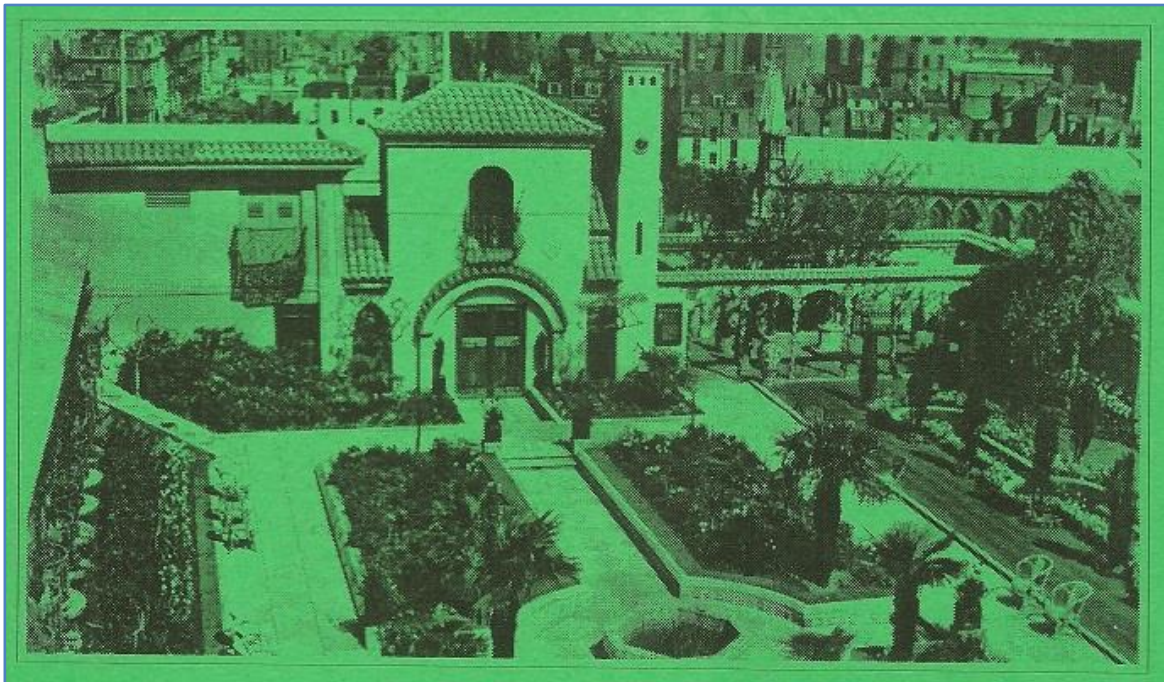




WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL

Vol. 27 No.2

June 2009



*The Spanish Garden
Derry & Toms Roof Garden, Kensington*

WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Executive Committee

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Society Web site	<i>www.west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk</i>
Subscriptions	All Categories: £10.00 per annum
Subscription year	1 January to 31 December
Examiner	Paul Kershaw

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.

Contents

Editorial	2
Family History Fairs	3
Future Meetings	4
WMFHS News	5
Annual General Meeting 2009	6
World Wide Web	11
The Hoover Evacuees: A Follow up	12
One Day Conference	13
Family History: A People's Movement	14
Early Closing for Chiswick	17
Two Evacuees for Canada	20
The 1641 Protestation Returns for Middlesex	25
Monthly Talks	26
West London Local History Conference	31
War Memorial	34
Letter to the Editor	34
Bookshelf	35
Help!	36
New Members and Surname Interests	38
Indexes Held by Members	40

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All articles and other items for the Journal should be sent to:

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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

The most exciting news this quarter was the early release of the 1911 Census, however the disappointment was the cost of downloading each image. For those of us who live near enough to go to The National Archives (TNA) at Kew it was a wonderful feast. There were over 50 dedicated computers for the census, with special helpers for those having problems, and the only cost was 20p for each A3 print-out. This was the first time the householder had to fill in the schedule him/ herself and I was amused to find that our ancestors were no better at filling out forms than we are - they did not read the instructions! In the section detailing "Particulars of Marriage" the subsection read: "State, for each Married Woman entered on this Schedule, the number of Children born alive to present Marriage". There were further columns in which to state the "Completed years of Present Marriage", "Total Children Born Alive", "Children still Living", "Children who have Died". Several of my ancestors initially put the figures alongside the Head of Household, had to cross them out and rewrite them for their wife.

There are three pieces of interesting news of future projects: the first is from the Federation of Family History Societies who have been collaborating with The Genealogical Support Unit of the Church of the Latter Day Saints (the Mormons) over their 'Legacy data'. It was not widely known that the LDS hold a bank of over 16.5 million burial records. Negotiations with FamilySearch are nearly complete for the data relating to England and Wales to be made available, and it is suggested that each Family History Society would receive the records relating to their area. Further details on this are expected shortly.

Secondly, I have received a questionnaire from the Department of Justice asking whether there would be interest in putting online the Probate Calendar to Wills and Grants issued since 1858, with the option to purchase a Will. Hopefully there will be a favourable outcome to this suggestion.

The third piece of news, which you may have seen or heard via the media, is the discovery in the Red Cross Archives in Switzerland of details of the resting places of thousands of British soldiers who were killed on the Continent in the First World War. These are being indexed and eventually will be placed on the internet, although no time frame has been announced.

Finally, and most importantly, The General Register Office has announced that its website has moved to join the Government's website: Directgov. In future, when you wish to order your Birth, Marriage and Death Certificates online, you will need to go to *www.direct.gov.uk/gro* and then to an area

entitled "Registering Life Events". This will provide easy links to the GRO online certificate ordering service, as well as giving information on the registration of birth, adoption, stillbirth, marriage, civil partnership and death, plus guidance on family history and the use of the GRO birth, marriage and death indexes. If you wish to go direct to the ordering service, this can be accessed via: www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates

FAMILY HISTORY FAIRS

Saturday, 6th June, 2009: Shropshire Family History Society is holding its Open Day at The Shirehall, Shrewsbury. 10am-4pm. www.sfhs.org.uk

Saturday, 20th June, 2009: Wiltshire Family History Society is holding its Open Day at New College, Swindon, 10am-3.30pm, to be followed by the A.G.M. www.wiltshirefhs.co.uk

Saturday, 27th June, 2009: Yorkshire Family History Fair is the major family history event in the North East of England and will be held at The Knavesmire Exhibition Centre, The Racecourse, York. 10am-4.30pm. www.yorkshirefamilyhistoryfair.com

Saturday, 25th July, 2009: Buckinghamshire Family History Society Open Day takes place at The Grange School, Wendover Way, Aylesbury, HP21 7NH. www.bucksfhs.org.uk

Saturday, 15th August, 2009: West Midlands Area Group of Family History Societies Family History Fair will be held at the Worcester Racecourse. For details check [www.rootsweb.ancestry.com ~ukfhs/wmag.html](http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ukfhs/wmag.html)

Saturday, 12th September, 2009: The National Family History Fair, the largest family history event in the North of England will be held at Gateshead International Stadium, 10am-4.30pm; free parking. www.nationalfamilyhistoryfair.com

Saturday, 26th September, 2009: Oxfordshire Family History Society Open Day at the Marlborough Enterprise Centre, just outside Woodstock. 10am-4pm, admission free. Please note change of date and venue. www.ofhs.org.uk/OpenDay.html

Saturday, 24th October, 2009: the North West Group of Family History Societies Fair, at St. George's Hall, Liverpool. 10am-4pm, admission £3.00. <http://nwgfhs.org.uk>

Saturday, 31st October, 2009: West Surrey Family History Society Family History Fair will be held at the Woking Leisure Centre, Kingfield Road, Woking, GU22 9BA: 10am-4pm. www.wsfhs.org/OpenDay.html

WMFHS will be attending Fairs at Aylesbury and Woking

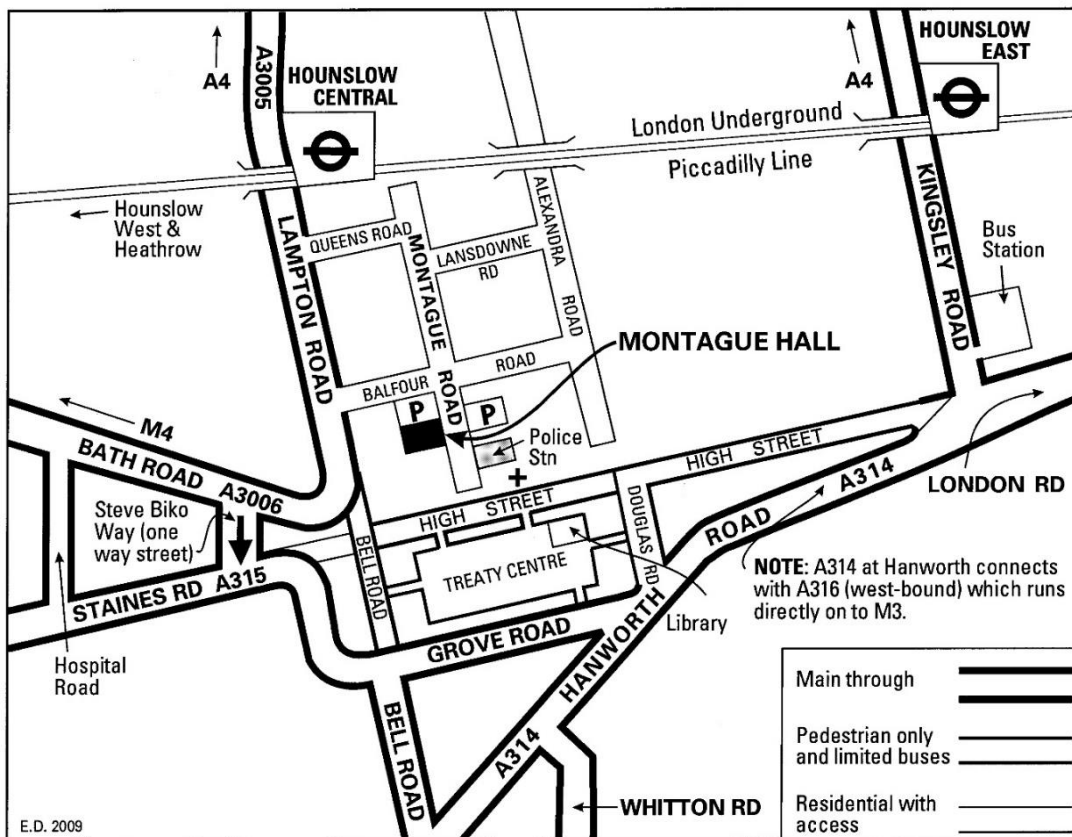
FUTURE MEETINGS



The following talks have been arranged:

- 18 June The Great Western Comes to the Thames Valley *John Chapman*
- 16 July Members' Meeting
- 10 Aug Re researching from Newspapers *Ray Stockdill*
- 17 Sep Child Crime and Punishment in the Victorian Era *George Smith*
- 15 Oct In and Out of London *Ian Waller*
- 19 Nov Flora Thompson – Beyond Candleford Green *John Smith*
- 16 Dec Harps, Haarnacks and the Naked Chef, four generations
of harp makers in London *Moira Bonnington*

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.





