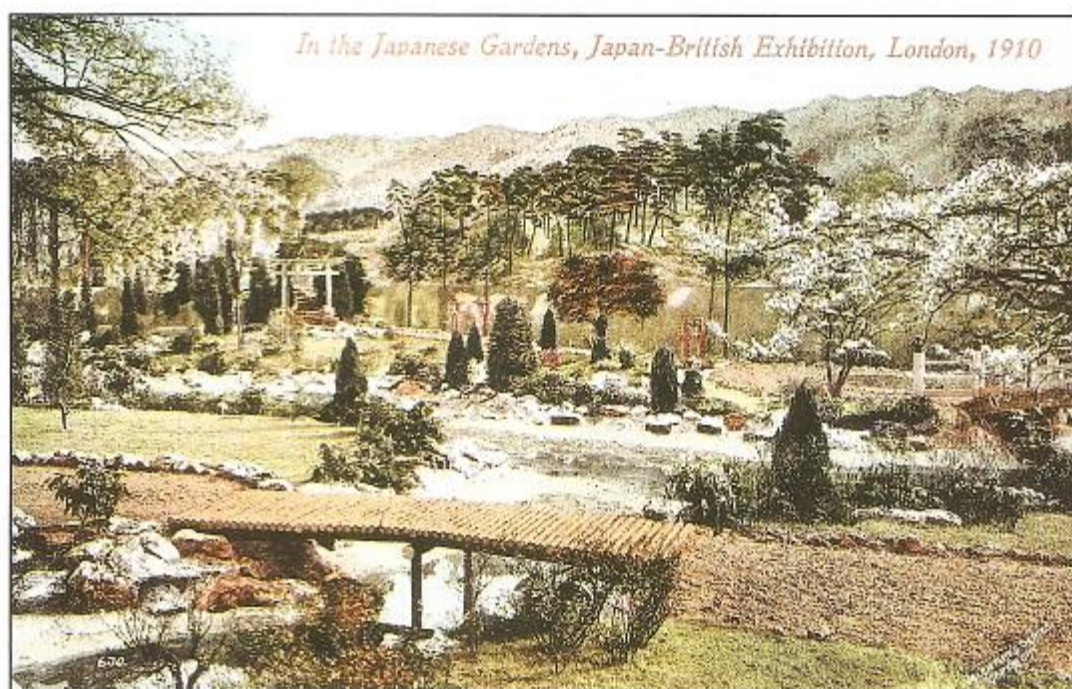




WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL

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WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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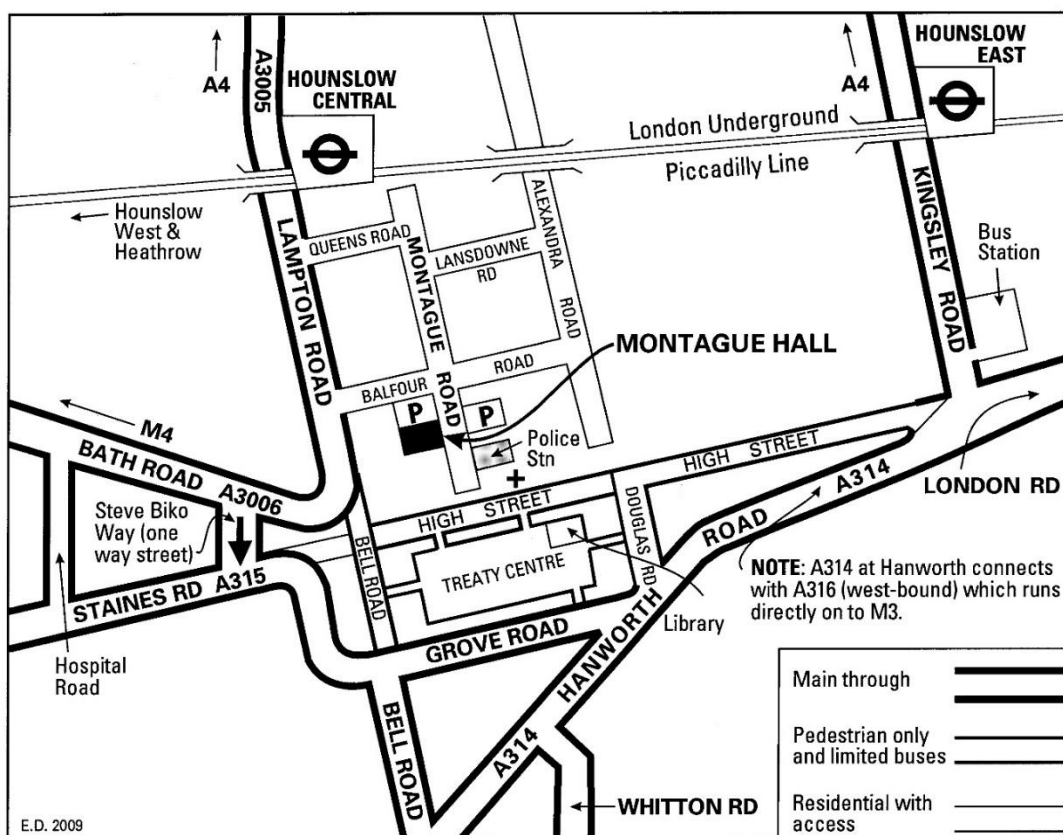


FUTURE MEETINGS

The following talks have been arranged:

- 16 Sept “Grapho-genealogy” *Adam Brand*
Re-assessing your ancestors’ character through their handwriting
NB This is a change to the previously published programme
- 21 Oct The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography *Dr. Mark Curthoys*
- 18 Nov Mrs. Goodwin’s Little Book *Meryl Catty*
- 16 Dec A Christmas Event with a Surprise Guest Speaker
Followed by our 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.





EDITORIAL

As I write this in the middle of the great British holiday season, the news from the wider world of family history has slowed down. Perhaps we are all reeling from the results of the General Election and waiting for news of more cuts, which surely will affect our records offices and archives. However there is some good news on the horizon.

The Bedfordshire and Luton Archives and Records Service has made all the parish church, parish council and other records available online. As their online catalogue has been frozen for the past three years, those of you with Bedfordshire ancestors will welcome this move.

The National Library of Wales is to offer a limited service on Saturdays, and will be open from 9am to 5pm. If you need original material, this must be ordered by 4pm the preceding Thursday.

The statutory duty of monitoring Britain's archives belongs to the National Archives and under this authority they have demanded that Anglesey's public archives be moved from their current home at Llangefni Shire Hall, as it is "grossly unfit for purpose." A temporary home has been found but a long term location for the archives is uncertain.

More optimistic news is that the Royal Museum Project has granted £46m to redevelop part of the National Museum of Scotland. A section of this Museum, therefore, is currently closed in order to provide a "21st century museum experience" and will reopen next year.

The Illustrated London News has been a wonderful resource for social and political history since its first edition in 1842. The good news is that it has been digitized and put online - the bad news is that access is restricted to subscribing institutions, e.g. universities, colleges, etc. However it is worth while keeping an eye on your local public library, who may be persuaded to make it available to their computer users.

I finish this Editorial with a warning and advice given to our Committee representative at the recent South Central Group Regional Meeting. Be wary of using your mother's maiden name as a password online, to a bank or building society, etc., etc. As we all know, it is very easy for anyone to obtain this information on the internet. I am sure you are all aware of this possibility, but reminders are always useful.

Enjoy your summer and visit as many archives as you can while they are still open.



In the last edition of our Journal, I was pleased to announce that after the announcement at the AGM that our Open Day in September was in jeopardy through the lack of volunteers to organise it, a new committee member had taken on the task. Sadly this was too late and in the meantime the Hampshire Genealogical Society had arranged an Open Day on the same date, and had already attracted many of the societies and organisations we had hoped would come to West Middlesex. Therefore we have reluctantly had to cancel our September event. To all of you looking forward to this bi-annual occasion we apologise.

Those of you who attend our monthly meetings and have parked in the car park adjacent to Montague Hall, will have seen the new notices posted by Hounslow Borough Council regarding car parking charges. You will be pleased to learn that the Council have assured us that these charges do not refer to evening parking, which is still free after 6.30pm.

You will all know of the retirement of June Watkins from the post of Membership Secretary. June is one of our most experienced family historians and as she now has so much free time I have asked her to write some advice for those of you who are starting out on this fascinating (and addictive) hobby of ours. You will find the first of the series in this edition.

Every couple of years or so we produce a new edition of "Members' Interests". Previously this has been sent to you on microfiche but this time you will receive a CD. Even if you have recently filled in a Members' Interests form for the Journal, you will need to repeat this for the CD. You can, of course, add more or different names if you want. For those of you who do not have a computer other arrangements will be made and we would ask you in this case to contact Pam Smith (see address on the insert).

After all our efforts to produce a Journal which will satisfy the Royal Mail for the lowest postage rates, you will find a thinner version this quarter. This has nothing to do with Royal Mail but is because I am running out of material! This is YOUR Journal and I NEED your articles long or short, factual or posing a problem, a history of your ancestors or a description of your failure to track them down, a snippet from a newspaper or parish magazine, all and everything is needed to produce a varied and interesting Journal which I hope you enjoy. So PLEASE put pen to paper or fingers to the keyboard. I am happy to receive work by any means (as long as it is legible) and if you feel that you cannot 'write' well enough for the Journal, well it is the job of the Editor to refine the text if necessary and I am happy to do so. So please fill my postbag or my inbox with your efforts.

If you are a newcomer to the fascinating (and addictive!) hobby of family history, here are a few notes to get you started.

