



WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL

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Survey
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WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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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.

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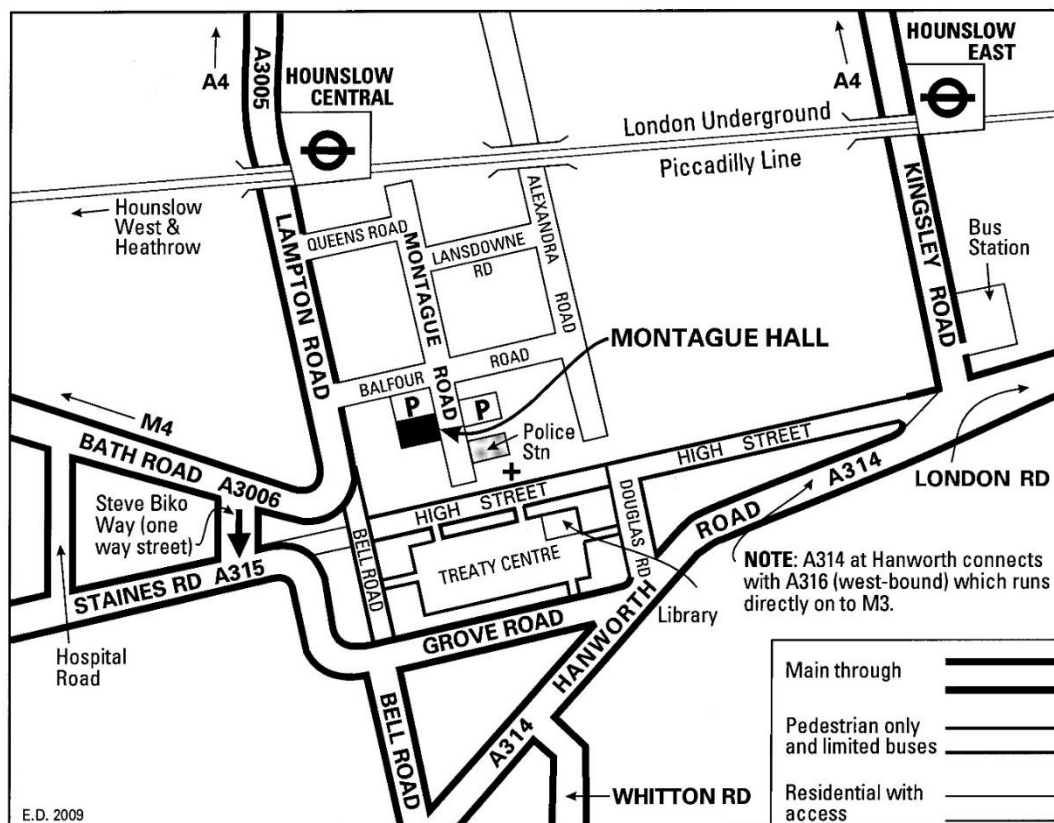
FUTURE MEETINGS

The following talks have been arranged:

- | | | |
|--------|--|-----------------------|
| 16 Mar | AGM
<i>Plus My Grandfather was an Air Raid Warden</i> | <i>Steve Hookins</i> |
| 20 Apr | Brookwood Hospital – Asylum or Institution | <i>Alison Craze</i> |
| 18 May | Newspapers for Family Historians | <i>Celia Heritage</i> |
| 15 Jun | Tracing a House History | <i>Gill Blanchard</i> |

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 7.30 and 10pm (talks take place between 8pm and 9pm), and tea/coffee, or a cold drink, and biscuits are also available.
Fully accessible



ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING



**The Annual General Meeting of the
West Middlesex Family History Society
will be held on Thursday, 16th March 2017,
at Montague Hall, Montague Road, Hounslow**

Agenda

1. Welcome
2. Apologies for absence
3. Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on 17th March, 2016
4. Matters arising
5. Chairman's Report
6. Treasurer's Report
7. Receiving of Financial Statement for the year ended 31st December, 2016
8. Appointment of Examiners
9. Election of Committee
10. Any other business

Election of Committee

Margaret Cunnew has served six years on the Committee and therefore has to stand down.

Muriel Sprott, having served for more than three years on the Committee offers herself for re-election.

Roland Bostock, Pat Candler, Kirsty Gray, Ann Greene, Yvonne Masson and Brian Page, having served less than three years on the Committee and being willing to continue, do not need to be re-elected.

Roland Bostock
Flat 8, 167 Park Road,
Teddington
Middlesex, TW11 0BP

JOAN SCRIVENER

An appreciation by Kay Dudman, Yvonne Masson, Bridget Purr and Muriel Sprott

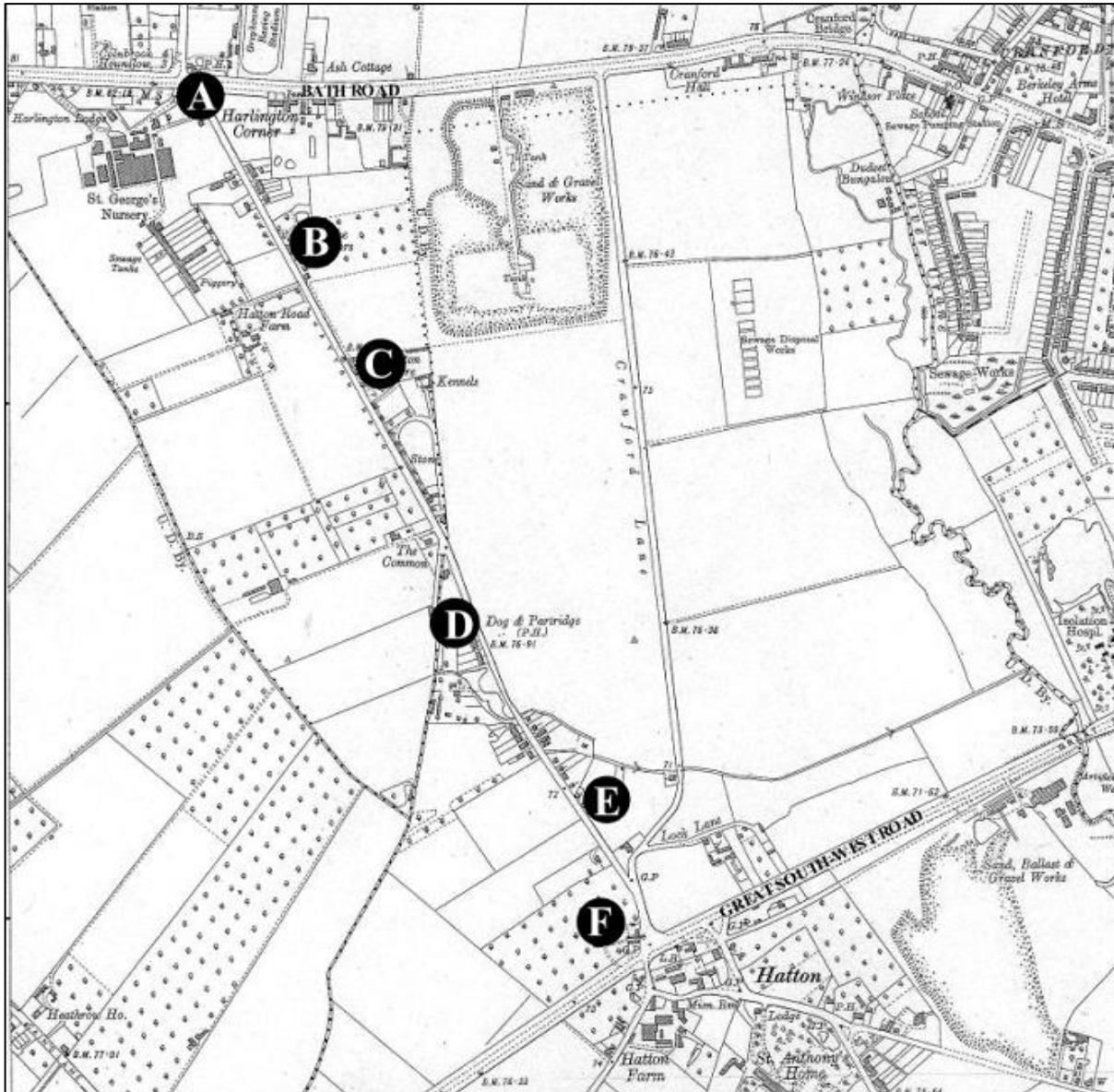


“Approachable, friendly yet private, hardworking, helpful, loyal, had a way with words and a wicked sense of humour”. These are just a few of the comments made about Joan SCRIVENER, one of our long-standing members who died suddenly in October. Anyone who attended our meetings would have noticed Joan – a generously-built lady, with a warm and generous smile. Indeed, generosity was one of the traits which her friends and family admired about her.

She was a partner in the printing firm which produces our Journal and despite being ‘of a certain age’, Joan had embraced modern technology and used it to inform the work she produced. This was a happy and convenient arrangement for several not so technologically-abled editors, and at times she was quite happy to enhance the copy sent to her to improve the layout of a page. If the Journal was a page or two short for a particular edition, she would set to and write an article about her own family, of just the correct length to fill the shortfall. A keen eye for design, she gave us many attractive and attention-grabbing posters with which to advertise our meetings.

