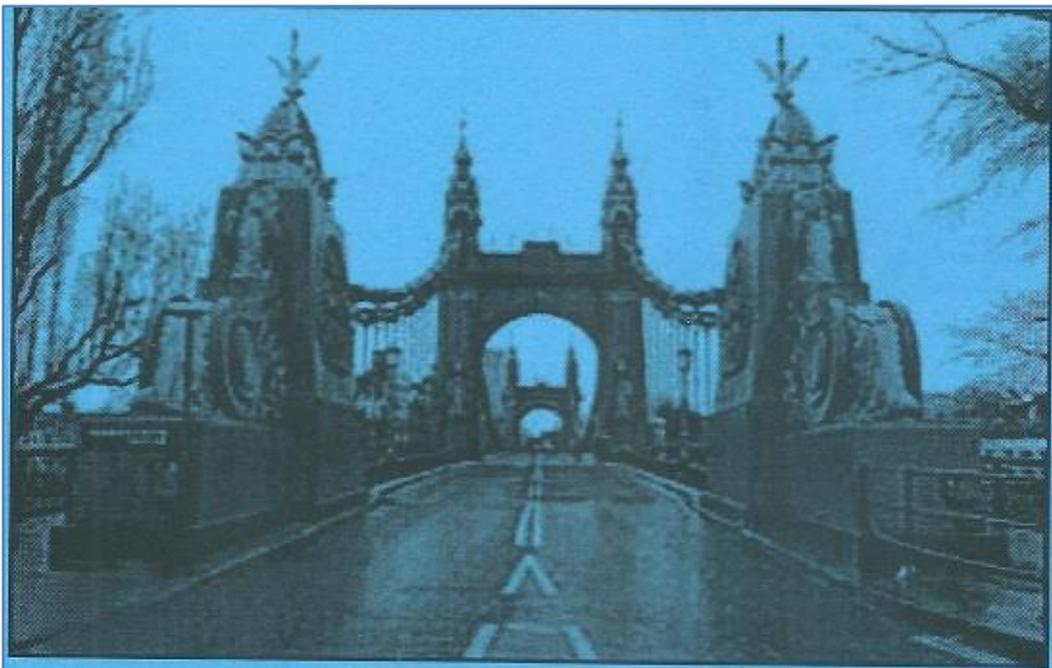




WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL

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WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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Examiner	Paul Kershaw

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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Contents

Editorial	2
Notice of AGM	3
Future Meetings	4
WMFHS Noticeboard	5
Open Day	6
Family History Fairs	10
Miscellany	11
A Black Sheep in the Family	12
Dr. John Robert Hume	18
Family History Codeword	20
Thoughts of an Evacuee in World War II, Part 2	21
Monthly Talks	26
World Wide Web	32
Letters to the Editor	34
CD Review	35
Bookshelf	36
Help!	37
New Members	38
Surname Interests	38
Indexes Held by Members	40

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

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8 Sandleford Lane, Greenham, Thatcham, Berkshire, RG19 8XW

Exchange journals from other societies should be sent to:
Mrs. Janice Kershaw, 241 Waldegrave Road, Twickenham, TW1 4SY

Queries concerning non-delivery or faulty copies of this Journal should be sent to:
Mrs June Watkins
22 Chalmers Road, Ashford, Middlesex TW15 1DT

Many of us may have gone on holiday this summer but the family history scene has been as busy as ever. The Society held its biannual Open Day in September and a report can be found later in this Journal. You will also see a notice regarding the AGM in March, an important event in our year which I am glad to say is always well attended. This edition's insert is reminding you that it is time to renew your subscription.

You will know that the British Library is closing their Newspaper Library at Colindale. The removal of the newspapers from London to Boston Spa in Yorkshire will commence on a staggered basis at the end of 2009, beginning with the low-use items. The state-of-the-art storage conditions in Boston Spa will considerably improve the lifespan of this important archive. Microfilm copies will still be available in London.

The Federation of Family History Societies has expressed concern over the forthcoming Heritage Protection Bill following from the Culture, Media and Sport Select Committee Report published in July 2008. The Report incorporates a memorandum from the Association of Chief Archivists in Local Government which states, "We would take this opportunity to remind the Committee about the rather serious difference between the level of protection afforded to buildings and the heritage environment and the lack of protection afforded to 'portable heritage' and most specifically archive collections." The Report also states, "The cost of implementing the Bill is considered by much of the heritage sector to be a gross underestimate."

More partnerships are being forged between companies providing us with online data to British family history resources. FamilySearch, Findmypast, The Origins Network and Intelligent Image Management have announced a joint initiative to publish online improved indexes to censuses for England and Wales from 1841 to 1901. When completed they will be available on all three networks.

FamilySearch is seeking volunteers for online indexers for British historical projects, anyone interested can find details on their website. For those with American connections this company is digitally converting master microfilm copies of the original US Federal Censuses from 1790 to 1930 and these will eventually be available on Ancestry.com to subscribers, or free in LDS Family History Centres.

Nearer home, Ancestry.com has announced that it is digitizing in stages records from the London Metropolitan Archives. The 77 million records

will not only include parish registers, but wills, school admission and discharge registers and much more. It has also produced an index of the Canadian Passenger Lists, 1865-1935, from the originals held in the Library and Archives of Canada. This includes the foster children resettled as part of the British Child Emigration Scheme. Of the 7.2 million names, 4 million were British. Future initiatives include the launching of the British 1911 Census in 2009, and a partnership with the Jewish Genealogy website JewishGen to enable Jewish data to be accessed through Ancestry.com. For anyone interested in this particular resource, visit www.ancestry.com/JewishHeritage for a preview.

Findmypast.com has added 3.2 million parish records, previously available on the FamilyHistoryOnline website, to its own collection, and this includes baptisms for London Docklands. London and Kent can now be found in their ongoing new transcription of the 1901 Census.

Finally: FamilyRelatives.com has added Pigot's Trade Directories for 1830 to 1839 to their website. This is a valuable resource for data pre-registration covering 27 different counties. As well as including useful information about each parish, all those in the major professions, trades and occupations are listed.

I am sure there is something here to keep everyone busy over the Christmas Holiday so Happy Christmas and happy hunting.



ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the
Annual General Meeting
of the
West Middlesex Family History Society
will be held on **Thursday, 19th March, 2009**
at **Montague Hall, Montague Road, Hounslow**

Reports will be presented by the Chairman and Treasurer and members will be asked to accept the accounts for the year 2008 and elect accounts examiners for the coming year.

Elections will be held for officers and members of the Executive Committee.

Members who wish to bring forward any matters at the AGM, or to propose nominations for the Committee, are asked to write to the Secretary at the address below by 4th January, 2009.

The agenda for the AGM will be included in the next issue of the Journal, to be published and distributed at the beginning of March 2009.

