



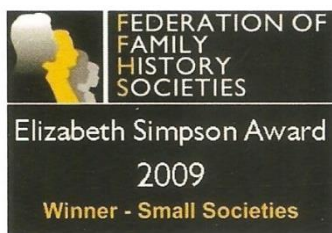
WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL

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December 2010



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WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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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.

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FUTURE MEETINGS

The following talks have been arranged:

16 Dec A Christmas Event with a Surprise Guest Speaker
Followed by our Christmas Social

20 Jan Follow that Lead

From Census to GoogleChris Watts

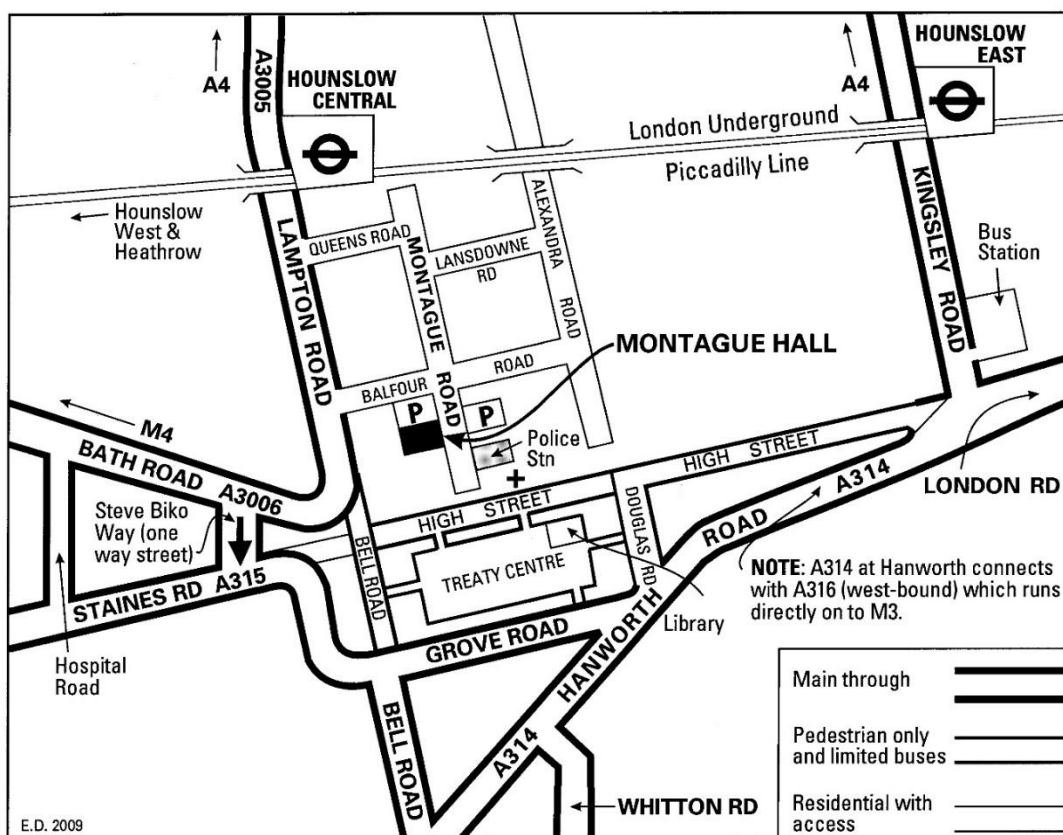
17 Feb Godfrey's Ghost

Arnold Ridley's son talks about his father, there is a lot more
To him than Private Godfrey in Dad's Army Nicholas Ridley

17 Mar AGM – followed by

Origins of the Ordnance Survey Steve Randall

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



One piece of good news, in an otherwise gloomy atmosphere of cuts and delays, is the opening on 27th September of the new Somerset Heritage Centre on the edge of Taunton. This is very welcome in contrast to the announcement from Sheffield Archives that they will be closed from October until late summer 2011. Their fiche and film service will be available at the Local Studies Library and from January, there will be a limited document issue service at that Library. We have also been informed that Anglesey Archives has changed its opening hours, so our advice, as always, is that if you are planning a visit to any County Record Office or Archive, do phone in advance.

You may know that it was Guy MITCHELL who started the campaign for the early release of the 1911 census. He has now turned his attention to the 1921 census and is applying for its early release under the Freedom of Information Act. If you are interested in reading about this, look at: <http://yourfreedom.hmg.gov.uk/restoring-civil-liberties/allow-access-to-the-1921-census-now>

The Government project to scan and digitise birth, marriage and death registration records from July 1837 to the present day has met yet another barrier. It has been 'paused' awaiting the outcome of the Government's Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR). The Identity and Passport Services website (under whose umbrella the formerly General Register Office Indexes now reside) states "(it is) possible that the outcome of the CSR will impact the overall scope of the project, as well as timescales and procurement activity". Am I the only one to wonder if this digitisation project, whereby we can obtain the information on certificates without having to purchase a copy, is just a pipe dream?

We all know that when Ancestry flags a new class of records, very often it is not a complete set, but now they have committed the cardinal sin of placing Ashford in Berkshire, not Middlesex, in the 1901 census! This was brought to my attention by member Lynne JONES, who has informed them of their error. She has been told that they will only make the correction if enough people complain! I would therefore urge all members using the 1901 census to inform Ancestry of the problem, with the hope that if enough of us do so, they will put this right.

Nick BARRATT has been appointed an Executive Director of FreeBMD, which of course includes FreeREG and FreeCEN. We shall await new developments with interest.

May I wish you all a very Happy Christmas!

The insert in this edition of the Journal is your renewal notice. Subscriptions remain at £11 for all categories of membership. Please send the form, plus your cheque, to our Membership Secretary as soon as possible so the continuation of your membership does not get overlooked.

Please note in your diary the date of the AGM in March. We always have a good turnout for this occasion but if you have not attended this meeting before, it is an opportunity to find out what has happened during the previous year and what is to come.

I am delighted to inform you that building on our success in the Elizabeth Simpson Award last year, when the Journal won the ‘Small Societies’ category, this year we have hit the jackpot and have received the shield for the Overall Winner. For those of you new to family history, the annual Elizabeth Simpson Award was first awarded by the Federation of Family History Societies in 1979 for the “Journal making the best contribution to Family History”. I was thrilled to receive the award from our President, Lady Teviot, at the General Meeting of the Federation in September. The Society receives a cheque for £100 from *Family History Monthly*, who sponsor this event.



Below is an extract from the Judging Panel Report for 2010

“The journal of the West Middlesex Family History Society was an easy winner in its category (Small Societies) and a worthy *Overall Winner* for the ESA. Considering West Middlesex has only registered 457 members the judges felt it contained a good mix of content with plenty of style. There was ample information both for beginners and more experienced members. There was sufficient news, listings and events and the style of the journal was perfectly in keeping with the judging criteria. There was also a nice balance of articles and regular features. The journal thoroughly deserved to win top honours this year.”

I would like to thank Yvonne MASSON for her proof reading skills, Pam SMITH for her photographic editing skills and Joan SCRIVENER, who takes my Word file and tweaks it where necessary to convert it into the necessary format to be printed. Also, thank you if you have contributed articles, such an important part of the Journal. But please keep them coming in - as I prepare the December edition, I have nothing as yet for March, so during the Christmas break, please produce something about an ancestor, your search for your family tree, a small snippet of interest, anything you think your fellow members would enjoy. I look forward to a rash of articles.

We have received notification from our adjacent Society, West Surrey Family History Society, that they are launching a new computer group, to meet on the third Thursday of the month (beware, that is the date of our meetings!) in Pyrford. Details of the group are on the main West Surrey website under the Meetings tab for those who are interested.



ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING



**Notice is hereby given that the
Annual General Meeting
of the West Middlesex Family History Society
will be held on Thursday, 17th March, 2011
at Montague Hall, Montague Road, Hounslow**

Reports will be presented by the Chairman and Treasurer and members will be asked to accept the accounts for the year 2010 and elect accounts examiners for the coming year.

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

Members who wish to bring ton/vard any matters at the AGM, or to propose nominations for the Committee, are asked to write to the Chairman at the address below by 3rd January, 2011.

The agenda for the AGM will be included in the next issue of the Journal, to be published and distributed atthe beginning of March 2011.

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



Oh, no, not another begging letter. What a turn-off. We all know what we do with the begging letters that come through our doors - throw them straight in the bin.

I am hoping against hope that some of you will respond to this appeal. Our Society - your Society - is run by a very small committee. We are all fully-stretched. Would you like us to do more indexing? That needs volunteers.

Would you like our Conference to take place in autumn 2011? That, too, needs volunteers. Next March we shall need someone new to plan our programme of talks. Could you do this for us?