A member for 33 years, and recently made an Honorary Member, she also served more than once on the Committee, and indeed was doing so at the time of her death.

Members who attended Joan’s funeral on the 17th October, were surprised to hear of the wide range of her interests, which included fencing to county standard in her younger days. Joan, a simple lady, will be sorely missed by her extended family, members of this Society and all who knew her. Indeed, we are still discovering how much she did for the Society.



Hatton Road – Principal Features 1935

Based on 6in. to 1 mile OS Map

The boundary of the airport as originally planned meant that the whole area bounded by the Great South-West Road, the Bath Road and Cranford Lane shared the fate of Heathrow.

- A:** Harlington Corner; **B:** The Cedars; **C:** Hatton Gore;
D: The Dog and Partridge; **E** – The Cyclists' Rest/Magpie Inn;
F: present-day site of Hatton Cross Station

An article in a previous edition of the Journal described how the hamlet of Heathrow was demolished to make way for the construction of Heathrow Airport in the late 1940s. However, Heathrow was not the only hamlet to suffer as the northern part of the hamlet of Hatton was also destroyed at the same time. Like its predecessor, this article is a modified version of Chapter 6 of the second edition of my book, Heathrow: 2000 Years of History, published by the History Press, 2011.

Hatton

The hamlet of Hatton comprised the northernmost part of the parish of East Bedfont. When the airport was constructed in 1944, all that part of the hamlet that lay to the north of the Great South-West Road was obliterated; the southern part remained but developments brought about by the close proximity of the airport means that little of the original hamlet now survives. All of the buildings that were demolished were scattered along Hatton Road, which ran from the Bath Road in the north and the Great South-West Road in the south.

The first half-mile of the road, starting from Harlington Corner, was in the parish of Harlington and included three large houses of note: The Limes, The Cedars and Hatton Gore, all of which dated from about 1840.



The Cedars, c.1910

The Cedars, Hatton Road

This house was at one time the home of Mary Ann COOPER (née MITTON) who was the inspiration of Charles DICKENS's character, 'Little Dorritt'. As a friend of the family, DICKENS was a regular visitor to the house.

Hatton Gore, Hatton Road



Hatton Gore, 1944

In the 1930s this house was the home of Frank Kingdon WARD (1885-1958), a famous plant collector. He constructed a rock garden designing it to look like a bend in a river ravine in the Himalayas. It was built from York Stone, acquired from the demolition of the old Bank of England building. Between 1939 and 1945, the house was occupied

by the Welsh Guards and briefly, before it was demolished in 1947, by the Home Guard.

The Dog and Partridge, Hatton Road



The Dog and Partridge, c.1930

Soon after crossing the parish boundary into Hatton proper, on the west side of the road was a public house known as 'The Dog and Partridge'. This was demolished in 1949, in the third phase of demolitions to make way for the airport. A new 'Dog and Partridge' was opened in Edinburgh Drive, Staines, in the 1950s, the licence having been held in suspense and transferred to the new public house by way of special removal. The

photograph shows the licensee, Henry SMITH, with his wife Eliza, about to drive off to the brewery at Isleworth. Their daughter Mary is looking out of the window.

The Magpie Inn / The Cyclist's Rest, Hatton Road

A little further, on the opposite side of the road, was a former beer-house known as 'The Magpie Inn'. This is an unusual name but even more so given that not very far away on the Bath Road were two similarly named inns: 'The Old Magpies' and 'The Three Magpies'. By 1949, possibly because of the nearby and larger 'Dog and Partridge' it had ceased to be a beer-house and had become a refreshment room and shop. In the early 1930s its name was changed to 'The Cyclists's Rest', by which name it remained until it was demolished in 1949.

Hatton Smithy

Until well into the 1940s horse-drawn traffic was still a common form of travel. Most villages of any size therefore had their own blacksmith and Hatton was no exception. Oliver NEWALL's forge was just to the south of the Great South-West Road and so survived the initial destruction but it has long-since gone. The boy in the trap is William WILD who had travelled with his father from Heathrow to the premises to have some repairs carried out by Oliver NEWALL.



*Oliver Newall outside his smithy,
with William Wild, 1942*

PIONEERS OF ESPERANTO IN WEST MIDDLESEX

Bill Chapman



Dr. Zamenhof

The international auxiliary language Esperanto was first published in 1887 by an idealistic Jew living in Poland, Dr. ZAMENHOF (1859-1917), and its first adepts lived in the then Russian Empire. It began to gain adherents in Great Britain from about 1900 onwards. 2017 will see the 130th anniversary of the language and a century since the death of its founder.

The names and addresses of over 50 early speakers of Esperanto in West Middlesex, with their registration numbers, are found scattered throughout the *Adresaro de Esperantistoj* (Directory of Esperantists) between January 1902 and January 1909. All the following are listed in 'Anglujo' (England). Each individual is ascribed a unique number, which I do not

reproduce here. Indeed, early users of the language frequently signed articles with that number alone, knowing that anyone wanting to contact them could easily find their address in the published *Adresaro*.

These listings contain occasional spelling errors because each individual filled in a pre-printed form in their own handwriting. I reproduce the addresses exactly as they appear.

Here are the names of those West Middlesex pioneers of over a century ago:

G.L.LAW	391, Kings Road, Chelsea, London
William BLOOMFIELD	34, Moore str., Chelsea, London, S.W.
Cecil L. FOSTER	43, Markham str., Chelsea, London, S.W.
W.E. ROLSTON	Royal College of Science, St. Kensington, London

Alfred MUDIE 67, Kensington Gardens square, London, W.
A.H. ATKINSON 208, The Grove, Hammersmith, London
F.G. ARCHER 20, Arlington Gardens, Chiswick, W.
W.H.A. TERRIL 6 Beverley road, Chiswick, London, W.
Mrs. ARCHER 20 Arlington Gardens, Chiswick, London, W.
Miss Jessica W. FRANCE 33, Emanuel av., Acton, London, W.
John A. PEART 64 Strafford road, Acton, London, W.
W. MOSS 7, Stonechurch str., Wandsworth Bridge road, Fulham
(Edition XXIV, 1903-01-14 to 1904-01-01)

Sydney L. BROAD 33 Benbow road, Hammersmith, London, W.
Redmond BARRETT 117 the Grove, Hammersmith, London, W.
(F.R.P.S.)
Miss BARRETT 117 the Grove, Hammersmith, London, W.
Miss F. WADDELL Kings theatre, Hammersmith, London, W.
W.H.JEK 34, Heathfield Gardens, Chiswick, London, W.
Miss WARLOW, Gorphwsfa, Acton, London, W.
John ATMORE 42, Mafeking Avenue, Brentford, Middlesex
Leonard Aldridge GILL Ingleside. Montagne Rd. West Ealing, London
R.F. KERR 60, Linden Gardens, Chiswick, London, W.
Miss R. MARTIN 14 Zetland House, Kensington, London, W.
James DALTON Maclise road, West Kensington, London, W.
E.S. MAITLAND 22 Maclise road, Kensington, London, W.
(Edition XXV 1904-01-01 to 1905-01-01)

F-ino* Mc KINNEL 34, Cremerne road, Chelsea, London, S.W.
A.E. COUSINS 43, Upham Park road, Chiswick, W. London
E.G. CHINNERY BROWN 22 Hollingbourne Gardens, W. Ealing, London, W.
James BLAIKIE 6 Lancaster Rd. W. Norwood, London
P. PREDDY 2 Rothesay Rd. S. Norwood, S.E. LONDON
F-ino* Rhoda B. LIDDIARD 13, Gipsy Hill, Nr. Norwood, London, S.E.
H. DENNING 19, Gordon Villas, Broad Lane, Hampton, Middx.
J.E. PEART St. Kilda Rd. Ealing, London, W.
W.H. KENNETT 14, Adelaide road, W. Ealing, London
S-ino† Marion COX Adgar Studio, Bedford Park, Chiswick, London, W.
J. BRATHERTON 67, Winchenden road, Fulham, S.W. London
(Edition XXVI, 1905-01-01 to 1906-01-01)

J. MARTIN 503 Fulham Road, London, S.W.
E. REICHER 108 Addison Gardens, West, Kensington, London.W
Percy J. CAMERON 11 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, London, S.W.
C.H. STANTON 3 Kerrison Place, The Park, Ealing, London, W.
F-ino* S. WHITE 29 Whitworth Road, South Norwood, London, S.E.
Ernest C. BELLATTI 3, Gipsy Hill, Upper Norwood, London S.E.
H.A. SAUNDERS 43 Waldegrove Rd. Upper Norwood, London, S.E.
William VOGEL 5, Guion Road, Fulham, London, S.W.
F-ino* R. LAKE 5 Avondale Mansions, Rostrevor Rd. Fulham. London, S.
Tom BRATHERTON 47, Finlay St, Fulham, London S.W.
(Edition XXVII, 1906-01-01 to 1907-01-01)

P.H. LEWIS	Kenilworth, Grosvenor Rd., Chiswick, London
H.H. BAGNALL	Anglujo, 88, Gordon Road, Ealing (London)
Ernest H. ROBINSON	99, Wolfington Rd., West Norwood, London S.E.
Ernest H. ROBINSON	(duplicate) Anglujo, 99, Wolfington Road, West Norwood
J. Scott MONCRIEFF	The Red House, Laleham O/S, Tham
E. EDWARDS	Twickenham Ferry, Twickenham
A.P. HERBERT	4, Argyll Road, Kensington (London)
F-ino* F.H. AAMBURG	Stanley House, Milner Street, Chelsea, S.W.
(Edition XXViii, 1907-01-01 to 1908-01-01)	

H.W. OAKLEY	5 Richmond Place. Lillie Road, Fulham, London
A.M. BAILEY	32 Hereford
(Edition XXIX, 1908-01-01 to 1909-01-01)	

*F-ino = Miss †S-ino = Mrs.