Tony Simpson
32 The Avenue, Bedford Park, Chiswick, W4 1HT

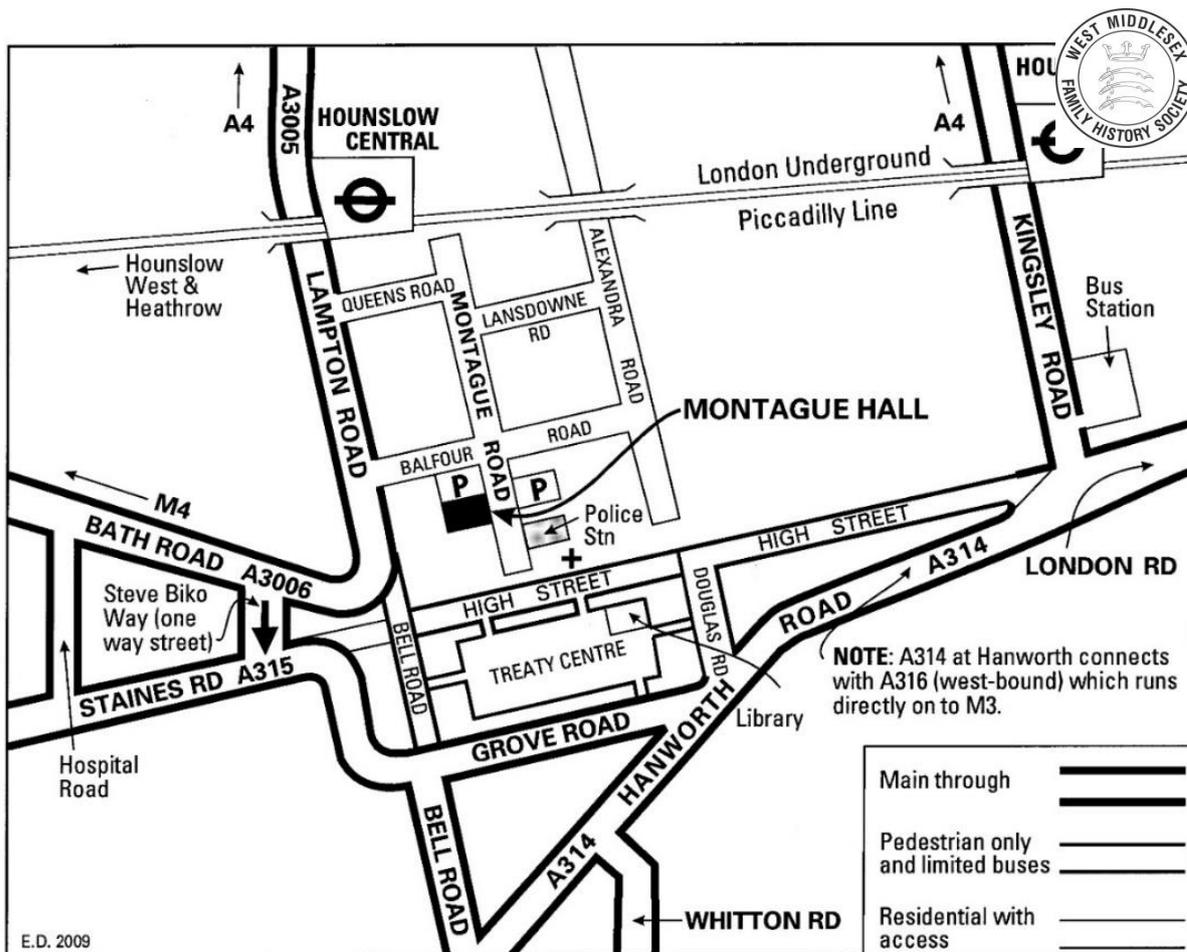
FUTURE MEETINGS

The following talks have been arranged:

18 Dec	Mr. Waite and Mr. Rose <i>plus</i> Christmas Social	Janet Hobbs
15 Jan	Sex and Love in Shakespeare and the Jacobean	Dr. Peter Storfer
19 Feb	A History of Fishing in Chiswick	James Wisdom
19 Mar	AGM <i>plus</i> The Origins of Hounslow and the Great Road to Bath	James Marshall

Our meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month at Montague Hall, Montague Road, Hounslow, and doors open at 7.15pm. Parking is available adjacent to the Hall. Research material on the Society laptop, e.g. Middlesex marriages to 1837 and other indexes; reference books; exchange journals from other societies and a bookstall - all can be browsed between 7.30pm and 10pm (talks take place between 8pm and 9pm), and tea/coffee, or a cold drink, and biscuits are also available. Fully Accessible.

WHERE WE ARE



FUTURE MEETINGS



The Society is exploring the possibility of making available research facilities via the internet at our monthly meetings, such as a connection to Ancestry.com and Findmypast.com. Have any of our members a laptop which is connected to the internet via a plug-in mobile, such as supplied by Vodafone and 3G? If so, could you bring your laptop along to the next meeting so that we could test whether there is access to the internet within Montague Hall?

Most of you will know that there are some research facilities available at monthly meetings. However, as there are no requests nowadays for the microfiches of the IGI or the 1881 census, the Society is disposing of these records. There is a collection of miscellaneous fiches which will still be available, as will the Society laptop, which holds, among other records, the West Middlesex Marriage Index.

The transcription of the 1641-2 Protestation Returns for Middlesex from the records in the House of Lords is now complete. It includes 16,575 names, which is approximately 80% of the whole of Middlesex. As the Protestation was used to root out the Catholics and the parish of Westminster is among those missing, perhaps the loss was political? At present this new resource is only available on the Society's laptop at meetings or at Family History Fairs, but it is hoped to put it on our new website, which should be up and running later in the year.

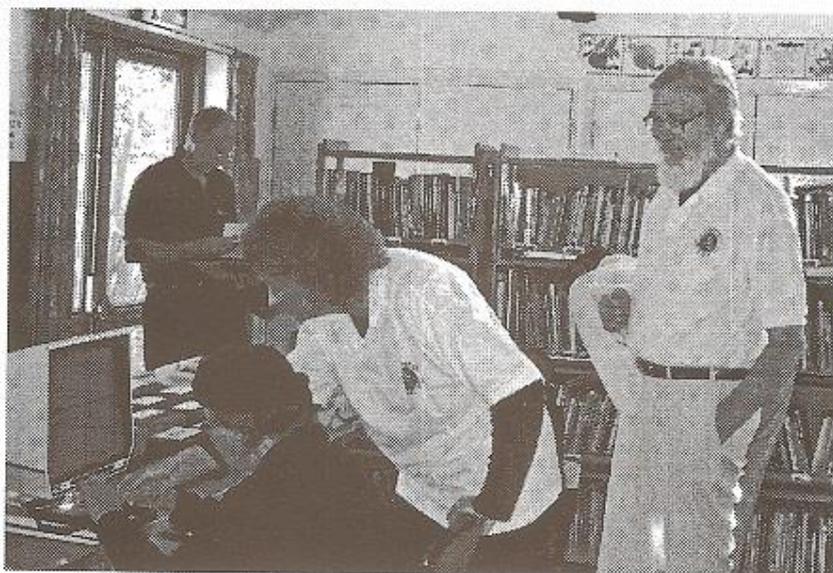
A collection of research material has been given to the Society by the Executor of the late Kathleen MANN of Harrow. Kathleen had traced her MANN ancestors back to 1780 and the ECKETT family back to 1725. There is a large number of original certificates, some Army papers and one or two photographs. If you think you may be connected to either of these families and would like to have any of these items, please contact the Treasurer, Brian PAGE, whose address is in the front of the Journal.