If we - you - want our Society to continue and flourish, to 'move with the times' we need your help. New committee members are broken in gently, but please do think carefully about whether you can help. The more volunteers we have, the less work each individual has to do. And remember, our constitution means that if you do join us, it will be for a maximum of six years.

Can you spare a few hours a month for a year or two? If so, please contact a committee member (details inside the front cover) or complete the nomination form printed in this journal.

BEGINNING YOUR FAMILY HISTORY, PART II*June Watkins*

IMPORTANT DATES FOR FAMILY HISTORIANS

Here are more tips to help newcomers to family history.

Parish Registers began in 1538, although not all of the early ones have survived.

The **Julian Calendar** was replaced with the **Gregorian Calendar** in 1751.

Civil Registration began in England and Wales on 1st July 1837.

The Mother's maiden name is given in the Birth Index from September 1911.

The names of both spouses is given in the Marriage Index from March 1912.

The age is given in the Death Index from March 1866 to March 1969.

The date of birth is given on a Death Certificate from June 1969 onwards.

Adoption was legalised on 1st January, 1927.

Identifying twins and triplets: If you have multiple births on the same page of a GRO register they will generally have the same reference number in the index. However, if one twin was the last entry on one page and the next twin is the first on the following page, they will have consecutive reference numbers, not the same one. BUT if two different families with the same surname are on the same page, it will look like twins when there is, in fact, no connection at all. If the time of birth is given on the Birth Certificate, it is probably a multiple birth.

The website www.freeBMD will give you the GRO reference number for a birth, marriage or death certificate. It is a free website, compiled by volunteers and is still not complete. It is a good idea to use this in the first instance but if you do not find what you are looking for, then it may be that particular entry has not yet been transcribed by the volunteers and you need to look elsewhere.

Census Dates: the census was taken on the following dates, with class numbers

1841	6 June	HO107	1901	31 March	RG13
1851	30 March	HO107	1911	2 April	RG14
1861	7 April	RG9	1921	19 June	not available
1871	2 April	RG10	1931	Destroyed	
1881	3 April	RG11	1941	Not taken	
1891	5 April	RG12			

If you find your family at the bottom of a census page but you think there is a child or children missing, then look at the first line on the following page. Alternatively, if they are on the first line, then look at the previous page. Remember to check the date of birth with the date the census was taken, a child registered late in the year may appear with a different birth year. The Enumerator probably said “How old”, not “When were you born”.

Beware that forenames may be reversed: “Edwin Albert” instead of “Albert Edwin”, depending on how they were known by the family.

If you cannot find your family on the website you are using, then just type in the first name, i.e. June, perhaps a place of birth, or a date of birth. Then go through all the entries for this name and you may come up with a different spelling for the surname through a transcription error - I found “William COOK” as “William COCK”, it takes time but can be worthwhile. Look at the handwriting on the original, I found “Sarah” as “Lara”.

This can take time and patience but can also prove very worth while.

THE EGYPT EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Jane Lewis

Family history is fascinating but also sad when you find out that a relative suffered tragedy or hardship. We may discover those who took part in important historic events such as the First World War and we learn how terrible it was for the soldiers fighting in France and of the tragic loss of so many young men.

My grandfather, William Henry PLACE, known as Harry, lived at Hasker Street in Chelsea. When I was a child he told me that he had volunteered in 1915 at Chelsea Barracks at the age of 19 but he told me little about his experiences and unfortunately I did not ask enough questions. One thing he did say though was that he was “the first man into Jerusalem” and it is only in recent years that I have started to wonder what he meant. I could not find many books about the Egyptian Campaign, compared to the many on the fighting in Europe, but I discovered similar bravery, hardship and tragedy.

I knew my grandfather’s army number because this was engraved on his medals and his War Record survived the Second World War bombings. This told me about the places he was posted to and also any misdemeanours such as “untidiness on parade” and when he was wounded in battle.

The War Record also told me that he started off in 13th Base Park Company and then joined 519 Field Company of the Royal Engineers (and I have just noticed that this is engraved on the football in the photograph!). I knew he was a Sapper, which was appropriate as he was a skilled carpenter before he joined up. I then found out all I could about the Company by going to the Royal Engineers Museum Archives in Gillingham, Kent. The Museum is well worth a visit; there are full sized examples of tanks and aeroplanes, brilliant tableaux, and a fascinating history of the Royal Engineers. The Archives contain War Diaries and I spent several hours reading day to day accounts of the activities of 519 Field Company and it was particularly thrilling when I saw my grandfather’s name hand-written in one of the diaries when he arrived as part of reinforcements.

The next important thing I discovered was a history of the 60th Infantry Division, written by an officer who took part in the Egyptian Campaign, and to which 519 Field Company were attached under Major B.F. NELL. The 60th Division left England for France in June 1916 and by December had been transferred to Salonika, where it engaged "in operations near Doiran. In June 1917 the Division was transferred to Egypt and shortly after chosen to be the Right Flank Division of XX Corps in the advance northwards from Gaza and Bathsheba.

Hills near Bathsheba and Sherria fell to the Division in rapid succession and the advance was continued to Nebi Samwil, despite difficult terrain, weather and improvised transport. In December 1917 the defences covering Jerusalem were stormed under the worst possible conditions of cold and rain and by 9th December the Division had the honour of accepting the surrender of Jerusalem. The Division then played a prominent part in the capture of Jericho.

In September the Division marched out of North Jerusalem to take part in operations culminating in the complete destruction of the Turkish Army. The front of the attack on the sea coast involved a march of 54 miles in darkness and full fighting kit.

On 19th September 1918, the Division stormed three lines of the Turkish trenches and opened a road for the Cavalry to move northwards and to get astride the Turkish communications. My grandfather was shot in the leg during these battles but was more fortunate than three of his comrades who were killed.

After a rapid march across deep sand and under a hot sun, Tul Keram was captured the same evening at 5pm. 20 miles were covered in 12½ hours in face of continued opposition. After a few days of fighting the Division was withdrawn and remained in reserve until the signing of the Armistice. My granddad is on the extreme left of the picture, on one knee. If anyone else is researching the 519 Field Company 1 would like to hear from them.

janelewisl@btinternet.com





This picture is of the earliest known relative of mine captured on a photograph. It shows George BARNETT, born 1797, my 3 times great grandfather, with his grand-daughter, Frederica BATTIS, born 1857, who is my great grand-mother. It is an early ambrotype photograph, circa 1863, encased in a little frame 3.5 inches square and is decorated with pinchbeck, a soft brass-like coloured alloy, folded over the edges of the glass behind. George is shown wearing knicker-bockers, which made their first appearance in the 1860s, and his

grand-daughter Frederica is wearing a tartan dress, a Scottish flavour introduced by Queen Victoria and associated with her beloved Balmoral.

George BARNETT was born on 2nd January 1797, in Bray, Berkshire and baptised on the 15th January, son of William BARNETT and Sarah neé BENNETT of Bray Town, Berkshire.

By the 1820s he had moved to the Hounslow area and on 13th February 1833, in St Leonard's Church, Shoreditch, he married Sarah MALCOLM, witnessed by Thomas MALCOLM, Eliza BARNETT and Geo YARROW. But this was not before they had had two children together. James BARNETT, son of George BARNETT, Blacksmith and Sarah, was baptised in St Leonard's, Heston, on 14th December 1823 and Elizabeth Ann BARNETT on 26th September 1830, in St Mary's, Osterley.

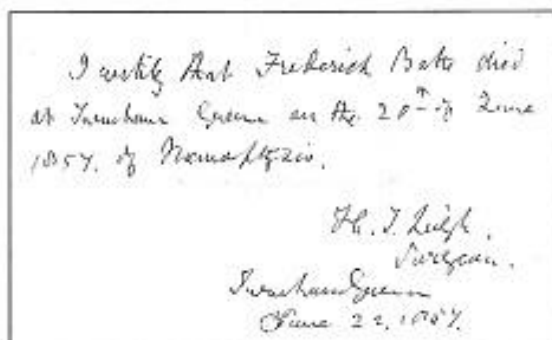
A third child named Eliza Sarah was baptised 27th November 1836 in Hounslow. She is my 2 times great grandmother who, twice widowed, lived to the age of 86 when she died at Hume Cottage, Percy Road, Whitton. The 1841 census in Brentford shows George, a Blacksmith age 40, Sarah his wife age 40, son James a Smith age 15, daughter Elizabeth age 10 and a second Elizabeth (Eliza Sarah) age 4.

Eliza Sarah BARNETT, daughter of George BARNETT, married Frederick BATTIS in 1856, in the parish church of St Ann's, Westminster. They had two daughters: Alice Sophia BATTIS, born 1856, who married Harry PODGER in

1881 and Frederica BATTs, my great grandmother, born July 1857, a month after the sudden death of her father.