Men outnumber the women in this list, perhaps unsurprisingly in the society of that time.

After about 1908, there was no longer any need to 'sign up' to Esperanto and text books about Esperanto in a variety of languages, including English, were becoming more common. An increasingly large number of magazines catered for users of the language seeking contacts in other countries.



Harold Bolingbroke Mudie

Not much is known to me about many of those listed, although a few can be traced.

Harold Bolingbroke MUDIE (1880-1916) learned Esperanto in 1902, having read about it in the monthly journal *Review of Reviews*. In November 1903, he founded the magazine, *The Esperantist*, thanks to a financial guarantee by William Thomas STEAD; nevertheless, the magazine proved profitable. When the magazine was merged with *The British Esperantist*, in January 1906, he joined its editorial committee. He was a strong supporter of the work to publish the *New Testament* in Esperanto and that came to fruition in 1912. He used the language during his travels in a number of other countries.



St. John's Gospel in Esperanto

He first served as Vice-President, then as President (from 1912-1916) of the Esperanto Association of Britain. In 1908 he became President of the newly founded World Esperanto Association. Swiss citizen Eduard STETTLER suggested he was a "President since his birth", because of his great rhetorical ability. He was a member of the Lingva Komitato, the precursor of the current Akademio de Esperanto. After the beginning of the First World War, he joined the army and rapidly became captain. In January 1916, he died in a car accident in Forges-les-Eaux, France. He is buried in the cemetery of Forges-les-Eaux.

Percy J. CAMERON (b.1884) was a 'boy copyist' in 1901 and a civil service clerk in 1911. Ernest Charles BELLATTI (1878-1966) was a furniture salesman's assistant in 1901. Ten years later he was a house furnisher. According to the Norwood Society in 2011, "In 1911 Thomas Louis Bellatti and Sons had only a small 'house furnishers' at 7a Central Hall." Jessica Waring FRANCE (born 1881) was a student of science in 1901 and ten years later she was a science teacher.

Clearly those interested in the language, although spread over the city, came together from time to time. According to an inside cover of *The British Esperantist* magazine for 1908, an Esperanto Society in West London had been founded in August 1904. Its first Secretary seems to have been S. MAITLAND and the President is listed as W.H.A. TERRILL.

Are there early Minute Books of the West London Esperanto Society's activities in existence? Did any of these enthusiasts pass on letters or postcards in the language to later generations?

Acknowledgement. I am grateful to my wife Patricia for her help in tracing some of the individuals involved. patbillchapman@gmail.com



Programme for an Esperanto Bazaar

Images: en.wikipedia; Bill Chapman.

SOME INTERESTING GRAVESTONES AT ST. NICHOLAS, CHISWICK

Roland Bostock

Background to the project

Digitisation of Family History data is ongoing at our Society and most of the current effort is directed at submitting indexed copy of our Memorial Inscriptions (MIs) to Find My Past, where the records can be searched from anywhere on the globe and we, in turn, collect a small royalty for each inscription that is viewed.

In July 2015, it was the turn of St. Nicholas, Chiswick, to be indexed. We already had a document in Word by Wendy MOTT of some 1800 memorials from the church and its churchyard but when I visited the church, I could see for myself that this was less than half of the memorials from the church's very large graveyard. So this became the start of a major project to collect the remaining inscriptions and then to index them all.

The Vicar and his archivists were fully in support and I spent many joyful afternoons recording the remaining gravestones. Mostly they were ordinary but the churchyard has its sprinkling of the unusual and there were also quite a number of the perplexing ones, which just do not say enough to tell you who exactly is buried there. I have selected a few of the more interesting of these gravestones to show them to you. The first three of these are Grade II Listed Structures, the first time I have been aware that gravestones can obtain such status.

Sir Percy HARRIS, MP

As the photo shows, this gravestone is one of a kind. What goes on? How should I describe it? I could read the inscription easily, it was for the Right Honourable Sir Percy HARRIS, Bart. The gravestone mentions some of his achievements, such as being "sometime Whip and Deputy Leader of the Liberal Party" but I still did not know how to describe the stone. However, Wikipedia is a great help in these things and I was soon finding out that this gravestone is a Grade II Listed Structure, entitled "The Day of the Resurrection" by sculptor Edward Bainbridge COPNALL. It depicts the bodies of the righteous dead rising from their graves and being guided to Heaven under the arms of a guardian angel. Sir Percy



*Gravestone of Sir Percy
Harris*

clearly liked the sculpture and he had it placed in his garden at home. On his decease in 1952, his family had to decide how to dispose of it and they very wisely saw fit to make it into his gravestone, which makes a rather fitting story, I think.

William Blake RICHMOND, painter and sculptor



Gravestone of William Blake Richmond

This gravestone has an immediate impact as one sees the classical relief carving of a figure called ‘Caritas’ on the east side. When you look on the other side there is a similar relief carving of a figure called ‘Spes’ (as shown), so the figures depict Charity and Hope. The main inscriptions are below the figures and, unfortunately, they are well weathered making them near impossible to read. The fact that one side is written in Italian and the other in Greek only adds to the challenge.

However, again with a little help from the world wide web, it turns out that the Italian inscription on the front of the stone, which is dedicated to Clara RICHMOND, wife of William Blake RICHMOND, is from DANTE’s long poem, *Divine Comedy*, Paradiso

Section, Canto 30, and furthermore that the English translation is also given in the inscription. On the reverse side, for William Blake RICHMOND himself, it is a passage in Greek from HOMER’s *Iliad*, Book X11, line 325 onwards and it is also followed by an English translation. It is classical stuff. This is the English translation per the gravestone, “And now – for ten thousand shapes of death encompass man, about which it is not for a mortal to escape or to avoid – let us go forward”.

Frederick HITCH, VC

You cannot miss the HITCH memorial. It is quite large and very robust and has the distinctive pith helmet placed on top. The inscription is quite short and reads, “To the memory of / FREDERICK HITCH V.C. / born 2 Nov 1856 – died 6 Jan 1913 / This memorial / was erected by voluntary subscription / to commemorate / his



Gravestone of Frederick Hitch

heroic action at Rorke's Drift / 22 January 1879". I am using our standard convention for inscriptions, which is to indicate the end of a line with '/

Johan Richard SCHRAM, engineer and draughtsman



Gravestone of Johan Richard Schram

This is another gravestone that is hard to describe in a few words. I described it as “A large headstone depicting a cross and long winding scroll over an inscription all in granite”. This one had the additional challenge that the words written the length of the serpent-like scroll were in script and certainly in a foreign language. Again the world wide web came to my rescue as this stone had attracted the attention of others. Johan Richard SCHRAM was an engineer doing pioneering work in the development of rock drills and it is thought that this large granite stone was likely shaped and cut using one of his own rock drills. It is not known quite how he came to be buried in Chiswick for, as the gravestone itself says, he was born in Upsala, Sweden and died in Lucerne, Switzerland. The symbols used on the stone and its general design are

Viking, as may be found in several places in Sweden. As for the Swedish inscription along the serpentine scroll, the words are, “Sorjande – maka – dotter – och – vanner – manca, - reste – stenson – Johan Richard Schram – fodd – i – Upsala – 6th February 1834 – dodi – Luzern – 20th April 1898”. The translation runs, “Mourning, his wife, daughter, and many friends have erected this stone to Johan Richard Schram, born in Upsala 6th February 1834, died in Luzern 20th April 1898”.

Using the Registers

While the challenge of reading gravestones is often just to read and make sense of the words, there are also some gravestones where the words are clear but the problem is to identify the deceased. So it was with the next two inscriptions. There are two main records that can help identify a gravestone. There will be a Burials Register, basically recording the name, age and burial plot for each burial in date sequence; and for large burial grounds there will also be a Graves Register, which provides similar information but in burial plot sequence. It was the latter which enabled me to identify properly these next two gravestones, as I certainly knew exactly the burial plots I was interested in.

All the later burial Registers and the Graves Registers for St. Nicholas are maintained by Carillion Services and are kept at Hounslow Library. So it was that I visited Carillion at Hounslow Library with a view to finding out more on various gravestones, including these two.

The four sisters



The gravestone of the four sisters

The headstone is now broken in three but the parts are all there and were easily read. The words were as follows, “Sister Juliana / March 31st 1931 / Sister Felicitas Oct. 12th 1935 / Sister Margaret Ruth / Sept. 15th 1946 / Sister Emma / Nov. 1st 1946 / Jesu mercy.” Of course these were Sister Nuns rather than regular sisters, but so much better for us family historians if they could be identified more fully. The Graves Register easily provided the answer. Using the available

burial dates to match the dates on the headstone, I soon found that Sister Juliana refers to Mary Ann HOLMES; Sister Felicitas refers to Louisa HODGSON; Sister Margaret Ruth refers to Margaret Janetta BAKER; and Sister Emma refers to Emma COX. There can be little doubt that these Sisters all came from St. Mary’s Convent, just 50 yards from the gates of the churchyard.

