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WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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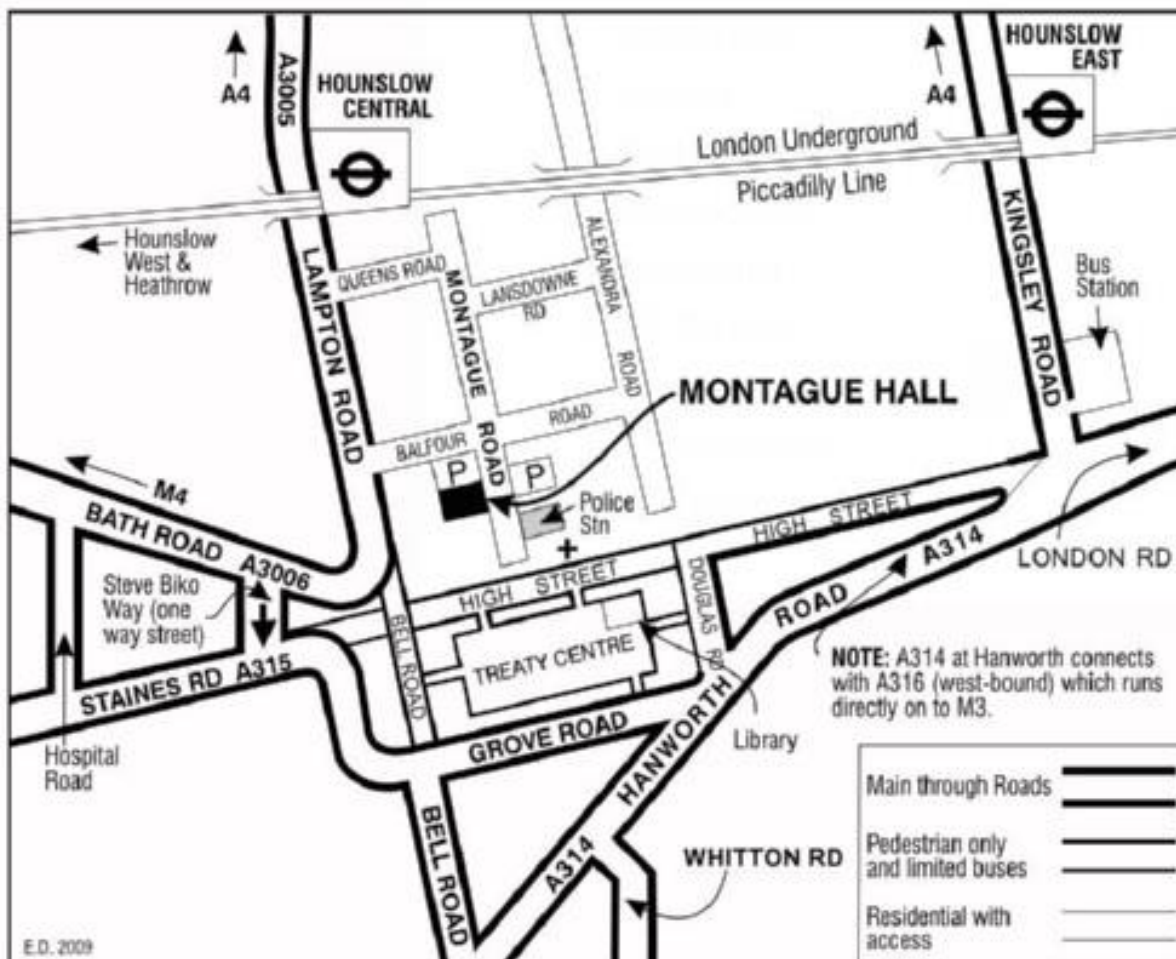
FUTURE MEETINGS



The following talks have been arranged:

- 17 Sep Streets of Inspiration - Holborn, Hampstead and St. Pancras
in the Life and Works of Charles Dickens *Tudor Allen*
- 15 Oct EGM, plus Tracing the History of a Community *Kirsty Gray*
- 19 Nov Sabotage, Security and Sheer Stupidity *Chris Hem*
- 17 Dec Christmas Social

Our meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month at Montague Hall, Montague Road, Hounslow, and doors open at 7.15pm. Parking is available adjacent to the Hall. Research material on the Society laptop, erg. 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.



For the last three years we have had no new committee members. As you will see from the inside cover of your Journal, we have no Chairman and no Secretary. These are not posts which it would be 'nice' to fill - they are essential requirements for a charity.

Despite Bridget's excellent article in the March Journal, no volunteers have come forward to fill these posts. As your Treasurer and acting Chairman, I find it distressing to see, amongst the members attending our monthly talks, a few of our founder members. These good folk started the Society with enthusiasm and optimism. Are we going to let them down now?

THIS IS HOW MANY MEETINGS REMAIN



If you do not want this to happen,

we need a

CHAIRMAN, a SECRETARY

and a

MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

If no-one comes forward quickly, December 2015 will be our final meeting. Our Constitution requires that, on dissolution of the Society, our remaining funds should be passed to another charity with similar objectives. Where would you like the money you have worked so hard to raise to go? Even if you do not contact me to offer to join the committee - and I hope that you will - please let me know who should have your money.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

of the

West Middlesex Family History Society

will be held on

Thursday, 15th October, 2015

at Montague Hall, Montague Road, Hounslow

at 7.45 p.m.



AGENDA

1. To obtain the approval of the members to wind up the West Middlesex Family History Society as from the 31st December, 2015.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

Bridget Purr

Dear Members,

Thank you to all those who have responded to my plea for more articles, this edition has another bumper crop. However, the December edition is likely to be the last West Middlesex Society Journal you will receive so I would like it to be a bumper bumper edition! This is your last chance to have your family history printed in our Journal so please make this, probably the final edition, a memorable one. We have decided not to limit the size of this last effort, so all articles, large or small, are welcome.

The last date of submission for articles for the December Journal is 7th October.
Any format welcomed.

LT. LAROLD LAURENCE MATTHEWS

John Seaman

There is a memorial to Lieutenant Harold Laurence MATTHEWS on the south wall of St. Mary's Church, Sunbury. It records that he lived at Rippledene in Sunbury on Thames, that he served with the 1st Battalion the Essex Regiment and that he died when he was 23 years old at Elandsfontein, South Africa, on 24th May 1902, after two and a half years continuous active service with his regiment.

The 1881 census records the family, two visitors and seven servants at 9 Mandeville Road, Marylebone. (RG11, Piece No.143, Folio 74, page 35),

James H Matthews	41	head	Married	Banker	London
Sarah J T Matthews	36	wife	Married		London
Maud T Matthews	12	daughter			East India Calcutta
Edith M Matthews	12	daughter			East India Calcutta
Eric T Matthews	9	son			Surbiton
Harold L Matthews	2	son			London
Mary Stuart	31	visitor	Married		London
Alice Stuart	5	visitor			East Indies* Lahore

* As written by the enumerator but should be East India.

Harold was born on 31st July 1878 and baptised at St. Peter's Church, Bayswater on 30th September 1878. He was educated at Harrow, where he played football and cricket for the school. After attending the Royal Military College he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Essex Regiment on 7th May 1898. He was promoted to Lieutenant on 5th March 1900.

He died from dysentery and a memorial to him was placed in the church at Elandsfontein. He was also remembered, with others from the Spelthorne Division who died during the war, on a memorial at the Spelthorne Court House. However no information about the location of this building, those who were also remembered, or what has happened to this memorial has been located.

He was awarded the Queen's South Africa Medal with the Belfast, Cape Colony and Orange Free State Clasps, and the King's South Africa Medal with the South Africa 1901 and 1902 Clasps.

Inscriptions on a memorial in the north-western part of the Sunbury Cemetery in Green Way, Sunbury, record the deaths of James Henry MATTHEWS of Rippledene on 9th September 1928, of his wife Sarah Julia Stuart MATTHEWS on 24th May 1903, when she was 58 years old, and their son, Sir Trevor Jocelyn MATTHEWS on 6th November 1954.

The 1911 census records Trevor Jocelyn MATTHEWS living with his father and his sister, Edith Mary, at 34-35 Harley House, Regents Park. Jocelyn was also a banker.

Sources:

Parish Register. Census records.

Information from Medal Rolls from the Ancestry and Find My Past websites.

Official Army List for 1902, pp 942a, 1599.

The Times, 27 May 1902, p.10.

M. G. Doover *The "Last Post" being a roll of all officers ... who gave their lives ... in the South African War 1899-1902*. (1980) pp 249-250.

Along with everyone else I do appreciate how easy some research is online but I am so glad that I started my research in 1972. When you had found as much information as possible from relatives and the birth, marriage and death records in London, your next option was usually to go to the places where your ancestors lived.

I had been unable to trace the birth of my maternal great grandfather, Samuel STEVENS, but luckily his marriage certificate had been passed down through the family and this showed he was in the Grenadier Guards. His service papers at the National Archives showed that he was born in St. Ives, Huntingdonshire. Had he not been in the services I might never have found out any of the following. Over the years I made many visits to the Record Office in Huntingdon and the church in St. Ives. I stayed in the Red Lion Hotel, St. Ives, formerly the Golden Lion, which I learned later that my PIGGOTT ancestors had owned¹. It is supposed to be one of the most haunted hotels in the country but, unfortunately, no friendly ghosts made an appearance to help me.

On my first visit to St. Ives I arranged to meet the Verger at the church. When I told him I was interested in the STEVENS family, he showed me their many gravestones and then let me loose in the vestry. This was in the period when many church records were still in the church and not in Record Offices. There were so many interesting records, among which were:

- Settlement Certificates, which showed that my earliest known ancestor, Jacob STEVENS, had come to St. Ives from St. Giles, Cambridge, in 1724.
- Sexton's books, which included remarks such as for one of my ancestors, He was buried deep enough for her to be buried on top of him.



All Saints, St. Ives

¹The last will and testament of me Mary PIGGOTT of Saint Ives in the County of Huntingdon widow I give and devise all that my copyhold messuage or tenement situate in Saint Ives aforesaid called or known by the sign of the Golden Lion wherein I now dwell with the appurtenances unto and to the use of my son James PIGGOTT and his assigns for and during the term of his natural life upon condition that during such period he or they shall keep the same premises in tenantable repair ...

When the Verger went home to lunch he locked me in the church so that I could carry on with my research and told me to ring the bells if there was any trouble! When he came back he brought me a very welcome flask of hot coffee. I can assure you that not every church was like this.

The most amazing thing that he told me was that there was a Belgian Baron, descended from the STEVENS family, who came over every year to do research. He put us in touch and we researched together, both in London and Huntingdon, and my husband and I spent many happy holidays in Belgium with him.

It turned out that Andre was descended from Elizabeth STEVENS, born in 1775, daughter of Jacob STEVENS, Parish Clerk of St. Ives, and my ancestor was her brother Jacob, making us fourth cousins.

Our first meeting was at the Society of Genealogists, when it was at Harrington Gardens. The meeting took place in the Members' Room in the basement. There were several elderly gentlemen there buried behind their newspapers. I asked Andre how had his ancestors done so well? "Elizabeth's son was the bastard son of the Prince Regent," he said. Down went all the gentlemen's newspapers, they took one peep at us, then disappeared behind their papers again.



Wendy and 'her Baron'

There is no proof of the royal connection, just family tradition. Elizabeth was married to Thomas WHETTALL, yeoman. At one time they lived in Park Street, London, as I believe did Mrs. FITZHERBERT, Prinny's lady-friend. They had two sons, of whom only the younger, Charles, survived. When he was orphaned at nine years old, he was sent to live in France with an aunt, who had married a wealthy banker. At the age of 22, Charles married a young lady who was close to the Belgian Royal line. Some of the members of the family think that the story of the Prince Regent was invented, as that was a more acceptable ancestry than being, at the best, middle class English. Charles lived in a very grand castle and had statues of past English sovereigns erected in the grounds. I would love to know how this was funded. Unfortunately there was a fire in the 1920s and many family papers were destroyed.

