who wish to have their DNA tested to see which, if any, ROP ER branch they belong to. See www.roperd.com and click link.

For further information or indication of attendance please contact:
Derek Roper, Denmoor, Clonway, Yelverton, Devon, PL20 6EG or
derekroper@btinternet.com

The murder of Miss Camp was wholly without motive, and was no doubt perpetrated by some homicidal maniac.

Train travel could be dangerous, as the character in this account learnt to her cost. This was because many trains did not have corridors which communicated to the rest of the train. Instead there were compartments accessible only by the doors which opened on to the platforms. A killer and his victim could therefore be alone without the latter having any chance of escape and the former every opportunity to leave without being discovered and detained. As Major Arthur GRIFFITHS wrote, two years later:

“Peculiar dangers have surrounded the newest method of locomotion... More particularly the insulation of a passenger in the old fashioned railway carriage, the difficulty of obtaining assistance, and the want of proper communication with others, have led to terrible crimes on the line.”

On the evening of Thursday 1st February 1897, the 7.42 train from Hounslow was pulling into its final destination, Waterloo. It was 8.25 and it had previously stopped at Isleworth, Brentford, Kew Bridge, Chiswick, Barnes, Putney, Wandsworth, Clapham Junction and Vauxhall en route. Yet this was to be no ordinary arrival. In one of the second-class compartments was the dead body of a woman - the first woman to be murdered on an English train. Some newspapers called this ‘the four minute murder’ because it took four minutes to travel between Putney and Wandsworth, between which the murder was supposed to have been committed.

The victim was Miss Elizabeth CAMP who had been the housekeeper of the Good Intent Tavern, East Street, Walworth, for the last two years. She was well dressed, attractive and 33 years old. Previously she had been a barmaid at the same pub, from 1885-1889, then worked as a nurse at the Great Northern Hospital in Winchmore Hill until 1895. She had been engaged to Edward BERRY, a Walworth fruiterer in 1896. They had known each other for sixteen years previously. It was he who had been waiting, by appointment, at Waterloo for her to return. This was to discuss the calling of the banns at St. Paul’s, Hammersmith’s Parish Church, for they were to wed on 28th March that year. Her employer, Alfred HARRIS, the pub landlord, gave her a good reference and said she had only been out late at night twice; when she was visiting her sick mother and when she was on holiday in Hastings.

On the Thursday afternoon, just after seeing her fiancée, Elizabeth had boarded a train at Waterloo, at about two, in order to visit relatives. She was described as “in a most cheerful mood when she left him”. Firstly she saw Mrs Annie SKEATS, her sister, and her brother-in-law, a manager of a Hammersmith firm of clothiers. Then she went to Hounslow to see Mrs HAYNES, her other sister, who ran a sweetshop there. She took a train from Hammersmith at 4.15 pm and spent two hours with Mrs HAYNES, from about five o’clock, and it was she who then saw Elizabeth off at the railway station. The latter entered a second-class compartment of the train, where she was the sole occupant. Elizabeth insisted on travelling second class because there one met a better class of passenger, though her sister warned “That may be so, but the third is safer for women”. Mrs Haynes thought that her sister seemed in good spirits. The head porter recalled that few passengers were travelling on that train and he remembered Elizabeth’s entry into a second-class carriage. Elizabeth was last seen alive when the train stopped at Putney. She was reading a magazine and there was a man sitting opposite to her, though he was not described.

The body was discovered by a carriage cleaner after the passengers had all alighted at Waterloo. The corpse had been stuffed under a seat in that carriage. It was still warm and the “head was shockingly battered”. There was no weapon at the scene of the crime. The corpse was taken by ambulance to Lambeth Parish Mortuary, where it was identified an hour later by BERRY.

Both the CID and the police employed by the London and South Western Railway Company began to investigate the murder on Thursday night. But the investigation was hindered by the fact that the railway carriage in which the murder had been committed had been cleaned up as soon as the body had been removed, so there was no possibility of finding any clues there. The police began by searching the railway line from Hounslow to London in order to try and find any clue. When they reached Mount Pleasant, between Putney and Wandsworth, on the following day, they found on the embankment on the side of the line, a chemist’s pestle with blood and hair on it.

This was clearly the murder weapon, as Elizabeth’s head had been brutally battered by a bludgeon of some kind. It seemed likely that she was killed between Putney and Wandsworth and the weapon was then thrown from the carriage window. The pestle was heavy and had not been bought recently. It had the figure 6 or 9 on it, depending on which way up it was. The pestle was perhaps the one which was sold as part of the effects of a recently deceased Brompton doctor. A dealer recalled that the buyer “carefully balanced it in his hand and, made a remark about its weight”. However,

another account claimed that it was of the type which was used for gold-beating and the dealer, one Mr.CAVANAGH, of Somers Town, said he had sold one to an American who had been lodging at his house for several months and who knew Elizabeth. This dealer also claimed that Elizabeth and the purchaser were married, but there is no evidence for this. Yet he claimed to recognise her corpse when he was shown it. After his brief spell in the limelight, CAVANAGH disappeared. Presumably he was not involved in the murder. A final version of the story states that a Mr. HAISMAN of Cowcross Street said that one of his pestles was stolen from his shop in August 1896. He said that such were used for brass and gold work on yachts at Southampton.

Another odd clue was found, this time in the restaurant at Waterloo Station. The speaking tube between the restaurant and the kitchen was blocked. Upon investigation, a handkerchief was located there, bearing the name 'E. CAMP' and, coincidentally, Elizabeth's handkerchief was missing. However, there had been an employee of the restaurant with that name, so this does not necessarily imply that someone connected with the restaurant was guilty. Furthermore, the handkerchief was not identified by any of Elizabeth's friends.

It was unknown, though, why she had been killed. BERRY did not know the answer, but wondered if it might have been financial, as she often carried large sums of money on her person, but he was not really sure because he was unaware of how much she had been carrying. Yet Mrs HAYNES thought this was definitely not the case, because they had gone shopping in Hounslow and her unmarried sister remarked that she had spent nearly all her money (presumably the goods had been ordered to be sent to her, rather than being carried away directly). Furthermore, Elizabeth's brooch, earrings and silver mounted umbrella had not been taken. The only items missing were the aforesaid handkerchief, a green purse, a small sum of money and the railway ticket from Hounslow.

Superintendent ROBINSON of the railway company's police reconstructed the crime thus. He stated that Elizabeth entered a second-class carriage at Hounslow and sat with her back to the engine. But, it was not known at which station her assailant boarded the train. After he did, he probably struck her a blow on the forehead to try and stun her. She probably resisted, for she was a strong girl and well built, weighing 13 stones. Her umbrella had been broken and there were splashes of blood on the other side of the compartment presumably her killer's.

