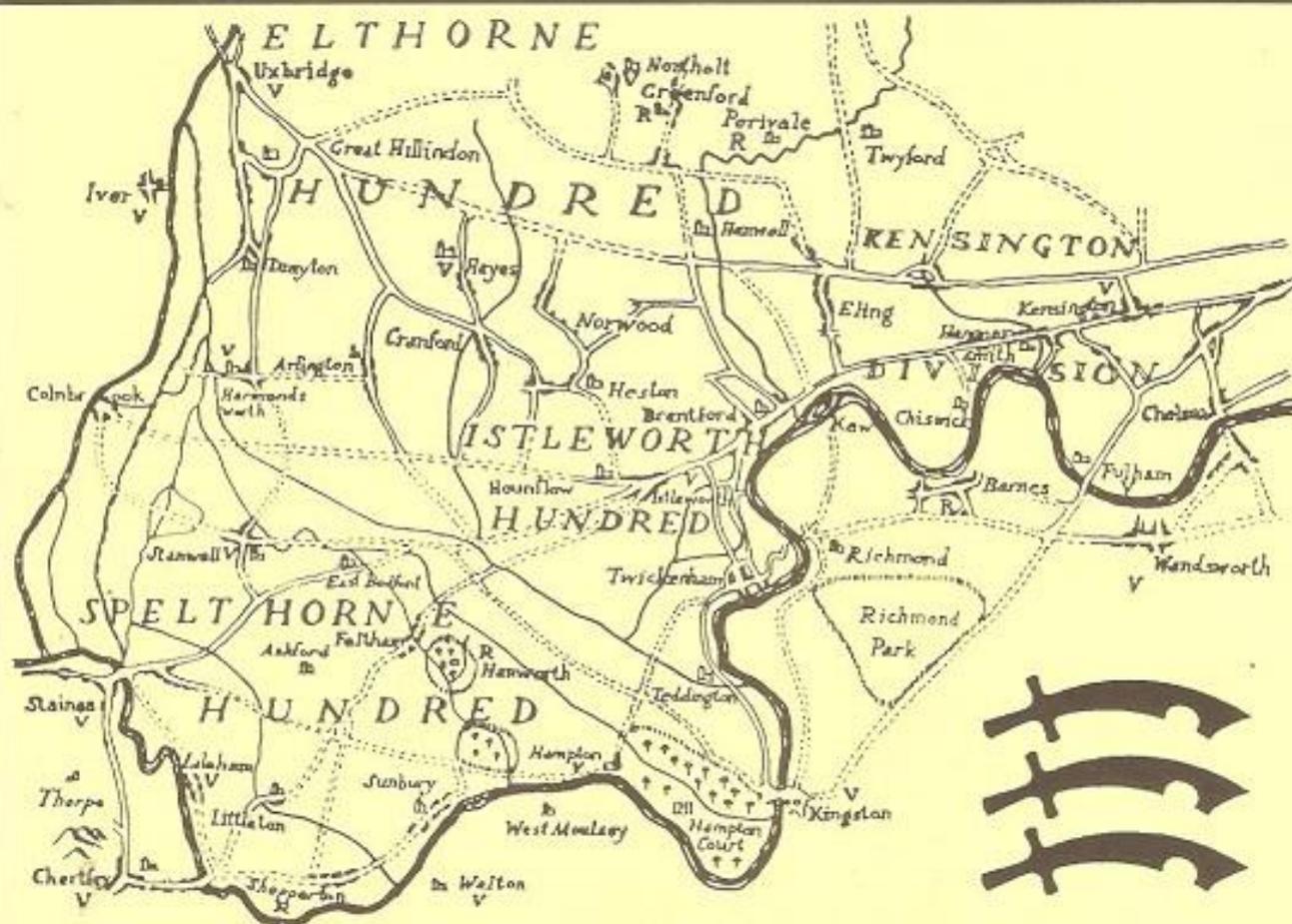


West Middlesex Family History Society Journal

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WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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Society Web site	http://home.clara.net/dchilds/wmfhs/	
Subscriptions	Individual Membership Overseas Membership Family Membership Corporate Membership	£8.00 per annum £9.00 per annum £10.50 per annum £8.00 per annum
Subscription year	1 October to 30 September <i>(Please see notice inside Journal regarding changes to subscription rates and subscription year)</i>	
Examiners	Paul Kershaw and Wendy Mott	

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

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

Mrs Yvonne Masson
65 St Margaret's Grove, East Twickenham, Middlesex TW1 1JF

Exchange journals from other societies should be sent to:

Mrs Mavis Sibley
13 Blossom Way, West Drayton, Middlesex UB7 9HF

Queries concerning non-delivery or faulty copies of this Journal should be sent to:

Peter Roe
171 Fernside Avenue, Feltham, Middlesex TW13 7BQ

The weekend of 27/28 June, along with a group of members, I was at the Middlesex County Show, running the WMFHS Stall in the Local History Marquee. The weather could have been kinder - it rained heavily on the first day, Saturday, and made the showground into a quagmire on Sunday. It was, fortunately, dry and comfortable in the marquee. Generous table space was provided and we were able to display most of the books normally offered for sale at our own meetings. Since it was not a Family History Fair, many of the books sold were about local history. We did, however, recruit new members and many people took a membership application form away with them. We were pleased to meet some of our members who are unable to attend our monthly meetings.

Our Membership Secretary reports that the membership has increased every year for the past five years, and this year membership is already well above six hundred. We have, however, failed to provide a corresponding increase in the Society's reference material. The 1891 census is being transcribed by a dedicated group of members, but more transcribers are required to achieve early completion of an index which I am sure will be as enthusiastically received as the 1881 Census Index. We are still looking for a volunteer to co-ordinate the recording of Monumental Inscriptions, a project that was started many years ago, but has stood still for about the last three years.

Much of the Society's reference material is held by Mavis Sibley, who, upon request, will gladly show a list of what she holds. For the benefit of all members, the Committee has decided that a list of all available research aids and reference material will shortly be published.

In this issue of the journal will be found the notice calling for the AGM in December. Whilst the period so close to Christmas is not the ideal time to call the AGM, the date is dictated by the Constitution, and the fact that our financial year ends in September. In response to the many members who have raised the matter, your Committee has decided to put motions at this year's AGM that will seek to amend the Constitution. The amendments proposed will change the financial year to the end of December, thus enabling us to call future AGMs in March. To enable these motions to be discussed and other essential society business to be carried out, I would urge all members who can possibly do so to attend this year's AGM on 17 December.

ERRATUM

"A Bit of Chiswick History", June 1998 issue:

Please note that the address to which to write for a copy of *The Rebuilding of Chiswick Vicarage 165 7-8* should read:

James Wisdom, 25 Hartington Road, Chiswick W4 STL.

FUTURE MEETINGS

The following meetings have been planned:

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 16 September | A History of Letter Boxes - John Smith |
| 15 October | Chiswick - Norman Radley - a tour guide with a wide knowledge of the Chiswick area |
| 19 November | Hammersmith & Fulham: A History, touching on some of the people who lived there - Martin Bros Potteries, William Morris Anne Wheeldon of Hammersmith & Fulham Archives and Local History Centre |
| 17 December | Annual General Meeting |

The meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month at Montague Hall, Montague Road, Hounslow, and start at 7.30 pm.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the West Middlesex Family History Society will be held on **Thursday 17 December 1998 at 7.45pm at Montague Hall, Montague Road, Hounslow**. Reports will be presented by the Chairman and Treasurer. Members will be asked to approve the audited accounts for the year 1997-98 and elect auditors for the coming year. Elections will be held for officers and Members of the Executive Committee for 1999. The following amendments to the Society's Constitution are proposed by the Executive Committee and will be put to members at the AGM:

That a member will be deemed to have resigned from the Society if their subscription is at least three months in arrears, instead of six months as hitherto, Clause 5 (Subscriptions) to be amended accordingly.

That from the year 2000 the Society's AGM shall be held in February or March of each year, and not November or December as hitherto, Clauses 7(a) (Meetings) and 8 (Constitution) to be amended accordingly.

That qualified auditors no longer being required to examine the books of account of the Society, independent examiners be appointed to examine them once a year, Clauses 7(a)(2) and (3) (Meetings) and 9(c)(Finance) to be amended accordingly.

That property held by or in trust for the Society may be held by not less than six and not more than thirty persons, to be appointed by the Executive Committee, Clause 11 (Trustees) to be amended accordingly.

Members who wish to bring forward any matter at the AGM, or to propose nominations for the Committee, are asked to write to the Secretary at the address below, by 3 October 1998. The agenda for the AGM will be included in the next issue of this journal, to be published and distributed in November.

Mrs Mavis Burton, 10 West Way, Heston, Hounslow, TW5 0JF.

NEWS ROUNDUP

The Wills Search Room (Principal Registry of the Family Division, post 1857), from 3 June 1998, is now at: First Avenue House, 42-49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6NP. The telephone number remains at: 0171-936-7000. The Probate indexes 1858-1943 are also available on microfiche at the Family Records Centre.

The 1999 FFHS Family History Conference is to be hosted by Hampshire Genealogical Society and will take place at Sparsholt Agricultural College, Winchester, on 9-11 April 1999. The title will be *'Of Shoes and Ships and Sealing Wax, of Cabbages and Kings'*. The FFHS AGM and Council Meeting will take place during the event. Further details from: *Mrs J. Renton, 27 Lodge Road, Locks Heath, Hants. SO31 6QY.*

Family Records Centre

Due to public demand, it has been decided to open the PRC on Bank Holiday Weekend Saturdays, apart from Easter and Christmas; the FRC will close at 1pm on Christmas Eve.

Birth, Marriage and Death indexes for 1984-92 are available on-line (to be extended as soon as possible to 1996) with bride/groom entries linked. 1984-96 indexes are available on CD-ROM and 1993-96 are available on fiche (£50 per event per year). Computerising *all* the indexes would require a change of legislation to enable the PRC to offer new services which would make private financing worthwhile as an investment. It may soon be possible to order certificates via the Internet for remote users and by computer by personal callers - enquiries via e-mail can already be dealt with.

The paper indexes 1984-92 are gradually being replaced with more up-to-date versions; more reading benches are being installed in this area.

Changes in the Search Rooms include moving the Wilts microfilms next to those for the Census; the ten computers from Family Search are now in the former Wills film reading area.

The Wills Indexes for 1858-1943 are now available on fiche and the Census seating arrangements are now self-service. Additional lockers are being installed, plus a second vending machine.

The General Register Office for Scotland (GRO(S)) is now live on the Internet: for £6 paid by credit card, users can access up to 30 pages of ORIGINS in any 24-hour period which includes GRO(S) Births, Marriages and Deaths indexes up to 1897 and the Census Records for 1891, the 1881 to be added later this year. For £10 an official extract such as a birth certificate or census entry can be ordered for delivery by mail.

The Royal Commission on Historical Documents (HMC) have been having sections of the Manorial Documents Register (MDR) computerised and these

are now available on the Internet. A three-year project in association with the National Library of Wales resulted in the thorough revision and computerisation of the MDR for Wales: work on the English counties, which will take many years, began with the three Yorkshire tidings, in collaboration with the Borthwick Institute, York, and continues with Hampshire in a joint project with Hampshire Record Office. The computerised MDR provides lists of known manors in each county and allocates standard manor names, as well as identifying aliases, variants, honours and cross-references to other manors. Users can consult all the records for an individual manor or make wider searches across whole counties for records of a particular type, e.g. court roll or perambulation, or for records deposited in a particular repository. All the searches can be defined by date. The MDR can be accessed remotely from the HMC's www home page at <http://www.hmc.gov.uk>, or by personal visit to the Commission's search room at Quality House, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1HP (tel. 0171-242-1198). The manorial web pages also provide definitions of types of manorial documents, a bibliography and answers to frequently-asked questions.

Hounslow Local Studies Library has recently acquired 50 years (183787) of the GRO Births and Marriages (not Deaths) indexes. These are contained in 15 boxes of microfilm. They also have the 1881 census index for Middlesex.