In 1880 in Isleworth, Frederica BATTs married George Thomas FITZWALTER of VWhitton, my great grandfather. George and Frederica FITZWALTER both died in Ash Vale, Surrey, he in 1920 age 64 years and Frederica in 1949 age 92 years. My FITZWALTERS go back to 500 AD, to a Viking King FORNJ OT of Knevland, then through the Normans. The Comte de BRIGNNE, founder of the FITZWALTERS was Uncle and Guardian to WILLIAM the Conqueror.

After the death of his wife Sarah neé MALCOLM in 1866, George BARNETT lived with his daughter Eliza in Whitton until his death. George died age 86 on 14th March 1883, at the home of his daughter Eliza at Hume's Cottage, VWhitton. His death was notified by his granddaughter, Alice Sophia PODG ER neé BATTs, of Z York Terrace, St Margaret's. Alice was the older sister of my great grandmother Frederica. Eliza, widow of Frederick BATTs, married Henry BENNETT in 1864, by whom she had three more children: Leonard, Walter and Ada. Eliza died age 85 at Hume's Cottage, Percy Road, Whitton, notified by daughter Frederica of Ash Vale, Surrey.



Above: Death certificate for Frederick BATTs, signed by H.T. LEIGH
Below: Undertaker's bill



It was George BARNETT who paid for the funeral of Eliza's first husband, son in law Frederick BATTs. The funeral bill, dated 26th June 1857, is made out to Mr James BEDFEW Undertaker "To the funeral of Mr Frederick Batts, Isleworth Church 26th June 1857 - to making a good in elm coffin, turned and lined and bearers to attend to the same £3.10s., Fittings for mourners 10s., Church fees £1. 6s. 4d. Total £5. 6s. 4d.

So George BARNETT, son of William BARNETT and Sarah BENNETT of Bray Town, Where he was baptised in 1797, was an honourable man who had a prosperous and eventful life. I would be pleased to share my research with any other BARNETT/ BENNETT/BATTs/MALCOLM/ FITZWALTER descendants.

Anne Golden neé FitzWalter,
agolden@waitrose.com

It was a few minutes after 12am on Tuesday, 19th February 1866, when a shot was fired from the towing path at the lock bridge on the Harrow Road, Paddington. Thomas LEFLEY, a young man who was crossing the bridge, was hit directly in the forehead and eyes, causing both eyes to be penetrated and the left eyeball to protrude on to his cheek. As a result of his injuries he was left blind.

On Monday, 6th March, the shooter was brought before Mr Edward YARDLEY, magistrate at Marylebone, and committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, charged with shooting with intent to murder. The trial was held before Mr Justice LUSH at the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, 11th April 1866, the accused was charged with “feloniously shooting Thomas LEFLEY with intent to murder”.

From the six counts against him he was only found guilty by the jury of feloniously wounding to causing grievous bodily harm. The sentence that he was given was seven years penal servitude.

The man convicted was 28 year old canal boatman Joseph WARD, originally from Stratford on Avon, my 2x Great Uncle.

On the night/morning of the shooting Joseph and his wife Eliza were heading down the Grand Union Canal from the Paddington basin to Southall. They were quarrelling, both of them “using the most beastly language” and calling each other “filthy names” and both of them being “the worse for drink”. The reason reported for the quarrel was that Eliza would not allow the barge to be stopped in order for Joseph to acquire a bottle of rum. A group of men and boys were taunting and jeering at Joseph. He shouted at them to “hold their noise; if you don’t I will soon get something that will reach you a long way off”. However, they continued jeering and Joseph darted into the cabin. At the same time Thomas LEFLEY was walking across the bridge and around a minute and half later there was a flash, a report of a gun and Thomas fell to the floor.

A policeman was sent for and Joseph was found standing on the tow path facing the direction of Kensal New Town. When approached by the Policeman, Herbert BUTT (No. X40), Joseph said that he would go quietly. Whilst being taken to the Police Station, he said “They are always hissing at me when I pass the bridge and if I die tomorrow, I am the man that fired the gun and it serves them b. . . . well right”.

On “16th September 1871, with one year and seven months of his sentence yet to be served, Joseph was released on licence; his destination was his mother’s home in Stratford upon Avon.

There does not appear to have been any reunion between Joseph and Eliza;

maybe it was a good thing, who knows what would have happened next if he continued what appeared to be a fiery relationship with his wife. Eliza seems to have disappeared, whether she remarried, returned to her parents, reverted to her maiden name or may possibly have died I have not been able to discover.

Joseph married again on 27th October 1879, at St. Stephen's Church, Bow, to Emma SKELTON, the mother of his young children, four of whom were born before their wedding: Thomas c1872, George c.1873, Jane 1874, Henry, 1875 and Joseph 1880. On his Marriage Certificate Joseph claimed to be a widower, how true this is I am not sure. One can only assume that he did not want to return to prison again for bigamy. Maybe that is why he waited nearly eight years before marrying Emma.

Joseph did return to his life as a canal boatman, working around Regents Canal and the Hackney area. His victim Thomas LEFLEY was eventually released from hospital, completely blind, but he did continue in his occupation as boot maker and he eventually married and had children.

Uncle Joseph is still currently 'at large'. Three years after making the discovery I am still trying to find out what happened to him. After the 1881 census he seems to have 'disappeared' along with Emma and Thomas. George married and had children of his own; however, for the time being the trail for Great Uncle Joseph has gone cold.

Sources

www.oldbaileyonline.org

The National Archives

SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS

The following events are being held at the Society of Genealogists, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA

23 March 2011: Records of the City of London for Family Historians.

A one-hour lecture with Paul Blake (£6.00/£4.80 SoG members).

26 March 2011: Society of Genealogists Open Day

Library tours and free lectures for beginners on using the census, finding and using parish registers and a look at the Society of Genealogists' collections.

Tours of the Library, each lasting approximately 1½ hours, will take place at 11am, 12pm, 2pm and 3pm. Lectures, tours and advice are free but as space is limited, booking is essential. The regular £10 joining fee will be waived if you decide to join the Society on this day.

All events should be pre-booked with:

Events Co-ordinator

Society of Genealogists, Library and Education Centre

14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London, EC1M 7BA

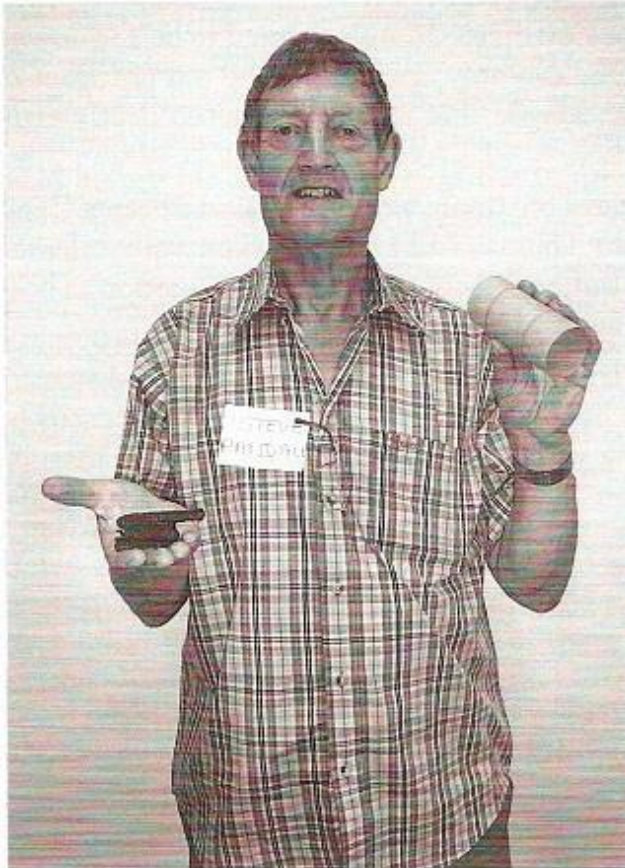
events@sog.org.uk

020 7553 3290

www.sog.org.uk

Our Members Evening in July was enlivened with three talks by members of the Society.

1. Introduction to Triangles, Steve Randall



As Steve pointed out, this was more of a demonstration than a talk. With the aid of some ‘props’ (a toilet roll representing a theodolite and a miniature canon) with the aid of members of the audience, Steve showed us how the first triangulation for the eventual mapping of Great Britain was achieved on Hounslow Heath in 1784 by General ROY and his team. Using 20 foot rods, firstly of deal then later of glass, over three months the team laid out a baseline some five miles long from Hounslow Heath to Hampton Poorhouse. The two ends are still marked by canon, one in Heathrow Airport near the Police Station, and one in

Hampton, in Roy Grove. Originally in open heathland, these markers are now surrounded by buildings. From this baseline and using theodolites, triangulations could be made to the visible Hangar Hill in one direction, and St Ann’s Hill at Chertsey in the other, these two points being some 25 miles apart. In this way the team worked their way down to the South Coast. In 1791 the Ordnance Survey was created based on General ROY’s extremely accurate measurements. Thanks to his work, we can now answer not only ‘Who do you think they were?’, but ‘Where do you think they were?’

