



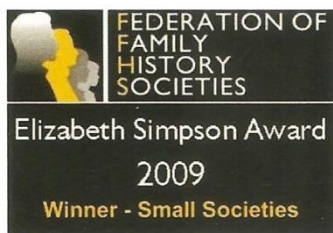
WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL

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Cranford Stable Block with St. Dunstan's Church



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WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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In all correspondence please mark your envelope WMFHS in the upper left-hand corner; if a reply is needed, a SAE/IRCs must be enclosed. Members are asked to note that receipts are only sent by request, if return postage is included.

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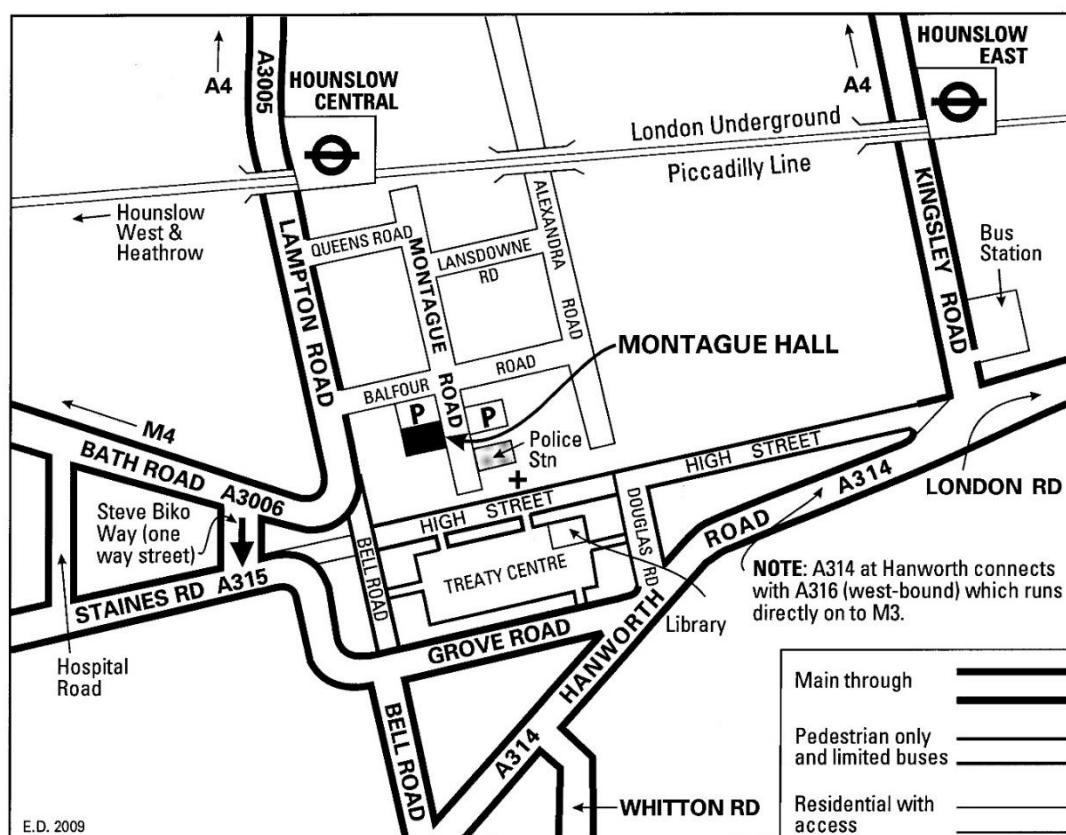


FUTURE MEETINGS

The following talks have been arranged:

- | | | |
|---------|---|--------------------|
| 16 Jun | The India Office Library | <i>Paul Blake</i> |
| 21 July | The War Graves Photographic Project David Ayling | |
| 18 Aug | Upstairs - Downstairs: records of family and workers on and in the estates of the 'Big House' | <i>Ian Waller</i> |
| 15 Sept | The Promiscuous Letters: placing widows of Royal Navy Officers on the pensions list and more | <i>Meryl Carry</i> |

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



At the end of January we were shocked to discover that the London Borough of Hammersmith was going to close the Hammersmith and Fulham Archives, situated at Lilla Huset. Notwithstanding much pressure to reverse the decision, the Archive was closed at the end of February. The good news is that Archives for London have secured a very limited access for the public to the records from 2nd May. Archives for London "aims to provide a single focal point for both practitioners and users of archives in London." Their press release promised that Lilla Huset will be open for 20 hours a month, by appointment only, and this will be reviewed at the end of the year. The web page previously advertised with further news is not now accessible but we will keep you informed. We would like to thank Archivist, Anne WEALDON, for the help she has given the Society over the years - the report of her talk about the records was given in the September Z010 Journal. If you want to visit Lilla Huset, try www.lbfh.gov.uk for further information

It seems that every day I receive notification from the Federation of Family History Societies regarding the reduction of hours at County Record Offices and Archives. Several are closing temporarily due to moving to new premises: Hackney, whose new premises will be Dalston; the Centre for Kentish Studies in Maidstone and the East Kent Archives Centre will combine at the Kent History and Library Centre at Maidstone; Anglesey Archives will be closed between June and September prior to moving to new premises in Llangefni; Lancashire Records Office will be closed between June and October due to building works; The National Maritime Museum is withdrawing all library and manuscript services for at least four months from April and will then re-open in smaller premises. Stoke on Trent Archives have reduced their opening hours; Nottingham Archives will be closed on Mondays; and Hertfordshire Archives have also reduced hours. I am sure these will not be the last CROs to have reduced access, so as always, do check before you go.

However, some good news: The British Postal Museum and Archive is increasing its Saturday openings of the Search Room; Northumberland and Durham Library and Research Centre has moved to Percy House, Percy Street, Newcastle upon Tyne and The National Archives at Kew have reconsidered their financial position and have decided NOT to implement car parking charges for at least another twelve months.

On a personal note - having been awarded the Elizabeth Simpson Award last year, I am now barred from entering the competition for the next three years but during that time I will be on the judging panel. So I am looking forward to receiving Journals from all over the world to read and compare, and who knows, I might get some good ideas to use in our own Journal!



Fortunately the night of the 17th March was dry and not too cold as by 7.30 pm a large crowd of members had gathered outside Montague Hall in Hounslow, hoping to attend our AGM - however Montague Hall was locked and in darkness! Several phone calls to all appropriate numbers were forwarded to a voice message saying that all offices were closed and please ring again in the morning! With the crowd getting even larger the small Hounslow Community Hall on the opposite side of the road was investigated and it was discovered that only one of the two rooms was in use, but there was no sign of a Caretaker. Nonetheless it was decided to 'occupy' the other room (which once a month comfortably held our Committee) in order for our AGM to go ahead. We crowded into this small room, where there was space and seating for ladies only, while the men stood at the back and the AGM proceeded (see details later in the Journal). We had been promised that our bookings were safe until 1st August, although the future of Montague Hall is in question - we will keep you updated.

As regards the state of the Committee — at the next Committee Meeting following the AGM, it was agreed that the vacant post of Chairman would be filled on a rolling basis at each Meeting but Richard CHAPMAN volunteered to take over the post of Secretary, which had been vacant for the past two years. This is in addition to his role as Webmaster, so we are exceedingly grateful to Richard for taking on this additional work. We thus have two out of the three Executive posts filled, as is required by the Charity Commissioners.

I think it is appropriate here to pay tribute to Muriel SPOTT for her time as Chairman. With a committee under strength by four members, her guidance and enthusiasm has carried them along and kept your Society running when all Committee members were stretched to fulfil the tasks needed. We look forward to her returning to the Committee next year as Treasurer, on the resignation of Brian PAGE. The present Committee only numbers seven.

Two more of our members who should be saluted are Paul and Janice KERSHAW Paul previously served as Treasurer to the Society and Janice has run the bookstall for many years. Their garage was a depository for all the items needed to furnish our stall at family history fairs and they both willingly transported this to and fro and served on the stand at these events. They have now decided it is time to step down, and a tribute was made to them at the AGM. The bookstall will now be run by Margaret CUNNEW, who has also joined the Committee.

The Society had a successful three days at Olympia for the Who Do You Think

You Are? Family History Fair and also have appeared at Hounslow Library and The West London Local History Fair. Although at the two latter events we do not take much money, they are valuable public relations events and we hope they may encourage people to attend our monthly meetings and in due time become members.



Our stand at Olympia. Photo by Paul Kershaw

Finally, book your tickets for our Family History Event via the coloured insert in centre pages of the Journal.



HATCHED, MATCHED & DISPATCHED

*Presenting the traditional customs
of life and death in Victorian Times*

Births and Marriages – Ian Waller
The Foundling Hospital – Joy Lowe
Undertaking the Inevitable – Dawn Trigg & Ian Smith

**St. Mary's Church Hall, Church Street
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10 am – 4.30 pm

Tickets only £10.00

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Mrs. K.A. Dudman
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MID 29th CENTURY HARLINGTON FROM PUBLIC RECORDS

Philip Sherwood

The Tithe Apportionment, an original copy of which is in the London Metropolitan Archives, is a particularly valuable document as it records all the householders, the land use and the field names of the parish. The origin of the Apportionment was an Act of 1836, which converted all lay and ecclesiastical tithes through the country into rent charges based on the average value of grain produced for the seven years before commutation. From then onwards the charges were to vary in amount from year to year, according to the average of the previous seven years.

To decide what the rents should be the Tithe Commissioners prepared assessments of each parish, except where the tithes had already been commuted by previous legislation. The Apportionment Map for Harlington is drawn on a scale of 18 inches to the mile and each parcel of land is numbered and every building depicted; the schedule which accompanies the map gives the owner and occupier of the land and buildings, the name of the field, whether the land was arable, meadowland, orchard, etc. and the amount of tithe to be paid by each person. The Apportionment was drawn up by Matthew STENT, a farmer of Cranford, and by Charles NEWMAN, a land surveyor of Harlington.

The area of the parish is given as 1416 acres, 3 roods and 33 poles, all of which was subject to tithes and brought in a total income of £700, which was payable



Harlington High Street c.1880

to The Rector, the Rev. Edward DAVISON.