It was excellent to see so many members attending our AGM, we have a tradition of a full house for this annual occasion and this year was no exception. At the first Meeting of the newly appointed Committee Muriel Sprott was elected Chairman and Janet Hagger was appointed Vice Chairman and Federation Representative. The post of Secretary was left vacant. Full details of the new Committee can be found inside the front cover of the Journal.

The Society stand was kept very busy on all three days of the ‘Who Do You Think You Are? Fair at Olympia and the takings were well up on last year. This may have been due to the fact that this year far fewer family history societies were represented, and of course it was held earlier in the year, but we like to feel that it is the excellence of our stand, the variety of books on sale and the knowledgeable advice offered by those officiating on each day! Our next big fair is at The Barbican in the City of London, a new location for the Society.

You will find in our Journal an advertisement for our forthcoming One Day Conference on Saturday, 26th September. We have an excellent programme of speakers, so please come along and take advantage of their knowledge. A booking form is in the centre of this edition for your convenience. As our Treasurer reminded us at the AGM, this year’s theme is “Lateral Thinking”. We all come up against the brick wall and the talks are aimed at showing us how to worm our way round, climb over, or even dig under to find that elusive ancestor. If you have never been to a one-day conference before, why not try it out this time? It is always a very enjoyable day and you are sure to take away something worth while. We look forward to seeing you there.

The stock of articles for inclusion in the Journal is always low, so please get those fingers typing, or pens writing, and contribute to what is, of course, your Journal. Articles long or short, on family, social or local history; your experiences of research, whether you are new to family history or have a wealth of experience; or just short snippets you may have found which you think other members would appreciate or enjoy. Do include illustrations if possible but let me know if copyright permission is needed. I am happy to receive contributions by email or through the post.

Deadlines for submission of articles, etc. are:

7 January	7 April
7 July	7 October



The Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the West Middlesex Family History Society, held at Montague Hall, Montague Road, Hounslow, on Thursday, 19th March, 2009.

1. Welcome by the Chairman

Muriel Sprott, the Acting Chairman, welcomed members to the AGM and thanked them for attending, saying that the aim was to get through the official business as quickly as possible so that we could all enjoy James Marshall's talk on "The Origins of Hounslow and the Great Road to Bath." Members were reminded that they could only vote if they had paid their subscription for the year. As there were more than 45 members present, the meeting was declared quorate.

2. Apologies for Absence

Apologies were received from Jim Devine and Pam Morgan.

3. Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of 20th March, 2008

The Minutes had been included in the Society's Journal of June 2008. Proposed by Bridget Purr and seconded by Maggie Mold, it was agreed that the Chairman should sign the Minutes as an accurate record of that Meeting.

4. Matters Arising

There were no matters arising.

5. Chairman's Report

"I am sad to find myself here, but as you know Jim Devine has resigned as Chairman for personal reasons. I would like to thank Jim for his hard work as Chairman and for his trademark poems, which we will all miss.

"We have had another busy and interesting year. As a Society we were delighted to award Honorary Membership to Mary Bickle and Mary Brown, who have welcomed us in to meetings for more years than we care to remember.

"We have had a good and varied programme of talks during the year. In September we had our biennial Open Day at the White House in Hampton. We have also had stands at several Family History Fairs.

"I would like to thank everyone who has helped us in any way, but am not going to risk naming people in case someone important is forgotten. Whether or not you have been able to help at any events, by being at the monthly meetings you are showing your support for the Society, so a big thank-you to all.

“With our Conference organised for Saturday, 26th September, and more family history fairs coming up, we would be glad of some additional help. The work is not unduly onerous and we all pull together to ensure that everyone has time to enjoy the event as well as working. Details of fairs will be in the Journal and we will be giving you a reminder at meetings. Do, please, come and join us.

“We need to look at how we comply with our charitable objectives. The Charity Commission is keen to ensure that all charities are truly for the public benefit. We are open to all. Our subscription is low, so should not prevent anyone from joining. We do not, as far as I am aware, discriminate against anyone. Where achieving our educational objective is concerned we cannot be complacent. Our regular monthly talks (and the summaries of them in our Journal) are one way of disseminating knowledge. A number of members hold indexes which they have prepared and are willing to look up. However, this is an area where we could do better. To undertake more projects requires more volunteers to identify, transcribe and index records. If anyone has any ideas, or, ideally, could co-ordinate a team of volunteers, please let us know and we will see what we can do.

“We live in what can be described as ‘interesting times’. Reports suggest that the popularity of programmes such as *Who DO You Think You Are?* are attracting a new Wave of family history researchers and yet membership of family history societies is falling. It is certainly true of our Society - membership numbers are slipping slowly backwards. Even more surprising, perhaps, is that attendance at family history fairs also seems to be falling.

“Perhaps we can all act as advocates for societies such as ours. When we meet someone who expresses an interest in their family history we could point out the benefits of joining a society. As you know, but others perhaps do not, we offer help with research, useful talks and a source of reference material. So my challenge to you all is go out and spread the word.”

6. Treasurer's Report

“I have very little to say regarding the 2008 accounts. We had a good year and despite our endeavours to reduce our balance by spending on capital items such as the splendid new stands, table cloths and book stands, we only finished the year approximately £1,500 down.

“Our Journal production and postage costs last year came to £3,902 but our subscription from members was only £4,670. Our Journal is the ‘public face’ of our Society and therefore we should not attempt to save money by cutting back on this important means of communication so I will be recommending a £1 increase in subscriptions.”

Questioned from the floor on possible uses for surplus funds, the Chairman replied, “We keep reserves for two main reasons: firstly, with membership,

WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

YEAR TO 31 DECEMBER 2008

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

Year to 31 December 2008 Year to 31 December 2007

MEMBERS' SERVICES

INCOME

Subscriptions received for current year	3,090		2,800	
Subscriptions received in advance last year	<u>1,580</u>		<u>2,110</u>	
		4,670		4,910
Bank Interest		1,026		1,042
Tax refund on Gift Aid		<u>393</u>		<u>698</u>
		6,089		6,650
Conference 2007/Open Day 2008		604		674
Less Expenditure		<u>-572</u>		<u>-555</u>
		6,121		6,769

LESS EXPENDITURE

Journal Production and Delivery		3,902		3,409
Members' Interests Fiche		0		8
Hire of Meeting Hall		1,218		849
Speakers		<u>698</u>		<u>475</u>
		5,818		4,741
		<u>303</u>		<u>2,028</u>

OTHER INCOME

Bookstall Sales		1,269		2,761
Plus/minus Stock Variation		250		-341
Less Cost of Sales		<u>-627</u>		<u>-1,565</u>
Courier Service		6		6
Donations		100		116
Refreshments		90		110
Raffles		249		162
WM Marriage Index Searches		13		50
1881 Census Index Searches		0		5
FFHS Rebate on Vouchers		60		69
FHOL Royalties		557		188
Other Research Income		<u>41</u>		<u>3</u>
		2,008		1,564
		<u>2,311</u>		<u>3,592</u>

OVERHEAD EXPENSES

FFHS Subscriptions		173		161
FFHS Insurance and Services		<u>146</u>		<u>249</u>
Tape Hire of Meetings		0		8
Research Expenditure		0		76
Postage, Stationery & Telephone		496		395
Equipment Repairs & Maintenance		432		255
Mileage Allowance		163		36
Subsistence		18		21
Membership of Other Societies		27		34
Library Purchase		13		71
Honoraria and Gifts		74		13
Publicity, including attendance at Open Days		875		488
Disposal of Assets		326		0
Depreciation		<u>761</u>		<u>657</u>
		3,504		2,464
Surplus/Loss for Year		<u>-1,193</u>		<u>1,128</u>

WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Balance Sheet as at 31.12.2008							Balance Sheet as at 31.12.2007		
	Cost or Value at 30.09.1994	Accumulated Depreciation to 31.12.2007	Depreciation year to 31.12.2008	Total Accumulated Depreciation	Value at 31.12.2008		Cost or Value at 30.09.1994	Total Accumulated Depreciation	Value at 31.12.2007
FIXED ASSETS									
1881 Census Index	1,087	1,055	8	1,063	24		1,087	1,055	32
1891 Census	0	0	0	0	0	Disposed of	752	721	31
Fiche Reader Copier	0	0	0	0	0	Disposed of	1,800	1,699	101
Film & Fiche Viewers	0	0	0	0	0	Disposed of	1,080	982	98
Portable Fiche Viewer	0	0	0	0	0	Disposed of	50	49	1
Kodak Slide Projector	315	314	0	314	1		315	314	1
Projector Stand	1	0	0	0	1		1	0	1
1988 IGI Fiche	0	0	0	0	0	Disposed of	75	74	1
Times Divorce Index	11	10	0	10	1		11	10	1
Boxes & Display Shelves	31	30	0	30	1		31	30	1
Heavy Duty Printer	0	0	0	0	0	Disposed of	95	95	0
Harmondsworth Manor Rolls	348	0	0	0	348		348	0	348
Exhibition Display Boards	324	299	6	305	19		324	299	25
Fiche Readers bought 2001	0	0	0	0	0	Disposed of	705	611	94
Lectern bought 2002	400	329	18	347	53		400	329	71
LapTop Computer bought 2002	1,482	1,218	66	1,284	198		1,482	1,218	264
Overhead Projector bought 2005	352	204	37	241	111		352	204	148
Amplification System bought 2006	235	103	33	136	99		235	103	132
Power Point Projector bought 2006	428	187	60	247	181		428	187	241
LapTop Computer bought 2007	795	199	149	348	447		795	199	596
Viewing monitor for laptop bought 2007	170	43	32	75	95		170	43	127
Display Stands & Table Cloths bought 2008	1,409	0	352	352	1,057				
	7,388	3,991	761	4,752	2,636		10,536	8,222	2,314
CURRENT ASSETS									
Stocks:									
Books				1,070				785	
Ordnance Survey Maps				350				316	
WMFHS Memorial CDs				25				18	
Census Vouchers				0				9	
FHOL Vouchers				0				63	
Microfiche				30	1,475			34	1,225
Deposits paid:									
SoG Fair 2008/2009				353				240	
WMFHS Open Day 2008				0	353			100	340
Cash at Bank and In Hand									
COIF Account				13,386				12,691	
Current Account – CAF Bank				1,658				3,932	
Deposit Account – CAF Bank				4,109				3,920	
Cash				85				7	
Floats				26	19,264			32	20,582
Total assets					23,728			24,461	
CURRENT LIABILITIES									
Subscriptions in Advance					2,040				1,580
Total assets less current liabilities					21,688			22,881	
ACCUMULATED FUNDS									
Balance brought forward					22,881				21,753
Deficit/Surplus for year					-1,193				1,128
					21,688				22,881

Signed: Brian E. Page, Treasurer
 Jim Devine, Chairman

and thence income declining, We can continue to run the Society without having to make hasty decisions about our future; and secondly so that we have the funds to buy any equipment the Society and its volunteers need to work properly.”