Do you attend the monthly meetings in Hounslow? Would you like to get more involved in the Society? There are several members of the Committee who are retiring in March and we need to replace them. The only regular commitment is a monthly committee meeting on the first Wednesday in every month. If you feel you could contribute, or would like to find out any more about the organisation of the Society, please email or write to the Chairman.

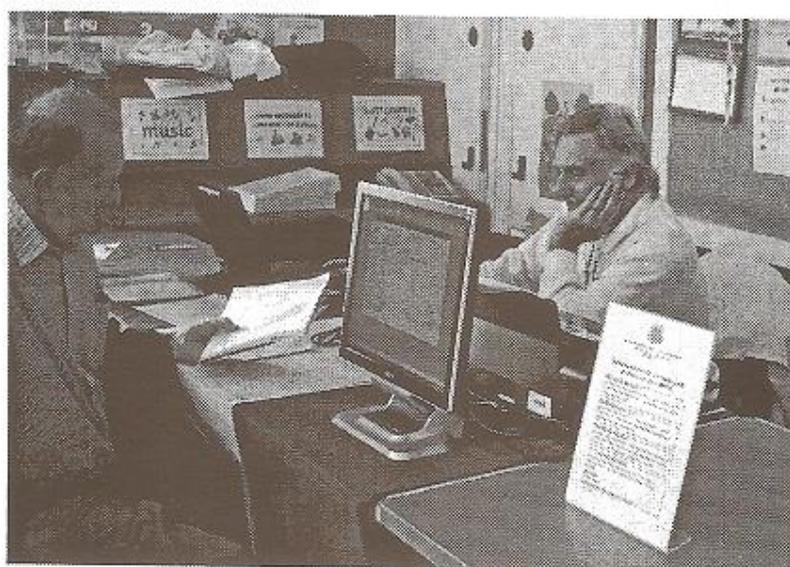
Finally, would you all put pen to paper and write an article for the Journal? Long articles or brief snippets, useful websites, anything you think would interest other members of the Society. The stock of items is always small and this would help the blood pressure level of the Editor.

For our Open Day this year we used three large rooms at “The White House” Community Centre in Hampton. As well as our own Society several other Family History Societies were present as well as The Guild of One-Name Studies and the Society of Genealogists.

One guest society was unable to attend but this proved to be to our advantage as we were able to use their tables for researchers who used our library and wanted to make notes - and there were plenty of opportunities for research.



Margaret and Pat Harnden helping a researcher



Brian Page with the Society laptop



*Jean Watkins at the
"Help Desk"*

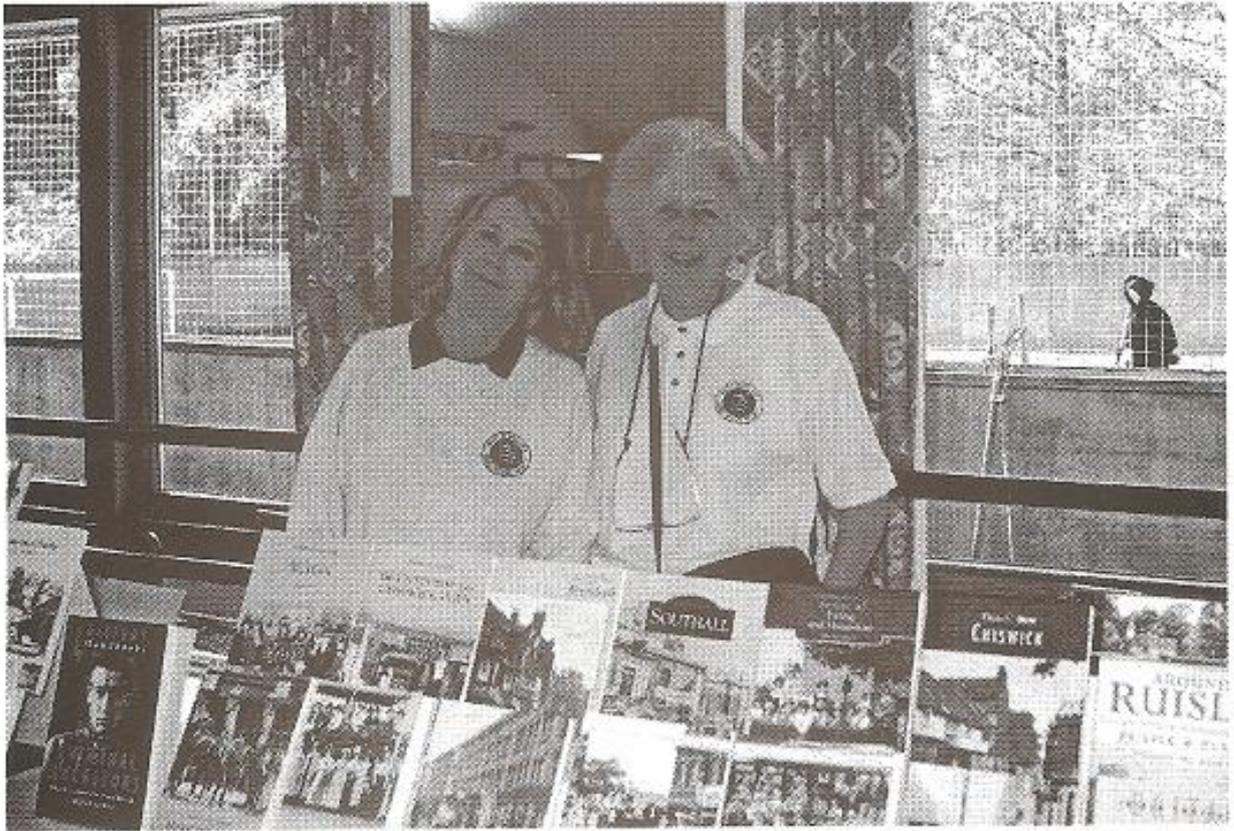
Well-known family historians Jeanne Bunting, John Hanson and Graham Walter were present as "The Census Detectives" and provided a Computer Help Desk for searches for elusive ancestors in various Censuses. Our own June Watkins offered general genealogical advice and local history societies, museums and local study departments gave information on the background against which our ancestors lived.

Several commercial enterprises were on hand with further background information and materials.

A good selection of delicious refreshments kept the inner person satisfied and provided more energy for further research and shopping.



*Pat Harnden, Kay Dudman and Margaret Harnden enjoying
a well earned break in the sunshine*



Yvonne Masson and Janice Kershaw selling books



Dave Grimmatt with his military memorabilia



Two visitors exchanging information

The beautiful sunny day was not our friend and after so many weeks of indifferent weather people must have taken the opportunity to get out and enjoy the sunshine. We welcomed around 250 visitors through the door but sadly, this was well down on the very successful Open Day in 2006.

Our thanks go to Paul Kershaw, who organised the Open Day, seen here on the left, with Richard Chapman, our Webmaster.