This was a high income by the standards of the day and, as the Rector also had the rectory and grounds of 3 acres rent free and 4 acres of glebe land, the post of Rector was well worth having. The gentleman in question did not live in the parish and left its day-to-day running in

the hands of the Curate, the Rev Leeds Comyns BOOTH; he thus derived a considerable income from doing nothing apart from appointing and paying the Curate. Perhaps not surprisingly a large number of the villagers were Baptists.

Of the total land in the parish, 868 acres, 2 roods and 28 poles were cultivated as arable land (47%), of which 34 acres were market gardening land; 356 acres, 6 poles was meadow or pasture land (25%); 184 acres, 31 poles were taken up by cottage gardens and orchards (13%) and 6 acres, 3 roods and 8 poles were covered with water, most of which, 4 acres, 3 roods and 26 poles, was due to the Grand Junction Canal. In view of the importance of fruit growing and market gardening later in the century, the low proportion of land occupied by orchards (the figure of 13% included all the gardens to cottages and houses as well as orchard land) and by market gardens is very striking. In the latter instance the fact that market gardens had to pay an additional annual tithe rent of 8 shillings per acre was probably an inhibiting factor.

In giving information on dwellings the surveyors made a distinction between cottages and the larger houses standing in their own grounds. Their figures show that there were 125 dwellings described as cottages and 48 described as houses, making a total of 173. Very few buildings now remain from this



The Dower House, 2001

period, the only cottages are Victoria Cottages in Victoria Lane, then known as White Hart Lane; larger houses still surviving include the Dower House, Elder Farm and the houses next to the old Baptist Church; and public buildings include the White Hart and the Pheasant (The Red Lion was built in the 1840s), the old Baptist Church and, of course, the Parish Church, which is by far the oldest building in Harlington.

Apart from giving the names of the householders, the Apportionment gives no indication of the total population or of their occupations. For this we must turn to the census returns for 1841 and 1851. Of the two, the latter is by far the most informative since it records the occupation, age and place of birth of each inhabitant. The population in 1851 was 872, when there was a total of 187 dwellings in the parish. The purely agricultural nature of the parish as revealed by the Tithe Survey is reflected in the occupations of the inhabitants as given in the 1851 census return, which include:

Agricultural labourers	100
<i>(over half of the adult male population)</i>	
Farmers and Market Gardeners	19
Gardeners	7
Servants	16
Hay Dealers and Jockeymen	7
Plumbers	2
Carpenters	2
Sawyers	1
Bricklayers	2
Shoemakers	7
Shopkeepers	7
Tailors	4
Dressmakers	3
Victuallers, Innkeepers, etc.	6
Schoolteachers	4
Policemen	2

The only surprising thing about this list is perhaps the rather high figure of shoemakers.

The Census return shows that the Curate was still responsible for the spiritual welfare of the parishioners who were members of the Church of England, as the Rector still preferred to draw the income and leave the work to others. There



Elder Farm, West End Lane

had been a change of curate since 1839, the new Curate being the Rev. Richard William Spithead Arnold ALDERSON: his second and third Christian names were derived from the fact that he was born on the ship William at anchor near Spithead.

The census return of 1851 would have been still more useful if it provided evidence

for the position of houses in the village. It should have done so but the Enumerator (Charles NEWMAN, the land surveyor, who also helped to draw up the Tithe Apportionment) ignored the instructions given him and did not

identify the houses. All that can be established is that he started at Dawley in the north of the parish, and worked his way down to the Bath Road. A knowledge of where some of the people lived can be obtained by comparing the census return with the Tithe Apportionment and by relating tradesmen with the buildings in which they worked, e.g. Blacksmith in the forge, Curate in the Rectory, etc. but this would not be necessary if he had done as he was told.

We can obtain some amusing and interesting details of the lives of the people mentioned in the surveys from a newspaper that was circulated in the 1840s. This paper seems little better than a scandal sheet and the contents suggest that the laws of libel at that time were almost non-existent. The paper had two fictitious correspondents - Bo-Peep and Paul Pry - who was probably one person hiding behind two pseudonyms. We do not know who he or she was but if the villagers had found out he would have met a sticky end.

For example in one excerpt we find Bo-Peep advising Charles NEWMAN, the Tithe Surveyor and Census Enumerator, "to leave off hitching and scratching himself all over as it looks beastly in a schoolroom - before females. Some of the juveniles have remarked on it to their parents.

Similarly we learn of his son, "There is no harm in Mr. Charles NEWMAN, Junior, frequenting the White Hart of an evening, but he should leave off spouting until he has studied pronunciation."

Later we read "Bo-Peep wishes to know why Charles NEWMAN jun. feels so exasperated at being honoured with our notice. If he fancies himself such a nice young man he should be above Saying 'D**** their

***** eyes, I'll knock their heads off!' High words there Charley, full of sound and fury, signifying - nothing."



White Hart, 1916

The Curate is advised, "to confine himself a little more to his religious duties instead of listening to every idle prattler. If the Rev gentleman curbed his irritable temper he would be better respected as it ill befits his station."

The Baptist Minister fares no better as we hear that, "There is no harm in Parson George thumping his bible and advocating Tee-totalism, but what is that he is always sipping - medicine or brandy?"

The publicans do not escape comment, for example, "We cannot perceive how the landlord of the Crown (demolished



Old Baptist Church 1970

in the 19905] on the Bath Road, can allow so many suitors after his daughters without previously enquiring into their characters — for instance, little WOOD, the tailor, who is one of the principal actors here. Surely Miss EDWARDS cannot be aware that this gallant stitch-louse is a wholesale deceiver of the fair sex."

Also, "There is no harm in Mr. and Mrs. WALKER, of the White Hart, having a few words now and then, but he should not call her by such low-bred names. The old adage is ably borne out - 'May and December never can agree'. Ah Mirabile!" Mr. WALKER clearly preferred other female company as later we read, "We advise Mrs. WALKER of the White Hart Inn to look sharp after her husband and prohibit his taking so many young girls out for a ride in the cart when going to market. Such conduct is highly reprehensible and unbecoming a married man."

Other tradesmen were also singled out for comment thus, "Paul Pry thinks it would be more to the credit of tailor PHILP, if he paid the good old dame at home proper respect, instead of treading on every pretty girl's heels to attract their notice. We commend certain of them for the contempt with which they treat him. Remember, Master Cabbage, the tidy drubbing you received for kissing the servant maid a few years back." Other members of the PHILP family also received attention, "Bo-Peep wishes to know if John PHILP, the Baker's intentions be honourable towards Miss HUNT. We very much question it and recommend the dainty lady to pay less frequent visits to the bakehouse of an evening," and, "Why does Shadrach PHILP, the sporting butcher, keep a Jerusalem pony? Surely it would be more prudent for him to sell such an 'hannimal' or keep some one to clean it. He should feed his ass better and pay less attention to Betsy LOVETT."

One of the butchers is given even harsher treatment, for example, "Bo-Peep wishes to know why HUGHES, the butcher, does not keep his shop more clean and decent. Its present state is a disgrace to the whole country and reflects great discredit on Mrs. H."

The newspaper which printed the comments published similar scurrilous remarks about people in other parts of the district. Thus the comments relating to the inhabitants of Uxbridge and Hayes, although equally libellous, are written in a rather different style to those for Harlington. These also appeared under the names of Paul Pry and Bo-Peep and, as it would not have been possible for one person to know such intimate details of the affairs of each village, the paper must have had a correspondent in each community.

Unfortunately we do not know the name of the paper from which these excerpts were taken. It obviously circulated in the West Middlesex area in the 1840s but all that we have are cuttings from the paper that were pasted into a scrap book.



Red Lion cross roads

The villagers must dearly have wished to find out who was responsible: there were not many people in the village at that time who could have been, particularly as half of them would have been unable to read or write. The use of Latin phrases and quotations from SHAKESPEARE shows that the writer was fairly well educated. He, or she, was able to spare the time to pry into the affairs of other people and, lastly, we can rule out anybody who receives mention in the paper. Whether or not he was eventually discovered we shall probably never know, but reading his remarks after a passage of some 160 years brings the villagers of the 1840s to life in a manner which prosaic accounts in tithe surveys and census returns can never do.

This article has also appeared in the Journal of the Hayes & Harlington Local History Society.

Photographs from the collection of Philip Sherwood

Graham Gardens, Hanwell, is where Henry NIXEY (1849-1928) my great grandfather and his family migrated, some time between 1901 and 1905, where his name first appears in Kelly's Directory.

Born in 1849 in Oakley, Buckinghamshire, Henry married Rosanna SHIPPERLEY (1853-1915) in 1869. They lived a few miles away in Brill and produced 13 children. Listed as a labourer, I always assumed that he worked on the land. Further investigation shows that there was a brick works at the bottom of Brill Common, where the family resided for some years before moving to Temple Street in Brill. In the 1901 census Henry and two of his sons, Sidney b.1878, and Laban b.1885, were labourers in the brick works.

The first of the family to turn up in Hanwell was Ernest NIXEY (b.1876), the fourth child of Henry and Rosanna, who appeared in the *Hanwell and Uxbridge Observer*, dated 29th August 1903. Headed "A Hanwell Drunk" the article went on: "Ernest Nixey of Graham Gardens, Hanwell pleaded guilty to being drunk the previous day." He was fined Zs.6d. Ernest was not living with his parents in 1891, 1901 or 1911 and I cannot find out any other information about him.

Henry appears in Kelly's Directory at 165 Graham Gardens in 1905, 1906 and 1907 but there is no further mention of this address. My grandfather, Laban John NIXEY [1885-1951], married Sarah Clara HEADFORD (1889-1972) on the 4th August 1908, and his address was given as 165 Framfield Road, Hanwell. The 165 seemed a coincidence.

As a Hanwellian and an ex-post woman, I was intrigued. I contacted Ealing Library and was informed that Graham Gardens and Framfield Road were one and the same. I delivered to Framfield Road for a few years and always believed that the houses were built by the Great Western Railway for their employees. At the time that my grandparents were living there, the Greenford to Ealing branch line was under construction, but why the change of name?

