



# WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL

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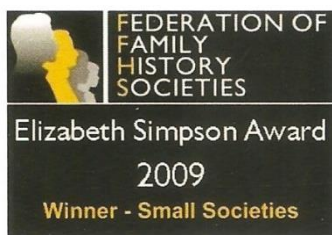
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*Fulham Bridge*



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## WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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Volume 29 Number 3

September 2011

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## FUTURE MEETINGS

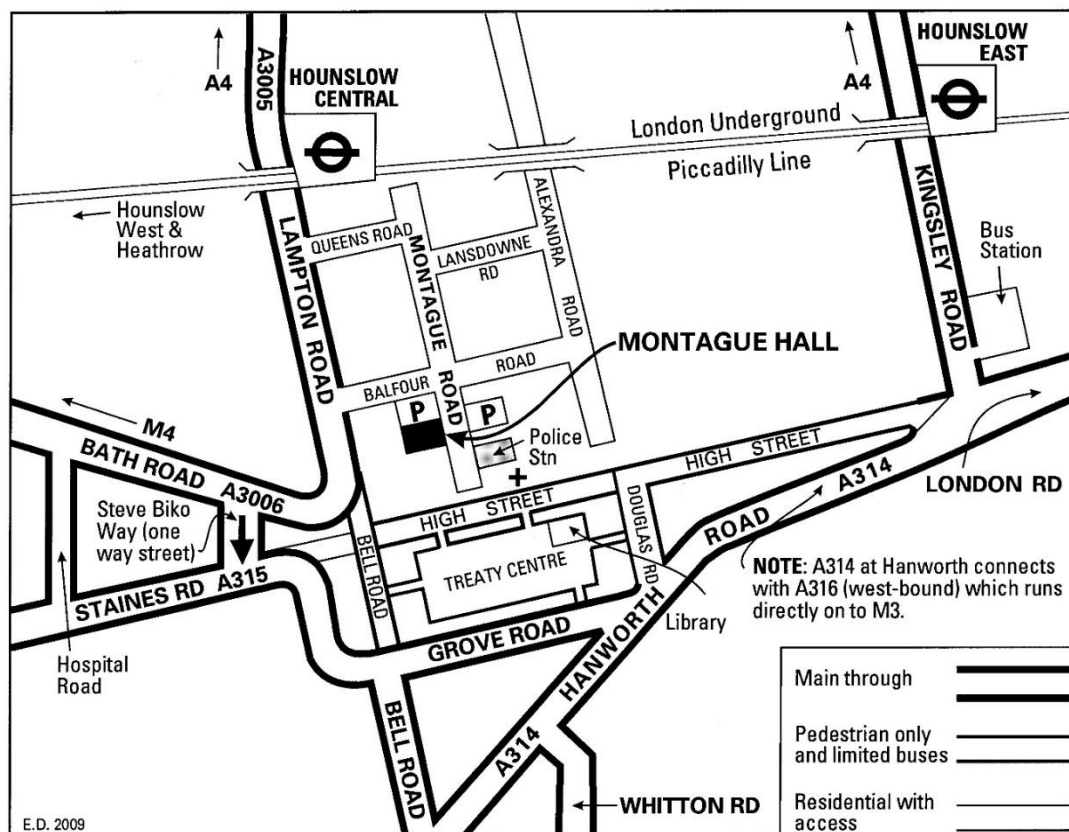
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The following talks have been arranged:

- |         |  |                          |
|---------|--|--------------------------|
| 15 Sept | The Promiscuous Letters: placing widows of Royal Navy Officers on the pensions list and more | <i>Meryl Carry</i>       |
| 20 Oct. | Members' Evening and Creative Writers: a workshop on writing up your family history          | <i>Jane Moss</i>         |
| 17 Nov. | Sin, Sex and Probate - the Ecclesiastical Courts: not just the normal courtroom cases        | <i>Colin Chapman</i>     |
| 15 Dec. | Christmas Social and The Reminiscence Roadshow:<br>Questors Theatre Group                    | <i>Christine Garland</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.



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## EDITORIAL

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There seems to have been a slow down of news, events and a general malaise in the family history world in the last few months, but one piece of really good news which has emerged in the last quarter - free access to the 1911 census has now been provided to every school in England and Wales, as part of the biggest census project ever completed within education. Hopefully this will inspire a new generation of family historians to take up the pursuit of their ancestors.

Conversely there have been further indications of local authorities reducing funding to their archives: Croydon Local Studies and Archives is now closed on Tuesdays and Thursdays and the Wandsworth Heritage Service has reduced its hours. The London Metropolitan Archives has reduced its Saturday opening to once a month and it will be completely closed on Fridays, although the Guildhall Library will be open on that day. These new opening hours will come into effect in the middle of November. Closure for a different reason - in order to expedite its move to its new site at Ebbw Vale, the Gwent Record Office will be closed to the public during August and September.

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## WMFHS NEWS

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In order to comply with the regulations of the Charity Commissioners, Pam SMITH has agreed to be the nominal Chairman of the Society, although the role of Chair, both at the Committee Meetings and the Society Meetings, will continue to rotate.

At the time of going to press there has been no news about the future of Montague Hall, therefore we continue to advertise this as the venue for our monthly meetings. If you have attended any of these in the past few months I am sure you will have given your details as requested so that we can contact you at short notice should there be any change - if you intend to come to a meeting for the first time, or you have not attended for the last few months, do look at our website, where any change will be posted, or contact any member of the committee so that they can inform you of the latest position.

The mailing list of the Family History Partnership publication is the insert this month. If you order any book from them, the Society receives a payment, so do check on the many publications they produce to aid you with your research and help the Society at the same time.

Finally - it is not too late to book tickets for our Family History Event, see p.25.

According to his birth certificate, my maternal grandfather, Thomas MULLINS (Jnr.) [1859-1934) was born at Horsington in Somerset, on 5th July 1859. He is described as being the son of Thomas (Snr.) and Elizabeth MULLINS; on the certificate his mother's maiden name is given as READ. According to family tradition Elizabeth's father, James READ, had been a soldier in the British Army at Waterloo, where he had lost his right arm. This was almost certainly true because my grandfather was known to have inherited James's Waterloo Medal. My mother, Winifred MULLINS (1895-1986), could recall that she had seen this as a child and that the name on the medal had been misspelt as REED. Presumably at some stage my grandfather had sold the medal because, unfortunately, it is no longer in the family and all attempts by me to trace its current location have failed.

Armed with this information I set out to discover what more I could find out about James READ. My first move was to find the marriage certificate of Thomas MULLINS and Elizabeth READ, which showed they were married in Stoke Trister church in Somerset, on 20th May 1850. Elizabeth is described as being the daughter of James and his occupation is given as "soldier". One of the witnesses to the marriage was none other than James himself and the certificate also revealed that, although Thomas and Elizabeth were clearly able to sign the register with their names, James could only put a cross.

Registration District <i>Wincanton</i>							
1850 Marriage solemnized <i>+</i> in the Parish Church							
the Parish of <i>Stoke Trister</i> in the County of <i>Somerset</i>							
When solemnized	Name and surname	Age	Condition	Rank or profession	Residence at the time of marriage	Father's name and surname	Rank or profession
<i>May 20.</i>	<i>Thomas Mullins</i>	<i>of full age</i>	<i>Bachelor</i>	<i>Gardener</i>	<i>Stoke Trister</i>	<i>Charles Mullins Labourer</i>	
	<i>Elizabeth Read</i>	<i>of full age</i>	<i>Spinster</i>		<i>Stoke Trister</i>	<i>James Read. Soldier</i>	
Married in the <i>Parish Church</i> according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church after Banns by us							
His marriage solemnized by us:		in the presence of us:		<i>Richard G. Phillips, Rector</i>			
<i>Thomas Mullins</i>		<i>Elizabeth Read</i>		<i>The marks of James &amp; Read</i> <i>Ann Hinks</i>			

The 1851 census returns show that James was living in Stoke Trister with his wife, Elizabeth, where he is described as a "pensioner". This and his daughter's marriage certificate showed that he had indeed been in the army and that he was in receipt of a pension, presumably as a result of his injury. The census return also revealed that, in 1851, he was 57 years old and that both he and his wife were born in Wincanton. From this it was easy to find details of him from the Wincanton parish registers, which record the baptism of James READ, the son of Joseph and Mary READ, on 13th October 1795.



James does not appear in the 1861 census returns, which show that his widow was living with Thomas and Elizabeth in Horsington. A search for his death certificate showed that he had in fact died in Stoke Trister, on 15th May 1851, at the age of 57, not long after the 1851 census had been taken. The cause of death was pneumonia and his occupation again was given as “pensioner”.



*Battle of Waterloo*

Having conclusively established that James had been in the army and had been in receipt of a pension, the next stage was to establish the link with Waterloo. Army records, and in particular those relating to Waterloo, are surprisingly detailed. From the custodian of a database of men who fought in the Battle, I received the following information:

“I have searched my database for the soldier in whom you are interested and am happy to say that I have recorded a man who meets your description. On the regimental pay list, in common with other soldiers of the same surname, the name is spelt REED and I have therefore adopted that spelling.

“According to my records, James joined Captain STRETTON's Company of the 1st Battalion, 40th Foot, in Flanders on 22nd May 1815, less than a month before the Battle. He was part of a draft from the 2nd Battalion. After the Battle his name was struck off the pay list and a note made that he was "Killed in Action". However, he was later reinstated and a note made that service from the 19th June was to be added. Presumably his absence was a result of the wounding to which you refer:

he may have laid on the battlefield, been picked up by another regiment or taken to a dressing station. Wherever he was, he obviously found his way back to his own regiment at some stage. You are correct in saying that James was in receipt of the Waterloo Medal and I have a note that a collector was seeking this particular medal back in 1996; I wonder if this was you?" (It was).