The killer then struck her a second blow on the left side of her face, smashing her skull and killing her. She was then pushed under the seat,

lying on her back with her legs across the floor of the carriage. The killer probably got out at Wandsworth station. Suspects were numerous. Inspector MARSHALL thought that a “gang of loafers who infest the western end of the Hanworth Road” might be responsible. Then there were a number of rumours circulating about mysterious men seen leaving the railway stations en route. Some had cut hands. Another man was allegedly seen at the Alma pub at Vauxhall. He came in at half past eight for brandy. A barmaid later said:

“He appeared to be in a nervous and excited state ... he trembled as he lifted the glass containing the brandy to his mouth, and some of the liquor was spilt. I would say he was about thirty five years of age, or perhaps a little more. He wore a long dark macintosh and bowler hat, and one of his fingers was tied with a piece of rag. He was accompanied by a cab (driver), and after a few minutes, they left.”

They then travelled into London. The man was later identified as Austin WOODS of Stockwell, a manager of a bicycle shop. The injury had been caused when he was repairing a client’s bicycle. He was cleared from enquiries.

Another story concerned a man with blood on his clothes. A man left the train at Wandsworth with a bloodstained waistcoat, though he said it was spilt furniture polish and he offered onlookers drinks. They refused. He was never seen again. At Clapham Junction, a man was seen leaving the station with his hand bound up.

On investigation, none of the stories yielded anything fruitful. A few days later, a man confessed to the crime, but the police were doubtful of his truthfulness and sanity and did not attach much importance to his statement. Another possibility was an unnamed thief who often jumped on and off trains and made thefts from passengers. He had recently changed his lodgings and was difficult to track down. One MARSHALL, a young man from Reading who was a publican’s son, was taken in for questioning. He had been in Guildford for a few days, to buy a false moustache prior to enlisting in the army. He was released after questioning.

A more probable suspect was Thomas STONE, a Hounslow resident. He was a friend of Mrs HAYNES and had spent some time on the evening of the murder with Mrs HAYNES and Elizabeth. The three of them had been at a hotel before the two women left to go to the railway station. STONE’s movements from that time until midnight were unknown. He was brought in for questioning, but could not be held indefinitely because there was no evidence against him, so was released. A barber by the name of DOMAN, who lived near Mrs HAYNES, was seen as a rival of STONE’s for

Elizabeth. He was not seen as a potential killer, but the police questioned him.

Edward BERRY could not have been guilty as Thomas BERRY, his brother, and George FOREST, a fellow grocer, provided him with an alibi, as they had been with him at seven. A previous lover of Elizabeth, one William BROWN, a barman at the Prince Albert on Walworth Road, was also cleared. They had seen each other for a few months in 1895, but parted amicably. Apparently he had failed to turn up to a couple of meetings with her and the whole affair fizzled out. On the evening of the murder, he had been in the pub, serving customers.

Fred BURGESS, a pastry chef, had been on the train on the night of the murder. He saw a man leaving a second-class compartment at Wandsworth, where he, too, had alighted. He described him thus:

“He was a man of medium height, about five foot six or five foot seven. He wore a top hat and a frock coat. He had a dark moustache. The only unusual thing about him was his hurry. I noticed his face as we went down the stairs on the first landing, and should know him if I saw him again. I should think he was from 27 to 30 - under 30. His coat was black, and it may have been a short overcoat.”

At the inquest, a juror suggested that the railway company offer a reward for the arrest of the murderer. The foreman of the jury recalled that such a reward had led to the arrest of a killer in America. The coroner, though, was doubtful, arguing that rewards often led to the supplying of false information in order to obtain the reward money. Meanwhile the jury viewed the body and looked at the railway compartment where Elizabeth had been killed. The inquest was adjourned, but on its conclusion in April nothing substantial was learnt as to who killed Elizabeth or why. The railway company offered a reward of £200 for anyone who could give information leading to an arrest, but no one was able to claim it.

The postscript to this story occurred in 1906, when one Robert CLIVE, a private soldier serving in South Africa, confessed to the crime when he was in a military prison for burglary. He was transported back to London to be interviewed by the senior police officers who had taken charge of the Elizabeth CAMP case in 1897. However, they concluded that his confession was “a tissue of falsehoods written to deceive the military authorities and with the prisoner’s being sent to England”. He was escorted back to South Africa. According to his mother, he was “a good for nothing, wicked son”.

One later theory was that a medical student, motivated by sexual desire, killed her. He might have had access to a pestle. A similar theory is that a

man had been attracted to Elizabeth whilst she worked at the hospital, but she did not reciprocate his advances. He began to pester her with his attentions, so much so that she left the hospital to work in the pub. The man was never found. Yet to wait two years before committing this murder out of revenge seems unlikely. Furthermore, how could he have known she would have been on that train at that time?

Another was that a lunatic was responsible. One writer thought that the killer might have been a dangerous criminal who had just been released from prison. He was later convicted of a murder in which he had used a leaden window weight as a weapon. Unfortunately this theorist does not name her killer. Sir Melville MACNAGHTEN interviewed a man found wandering on Blackheath. He was mentally defective, travel stained, unshaven, sleeping rough and lacking an overcoat. There was no proof he was anywhere near the scene of the crime and was not identified by any of the possible witnesses. The man was not charged, but was put into an asylum.

Elizabeth CAMP's murder is inexplicable. No one is known to have had a grudge against her. Yet if her murder was a spur of the moment crime, why did her killer come with a pestle, which is not a usual implement to carry around? There seems to be no rational motive. Could the killer have been suffering from paranoia or schizophrenia? This would certainly explain an otherwise motiveless murder of a stranger. As MACNAGHTEN wrote:

“The murder of Miss Camp was wholly without motive, and was no doubt perpetrated by some homicidal maniac. Such men, I believe, have no recollection of their guilty acts, which pass out of their minds as soon as they have been committed.”

“[HOUNSLOW's] old fame as the first big posting place on the western road soon tell away before the triumph of steam on the railways. In its palmy days Hounslow consisted largely of inns, for in 1650 the village was described as consisting of ‘a hundred and twenty houses, most of them inns and ale-houses depending upon travellers’; at the later time of the ‘coaching days’ it is said that as many as 1,500 horses were kept here, and they must have been required, for as many as five hundred coaches daily passed through the place, keeping it, we may be sure, in a state of incessant bustle day and night.”

Highways and Byways in Middlesex, by Walter Jerrold, pub. 1909

THOUGHTS OF AN EVACUEE IN WORLD WAR II – Part I

John Noble

Where can I start? At the beginning I suppose. The time was 1938 and I had four sisters and one brother. I had just recovered from rheumatic fever and had been encased in plaster of Paris for approximately three months to rest the joints. I was now eight and a half years old and I was due to go to a convalescent home in Worthing on the south coast, but when war started in 1939, all of the coastal rest centres were taken over by the military. Instead I was evacuated to a small village in Buckinghamshire called Quainton.

It was not too much of a wrench to be away from home as my brother and sisters were with me. We were all bussed to the station in Ealing Broadway, lined up and counted, even though we had all been checked and counted several times already. We were put on the train and given a parcel of sandwiches and a drink. All the children had little gas mask boxes hanging across their bodies and a bundle of clothes.

My parents had hardly enough money to pay the rent and feed us children, so we did not have many clothes. My father had been called up to the army. He was in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, where he was a Weapons Instructor and Drill Sergeant. My mother saw us all off. That memory is one thing that I would say never has, and never will be forgotten to the end of my life. It is like the sound of the air raid siren - even to this day I get a feeling running right through my body.

