



WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL

VOL 34 No.3

September 2016



Tudor Court, Castle Way, Hanworth



ISSN 01452-517X

WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Joint Presidents

Rob and Bridget Purr

Executive Committee

Chairman	Kirsty Gray 3 Wintergreen, Calne, Wiltshire, SN11 0RS chairman@west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk
Vice Chairman	Brian Page 121 Shenley Avenue, Ruislip, Middlesex, HA4 6BU
Secretary	Roland Bostock Flat 8, 167 Park Road, Teddington, Middlesex, TW11 0BP secretary@west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk
Treasurer	Muriel Sprott 1 Camellia Place, Whitton, Twickenham, Middlesex, TW2 7HZ treasurer@west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk
Membership Secretary	Patricia Candler 57 The Vale, Feltham, Middlesex, TW14 0JZ membership@west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk
Bookstall Manager	Margaret Cunnew 25 Selkirk Road, Twickenham, Middlesex, TW2 6PS bookstall@west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk
Projects Co-ordinator	Brian Page
Society Archivist	Yvonne Masson
Webmaster	Roland Bostock webmaster@west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk
Committee Members	Ann Greene Joan Scrivener
Post Holders not on the Executive Committee	
Editor	Bridget Purr 8 Sandleford Lane, Greenham, Thatcham, Berkshire, RG19 8XW editor@west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk
Programme Co-ordinator	Kay Dudman 119 Coldershaw Road, Ealing, London, W13 9DU
Examiner	Vacant
Society Website	www.west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk
Subscriptions	All categories: £12 per annum
Subscription year	1 January to 31 December

If you wish to contact any of the above people, please use the postal or email address shown. In all correspondence please mark your envelope WMFHS in the upper left-hand corner; if a reply is needed, a SAE must be enclosed. Members are asked to note that receipts are only sent by request, if return postage is included.

Contents

1939 Register	13
A Criminal Ancestor	12
Bookshelf	28
Family History Fairs	31
Future Meetings	2
Indexes Held by Members	32
Letters to the Editor	30
Mary Bickle	16
Miscellany	14
Monthly Talks	18
More on Joseph and Annie Passmore	4
New Members	30
News From the Archives	17
Surname Interests	30
The Lost Gravestones of Holy Trinity Church	8
WMFHS News	3
World Wide Web	29

© West Middlesex Family History Society and contributors 2015

No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form or by any means without permission. Articles in this journal do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Editor and the Executive Committee. The Society cannot vouch for the accuracy of offers of services or goods that may appear.

All articles and other items for the Journal should be sent to:

Mrs. Bridget Purr
 8 Sandeiford Lane, Greenham, Thatcham,
 Berkshire, RG19 8XW

Exchange journals from other societies should be sent to:

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

Queries concerning non-delivery or faulty copies of this journal should be sent to:
 Patricia Candler, 57 The Vale, Feltham, Middlesex, TW14 0JZ

FUTURE MEETINGS



The following talks have been arranged:

15 Sep Otto and the Margarine Factory

Peter Hounsell

20 Oct Convict Transport

Ian Waller

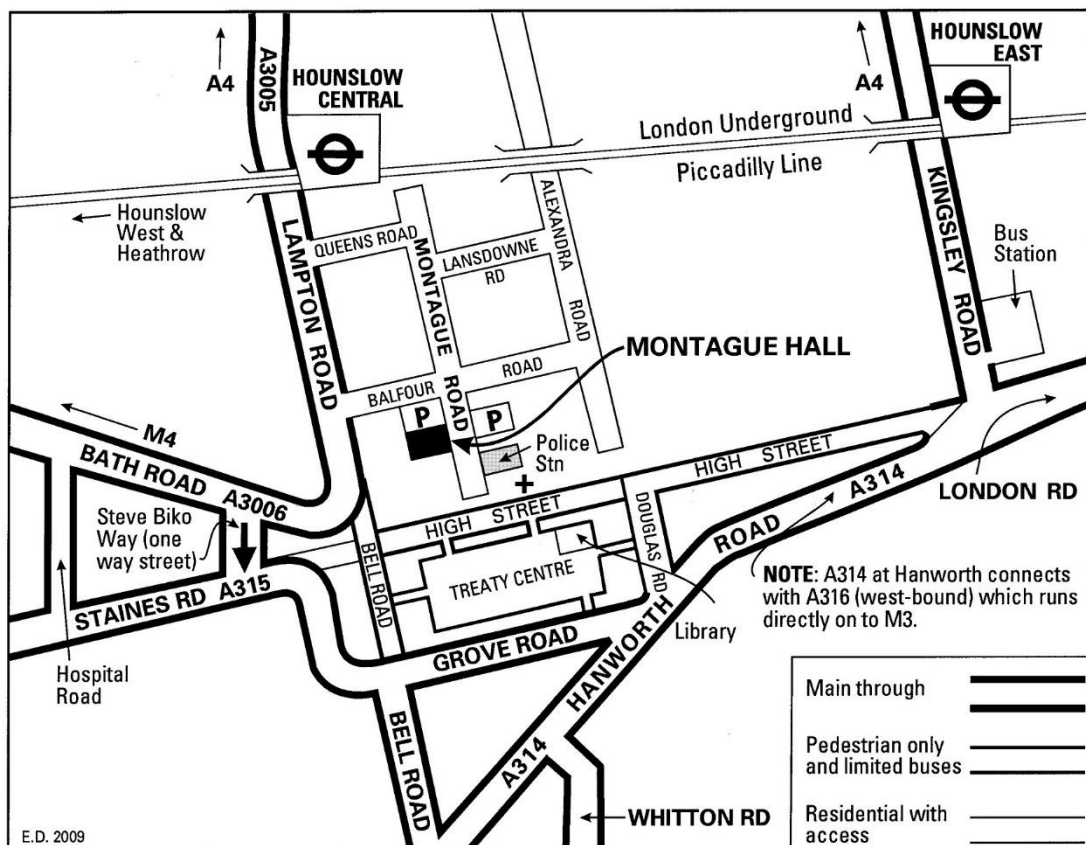
17 Nov War Memorials of the Great War within the
Borough of Hounslow

David Bright

15 Dec Christmas on the Home Front 1939-45
plus Christmas Social

Mike Brown

Our meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month at Montague Hall, Montague Road, Hounslow, TW3 1LD, and doors open at 7.15pm. Parking is available adjacent to the Hall. 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.



Last dates of submission for articles for printing in the subsequent Journal are:

7th January 7th April 7th July 7th October

WMFHS NEWS



Important news of a discount

The Society has recently signed a new agreement relating to our provision of data to Find My Past. The important news for members is that we are now entitled to a 15% discount on all new subscriptions made to Find My Past. When taking out a new subscription all you have to do is to enter the discount code of FFHS2016 (valid to the end of 2016).

Do please see our website Members Area for the latest news on discounts. It is very likely that an even higher discount will be available shortly. News of discounts is also sent by email to all members who have provided the Membership Secretary with their email address. This is the sure way to receive the latest information on discounts.

Email addresses

In order that you may be kept up-to-date with what is happening in the Society, please ensure that you inform the Membership Secretary if you change your email address.