From this line, a fourth cousin once removed married a daughter of Prince Carl of Sweden and a daughter of this marriage was once featured in the papers as a

possible bride for Prince Edward. Another descendant was a Belgian Ambassador in London, who accidentally sat on Queen Victoria's hat when he was at Buckingham Palace.



Chateau de Nieuwenhoven

My STEVENS line knew nothing about this Belgian connection. Elizabeth's brother Jacob, my ancestor, married a girl from Oundle in 1810, and went to live in Oundle in Rutland. This was before Charles was born and 22 years before he married. Presumably the families had lost touch because it is certain that the families still living in St. Ives did know, as later generations used the WHETTALL name as a forename and in 1894 a baby girl, born in St. Ives, was named Elizabeth Whettnall D'Outremont STEVENS, the D'OUTREMONT being another line of the Belgian family.

Incidentally, some descendants of the STEVENS were early Mormons. All the records state that Jacob (who, as I have mentioned, came from Cambridge in 1724) was born in St. Ives but he does not appear in the baptism registers. In fact we have never been able to discover where he was born, but 'my Baron' thought he was probably Dutch - Jacob and Stevens both also being Dutch names. He was a gardener and we know that many came to East Anglia around this time. I also have yet to discover where his first two children were baptised.

Another time, when I was just browsing in the Record Office, I came across a letter from Bardolph CATER, which applied to my CATER ancestors How lucky can you be? Family history made easy. The original is in the Torkington Papers at Huntingdon Record Office.

“Great Stukeley Fields –

Respecting the above said piece of Ground I suppose the most important Question is how it is ours. I answer in the following Manner, namely that John CATER, by occupation a Tanner and a resident in the Town of Huntingdon was Married to Miss COLLET the Daughter of Mrs COLLET a Wealthy Lady of the same Place about the Year of our Lord 1691, their Offspring was 3 Sons and three Daughters and these are their names after their Birthright. John, Bardolph, James, Ann, Alice, Doratha, Christopher: now Observe, the third Daughter that is to say Doratha was brought up under the care of her Grandmother the foresaid Mrs COLLET with whom she lived until the Death of her said Grandmother, the foresaid Piece of Ground which I am here Writing of was left to Doratha by her Grandmothers last Will and Testament together with a large Quantity of land in the Parish of Stukeley

aforesaid. Soon after Mrs COLLETs decease Doratha left Huntingdon and went and lived with a Cousin of hers at Cambridge of the name of NORFOLK and an Alderman of that town at whose House the foresaid Doratha Died in the 24th Year of her Age, and about the Year 1723. Those of her Relations that were at Huntingdon, went to Cambridge to her Funeral, and Each of them had equal Share of her Money and Wearing Apparell, which was considerable: it was well known that Doratha had made a Will, but it could not be found. Though it was Diligently sought for at that time, her Eldest Brother John at this time was in his Majesty's Service, was absent from the place of his nativity, and for some time afterwards. Therefore I find that Ann, Dorotha's eldest sister took possession of the foresaid piece of Ground, her Tenants Name was Mr. J. ALLTHORPE who regularly paid her the rent annually without any Scruple, until John, Dorotha's Eldest Brother came home to Huntingdon after which Mr. ALLTHORPE would not pay the foresaid Rent without taking John, Dorotha's Eldest Brother as a Witness with him, so fully convinced he was, that it was Johns Right; however, after Anns decease the foresaid John took Possession of it, and continued for many Years; I believe the foresaid John CATER was Married and his Offspring was two Sons and two Daughters Namely John (the Eldest late my Father, or the late Mr. John CATER Whitesmith Huntingdon,) William Ann and Mary; their Father the Foresaid John CATER & Eldest Brother to Doratha left Huntingdon about the 1779 [sic] & went to London was a Pensioner in the Charter-House there and Died in the Year 1786. During which interval the second Son William took Possession, occupied the land, or Piece of Ground himself Part of that time, and the other part thereof let it to Mr. Wm. HANCE. After the year 1786 the foresaid William received the rent annually of Mr. Wm. HANCE & Mr. RUTAM who were his Tenant afterwards, until the Death of William who died about the year 1796. I don't know of any cause than this why William took Precedence to John His Eldest Brother in claiming namely selfishness and Duplicity. After the Death of the foresaid William, John the Eldest Brother took Possession, his first Tenant was Mr. RUTAM, his next was Mr. R. HANCE who occupies at this Present time; the foresaid John Died at Huntingdon April the 6 1806. I presume therefore my Mother that you his Widow & me his Eldest Son according to this account have a just and legal claim to the Piece of Ground in Great Stukeley fields."

Incidentally, when I was searching early Baptism Registers for Great Stukeley, there was a reference to the arrival of a new vicar. A whole page of the register was given to a drawing of him arriving in the parish, riding on an elephant!

I think that much of the above is unlikely to be found by modern researchers. In fact, there are many omissions/errors in the online records. Most of the indexes are taken from transcriptions, not the original source. The 1881 Census is probably the most accurate as it was transcribed by Family History

Societies living in the relevant area. Each page was transcribed by two people independently, then checked by a third person who was the final arbiter on what was published. But errors still crept in. I was unable to find my maternal grandmother, Daisy Elizabeth BUDGEN on this Census. A lot of searching revealed that the surname had been transcribed as BRIDGER and only her initials, D.E. were given. I often overhear people saying that ‘my ancestor’ is not on the Census. It may be that it was mis-transcribed - or it is possible to put too much information into the ‘search boxes’.

Recently I was looking for a gentleman in the 1911 Census. One search engine gave me two men in the right area, one in Fulham and one in Wandsworth, but the other one I looked at had not picked up either of them. So, if possible, you do need to search all available sources.

Happy hunting.

Images: Personal memorabilia.
St. Ives Parish Church, www.geograph.org.uk

MEDICAL AND HEALTHCARE SEMINAR

Muriel Sprott

A Medical and Healthcare Seminar, organised by the Guild of One-Name Studies, was held at the Wellcome Collection Conference Centre, Euston Road, London on Saturday 7th February 2015.

Hunt the medical ancestor: the development of the medical profession and their records: *Dr. Christopher Hilton, Wellcome Senior Archivist.*

Dr. Hilton began by noting that his talk would only be referring to the UK medical profession and its sources. The Wellcome collection is extremely varied because its material covers anything which reflects the way in which physical bodies interact with the physical universe. Some of the, perhaps unexpected, volumes in their collection, range from cookery books [some diseases being caused by lifestyle choices) to ships’ surgeons’ logs and veterinary surgeons’ fee notes and miscellaneous papers.

The Wellcome Trust awards grants for the digitisation of medical records, as well as for medical research. Members of the Wellcome Library can use many resources (e.g. *The Times*) online without having to visit the library. However, as with all archives, users must be aware that much material is not, and probably never will be, digitised.

Historically there were three main classes of medical practitioner: physicians, surgeons and apothecaries, Physicians have always had an expensive theoretical training, so there were fewer learned physicians and their fees were higher. The

records of physicians begin earlier than for the other branches of the profession. Until the late 19th century surgeons were trained as for any other craft, by being apprenticed to a master; they undertook little formal study. Apothecaries evolved from grocers who supplied medicinal herbs and advised on their use; they were licensed from 1815. The early equivalent of GPs would have been apothecaries and surgeons.

The professional bodies which today license and regulate their members are: The Royal College of Physicians (RCP), the Royal College of Surgeons (RCS) and the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries.

Before 1700 research is difficult. There are some published sources, but their survival is random and very patchy. Some Bishops' licences were transcribed and published by HAGGIS. The transcription is only available in paper format at the Wellcome Library. There is at least one reference to a woman being licensed as both a physician and surgeon in the 16th Century.

From 1700 to 1800 *Wallis & Wallis* lists medics. It is not online, but does include details of masters who took on apprentices. From 1800 onwards, the amount of research material available becomes more substantial.

The Medical Directory started in the 19th century. It is a commercial, not an official, publication, which contains names, locations and personal information about physicians. It is useful for following the professional lives of doctors. Caution - some doctors exaggerated their own expertise!

The Lancet and *The British Medical Journal* can only be searched at the Library. Both are useful for obituaries. Munk's Roll has details of the Fellows of the RCP. Some parts of the Roll are online.

PLARR's *Lives of the Fellows of RCS* and the RCS Members' List may be useful for checking whether someone was registered with the RCS, but they contain very little biographical information.

Until fairly recent times, most medical care was provided in people's homes, with nursing usually being carried out by the female members of the family. Before the reforms introduced by Florence NIGHTINGALE, nursing was an unregulated profession. Although many nurses must have been clean and caring, many were not, as portrayed by DICKENS' Sairey Gamp. Nurses were not centrally registered until 1919, when the forerunner of the Royal College of Nursing (RCN) was established.

Nightingale nurses - most information is held at the British Library, but there is some information at the Wellcome Library. The Nurses' Register contains only basic information but can be used to track movements and progress of a nurse throughout their working life. The Queen's Nursing Institute registers district nurses; details can be accessed at the Wellcome Library.

Midwives were registered centrally from 1902. Prior to that, there was no formal training or registration. Some midwives had been licensed by bishops, because they could baptise babies which were not expected to survive. There have been instances of doctors acting as ‘man midwives’.

Dentists split off from the Guild of Barber Surgeons in 1878, and separate registers exist from that time. There is also material available on opticians, medical students and physiotherapists. The Wellcome Library has records of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapists.

The Hospital Records Database is held at TNA and can be accessed online without charge. The database is searchable by hospital name or town. The database gives the known location of records relating to hospitals.

Mental health - there are records of some sanatoria, but their survival is patchy. The records which do survive may include photographs of the patients. It is important to remember that there were many private sanatoria and the records of those are less likely to have survived. The Wellcome Library is engaged in a project to digitise mental health records, both those in their own collection and those held elsewhere. The records digitised so far are accessible free of charge online, are not indexed but can be downloaded.

Quakers are well represented in medicine, but in the early days of formal medical training they tended to train either in Scotland or the Netherlands, because the universities in those countries did not demand religious affiliation to the recognised church. Records are held both at the Wellcome Library and at Friends House (almost next door to the Wellcome Centre).

Records which we today may assume should have survived may not have been seen as important in the past, so there is no guarantee that any class of records will have survived. It is worth noting that all sorts of things are mentioned in newspapers, so it is always worth searching the British Library newspaper database.

It is possible to search the Wellcome Collection online: www.wellcomelibrary.org on the top line click on the ‘Collections’ tab. A drop-down menu appears on the left-hand side of the screen - select the item of interest.

Happy searching BUT - be aware that it is not possible to search the Library archive by surname across all records.

Asylum Records - a Kentish Case Study. *Elizabeth Finn, Collections Development officer, Kent County Council.*

Elizabeth reiterated what had been said - survival of private asylum records is notoriously poor. It may be worth checking Quarter Sessions records for cases

involving the commitment of patients into asylums. Also remember the 100-year closure rule - if a document contains personal details, access will not be permitted until the most recent entries are 100 years old. We should therefore not expect to find anything post-1914. Also, be aware that asylums may well have changed their names over time.

The 1808 County Asylums Act enabled asylums to be built for pauper lunatics but did not make it obligatory to build them. The 1845 Lunacy Act established the Lunacy Commission and the 1845 Asylums Act made the building of asylums obligatory. Most records will therefore date from about this time.

Kent County had two asylums at Barming and Chartham, and it is their records which Elizabeth had studied. The records give details of the patients, the staff and daily life in the asylum, with the first two being of most relevance for family history.