In 2004 I wrote to Ealing Council who were very helpful. I quote

"The road renaming seems to have occurred in 1907 as the first directory to note the change is the one for 1908. According to the Hanwell Council Minutes, Graham Gardens was a street mainly resided in by Irish navvies, who had a rather disreputable reputation, especially for their consumption of alcohol. It was found that this reputation made houses in the street difficult to sell and so the simple expedient of changing the street's name was taken in order to attract buyers unaware of this. It would seem

There is a memorial on the north wall of Saint Nicholas Church at Shepperton to William FADEN, who died 21st March 1836, aged 86 and to his sister Jane FADEN who died 24th June 1833, aged 81; both were sometime residents of Halliford.

William FADEN made his will on 21st May 1828, and he added a codicil the next day. The will began, "I William Faden of Halliford in the Parish of Shepperton in the County of Middlesex Gentleman and late of Charing Cross in the City of Westminster Geographer. . . " He left his freehold house in which he lived in Halliford to his nephew Samuel RUSSELL, who was living in Richmond, Surrey. His personal property at the house was left to his sister Jane. He left his copyhold Potnells Cottage on the Chertsey Road to his nieces Ann and Maria RUSSELL, who were the daughters of his late sister Hannah RUSSELL. Ann and Maria were admitted to the cottage on 18th April 1837. (London Metropolitan Archives ACC/0650/303).

Hannah's husband, John RUSSELL, was an artist and astronomer. Their son, William, was a Rector of Shepperton and his memorial in the church is on the north wall of the choir.

William FADEN was an engraver and publisher, especially of maps, and many of these are in the British Library and the Library of Congress, Washington, USA. An image of the 1800 edition of *A Topographical Map of the Country Twenty Miles Around London...* can be downloaded from www.archivemaps.com/mapco/faden. The map shows how small the settlements were just a few miles from London. In an advertisement (*The Morning Chronicle*, 8th June 1801), he is described as "Geographer to his Majesty, and to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, removed to No. 5 Charing Cross, facing Northumberland House." Addresses in earlier advertisements were Salisbury Court, Fleet Street (*General Advertiser*, 10th April 1747) and Wine Office Court, Fleet Street (*Public Advertiser*, 31st March 1753).

Jane FADEN made her will on 10th November 1829, when she was living at 2 Charing Cross. When she added a codicil on 18th November 1829, she was living at Halliford. The will contains some more information about her family.

Copies of the wills of Jane and William FADEN and those of their father, William, and sister Judith, can be downloaded from DocumentsOnline at The National Archives website. Information about William FADEN and some members of his extended family has been published in the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING



The Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the West Middlesex Family History Society, held at the Oxley Centre, Montague Road, Hounslow, on Thursday, 17th March, 2011.

1. Welcome by the Chairman

“Good evening and welcome to the Annual General Meeting of West Middlesex Family History Society. I am sorry about the confusion with Montague Hall — we cannot find out why the hall is closed, as we have been told it is shown as booked by us. As it is rather crowded and warm in here, we aim to get through the official business as quickly as possible. I am sorry that we shall not be able to hear Steve Randall's talk “The Origins of the Ordnance Survey”.

“I would just like to remind you that when we take votes, if you have not paid your subscription for the year, you will not be entitled to vote. I am pleased to tell you that as there are more than 45 members present, the meeting is quorate.”

2. Apologies for Absence

Angela Marks, Dennis Marks and Pam Morgan.

3. Minutes of the AGM held on 18th March, 2010

These were published in the Society's Journal of June 2010. Proposed by Wendy Mott and seconded by Maggie Mold, it was agreed unanimously that the Chairman should sign the Minutes as an accurate record of that Meeting.

4. Matters Arising

There were no matters arising.

5. Chairman's Report

“As with all organisations, we have had good things happen and not such good things. Firstly, I would like to thank all the people who do so much to keep the Society running smoothly. Month after month, they are here, looking after us, or working away quietly behind the scenes. Thank you all for your hard work - it is much appreciated.

“Sadly, I have to report the deaths of John Giddens and Diana Bradley, both regular visitors to our meetings.

“On a much happier note, it was an exciting year for our Journal Editor, Bridget Purr, as our Journal won First Prize overall in the Elizabeth Simpson

Awards. This award can only bring kudos to our Society. Our thanks and congratulations go to Bridget. There was a full report with photographs in our December 2010 Journal.

“During the year we have attended several family history fairs. Our attendance at these fairs is seen as a public relations exercise. We do have a hard-working team of volunteers who regularly attend such events, but if anyone else would like to ‘try their hand’ please let us know. We are often asked lots of questions, so the wider the variety of experience we can bring, the better.

“We had planned to hold our bi-ennial open day in September but unfortunately circumstances conspired against us and we were forced to abandon our plans. Thanks to Betty Elliott and her team for all the work they put in. We will, however, be holding a day of talks on September 24th this year. The subject will be "Hatched, Matched and Despatched in Victorian Times". Please put the date in your diaries.

“So, that is what we have done in the past year. Sadly, Paul and Janice Kershaw are retiring from the valuable job of running the bookstall. They have done this for many years and well deserve a rest. We owe them many thanks. However, I am pleased to say that Margaret Cunnew has agreed to take over and we thank her for this. I must also mention the eye-catching posters which Joan Scrivener produces for us to advertise our meetings. Thank you, Joan for helping to promote the Society in this way.

“What of our future? This time last year I put in a plea for more volunteers but the response was, frankly, disappointing. To put it bluntly, our situation has now become desperate. We have no Vice-Chairman, no Secretary, no Projects Co-ordinator, and as from close of business tonight, no Chairman. Without a Chairman and Secretary we are in breach of Charity Law requirements. Do you, our members, value the Society? If so I must ask that you show your interest by stepping forward - sooner rather than later, please.

“Once again, I am forced to end on this depressing note. If no volunteers come forward, how long will it be before we have no option but to wind up the Society?”

6. Treasurer's Report

Brian Page informed the meeting that he was pleased to report that in this year's accounts, we have, with a bit of good housekeeping, been able to reduce our losses from £1324 to £252. He continued:

“The increase in subscriptions of £1 will kick in this year and will add a further £450 to this year's income. However, I am afraid that this will not be

enough, as we will not be able to show the same improvements a second time. I will be recommending, therefore, that we have a further increase of £1 this year followed by a second increase of £1 the following year.

“Now for some good and bad news. The bad news first. It is with regret that we have to announce the death of our one-time Membership Secretary, Mrs Diana Bradley. The good news is that Diana has left us a legacy of £1000. Your committee feels that this money should not just be put into the general fund, but we are uncertain what would be a fitting memorial. Perhaps you, our members, could come up with some ideas? As Treasurer. I would like to express my belated thanks to Diana and recommend to the membership that this is a very good way of helping your society.”

The adoption of the Treasurer's Report and proposed increase in subscriptions was proposed by Chris Hern, seconded by Bridget Purr and carried unanimously.

7. Receiving Financial Statements for the Year to 31st December, 2010

The Committee recommended that the Financial Statements for the year to 31st December, should be accepted. This was proposed by Jill Williams, seconded by Joan Scrivener and carried unanimously.

8. Appointment of Examiner

Paul Kershaw was willing to continue as Independent Examiner. Our constitution requires “One or more ... examiners” so we can continue with Paul alone, if that was acceptable to the meeting. This was proposed by Wendy Mott, seconded by Betty Elliott and carried unanimously.

9. Election of Committee

Our Society is run by a Committee of willing volunteers. However, we do need people to come forward and bring new ideas to the Society. Committee meetings are held on the first Wednesday of every month. Committee membership does not require attendance at every meeting but ideally we would like people who are able to attend most meetings. Our constitution limits the time any individual can serve to a maximum of six years, so we are not asking for a lifetime of commitment.

Kay Dudman is standing down, having served for six years. She was thanked for all the work she has done over the years. Despite no longer being on the Committee, Kay has said she is willing to continue to organise our programme of talks, for which the Society is very grateful.

Betty Elliott, Joan Storkey, Richard Chapman, Pam Smith and Dennis Marks were willing to continue on the Committee and having served less than three years did not need to be re-elected.

WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
Registered Charity Number 291906
YEAR TO 31 DECEMBER 2010
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

	<u>Year to 31,12,2010</u>		<u>Year to 31,12, 2009</u>
MEMBERS' SERVICES INCOME			
Subscriptions received for current year	2959		2720
Subscriptions received in advance last year	<u>1725</u>		<u>2040</u>
	4684		4760
Bank Interest	78		196
Tax refund on Gift Aid	<u>751</u>		<u>807</u>
	5513		5763
Conference 2009	0		590
less Expenditure	<u>0</u>		<u>-730</u>
	0		-140
Open Day 2010	15		0
less Expenditure	<u>-195</u>		<u>-120</u>
	<u>-180</u>		<u>-120</u>
	5333		5503
LESS: EXPENDITURE			
Journal production & delivery	4243		4798
Hire of meeting hall	856		1129
Speakers	<u>355</u>		<u>625</u>
	<u>5454</u>		<u>6552</u>
	-121		-1049
OTHER INCOME			
Bookstall sales	2466		2612
plus/minus Stock variation	-140		355
less Cost of sales	<u>-1384</u>	942	<u>1840</u> 1127
Courier Service	0		0
Donations	130		224
Refreshments	120		100
Raffles	310		105
WM Marriage index searches	4		31
FFHS Rebate on vouchers	0		0
FHOL Royalties Genfair	0		18
FHOL Royalties Find my past	1443		1336
Other research income	<u>11</u>		<u>50</u>
	<u>2960</u>		<u>2991</u>
	2839		1942
OVERHEAD EXPENSES			
FFHS Subscriptions	182		182
FFHS Insurance & services	<u>174</u>	356	<u>174</u> 356
Research expenditure	6		6
Postage, stationery & telephone	620		688
Equipment repairs & maintenance	567		557
Mileage allowance	135		84
Subsistence	22		0
Membership of other societies	27		38
Library purchases	38		21
Honoraria & gifts	70		92
Publicity, including attendance at open days	822		852
Disposal of assets	0		0
Depreciation	<u>428</u>		<u>572</u>
	<u>3091</u>		<u>3266</u>
Deficit for year	<u>-252</u>		<u>-1324</u>

WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Registered Charity Number 291906