Start with yourself and work backwards, one step at a time: who are your parents, who are your grandparents, etc? You cannot have 'holes' in your family tree and you cannot skip a generation and make a guess because the name or place fits. Remember that some families use a small pool of Christian names and there may be several cousins with the same name. Sometimes you will have to go sideways through brothers or sisters to enable you to go back to the next generation. Check on burials, if a child dies, his/her name will often be used again for the next child.

Write down everything that you know about yourself and your family. Talk to your oldest relative, or any younger ones who may have lived with them. Remember that the older members of a family probably had more time to talk to their grandchildren than they did to their own children. Ask particularly about dates for birth or baptism, the marriage, death and burial of your parents and grandparents. Were there any siblings? Was it a large or small family?

Documents are important: do you or any older members of your family have birth, marriage or death certificates? Are there any military papers? Are there any school photographs or other school related documents? Have any identity cards or ration books survived? Were any of your family prominent members of society, i.e. Town Councillors or Mayors, did they own a business? Any and all memorabilia can add to the greater picture. Listen to family stories but **ALWAYS CHECK THE FACTS**. Family stories have a tendency to miss a generation - it may not have happened to your grandfather, it may even have happened to his grandfather!

Always keep a record of where, when and what documents you look at and take note of any reference numbers, not only to verify the accuracy of your information but also to enable you to return to the document if necessary. Make a note of ANY information which may be relevant, you may not know immediately where it fits, but it may be the missing part of the jigsaw in years to come.

When you have collated the information you have, try and make up a rough family tree. This may only be on paper (sometimes the back of old wallpaper is useful if there are many brothers and sisters) but drawing up a tree makes it easier to see where the blanks are and to see what information you need to fill them.

Remember - it is a hobby and it will cost you time and money!

KATIE AND ZOE BULTZ AT A LONDON BOARD SCHOOL IN THE EARLY 1900s

Geoffrey Best

In last December's issue I related my mother's critical recollections of the inhabitants of her street, Bloemfontein Avenue in Shepherds Bush, before she married Frederick BEST (1886-1940) and moved to Ealing in 1913. I explained how I had prompted her to jot down her recollections and how surprised and pleased I had been by their breadth and accuracy, wherever I was able to check up on them. I was pleased also to find that, when it came to the matter of schooling, she had enlisted the aid of her younger sister Zoe (born



Zoë on her fifth birthday sitting on a gate of the farm behind the school

1900, married Arthur REDWAY in 1930) in recording their experience of the school at the end of their street, always referred to as the Ellerslie Road School, which both of them attended until they were twelve. This essay is based on their recollections, given in their own words.

They wrote independently but the net impression given by their combined writings is interestingly detailed and, to me at least, very surprising. They quite enjoyed being at that school. Katie expressly said, in response to one of my written questions, "Don't remember ever being unhappy (and I did get my share of punishments - expect it was for talking)". I had long laboured under the impression that Board

Schools were arid, prison-like places of rote learning and fearful discipline. Ellerslie Road School, by their accounts of it, was not at all like that.

They liked the teachers, they were steadily learning the basic subjects, there was nothing frightening nor depressing about the place, corporal punishment was a rare event. True, there was not much fun; “Can’t remember any treats, excursions, parties etc”, wrote Katie. True again, Katie and Zoe were smarter than the average, and happy to move on in due course to something better: Katie with an L.C.C. (London County Council) Scholarship in 1905 to the newly-founded Godolphin and Latymer Girls’ School, and Zoe, seven years later, with one of Godolphin and Latymer’s own scholarships, as advertised in the local press. Each of them received special coaching for those exams, and Zoe wrote that the headmaster and his wife “could not have shown more delight at my success, and my name was painted up on the school honours board”, although it was really meant only for the two or three who won L.C.C. awards each year. Katie noted the specific benefits of the latter: payment of the fees (two guineas per term [£2. 10p.]) plus books; moreover, “a grant of £20 per annum was paid into the bank and this was for expenses incurred by parents in keeping their child at school until sixteen years of age. A parent had to promise to keep his child at school for the five years (she meant from 11 to 16), when the free school age was only fourteen.”

Let us begin with Zoe’s story, supplemented by Katie’s notes where appropriate. “I have been told that I went to Ellerslie Road School at the age of three, because elder brother Harold (b.1898) wanted me to go, and doubtless I felt that way, too. I have no unhappy memories of the ‘Infants’ School’ except for an unsatisfied longing to join those chosen to dance around the Maypole, holding a brightly-coloured ribbon. Presumably this was because I was at first too young and, later, because I had a weak ankle. This maypole was normally kept in a corner of the Hall, its ribbons bunched at the-top and covered with a dust-sheet. Owing to this ankle trouble I missed school altogether from ages five to seven. I’m sure the teachers were kind and ‘understanding’. I remember nothing of my school-fellows at that stage.

“At seven or eight years of age, I moved up to the bigger school and went into the class of Mrs JACKSON, who was the Headmaster’s wife. This lady moved up annually with the class (boys and girls, on separate sides of the room) and I was with her and the same other children until I left just after becoming 12. The school hours were 9 a.m. to noon and 2 p.m. until 4 (Katie says that was only for infants; it was 4.30 for the rest) except in winter for the children of wardens at Wormwood Scrubs Prison, who were sent home early and all together, because of a long walk across the fields. They were known as ‘the prison children’ and Mr JACKSON used to come around the

classes collecting them.” (Through its first few years, the Ellerslie Road School backed on to fields and a farm, beyond which lay ‘the Scrubs’ and the grim prison. By the time Zoe left, all that greenery had gone.)

“The lessons must have been unexciting as I remember very few outstanding incidents. Indeed, the most thrilling incident was ‘The Day Mrs Jackson Had Hysterics’. There were several bright boys (and girls!) in the class, one of whom was Tom MANNING. We must all have been fairly well-behaved, as I remember no serious trouble except in the case of Tom MANNING, who was threatened with the cane. I feel sure that Mrs JACKSON was fond of the boy but, at last, she sent a message to her husband to come forthwith and perform the foul deed. Tom stood his ground unflinchingly as the strokes were administered but poor Mrs JACKSON collapsed and I eagerly volunteered to run home for some smelling-salts. We lived quite near the school and my offer was accepted. Poor Tom MANNING! I wonder if he was killed in the First World War. He was not so well-off as some of the others.

“I have some recollection, in my earliest days, of using slates with slate pencils. These slates had wooden frames stamped with the letters ‘S.B L’. These slates were superseded by rough note books, having very common paper which frequently got caught in one’s pen nib. The slates were considered insanitary, as children did not always use a sponge and water to clean them, spit and rub of the hand being quicker.

“Religious Instruction (or ‘Scripture’ as we knew it) was given first lesson every morning in every class. In the later years, we each had a copy of the Bible in large print. I mostly remember learning some psalms and other favourite passages by heart for which I have, particularly in recent times, been very grateful.

“I have some hazy memory of an annual Sports Day, with cups of tea; or perhaps I am getting that mixed up with the Coronation Celebration for King George V, when we were given a coronation beaker and a tea of some sort. May 24th, Empire Day, was always celebrated with a march past a huge Union Jack in the playground, and we brought and produced our own little flags and waved them and sang, ‘What is the Meaning of Empire Day?’, the first verse and chorus of which I remember to this day. I remember the tune too.”

What is the meaning of Empire Day?
Why do the cannon roar?
Why does the cry, God Save the King,
Echo from shore to shore?
Why does the flag of Britannia float
Proudly across the wave?
Why do the children gladly hail
Our glorious Empire Day?

On our nation's roll of glory
With its deed of daring told,
There is writ the story Of our heroes bold.
In the days of old.
So, to keep their deeds before us.
Every year we homage pay
To our banner proud
Which has never bowed,
And that's the meaning of Empire Day

Zoe ends with that patriotic rigmarole, and I am happy to do so too; it reminds us that the cult of Empire - something other than Imperialism, though clearly impractical without it - which climaxed in the nineteen-thirties, had a specific beginning with the institution of Empire Day in 1902; May 24 having been Queen Victoria's birthday. I do not know whether its observance was compulsory - perhaps some reader can tell us?

Katie's notes focus more on the teachers in the school. Mr JACKSON the Headmaster has already appeared [in my first article) as one of the personalities of the street, seen daily with his wife beside him, walking along Bloemfontein Avenue from wherever he lived beyond the great divide of the Uxbridge Road: "Tall, very erect, black whiskers, sharp eyes, always went to school in frock coat and top hat and carrying an umbrella. There were separate entrances and playgrounds for boys and girls, although they shared the classes, each having their own side of the room. Lessons were of half-an-hour duration and I suppose Mr JACKSON, in the Hall at his desk, rang a bell for the change of periods.

"The women teachers were sometimes wives of the men and they came to school together. Of course they all walked, they did not live far away. There was Miss MORRIS, a tall spare woman with her hair scraped back into a bun - she was Head of the Mixed Infants. Her friend Miss HAMBRO was smaller and less severe and then there was Mrs SALTMARSH, a widow, small and smiling who had the infants' class. Mr GREENING was Deputy Head and coached the boys with their football - there were matches arranged with other schools - also he organized anything in the way of a concert or a Christmas pantomime. These afternoon breaking-up shows were learned from Books for the Bairns, editions of fairy tale stories - perhaps twopence each. They were the only thing in the way of celebrations that I can remember.

“You have already heard all about my chief ‘patron’ Mr B.” (To my great regret, neither I nor my wife can read Katie’s rendering of that man’s name; and I do not think she ever did tell me ‘all about’ him. Evidently it was a teacher who encouraged her to go in for the scholarship, and coached her in the necessary extras.) “I also went to Mrs COWRIE for needlework afternoons. But I usually was sitting in front, reading aloud a story while the girls worked at plain needlework, nothing fancy. I wasn’t ever keen on a weekly cookery class held in quite a well equipped kitchen attached to the caretaker’s house.”