Duerme, Nené, Duerme

The next grave is a humble kerb with just three words on it, “Duerme, Nené, Duerme”. It was also relevant that this memorial was in the ‘Infants’ section of the graveyard. So what do the words mean? It turns out that they are Spanish but all the translation gives us is that the words mean, “Sleep, baby, sleep”. This was clearly another case for the Graves Register, where I duly found that the babe who is buried here is Sylvia Mary VINCENT, who was buried 29th July 1938, aged 3 years.



Gravestone of Sylvia Mary Vincent

SNIPPETS FROM THE RECORDS OF CIVIL DEFENCE IN EALING, 1939-1945

John Harman



Maurice Harman, 1953

The records at Ealing Town Hall identify three periods of enemy action over the Borough: 72 incidents during the Blitz phase of September to December 1940, 24 V1 and V2 incidents between January 1944 and March 1945, with only 24 between the end of the Blitz and the first V1 attack, and none at all in the six months between June 1943 and January 1944. My father, Maurice HARMAN, was a member of the ARP (Air Raid Precautions) and then the CD (Civil Defence) Rescue Service throughout the war, first at Perivale, the Northern Depot (at the junction of Ruislip Road East and Argyll Road, now Peal Gardens) and finally at the Longfield Depot, behind Ealing Town Hall.

While Dad was stationed at the Northern Works Depot in Perivale, a record (58/34) lists him as Squad Leader of the Light Rescue Party but he eventually became Superintendent of the Longfield Depot, Ealing. The Depot shared the site with the Borough's Cleansing Department and I can remember visiting Dad's office and also visiting the cart horses in the stables. But it was a time of transition because I can remember also creeping into the cabs of the Bedford trucks and pressing the self-starters, just to hear the engines turn over.

These local records show that Dad was one of four Depot Superintendents in the Borough but we do not know exactly when he got his promotion. He was still at the Northern Depot in October 1940, so he might well have attended an incident reported in the Borough Log, which indicates that people were "trapped under the wreckage of the house" and that there were five "casualties". No one appears to have been seriously injured. There was no fire and no damage to mains or sewage and those who could not stay with neighbours overnight had shelter in a nearby hall and a breakfast was taken to them the next morning about 7.30am.

The majority of the remainder of this article mainly makes use of information from the London Region *Civil Defence Circulars*, which were produced fortnightly during the war. Necessarily, to maintain public morale, they do not dwell on accounts of the serious raids that London suffered, instead they present administrative and practical issues. What follows is admittedly an idiosyncratic selection from the circulars.

The defence services performed all kinds of other duties during the periods of light bombing – collecting salvage, collecting and sorting books for the troops, delivering coal, clearing snow during winter, making and repairing toys for bombed-out children (see Circular 184) – as well as more appropriate tasks such as clearing bomb sites and shoring up damaged buildings. Even so, the records at the London Metropolitan Archives show that the Civil Defence establishment was reduced during this in-between bombing period of the war, and that central administration at Hendon took pains to ensure that none of the Civil Defence groups exceeded their establishment's quota.

Some of this additional work appears to have been politically delicate. One Civil Defence Circular warns that squads should not undertake work if there were local civilian workers able to carry out the repairs, lest the strong Trades Union support for the war effort be lessened. Another (Circular 90), more macabre, instructs that if a squad has to leave an incident during the night because the blackout made it too difficult or too hazardous to continue, at least one man should be left at the site of the incident, so that public confidence in the Civil Defence be maintained and civilian morale not diminished. Seemingly then, there may have been reports of casualties being left alive under the wreckage of the buildings.

There was also the need to keep abreast of methods to deal with different kinds of bombs and bomb damage and the circulars provided the means of disseminating the information. There were times though when a sight of some of the methods proposed could have diminished civilian morale – though BADEN POWELL would have approved. Circular 182, quite late in the war, demonstrates, with matchstick men in helmets, the Hornsey Sullivan method of lowering a stretcher case from the roof of a building. This method involved two rescuers on the roof, with the casualty tied to a stretcher, which was itself tied at one end to the top rungs of a ladder, and with one more rescuer(s) at ground level manipulating the ladder. Then, by means of further ropes tied to the top of the ladder and to the stretcher, the ladder is slowly (and we hope safely) lowered through a quadrant arc to the ground, with the tied and 'hinged' stretcher remaining horizontal throughout the descent.

Not all training was of this DIY kind and a 1943 chart outlining the content and procedures for making sure that all the squads were proficient is most impressive. As well as the search through the debris for survivors, squads had to be able to render first aid at a high level and be competent to deal with gas, fire, electric and explosive incidents, as well as understanding the nature and structure of the different kinds of buildings that had been blitzed. The bombs did not discriminate.

The dissemination of training and good practice was achieved partly through competition. Circulars 24, 97, 147 and 187 set out the conditions of these annual competitions. Each borough had to hold trials between their depots and the winning team progressed to sub-group finals, from which the winners progressed

to the London Group final. As well as being judged on the way it dealt with a simulated incident, each team was awarded for the members' personal turn out and for the state of the equipment held on the lorries. After the first year of the competition, marks would almost certainly have been deducted if any team had tried to demolish a dangerous wall by attaching a rope to its lorry: Circular 84 had warned that the practice had put several lorries – probably Bedfords which had a bar at the front – out of commission, each with a bent chassis.

The competitions were held in the four years from 1940 to 1943, and one was planned (Circular 187) for 1944. However, the next Circular (188) contains an ominous note, however carefully phrased, “Owing to the resumption of enemy activity and the increase of operational work now devolving on the Rescue Service, the Group and sub-Group Rescue Competitions 1944 are postponed until further notice.” The days of the Doodlebug had arrived.

In the later years of the war, when he was Depot Superintendent, it is unlikely that Dad would have been expected to burrow into buildings. Circular 189 in 1944, sets out procedures that indicate the duty of a Senior Rescue officer at an incident is to “take over technical direction of the rescue operations”. The circular makes it clear that, “Rescue officers in charge of incidents should not undertake actual rescue work” and provides a detailed account of what should be done.

There are notes in some of the circulars to suggest that, between and among the separate rescue services, the rivalries of the kind immortalised in *Dad's Army* did arise. Some issues arose from jealousy: others from misplaced pride. On ‘jealousy’, Circular 190 seeks to smooth some ruffled ‘Rescue’ feathers that arose when the National Fire Service (NFS) received press publicity and praise for its action at a particular incident. The Circular pointed out to those who had made the complaint, that the press had equally commended similar actions carried out by the Civil Defence Rescue Service. On ‘pride’, around the same time, towards the end of the war, Circular 189 warns, “In spite of extended operations resulting from fairly continuous bombing, there is still a marked tendency in certain areas to refrain from calling for mutual assistance until the district's own parties are more or less overwhelmed”.

It is a fact that the current author can remember his father being uncharacteristically ungenerous about the contribution of Air Raid Wardens to the war effort. That might have been because of clashes that could have arisen: though Dad would have had charge of the technical direction at the incident, responsibility for traffic control, parking arrangements and all administrative activity was given to the Senior Warden present; but that Warden/Rescue differentiation might not have been as distinct as the circulars seem to suggest.

PRIVATE INGRAM RETURN

FAMILY SOUGHT FOR WWI MEDAL

Keith Griffiths

A WWI medal was amongst my father's effects when he died. He was born in 1910, so was not in that war himself. He lived in Southampton, Hampshire, England. How he came to have that medal is unknown.

The medal is the silver British War Medal and rim inscribed: 12/215. PTE. H INGRAM. NZEF. [New Zealand Expeditionary Force.]

With the help of Bruce RALSTON, editor of *The New Zealand Genealogist*, many facts have been established. This person was Howard Lewis INGRAM, who died at Gallipoli on 7th August 1915. Howard was born in Fordingbridge, Hampshire, England on 24th August 1879. He worked as a male nurse and hospital cook for New Zealand Railways in Auckland before enlistment.

His next-of-kin was his brother, Leonard Maundred INGRAM, who lived at 25 Claremont Road, Cricklewood, London. The medal set and his pay were sent to Mrs. Flora E. INGRAM, a widow, who lived at 37 Woodhurst Road, Acton, London, although she appears to have remarried as Flora E. SINCLAIR and had emigrated to Chilliwack, British Columbia, Canada, by 1923.

From Free BMD (freebmd.org.uk) it appears that Howard's marriage was to Flora Ellen VEALE and was registered in June 1896 at South Stoneham, Hampshire. The birth of Howard's brother, Leonard, was registered in June 1873 at Lewes, Sussex and his death in March 1928, aged 54, at Hendon, London. In September 1902 he married either Catherine Grace DONALD or Ada Beatrice OLIFFE at Hendon, London.

Unanswered questions: did Howard have children? Did Leonard have children? Did Flora E. SINCLAIR have children either in UK or Canada?

I would like to pass on the medal to family relatives. Any help would be appreciated.

This article has also been sent to other UK, New Zealand and Canadian FHSs.