From the records of Chelsea Hospital it seems that James READ joined the army in 1813 as a private in the 40th Regiment of Foot (2nd Somersetshire) and was discharged, no doubt as a result of his injuries, in 1815. This has been confirmed from a search of the Army Discharge Papers in the National Archives at Kew. The papers relating to James READ are difficult to read but a deciphered copy is reproduced; in the papers his name is spelt as REED but there is no doubt that they relate to the right person.

## **COPY OF JAMES READ'S ARMY DISCHARGE PAPERS**

*Side 1*

His Majesty's *1st Btn. 40th Regiment of Infantry*  
whereof *General Sir George Osborn* is Colonel

These are to certify that *James Reed* a Private in *Captain Balls (?) Company* in the Regiment aforesaid, born in the Parish of *Wincanton* in or near the Town of *Wincanton* in the County of Somerset hath served in the said Regiment for the space of *One year and three hundred and fifty one days*, according to the following statement, but in consequence of *Amputated Right Arm* occasioned by *Grape Shot wound received at the Battle of Waterloo* is considered unfit for further Service abroad, and is proposed to be discharged; and has been ordered to the Army Depot in the Isle of Wight, that his case may be finally determined on, having first received all just Demands of Pay, Clothing, &c from his Entry into the said Regiment to the date of his Discharge, as appears by the Receipt on the back hereof, *and that he has no claim whatever upon the Regiment.*

And to prevent any improper use being made of this Discharge, by its falling into other Hands, the following is a Description of the said *James Reed*. He is about *twenty one* Years of Age is *five Feet 6 & half* Inches in height *Light Hair, Grey Eyes, Fair Complexion*, by Trade a *tailor*

### **STATEMENT OF SERVICE**

In What Corps *40th Regt.*

From *8 December 1813* To *24 November 1815*

Total *1 Year 352 Days* (Plus *2 years* extra for service at Waterloo)

Given under my Hand and Seal of the Regiment at *St?*  
the *7th Day of December 1815*



*Side 2*

I *James Reed* do acknowledge that I have received all my Clothing, Pay, Arrears of Pay, and all just Demands whatsoever, from the Time of my enlisting in the Regiment mentioned on the other side, to this Day of my Discharge, As witness my Hand this 6th Day of April 1816

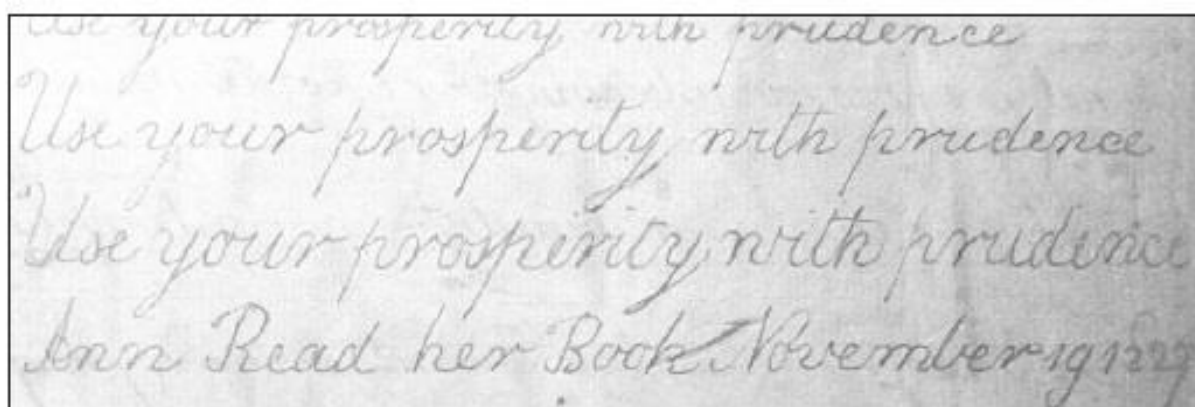
*James Reed X*

I do hereby certify that the cause which has rendered it necessary to discharge the within mentioned James Reed as stated on the opposite side, has not arisen from Vice or Misconduct, and that he is not to my Knowledge incapacitated by the sentence of a Court Martial from receiving his Pension

?? Surgeon

Although James READ's medal is no longer in the Family, I have inherited a large wooden storage trunk; it is of no value but of interest because of the manner in which it has been lined.

Pasted inside are some pages of a school exercise book which contain several lines of a child's copy writing. These lines are mostly of what, to modern ears, seem rather quaint aphorisms but one such line gives the child's name and the date, i.e. "Ann Read her Book November 19 1827".



*Page from exercise book of Ann Read 19.11.1827*

The pages from the exercise book are stuck under the lid, whilst the sides of the chest are lined with posters advertising the sale of Moorhayes Farm, Wincanton (which still exists). The bottom is lined with plans of slave ships. They show the appalling conditions in which slaves were transported and must have originated from anti-slavery propaganda. Slave trading within the British Empire was abolished in 1807, so the plans probably date from before the abolition.

The fact that the trunk has remained in the family clearly means that Ann READ was closely related to James and Elizabeth, but I have not been able to establish the exact relationship.

Can I add to the letter from John SEAMAN in the last (June Z01 1) issue of the Journal.

In a spirit of "Victorian sentiment" that surrounded the War (that was still in progress at the time), it was decided that an award should be made to the next of kin of those soldiers who had died in the War. The award was to be in the form of a memorial scroll and a memorial plaque. During 1917 a competition was held for the design of the plaque, which was won by Edward Carter PRESTON, with a design of Britannia and a lion on a circular plaque, about the size of a modern CD. The design of the cast bronze plaque had to include the words "He died for freedom and honour". The plaque illustrated in the last issue of the Journal is mounted in one of many designs of frames that were available at the time. A full description of these aspects can be seen on the Imperial War Museum website.

*<http://www.iwm.org.uk/server/show/ConWebDoc.992/1/viewPage/1>*

An integral part of the design was the name of the individual that was to be cast into the rectangular field in raised lettering, thus meaning that the plaques had to be individually made. This particular requirement led to the appointment of Manning PIKE, who had devised a process for casting the individual plaques at the necessary rate, to manage the production. PIKE lived in Chiswick and was previously working for W.A.S. BENSON (of Chiswick), who manufactured Arts and Crafts Movement furniture and lighting, and who operated their own brass foundry for art casting.

Looking for a location to manufacture the plaques, PIKE came across the recently closed Acton Brewery at 54-56 Church Road in Acton, as a suitable



*No photograph of the factory appears to have survived. It was situated behind the shops on the left on this postcard of Church Road, Acton.*

place to build a bronze casting factory. The factory was never used for the production of any munitions, although there were many other places in Acton doing so at the time. The necessary equipment was installed, and production started in October 1919, and continued till around

June 1921, making over 5,000 per week. The factory employed 150 people, of whom 63 were ex-servicemen. Despite complaints about the loss of work from Acton, production transferred to Woolwich Arsenal in mid 1921. The key production machinery was moved to Woolwich, and the excess plant and equipment was sold in October 1921. It was enhanced to increase the production rate. Over 10,000 plaques were being made each week until the end of 1922, but were still being issued in small numbers until the 1930s.

In an attempt to prevent the closure of the factory and the loss of jobs in Acton, Sir Harry BRITTEN, MP for Acton, wrote to the War Office in late 1920. However, the response from the War Office was that the Army Council had examined the issue and found that there was the necessity of expediting delivery. At the Acton Factory there was slowness of output, high cost and the unsatisfactory condition of accounts. There was more space and resources at Woolwich where the work was to be done by Ex-Servicemen (but this was also true of Acton). They said that there was no use in receiving a deputation from Acton as this might raise expectations of outcome. The Acton Council Committee resolved to request the continuation of the present facility under a new management.

Although the production rate did increase at Woolwich, (I believe due to the installation of a second production facility) there were problems with quality, and at least 18,000 plaques had to be re-made. Despite being criticised for his management of the Acton factory, Manning PIKE was brought back as a consultant to advise at Woolwich.

Plaques were issued to the next of kin of British and Commonwealth soldiers, and sailors, and I believe that in total just under one million were made, of which about a quarter were made in Acton. Those made in Acton can be identified by a number being included in the design outside of the back leg of the lion. Those made at Woolwich have a number between the legs of the lion, and have a symbolised "WA" stamped upon the rear. The exact meaning of these numbers is unclear. The plaques contain only a name, with no rank or service number, as all were equal in death.

The plaques were made in accordance with lists prepared by regimental records offices, and apparently issued as, and when, the lists were received. About 600 plaques were issued to women, with the inscription amended to read "She died...". The plaques themselves were encased in millboard before being placed in the envelopes, accompanied by the Kings message of sympathy. The Scrolls were prepared at the Central Art School, and issued separately in 1919.

I would be interested to hear from anyone who had relatives who worked in the factory, or have any photographs of the brewery building or equipment.  
*info@actonhistory.co.uk*

Alice had a humble beginning. She was born on 7th April 1868 at The Potteries, Old Brentford, the daughter of John FIELD, a potter and Sarah Ann, nee SLADE, who was unable to write her name. The couple already had three daughters: Eliza born c.1863, Emma born 5th April 1864 and Sarah, born c.1866.