It is pretty clear from these admissions that Katie was somewhat out of the Shepherds Bush ordinary, that she felt herself to be so, and was allowed to get away with it. Aunt Zoe (as of course I always knew her) once told me that my mother as a girl had been ‘bossy’! I can well believe it. But Zoe herself, with all her kindness and good humour, was no pushover. In conversation with someone who knew them both, after they had become widows, I once suggested that it would be a good idea if they could pool



Katie, age 7, in charge of her siblings in the garden of 10 Bloemfontein Avenue

resources and share a home.

“No it wouldn’t!”, I was firmly assured. From quite early on, I was aware that my mother and my aunt had been stronger characters than their two older brothers (the first and third born), Sam and Harold, whom they had respectively been used to ‘look after’. It was Katie, not Sam, who was put in charge when they went by rail, on their own, for holidays with relatives in Paignton.

Bossy as a girl Katie may have been; she also had a certain pride and something of a ‘superiority complex’. Sadly reduced in circumstances after my father’s death, unpensioned, in 1940, my dear

mother never relinquished the exacting standards she had always set for herself. She ended up, as many of us do, in a nursing home. One look at the people sitting round the perimeter of the 'common room', and she never went there again. "I'm not going to sit idle with all those old folk", she said, though in fact she must have been older than any of them. This feeling of self-respecting superiority was in her from early on.



Mr. and Mrs. BULTZ, the girls' parents, 1927

It cannot have come directly from her parents. Neither of them was in the least snobbish or ambitious. Indeed, her father's lack of ambition pained her. This was admitted in the little outburst provoked by my question, "Were there any rough types in the school?" "I don't remember any bad characters - I was sorry for some who definitely did look rather badly dressed - and you know that I never felt inferior or even middling. Some may and definitely did have much more money in the family but tradesmen, shopkeepers etc. always made money and my father simply didn't." I suspect she had been

touched by that age-old element of the English social system, the idea that practitioners of the arts and the professions were probably 'gentlefolk' and people in trade probably were not. Her kindly, easy-going father, William John BULTZ (1859-1937), had been trained as an artist at the Ruskin School in Oxford and liked to be known as a 'photographic artist'. As a boy I recall my mother's emphatic agreement that her father was a 'dear old gentleman'. Her mother, Harriet Ellen ASQUE, (1865-1954) was, according to my mother, daughter of a William ASQUE who had been bailiff or steward to the Earl of DYSART, a landowner in the Richmond area. One can see where the sense of superiority could have come from.

THE SAD STORY OF EMILY AND ELSIE KINMAN, AN UPDATE

Dorothy Bartlett

Soon after my article was published in the December issue of the Journal, I was delighted to receive two emails. One was from Marion HALL, a librarian in Birmingham, who had researched the KINMAN family back to 1630. Marion very kindly sent me the complete results of what must have been countless months or years of research, in a descendency chart.

As I am a 'fairly inexperienced researcher, and a fairly new computer user, I struggled to understand the chart! When I eventually plucked up courage to admit as much to Marion, she then sent me pages of traditional drop-line charts of the KINMANS from the 17th-20th century, which I found completely understandable.

Marion then gave me the email address of Sheila SEAGRQVE, who is the granddaughter of my mother's eldest sister, Emily Elizabeth Jane. Emily Elizabeth Jane lived with Sheila's parents throughout Sheila's childhood and she often spoke sadly of her younger sister, Elsie May, and 'Horrible Henry', the stepfather who ill treated her.

I had no knowledge of my mother, Elsie May's, parents or siblings after she was taken from the family and fostered aged 13. Through Sheila I learned that my mother's father, Herbert Charles KINMAN, who I had been unable to trace, died in the workhouse infirmary in 1901, aged 38. His death certificate had him aged 42 and named Albert (probably known as 'Bert' and the full name guessed at).



Elsie May, age 22

After Herbert died life continued to be hard for my grandmother, Emily. She had an illegitimate child, Florence Isobel SPELLAR, in 1902 and married Henry LEE, a rag and bone man, who enlisted in 1914. I believe she may have had more children by Henry LEE before and after 1914, when she married him. Was Emily's life ever free from poverty and strife I Wonder? I can only think that having a husband who ill treated her small daughter must have added to her stress. Did she know he was called 'Horrible Henry' by her children?

Emily suffered with stomach ulcers in her 50s, which became perforated. She died of

peritonitis in 1922, aged 59, and was buried in a pauper's grave. 'Horrible Henry' outlived her.

Her children, and Elsie May's siblings, were Emily Elizabeth Jane (Sheila's grandmother) who married Frederick THOMS, and had seven children; the elder brother, William, emigrated to Canada in his 20s; sister Rose also went to Canada and Sheila remembers seeing a photo of Rose in cowgirl costume, singing in a Canadian pub. Elsie's half-sister, Florence (who as a child spent time in the workhouse school with my mother, Elsie May, while their mother, Emily, was sent to prison for "school arrears"), married Henry CAMPBELL and was a well loved Auntie Flo to Sheila. How I wish that I had started my research years ago when I could have met my dear mother's sisters.

Both Marion HALL and Sheila SEAGROVE proved to be most welcome and valuable sources of information. Sheila also sent me a copy of the beautiful photo of my mother aged 22, the only photo I have of her when she was young.

As I wrote in my article in the December issue, my mother's life improved after she was taken away from her stepfather. She met my father and they married in their twenties. My Dad was away serving on destroyers in the Royal Navy when my mother was killed. More details of the facts surrounding the tragic death of my mother in 1941, also my brother and sister, only came to light almost 35 years later.

My Dad, then aged 80, and living in Surrey, broke his thigh and was admitted to Guildford Hospital. In the same Ward was an old gentleman who had been an ARP (Air Raid Precautions) man in Portsmouth during the War. He had actually helped dig out my family from the ruins of our house after it was bombed. He told my Dad of my Mum's terrible injuries, that my brother Arthur, aged



Elsie May, Arthur and Sylvia, all killed in the bombing

13, although dead had not a scratch on him as he was protected by a cross-beam but he was gassed when the gas pipes ruptured.

He also told Dad that my sister, Jean aged 8, saved my life. The men had spent hours digging my family out and were moving on to the mountains of rubble that had been the neighbouring houses. My sister kept saying, "My little sister is under there." Sure enough, after going back and digging further, they found me, unconscious. We would never have known these details but for Dad's stay in Guildford Hospital.

The landmine that was dropped on our house (72 Second Avenue, Farlington, near Portsmouth), killing 24 of our neighbours, was the only bomb to be dropped on Farlington and was therefore etched on to the memory of the ARP man who dug us out. Farlington is on the outskirts of Portsmouth and our house almost backed on to Farlington Marshes. The 'authorities' had bonfires lit on the Marshes at night to lure the German bombers away from Portsmouth Dockyard. One of the bombs fell short and hit us. It seems so tragic and unfair that my gentle mother was killed by a stray bomb after she had suffered such a deprived and traumatic childhood.

Elsie May, aged 42, was buried in a mass grave with her children and 24 neighbours. Two sad endings to the sad lives of Emily and Elsie May.

A PSTILENTIAL RIVER – Reported in *The Times*



9th August 1897

The stench from the Thames in Victorian London is well attested. But distant suburbs too were afflicted

Our columns have testified for some time past to the pestilential condition of what by a strange piece of geographical irony is called the River Brent. The Brent of course, was once a river, but for more than a hundred years it has been nothing but a geographical

survival, a water-course without water except such as has been derived from riparian sewage. Mr. LITTLER, the chairman of the Middlesex County Council, gave its history in a letter which we printed on July 31.

“By an Act of Parliament

passed in 1793 a canal company obtained power to impound, subject to conditions varied by no fewer than 25 Acts of Parliament, the whole headwaters of the Brent, which they have most effectually done at the Welsh Harp reservoir. During the summer months no water whatever comes down for weeks together. In the winter the water is let out in rushes which scour out great pools in the river bed. All the local authorities below and many private proprietors thought fit formerly to make an outfall sewer of the Brent ...”

In plain English, what was once a river has now become an open sewer, or, as the clerk to the Middlesex County Council puts it in a letter to the clerk of the Wembley Urban District Council which we printed on Saturday, “a festering ditch alike loathsome and dangerous”. Its loathsomeness to the senses is attested by the fact that not long ago the service at Hanwell church had to be suspended on account of the stench; its danger to the public health is proved by the statement of the Rector of Hanwell that “within the last few weeks a curious mistake was made by an analyst to whom two samples of Brent water had been submitted and who took one to be of the samples for crude sewage.

" It is not much use attempting to determine who is responsible for all this. It is a long story, as the

correspondence we have printed above shows, and the rights and wrongs are not very easy to ascertain.

Either the river must be restored or the sewage must be stopped. If neither can be done the only thing is to treat the channel as a sewer and to cover it over from its source to its outlet, just as the Fleet, the West Bourne, the Walbrook, and other Metropolitan rivulets have been covered over and employed as sewers. Probably this would be the best course in the end. But it is a grim satire on local legislation and local administration in this country that it should have taken more than a hundred years to discover that when a river ceases to be a river its open channel cannot be used as a receptacle for sewage without grave danger to the public health.

All the difficulties and obstacles so pathetically enumerated by Mr. LITTLER’s answer merely serve to illustrate and emphasize this aspect of the latter; and if we hesitate to ask with the Rector of Hanwell, “What is the use of a county council?” it is not because we think Mr. LITTLER’s answer to the question satisfactory or conclusive, but because we are encouraged to hope that, with the assistance of the Local Government Board, the County Council of Middlesex have at last discovered that it really is possible and even necessary to abate an intolerable nuisance...