The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies

The Institute offers the following day school: *Military Ancestors*, on 16th January 1999, which will aim to introduce family historians to the records of military service. Fees £32 (IHGS Members and Students £29). Closing date 31 December 1998.

The Institute also offers a Home Studies course in Family History which includes a comprehensive programme of tutorial instruction in practical genealogy and related topics covering all aspects of Genealogy, Family History and Heraldry in 24 papers leading to the Diploma in Genealogy (Dip.Gen.).

For full details of evening, day and residential courses, write to: *Institute of Heraldic & Genealogical Studies, attn: Dr R. C. Baker, Freepost 1028, Canterbury, Kent CT1 1BR, tel: 01227-768664, fax 01227-765617.*

To complement **Kew Bridge Steam Museum's** new Water for Life Gallery, environmental historian Raymond Smith will be giving the following talks:

- Sat. 26 Sep '98: Nymphs of Sewers and Sinks: responses to river pollution.
- Sat. 5 Dec '98: *Sucking the country dry?: the growth in the demand for water.* Town water supplies were varied, unreliable and unable to meet increasing demands up to the mid-19th century. The lecture charts the development of supply and treatment methods up to the present day.
- Sat. 23 Jan '99: *The Parish Pump and its Politics: Village Water Supplies.* How did the sanitary movement of the 19th century affect the countryside, and what happened when a village outgrew the capacity of its local well?

The talks begin at 10am followed by questions and coffee at 10.45am. £6 (£5 conc.;;) admission includes admission to the museum. Prebooking advised. For more information and booking form: *Jo Willis, Kew Bridge Steam Museum, Green Dragon Lane, Brentford, Middlesex, tel. 0181-563-4757.*

Lambeth Local Studies Library are to hold an Open Day with the theme '*The Five Town Centres of Lambeth*' on Saturday 26 September 1998, at Lambeth Archives, Miner Library, 52 Knatchbull Road, London SE5 9QY.

The Newspaper Library, Colindale is holding Open Days on Thursday 17 September and Wednesday 11 November 1998, starting at 2pm and lasting for two hours. To book a place contact *Clare Cumber* on 0171-412-7359.

The Society of Genealogists - Some up-and-coming courses include:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Sat. August 22 | <i>Computers for Genealogy:</i> Basic beginner's course for those who already own a computer but have not yet used it for family history. 10.15 am, fee: £5 (£4 SOG members) |
| Wed. 9 Sep | <i>UK Data CD Roms,</i> fee £5 (£4 SOG members) |
| Wed. 23 Sep | <i>Sources in the Society's Library</i>
1pm. No charge |
| Wed. 23 Sep | <i>Trees, charts, reports and Web Pages:</i> the different types of output available from genealogy packages.
2.30pm, fee £5 (£4 SOG members) |
| Wed. 7 Oct | <i>Personal Ancestral File & GEDCOM</i>
Fee £5 (£4 SOG members) |
| Sat. 10 Oct | <i>Preparing for the future: caring for your documents and files.</i>
10.15am - 5.15pm, fee £17 (£14 SOG members) |
| Sat. 7 Nov | <i>Researching your Welsh ancestry</i>
2pm-5pm. Fee £8.50 (£7 SOG members) |
| Sat. 28 Nov | <i>Tracing German-speaking ancestors</i>
2.15-5.15pm. Fee £8.50 (£7 SOG members) |
| Fri. 25 Sep to
Fri. 20 Nov | <i>What's in it for me too?</i> A closer look at the sources in the SOG Library, with Paul Blake, Meryl Catty, Else Churchill and Susan Gibbons. 1-3pm, tee £45 (£35 SOG members) |

For further details of all these and other courses, contact SOG at *14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA, tel. 0171-251-8799.*

Surrey Record Office

After 31 July 1998, no original documents will be available at SRO Kingston, although microfilms, microfiche and OS maps will still be available. SRO Kingston will close completely from 31 August 1998. There is no set date for the opening of the new building at Woking, but it will probably be end of October 1998.

West Surrey Family History Society

This Society are holding an Open Day on Saturday 14 November, 10am-4.30pm, at the Methodist Church Hall, Brewery Road, Woking, Surrey.

News from the PRO

At PRO Kew's Open Day on 19 September 1998, besides an opportunity to see some of the work behind the scenes, visitors can learn about the PRO and the Internet, plus the implications of the forthcoming Freedom of Information legislation; there will also be an exhibition of Victorian photographs, treasure trails for children, and a group recreating Medieval life. More details of this event can be obtained from James Guthrie at the PRO, tel. 0181-392-5279.

The PRO's new, redesigned web site is at <http://www.pro.gov.uk>

Closure dates for the PRO for the rest of this year are: Saturday 29 to Monday 31 August inclusive, Monday 30 November to Saturday 5 December inclusive and Thursday 24 December to Monday 28 December inclusive, plus Friday 1 January 1999.

Some forthcoming PRO conferences include:

The Voice of the Multitude: Radicalism & Unrest in Britain 1790-1918
on Friday 4 and Saturday 5 September 1998: £30 (£20 conc.) to include buffet lunch on Saturday plus tea & coffee, or Friday pm. only £10 (£8 conc.); Saturday only £20 (£15 conc.).

New to Kew?

Tuesday 27 October 1998. A conference designed to help family historians find their way around the Office's hundreds of miles of records; to include tours of the reading rooms and talks by EXPERTS on some of the records most used by genealogists. £15 (£10 conc.), including tea and coffee.

The Friends of the PRO have completed a project to index all the Soldiers' Discharge Documents between 1760 and 1854- (some earlier documents discovered during the project have been incorporated). The soldiers' documents in WO97 up to 1854 are available on microfilm in the microfilm reading room.

Filming of the "Burnt" other ranks records 1914-1920 continues: "E" names should have been available by the end of June.

Indexes and registers for men who enlisted in the Navy between 1892 and 1923 should have been available from April 1998 in class ADM 188 - they include men who served up until 1929. Naval officers' records should become available in the year 2000.

A Central Index Register of Merchant Seamen was started in 1913 and continued until 1941; these records, which include all people employed at sea such as mates, engineers, stewards and cooks, are now available in the microfilm reading room and include microfilmed index cards (covering the period 1918-21) with personal details, ships sailed on and a photograph of the man (BT350). From 1921 the indexes

are less detailed (BT348 & BT349). There is a separate index for Masters, 1918-21, and a copy of Lloyds' Captains Register, probably incomplete but giving year and place of birth, date, number and place of issue of Master's Certificate, date of engagement and discharge, name and number of ship and destination of each voyage. This Register augments registers in BT122 & 124.

A major new series of records released in February 1998 are those of officers who served between 1914 and the end of 1920; some 230,000 men received commissions during the period: records for about 200,000 officers survive (original documents). Most of the files contain correspondence about such matters as pension claims. These records can be found in WO339 and WO374, with an index on microfilm in WO338. A leaflet on using these documents is available in the first floor lobby.

A new PRO service in 1998 is UKNDA/d: the United Kingdom Digital Archive (Datasets) which provides storage for and access to public records in the form of datasets, to be run by the University of London Computer Centre (ULCC) and the University of London Library (ULL) for the transfer, accessioning, preservation, public access and provision of finding aids, copies and advice. Access to UKNDA will normally be through the Internet and is free - this includes access to both finding aids and datasets. There will be a terminal in the Reference Room at Kew for access to finding aids but not the datasets. The datasets with appropriate PRO reference will be included in the Guide. ULCC will run a telephone enquiry point 9.30am-7pm Monday-Friday plus a call management system for out-of-hours enquiries; they will also answer written enquiries. They can be contacted at UKNDA(d) Service, University of London Computer Centre, 20 Guildford Street, London WC1N 1DZ, tel. 0171-692-1212 (e-mail support@ndad.ulcc.ac.uk Enquiries about PRO involvement to Susan Healy, tel. 0181-876-3444 ext.2305.

Lists of records held at PRO Kew can be consulted at the Family Records Centre. Currently the description of nearly 2.8 million pieces - about 40% of the records held at Kew - are available on-line. You can browse the lists, look for descriptions of individual items and conduct key word searches on individual classes.

Any questions about this development to David Thomas, 0181-392-5236, or e-mail david.thomas@pro.gov.uk

The HOSPREC Database, which provides information on over 1800 UK hospitals and the location of their records, held at over 400 repositories, can be searched on request at the Research Enquiries Desk, PRO Kew.

A speaker at one of our recent meetings, Peter Park, informs us that he will be giving a family history course *Starting Your Family Tree*, at the Trinity Centre, Moore Lane, Esher, Surrey, on Wednesday evenings 7.15-9.15pm from 23 September 1998 for ten weeks, which will be followed in Spring 1999 by *Continuing Your Family Tree*. To enrol phone 01372-465374, quoting course number 4T4371G.

Details of the course content from Peter Park on 01932225210.

Certificate Courier Service

As you will know, the cost of certificates purchased at the Family Records Centre went up on 1 April 1998, and so our charges for this Service are as follows:

£8.00 per certificate if the FULL reference is supplied. Please quote all the details given in the index (i.e. name, year, quarter, district, volume and page). I do check the reference you have supplied and do appreciate that sometimes the page numbers are difficult to read from the fiche. They are sometimes difficult to read in the original!

£9.00 per certificate includes a three-year search of the indices (i.e. 12 volumes). A refund of £6.50 will be given if this is unsuccessful but please supply as much background information as possible, for example expected area, expected age if looking for a death, etc. Please remember to tell me when you want a "check" put on; I won't do so unless instructed by you.

We have details of well over 1000 certificates on our database together with over 200 originals not wanted by members (see below). Thank you for your help.

When applying, please quote your membership number and make your cheque payable to me (NOT WMFHS). All payments must be in Sterling. SAEs appreciated.

Lists of original certificates donated by members were given in the December 1996 and June 1997 journals. A further list of Births in the London area is given below. The cost of these certificates is £3 each (cheque payable to WMFHS) but I will give more details on receipt of a SAE to make sure the certificate is what you are searching for.

BIRTHS			
<i>Year</i>	<i>Registration District</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Mother's Maiden Name</i>
1870	Kensington	Henry James Burn	Fritz
1838	Lambeth	Mary Ann Burrows	Fields
1850	St Pancras	Norman Davies	Wilson
1844	St Mary Magdalen	Robert R Davis	Mallors
1844	Shoreditch	Robert Davis	Nogleheim
1882	St Mary Magdalen	James Driscoll	Madden
1906	Lambeth	Robert Edwards	Eden
1888	Stepney	James Fisher	Davies
1885	Edmonton	Charles Henry Green	Bird
1839	Marylebone	Thomas Green	Reid
1888	Pancras	Alice Abigail Hammond	Nunn
1889	Camberwell	Alice Maud Hammond	Reffell
1906	Edmonton	Constance M Hammond	Mouldin
1881	Hampstead	Margaret Hammond	Keating
1889	Marylebone	Mary Hammond	Hammond

<i>Year</i>	<i>Registration District</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Mother's Maiden Name</i>
1849	Brentford	Edward Hicks	Harriss
1898	Hackney	May V Lawrence	Streetin
1883	Marylebone	Thomas W Lawrence	Watson
1870	Marylebone	Ann A Lewis	Shreman
1869	Wandsworth	Henry Charles May	Forward
1848	St Pancras	Mary Jane Alice May	Harris
1857	Poplar	Richard T Mephram	Harrigan
1867	St Luke Chelsea	Sarah Jane Miller	Lee
1847	Brentford	John Richard Neill	Thorne
1896	Uxbridge	Amelia New	Goodall
1862	Uxbridge	Agnes Emily New	Millard
1886	Poplar	Georgina Elizabeth Ann New	Harvey
1843	St Pancras	James Scarlett	Tims
1888	West Ham	Norah Shea	Evans
1856	Bethnal Green	Caroline Smith	Jackson
1888	Chelsea	Lily Smith	Hobden
1889	Lambeth	Mabel Smith	White
1856	Shoreditch	William Weatherhead	Kirk
1855	Islington	Joseph Wells	Bent
1852	Marylebone	Mary Wright	Cotterell
1854	Marylebone	Mary A Wright	Dory

Valerie J. Walker (Miss), 32 Cunnington Street, Chiswick, London W4 5EN.