Alice was admitted to the Margate Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Poor Children on 31st August 1877, (aged 9) and transferred to the London Branch on 15th August 1879. Her health was good whilst attending - she had already had measles and whooping cough. Her exam marks were: 1879: 307/450, 1880: 409/520, 9th in class, 1881: 4th in class (no marks given), 1882: 291/560, 17th in class. She won a prize for good conduct in 1881. She left the Asylum on 20th December 1882.

On Christmas Day 1887, she was one of the witnesses to the wedding of her sister, Emma FIELD, to George TAYLOR, at St Georges Church, Brentford. In 1891 she is recorded on the census as a lodger with the ASH family at 18 Glebe Street, Chiswick and working as a dressmaker. (This would have been about the time her son was conceived).

On 25th December 1891, (aged 23) Alice gave birth to her son, Benjamin Arthur, at 10 Pottery Road, Brentford. She did not name his Father. She had Ben baptised at St Paul's Brentford on 24th January 1892, when she was recorded as a single woman. On 27th October 1895, (aged 27) she married Albert ROPER (aged 22, a wheelwright) at St John's Church in Hammersmith. The residence was given as 23 Carthew Road.

On the 1901 census they are living at 69 Brackenbury Road, Hammersmith and have three daughters: Alice M. (5), Queenie M. (2) and Violet R. Also on the 1901 census, Alice's son Benjamin Arthur (9), was at the home of his grandparents John and Sarah Ann FIELD. Included in the household were their sons James, aged 27 (deaf and dumb from birth), and Thomas, aged 18. All three men were potters. vThe residence was 82 Distillery Road (where Ben later lived with his wife Lottie).

On 29th December 1917, Ben married Charlotte Mary TAYLOR at St John's Church, Isleworth. He gave his father's name as John FIELD, Potter (who was in fact his grandfather). He died in November 1943, wreaths were sent from: Mum and Ron, Alice and Bill, Mum and Dad. Which of these was Alice and Albert? Alice died on 21st November 1953 (aged 85) at 12a Fielding Road, Hammersmith, the wife of Albert ROPER, general labourer (retired). The informant was her daughter, M. De CIANTI, of 114 Great Church Lane W6. Does anyone know anything about the ROPER family of Hammersmith?

*patricia.acock@northamptoncollege.ac.uk*

Career can mean progress through life or to rush about wildly. The second of these applies well to the Reverend Richard William Spithead Arnold ALDERSON, whose progress through life demonstrates the hard times that clerics could experience without powerful patronage.

He was on the move from the day of his birth. The son of Christopher Richard ALDERSON, MD (a British Army medic) and Maria HILL, he was born on 15 May 1821, on board *HMS Fitzwilliam* at Spithead, as his father's Regiment, the 62nd, prepared to leave for Halifax, Nova Scotia. He returned to England with his family in October 1823.

He was educated at University College, Durham, England (BA & LTh in 1845; MA in 1848). He was ordained by the Archbishop of York in 1846, and began ten years of travel as a curate at Wales Treeton, Yorkshire (1846-47), Biggleswade (1847-48), Lesbury, Northumberland [1848-49], at Harlington, Middlesex (1849-1854), and York Town, near Sandhurst (1854-56).

Despite his MA, he was clearly unable to get a preferment in civvy street and joined the Army in 1856. Presumably the pay was better as an Army Chaplain, but not the conditions. His first



post was as one of the 60 Chaplains to the Forces in the Crimea. He was based at the infamous old Barrack Hospital at Scutari, Turkey, which was FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE's base, where he no doubt became very practised at the burial service.

At the end of the Crimean War in 1857, he was again a curate at St Mark, Whitechapel, London. Clearly things were no better, so he took a job as a prison chaplain in Australia.

In November 1857, aged 36, he emigrated to Pinjarra, Australia, as Chaplain to the Swan River Convict Establishment, Fremantle, Western Australia. Here at least marriage was popular, as it was a means of release for female prisoners. He married Hannah Matilda DIXON on 3 June 1859 in Fremantle. They had ten children. He became Rector of Pinjarra in 1879, aged 58, finally attaining security after years of slog. He died on 12 December 1892, aged 71. Hannah, his wife, died on 14 July 1911, aged 69. Both were buried in St John's Cemetery, Pinjarra.

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Classified advertisements<sup>1</sup> for the Institution for Practical Military Education, under the direction of Captain LENDY, were published during November and December, 1855. It was "for young gentlemen intended for the army and officers desirous of acquiring practical information ... before joining their regiment." The syllabus included theoretical and practical operations and the complete course was to last a year. It cost £16 a month, with some reductions for advance payment. There were no other charges except for laundry. The Institution was due to open in January 1856, and until then theoretical studies were to continue at 6 Porchester Square, Bayswater. The *Morning Post*<sup>2</sup> supported LENDY's aims and reprinted a complimentary article from the *United Services Gazette*.

The Institution opened during February 1856.<sup>3</sup> A short report and a picture were published in *The Illustrated London News*.<sup>4</sup> Comparisons were drawn between the current use of rooms in Sunbury House with military models and maps and their former use as boudoirs. Students and professors wore the undress uniform of "The Staff" with a white belt and buttons marked "Practical Military Institution". The picture showed staff and students in the grounds with some short lengths of earthen fortifications, Sunbury House with the Union Flag flying from the roof was in the background. General Sir Ian HAMILTON, who had been a student at Sunbury, recalled in his autobiography<sup>5</sup> that LENDY had long side whiskers. Is Auguste LENDY the man in the centre of the picture in *The Illustrated London News*?

Some time later LENDY began to prepare Army Officers for the examination to enter Staff College. The best known of these was Evelyn WOOD. In his autobiography<sup>6</sup> he recalled his time at Sunbury, LENDY's excellent memory and the instruction he received from Mr. DELESSERT, who was Swiss and taught German.

The 1861<sup>7</sup>, 1871<sup>8</sup>, and 1881<sup>9</sup> censuses provide some information about staff and students at the Military Institution when Auguste LENDY was its Director. In 1861 the residential teaching staff were Hermance ZABEL, Emile DELESSERT and George ABRAM. They had been born in France, Switzerland and Liverpool. Their occupations were recorded as "Professors". There were 13 students, ten were 16 to 22 years old, and the others were Army Officers, one Captain and three Lieutenants. In 1871 Octave REMAND and Alexander DUNCAN were the resident French and English masters and there were 11 students, nine were 18 to 19 years old, and there were two Army Officers, both Captains, one on half pay. In 1881 Edward SENIOR and Henry PAUSCOTTE were resident Professors of Mathematics and French. Mr.

PAUSCOTTE had been born in Madagascar. There were 12 students who were 18 to 19 years old.

Although the only extra charge to students reported in 1855 was for laundry, this changed. Some surviving bills<sup>10</sup> for tuition and accommodation for Richard LONG, of Rood Ashton, record the basic charge from 25 August to 25 September 1877, was £24 3s., and from 25 September to 16 October 1877, was £18 18s. The earlier bill also contained a charge of £3 15s. 6d. for various items, including drawing instruments and stationery, dictionaries, a lexicon, a *Euclid* and two copies of *Horace*. The later bill included 10s. for "fire in private room", 10s. 6d. for laundry and 2s. 6d. "damage 2 flasks".

Some court cases were reported in January 1872<sup>11</sup>. Auguste LENDY was summonsed by Adolphe MOHRING for wrongful dismissal and £50 damages. MOHRING had been employed at the College on 1 August at a salary of £125 a year and this had been increased to £150 on 1 November. He claimed that Lt. SKEY had been rude to him, that LENDY had assaulted him by hitting him in the face and a student had kicked him. Both LENDY and MOHRING had earlier been bound over by magistrates to keep the peace. MOHRING was awarded £37. 10s. by the jury. The case continued the next week and LENDY claimed £10 for money lent and MOHRING put in a "set off" for lessons and pay. He also claimed on behalf of his wife for the teaching of LENDY's children. The results were not reported.

Auguste LENDY wrote several books about military matters including *Elements of Fortifications* (1867) and *A Practical Course in Military Surveying* (1864). He was especially interested in military fortifications and two letters from him were published in *The Times*<sup>12</sup> about the bombardment of the walls around Paris during the Franco Prussian War. The letters were written dispassionately and did not reflect his French birth. During 1865 he applied for a patent for a "new and improved topography"<sup>13</sup>.

Although the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* states LENDY was appointed an Ensign in the Militia in 1859, this has not been confirmed in *The London Gazette* or elsewhere. He was promoted Lieutenant in the 4th (Royal) South Middlesex Militia on 24 November 1862<sup>14</sup>, Captain on 2 May 1866<sup>15</sup> and Major on 1 February 1879<sup>16</sup>. In a Training Pay List a payment of £6.16s. 6d. is recorded for "Annual Training" from 25 April to 15 May 1864<sup>17</sup>. He resigned his commission on 26 March 1879, and was granted permission to retain his rank and to wear uniform". Soon afterwards his name was included in *The Army List* with "Field Officers Retired from the Auxiliary Forces with Permission to Retain their Rank."

After the military LENDY's main interest was horticulture, especially the growing of orchids. He was a member of the Royal Horticultural Society's



Floral Committee.<sup>20</sup> He was awarded two First Class Certificates for orchids at a Society exhibition held on 27 April 1886. One was for *Cattleya Mondelli Lendyanum*, a pale mauve with the lip terminating in an orange ring and deep velvety carmine spot.<sup>22</sup> About two months later he was awarded a Bronze Banksonian Medal at a Society exhibition for *Cattelya Mossiae*.<sup>23</sup> In remembering his horticultural prizes we should not forget the gardeners who worked at Sunbury House, nor Ellen ELLIS, whose occupation was recorded in the 1871 census as "Gardener's Wife".<sup>8</sup> LENDY was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society on 21 February 1861.<sup>21</sup> The original inscription on the memorial at Sunbury to his sons, Charles and Edward, describe them as "sons of the late Major Lendy FLS FGS."<sup>25</sup> No information about the FGS has been located.