The main types of patient records are: reception orders, admission and discharge registers, case notes and registers of deaths and burials. Ancestry has some Lunacy Patients Admission Registers 1846-1912. The case notes, where they survive, tend to contain detailed information about the patients.

Staff records may include servants', attendants' and nurses' books, staff registers and wages and salaries books. Sometimes there are some very unguarded remarks about the staff, which those of a politically correct disposition may find distressing.

The records of daily life include the published rules, photographs and plans of the building, reports and diet sheets. There may also be Report Books from the inspections carried out by Commissioners in Lunacy. The reports of the asylums may be statistical and show such data as a breakdown of the occupations of the patients prior to admission, length of inpatient stay and ages of patients at admission and discharge.

Catholic Medical Care Records and Records held by Private Archives: *Carmen M. Mangion, PhD.*

Private archives are any archives held by people or organisations apart from those of the state and its judicial institutions. There is no legal right to access private archives unless:

- under data protection legislation, people have the right to know what information is held about them and have it corrected if it is wrong;
- the institution has received public funding, in which case its records are subject to the Freedom of Information Act;
- the archives are deposited somewhere that receives public funding.

Some hospitals run by Catholic nursing orders, or other private organisations, seem to have abandoned their records when a hospital closed. The records may have been retained by the new owner or simply discarded.

The type of records which may exist include admission registers and casebooks, but of the records which do survive, many are very bulky and not indexed, so hunting for a specific name is tedious and difficult, even if you know for sure that the person was in that hospital.

Suggested websites:

British Red Cross - First World War Volunteers. Hidden Lives Revealed - anonymised, but gives background detail.

Hospital Records Database - provides information on the existence and location of UK hospitals.

London Lives 1690-1800

©Carmen M. Mangion PhD, 2015

Find the Midwife - Midwife Records: Penny Hutchins, Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, Archivist and Organisation Records Manager.

The archive of the Royal College of Midwives (RCM) does not hold papers on individual midwives but these records are held at the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (RCOG).

The 1902 Midwives Act established the Central Midwives Board for England and Wales. Prior to the passing of that Act, midwives were largely self-appointed and self-taught. Indeed, even for doctors, there was no recognition of formal training in obstetrics until 1886.

Pre-1902 sources include: parish registers; UK census records; the Royal Maternity Charity has a list of known midwives from 1807, Nursing Notes and Midwives Chronicles from 1887 names diploma-holding midwives.

Other sources include: Central Midwives Board Roll of Midwives; Midwives' Institute Benevolent Fund Committee records 1914-1932; Branches and Associations of the Royal College of Midwives from 1909; Nursing Notes [see pre-1902 sources] ; hospital records; case registers, certificates and training books held in the RCM archive at RCOG.

Penny emphasised that archivists want people to use their archives and want to do their best to help you find what you are looking for.

Websites: *archives@rcog.org.uk* *rcmlibrary@rcog.org.uk*

Blogs: *rcmheritage* and *rcogheritage*

THE FITZWALTERS THROUGH HISTORY

Anne Golden nee Fitzwalter

In my article on the FitzWalters in the June Journal, I wrote about the best known FitzWalter, Robert FITZWALTER, Baron of Bay and Dunmow, the leader of the barons' dispute with King John, culminating in Magna Carta, 1215. After Magna Carta Robert FitzWalter took part in the siege of Damietta in 1234, returned home and died a peaceful death in 1235. The English monk Matthew PARRIS, records that Robert FitzWalter, A baron of illustrious race, and renowned in feats of arms, went the way of all flesh. Robert is buried before the high altar of Dunmow Priory. Despite the frequent confiscation of his property, he is said to have died possessed of an extensive estate.

Throughout the centuries FitzWalters have never been far from some of the greatest events in history. Generations before Robert were among the most important in the land, and many after Robert continued to enjoy influential roles.

FitzWalters can claim kinship to the English kings and could be said to be founders of the English monarchy, through Emma of Normandy. She was the sister of Richard 2nd Duke of Normandy (996-1026), who was the grandfather of William the Conqueror. Emma's illegitimate brother was Godfrey, Comte de Brionne, father of Gilbert, founder of the FitzWalters. Emma became the second wife of Ethelred the Unready, who died in 1016. She then married Knut, King of Denmark who had succeeded Ethelred. Their son, Edward the Confessor, succeeded to the throne of England in 1042. He died in January 1066 and was followed by his brother-in-law, Harold II, who fought against William the Conqueror but was killed on 15th October 1066. Thus William, great nephew of Emma of Normandy, took the crown.

Henry I, who had 20 acknowledged illegitimate children, had lost his only legitimate son and heir, William, who was drowned in the *White Ship* disaster off Boulogne in 1120. He did, however, have a favourite bastard son - Robert Earl of Gloucester, whose mother was Nesta, a Welsh princess. Nesta was the daughter of Rhys TUDOR, and was married to Gerald FitzWalter, a kinsman and Keeper of Windsor Castle, hence a connection to the rulers of Wales.

Robert, the 1st Lord FitzWalter, married Devorguille, daughter and co-heir of John de Burgh BALLIOL [the founder of Balliol College, Oxford] in 1263. Devorguille's brother John BALLIOL (FitzWalter's brother-in-law) was chosen by Edward I as King of Scotland 1292-1296. Their mother was Margaret, daughter of David I of Scotland, hence a connection to the rulers of Scotland.

The Manor of Dunmow is remembered for the custom of the Dunmow Flich, possibly started by one of the Lords of Dunmow Castle, when a side of bacon is awarded to the couple who had no quarrels during the year - the custom continues to this day! The church of St. Mary in Great Dunmow shows the FitzWalter shield above the west door and those of twelve other families who built the church, such as BIGOD, BOHUN and MANDEVILLE, etc.

The church of St. Mary, Little Dunmow, was built by BAYNARD and granted to Richard FitzGilbert, (Gt. Grandfather of the first Robert FitzWalter) by Henry I, after BAYNARD's attempted rebellion against the King. It is said that it was Robert FitzWalter who built the great white columns with five arches in the nave, Inside the church are elaborate alabaster tombs of Walter FitzWalter, the 7th Lord FitzWalter (and last of the male line) and his wife, Elizabeth CHIDDOCK. Walter was known for distinguishing himself in the French wars of HENRY IV.

A second tomb in the church is a kinswoman. A plaque on the tombstone suggests possible identities: one thought is that she is the mother of Walter FitzWalter. Another theory is that she is Matilda, the daughter of Robert FitzWalter (the Baron of Bay and Dunmow who signed Magna Carta) who eloped with Robert FITZ-OOOTH, the outlaw, and lived with him in Sherwood Forest. BREWER's *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable* records her as a possible Maid Marion. Or was she killed at the hands of King John? The Essex historian, Philip MORANT, who records the legend of the fair Matilda, favours this theory,

King John coveting this fair and precious lady, and her father not consenting to his unlawful desires that occasioned a war between him and the Barons ... Matilda abode at Dunmow where a messenger came to her under the pretext of love, and because she would not consent, he poisoned her and she died.

There was certainly bad blood between FitzWalter and King John (reigned 1199-1216). In his revenge King John confiscated lands and destroyed every castle possessed by the FitzWalters, including Baynard Castle in London. This was rebuilt after their reconciliation. Originally the castle had been granted to Richard FitzGilbert by Henry I (who came to the throne in 1100 and reigned to 1135) after BAYNARD's attempted rebellion against the King. The FitzWalters were loyal to Henry and had pledged their allegiance, promising the King that they would support his daughter Maud (Matilda) against her cousin Stephen for the crown on Henry's death. Maud's battle commander was a Miles FitzWalter, accompanied by his son Roger FitzMiles. Henry I was succeeded by Stephen in 1135 but the crown was secured for Maud's son, Henry II, on Stephen's death. Note that the first charter of Human Rights, forerunner of Magna Carta, was drawn up in the time of Henry I.

Robert (of Magna Carta) was succeeded by his son Walter FitzRobert (d. 1259), who married Christina, daughter of William de MANVILLE, Earl of Essex. It was their son, also a Robert, who after a summons to Parliament in the reign of EDWARD I, was created the first Lord or Baron FitzWalter by writ on 23rd June 1295.

The 2nd Lord FitzWalter (1300-1328) married Joan, the daughter of Thomas MOULTON who held Egremont Castle in St. Bees, Cumbria, which FitzWalter inherited. They had two sons, John the 3rd Lord, who campaigned in France during the Hundred Years' War, married Allianore, daughter of Henry Lord PERCY, 1st Earl of Northumberland, of Alnwick Castle. Hence the FitzWalter arms are to be found on the right tower at the entrance to the keep of Alnwick Castle. John is said to have accompanied Edward III to the Battle of Crecy in 1346. John's son Walter, who succeeded as the 4th Lord FitzWalter, also campaigned in the Hundred Years' War. He was Admiral of the Fleet in 1377 and then Marshall of the Army. In the same year Edward III died of a stroke and Walter is reputed to have sheltered Alice PERRERS, Edward's mistress, in Egremont Castle after she had stripped the rings off the King's fingers and fled.

The next interesting Baron FitzWalter was a woman. She was Elizabeth, the 8th and only Baroness and the daughter of Walter, 7th Lord FitzWalter and his wife Elizabeth CHIDDOCK, whose effigies, as previously mentioned, are in the church of Little Dunmow. She married John RADCLIFFE in 1444; he was killed at the Battle of Towton in 1461 in the Wars of the Roses and was succeeded by his son, another controversial FitzWalter.

This was John RADCLIFFE, 9th Baron FitzWalter. In 1495 his lands and honours were forfeited by Henry VII as a result of his support of Perkin WARBECK, a usurper among the claimants to the throne after the death of Edward V. FitzWalter, the last known supporter of WARBECK, fled westwards with him and took shelter in St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall, before fleeing to France. Henry VII had FitzWalter imprisoned at Guines near Calais, and after an abortive gaol break, he was beheaded on the King's orders in 1496.

However, all was not lost with the FitzWalters and their proximity to the throne. Henry VII died on St. George's Day, 23rd April 1509, and was succeeded by his second son, who became Henry VIII. On 11th June 1509, he married Catherine of Aragon, widow of his late older brother Arthur. Arthur and Catherine, during their short marriage had (FitzWalter's) Baynard Castle as their London residence. Henry appointed Elizabeth FitzWalter as lady-in-waiting to his bride. Elizabeth FitzWalter, née STAFFORD, was the daughter of Henry's cousin, Henry STAFFORD 2nd Duke of Buckingham, and the Wife of Robert, 10th Lord FitzWalter, son of the beheaded John, 9th Lord

FitzWalter. Henry VIII took Elizabeth FitzWalter as his mistress. It is recorded that when this became known to Buckingham,

Henry in a simmering rage at the prospect of being deprived of his pleasures summoned Buckingham and reprimanded the Duke angrily, whereupon Buckingham left the court in a fury. Meanwhile Lady Elizabeth had confessed to her incensed husband (Robert FitzWalter) the truth of the matter and had been forcibly removed by him from the court and immured in a convent sixty miles away.

Elizabeth's indiscretions did not spoil Robert's role at court. Indeed, after obtaining the reversal of the attainder of treason on his father John, Robert had become the 10th Lord FitzWalter in 1509 and he was prominent at the court of Henry VIII. He was sent to campaign in France between 1511 and 1513 and again in 1522 (no wonder Henry got his wicked way!). He was then appointed Chamberlain Exchequer from 1522-1542 and Great Chamberlain of England from 1540-1544, the two offices held concurrently.

In 1525 Robert had been created Viscount FitzWalter and in 1529 Henry VIII conferred on him the Earldom of Sussex, a title held by his descendants until 1756. It ceased with the death of Benjamin, Earl FitzWalter 19th Baron FitzWalter and 5th Earl of Sussex, who died without leaving a successor, FitzWalters were now Lords of Essex and Earls of Sussex but the titles went into abeyance until 1924.