The increase of £1 per year in subscriptions, to take effect from 1st January, 2010, was proposed by Brian Page and seconded by Valerie Walker and was carried with one abstention.

7. Receiving Financial Statement for the year to 31st December, 2008

The Chairman stated that the Committee had not yet seen these accounts but the advice from the Charity Commission was that it was in order to ask whether or not the members approve of the accounts. This was proposed by Diana Bradley and seconded by Mavis Sibley and unanimously agreed.

8. Appointment of Examiners

Paul Kershaw had expressed his willingness to continue on his own. The Constitution requires “One or more...Examiners”. Pam Smith proposed and Maggie Mold seconded the appointment and it was unanimously agreed.

9. Election of Committee

The Chairman emphasised that the Society is run by a Committee of willing volunteers, however, more are needed to come forward and bring new ideas to the Society. Especially needed is someone who is computer literate and could organise our projects. Also needed is someone who is prepared to train as Membership Secretary with a view to taking over from June, who has to resign next year. Committee meetings are held on the first Wednesday of every month, membership does not require attendance at every meeting but ideally people should be able to attend most. If new committee members cannot be found we face the prospect of a doubtful future. It is not intended to change our Constitution so that the longest you can serve is six years - so please give it some thought.

Jim Devine, Mike Cordery, Chris Hern and Tony Simpson are standing down. They were thanked for all the work they have done over the years.

Richard Chapman, Janet Hagger, Dennis Marks and Muriel Sprott were willing to continue and having served less than three years did not need to be re-elected.

Kay Dudman, Brian Page and June Watkins, having served more than three years on the Committee offered themselves for re-election. Paul Kershaw proposed and Yvonne Masson seconded the re-election for all three and this was agreed unanimously.

Pam Smith and Joan Storkey offered themselves for election to the Committee. There being no other nominations this was proposed by June Watkins and seconded by Janet Hagger: agreed unanimously.

10. Any other Business

Rob Purr proposed a vote of thanks to the Committee as a whole for its work during 2008, this was agreed unanimously. On behalf of the Society, Muriel Sprott made a special presentation in recognition of the services rendered by retiring Committee Members, Mike, Chris and Tony, which was warmly applauded by those present.

There being no further business the Chairman declared the Annual General Meeting closed.

WORLD WIDE WEB

Some new records online:

- 110,000 Royal Marine service registers between 1842 and 1936, with a free index, can be found on the TNA website:
www.nationalarchives.gov.uk
- Ancestry has put online the first of the records from the London Metropolitan Archives, i.e. the Deaths and Burials between 1834-1906 and the Births and Baptisms between 1834-1934 from the records of the London Boards of Guardians: *www.ancestry.co.uk*
- Findmypast has added 44,000 baptisms from the London Docklands to their Parish Records collection: *www.findmypast.com*
- Cremation and burial registers for the UK and the Republic of Ireland can be searched by country, region, county, burial authority or crematorium. The majority of UK burial registers are in paper form but a move is growing to digitise these and to add them to this website. At present it contains records for Angus Council in Scotland, the London Boroughs of Islington, Camden, Havering and Brent, also Kent and Sussex Crematorium and Tunbridge Wells Cemetery. Burial data will include information on other interments within a grave. In addition there will be cemetery maps, also photographs of headstones and scans of Books of Remembrance: *www.deceasedonline*
- UKBMD has launched a complimentary site, UKGDL, to include Genealogical Directories and Lists, e.g. school lists, trade directories, electoral rolls, passenger lists and old photographs. This site gives you links on a county or category basis and is free to use, although some sites to which they link may make a charge: *www.ukgld.org.uk*

- The official Government source of genealogical data for Scotland has added scans of the original 1881 Scottish census records to the other censuses already available: www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk
- Foreign Registers and Returns, 1627-1960, the originals of which are held at TNA in series RG33, have been added to the Nonconformist Records listed by The Genealogist. These records include births, baptisms, marriages, deaths and burials of British subjects abroad in Europe, the Empire and, for some reason, Lundy Island. A notable section records deaths from enemy action in the Far East, between 1941 and 1945: www.thegenealogist.co.uk
- 23 million birth, marriage and death records for the whole of Ireland, covering Protestant marriages 1845-1958, and other denominational marriages, plus births and deaths 1864-1958 are free to access on: www.familysearch

THE HOOVER EVACUEES: A FOLLOW UP

Vina Williams née Wales

I was one of the 87 'Hoover' Evacuees that went to North Canton, Ohio, in August 1940. (See WMFHS Journal, June 2008) We were welcomed by employees of the Hoover Co. in the U.S.A. and also by citizens of the small town of North Canton.

We were treated in a kind and generous way. Mr. H.W. HOOVER himself took a personal interest in us and was affectionately known as 'Uncle' HOOVER to us all.

The unique feature of our group is the manner in which we have kept in contact with our American families and also with one another. We have had several reunions, two in North Canton and three at the Hoover Building in Perivale. In August, 1990, 50 years to the day after we had first arrived, we were hosted in North Canton. We were entertained and welcomed and made honorary citizens of North Canton. Our last reunion was held at the Hoover Building, Perivale, now a Tesco store, and the occasion was hosted by Tesco. We hit the national news, this time 60 years to the day we left the Hoover Building on 9th August, 1940.

I am now involved in the Sea-Vac (children evacuated overseas) Research Project, sponsored by the University of Reading and the English Speaking Union.



A Member of the
Federation of Family
History Societies

Registered Charity
No. 291906

www.west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk

Lateral Thinking

Another Angle



A One Day Conference

Saturday 26th September 2009
10 - 4.30pm

St Mary's Church Hall, Twickenham, Middlesex TW1 3NJ

Twickenham Station (mainline from Waterloo) – 10 minutes walk to the hall
Arragon Road Multi-storey Car Park – 5 minutes walk to the hall

Michael Gandy:

'How English Records Work – What There Is and What There Isn't...'

Eric Probert:

'Lesser Known Sources'

Meryl Catty & Audrey Gillett:

'Leave No Stone Unturned'

Stefan Dickers:

'Recording The East End on a Shoestring: The Bishopsgate Voices Project'

Refreshments will be available morning and afternoon.

Bring a packed lunch or eat locally at the many cafés and riverside pubs.

Tickets £9

Available from Mrs. K.A. Dudman, 119 Coldershaw Rd, Ealing, London W13 9DU
Please send S.A.E. with cheque payable to **West Middlesex Family History Society**

Years ago, as the first paying visitors wandered around the ancestral piles which had, at last, through financial necessity, opened their doors to the public, they probably viewed the family portraits hanging on the walls and thought to themselves that it must be nice to be able to trace your family back to the year dot. They also probably thought that the likes of themselves would never be able to do so, that their own families would certainly not feature in old records that in those days were still, for the most part - except for the intermittent attentions of a few antiquarians - lying neglected in damp repository basements, in private libraries or solicitors' offices.

The visitors would remember vaguely that the most basic events of their lives, that is their births, marriages and deaths, were stored at Somerset House - many still believing this long after the records had been moved elsewhere - but few would have ventured into those hallowed halls to try and 'look themselves up'. Those who did, without the back-up and assistance we



now take for granted, often got it wrong and passed down to their children and grandchildren some rather fallacious ‘facts’. Indeed, if the man in the street had wanted to start assembling his family tree, he would have found it much more difficult than it is today: as Terrick FITZHUGH states in his book, *How to Write a Family History*, in the 1940s the Society of Genealogists only had about half as many members as some county family history societies have today, and there were only about half-a-dozen county record offices; and there were virtually no published guides to the subject.

Concomitant with the general non-availability of basic records was the tendency, which still annoyingly pertains amongst published material even today, for so-called ‘histories’ to dwell on the great and the wealthy, so that ordinary people must have felt that their own ancestors took no part at all in ‘history’, indeed were not even there! This apparent ‘non-existence’ of what was in fact the majority of the population was hardly conducive to formulating ideas about putting together one’s family tree. So family historians today have had to look at history in a different light from that which they learnt at school, concentrating on the sort of situations their own ancestors found themselves in. What did wheelwrights do? What took place over the farming year? How was rural life organised and how did it affect all those ag. labs? Why did country people migrate to the towns? What were their own ancestors likely to be doing during such events as the Spanish Armada and the Battle of Waterloo?

Perhaps the greatest spur to the entrance of ordinary people into the realms of genealogy was the coming of the International Genealogical Index (IGI), which lists people by name and not by rank and has been, from the time it became generally available in record offices and libraries, perhaps the most-used and useful finding aid in family history. And following on from that, having whetted people’s appetite for more, at last other records were opened up, brought into the light of day and into people’s ken, making them aware that their own ancestors not only had figured in records, such as parish registers, but were still there, just waiting to be discovered. The unknown, unsung millions had re-emerged and were clamouring to tell their story.

After recovering from the shock, people quickly cottoned on, and the family history pastime exploded upon the scene, more and more people being introduced to it by relatives and friends. The membership of the Society of Genealogists grew from a few scholars and enthusiasts to thousands. Now the authorities gradually (and rather grudgingly) became aware of what was happening. Record offices were forced to move to new, more user-friendly premises, having tardily come to the conclusion that the research is physically arduous and takes hours, and that people have to have somewhere

to eat and have a drink and to rest both mind and body from their exertions. The great new People's Palaces of Kew and the London Metropolitan Archives sprang up like mushrooms after rain, all better-late-than-never welcome. One of the recommendations of the *Efficiency Scrutiny Report on the PRO 1991* proclaims, "Greater priority should be given to making the records accessible to a wider public, through a more popular publications list, a broader programme of additional services, expansion of suitable retailing activities and exhibitions".

Family history societies, formed by small groups of enthusiasts, grew to attract large memberships and were able to influence the scheme of things, initiating great programmes of indexing and recording, as well as providing a forum for people to communicate with each other about their researches and share their joys and frustrations. The development and availability of computers arrived just when they were needed. Now records could be converted from fragile one-off pieces of paper to all-available electronic copies. The technical wizards wrote dedicated programs, academics found researching the statistics of ordinary people was actually quite educational and not beneath their intellectual notice, and commercial interests found that with such a large potential market there was money in it. And there perhaps lies two snags: with so much professional help now available in the form of indexes, computer programs and books etc., there is a danger that family history will again become too expensive for ordinary people and they will again go into retreat; also that those original records, so recently re-discovered by the nation at large, may be put back in storage in favour of their electronic counterparts.