During December 1874, a meeting was held to discuss lighting Sunbury with gas.<sup>26</sup> The Vicar of Sunbury, Rev. VIGNE, was in the chair and Captain LENDY was present. Returns made to the Board of Trade in May 1878 and May 1883 record that LENDY owned 100 £5 shares in the Sunbury Gas Consumers Company. He did not own shares in April 1888.<sup>27</sup>

Auguste LENDY's death certificate records that he died at Sunbury on 10 October 1889, aged 64, from aortic aneurysm anasarcia. He was buried at Brookwood Cemetery on 15 October 1889.<sup>28</sup> The officiating clergyman was Rev. J. CATER, who was Rector of Bisley and Chaplain to the Necropolis Company.<sup>29</sup> The grave is on the eastern side of Saint Matthew's Avenue, about 130 feet from Saint Cyprian's Avenue. It is marked by a headstone with the inscription "In Loving Memory of/ AUGUSTE FREDERICK LENDY / Born [-] November 1825 / Died 10th October 1889 / aged 6[-] years", it has a footstone and a kerb. The grave had been purchased by Charles LENDY for £5.5s.<sup>30</sup>

After his death there was an official inquiry into military education.<sup>31</sup> Ensign J. PRIOR, who had been a student at Sunbury, was one of those who gave evidence. He said the subjects he studied there were useful at Sandhurst, there was good order and no punishments. The main pastimes were boating and fishing and there were limits on going to London. Evelyn WOOD rowed when he studied at Sunbury.<sup>6</sup> Cricket was also played and there is a report of a game in June 1857, between the Military College and the Sunbury Club. Each side batted twice and the College "unexpectedly won" by one wicket. Surprisingly the scores included 59 byes.<sup>32</sup>

An obituary for Auguste LENDY contained the comment, "We have never heard officers who studied under him speak of him without great respect for his capabilities and acknowledge what they owe to his teaching."<sup>33</sup>

## Notes and References

1. e.g. *The Morning Post*, 20 and 24 November 1855
2. *The Morning Post*, 5 December 1855
3. *The Morning Post*, 16 February 1856
4. *The Illustrated London News*, 12 July 1856 pp.51-52
5. Sir Ian Hamilton, *When I Was a Boy* (1939) p.174
6. Evelyn Wood, *From Midshipman to Field Marshal* (1907) Vol.1 pp.203-204
7. RG9/763 Fo.4 p.1
8. RG10/1304 Fo.4 pp. 1-2
9. RG11/1327 Fo.4 p.1
10. Wiltshire and Swindon Record Office 947/2065
11. *Surrey Advertiser*, 6 January 1872 p.8 col a, 13 January 1872 p.5 col.c
12. *The Times*, 26 September 1870 p.18 col.1.a, 29 September 1870 p.10 col f
13. *The London Gazette*, 19 May 1865 p.2644, 23 May 1855 p.2718
14. *The London Gazette*, 19 December 1862 p.6271
15. *The London Gazette*, 11 May 1866 p.2901
16. *The London Gazette*, 31 January 1879 p.470
17. The National Archives (TNA) WO13/1499
18. *The London Gazette*, 25 March 1879 p.2382
19. *The Army List*, April 1879 p.679
20. *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*
21. *1855 Accounts &c at the British Museum* (1896)
22. *The Times*, 28 April 186? P5. Col.f
23. This was one of the medals purchased by the Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society.
24. *Linnean Society Proceedings Session 1889-1890* p.97
25. *The Graphic*, 29 Jun 1895
26. *Surrey Comet*, 23 December 1874
27. TNA BT31/14327/2720
28. Surrey History Centre (SHC) 2935/3/17
29. *Crockford's Clerical Directory* (1893) p.229
30. SHC 2935/2/4
31. Command Paper C.25 1870
32. *The Morning Post*, 6 June 1857 p.6
33. *The Broad Arrow and Naval & Military Gazette*, 19 October 1889 p.479

**THE TITANIC HERITAGE TRUST**



The Titanic Heritage Trust are creating a database of descendants of survivors to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the sinking of the Titanic.

If anyone has a connection, or knows someone who has a connection with the Titanic, please contact:

[enquiries@titanicheritagetrust.org.uk](mailto:enquiries@titanicheritagetrust.org.uk)

**My Ancestor was a Photographer: Michael Pritchard (April)**

Michael Pritchard talked about researching photographer ancestors, amateur or professional, beginning with a brief summary of photographic history. In 1839 in the UK, William Henry Fox TALBOT announced his photogenic drawing process and in France, Louis-Jacques-Mandé DAGUERRE his daguerrotype process; DAGUERRE's was on a silvered copper plate but TALBOT's was on paper and by 1841 he had refined it to produce a negative and a positive called the Calotype.



*Photographer's Studio*

The first UK photographic studio opened in London in 1841, but their growth started from the mid-1850s after Frederick Scott ARCHER produced his wet collodion process, which made a reproducible negative on glass. So this is when a photographic ancestor might have started, but still a lot of

photographers had other occupations such as stationers or printers. The censuses show the increase in photographers in England and Wales from just over 2000 in 1861 to over 16,000 by 1911. Michael warned there is no single source for photographic research, so some legwork is necessary.

The records of the Professional Photographers' Association, a trade body formed in 1901, are held at Birmingham Central Library, with name indexes plus some biographical information. Other sources are trade directories and company records (Class BT31) at The National Archives (TNA), Kew, which include photographic companies. Also newspapers - in the early years of photography there were no photographic journals, but when photography was new in the 1840s and 1850s. The Times (now digitised) covered it well, both individual photographers and studios. Local studies collections may have information about local photographers. As a lot of photographers were inventing gadgets and accessories for the studio, patent records are another source. The Patent Office is now part of the British Library and there is a database of all the British photographic patents.

The membership list of the Royal Photographic Society, which began as the London Photographic Society and included both amateurs - some famous people amongst them - and professionals, was occasionally published, giving name, address and date of joining, and the Society's *Photographic Journal*, published from 1853, often carries obituaries of members; obituaries from the photographic press are soon going online. The Society's library and records are held at the National Media Museum in Bradford, which also has the Science Museum collection of photography, and the Society has a specialist Historical Group who have published a list of photographers by city and county in the UK, available for a nominal charge.

A lot of towns had photographic societies and camera clubs, open to both amateurs and professionals, which published journals and held exhibitions, which were covered by local newspapers. On the Access to Archives part of TNA website, putting in 'Photographic Club' or 'Photographic Society' will produce most of the clubs where records are still available. *The British Journal of Photography* (BJP), established 1854, and *Photographic News*, established 1858, dealt more with the trade, both studios and photographers, and *Amateur Photographer Magazine*, which like the BJP is still published today, began in 1888.

For manufacturers of photographic equipment, trade catalogues are a good source, with collections at the Birmingham, Manchester and British Libraries, the latter also holding the Kodak Archives. In 1896 the *Photographic Dealer* began, which ran reports on manufacturing companies. Some regional libraries have journals and patent collections and local record offices hold material relating to photographic companies in their area. There are also private collections of photographs, cameras and materials; most collectors are happy to share information and will supply photocopies. There is a Photographic Collectors Club in the UK with about 1500 members.

Some collectors and historians have done studies of individual studios and photographers: the book *Lancashire Photographers* covers Liverpool and Manchester and some other big towns in that part of the UK; *Impressed by Light*, by Roger TAYLOR, talks about the early period of photography up to 1860 and contains biographical information. Many libraries in the London area hold a list of London photographers published in 1984 with a second edition in 1986, mostly based on trade directories and newspaper entries.

For (free) online sources, the *London Gazette* contains company information, dissolved partnerships and bankruptcies. There are digitised trade directories online and some online resources are based on peoples own research. On two sites hosted by de Montfort University - Photographic Exhibitions in Britain 1839-1865, and Exhibitions of the Royal Photographic Society from 1870 up to

1915 - one can put in a photographer's name to see if they exhibited, then access the Exhibition catalogue.

In the well-researched PhotoLondon website, the compiler has tried to index the majority of photographers, plus a few companies as well, who were working in London, using sources like the census, society records, newspapers, photographic journals, etc., and giving the source of the information. Another site deals with photographic equipment, with information about photographic companies, listed alphabetically, obtained from journals, directories and catalogues.

A commercial website, Cartesdevisite.co.uk, is based on the UK's largest collection - over 150,000 - of such early photographs as cartes de visite and cabinet cards, with information taken off the backs of the cards and cross-referenced with trade directories, etc. There have been examples of a researcher finding a member of their family from this site because the sitter's name was on the back of the photo; for a modest charge the compiler will sell a copy of the photograph or provide the information.

There are blogs and newsgroups such as a blog on British photographic history with about 900 members worldwide, which includes people working in museums, curators and dealers. Photographic historians are always happy to supply information.

Michael has prepared a four-page handout with some of the sources discussed, and would be happy to email it to anyone on request:

*michael@mpritchard.com*

### **The River Thames and Riverside Houses from Hampton Court to Hampton, Flintstone to Modern Day: John Sheaf (May)**

John Sheaf, of Twickenham Local History Society, took us on a whirlwind tour of the Thames riverside from Hampton Court to Platts Eyot and all its associated history, which is considerable.