Minutes of Committee Meetings

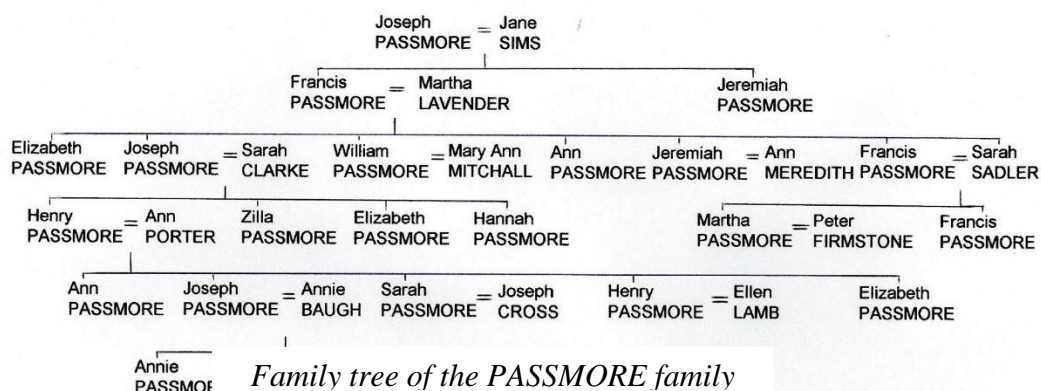
The Committee has agreed to publish online the Minutes of their meetings. Those for May 2016 are now on the Society's website and can be accessed, through the Members Area. This is all part of our newly agreed open governance. It may seem very easy to access them, but they are protected by the Members password.

www.west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk/content/WMMembers.aspx

Following my vain attempts to discover why Joseph and Annie PASSMORE left their daughter Annie to be brought up by Joseph's brother Henry and his wife Ellen, I decided I would try and flesh out the PASSMORE family a bit more for my cousin, John PENN. By use of the birth, marriage and death records on the website FindMyPast.com, the IGI records on the Mormon FamilySearch site and the census data, I traced Joseph PASSMORE's family back to Joseph PASSMORE and Jane SIMS, who were married on 6th November 1766, in Wombourne, Staffordshire.

Joseph and Jane had three sons: Francis christened on 5th July 1767 in Wombourne, Jeremiah christened on 27th March 1771 in Trysull, Staffordshire, and Edward born 28th March 1784, and christened on 12th April 1874, in Wombourne. I could find out nothing further regarding Jeremiah but Edward married Nancy RISKER on 20th June 1808, in Wombourne, St. Benedict, and had a large family.

Francis married Martha LAVENDER on 5th September 1803, in Wombourne and also had a large family, as shown in the family tree. All of the children




married but the two who were of most interest to me were Joseph, who married Sarah CLARKE on 28th December 1828, in Dudley, Worcestershire and Francis, who married Sarah SADLER on 24th September 1848, in Wombourne.

Francis's daughter Martha married Peter FIRMSTONE on 18th April 1869, in Brierley Hill, Staffordshire and they emigrated to America in 1880. They had eleven children, some of whom were born in England and the later ones born in America. By the 1900 US census, sadly three had died. Peter was a miner in 1900 but by 1910 he was just a labourer in the coal-yard, no doubt being too old for strenuous mining at the age of 60. He gave his occupation there as a day labourer, whereas in 1881 in England he had been a forge blacksmith.

could not find her anywhere. She was too young to have married, so perhaps she had died? There was no trace of a death for Catherine, Katherine, Kate or Katie PASSMORE anywhere in the country in the decade between the two censuses.

Perhaps she and Annie had followed Joseph to America after the death of Harold? I found a 17 year old Katie PASSMORE travelling on the *Etruria*, which sailed out of Liverpool for New York on 17th August 1901, but if she were travelling on the *Etruria*, she should have shown up on the 1901 census, since the ship sailed after the census was taken in March. I could find no trace of Annie on any ship. What a brave step for a 17 year old to travel to America in 1901, apparently on her own. Perhaps she had decided to find her father? Perhaps her visit precipitated his return home? Who can know?

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH



GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE
Application Number 7270287-1

REGISTRATION DISTRICT **WOLVERHAMPTON**

1884 BIRTH in the Sub-district of **Wombourne** in the County of **Stafford**

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	When and where born	Name, if any	Sex	Name and surname of father	Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	Occupation of father	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
88	Thirfford March 1884 at 9-10, A.M. Wombourne 16. 2. 20	Catherine	Girl	Joseph Passmore	Annie Passmore formerly Baugh	Blacksmith	Joseph Passmore Father Somerton Wombourne	Eightth May 1884	Edward Cortwright Registrar	

Birth Certificate for Catherine Passmore

Finally the certificates arrived from the GRO and, sure enough, Catherine was a second daughter born to Joseph and Annie, now Ann. Unfortunately, Harold was not their son, but the child of Joseph's brother Henry, so that spoilt my theory of Annie dying in childbirth, especially since I had been unable to find any trace of her death.

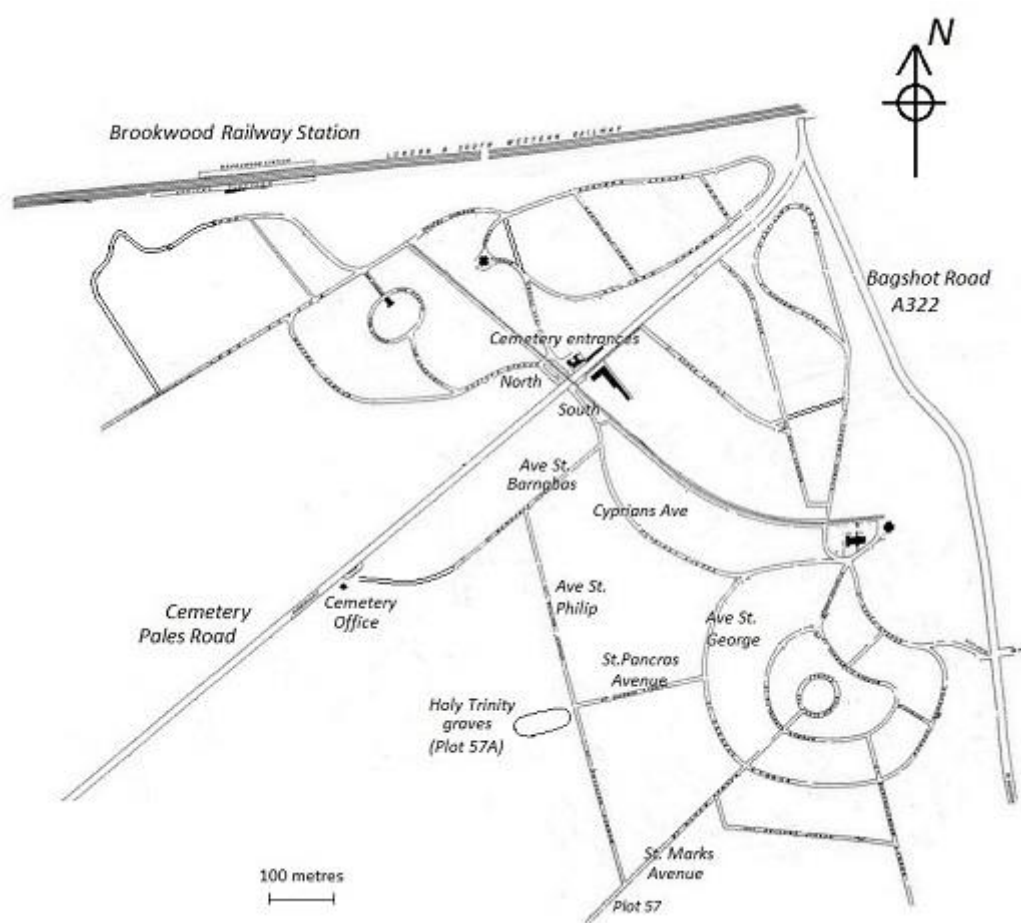
So now we knew that Joseph had deserted not just one daughter, but two, although we were no nearer to knowing why than before. Did Annie leave him for someone else? Did she suffer from post-partum blues and was unable to cope? I fear that we shall never know the true answer but I shall keep searching!