FAMILY HISTORY AFFAIRS

Sunday, 25th January, 2009: Bracknell Family History Fair, Bracknell Sports Centre, Bagshot Road (A322), Bracknell. 10am-5pm. The largest family history fair in the South East.

<http://members.aol.com/aquarterma/familyhistoryfairs.html>

Friday 27th February to Sunday, 1st March: Who Do You Think You Are? at Olympia, London. Family history, military history and archaeology fair including the Society of Genealogists' Family History Fair.

Saturday, 21st March, 2009: The City of York & District Family History Society are holding a Family History Fair at The Folk Hall, New Earswick, York, YO32 4AQ. 10am-4pm. There is free car parking or buses (Nos. 1 and 12) from York Railway Station direct to the door.

WMFHS will have a stand at Bracknell and Olympia.



The Society of Genealogists

Tracing London Ancestors Online

The Society of Genealogists is running a half-day course with
John Hanson and Else Churchill

Saturday, 7th February, 2009, 2-5 p.m.

at their premises:
14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road,
London, EC1M 7BA

Places must be pre-booked by telephone: 020 7553 3290
by post: at the above address
or via their website: www.sog.org.uk

MISCELLANY

THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE has launched a public consultation process regarding the transfer of historic Armed Forces Service Personnel records to The National Archives. Members of the public are being asked for their views on the process the Ministry of Defence has developed, to transfer to The National Archives records of soldiers, sailors and airmen who served in the Armed Forces between the two World Wars, and for those who were members of the Home Guard during the Second World War. If you would like to make any suggestions or offer any comments, you can find out how to do this and discover more information at:



<http://www.forums.mod.uk/feedback/PublicConsultation.htm>

THE FAMILYSEARCH RESEARCH WIKI is available for public use. This new project is a website where family historians can quickly find and share answers on a variety of research questions and topics. The information is growing from contributions shared by researchers around the world. FamilySearch invites you to help make the wiki pages more useful for family historians.



Anyone can add information after registering on the site, but suggestions on how to make the country and county pages work better for family history societies especially are needed.

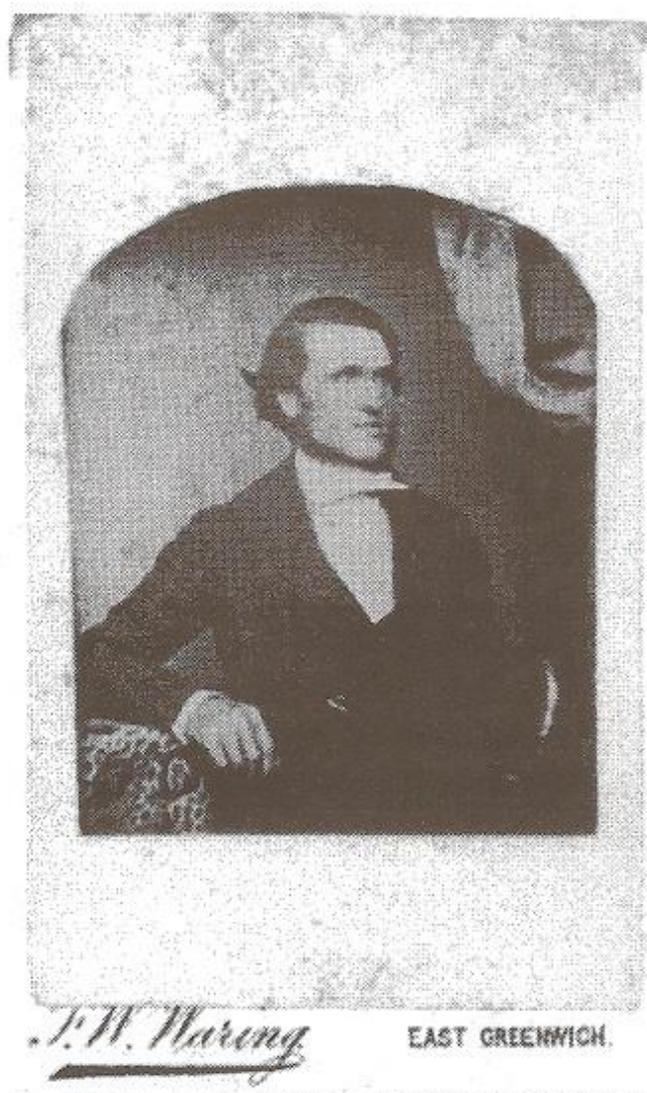
http://wildfamilysearch.org/en/Main_Page

EMIGRATION TO BRITISH COLUMBIA

Dr. Brenda Callaghan is currently engaged in a study of emigration of British people to British Columbia, Canada, between 1880-1914. So far, very little is known of the thousands of people who left their homeland to settle in this western and most isolated province of Canada. British Columbia attracted a high number of English people, relative to other provinces. If you come across any family members who emigrated to Canada during this time period, Dr. Callaghan would very much like to hear from you; via snail mail: 4994 Ogilvy Road, Fairmont Hot Springs, BC, Canada V0B 1L1, or email: 19centBChistorian@gmail.com



My mother saved neither mementos nor photos of her family. However, I managed, by trawling through the registration records and censuses at the Family Records Centre in Islington, to trace her family back to William TILBURY, who was born around 1819 in the beautiful little village of Chilbolton in Hampshire. He first appears, aged 20, in the 1841 Census with his parents, George, a baker, and Mary TILBURY, and his younger brother George (aged 15) and sister Mary Ann (aged 15) in Chilbolton. This was curious, since he had married Sarah GAIGER the previous June in St. John's Church, Paddington and she was registered as living in Yeading Brickfield in the same census.



William Tilbury

However, within the next few years, both William and George had moved to Middlesex and William's descendants remained in the Uxbridge area for the remainder of the nineteenth century. Why would William move to the Yeading area, when, as the eldest son, he might have expected to take over his father's bakery business? The reason is unclear. Why did George accompany his brother? That too, is a mystery. As an inn-keeper he could equally well have plied his trade in Chilbolton. Certainly Yeading was not an attractive place in which to live in the first half of the nineteenth century. William was described as 'the foreman of the brickyards' on his children's birth certificates but Yeading must have made a stark contrast to the lovely surroundings of Chilbolton. In a history of Hayes, life in the Yeading brickyards at that time