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT:
DECEMBER 2009**

31 DECEMBER 2010

	Cost or value at 30.09.94	Total Accumulated Depreciation	Value at 31.12.10	Cost or value at 30.09.94	Total Accumulated Depreciation	Value at 31.12.09
FIXED ASSETS						
1881 Census Index	1087	1073	14	1087	1069	18
Kodak Slide Projector	315	314	1	315	314	1
Projector Stand	1	0	1	1	0	1
Times Divorce Index	11	10	1	11	10	1
Boxes & Display Shelves	31	30	1	31	30	1
Harmondsworth Manor Rolls	348	0	348	348	0	348
Exhibition Display Boards	324	313	11	324	310	14
Lectern – Bought 2002	400	370	30	400	360	40
LapTop Computer Bought 2002	1482	1371	111	1482	1334	148
Overhead Projector – Bought 2005	352	290	62	352	269	83
Amplification System – Bought 2006	235	180	55	235	161	74
Power Point Projector – Bought 2006	428	326	102	428	292	136
LapTop Computer Bought 2007	795	544	251	795	460	335
Viewing monitor for laptop B/t 2007	170	117	53	170	99	71
Display Stands & Table Cloths B/t 2008	<u>1409</u>	<u>814</u>	<u>595</u>	<u>1409</u>	<u>616</u>	<u>793</u>
	<u>7388</u>	<u>5752</u>	1636	<u>7388</u>	<u>5324</u>	2064
CURRENT ASSETS						
Stocks: Books		1280			1375	
Ordnance Survey Maps		375			365	
Postal Books, Memorial CDs		10			65	
Microfiche		<u>25</u>			<u>25</u>	
			1690			1830
Deposits paid: 2011/2010			70			557
Cash at Bank & In Hand						
COIF Account		13620			13550	
Current Account – CAF BANK		4035			916	
Deposit Account – CAF BANK		1141			3135	
Cash		42			11	
Floats		<u>23</u>			<u>26</u>	
			18861			<u>17638</u>
Total assets			22257			22089
CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Subscriptions In Advance			<u>2145</u>			<u>1725</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>£20112</u>			<u>£20364</u>
ACCUMULATED FUNDS						
Balance Brought Forward			20364			21688
Deficit for Year			<u>-252</u>			<u>-1324</u>
			<u>£20112</u>			<u>£20364</u>

Brian E. Page
Hon Treasurer

Muriel Sprott
Chairman

Brian Page has served more than three years on the committee and being willing to continue, offered himself for re-election. Muriel Sprott said that she was standing down so that, in accordance with our constitution, in a year's time when Brian retires after his six-year term, she would (if invited) come back as Treasurer.

Margaret Cunnew had kindly volunteered to join the committee. There were no further nominations from the floor. Two members were asked whether they would consider joining the committee; one replied "no" and the other "maybe". It was suggested that those willing to serve should be elected en bloc. This was proposed by Rob Purr seconded by Bridget Purr and carried unanimously.

10. Any Other Business

As we did not have a full committee, Rob Purr proposed that the present committee continue for a further month whilst volunteers are sought. This was agreed.

On behalf of the Society, the ex-Chairman made special presentations in recognition of the services rendered by Kay Dudman, and Paul and Janice Kershaw, which was warmly applauded.

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



Kay Dudman with the gifts presented to her in respect of her work on the Committee over the past six years

Follow that lead - from Census to Google: Chris Watts (January)

In this talk Chris demonstrated how a lot of extra information can be obtained from sources other than the census. We have all looked at the census, perhaps to look at names, family relationships, age (we know to beware of this), marital status [a few surprises sometimes), place of birth (the place of baptism is not always the same), occupation, employment status, nationality and disability (deaf, blind, lunatic etc: look at these in the context of when the census was taken - a 'lunatic' might just be epileptic). This information can lead us back to the early nineteenth century Tithe Maps and Apportionments, or to more modern records, such as the 1910 Lloyd George's 'Domesday' survey, evaluating properties throughout the country, which can now be tied in with the 1911 census. For a rural area, there is also the later National Farm Survey how well farms were being run and what crops were grown - taken for World War II. And now we have Googlemaps and Google Street View. If a building is included in the census, it had to exist even if a family were not actually living there.

To illustrate what can be achieved using these records, Chris took four different examples in different parts of the country. His grandfather's family in South Shields featured in the 1901 census. By the 1911 census the family were in Muswell Hill, London; some members were missing but on the census Chris found them just down the road. The Census Enumerator's Book will give details of streets covered, address and number of people in the house (on Find My Past, it will say: "see EnumeratoR's Book"). Chris advised us also to look at the details given at the top of the census page, for instance Ecclesiastical District etc., as these can be useful.

To find out what the family's house was like he went next to the Valuation Office maps produced by the Lloyd George's Survey. There are thousands of these maps at TNA (The National Archives) Kew, showing all the properties in the country with unique numbers against them. Surveyors went out, surveyed the properties, put the numbers on a field map, then went back to the office and transferred them on to a 'Record Map'. The working maps were later offered to local libraries and many of them took them; if not, they may be at Kew It is now possible to overlay these maps on to Googlemaps, or Bingmaps, but beware of streets changing their name. For a description of the property go to the Field Books (at TNA or local Record Offices): there are ninety-five and a half thousand of them, with many properties per book: look for the property number from the map.

Chris also used TNA Labs, an experimental facility on the TNA website (<http://labs/nationalarchives.gov.uk>). This shows Ordnance Survey maps and

clicking on a map will give TNA's reference to the Valuation Office maps - this makes things easier. It also gives the TNA catalogue reference.

In the case of the second house he investigated, this time there were no numbers on the map. The so-called Domesday Books are a summary, perhaps compiled from the Rate Books (both records probably now held in local County Archives) before the Valuation Office survey was done. They will give the required number, which enables you to go to the Field Book for a description of the property. One should also look if possible at local Street Directories.

For the third property, a large hotel, the Field Book said a description was in a separate file, this had not survived but there was a sketch map. Part of the hotel was demolished in the 1970s but fortunately Chris had taken a photograph before this happened.

In the case of the fourth property, in a rural area of Norfolk, there were no street names, but Chris went to the appropriate (very large) Tithe Map of 1834, and also obtained the apportionment number, to find out who owned the property (TNA or County Record Offices). There was also a description of the property. One of two plots contained a cottage, the other was a piece of arable land. The cottage was on the 1910 Valuation Office map with a description in the Field Book. Google Street View showed it had been altered into a modern house. The piece of arable land, later part of a farm, was included in the National Farm Survey of 1941-3 (records of which are contained in TNA MAF32].

For Yorkshire and Middlesex, the Deeds Registries (1709-1938, LMA (London Metropolitan Archives) website www.cityoflondon.gov.uk) can be consulted. Also for London there is Charles BOOTH's Survey: *Life and Labour in London between 1886-1903*. For this Survey street maps were marked with different colours denoting different types of population, from the well-to-do to the very poor, the maps plus covering notebooks have been put online by the London School of Economics (www.booth.lse.ac.uk). Even more up-to-date, there are the WWII bomb damage maps at the LMA.

For further details on using the 1910 Lloyd George Survey and National Farm Survey see also the write-up on a talk by Paul BLAKE in the December 2010 journal

Godfrey's Ghost: Nicolas Ridley (son of Arnold Ridley) (February)

Nicolas began by saying that he is sometimes introduced as 'Godfrey's son', which annoys him less now He guessed that if we were asked to conjure up a picture of his father, it would be as Godfrey - doddery, bumbling, anxious, with a weak bladder. All fair descriptions of Godfrey, but not of Arnold RIDLEY. Though his father loved playing the part, it was not who he was, although there are worse things to be remembered for.

The part came towards the end of a long career and life - Arnold could remember the church bells tolling on the death of Queen Victoria. Nicolas felt the need to 'rescue' his father from Private GODFREY, and for his book, *Godfrey's Ghost*, used material from his Father's own unpublished autobiography, *The Train and Other Ghosts*.

The only child of Robert RIDLEY, a professional athlete, Arnold also loved sport but was not good at it. A Londoner, Robert boxed in Soho booths, a tough existence, but later moved to Bath. Here Arnold was born and happily attended Miss

SILVERSIDES' Seminary and later

Bath Secondary School, where his father was then a games teacher. As a teacher's son he was regarded with suspicion and Arnold deliberately neglected his work and was constantly at the bottom of the class.

There was nothing in his childhood connected with the theatre. His mother's family the MORRISHs, teetotal and non-Conformist, thought the theatre a den of iniquity, although Arnold was permitted to see SHAKESPEARE when he was 14, as it was on the examination syllabus. Training to be a teacher at Bristol University, he got involved with the Dramatic Society, playing all sorts of parts, which led to an offer of a professional engagement.

When World War One broke out, Arnold volunteered for the Army but was initially rejected on medical grounds. Six Friends who volunteered with him were sent to India and never heard a shot fired in anger, but by 1916 Arnold, who had re-volunteered, had been wounded three times. He did not talk much about the War but it stayed with him throughout his life. Invalided out, he resumed his theatrical career.

Back in Bath without a job and reluctantly running his father's boot shop, he started writing plays in a room above the shop, with a packing case for a desk. Play after play received rejections until *The Ghost Train* was accepted and was a success - the longest running play in the West End at the time. He became a celebrated playwright with his name in lights, lunching at the Savoy and holidaying on the Riviera. Between the Wars more than 30 of his plays were put on in the West End, on one occasion three at the same time. He also wrote film



Arnold Ridley as Private Godfrey

scripts and even directed a quite successful film. But after losing all his money investing in another film, he refused bankruptcy and spent years paying everybody back - apart from the Inland Revenue, who would chase him for the rest of his life.

Despite recurring nightmares of being back in France in uniform, after September 1939, this became reality. With his second marriage broken down, Arnold was with the British Expeditionary Force, with the rank of Major in the Intelligence Corps, when he was evacuated from Boulogne in May 1940. Again he would not talk about it as it would mean having to relive it. Back in the UK he joined the Local Defence Volunteers - the Home Guard. So he was the only member of the *Dad's Army* cast who was in WWI, WWII and the Home Guard. Asked by ENSA (the Entertainments National Service Association, or as known in the Services: 'Every Night Something Awful') to take *The Ghost Train* on tour - a different place every night, packing up the scenery and getting into a bus - he met his third wife, an actress and Nicolas' mother.