POSTAL BOOK SERVICE

Please note the following amendments to the list published in the June 1998 issue:

Shepherds Bush Markets and Traders - Out of print

Brentford 8: Chiswick As It Was - Out of print

West Kensington & Shepherds Bush (Old Photographs Series) - Out of print

	Price	P&P	Total
	£	£	£
A History of Hammersmith	2.50	1.00	3.50
East Acton Village	2.00	0.50	2.50
Poores of Acton	1.00	0.50	1.50

Orders for these and any other books in the list with cheque in sterling please, to include postage and packing, made out to West Middlesex FHS, to:

Jim Devine, 35 Ravendale Road, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex TW16 6PJ (Tel. 01932-784397).

NETWORK TAPE LIBRARY

Last year we recorded six talks, listed below:

The Days of Horse Traffic Robert Barltrop
Fire Insurance Records David Hawkins
Seeing It Through Their Eyes Michael Gandy
The Poor Law and the Parish Peter Park
Chelsea John Neal
Irish Records Bill Davis

In addition, the following talks given in May and June 1998 have been recorded

Lloyd George's Doomsday Peter Park
Feltham: a study of a parish Peter Watson

If you missed any of the talks or are an out-of-town member, you can hire any tape at £1.60 including p&p for 14 days. Please make all cheques payable to *West Middlesex FHS*. Give your name, address and telephone number and your FHS and Membership number (UK members only).

Send your requests to:

West Middlesex Tape Library, ISA Gordon Road, Ashford, Middlesex TW15 3EU.

We also have the video "*Bygone West Middlesex*", a unique collection of film covering Pinner, Harrow, Uxbridge, Hayes and Hounslow. This can be hired at our meetings for £1.00.

A full list of tapes is now available, published by the North West Kent FHS at a cost of 2013 + SAE from the above address.

WEST MIDDLESEX WAR MEMORIALS

There is now a substantial body of name-list material for most war memorials recorded in West Middlesex. It consists of public, churches', schools' and firms' memorials, etc. for WWI and WWII and earlier wars where they exist, although it is not complete yet.

Name enquiries, and any knowledge of war memorials you may know about but we don't will be welcomed.

When making an enquiry about an individual, please include any information you may have on the village or town where you might expect to find his name mentioned.

For all enquiries, please send a SAE to *Ted Dunstall, 43 Elers Road, Ealing, London W13 9QB.*

- Annie Douglas of New Zealand
Registers of St Kenelm's, Clifton-upon-Teme, Worcs. 1598-1837
Parish Registers of All Saints, Isleworth. Baptism 1566-1852
Newspapers in the British Library
Discovering Christian Names, by S. Jarvis
Memorial Inscriptions – Holy Trinity Church, Northwood (Microfiche)
Memorial Inscriptions – St Lawrence Church, Cowley (Microfiche)
Memorial Inscriptions – St Mary's Church, Harefield (Microfiche)
Navy List of Retired Officers together with the Emergency List 1993
Reading Old Title Deeds, 2nd edition, by J. Cornwall
Bishops' Transcripts & Marriage Licences, Bonds & Allegations – A Guide to their Location & Indexes. 4th edition, by J. Gibson
Coroners' Records in England & Wales. 2nd edition, by J. Gibson and C. Rogers
Basic Facts About Irish Family History Research, by B. Davis
Basic Facts About Using the Family Records Centre, by A. Collins
Notes on the Recording of M.I.s, by J.L. Rayment
London & Middlesex – A Genealogical Bibliography. Vol. 2: Family Histories & Pedigrees, by S.A. Raymond
Kent – A Genealogical Bibliography. Vol. 3: Kent Family Histories & Pedigrees by S.A. Raymond
World War I Army Ancestry. 3rd edition, by N. Holding
They Walked This Way – Quakers and others, Staines, Middlesex, 1650-1950, by E. Butterfield
Computer Genealogy – A Guide to Research Through High Technology. Revised edition, by R.A. Pence
Memorial Inscriptions – United Reformed Church, Poyle
Maritime Sources in Library of SOG – Library Sources No. 10
Genealogical Services Directory, 1997 and 1998
Smith, Smith and More Smiths, by R.D. Smith
West Middlesex References in Mortlake Poor Law Records
Murder and Mystery in Barnes and Mortlake, by M. Grimwade and C. Hailstone
The History of Slough, by M. Fraser
Archives of the Minet Estate, Hayes, Middlesex
Stamford Brook: An Affectionate Portrait, by R. Coleman S. Seton
Hanwell Remembered, Book 1, Hanwell Community Association
Hanwell Remembered, Book 2, Hanwell Community Association
Central London District Schools 1856-1933, by S. Stewart
Feltham Notes, Vols. 1.2 and 1.3
The Family Tree Detective: Tracing Your Ancestors in England and Wales, by Colin D. Rogers
From Bedfordshire to Yorkshire: A Guide to Family History Resources in Hillingdon Libraries, by T. Britton
A Baker's Century, by Pat Manning

The church of St Mary the Virgin still stands in Norwood, Middlesex and must have figured largely in the lives of my 3x great grandparents, nearly two hundred years ago. After their marriage at Heston at the end of August 1801, **Robert BIRCH** and **Elizabeth STRATFORD** set up life as bakers in Norwood and proceeded to have at least 11 children between 1802 and 1821. Robert was born around 1775 and probably had a sister, **Ester**: Robert and Elizabeth were witnesses to the marriage of Ester Birch and John SLADE at Norwood church in April 1803.

The church of today little resembles the one my ancestors knew. The ancient church was dilapidated and cold, with seats standing on bare earth. In 1864 it was restored, a North aisle and outer walls of flint and red brick being added to strengthen the old walls, and in 1896 the old wooden belfry was removed and replaced by a flint and brick West tower. All that remains of my ancestors' church today are a few windows, the South doorway and some belfry timbers. Inside however is still the octagonal font where all Robert's children must have been baptised. The stained glass windows are very beautiful and include a windmill window where a child is depicted playing with a windmill toy - one of only two such windows known. The old churchyard was closed soon after 1864 and used as a garden.

According to the rates' records, Robert Birch had established a bakery on Norwood Green in 1820. The business carried on for over a century in the Birch family, although I am uncertain of the continuity. What follows is the best that I can make of the evidence available. Of Robert and Elizabeth's 11 children, their daughter **Lucy** died at the age of 7, but certainly the older boys survived to have several children of their own. Times were hard for the working man but as bakers the family may have found survival easier. Bad harvests and mechanisation caused a three-fold increase in the price of wheat by 1812; agricultural labourers lost their jobs, and early marriages became common because unmarried men were not eligible for poor law benefits.

Henry William BIRCH (1802-1858) was the first-born and like his father and most of his brothers started off as a baker. By the beginning of 1832, Henry's wife **Jane ALDER**, a widow with two daughters, **Mary Ann** and **Emma**, had borne a daughter, Lucy Stratford, but shortly after her baptism on November 11, Lucy died. By 1841, Henry, by now a postman in Norwood, and Jane had a second daughter, **Jane**. Ten years later, Henry and Jane were living with Emma, Jane, and a four-year-old niece, **Elizabeth**. Within a few years Henry died, followed by his daughter Jane. His wife carried on as a news-vendor, living with her niece and a grandson, **John Custance BIRCH**, who was the offspring of Jane Birch and a carpenter, **John CUSTANCE**. Eventually Elizabeth married a carpenter, but in 1871 she was still living with her Aunt Jane and young John, aged 14.

Edmund BIRCH, born 1805, was living in Yiewsley, Hillingdon, by 1851 with six children, **Robert, Jane, Sarah, Edmund, Susan** and **Louisa**, making his living as a baker and beerseller. It looks as though he also had married a widow as he had a stepson, **Charles LEACH**, in the family. His wife **Jane** was probably the mother of only the last two girls as there was a gap between Edmund, 11 and Susan, 6. Sons Robert and Edmund both became bakers: in 1881 Edmund, now a widower, was a journeyman baker working for the Thomas West bakery in Denmark Terrace, Norwood, and Robert was a baker boarding with the postmistress, **Ann CALF**, and her family in Hayes Town.

Robert BIRCH Junior (1807-before 1871) my 2x great grandfather, was Robert and Elizabeth's fourth child and third son. By the beginning of 1832 he had married **Mary Duncan PELTON** from Isleworth and Mary had had their firstborn, **Edmund Sangster BIRCH**. Isleworth is another ancient village, near Brentford. Its parish church of All Saints is on the site of one built in Saxon times but the present church was rebuilt after arson by local boys in 1943; only the mediaeval tower remains of the original church.

Mary's father was a tailor, **John PELTON**. Her mother was **Cecilia**, who died in Norwood on 3 June 1856 aged 75; she was visiting the family according to the 1851 census, but in 1841 was described as a lodger. Mary was given the middle name Duncan and she had a sister, **Sarah** and possibly a brother, **John** - I have found a **John PELTON** born Isleworth and have not found this surname to be common in the area. John was 36 in 1851, working in a soap factory in Brentford. He and his wife **Harriet** had six children, all born in Ealing: **Daniel, John, James, William, Harriet** and **Charles**. According to the 1851 census, Robert and Mary had six boys: **Robert, James, Thomas, Henry, Charles** and **Albert**, but only one girl, **Mary**. However the 1841 census showed that they had two other sons, and the burial records for St Marys showed another daughter; she was named **Cecilia Beckett** after her grandmother but died in January 1849 when only three weeks old from "inflammation of bowels". The other boys were **John**, who later played an important role in Norwood as the baker and postmaster, and my great grandfather, Edmund Sangster Birch; they were in fact away as apprentices in 1851.

I was amused to see a reproof for a Mrs Birch in a cutting from the local paper in 1840: "We advise Mrs Birch to be more cleanly in her shop and give better weight and to be more obliging". After Robert Senior (of Robert and Elizabeth) died in 1839, his son Robert Birch probably took over the shop. The disobliging Mrs Birch was possibly his wife Mary, because Elizabeth had died in 1835. Mary was widowed in the 1850s and went to number 2, the Almshouses with her daughter Mary and son Albert. She died in the workhouse from "exhaustion" in the summer of 1871, aged 60.

As a young man of 20 on 2 April 1865, Robert and Mary's son Charles married **Harriet BRENN**, 18, with James Birch and **Mary OLIVER** as witnesses. Subsequently this latter couple married and had two sons; according to a census

entry, James was James George, so was probably the son of James George Birch, Robert and Elizabeth's fourth son. Harriet died aged 27 in June 1875. Charles moved to Northamptonshire where he remarried to **Julia** and had a son, **Charles**, before returning to Norwood by 1881. He had two more children, **Alexander** and **Priscilla Emily**. Alexander became a cooper, marrying **Kate Elizabeth VALE** in 1909 and having a son, **Cyril Alexander**. When he died in Hillingdon hospital in 1963 he left Cyril a house worth £3,608. Charles' brother Henry remained in Norwood and by 1881 was living at 6 Fords Cottages with his wife **Maryann** and four children, Henry, Augustus, James and Susan.

The youngest of this family, Albert, who for a time lived with his mother and sister in the Almshouse, was another baker. By the time he was 34, he had married Mary from Lewisham and was working in Eating. Mary's two sons, Charles and Henry, fishmongers, were with them.