After what seemed a very long journey we arrived at Quainton Station, where we all got off the train. We were put on to buses and taken to the village hall, where we were all lined up, brothers and sisters being kept together wherever possible. The Billeting Officer checked the children off from a list. Then the village people came to look at us and choose who they wanted. I remember we were left, it seemed nobody wanted us. Then the village parson arrived and took us with him. The NICHOLLS children were also billeted at the Vicarage and a teacher went with us.

The boys and girls had connecting rooms. The door was kept locked but, as one can imagine, we soon found out how to unlock the door. The beds were folding camp beds made, as I remember, of 1" x 1" wood. We used to fold them up in the morning and put them down again at night. There was a big oak table in the room on which we used to climb and dive off the end on to the beds which used to snap, then we were in much trouble. We took them to school and repaired them in woodwork lessons. The boys used to get the cane for breaking the beds.

I was a little monkey, always in trouble, and got the blame for things I did not do, such as the time the big yard gates were chopped with an axe. I told the Vicar that I did not do it but all the grown-ups said that I did. I was brought in front of the school and caned. I was now about ten and a half and this was the first time I had experienced my country's justice - making an example of someone to justify the means. Some weeks later the truth came out that it was not me, it was my brother and the boy NICHOLLS who had chopped the gates. All the grown-ups were sorry, but to make a hasty judgement can mean misjudgement, as in my case.

I had a lot of fun at the vicarage. The Vicar used to take me up into the hills with him when he went shooting rabbits. He used to check the direction of the wind and get in a position with the wind blowing towards us so that the rabbits did not get our scent. I really enjoyed going with him.

I loved to go through the shrubbery and into the meadow at the back of the house and then over the old rotting logs to find the lizards. I was always fascinated by the way they could run up trees, as well as the colouring and markings.

It was the job of all the children to take a turn at pumping the water from the well up into the tank in the roof of the Vicarage. When we saw the water coming out of the overflow it was time to stop pumping and by then we were glad to stop.

We used to go and help the farmer with the cows and he would let us have a go at milking. The first time the milking was done and all the cows had been turned out of the milking shed we asked if we could have a drink of the milk. He said, "Get down and have a drink out of the bucket", so I took first turn and before I knew what was happening I had drunk too much, so the others did not get any.

Then it was time to move to a new billet. I went to live with a family called PATTERSON. I did not like it much there, but when I look back it was not too bad after all. I lived there only a short time but during my stay I had German measles. I had the curtains drawn all the time to protect my eyes. I remember a cat fight one night outside my bedroom window on the corrugated roof. I nearly jumped out of my skin.

I then moved to the family of Mr. and Mrs. KINCH. This was the happiest move and some of the happiest days of my young life. I was received as one of the family. They had two sons, Frank and Joe. Frank was my age and we got on very well, we had squabbles but soon forgot them. Joe was in the Army and he also played in the village Harmonica Band, they were known as the Red Aces. We called Mr. KINCH "Pop" and I used to go everywhere

with him. He taught me some things that I would never have learnt had I not gone to live with them.

We used to go rabbiting - he did not shoot the rabbits, he used a ferret. It was a cream colour with bright pink eyes and he did not feed it the day before we went rabbiting. When we got to the rabbit warren we netted the bolt holes. We never put the ferret down holes in hedgerows because it used to get tangled up with the bush roots and this meant digging it out as it was kept on a lead. Sometimes it would mean digging several hours to find it. We used to look for holes just away from the hedge or on a mound.

He also set snares. This was a good way to catch rabbits, although it had its drawbacks because the fox would hear the rabbit struggle and come and eat its head. Also the crows would peck the eyes out. I remember spending many an evening setting snares along the rabbit runs then, early in the morning, collecting the rabbits.

Pop was a railway worker and in the winter I used to go with him to the sleeper hut along the track. It always had a good fire in the grate as when the steam trains went by the stoker would throw out big lumps of coal from the tender for the railway men. In the summer, when we had a good hot day, the expanded rails pushed the wooden wedge blocks out and when they contracted at night the blocks would drop out. Mr. KINCH used to walk the length of the line and at the weekend I often went with him. I would pick the wedges up and bang them in. At the same time we would check the snares and also pick up pheasant and partridges, if they had not been damaged too much by the train. He also used to go into one particular field that he knew and pick mushrooms, he had to get them very early to stop them being eaten by maggots.

I used to help on the farm. I used to do hay making and I drove the horse rake. The horse was a big carthorse and it had something wrong with its sight and used to start turning long before the hedge had been reached, but after it found faith in me it would go right up to the hedge then turn. When it was teatime I would get a canvas bucket to give the horse a drink and have some cold tea and a bun.

The farmer brought a new horse for the farm. He took the old one out of the shafts and put the new one in.

He said, "Do you think you can handle this one?"

"I think so", I said.

I got on to the spring seat, took up the reins and before I knew what was happening the horse was off at a gallop across the field. I pulled hard on the reins and I dropped the rake to slow the horse down. It came to a stop almost at the far side of the field and to this day I do not know how I did not finish

minced up in the hay rake. The farmer could not run and he came limping across the field, took hold of the horse and led it hack. I was shaking like a leaf on a windy day.

He said, "You had better keep the old horse."

I was pleased because the horse and I were good friends.

At harvest time we used to prepare the field for the reaper to cut the corn. What we did was to cut approximately four feet in width along one side of the field with a hand sickle. We would gather the corn up against the left leg, then lie it on the ground and get another cut and wrap it round and tuck the ends in, then stack it against the hedge or whatever. Then the reaper would come and cut without crushing a whole swathe of corn.

When it had been cut we used to stack the stooks of corn in sixes or eights and leave it for a day or so to really dry in the sun, then come round with the big horse and cart with extensions on the back and front. We had two horses for this job and I was sometimes on the cart. We



always loaded the cart with the corn head facing in, built up the outside then filled in the middle, the same as building a stack.

I think it was about the end of September that the traction engine came pulling the threshing machine. When this was set up, just to one side of the rick, we used to start threshing the corn and bagging it. It would be put straight on to a cart and taken to stack in the barn. It was very labour intensive, not like today's farming.

When we were getting to the bottom of the rick work stopped and the bottom of the stack was moving with rats. We put fine mesh nets all round the rick and pegged them well down. Then the ratting dogs were brought in. We boys had big clubs and when the rats came running out it was a madhouse. We had our legs wrapped up in case we were bitten by the rats. The dogs used to kill a rat with one flick, we just clubbed them down. When it was over we collected the rats and dug a hole and buried them. Once a rick was started it had to be finished that day if possible. Of course if it rained everything stopped and the rick was covered but it would mean that the rats would move out overnight. Rats are survivors like rabbits and pigeons. *To be continued...*

The illustration "Smoking the Sheaves" is printed by courtesy of Gillian Nott.

WEDDING PHOTOGRAPHS

Mrs. M Sibley has extracted wedding photographs from local newspapers. If anyone is interested in receiving the newspaper cutting of any couple in the list below, she will be pleased to forward same upon receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. Please refer to her address at the back of the Journal.