Keith Griffiths: griffiths370@btinternet.com



*British War Medal
WWI with a blue,
black, white and
orange striped ribbon*

The course was created and delivered by Naomi KORN, Chair of the Libraries and Archives Copyright Alliance, and was held on 7th September 2016, at the Royal Society of Arts. Copyright is a vast and complicated subject, so what follows here is an overview of what family historians need to know (and practice!).

By way of introducing the possible complexities of copyright, Naomi began by recounting the story of Ethel BILBOROUGH's diary. There isn't room here for the whole story but if you are interested go to the following site: naomikorn.com/2016/05/13/a-first-world-war-diary-a21st-century-problem or simply Google "Naomi Korn Ethel Bilborough". It is well worth a read.

Naomi's factsheet on the key points of copyright is reproduced (with her permission) at the end of this article, but here are some of the basic rules and some examples which may impact on family historians wanting to publish their work.

Basic Rules

Copyright is a serious matter and can involve litigation and massive legal costs. In the case of most family histories, however, it should not happen if you follow some basic principles:

- If you use any research that is not your own, ask before using it. If permission is refused, do not be tempted to use it anyway.
- If you cannot trace the owner of any research or pictures, despite having done your honest and absolute best, state that this is the case and issue a 'take-down' notice. This is a statement that you have tried and failed to trace the copyright owners, but are willing, if challenged by a copyright holder, to reach an agreement with the owner over the licensing of its use, or to add an attribution in the next print run, or to amend your website if you have published online.
- If you have issued a take-down notice and are challenged, keep that promise.
- Be prepared to negotiate a fee in the event of a copyright holder who will not let you use their information for free.

Naomi KORN suggested guideline sums for licensing of £30-£60 for a small-print-run book and £60-£100 for an online publication. **However, these are only guideline amounts and not to be quoted as legally determined.** The actual sum will be an amount negotiated between you and the copyright holder.

Does copyright apply to family historians?

Yes. All the copyright issues mentioned in the factsheet apply to family historians who are planning to publish their work, either in hard copy or online. Think of all possible issues before publishing.

Example 1.

You want to illustrate your blog/book with a picture of a family wedding from 1945. The photo was turned into a postcard and then sent to a family member who could not get to the wedding. It might seem simple enough but there are 'layers' of copyright here, plus a Data Protection issue.

1. Physical ownership of an item does not give you the copyright.
2. The copyright of the original picture belongs to **the person who took the photograph.**
3. The **person who wrote the message** on the postcard owns the **copyright of the message.**
4. Under current Data Protection law, genealogists have a responsibility to let living people know if they hold documentary information about them (photos, certificates, etc.).

You should try and trace the photographer and the writer of the message, or their heirs, to ask for permission to use the postcard. If any of the people shown in the photograph are living, you must ask their permission to use the postcard. If they do not wish the image to be used, you must respect their wishes.

Example 2

You want to include in your book (or online publication) a substantial amount of research conducted by someone else that they have shared with you. The person who conducted the original research is the Copyright Holder and you may not use it without their permission. If they agree, you can use it but you must clearly show in your publication that they are the copyright holder. In some cases, they may ask for a fee, which you will need to negotiate.

Does copyright apply to the Internet?

Yes. Copyright regulations extend to anything that is on the Internet, whether or not there is an attribution. If you find information or an image that you want to use, assume that it is protected by copyright unless otherwise stated and try to find out who owns the copyright.

How to find Copyright Holders

1. Images.

An increasing number of images on the Internet are 'orphans', i.e. an image that has been uploaded to the web but not attributed to anyone. As with non-digital photographs, copyright belongs to the person who took the picture and their permission should be sought before using it.

There are free Image Recognition sites available on the Internet. Scan your image into “Tin Eye” or “FotoForensics” and they will identify a creator wherever possible.

2. Articles and Theses

If you cannot tell from a website who owns the copyright to a piece of research, a publication or an article, check for the author’s name or the name of an institution. If you find a name, check one of the following websites:

- The WATCH file for information about writers and artists: **lib.utexas.edu/hrc/aboutwatch**
- The British Library, **bl.uk**. The British Library can also check the copyright of a book that is still copyright protected but was published by a now defunct publishing house, **bl.uk/index**
- Copyright Licensing Association: **cla.co.uk**
- The Design and Artists Copyright Society: **dacs.co.uk**
- The Publishers Association: **publishers.org.uk**
- ALCS (Rights Management Society for Authors): **alcs.co.uk**

If all else fails, try Googling the name.

FACTSHEET

Copyright – Key points to remember

(This factsheet is in the copyright of Naomi Korn (naomikorn.com) and is reproduced here with her permission).

What is copyright?

Copyright is mainly based on the *Copyright Designs and Patents Act 1899*, subsequent revisions including the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*, *Copyrights Rights in Performance Regulations 2014*, *previous Copyright Acts (1911 and 1956)*, *Directives, Treaties, Conventions and Case Law*.

Copyright is an exclusive economic right granted to the creator of the original work to permit or prevent other people from copying it.

Copyright does not protect an idea, only the material expression of that idea.

Works are protected regardless of their artistic merit, although they need to be original and/or show skill and judgement.

What does copyright protect?

Copyright only protects certain things, which are specified by the Copyright Act – if it does not fall into one of the eight categories, it will not be protected. The categories are: Literary Works, Dramatic Works, Musical Works, Artistic Works, Broadcasts, Sound Records, Films and Typographic Works.

How are the works protected?

There is no need to register copyright in the UK; it exists automatically as soon as a work in one of the above categories is fixed. There is no legal need to use the © symbol: if a work is in copyright, it will be protected automatically.

For most works, copyright in the UK lasts for 70 years from the end of the year in which the artist who created the work dies. When the artist dies, copyright normally passes to their estate, unless they specify otherwise.

As a general rule, the first owner of copyright (in a work(s)), the Copyright Holder, will be the artist who produced the work, unless it was made by an employee in the course of his or her employment. [*Note: if the artist was employed on a consultancy basis, this does not apply. The artist will then own the copyright. AG*].

A Copyright Holder is able to transfer the legal ownership of that copyright to a third party (also called an “assignment”) or grant permission to use it under licence.

What are Moral Rights?

Moral rights relate to the creator’s honour or reputation:

- They give the creator the right to be named as the creator of the work, **paternity right**
- The right to object to someone being wrongly named as the creator of his/her work, **false attribution right**
- The right to object to derogatory treatment of the work, **derogatory treatment right**.

Moral rights cannot be transferred or assigned but can be waived.

What are Creative Commons Licenses?

Creative Commons Licences have been developed by Creative Commons, a not-for-profit charity (creativecommons.org) to facilitate sharing of creative works. They have developed several licences to enable rights holders and those acting with the specific authorisation of rights holders to use, share and reuse their work (e.g. The British Library, The Imperial War Museum, The National Portrait Gallery, The Tate Gallery, The National Maritime Museum).

Where can you find out more?

General Information:

Intellectual Property Office, ipo.gov.uk

Copyright User, copyrightuser.org

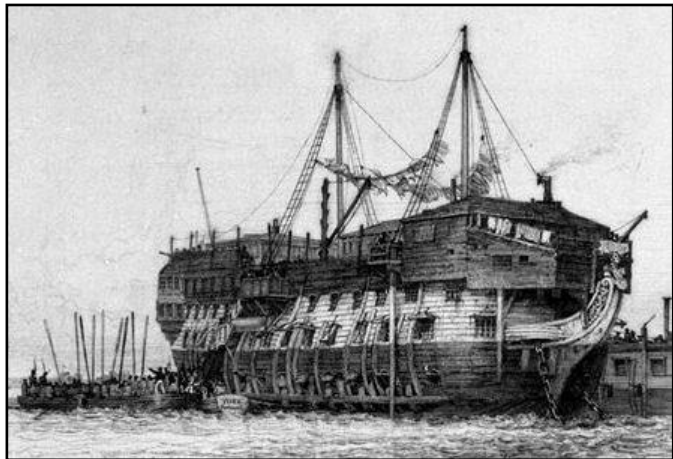
Korn, N. and McKenna. G. *A Practical Guide to Copyright*. 2015. Collections Trust.

Disclaimer: None of the information contained within this factsheet should be construed as legal advice. Should specific legal advice be required, please consult the appropriate legal advisor.

Convict Transport, Ian Waller, October

Between 1615-1776, c.50,000 convicts were sent to America but records are difficult to find. Between 1824-53 18,000 convicts were sent to Bermuda, some to serve their time in hulks. Many were ancestors of present day Bermudans, others returned to the UK to finish their sentence. From 1787-1868 over 150,000 convicts were sent mostly to New South Wales (NSW), Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land) and later to Western Australia.

As the industrial revolution took hold in Britain the population increased, and so did crime. Transportation proved an alternative to building more prisons, although people could be hanged for minor offences. The sometimes petty crimes for which convicts were sent to Australia were covered by a technical list and transportation could be for 7 or 14 years, or for life. Apart from that for murder, a death sentence might be commuted to transportation, so look at petitions for clemency. Some transportees may never have reached Australia: some escaped, some jumped ship and some were never sent, they may have remained in prison or served out their whole sentence aboard a prison hulk. Others were aboard for anything between a week and 5 years before being sent to Australia. The hulks were moored near to naval dockyards.