THE LOST GRAVESTONES OF HOLY TRINITY, HOUNSLOW

Roland Bostock

The story starts in tragedy with two young schoolboys, one aged 12 and the other 13. It was in 1943, that they started their short reign of destruction in West London. They had found that churches were easy to break into and easy to set alight. On the 28th May they tragically succeeded in burning down All Saints Church at Isleworth. The very next day they started a fire at Broadway Baptist Church in Hounslow, which fortunately was extinguished before it took hold. Then on the afternoon of the 1st June, they succeeded in setting alight and completely destroying Holy Trinity Church at Hounslow. The next day the boys were preparing to burn down St. Edmunds Church in Whitton, but fortunately this time they were caught in suspicious circumstances and their days of arson were brought to an end.

However, at the Parish of Holy Trinity the situation was very dire. The Parish lacked the necessary funds to think about rebuilding their church in the short term and erected a temporary place of worship while plans to raise funds to rebuild their church took shape. The only solution to be found was to clear their graveyard of its burials and to sell the land for development.



Map of Brookwood Cemetery

Hence in 1960 the graves at Holy Trinity were exhumed and the remains were despatched to Brookwood Cemetery in Surrey for reburial. Following the usual procedure a list of all the buried was produced at this time: 483 names with dates of death, grouped by grave, from 223 graves. This list found its way to Hounslow Library. Using the proceeds from the land sale, the new Church of Holy Trinity was built and was consecrated in 1963.

In the 1980s and 1990s, with Wendy MOTT leading the initiative, our Society was very active in collecting the Memorial Inscriptions from all our older churches and it was in 1990 that Holy Trinity Hounslow came under review. Wendy visited Hounslow Library and not only found the list prepared in 1960, but also learned that the graves were said to be relocated to Brookwood to an area known as Plot 57.

So the first expedition to Brookwood took place. Wendy and team, map in one hand and the list of names in the other, went searching for Plot 57. I am sure they found Plot 57 but they did not find the graves. They asked the Cemetery Office for help but beyond confirming that their map was accurate, the Cemetery Office could not help them with any more information.

Move forward to August 2006 and Wendy felt the urge for one last try at Brookwood. This time, with map and list, she went accompanied by Eileen SMALL and Valerie WALKER. Again they asked for help at the Cemetery Office but all they received were clear directions on how to find Plot 57 and



Eileen Small and Wendy Mott at Brookwood

again the search for graves with names matching those on the list proved fruitless. Perhaps the remains had been buried but the gravestones had not, in fact, gone to Brookwood. They did not find the graves but Valerie took this rather lovely photo of Eileen and Wendy standing somewhere in Plot 57, on that fine day in August 2006.

This year, 2016, something new happened. Brookwood has its own Brookwood Cemetery Society, a voluntary group dedicated to the preservation, history and appreciation of Brookwood Cemetery, and they were checking out the origins of the graves in various parts of the cemetery. Arising

from this exercise one of the members, Margaret HOBBS, started checking out the area known as Plot 57A and she started making the connection from the gravestones she found there back to Holy Trinity, Hounslow and thence to our Family History Society, as possibly being able to help identify the origin of these stones.

I received an email from Margaret on 10th March, asking if I had the list of names of the remains which had been transferred from Holy Trinity. At the time I certainly did not even know of the list. I checked with our library but we had no list there. I knew that if anyone had such a list it would be Wendy and so I was in touch with Wendy, who quickly found the list and passed it on. After some conferring with our Projects Manager Brian PAGE, it was agreed that we should pass on this list of names to Margaret HOBBS and find out more about what had been found at Brookwood.

Soon I was visiting Brookwood Cemetery for my first time in my own quest to locate these graves. I knew now that the graves were located at Plot 57A and Brookwood provided a map of their cemetery marking out the plots. The map showed Plot 57 but not Plot 57A. Surely this was not a big problem. I searched for a while around Plot 57 but I was not making headway so now it was my turn to call at the Cemetery Office and ask for some help. There I met Site Manager, Diane HOLLIDAY, who could not have been more helpful. Diane led me directly to where the graves were located.

It was soon easy to see why originally the graves had been hard to locate. Not only is Plot 57A some 300 metres distant from Plot 57 but, at first sight, you do not see any graves at all. Plot 57A appears to be a copse of silver birches, with rhododendrons growing beneath.

On closer inspection, of course, the graves can be seen; but there are no standing headstones, they have all been laid flat. One can only speculate as to



Plot 57A

why. Most of the stones are now damaged in some way, so health and safety may have come into it but I imagine that it was simply a faster and cheaper way than erecting the stones upright. Further evidence of running short on time and funds is that at one end of the plot, near St. Philips Avenue, are a considerable number of disorganised stones that seem to have been left over after the main set of reburials was done.

I always enjoy the challenge of reading the stones. Here it was the usual mix of straight-forward, challenging and downright impossible. By the end of it, almost every stone had been identified against the original list from Wendy but there remained 77 groups of names on the list unaccounted for. Could there have been a common burial pit for the unidentified remains? Maybe, but there was no sign of such a thing.

The inscriptions having been captured and the layout completed to show where each inscription could be found, the final stage was to create the usual MI document: one for the church, one for Brookwood and one for our library. This was followed up by a bit more indexing and the MIs were then added to all the rest to be submitted to Find My Past, where they should, by now, be searchable by all with a Find My Past subscription. Hopefully someone researching their ancestors from Hounslow will meet up with the relevant memorial inscription and then discover that it is not Hounslow where their ancestor lies buried but in the rural tranquillity of Brookwood Cemetery.

The story has not ended yet. The jumble of stones at one end of the site provides a certain atmosphere to the location but Cemetery management have plans to regroup the stones to form a circle and create a Garden of Remembrance there, in respect for the Hounslow parishioners now buried nearby. A group called 'Barnabas Fresh Start' will be undertaking this work.



The disorganised stones

I am a PhD student with the University of Sheffield. I am reaching out to genealogists and family historians worldwide who have discovered ancestors in records of the criminal justice system to ask them to fill in a short anonymous survey, or participate in an interview.

Are you descended from convict ancestors transported far from home, or did your Uncle John end up in court for squabbling with the neighbours? If your ancestor was a hardened criminal, a victim of a miscarriage of justice, a political prisoner, or in court for not paying their dog licence, my new study is looking to hear from you. Criminals in the family have always fascinated family historians and it seems more of us are discovering more of them all the time. The digitisation of the records of the criminal justice system and newspapers are bringing to light a side of our ancestors that previously may have been kept secret.

The crimes themselves range from the minor, even amusing, to the serious and tragic: from a few cows wandering unsupervised along a country lane resulting in an appearance at the Petty Sessions Court and a 2s. fine, to a young girl stealing some lace and being transported for seven years to Australia, a sentence which really meant a lifetime exiled from her native land; a young boy imprisoned for vagrancy; a rebel; a highwayman; a murderer.

The documents which record their crimes often have amazingly rich details not found in birth, marriage or even census records. From prison registers we can get physical descriptions of someone who lived long before the invention of photography. We can learn their height, weight, eye and hair colour and any distinguishing scars or features such as tattoos. From newspaper accounts of trials we hear their voices as they give evidence.

How do we feel when we come across an ancestor who broke the law? How do they shape how we view our family's history: is a criminal ancestor someone to be ashamed of, to celebrate, or part of a larger story? What do their crimes and punishments they received tell us about them as people and about the time and society they lived in? You can help provide the answers.