The name 'Hamstone' is mentioned in Domesday Book, with 45 landowners and a population of c200, using the rich alluvial soil to be found along the Thames. A settlement developed around the manor house of Hampton Court, the lease of which was purchased in 1514 by Henry VIII's Chancellor Cardinal WOLSEY; Henry 'acquired' it from WOLSEY and further embellished it. It was later partly rebuilt by Christopher WREN for William and Mary. The resulting fine Tudor and WREN palace is a building of national importance. In 1993 began a programme, now completed, to restore the overgrown Privy Garden, overlooked by the King's apartments.

The river crossing here was originally a ford, then later ferries. The present Hampton Court Bridge, dating from 1933, is the fourth of that name. The first, of 1753, was a frail timber construction and lasted for 25 years, the second, also in wood, lasted from 1778 till 1864. The third, of wrought iron girders, dated from 1865, and the brick abutments of this bridge can still be seen on both sides of the River. Tolls were charged till 1876. The fourth bridge, of ferro concrete, faced with Portland stone, was begun in 1930 and opened in 1933.

This construction necessitated the demolition of the Castle Hotel, dating from 1620, and the rerouting of the Rivers Mole and Ember. Another local inn was the Toy Inn (perhaps originally "Towing Place") next to the bridge; probably a refreshment place for the Palace workmen, it lasted till the 1850s. The Mitre dates from 1668. The Old Court House, dating from 1708, was occupied by WREN c1723, then by his son till 1749. Rotary Court, now apartments, was formerly an inn and hospital. The Cardinal Wolsey pub on Hampton Court Road dates from 1841; next door was originally Cleggs, later the Charlton, Hotel.

In 1849 the railway came to Hampton Court and trams also brought many new visitors, but trippers originally came by river. Molesey Lock dates from 1815, and Molesey Weir was painted by the 19th century impressionist Alfred SISLEY. Molesey Regatta, second in popularity only to Henley, began in 1867, and still takes place annually in July. Flat racing took place at Hurst Park Racecourse on the Surrey bank between 1891 and 1962. The (genuine) Swiss Chalet is an ex-boatyard, and may be turned into a restaurant.

Tagg's Island, where osiers were once cut, was formerly known as Walnut Tree Island, and has a number of associations with famous people. In the 1860s Tom TAGG was a waterman who built a boathouse there where he constructed launches, his customers including



*Tagg's Island*

the Russian Royal Family. He died in 1897 and the business was carried on by his son. The lease expired in 1911 and was taken over by the impresario Fred KARNO, famously associated with Charlie CHAPLIN, Stan LAUREL, etc. In 1913, on the site of the former Island Hotel, he built the Karsino, a place of popular entertainment with its own resident orchestra under the baton of Jack

HILTON. Ferries brought patrons from both sides of the river and the whole island was illuminated at night. Then came WWI, business fell away and by 1927 KARNO was bankrupt. A bridge which had been built to the island from the north bank, was replaced in the 1980s. Fred KARNO's houseboat, the *Astoria*, is still moored nearby, owned by a member of Pink Floyd and used as a music studio. In the Terrace Garden on the riverbank near the island stands the Millennium Sundial.

At the now demolished Garricks House, formerly Cedars or Garricks Lodge, from 1780 to 1795 lived David GARRICK, nephew of the famous actor, David GARRICK. Garrick's Villa, formerly Hampton House (1754), with alterations by Robert ADAM, was the home of David GARRICK himself. Later acquired by London United Tramway, it was the residence of the Managing Director and company staff were entertained in the grounds. In 2008 the Grade One listed building suffered a fire in which the roof was destroyed and the upper floor badly damaged. Work has begun on repairs and the house will remain as apartments. On the riverbank is Garrick's Temple, built by him to the memory of SHAKESPEARE - the statue of SHAKESPEARE it originally contained is now housed in the British Museum but there is a replica in the Temple. One owner built a house alongside the Temple but this was later demolished. The gardens around it were recently re-planted with plants available in Garrick's time. In the River lies Garrick's Ait, on which at first only wooden bungalows were allowed, but these have been developed into more substantial homes.

Hampton Manor, part of Hampton village itself, was once owned by the Knights Templar. The present Hampton Church dates from 1831, the original, dating probably from the early 13<sup>th</sup> century, being demolished 1829-30. A number of famous people are buried there. The chancel was added in 1887 and the Belfry in 1893. At the nearby riverside the area known as the Hard, was used for unloading building materials for the new church. Nearby still plies Hampton Ferry, dating from 1519, perhaps even earlier; fishing nets are mentioned in Domesday but not a ferry. Crowds of 10,000-plus were formerly ferried across the river from here to the Surrey bank to watch prize fights and races at Hurst Park. At Benn's Ayot, accessed by chain ferry, is Hampton Sailing Club, with its floating boathouse.

Further upstream Hampton Water Works was set up in the 1850s after it was decreed that Water for London must be taken from the river above Teddington Lock. The pumping stations were amongst the largest in the world, coal arriving by barge or train and from 1915 by a light railway. Formerly run by the Metropolitan Water Board, the Victorian pumping station is now owned by the Australian Macquarie Bank. At Hampton drawdock are the boathouses of Hampton and Lady Eleanor Holles Schools. Opposite is Platts Eyot, also once used to grow osiers. From 1889 electric boats were built here, and in 1904



Thorneycrofts arrived, building boats for WWI and WWII. In the 1960s the business was taken over by Vosper, then it became Port Hampton Ltd, and is now in light industrial use. The historical buildings there are deteriorating, but development may save them.

All this covers a distance of only one and a half miles, but a lot of history.

### **The India Office Library: Paul Blake (June)**

Paul Blake spoke on 'Records of the British in India', and began with some background to the East India Company. In 1592 the Portuguese ship, *Madre de Dios*, was captured off the Azores and brought to Dartmouth. The biggest ship ever seen in England, she was carrying a cargo of gold, silks, spices, etc. from the Orient, valued even then at half a million pounds (impounded and added to the Exchequer). This made certain people realise that England was missing out on trading with the Indies, and in 1599 a group of entrepreneurs set up the East India Company, with a trading charter granting them exclusive rights to trade in the 'Indies', which actually included anywhere between the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn.

Throughout the 17th century a network of trading posts - termed 'factories' - was established along the coasts of Asia. Bombay actually came into English possession as part of the dowry of Charles II's consort, the Portuguese Katherine of Braganza, and was rented to the Company, which also founded Madras, and in Bengal, Calcutta, which became their HQ. By the 18th century they were employing thousands, and had jurisdiction over three 'Presidencies' of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, which also included other territories outside India. The Company became very powerful, with their own Army. The Company's attitude to the locals had been good before the Indian Mutiny of 1858. After the Mutiny, the East India Company Army was disbanded, some soldiers joining other regiments, some retiring on a pension.

In 1991 the India Office Library and records became part of the British Library's Asia, Pacific and Africa collections, held on the fifth floor at the British Library in Euston Road (a British Library reader's pass is required). It covers the 1600s to Indian Independence in 1947, and includes other territories where the Company had influence such as St Helena, even Japan. 14 km of shelving hold records created in the UK and in India. Some of our ancestors are very likely to have gone to India, as civil servants, or in the Army.

Christian churches were soon set up in all three Presidencies, under which the records are arranged. There was a similar system to Bishops' Transcripts: local birth, marriage and death entries were copied and these copies sent to England, known as the "Ecclesiastical Returns". Some 80% of these records may have found their way back to England, but some are now in a poor state, and some

have disappeared. Typically the index for the Madras Presidency supplies the date, person's name and a volume number: the names are in order of initial letter, but not alphabetically within each letter. One can then look up the actual entry - some have more information than others. If required a certified copy can be obtained. The marriage indexes are arranged by groom only, but with the bride's name given in the actual entry; Catholic marriages are indicated with a "C". A lot of indexing has been done over the years and indexes are on open shelves. There is also a card index at the Society of Genealogists (SoG), now on microfilm. Findmypast.com has a contract to digitise these Ecclesiastical Registers; some may be ready by 2012, but it will still be necessary to go to the Library to look up the actual entry.

Much work has been done on Monumental Inscriptions and there are a lot in the Library and at SoG. The British Association for Cemeteries in South Asia, formed in 1976, every year publishes a new cemetery they have transcribed, which is included in the material at the Library. A Will might be in the Library. Before 1727, the situation with Wills was very complicated with a number of agencies having jurisdiction, but from the mid-eighteenth century the records become easier to use. Before 1858 the Prerogative Court of Canterbury could also be used in India, as occasionally was the Principal Probate Registry after 1858. Again, they are arranged under the three Presidencies, with indexes on the shelves.

The governing body of the East India Company was the Court of Directors, who were elected by the Court of Proprietors (the General Court Room was in London). The Company initially employed young men who were recommended by an influential contact. They should have had experience of working abroad plus an extra useful language. They could make a lot of money in the post. They were sent out as a "Writer", and worked in the large Writers



*East India House, London*

Building in Calcutta. Employees were "Civil Servants", which is the origin of this term. This developed into two classes of Civil Servant: Covenanted and Uncovenanted. By the end of the 17th century, the Company began to look for people to train, rather than

posts being awarded by recommendation. These became Covenanted Civil Servants, with good records from the 1740s, in the form of Bonds: prospective employees had to put up a sum of money and agree to obey the Company regulations; and Petitions - letters of application - which can include references supplied, and evidence of the person's birth and parents. Appointees were given a list of 'necessaries' to take out with them, including furniture and bedding, as virtually nothing was supplied. The Company had its own training College at Haileybury. Published biographies of some Covenanted Servants are at the Library and SoG.