2. One thing leads to another, Grant Alderson

Grant treated us to an impressive power point presentation of work recently carried out by himself and his wife, Maggie, on some of her Welsh ancestors, the VAUGHANs. She had inherited photographs when her father died, one of

which mysteriously showed a man in a bowler hat beside a large rock. Her father was born in Pembrokeshire, South West Wales, as were his father and grandfather. Via Ancestry, Grant and Maggie were contacted by a cousin in Australia who was soon due to visit England.

They met up and she handed over further photographs - she could not identify the man by the rock, but through her they were able to contact a Welsh cousin who invited them down to stay. While there they visited several houses where the VAUGHANs had lived and had lunch in a local cafe which had earlier been a shop, probably a butchers, owned by the VAUGHANs. The uncle of the current owner, another distant cousin, had collected family memorabilia which had been passed on to yet another cousin, who was able to supply Grant and his wife with several mementos of the family, including an article about the rabbit industry in Pembrokeshire at the turn of the 20th century. There was a photograph of rabbit catchers at Kilpaison, which included the man who had posed by the rock.



He turned out to be W.B. VAUGHAN, a pioneer of the local rabbit industry who had patented a special rabbit transporting crate. There were pictures of this, plus railway tickets, for transporting rabbits via the railways. Thousands of rabbits had been sent out in this way; they provided a cheaper, more affordable meat for the poor. Three porters were employed at Pembroke

station just to load rabbits and unload the empty crates when they were returned. The rock turned out to be an ancient monument, a cromlech known as the 'Devil's Quoit', at Kilpaison

3. Brentford High Street in the Eighteenth Century, John Browning

Beginning his talk by saying it should perhaps be called, 'The Road to Brentford High Street' John then read out the opening lines from Coleridge's 'The Ancient Mariner', who stopped "one in three" to whom to tell his tale. Family historians tend to be just as keen to find someone who will listen.

John became interested in his maternal grandmother, Florence TILBURY, born in 1833 in Bethnal Green. Her father was a tailor and a Deacon of the Congregational church in Dalston but according to papers in the Hackney Archives he was born in Chelmsford. Florence's grandfather was born in Uxbridge and consulting records at Uxbridge Library, John found the family had come from Penn and Hughendon in Buckinghamshire. His four times great grandfather, whom John would love to have known, lived in Penn, played the bassoon in the parish church and still sang the psalms vigorously in his 905. The family were honest but undistinguished tradesmen, although there is a 'Tilbury Carriage' invented by a John TILBURY.

A number of people had helped in his research, including Margaret WATSON, who has written several articles in our Journal on her Chilbolton TILBURYs. One helper supplied him with a TILBURY marriage at Hanwell in 1784 and John S. TILBURY, a witness, lived in New Brentford, near where John now lives. He researched this man at Hounslow and Chiswick Libraries, helped by Librarians James MARSHALL and Carolyn HAMMOND. He found John in the Rate Books. He also used the Manorial Records at Chiswick Library, which he found to be a superb source.

John S. TILBURY was a Churchwarden and Overseer of the Poor, plus a member of the Manor Court Jury, the Lord of the Manor being Lord CLITHEROE of Boston Manor. For one year JST did service as an 'aleconner', an early form of weights and measures inspector and as New Brentford had a huge number of public houses he must have been kept busy. From the Manorial Records John also found out JST's address, who his landlord was and who his neighbours were. WMFHS member Celia COTTON has set up the Brentford High Street Project (see the March 2010 Journal) and was able to tell him that JST's house was near the present Goddards. It was demolished in 1968 but there are old photographs and it appears that the house dated from the eighteenth century. St Laurence parish church is now derelict and could be turned into a licensed restaurant - in which case John thinks he might apply for the position of aleconner.

Some 20th Century Property Records, Paul Blake

1. Lloyd-George's Domesday

In his talk in August, the well known family history lecturer, Paul BLAKE, pointed out that 20th century records are now a legitimate source for family history after all it is now 'last century' and the 1901 and 1911 census records are already available. One of the most important 20th century record sources is that popularly known as "Lloyd-George's Domesday", being a survey carried out under the 1910 Finance Act by the then Liberal Government, in which all property in the United Kingdom was surveyed and assessed for tax based on the rateable value as at 30th April 1909 - rather like that carried out by William the Conqueror in 1086 and written down in the famous "Domesday Book", one of the original copies of which is held at The National Archives in Kew. Basically the new "Domesday" tax was a Capital Gains Tax as after a property's initial valuation, any increase in value would be taxed as and when the owner came to sell it.

For the purpose of the survey the country was divided into 13 valuation divisions and 118 valuation districts. 10½ million initial enquiry forms were sent out and 91/2 million were returned - a good response. Each property, from large farms to small terraced houses, was given a unique number. These numbers, together with the details from the forms, were entered into field books, and the properties and their numbers marked on to OS maps. The field books and maps can be viewed in the Maps and Documents Room at The National Archives (TNA), Kew, (staff will point you in the right direction), although some are also in County Record Offices.

Surveyors clutching field books and maps went out and actually inspected each property and drew up another form which was sent to the land owner, who had a right of appeal against his valuation assessment. Valuation books, now to be found in County or Borough Record Offices, were prepared and in these the details of each property stretches across 40 columns! Not exactly every pig and cow as in 1086, but a description of property, type, owner, occupier, extent, etc. Some field books also contain floor plans or sketches of properties. Ironically none of this information was subsequently used for taxation purposes. TNA are in the process of developing a Valuation Office map finder on the Labs part of their website: <http://labs/nationalarchives.gov.uk>

Finance Act records for Scotland: Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh

Finance Act records for Ireland: Public Records of Northern Ireland, Belfast

2. National Farm Survey of England and Wales 1940-43

During the Second World War importing food was a problem, making it necessary for the country to produce its own food. To find out what land was

available for this, the Government decided to survey farms of five acres or more - some 300,000 farms and holdings. They started in June 1940, sending out forms on which a number of questions were asked about the farm and by early 1941 85% of the forms had been returned.

The forms are kept at TNA in the records of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries – MAF32. There are maps plus records. A surveyor who knew about farming came round to check on the state of the farm and filled in another form. If it was not performing well, it could be taken over to be run by someone else. Farms were rated A, B or C and those in the C category would be taken over.

3. Sales Particulars

After WWI, some large properties such as estates were split up and sold off in parcels, so sales particulars were produced, and many have survived. They are kept locally, perhaps in the County Record Office or the Local Studies Library, some are still to be found at the Estate Agents. There may be maps and a full description of the property and some may even have photographs. The National Monuments Record Office at Swindon has an enormous collection of sales particulars. In conjunction with these records it is possible to use GoogleEarth to locate the property.

Graphology and Family History, Adam Brand

In a change from our advertised talk in September, graphology expert Adam BRAND came to point out in a well illustrated and presented talk some of the things to look out for in an ancestor's handwriting. He said that graphology is an art rather than a science. How does it work? Can you trust it? What can you learn about an ancestor from his writing?

Handwriting is 'frozen body language'. Say the sheet of paper on which the writing appears is a room: the writer enters it (via a pen or pencil) feeling a certain way, perhaps suspicious, frightened, angry. So the way he or she (it is difficult to tell gender in handwriting) begins to write shows mood, attitude, even state of health. It is also possible to discern such qualities as honesty (or otherwise), even personal potential - for instance that someone who became a railway worker actually had had potential for a different career.

With regard to a writer's health, it can be possible to discern if they are just under par or suffering from a serious illness. Health predictions which have been made from handwriting include: obsessiveness, multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's Disease, cancer, schizophrenia, Huntingdon's Chorea and heart problems. Signs in the handwriting include irregular pressure, broken lines and tremors.

Showing several examples of famous people's handwriting, Adam demonstrated that the direction of slope of handwriting also reveals a great deal. Right sloping writing was taught in school but people did not always maintain this, evolving a style according to their character. A backward slope suggests a reserved person (the head dominates) - in a left-handed person this can denote left-brain domination (practical); sloping to the right (Camilla PARKER-BOWLES): more outgoing (head and heart) - in a left-handed person this shows right-brain domination (artistic). Upright writing denotes a controlled person. (Dr Harold SHIPMAN's writing had a mixed slant.) Angular writing can show aggression whereas curving, curling writing denotes a more easy-going person but 'loopy' writing can denote superficiality. Writing all on the same level denotes calm and control but a baseline which goes up and down, denotes moodiness.

The way letters are formed can reveal a great deal, for instance an open 'n' (looking like a 'u') (Prince CHARLES) suggests open-mindedness, but also this kind of 'thready' writing can mean an eagerness to finish. Which zones of individual letters (i.e. upper, middle or lower) are stressed reveals a great deal. CHARLES II's writing shows a 'middle zone' person: sociable and intelligent. Honesty can be suggested by illegibility, a sinuous baseline, letters written like other letters, angled joints at the top of letters. Regular, beautiful writing (David CAMERON): the person is reliable, wants to fit in.