Nicolas was also to be an only child, born in Bath at Arnold's insistence so that he would qualify to play cricket for Somerset. Arnold was now 51 and as it seemed that so much of his life had been lived already, Nicolas and his mother felt themselves to be part of the 'Third Act' of his life - sometimes Nicolas was mistaken for Arnold's grandson. However they spent a lot of time together.

When Nicolas first wrote his book his publisher asked, "Where's Godfrey?" He explained that Godfrey had not been part of his life. The first episode of *Dad's Army* was in 1968, when he was graduating from university. He then worked abroad but he was glad his father was in steady work - for years he had been playing small parts and struggling financially. Nicolas had only ever seen six episodes, so his publisher told him to go and do some research. At the British Library he got out everything on *Dad's Army* - there was a lot. He watched DVDs and wrote to the scriptwriters, Jimmy PERRY and David CROFT, other actors, and the director. All were helpful and told him many stories. David CROFT said Arnold was very good at being Arnold RIDLEY. PERRY's favourite episode was 'Branded', in which the platoon send Godfrey to Coventry after learning that he was a conscientious objector in WWI, but it later emerges that he was a stretcher bearer at the Battle of the Somme (in which Arnold really took part) and got the Military Medal.

In real life, Arnold was recommended for the Distinguished Conduct Medal but did not receive it, another irony of his life. He did eventually receive an OBE, and was the subject of *the This Is Your Life* TV show *Cast in Dad's Army* when he was 72, he lived long enough to appear in all nine series. He is buried in Bath Abbey Cemetery with his parents. Nicolas asked that when we see *Dad's Army*, we think of Arnold as the real man, not just as Private Godfrey.

WEST LONDON LOCAL HISTORY CONFERENCE 2011

Yvonne Masson

Chaired as usual by museums specialist Val BOTT, the 31st Conference took place at Montague Hall on 26th March.

The theme this year was **Scientists and Innovators in West London History**, and began with **Cosmos in a Cottage: reconstructing Dr Dee's extraordinary house in Mortlake** by Benjamin WOOLLEY, author of *The Queen's Conjuror: the Life & Magic of Dr John Dee*.

DEE, 1527-c1609, lived beside the river at Mortlake, and although the exact site is not now known, his 'cottage' contained one of the greatest libraries of his time. After marrying in the 1560s, DEE moved in with his mother at the cottage, of which no pictures survive. He was already making a name for himself, especially at Court, advising on the coronation date and other work for the government. He became England's leading philosopher, although never attaining the coveted role of Court Philosopher. Unofficial astrologer to Queen Elizabeth I, who visited him on at least one occasion, to his critics he was a 'conjuror' dabbling in the 'dark arts': MARLOWE's Dr Faustus may be modelled on DEE.

His library was divided into two parts, public and private. The public one 'Externa Bibliotheca' contained about 4000 manuscripts and books on many subjects, including a nationally important archive, a precursor to The National Archives of today, and a chemical laboratory. Amongst those gathering there to copy the books and exchange ideas were such luminaries as Francis BACON, Sir Walter RALEIGH, perhaps SHAKESPEARE; and BURBAGE may have got the design of Elizabeth playhouses from Roman architects' designs in the library. There were also artefacts from around the world and instruments which DEE used in astronomical observations. He was also interested in clock making and collected maps and globes, both terrestrial and celestial, supplied by MERCATOR himself.

He also had a private library, the venue for his 'magic' activities, which he did not allow anyone to enter without his permission. Secret papers were kept locked away and there were talismanic writings and diaries. He and his colleague, Edward KELLY, held spiritual sessions at a table on which was placed a 'show stone', a kind of crystal ball. KELLY would have visions of 'angels and monsters' which he would relate to DEE. DEE decided to convey a message from the visions to the Holy Roman Emperor, and took his family on an epic journey across Europe. He returned in 1589 to find his house partially burned and ransacked, with many books and manuscripts missing. He petitioned the Court for compensation, but James I disapproved of him and DEE

died in poverty. His books were scattered all over the world. Two book experts have scoured the world to trace them and have found several hundred. In fact there is a remarkable survival of material including a 'show stone' - some in the Science Museum and some in the British Museum. DEE had a big role in the beginning of the scientific revolution. One historian has said, "all the Renaissance was in that cottage".

The next talk was, **Experiments at Kew: George III's Collection and Observatory** by Jane WESS, a Senior Curator at the Science Museum. Jane observed that the time covered by her lecture was a different world from that of John DEE's. George III, who came to the throne in 1760 at the age of 22, was interested in the new science and scientists. NEWTON, who died in 1727, was highly admired and respected. Lord BUTE, a cultured man if a bit of a dandy, had a number of instruments made for the King's collection, and was also responsible for his science education. Amongst these instruments George III had an air pump, as depicted in paintings by Joseph WRIGHT, and an orrery, a mechanical model of the solar system in which all the components move in the correct way - it had by now been accepted that the sun was at the centre; also an instrument for splitting sunlight into the colours of the spectrum.

Lecturers toured round and gave demonstrations in drawing rooms (where the house servants might be used as guinea pigs) and in public assembly rooms, of new discoveries in optics, hydrostatics (the movement of water) and electrostatics. There was a particular interest at the time in paradoxes and magnetism and in such apparatus as the Archimedes Screw London was a centre for the booming trade in making instruments such as navigational aids, slide rules, optical instruments, spectacles and telescopes. George III had Kew Observatory built, specifically for observing the transit of Venus in 1769. He sponsored an expedition by Captain COOK to the South Seas to observe the transit from there; COOK was also to look for Terra Australis, and on this voyage he ascertained that New Zealand was separate from Australia. This was the first of his three voyages circumnavigating the world, George III's instrument collection was moved to Kew. Science and scientific method were becoming generally accepted.

This was followed by: **Prices' Candles: how 19th Century industrial chemistry transformed an ancient craft**, by Jon NEWMAN, Borough of Lambeth Archivist and author of *Battersea's Global Reach: the Story of Price's Candles*. In 1996, just as manufacture was coming to an end, he was asked to sort out the Firm's archives.

By World War One the Company was the largest candle maker in the world, and still exists as a brand. Man has been producing artificial light since prehistoric times. From the Middle Ages there were two types of candle in Britain: beeswax for the better off, and tallow, made from animal fat, for the

poor. Beeswax candles are still in use in churches today, made in the traditional way in small workshops, as all candles once were. Four times as expensive as tallow, beeswax burns at a high temperature and with a sweet perfume (unlike tallow) and provides a clear light. Tallow candles did not consume their wicks, which therefore had to be trimmed. There were different candle makers for Protestant and Catholic churches, those in Catholic churches still have to have a minimum percentage of beeswax.

In *Emma*, by Jane AUSTEN, it is suggested that using beeswax candles merely for a schoolroom was the height of ostentatious extravagance. Tallow candles were made of 50% beef, 50% mutton fat - a fact which was betrayed by the smell they gave off; burning at a lower temperature than beeswax they had a smaller flame. Experiments were conducted around the world on different waxes and oils. Up to the 1830s candles were taxed to fund the Military.

In 1830 a Scotsman, William WILSON, set up with a partner the firm of Prices & Company (the name was an invention), with premises at St Georges Wharf, Vauxhall and on York Road, Battersea. It was perhaps an odd time to be setting up a candle factory as coal gas was beginning to be installed for street lighting, etc, and DAVY had already demonstrated the electric lamp. However these developments were still very experimental and there was still a market for a candle which burned as well as a beeswax candle for the price of a tallow candle. WILSON tried coconut oil, buying coconut plantations in Ceylon (Sri Lanka). His son George, a chemist, applied industrial chemistry to the manufacture of candles: he eventually became a member of the Royal Society. Experiments in soap making in France had produced a hard white wax, dubbed 'Styrene', which could also be used for candles. Composite candles were produced of tallow and coconut fat.

The business took off and Prices applied mass production to the product. In the 1840s they discovered a new material: palm oil. As this came from West Africa, once a principal source for the slave trade, Prices' advertisements showed a candle manufacturer giving a slave his freedom, emphasising that this was an enlightened product. This 'ethical' advertising led to preachers urging people to buy Prices' candles. A bi-product was glycerine and Prices made soap from 1855. Then came the discovery of large deposits of crude oil which could produce paraffin wax. Prices switched to paraffin wax, from which domestic candles are still made, and also became a producer of engine oil, which was especially used in Rolls Royce cars.

As small boys and girls were employed on the assembly line, Prices was considered a model employer in providing schools and bible classes, outings and sports for their employees.

With the general adoption of gas light, then electric light, they had to reinvent the candle as a gentle light for which there was still a place in homes, and they

introduced candles for birthday cakes. The factory at Battersea was huge, with its own waterway for barges, a railway, printing works and box making, etc.

In 1922, because of their interests in motor oil, they were taken over by three oil companies: Shell, Burma and BR plus Lever Brothers. Levers Brothers kept the Liverpool factory, which is still there, but the three oil companies 'sweated' Prices' assets and although there was still a steady demand for standard white candles, they ran the company clown. The Battersea Heliport now stands on part of the oil plant site, and most of the rest was sold off to be redeveloped as flats. The remaining buildings, including a candle shop on York Road, are listed. Although Prices is still a successful brand, with a large slice of the domestic market, the candles are made in China and the brand is owned by an Italian company.

After lunch members of the Steering Committee presented various readings on the theme of the Conference.

The first afternoon talk, **Innovation on the Great West Road: Beechams and Macleans**, was given by T.A.B. CORLEY, of the Henley Business School and author of *Beechams 1848-2000: Pills to Pharmaceuticals*. Macleans started at Park Royal then moved to the Great West Road. Sir Alexander MACLEAN was from New Zealand and learned marketing in the United States. He was a good judge of talent and recruited Leslie LAZELLE, who was interested in marketing and scientific processes, and Walter McGEORGE, a scientific chemist. Producing toothpaste and using modern manufacturing methods, they were doing well against competition from Colgates etc. but MACLEAN wanted to retire, so he sold up and the company was acquired by Beechams.