This is an ongoing series. 1925 - part 1927 can be found in the previous Journal.

Part of year 1927

Mr. H.C. COPE STAKE, Ealing, to Miss M. DEAR (at Edington, Wilts.)
Mr. R.T. CREESEY, to Miss D.H. KEEP
Mr. J. CRUDEN to Miss W. HYATT
Mr. J.B. DEACOCK to Miss G.C. BEESON
Mr. J.E. DENHAM, West Ealing, to Miss F.M. ELVINES, West Ealing
Mr. H.S. EALEY to Miss D. GEORGI
Mr. C.E. EVERSLED to Miss M.E. BARTON
Mr. H.R. FARR to Miss A.M. HAYCOCK
Mr. A.V. FELL to Miss L.M. DAWE
Mr. L. FORD to Miss H. SHEPHERD
Mr. R. FRAMPTON, Hanwell, to Miss K.M. SAUNDERS, West Ealing
Mr. R.H. FREKE to Miss E.M. EVANS
Mr. A.L. GIBBONS, West Ealing, to Miss F.L.M. BEEVOR, Maida Hill
Mr. A.L. GILES to Miss F.A. SMITH, Southall
Mr. W.H. GOATSON to Miss G.A. UNDERWOOD
Mr. R.R. GOFF to Miss A.M. COLDRICK, Thornton Heath } *Double*
Mr. R.K. MELSOM, Acton to Miss E.C. GOFF, West Ealing } *Wedding*
Mr. P.C. GOODEVE to Miss M. HAWKINS
Mr. G.T. GOODRHAM to Miss C. FELLOWS
Mr. W.A. GREEN to Miss L. ENTWISLE
Mr. J.E. GREGORY to Miss A.L. HARVEY
Mr. K.C. GRIFFITHS to Miss A.V. HOOD
Mr. T.E.C. GRISTWOOD, Brentford, to Miss E.F. REED, South Ealing
Mr. W. HAM to Miss R.A. EVANS
Mr. R.C. HARDING to Miss C.W. BRENCHLEY
Mr. H.A.H. HARRIS to Miss E.W. WILDSMITH (at Brompton Oratory]
Mr. R.L. HARRIS to Miss I.M. GRIFFITHS
Mr. S.J. HERBERT to Miss E.L. SMART
Mr. S. HEWITT to Miss L.U.I. GREEN
Mr. and Mrs. W.F.HILL
Mr. A. HOGG, Kew Bridge, to Miss A.J. ROSSINGTON, Hanwell
Mr. J.W. HORNBY to Miss K.J. WHITBREAD, Ealing
Mr. T.H. HUNT, Hanwell, to Miss M. BRYANT] Osterley
Mr. W.H.S. HUNT, Ealing, to Miss E.M. FAULKNER, Hanwell
Mr. F.P.KEEP to Miss T. BISHOP
Mr. E.W. KELSEY, Ealing, to Miss A. PURVEY, Clapham
Mr. J. KNOWLES to Miss E. DAVIES

Mr. P. LAIDLER to Miss D.H. DOLPHIN
Mr. D.G. LAYTHORNE to Miss D. LOOSLEY
Mr. H.G. LEWIS to Miss G.V. YOUNG
Mr. A.H. LISTER to Miss M. HILL
Mr. W.S. LONG, Hanwell, to Miss M. CLUBB, Southall
Mr. P. MAISEY to Miss M. RABE (at Fulham)
Mr. D.E. MARGITSON to Miss G.V. WOODLEY
Mr. S .G. MILLER to Miss L. JOHNSON
Mr. W.A.G. MORGAN to Miss D. MIDDLETON
Mr. W.J.A. MURRAY, Hanwell, to Miss E.M. CAIN, Hanwell
Mr. E.W. PARKINSON, Ealing, to Miss M. GOTTS, Southall
Mr. R. PARKINSON, West Ealing, to Miss L. SMITH, Acton
Mr. E. PETERS to Miss Q. WALLINGTON
Mr. F.L.M. PRATT to Miss B.L. WILCOX
Dr. W. RICHARDS, Ealing, to Miss B.A. TAYLOR, Hounslow
Mr. A. RICKMAN to Miss D. STEPHENS
Mr. P. ROBINSON to Miss W. BENN
Mr. C.D. ROLFE to Miss O.K. TAYLOR
Mr. J. ROUSE, Iver Heath, to Miss B. TRUSLER, Southall
Mr. E. SHERLOW to Miss H.C. PETTITT
Mr. T.B. SILLARS to Miss A.E. WORCESTER
Mr. J. SINGLETON to Miss M.I. NEWTH
Mr. J. SKINNER to Miss G. FARROW
Mr. L.WHAIGH SMITH to Miss C.M. DUNCAN
Mr. E.L. SWEETMAN to Miss V. CAMFIELD
Mr. S. A. SYLVEN to Miss J.A. NOKE
Mr. R.B. TAYLOR to Miss G.M. HALLETT
Mr. P.A. TOMLINS to Miss C.E.M. BUTCHER (at Brentford)
Mr. H.C. TREMEER, Hanwell, to Miss E.M. FARRAR, South Ealing
Mr. V.G. CUNNINGHAM WARREN to Miss V. MATTOCK
Mr. C.G. WATTS to Miss P. SMITH (at Bayswater)
Mr. G. WEBB to Miss G. PARKER
Mr. P.W. WEEDON to Miss V.L. FREEMAN
Mr. G.H. WOODWARD to Miss A.L. BISHOP

Part of the Year 1928

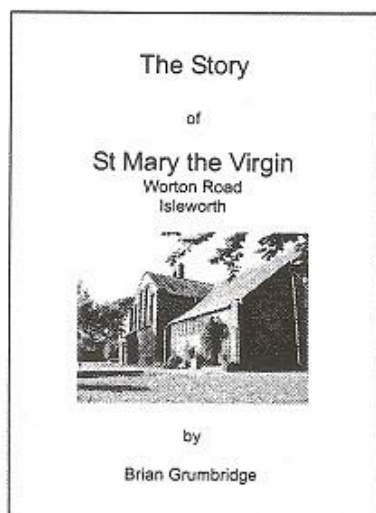
Mr. R.J.A. HERN, Hounslow, to Miss D.M. BRISTER, West Ealing
Rev. R.W ANDERSON to Miss E.A. FISHER, Ealing
Mr. P.M. ANDREWS to Miss C.E. WELLS
Mr. E.J.E. BAKER, Chelsea, to Miss E.M. JONES, Solva, Pembrokeshire
Mr. C. BARNES to Miss N. FROST
Mr. F.T. BARNES, Southall, to Miss R.A. BISHOP, Crawley, Oxfordshire
Rev. L.T.S. BARRETT, Bethnall Green to Miss C.M. HOOD, Queen's Gate
Mr. L. BECKETT to Miss V. LONG
Mr. W.E.R. BENNING to Miss E. BETTS
Mr. C.H. BICKNELL to Miss P.M. BANYARD, both of Southall