My own family history includes, among others, one ancestor aged 18 imprisoned in 1821 for 13 days on suspicion of stealing a frame saw (the same ancestor was fined for excise duty evasion to the tune of £12.10s. in 1838) and another who was fined 2s. at the Petty Sessions Court on the 24th December 1855, for driving a horse and cart with no reins. I am based in Dublin and studying for my PhD part-time as part of the Digital Panopticon project, www.digitalpanopticon.org. My short, anonymous online survey can be found here: <http://acriminalrecord.org/surveys>. Please contact me.

This is a report by Muriel Sprott on the presentation by Myko CLELLAND, the Find My Past Partnership and Outreach Manager, given to the Richmond Branch of the East Surrey Family History Society on 9th January, 2016.

It is believed that the 1939 Register is very complete because it was used to ensure that identity cards and ration books were issued to all entitled persons. Certainly it is understood that, at first, some families did not give details of sons in their late teens, but they were quickly added when it was realised that these young men would not receive ration books.

The Register was manually updated by the NHS until 1991. Where people changed their names, or died, these entries were recorded at the date when the event was reported to the NHS, not the date on which the event occurred. Death entries are identified by the code letter D.

The original Register includes 41 million names, which had been entered on to 1.2 million pages of data. Searches of the register are free, but to view all the details it is necessary to pay. Details of the fees payable are on the Find My Past website. Those of us fortunate enough to live near The National Archives (TNA) at Kew can see the detailed records free of charge.

Whilst there are no places of birth shown, the full dates of birth are shown, as are full descriptions of the occupations of members of the household. People in hospitals, asylums and prisons are listed in full. Some of the identifying codes are: O=officer; V=visitor; I=inmate; P=patient.

People who were born less than 100 years ago, and whose death cannot be verified, are blacked out. If the family can supply proof of death, the record can be opened. [In my case, my aunt, who emigrated to Australia in the 1960s, is blacked out, even though she has died. FMP has no way of identifying deaths which occurred outside the UK.]

The information from the Register is supplemented by maps, statistical data, photographs, newspaper articles and additional contextual notes.

It is possible to search using as much, or as little, data as you have. So if you are searching a very common name, it will reduce the number of matches if you are able to enter a full date of birth. Myko gave an example of an MP who was unable to find her ancestor. They just typed in the forename and date of birth, found what obviously was the ancestor, and discovered that the surname was obliterated by a large ink blot.

Because national identity cards were not phased out until 1952, those of us born between 1939 and 1952 were added to the register, but those records are not publicly available.

MISCELLANY

There are appeals for various projects wanting input from family historians. Here are some of them. Can you help?

The Battle of Jutland



An interactive map has been launched by the National Museum of the Royal Navy to create a record of individuals involved in the Battle of Jutland in 1916. They would like the public to share, discover and remember stories of men who took part in the Battle. You can submit your own details and also search for your relatives among more than 6,000 already on the database.

www.jutland.org.uk

Britain's Surviving Vessels Centenary Project



This organisation, under the umbrella of the National Historic Ships UK WW1, has launched a project to tell the forgotten stories of all the non-Naval ships that played a vital role during WW1. They are appealing to the public to submit the stories of their family members so that they can be linked to the craft upon which they served.

www.w1britainssurvivingvessels.org.uk

Royal Voluntary Service (WRVS)

ROYAL
VOLUNTARY
SERVICE

Together for older people

This organisation is seeking crowdfunding to digitise nearly 30,000 pages of diaries of members of the WRVS and their activities during WW2 on the Home Front. To find out more about the campaign go to:

www.royalvoluntaryservice.org.uk

New TV Series

Would you like to take part in a new TV series which will attempt to solve a family mystery or find a missing relative? The company which produces 'Grand Designs' and 'Great British Railway Journeys' is looking for stories. To register your interest email your name and phone number plus an outline in no more than 150 words describing your problem.

edd.buckley@boundlessproductions.tv

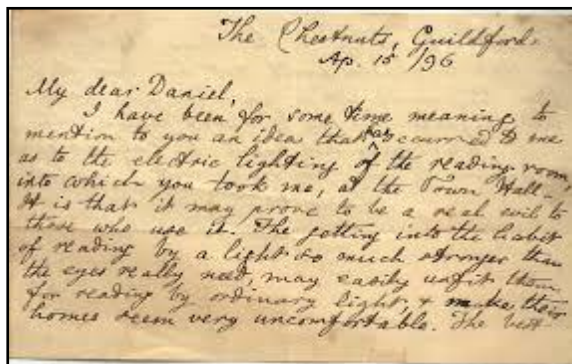
Commonwealth War Graves Commission



As part of its Living Memory Project, the CWGC is suggesting that people connect with the war dead buried in their local communities. Free resource packs are available.

www.cwgc.org/about-us/cwgc-projects/living-memory.aspx

Letters of our Lives



To coincide with the 500th anniversary of Brian TUKE, the first Master of the Posts, receiving a knighthood, Royal Mail is asking for help for their project, 'Letters of our Lives'. They would like to receive handwritten letters or postcards that give personal accounts of the writers' lives, from any period up to the

present day. All items will be read by Dr. Lucy WORSLEY, Chief Curator Historic Royal Palaces, and examples will be published online at www.royalmailgroup.com/lettersofourlives.com

To submit a letter or postcard visit the website.

www.letters.royalmailgroup.com

FFHS Book Review Club

Do you think you could write a short, succinct review of a book and keep within a word count of 300-400 words and are you able to commit to submitting your review within 3 weeks of receiving a book?



If so, and you would like to be considered as

a book reviewer for the FFHS, please apply to the FFHS Administrator for a copy of the relevant form. If you are accepted as a reviewer, the FFHS is unable to guarantee how many books you may receive within a twelve month period.

Philippa McCray, FFHS Administrator, admin@ffhs.org.uk

MARY BICKLE 1926-2016

Mary Brown



Many members will remember Mary BICKLE, who died peacefully, age 90, on 26th April in Abbeyfield Care Home, where she lived happily for the last four years. Mary was a long standing member of WMFHS, who regularly sat at the reception desk at our monthly meetings and had been made an honorary member for this service.

Mary was Resident Domestic Bursar at Maria Gray College, Twickenham, for 28 years and in retirement lived in Hounslow. She was actively involved in many local

societies, being a member of The Isleworth Society, Hounslow and District History Society, Isleworth Trefoil Guild and the West London Postcard Club.

Latterly she moved to Richmond and became involved with additional local societies there. Mary enjoyed research and, among other things, helped record the monumental inscriptions at All Saints' Isleworth, for this Society.

Yorkshire born and a Girl Guide there, Mary always said "Yorkshire girls don't worry about a shower of rain".

Several society members attended Mary's funeral and we extend our sympathy to her sister Audrey and nieces, Carolyn and Susan.

Mary and I had been friends for over 50 years, sharing many interests and activities. I will miss her greatly.

It is with regret that we have to announce the deaths of the following members, two of whom had been with the Society for 15 years. We extend our condolences to the members of their families.