MADE IN TEDDINGTON, HENRY MORTON STANLEY'S ROWING BOAT

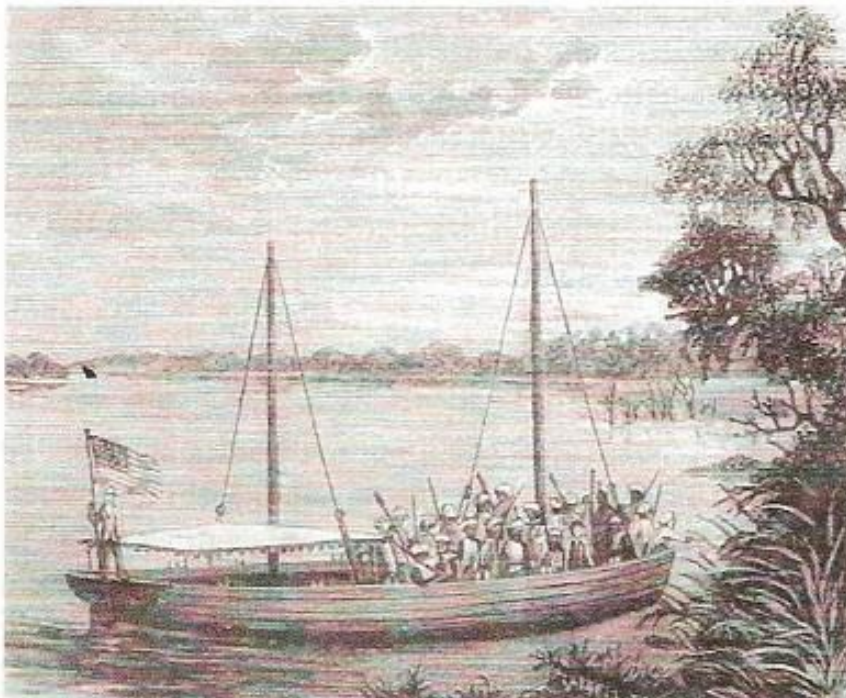
John Seaman

During Henry Morton STANLEY's journey of exploration across Africa from the east coast to the mouth of the River Congo, he used a special rowing boat that was made in five sections so that it could be dismantled, carried by bearers when not in use and then reassembled. It was 40 feet long, its beam was 6 feet and it was 30 inches deep. It had been designed by STANLEY and made by James MESSENGER at Teddington. STANLEY called his boat *Lady Alice* after his fiancée, Alice PIKE.

An 1872 directory records James Arthur MESSENGER, a boat and punt builder at Teddington and also at Kingston-upon-Thames and Surbiton. He was, by appointment, Barge Master to Her Majesty. In the 1871 Census "James A. MESSENGER", who was 45 years old, was living as "head of the household" with his family in Ferry Road, Teddington, his occupation, "Boat Builder/Waterman employing about 30 men".

In his book, *Through the Dark Continent*, STANLEY described how *Lady Alice* was left near the River Congo on 31st July, 1877.

"At sunset we lifted the brave boat and carried her to the summit of some rocks about five hundred yards north of the river to be abandoned to her fate. ...she was consigned to her resting place to bleach and to rot to dust!"



Lady Alice

Sources

Henry M. Stanley,
*Through the Dark
Continent* (1878)

Robert Stanley and
Alan Neave (Ed.). *The
Exploration Diaries of
H.M. Stanley* (1961)

E.R. Kelly (Ed.). *Post
Office London
Suburban Directory*
(1872) pp 348, 927.

1871 Census,
RG10/866, Fo.35 p.8.

Illustration ©
www.gutenberg.org

GENEALOGY COURSES ON THE WEB

The Society of Genealogists and Pharos announce new family history skills and strategies distance learning opportunity

The Society of Genealogists, in conjunction with Pharos Teaching and Tutoring Ltd is now bringing its popular classroom programme to the Web. Following successful pilot courses last year, the Society and Pharos have teamed up to make available a full course of instruction, with assessment, to any interested genealogists anywhere in the world. First modules in the Skills and Strategies programme will be offered in September 2010. It will be possible to complete all ten modules in an 18 month period.

The modules are listed here in alphabetical order:

Apprenticeships and Guilds	Nonconformity in England and Wales
Employment Records	The Poor, the Parish and the Work-house
Lists and Sources from Georgian England	Victorian Crime and Punishment
Migration in the British Isles	Wills and Administrations
Military Ancestors	17th Century Sources

Tutors include the well-known authors and genealogists: Gill Blanchard, Liz Carter, Else Churchill, Simon Fowler, Sherry Irvine, Michael Isherwood and Stuart Raymond. All have made significant contributions to the world of family history and bring a wide array of records, knowledge and teaching experience to the online classroom.

The Skills and Strategies course is suitable for genealogists who have had at least two years' experience in family history research in England and Wales and have mastered the fundamentals of census, civil registrations and parish registers but who now wish to move on to new records and a greater understanding of research methods and skills.

Students choosing to take all ten modules as a full programme with assessments leading to the Intermediate Certificate can sign up now at an introductory price of £450. This represents a saving of £42.90 on the full listed price. Each module is monitored by the Society to ensure excellent standards of content and teaching.

Students may, alternatively, choose not to have work assessed and to take any arrangement of individual topics. Courses taken individually without assessment cost less.

To find out more or sign up for this great learning opportunity, visit:
www.pharostutors.com.

These courses have been endorsed by the Federation of Family History Societies so you can be guaranteed of their quality.

Hammersmith and Fulham Archives and Local History Centre, Anne Wheldon. Previously spread over three sites, Hammersmith and Fulham Archives moved in 1992 to a new building, called 'Lilla Huset', (Swedish for the 'Little Hut') in Talgarth Road, next to the iconic office building 'The Ark' on Hammersmith flyover, both designed by Ralph ERSKINE and built by LARSEN, a Swedish Company. The building is rather a strange shape — perhaps the only Record Office with a triangular strongroom!



Lilla Huset nestling under The Ark

They hold the heritage collection for the Borough. Anything that records the history of the Borough and its people up to the present is included, and for a small Borough it has a lot of history, with a moated palace, two potteries, markets and market gardens, dance halls, three football clubs and a TV Centre. Archives and other organisations or individuals donate or loan museum objects, books, works of art, etc.

Hammersmith was not a separate parish until 1834, when St. Peter's was dedicated. St. John the Evangelist was built in 1856 and Holy Innocents in 1887. All Saints Church, Fulham, dating from 1154, was rebuilt in 1881 because of the increase in population. Over 100,000 people moved into the area in the second half of the 19th century as the Borough was attractive, among others, to clerks who needed to get to London to work. George WIMPEY, the builder, started his business by building in Hammersmith.

There were many notable residents: Fulham Palace was the summer residence of the Bishops of London and John MILTON Senior lived in Hammersmith in the 1600s and was visited by his poet son. Brandenburg House resident, Sir Nicholas CRISP, was buried in St. Mildren's, Bread Street, and his heart kept in an urn at St. Paul's, Hammersmith - his heart has now been reunited with his body. In the early 19th century George IV's consort, Queen Caroline, lived at Brandenburg House; she was popular with the ordinary folk but when her husband was crowned in 1821, Caroline was barred from the ceremony. She returned to Brandenburg House and died soon afterwards.

The SULIVAN family lived at a very elegant house, Broomhouse, between 1823 and 1911: they were related to Lord PALMERSTON, who visited them there. It was said that plans for the Crimean War were discussed on the lawn. The author, Samuel RICHARDSON, lived in two different houses in Fulham and he can be found in the rate books. The Grange was occupied by both RICHARDSON and Edward BURNE-JONES. This was demolished in the 1950s and replaced by Council flats. The antiquarian, C.I. FERET (1854-1921) was the first Editor of the *Fulham Chronicle*, and wrote articles and books on Fulham. Another notable building, the famous Hammersmith Palais, built in 1919, is now unloved and boarded up.

James LEE, a nurseryman who, in the 18th century, worked the land now occupied by the present Olympia Exhibition Halls, was the first person to market the fuchsia. There were many market gardens providing produce to London markets. Many workers were of Irish descent, or from Wales or Shropshire, and the women, starting at midnight, carried the produce to London in heavy baskets on their heads. They rested their baskets on specially provided benches along the route. The BAGLEY family, market gardeners, lived at Sands End.

What of the future? Smaller record offices and local studies libraries are finding it difficult in the present economic climate. At Lilla Huset they have no public terminals, nor the funds for digitising the records but they do have friendly, professional staff to help with research. There is a public search room for people wishing to do their own research but for those who cannot, with only two members of staff there is only a very limited enquiry service. The two staff members do all the behind-the-scenes work, of which preservation and conservation play an important part. An in-house database is regularly updated to the National Register of Archives, so can be found on the Internet. The staff do outreach work, taking the collection to the people by way of events, displays and talks, and have produced a number of local history books. They supply a fortnightly article to the Council's newspaper *Hammersmith and Fulham News*, and hold a large exhibition every summer at Fulham Palace Museum.

This summer the theme is the Centenary of the Japan British Exhibition 1910 at the White City. (See talk by Jane Kimber, below.) YM

(The holdings of the Archives are listed elsewhere in the Journal.)

Family History Centre, South Kensington, Sharon Hintze

Sharon is Director of the Latter Day Saints Family History Centre in South Kensington, opposite the Science Museum. It is free to use and no reservation is needed.

Their Catalogue can be accessed on their website: www.londfnhc.org but there are actually two catalogues: the 'Big Catalogue', covering what is held in the LDS Library in Salt Lake City, and the 'Small Catalogue', listing the records held at South Kensington. 80% of people who come to the Centre are interested in UK records, so for this you would need the Family History Library (Small) Catalogue.