In 1533 at the coronation of Anne BOLEYN, a very grand occasion where no expense was spared, the 19 Knights of the Bath are named and include Robert FitzWalter. A sketch in the archives at Hampton Court Palace dated 1537, illustrating the baptism



Baptism of Edward VI

procession for Henry's three-day old son Edward by Jane SEYMOUR, shows that the Earl of Sussex, i.e. Robert FitzWalter, carried the salt.

In 1544 Robert's second son, Thomas FitzWalter, later the 12th Baron and 3rd Earl, was sent as an emissary to Spain to arrange the marriage of Henry VIII's daughter Mary by Katherine of Aragon, to Philip of Spain.

Another FitzWalter event was illustrated in a find I made in an antique shop. It is an elaborate souvenir programme of SHAKESPEARE's *Richard II*, produced by Mr. TREE at His Majesty's Theatre on 3rd September 1903. It



Richard II

measured some 41" x 15" and is from a water colour drawing by Charles A. BUCHEL. It shows Richard II in procession with his Queen Isabella, mounted on chestnut chargers and followed by Henry BOLINGBROKE on a white charger and resplendent in his armour. Immediately behind is shown Lord FitzWalter, a whole nose ahead of John of Gaunt, the kingmaker and father of BOLINGBROKE. Other important nobility follow, including Henry HOTSPUR (cousin of FitzWalter) and Thomas MOBRAY, the only other person on horseback.

In SHAKESPEARE's *Richard II*, FitzWalter reports to BOLINGBROKE,

*My Lord I have from Oxford sent to London
the heads of Brocas and Sir Bennet Seely,
Two of the dangerous consorted traitors,
That sought at Oxford thy dire overthrow.*

Bolingbroke replies,

*Thy pains FitzWalter shall not be forgot,
Right noble is thy merit, well I wot.*

FitzWalters were great fighters, leaders in battle, fighting in both civil wars and in the Wars of the Roses, in the One Hundred Years' War and in the dispute with King John. Although mostly loyal to the crown, one was a traitor to Henry VII. The loyalty continued to the 20th century when my grandfather distinguished himself in the Boer War, in which he was awarded both the Queen's Medal with the 2nd Clasp and the King's Medal with the 6th Clasp. He was twice mentioned in dispatches in WWI and awarded the MBE (Military). The current Lord FitzWalter of Goodnestone Park in Kent is the 22nd Lord FitzWalter.

Of all the FitzWalters by far the best known is, of course Robert FitzWalter, Lord of the Manor of Dunmow, of Magna Carta fame, who led the barons at Runnymede 1215, as related in the earlier article in the June Journal. There are few of us now who bear this noble name but the man who fought for democracy will not be forgotten.

I became interested in family history about six or seven years ago and initially I wanted to trace my father's family, as I did not know that much about them. My father had died some years before and I was not in contact with any other members of the COLE family, so I had no one to ask about where we originated from.

By using research, mainly *ancestry.com*, I was able to trace them back to my four times great grandfather, William COLE, who was born around 1800 in Bethnal Green but I only have a small amount of information on him, which I obtained from the marriage certificate of his son, also William COLE.

It is William COLE, my three times great grandfather, born in 1818 in Hackney, that proved to be quite interesting. He married Sarah CAMKEN on 14th August 1847, at St. James Parish Church, Paddington. At the time of their marriage they were living in the Kensal New Town area of London. William was a stone mason by occupation and at one time his father-in-law, James CAMKEN, was cemetery keeper at Kensal Green Cemetery and I assume he made headstones.

William and Sarah had eleven children and it is some of the children's Christian names that have proved to be fascinating, as I have no idea how they came to choose them.

My two times great grandfather, **Arthur** COLE, was the eldest and he was born in August 1848. He was also a stonemason like his father but died at the age of 27, possibly from some form of accident. He was one of the few children to have a fairly normal name.

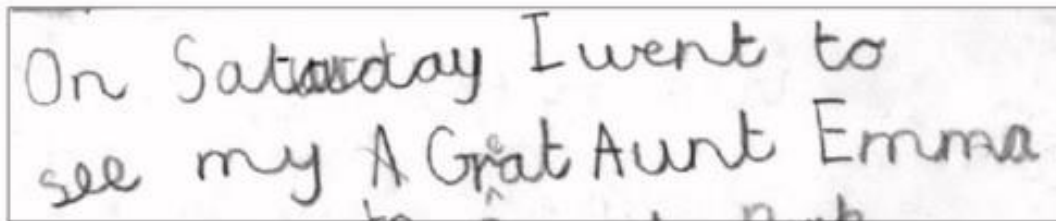
Next came **Lorenzo**, born in 1849. He was a coachman and moved to Lancashire and married. **Walter** came next and he was born in 1852. He was followed by **Evangeline**, she was born in 1854. Next came **Isaiah William**, born in 1856, who also became a stone mason. Then came **Clement Edwin**, who was born in 1859 and **Lawrence**, born in 1861. The next son was **Adolphus**, who was born around 1865, then **William**, born 1866 and **Gertrude Roselline**, born 1868. Finally came **Richard Eloc**, born in 1870.

From where did they get such a fascinating collection of names? Some, Isaiah and Eloc, look like they may have religious origins and others, Adolphus and Lorenzo, look like they may be foreign. I have not been able to find references to these more exotic names in the COLE or CAMKEN families' histories. Given the era, some may have been popular at the time but I have not researched any of that as yet. Maybe someone in the WMFHS will be able to tell me but until then these wonderful collection of names will remain a mystery.

I expect many of you, during your family history research, have found that there is one person who is difficult to find in the official records - for me it was Great Aunt Emma. Did she actually exist or was she a figment of my imagination?

I have a childhood memory of being taken to visit her, I was about 7 years old and we went in my father's car to somewhere in south London, was it Balham? For me, brought up in 1940s west Middlesex suburbia, this was a foreign country. There must have been other people in the house we visited but I was transfixed by Great Aunt Emma, a tiny lady with a mass of pure white hair, finished on the top of her head in a bun. I remember thinking that when I grew old I wanted to have hair like that - I haven't! I do not remember Emma ever being mentioned again.

Years later, now married, I was examining the very small case that held just a few mementos of my childhood [my Mother threw almost everything away!]. There was a large red book, like a sketch book, from my year at school aged 7-8. We had to keep a diary and there on 5 November, I read "On Sat[ur]day I went to see my Gr[e]at Aunt Emma." Proof at last, she did exist. (Excuse the spelling, I was only 7 years old).



When I began my family history and I had searched the registers in St. Catherine's House for details of my grandparents and great grandparents, the next obvious step was to look for Emma - which of my grandparents had a sister with that name? Extensive searches of the parish registers in the County Record Offices in Trowbridge, Nottingham and Bury St. Edmunds revealed that there was just one: my maternal grandfather's youngest sister was called Emma. Emma STEGGALL was born and baptised in 1867 in Wetherden, near Stowmarket, in Suffolk.

The next step was Chancery Lane to look at the 1871 census: there was the family at Rookyard Farm, Wetherden: parents Robert STEGGALL and Elizabeth née WOOLFOOT (born in Yorkshire, now that was a shock, and another story) with their five children. Robert was a farmer of 123 acres employing 5 men and 2 boys, there was also an indoor servant. On to 1881 and

the family had gone, now occupying Rookyard Farm was Robert's youngest brother, Charles Henry and his five children, although this time the surname was spelled " Stiggells" . Where was Robert and his family?



Rookyard Farm, Wetherden, in the 1990s

I had to wait for the publication on CD5 by the LDS Church of the 1881 census, which had been indexed by family historians across England and Wales. I bought the disks and searched for Robert: no sign. I then looked for the rest of the family. Mother Elizabeth was in Stowmarket, living above a shop in Bury Street, Stowmarket, a widow and a dressmaker, with my grandfather, Edward, age 16. So Robert had died. Looking for Edward's siblings I 'accidentally' found Emma: she was with her eldest sister, another Elizabeth, who was married to a pawnbroker and jeweller, and living Paddington. Also in the household was a "visitor", Elizabeth's sister "Emma Steffall" - owing to the very idiosyncratic hand writing of the census enumerator, the double 'g' in the middle of her surname looked like a double 'F', and, not surprisingly, Emma was indexed under that name.

Another long wait until the 1891 census came online. I looked for Emma but with no result. Had she married? I ordered a marriage certificate for the only likely candidate in the GRO marriage registers, and added on the form that her father's name was "Robert". I was told the certificate was not hers. Stuck again. Had she died? Nothing in the GRO deaths.

Some years later I tried again to Find her in 1891 on Findmypast, just putting "Emma" into the search criteria, and born "1867" in "Wetherden", and there she was, a Lady's Maid in the Government House, the Isle of Man. Another

shock! (I have just tried this again: no luck at all with the newly configured Findmypast website and with Ancestry, trying variations of her surname, she came up as "Enna Stegall" but looking at the original, again I can forgive that, and her place of birth was just given as "England"). I think I was very lucky to have found her at all when I did!



Government House, Isle of Man

So back to marriage certificates: I now sent off again for the only Emma STEGGALL listed, and this time did not give a father's name. Back it came and it was my Emma but her father's name was entered as "Henry Woolfoot STEGGALL" - this was her eldest brother. As the oldest in the family I expect Henry gave her away so perhaps the vicar thought he was her father, but he was only ten years her senior. The groom's name was Henry LACEY, occupation: a butler. This seemed familiar, and there he was in 1891, a butler in Government House, the Isle of Man. Why did she take a job so far away from the rest of her family? I will never know.

There were no problems after that: in 1901 she was in Horsham, Sussex and in 1911 in Andover. She had three sons, one of whom died only 4 years old. The two remaining sons would have been the correct age to have fought in the First World War but they do not appear in the 'burnt records' and there are too many candidates with the same name in the medal rolls - there is the same problem looking for their marriages to be certain I have found the correct brides.

Emma died in Croydon in 1953. Who would have thought that so many errors would have occurred in official documents for one person, but I found her at last, and I still remember that amazing hair which captured the imagination of a 7 year old.

Images

Personal memorabilia

Government House, Isle of Man, www.bbc.co.uk

SOME WEST MIDDLESEX BELL RINGERS REMEMBERED Part 2

John Seaman



The names of bell ringers who died during the First and Second world Wars are recorded in Books of Remembrance that are kept on the way to the ringing chamber in Saint Paul's Cathedral. The names of these who died from West Middlesex in the First World War appeared in the June 2015 Journal, this article contains information about those

who died during the Second World and who rang in West Middlesex.

Fulke Henry Arthur BRAYBROOKE rang at Ruislip. He was the son of Charles and Katherine BRAYBROOKE and the husband of Iris Gwendoline BRAYBROOKE née BATCHELOR. They all lived in Eastcote, Middlesex. He was a member of the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve and he sewed with 297 Squadron. He and two other members of this Squadron, who died on 28th July 1944, were buried at the Munneville-Sur-Mere churchyard on the Cherbourg Peninsula in France.

Walter Jesse William DAVEY rang at Hillingdon. He was the son of Jesse Pearson and Florence Minnie DAVEY and the husband of Eva Mary DAVEY née HOUGH, who lived at Uxbridge. He served with the Royal Armoured Corps 11th Hussars. He died on 16th July 1944, and was buried at St. Manvieu War Cemetery at Cheux in France.

William Richard MADGWICK was a civilian casualty, who lived at 5 Melrose Terrace, Hammersmith. He was killed there on 19th February 1944. He was buried at Hammersmith Metropolitan Cemetery. It is not recorded where he rang.