Beechams had started in St Helens, Lancashire, making pills: they were basically a medicinal household product company. The founder was Thomas BEECHAM, his son, Sir Joseph BEECHAM, became a millionaire, and his son was Sir Thomas BEECHAM the conductor, who worked for the company for a year but did not like it and resigned. The BEECHAM family got out of the Company in the 1920s.

In 1938 Beechams acquired Macleans and Enos Fruit Salts. A popular Beechams product was Brylcreem, particularly known for its advertisement showing airmen, the 'Brylcreem boys'. The quality of the management was boosted by LAZELLE and McGEORGE, who built up Macleans into the most profitable part of the company Beechams Pills Ltd eventually became the Beechams Group.

In 1948 the NHS arrived and in 1956 LAZELLE was able to make a start on what he wanted to do - get into advanced pharmaceutical products. It was decided to make synthetic penicillin. In 1955-6 BOAC (British Overseas Airways Corporation) moved to Heathrow Airport and their building on the M4

became Beecham House, convenient for the M4 and Heathrow. Before 1956, Beechams was a medicine company, after 1956 a pharmaceutical company 'at the top table'. In 1989 Beechams merged with Smith Klein of Philadelphia, becoming an Anglo-American company, with their HQ in London but their operational HQ in the USA, This continued until 2000, when Smith-Klein-Beechams merged with Glaxo-Wellcome to become Glaxo-Smith-Klein-Beechams. Their research was financed by some great products: Lucozade, Brylcreem, Rybena and Macleans toothpaste.

After tea, the last lecture of the day was given by Val BOTT: **Patent Elms and Williams Pears: innovative nursery gardeners in West London.** West London was favoured by nurserymen: there were big estates here and patrons to employ them to do landscaping. Val emphasised that these gardeners were scientists, observing nature, the weather and the soil. She spoke of several different families who owned nurseries in the area. Just west of Brentford Bridge was the GREENING family's nursery: the black glass Post Office Sorting Office now stands on part of the site. A description of plants being grown by GREENING was made by the Rev HARBIN in the early 17005, who was impressed by what he saw. In 1724, Greenings was granted a patent for growing elms for avenues, and invested in a farm in Worcestershire, which was run by his sons. He grafted Dutch elms on to English elm stock.

At Turnham Green, James SCOTT's nursery first appears c1740. His brother Henry worked for Lord BURLINGTON at Chiswick House. Scotts were experts at growing pineapples, supplying the large estates and giving advice about equipment for growing them. Advertisements were issued in English and French and they were selling their products all over the country.

Richard WILLIAMS, who had Shropshire connections, was at Chiswick Nursery. He was particularly known for developing the Williams Pear, from a fruit first noticed in Berkshire. He also developed the Salopian Pippin apple and grew plants from South Africa and heathers.

Ronalds appeared in Brentford in the 17005: some of their invoices are available online. The whole family were involved in the nursery, particularly daughter Elizabeth, who produced water colours of the fruits and flowers, Plants from Ronalds' nursery were requested by Sir Joseph BANKS. The gardeners at Syon House and Osterley House also developed plants.

◆

Deadlines for submission of articles for the Journal are:
7 January; 7 April; 7 July; 7 October

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dates on Tombstones - Philip Sherwood

William WILD's timely reminder in the March edition of the WMFHS Journal not to believe everything that you read on tombstones is certainly very true.

According to the inscription on her tombstone, my 4 x times great-grandmother, Deborah COTTERELL, died on 18th March 1775, but the Harlington burial registers say she was buried on 25th May 1777, I doubt if they waited more than two years to get round to her burial and since her husband William, apart from being a carpenter, was also the parish clerk, I am more inclined to believe the parish registers, particularly as there is other evidence that she died at the age of 57 on 18th of May 1777.

She and William were buried in the same grave and their tombstone correctly records that William died on 12th December 1777, since the registers record that he was buried on 19th. The tombstone was illegally removed in 1970, at the instigation of the then Rector, along with many other similar stones of the period, and placed against the wall of the graveyard and few of the inscriptions are now legible.

Sacred
To the Memory of
DEBORAH COTTERELL
The Wife of
WILLIAM COTTERELL
Who departed this life
March 18th 1775
Aged 57 Years
In the hope of a Joyful Resurrection

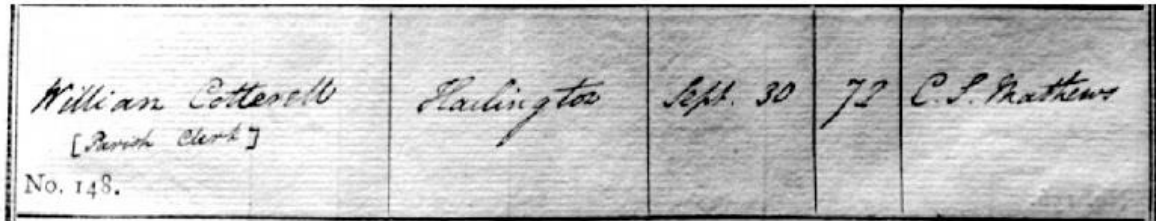
Sacred
To the memory of
WILLIAM COTTERELL
Late Master Carpenter
of this Place
Who departed this life
December 12th 1777
Aged 56 Years



(The tombstone was photographed before its removal when, in suitable light conditions, the inscription was still legible).

However, one unexpected bonus of the removal revealed that the stone had sunk into the ground and lower down there was another inscription that read, "Also William son of the above who died Sept 30th 1825 aged 72 years". This detailed nicely with the record of the baptism of William, the \$011 of William and Deborah COTTERELL, on 11th April 1754.

The Harlington entries in the burial registers of the 1820s give more details than those of the 1770s and reveal that this William followed his father as the parish clerk (there was a third William, who also became parish clerk in 1825, on the



death of his father). The registers give the date of his burial as 30 September 1825, but it seems very unlikely that he would have been buried on the same day that he died. So the date on the tombstone is probably out by a week and yet another instance of the wrong date on a tombstone.

Ministry of Munitions Factory at Acton - John Seaman

Some of the memorial plaques that were given to the families of service men and women who died during the First World War were made at a Ministry of Munitions' factory at 54/56 Church Road Acton. (TNA MUN 4/3482 and MUN 4/6132.)



The relevant records for this address from the Valuation Survey are an annotated Ordnance Survey map [TNA AIR 121/9/80 part 1) and a Field Book (TNA AIR 58/28815). The reference number in the Field Book is 1786 but this was not marked on the map. The premises were the Acton Brewery, which had been out of use for about three years. The inspection was made on 7th May 1915. The site had frontages on Mill Hill Grove and Poltimore Mews.

The Lendy Family - Sandra Summers

It was with interest that I read John SEAMAN's article in Vol.20 No.1, March 2011 on Lendy, a Sunbury Family. I live in a flat in the mentioned Sunbury House and I too have researched the use of the house and the LENDY family. After reading the article I wondered if space didn't permit the mention of the Lendy Lion and the sad fact that the two sons of Auguste and Sophia LENDY were both killed in action in South Africa, Edward (25) in December 1893 and Charles (30) in January 1894. Although the grief would have been all Sophia's as Auguste had already died in 1889.

The Lendy Lion (originally placed on the river front as a drinking fountain) was erected as a memorial to the two men by friends and after having a slightly nomadic existence can now be seen as the centrepiece of the Sunbury Walled Garden.

WORLD WIDE WEB

- New indexes from Ancestry: New Zealand records include: the electoral rolls 1853-1981, NZ Naturalisations 1843-1981, NZ Jury Lists 1842-1862 and NZ City and Area Directories 1866-1955; also the 1891 and 1901 Australian Censuses; records of destitute boys and young vagrants in the Sydney area during the late 19C who attended the all-boy public industrial schools in Sydney Harbour; and the London Land Tax Valuations records of 1911. Ancestry now has a new help and advice centre, aiming to assist genealogists with research problems.
www.ancestry.co.uk
- An initiative by Belfast City Council now enables you to get for free, records of burial from the City Cemetery from 1869, the Dundonald Cemetery from 1904 and Roselawn Cemetery from 1954 thus you will have no need to get death records, which cost £14 each, from the Northern Irish General Record Office, as the information includes the name, address, date of death, date of burial, and cemetery and plot number
www.belfastcity.gov.uk/burialrecords
- The adjoining London Cemeteries of St. Pancras and Islington together contain the largest number of burials in any UK cemetery. Details are progressively going online.
www.deceasedonline.com
- The Society of Genealogists have been publishing some of their records on Find My Past, including Boyd's Marriage Index 1538-1840, Boyd's burials for London, 1538-1872, marriages at St. Andrew's Holborn, and many more; also you can find over 22,500 new parish records from the London Docklands, over 2m births, marriages and deaths from Registrar's Indexes; Bank of England Wills Extracts 1717-1845; 54,000 Lincolnshire parish marriage records 1700-1837 and baptism, marriage and burial records of the West Riding of Yorkshire.
www.findmypast.co.uk
- The Illustrated London News from 1890 onwards has been posted online; 50,000 biographical World War I Officers' Roll of Honour records from schools and universities, some of which include photos, can all be found at:
www.genealogist.co.uk

130 volumes have been added to the National Library of Scotland Medical History of British India website, thus enabling searches on diseases or institutions.

<http://digital.nls.uk/indiapapers/index.html>

The 1911 Census for England and Wales is now also available in a new transcription, plus digital images.

www.genesreunited.co.uk

There is a new project to plot all commemorative plaques in London - this is ongoing with new names added daily.

www.londonremembers.com

The British Records Society Probate Record Collection in the National Wills Index, which covers over 500 years; Surrey marriage records 1500-1846, including 43,000 entries for Middlesex for 1813-1837; plus the York Marriage Bonds and Allegations Index 1613-1839; can all be found on:

www.origins.net

Among the latest records transcribed by the Original Record Company are: Sailors at the Battle of Copenhagen 1804, (a subscription was raised for the sailors who took part in this battle and their families' Many who were eligible had not made a claim so a list was published in 1806, giving the wounded, ship by ship, with full name and rank and for some, residence or birthplace); 1837 list of shareholders in the new London, Shoreham and Brighton Railway; Masters' and Mates' Certificates of Merchant Seamen, 1845-1848; Annual List of Members, Associates and Apprentices of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 1865; Certificates of Naturalization 1907; London County Council Roll of Honour 1914-1918, which includes all the 7,000 staff who served, not only those who lost their lives; and merchants, bankers, ship owners and traders of London 1834.

www.theoriginalrecord.com

The 1911 Census for Scotland has now been released and can be found on Scotlands People.

www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk

Deceased Online has joined with Helen Grant's Scottish Monumental Inscription project which details gravestone inscriptions.