The Centre is a library, not an archive, so the collection is not all-encompassing. In some English dioceses the authorities have not been happy to have their church records microfilmed, however the Centre has one of the strongest collections of English church records, mostly on microfilm. The smallest LDS Family History Centre (and there is one in most counties in England) now has more in its collection than the largest one had ten years ago. The Society of Genealogists (celebrating its centenary next year) also has a large collection, but whereas SoG has mostly transcriptions, South Kensington has the films made from the original church records. These are still being added to but there is no new acquisitions list, you will need look at each county's listing online to see what is new.

Most of the subscription websites can be seen for free at the Family History Centres, including the International version of Ancestry. You can view the British Library website, which has 80 regional newspapers online, and there is now a deal with FindMyPast to digitise more newspapers. You can look at and download the 1911 census for free. Copies of the Prerogative Court of York-shire wills and many other pre-1858 wills are at South Kensington. For post 1858 wills, Sharon suggested an under-used resource, they have the Calendars and you can then look at the actual film and read the will. They have a good collection of Irish records including the 1911 census, the Griffiths Evaluations and the Civil Registration records. The LDS was allowed to film the birth certificates for Scotland and Ireland, plus the BMD register entries for Scotland but not any for England. All this can be researched for free at South Kensington. There are also four subscription websites for the USA and Canada plus Caribbean records, some for the Indian continent and many Jewish records.

Family Search is being restructured into two separate websites. The Family Search Beta site will have a new format and include the 'Library Catalogue', 'Historical Records' and 'Trees' but this is not yet available. The IGI will become 'Historical Records' where the old IGI records submitted commonly "by a relative" and the actual transcriptions of the parish registers will no longer be mixed together. You will need to go to "Browse Collections" and then go to "Europe". If you look up www.labs.familysearch.org you will find a list of things you did not know existed, including, 'English Jurisdictions 1851' which has a map overlay system to give you the parish, the Enumeration District, the probate jurisdiction, the Hundred. It includes OS survey maps and one day will include Googlemap. There is a Research Wiki, including a section about Middlesex, to which anybody can contribute or edit.

Microfilms of the original volumes of the parish registers you require might be at South Kensington, if not they can be ordered. Indexing has not stopped, there is an army of people who sit at home and work on it. The best time to visit is Monday and Friday, plus warm days when family historians might be tending their gardens, but not a Tuesday or Thursday midday when it tends to be busy.

YM



White City Arch, main entrance from the Uxbridge Road. (From the collection of The Hammersmith & Fulham Archives)

The Great White City Exhibition, Jane Kimber

There is nothing left of the White City today, although its name still exists as an area of Hammersmith and as a station on the Central Line tube. It was brought to an end by the First World War - never again would labour be so cheap and plentiful to build such a construction. It took its name from the white, plastered facades of the buildings.

The idea of the Exhibition sprang from the signing of the Entente Cordiale in 1904: co-operation between Britain and France was seen as a buffer against the rise of the power of Germany. The impresario, Hungarian born Imre KIRALFY, decided there was money to be made in a display of the industrial and artistic achievements of both

countries. Why was it built in Hammersmith? Former brickfields and waste land south of Wormwood Scrubs was available and there was already a viable transport system in place with tube lines to Shepherds Bush. The Central line was extended along Wood Lane and a new station was built, from where it was expected that 75,000 people per hour would be able to disembark. It was privately financed at a cost of £1m for the structure of the buildings and a further £1m for the fitting out of the palaces and pavilions, the gardens and the funfair. With the coming of the Olympic Games to London in 1908, a stadium was built alongside the Exhibition.

The first turf was cut in 1907 and both British and French workmen built the 20 palaces that would house the exhibits and a further 120 other buildings, all constructed from steel frames and concrete. The gardens included lakes and waterways, complete with a waterfall. Construction was not completed by the opening day, when 123,000 visitors arrived and it is believed that it took a further three or four weeks before all was finished.

All parts of the Empire participated and among others there were Australian, Canadian and Indian Palaces, a French Artisans' Palace, a Palace of Arts which contained pictures from the National Gallery and the King's



*The Flip Flap
(by kind permission of Ian Cook)*

Collection and a Palace of Industry where a fully working soap factory could be found. The Palace of Women's Work contained displays of embroidery and lace making but also a manuscript copy of Jane Eyre and exhibits showing women's involvement in philanthropy. There were 'model' villages and of particular interest was the Irish Village, Ballymaclinton, and the French Senegalese Village, both of which had villagers from their native homelands.

A fairground, including the famous 'Flip Flap' (two arms with cages mounted on the top which could seat 120 people at a time and which revolved showing a bird's eye view of the whole Exhibition) was a great success. At night the buildings were illuminated and there were displays of fireworks.

Catering was carried out by J. LYONS, whose headquarters were in nearby Cadby Hall in Hammersmith Road, but there were complaints that too few toilets had been provided! Although the summer of 1908 was a particularly wet one, when the Exhibition closed after five and a half months, it was estimated that 8,400,000 people had been to the White City, an average of 49,000 a day.

Such was the success of the enterprise that other countries wished to participate and in 1909 the Imperial and International Exhibition opened following a similar theme and in 1910 the Japan British Exhibition was held. Japan was interested in increasing its trade with Britain and to show a favourable image of its products and lifestyle. So, in addition to the usual Palaces of Trade, two Japanese gardens and a Japanese castle were built by Japanese workers. Plants, and even gold fish for the lake, came direct from Japan, most surviving the long sea journey!

In 1911 the Coronation Exhibition showed exhibits from all parts of the Empire and art galleries full of pictures attracted 260,000 visitors each day. This was followed in 1912 by the Latin Exhibition, featuring items from France, Spain, Italy and Portugal while 1913 favoured a complete change of theme and the site sponsored the National Gas Exhibition and Congress. The 1914 Anglo American Exhibition featured models of the Panama Canal, the Grand Canyon and the Empire State Building and performances were given by Buffalo Bill. It was opened on 16th May but came to a premature end on 11th August on the outbreak of war.

During the war the amusements were dismantled and it was used among other activities for housing Belgian refugees and the manufacture of aeroplanes. After the war it would have been too costly to rebuild the exhibition site and it fell into decline. Most of the land was purchased by the London County Council in the late 1930s to build a housing estate and in 1949 the BBC bought a plot of land for its new Television Centre: this building is now listed but its future is uncertain with the proposed move by the BBC to new buildings in Salford.

Very little survives of any of the exhibits: Hammersmith Park near the Television Centre, is where part of one of the Japanese Gardens can be seen and in Kew Gardens is the four-fifths replica of a Japanese Pavilion. All the other buildings were demolished. There is very little oral history about what it was like to visit the various Exhibitions and all the newspaper reports emphasise what was shown, rather than describing the experience of a visit. However, Imre KIRALFY, who worked at the site until 1914, founded a very successful enterprise, in contrast to the Alexandra Palace and Crystal Palace Exhibitions, both of which lost money.

BP

SOURCES FOR FAMILY HISTORY IN HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM ARCHIVES AND LOCAL HISTORY CENTRE

- Card Index of personal names.
- Census returns:
 - Hammersmith heads of households 1821, 1831; Hammersmith 81 Fulham 1841-1901.
 - Indexes of personal names: 1821, 1831, 1851, 1881,
 - Indexes of streets, 1841-1901.
- International Genealogical Index (IGI), London and Middlesex 1992 edition.
- Directories: Middlesex and London 1793-98 (gaps), Fulham and Hammersmith 1863-1939/40 (gaps).
- Poll Books: Middlesex 1802, Hammersmith 1868.
- Electoral Registers: Middlesex 1837/8, 1843-1846; Fulham and Hammersmith 1881 to date (gaps).
- Jury Lists: Fulham 1902-1921 (gaps).
- Parish Registers:
 - All Saints, Fulham, baptisms, marriages, burials 1674-1969
 - St. John, Walham Green, baptisms and marriages 1836-1945
 - St. Mary, West Kensington, baptisms, marriages, burials, 1836-1960
 - St. Paul, Hammersmith, baptisms, marriages, burials 1664-1972 (indexed to 1837)
 - St. Peter, Black Lion Lane, baptisms, marriages, burials 1832-1924
 - St. Stephen, Uxbridge Road, Shepherds Bush, baptisms and marriages 1850-1908
 - West London Hospital, Hammersmith, baptisms 1916-1-982
 - Fulham Hospital, Fulham, baptisms 1932-1968.
- Registers of non-conformist churches:
 - Methodist '
 - Hammersmith Primitive Methodist Circuit, baptisms 1849-1937
 - Barclay Mission Hall, Effie Road, Fulham, baptisms 1934-1948
 - Munster Park Methodist Church, Fulham, baptisms and marriages 1880-1895
 - Munster Road United Methodist Church, Fulham, baptisms 1920-1949
 - Rivercourt Methodist Church, King Street, Hammersmith, baptisms and marriages 1837-1947
 - Royal Hill Chapel, Queens Road, Bayswater, baptisms 1843-1908
 - St. Barnabas, Addison Road, Kensington (Methodist) baptisms 1969-1975
 - Shepherds Bush Road Methodist Church, Hammersmith, marriages 1881-1915
 - Walham Green Methodist Church, Fulham, baptisms and marriages 1899-1965
 - Walham Grove Methodist Church, Fulham, baptisms 1866-1962
 - Congregational, later United Reformed
 - Broadway Congregational Church, Hammersmith, baptisms 1900-1969
 - Fulham Palace Road Congregational Church, Fulham, baptisms and marriages 1906-1924
 - Oaklands Congregational Church, Uxbridge Road, Hammersmith, baptisms and marriages 1886-1932
 - West Kensington Congregational Church, Castletown Road, Fulham, baptisms, marriages and burials (funerals) 1885-1977.
- Marriage Notice Books: Hammersmith Registration District (indexed) 1915-1962
- Vaccination Registers: Fulham 1868-1948 (gaps), Hammersmith 1868-1891 (gaps).