Mr. Alan FOSTER (F106)
Mrs. Jean OBORNE, (O26) and
Mr. Richard TRYE (T65)

NEWS FROM THE ARCHIVES

Carmarthenshire Archives

Due to a serious outbreak of mould, the Archive is closed whilst work is undertaken to remove the problem. The collection has been moved to [Glamorgan Archives](#) and is in the process of being cleaned and being made available for use. A limited family history service is being provided at [Llanelli Library](#), [Carmarthen Library](#) and [Ammanford Library](#). It is advisable to book in advance.

www.glamarchives.gov.uk

Gloucestershire Archives

A new Heritage Hub is being built in Gloucester, which will house its archives. As a temporary measure they are now housed in the Frith Centre. All details of opening hours, etc., are on their website.

www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/archives/news

Lancashire Archives



Please note that the Lancashire Archives have altered their opening times. They are now closed on Mondays. Tuesday-Friday: 9.30-5.00 and 7.00 on every second Tuesday. They will open on the second Saturday in the month from 10-4.00.

www.lancashire.gov.uk



The London Metropolitan Archives manage a gallery within the Guildhall Art Gallery, where you can see documents relating to London. The display is changed every few months so if you are visiting the Guildhall Library, do look out for the current items.

This year is the 350th anniversary of the Great Fire of London and several events are planned. There will be an exhibition at the LMA, "Fire, Fire" and a Spectacular incorporating screen and light shows will be staged in the City. So if you are interested, keep an eye on the LMA website.

www.cityoflondon.gov.uk

North Devon Record Office & Local Studies Centre

This centre in Barnstaple has been threatened with closure and the records being moved to Exeter but an alliance of local councils and groups have agreed to fund the facility for the next three years.

A History of Education: Toni Davis. April

When doing our family history it is sometimes possible to see what standard of education our ancestors had, for example on marriage certificates they might sign their name, or merely make a mark, the latter indicating they probably could not read or write. School attendance became compulsory in 1880 and by 1893 almost 90% of people could sign their name.

Before the 1880 Education Act, which made it compulsory for all children between the ages of five and ten to attend school, many children of that age were working and did not go to school at all, although some went to a Sunday School. Sunday Schools were started in 1780 in Gloucestershire by Robert RAIKES, an Anglican layman, and they then sprang up across the country. The aim was to keep children occupied and under Christian influence: they were not only held on a Sunday but some were also run during the week.

Philanthropist Hannah MORE, (1745-1833) born near Bristol, was a friend of William WILBERFORCE, who influenced Hannah and believed in spiritual guidance for children. She and her sister Martha opened a dozen schools. She thought girls should know their place and only bright ones should receive the kind of education she had received. They were taught reading, knitting, sewing and studied stories with a moral – many of which were written by Hannah herself.

There were also various small private schools where parents would pay a few pence a week, such as Dame Schools, usually run by widows and sometimes by ex-soldiers in their own homes and were more of a child-minding establishment.



Dame School

Ragged schools were developed by John POUNDS, (1766-1839) a Portsmouth shoemaker; they were set up for the really destitute and charged no fees. The children were taught reading and writing, cooking and shoemaking, and there were also nature lessons.

Charity schools tended to be situated in large towns and were supported either by local landowners or public subscription. Entry was either free or just a few pence. Children wore a uniform and were taught reading, writing and arithmetic, plus the catechism; there were also practical subjects, such as sewing, spinning, gardening and carpentry. The SPCK (the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge), begun in 1698, was responsible for encouraging a large number of charity schools across the country; well known

ones were the Bluecoat Schools for Boys and the Grey Coat Hospital Schools for Girls. Some of these charity schools later became Board Schools.

The present state education system has its roots in the Education Act of 1870. School Boards were established to build and manage schools, they were funded by the local rates and their officers were elected. There was still a fee of 1d. per week (abolished in 1891) but this could be paid by the local board. There were school inspectors and teachers were often paid by results. There was a concentration on the “three R’s” and discipline was severe. Schools were unevenly distributed around the country, with better provision in the South East. Children were supposed to go to school until they were ten, although it was not compulsory in law. From the age of five or six some children had to work, for example in the fields or in the textile industry, but these children could attend part time. They could not remain at school after the age of nine or ten, but in 1899 the school-leaving age was raised from ten to twelve. Some voluntary schools were absorbed into this system and others were allowed to carry on unchanged under this Act. One important difference from many other schools at this time was that the religious teaching in Board Schools was to be non-denominational.



Industrial School, here the boys are learning to become blacksmiths

Industrial schools, for ages 7-14, were similar to charity schools but with an industrial theme and they aimed to equip a child for future employment, so education might be neglected in favour of occupational training, such as carpentry for boys and cookery for girls. Many also taught music and had school bands. Children could be sent to these

schools for minor infringements of the law, such as begging or being in the company of thieves. Children who were actual offenders were sent to Reformatory schools.

Truant schools were set up, firstly in London, Liverpool and Sheffield, for persistent absentees and a child would spend one to three months under a very strict regime.

The Monitor system, whereby older children taught younger pupils, revolutionized education throughout the country. The Scottish [Episcopalian](#) priest, Andrew BELL had observed the system in use in Madras at the Orphan

Asylum for sons of soldiers. The Quaker, Joseph LANCASTER, developed a similar system in England from 1812 onwards and his schools



Joseph Lancaster (1778-1838)



Andrew Bell (1753-1832)

eventually became the British Schools, under the aegis of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and were strictly non-denominational. It was claimed that the system meant one master could teach 1,000 pupils and could even cover ten schools of 1,000 pupils if they were close together. Both systems used cheap equipment – writing on slates saved spending on books – and both advocated rewards such as toys, rather than punishment.

Another important figure in elementary education was Sir James Phillips KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH, (originally known as Dr. James KAY) a public health reformer, who established the first teacher training college at Battersea together with [E. Carleton TUFNELL](#), in 1840.

Public Schools, initially boys' boarding schools, are independent, fee-paying schools for ages 13-18. They grew out of the charity schools for poor scholars. Most are now co-educational.

Grammar schools are an ancient foundation, going back to those established in monasteries or trade guilds. They were for well-to-do parents, although there were usually a number of free places. Grammar schools later became the selective tier of the tri-partite state system from the mid-1940s: grammar, secondary and technical – these latter schools were later combined to become secondary modern schools. The result of the 11-plus examination taken in the final year of primary school decided which type of secondary school a child would attend. Grammar schools gave a more academic education. At technical schools boys were taught technical and scientific subjects and girls, typing for secretarial work. Secondary modern schools offered practical subjects for less

skilled work but they were the ‘Cinderella’ schools, inadequately funded and overshadowed by grammar schools.

Comprehensive schools were set up after World War II and the London County Council established five of these in the 1940s, although they were more commonly established from 1965 onwards. Some modelled themselves on old-style schools with gown-wearing teachers. Some were progressive, such as Rising Hill, Islington, which used more liberal methods of teaching but had problems exacerbated by slum housing and gang warfare and it closed five years later.

Comprehensives now make up 95% of state funded schooling but nowadays they suffer from a post-code lottery, fuelled by league tables. The authorities are still tinkering with the National Curriculum, which sets down guidelines and does not give a lot of opportunity for teachers to be creative. In a multi-racial world there are the problems of different languages and overcrowding – and children can now use computers. Education has come a long way.

Images:

en.wikipedia.org thecollaboratory.wikidot.com

www.pahrc.net www.britannica.com

Film Archives for the Family Historian. *Kathy Chater* May

Kathy stated that family historians have not yet got round to thinking about film archives. Thomas EDISON gave a demonstration of moving pictures in 1891, but a Frenchman, Louis le PRINCE, had patented a film camera in 1888 in Leeds. The first people who paid to see a film were in 1894 in New York and this entertainment soon arrived in Britain. The subject of early films was mostly everyday things: people waiting for a train, workers leaving a factory – but people soon got bored with this.