And future family historians, once all the indexes are 'in', may only have to press a button or move a mouse to find out all there is in the records about their ancestors. They will not experience the fun, elation and frustration of the pastime that present researchers still experience. 'Which leads to the question: is it possible to 'resurrect' virtually everyone who has died over the last few centuries and join them up again into families, so that they will all become 'known', albeit with gaps which could be filled by shrewd guesses? A 'world-wide web' of people stretching back into the depths of history? And with ongoing processing of events as they are recorded perhaps in future no- one need ever be 'lost' to us again.

So even if the hobby of family history gradually peters out as all the research gets done and finished, at least we of our generation will have the satisfaction of knowing that our generation was largely responsible for bringing those ordinary people back from the mists of time to take their proper place in history.

The following extract was taken from The Acton and Chiswick Gazette, Friday, September 3, 1897.

LIST OF CONSENTING TRADESMEN

The movement for a Thursday half-holiday among the tradesmen and shop assistants of Chiswick is already meeting with great success. The results of the first canvas of the various trades are considered eminently satisfactory. Nearly all the leading shop-keepers heartily favour two o'clock closing; many have resolved to close in any event; and with a few exceptions, all will close if the movement becomes general. The

trade of Chiswick is principally confined to the High-road, and to this locality the canvassers have chiefly devoted themselves. Seven or eight tradesmen have so far declined to close, but it is anticipated that their opposition will be overcome. The following is a list of the tradesmen who have up to the present consented to close, either absolutely or conditionally upon the movement becoming general:

Grocery and Provision Trade

A.K. Kemp	306 High-road
Ernest Beavis	388 High-road
E.P. Bentfield	268 High-road
Gapps Limited (G.H. Wells)	440 High-road
Buckle and Barker	246 High-road
S. Soutar and Co.	206 High-road
William Moleseley	296 High-road
Alfred M. Mitchell	373 High-road
E. Stone and Co.	372 High-road, and 46 Devonshire-road
W.W. Avis	101 Devonshire-road
Alfred W. Brazier	92 Devonshire-road
Fred W. Jefferies	38 Devonshire-road
C. Fenn	30 Devonshire-road
W.E. Kington	184 High-road
C.H. Leach	Gordon House, Parade, High-road
Joseph Eden	161 High-road
George Snoad	464 High-road
John Smith Dent	347 High-road

Greengrocers

W. Stone	
C.E. Page	38 Turnham Green-terrace
C.J. Scott	166 High-road
H. Trusler	190 High-road
J. Hamilton	511 High-road
Daws	369 High-road
J. Boddy	
Geo. G. Duncombe	442 High-road
C. Richardson	298 High-road
A. Foster	12 Devonshire-road
J.H. Turnell	44 Devonshire-road
G.H. Francis	119 Devonshire-road
A.E. Haynes	17 Devonshire-road
J. Payne	1 Lawn-terrace
R. Whittock	212 High-road

Boot Trade

Wharton & Co., the Chiswick Boot Company	256 High-road
Lilley and Skinner (<i>H. Bushnell</i>)	324 High-road
Lilley and Skinner (<i>G. Dowling, manager</i>)	176 High-road
F. G. Dadds	20 Devonshire-road
Rabbits and Sons (<i>A. Hockham</i>)	294 High-road
A. J. Robertson	36 Devonshire-road
E. Wittenburg	3 and 4 Bank Building High-road
Mr. E. M. Watts	High-road, Gunnersbury

Hairdressers

Griffiths Bros.	300 High-road
C. Vierke	4 Elliott-road, and 484 High-road
F. Hulsmoynn	Gunnersbury Station
N. Poulton	55 Bolton-gardens
S. M. Salvoneski	40 Devonshire-road
H. Eydmann	High-road
John Burn	8 Devonshire-road
James Walter Farrell	99 Devonshire-road
August Storch	57 Hogarth-lane

Stationers and Fancy Trade

R.H. Robinson and Co.	437 High-road
E.F. Strother	470 High-road
E. Kempton	458 High-road
E. Sparrow	349 High-road
Jas. V. Watson	204 High-road
J. Bissley	414 High-road

Watchmakers and Jewellers

Henry Hart Jones	260 High-road
Charles Kilpin	250 High-road
E. Gayden	170 High-road
Mr. Day	Gunnersbury

Butchers

Mr. B. Covell	The Promenade, High-road
Messrs. Ward and Co.	High-road

Drapers, Milliners, and Costumiers

W.H. Sutton and Co.	The Promenade (conditionally)
Allin Bros.	The Promenade
W. Soper	High-road
J. Wain	High-road
James Jones	264, 266 High-road
A.G. Rankin and Co.	216, 218, 222 High-road
Mrs. J. Miller	200 High-road
E. Alford	174 High-road
R. Roma	136 High-road
A.B. Rutherford	126 High-road

Tailors and Outfitters

Barnett and Foster	142 High-road
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Fishmongers

E. Lock	2 Elliott-road
Billingham Bros.	128 High-road
W.D. Portch	318 High-road
H. Perry	10 Stile Hall Parade
E. Elliston	367 High-road

Baker

Arthur Henry Chapman	446 High-road
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My story begins in West Middlesex - Twickenham or Ealing. Here it was that my Aunt, one of my mother's younger sisters, met her future husband, Len ASHBEY. He had emigrated to Canada in 1912 from a farming community in Cambridgeshire. On leave from the Canadian Army in WW1, he visited his Aunt in Twickenham (or Ealing). His cousin's close Friend, Frances FRANEY (always known as Tingy or Ting) lived a few doors away, and so they met. Len must have entranced Tingy with tales of log-cabin homesteading in Alberta, for in 1920 she set off alone to marry him in Edmonton.

They had many tales to tell of adventure and achievement, of hardship and disappointment, as they cleared the land with their own hands. Under the homesteading system, a person, and particularly a war veteran, could stake a claim on land under the government scheme, for, I think, \$10 and provided they built a home, living in it for a certain period each year and cleared a specified acreage for production they could eventually claim title to the deeds and become the owner. This Len and Tingy did in Tawatinaw and, making a go of it, were able to sell up and buy better land further north outside Colinton, and only a half-mile from a school, very necessary as their family was growing.

In 1940 Auntie Ting wrote to her siblings in England, offering a safe home to all her nieces and nephews for the duration of the war. This was most generous as it could have meant the arrival of the five children who were of an age (between 5 and 15) permitted to be sent under the government scheme. In the event only my sister Brenda, aged 15 and I, nearly nine, went. We had previously been evacuated to Findon Valley, near Worthing, For a short time in 1940, not the safest of locations!

Some time before our departure, kept secret for security reasons, my father had asked me how I would like to go to Canada. I said "yes", knowing nothing about it except that Auntie Ting, on a family visit three years earlier, had talked about it with a very strange accent. So it was not until Brenda and I were on a coach in Harrow being waved to and blown kisses by our parents and our elder sister, aged 18, that I realised it was only the two of us going and not the whole family. Dad was looking very stiff upper-lipped, Brenda later said, and Mum and Margaret were visibly distressed. "With security so tight, they were not to know our port of embarkation or date of sailing, nothing until we were safely on Canadian soil some weeks later.

The coachload of children was taken to a training college outside London under the auspices of the CORB (Children's Overseas Reception Board).

Here we were joined by coaches of children from other parts of the country and thence, after a few days, by train to Liverpool. We knew we were going to stay with our aunt, but other children had no idea where in Canada they were going, or to whom. Eventually we sailed on the SS *Oronsay*, sharing a comfortable double cabin. The crossing was pretty rough at times and Brenda was very seasick, as were many of the children and quite a few of the crew. I was not. We were on the Atlantic for about two weeks, with plenty of things to keep us occupied, apart from games, such as identifying ships in our convoy: cruisers, destroyers, etc. (some days none to be seen at all) and, of course, lifeboat drill, which frightened some of the children getting into the little boats.

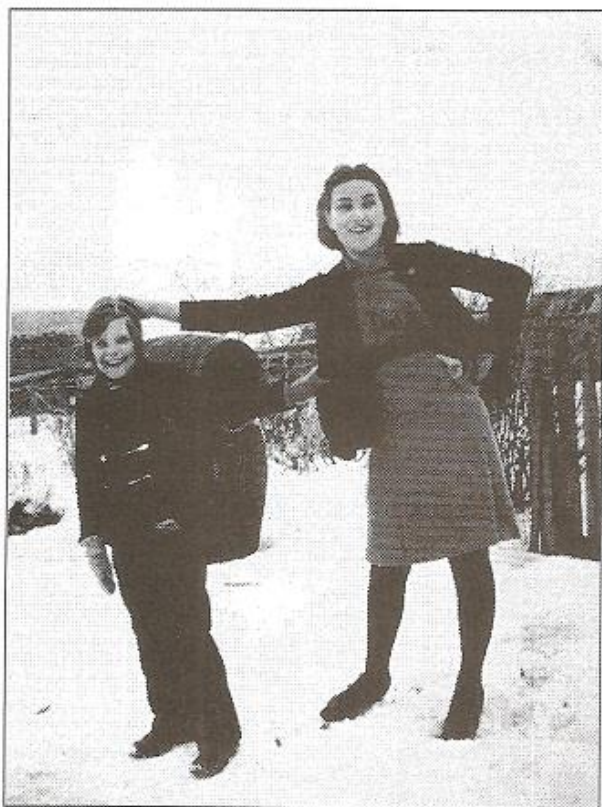
We got to Halifax, Nova Scotia safely; we were lucky, as not long afterwards the ill-fated *City of Benares* was torpedoed with the loss of nearly 90 children; no more were sent after that. Put on trains, we left for our various destinations. My memories of this journey are: people speaking very strangely, but kindly; horrible bread on board the train (four or five days and nights), which looked and tasted like cotton wool we thought, as we had never had sliced bread before; children leaving the train en route, so fewer and fewer on board as we travelled west across hour after hour of empty prairie, with just an occasional farm and the ubiquitous grain elevators here and there beside the track. When we got to Edmonton we were the only two left of our original group. There we were put on a local train for the 100 mile trip to Colinton Station, in the Province of Alberta, about 7 miles from Auntie and Uncle's farm. They did not know what day we would arrive and so, it being harvest when neither Uncle nor Ben, our 19 year old cousin, could be spared to meet the train, we were met on arrival by someone from one of the three general stores in the little town and he drove us out to the farm, as pre-arranged by uncle.

In the farm kitchen we had a bowl of wild blueberries and thick cream before our cousin Norah, aged 17, took us across the fields to meet Uncle Len, who with a team of horses, was cutting grain with the binder. Apparently he took one look at my "sparrow's legs", as he thought them and decided I'd have to be fattened up to survive the cold winters. This he and Auntie did to such good effect that I doubled my weight in a year. Our parents must have been horrified when they got snaps of us looking gross, our clothes were not smart either, just old things for farm life.