Uncovenanted Civil Servants were lower down the social scale - they ran the railways, were in the police force, etc. There are good records such as Pay Lists, but one needs to know a date, and in which Presidency they served.

The most likely area for finding ancestors is probably the East India Company Army or the British Army. Early on, the East India Company set up its own Army to "protect its rights", recruiting a lot of locals plus British soldiers. There were the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Armies, and all have their own set of records, such as Muster Rolls, Embarkation Lists, lists of officers (separate records for medical officers), with again indexes on open shelves. For ordinary soldiers there are Muster Rolls, Embarkation Lists etc, and post 1860 there are Depot Registers on microfilm. There are a lot of Pension records, also involving widows and orphans. There are also good records for the Maritime Service, both trading and Navy ships.

There are also non-official residents lists: people who did not have an official residency but were given permission to go to India: they may be mentioned in the Minute Books of the Company in the UK. SoG especially has transcriptions.

The many directories and gazetteers in the Library and at SoG cover the Presidencies, Civil Servants, Army lists, etc, going back to early days of the Company; the *Imperial Gazetteer* has descriptions of villages and areas in India.

Finally, Paul recommended two good starting points for research: The British Library website, [www.bl.uk](http://www.bl.uk), contains an India Office Family History Search Page: type in a name – if there are no hits, it may not have been indexed.

The Families in British India Society (FIBIS) is very active. They already have a lot of material and a growing database - members are emailed about newly available material. Their website has a search facility which one does not have to be a member to use, and there are Wiki pages about India and about the East India Company.

Other sources include the National Army Museum, the LDS Family History Centres, SoG has an India card index gleaned from a variety of sources (consult their catalogue), and also the Access to Archives website.

*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.*

***Knighthood***

Lieut. Colonel Charles PINKHAM

***Diamond Wedding***

Alderman & Mrs. Henry ARMRIDING, Ealing  
Mr. & Mrs. TIMBERLAKE, Southall

***Golden Wedding***

Mr. & Mrs. T.F. ATTEWELL, West Ealing  
Mr. & Mrs. George RICHARDSON, Hanwell  
Mr. & Mrs. William ROUSE, Cranford  
Mrs & Mrs. WHEELER, Southall

***Silver Wedding***

Mrs & Mrs. W.T. GRANT, South Ealing Road

***Retirement***

Mr. H.G. ADAMS, Ealing  
Police-Constable W.J. BROOK, Southall  
Mr. Frederick H. MANT, West Ealing  
Mr. J.C. MORLEY, Harrow  
Police-Constable William PURKIS, Northolt  
Mr. L.A. RADFORD, West Ealing  
Mr. A.W. WEST, Ealing

***Obituaries***

Mrs. ASSER, Cowley  
Mr. William Joseph BAMBER, Southall  
Mr. Samuel Jason BANKS, Hanwell  
Mrs Henry James BURROWS, West Ealing  
Mr. Jonathan Edward DALTON, West Ealing  
Mr. John Austen KITCHING, West Ealing  
Mr. Frank MEACOCK, Hanwell  
Mrs Henry MORTEN, West Ealing  
Mr. Percival Arthur ROBERTS, Southall

***Photos of Children in:  
Gunnersbury Park***

Louis KING, Brenda HIGGINS, Joyce JAY,  
Ursula NASH, Cecil ARRINDELL, Diana POOLE

***Lammas Park***

Sylvia BOULT, Heather BOULT, Joan ROOKE,  
Norman RIPPINGHAM, Geoff KING,  
Jack BARNES

***Southall Park***

Helen STILL, Raymond WHITEHOUSE  
Peter DEGERDON, John BROOKS, Ella PERKINS

***Walpole Park***

Jimmy HOAD, Betty LAWS, Teddy CHURCHILL  
Faye MERCER, Ruby BURKE, Frankie HOBSON



# HATCHED, MATCHED & DISPATCHED

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

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West Middlesex Family History Society

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## NEWS FROM THE ARCHIVES

### The National Archives

The National Archives has launched a new 'Discovery Service', a search facility that will help you find, understand and access their records. The service will eventually replace the Catalogue and incorporate paid-for services, such as DocumentsOnline.

The Discovery Service enables you to filter search results by subject, date and collection and also introduces map-based searching. Millions of individual document descriptions have been tagged using more than 100 subject categories, so that you can navigate more easily through their records to find the document for which you are looking.

The service is in 'beta' or test form at the moment, and they want your feedback on how it is working and what could be improved. Go to the TNA website homepage, [www.thenationalarchives.gov.uk](http://www.thenationalarchives.gov.uk) and click on 'Labs' under 'websites' at the bottom of the page. There will be a demonstration session at the TNA on 7 September, 2.pm - 4.pm. If you would like to take part email them at [discovery@nationalarchives.gov.uk](mailto:discovery@nationalarchives.gov.uk) for more information.

They will be adding new features to the Discovery service over the coming months, including advanced and saved searches and user sign-in, so keep an eye out for new developments.



Administered by LMA, Hammersmith and Fulham Archives are open on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month, 10am-4pm. By appointment only, please tel. 020 7332 3820, or email: [asklma@cityoflondon.gov.uk](mailto:asklma@cityoflondon.gov.uk)

The London Metropolitan Archives have received the following accessions during 2010/11

#### **Six Brand New Parishes:**

Parish registers for three churches under the aegis of the Royal Association for Deaf People:

**St. Saviour's Church for the Deaf and Dumb;** baptisms 1873- 1956.

A11 Saints, East Road West Ham: baptisms 1904-1991, confirmations 1921-1960.

**St. John of Beverley,** Green Lanes: baptisms 1943-1988, confirmations 1972; as yet unlisted.\*

**St. Michael Chiswick:** baptisms 1908-1963, marriages 1909-1972, confirmations 1940-1976; Ref. DRO/188/A

**St Michael and St. George,** Fulwell: baptisms 1925-1953; Ref: DRO/185

**All Hallows, Greenford:** baptisms 1932-1954, marriages 1942-1968, banns 1942-1952 and 1960-1971; as yet unlisted.\*

### **Additional Registers For Parishes Already In The Collection:**

**St. Alfege, Greenwich:** burials 1713-1749, 1810-1871, burials book listing fees for tablets 1854-1871, banns 1874-1966, baptism records 1867-1868; Ref P78/ALF

**St. Hilda, Ashford:** baptisms 1970-2006; Ref: DRO/151

**St. James, Alperton:** marriages 1940-1958, baptisms 1930-1850; RefDRO/118

**St. James, Ealing:** marriages 1905-1933 and 1945-1984, baptisms 1905-1984 and 1996-1998, banns 1953-1969, confirmations 1924-1983; accession Ref. B 10/01 4.\*

**St. Jude South Kensington:** banns 1965-2005, confirmations 1939-2006, confirmation candidates 1915-1939; Ref P84/JUD

**St. Luke, Finchley:** marriages 1978-1992, banns 1960-1982, confirmations 1905-1982. Accession Ref. B10/133.\*

**St. Paul, Finchley:** marriages 1887-1978, baptisms 1886-1948, banns 1887-1991, confirmations 1927-1954; accession Ref. B10/133.\*

**St. Martin, West Drayton:** marriages 1979-1988, baptisms 1977-2002, burials 1924-1984, banns 1975-1988; Ref.DRQ/001

**St. Marylebone:** confirmations 1941-1944; Ref. P89/MRY1

**Holy Trinity, Marylebone:** baptisms 1905-1961, confirmations 1946-1954 and 1958-1967; Ref. P89/TR1

**St. Matthew, Bayswater:** marriages 1919-2007, baptisms 1914-1965; accession Ref. B10/101.\*

**St. Peter and St. Paul, Harlington:** baptisms 1978-2008; Ref.DRO/164

### **School Records**

**Highbury Fields School** (formerly Highbury Hill High School)

Early 20th century photographs; accession Ref. B11/012/\*

**City of London School:** register of pupils 1900-1920; Ref.CLA/053/02/003A

### **Hospital Records:**

**Darenth Park Hospital,** copy interment register 1878-1985 and copy of interment register for the Southern Hospital 1919-1940; Ref.

H61/DA/G/01/002-003

### **Miscellaneous:**

Society for the Relief of Persons Confined for Small Debts: legal and financial papers and histories of the society; Ref. A/RSD

\* Available with 48 hours notice through LMA's Access to Uncatalogued Material service.



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## AN APPEAL FOR HELP FROM SUTH LONDON, 1901

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*This is just one of the appeals in the Parish Magazine of Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, Chelsea, dated 1901, which has been sent to me by Robin Hoare.*

RAYDON HOUSE, POTTERS FIELDS, S.E.

Oct.16th, 1901

Dear Mr. Bevan,

I write to tell you why I have come to reside in Rotherhithe, my object in doing so being to ask you to assist me in a certain matter.

Bermondsey and Rotherhithe comprise, as you are doubtless aware, the Union of St. Olave's, and this Union is notorious as being the most pauperised within the metropolis. In spite of good trade and abundance of work, this pauperism has continued to increase until at length it has reached high dimensions. All the inevitable results are rife - high rates, which press sorely upon innumerable poor householders; and that general demoralization amongst the poor themselves, who naturally object to see the deserving and the struggling placed at a great disadvantage and far beneath the thriftless and the idle.

Against this deplorable state of affairs I have come to Rotherhithe to fight, and I greatly need sympathy from without. In one way I venture to hope that you will assist me. I have taken a large house with the object of establishing a club, consisting of men who feel with me the iniquity of the present state of things. I reside in this house and have ample accommodation for another. I think that many would gladly devote their spare time to such a work, and might be glad to hear of an opportunity. Here is an opportunity, and I shall be only too glad to send to anyone full information upon every point.