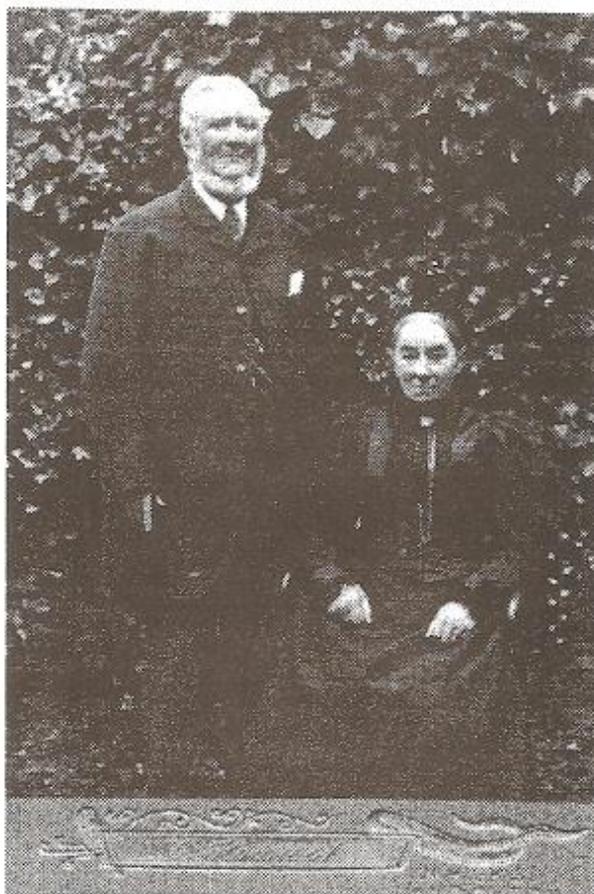
was described as very hard. Many inhabitants kept pigs and other animals to eke out an existence and were not exactly highly regarded locally. The decision to move may have been influenced by the fact that Sarah gave birth to a boy in Yeading in December 1840, barely six months after William and Sarah were married. Of course, shot-gun marriages were common in the nineteenth century and very often took place away from the home of the participants. Why William and Sarah decided to remain away will probably never be known.

William and Sarah had nine more children, all of whom appear to have survived childhood, apart from their first son, who died within a few days of his birth. John was born in January 1842, Jane in December 1843, William Wix in January 1846, Matilda in January 1848 and Fanny in December 1849. By the 1851 Census, William declared himself to be a beer-retailer as well as foreman of the brickyards. Thereafter, Sarah was born in January 1852, Mary Ann in 1856 and Elizabeth Harriet in February 1860. In the 1861 census William is a beer retailer and shop keeper, living with his wife, Sarah, and children William Wix (15), Fanny (11), Mary Ann (4) and Elizabeth John, aged 19 and a carpenter, was lodging with his uncle George in the "Waggon and Horses", Hayes Road, Hayes, where George was the inn-keeper and also a carpenter. George had married Fanny Elizabeth COCKMAN in 1846 and appears to have prospered, since he employed a house servant. Jane (17) and her sister Sarah (9) were visiting William NATION, the son of their grandmother's sister, Lucy WIX, in Church Oakley, Hampshire. He was a very prosperous farmer of 310 acres employing 5 men and 5 boys, as well as four living-in servants. There is no trace of Matilda.

At the time that I was doing this family research, it was not possible to search the census data online, but the 1881 census was readily searchable on CD. I found that William was a widower, living at the Musley Hill "Volunteer" in Ware, Hertfordshire, with his daughter, Jane, also a widow, and her two children, William and Gertrude. William's profession is given as that of licensed victualler. A check through the deaths' register confirmed that, sadly, William's wife, Sarah, had died in 1862 at the age of only 43. A further check in the register determined that William had lived on until the age of nearly 90, dying in Hillingdon on 25th January 1908. Everything seemed quite ordinary and straightforward until I obtained William's probate papers, thanks to John BROWNING. There were two oddities. Firstly, the estate was left to William's wife Maria Louisa TILBURY and secondly it amounted to a gross value of only £189 2s and net £2 19s 4d. Who was Maria Louisa? And why was William worth so little after having appeared to be prospering earlier? In 1871 he had appeared in the Middlesex list of land owners owning land estimated at an annual rental of £135 10s and he had

described himself as a 'gentleman' on his children's marriage certificates, not exactly the description of a poor man.

Certainly his brother, George, and his wife Fanny had prospered, although of course they didn't have nine children to support! They eventually returned to the family home, Chalkdell, in Chilbolton where they celebrated their golden wedding in 1896. When George died in May 1902, he left an estate of £6,917 gross to his wife. According to E. M. LOCKYER, George Tilbury served in every office in the service of Chilbolton and gave financial assistance and help to the poor, widows and children. The good health of Mr. and Mrs. Tilbury was attributed by Sir William Jenner, Physician to Queen Victoria, to the invigorating air of Chilbolton, which was one of the healthiest parts of the country. In a codicil to his will made in the February before his death George bequeathed an annuity of twenty six pounds per annum to his brother William. This makes it clear that William had definitely fallen upon hard times. The question remained of how and why?



George and Fanny Tilbury

I decided to search for a marriage certificate and, with the censuses becoming more accessible, to trawl back for evidence of William and Maria Louisa in them. Sure enough I found the couple living with no occupation in the High Road, Hillingdon in the 1891 Census and living 'on own means' in Hope Cottage, Hayes in the 1901 Census. However, when I eventually found their wedding record, it showed that they were only married in September 1899 at the Registry Office in Uxbridge when William was 20! He gave his profession as retired grocer. The witnesses at the wedding were William's daughter Matilda and her husband Charles COCKMAN. One interesting fact from the certificate though was the maiden name of Maria - CROWDER. This was the same as William's daughter-in-law, Ellen, who had married his eldest son John in 1865. Could there be a connection here?

CROWDER is not a very common surname. If she were related, it must have caused a few raised eyebrows in the family. Maria was nearly 30 years younger than William. I looked for Maria Louisa in the 1881 census and found she was living with her parents Daniel and Frances CROWDER, at Holly Villa, Nursery Road, Bishops Stortford, which did in fact make her the sister of William's daughter-in-law, Ellen CROWDER. Visiting at the time was the CROWDERs' granddaughter, Alice M. TILBURY, who was 11. More intriguing was the fact that also visiting her parents was one William TILBURY, a 'gentleman' aged 60. This had to be my William, even though his birthplace was given as Yeading, especially as curiously Maria Louisa's birthplace was given as Chiboltan (sic). It seems that he was entered twice in the census, by both the CROWDERs and his daughter, Jane. William's presence in the CROWDER home is inconclusive since he would undoubtedly have known the CROWDERs as his son and their daughter were married, but it does leave open the question of the nature of his relationship with Maria at that time. The entries for the 1871 census were equally unhelpful. By then, John, Jane, William Wix and Fanny were all married; Elizabeth, who was 11, was away from home with her schoolmistress in Hayes. Maria Louisa was staying with her sister Ellen and her husband, although curiously her age is given as 2! Matilda's husband-to-be, Charles



Matilda Cockman



Charles Cockman

COCKMAN, was visiting the TILBURYs at the time of the census, so maybe any impropriety, if such there was, was to be avoided at all cost! One can only speculate. Charles, a nephew of George's wife, Fanny, described himself in a subsequent census as a 'teacher of classes' with a BA in Mathematics, so maybe the family wanted to create a squeaky clean impression.

I was resigned to never getting to the bottom of the mystery, but I was then put in contact with Stephen WARDEN, a great grandson of William's eldest son, John. He told me that,

In 1862, after twenty-one years of marriage, William's wife died and, still with a family of young children, he took as his housekeeper the younger sister of his eldest son's wife, Maria Louisa CROWDER and, if the family whispers are to be believed, more than a housekeeper! She lived with him for the rest of his life and when he retired they moved to The Dell in Sawbridgeworth. Later her parents came to live with them and when they died she registered their respective deaths describing herself as 'Mrs. TILBURY'. They were 'carriage folk' in Sawbridgeworth and presumably lived beyond their means. The younger TILBURYS blamed Maria for this, I think unfairly.