It was a large mixed farm of some 500 acres with cereal crops and livestock: dairy and beef cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry and, of course, ten or twelve horses for both farm work and for transport when road conditions meant motor vehicles couldn't be used (6 foot snow drifts, etc.). We have many memories of this farm life, so different from what we were used to in North Harrow. There was the annual thresh gang, when our aunt and cousin would

cook three meals for ten to twelve hungry men every day, including half a dozen large fruit pies per sitting, all this on a wood-burning range in the August heat, with no mod cons. This lasted several days until all Uncle's crop was threshed when they would all move on with the threshing machine to the next farm.

Our neighbours (the nearest some miles away), were of many nationalities: English, Scots, Irish, French, Belgian, German, Polish, Russian, Ukrainian, Czech, mostly immigrants, first or second generation, but whatever their nationality they often asked us how things were going in "the old country", meaning England, although obviously that was not their "old country". In winter, when the land was under snow and there was more time to socialise, we would all wrap up warmly and visit neighbours either in the cutter (a small one-horse open sleigh, seating three or four), or if many were making the journey, a box wagon on two sets of runners would be used; the box would be filled with straw, under which we snuggled, wrapped in blankets.



March 1941, after only six months, unable to fasten our clothes

With bells and harness jingling as we sped across the snow it was magical. A winter job for the men was cutting great blocks of ice from the nearby lake; this was for cool storage over the hot summer in our ice-house, a log shack with a straw roof, where they buried the ice under straw. They also found time to mend harness and check over the farm implements ready for the new season. Our uncle made us skis from planks of wood with a bit of tin can nailed on the sharp end and just a leather strap (not adjustable) to keep them on our snowhoots or moccasins. We sometimes had to use them to get to school, just half a mile away, because the snow had drifted so deeply.

It was a one-room school on a two acre plot, which also had two privies and a barn for horses, as some of the children rode to school rather than walk several miles each way. The one teacher taught all grades up to 9th, I think. My sister took her 10th and 11th grade by correspondence course, working through the papers at the school. For her Grade 12 (just a hit below A Level

standard) she went to live in Edmonton to attend high school. After graduating she worked in a bank, so visited us on the farm very rarely. We missed each other.

Early in 1943 my Aunt was so unwell it was decided, after consulting my parents, that I, too, should go to Edmonton. Here I stayed with an army officer and his family and found they really only wanted me for a resident

baby-sitter while they went dancing, and I was not yet 12! I had not been there long when I contracted tonsillitis, so my Aunt took me back to the farm and then to Athabasca hospital, some 18 miles away, to have my tonsils and adenoids out. I stayed on the farm for a bit while they decided what to do about me, until just after Christmas 1943, when I was sent back to Edmonton, this time to a loving, caring family who had just lost a baby daughter. They were great and set about slimming me down and making me look less like a "hay seed" and I loved them both and their little 4 year-old son.

When Brenda was 18 she applied to return home to join up, again with our parents' permission, but security and red tape meant she did not sail back until the summer of 1944, when she was nearly 19. Saying goodbye after all we had gone through together was sad for both of us and I still have the silver bangle she bought me as a parting gift. BUT on the sea voyage she was introduced to a crew member whose family lived in Harrow, they fell



March 1941, Brenda and Tricia with our Canadian cousin



Autumn 1941, very fat after one year on the farm – getting produce ready for winter storage

for each other and have just recently celebrated their diamond wedding. So we are all glad she sailed when she did, on the *SS Bayano*. Many other memories: skunks and their revolting smell; watching out for coyotes whilst herding sheep in the long, hot summer holidays; lambing; relief when the vicious turkey cock, which used to attack me, was slaughtered for Christmas; coal-oil lamps; floursack curtains and underwear; last year's mail order catalogue in the privy (for use not reading); the joy of choosing new snowsuits and boots from the catalogue; sounds of the ice breaking up on the Athabasca River nearly 20 miles away; the spectacular colourful flashes of the Northern Lights, etc.

Did we miss our parents and sister? Of course, but it was such a different world on the farm that our old life seemed remote. They sent letters and presents, usually a book, on birthdays and at Christmas. Dad, quite an artist, used to draw pictures on aerogrammes for us.

Brenda and I were taken, possibly in 1941, to a studio in Edmonton to record messages for them back home and by now we, with our strong Canadian accents, must have sounded foreign to their English ears. Sadly these have gone the way of all shellac discs, broken and unplayable.

When I went to live in Edmonton the second time, my kind guardians sent me off to Sunday School where I was immediately befriended by a girl of English and Scottish parentage. Dear Nan, she took me skating, introduced me to her friends and generally showed me around the city. We still correspond today and have met several times over the years, mostly in England. She and her husband took us on a four day tour of the Rockies on our only visit since the war.

I returned to austerity Britain in late July 1945 and found it very boring and the food was awful! Our diet was relieved somewhat by food parcels from my kind guardians and from Nan's parents.

We had had a wonderful experience and we were grateful for the care our Aunt and Uncle gave us and for my Guardians and for the folks Brenda lodged with, all so kind, and I know that I, at least, must have been a trial to them at times.

Brenda and I returned to the farm about 25 years ago for the wedding of one of our cousin's daughters. We could not believe the changes: flush toilets instead of a privy, running water indoors, fridges and washing machines, etc. powered by a home generator, telephone - a different world, but we cherish our memories of the war years on the farm.

THE 1641-2 PROTESTATION RETURNS FOR MIDDLESEX

In 1641 Parliament decreed that ALL males over the age of 18 should swear an “Oath of Allegiance” to the Protestant Church of England, Parliament and the King Charles I. Although many parts of England have no record of these returns we, in Middlesex, have approximately 80% of the county: 16,000 plus names.

The following is the oath which each male had to swear:

I, do, in the Presence of Almighty God, promise, vow, and protest to maintain and defend, as far as lawfully I may, I with my Life, Power, and Estate, the true Reformed Protestant Religion, expressed in the Doctrine of the Church of England, against all Popery and Popish Innovations, within this Realm, contrary to the same Doctrine, and according to the Duty of my Allegiance, to His Majesty’s Royal Person, Honour, and Estate, as also the Power and Priviledges of Parliaments, the lawful Rights and Liberties of the Subjects, and every Person that maketh this Protestation, in whatsoever he shall do in the lawful Pursuance of the same; and to my power, and as far as lawfully I may, I will oppose and by all good Ways and Means endeavour to bring to condign Punishment all such as shall, either by Force, Practice, Counsels, Plots, Conspiracies, or otherwise, do any Thing to the contrary of any Thing in this present Protestation contained; and further, that I shall, in all just and honourable Ways, endeavour to preserve the Union and Peace betwixt the Three Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland: and neither for Hope, Fear, nor other Respect, shall relinquish this Promise, Vow, and Protestation.

Brian PAGE has transcribed the Middlesex Protestations from the originals in the House of Lords Records Office. They threw up a few interesting speculations, which may help the family history researcher. The smaller parishes would seem to have had the Oath taken in the local church and probably when the parishioners were seated in their usual pews. This gives us an idea as to the friends and relatives sitting around them and in the case of the unmarried, where the future bride’s family may have come from.

The index is held on the Society’s lap top computers and can be viewed either at Society meetings, or at our attendance at family history fairs. Alternatively, you can contact Brian direct, see the back page of the Journal. More details can be found on our website.

Sex and Love in Shakespeare and the Jacobean, Dr. Peter Storfer.

If we were ever in any doubt that ‘the past is another country’, this would have been dispelled by Dr Peter STORFER’s talk, when he took us expertly through the mores and subject-matter of Shakespearean and Jacobean theatre, high-lighting the rather different mindsets of both dramatists and society in that era. But was it actually so different?

As many of the most popular plays contained scenes of violence, this tended to become extreme, as in John WEBSTER’s *The Duchess of Malfi*, and themes became darker. Echoing today’s escalation of violence in films and TV, it would seem that each new production had to ‘improve’ on the last to satisfy the public; the likes of Quentin TARANTINO would probably have been appreciated and popular in those days. It could be that the subtler nuances would have been more appreciated by the people in the posh seats than by the groundlings, but perhaps the poorer of our ancestors who occasionally were able to scrape together a few coppers to attend a performance, were able to understand as well as cheer the plays they went to see, without fully appreciating how the plays’ themes fitted into the society in which they were living. For like classical Greek playwrights before them, and PINTER and his contemporaries since, the Jacobean were exploring the darker side of the human psyche and were perhaps also revelling in their power to shock.

Looking back, particularly to the old world’s sense of love, it may have been the influence of Christian values that suggested to SHAKESPEARE & Co. that love in their time was being corrupted, illustrated particularly in the Jacobean revenge tragedies. Love had lost purity and become venal, leading to its more earthy manifestations, as in *Hamlet* with its undertones of incest (between Hamlet and his mother) and between brother and sister in John FORD’s *’Tis pity she’s a whore*, in *The Changeling* by Thomas MIDDLETON a woman seems to fall for a man because of, rather than despite, his ugliness; blood lust is at the fore in *Othello* and *Macbeth*, and lust for power in *Macbeth* and *King Lear*. But a sense of Divine Grace led to themes of salvation and redemption.

If some of these themes were above the heads of some of the audience, there were always clownish characters like Falstaff, Feste and poor old Malvolio to raise a few belly laughs, and there were ‘nice’ themes such as comedy and romance: the mature love of Beatrice and Benedict in *Much Ado About Nothing* (were they based on SHAKESPEARE and his wife Anne

HATHAWAY?) and the innocent or young love of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* and *Romeo and Juliet*. The amount of cross-dressing suggests that at that time someone dressed as a member of the opposite sex was accepted as such: some women occasionally dressed as men in order to walk the streets in safety. And the audience probably appreciated SHAKESPEARE's sly allusion to the rival Rose Theatre, well known for its odour due to its proximity to open sewers: "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet".

Even at its height Jacobean theatre was coming towards the end of an era — just around the corner were the Age of Reason, and the march of science. The arts, especially the theatre, were undergoing something of an explosion, perhaps because people, particularly the developing mercantile class, were earning more and had some spare money left over for entertainment. Puritan strictures were still some way off, when the pendulum, as it always does, would swing the other way, and anyway without love and lust there would be no family history.

The History of Fishing at Chiswick was the title of the talk by *James Wisdom*, Chairman of Brentford and Chiswick Local History Society.

He came to speak about a subject on which he has done considerable research. Modern technology has enabled him to magnify images of fishing which make up a small part of pictorial images of the river.

Between Battersea and the Thames estuary the water is brackish due to a mix of salt and fresh water, but at Chiswick salinity is low. In medieval times some sea fish came upriver to spawn, so a thriving Thames fishing industry was able to take advantage of the presence of both river and sea fish. One of the main types being caught was barbel, but gudgeon, dace, and European smelt came into the river in such quantities they were also used as fertiliser. There were many varieties of eel but these are not now considered fat enough for cooking, so today's jellied eels are imported from Holland. The lamprey, a parasitical creature, was also popular, especially with Royalty.