- Cemetery Records
 - Fulham Burial Ground, Fulham Palace Road, burials 1865-1908 (indexed to 1899), interment notices 1865-1960
 - Fulham New Cemetery, North Sheen, interment notices 1909-1964
 - Hammersmith Burial Ground, Margravine Road, burials 1869-1952
 - Hammersmith New Cemetery, Mortlake, burials (indexed) 1926-1953.
- Records of Funeral Directors, WS. Bond, Hammersmith 8: Shepherds Bush, Order Books (indexed) 1885-1976.
- Rating Records
 - Fulham Parish, Rate and Valuation lists 1625-1900 (gaps)
 - Metropolitan Borough of Fulham, Rate and Valuation lists 1900-1964
 - Hammersmith Parish, Rate and Valuation lists 1780-1900
 - Metropolitan Borough of Hammersmith, Rate and Valuation lists 1900-1964.
- School Records
 - Avonmore School, Earsby Street, W14, Admission Registers 1940-1958
 - Beaufort House School, Lillie Road, SW6, Admission Registers 1948-1970
 - Bishops Park Secondary School (Girls), Finlay Street, SW6, Admission Registers 1955-1961
 - Burlington School (Girls) Westminster, later Wood Lane, W12, Admission Registers 1826-1943 (gaps)
 - Ellerslie Road School, Ellerslie Road, W12, Admission Registers 1894-1966
 - Fulham Central School (Girls), Finlay Street, SW6, Admission Registers 1929-1946
 - Godolphin School (Boys), Iffley Road, W6, List of pupils 1895
 - Godolphin & Latymer School (Girls), Iffley Road, W6, Admission Registers 1905-1974
 - Harwood School, Harwood Road, SW6, Admission Registers 1873-1939
 - Langford School, Gilstead Road, SW6, Admission Registers 1941-1973
 - Latymer's Endowed School (Boys), Hammersmith Road, W6, List of admissions 1642-1878
 - Munster Primary School, Filmer Road, SW6, Admission Registers 1957-1972
 - Peterborough Primary School, Clancarty Road, SW6, Admission Registers 1938-1971
 - Queens Manor School, Lysia Street, SW6, Admission Registers 1953-1960
 - Queensmill School, Clancarty Road, SW6, Admission Registers 1924-1972
 - St. John's CofE School, Glenthorne Road, later Macbeth Street, W6 Admission Registers 1933-1971
 - St. Paul's School (Boys), City of London, later Hammersmith Road, W6 Registers of scholars 1509-1905 (published)
 - The Victoria Senior Boys' School, Becklow Road, Hammersmith, W12, Class lists 1933-1936, incomplete.
- Maps: Rocque 1745, Ordnance Survey 1869-74 to 2007.
- Photographs and images: 60,000 photographs dating from the 1860s, 600 paintings, postcards, prints.
- Local newspapers: West London Observer from 1855, Fulham Chronicle, from 1888.
- Miscellaneous: WW1 absent voters' list; Jury lists 1902-21; Sales particulars and descriptions of properties; books, school and parish magazines; local theatre playbills football programmes; WW11 Air Raid Incident Registers and photographs of bomb damage.

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 the last of an ongoing series. 1925 - part 1931 can be found in previous Journals. '

Part of year 1931

Mr. John Haydn THOMAS, Mountain Ash, to Miss Rose Eva MARKS, Southall†

Mr. Leslie Charles THORN to Miss Gwendoline Honora PEARSE, both of Ealing

Mr. Frank Albert TRESSIDDEN to Miss Miriam Eve BRUNSWICK, both of West Ealing†

Mr. George Thomas TUDDENHAM to Miss Florence Rebecca BUTLER, both of Southall

Mr. T. TULEY to Miss E.P. GARDINER*

Mr. A. TURVILLE to Miss Mabel WATERWORTH*

Mr. Vaughan Spenser VENABLES to Miss Betty Aileen Brette BEDBROOK, both of Ealing

Mr. H. WALDEN to Miss I.F. LANDER*

Mr. Wm. WALKER to Miss Winifred STURLEY*

Mr. Albert George WARD, Cranford, to Miss Florence Annie AGER, Southall

Mr. Walter WEBSTER, Hanwell, to Miss Alice LEWIS, South Ealing*

Mr. Fred WHEELER to Miss Doris ROBINSON*

Mr. C.S. WHITBREAD to Miss Hilda May THURLEY* 1

Mr. Edgar WHITMORE, Newport, Salop, to Miss Gladys Mabel ALLCHORNE, late of London E, and Christchurch, Hants†

Mr. Walter Ernest WHITTAKER to Miss Kathleen MATTHEWS *

Mr. Cyril F. WHITWORTH to Miss Josephine ADAMS *

Mr. William Lewis WILLIAMS to Miss Ethel Gertrude SCARRATT, both of Southall†

Mr. Leslie WRIGHT to Miss Gladys SMITH *

Mr. William Edwin YEO to Miss Dorothy Rose TATTAM, both of Southall

Mr. Alexander N.E. YEOMAN to Miss Ellen OWEN

Mr. Frederick James Henry YOUNG, Southall, to Miss Florrie TRIPP of Dawley, Hayes

* Photo only † No photo

NEWSPAPER NOTICES

Mrs. M.Sibley has extracted these notices from local newspapers. If anyone is interested in receiving the newspaper cutting of any announcement 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.

1925

Eightieth birthday of Mr. Arthur I . HANSON, of Southall
Silver Wedding celebrations of Mr. and Mrs. S. VALLENS
Retirement of Police Sergeant FIRTH of West Ealing

Obituaries of:

Mr. Ernest John Vere BOWDEN of Southall
Mr. Arthur Oliver BRADLEY of Hanwell
Band Inspector Edward HILL of Southall
Mr. John Herbert NORMAN of West Ealing
Mrs. Elizabeth Louisa SEXTON of Southall
Mr. Albert TOLEY of Hanwell '
Mr. Charles UNSWORTH of Southall
Mr. William Arthur WOODWARD of Southall

1926

Retirement of Second Officer A.T. CLARK of Hanwell Fire Brigade

Obituaries of:

Mr. Frederick ANNETTS of Southall
Captain George HARPER of Hanwell
Lieut. Commander Henry Edward KEIGHTLEY of Ealing
Mr. William Henry SHEPPARD of Ealing

Extract from the *Acton & Chiswick Gazette*

15th January 1897

Stealing Bicycle Lamps

George YOUNG, a labourer, pleaded guilty to having stolen two bicycle lamps value 10s.6d., the property of Reginald William POCOCK, a schoolboy residing in Acton. It appeared that the prisoner

stole the lamps from a shed at the rear of Durston House School, Castelbar-road, Ealing where the lad is a pupil; and that he was caught red-handed by Detective-sergeant DAVIS. He was sentenced to nine months hard labour.

WORLD WIDE WEB

Some new records online

- FindMyPast has fully indexed the GRO Births Index, so you can now enter the name and the record you require will appear instead of the whole page of the Index. Work is continuing on the Marriage and Death records, which should be available by the end of the year. “Unknown” first names will also appear in your search results.

Additional new data on this website is a List of Shareholders of the Great Western Railway, the next tranche of Chelsea Pensioners’ Records, 1873-1900 and the Royal Marine Medal Roll for 1914-1920.

www.findmypast.co.uk

- If you have a Congregational Minister in your family, you can find details of their education and ministry on:

<http://surman.english.qmul.ac.uk>

- The National Archives of Ireland has announced that the 1901 Census is available, free, on its website.

www.census.nationalarchives.ie

- *Daily Mirror, Daily Express, Sunday Express, Daily Star, Daily Star Sunday* can all now be searched online, free of charge, although you will have to register and subscribe to view the details.

www.ukpressonline.co.uk/ukpressonline

- The wills and probate records of the PCC (Prerogative Court of Canterbury) for the years 1647-1857 can be viewed on the Genealogist website.

www.thegenealogist.co.uk

- Prisoners of War in the UK Army, 1939-1945 are now on the Ancestry website; also 130,000 records from London’s non-conformist registers.

www.ancestry.co.uk

- Some of the new indexes added to the enormous list of The Original Record Company include:

- Bankrupts 1797-1798

- Post Office Workers 1855-1856

- Harrow School Register for 1845-1885

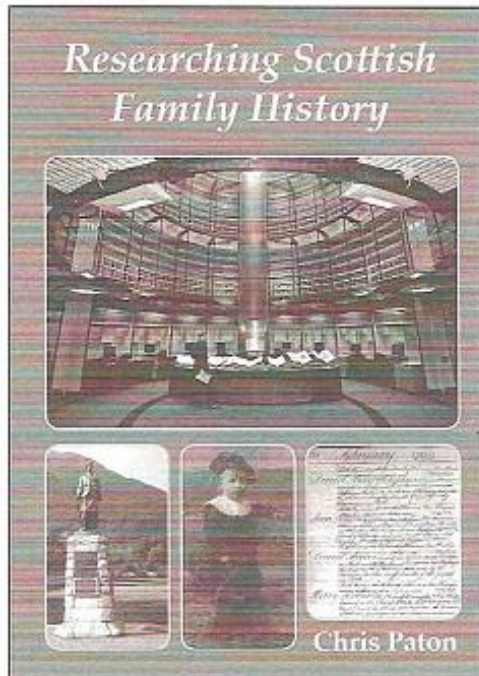
- Masters of Workhouses in England and Wales in 1863.