Whether the written line rises or falls across the page can reveal an approach to life. A line rising from left to right: optimistic and energetic; a line falling towards the right: pessimistic, tired or perhaps elderly. Even the margins can give information: e.g. a straight right margin suggests a need for self control. Big writing might suggest the writer is very confident but they could be compensating. A person's connectedness can be revealed in joining or not joining letters together. Linked letters (and words) suggest they are involved, connected; unlinked (John LENNON) suggests they are not involved. A bride and groom's signatures on a marriage certificate which cut into each other denote compatibility and if strokes from the two signatures actually join up - support for each other.

The way you write is in the brain, not the wrist. Human Resources managers trained in graphology do not have to read the contents of CVs (and often no longer do so), reading a person's character and potential in their writing.

At the end of the talk a queue formed as members produced examples of their ancestors' writing for Adam to analyse.

Adam has written two articles in *Practical Family History* (next one: January 2011). There are a number of books on the subject, including an *Idiot's Guide to Handwriting Analysis* by Sheila LOWE.



In 1855 Frederick WALTON thought that the skin that had formed on a can of oil-based paint might form a substitute for India rubber. He accelerated the process of the oxidisation of the raw, solidified linseed oil by heating it with lead acetate and zinc sulphate. Into this resinous mass lengths of cheap cotton cloth were dipped and eventually a thick coating was formed. Walton thought that by scraping off this coating and boiling it with benzene, or similar solvents, he would be able to make a varnish. He hoped to sell this varnish to the manufacturers of water-repellent fabrics, e.g. oilcloth, and he patented the process in 1860. However it took months to produce enough of the solidified linseed oil, which he called linoxyn, and once coated the cotton cloth eventually disintegrated. Also his first factory burnt down and WALTON himself suffered from persistent and painful rashes.

WALTON experimented with an easier way to coat the cotton sheets. He mixed the linoxyn with sawdust and cork dust to make it less tacky and sprinkled the resulting mixture from above on to vertically hung sheets. This was more successful and in 1863 he applied for a further patent.

“For these purposes canvas or other suitable strong fabrics are coated over on their upper surfaces with a composition of oxidized oil, cork dust, and gum or resin such surfaces being afterward printed, embossed, or otherwise ornamented. The back or under surfaces of such fabrics are coated with a coating of such oxidized oils, or oxidized oils and gum or resin, and by preference without an admixture of cork.”

Initially WALTON called his invention “Kampticon”. This was very close to an existing floor covering, Kamptulicon. However he soon changed the name to Linoleum, derived from the Latin words linum (flax) and oleum (oil).

In 1864 WALTON formed the Linoleum Manufacturing Company and built a factory in Staines. The company operated at a loss for the first five years due to keen competition from the makers of Kamptulicon and oilcloth. After an intensive advertising campaign and the opening of two shops in London for the exclusive sale of Linoleum, the Company became successful and was the main industry in Staines and a major employer in the area until the 1960s. From a workforce of 220 in 1876 to 350 in 1911, by 1956 some 300 people were producing about 2.675m² of ‘lino’ each week.

The factory was closed around 1970 and the Two Rivers shopping centre now occupies the site. The factory is commemorated by this bronze statue in Staines High Street.

Sources: Wikipedia

Picture of bronze statue: © Al Menzies, licensed for further use.

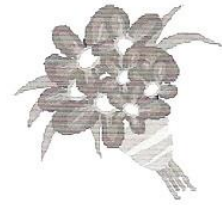


DON'T THROW THE BABY OUT WITH THE BATH WATER

Richard Scott

The next time you are washing your hands and complain because the water not just how you like it, think about how things used to be about the 1500s.

Most people got married in June because they took their yearly bath in May and still smelled pretty good by June. However, they were starting to smell, so brides carried a bouquet of flowers to hide the body odour. Hence the custom today of carrying a bouquet when getting married.



Baths consisted of a big tub filled with hot water. The man of the house had the privilege of the nice clean water, then all the other sons and men, then the women and finally the children. Last of all the babies. By then the water was so dirty you could actually lose someone in it. Hence the saying, “Don’t throw the baby out with the bath water.”

Houses had thatched roofs of thick straw piled high, with no wood underneath. It was the only place for animals to get warm, so all the cats and other small animals (mice, bugs) lived in the roof. When it rained it became slippery and sometimes the animals would slip and fall off the roof. Hence the saying, “It’s raining cats and dogs”.

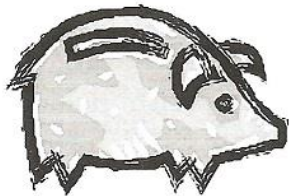


There was nothing to stop things from falling into the house. This posed a real problem in the bedroom where bugs and other droppings could mess up your nice clean bed. Hence, a bed with big posts and a sheet hung over the top afforded some protection. That is how canopy beds came into existence.

The floor was dirt. Only the wealthy had something other than dirt. Hence the saying, “Dirt poor”. The wealthy had slate floors that would get slippery in the winter when wet, so they spread thresh (straw) on the floor to help keep their footing. As the winter wore on, they added more thresh until, when you opened the door, it would all start slipping outside. A piece of wood was placed in the entrance way. Hence the saying “a thresh hold.”.

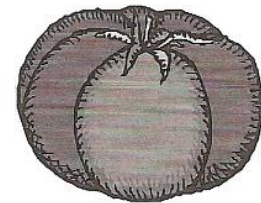
In those old days, they cooked in the kitchen with a big kettle that always

hung over the fire. Every day they lit the fire and added things to the pot. They ate mostly vegetables and did not get much meat. They would eat the stew for dinner, leaving leftovers in the pot to get cold overnight and then start over the next day. Sometimes stew had food in it that had been there for quite a while. Hence the rhyme, “Pease porridge hot, pease porridge cold, pease porridge in the pot nine days old.”



Sometimes they could obtain pork, which made them ‘feel quite special. When visitors came over, they would hang up their bacon to show off. It was a sign of wealth that a man could bring home the bacon. They would cut off a little to share with guests and would all sit around and “chew the fat”.

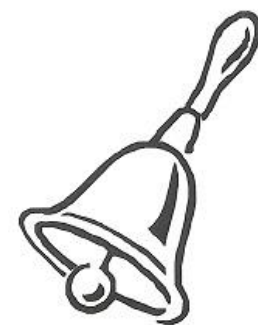
Those with money had plates made of pewter. Food with a high acid content caused some of the lead to leach on to the food, causing death by lead poisoning. This happened most often with tomatoes, so for the next 400 years or so, tomatoes were considered poisonous.



Bread was divided according to status. Workers got the burnt bottom of the loaf, the family got the middle and guests got the top, or the upper crust.

Lead cups were used to drink ale or whisky. The combination would sometimes knock the imbibers out for a couple of days. Someone walking along the road would take them for dead and prepare them for burial. They were laid out on the kitchen table for 48 hours and the family would gather around and eat and drink and Wait and see if they would wake up. Hence the custom of holding a wake.

England is old and small and the local folks started running out of places to bury people. So they would dig up coffins and would take the bones to a bone-house and re-use the grave. When reopening these coffins, one out of 25 were found to have scratch marks on the inside and they realised they had been burying people alive. So they would tie a string on the wrist of the corpse, lead it through the coffin and up through the ground and tie it to a bell; thus, someone could be, “saved by the bell” or was considered a “dead ringer”.



And that is the truth . . . now, whoever said history was boring!

ST. IGNATIUS R.C. CHURCH, SUNBURY



The following names are recorded on the memorial at St. Ignatius Church, Sunbury, situated on the outside wall, left of the main door. Those names marked * are also recorded on the Civic War Memorial in Green Street, Sunbury. Although this Roman Catholic parish included Shepperton until 1936, none of the names is recorded on the Civic War Memorial there.

1914

William BURGESS, * 22 September
Edward REGAN, * 22 September

1915

Henry WINDLE, 9 May
William George MALONE, 8 July
George DENYER, * 29 July

1916

George LEONARD, * 1 July
Thomas MURPHY, * 31 August
John BURKE, * 10 September
James O'BRIEN, * 26 September
(J.O'BRIAN on Civic War Memorial)
Eugene MURPHY, * 8 October
Jerimeah DOHERNY, * 8 October
Arthur Killingworth Bourne
BRANDRETH, 1 November
Andrew BURGESS, * 13 December

1917

Frederick BURGESS, * 1 February
Thomas MORRALL, 23 April
Henry James SKITTRALL, 3 May
Daniel DONOVAN, * 4 May
Edward HAYES, 15 May

Maurice Albert TALBOT, * 21 May
Vincent Thomas SCOTT, * 31 May
James DRINKWATER, 7 June
William BERRY, 4 July
Robert St. John Pelham DEACON, 13 July
Henry LYNCH, 29 August
Victor Marin HOWES, 20 September
Charles William MURPHY, * 22 October
George Henry FARMER, * 6 November

1918

James DEASY, * 18 March
Edmund Leo MALONE, 6 April
Leonard COOK, * 8 May
Charles VAUGHAN, 24 June
Joseph COFFEY, * 21 August
James Henry MAHONEY, 26 September
Charles SKITTERALL, 28 September

1919

Edward KELLY, 6 January
William MURPHY, 4 March
James DONOVAN, * 19 May
William Denis COOK, 7 November

1920

George BURGESS, * 24 May

Our thanks go to John Seaman for providing this list

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.