Further names will follow in future Journals

BOOKSHELF

Two books written by members of the WMFHS

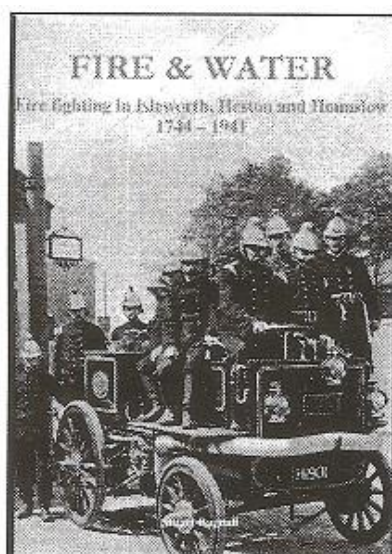
The Story of St. Mary the Virgin, Worton Road, Isleworth, by Brian Grumbridge. (Holy Trinity with St. Paul and St. Mary Hounslow, 2006)
Available from: Parish Office, Holy Trinity Church, High Street, Hounslow, TW3 1HG. £5.50 incl. p&p. UK, £6 overseas.



This book describes the remarkable history of St. Mary the Virgin from the dedication of the Church Hall in 1933, through the delay in the building of the church due to the War, to its ultimate completion in 1954. There are many descriptions of the various activities connected with the church. Towards the end of the 20th century congregations declined and it lost its status as a separate parish. However, there was a rebirth under the umbrella of St. Paul and St. Mary, Hounslow, and the fabric was beautifully restored in 2006. Attractively illustrated with many colour photos, this book will be of interest

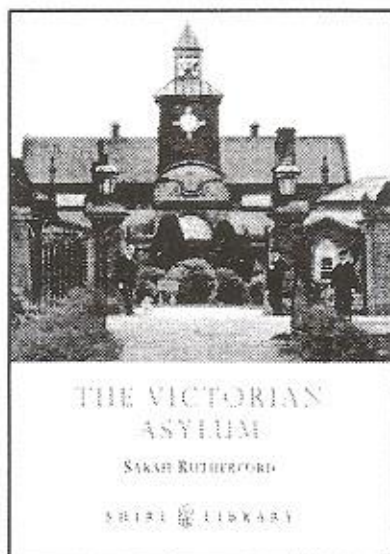
to anyone with connections in this area of Isleworth.

Fire & Water - Fire Fighting in Isleworth, Heston and Hounslow 1744-1941, by Stuart Bagnall. (The Hounslow & District History Society, 2007)
£6. Available by post from The H&DHS, 16 Orchard Avenue, Heston Middlesex, TW5 0DU, £7 incl. p&p.



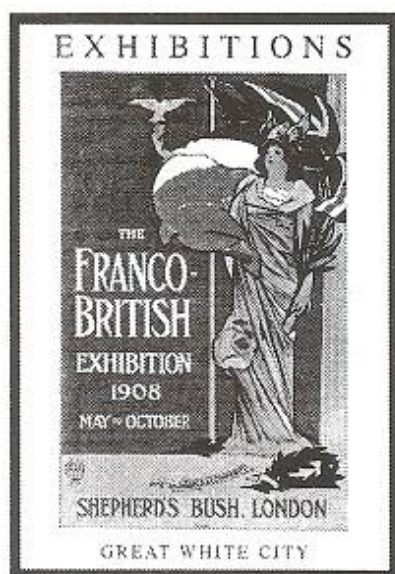
This well researched book is a good example of how a particular theme illuminates the local history of the area. Stuart Bagnall sets his interesting description of the growth of the fire service and its work in Isleworth, Heston and Hounslow in the local context, thus at the same time examining the social history of the area at this period. A well written book, illustrated with historical photos, it has a useful index. If you have ancestors in this area, even if they were not in the fire service, do purchase a copy of this book which tells you much more than the history that is its core.

The Victorian Asylum, by Sarah Rutherford. (Shire Publications, 2008)
ISBN:13;978 0 7478 0669 1. £5.99



The new owners of the Shire Publications series have redesigned the format of these small volumes. This brand new title tells the story of the Victorian Asylum. It covers the philosophy behind their foundation and the search for a cure; it gives a picture of life inside for both patients and staff. It discusses their original architecture and the fate of these buildings in the 20th Century. It gives us an informed insight into the Victorian attitude to mental illness and adds to our knowledge of the social history of the times. Lavishly illustrated this is an attractive addition to this well regarded series.

The Exhibitions: Great White City Shepherds Bush London, by Donald R. White. (D.R. Knight, reprinted 2008) ISBN:978 09509251 1 0. £5.50.



Did you know that there had been an exhibition centre in the White City? The site covered 140 acres and this is the story of the several large exhibitions staged there at the beginning of the 20th Century. The book primarily concentrates on the construction of the site for the Franco-British Exhibition of 1908, which was designed for both countries to display and promote their industrial achievements. Every aspect of this Exhibition is described from its first inception to a description of the various buildings erected to house the artifacts not only from Britain but from many Common-wealth Countries, and the companies involved. A stadium was constructed which continued to be used,

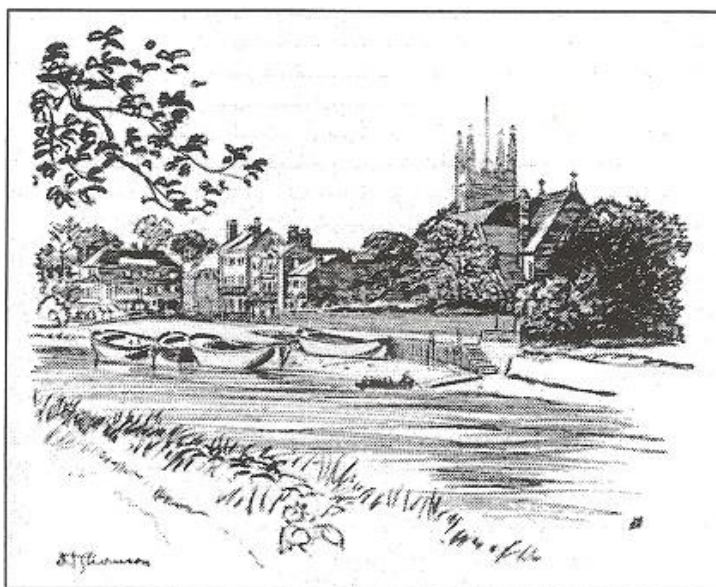
initially for greyhound racing then for athletics, until it was finally demolished in 1985. Finally the book covers the development of the area after World War II - part of the site is now occupied by the BBC TV Centre in Wood Lane. If you have ancestors in this part of Shepherds Bush this is an enjoyable reminder of a long forgotten part of its history.

All the books reviewed above can be purchased from the West Middlesex Bookstall either at the Society's monthly meetings or at any of the Family History Fairs attended by the Society.

WEDDING PHOTOGRAPHS

How would you like to take a row along the River Thames and look at the properties on the northern bank at Isleworth? A new website enables you to do just this from your own p.c. Click on to www.totheriver.co.uk/Isleworth/index01.htm (note that it is the figures '01'). You can navigate along the bank with the click of a mouse and by focusing on a particular property the history of that house appears as described by local historian, Andrea CAMERON.