www.theoriginalrecord.com

- Useful military records can be found on the Military Genealogy website:
 Boer War casualties 1899-1902
 and for the First World War
 Distinguished Conduct Medal citations
 Naval Casualties
 British Prisoners of War in German camps
 www.military-genealogy.com
- The Army List of 1880, Air Force Lists of 1949 and 1954, US Army records and some from the Indian Army and ANZAC (the Australian and New Zealand Army) plus Mr. Punch's History of the Great War are among a wide range of new military data released by Family Relatives to commemorate the 65th Anniversary of Victory in Europe.
 Also new on this website are Phillimore Parish Registers for baptisms, marriages and burials, 1538-1900 and 25,000 school records of pupils and staff from independent schools and universities.
 www.familyrelatives.com.
- More burial records on Deceased Online include 10,250 records for Carpenders Park Cemetery, opened in 1954 near Watford but administered by the London Borough of Brent.
 Already on this site are the Brent records for Alperton, Willesden Old and Wembley Old burial grounds.
 www.deceasedonline.com
- The National Archives documents online website now includes over 155,000 medals awarded to merchant seamen for the First World War.
 www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/merchant-seamens-medals.asp
- Genes Reunited have added an interactive mapping tool to their 1911 census records, to enable you to see where your ancestors were on 2nd April, 1911.
 www.genesreunited.co.uk
- David Ransom from West Sussex has received a grant to post online records from the New Zealand Shipping Company of people who travelled to New Zealand in the first half of the 20th century. These are free to view but a voluntary donation to Cancer Research UK can be made.
 www.nzsc.co.uk

BOOKSHELF

Researching Scottish Family History, by Chris Paton (The Family History Partnership, 2010) ISBN 9781 906280 22 2, £7.95



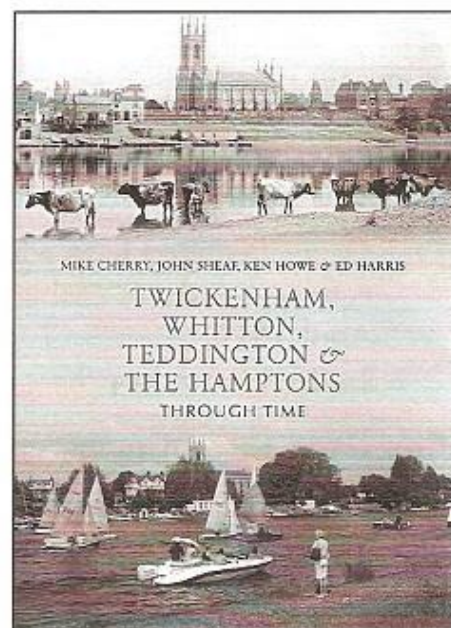
This book is a very comprehensive guide to researching family history but concentrating on Scottish records and sources.

Beginning with the basics, it includes useful websites and computer family history programs. It looks at National and local archives and the records that can be found there, describing those you may need to search, e.g. births, marriages and deaths and the various censuses; land and estate records, military records, etc., etc. There is an explanation on heraldry and tartans and right up to date, there is a chapter on the use of DNA. Fully illustrated and easy to follow, a very good book for a beginner in family history.

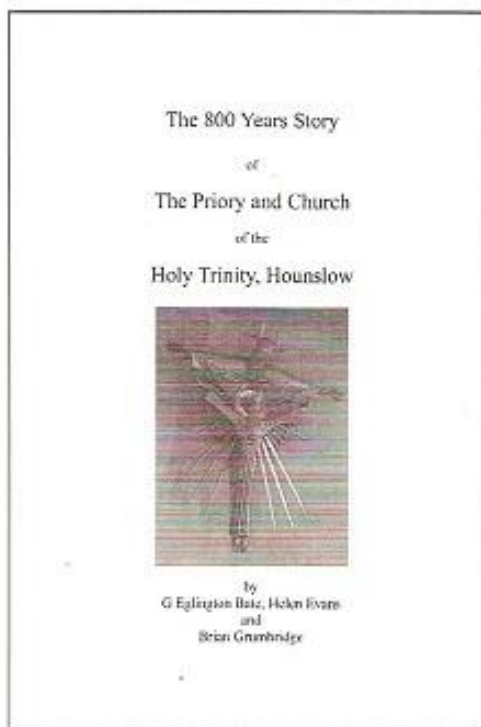
This book can be purchased from The Family History Partnership, PO Box 502, Bury, Lancashire, BL8 9EP. 01706 281088, or email: sales@thefamilyhistorypartnership.com

Twickenham, Whitton, Teddington & The Hamptons Through Time, by Mike Cherry, John Sheafi, Ken Howe and Ed Harris (Amberley Publishing 2009) ISBN 978184868 804 9, £12.99

A new format for a book full of 19th and 20th century postcards, each image is accompanied not only by a descriptive paragraph, but by a contemporary photograph of the same building, street, river view or park. It is surprising how little has changed in many of the views in the intervening years, the trees have grown but the buildings are still there, as shown by the 180 illustrations, beautifully reproduced in this volume.

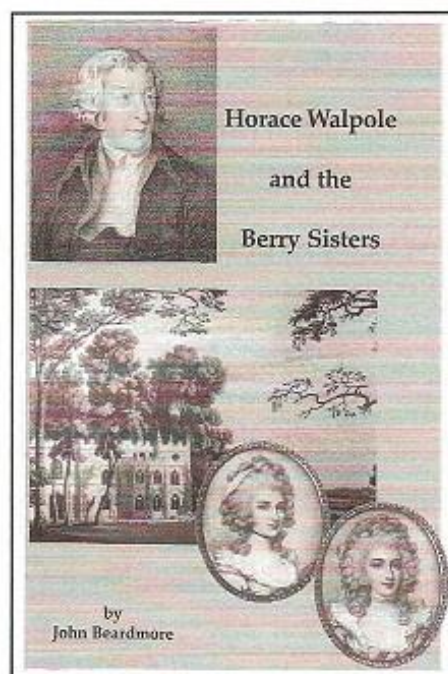


The 800 Years Story of The Priory and Church of the Holy Trinity, Hounslow
by G.Eglinton Bate, Helen Evans and Brian Grumbridge (2010)



This privately published history of Holy Trinity Church builds on the original book published in 1924 by G.E. Bate and further booklets produced in 1993 and 2003 by Helen Evans. This present volume represents a formidable body of research. Beautifully illustrated it covers every aspect of the history of the church from the latter part of the 12th century to 2008. The several appendices cover lists of incumbents, a description of the building, items extracted from old registers, photos and transcriptions of the various memorials in the church and also items about the church from local newspapers. If you have connections with this church this volume will give you much information and pleasure.

Horace Walpole and the Berry Sisters, *by John Beardmore (Borough of Twickenham Local History Society, 2010) ISBN 978 0 903341 8200 £3.00* Mary Berry (b.1763) and her sister Agnes (b.1764) were protégées of Horace Walpole (the youngest son of Britain's first Prime Minister) of Strawberry Hill, Twickenham. They lived in Twickenham from 1787 and in 1791 Walpole gave them Little Strawberry Hill, a house he subsequently left to the sisters in his will. Important members of Society in the 18th century, this booklet gives an interesting snapshot of two ladies, who although of modest beginnings, were very well educated and had met, known and entertained all the most famous men and women of their day.



The above three books are available from the WMFHS Bookstall; contact the Bookstall Manager by post or email. (Details inside the front cover.)

FAMILY HISTORY FAIRS AND EVENTS

Saturday, 11th September: National Family History Fair. Newcastle Central Premier Inn, Newbridge Street, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE1 8BS (note new venue) 10am-4pm. Admission £3, free parking.

www.nationalfamilyhistoryfair.com

Saturday, 18th September: Bristol & Avon Family History Society Open Day, Thornbury Leisure Centre: just north of Bristol. 10am-4pm. Free admission and parking.

www.bafhs.org.uk

Saturday, 2nd October: Oxfordshire Family History Society Open Day. Marlborough Enterprise Centre, Woodstock. 10am-4pm. Free admission and parking.

www.ofhs.org.uk/OpenDay.html

Saturday, 16th October: Hull Family 8: Local History Fair, Hull University, Inglemire Lane, Hull, HU6 7TS. 10am-4pm. Admission £2, free parking.

<http://yourfairladies.ning.com/vents/hull-familylocal-history-1>

Saturday, 6th November: West Surrey Family History Fair. For details go to

www.wsfhs.org *

Sunday, 29th May 2011: The Family History Event, The Barbican, London.

www.thefhevent.net *

*WMFHS will have a stall at these events.

To keep an eye on family history events near you, go to:

www.geneva.weald.org.uk

Deadline for submission of articles
for the Journal:

7 January 7 April 7 July 7 October

HELP!

WHO ARE THEY?

Ralph BAILEY found this photograph of the HOUSTON family among the personal effects of his parents and grandparents - do you know who they are? His Mother (née Ann WALE) and her parents were born in the Fulham and Hammersmith area and the family had lived in that location from the 1800s until the 1940s but Ralph does not know of any connection between the two families. If you have any information please contact him.



*Ralph Bailey, 193 Pinhoe Road, Exeter,
Devon, EX4 8AB, tel: 01392 216820*

CARTER and BELL families

Michael CARTER is seeking information on the above families. His CARTERS from Kent were related to and worked as domestics for the BLUNDEN family in Ashchurch Terrace, Hammersmith, between 1891~1901. In the 1901 census for Greenhithe, Kent, is an entry for a child, May BELL, b. Hammersmith abt. 1896. On the 1911 census there is an entry for May CARTER, b. Shepherds Bush - he believes this is the same person. An alternative for the first name is 'Mabel' or even 'Alice May'. Does anyone know of a May, born in Hammersmith who could be this person?

michael.carter937@ntlworld.com

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 below.