Robert and Mary's son James became a baker in the High Road, Hayes and by 1871 was still unmarried, but Edmund Sangster, also a baker, met **Emma** from Ogbourne, Wiltshire, where her father was a farmer. They were to have at least sixteen children and to lose ten of them in infancy. Edmund and Emma had had several children before they slipped away to Kensington to marry in 1864. **Edmund Robert** and **Emma** were born in Cranford, **Charles** in Hayes. But Edmund's father died and he returned to Norwood to help settle the family. He had his brothers Henry, 19, a gardener, and Charles, 17, a brickmaker, living with him in 1861 in Norwood. His son **William John** and daughters **Emily Jane** and **Elizabeth Caroline** were born there but all three died. Then **Alfred** was born in Wandsworth, Surrey before the family settled down in Angel Lane, Hayes. There were seven more children: **Alice Agnes**, **Rose Harriet**, twins **Thomas Walter** and **James Francis**, **Henry Sangster**, **Arthur** and **Thomas**. **James** was our grandfather but his twin died from hydrocephalus when only two years old; Henry Sangster died aged one, and Thomas died aged only 14 days. Their mother Emma died from breast cancer in 1875 when James was five; I think his sister, Alice Agnes, played quite a part in looking after him. She was a witness to his wedding in 1895, still single, and he named two daughters after her.

Norwood is still centred on its green although its fine pond was filled in when the road to Heston and Hounslow was widened about 1929. The pond had become a rubbish tip and the two parallel rows of elms that flanked it in my grandfather's time died from Dutch Elm disease in the 1970s. The mediaeval bridge over the Brent, the stocks, the blacksmith's forge and most of the old houses and cottages are all gone, but the village pump is still outside the Wolf pub. On the 1816 map the present Norwood Road was still Wolfe Lane. The Lamb, built about 1830 across the road from the Wolf was a beer house with stables for barge horses, as it is beside the Grand Union canal. Until recently the two pubs played cricket matches against each other for a giant cricket bat - I can imagine that my grandfather, living facing the green, had plenty of



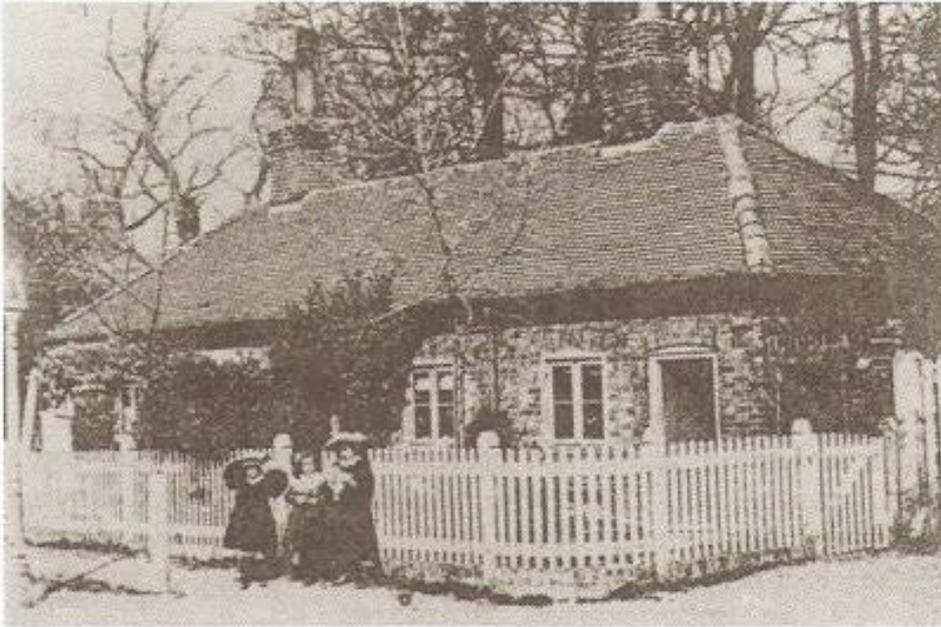
*The Wolf,
Norwood Green*



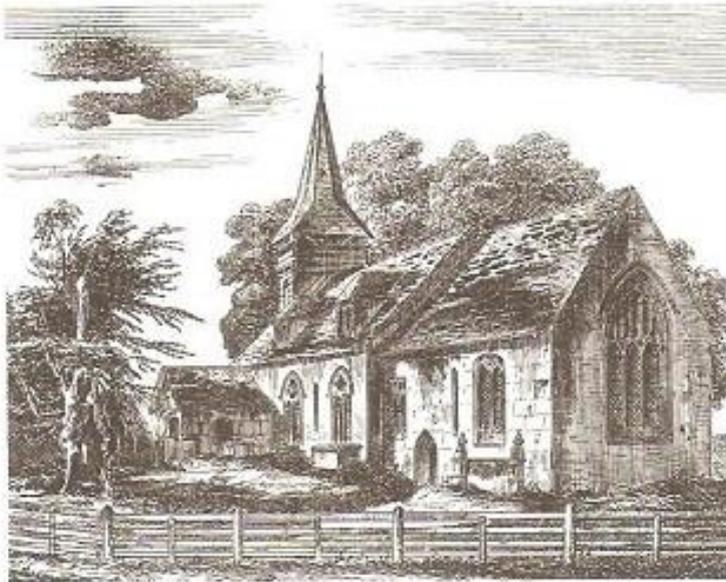
*The Lamb,
Norwood
Green*



*The Plough,
Norwood Green*



*The
almshouses at
Norwood*



*St. Mary the Virgin,
Norwood Green*



*The Post Office,
Norwood Green*

opportunity to watch the gentry at their cricket. The Norwood flour mill stood opposite until 1912 when it burnt down. Another pub, the Plough, faces the Wolf across the green. The Plough dates back to 1349 when there was a small inn built at "Norwude"; it is probably the oldest in Southall. During recent work on its interior, ancient wooden bricks were found.

By 1881 Edmund was living in Norwood at 23 Harewood Terrace, just behind the Lamb pub by the canal, with his remaining daughter Agnes Alice, 13, and sons James (my grandfather), 9 and Arthur, 6. Rose was possibly with relatives, although I can find no trace of her. His son Alfred was working as an apprentice to a baker in Sutton. Edmund's brother Charles, 35, was living a few doors away at 10 Harewood Terrace with his wife Julia and son Charles, 1, both from Glassthorpe, Northamptonshire. His nearest brother, Robert, 47, was a porter, married to **Margaret**, 44, and in 1881 they had a family of three, **Robert G.**, 19, an underforeman, **Margaret**, 15, a milliner and **Harriet**, 9.

Only four years later Edmund was found dead by Heston gasworks and an inquest decided he had died from a heart attack. He was interred in Havelock Road cemetery, which opened in 1883; it is likely that the other members of Edmund's family were laid to rest in the churchyard of St Mary's Hayes, since they are recorded in its burial registers. During the 1870s Edmund also lost his brother Thomas who died aged 34 with his brother, Robert, in attendance. He was also a baker and lived in Hayes.

Why was Edmund given the name Sangster? The name cropped up again in 1873 given to his son, Henry Sangster Birch, who died when only a year old. Could it be his grandmother's name?

About 1860, **John Birch**, born 1833, son of **John Birch**, grocer, from Amersham, Bucks, became the grocer on the Green. The business appeared to flourish as he employed two men. In 1863, John was postmaster at the post office near the Plough. By 1881 he had moved back to Stoke Mandeville where he had a farm of 32 acres, and the shop and post office was run by **James HARRIS** who employed three servants.

In 1891, according to the census, there were four "Birch shops" near the Plough, and there is a memorial stone to John Birch, 1863, there today: it is in the wall opposite the long row of cottages in Norwood Terrace which runs at right angles to the main road beside the Plough. The Birch shops were converted to houses in the early 1900's and called 1-4 Verona Terrace. Today a car park takes their place, on the right of which Vine Cottages remain.

John's wife, **Ellen GARLAND**, whom he married in Amersham in 1853, came from Penn, Buckinghamshire. John's unmarried sister-in-law, **Sarah Shrimpton GARLAND**, 30, was staying with John and Ellen and their three children, **Edward**, **Ernest** and baby **Lilian Garland Birch** in 1861. By 1871 there were two more children, **Ellen** and **Frederick**, who later helped on the farm.

In view of the name Shrimpton being common to both Sarah and Edmund Sangster's great aunt, Elizabeth, it seems possible that grocer John was related to my great grandfather. I think it likely that the first Robert Birch came from Buckinghamshire.

Edmund's brother **John Birch** lived on the Green next to The Hall and was a baker, corn dealer and, from the 1890's, the postmaster. The post office had transferred to Norwood Green Road from round the corner opposite the church. John married **Maria WADE** from Suffolk and had a family of nine.

His eldest daughter, **Louisa Maria**, was also born in Suffolk, at Holton. She married grocer's assistant **Herbert Lascelles MEAD** at St Mary's on 6 June 1881, with a Charles Birch as a witness. Her sister, **Elizabeth Jane**, dressmaker, born Southall, married French polisher **Frederick BUCKLAND**, a widower, also at St Mary's on 13 April 1886, with her sister **Agnes Alice Birch**, teacher, and her father as witnesses.

The Bucklands' eldest son, **Frank James**, was killed at the battle of the Somme in 1916. The third girl married at the age of 17 to **Thomas BOORMAN** at St George's Hanover Square in 1886 and had baby **Harriet Lillie** in August. Her husband had worked for James Harris at the original post office in the grocer's shop round by the Plough. They had three more children, **Elsie Constance**, **Albert Edward** and **William**.

When John Birch died in 1897 his wife Maria took over as postmistress. By 1920, her son **George** was living as baker and postmaster in nos. 1, 2 Woodbine Cottages with his unmarried sisters **Helen Maud** and **Harriet Lilian**. They are remembered by the older residents of Norwood today and there are photographs of George in the St Mary's church choir. Perhaps being the youngest of the family, Helen was known as Dot, and it is said that she was short, round and jolly. When George died in 1944 the post office closed. The sisters stayed on there, with Harriet dying in the early 1950s. The cottages, including the old post office, were all pulled down in 1976 after the death of Helen Maud Birch, but the two adjacent villas on the left of the post office, Woodbine and Archery, remain.

Yet another **John Birch**, a widower of 70 born Iver, Buckinghamshire, was living with his family at Bath Road, Heston in 1881, consisting of his sister **Ann**, aged 62, also born Iver, his son **Alfred Edward**, Alfred's wife **Hannah SHOOLEY** and her brother **George**, 20, a bricklayer like Alfred. John had married **Ann SCEANY** at St Leonard's, Heston, on 8 June 1864; she was buried at Heston church on 30 March 1860; John was buried there 15 December 1885, Alfred on 11 February 1912, and Hannah 26 November 1931.

I do not know what became of the rest of the surviving members of Edmund and Emma's family but at least Alice and James stayed together. By 1885, James was living in Newington, South London, and married **Annie Jane PORTER** from Midhurst, Sussex, but Alice was still unmarried. He was working as a baker at

Jobbins bakery in Blackheath when his first three daughters were born. They moved to 16 Grove Street, Deptford, about 1915 where he gave up bakery and worked as a storeman in the Royal Victualling Yard along the road.

He umpired cricket at the Yokohama Sports Club and was a most respected umpire but he was completely henpecked, only seeming himself when he enjoyed a game of cricket with my father at the Club. Considering he was orphaned at 15, I think he did very well for his family. He provided them all with some kind of career and self respect. When he died from a stroke on Christmas Eve 1938 the whole family wore black for six months as a sign of respect.

From the middle of the 19th century, another Birch family ran a boot and shoe repair business in Uxbridge High Street. In 1905 it was known as 'The Beehive' of Birch and Son. The 1861 and 1871 census show **Edwin Birch** employing six men and six women. He and his wife Sarah had three sons: the eldest, **Edwin Richard**, emigrated to Australia and has descendants there today. The other two stayed in the High Street.

Alfred Havelock Birch continued the repair shop and **George** became the proprietor of Lucy and Birch, the stationers at number 45. They had a print works at the back of the shop, sold books, ran a subscription library and sold sports equipment: there is a description of life at Lucy and Birch in 1912 in a book by Alfred Howes. A publication 'Panorama of the High Street' includes a poem with the lines: 'In all sorts of weather, there's nothing like leather, says Birch if you walk in his shoes'. Perhaps Edwin's ancestors and ours have a common root, possibly in Buckinghamshire.