Newsreels arrived in Britain in 1906 and before TV and radio, people went to the cinema for the news. As early as 1907 a local news company set up in Aberdeen. Société Pathé Frères was founded in Paris in 1896 and Charles PATHE came to London



Pathé News

in 1910: their last newsreel appeared in 1976 and these are all on the internet www.britishpathe.com . You can download a copy of the films for free – put in keywords. There are millions of miles of film. Movietone produced newsreels with sound from 1929 and their last newsreel appeared in 1979.

www.aparchive.com/partner/British%20Movietone .

Researcher's Guide to British Film and TV Collections, last published in 1997, cites hundreds of film collections. It may be in your local reference library and despite changes since 1997, it will give an indication of where to look. Local libraries, or even the British Film Institute (BFI) may have local footage, including private 8mm films, deposited with them. Film Archives UK is an umbrella organisation covering national and regional archives: BFI, the Imperial War Museum (IWM), Scottish Screen Archive, Wales Film and TV Archives, East Anglia and Surrey all have good local archives.

<http://filmarchives.org.uk> .

The BFI was established in 1933 to preserve and promote British film. They have a cinema on the South Bank, plus offices and an extensive library off Tottenham Court Road, which includes books about film. It is possible to browse or talk to their knowledgeable staff. The BFI National Film Archive is at Berkhamsted, where they are putting much of their collection on to DVD. Look on their website for what is available. A film can be ordered from their offices – three weeks' notice is required for it to come from Berkhamsted and you pay by the number of viewed hours.

The IWM has a huge film section, begun in 1920 it is in the care of expert staff www.iwm.org.uk/collections/film . There is a large amount of World War One footage but also of any activities of British armed forces in any part of the world. To access this you need to know the regiment in which you are interested and in which theatre of war. If someone in the family has mentioned taking part in a film, it may be in the IWM catalogue. The British Defence Film Library contains training films, plus publicity films.

www.ssvc.com/bdf

Other government departments had their own film units, e.g. films made by the Central Office of Information, 1945-2006 (which promoted Britain abroad) are on the National Archives website. The GPO Film Unit, founded in 1933, became the Crown Film Unit in 1940 and was disbanded in 1952. They made documentary films about everyday lives, people's occupations, etc. and are now on DVD. The Colonial Film Unit, 1939-1955, dealt with the administration of the Colonies.

www.colonialfilm.org.uk/productioncompany/colonial-film-unit

Other collections include:

- academic collections such as that of the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, which would include medical procedures.
- commercial companies: Huntley Film Archives has a collection covering many subjects; Sainsbury's has a huge archive of films about what is going on in the company; Marks & Spencer film archives shows staff modelling clothes, etc.
- Trade Unions: they film their conferences, so if a family member was active in a union, he or she is probably in a film somewhere.

- political parties make films.
- for Jewish ancestry, go to the Museum of Jewish Life in North London.
- was a family member's occupation filmed?

Did an ancestor performer appear in a film? In the early days of silent films many performers were not named in cast lists. Some music hall stars were filmed doing their act and cinemas used to show music hall performances. The BFI looked for people who used to be music hall performers (including variety) and recorded their act on film and much of this footage has survived. Extras in early films were just local people, as in Gracie FIELDS' films. There is a website which specialises in DVDs of old movies (and much can be found on YouTube) and a film may be available for sale on Amazon.

The BBC Information on Archives is geared to professional research, not for the family historian. ITV (from 1955) was originally made up of 15 regional TV companies and they all had an archive but the franchises have changed over the years. The BFI collects TV programmes but some material has not survived: originally they were not recorded although some were put on film. In the 1950s and 1960s video tape was used but as it was very expensive it was re-used, so programmes were wiped. However some engineers made illicit recordings, many of which have been rediscovered. If you want to see a particular documentary you need to find out which TV company made it, where is their archive now and who owns it?

The National Sound Archive was set up in 1905 and is now based at the British Library and wire, tape and home-made discs can all be transferred to modern equipment. www.bl.uk/nsa . The collection includes drama, literature, oral history, English accents and dialects, local industries and factories, wildlife and environmental sounds, and music. Search in *Directory of Recorded Sound Resources*, published in 1989.

Cecil SHARPE, of the English Folk Dance and Song Society, recorded many local folksongs and dances: contact Cecil Sharpe House in London. An ancestor may have recorded something for him. www.efdss.org .

You need to consider how an archive would classify a film and keywords are important. When did it happen, where did it happen, what was the event, e.g. the opening of a hospital? Newspapers are useful for this. An ancestor's name will not come up but an important visitor, such as a member of the Royal family, will be in the catalogue.

There are professional researchers who can be found either at Focal International (the Federation of Commercial Audio-Visual Libraries) www.focalint.org , or the Trade Association of Libraries.

Putting on the Ritz, Carol Harris. June

Obviously a lover of vintage clothes, Carol had brought along part of her own collection and as she talked to us about women's fashions of the 1920s and 30s, putting them into their social context, she illustrated her talk by showing and donning various items.

In that era, changes in fashion went along with technological advances in materials and fabrics. Many things, including clothes, could be made more cheaply; textiles could now have designs printed on to them and artificial fabrics were being invented, such as artificial silk, known as rayon – there had been a competition to choose the name.



Cloche hat

What were women doing at this time, what were they talking about? Before the First World War women were demanding the vote, something they did not fully achieve until 1928. Even at home, Edwardians changed for dinner. Well-to-do women spent their lives getting changed from one outfit to another and in the dirty streets they wore 'furbelows', strips of material to catch the dirt. Carol's grandmother told her that women expected other women to be home before dark (otherwise they might be taken for prostitutes) but later women were working until after dark. When the War ended women started cropping their hair (short hair worn with a camellia denoted membership of the Women's Suffrage Movement), the cloche hat became popular and hemlines rose.

In the 1920s the whole silhouette of women changed and in came the flat chest (much admired) and short hair, altogether very boyish. Fashion became androgynous (perhaps part of the 'Gilded Youth' culture). Carol showed us a camisole – a loose upper undergarment which gave no support at all but this was in keeping with the fashion. Underneath, drawers (originally with drawstrings) were worn. Knickers, which had been unnecessary under a long dress, were considered by some to be unhygienic, but you could not do the Charleston if you were not wearing them!

In the 1920s, Mrs. Amelia BLOOMER, wife of a publisher, famously wore large bloomers, part of the new anti-corset 'rational dress' movement. In



Amelia Bloomer

bloomers women could get involved in activities like cycling. They also began to wear trousers. Carol showed us a garment known as smoking trousers, and there were beach pyjamas. Men took to wearing shorts – no-one had seen men's legs for a long time.

There was a growth in light industry, characterised by the new factories along the Great West Road. This was changing what women did for work – before then they had been mostly “in service” although some had worked on the buses and trams during World War One. Now there was work available in the factories. They were joining cycle and motor cycle clubs. Londoners could afford to go out at the weekend, to Epping Forest, Bushy Park, etc. Organisations like the

Ramblers Association became popular, taking part in political protests such as the Right to Roam movement.

The press tended to be right wing, but there was more political debate. People joined trade unions and church groups. There was concern about public health, especially the still high infant mortality and the role of vitamins became important. New clinics and crèches opened. The theory of Eugenics, championed by Marie STOPES, was partly to try and make sure that the wrong people did not breed.