Lionel Arthur ROYALL rang at Pinner. He was the son of Captain Arthur Robert and Ida Evelyn Muriel ROYALL of Pinner. He served on HMS Ark Royal. He died on 1st August 1941, and he is remembered on the Fleet Air Arm Memorial at Lee-on-Solent in Hampshire.

Lionel Richard SENIOR rang at St. Mary's Church, Harrow. He was the son of Ernest and Minnie SENIOR of Harrow and husband of Vera, of South Harrow. He was an Officer Cadet with the Royal Engineers. He died on 19th September 1943 and was buried in Harrow Cemetery.

Image: www.houghton-bossington.co.uk

My Great Grandfather was Albion Julius MORATH, who was born in 1858 and died in 1945 in Fulham. He was born in Kensington and as a teenager emigrated to Australia, but after some years returned to England due to his wife's ill health. After a short time his wife sadly died.

He opened a newsagents shop in Fulham Palace Road and on the 26th June 1904, he married Ellen CODRINGTON at St. Augustine's church in Fulham, Their address at the time was 2 Pownall Road in Fulham.



The people in the wedding group, as far as I can work out are:

Back row: Mrs. CODRINGTON, wife of one of Ellen's brothers; Mrs. CODRINGTON, mother of Ellen; Mrs CODRINGTON, a brother of Ellen; Ellen's father James CODRINGTON (Optician); Arthur George MORATH, son of Albion Julius and my grandfather.

In the front row are: Theresa MORATH, aged 12, Laura MORATH, aged 17; Albion Julius aged 43; Ellen CODRINGTON aged 31; and Beatrice CODRINGTON, sister of Ellen.

There were six children from Albion Julius's first marriage and there were six more from his marriage to Ellen. Two of his sons from his first marriage were killed in the First World War.

Are there any CODRINGTONs out there who are related? If so, I would like to hear from them. Was there a local newspaper item of the wedding? Does anyone have any memories of the shop in Fulham Palace Road? When Albion Julius died in 1945, his son Walter and wife Elsie took over the shop for many years.

jackmorath007@aol.com

St John Ambulance Brigade: Alan Gilding. April

Owing to the indisposition of the programmed speaker, who was to give a talk on the British Red Cross Archives, Alan kindly agreed to stand in at short notice.

He began by giving us a brief outline of his career in the Hounslow Division of the Brigade, having joined in his teens in 1957 as a Cadet. At 18 he became a serving Brother, then later a Division Officer. He subsequently became Secretary of the Division, and in 1979 took over as Division Superintendent. He was forced to give up last year due to ill health - but he is still a Brigade member.

The Order of St. John is one of the oldest Orders. It could he said to go back to circa 600AD, when Abbot PROBUS founded a hospice in Jerusalem for pilgrims who had made the journey to the Holy Land. In 1099 came the First Crusade and the Blessed GERRARD founded the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem; inmates of the hospital had their own room and ate off gold and silver plates. In 1113 the Order was recognised by the Pope. About that time a group of merchants in Amalfi in Italy decided to provide money for its upkeep. In recognition the Hospitallers adopted part of the town's emblem — an eight-pointed cross, although this is also known as the Maltese Cross.

Fighting against the Saracens continued: in 1291 came the fall of Acre and the Hospitallers were expelled from Palestine. They went to Cyprus till 1310, then to Rhodes, where some of their buildings still exist. In 1418 came the first Siege of Rhodes and in 1522 a second Siege, when the Hospitallers were forced to surrender, but were given honourable terms for a withdrawal. In 1530 they were granted the Island of Malta by Emperor Charles V and their extensive fortifications are still there. They founded a navy and roamed the Mediterranean, keeping it safer from pirates. In 1565 there was the Siege of Malta, during which the Hospitallers held out until reinforcements arrived and the Turks were driven off. In 1798 NAPOLEON took over the Island of Malta and banished the Hospitallers. They went to Moscow for a while but their headquarters are now settled in Rome - it had always been a Roman Catholic Order.

In London in 1144 the Priory of Clerkenwell was founded - its outline can be traced in the pavement today. This became the HQ of the Order in England. In 1381 the Priory was burnt down during the Peasants Revolt under Wat TYLER. The Grand Prior at the time, Robert HALES, was also Lord High Treasurer and he had tried to introduce a Poll Tax - he lost his head. In 1504

the Grand Prior rebuilt the Gate of the Priory Henry VIII dissolved the Priory in 1540 and its property was lost. In 1557 his daughter, Queen Mary, gave some of it back but Elizabeth I reversed this action. The Gatehouse still stands and has been used in various ways, including as a pub known as 'The Jerusalem'.

The Order was revived in England in 1831 - it is now Protestant but anyone can join: there are both Sikh and Polish Divisions. In 1877 came the Foundation of the Order of St. John Association for teaching First Aid, mostly in industrial areas for use in mines and factories. In 1882 they founded an Eye Hospital in Jerusalem, to which each Division contributes funds.

In 1887 the St. John Ambulance Brigade was founded. One of the first events they attended was Queen Victoria's Jubilee celebrations and in 1888 she granted them a Royal Charter. In 1987 they formed the Badgers for young members, each group of which is called a 'sett'. A son tended to follow his father into the Brigade but there are now not as many Badgers or Cadets as there used to be. Medals bearing the head of Queen Victoria are issued for long service - originally for 15 years they are now awarded after 12 years. Further terms of service are awarded bars: after five silver bars you receive a gold bar and after 52 years a laurel leaf.

There are Pories in Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Canada, Germany, Australia (all Australian ambulances are run by St. John members), New Zealand, South Africa and India. The uniform, originally black and white, was warm and practical; the shirt was replaced by a woollen pullover (lady members were also issued with the same pullover) but the cap remained. The bag and bottle originally carried disappeared, replaced by a holdall. The uniform now is a green short sleeved shirt for all and a green jacket.

In the original first aid kit there used to be a piece of wooden dowel for placing in a person's mouth who was having a fit - this could be bitten right through and would not now be allowed. There was a bottle of sal volatile, to be taken in a couple of drops of water to settle bad stomachs. Tourniquets used to be applied with a rubber band, which needed to be loosened every 15 minutes: First Aiders were supposed to alert hospital staff to this by placing a 'T' on the patient's forehead, but this was not always adhered to and limbs could be lost as a result - now no tourniquets are applied. There would be a bottle of iodine for infections but this had to be well diluted, as it could burn a wound - again this is no longer used. In these days of widespread 'suing' First Aiders are no longer allowed to administer drugs such as aspirin or paracetamol, unless specifically asked for by the patient. Resuscitation methods have changed over the years: the old 'Eve's rocking' method involved placing the patient on a firm surface, such as a door, and rocking them back and forth; then there was crossing hands and arms on the chest and bringing

them up to expand the chest. Nowadays it tends to be the mouth-to-mouth and/or chest- compression methods.

St. John Ambulance members still attend many events - there might be three duties a month. Some members, although working full-time, put in many hours per year voluntary duty. There used to be seven cinemas in Hounslow - First Aiders could watch the films. At the West End theatres members on duty can watch the show - they might see some shows many times. At the large rugby matches there must be one First Aider for every thousand in attendance. So in a crowd of 80,000, several Brigade divisions supply members for this duty, also for soccer matches, especially Brentford, Chelsea, Queen's Park Rangers and Fulham. Alan has attended garden parties at Buckingham Palace and St. James's and has spoken twice to the Queen and also to other members of the Royal Family, notably to the Queen Mother, when she visited a Hounslow School - she knew all about the work of St. John.

Other events include Trooping the Colour, the London Marathon, State funerals and the Royal Tournament but they are not called upon to attend as many of these events as they used to be. Although all members of the Brigade are still volunteers, St. John now charge for this service, e.g. £400 for an ambulance and two personnel, or £50 for two personnel without an ambulance and this is expensive for, say, a local fete. The organisation is funded by donations and by charging for attending events and running First Aid Courses for employees of firms - but their training courses are more expensive than those run by some other organisations. First Aiders have to attend a 'revalidation' test annually but there are not enough volunteers nowadays. As to their relationship with the Red Cross, this is good but in the past it was the Red Cross who took priority in time of War - in peacetime it tends to be the other way round.

Lady Denman and the WI.: *Carol Harris*. May

The Women's Institute started as a Canadian idea. Adelaide HOODLESS and two farmers, Earl and Janet LEE, set it up in 1897 in Stoney Creek, Ontario, in order to harness the knowledge and power of women in rural areas and it spread quickly throughout Canada. The Government gave them money and women in isolated communities were taught rural crafts, child care, home economics and those aspects of farming usually performed by women, such as poultry keeping. It was very successful.

At the end of the 19th century there were attempts to set it up in Britain, to encourage women in isolated communities to train in animal husbandry, etc., but it did not really take off until the First World War, when women were encouraged to help in producing food. The first branch opened in 1915 in

Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwlllantysiliogogoch, (or Llanfair PG, the longest place name in Britain) in Wales' Run by volunteers, the W.I. spread throughout Wales, then England, where the First branch was at Singleton in Sussex, and later Scotland.

At the start of World War One it was thought the Home Front would function as normal, with perhaps the only signs of the War being flag sellers in the street, but by 1916 the idea of the 'adventure' of joining up had gone and there were no signs of the War ending - it now involved the whole nation. Food prices were going up, there were shortages and people were encouraged to save food.

Senior women in the country were getting involved, including Gertrude (Trudy) DENMAN. She was an experienced fundraiser, one of her campaigns being 'Smokes for Soldiers and Sailors', a charity [approved by the War Office) to supply cigarettes to fighting men - one billion cigarettes were distributed to soldiers in the trenches. The daughter of a successful businessman and brought up in London, she was married in 1902 to a Liberal Peer, Thomas DENMAN. They were part of the Establishment. Shaped by the



Lady Denman

Women's Suffrage Movement, although never actually a suffragette, she was active in the Women's Liberal Party, holding parties at her house. In 1911 she went to Australia, where her husband was Governor-General, and where she was also involved in charity work, although by the start of the War the marriage was not going too well. In 1916, after she returned to Britain, she was invited to become Chairman of the National Federation of Women's Institutes. Before the war there had been 40 W.I.s, by the end of 1917 there were 137. One of their activities was organising local food distribution.

By the end of the War there were 199 Women's Institutes and seven County Federations. Training schools for handicrafts were set up and an exhibition was held at the Horticultural Halls in Westminster - training was central to their activities and instructors had to pass proficiency tests. A journal, now called *WI Life*, was established and the organisation continued to expand throughout the 1920s. Lady DENMAN thought it would be good to have a rousing song for the W.I. members to sing and Grace HADDO, the Vice Chairman, suggested Jerusalem.

In 1929 women got the vote and the W.I. began getting political. One local branch at Hunstanworth, on the border of Northumberland and Co. Durham,

compiled a list of improvements they felt were needed in their village, erg. road improvements, a public telephone, old trees cut down, water to be laid on in all the houses. By 1935, 19,000 red telephone boxes had been installed in rural areas, but even by World War Two, parts of the country were not on the National Grid for electricity and did not have a mains water supply.

In 1935 the W.I. held a massive celebration for King George's Jubilee. They began to have more of a business format for their meetings with a visiting speaker and 'mystery parcels', which were swapped amongst members. They learned such crafts as making a tea cosy from crepe paper and a member at one branch saved the day when a speaker did not turn up by teaching the members how to make a hassock from treacle tins! Meetings were rounded off by songs and games - and *Jerusalem*. Companies now wanted to send speakers to meetings to demonstrate their products.

The Organisation spread across Europe. In 1939 there was a big W.I. meeting in the Albert Hall and when a woman from the German W.I. came up on the stage to speak and performed a Hitler salute, she was booed off the stage (Tony BLAIR was to have a similar reception years later).