The website has been built on one developed by Richmond Council for the millennium, so return to the home page of the site and you will then be able to navigate the Thames at Hampton Wick, Eel Pie Island at Twickenham and, on the south bank, Mortlake.



Isleworth from the Surrey Side, *Highways & Byways in Middlesex*, illustrated by Hugh Thomson (pub 1909)

FIRES AT SHEPPERTON, JANUARY 1833

The following appeared in *The Times*, Tuesday, 22nd January, 1833.

We regret to hear of another incendiary act, which took place on Friday night, when we understand several ricks were destroyed, but we have not heard of the extent of the loss.

This was submitted by John SEAMAN. Has anyone else found reports of other fires, machinery breaking or criminal trials associated with rural protest in or near Shepperton?

FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES' JOURNALS

An early initiative of the Federation of Family History Societies was to suggest that member societies should exchange journals. WMFHS has participated in this scheme from its earliest days and members at our monthly meetings are able to borrow journals from other family history societies. Sadly many societies have now withdrawn from the scheme, but we thought it would be helpful to our members that they should know which journals we still receive. If there is a Society to which you subscribe missing from the list and you would like to pass your copy on to the Society when you have read it, this will greatly benefit other members.

Aberdeen FHS	The Lothians FHS
Alloway & Southern Ayrshire FHS	Manchester & Lancashire FHS
Bedfordshire FHS	Norfolk FHS
Berkshire FHS	North Cheshire FHS
Birmingham & Midland Society for Genealogy & Heraldry	Northamptonshire FHS
Bristol & Avon FHS	Northwest Kent FHS
Buckinghamshire FHS	Nottinghamshire FHS
Calderdale FHS	Oxfordshire FHS
Cardiganshire FHS	Peterborough & District FHS
Cheshire FHS	Pontefract & District FHS
Chesterfield & District FHS	Quaker FHS
City of York & District FHS	Sheffield & District FHS
Cleveland FHS	Shetland FHS
Clwyd FHS	Shropshire FHS
Cornwall FHS	Society of Genealogists
Derbyshire FHS	Tay Valley FHS
Devon FHS	Troon & Ayrshire FHS
Doncaster & District FHS	Wakefield & District FHS
Dorset FHS	West Surrey FHS
East of London FHS	Wharfedale Family History Group
Essex Society for Family History	Wiltshire FHS
Fife FHS	Woolwich & District FHS
Furness FHS	Yorkshire Archaeological Society
Glamorgan FHS	Genealogical Society of Victoria (Australia)
Gloucestershire FHS	The Heraldry & Genealogical Society of Canberra
Herefordshire FHS	Queensland FHS
Hertfordshire FHS	Society of Australian Genealogists
Highland FHS	South Australian Genealogical & Heraldry Society
Hillingdon FHS	West Australian Genealogical Society Inc.
Huddersfield & District FHS	Alberta Family Histories Society
Huntingdonshire FHS	British Columbia Genealogical Society
Institute of Heraldic & Genealogical Studies	British Isles FHS of Greater Ottawa
Isle of Axholme FHS	Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia
Keighley & District FHS	Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc.
Kent FHS	Quebec FHS
Lancashire Family History & Heraldry Society	Saskatchewan Genealogical Society
Fargs & North Ayrshire FHS	Irish Family History Society
Lincolnshire FHS	
London, Westminster & Middlesex FHS	

FAMILY HISTORY FAIRS

Saturday, 6th September: Kent Family History Society Open Day; Medway Campus, Central Avenue, Chatham Maritime, Kent, ME4 4TB. 10am-4pm. www.kfhs.org.uk/imp-dates.htm

Saturday, 13th September: National Family History Fair, Gateshead International Stadium. 10.00am-4.30pm. Largest family history fair in the North-East. www.nationalfamilyhistoryfair.com

Saturday, 20th September: Oxfordshire Family History Society Open Day. Exeter Hall, Kidlington. 10am-4pm. www.ofhs.org.uk/OpenDay

Saturday, 1st November: West Surrey Family History Society Fair, Woking Leisure Centre, Kingfield Road, Woking. 10am-4.30pm. www.wsfhs.org

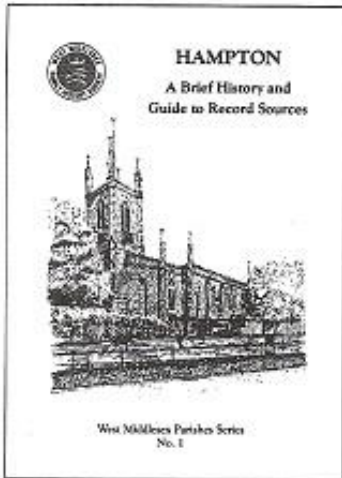
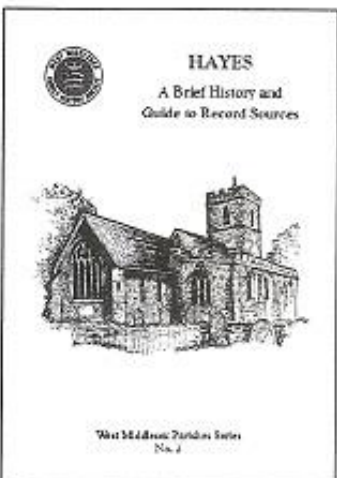
Saturday, 1st November: North West Group of Family History Societies Fair. St. George's Hall, Liverpool. www.nwgfs.org.uk

Sunday, 25th January, 2009: Bracknell Family History Fair, Bracknell Sports Centre, Bagshot Road, Bracknell. 10am-5pm. The largest family history fair in the South East. <http://members.aol.com/aquarterma/familyhistoryfairs.html>

Friday, 27th February to Sunday, 1st March: Who Do You Think You Are? at Olympia, London. Family history, military history and archaeology fair.

WMFHS will have a stand at Woking, Bracknell and Olympia.

West Middlesex Parishes Series

	<p>Buy your copy of these West Middlesex Family History Society publications from:</p> <p>Mr. Jim Devine 35 Ravendale Road Sunbury-on-Thames Middlesex TW16 6PJ</p> <p>£4.50 for the UK £5.00 overseas includes p&p</p>	
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HELP!

*This service is free to members of WMFHS (please quote your membership number when writing). In order to ensure that your appeal is published correctly and is clear to other readers, please make entries clear and concise, give all personal and place names in **BLOCK CAPITALS**, and all dates in full.*

Entries from non-members can be accepted, at a rate of £ 3.00 for up to ten lines. Payments must be in Sterling only, with cheques made payable to WMFHS.

STEADMAN

Sandra STEADMAN asks whether anyone can identify these photos. They were given to her by her father's sister, Emma Rose WHITE and the names associated with them could be: VIAN, AYERS, GOATLEY, GAVED or WHITE.

The photo of the soldier was taken by C.D. SILVA, Oriental Art Studio, Jubbulpore & Jhansi, India.