I have a goodly band of workers, drawn chiefly from the Friendly Societies, which are strong in the S.E. of London. They will be the props of my club, the ordinary members of which must be resident, and must pledge themselves to work for the cause. Those who help by their work or by their funds from outside will be vice-presidents. If you can persuade anyone to be a vice-president I shall be indeed grateful. Hitherto this part of London has been rather neglected by the wealthier districts; and perhaps this is one reason why it has sunk so low. I will gladly send any information or statistics if desired.

I am, yours very truly,

F.E. EDDIS

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## WORLD WIDE WEB

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There are fewer new records to report online this quarter:

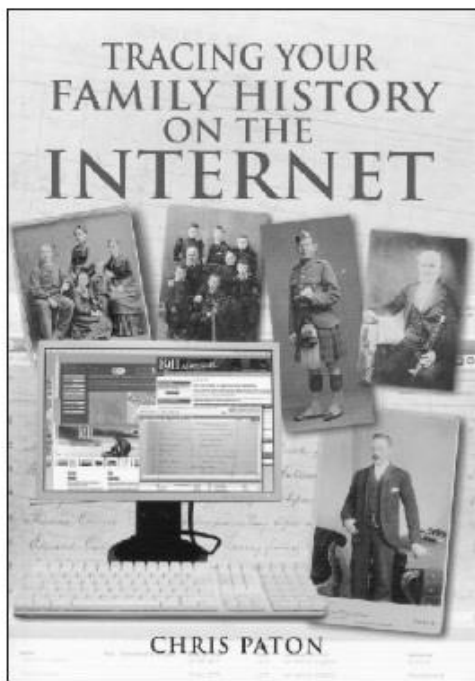
- Ancestry has placed Dorset parish records and Wills and Probate (1565-1858) records on line.  
*www.ancestry.co.uk*
- British History Online has added two new major collections to its database. The first is the Hearth Tax Records for London, Westminster and Middlesex, 1662-1666, this nicely complements the West Middlesex FHS Protestation Returns For 1641-2 (see back page of the Journal). Their second collection is the TNA records for the Court of Common Pleas for the 15C (TNA/CF40). They have included two video tutorials which explain the site, with the promise of more tutorials to follow.  
*www.british-history.ac.uk*
- Following its move to Boston Spa in Yorkshire, this Autumn the British Newspaper Archive will begin its massive task to make millions of pages of historical newspapers available on line. Read more about this project at:  
*www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk*
- Find My Past has completed the upgrade of its English and Welsh BMD databases with a new, fully searchable death index facility. It is now possible to search the English and Welsh Death Index from 1837-2006, British Nationals who died overseas 1818-2005, British Nationals in the Armed Forces 1796-2005 and British Nationals who died at sea 1854-1890, all in one go. They have also added parish records for Gloucestershire and Montgomeryshire, new City of London burial records and Irish land records.  
*www.findmypast.co.uk*
- The Genealogist has released parish records for Nottinghamshire and Devonshire; the Convict Transportation Register to Australia, which includes over 123,000 convicts transported between 1787-1867; and six months coverage of the 1862 edition of the *Illustrated London News*.  
*www.genealogist.co.uk*
- New records published by the Original Record Company include: members of the Company of Masons, London, from various dates from 1356-1764; the 1769 Poll Book of the City of London; a petition made in 1780 to King George III by 2,800 of the Inhabitants of the City of London; and details of British casualties at the Battle of Inkerman in the Crimean War, 1854.  
*www.theoriginalrecord.com*

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## BOOKSHELF

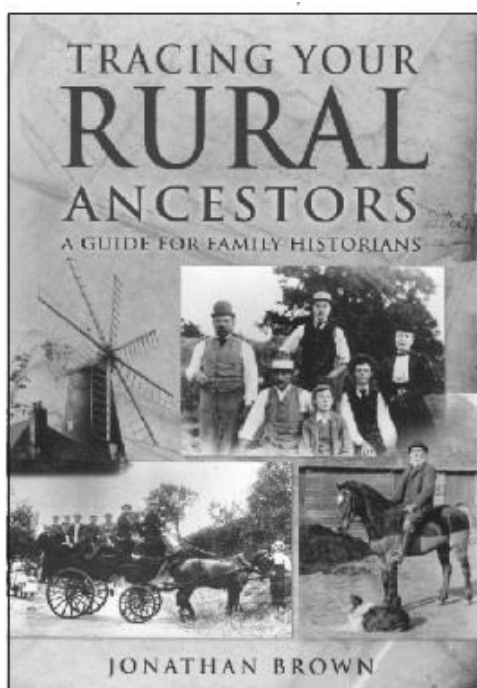
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**Tracing Your Family History on the Internet** by *Chris Paton*, (*Pen & Sword*, 2011) ISBN978-1-84884-268-7, £12.99



We all know that there is an enormous amount of family history produced online, some of it reputable and well researched and some of it of dubious authority Chris Paton gives you a guide to what is out there, how you can share your own research with others, and also what the pitfalls are and how you can make your own judgement of the material available. He describes the gateway sites and the commercial vendors; lists where you can find the genealogical essentials, i.e. bmd's, censuses, newspapers, etc; occupational records; and then looks at those records specific to the geographical parts of the United Kingdom. A very good overview of what is available.

**Tracing Your Rural Ancestors** by *Jonathan Brown*, [*Pen & Sword*, 2011] ISBN 978-1-8488-227-4, £12.99

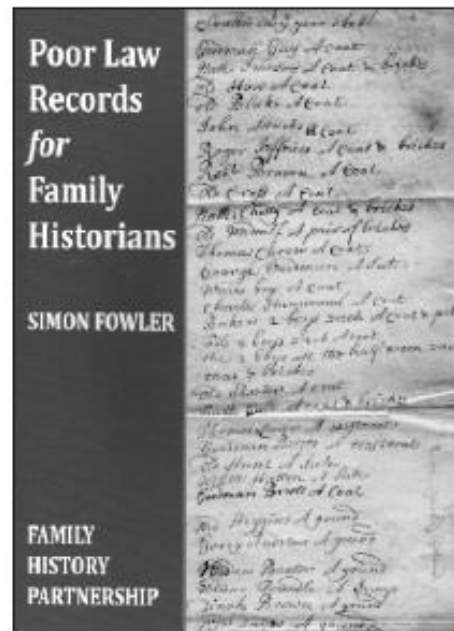


Most of us have Ag.Labs and small village traders in our ancestry and apart from finding records of their baptism, marriage, baptism of their children and their burial it is difficult to find out more about them. Jonathan Brown gives an interestingly written overview of the make-up of rural society so that we can place our ancestors in their context. This is a book of social history particularly slanted for family historians. It is full of fascinating information on every aspect of rural society and also suggests sources where specific details might be found. A very good book to have on your shelves for background material.

These two books can be obtained through the Society Bookstall.

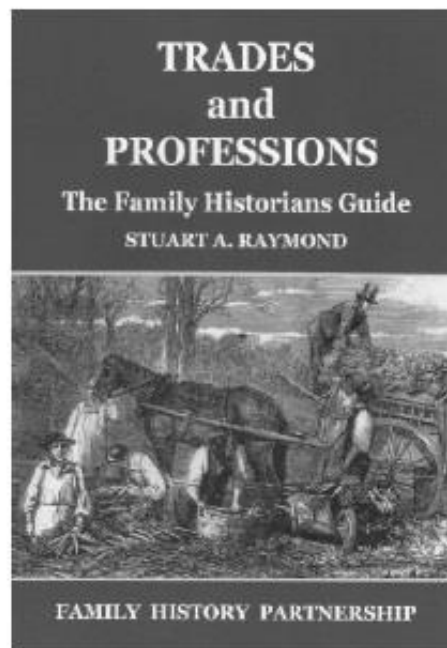
**Poor Law Records for Family Historians** by Simon Fowler (*Family History Partnership, 2011*) ISBN978 1906280 291 £5.95

Simon Fowler states that Poor Law Records are the most important records after Parish Registers for information on your pauper ancestors. He begins with a discussion on the 'Old Poor Law' followed by the records where your ancestors might be found and how you can access these. The 'New Poor Law' came into force in 1834 and new records were instituted in order to record those who might come under the jurisdiction of the Poor Law Unions and the Boards of Guardians - again Simon describes the records and where you can find them. He concludes by looking at alternatives to the Poor Law, by what other means could our pauper ancestors survive? Suggestions for these records and their location are given. Altogether a very helpful guide to these important records.



**Trades and Professions: the Family Historians Guide** by Stuart A. Raymond (*Family History Partnership, 2011*) ISBN 978 1 906280 25 3 £5.95

This book does not describe the various trades and professions where our ancestors worked, the intention is to direct us to the records where they might be recorded and is the first book which provides a general overview of occupational sources. Stuart describes what information is given in trade and professional journals and trade directories, personnel and business records, government regulations and parliamentary papers, etc. etc.. He then looks at specific occupations and details what information is available, either in book form or on the web. From Accountants to Watermen, this is a very useful guide to enable you to understand more fully how your ancestors spent the greater part of their lives.



These two books can be obtained direct from Family History Partnership.

## Chapman Codes

Created by Dr. Colin Chapman, the abbreviations below cover the historical counties in England, Scotland and Wales and are widely used in genealogy.