As a young girl Maria, so the family legend reports, was engaged to be married; but she wouldn't make up her mind ... she wouldn't set a date. Whether she just kept the young man waiting too long, or whether he just changed his mind, we will never know, but the situation was finally resolved when, one afternoon when she was in the garden of the family home at Holly Villa, at the end of Church Walk, Hayes, she saw her erstwhile fiance driving back in his carriage from St. Mary's Church with his bride! It was said that it was on the rebound from this that she went to be housekeeper for her sister's father-in-law to be, William Tilbury.

(Noting that Maria would only have been 16 at the time of Sarah's death, this story may be a little suspect.)

Very much later, when they had spent their way through what money they had, William returned to Middlesex old, sick and blind and, in 1899 married Maria at Uxbridge Registry Office. One wonders why Maria did not marry William until he was old and poor, in spite of having had two or three children, all of whom died at birth.

(I discovered a record of one, Arthur, born in August 1884 in Sawbridgeworth who died shortly thereafter. The mother is named as Maria Louisa TILBURY, formerly CROWDER.)

My mother remembers as a child being shown by Great Aunt Maria her two engagement rings and being asked which she liked best. A rather tragic figure, our Maria; I have always felt some sympathy for her.

When William died in 1908, Maria would no longer have benefited from George's annuity. She must have found it difficult to exist on the small amount left to her in William's estate.

After William 's death, she boarded with a Mrs. JACKSON (I think) in Nelgrove Road, a few doors down from my grandparents. As a small girl, my mother, Marjorie, would be sent down the road to run any errands she might have, with strict instructions that she was not to expect any odd farthing change to spend on treats as Great Aunt Maria was very poor! Finally, when she was too old and senile to be coped with, her landlady called 'the institution'. When the van came to take her away, Maria ran out of the house down to my grandmother's and was chased round and round the kitchen by the men from the workhouse crying 'don't let them take me, Maudie, don't let them take me'. My poor grandmother could do nothing; she had four children, the youngest seriously (and expensively) diabetic, and had neither the money nor the space to help. Maria died in the workhouse shortly after in 1917.

We will never know why William waited until he was 80 to marry Maria. It is a sad story, but just goes to show that even in Victorian England, when we are led to believe that moral standards were much higher than they are today, there were individualists who saw fit to live their lives in their own way regardless of the morals of the day. I also learnt a cautionary lesson from this investigation, and that is not to take census data entirely on trust. I came across numerous errors in ages, names and places of birth, some made intentionally to mislead, I suspect, and others simple transcription errors. I advise all genealogists to make sure that they have corroborating evidence before relying entirely on census data.

My thanks are due to Stephen WARDEN for his vital information and to George COCKMAN for the photos of William TILBURY and Matilda and Charles COCKMAN.

Some years ago, when I lived in Humes Avenue, Hanwell, I discovered that the road I lived in was named after Dr HUME, who had some connection with St Bernard's Hospital, originally Hanwell Asylum. The Asylum was built in 1831 in what was then country.

Recently when surfing the internet, I searched for his name and came across The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh website which had a selection of papers concerning Dr. HUME.

He was born about 1781 in Renfrewshire and studied medicine in Glasgow and Edinburgh.

He was commissioned in 1800 as Assistant Surgeon in the 92nd Regiment of Foot under the command of the Marquis of HUNTLEY and served in the Mediterranean in 1800, Egypt in 1801, Copenhagen in 1807, Portugal and Spain in 1808 (Peninsular War) and on the island of Walchesen throughout the period of its occupation in 1809. In July 1803 he was appointed as Surgeon to the 14th Battalion of Reserve under the command of Col. Sir William ERSKINE Bart.

In May 1814 he was appointed to the position of Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, document signed by the Prince Regent.

War resumed and in 1815 he was at Waterloo and describes his progress through the village of Waterloo on the evening of WELLINGTON's victory. He extols the remarkable fortitude of the Cavalry Commander, the Earl of UXBRIDGE, whose leg HUME amputated after a severe knee injury sustained during the battle. He also amputated Col. Sir Alexander GORDON's leg and Lord Fitzroy SOMERSET's arm.

In 1816 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

22nd June 1819 - a copy of the Treasury Minutes records the Duke of WELLINGTON's recommendation that Dr. HUME be promoted to the rank of Inspector of Hospitals and employed as such at York Hospital or at some such other station. As a mark of special respect to WELLINGTON's recommendation it was resolved that Dr HUME be allowed to retire upon an allowance of thirty shillings per day and be employed as an Inspector of Hospitals as soon as the opportunity arises.

In 1819 the Licentiatehip of the London College of Physicians was conferred upon him (in 1836 he became a Fellow of the London College of Physicians).

In 1821 he was placed on a military allowance of £2 per day gross, or £1.17s 1d per day net, as a retired Inspector of Hospitals from 25th April, 1821.

He settled in London around 1822/23 and was private physician to the Duke of WELLINGTON for many years. He was present at the Duke of WELLINGTON's duel with Lord WINCHELSEA early one morning in March 1828, having been summoned by a friend, Sir Henry HARDINGE. The duel took place in Battersea Fields, but no blood was shed.

In November 1835 WELLINGTON recommended to William Stanley CLARKE, Chairman of the East India Company, that Dr HUME be appointed as Examining Physician to the East India Company. This appointment was subsequently made and William CLARKE writes to the Duke of WELLINGTON informing him of Dr HUME's appointment. He resigned from this post in 1846 to take up an appointment as Commissioner in Lunacy. This is the connection with Hanwell Asylum.



Hanwell Asylum

In a letter to his daughter, Elizabeth CAMPBELL of Glendaruel, in January 1837, he is giving medical prescriptions: a Calomel and James' powder, a dose of Senna and salts, a diaphoretic mixture with Barley water gruel, lemonade, etc., and cough mixture or pills. He adds a recipe for porridge which he feeds to his dog.

He was created Companion of the Bath, Military Division, 3rd Class on 17th August 1850. In a letter of 27th November 1854 to his granddaughter he complains about his gout.

He died of cardiac dropsy on 1st March 1857, at 9 Curzon Street in the district of Mayfair, London. His obituary in the Medical Times 86 Gazette of 7th March 1857 records: "March 1 at Curzon-street, May Fair, in his 76th year, Dr. John Robert HUME, C.B., one of her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy, and for many years private Physician to his Grace the late Duke of WELLINGTON."