Birthdays

Miss Lilly BARNETT, Hayes, 21
Mr. J.E. DALTON, Ealing, 82
Mr. David LUCK, Ealing, 86
Mr. William LAKE, Southall, 100
Mrs. Caroline READ, Hanwell, 100

Silver Wedding

Councillor and Mrs. E.H. BROOKS

Golden Wedding

Mr. and Mrs. P. BROWN, West Ealing

Diamond Wedding

Mr. and Mrs. George DREW,
Newport, Mon
Mr. and Mrs. Henry John
HADDON, Hanwell

Brentham Cricket Club Members

E. CLEGG,
G.W. CLEGG,
H. CLEGG

Carnival Queen

Miss Gladys ALDEN, Harrow

***Competition for Trophy, 8 Battalion
Middlesex Regt.***

Lance-Corporal BRAMPTON

Cycling Club Race Winner

Mr. B. BEVAN

Leaving Hanwell for New Barnet

Mr. and Mrs. H.J. JOTHAM

50 Years Service

Mr. George HOBBS, Southall

Retirement

Police Sgt. F. AUGER, Hanwell
Police Sgt. Herbert Arthur
BALLS Ealing
P.C. WOOLAWAY, Harrow
Mr. J.H. FULLICK, Ealing
Mr. James ROSE, Hanwell
Mr. John Richard SIMS, Hanwell
Mr. W. SEWARD
Mr. E. WHEATLEY, Ealing
Mr. F. WILCOX, Northfields

Obituaries

Mr. Ronald E. BILL, Ealing
Mr. D.W. DAVIES, Ealing
Mr. Harry GIBSON, Ealing
Mr. J.H. HACKLETON, Stockley
Lt.Col. Bertram A.E. HART,
Leamington
P.C. Thomas JARVIS, Southall
Mr. W.E. LLOYD THOMAS,
Ealing
Mr. A.J. MOLES, Hanwell
Mr. A.J. SHILL, Southall

WORLD WIDE WEB

Some new records online:

- New records online from Ancestry include 15m. Australian birth, marriage and death records from 1788; the Probate Calendars for England and Wales, 1861-1941; over 800,000 parish records for Devon; more US Naturalization Records; Oxford University Alumni 1500-1886; Cambridge University Alumni 1261-1900; Prison Hulk Registers and Letter Books 1802-1849, 160,000 men who served time on ships in the Thames and Plymouth Harbour; Licences of Parole for Female Convicts, 1853-1877
www.ancestry.co.uk
- Jewish records are held in many different places but the Knowles Collection combined this data, transcribed from over 200 different sources, and it can now be found on Family Search - 82,000 names of Jews of the British Isles and 18,697 names of Jews in Europe.,
www.familysearch.org
- 20% of the 3m. Passenger Manifest records from 1871-1915, which are in the New Zealand Archives, have been digitised by Family Search and put online, the rest should be available by the end of the year.
<http://pilotfamilysearch.org>
- Find My Past has now added records for Chelsea Pensioners up to 1913 and this completes the digitisation of the TNA Class WO97 records.
www.findmypast.co.uk
- The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography is online and may be accessible from your public library.
www.oxforddnb.com
- In the early years of the railways accidents were frequent. The National Archives has released accident records for 1853-1975 which can be searched online.
www.nationalarchives.gov.uk
- Another new project by TNA gives us a look at the lives of the Victorian poor, by providing access to records from the Ministry of Health Poor Law Union archives. Records of the correspondence between the Poor Law local and national authorities are in MHI 2 at Kew. The cataloguing of the records was completed by 200 volunteers and you can now search on first name, occupation or keyword. The records begin in the year of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834.
- www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/livingthepoorlife*

- The Resource Discovery Development programme is a package of changes that will have far-reaching effects on TNA and its users. The first part of the programme is the launch of the new ‘Labs’ section of the National Archives website, where the organisation can test prototypes with the public, get feedback and develop further ideas. The programme team has ‘geotagged’ a collection of around 13,000 photographs taken by John Dixon SCOTT (INF9) around the British Isles in the 1930s and 1940s. Geotagging involves linking sources in the collection to maps, so that by clicking on a place on a map the user is taken to a file that relates to that place - you can also search by place name.
<http://labs.nationalarchives.gov.uk>
- A new website has been launched by The National Archives to give clearer, faster and easier access to legislation from Magna Carta to the latest statutory instruments.
www.legislation.gov.uk
- The Small and Special website has been replaced by the Historical Hospital Admission Records Project and there is free access to over 100,000 admission records from various hospitals in London and Glasgow.
www.hharp.org
- Family Relatives has added 2m. new naval records, including Royal Navy Lists 1847-1945, to their site.
www.familyrelatives.com
- Automated Genealogy hosts several projects to index Canadian Census records. This ongoing project provides free access. Check it out at:
www.automatedgenealogy.com
- Some of the latest records on the Original Records site are: London Metropolitan Police Register of Joiners, 1902-1911; death casualties in the Armies of India 1857; returns of shipping casualties which occurred on or near the coasts, in rivers lakes or harbours made to the Board of Trade July 1897-June 1898; Grenadier Guards Roll of Honour 1914-1918 - Other Ranks, for those WOs, NCOs and men killed in action or who died of wounds or disease in WW1; and “Epitaphia” a collection of MIs copied “on the spot” in various cemeteries in the counties of Buckingham, Derby, Essex, Gloucester, Hertfordshire, Kent, Middlesex, Northampton, Oxford, Shropshire, Stafford, Surrey, Warwick, Worcester and York. Published in 1826 the anonymous collector had amassed copies of nearly 300 gravestones, mostly those of “devoted domestic servants” who had died between 1626 and 1821 and were commemorated by their grateful employers.
www.theoriginalrecord.com

FAMILY HISTORY MAGAZINES



Do you buy a Family History Magazine? As a change from book reviews I am looking at what magazines are available and comparing their contents. The six in question are the October editions on the shelf at WH. Smiths, (all available in September) and they varied in price from £3.75 to £5.99. All except one had 94 pages and either a CD or a book give-away. The CDs mostly contained sets of historical data (e.g. census records of a particular place) and a demo of a family history software package. Your Family History are including small booklets on tracing a particular set of records, however in at least one instance their information was out of date.

In A4 glossy format they all looked pretty much the same. They had articles on how to carry out your research; a letters page and a question and answer section posed by readers and answered by family history experts. They all had several articles on social and some on military history, which can include looking at a particular occupation or a particular period in history; there were stories of individuals and their family histories and helpful advice on looking at a particular Archive or County Record Office. Reviews of new books, CDs or DVDs and notification of future family history events and general news of what is happening in the family history/genealogy world, plus a listing of new websites were also common to each magazine.

There was not very much to choose between them. Obviously I was only looking at one month and no doubt the general focus of an edition can shift from one month to another but as a way to expand your family history knowledge, they are a very worthwhile resource.

On the next page I have listed the contents you can find in each.

Family Tree. (FT) 98pp. £4.60

This was the first in the field 25 years ago. In this edition the majority of the articles were on social history although it also had a good general coverage.

Family History Monthly. (FHM) 98pp. £3.75

Established for 15 years, this is the cheapest magazine on the market and had no give-away. It had a good cross section of articles.

Practical Family History. (PFH) 98pp. £4.50

From the same stable as *Family Tree*, the focus here is on beginners in family history and for 13 years it has been giving advice on how to go about researching your ancestors.

Your Family Tree. (YFT) 98pp. £5.99

The most expensive magazine, it was first published 12 years ago. It had a good coverage of articles with several on how to research records. There were three give-aways: a wall chart, a book on military records and a CD.

Who Do You Think You Are? (WDY) 98pp. £4.99

On the news-stands for three years, this magazine has links to the popular TV series of the same name and publishes follow-up articles to the programmes and family trees of particular celebrities, as Well as other useful articles.

Your Family History. (YFH) 74pp. £3.99

The newest publication, going for only six months. It replaced *Ancestors*, which was sponsored by TNA, which concentrated on more academic articles particularly emphasising records to be found at TNA. *Your Family History* has widened the scope and is improving with every issue.