Acknowledgements

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Picture of Norwood Parish Church reproduced by permission of London Metropolitan Archives

Sources

Family Records Office: for Births, Marriages and Deaths and Censuses 1841-1891

London Metropolitan Archives: for Norwood Ratebooks; Church registers of St Mary the Virgin, Norwood Green, St Mary, Hayes and St Leonard, Heston; electoral rolls for Southgate and Norwood; Kelly's Directories.

Somerset House wills

Southall Library: books by R.G. Mead, May Barnett and various papers.

A fuller version of this article, continuing the family's story into the twentieth century, and with a family tree and census returns, has been deposited in the West Middlesex FHS library.

On a recent visit to Lancaster to see my son and daughter-in-law I was lucky enough to be able to visit the new Mormon Temple at Chorley, near Preston. Having read about the Temple, to be able to see what they have built was most interesting. 250,000 people were expected to visit in the few days that it was open to the general public; once dedicated, the Temple will only be open to the Mormon people.

On arrival we all used the park-and-ride facility, and were greeted in the car park, also at the bus stop, in fact all along the way to the Temple by the very friendly, courteous Mormon people. There was an explanatory video and reception, then a tour of the Temple. The first impressions were of the beautiful landscaped gardens leading to the Temple. We were issued with white overshoes to protect the most wonderful carpets, a pale gold in colour. There was marble on all the walls, beautiful chandeliers hanging from the ceilings. The baptismal font is circular behind glass, sitting on the backs of twelve life-sized white oxen, representing the twelve tribes of Israel: this is where the baptisms for dead ancestors are performed, in fact the main aim of the Preston Temple is for just this. The Church places great importance on genealogy, using many methods of research to enable their members to enter their ancestors into the Church - obviously this has helped many of us family historians also.

The Bridal Chamber is very simple but beautiful and peaceful; there is a changing room for the bride, just like a lovely hotel room. Once it is dedicated, whilst in the Temple all people wear white clothing for purity and cleanliness, away from things of the outside world. Only the finest materials and craftsmanship are used in the construction of these unique Temples. What struck me was the lovely simplicity of the whole Temple, yet so beautiful.

I was very pleased to see all this as I and other family historians would not have achieved as much as we have without the work the Mormon Church has done both for themselves and in making everything available to other people. All this has made family history so much more accessible for the ordinary person.

In St Marys Teddington is buried **John Walter**, who founded *The Times*. He originally followed his father and became a London coal merchant, then turned to insuring ships, but was made bankrupt by the American War of Independence. He started afresh as a printer in Printing House Square and in 1785 started a newspaper, the *Daily Universal Register*, which three years later was renamed *The Times* or *Daily Universal Register*. The original idea was that the paper would be something for his printing machines to do when they were otherwise idle. He was at one time imprisoned and sentenced to the pillory for things he dared to print, especially about the Royal Family.

London in the 1930s was a very colourful city in spite of fogs, grime and poverty. The myriad colours in the street markets at weekends, with the clowns, jugglers, fire eaters, escapologists (men in chains) and street politicians on REAL soapboxes dazzled the eyes and minds of all, especially the children.

These markets were on Friday nights (pay night for some), all day Saturdays from early morning until midnight - Naphtholene flares with their vapours and yellow light blazing over each stall - and on Sunday mornings until early afternoon.

The produce was mostly from "this Blessed Isle set in a Silver Sea", even a lot of the nuts were from our own trees, but oranges, bananas, lemons, grapes and grapefruit came from our Empire lands; grapes were only bought for the sick, and I tasted grapefruit for the first time after the war in a friend's house; I was then able to show my mother how to prepare it.

There were stalls making sweets which were a great attraction, even just to watch coloured candy being stretched and twisted, then cut into cushions, toffee of many flavours and of course toffee apples — mouth-watering memories!

Less sweetsmelling memories are the fish stalls with great water tanks of fish, shellfish and eels - a bang on the head and into the basins or bags and quickly home to cook for Saturday dinner! There was always a great crowd with their pudding basins at another stall for their Saveloys, pease pudding and mushy peas, or pie and mash.

Now one can wonder about the hygiene of those days, but we never had food poisoning in our family. Mother washed all fresh meat in vinegar water and never bought pork when there was an 'r' in the month! Now one cannot even sell wrapped cakes from an open-air stall at fetes etc.

On Saturdays even the cat had a treat - a pennyworth of cat's meat (horseflesh) on a wooden skewer which was left under the knocker. It would have been a very agile cat that could jump that high to steal! And we had to retrieve it pretty quickly before the flies got the whiff!

Our Saturday treat was given by an aunt who took us to a Lyons Tea Shop at Brixton. In summer it was always a Knickerbocker Glory and in winter it was hot blackcurrant juice and a waffle oozing with syrup; I can see and taste them still!

On Sunday afternoons came the crumpet/muffin man with his tray on his head and his goodies covered with a snow white cloth ringing his bell and calling out his wares, also the man with his barrow of shrimps, cockles, whelks and winkles, yelling - both men disturbing the afternoon slumbers of our parents.

For those who bought, it was the signal to rise and make the Sunday high tea. Summer and winter it was always the shellfish with pins in a pincushion for “winkling” out the winkles, with wafer-thin white bread and REAL Hovis, all buttered - not marge or dripping, as during the week jellies, trifles and the personally abhorred dripping cake, of which I surreptitiously dug out the fruit and fed the cat under the table with the cake, or tried to without being caught.

Weekdays breakfast was always marge on “doorsteps” of warm white bread from the German baker around the corner and teatime beef or pork dripping with the rich meat jelly spread on “doorsteps” again of the lovely bread. Sometimes we had a boiled egg, but then we had “soldiers” of white bread and marge. Each morning before we went to school we were sent to buy a “Gallon” loaf - a very long loaf, but I do not know why it was so-called. Again, a mouth-watering memory!

In summertime, there was the ice man. We lived over a butcher’s shop which needed lots of ice blocks. The ice man must have been very strong because he had a great hook to haul a great block off the back of his lorry and carry on his sack-covered head and back into the shop. Kids came from all around to scramble for chippings, but I preferred the Eldorado man with his box on a trike. However, his wonderful ice cream was only a very special treat as money was in very short supply in all the local households. He must have travelled in hope and left in despair on many days.

Winters were very hard: frozen pipes because they were lead, and we had to collect water from standpipes in the streets. Always chilblains on fingers and toes, treated with “Melrose” ointment (there was another treatment which is best not put into print!).

It all sounds Dickensian now but we were healthy in body and mind and going without only made us appreciate very greatly the occasional treats. For years I dreamt of having a hoop and roller skates, which became reality on two separate birthdays.

The other side of the Thames, namely the “West End“, is another colourful memory. Saturday nights or Sunday nights we occasionally visited family in the East End with our parents, and saw through the windows on the top deck of a bus a rich scene of life throbbing with lights from shop windows and people dressed for pleasure. Ladies in sparkling clothes and jewels and the gentlemen in evening dress all on their joyous way to theatres and restaurants.

My dreams of one day being part of these scenes were shattered later by the BOOM of War and colourful and violent memories took over.

Two Sunbury Vicars

The list of Vicars at Sunbury shows that there were only two from 1790 to 1898: James Cowe and Henry Vigne, one serving for 52 years, the other for 56 years.

I've recently started helping with the transcribing of the 1891 Census for the Society, and asked for Fulham district because my paternal great grandfather, **James WELLER**, lived in Orbain Road around that time and, who knows, maybe I might come across a paternal ancestor amongst the ten or so streets I was transcribing.

Now, allow me to digress. In 1861 my maternal great great grandmother, **Hannah CRUMP**, now widowed, was living in Shoreditch with her youngest daughter, **Temperance**. In August 1869 Hannah died in Ware, Hertfordshire, and her death was registered by **B. ANNEREAU**. This name meant nothing to me. I later discovered the marriage of Temperance Crump to Benjamin Annereau on 6 March 1869 at Christchurch, Newgate Street when, presumably, Temperance and Benjamin were still living in East London.

Now back to transcribing the 1891 Fulham census. As I worked my way down the list, first transcribing the forenames, I wrote "Benjamin" and then I wrote "Temperance" (an unusual name, I thought, but I've come across it before), then on to the surname column and I came to the name Annereau (and I've heard this name before too). And yes, it was the surname next to Benjamin and Temperance. I then checked the ages. Yes, Temperance would have been 47 in 1891, then I checked the place of birth: Middlesex - a big area. Temperance was baptised at Bunhill Row, EC1.

So, was this really MY Benjamin and Temperance Annereau? Well, we're not talking about John and Mary Smith! What also makes this so extraordinary is that they had obviously travelled around the county during the last two years as their five children were all born in different counties. But now they were living in Fulham Palace Road. As I mentioned before, the only reason I asked to transcribe part of Fulham was that my paternal great grandfather was living in Fulham. My mother's family and my father's family had no connection until my parents met in 1932.

So, what are the chances of picking out any census sheet from any part of the country and finding an ancestor? It's got to be one in a million - or more!

But back to reality, and as every family historian knows, I must prove beyond doubt that these people are who I think they are before I get too excited! Any suggestions as to how to go about this would be more than welcome!

Plus ça change!

The husbandmen of Ruislip got into serious trouble in Elizabeth I's time in that they "with unknown malefactors, to the number of a hundred, assembled themselves unlawfully and played a certain game called football, by reason of which unlawful game there rose among them a great affray, likely to result in homicides and serious accidents".

PREVIOUS MEETINGS

On 16 April Brian Oldham gave a talk on the wives of soldiers who fought in the Crimean War, and all the hardships they had to undergo. He gave us a picture of extremely tough, sometimes rough, women who could withstand as much hardship as their husbands. In times of peace when their husbands were stationed in this country, other ranks' wives generally had to work to support their family, sometimes taking posts with officers' families as maids or nursemaids, sometimes working for the regiment as washerwomen; only officially recognised wives, those whose husbands had sought permission to marry, were entitled to a lodgings allowance - this often meant sleeping in the barracks with perhaps only a curtain for privacy. When their husbands were posted to the Crimea at the start of the war, the wives had to draw lots for who would be entitled to accompany them. For those who were left behind, their lot was charity or destitution. "Official" wives were given an allowance to go home, the others were not; "home" was the husband's place of settlement, which his wife may never have seen.

On the way out to the Crimea, other ranks' wives were not given berths, although officers' wives were. After landing at Gallipoli or Scutari, tents and rations were provided for wives. The Army moved on to Varna, where conditions were appalling. Not all the wives went on to the Crimea; cholera struck at Varna, and a number of soldiers and their wives died. The several famous battles of the war followed: the Alma, where about 2,000 men were killed, Balaclava and Inkerman. Some wives went onto battlefields to find their dead or dying husbands. Some two hundred wives were lodged in the hospital at Scutari, where again conditions were appalling. However, some survived to return to England, some as much heroines of the war as their husbands.

There is a certain amount of documentation covering the wives at PRO Kew, e.g. vouchers issued for their return home, and they may also be mentioned in Pay and Muster papers. A Patriotic Fund was started for Crimean War wives and dependents, although only officers' wives got pensions. As if their experiences in the Crimea hadn't been enough, some of the wives also went out to India during the Indian Mutiny. At Nottinghamshire Record Office are some Obituary Cards relating to Crimean War and Indian Mutiny veterans, and local newspapers ran stories about local veterans and their widows.

On 21 May Peter Park came to tell us how "Lloyd Georges Domesday", or the 1910 Finance Act, could be of use to family historians. The Commissioners of the Inland Revenue were given the task of surveying and evaluating all land in the country (including Scotland and Ireland, where records are kept at probably New Register House and Dublin respectively), amounting to some nine and a half million properties, for tax purposes. The only precedent which came close to this had been the "Domesday" survey of 1086, hence Lloyd George's Domesday. Although some landowners protested, some even taking their case through to the House of Lords, they lost.