Although men tended to wear clothes until they wore out rather than went out of fashion, Oxford bags, first sported by students, were popular for a time. The Prince of Wales was regarded as a fashion icon, especially by *Vogue* magazine, and was a big influence. He sported fairisle jumpers and these were worn across the classes, but he occasionally wore some weird (in Carol's opinion) items, such as butcher's boy-type flat caps and plus-fours (four inches below the knee) for golf. He even had a fireman's uniform made and would go down to Charing Cross fire station when there was a call-out to a fire and afterwards he would hand out cigars. He



Oxford bags



Greta Garbo

had his suits made in New York and wore a belt rather than braces. People did not approve.

In the 1930s women's clothes 'flowed' and were specially cut to do so. There was a celebrity culture, mainly based on the movies. Women could read about stars like Greta GARBO, Joan CRAWFORD, Clark GABLE and Jean HARLOW, in film magazines. The stars attended premieres wearing Paris fashions. GARBO, whose role in *Ninotchka* started a Russian look, was dressed by designer ADRIAN. She often wore men's clothes – again the androgynous look. For Joan CRAWFORD, ADRIAN devised shoulder pads to widen her shoulders and disguise her big

bottom. Jean HARLOW wore bias-cut sheath dresses designed by Paris designer, VIONNET.

Clark GABLE made the Norfolk jacket popular and there was Fred ASTAIRE in top hat and tails. A cutdown version of the latter evolved into the dinner jacket. Olivia de HAVILAND's medieval dresses in *The Adventures of Robin Hood* started the medieval look. Marlene DIETRICH, very much in control of her public image, also sometimes wore men's clothes. Her film, *Gardens of Allah*, with Charles BOYER, led to a fashion for eastern-type garments, which was also influenced both by Agatha CHRISTIE's murder mysteries set in the Middle East and the discovery of Tutenkhamun's tomb. The Ballet Rousse, touring from 1909 with innovative productions like *The Rite of Spring*, was a huge influence, as was Japanese culture.



Marlene Dietrich

Carol showed a bra from the 1930s, which now gave some support – a gentle curve, again to suit the current fashion. Stockings with decorated tops were meant to be shown but by the 1930s they were longer. Coco CHANEL, who started as a milliner, was very good at both promoting herself and using the new fabrics. She produced sling-back shoes, sailor suits, blue and white striped T-shirts, patch pockets and headscarves. Christian DIOR designed a version of the ‘New Look’ in the late 1930s, but it had to wait another six years until World War Two and rationing were over before the designs could be produced.

Before the National Grid arrived in the 1930s and made a big difference, not many people had central heating and houses were cold. Now people had constant hot water, they could take baths and wash their clothes more often. A film, *Housing Problems*, produced in 1934 by the Gas Board, was about the huge improvements brought about by mains gas. There was an increase in labour-saving gadgets such as hoovers, the teasmid, electric kettles and toasters. So houses too were cleaner.



After the talk, members were invited to look at the garments which Carol (far right) had brought and to ask her questions.

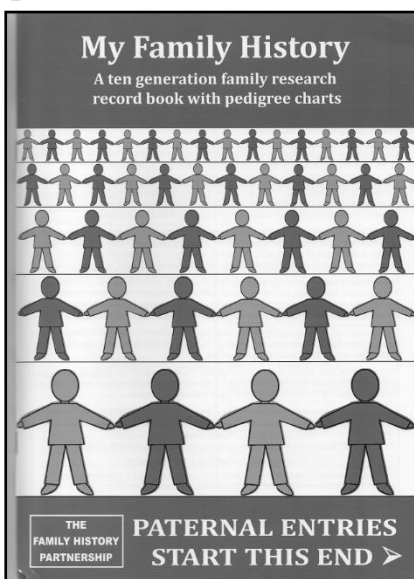
Images:

www.silhouettetrend.com en.wikipedia.org www.pinterest.com
lifeshouldbemorelikethemovies.blogspot.com

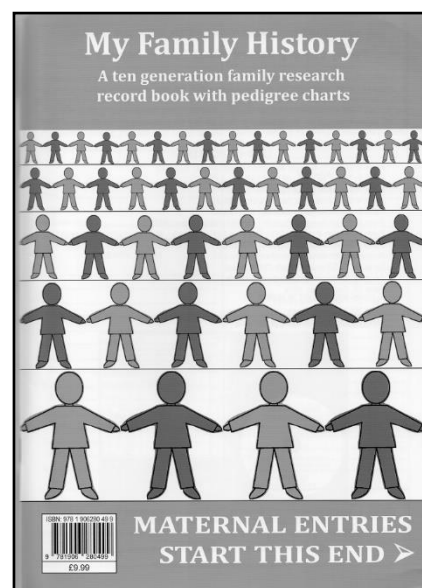
BOOKSHELF

My Family History by Robert Boyd and Terry Walsh (*The Family History Partnership*, 2015) £9.95.

This popular, A4 record book is an efficient and easy way to keep your family history. It has tables in which to record your ancestors up to your 6xGt. Grandparents. One end is for

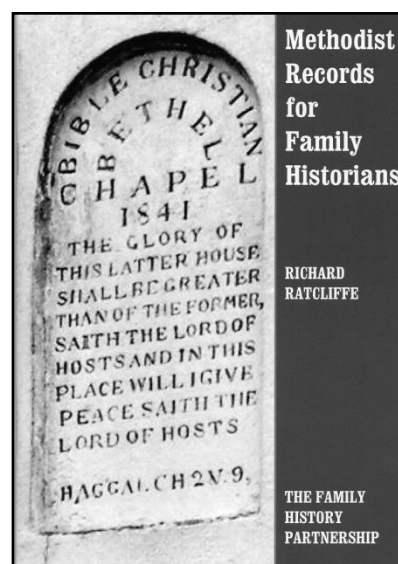


other end with your maternal entries. It also includes a loose leaf pedigree chart, again one side is for paternal ancestors, the other side for maternal ones. This is an extremely convenient way for you to take all your information with you when you visit a county archive or go to a family history fair.



Methodist Records for Family Historians, by Richard Ratcliffe (*The Family History Partnership*, 2014) ISBN 978 1 906280 44 4, £4.95.

This book is an updated and enlarged version of the earlier basic facts booklet, which is now out of print. Richard Ratcliffe is an expert on Methodist Records and has been a part-time archivist at Methodist Central Hall in London. He begins with a short history of Methodism and how it is organised before looking at the records that can be found both at Chapel level and at Circuit level. He also deals with records in Scotland, Wales and Ireland and those of the Methodist Schools and Colleges of Further Education. It is an excellent source of information on Methodism as a whole and if you have Methodist ancestors, it is a must to understand how the church works and where you can look for records.



Both these books can be purchased from The Family History Partnership, 57 Bury New Road, Ramsbottom, Bury, Lancashire BL0 0BZ. www.thefamilyhistorypartnership.com

WORLD WIDE WEB

A selection of new databases that have come online.