W.I. members making jam during the World War II

During the Second World War the W.I. again went to work, e.g. with the 'Produce Guild', which dug up spare land for growing food: they taught such activities as beekeeping, tending livestock and growing vegetables, etc. They also collected house- to-house

For National Savings and they held Christmas parties for evacuees and raised money for the War efforts The Government allocated the W.I. extra sugar for making jam from fruit picking - they had canning machines sent over from America.

The W.I. looked into the experiences of evacuees and produced publications which sparked off public debate about child poverty, out of which grew the Family Allowance (which was replaced by Child Benefit in 1975, when it was paid direct to the mother). There was also a big debate arguing for equal access to education for all emphasising that the standard in rural areas should be of an equal standard to that in towns. They campaigned for equal pay for women: by 1943 women were doing many jobs which had previously been

done by men, why should they not be paid the same? Lady DENMAN was also now in charge of the Women's Land Army, which had been re-established in 1938 to replace agricultural workers who had been called up; the local WI. would be friendly and helpful towards the local Land Girls, some of whom were town girls who had never been in the country. When the War ended, the War Office suggested a commemorative tapestry of the W.I.'s contribution, which is now in the Imperial War Museum.

At the end of the War Lady DENMAN was still President of the National Federation and still turning up to local branches and events but in 1946 she stepped down and in 1949 she resigned from the National Committee. By 1948, seeking a permanent base, the W.I. acquired a Georgian mansion at Marcham, near Abingdon, now in Oxfordshire, and it was renamed Denman College. W.I. branches were invited to send items to embellish the building, which was refurbished by the W.I. members themselves. A residential college providing courses on cookery, craft and lifestyle, it is now open to non-members.

The W.I.'s archives are kept at the Women's Library at the London School of Economics and are open to the public. There is an online catalogue and a searchable index at www.genesis.ac.uk. Records of local WI.s may also be found at County Record offices.

Images: Lady Denman: www.thewi.org.uk Jam making: en.wikipedia.org

Village Treasures: *Christine Diwell*. June

Christine is one of the local Heritage Guides and her June talk covered many of the historic places still to be seen in Hounslow. The London Borough of Hounslow borders the River Thames for eight miles. Its coat of arms include: wings to represent Heston Aerodrome, where Neville CHAMBERLAIN returned with his famous message, "Peace in our Time", wavy lines representing the Thames, and a lion representing Holy Trinity Priory, founded in 1211 (from which time Hounslow started to develop) but dissolved in 1539, The Latin motto translates as, "Let us go forward together". From even earlier in Hounslow's history, in Lampton Park, stands an upright sarsen stone, discovered during gravel extraction; it has been in its present position since 1957.



*Coat of Arms of the London
Borough of Hounslow*

The pretty church of St. Mary the Virgin, East Bedfont, dates from 1150. Outside the door stand two yew trees cut into shapes representing peacocks,

the story behind this being that a prominent businessman proposed, separately, to two local sisters, both of whom rather scornfully turned him down. In retaliation he had the yew trees cut as ‘proud peacocks’; they date from 1705. (See the front cover of WMFHS Journal V0130 No.4, December 2012.) In the graveyard there are a number of odd inscriptions: one says the person died on 31st February, another declares the deceased’s age to be 361 years. Inside the church there is a Norman chancel arch and some 13th century wall paintings, rediscovered in 1865, a reminder that this was the way to get religious messages across to people who could not read and write.

East Bedfont church once stood upon Hounslow Heath, a bleak area which people were afraid to cross because of the numerous highwaymen and footpads who prowled there. In the London Borough of Hounslow Art Collection there is a painting of Claude DUVAL, a notorious highwayman of the 1600s, holding up a coach on the Heath and dancing with a lady passenger who had started playing her flute to show she was not afraid - but he still robbed them. (See WMFHS Journal Vol.32 No.2, June 2014, p34.) Hounslow Heath once covered 14 parishes; now it comprises only 1,000 acres, some of which is soon to be made into a theme park. In the 1990s, £20m, 50,000 trees and 10 tons of grass seed were lavished on Bedfont Lakes Country Park.

In Cranford High Street stands the old village lock-up, dating from the early 1800s, where petty thieves and drunks were held before being brought before the magistrates next mornings. It presently comes under the jurisdiction of the Housing Department! Cranford was once held to be the prettiest village in Middlesex and some grand houses stood in the High Street. A survivor is the 17th century, but much altered, Stansfield House. In Cranford Church (originally St. John the Baptist but rededicated to St. Dunstan in 1312) is an imposing memorial to Sir Roger ASHTON and his family: two wives, four daughters and a young son who died. The tower holds a bell dating



Cranford Lockup

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from 1381: Christine wondered if it rang out after the 1415 victory at Agincourt. In the graveyard is a memorial plaque to comedian Tony HANCOCK and his mother, a local resident, and a local man is declared to be "the worst-used High Constable in England", obviously he was not popular.

St. Leonard's Heston was rebuilt in the 18005, doubling its size. There is a Tudor stoup for Holy water and some pillars are 14th century. A small plaque informs that Sir Joseph BANKS, the explorer-naturalist is buried there. In the graveyard a military gravestone commemorates Private WHITE, who died in 1846 after receiving a typical army punishment of 150 lashes - even after the furore his death caused, the punishment was not abolished, only reduced' In Upper Sutton Lane is the Hermitage, or Thatched House, 15th century with 19th century additions. One of two surviving medieval hall houses in the borough, it suffered a fire about ten years ago and still has not been restored. Upper Sutton Lane leads down to the Great West Road, the 'Golden Mile', where stood the late lamented Firestone Factory, an art deco building built in 1928 - a fine building set back from the road with lawns, but 26 acres of orchards were destroyed to build it. In 1979, because of delays in issuing paperwork declaring it to be a listed building, it was hastily demolished by developers over a weekend. Since then 20th century buildings to be conserved are listed to save them from developers.



Firestone Factory

In Brentford High Street the former Magistrates Court is a fine building, the earliest part of which dates from 1850, the facade and an addition at the back being added in 1890. Behind it are The Butts, a fine array of red brick buildings dating from 1680. The High Street was once part of the only road from London to the West, before the coming of the Great West Road and the M4. The River Thames ran alongside it. Christine showed a painting depicting two bridges, the lower one in the foreground being the ancient medieval bridge, which carried the old road over the River Brent and dating from at least the time of Edward I, when Christians could cross it for free but Jews had to pay a halfpenny. In the distance a steam train is crossing the upper bridge on its way to Brentford Docks, which replaced a canal dating from the time of George III and which ran from Braunceston in Northamptonshire to the Thames - part of the Grand Union Canal. In the 1850s the Great Western Railway proposed a railway, reputedly designed by BRUNEL, although there is no documentary evidence, to join up with the canal. The docks ceased operation in 1964 and are now covered by a housing estate, although a surviving part is a marina.

St. Paul's Church Brentford dates from 1873 but suffered bomb damage in WWII. Remodelled in the 1950s and 1960s to include a church seating 200,

church halls and a restaurant which is open to the public Monday to Friday, it won an award for merging a religious building with space serving everyday needs. Inside the church is a picture by ZOFFANY of the Last Supper, originally commissioned for St. Anne's Church Kew, which refused to accept it, possibly on the grounds that Judas Iscariot looked too much like the church warden. ZOFFANY probably did use local fishermen and other locals as models for the disciples, as he lived at Strand on the Green.

When the Royal Family lived at Kew Palace in the 18th century, aristocrats moved into the area and a number of fine houses were built, especially along Chiswick Mall. In 1934 an architectural review declared the stretch from Hammersmith Bridge to Chiswick Church to be the "two most civilised miles in England". Included in this was Bedford House, where in the 17th century, the second son of the 4th Earl of Bedford lived. In 1945 the house was purchased by the actor Sir Michael REDGRAVE and he and his family lived there for ten years. In Church Street Chiswick is an Elizabethan timber-framed building which for 300 years was an inn but is now a private residence - a door at the front actually leads into a cupboard where unruly drunks were confined.

Chiswick Church nearby is dedicated to St. Nicholas, the patron saint of sailors and fishermen: much of the local economy was based on fishing. The church has a 15th century tower but was largely rebuilt c1882. In the churchyard there are some magnificent tombs, including those of the artists WHISTLER and HOGARTH.

Nearby is Hogarth House, once the country residence of the artist, he called it his "little box by the Thames", where he came in 1749 to get away from



Hogarth House

London. Ironically it is now adjacent to the busy Hogarth Roundabout on the M4. The house underwent restoration in 2011 and is open to the public.

HOGARTH satirised everyday life in London, particularly his next door neighbour, the 3rd Earl of BURLINGTON at Chiswick House, with whom he fell out. In c1725, BURLINGTON built a Palladian Villa, not to live in — he already had a mansion next door — but as a Temple to the Arts to house his art collection and where he entertained such people as Alexander POPE, Jonathan SWIFT and John GAY. (See front cover of WMFHS Journal Vol.32 No. 1, March 2014.) The lake in the grounds was fed by the Bollo Brook and included a cascade which never worked properly. The bridge over

the lake was designed in 1774 by James WYATT Through BURLINGTON's daughter's marriage the house passed to the 4th Duke of DEVONSHIRE, who also used Chiswick House for entertaining. In 1811 the 6th Duke laid out the Italian gardens and a 300 foot conservatory. In the 1920s the estate was put up for sale and a large portion of it, plus Chiswick House, was bought by Middlesex County Council. The house is now owned by the National Trust and the London Borough of Hounslow looks after the park. Lottery money has recently been spent on the house and grounds and the old faulty cascade now works.

Hanworth was once described as being made up almost entirely of nursery gardens providing work to the local population. William WHITELEY, the London department store proprietor, purchased two farms there in 1891. He wanted to grow fruit and see the whole production process through to the making and bottling of jam; the same went for turning pigs into bacon. After searching for advertisements for Whiteleys, Christine discovered that he did not believe in advertising, he felt that his business reputation should be built on word of mouth. WHITELEY was a responsible employer and built dormitories for his seasonal workers and cottages for the more permanent employees - a row of thirteen still survives. He left £1m for the building of almshouses and Whiteley Village still stands at Hersham, near Weybridge, Surrey. WHITELEY had numerous extra-marital affairs. One young man, Horace George RAYNER, became convinced WHITELEY was his true father and after an argument with him, shot him dead. RAYNER was sentenced to death but this was commuted to life imprisonment and he was released in 1919.

St. George's Church Hanworth was built in 1812, designed by Joseph WYATT, who lived in the parish; the spire was added in 1865. The church records mention windows being blown out in explosions from the local gunpowder mills and one gravestone is that of William George LEWCOCK, who died in an explosion in 1887. The last mill closed in 1926 and some local people can still remember gunpowder being transported by horse and cart, the horses being shod with copper to prevent sparks.



Cartoon from Punch

Much of the gunpowder came to the port at Isleworth and in the 1960s barges were still bringing coal to be unloaded there, as well as raw materials for the factories on the Great West Road, Pears Soap was among the products being produced in Isleworth, as it had been for 100 years from the 1860s. A Victorian satirical cartoon published in Punch magazine depicted a tramp writing to the Pears Soap

Company saying, "I used your soap two years ago and have not used any other since", a send-up of the actress Lily LANGTREE, who had been appearing in advertisements for the product. The Pears proprietors liked it so much they used it in their advertising.

Apart from its 14th century tower, All Saints church Isleworth was rebuilt in the 18th century and added to by the Victorians. In 1943, two boys aged nine and eleven burned the church down; it was rebuilt again in the 1960s, designed by Michael BLEE, who also redesigned St. Paul's Brentford. Nearby Ferry House is a 17th century building, replaced in the 18th century and rebuilt again after damage in WWII. The artist J.M.W TURNER lived there for a time. In TURNER's painting The Swan's Nest, in the misty distance can be seen Syon House. On 19th July 2015, celebrations were due to be held to commemorate 600 years of Syon Abbey, with a procession from St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church and an open air service in the grounds.