After World War One, the Act was re-examined and finally repealed when replaced by the 1922 Finance Act, but millions of documents had been created, many of which survive. The country was split up into some fourteen divisions, each under a Superintendent Valuer; these divisions were further split into Valuation Districts under a District Valuer, and the districts were split into "Parishes" (not usually coinciding with Ecclesiastical parishes) under a Land Valuation Officer; each parish was broken down into "hereditaments".

Valuation Books were prepared, the information for which was obtained initially from rate books, then from forms completed and returned by landowners (Form 4 Land). Valuation assistants who were usually local surveyors then visited each property, marking their observations into field books (often with sketch maps of the properties) and working maps. Another form was then sent to landowners containing this information with an assessment of value (Form 36 Land, copied onto Form 37 Land), a process which continued until an agreement was reached as to the value of the property, eventually to be copied into the appropriate Valuation Book, contained in 40 columns across two pages: such information as the names of both occupier and owner, plus sometimes the owner's address. Each property was given an individual number, which was repeated on every document to do with that property, and also on the working and master maps (sometimes to a very large scale) which were prepared.

Surviving Valuation Books and maps are now held in local repositories such as County record offices or Borough archives. Field books are in Class IR 38 at the PRO; each property takes up four pages, with up to 100 properties per book. Information includes how property was held, e.g. freehold. If copyhold, the name of the manor might be included, leading on to research into manorial records. So, if one knows where an ancestor was living around 1910, it would probably be possible to find out a lot about the property he or she lived in.

On 18 June member Peter Watson talked to us about a project that is under way in Feltham to put together a computerised database containing details about the parish's past which would be of use to researchers in the future, something which he hopes could be undertaken for other parishes around the country. Material has been gleaned from such sources as censuses, local studies libraries, books on the area, enclosure and tithe maps, parish registers, newspapers and personal reminiscences. A family history package can be used to put together details of all the families of a particular village or town, with the personal details of individuals. Ideally this sort of project is best undertaken where a place is not too large and there are few gaps in primary material such as registers, although sometimes missing information can be filled in by using personal letters, accounts of local firms such as funeral directors, etc. When researching Feltham, the 1910 Finance Act material (see Peter Park's talk, above) was a goldmine of information, helping to fill in rather inadequate and confusing census returns. It might eventually be possible to recreate a village or town at a particular time in its past. A computer programme might one day be available for the purpose of presenting this information to the public.

Market gardening is recorded in Fulham as early as 1086. The *Domesday Book* records that 8 cottars in the Manor of Fulham were growing vegetables: that this is specifically mentioned implied that they were being grown to meet a demand beyond the immediate demands of the cottars' families - they may even then have been supplying London. If so, this probably represents the first appearance of commercial horticulture in Britain. From the end of the 14th century the consumption of vegetables declined, and this may in fact have contributed to the severe effect of such epidemics as the Black Death (1). However, vegetables started to reappear in the diet during the reign of Henry VII, although to most of the population they were still "great wonders". Few vegetables were grown in England, most being imported from Holland and Flanders (2).

The reappearance of market gardening in this country can be dated to about 1600. In 1605, Stow noted that a farmer near the Minories in the City of London had recently started to make a very good living by letting his land as garden plots (3). Similarly, Samuel Hartlib wrote in 1651 that "about 50 years ago the art of gardening began to creep into England, into Sandwich and Surrey, Fulham and other places" (4). Thus it may be seen that Fulham was one of the focuses for the rise of market gardening in England. By 1635, Fulham, Kensington and Chelsea together sent 24,000 loads of roots each year to the markets of London and Westminster (5).

The rise of market gardening in this country, like certain other trades such as weaving and lace-making, was closely associated with the arrival of Protestants from France and the Low Countries. Reaction to the Reformation led to the widespread persecution of Protestants on the Continent. After the 1572 St Bartholomew's Day massacre in France, Huguenot refugees started to appear in England from time to time. This movement became a flood after the Edict of Nantes, which had allowed a degree of toleration to Protestants, was revoked in 1685. Among the Huguenot market gardeners were the **MATYEAR** family of Fulham. They appear fairly early in the 18th century and the last of the family to continue a market gardening business in Fulham, **Edward MATYEAR**, was described in the Times in 1910 as 'the last of Fulham's market gardeners' (6).

The first known member of the family in Fulham is **William METTYER**, who was married at All Saints Church, Fulham in 1732. As yet, there is no proof that he was a market gardener, but his son **William MATYEAR** (born 1737) was certainly successful in this profession and passed on a flourishing business when he died in 1781 at the age of 44. The younger William also probably appears, with his future wife (**Marie [Mary] Lewis**), as godparents at a Huguenot baptism at the French Church in Threadneedle Street on 4th May 1755, where he is recorded as **Guillaume METTAYER**. William's possible French connection is supported by the name of one of the witnesses at their

wedding at St Martin in the Fields on 13th December 1760: **Mary L'HOMME DIEU**.

The origin of the family, prior to William Mettyer's marriage in Fulham, is not yet known for certain. Various Mettayers are known to have arrived in England from France and Flanders during the 17th century and the name is quite frequently recorded in the Huguenot church records in London, but I have not yet been able to establish any direct relationship between either William (Guillaume) or his father and the Mettayer family in London. The historical focus of the name Met(t)yer is southern Hampshire - there were some living near Southampton by 1596. This root name is known to have evolved into **METTYEAR, METCHEAR, METCHER** and MEACHER. Though the name **METTYER** appears in registers quite early and the names recorded seem English (or anglicized), it is possible that this family were Huguenots - as a port on the south coast, Southampton was host to a Huguenot community from the beginning of the troubles on the Continent (and has a French-speaking church to this day). If the connection with the Mettayer name is true, it is very appropriate that some of them should have been market gardeners as my (English) dictionary defines a metayer as a French tenant farmer or sharecropper. The change in the way the name was spelt seems to have been an attempt to get round mispronunciation (M'tee'r).

The son of William Matyear (Junior), **George** (c1764-1832) continued to develop the family market gardening business in Fulham. After the tragic and apparently unexplained suicide of his wife on 15th May 1805 while he was in London for the day on business, George seems to have devoted himself to public service, becoming both churchwarden of All Saints' Church Fulham and treasurer to the Fulham Vestry (an early form of town council). George's eldest son **William** (c1794-1869) maintained this tradition of service to the community: when the Fulham District Board of Works was created in 1855, William was the only member of the board with significant experience of public service. At that time, he was also the only representative of Fulham's old-established families, and the only market gardener (7).

The Maclure Survey of Fulham, which was made in 1853 to facilitate assessment for rates, shows that the three surviving Matyear brothers, **William, Robert** (1801-1862) and **George Henry** (1798-1854), each occupied land in Fulham for market gardening. In 1851, William occupied over 74 acres (mostly leased) for market gardening (8), located mainly west of Fulham Palace Road around Crabtree and including, at one time, a lease on land at Craven Cottage. At the same time, Robert had about 80 acres, with his house and farm buildings on Fulham Road near the High Street and many other pieces of land scattered across the old manor, on which he employed 41 men, 8 women and one boy (9). George Henry then lived in Kensington and occupied a total of 38 acres (10), 26 of which were in Fulham (8). Among the other market gardeners of Fulham were the **BAGLEY** family: these were related to the Matyears by marriage and occupied a similar area of land as did



Crabtree Farm in the 1880s. Edward Matyear is the heavily-bearded gentleman on the right.

the Matyears. The two families together cultivated over a quarter of the land available for horticulture in Fulham.

The middle of the 19th century constituted the zenith for market gardening in Fulham. As early as June 1889, the *Gardeners Chronicle* warned London market gardeners "not to take long leases, at high rents, of the ground they at present occupy; because in a few years, in consequence of the several railways commenced or projected, the London vegetable markets will command a supply from the whole of the central counties of England" (11).

This decline gradually took place in Fulham over the second half of the century with market gardening land gradually being bought up, mainly for residential development. One of Robert Matyear's sons, Frederick (1837- 1906) left Fulham (probably after the death of his mother, Harriet, in 1881), to re-establish himself at Cross Lanes Farm, Woking. Another son, Henry Robert (1839-1889), emigrated to Texas in 1878 while his wife was expecting their fifth child. She took the children out to join him three months after the birth, but had difficulty finding her husband and concluded that he must have been killed by Indians. Having decided to return to England, she met Henry by chance in the main street of San Antonio - she was not best pleased and told him she was going home! Happily, they were reconciled and farmed 156 acres near San Antonio.

The last market gardener to remain in business in Fulham was William Matyear's son, Edward (born 1838). After an education in Ealing (12), he continued to farm the land formerly occupied by his father and employed his elder brother Robert (born 1833). It would seem that it was Edward, rather

than Robert, who had the head for business. Robert and Edward both died in 1910. There was no-one to carry on the business, so the land and buildings were sold at auction in two lots.

Edward had been a Governor of Fulham Hospital (now the Charing Cross Hospital) in Fulham Palace Road and, after various legacies to members of his family, friends and employees, totalling £5,000, the residue of the estate was donated to charities, primarily the King Edward VII Hospital Fund (now the King's Fund). Unfortunately, there was something of a recession in the property market at that time; the Birkbeck Bank, which had been heavily involved in property development, collapsed in 1910 and property prices were depressed. Although Edward's estate had initially been valued at over £67,000 (13), this sum was not realized: one of the lots (9 1/2 acres) raised £21,000, while the other (12 acres) was withdrawn at £25,000 (14).

Although a few members of the family remained in Fulham, or over the water in Putney, most had moved away from the area. Edward's death marked the end of a long history both of family involvement in Fulham and of market gardening there.

After Edward's death, the following account was published in the *Fulham Chronicle* under the headline 'Interesting Fulham Cottage Doomed':

“ . . . In the course of a few months the last and probably the oldest half-timbered cottage will go. It adjoined the late Edward Matyear's house and is partly 2-storied (sic) with a large wash-house or brewhouse connected. It once contained a large brewing copper for brewing beer and was used by the employees years ago. The windows were originally leaded with iron frames and a few remain.

There is nothing historical about Mr Matyear's house. No gas was used at the old farmery, and no water laid on. The fluid was drawn from a well (which served two lead jack pumps), one being for the cottage, and one for the scullery. The granary standing in Matyear's yard is very old. It was brought by barge from Millbank to the lock on Matyear's waterside land in six pieces. The tiles are the original ones and the weathercock which once adorned the top was reconstructed by the writer some two years ago. It was the first thing Mr Matyear looked for when he rose in the morning. The writer has not come across another half-timbered place in his travels around Fulham. It was stated by Mr Matyear that this was 200 years old or more. I closed it up by his orders. Perhaps I may add that bird lovers have lost a great friend by Mr Matyear's death. His ground was always open to strange birds, and he would at once recognise them. He had in front of his house a fair nesting place for blackbirds and thrushes, and the home ground used to ring with their song. Woe betide anyone who interfered with them without his orders. Stray pigeons also found a welcome resting place in the granary. Mr Matyear was a great lover of animals, keeping 3 dogs, 2 horses and a large quantity of poultry . . . ” (14).

Acknowledgements

I would like to express my appreciation to Hammersmith and Fulham Archives; my fellow family historians Peter Stevens, Bob Parsons and Julie Mettyear; and many members and descendants of the Matyear family. Without their assistance this article could never have been written.

The picture of Crabtree Farm is reproduced by permission of Hammersmith & Fulham Archives and Local History Centre.