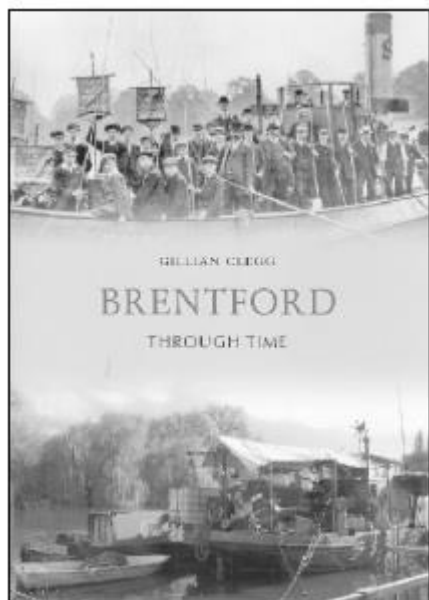
www.scottish-monumental-inscriptions.com

Records sourced from Admiralty Records at TNA regarding the War of 1812 now include The Register for Letters of Marque against France 1793-1815, and UK Prisoners of War held in the United States:

www.1812privateers.org

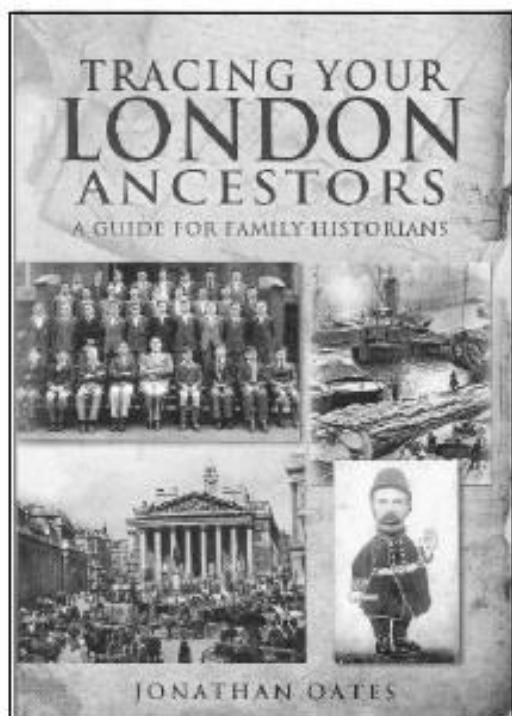
BOOKSHELF

Brentford Through Time, by Gillian Clegg (Amberley Publishing, 2011) ISBN 978-1-84868-905-3, £14.99



Following on from *Chiswick Through Time* reviewed last quarter, this new book looking at Brentford is another excellent volume of photos, contrasting Brentford now with Brentford in the past. I was struck with how few of the pairs of photos in this edition showed the same buildings - Brentford now is very different from the Brentford of our ancestors. Much has been rebuilt, some no doubt as the result of bombing in the Second World War but the building of large, modern office blocks is due to its proximity to the M4 and central London. So if you want to know what the Brentford of your forebears was like, you need to buy this book, not pace the streets of the Brentford of today.

Tracing Your London Ancestors, by Jonathan Oates (Pen & Sword, 2011) ISBN 978-1-84884130-7, £12.99



This comprehensive look at finding your London ancestors is written by the Archivist of the London Borough of Hounslow, whose vast experience can help us find those elusive ancestors who either settled, or just passed through London. As well as a necessary look at the history of London, there are chapters on the various types of records and where they are held: Government or religious; education or business; military or wartime; all these records are described together with advice on how this information can be used to illuminate the lives of our ancestors. Divided into short chapters, this is a book which will assist you in attempting to navigate the minefield of London records.

Women in the First World War, by Neil R. Storey & Molly Housego (Shire Publications, 2010) ISBN 978-0-74780-752-0, £5.99

Women in the Second World War, by Neil R. Storey & Molly Housego (Shire Publications, 2011) ISBN 978-0-74780-812-1, £6.99

If you wanted to know what your mother, grandmother, or great grandmother might have done during the momentous two wars of the 20th century, in these volumes you might find the answer.

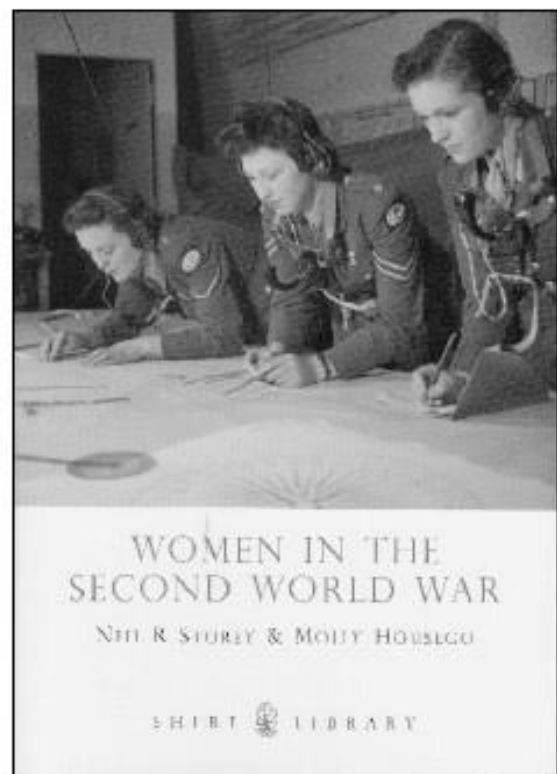
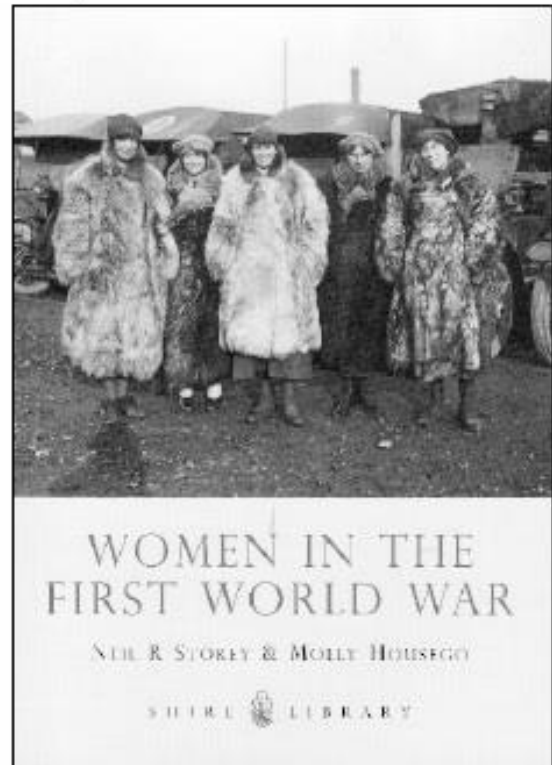
Following the excellent format of the new "Shire Library" publications, the Introduction is followed by short chapters covering women's participation in both civilian and military occupations.

In the First World War the suffragettes gave up their efforts to secure the vote and joined their sisters to work in many areas, which enabled men to join the armed services and the economy to survive.

In the Second World War they once again proved to be indispensable in the war effort as many of the disbanded military organisations were re-established and many civilian occupations were opened up to a female workforce.

One way to further your knowledge of the social and military history of this period, and the role of women within it, is to read these slim volumes as they are an excellent introduction to these topics. Lavishly illustrated not only with photographs but with documents and ephemera.

All these books can be purchased from the Society's Bookstall Manager, so please contact her direct - details inside the front cover of the Journal.



Abbreviations

Many people new to family history research are confused by the number of abbreviations. To try to help overcome this problem, we give below those most commonly used.

Abt	About
Admon	Administration (Wills)
Ag. Lab.	Agricultural Labourer
AGRA	Association of Genealogists and Record Agents
B	Birth
Bap	Baptism
BMD	Births, Marriages and Deaths
Bts	Bishops' Transcripts
Bur	Burial
C	Christening
CEN	Census
Circa	about (date)
CRO	County Record Office
D	Death
Dau	Daughter
DRO	Diocesan Record Office
FFHS	Federation of Family History Societies
FHS	Family History Society
FWK	Framework Knitter
GRO	General Register Office
IGI	International Genealogical Index
IHGS	Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies
LDS	Church of the Latter Day Saints (The Mormons)
Lic	Licence
LMA	London Metropolitan Archives
Mar	Marriage
otp	of this parish
P.R.	Parish Register
Par	Parish
PCC	Prerogative Court of Canterbury
PCY	Prerogative Court of York
REG	Register
S	Son
SOG	Society of Genealogists
TNA	The National Archives
Z	Birth, may be found in some old Registers, possibly Quakers

HELP!

Non-Conformist Cemeteries

Ralph Frith is seeking the most likely cemeteries in Acton and Ealing where he would find non-conformist burials between 1800 and 1830. His 2 x Gt. Grandfather, James FRITH and his wife, Emma GEE, who was from Acton, were resident in Hammersmith during that period and he suspects buried children in the area. Owing to the temporary closure of the Hammersmith and Fulham Archives he is unable to consult that authority.

arezed@rainyday.ca

GRO CERTIFICATES

Did you know that the Society holds a collection of Birth, Marriage and Death Certificates donated by members, that you can purchase?

Go to our website, www.west-middlesex-fhsorg.wk and find "Services" on the navigation bar at the top of the Home Page, then click on "GRO Certificates" and follow the instructions to see whether there is one for a member of your family, At £3.50 per certificate, this is much cheaper than the current £9.25 charged by GRO! The list is updated as new certificates are donated, so keep looking.

If you have ordered a certificate and found it is not "one of yours" then do donate it to the Society as it may well help another member. Please post to: Miss Valerie Walker, 32 Cunnington Street, Chiswick, London, W4 SEN.