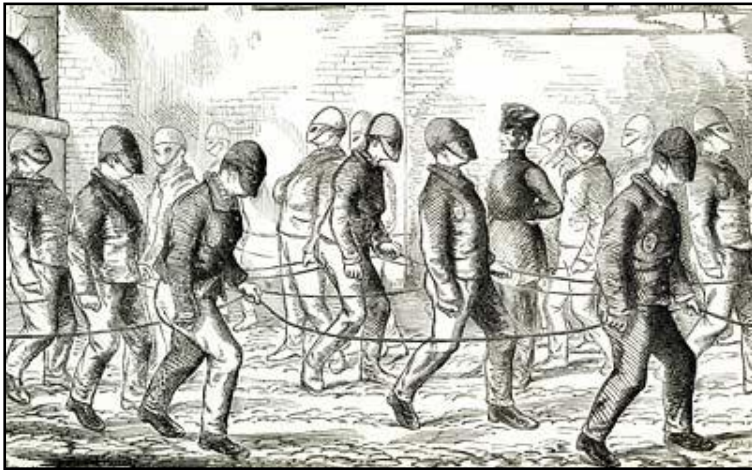


A prison hulk

The transportation ships were usually merchant ships hired by the Royal Navy. Contracts of hire are in the ADM (i.e. Admiralty) class at The National Archives (TNA). The Navy provided the crew and the surgeons. The journey could take up to six months, during which time the convicts were kept below decks and had to attend religious services. Food was minimal and rickets was rife.

When they got to Australia the most hardened were kept in prison or put to hard labour in gangs with a military guard and convict overseers. At night they were locked up in wooden huts inside a stockade and discipline was harsh. Some were placed in a penal colony, which might consist of groups of wooden huts, supervised by army pensioners who were encouraged to emigrate with their families who might be found on passenger lists.

Others were granted tickets of leave or pardons quite quickly, they could then go to work for settlers. They could apply to the Governor for their families to join them – although this was not common; some families were granted an assisted passage but others had to be paid for by the ex-convict. Many remarried in Australia, as did their wives in England. 36% of convicts were female and they were usually assigned to domestic service. Some married other convicts, or men from the local community. Some of the large number of boy convicts, those



A penal colony

between 9 and 18, were placed in boys' establishments similar to Borstal, and made up working parties supervised by adults.

An Act of Parliament in 1853 ended transportation, although it took some time to enact and transportation continued until 1868. Some of the transportees to Australia ended up as prominent people there,

including a Governor of New South Wales. In Britain we may not know about a transportee ancestor – perhaps it was not talked about within the family, but modern Australians are proud if they have a convict ancestor and if you have an Australian cousin descended from a convict, they may have a lot of information on him. Look on social media – Australians want the connection back to the UK.

There are a great number of records which can be searched: lists, registers, websites (UK and Australian) and genealogy websites such as Ancestry and Find My Past. Trial records are comprehensive, search for the Assizes at TNA, Quarter Sessions at County Record Offices (CROs) and the Old Bailey is available online. There is an index of transportees – good for NSW, not so good for Van Dieman's Land. Criminal Registers include calendars of prisoners and prison records.

Newspapers reported local Sessions and often give more background information than official documents, also look in the *Sydney Gazette*. There are some surgeons' journals online. Other Australian records include Convict Muster Rolls, Pardons and Tickets of Leave, the NSW Census for 1828, a 'convict census', and other miscellaneous convict records such as NSW Convict Indents and ships.

The Home Office generated many records, most are in TNA but some are in CROs. There are convict registers, sentence records, calendars of prisoners;

registers of county prisons; quarterly returns from the hulks in Bermuda and lastly lists of free pardons granted by the government. The Convicts Online website gives basic information but not a great deal of detail.

Image: dingeengoete.blogspot.com

YM

War Memorials in the Borough of Hounslow, *David Bright*, November

David introduced himself as a Hounslow Heritage Guide for Brentford. For his dissertation to become a guide, he wrote about some of the war memorials in the Borough of Hounslow. David was surprised at how many there are.

After the Boer War, memorials changed from means of celebrating victory to the remembrance of those who served or died in conflict.

A war memorial may record the names of all those who served during World War One (WW1); it may be to remember those who died in conflict and it acts as a focal point where the bereaved can mourn. A memorial may, or may not, have a list of names. Chiswick war memorial (on Turnham Green) has no names. Nelson's column in Trafalgar Square is a war memorial which names none of the men who took part in the naval battle of Trafalgar. (Note – those men are named on a plaque outside *HMS Victory* in Portsmouth Harbour).

Local committees were set up after WW1 to decide who was to be included on the local war memorial and who was to be excluded. Sadly (to modern minds) all those who were shot at dawn for cowardice were excluded. Those committees decided on the form that the memorial would take. How was the memorial to be funded? By public subscription or by a local benefactor (if one could be found)?

Some memorials are simple lists of names and initials, others also show the men's ranks and the units in which they served. There are errors on memorials – the information collected may not have been accurate and families may not have had the opportunity to check the accuracy of the names. [See article in *Journal Vol.34 No. 4, December 2016 p.12. Ed*]. In some sad cases, names were excluded simply because the families did not contribute to the cost of the memorial.



RC Church, Chiswick

Some half of all war memorials in Britain are located inside churches. Many public buildings contain war memorials. In our area, there are plaques inside Brentford Library and Isleworth Public Hall. Many large companies erected memorials to their workers who went to war.

The campanile of the Catholic Church on Chiswick High Road is a war memorial. The club house of the University of Westminster Boat Club is a war memorial. Some homes were built as a form of war memorial, intended to help those who returned from war. We have an example of such houses in Chiswick, paid for by the Duke of Devonshire.

Outside our area, a most unusual example of a war memorial is in Yorkshire, where a market town chose to erect a water pump and trough for animals coming to market.



Memorial Garden, Brentford

Some memorials have been moved – those from the old Brentford Market were relocated to Western International Market when the latter was built to replace the old market. Also in Brentford, the memorial from the derelict St. Laurence Church was relocated to the memorial garden outside Brentford Library.

Many memorials refer to WW1 as the Great War of 1914-1919.

This is not a mistake. Armistice Day on the 11th November 1918, applied only to the armistice in France and Belgium. The war in Italy had ended in October 1918, whereas the war in North Africa did not end until December 1918. It was not until the 28th June 1919, that the Treaty of Versailles was signed, which marked the official end of WW1. That date was chosen as it was exactly five years after the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand in Sarajevo, which had led to the declaration of war in 1914.

In Britain there are 51 ‘Thankful Parishes’ which have no memorial because all the men who went to war returned safely. There are few separate World War Two memorials – commonly plaques have been added on to WW1 memorials.

Perhaps we will all look again at the public buildings we enter, looking for those elusive war memorials, which may not have been noted before.

Images: rcdow.org.uk roll-of-honour.com/Middlesex/Brentford

MS

Christmas on the Home Front, *Mike Brown*, December

Christmas 1939 was challenging. People had expected the war to be over by Christmas but instead we were still at war. This period was known as the ‘phoney war’ – a greater number of children had been killed on the roads in accidents caused by the blackout than the number of service personnel killed in action. Also, many young children had been evacuated and older sons had been called up.

Nevertheless, the general mood was that people had to keep their spirits up for the sake of the children. Despite it being a very cold, snowy Christmas, pantomimes and dances carried on as before. Rationing had been deliberately deferred until January 1940, so families were able to enjoy a full Christmas dinner – the last they would have for many years.

Gas masks had been issued, so popular gifts included gas mask holders in various forms, such as leather handbags with a specially designed space for the gas mask. Men in any form of national service had been issued with ‘tin’ helmets and bakelite helmets for adult civilians were available at Dunns. These came with a guarantee that they would protect the wearer from injury if they were hit by a brick falling from a height of less than 30 feet. Inexpensive copy helmets for children were widely available: the 6d. ones were poorly-finished, thin tin-plate; the 2/6d. versions were somewhat more durable and well-made.

Other popular toys were strongly influenced by the war. Examples Mike showed included a toy searchlight, an anti-aircraft gun which fired matchsticks and a nightlight shaped like an Anderson shelter. For girls, there were uniformed rag dolls – mainly of male military personnel but there was also one in nurse’s uniform. For boys, mothers made miniature uniforms, often using the regimental buttons that their husbands brought home.



Toy searchlight

It was on Christmas Day 1939 that George VI made the first Christmas broadcast to the Nation and the Empire and so began the tradition that we still have today. By Christmas 1940 the mood was gloomier. Following a long spell of bombing, people were expecting to have to spend Christmas in air-raid shelters. With the International Red Cross acting as intermediary, both sides agreed that there would be no bombing on Christmas Day, although it resumed very quickly afterwards. Rationing had been introduced the previous January, so there was very little meat, butter, tea or sugar. (Meat could only be bought at the butcher where the family

was registered with their ration books and the type of meat available depended on what had been sent to that particular shop – there was no choice.) Dried fruit and almonds, being imported, were also in short supply, so very few families could have a traditional Christmas cake. It was possible to buy a cardboard cake cover ‘iced’ with plaster-of-paris decoration so that the table presented a festive appearance. How disappointing it must have been when the ‘fake cake’ was lifted up and the tiny sponge cake underneath was exposed.