Magazine	FT	FHM	PFH	YFT	WDY	YFH
Articles aimed at beginners		■	■			■
Articles on military history	■			■	■	
Articles on social history	■	■	■	■	■	■
Book and/or CD and DVD reviews	■	■	■	■	■	■
Diary of family history events	■	■	■	■	■	■
Dating old photographs		■	■	■		
Family trees of celebrities					■	■
Focus on a family/local history society		■			■	
Focus on a local Record Office		■	■	■		■
Focus on a specific record set	■	■	■		■	■
Focus on a specific town/county		■	■	■	■	■
Genealogy News	■	■	■	■	■	■
Give-away CD or book	■		■	■	■	■
House history		■				■
How to research a specific topic		■	■	■	■	
How to use online sources	■		■			
Individual family histories	■	■	■	■	■	■
Letters from readers	■	■	■	■	■	■
Miscellaneous articles	■	■	■	■	■	■
Origin of a name		■	■	■		
Questions & Answers	■	■	■	■	■	■
Radio/ TV programmes for family historians					■	■
Web sites for a specific topic		■	■	■	■	
Web sites news	■	■	■	■	■	■

In November the Foundling Museum will feature in *Behind Closed Doors*, a major new BBC2 three part series about the history of domestic life in Georgian Britain. The historian, Amanda VICKERY, will present the series and will draw attention to the 18th century foundling billet books which registered the child's entry into the Foundling Hospital. During the period 1741-1760 a small piece of fabric was taken from the mother's or child's clothing and this was pinned to the billet paper. This scrap of fabric would help serve as an identifier should the mother be able to reclaim her child at a later date. Amanda VICKERY will explore what they reveal about female crafts amongst the poorest in society. These everyday 18th century fabrics have never been exhibited before.

Professor John STYLES, author of *The Dress of the People: Everyday Fashion in Eighteenth-Century England*, says;

“The textiles are tangible evidence of babies abandoned, many destined to die within a few days or weeks. To see them is a poignant, emotional experience. But the textiles are also beautiful objects in their own right. Most are colourful, patterned fabrics that served as tokens precisely because they were visually arresting. At the same time, they witness a rich social history. They show how ordinary people conducted their romances, clothed their babies, and engaged with fashion, providing a market for the cotton fabrics that were fundamental to the Industrial Revolution of the later eighteenth century.”



Admission to the Foundling Hospital by Ballot, etching by Nathaniel PARR after a painting by Samuel WALE. © Coram in the care of the Foundling Hospital.

An exhibition is being mounted at the Foundling Museum of these fabrics, almost 5,000 of which survive. **Threads of Feeling** opens on 14th October 2010, until the end of February 2011, Tuesday to Saturday, 10am to 5pm, Sunday 11am to 5pm. The Museum is at 40 Brunswick Square, WCIN 1AZ, and is two minutes walk from Russell Square Tube Station.

FAMILY HISTORY FAIRS

Sunday, 30th January, 2011: Bracknell Family History Fair, Bracknell Sports Centre, Bagshot Road (A322), Bracknell. 10am-5pm. The largest family history fair in the South East.

Admission: £3 *

www.familyhistoryfairs.org

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

www.thefhevent.net *

Saturday, 25th June, 2011: Yorkshire Family History Fair is the major family history event in the North of England and will be held at The Knavesmire Exhibition Centre, The Racecourse, York. 10am-4.30pm.

Admission £4 adults, children free

<http://yorkshirefamilyhistoryfair.com>

*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

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Eagle eyed member Graham BIRD has emailed the following:

I'm intrigued by the dating of the picture of Mr and Mrs BULTZ on p.11 of the September 2010 edition of the WMFHS Journal.

Although the date is shown as 1927, it must in fact have been taken about ten years later. My reason for suggesting this is that in the background are two London Transport buses of the 'STL' type. The first of these was not introduced until 1932, but the one on the right has its route number (17) in a box at rooftop level. This particular innovation did not appear until November 1936, and the picture cannot therefore have been taken before that. (Route 17 at the time ran from London Bridge to Hanwell and Southall via the Uxbridge Road, which is where I would suggest the picture was taken.)

My authority for this information is Ken BLACKER's book, "The STLs", published by Capital Transport in 1984.

Sometimes it pays to be a bus enthusiast as well as a family historian!

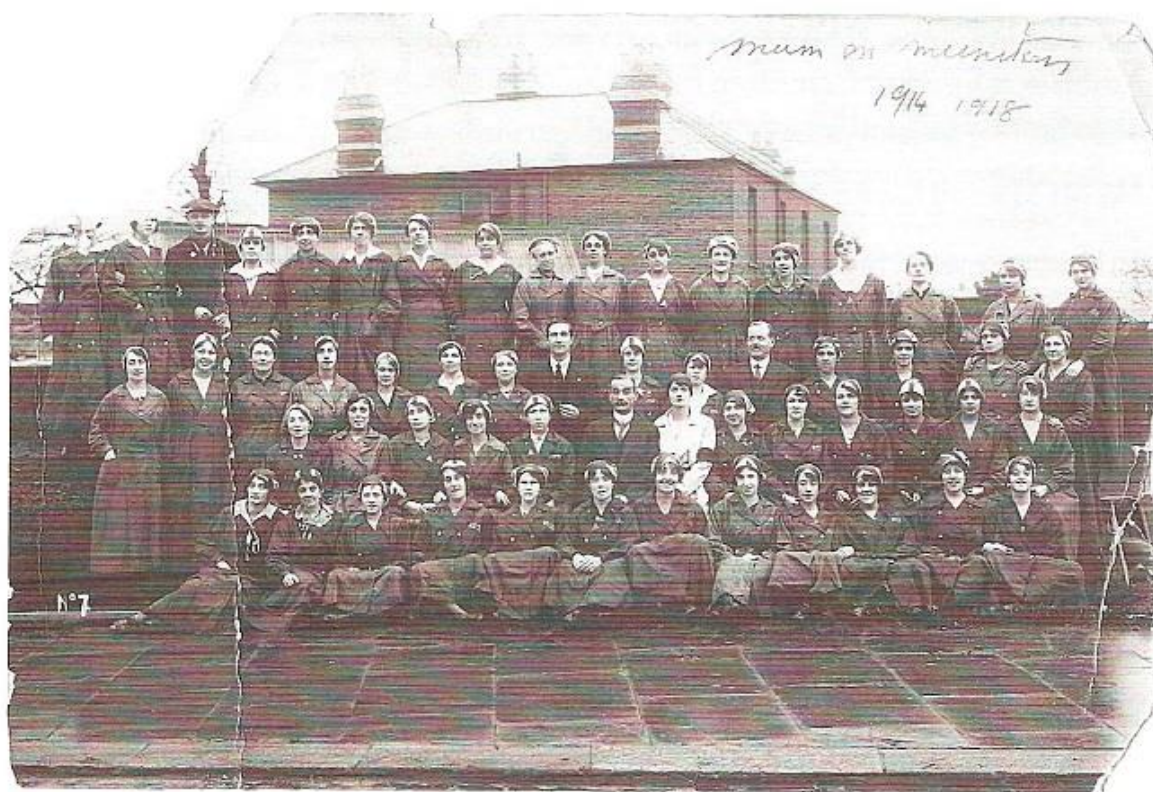
The fault is all mine, many apologies, the date should have read 1937. Ed.

HELP!

Munitions Factory in Acton

Geoffrey Trussler's mother, Elsie, was born in 1898, and during the Great War she was employed in the manufacture of armaments. Does any member know where the Acton factory was located? Elsie travelled there each day by bus from her home in the Portobello Road. Geoffrey would also like to know of any written histories of the employment of women in arms production in World War I. The photo produced below was found after Elsie died and is believed to be a group of the workers: she is in the front row on the extreme right. Perhaps other readers may recognize their Grandmother or Gt. Grandmother?

geoff.trussler473@btopenworld.com



BRUERE

Nicholas Royal is looking for any information concerning the BRUERE family who lived in Bedfont between 1800 and 1860. He does have several entries in church records but no other information. James BRUERE settled in Bedfont in about 1805 and remained till his death in 1838. He was a wealthy merchant and had about ten or twelve children. Nicholas would like to know about the residence where he lived. His widow, Mary, remained there until her death in 1857. He believes there may be memorial tablets in the church.

nicholasroyal@btinternet.com

C.E.D. CLINTON

Caroline Tilbury lives in France and recently purchased in Creuse an old desk. Inside was the original box in which two World War II medals (Defence and War 39-45) were sent out by the Air Ministry to a C.E.D. CLINTON, at 64 Danehurst Street, Fulham. Caroline has discovered two men of this name from FreeBMD. If he was in your family, would you please contact her as she would like to return the medals and perhaps learn something too about the desk.