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.

C270 Mrs. L. COSSINS, 128 Bader Gardens, Slough, SL1 9DW
lcossins@btinternet.com

F123 Mrs. C.S. FOXTON, 25 Gosford Road, Beccles, Suffolk, NR34 9QU
casfoxton@talktalk.net

F116 Mr. R.V. FRITH, Box 22, Group 5, RR Z, Ste. Anne, Manitoba,
R5H1R2.Canada *arezed@rainyday.ca*

L118 Mrs. E. LENNON, 129 Gurwood Street, Wagga Wagga, NSW 2650,
Australia *lennoned2003@yahoo.cam.au*

L117 Ms. J.A. LEWIS, 19 Applecroft Road, Luton, Bedfordshire, LU2 SBB
jillalewis@hotmail.co.uk

P158 Mrs. C.A. PASSEY, 22 Estridge Way, Tonbridge, Kent, TN10 4JT
carole.passey@gmail.com

R139 Mrs. J. ROLFE, 2 Knights Close, Great Brickhill, Bucks, MK17 9AW
jennyrolfeuk@yahoo.co.uk

S285 Mr. ER. STEVENSON, Castlerigg, Highfield Road, West Byfleet
Surrey, KT14 GQT *janandfrank@tiscali.co.uk*

W248 Mrs. D.S. WELLS, 24 Gloucester Road, Teddington, Middlesex,
TW11 ONU *dianaswells@aol.com*

W250 Mr. TD. WILKINS, 77 Strawberry Vale, Twickenham, Middlesex,
TW1 4SJ *terence.wilkins@btinternet.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
ABBOTT	18-19C	Fulham	MDX	R139
ABBOTT	1860-1950	Bermondsey	LND	R139
ADAMS	after 1770	Stanwell Moor area	MDX	S285
AMO	All	All	All	C270
BETTS	19C	Uxbridge area	MDX	L117
BETTS	19C	Hastings	SSX	L117
BOSSON	1800-1910	Kensington area	MDX	L117
BOUSFIELD	19C	All	ALL	W248
BREEZE	1860-1900	Richmond area	SRY	W248
BREEZE	1860-1900	Bromley area	KEN	W248
BUNNEY	All	All	ALL	W248
COLLARD	18-19C	Chelsea	MDX	W250
DAY	1890-1950	Belvedere	KEN	C270
DEASE	1750-1880	Paddington	MDX	C270
DORMER	All	All	MDX	F123
EMO	All	All	All	C270
FORD	after 1900	Staines area	MDX	P158
FORDER	18-19C	Bungay area	SFK	W250
FORDER	18C	Great Yarmouth area	NFK	W250
FRITH	1795-1830	Hammersmith	MDX	F116
GALPIN	All	All	ALL	W248

Surname	Dates	Place	Copunty	Member
GAMBLE	after 1840	Stanwell Moor area	MDX	S285
GEE	1795-1840	Acton	MDX	F116
HARMER	19-20C	Bermondsey	LND	R139
HUBBARD	18-19C	Chelsea	MDX	W250
IVORY	1750-1850	Hillingdon area	MDX	L118
IVORY	1750-1850	West Drayton area	MDX	L118
JOHNSON	1840-1900	Birmingham	WAR	W248
JOHNSON	19C	Hoxton area	LND	R139
JONES	after 1850	Kensington area	MDX	C270
LYLE	1830-1910	Kensington	MDX	L117
LYNE	1800-1880	St. Geo. Hanover Sq.	MDX	C270
MULCOCK	19-20C	Croydon	SRY	R139
NEWMAN	after 1880	Hayes area	MDX	C270
NICHOLLS	All	All	MDX	F123
NUTHALL	All	Brentford	MDX	F123
O'HARA	All	Brentford	MDX	F123
OXER	1880-1930	Camberwell	SRY	W248
PEARCE	19C	Isleworth area	MDX	P158
PITBLADO	1860-1920	Richmond	SRY	W248
PRATT	19C	Chelsea	MDX	W250
PRATT	20C	Bridgend	GLA	R139
ROLFE	circa 1880	Hammersmith	LND	R139
ROLFE	circa 1890	Fulham	LND	R139
ROLFE	20C	Acton	MDX	R139
ROOMES	19C	Kentish Town area	LND	L117
SEAL	after 1840	Stanwell Moor area	MDX	S285
SHARP	1880-1930	St. Margaret's	MDX	W248
SHARP	19C	Paisley	RFW	W248
SMITH	1840-1900	Birmingham	WAR	W248
SONE	19C	Chiswick area	MDX	P158
SONE	19C	Isleworth area	MDX	P158
SPENCER	after 1930	Staines area	MDX	P158
STEVENSON	c.1760	Stanwell Moor area	MDX	S285
STRATFORD	19C	Chelsea area	MDX	W250
STRATFORD	18-19C	Ivinghoe	BKM	W250
SYER	All	All	ALL	W248
TAYLOR	19C	Kensington area	MDX	W250
TAYLOR	18-19C	Waddesdon	BKM	W250
TAYLOR	1800-1850	Whitechapel	MDX	C270
WALKER	1750-1850	Greenford	MDX	C270
WHITEHEAD	19C	Chelsea	MDX	W250
WHITEHEAD	18-19c	Peterborough	NTH	W250
WILKINS	18-19C	Chelsea area	MDX	W250
WILLIAMS	after 1880	Hayes	MDX	C270
WILLIAMS	1800-1850	Camberwell	SRY	C270
WILLIAMS	1850-1910	Bromley by Bow	MDX	C270
WILLIAMS	1850-1870	Hammersmith Area	MDX	C270

**We regret to announce the death of
Mrs. June PAGE, Membership P70
19, Carlyle Road, Staines, Middlesex TW18 2PU**

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 Secretary (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

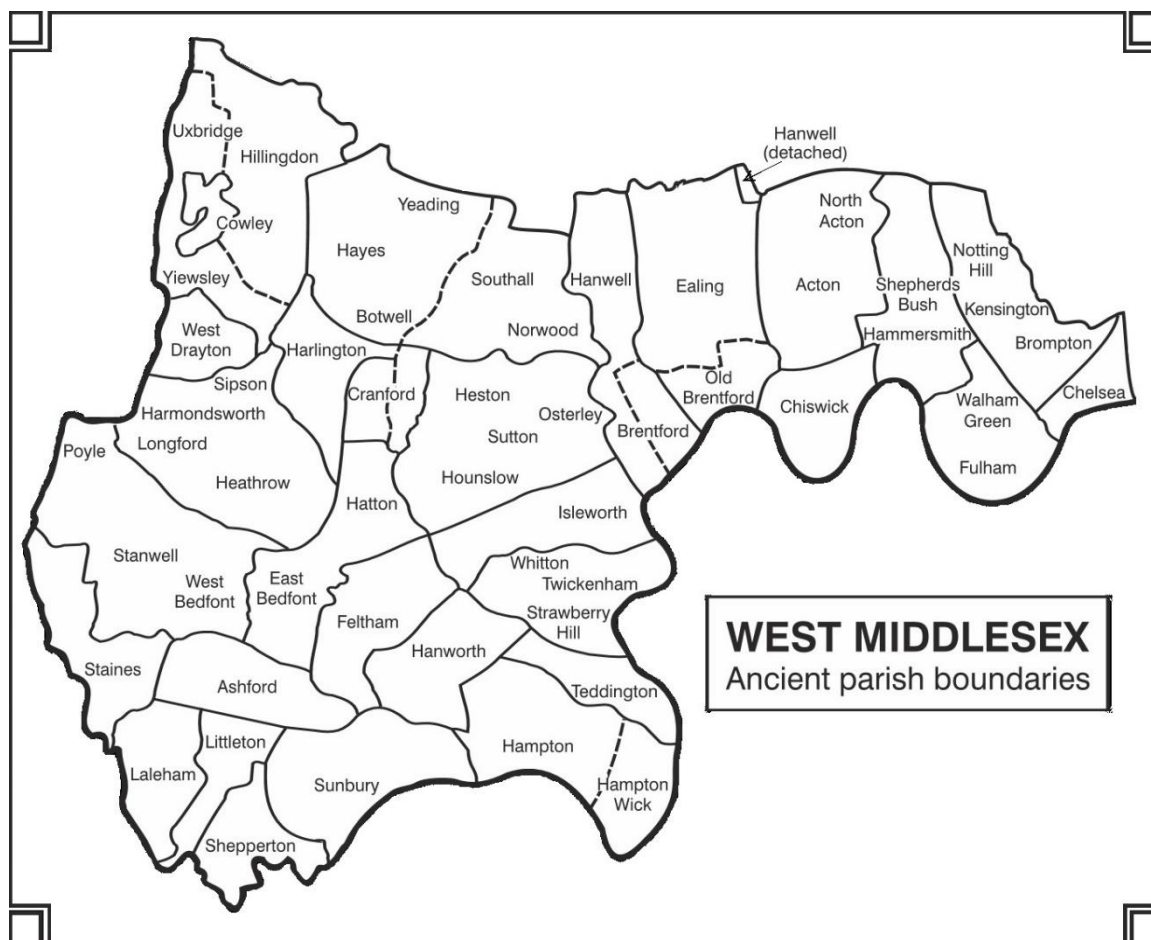
Norwood Green St. Mary's Births, marriages and burials, 1654- 1812
Postal Enquiries with SAE to *Mr. Alan Sabey, 46 Thorncliffe Road, Norwood Green, Middlesex, UB2 5RQ*

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 GBU.*

Front Cover

The Stable Block is all that remains of Cranford Park House, originally owned by the BERKELEY family. It was demolished in 1945. The clock Tower, on the top left hand of the picture, was built by James, 3rd Earl of Berkeley (1680-1736). The clock itself is dated 1721. James was the son of Charles BERKELEY, 2nd Earl of Berkeley, and the Hon. Elizabeth NOEL. A distinguished Royal Navy officer, he served as First Lord of the Admiralty to King George I. He married Lady Louisa LENNOX in 1711 and they had two children. She died in childbirth in 1716. James died in 1736 and was buried at Berkeley, Gloucestershire. Cranford Park is now owned by the London Borough of Hillingdon, and is open to the public.



**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