ROCQUE's map of 1746 shows the two fishing communities of Strand on the Green and Chiswick Mall. From 1411 Thomas HOLGILL was granted permission for a fish weir between Strand on the Green and Mortlake; this was probably constructed between Oliver's Island and the bank, leaving a reasonable passage on the Surrey side for vessels, but Sheen fishermen complained the Chiswick fishermen were preventing fish from passing, to their great loss. Fish weirs and eel traps were an easy way to catch fish, only necessitating setting them up across a waterway and waiting for the fish to swim into them and become trapped. The Thames Archaeological Survey of the 1990s found the remains of five fish traps between Teddington and

Putney: some of them proved to be of Saxon date. Fish traps were a constant hazard for boat traffic. King John tried to have them removed but this had little effect. The term “a pretty kettle of fish” refers to the keddels - great baskets used in the traps. Although these seasonal structures caused a lot of friction they generated great wealth.

In 1173, to provide part of its income, Merton Priory was granted fishing rights, which it sub-contracted to local parishes. The neighbouring manors of Sutton Court and Chiswick were owned by the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's, who were supplied with barbel and lamprey by Sutton Court, and grain for beer and bread, by Chiswick.

In the 17th and 18th centuries nets were increasingly used. 56 feet long and 6 feet deep and weighted with terracotta weights, probably made by local brickmakers, they were towed in great loops between two rowing boats. Fish were dropped into a well aboard the boat. By the 18th century many local fishermen were wealthy: in 1751 George HOSKINS of Chiswick owned several houses and a malthouse. Some of his houses were in Sluts Hole, the heart of the fishing settlement at Chiswick, next to St Nicholas parish church. The name may refer to a sluice at one end of a stream which ran through Chiswick and has been traced on old maps. The area was later renamed Fishermen's Place. Pond Close at Chiswick may refer to a pond where caught fish were kept to keep them fresh. More conflict for Thames fishermen was to occur in the early 19th century when gentlemen wanted to turn the river into a sporting river for leisure fishing.

One of the last professional fishermen was Chiswick's Bomber PEARCE. Some of the PEARCE family, first recorded in the area in 1704, feature in the famous picture of the Last Supper by ZOFFANY- now hanging in St Paul's Brentford - in which he used local fishermen as models for the disciples. In the 1851 census there were seventeen households of fishermen, with 26 surnames amongst 70 people. With the advent of both the railways and refrigeration, fish were now being brought from the North Sea, and a photo of a Chiswick fish shop taken in the 1970s shows mainly North Sea fish being sold, only a short distance from the River Thames.

History of the Bath Road. James Marshall, Local Studies Librarian at Hounslow, gave a talk on the origins of the famous Bath Road which, despite its name, runs from Hounslow as far as Cornwall.

In its first manifestation, as an important Roman road, the Bath Road ran from London to Staines, then across heathland to present-day Silchester, site of the Roman town of Calleva Atrebatum. Calleva was an important junction for a number of roads which branched off in various directions. After the

Roman period a number of roads went out of use and the old road between Staines and Calleva became known as the 'Devil's Highway'.

The modern Bath Road (on the route of the A4) crosses the Long Ford and runs to Maidenhead, then on to Reading, but the old Roman road is nine miles to the south: only some 40% of medieval roads follow Roman alignments. The Roman Bath Road did not continue in use in Anglo-Saxon times, so at what point did the modern Bath Road come into use?

In the 8th century Lundenwic, in the area of Covent Garden and the Aldwych, was the most important centre of overseas trade. During the time of the Danish (Viking) invasions, Alfred the Great occupied the old, abandoned walled town of London and restored the Roman walls - trade was too valuable to London to remain undefended. New quays were built along the river frontage and trade once again flourished, the new settlement within the walls initially being called Lundenberg.

However, in the second half of the 11th century came the Norman Conquest. Business continued on the waterfront but now intrusive castles, such as the Tower of London to the east and Baynards Castle in the west, watched over the citizens. Kings now reigned who were also kings in Northern France, and they travelled a great deal between the two countries; the court, and the law, went with them. A new law base was needed, and by Henry II's reign in the late 1100s London became increasingly important as an administrative and legal centre, those high up in the ecclesiastical and secular worlds built houses near to this centre of influence, and Westminster rose as a centre of legal and political power.

New roadways linked England's towns, fulfilling the same purpose as the Roman roads of old. So did the Bath Road emerge during this period? Its influence on the prosperity of towns along its route can be traced historically, such as at Reading, which already appears in Domesday Book with a market and mint. Henry II founded a great Abbey there, the monks described by chronicler William of Malmesbury as most hospitable and holy, with guests arriving every hour of the day: this was a monastic tradition, and a monastery's guesthouse was amongst the first buildings to be built.

Windsor developed from the 10th century onwards - Old Windsor had been the centre of an Anglo-Saxon hunting ground - and became prosperous, and a wooden bridge was built over to the Eton side. The natural geology was an influence on the position of the road. A band of gravel known as the Taplow gravel runs through Middlesex and reaches as far as Maidenhead. It almost forms the surface of a road in itself, and gravel is readily available for road repairs.

Old maps suggest the Bath Road intrudes on the Anglo-Saxon agricultural landscape in which, from around the year 900, nucleated Anglo-Saxon villages lie at regular intervals - if the Bath Road had existed when they were established, these villages might be expected to gravitate towards it.

The town of Hounslow also seems to intrude on the landscape. The parish boundary, perhaps dating from the 11th century between Heston and Isleworth, runs along the High Street, suggesting these villages were in existence before the town arose. Before the 19th century the town only had a chapel, no church of its own; baptisms, marriages and burials were performed at Heston or Isleworth church, and the townsfolk paid dues to these parishes.

The Bath Road runs between the common fields of the parish of Heston to the north and Hounslow Heath to the south. The Trinitarian Friars, who in the early 1200s established themselves at one end of the main street, near the present Holy Trinity church, were probably attracted to the town as they could raise money by providing services to travellers along the road, money needed for their work in obtaining the release of prisoners of the 'barbarians'. The first documentary evidence for Hounslow is in 1215, that of Maidenhead 1205.

Another example of a town along the road growing in prosperity is Hungerford, which first grew up on the hillside above the fording place over the River Kennet but seems later to have been drawn down into the valley by the Bath Road; by 1170 Hungerford was sufficiently important to be granted the status of a Borough.

Up to the early 1200s Maidenhead also only had a chapel of ease. The name comes from 'Maiden's hythe', a wharf, so there was a strong association between the town and the River Thames. A wooden bridge was built, inns sprang up and Maidenhead became more prosperous than nearby Bray, which is far more ancient. Similarly Hounslow also began to have inns and outstripped Heston and Isleworth. So the origin of the modern Bath Road can be traced to around the second half of the 1100s to the early 1200s.

The heyday of both the Bath Road and towns along it such as Hounslow surely came in the 18th century, due to the success and popularity of the great health resort at Bath, superior as it was to other spas around the country, and the greater ease of travel in the coaching era. Hounslow's inns such as the Bell, the Red Lion and the George were kept busy serving the many travellers, which often included Royalty on their way to Windsor.

People in West London History

This annual event was held on the 21st March, 2009, at Montague Hall, Montague Road, Hounslow. Here is a resume of those talks relating to the West Middlesex area.

Jane Kimber, Borough Archivist of Hammersmith and Fulham, gave a flavour of some of the clever and eccentric people who made this area their home.

A Workshop Culture: Artists and Craftsmen of Hammersmith Riverside

In the quiet haven between the busy A4 and the riverside, 18th and 19th century houses still stand. Originally they were surrounded by meadows, and although Hammersmith was not considered 'smart', by the early 19th century the connection with art had begun. TURNER lived for a time at Upper Mall. Nearby in the still-standing Hammersmith Terrace a number of artists lived such as DE LOUTHERBERG, a fellow member of the Royal Academy with TURNER, and stage designer for GARRICK and SHERIDAN. Returning destitute after a stay in Switzerland, DE LOUTHERBERG and his wife tried to earn money by faith healing and patients visited the house: it was not a success as later angry crowds mobbed the house.

From the 1870s a bigger artistic community gathered. William MORRIS lived at 26 Upper Mall ('Kelmescott House') from 1878 till his death in 1896. A man of great energy he was said to have died of "being too much William Morris". His daughter Mary, who herself made a considerable contribution to the Arts and Crafts Movement, lived after she married at 8 Hammersmith Terrace, where George Bernard SHAW came to stay for several months. He and Mary had a relationship which he described as a 'mystic marriage'. Edward BURNE-JONES, MORRIS's friend, lived at 'The Grange', North End Road, for 30 years, and illustrated books for MORRIS's Kelmescott Press. At 15 Upper Mall the Doves Press was founded by the partnership of WALKER and SANDERSON, the latter living first at Hammersmith Terrace and later at Upper Mall. However the partners were not compatible and after WALKER withdrew SANDERSON threw the presses into the Thames; some may still be there, under the mud.

At 3 Hammersmith Terrace lived the eccentric Edward JOHNSTON, a calligrapher who designed the typeface still used in signs on the Underground. He was a close friend of Eric GILL, who lived in Black Lion Lane but later moved out to create a community in Ditchling, Sussex. GILL also designed print types still in use today; he wore monk-like robes and had an irregular private life. In the area also lived Sir William Blake RICHMOND, whose

father was a leading member of the aesthetic movement and a friend of William BLAKE. Between 1898 and 1934 Sir Frank BRANGWYN lived at 'Temple Lodge', Queen Street; his studio is now The Gate Restaurant.

The artists at one time formed a Corps of Artist Volunteers. Some were, like William MORRIS, interested in social improvement and set up workshops and classes. In the 20th century, Eric RAVILIOUS lived at 48 Upper Mall, between 1931 and 1932. He produced watercolours and wood engravings and designed pottery for Wedgwood. He was a war artist in V\I/VII and a plane in which he was travelling as an observer disappeared off the Icelandic coast. Phoebe STABLER, a sculptress, lived in Upper Mall, between 1911-1946 and Mary FEDDEN still works in the Borough; her husband Julian TREVELYAN taught David HOCKNEY.

Keith Whitehouse, Chairman of Fulham and Hammersmith Historical Society, spoke on:

Lord Ranelagh (1812-1885) - Conservative, Rake and Volunteer

The riverside Ranelagh Pleasure Grounds were laid out on part of the family estate of Lord RANELAGH at Chelsea. He was born at Ranelagh House, near the present Putney Bridge Underground Station. The family name was JONES and they owned a good deal of land, which is why there are so many Ranelagh Roads, Drives, etc. At 18 he joined the Army and later fought as a mercenary in Spain. He then returned home to live the life of a country gentleman. He never married but fathered seven children by a mistress who afterwards left him and married another.