*Norwegian Christmas Tree
in Trafalgar Square*

Christmas 1940 found Britain hosting several overseas Royal families living in Buckingham Palace, who had fled their homelands for safety. One of those exiled rulers was King Haakon VII of Norway. By careful subterfuge, some Norwegian commandos managed to bring a Christmas tree from Norway to London as a gift for the King and our Royal family. This tradition has been followed every year since 1947, with a large Norway Spruce being brought to Britain and erected in Trafalgar Square, as thanks for the help we gave the Norwegian people during the war.

During 1941, Lord WALTON, Minister of Food and Chairman of Lewis’s stores, ensured that children had enough food to help them grow up strong and sturdy. There was half a pint of milk a day – delivered to schools to make sure the rest of the family could not take the child’s share – and cod liver oil. Resourceful mothers did use the cod liver oil for cooking and as fat when making cakes.

By Christmas 1942 clothing, soap and sweets were on ration. New knitting wool used fewer clothing coupons than ready-made garments. Fair-isle patterns became popular as the designs allowed odds and ends of yarn to be used and old knitwear was unpicked, the wool washed and re-used. When available, parachute silk was used to make garments but because the silk became transparent when wet, it was normally just used for underwear. British parachute silk was cream or white, German silk was green.

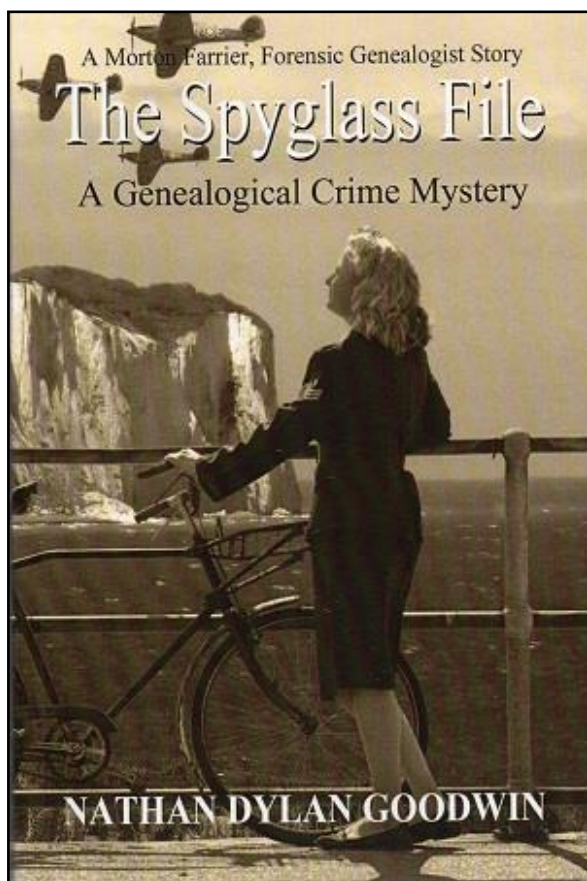
Toys tended to be handmade, often using off-cuts of materials being worked in the factories. During tea and meal breaks, not only was a worker’s time their own but they could use the factory machines to make these toys from off-cuts. Some of the toys shown appear to have been very well-crafted.

As this talk was followed by our Christmas food and raffle, Mike had to stop his tale at 1942, but he stayed on to join us in a mince pie and to answer questions.

Images: historytoy.com now-here-this.timeout.com

MS

The Spyglass File, a Genealogical Crime Mystery, by Nathan Dylan Goodwin (Nathan Dylan Goodwin 2016, ISBN 9 781537228532) Price on application to his website. Also available on Amazon.



All family historians long to discover a crime within their own family, to add spice to the mysteries of their research. Here is a tale that achieves that aim – and indeed, is the fourth in a series of forensic genealogy mysteries from this author featuring Morton Farrier, a forensic Genealogist.

Set initially in the post-Dunkirk and early Battle of Britain era, the author portrays the atmosphere of disbelief and subsequent terror that prevailed. This leads on to the desire to ‘do one’s bit’ and to the heroine joining the WAAF. Her work in radio intelligence is well described, both in the South East of England and subsequently in Malta. Meanwhile, the present-day hero (a family historian, of course) struggles with the records he must use to discover the truth behind a family mystery – as

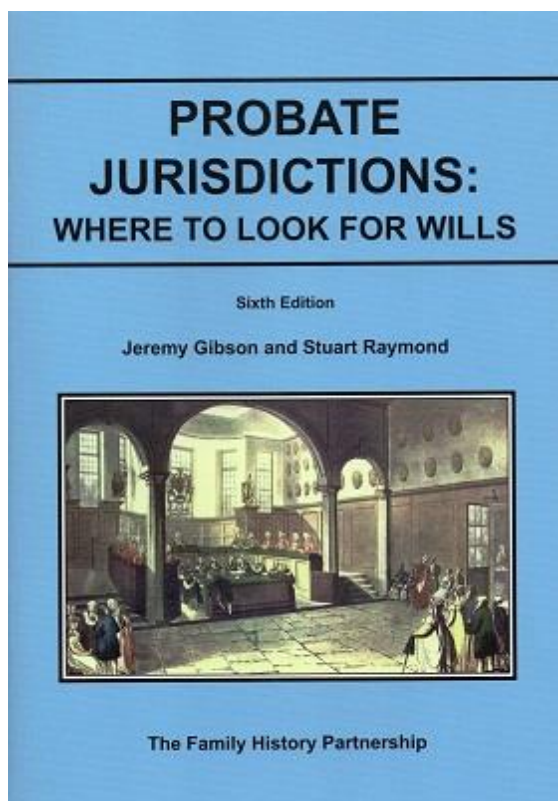
well as being caught-up in a crime himself.

It really is a cracking good read!

RP

Probate Jurisdictions: Where to Look for Wills, by Jeremy Gibson, revised by Stuart Raymond. Sixth Edition, (*The Family History Partnership*, 2016, ISBN 978 1 906280 55 0). £5.50

The Gibson Guides have long been friends to the family historian, informing them of what to look for and where to go on various topics of research. This small book was first published in 1980 but much has changed since those early days. The Introduction explains that this guide is aimed at those who are new to family and local history and it covers the period back to the mid-16th century. It emphasises the importance of the date of 1858 and explains how probate was handled and where the records can be found. The growth of the internet is included for the first

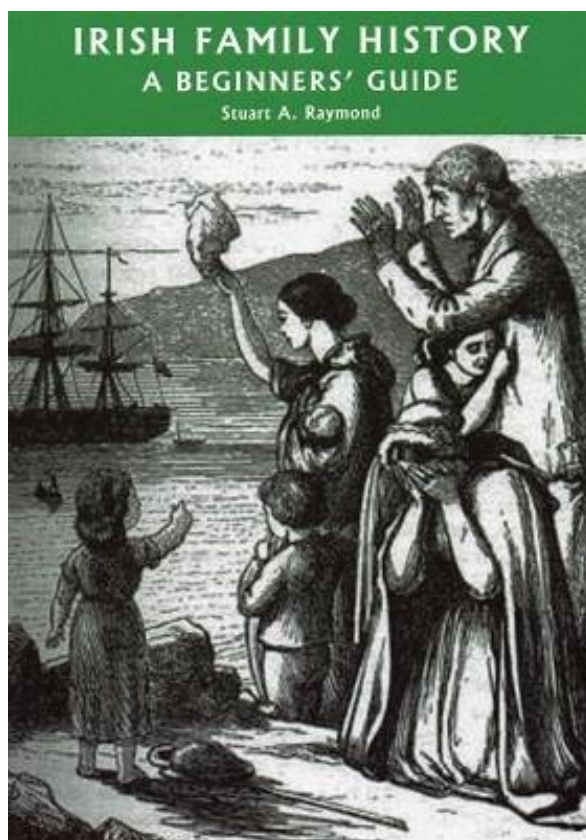


time in this edition and many websites are listed. The Introduction closes with details of further reading to expand your knowledge.

After a brief look at England and Wales and where generally wills are to be found, the book takes each of the counties which existed before the Government reorganisation of 1974, listing what can be found in the County Record Office and what wills from that county are in other record offices. The section on Yorkshire is particularly useful and gives an extensive list of parishes and chapelries which were outside the jurisdiction of the exchequer court of York, as well as maps showing the different ridings. It concludes with a look at Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

Irish Family History, a Beginners' Guide, by Stuart A. Raymond. (*The Family History Partnership*, 2016, ISBN 978 1 906280 56 7) £5.95

Beginning with a brief history of Ireland and explaining why many national records have been lost, Raymond goes on to explain the importance of the different religious divisions in the country and which records have survived. He explains how other national records can replace the lost census records and where these records can be found. The book goes from topic to topic listing what is missing but what can be researched and where. Irish research is not easy but with this guide by your side it will not seem so daunting.



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

WORLD WIDE WEB

A survey of new records that were uploaded in 2016 or will arrive in 2017.