New releases from Ancestry include: US Federal Census 1910; Ontario marriages 1801-1928, 1933-1936; Electoral Registers for Sutton, Surrey 1931-1970; criminal records for Gloucestershire; miscellaneous records from the Cornwall Record Office. If you have Dutch ancestry – more than 100m Dutch records are now online.

www.ancestry.co.uk

Cornish Memory is a photo, film and audio archive with more than 30,000 items which have been donated by professional and amateur photographers, documenting Cornish life.

www.cornishmemory.com

New releases from Deceased Online include records of cemeteries in: East Staffordshire, Burton-on-Trent, West Yorkshire.

www.deceasedonline.com

Now complete, the nearly 6m parish records from Norfolk, dating back to the 16C, have been made available online by The Genealogist. Also, baptismal records from Worcestershire and tithe maps for Surrey and Westmorland.

www.genealogist.co.uk

Find My Past is still releasing records every Friday. Click on the 'Find My Past Fridays' icon on their opening page to see what is new. They include a further 79,000 records added to the Greater London Burial Index and the Surrey Marriage Index 1538-1887.

www.findmypast.co.uk

Details of prisoners taken from the Dublin Metropolitan Police records from 1900 onwards are available.

www.hefnet.com

Look out for WW1 Red Cross Volunteers, due to go online this year. Also the transcription of the British Red Cross index cards has been completed, this includes details of those who served as Voluntary Aid Detachment members (VADs).

www.redcross.org.uk/ww1

The Essex Archives catalogue is now available online. The general catalogue is free but you can download images if you buy a subscription – this gives you access to the images of parish registers and wills from Essex and Hertfordshire.

www.seax.essexcc.gov.uk

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



Anniversary Cake

Thank you to the anonymous correspondent who sent this photo to Roland Bostock. This picture of the cake, baked for the Tenth Anniversary of the founding of the West Middlesex Family History Society, brought back fond memories to several members who attended that meeting, and who still attend our monthly meetings. *Ed.*

Hanwell Asylum

I was very interested in the article about Hanwell asylum and was prompted to inspect its entry in "Lost Hospitals of London." My mother was an inpatient there, on and off from 1957 to her death in 1962 and in my many visits I never realised that there was a canal at the back of the site. A bus depot or manufacturer I seem to remember next to the hospital which I must have seen as I cycled past (or occasionally could afford the bus and so may have seen from the top deck) but otherwise the surroundings of the hospital were a complete unknown.

Elizabeth Smeeth

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.

N54 Mr. M.P. NIGHTINGALE, 15 Marigold Close, Chelmsford, Essex,
CM1 6XU m.p.nightingale@blueyonder.co.uk

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
PERRYMAN	1807-1903	Fulham	MDX	N54

FAMILY HISTORY FAIRS

Doncaster Family History Society

Saturday 24th September.

Family and Local History Fair.

Doncaster School for the Deaf, Race Course Roundabout, Leger Way,
Doncaster, DN2 6AY.

10-4. Admission £1. Free parking.

www.doncasterfhs.co.uk

Oxfordshire Family History Society *

Saturday 1st October.

Family History Fair.

Marlborough Enterprise Centre, Marlborough School, Shipton Road,
Woodstock, OX20 1LP.

10-4. Free admission and parking.

www.ofhs.org.uk

Cambridge Family History Society

Saturday 22nd October.

Family History Fair.

Girton Glebe Primary School, Girton, CB3 0PN.

10-4. Free admission and car parking.

www.cfhs.org.uk

West Surrey Family History Society *

Saturday 5th November.

Family History Open Day. Woking Leisure Centre, Kingfield Road,
Woking, GU22 9BA.

10-4.30. Free admission.

www.wsfhs.co.uk

Who Do You Think You Are? Live

Thursday 6th April – Saturday 8th April, 2017.

Birmingham Exhibition Centre

To find a family history fair near you, go to www.geneva.weald.org.uk

***West Middlesex FHS is appearing at these Fairs.**

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, TW16 5JW
chapmanrg@btinternet.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, 24 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 Sandford Lane, Greenham, Thatcham, RG19 8XW
bridgetspurr@waitrose.com

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, 25 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. wendymott@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.sweetland@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, Middlesex, 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.

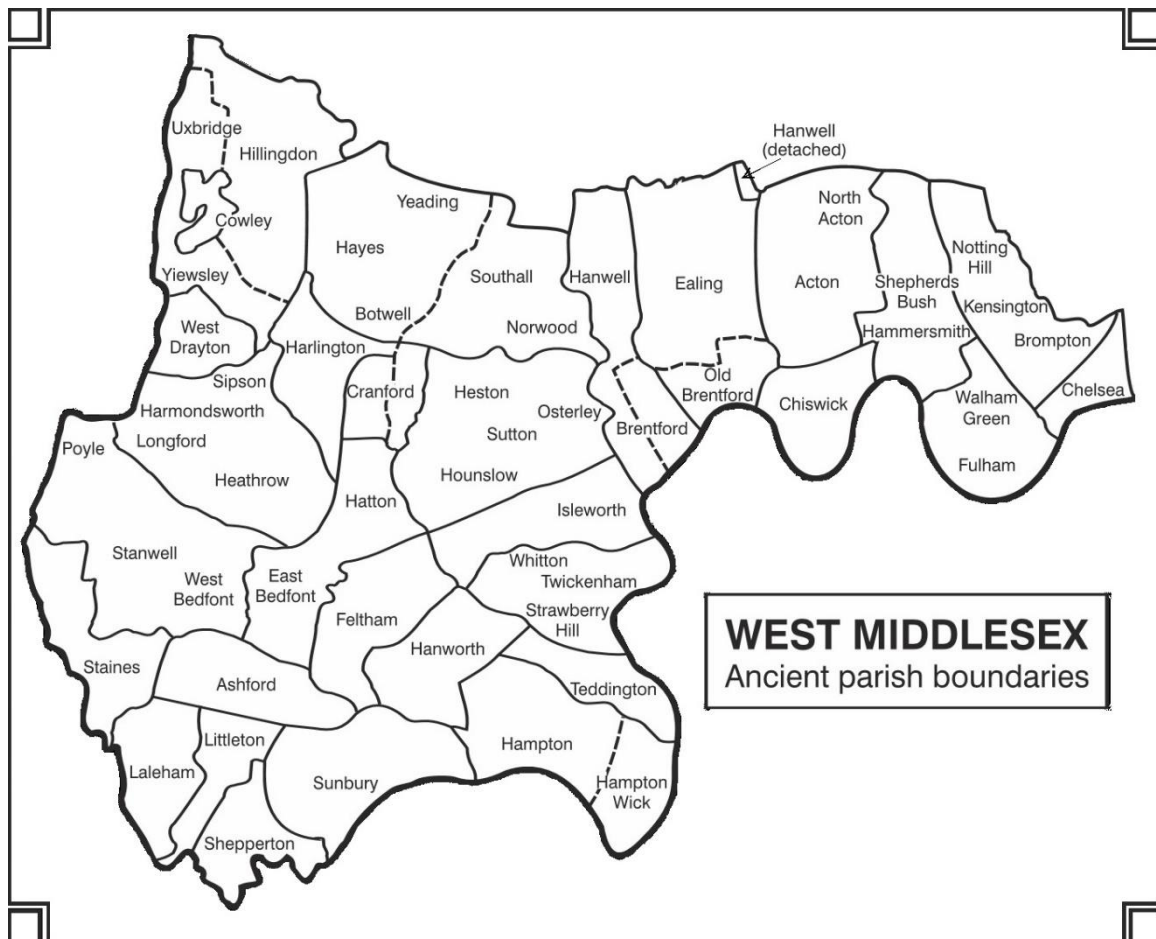
Miss Valerie Walker, 32 Cunnington Street, Chiswick, London, W4 5EN

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. Please check on Society website for current list. Cheques should be made payable to West Middlesex FHS and please include an sae.

Front Cover

Hanworth Manor

Now used as flats, Tudor Court, Hanworth, was built in 1875 to replace the property that had been erected after Hanworth Manor was destroyed by fire in 1797. The original Tudor house, also known as Hanworth Palace, a royal residence of Henry VII, was officially acquired by Henry VIII in 1515. It was bestowed upon Anne BOLEYN in 1532, reverted back to Henry VIII after her execution and then in 1544 was given to Catherine PARR. In 1627 it ceased to be royal residence. In 1955, post medieval brick walls were discovered during an excavation of the remaining small stretch of moat.



**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