Despite regarding himself as something of a bohemian, RANELAGH conceived the idea of the Conservative Land Society, formed to buy land to sell to Conservative voters to keep an area Conservative. They bought land at Twickenham Park (now St Margaret's) and individual buyers were able to obtain mortgages from the Conservative Benefit Society.

In the 1850s, amidst fears of a French invasion, the Government was being pushed to set up Volunteers Corps but it failed to do so, so thousands of men formed quasi-official Corps which operated rather like today's Territorial Army. The South Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, with RANELAGH as their popular Commanding Officer, were set up with their headquarters at 'Beaufort House' in North End Road, where they drilled in its large back garden in the evenings and at weekends, and practised shooting on Wimbledon Common. With no government money they had to buy their own uniform and equipment. Mass training rallies were held near Brighton. In 2003 Keith bought at auction the silver-gilt ceremonial sword presented to RANELAGH in 1862. On the

blade is an inscription saying it was presented to RANELAGH for his services to the Volunteers.

Unfortunately RANELAGH got involved in a scandal. 'Madame RACHEL', a fraudster who set up a shop in Bond Street selling potions, soaps etc, placed advertisements on the front page of The Times entitled "Beautiful Forever". In the back of the shop was a bath from which women were supposed to emerge more beautiful than before. After parting with thousands of pounds, a Mrs BORROWDALE complained to the police and Madame RACHEL was arrested. Her daughter faked a letter from Mrs BORROWDALE saying she was enamoured of RANELAGH, who had indeed visited the shop. Dubbed "The Bond Street Mystery", salacious magazine articles claimed that RANELAGH was in the habit of looking through a peephole at women in the bath. Around this time a song entitled "Beautiful Forever" was performed in the Music Halls. Madame RACHEL was sentenced to five years in prison. At one time she was in the Women's Prison in Fulham, part of which still stands in New Kings Road.

RANELAGH had a house on the island of Jersey and was a friend of the Dean, the father of Lily LANGTRY. RANELAGH invited her to a social event in London and this was her introduction into Society. She had an illegitimate daughter, said to be by Lord BATTENBERG, Lord Louis MOUNTBATTEN's father, but may have been by RANELAGH (a case for a DNA test?).

RANELAGH died in 1885 and his funeral cortege travelled from Beaufort House to Fulham Church where he was to be buried in the RANELAGH family vault; however this could not be opened, so a grave was dug over which the Volunteers erected a granite monument. RANELAGH was the 7th and last Viscount; his illegitimate son Arthur JONES inherited his property but not the title.

Val Bott, Chairman of the Conference, spoke last:

Nursery Gardeners of Brentford and Chiswick - 1650 to 1750

'Whilst Val was doing research on Sutton Court Estate in Chiswick, names kept coming up of people who supplied trees to the estate. Nursery gardeners were not market gardeners but provided plants and seeds for gardens and estates. There were a number of these nurserymen in Brentford. An account of damage during the Battle of Brentford in the Civil War speaks of trees trampled and stocks of apples ruined.

On ROCQUE's map of 1736 is marked the land of the SWINDENS, GREENINGS and RONALDs. GREENINGS, with a glasshouse at Brentford End and a farm in Worcestershire, grew elm trees by grafting and supplied them for avenues in Royal parks etc. The family lived at 'Syon Park House', on the site of the present Royal Mail Sorting Office in London Road, and were

there till 1963. A ROCQUE map was dedicated to Thomas and Robert GREENING, suggesting they were friends.

Another gardening family, the SWINDENs, lived in the Butts at Brentford. They were Anabaptists and attended a chapel there, records of whose meetings survive in the London Metropolitan Archives. SWINDEN produced a book, *The Beauties of Flora Display'd*, containing advice on flower and vegetable gardening. A GREENING receipt in the British Museum lists seeds being sent to Jamaica, perhaps for ex-patriots who wished for an English garden. Three generations of the RONALD family were nurserymen and seedsmen for 150 years in New Brentford and Brentford End: their logo was an acorn. Hugh RONALD was born in Scotland c1750. His son Hugh specialised in apples but also loved flowers and in 1831 produced a gardening advice book and the original watercolour illustrations by RONALD's daughter Elizabeth still exist. There are RONALD invoices for plants and seeds going to Australia. Another local gardener, James SCOTT specialised in pineapples and when George MASTERS of London Stile in Brentford died in 1734, his Will described his garden with a huge stock of plants.

WAR MEMORIAL

The plaque in memory of the staff of the Staines Postal District who gave their lives for their Country in the Great War, 1914-1918, which was in Staines Post Office, has now been moved to Staines and Egham Delivery Office, Runnymede House, 3 Hawthorne Road, Staines, TW18 3AA, as the High Street building is being demolished.

The names on the plaque are:

W.H. BARTLETT	W.H. BUDD	L. BURT
G. PALMER	F. RANDALL	W. TAYLOR

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

I have recently joined the WMFHS. I have also considered joining the Society of Genealogists. As I do not live in London, I would be interested to know whether there are any 'out of town' members of the WMFHS who are also members of SoG, and whether they find it useful and worthwhile.

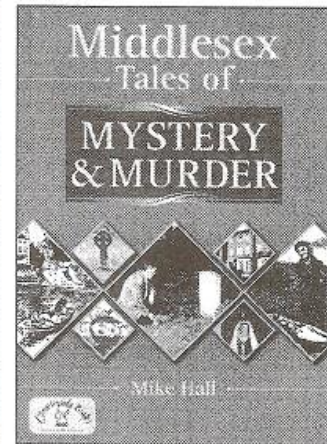
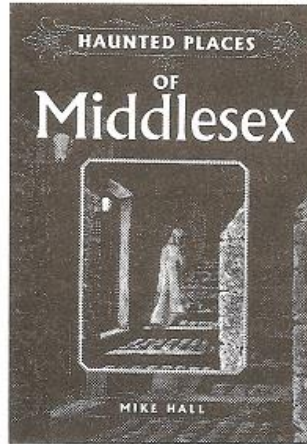
*Cathie Tomlinson, 7 Allanhall Way, Kirk Ella, East Yorkshire, HU10 7QU.
tomlinson@allanhall.karoo.co.uk*

When you reply to Cathie, would you also copy to the Editor, as I am sure other WMFHS Members would be interested. Ed.

BOOKSHELF

Shepperton author, Mike HALL, has produced four books about Middlesex, all of which are published by Countryside Books.

These are books to be dipped into when you have a few moments of relaxation. They are attractively illustrated with drawings and photographs.

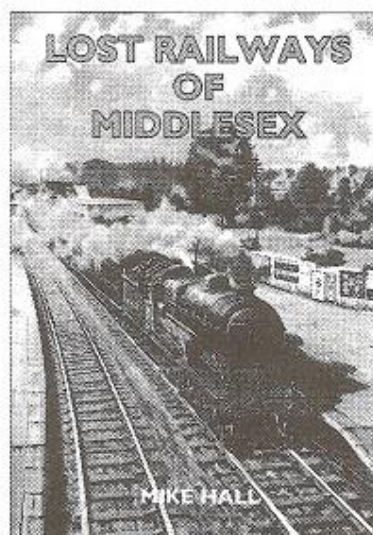
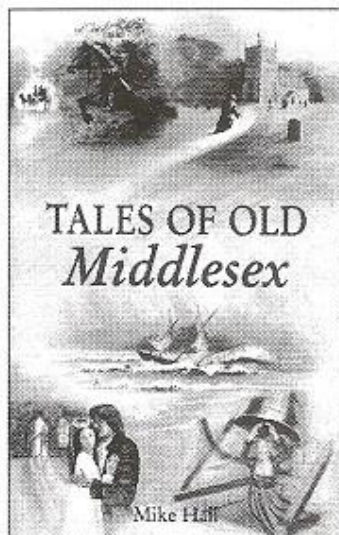


Probably the most haunted building in Middlesex is Hampton Court Palace, but there are several strange and inexplicable incidences described which come from all over the County.

Several unsolved mysteries and murders are described in our second book, from across the County and across the centuries.

Tales of Old Middlesex precedes in time the above two books, with further strange goings on, each story compressed into two or three pages.

Finally, the many lost railways of Middlesex are located and described. Lavishly illustrated with photographs, this book is evocative of a lost era.



Middlesex Tales of Mystery & Murder, ISBN 1 85306 919-1 £7.99.

Haunted Places of Middlesex, ISBN 1 85306857-8, £7.95.

Tales of Old Middlesex, ISBN 1-85306 701-6, £6.95.

Lost Railways of Middlesex, ISBN 1 85306 802-0, £9.95.

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. Payments must be in Sterling only, with cheques made payable to WMFHS.

SCEENY

Marion WEBB has provided a copy of a photograph of her cousin, Ronald Henry SCEENY, with his sister Freda. Her brother has the original which is hand tinted. Ron served with the RAF and was born on 13th January, 1927 and died on 5th March, 2005 in Orchard Road, Hayes, the same place where he was born.



It has always been understood that Ron flew with the North Atlantic Convoys, back and forth to America during the latter part of the War, indeed he would bring Marion and her brother huge boxes of sweets, chewing gum and chocolates. However, it has been suggested by a member of the family that he was with the Special Operations Executive in Europe, but Marion thinks he would have been too young. She did write to him several times but never received a reply.

Could you help clear up the mystery and identify Ron's uniform? There was an unusual flash of sky blue on the front and sides of his cap, the rest of his uniform being the usual RAF blue.

Please contact: *Marion Webb, 15 The Rise, Partridge Green, Horsham, West Sussex, RH13 8JB, or mx.d@virgin.net*

JEROME

Arthur G. JEROME, who lives in Sydney, Australia, is trying to trace any living relatives. Unfortunately a bachelor uncle destroyed all the letters

belonging to Arthur's Grandfather, so he has very little information about the English side of his family. Arthur gives the known facts:

Arthur G. Jerome, b.23 Aug 1854, Yattendon, Berks m. Sarah Ann DANCE (b.1855) Streatley, Berks. Their children were:

Ada, b. 1878, Newington,
m. 1919, Hammersmith, Wm. Horner Jesse BOND (b. abt.1881)
Eric Jerome BOND, b.1922 Hammersmith,
m. 1945, Hammersmith, Dorothy DARWIN,
Maud Alice, b. 1881, Camberwell,
m.1905, Camberwell, Percy LOGAN, he died 1917 in Gaza

Arthur G. JEROME, b. 1883, Walworth, Surrey (my Grandad)

His other siblings were:

Albert Sidney, b.1888, Newington,
m. M. BELCHER
Sidney George Belcher, b. 1914, Islington
Edward C. Belcher, b.1920, Islington
Charles Percy, b.1892, Camberwell,
m. Ellen Maud BOND (b. 1899 Hammersmith). (*It is likely that
Wm. H.J. BOND and Ellen M. BOND were related.*)
Sarah Ann, b.1895, Camberwell.