A111 Mrs. C.A.AGG, 'Little Oriel', 89 Park Lane, Tilehurst, Reading,
RG31 4DR *carolagg@sky.com*

C268 Mr. JCOLE, 14 Courtlands Close, Ruislip, Middlesex, HA4 8AX
johncole@unison.co.uk

- M224 Mr.Robert MILLS, 104 Cornwall Avenue, Southall, Middlesex,
UB1 2TQ *smurffing@virgin.net*
- S277 Mrs.A.SARGEANT, 21 Sheppard Road, Basingstoke, Hampshire
RG21 3HT *ann.sargeant@ntlworld.com*
- S281 Mr.R.A.SCOTT, 35 Rievaulx Avenue, Knareshorough, North
Yorkshire, HG5 8LD *richardascott@waitrose.com*
- W246 Mrs.H.E.WOOLLARD, 74 Cranbrook Drive, Sundon Park, Luton,
Bedfordshire, LU3 3EW

SURNAME INTERESTS

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

<i>Surname</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Member</i>
ALDERSON	All	All	ALL	S281
BARNES	After 1870	Bethnal Green	MDX	S277
BARNETT	18-20C	Hillingdon	MDX	W246
BASSETT	18-20C	Easton	SOM	W246
BASSETT	18-20C	Wells	SOM	W246
BATCHELOUR	All	All	MDX	S277
BATCHELOUR	All	All	SRY	S277
BAXTER	17C-19C	Richmond area	SRY	A111
BAXTER	All	Dartford	KEN	A111
BEDWARD	17C-19C	Richmond area	SRY	A111
BERRY	After 1880	Fulham	MDX	S277
BRYANT	19C	Acton area	MDX	C268
BRYANT	18C	All	OXF	C268
CAIN	19-20C	Ealing	MDX	W246
CANE	18-20C	Ealing	MDX	W246
CARTER	18-19C	Hayes	MDX	W246
CHAMPION	After 1860	Hornsey	MDX	S277
CHAMPION	After 1860	Clerkenwell	MDX	S277
CHAMPION	After 1890	Leyton	ESS	S277
CHAPMAN	before 1800	Staines area	MDX	S281
CHEESEMAN	19C	Isleworth area	MDX	C268
CLEMENTS	16C-1800	Isleworth	MDX	A111
CLEMENTS	All	Twickenham	MDX	A111
COLE	19C	Hackney area	MDX	C268
COLE	19C	Willesden area	MDX	C268
COLE	19C	Acton area	MDX	C268

<i>Surname</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Member</i>
COOK	18-19C	Easton	SOM	W246
COOK	18-19C	Wells	SOM	W246
COTSFORD	16C-19C	Richmond area	SRY	A111
DOD	before 1750	Staines area	MDX	S281
DUNN	18-19C	Cullompton	DEV	W246
FRITH	before 1700	Staines area	MDX	S281
GISBITZKY	1600-1750	All	MDX	C268
GREEN	before 1800	Stanwell area	MDX	S281
GROUT	before 1720	Stanwell area	MDX	S281
HARMAN	All	All	MDX	C268
HARRIS	18-19C	Hillingdon	MDX	W246
HERRING	18-19C	Ealing	MDX	W246
HOLLOWAY	After 1890	Wealdstone	MDX	S277
HUGHES	1800-1850	Uxbridge area	MDX	C268
JERMY	18-19C	Hayes	MDX	W246
JOHN	19-20C	Llantrisant	GLA	W246
JORDAN	before 1850	Stanwell area	MDX	S281
KILBY	All	All	GLS	A111
KILBY	All	All	SRY	A111
KILBY	All	All	MDX	A111
LARCHIN	before 1700	Stanwell area	MDX	S281
LEAR	18-19C	Uxbridge	MDX	W246
LEAR	18-19C	Creech	SOM	W246
LEAR	19-20C	Radyr	GLA	W246
LEONARD	19C	Ealing	MDX	M224
LEONARD	19C	Brentford	MDX	M224
LOVE	before 1750	Staines area	MDX	S281
LUCKETT	19C	Ealing	MDX	M224
LUCKETT	19C	Brentford	MDX	M224
MERRICK	before 1800	Stanwell area	MDX	S281
NEALE	before 1700	Staines area	MDX	S281
NUNLEY	All	All	ALL	M224
NUNNLEY	All	All	ALL	M224
NYE	19C	Southall	MDX	M224
PARFATT	before 1800	Stanwell area	MDX	S281
QUINN	19C	Hammersmith area	MDX	C268
QUINN	1700-1850	Haymarket area	MDX	C268
REED	19C	Sutton	SRY	C268
RUTTLEY	18-19C	Cullompton	DEV	W246
SLOCOCK	All	All	ALL	S281
SPENCER	before 1750	Staines area	MDX	S281
SWAINE	before 1750	Staines area	MDX	S281
WATSON	After 1882	Bethnal Green	MDX	S277
WEBB	After 1912	Camberley	SRY	S277
WELLS	16C-19C	All	MDX	A111

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, 4 Burchetts Way, Shepperton, Middlesex TW1 7 9BS

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

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 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. E1 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 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

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

Norwood Green St. Mary's Births, marriages and burials, 1654- 1812

Postal Enquiries with SAE to *Mr. Alan Sabey, 46 Thorncliffe Road, Norwood Green, Middlesex, UB2 5RQ*

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

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).

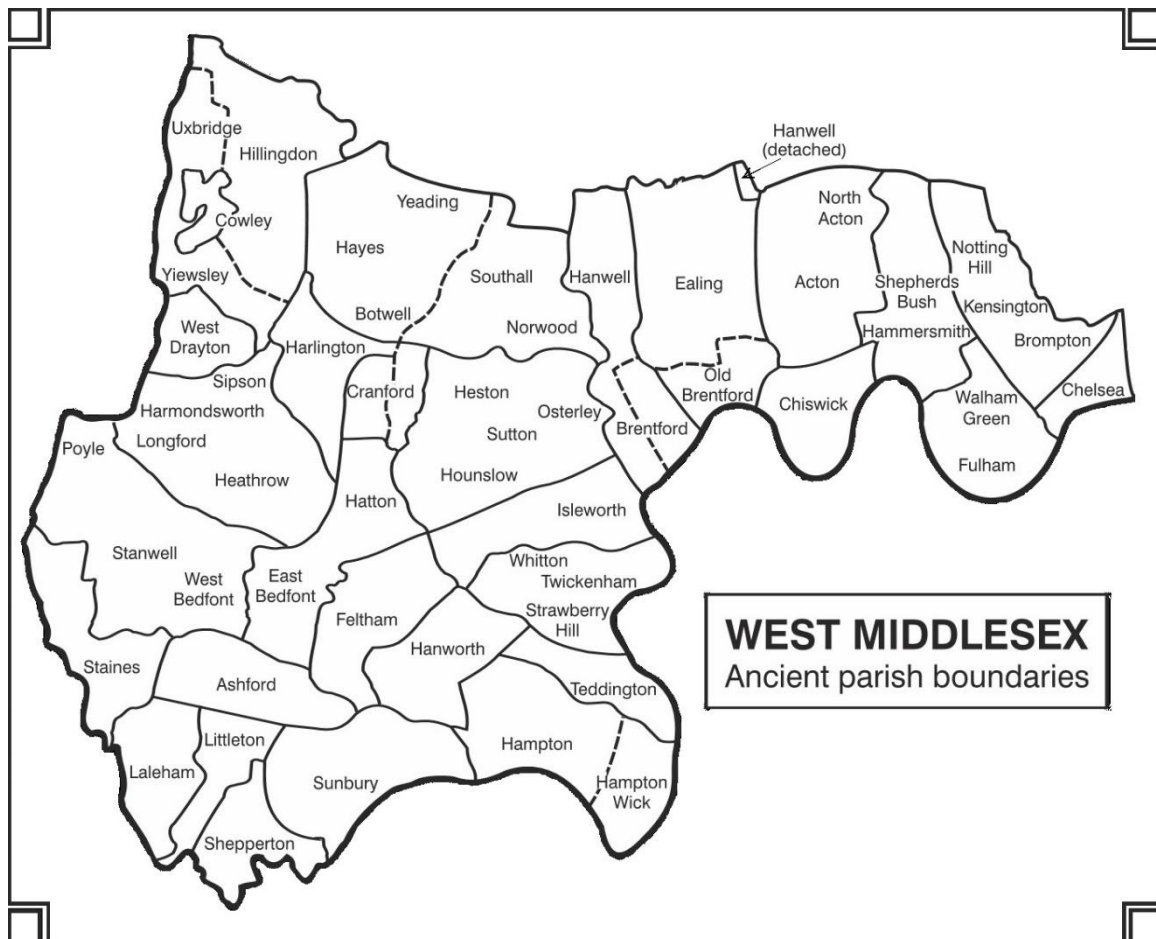
Cheques made payable to West Middlesex FHS, no SAE required.

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

Front Cover

This delightful postcard is from the collection held by the Fulham Palace Archives and is printed with their permission. A description of the Japan British Exhibition 1910 can be found in "Monthly Talks". A display covering this Exhibition at the White City is on show at the Fulham Palace Museum until 19th September. It shows the gardens, temples, tea- houses and water features built by Japanese designers and workmen. Entry is free.

For more information: www.fulhampalace.org



**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. Betty Elliott, 89 Constance Road, Whitton, Twickenham, Middx. TW2 7HX