References:

Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh GD1/11 Military papers 1800-1826; GD1/12-21 Correspondence and documents from and concerning the Duke and Duchess of Wellington 1818- 1847; GD1/22-35 Certificates, Appointments and Honours of John Robert Hume 1816-1860 GD1/36-39 Family correspondence 1837-1855

Photo of Hanwell Asylum copyright of www.countyasylums.com

Change the numbers to letters for a family history based puzzle

		4	1	5	10	14	13	1	7	17	4	14		
	20		5		2		11		23		26		4	
21	18	14	4		7	10	9	2	10	4	18	1	2	14
	5		2		13		2		11		15		6	
24	7	10	9	1	2	9		4	1	7	16	18	4	2
	10				14		26		2		2			
5	4	4	7	13		3	11	4		5	9	7	2	18
	3				23	7	5	10	4				10	
16	12	3	5	22		2	1	5		9	2	5	4	26
			1		4		9		4				7	
4	1	5	13	24	2	9		17	1	11	16	5	4	2
	11		26		10		3		5		11		3	
15	11	4	7	25	5	4	7	10	23		11	12	2	8
	4		25		10		2		7		14		9	
		13	2	1	4	7	19	7	13	5	4	2		

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Reference Grid

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		L								O		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

Quotation Grid

5	3	22	5	12	14		13	26	2	13	24		4	26	2
11	1	7	23	7	10	5	3		14	11	18	1	13	2	

From the answer to the puzzle, work out an oft-quoted piece of family history advice

THOUGHTS OF AN EVACUEE IN WORLD WAR II – Part 2

John Noble

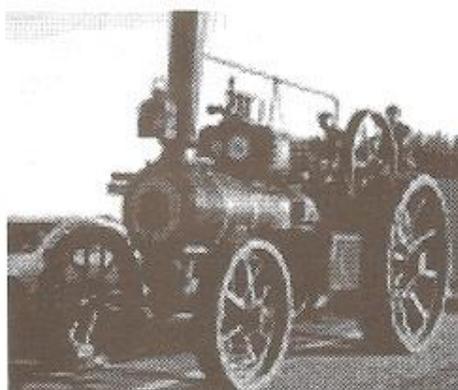
John was evacuated from Ealing in 1939 to Quainton in Buckinghamshire. This is the second part of his story, when he was living with the KINCH family.

I used to have time off school as there was a shortage of farm workers and I used to go and work on the land, I think it was two mornings a week.

The village school was really over crowded with all the evacuees. We had a teacher called Mrs. Parry. She was a bit eccentric - when one of the boys made a smell she used to run up and down the row sniffing. Then she would say, "It's here", and send the whole row into the playground to air themselves. Well, you do not need me to tell you there was always someone making a smell during a lesson they did not like.

On the way to school there was a stream. We used to dam it up by fixing sticks in the ground then put some more sticks across and fill it with grass and mud and then go to school. When we came home in the evening it would be overflowing. We would knock the dam away and it was really exciting to us, a mad rushing of water sweeping everything away.

Alongside the side of the school there was a timber yard with a big traction engine that was used to drive all the farm machinery by a belt system. It operated the big circular saws for cutting up the enormous tree trunks and generated power for the lighting. The traction engine did not cost anything in fuel, it used to run off the scrap wood burnt in the boiler of the engine.



One very cold winter's morning we were told not to go on the ice on the pond because the ice was not thick enough to bear our weight, but on the way to school we went to try the ice. It held to start with, but as more children came on it cracked. We all got off and ran to school but something made me go back, I will never know what.

When I got to the bank of the pond I saw one of the boys had gone through the ice and was going under. I was just able to get his hand and pull him out. His older sister came back because she could not find him and we took him home. We told them that he had gone through the ice at the stream, as we

were not told to avoid that. We never told them what really happened. His sister brought some of her sweet ration and gave me some.

We had pictures of the war leaders on the walls around the classroom: CHURCHILL, BEAVERBROOK, STALIN and many others. We were told what a wonderful man STALIN was, but when the war was over we were told that he was terrible - what was a lad to believe?

I was not very good at my lessons. Before the war I had a lot of time off school with illness, so I was at the bottom of the class. The boys used to have mud fights in the toilets. The Headmaster, Mr. WOOTON, used to line us up and give us all the cane, but we still did it. I know all the old jokes about the bike sheds at school, but we used to ping the girls' knicker elastic in the cloakroom - all part of growing up, I suppose.

I never realised until now how lucky I was to have had the good fortune to have lived with such a wonderful family as the Kinches. Mrs. KINCH taught me how to make rugs out of old coats torn into strips and woven into a fabric. Things that have been lost in the modern-day world.

We did not have any tap water in the house, we had to get it from a pump along Station Road. We had a big rain butt to catch the water from the roof. That was used for doing the washing and cleaning, as well as for us to wash with. We had a copper boiler that was fuelled with wood. All cooking was done on a wood fire in the kitchen. It was an open fire with a metal disc that clipped on the bars at the front. Mr. KINCH used to clear the scrub from the wood for the Forestry Department. They would go round and mark the things that we could not cut down. This provided the fuel for all our needs.

I used to help look after the pigs that Mr. KINCH had. When I went down the garden they would start shouting because they recognised my walk. They had to be registered with the Ministry of Agriculture, then Mr. KINCH got a bran ration for them. When they were ready for slaughter the Ministry man came to inspect them, but before he arrived Mr. KINCH used to put one in the field and he kept that one for his own use. We used to have a side of bacon hanging in the kitchen. The pig was shared with a farmer who used to kill a bullock, so we always had plenty of beef and bacon. When you stood at the bottom of the village and looked up towards Mr. ANSTEAD's farm you could see the rabbit warrens to the right of the farm. The Ministry of Agriculture would come and gas the rabbits, but they soon returned and dug new burrows and started breeding. Sometimes on a Sunday after church, Mr. and Mrs. KINCH would take Frank and me for a walk up there. There was a freshwater spring that bubbled from the ground, we used to have a

drink and then pick watercress from the stream to take home for tea. I always remember walking between two hedgerows, the stillness and warmth trapped between the hedges. It was wonderful.

My mother used to come to visit us and one time my Dad came with her and I said she had shrunk. The local paper at home used to have a column on what children said. She wrote into the paper and won a prize, I cannot remember what it was.

There was quite an extensive marshalling yard at Quainton Station and the Germans tried to bomb it, but missed. They dropped all the bombs in a field. We used to stand out in the garden at night and look at the sky in the direction of London when the bombing there was taking place. The sky used to be red with the heat of the burning buildings. I remember the older ones saying, "It's hell for London tonight."



I remember one terrible thing that I did, although I did not do it intentionally. I had caught and killed a big rat. On the farm we used to play 'knocking dollies out of bed' by tying a piece of cotton to a door knocker, hiding and then pulling the cotton to make it knock on the door. I tied a piece of string on to the rat's tail and then fixed it to the door handle, but what I did not know was that an old lady lived in the house, and when she opened the door she had such a shock at seeing the rat that she was ill. The village people were all asking who would have done such a thing. I just kept quiet and said nothing, but I never did anything like that again.

There was the time I was riding the horse home from the field when the farm labourer hit it with a stick and off it went at a gallop. I do not know how I managed to stay with the horse. When it stopped I was hanging round its neck. If I had let go the horse would have trampled me underfoot. It frightened the labourer out of his skin and he said he was sorry. The man's name was Bill DORMER.

I remember going out pigeon tumbling with long poles. What you did was to go up and down the hedgerows poking all the pigeons' nests out and breaking the eggs. When it was time for the young rooks to leave the nest

they used to flutter down to the hedgerows. We had great fun chasing them across the field. It was not a very nice thing to do but it was fun at the time.