Arthur G. JEROME, b. 4 Feb 1906, Reading, Berks, (my Dad). The family emigrated to Sydney in 1907. His siblings were all born in Australia.

If any of our members has any information that could help Arthur trace his English relatives, please reply to: a_jerome@bigpond.net.au

SANDERSON

Angela Sanderson asks if anyone has a possible solution to the following puzzle.

Her Great Grandmother was Jane Elizabeth SCORE. For several years the SCORE family lived in Pond Terrace, Chelsea, in the parish of St. Luke. On census day, Sunday March 30th 1851, they were listed at 6 Pond Terrace, yet on that same day Jane was baptised at St. Jude, Upper Chelsea, and their address is shown as 1 Lawrence Yard. She has the Baptismal Certificate! She has found Pond Terrace on a map but not Lawrence Yard. Can anyone suggest the reason for the two different addresses?

Angela Sanderson, 33 Millfield Lane, Nether Poppleton, York, YO26 6NE.
sanderson.angela@gmail.com

WMFHS NEWS

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 below.

- B254 Mrs. J.L. BROWN, 19 Whittington Lane, Unstone, Dronfield, Derby, S18 4DQ
- D157 Mrs. P.M. DUFFORD, 8 Finch Drive, Great Bentley, Essex, CO7 SPU
pmdufford@tiscali.co.uk
- G150 Mr. C.L. GOODMAN, 37 Mile End Park, Pocklington, York, YO42 2TH *goodmancolin@hotmail.co.uk*
- H270 Mrs. A.L. HEAD, 27 Stubbington Lane, Stubbington, Fareham, Hants PO14 ZPP *arm.chantrey@ntlworld.com*
- H266 Mrs. A.S. HOWARTH, 184 Derby Road, Beeston, Nottingham, NG9 3AN *stew/anita@aol.com*
- P154 Mr. G. POPLE, 15 Holhrook Barn Road, Boxford, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 5HU *gerry@gpeople.co.uk*
- R137 Mr. A.G. ROLFE, 68 Old Park View, Enfield, Middlesex, EN2 7EH
alan.rolfe@tesco.net
- S275 Mrs. A.D. SANDERSON, 33 Millfield Lane, Nether Poppleton, York YO26 6NE *sanderson.angela@gmail.com*
- T87 Mrs. C.E. TOMLINSON, 7 AllanhallWay, Kirk Ella, East Yorkshire, HU10 7QU *tomlinson@allanhall.karoo.co.uk*

SURNAME INTERESTS

The table below gives surname interests for the new members listed above. The format should be self-explanatory. Note that the Chapman County Codes are used in the 'Counties' column. ANY' or HLL' 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
ALEXANDER	circa 1740	Staines	MDX	H270
BARBER	before 1800	Hackney	MDX	H270
BARBER	before 1800	Shoreditch	MDX	H270
BEAK	after 1900	Romford	ESS	S275

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
BRIDGEMAN	1800-1860	Byfleet	SRY	S275
BRIDGEWATER	1800-1860	Byfleet	SRY	S275
BRUNT	1850-1890	Bedfont	MDX	B254
BRUNT	1820-1890	Northhill	BED	B254
BURT	before 1800	Isleworth	MDX	T87
CHANTREY	after 1812	Hackney	MDX	H270
CHANTREY	after 1812	Shoreditch	MDX	H270
CLIFFORD	1800-1840	Cheltenham	GLS	S275
DALY	after 1883	Chelsea	MDX	H266
DUNTON	1820-1890	Northhill	BED	B254
ELSON	18C	Thorpe	SRY	D157
ELSON	19-20C	Staines area	MDX	D157
ELSON	19-20C	Brentford area	MDX	D157
ELSON	19-20C	Ealing area	MDX	D157
ELSON	19-20C	Twickenham area	MDX	D157
EYLES	after 1812	Bath	SOM	H270
FARROW	after 1883	Kennington	SRY	H266
FRUIN	1850-1940	Bedfont	MDX	B254
FUDGE	19C	Southwark	SRY	P154
FUDGE	19C	Fulham	MDX	P154
GIFFORD	19C	Lambeth	SRY	S275
GOODMAN	1830-1890	Fulham	MDX	B254
GOODMAN	1820-1880	Heasham	SRY	B254
GRIFFIN	1800-1850	Bermondsey	MDX	S275
HARWOOD	1880-1910	Sunbury	MDX	B254
HARWOOD	1800-1850	Cobham	SRY	B254
HEATH	19C	Islington	MDX	S275
HOPWOOD	1890-1907	Sunbury	MDX	B254
HOPWOOD	1860-1890	Newport	SAL	B254
INDGE	1850-1950	Sunbury	MDX	B254
LEWIS	19C	Chelsea	MDX	P154
NADAL	1850-1900	West Ham	ESS	S275
NETHERCOT	1840-1870	Bath	SOM	S275
OGLE	1911-1930	Croydon	SRY	G150
PENTNEY	circa 1900	West Ham	ESS	S275
POPLE	19C	Chelsea	MDX	P154
POPLE	19C	Fulham	MDX	P154
POPLE	19C	Brompton	MDX	P154
RODWAY	1800-1850	Bath	SOM	S275
ROFFE	18C	Denham area	BKM	R137
ROLFE	18-19C	Hayes area	MDX	R137
ROLFE	19-20C	Harlington area	MDX	R137
ROOF	18-19C	Hayes area	MDX	R137
ROSE	after 1861	Marylebone	MDX	H266
ROSE	after 1911	Chiswick	MDX	H266
SCORE	circa 1800	Ilminster	SOM	S275
SCORE	19C	Chelsea	MDX	S275
SCORE	1850-1900	Kensington	MDX	S275
SHAW	19C	Poplar	MDX	S275
SNOWSELL	19C	Chelsea	MDX	P154
STRINGER	1911-1920	Fulham	MDX	G150
STRINGER	1911-1920	Acton	MDX	G150
SUTLIFF	before 1800	London	MDX	H270
WEBB	1850-1875	Woodford	ESS	G150
WILLIAMS	1880-1960	Littleton	MDX	B254
WILLIAMS	1910-1980	Sunbury	MDX	B254
WOOD	19C	Chelsea	MDX	P154

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

Apply to the Chairman (address inside front cover).

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 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 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

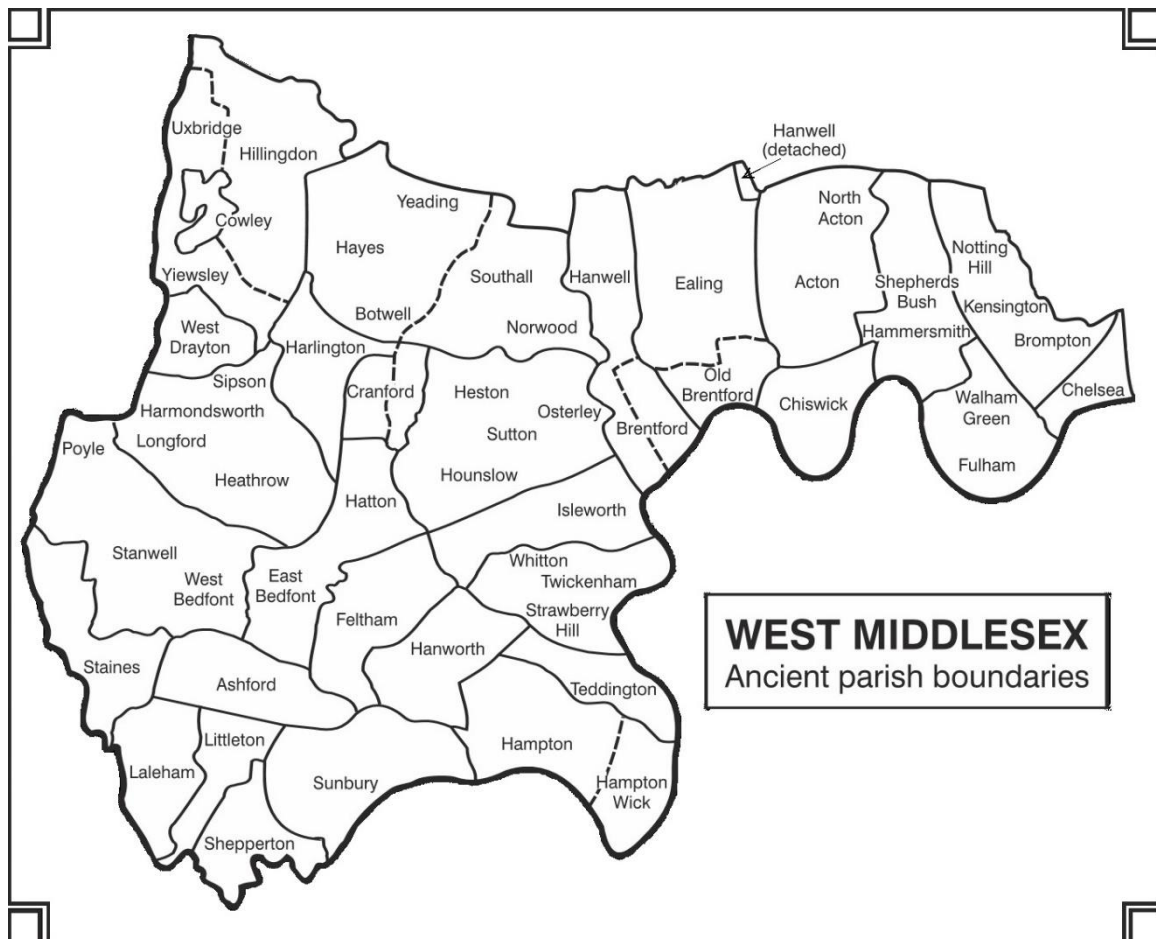
1641-2 Protestation Returns of Middlesex: This has been indexed. £3 for each requested name will secure a printout, which includes variants (returned if no name/s found).

Cheques made payable to West Middlesex FHS, no SAE required.

Apply to: *Brian Page, 121 Shenley Avenue, Ruislip, Middlesex, HA4 6BU.*

Picture on Cover

Derry and Toms Roof Gardens were laid out between 1936 and 1938 by Ralph HANCOCK, a landscape architect, on the roof of the department store, Derry and Toms, in Kensington High Street. They are situated 100 feet above street level, on the 6th floor of the building, with a panoramic view over west London through windows in the walled edge. The three themed gardens comprise a Spanish garden in a Moorish style, a Tudor style garden and an English woodland garden, which still includes trees from the original planting, despite having only a metre of soil in which to grow. The Gardens were listed as a Grade II site by English Heritage in 1978, the trees having been made the subject of tree preservation orders in 1976. Although the Gardens were open to the public when owned by Derry & Toms, and subsequently Biba, they are now only open to those attending a pre-booked private party.



**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