Sources

1. *Cantor Lecture to the Royal Society of Arts*, Drummond, 1938.
2. "A Sketch of the Agriculture of Kent", Whitehead, *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England* 1899 p.435 (quoting Hume's *History of England*).
3. *A Survey of London* by John Stow, Kingsford, Vol.1 p.126.
4. *His Legacie of Husbandry*, S. Hartlib, 1655.
5. Corporation of London: *City Repositories*, 49, ff.261-3.
6. *The Times*, Wed. 28 Sept 1910 (p.10) and Sat. 15 Oct 1910 (p.13).
7. *A History of Fulham*, P.D. Whitting (ed.), Fulham History Soc., 1970.
8. *Fulham Poor Law Board Valuation Book*, J.M. Maclure, 1853 (Hammersmith and Fulham Archives and Local History Centre).
9. 1851 Census (PRO. HO 107/1471 folio 139).
10. 1851 Census (PRO. HO 107/1699 folio 477v).
11. *Market Gardening - The History of Commercial Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Growing*, R. Webber, David & Charles, Newton Abbot 1972.
12. 1851 Census (PRO: HO 107/1699 folio 173).
13. *The Times*, 30 Dec 1910.
14. *Fulham Chronicle*, 1 Sept 1911.

HELP!

This service is free to members of WMFHS (please quote membership number when writing). In order to ensure that your appeal is published correctly and is clear to other readers, please make entries clear and concise, give all personal and place names in BLOCK CAPITALS, and all dates in full. Entries from non-members can be accepted, at a rate of £3.00 for up to ten lines. Payments must be in Sterling only, with cheques made payable to WMFHS.

BARNFIELD

I am seeking information about my grandfather's uncle, Henry BARNFIELD, and his son Alfred. Henry was born in 1847 at HARMONDSWORTH and married Ann WYATT in 1874. Over the following years he acquired extensive farmland in EAST BEDFONT, which he used for market gardening. By 1918 he had retired but had transferred certain of his lands to his son Alfred (b. 1879). The goodwill of his business was also sold to his son for the then large sum of £5,000. Alfred then went on to buy Pates Manor at EAST BEDFONT from Christ's Hospital with over 200 acres of land and farm buildings for the sum of £13,500. By the time of the National Farm Survey in 1941, Alfred was the

largest landowner in Bedfont with some 300 acres, employing some 50 regular and 16 casual staff. The estate stayed in the BARNFIELD family until 1955, when it was apparently broken up and sold. Pates Manor itself was acquired by Feltham U.D.C. My impression from a later occupant of Pates Manor was that Alfred was a very parsimonious employer! Any information about this family would be greatly appreciated, especially anyone with personal memories, as apart from the above I know very little, having never met them personally. What is also very intriguing is how they made their money initially, as Henry came from very humble "ag lab" origins.

Paul Barnfield, 258 Hanworth Road, Hounslow, Middlesex TW3 3TY.

CANDLER

My great great uncle William CANDLER, died 1907, left £5,000 for the building of the Candler Almshouses in TWICKENHAM. His parents William and Mary Candler had moved from SUFFOLK to Twickenham c.1820; William was baptised at TWICKENHAM Church 8 January 1826. In the 1851 census William is living with his first wife Susan at Teddington Road, HAMPTON WICK, occupation grocer. I cannot find William or his parents in the 1861 census for Hampton Wick, Twickenham or surrounding areas. Can anyone help if they have come across William and Mary and William and Susan Candler? In the 1871 census William aged 45, widower, is living with his parents at Amyand Terrace, Richmond Road, Twickenham, occupation grocer. I have been unable to trace the address of his business - can anyone help? In the 1881 census he is still living, a retired grocer, at Amyand Terrace but with his second wife whom he married in 1873. He eventually moved to RICHMOND where he died. He may have been a prominent businessman in Twickenham - I am told the Manor House, Twickenham, was the property of William Candler; did he live there with his family? Any information on these missing links would be appreciated; all postage gladly refunded.

Peter H. Alexander, 38 Shaftesbury Avenue, Chandler's Ford, Eastleigh, Hants. SO53 3BS

CLEMETSON

James Axcel CLEMETSON married Ann BLINKS in TENTERDEN, KENT on 10 July 1827. They had five children and moved to GOUDHURST, KENT, where he was a miller at Hope Mill. He died in 1881. In the Goudhurst Census he stated he was born in MIDDLESEX 1805/6/7- Can anyone help with further information?

S. Potter, 14 Winfield Avenue, Brighton, Sussex BN1 8QH.

DAY

My great grandparents James DAY (Brick Moulder) and Ann DAY (nee CLEMENTS) lived in Austins Row, BOTWELL in 1884. The Census of 1881 shows Austins Row to be between "The Old Crown Pub" and "Railways Side". The map of 1886 shows a group of houses on the canal towpath between the road bridge and the railway and backing onto Brickfields. Can anyone confirm that this was Austins Row? I understand that Austins Row was demolished

before 1914 (*Hayes; A Concise History*, p.57) but do contemporary photographs exist of the area? Any information appreciated.

Brian Taylor, 13 Alpha Road, Chobham, Woking, Surrey GU24 8NE.

DOUGLAS

The Census for London Street, CHERTSEY 1851, gives Robert DOUGLAS age 24, unmarried, born LONDON. At the Parish Church of St George BLOOMSBURY Robert Douglas married Eliza ROARE on 26th October 1851. His residence was given as 7 Hanover Street, and his father was John DOUGLAS, witnesses George and Ann DOUGLAS. Eliza Roake was from CHERTSEY. Where was Robert Douglas born in London, what was John Douglas' address, and what relation to Robert was George and Ann Douglas - can anyone help on this?

Mrs B. Fox, 38A Penydre Road, Clydach, Swansea, South Wales SA6 5NE.

EASTER / SMALL

I am trying to locate anyone with information on the following: Henry George SMALL married Emma EASTER and they lived at 9 Rutland Street, LONDON. They had a daughter Nellie SMALL born 27 November 1917. Henry was a farrier. Nellie had a daughter, June Rose SMALL, born 29 June 1936 who was adopted by Frank and Bertha CARPENTER. At the time of the birth Nellie lived at 32 Raphael Street, WESTMINSTER. Nellie's occupation was a commercial clerk.

Mrs Joan Hughes, Llys Maelor, Conwy Road, Tal-y-Bont, Conwy LL32 8SE.

GODDARD/ BUSBY

George GODDARD junior married Lucy Alice BUSBY in Trinity Church, PADDINGTON, in 1880. The known children of Lucy and George were: Florence Louise b. 1881; Maude Alice b.1885; Beatrice b.1887; Harold George b.1888; Jeanette b.1890; William b.1892; Arthur Charles "Dick" b.1893; Olive; Theresa b.1903. George junior was the son of George GODDARD senior and Ann DAINTON, who married in LYNCOMBE & WIDCOMBE parish in 1854. They had two sons known to me: Albert GODDARD born 1855 who married Bridget REARDON in 1876, and George junior, born 1857. George senior was a stone cutter who left BATH and settled with his family in the KENSINGTON area around 1856. George senior died before 1876 and his wife Ann married again to a widower, John HEADY. Lucy BUSBY was the daughter of Joseph BUSBY and was born in the PADDINGTON area about 1860. Joseph was a cab proprietor. I would really appreciate hearing from anyone with possible connections to these families.

*Mrs Maxine Cadzow, 109 Winona Road, Mt. Eliza, Victoria 3930, Australia
(maxcadz@netspace.net.au)*

LETT

I am seeking information on James LETT born 1808 in TWICKENHAM, who enlisted in 17/21st Lancers in HOUNSLOW c.1827. He married Harriet BOTTON/BOLTON in MANCHESTER in 1836. Any help appreciated.

Mrs B. Marriott, 36 Milne Street, Crib Point, Victoria 3919, Australia.

MACKERNESS

I am researching my father's name MACKERNESS, variations MACKNESS, MACKANESS, MAKERNESS and others. I have researched two large family trees from 1739 in BUCKINGHAMSHIRE and two large family trees from 1460 in NORTHAMPTONSHIRE; names also found in OXFORD and LINCOLNSHIRE. Any information please on John MACKERNESS born about 1739 and any of the above names found anywhere in MIDDLESEX.

Mrs P.E. Harris, Flat 10, Rylatt Court, Ashton Lane, Sale, Cheshire M33 6WE.

ROWLES/ DODD

Chimney sweep Isaac ROWLES aged 42 and his "housekeeper" Mary DODD aged 24 are "living in sin" at Goose Pool, CHERTSEY in 1861. They had nine children. Isaac was born c.1819 in STAINES. Any information concerning Isaac in STAINES, EGHAM and CHERTSEY before 1861, please. Mary DODD is still in CHERTSEY in 1874: what happened to her after this? Her DODD family are in ADDLESTONE by 1841. Has anybody out there got a ROWLES/DODD connection? Also any information on chimney sweeps in the above-mentioned places.

Mr D.H. Brand, 21 Hampers Green, Petworth, W. Sussex GU28 9NW.

WEBB / LANDER

A WEBB family left KINGSDOWN, BRISTOL, for WEST LONDON in c.1854. I do not know their whereabouts until 27.3.1875, when one of them - my grandfather George Henry WEBB — was married at WILLESDEN Parish Church to Lydia KING LANDER. If the family was still intact in 1875, other members could have been Mary Ann b.1810, Mary Ann b.1831, Elizabeth b.1837, William b.1839, Emma b.1843, Joseph b.1845, and Sarah b.1847. I would be most grateful for any news of their whereabouts 1854-1875, and for any news of other descendents.

John Webb, 10 Fairway, Littlehampton, W. Sussex BN17 6PY.

EDITOR'S NOTES

Yvonne Masson

If our news pages seem to be rather computer-orientated this issue, that's because the news coming out of record repositories is more and more concerned with the computerisation of their records, and making those records available on the Internet. For those like me who have not yet succumbed to this new idea of sitting at home and doing one's research at a distance, or at least looking up the class numbers of records before ever setting out for a record office, i.e. we have not yet entered the world of the Internet, it would seem that one day we are going to have to bow to the inevitable - as record offices become more crowded and the queues ever longer, fares ever dearer, it may even be a blessing - but perhaps not so much fun? There will be a further article about the Society's own web page in the next issue. Please keep articles and other interesting items coming in.

Journal deadline: The deadline for the December 1998 issue is 9 October.

SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS ON MICROFICHE

Monumental Inscriptions

The following transcriptions of monumental inscriptions for churchyards in the West Middlesex area are available.

	UK/£	Overseas/£
St Nicholas, Shepperton	2.35	3.00
St Mary, Magdalene, Littleton	1.35	1.75
St Mary the Virgin, Bedfont	1.35	1.75
St Mary the Virgin, Harmondsworth	2.35	3.00
All Saints, Isleworth	2.35	3.00
All Saints, Laleham	2.35	3.00
All six sets of fiche	9.50	11.00

Surname Indexes to the 1851 Census

Paddington (HO 107/1466-1467) *Two fiche* 2.35 3.00

Kensington, Brompton, Hammersmith and Fulham
(HO 107/1468-1471) 4.35 5.20

Four fiche. These, together with the two for Paddington (above) cover the whole of the Kensington RD.

Chelsea (HO 107/1472-1474) 3.35 4.00

Three fiche. Covers the parish of St Luke, Chelsea.

Brentford Registration District (HO 107/1698-1699
with Hampton Sub-District (HO 107/1604 (part)) 2.85 3.50

Three fiche. Includes the parishes of Heston, Isleworth, Twickenham, Hampton, Teddington, Acton, Brentford, Ealing, Hanwell, Greenford, Perivale and Chiswick.

Uxbridge (HO 107/1697) 2.35 3.00

Two fiche. A complete index to the surnames, Christian names and ages for the Uxbridge RD which covered the parishes of Cowley, Hayes, Harefield, Hillingdon, Ickenham, Northolt, Norwood, Ruislip and Uxbridge.

Staines (HO 107/1696) 2.35 3.00

Two fiche. A complete index to the surnames, Christian names and ages for the Staines RD which covered the parishes of Ashford, Cranford, East Bedfont, Feltham, Hanworth, Harlington, Harmondsworth, Laleham, Littleton, Shepperton, Stanwell, Staines and Sunbury.

Indexes to the 1891 Census

Hampton (RG 12/616-618) 2.35 3.00

Set of two microfiche. Index of surnames, Christian names and ages for Hampton, Hampton Wick and Teddington, which comprise the Hampton sub-district of the Kingston registration district.