The lady's photo was taken in Oxford Street, London, by the Star Photographic Company.





The baby's photo was taken by F. VALERY of Beckenham. Sandra's father and aunt were the children of Charles James WHITE and Ellen AYERS. Ellen AYERS was the daughter of Philip AYERS and Ann and she was born in Bromley, Kent, in 1865. Philip was the son of John AYERS (EYRE) of Bodmin and Mary VIAN of St. Austell, Cornwall. Charles James was the son of Charles Michael WHITE of Teddington and Eliza Agnes GOATLEY of Hampton Wick. For the last 20 years Sandra has been trying to find the parents of Charles Michael's father, Charles WHITE. Can anyone help her with this quest?

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.

- C114 Mrs. S. COLEMAN, 5 Tom Williams Way, Two Gates, Tamworth, Staffordshire, B77 1GR *ssncoleman24@tiscali.co.uk*
- D153 Mrs. S. DOUST, 8 Dunn Close, Hadleigh, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP7 5RY
- D155 Mr. D. DUMBELTON, 32 The Lea, Trentham, Stoke-on-Trent, ST4 5DY *david.dumbelton@virgin.net*
- H262 Mrs. J.R. HEWITT, 2 Seacourt Road, Langley, Slough, Berkshire, SL3 8EW *don.hewitt@hotmail.co.uk*
- H261 Mr. R. HOARE, 7 St. Andrews Road, Tavistock, Devon, PL19 9BY *robin.hoare@btinternet.com*
- J 79 Mrs. L.A. JAMES, 126 Geoffrey Street, Chorley, Lancashire, PR6 0HF *lindajames23@hotmail.co.uk*
- M228 Ms. H. J.MIDDLETON, 69 Allanvale Road, Bridge of Allan, Scotland FK9 4PA *helenforsyth@hotmail.co.uk*

- R135 Mrs. D. ROBINSON, 111 Gatley Avenue, Epsom, Surrey, KT19 9NJ
dianamrobinson@hotmail.com
- S268 Ms. G.J. SMITH, 4 Chester House, Prospect Road, New Barnet,
Herts, EN5 5BW *GlyniceS@aol.com*
- S271 Mrs. S.F. SUMMERS, 3 Sunbury House, 4 Fordbridge Road,
Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex, TW16 6AL
sunburyhouse@googlemail.com
- T85 Mrs. M.G. TAYLOR, 2 Strathcar, Down Road, Tavistock, Devon,
PL19 9AG. *mgtaylor@googlemail.com.*
- W140 Mrs. M. WARNER, 62 Sewell Harris Close, Harlow, Essex,
CM20 3HB *bobmary2@hotmail.com*
- W242 Mrs. R.L. WEBBER, 1 Glenhurst Road, Mannamead, Plymouth,
Devon, PL3 5LT *rosemary.webber@btinternet.com*

SURNAME INTERESTS

The table below gives surname interests for the new members listed on the previous page. The format should be self-explanatory. Note that the Chapman County Codes are used in the 'Counties' column. ANY' or ALL' indicates that, for instance, any date or any place is of interest. When writing to members about entries in this section, please remember to include an SAE. We would urge all those who receive enquiries to reply even if there is no connection with your research.

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
BALLARD	19C	Wokingham	BKS	T85
BARTLETT	1850-1900	Fulham	MDX	W242
BATTEN	all	Hanworth area	MDX	W140
BEDWORTH	18-19C	Hayes area	MDX	H261
BLAY	19C	Bray	BKS	T85
BROOKER	1825-1850	Isleworth area	MDX	M228
BROWN	before 1860	Edgefield	NFK	S271
BURTON	1880-2000	Cranborne area	DOR	S268
CAVELLEY	19C	Poplar	MDX	T85
CHUTER	after 1812	Brentford	MDX	J79
CHUTER	all	Isleworth	MDX	J79
CLARK	before 1841	Penn area	BKM	M228
CRIPPS	19C	Wokingham	BKS	T85
DALLIBAR	after 1812	Fulham	MDX	J79
DALLIBAR	after 1812	Chelsea	MDX	J79
DALLIBAR	all	Brentford	MDX	J79
DICKERS	19C	Isleworth	MDX	T85
DORMOR	18-19C	Hampton	MDX	D155

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
DORMOR	18-19C	London	LND	D155
DUMBELTON	19-20C	Sunbury	MDX	D155
DUMBELTON	19-20C	London	LND	D155
DUMBELTON	19-20C	Wandsworth area	SRY	D155
DYETT	1895-2000	Poole area	DOR	S268
EDMONDS	before 1850	Isleworth area	MDX	C114
ELSLEY	before 1850	Frimley area	SRY	C114
ESCOTT	before 1850	Tiverton	DEV	S271
ETHERINGTON	all	Sunbury	MDX	J79
ETHERINGTON	all	Shepperton	MDX	J79
ETHERINGTON	all	Teddington	MDX	J79
ETHERINGTON	all	Hampton Wick	MDX	J79
EWER	after 1812	Uxbridge	MDX	J79
FRENCH	before 1840	Newton Longville	BKM	M228
FREWIN	18C	Caversham	OXF	T85
FRIMLEY	before 1850	Chiswick area	MDX	C114
FRY	c.1885	Chelsea area	MDX	S268
FRY	c.1885	Fulham area	MDX	S268
FRY	1885-1901	Beckenham area	KEN	S268
FRY	1700-2000	Cranborne area	DOR	S268
FRY	1885-2000	Yeovil area	SOM	S268
FRY	1910-2000	Sandhurst area	BRK	S268
FUDGE	before 1880	Southwark	SRY	S271
GILBERT	after 1860	Ealing	MDX	M228
GILBERT	before 1870	Great Kimble area	BKM	M228
GODDARD	before 1870	Hammersmith	MDX	S271
GREEN	1805-1837	Chiswick area	MDX	W242
GREEN	before 1800	Morchurch Bishop	DEV	W242
GRISTWOOD	after 1812	Uxbridge	MDX	J79
HALL	before 1800	Newton Longville	BKM	M228
HAMMOND	18-19C	Hayes area	MDX	H261
HATCH	after 1800	Chiswick area	MDX	W242
HEARN	19C	All	All	T85
HOARE	18-19C	Harmondsworth area	MDX	H261
HUDSON	16-20C	Ealing area	MDX	M228
IVEY	any	any	any	C114
JAMES	after 1812	Chelsea	MDX	J79
JAMES	after 1812	Fulham	MDX	J79
JOHNSON	before 1855	Hendon	MDX	R135
JOHNSON	after 1855	Greenwich	KEN	R135
JUDGE	18-19C	Denham	BKM	H261
KNIGHT	19C	Notting Hill	MDX	T85
LANE	after 1800	Chiswick area	MDX	W242
LAWRENCE	before 1850	Brightwell Baldwin	OXF	M228
LEMON	circa 1880	Brentford	MDX	H262
LIGHT	before 1860	Hampton	MDX	S271
LINE(S)	1870-1925	Ealing	MDX	M228
LINE(S)	before 1900	Newton Longville	BKM	M228
MADDOX	before 1850	Isleworth area	MDX	C114
McGRATH	after 1812	Chelsea	MDX	J79
MIDDLETON	after 1870	Ealing	MDX	M228
MIDDLETON	after 1860	Heston area	MDX	M228
MIDDLETON	before 1850	Henley	OXF	M228