New records from **Ancestry**: RAF Muster Roll 1918; military deserters 1812-1927; Naval and Military Courts Martial Registers 1806-1930; Royal Hospital Chelsea Pensioner Admissions and Discharges 1715-1925; the National Probate Calendar dates now up to 1995; emigrants from England to America 1682-1692/1718-1759; 750,000 US Presbyterian church records. **ancestry.co.uk**

The British Newspaper Archive is now 5 years old. For 2017 it is going to digitise at least one newspaper for each county. **britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk**

Charles Booth's poverty maps of London: the website is "new and improved". It includes much more than the maps so do give it a visit. **booth.lse.ac.uk**

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission is 100 years old this year. It is planning a complete overhaul of its website. **cwgc.org**

Deceased Online now has five of the seven London 'Garden Cemeteries' in its database and has plans for more London cemeteries in 2017. **deceasedonline.com**

Families in British India have released thousands of 19th century passenger records. Can be searched for free. **search.fibis.org**

Find My Past – some of the weekly releases: British Army Service Records, Scots Guards 1799-1939; the Scottish 'non-old' parish registers, vital records 1647-1875; records from Scottish Mental Health Institutions; records from Scottish prisons; parish records for Buckinghamshire, Kent and Huntingdon; Probate Index of Worcestershire 1660-1858; Gloucester apprentices; 1841 Census for New South Wales; both assisted and unassisted passenger lists for New South Wales 1826-1900. **findmypast.co.uk**

Find That Memorial Inscription. The aim of this website is to make available a list of all churchyards where MIs have been surveyed and the results placed on the web. **findthatmi.wordpress.com**

Forces War Records has added two new collections from WW1: 'Women in Allied Services', which includes those who worked in munitions factories; 'Women Drivers of the Great War' includes drivers, mechanics and washers serving in the Womens Auxiliary Army Corps. **forces-war-records.co.uk**

The Genealogist has posted the 1940 US Census online; plus parish records from Nuneaton and North Warwickshire. genealogist.co.uk

From the FreeBMD stable, **Free CEN2** is going live. This free site will enable you to trace your ancestors in the censuses. Initially only basic searches but more will be added. freeukgenealogy.org.uk

My Heritage is launching a new DNA service which, it says, will be particularly strong for those tracing ethnic heritage roots. myheritagedna.com

The **National Archives Ireland** has added a Register of Wills for those destroyed in 1922; land valuation records; marriage licence bonds indexes 1623-1866; catholic qualification and convert rolls 1700-1845. nationalarchives.ie

Irish Genealogy now features images of birth, marriage and death certificates from 1845 for non-catholics and 1864 for catholics. civilrecords.irishgenealogy.ie

Scotlands People under its new owners has been redesigned. You can now view indexes for free and only pay for downloads of images. The 1881 census is free. scotlandspeople.gov.uk

Slave owners can be researched on the UCL new Centre for Study of the Legacies of British Slave-ownership site. ucl.ac.uk/lbs

Theatrical Ancestors: records from the late 19th to the early 20th century are now online. ellenterryarchive.hull.ac/star

Latest date for submission of
articles for printing in the
subsequent journal:

7th January 7th April

7th July 7th October

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.

S291 Miss L. Scott, Flat 3, 6 West Park Terrace, Scarborough, N. Yorkshire,
YO12 5BD louise.scott@yorkshire.net

SURNAME INTERESTS

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
CORK	All	All	MDX	S291
BROWN	Bef.1825	Twickenham area	MDX	S291

It is with great sadness that we announce the deaths
of the following members:

John MARSHALL, No.106

William WILD, No. W128

Sue Willard, No. W124

We offer our condolences to their families.

FAMILY HISTORY FAIRS

Who Do You Think You Are? Live, Thursday 6th April – Saturday 8th April
NEC Birmingham

whodoyouthinkyouarelive.com

Wiltshire Family History Society Family History Day
Saturday, 10th June. Steam Museum, Swindon. 10.00-3.00.
Free entry. Parking in Outlet Centre, North car park. SN2 2NA.

wiltshirefhs.co.uk

Yorkshire Family History Fair
Saturday, 24th June. Knavesmire Exhibition Centre, York Racecourse,
YO23 1EX. 10.00-4.30..

Admission £4.80, children under 14 free. Free parking.

yorkshirefamilyhistoryfair.com

Buckinghamshire Family History Society Open Day*
Saturday, 29th July. The Grange School, Wendover Way, Aylesbury, HP21 7NH.
10.00-4.00 Free admission and parking.

bucksfhs.org.uk

Bristol & Avon Family History Society, Family History Fair
Saturday, 9th September. BAWA, 589 Southmead Road, Filton, Bristol,
BS34 7RG. 10.00-4.00. Free parking

bafhs.org.uk

Oxfordshire Family History Society Family History Fair
Saturday, 7th October. The Marlborough School, Shipton Road, Woodstock,
OX20 1LP. 10.00-4.00. Free admission and parking.

ofhs.org.uk

West Surrey Family History Society Family History Fair*
Saturday, 4th November. Woking Leisure Centre, Kingfield Road, Woking,
GU22 9BA. 10.00-4.30.

wsfhs.co.uk

***West Middlesex FHS will be attending these Fairs.**

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

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.

West Middlesex Settlement Records. Chelsea, Ealing, Friern Barnet, Fulham, Hammersmith, New Brentford, Shepperton, Staines, Stanwell, 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.

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 Sandleford 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.

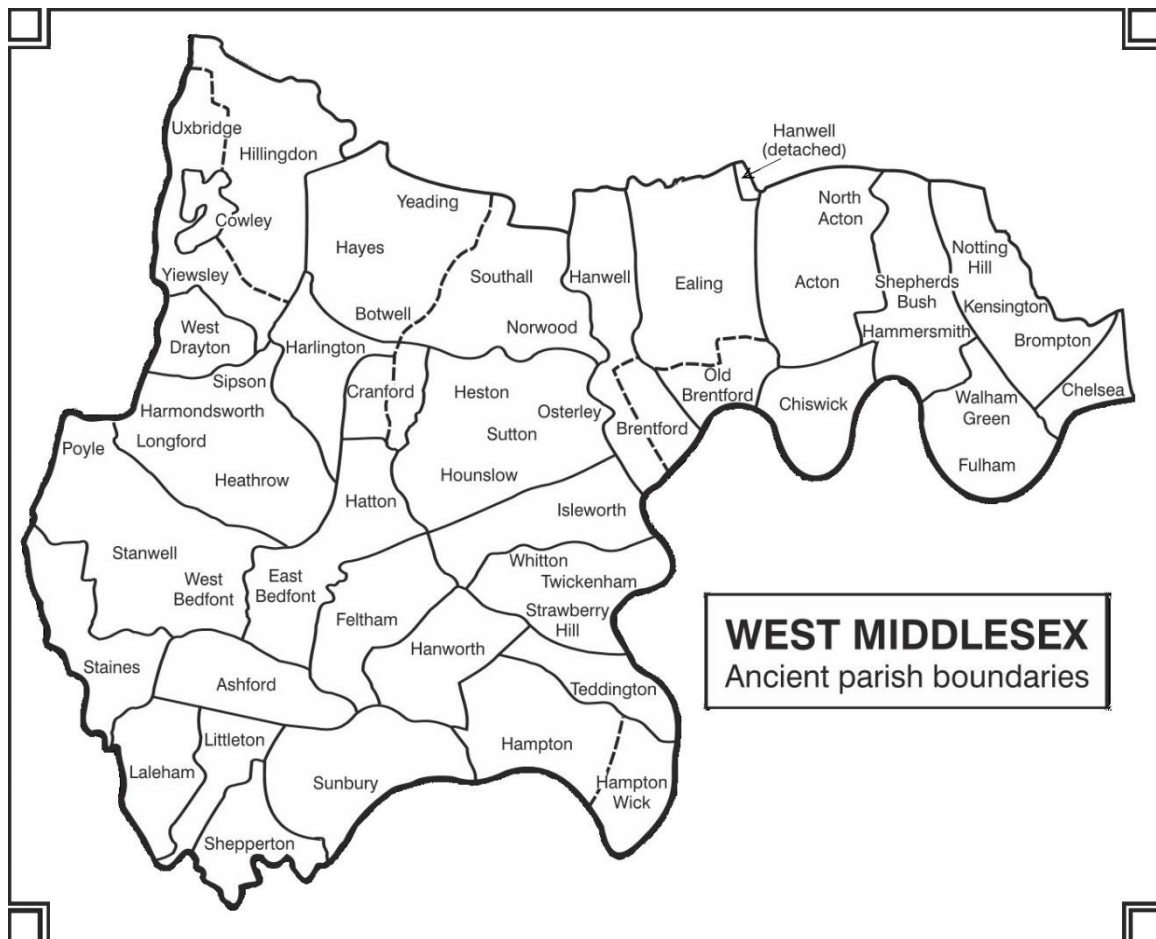
Miss Valerie Walker, 32 Cunnington Street, Chiswick, London, W4 5EN

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

Major General William ROY, FRS, AS (1726-1790) was born in South Lanarkshire. He worked as an engineer and surveyor in Edinburgh and was noticed by the military after he had produced a map of the site of the Battle of Culloden. He was granted a military rank and subsequently commissioned into the new Board of Ordnance in the Army in 1776.

In 1783 he led the national survey of England, now known as the Ordnance Survey. Hounslow Heath was found to have the perfect 5 mile long flat piece of ground for the preliminary measurement. Originating from the Poor House in Hampton (now in Roy Grove) the line was marked out to the south east, using glass rods, to a point now within the bounds of Heathrow Airport, near to the animal quarantine centre. The beginning and end of this line are commemorated by contemporary military cannons set in the ground, with the muzzle upward.



**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