In 1876 the artist Vincent VAN GOGH lived in Isleworth, teaching scripture and languages at a boys' academy - the house bears a blue plaque. Isleworth is still recognisable today from descriptions VAN GOGH sent in letters to his brother Theo. In nearby Byfield Road, the house at May Villas, lived in by the sculptor Henry George MAY, bears sculptural plaques by him. Amongst several blocks of almshouses in Isleworth are the Elizabeth BUTLER Almshouses, originally designed for poor couples, and Ingrams Almshouses provided accommodation for the poor for 300 years: Sir Thomas INGRAM was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster during the reign of Charles II. In the Thames next to the village, Isleworth Eyot is a Conservation Area looked after by the London Wildlife Trust.

The Isleworth Blue School building in Lower Square dates from 1839, although the school dates back to 1630, established originally for six to eight fatherless maids of the town to be educated and put into service. Boys were included in 1715 and it now has 300 children. Next to the Thames stands Isleworth House, reconstructed in 1833 by the architect Sir Edward BLORE for Lady COOPER, wife of George III's chaplain. By the end of the 1800s it was owned by the Poor Sisters of Nazareth, who purchased it for £11,000. During their ownership it included an orphanage and a residential home. It has now been sold to developers and some of the surrounding buildings have been demolished, but listed buildings such as the orangery and stables have been retained. Luxury apartments are to be built, with some social accommodation.

Images:

Hounslow Coat of Arms: www.ngw.nl

Cranford Lockup: www.hidden-london.com

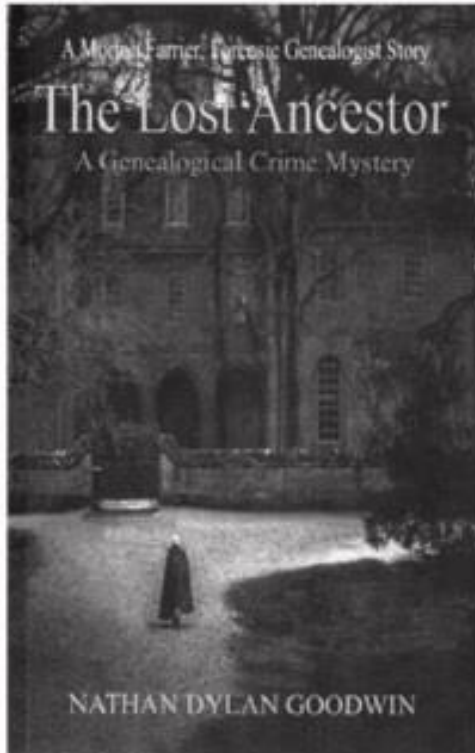
Hogarth House: www.hounslow.info

Pears Soap cartoon: en.wikipedia.org

Firestone Factory: www.englishbuildings.blogspot.com

BOOKSHELF

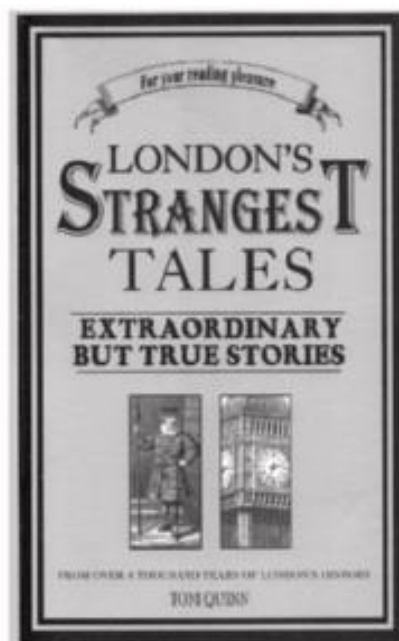
The Lost Ancestor by Nathan Dylan Goodwin (www.nathangoodwin.co.uk 2014) ISBN 987 1500 883492



This is the first time I have reviewed a novel. It is described as “A Genealogical Crime Mystery”. Morton Farrier, a forensic genealogist is employed to solve the mystery of the disappearance of a housemaid from an Edwardian country house in 1911. The narrative switches between telling Mary's story and her disappearance, and Morton being pursued by those who are bent on his not discovering the truth. He follows methods which will be familiar to all family historians, and using data which may be new to some. This is a good detective story and the genealogical threads by which it is solved add to the enjoyment. As an avid reader of detective novels I enjoyed this novel with a twist. Self published, it is available through the author's website or through Amazon.

London's Strangest Tales by Tom Quinn (Portico, 2008) ISBN 978 1 86105 9765 £6.99

“Extraordinary but True Stories” it says on the cover, and that is what it is. Taken from over a thousand years of London's history, these tales of no more than one or two pages long describe a plethora of trivia about London from why St. Paul's in Covent Garden was built the wrong way round, through a Flood in 1736 which meant that parts of Knightsbridge and Belgravia were under water for several weeks giving Thames Boatmen an opportunity to take sightseers to Hyde Park by boat, to Bismark sleeping off a drunken stupor on a bench on the Embankment in 1871! Great fun to dip into and to learn all kinds of things about London that you did not know.



WORLD WIDE WEB

A selection of new databases that have come online.

- New at Ancestry: parish registers for Bexley, Kent, 1558-1935; Army muster books and pay lists from the late 18th and the 19th centuries (this includes those who fought at Waterloo) from The National Archives (TNA), class WO12; records from the Brookwood Mental Hospital in Woking and the Holloway Sanatorium, Egham; more World War One War Diaries; apprenticeship indentures and alehouse licences from the West Yorkshire Archive Service.
www.ancestry.co.uk
- Canadian records of many kinds can be seen on the Library and Archives of Canada website.
www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/Pages/home.aspx
- The Commonwealth War Graves Commission released in August the 'Second World War Casualty Archive Documents', to coincide with the 70th anniversary of Victory in Japan (VJ) Day. Details include personal headstone inscriptions, date of death, rank, and regiment.
www.cwgc.org
- New records at Deceased Online include those from cemeteries and crematoria in the West Midlands.
www.deceasedonline.com
- Records of immigration to England between 1330 and 1550, held in TNA can be accessed through:
www.englishimmigrants.com
- Among the new lists digitized by Find My Past are records from TNA of those who passed through the criminal justice system, 1770-1935; the "Hue 81 Cry Index" 1797-1910 from *The Police Gazette*; Naval crew lists 1861-1913; new parish registers include baptisms and burials from Derbyshire, North West Kent and Nottingham; Quaker marriages and burials; births, marriages and death indexes from Australia's Northern Territory; Billion Graves Indexes for England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Australia and New Zealand; Apprentice Registers 1710-1913; workhouse records from St. George the Martyr, Southwark and the Dublin workhouses; 16 new regions in the National School Registers collection; Prisoner of War records for 1914-1920.
www.findmypast.co.uk

- The Knowles Collection is a free online Jewish genealogy database linking Jewish families from all over the world. It can be accessed at www.familysearch.org

- Records of more than 60,000 railway employees 1905-1965 are available at the Genealogist; more historic tithe maps from TNA are now online, bringing the total number of counties of England that can be accessed to 10.
www.thegenealogist.co.uk

- Launched by the Imperial War Museum, Lives of the First World War is a permanent digital memorial. Recently added is the Pearce Register, which lists more than 16,500 records of conscientious objectors from the First World War. Dr. Cyril Pearce spent 20 years compiling his database, using documents, letters, images, tribunal records and diaries. They include the details of men who refused to fight due to religious, ethical, political or social reasons.
www.livesofthefirstworldwar.org

- Nine months after being removed for security reasons, the civil registration indexes for the Republic of Ireland are back online, they include birth records 100 years old, marriages within the past 75 years and deaths within the past 50 years.
www.irishgenealogy.ie

- More Irish records, this time from Northern Ireland. Their entire collection of Catholic parish registers held by the National Library of Ireland, are now available free online via a new website. They are images taken from microfilms and not indexed, but indexes are widely available at local family history centres.
www.nli.ie

- Registration Cards for those who lived through the Nazi occupation of Jersey are now online and are searchable by name. They can be found on:
www.catalogue.jerseyheritage.org

- Did you know that New Zealand service records for the First World War can be accessed for free on:
www.archives.govt.nz/world-war-one

Digitisation of GRO Registers: recent amendments to the appropriate Acts of Parliament mean that it is possible that Birth and Death Registers, which have already been digitised by the ‘Digitisation of Vital Events Project’, could be made available relatively quickly online but the Marriage Registers are yet to be tackled. However, the outlook is promising.

GRAVE CERTIFICATE

I have been sent the Certificate shown below. It appears to show the purchase of a grave in the burial ground of Ealing by Mr. Charles REECE, 6 St. Johns Road, West Ealing. It measures 6¾ X 8 inches and is printed on very high grade paper simulating parchment.

If Charles REECE appears in your family and you would like to have this very unusual receipt, please contact me and I would be happy to forward it on to you. My address and contact details are inside the front cover.

No. **1472** Grave Register No. 1217


BURIAL BOARD for the PARISHES of EALING & OLD BRENTFORD.

By Virtue of the powers conferred on Burial Boards constituted under the Act of Parliament 16 & 17 Victoria, cap. 134, and the other Acts incorporated therewith, to grant exclusive Rights of Burial, ~~THE~~ THE BURIAL BOARD for the Parishes of EALING AND OLD BRENTFORD, in the County of MIDDLESEX, in consideration of the sum of

Two Pounds,

Two Shillings, and — Pence,

to us paid by M^r Charles Reece
6, St Johns Road, West Ealing



We hereby Grant unto the said Charles Reece his heirs and successors, the exclusive Right of Burial in the Grave Space marked 63B in Section F in the Consecrated portion of the Ground at the CEMETERY, situate at EALING aforesaid, being part of the Ground provided by the said Burial Board, To hold the same to the said Charles Reece 6 St Johns Road West Ealing his heirs and successors, for the purpose of Burial only, subject to the regulations now in force or which may hereafter be issued, with regard to Interments in the said Cemetery, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, or by the said Burial Board, or any other competent authority.

Given under our Hands and the Seal of the said Burial Board, this First day of November One Thousand eight Hundred & nine by recd.

Edw. Langhorne
George Mann
A. W. Tidy
Henry J. Howells Clerk to the Board.

Members of the said Burial Board.

PRINTED BY: S. & J. W. & Co., Stationers, 5, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4, LONDON, E.C. 4.

HELP!

QUERTERMOUS and variations

I have had a query from Skipper BENNETT, who is trying to discover the ancestry in England of his Grandfather, whose paternal ancestors arrived on the Eastern Shore of Maryland in the late 1600s, He has found evidence of the name, and its variants QUERTERMAN, QUARTERMAN, QUARTER-MAIER, etc. in both England and Ireland. Logically he believes they may have come from London but he has no proof of this, although the name appears in the London area in the 1700s and 1800s. If anyone can help him please contact:

Skipper Bennett on *kebennett@comcast.net*

Image of West Middlesex

Jack Morath has written to tell me that his ancestors lived in Fulham, Hammersmith, Kensington and Chelsea and to complete some gaps in his Family History binders he would like some help in obtaining pictures or information on the following streets:

Warwick Road, Kensington, 1850s.
Hammersmith Gate, Hammersmith/Fulham, 1860s
Shaftesbury Cottages, Brompton, 1860s,
Vale Place, Lower Hammersmith Gate, 1860s.
Hammersmith Road, 1870s.
Fenelon Road, Brompton, 1870s

Jack would also like some information about any VE Day celebrations in the Cranford/Harlington area, also does anyone have any information about the Home Guard, to which his father belonged, in the Harlington area?