All prices above include postage. Please indicate the number of each that you require, and send your order with your name, address and payment, (Sterling only, cheques made out to West Middlesex Family History Society), to:

Mrs M.M. Harris, Westerwood, Gough's Lane, Warfield, Berkshire RG12 2JR

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 on the following pages.

- 8193 Mr Gerald Barnfather, 4 Wild Olive Ct., Sugarmill Woods, Homosassa, Florida 34446, USA
- B194 Mr R. Beaton, 35 Southdown Cresc., Newbury Park, Ilford, Essex IG2 7PU
- B197 Mr S.A. Bradley, 6 Steeple Ct., Bridge Street, Neston, South Wirral L64 9UJ
- C158 Ms Sandra M Challoner, 32 Burgoyne Road, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middx TW16 7PR
- C157 Mrs C.A. Coleman, 26 Wharf Road, Higham Ferrers, Northants NN10 8BQ
- D87 Mrs C.L. Dale, 18H Trenchard Street, Bristol BS1 5AN
- D90 Mr Norman Dickens, 6 Telford Way, Hayes, Middx UB4 9SS
- G98 Mrs Jill Gibson, 25 Laxton Gardens, Merstham, Redhill, Surrey RH1 3NJ
- G96 Mrs E.A. Goodacre, 57 Staunton Road, Kingston, Surrey KT2 5TN
- H165 Mrs L. Hudson, 33a Lansdown Road, Chalfont St Peter, Gerrards Cross, Bucks SL9 9SP
- J48 Mrs E. Joseph, Marlowe House, Hale Road, Wendover, Bucks HP22 6NE
- L73 Mr D.J. Lawrence, 16 Penrwyn Ct., Eynesbury, St Neots, Cambs PE19 2SU
- M142 Mr Ron Morris, 165 Dagenham Rd., Rush Green, Romford, Essex RN7 0TL
- P94 Mrs Mary-Jane Pamphilon, The Sheiling, 6 Strangford Road, Tankerton, Whitstable, Kent CT5 2EP
- P93 Mrs Rosemary Pratt, 11 Abbotsridge Drive, East Ogwell, Newton Abbot, Devon TQ12 6YS
- R79 Mrs P.A. Rudkin, 17 Greenway, Great Horwood, Milton Keynes, Bucks MK17 0QR
- S164 Mrs L.M. Scadding, 52 Woodmere, Barton Hills, Luton, Beds LU3 4DN
- S160 Mrs S.A. Scott, 3 Wembley Road, Hampton, Middx TW12 2QE
- W145 Mrs C. Westbury, 4012 Comanche Road, Calgary, Alberta T2L 0N8, Canada
- W147 Mr C. Whicker, 16 Rosebery Way, Tring, Herts HP23 5DS

Please note the following changes of address:

- B36 Miss M.K. Bickle, Flat 18, Matthias Court, 119 Church Road, Richmond, Surrey TW10 6LL
- F40 Mrs D. Freeth, 22 Greenside Hill, Emerson Valley, Milton Keynes MK4 2DF
- G48 Miss Susan Goddard, 9 Cylch Aeron, Aberaeron, Ceredigion SA46 0DN
- S136 Ms Julia Sumpton, P.O. Box 661912, Mar Vista, California 90066, USA
- W137 Mr Ian Wilson, 3 Green Cres., Flackwell Heath, High Wycombe, Bucks HP10 9JQ

SURNAME INTERESTS

The table below gives surname interests for the new members listed on the previous page. The format should be self-explanatory. Note that the Chapman County Codes are used for entries in the 'Counties' column. 'ALL' indicates that, for instance, any date or any place is of interest. Remember to include a SAE with any enquiry if you expect to receive a reply.

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
ARKELL	Before 1870	ALL	LND	G98
ARUNDELL	ANY	London Area	LND	S160
BAILEY	19C	Macclesfield	CHS	C157
	19C	Molesey	SRY	G98
BAIN	1800 & before	Lybster	CAI	D87
BAIN KATE	1884	McComb, Mississippi	USA	D87
BARNES	1750-1850	Hanwell Area	MDX	J48
	1898 to date	Ecclesall, Sheffield		D87
BARNFATHER	1800-1840	St Marylebone	MDX	B193
BEATON	Before 1900	Dufftown Area	BAN	B194
BELCHER	1770-1830	Isleworth Area	MDX	J48
BELL	c1870	West Middlesex	MDX	M142
BIDGOOD	Before 1900	Kensington Area	MDX	H165
BLAKE	ANY	Lambeth	SRY	L73
BOYCE	1800-1900	Rotherhythe Area	SRY	S164
BRAVO	ANY	ANY	ANY	M142
BUDDEN	18-19C	Exeter	DEV	R79
BURGESS	19C	Macclesfield	CHS	C157
BURLAND	1880	Paddington	MDX	W145
CARTER	19C	Ashford	MDX	G98
	After 1867	Pimlico	LND	G98
	After 1875	Camberwell	SRY	G98
	After 1877	Sutton	SRY	G98
COMBER	18-19C	Shoreditch	LND	R79
COMBES	Before 1830	Selsey Area	W SSX	B194
COOPER	1820-1890	Hanwell Area	MDX	J48
	c1800	Hurst Area	BRK	J48
COWICK	ALL	ALL	ALL	D90
CRIPPS	ANY	Richmond Area	SRY	S160
CRISSEL	ANY	ALL	SFK	R79
CUTBUSH	ALL	ALL	ALL	W145
CWIK	ALL	ALL	ALL	D90
DALE	1947 & before	Red Deer, Alberta	CAN	D87
DANCE	1830-1890	Hanwell Area	MDX	J48
DESCOW	ALL	ALL	ALL	S164
	ALL	Chelsea Area	MDX	S164
DICKENS	ALL	Poplar Area	LND	D90
DOWNES	18-19C	Battersea	SRY	B193
FLICKER	Before 1750	Teddington Area	MDX	B194
	c1800	Fulham	MDX	B194
FORDER	ANY	Hounslow Area	MDX	S160
FRYER	1800-1920	W. Ealing Area	MDX	J48
GOODWIN	Before 1830	Westminster	MDX	B194

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
GREAVES	Before 1850	Buckingham Area	BKM	B194
GREEN	18-19C	Kensington	MDX	B193
GROVER	c1780	Tilehurst	BRK	W145
	c1840	Westminster	MDX	W145
HAINSBY	ANY	London	MDX	L73
HEAPY	19C	Macclesfield	CHS	C157
HEMMINGS	After 1850	ANY London	LND	M142
	After 1850	ANY London	MDX	M142
HERBERT	1790	Horton	GLS	W145
HICK(E)S	1750-1850	Hanwell Area	MDX	J48
HILLMAN	19-20C	Banstead	SRY	G98
HOLLAND	1800	Westminster	MDX	W145
HOLLOWAY	18-19C	Battersea & Wandsworth	SRY	B193
HOLMAN	c1880	Kilburn	MDX	S160
HOLT	Before 1850	Grendon Underwood	BKM	B194
HORNE	1820-90	Heston/Hayes/Cowley	MDX	B197
HUBBARD	ANY	Chelsea Area	MDX	G96
IVES	19/20C	Chelsea	MDX	G96
	19C	Strand	MDX	G96
JAMES	19C	Hampstead	LND	G98
JONES	1830 & before	Stockport	CHS	D87
	1880-1900	North Kensington Area	MDX	S164
	c1866	Bristol	AVN	S164
KEEPIN(G)	19-20C	Streatham	SRY	G98
KEEPING	19C	Bath	SOM	G98
KINCH	Before 1850	Teddington Area	MDX	B194
LAMBLE	ALL	Bovey Tracey	DEV	R79
LANGFORD	Before 1800	Charlbury	OXF	B194
LANGLEY	1820-90	Heston/Norwood	MDX	B197
LAWRENCE	1800s or ANY	Chelsea,	MDX	L73
		Southark, Lambeth	SRY	L73
LEE	1800-1920	Southwark Area	SRY	S164
	1800-50	Ealing Area	MDX	S164
LEWIS	Before 1900	Kensington Area	MDX	H165
LINFIELD	Before 1850	ALL	W SSX	B194
LOVELOCK	1814	Cripplegate	MDX	W145
MANLEY	c1800	Hayes	MDX	W145
MCGEAGH	c1890	Kings Cross	MDX	W145
MEALE	ALL	Hammersmith Area	MDX	P93
	ALL	Kensington Area	MDX	P93
	ALL	Notting Hill Area	MDX	P93
MOCKRIDGE	19C	North Kensington	MDX	C157
MOYES	18-19C	Kensington	MDX	B193
O'BRIEN	1800s	Chelsea & Ireland	MDX	L73
OSBORNE	ALL	Poplar Area	LND	D90
PEEK	1825	Cowley Peachey	MDX	W145
	1840	Richmond	SRY	W145
PHILLIPS	c1850	Notting Hill	MDX	C157
PITTMAN	1860	Mile End Old Town	MDX	W145
PURDY	Before 1810	ALL	ALL	P94
RAMSEY		Stowupland	SFK	R79
	17-18C	Combs/Framsden/Kasketon	SFK	R79

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
RAPKIN	19C	North Kensington	MDX	C157
RICHARDSON	1820	St Lukes London	MDX	W145
ROBINSON	ALL	Poplar Area	LND	D90
ROGERS	1880s	Night?	BRK	L73
	19C	North Kensington	MDX	C157
ROHMAN	c1890	Dalston	MDX	W145
ROONEY	1850-1880	ANY	DOR	J48
	1850-1920	Hanwell Area	MDX	J48
	1880-1918	Fulham Area	MDX	J48
	Pre 1855	Dublin Area	WIC	J48
ROYES-BELL	c1870	West Middlesex	MDX	M142
RUDKIN	ALL	Ipswich/Groton/Boxford	SFK	R79
	c1860	Bethnal Green	LND	R79
	c1880	South Hackney	LND	R79
SAWYER	c1880	Fulham	MDX	R79
SCADDING	1800-50	St Botolph Area	LND	S164
	1850-1900	Clerkenwell Area	MDX	S164
	1850-1960	Islington Area	MDX	S164
	Pre 1800	Somerset Area	SOM	S164
SEWELL	After 1900	Kensington Area	MDX	H165
SHERMAN	19C	ALL	SFK	R79
SHUTE	1880s	Bideford	DEV	D87
SMITHERS	c1800	St Georges Hanover Square	MDX	B194
SPELLER	1700-1850	Grays Area	ESS	S164
	1850-1913	Islington Area	MDX	S164
STEED	19C	ALL	LND	R79
	19C	Fulham	MDX	R79
	ALL	ALL	SFK	R79
STILL	Before 1800	Horsell	SRY	B194
	c1830	Northolt	MDX	B194
STONER	ALL	ALL	ANY	G98
TINKLER	before 1870	Fylde	LAN	D87
TORODE	ANY	London, Guernsey	MDX GSY	L73 L73
UNDERWOOD	1800s	London	MDX	L73
WALLER	ANY	London Area	LND	S160
WARWICK	1750-1900	Furneux Pelham Area	HRT	S164
	1840-1900	North Kensington Area	MDX	S164
WATKINS	c1800	Hayes	MDX	W145
WHICKER	17-18C	Paddington Area	LND	W147
WHITE	1750-1860	St Marylebone	MDX	J48
	1750-1890	Hanwell Area	MDX	J48
	1850s	Oxford	OXF	L73
WILLIAMS	c1800	Warlingham	SRY	B194
WILLOUGHBY	20C	Molesey Area	SRY	J48
WOLFE	ANY	Frimley	SRY	S160
WOODROFFE	Before 1820	ALL	ALL	P94
WOODRUFF	Before 1820	ALL	ALL	P94
WORRELL	Before 1900	Paddington Area	MDX	H165
WORTH	18/19C	Macclesfield	CHS	C157
WRIGHT	1800 & before	Paisley	LKS	D87
	Before 1830	Westminster	MDX	B194
WYKER	17-18C	Marylebone Area	LND	W147

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