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
MINNS	1800-1900	Mile End area	LND	S268
MITCHELL	19C	All	All	T85
NEAT	after 1812	Uxbridge	MDX	J79
NIBBS	before 1850	Isleworth area	MDX	C114
PARRATT	before 1890	Ham	SRY	S271
PAYNE	1800-2000	Bemondsey area	LND	S268
PAYNE	1915-1918	Willesden area	MDX	S268
PAYNE	1918-2000	Brighton	SSX	S268
POPE	18-19C	Hayes area	MDX	H261
POWELL	before 1870	Oxford	OXF	M228
PRIEST	19C	Bracknell	BKS	T85
SARNEY	18C	Ipsden	OXF	T85
SAVAGE	19C	Reading	BKS	T85
SHAW	before 1850	Heston area	MDX	C114
SHORE	before 1850	Heston area	MDX	C114
STARK	circa 1880	Brentford	MDX	H262
STEVENS	18-19C	All	MDX	H261
STEVENS	before 1850	Hammersmith area	MDX	C114
STRONG	before 1830	Mapledurham	OXF	M228
TAYLOR	19C	Chiswick	MDX	T85
THAMES	before 1815	Twickenham	MDX	S271
THORN	19C	Windsor	BKS	T85
VINEY	1850-2000	Cranborne area	DOR	S268
WALLINGTON	circa 1800	Chiswick	MDX	W242
WALLINGTON	after 1830	Willesden	MDX	W242
WARD	19C	Hammersmith	MDX	T85
WARNER	all	Hounslow area	MDX	W140
WELLS	1870-1900	Hammersmith	MDX	D153
WELLS	after 1900	Fulham	MDX	D153
WILKINSON	1885-2000	Beckenham area	KEN	S268
WILLIAMS	before 1880	Lambeth	SRY	S271
WILLIS	19C	All	MDX	H261
WILLIS	19C	Windsor area	BKS	H261
WIND(S)OR	before 1850	Windsor area	BRK	C114
WINTER	before 1860	Twickenham	MDX	S271
WOOD	1880-2000	Cranborne area	DOR	S268

The following communication has been received by the Society:

"I wish to inform you regarding the articles on the Wooster family tree that I have sent over the last couple of years was the work of June Biggs who is a Member of the Wooster Society. I have sent a letter of apology to June Biggs apologising that I should have seeked (sic) her permission to include them in the WMFHS Journal & she is quite right.

"June Biggs has requested me, that in the next issue of the magazine that you include a statement to the effect that the articles were the work of June Biggs. JOHN WOOSTER."

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

West Middlesex 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

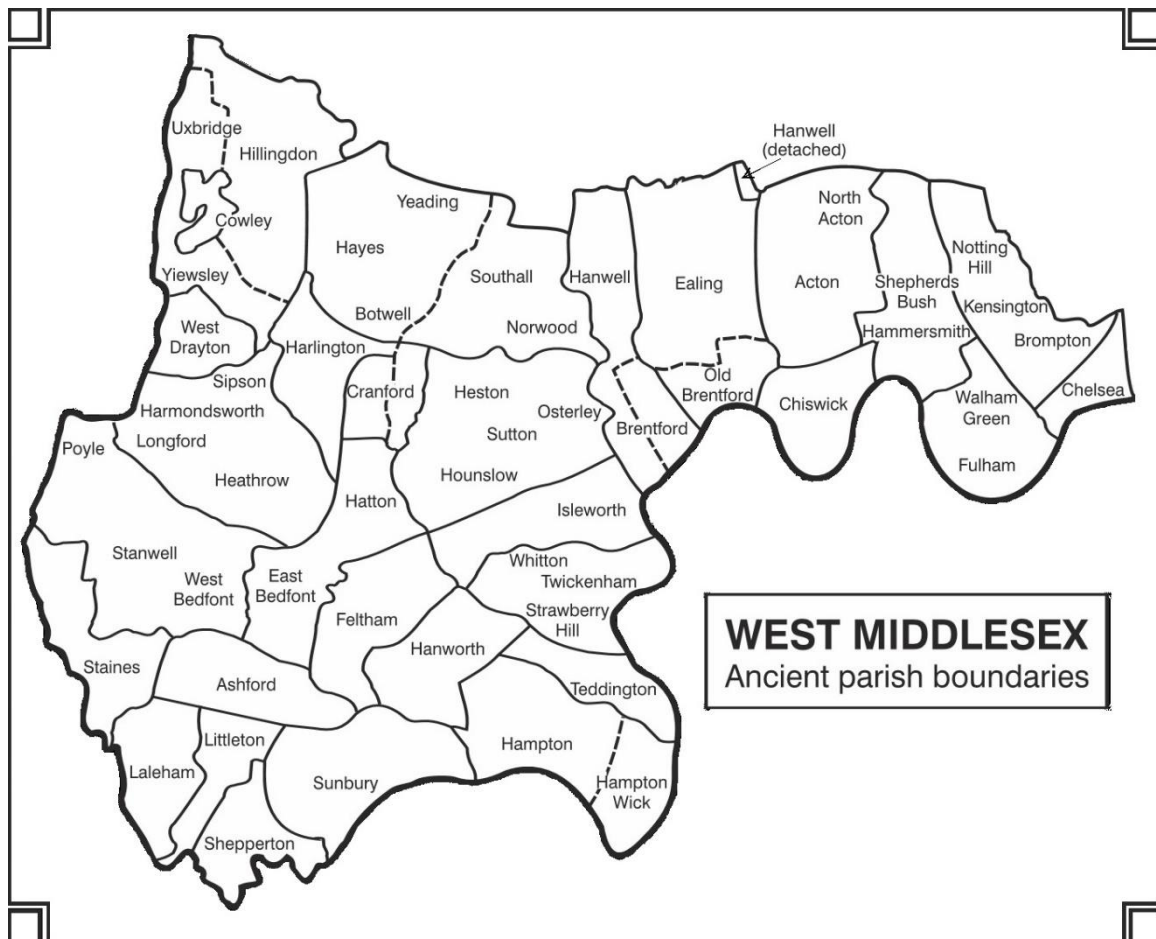
Stanwell Census Lookups: Name database for 1841 - 1901. Parish Baptism records 1794-1871, Marriages 1751-1865 and Burials 1758- 1859 are also available.

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 Tape Library: Tapes can be hired for £1.60 per item. Cheques should be made payable to: "West Middlesex Family History Society" and ordered from:

Muriel Sprott, 1 Camellia Place, Whitton, Twickenham, Middlesex, TW2 7HZ

The illustration on the front cover is a neo-Tudor building in the grounds named after the 18th century poet, Alexander Pope, who took a lease on a house and grounds there in 1718. The original house was demolished in the early 19th century. This photo was taken in 1878 and is reproduced with the permission of English Heritage.



**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