If anyone can help him, please contact him on:

jackmorath007@aol.com

National Registration Identity Card

John Taylor recently purchased some WWII magazines from a car boot sale and inside one was a National Registration Identity Card, date stamped ZZ June 1943, issued to an Abraham VAN LIER, living at 89 Sherwood Avenue Greenford, Middlesex. The number of the card is BCKP 157:2. If anyone has any knowledge of this person, or if anyone is researching this name, John would like to forward the card to them. Please contact him on:

johnt25@hotmail.co.uk

MISCELLANY



East Surrey Family History Society has invited members of the West Middlesex Family History Society to attend their meetings. They have five venues: Richmond, Southwark, Sutton, Croydon and Lingfield and all the details can be found on their website, together with a list of the monthly talks at each location. There is very limited parking at these venues but all are close to railway stations and public car parks. No charge will be made to visitors, apart from a donation for tea or coffee.

If any WMFHS members would like to attend any of these meetings, please contact the Group Chairman or Secretary to ensure that there will be room for you and to secure a place at the meeting.

www.eastsurreyfhhs.org.uk/meetings.htm

Hammersmith and Fulham Archives This archive has now moved to the



Hammersmith Library,
Shepherds Bush Road,
Hammersmith, W6 7AT Tel:
020 8753 3850. It is open on
Mondays and Tuesdays from
10am-5pm. This has
happened with no publicity,
so remember it is always
wise to check the up-to-date
opening times when
planning to visit a Record
Office.

Birmingham Library The magnificent new library in Birmingham is facing funding cuts, despite the fact that it attracted nearly 2.5 million visitors in 2014. Opening hours will be reduced and nearly 100 staff face redundancy.

New College, Worcester was founded in 1866 as The College For the Blind Sons of Gentlemen. The Former Students Association is collecting memories that people might have of the College, information about teachers and other members of staff and any information from those whose ancestors attended the College as they prepare to celebrate their 150th anniversary next year.

Contact David Scott, 38 Brocks Hill Drive, Oadby LE2 5RD, email:
david972scott@btinternet.com or telephone 0116 271 5847

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.

C273 Mr. Tony Callis, 10 Colin Wild Place, Glenfield 0629, Auckland, New Zealand. tcallis@vodafone.co.nz

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 any date or any place is of interest. When writing, rather than emailing members about entries in this section, please remember to include an SAE. We would urge all those who receive enquires to reply even if there is no connection with your research.

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
CALLIS	17-18C	Heston	MDX	C273

We have received notice of the death of the following members and extend our condolences to their families.

Stanley KNIGHT

who was a regular at our monthly meetings.

Anthony J. (Tony) SIMPSON

a long-time member who had served on the Committee as Treasurer.

Edward (Ted) DUNSTALL

former Committee member, collector and keeper of the War Memorial data.

INDEXES HELD BY MEMBERS

These indexes are intended as aids to research in the West Middlesex area. For Society members look-ups are free (please quote membership number), unless otherwise stated. For non-members there is a fee of £5. Please note that all enquirers must supply a SAE if a reply is required by post. If an email address is given, holders of the Index are happy to receive enquiries by email. Unless stated otherwise, cheques should be made payable to the holder of the index, not the WMFHS.

WEST MIDDLESEX FHS INDEXES

Roland Bostock bostocr@blueyonder.co.uk

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.

Richard Chapman, Golden Manor, Darby Gardens, Sunbury-on-Thames, TI/V16 51W chapmanrg@f2s.com. Cheques to West Middlesex FHS.

Marriage Index. Pre 1837 marriages in West Middlesex with partial coverage elsewhere in the county. Please supply places/ dates/ surname variants if known.

West Middlesex Settlement Records. Chelsea, Ealing, Feltham, Friern Barnet, Fulham, Hammersmith, Hanwell, New Brentford, Staines, Uxbridge.

Mrs. Wendy Mott, Z4 Addison Avenue, Hounslow, TW3 4AP wendymott@btinternet. Com

West Middlesex Strays. People from or born in our area, found in another area.

Mrs. Bridget Purr, 8 Sandleford Lane, Greenham, Thatcham, RG19 8XW

West Middlesex War Memorials. Substantial name-list material, consisting of public, churches', schools' and companies' memorials, etc. for WWI, 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.

PARISH RECORDS

Mrs. Margaret Cunnew, Z5 Selkirk Road, Twickenham, TW2 6PS

Chiswick Parish Registers, St. Nicholas. Baptisms, marriages, burials 1813-1901.

Chiswick, 1801 Census

Ealing Parish Registers, St. Mary. Baptisms 1779-1868, marriages 1797-1857, burials 1813-1868.

Hanwell Parish Registers, St. Mary. Baptisms, marriages, burials, 1813-1855.

New Brentford Parish Registers, St. Lawrence. Baptisms, marriages, burials, 1802-1837.

Old Brentford Parish Registers, St. George. Baptisms 1828-1881, marriages 1837-1881, burials 1828-1852.

Mrs. Wendy Mott, 24 Addison Avenue, Hounslow, TW3 4AP wendyrnott@btinternet.com

Harmondsworth Parish Registers. Baptisms, marriages, burials, 1670-1837.

*Mr. P Sherwood, 5 Victoria Lane, Harlington, Middlesex, UB3 5EW
psherwood@waitrose.com*

Harlington Parish Registers. Baptisms, marriages, burials, 1540-1850.

*Mrs. M. Sibley, 13 Blossom Way, West Drayton, Middlesex UB7 9HF.
mavikensib@aol.com*

For more than 3 names, please write for an estimate of charge.

Hayes Parish Registers, St. Mary. Baptisms, marriages, burials, 1557-1840

Hillingdon Parish Registers. Baptisms 1559-1909, marriages 1559-1910, burials 1559-1948 (churchyard) and 1867-1903 (cemetery).

Isleworth Parish Registers, All Saints. Baptisms 1566-1919- marriages 1566-1927, burials 1566-1942.

Isleworth Register of Baptisms: Brentford Union Workhouse, Mission Church, Wesleyan Methodist Church, extracts from Register of Baptisms.

*Ms. Carol Sweetland, 36 Diamedes Avenue, Stanwell, Staines, TW19 7JB
carol.sweetlancl@btinternet.com*

Stanwell Parish Registers. Baptisms 1632-1906, marriages 1632-1926, burials 1632-1906. Also available on FreeREG. Name database 1632-1906.

MISCELLANEOUS INDEXES

Mr. A. Rice, 46 Park Way, Feltham, TW14 9DJ. secretary@feltham-history.org.uk

Feltham Index. An expanding collection of transcripts and indexes relating to the parish of Feltham. Donations welcome, payable to Feltham History Group.

*Mr. Paul Barnfield, 258 Hanworth Road, Hounslow, TW3 3TY
paulbarnfield@hotmail.co.uk*

Hampton Wick. Records of this village collected over 40 years of research.

Mrs. M. Sibley, 13 Blossom Way, West Drayton, Middx, UB7 9HF mavikensib@aol.com

Newspaper Index. Births, marriages and deaths, court cases, accidents, etc. taken from local newspapers 1894-1925.

Mr. Brian Page, 121 Shenley Avenue, Ruislip, HA4 6BU, brian729@blueyonder.co.uk

1641-2 Protestation Returns of Middlesex. This has been indexed. You will secure a printout, which includes variants. Cheques made payable to West Middlesex FHS.

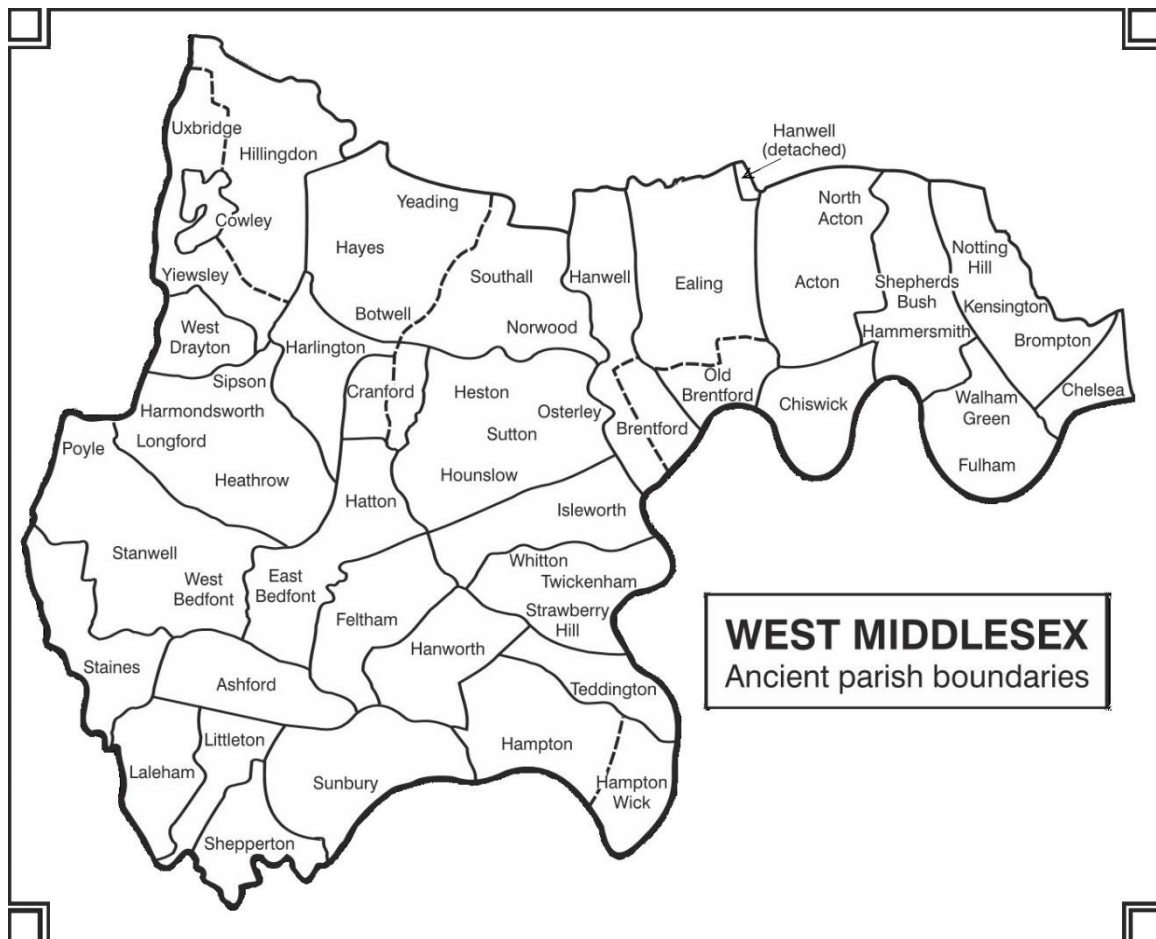
Miss Valerie Walker, 32 Cunnington Street, Chiswick, London, W4 5EN

G.R.O. Certificates. A number of original GRO birth, marriage and death certificates have been kindly donated to the Society by members and are available for purchase at a cost of £3.50 per certificate. Cheques should be made payable to West Middlesex FHS. Please include a sae.

St. Mary's Church, Stanwell

Parts of St. Mary's date to the 12th century, it has Norman and Gothic elements and the spire is 14th century. It is Grade I listed.

Inside is a memorial to the KNYVETT family, who bought Staines Manor. Thomas KNYVETT, 1st Baron Knyvett, played his part in the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot. He had been ordered to search the cellars of the Houses of Parliament where he found Guy FAWKES, who was arrested as he was leaving shortly after midnight. Inside, the barrels of gunpowder were discovered hidden under piles of firewood and coal. The elaborate monument to the family depicts life sized kneeling figures in coloured marble. It was designed by Nicholas STONE, who also designed John DONNE's tomb in St. Paul's Cathedral.



**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 Pat Candler, 57 The Vale, Feltham, Middlesex, TW14 0JZ