**England**

BDF	Bedfordshire	NBL	Northumberland
BRK	Berkshire	NFK	Norfolk
BKM	Buckinghamshire	NTH	Northamptonshire
CAM	Cambridgeshire	NTT	Nottinghamshire
CHS	Cheshire	OXF	Oxfordshire
CON	Cornwall	RUT	Rutland
CUL	Cumberland	SAL	Shropshire
DBY	Derbyshire	SOM	Somerset
DOR	Dorset	STS	Staffordshire
DUR	Durham	SFK	Suffolk
ESS	Essex	SRY	Surrey
GLS	Gloucestershire	SSX	Sussex
HAM	Hampshire	WAR	Warwickshire
HEF	Herefordshire	WES	Westmorland
HRT	Hertfordshire	WIL	Wiltshire
HUN	Huntingdonshire	WOR	Worcestershire
KEN	Kent	YKS	Yorkshire
LAN	Lancashire	ERY	East Riding Yorkshire
LEI	Leicestershire	WRY	West Riding Yorkshire
LIN	Lincolnshire	NRV	North Riding Yorkshire
LND	London	IOW	Isle of Wight
MDX	Middlesex	IOM	Isle of Man

**Wales**

AGY	Anglesea	FLN	Flintshire
BRE	Breconshire	GLA	Glamorganshire
CAE	Caernarvonshire	MER	Merionethshire
CGN	Cardiganshire	MON	Monmouthshire
CMN	Carmarthenshire	PEM	Pembrokeshire
DEN	Denbighshire	RAD	Radnorshire

**Scotland**

ABD	Aberdeenshire	FIF	Fifeshire
ANS	Angus (Forfar]	INV	Inverness-shire
ARL	Argyllshire	KCD	Kincardineshire
AYR	Ayrshire	KRS	Kinross-shire
BAN	Banffshire	KKD	Kircudbrightshire
BEW	Berwickshire	LKS	Lanarkshire
BUT	Bute	MLN	Midlothian
CAI	Caithness	MOR	Morayshire
CLK	Clackmannanshire	NAI	Nairnshire
DFS	Dumfries-shire	OKI	Orkney Isles
ELN	East Lothian	WIG	Wigtownshire

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## HELP!

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### **Gibraltar United**

Graham Jansen has a relative in New York and another in southern Spain who are eager to find out about a football team their Dads played for during the 1950s early 60s. One of them believes the team was called Gibraltar United, a Sunday League side. The SALTARICHE brothers lived in the Hammersmith and Fulham area. He would be most grateful for any help from members to try and ascertain where the team played etc.

*gray912@sky.com*



### **Hanworth House, Hanworth**

Bridget Thurgate asks whether any reader knows of the whereabouts of a picture of Hanworth House in Hanworth when it was a private residence? She thinks it was demolished in the 1950s. It is crucial to her researches being the home of the WALLACE family but it had all sorts of connections with the GRAYS, VEREs, SLEIGHs, LEIGHs and a Miss BOURGET. Any help regarding any of these would also be much appreciated.

*bridget.thurgate@sky.com*

**Deadlines for submission of articles for the Journal:**

**7 January; 7 April; 7 July; 7 October**



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## NEW MEMBERS

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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.

- A113 Mrs. J. ANDERSON, 37 Pendre Avenue, Prestatyn, Denbighshire, LL19 95H *janetdenbighshire@yahoo.co.uk*
- M234 Dr. D. MARRABLE, Beechcombe, Cold Blow, Oare, Marlborough, Wiltshire, SN8 4JL *dee.marrable@tiscali.co.uk*
- T92 Mrs. B.M. THURGATE, 10 Greenside Drive, Hale, Altrincham Cheshire, WA14 3HX *bridget.thurgate@sky.com*
- T91 Mrs. PW TRIGGS, 10 Belton Close, East Hunsbury, Northampton, NN4 0FP *triggs790@btinternet.com*

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## NEW MEMBERS

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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
ASHBY	1800-1930	Chelsea	MDX	M234
BEARD	19C	Long Ditton area	SRY	A113
BOSHER	after 1840	Camberwell area	SRY	M234
BROWN	19C	Kingston-upon-Thames	SRY	A113
CREMAT	after 1860	Chelsea area	MDX	M234
EDWARDS	19C	Mattishall	NFK	A113
FEW	19C	Willingham	CAM	A113
FORDER	19C	Upham	HRT	A113
GARDNER	19C	Southwark area	SRY	A113
GODFREY	19C	Westminster area	LND	A113
GRAINGER	after 1820	Brentford	MDX	T91
GRAY	17-18C	Hanworth	MDX	T92
GREENWAY	1800-1900	Chelsea	MDX	M234
HARDY	19C	Norwich	NFK	A113
HOLLOCKS	19C	Preston	SFK	A113
JONES	1800-1900	Chelsea	MDX	M234



<b>Surname</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Member</b>
LE CLERE	after 1860	Chelsea area	MDX	M234
LEIGH	All	Somerset	SOM	T92
LOVEDAY	19C	Heston	MDX	A113
MACKLIN	19C	Winchester	HAM	A113
MAGOR	after 1850	Fulham area	MDX	M234
McGAVIN	after 1820	Brentford	MDX	T91
McGAVIN	after 1820	Ealing	MDX	T91
McGAVIN	after 1820	Hanwell	MDX	T91
PAGE	1820-1890	Notting Hill area	LND	A113
PARSONS	19C	Kingston-upon-Thames	SRY	A113
ROBINSON	19C	Sutton	CAM	A113
SLEIGH	I7-18C	Hanworth	MDX	T92
SUMMERS	I9C	Kingston-upon-Thames	SRY	A113
TRIPP	All	All	All	T92
UPTON	bef. 1300	Cheshire	CHS	T92
UPTON	bef. 1800	Somerset	SOM	T92
WALLACE	I7-18C	Hanworth	MDX	T92
WHITE	Any	Brentford	MDX	T91
WHITE	Any	Ealing	MDX	T91
WHITE	Any	Hanwell	MDX	T91
WILKINS	after 1850	Peckham	SRY	M234

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## **FAMILY HISTORY FAIRS**

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Saturday, 10th September: The National Family History Fair, one of the biggest events in the country, will be held at the Tyne Suite, Newcastle Central Premier Inn, Newbridge Street, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE1 8BS. 10am-4pm. Admission: £3. [www.nationalfamilyhistoryfair.com](http://www.nationalfamilyhistoryfair.com)

Saturday, 24th September: West Middlesex Family History Society Event, St. Mary's Church Hall, Church Street, Twickenham, TW1 3NJ. 10am-4.30pm.

Saturday, 1st October: Oxfordshire Family History Society Open Day will be held at The Marlborough School, near Woodstock. 10am-4pm. Free admission and free on-site parking. [www.ofhs.org.uk/OpenDay.html](http://www.ofhs.org.uk/OpenDay.html) \*

Saturday, 1st October: East Yorkshire Family History Society's first ever Hull Family History Fair, Costello Sports Stadium, Boothferry Road, Hull. 10am- 4pm. £1 admission. Free parking. [www.eyfhs.org.uk](http://www.eyfhs.org.uk)

Saturday, 6th November: West Surrey Family History Society Open Day and Family History Fair, Woking Leisure Centre, Kingfield Road, Woking, GU22 9BA. 10am-5pm. \* [www.wsfhs.org](http://www.wsfhs.org)

\* West Middlesex Family History Society will be attending these Fairs/Events

To keep an eye on family history events near you, go to:  
[www.geneva.weald.org.uk](http://www.geneva.weald.org.uk)

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## INDEXES HELD BY MEMBERS

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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, Golden Manor, Darby Gardens, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex TW16 5JW*

**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 5EW*

**Harmondsworth Parish Registers** Baptisms, marriages and burials 1670-1837. Enquiries £1 .00, or 31RCs per name.  
*Mrs Wendy Mott, 24 Addison Avenue, Hounslow TW3 4AP*

**Hayes St Mary's Parish Registers** Baptisms, marriages, burials 1557-1840. Enquiries £1 per surname.  
*Mrs M. Sibley, 13 Blossom Way, West Drayton, Middlesex UB7 9HF*

**Hillingdon Parish Registers** Baptisms 1559-1909, marriages 1559-1910, burials 1559-1948 (churchyard) and 1867-1903 (cemetery). Enquiries £1.  
*Mrs M. Sibley, 13 Blossom Way, West Drayton, Middlesex UB7 9HF*

**Isleworth All Saints Parish Registers** Baptisms 1566-1919, marriages 1566-1927, burials 1566-1942. Enquiries £1.00.  
*Mrs M. Sibley, 13 Blossom Way, West Drayton, Middlesex UB7 9HF*

**Isleworth Register of Baptisms** Brentford Union Workhouse, and Mission Church, with extracts from Register of Baptisms at Wesleyan Methodist Church, Isleworth.  
*Mrs M. Sibley, 13 Blossom Way, West Drayton, Middlesex UB7 9HF*

**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.*

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## Front Cover

This painting of Fulham Bridge is by F.A. WINKFIELD, c. 1860, and is the property of the Hammersmith 8: Fulham Archives. The Bridge was designed by Sir Jacob ACWORTH and built by a local carpenter, Thomas PHILLIPS. Opened in 1729, it had a toll booth at either end. Badly damaged by a river barge in 1870, it had to be demolished. The present Putney Bridge was built nearby. This is a five span structure built of stone and Cornish granite and designed by the famous Victorian Engineer, Joseph BAZALGETTE. It was opened in 1886.

*The photograph of the painting was taken by Ursula Dummett, with permission of the Hammersmith & Fulham Archives.*