C.M. Tilbury, 30 Gde rue du Fbg St. Martial, F-23170 Chambon sur Voueize
tilburycm@aim.com

Annie Elizabeth TAYLOR

Patricia Acock is seeking help regarding the birth of her father. Her Gt. Grandparents, George TAYLOR and Emma FIELD married in 1887 and later lived in Linkfield Road, Isleworth. Her grandmother, Annie Elizabeth, was their oldest child. In 1911, aged 21, she was living at home and working as a servant. In 1915 she gave birth to Patricia's father, Robert, at 3 St. Stephens Avenue, North Hammersmith. The father's name on the Birth Certificate was given as Robert FIELD, a solicitor's clerk - but this was the name of Annie's grandfather, a labourer in the distillery in Brentford. No evidence of a marriage can be found.

In 1917 Annie was working as a live-in housekeeper for the PATTERSON family in Richmond but by 1922 she was back with her parents in Isleworth and her son was attending Woodlands St. John Infant School. The rate book for 1925 shows that Annie had become the owner of 74 Shaftesbury Road, South Hammersmith. In 1926 and 1927, less than a year apart, she had two more sons: again she claimed the father as Robert FIELD.

No-one in the family ever saw Annie with a man. Over the years she gave various explanations - he was working in the Argentine, he had died in Constantinople, etc., but she took the truth to her grave.

Can anyone suggest any records that could help Patricia find the truth behind this mystery?

Mrs.P.J .Acock, 119 Booth Lane South, Northampton, NN3 3EY
patricia.acock@northamptoncollege.ac.uk

Barristers in Copenhagen, 1837 - Thomas SMITH, Lord Mayor of London.

Don Gunn is asking why a young Englishman would take a degree as a Barrister in Copenhagen in the 19C. He has found a letter in the National Archives in Sydney, Australia, written by his ancestor, Charles J. TYERS in 1837, to Col. Thomas KENNEDY, the father of the well known Australian explorer Edmund KENNEDY. In it Charles mentions that he has just heard

that his brother is in Copenhagen “about to take his degree as a barrister.”
Can anyone suggest a reason for this?

The letter also gives evidence that Charles’ mother, Elizabeth TYERS, married again in England after the death of Charles’ father, John, in 1814, possibly to a son of Thomas SMITH, who was Lord Mayor of London 1809-1810. Does anyone have any knowledge of Thomas SMITH and the marriages of his children?

gundon@bigpond.net.au

William TIMMS

Roger Talmer’s grandmother, Nellie Louisa TIMMS, (b.1887) was the daughter of Thomas TIMMS and Elizabeth ETHERINGTON, who married in February, 1878, in Isleworth. He believes she was descended from William TIMMS (who would be Roger’s 4 x Gt. Grandfather). Can any member confirm that William TIMMS was the son of Richard, who was baptized in September 1712 at Isleworth and his wife Elizabeth. Richard was made a freeman of the Waterman and Lighterman Company in January 1735 and was buried at Isleworth in April 1757. Was this Richard the son of Richard TIMMS (also a Waterman), and Hester?

rogertalmer@btinternet.com

POPE family of Hillingdon

David Bushell is seeking more details of the POPE family of Hillingdon, in particular of William POPE (1755-1809), his siblings and their children. William was the son of William POPE (born 1720) and grandson of Luke POPE (1667-1740), farmer of Hillingdon. He is also trying to see whether there is any link between William POPE and Simeon POPE (died 1808) of the Stock Exchange, who published works on political economy and he is seeking the ancestors of Simeon POPE. He is happy to share the information he has on the POPE family, particular of William Law POPE of Tunbridge Wells and his siblings.

David Bushell, 61 Culverden Down, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, TN4 92L
bushell327@btinternet.com

Victor Marin HOWES

This was one of the soldiers listed on the War Memorial of St. Ignatius RC Church, Sunbury, transcribed by John Seaman on page 24. On checking whether the name ‘Marin’ should have been ‘Martin’ I could find no mention of this casualty on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission website. John and I then tried to find him in all the other sources where he could have been listed, with no success. Is this person in your family? Do you know anything about him? If you have any information, please write to the Editor.

editor@west-middlesex-ffhs.org.uk



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.

C269 Miss D.A. CATLIN, 24 Rossiter House, Manor Road, Brackley,
NN13 6DU *dcatlin@tiscali.co.uk*

F122 Mrs. J. FARMER-EYNON, 6 Crampton Terrace, Sawston,
Cambridge, CB22 3JD *jo.farmer@gmail.com*

SURNAME INTERESTS

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

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
ARGENT	before 1800	Isleworth	MDX	F122
DUMAS	19C	Isleworth	MDX	F122
HIGGINS	18C	Marylebone	MDX	C269
REFAY	all	Isleworth	MDX	C269
SENIOR	18-19C	St. Pancras	MDX	C269

DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF ARTICLES

7 January

7 April

7 July

7 October

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. £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 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*

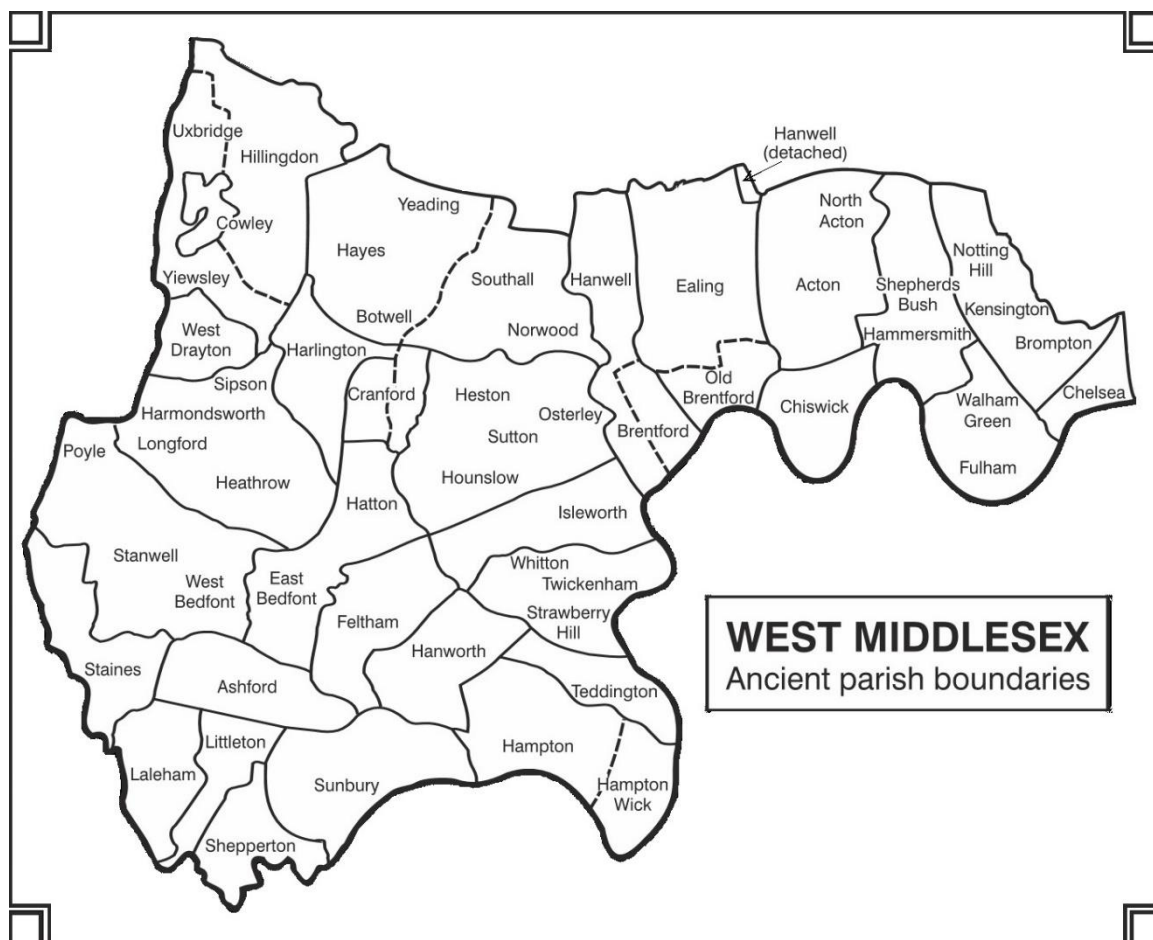
Stanwell Census Lookups: Name database for 1841 - 1901. Parish Baptism records 1794-1871, Marriages 1751-1865 and Burials 1758- 1859 are also available.
Postal Enquiries with SAE to *Carol Sweetland, 36 Diamedes Avenue, Stanwell, Staines, Middlesex TW19 7JB, or email: CasSweetland@aol.com*

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 life size bronze statue has been placed in the High Street in Staines to commemorate those workers of the Linoleum Manufacturing Company. See the article on page 20.

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**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