Once when we were down by the railway sidings we found some boxes of shoes in the hedge. We told the police and it turned out that they had been stolen from the sidings. The police took them away.

Another time I remember we were out with the dogs when we came upon a badger asleep under the hedge. We poked it with a pole and it woke up and ran off. The dog chased it and the badger turned to defend itself. It tore one of the dogs with its sharp claws and we had to take the dog to the vet.

My Mother brought us all home from evacuation in about 1942 when the war was on the turn in our favour. I remember the first time I heard the big guns firing in Gunnersbury Park. I had not long arrived home and the sirens had not sounded. All at once the guns started - I was terrified. I did not know which way to run, but I soon got used to them.

One night lots of dud shells came down and exploded on impact. A woman warden had her leg blown off and several other people were injured. That night the blast travelled along Cedar Road, turned and came down Palm Grove. Our house was at the bottom and the blast never touched any of the houses either side but it blew our window frames out.

I think it was in June 1942, the flying bombs started. They were classed doodlebugs or V1s. I think the V1 was the most frightening weapon of the entire war. We used to watch them coming, never knowing when the engine would cut out. When it did some would glide for some distance, you could hear the swishing as it went through the air. Others would just come straight down. You would wait for other engines to cut out but the rockets would go straight on. At night we used to look for the flame of the engine to know where they were.

When the V2 rockets started to fall the Government tried to tell us it was gas mains blowing up, but we all knew differently. In the day time you could look into the sky and see a rocket coming by with a fine vapour trail and then somewhere there would be an explosion.

I went to school at Little Ealing Boys' School. I was now twelve years old. I was only there for two years and my education was sadly lacking. I could hardly read or write and the class consisted of about forty children. We were sorted out into rows. There was my lot, bottom of the class; then the next lot, then the third lot, then the clever ones. The teacher used to concentrate on the clever ones because a percentage of the class had to pass the exams to

show that the teacher was doing the job right. When one considers that a lesson would last, say, one hour, what time was left for the teacher to spend with us at the bottom of the class?

The teacher used to say to me, “You have the brains, but you are lazy,” and send me to the Head for the cane. That was the only answer they had. Then I had a teacher called Mr. MILLARD. One day he said to me after a maths lesson, “I'm not punishing you NOBLE, but I want you to stay in class at playtime.” He brought his cup of tea to the classroom and spent his tea time explaining how to do the mathematics. From that day I knew he wanted to help me, instead of sending me for the cane and in no time I could do the maths. It proved that all that was necessary was to understand the problem. I also had an art teacher who asked me to stop after school and she spent her own time explaining about building a picture up from a background wash, but this was almost too late because I was fourteen and leaving school.

After leaving school I went to a special evening class run by South Ealing Council. I got a job in an aircraft factory in Brentford. I was tea boy, as well as glue mixer, and I also got the fixings from the Stores for the men. We made parts for Hurricanes and Spitfires, as well as air-sea rescue boats for dropping by parachute to pilots who had been shot down. We also made collapsible canoes for the commandoes, as well as many other things.



After a time of going to evening classes in South Ealing I went to evening classes at Lime Grove Technical College, Shepherds Bush. I took maths and technical drawing. I became a Chargehand in the Sub-Assembly Body Building Shop of University Commercials in Hanwell, Middlesex.

The last time I went to visit Mrs. KINCH I got there about 1 o'clock but she had been taken to hospital that morning and no-one knew what hospital she had been sent to, so I had a look around the village and was surprised to see all the new buildings and that the village pond where we used to take the horses for water had been filled in.

Time moves on and so must I. I hope you find some interest in my writings thank you.

Health Care in Bygone Days: Jane Horton

Former nurse, Jane Horton, spoke to us on the history of health care. Although she qualified as recently as 1969, she thought that compared with today's medical care her training now seems Victorian. The health care we take for granted has evolved over centuries.

The Romans knew the value of cleanliness and had their public baths, wide streets and piped water and their surgical knowledge lasted through till the mid-nineteenth century. Also still influential, 1500 years after his time, was GALEN, a Greek working in Rome in the 2nd Century AD, the Greeks having learned from the ancient Egyptians, who had gained their knowledge from the techniques of mummification. There was great belief in keeping the body in balance through the four elements: earth, air, fire and water, akin to the Chinese Yin and Yang.

After the collapse of the Roman Empire, baths and water systems fell into disuse. GALEN's teaching was forgotten in the West but continued in the Islamic world, from which knowledge filtered through via the Silk Road and the Crusades. Medical schools and universities became established in Europe, doctors were being trained, but real medical knowledge was limited. Although the Church held back the science of anatomy by forbidding dissection, infirmaries were set up in monasteries and they provided nursing.

There was still very little understanding of what caused infection; miasmas, or bad smells, were thought to be a cause, partly true as these are linked to dirty conditions. Bloodletting and purging became fashionable - this helped the 'elemental balance'. Observational techniques were beginning, and the Church eventually allowed dissection of executed criminals, but sickness was still regarded as a visitation from God. Women in particular were skilled in the use of natural remedies, many of which are used in modern medicines, e.g. medicine for heart conditions still contains digitalis from foxgloves; from willow bark, long known to be good for headaches, came aspirin and from poppies came opium, from which morphine and heroin are still extracted for relief of pain. Barber-surgeons performed any surgery that was required: this was part of their apprenticeship and they were very skilled - surgeons are still referred to as 'Mr' because of this origin. Doctors were elite and expensive and probably often made the patient worse. In 1348 came the catastrophe of the Black Death - bubonic plague - and the population fell drastically, leading to the demise of the old Feudal System. In Henry VIII's reign came the closure of monastic infirmaries but some survived as hospitals.

The Renaissance had a dramatic impact on medicine. Doctors acquired better knowledge of the body and da VINCI's drawings show a new understanding of anatomy. The invention of the printing press made books widely available, with pictures and diagrams; students could study textbooks along with dissection. GALEN's and the church's hold over medicine weakened and a new sort of doctor emerged.

In Elizabeth I's reign the Poor Law was set up as a welfare measure. There were a few pesthouses, a form of isolation hospital. Surgeons were greatly helped by HARVEY's work on the circulation of the blood, and in 1660 came CULPEPPER's Herbal, the first pharmacological book. In 1665 came another Great Plague, and now sufferers were isolated, but still the cause was not realised. After the Great Fire of 1666 houses were rebuilt in brick and stone and Samuel PEPYS survived an operation for a kidney stone. There were new developments in dentistry, which had also been the province of the barber-surgeons and dentures began to be fitted, early ones being 'harvested' from corpses.

Conditions during the early Industrial Revolution led to such diseases as rickets and there were accidents and industrial diseases such as 'phossy jaw' amongst match makers and 'Mad Hatters' had St Vitus' dance caused by mercury used to stiffen hats. TB was rife. Ag. labs. were reported to be the most healthy people in the country, although they did suffer from rheumatism and arthritis. Childbirth was still very hazardous, with a high proportion of babies and mothers dying. Patent medicines were being developed and advertised in newspapers: two of these were BEECI-IAM's Pills and Dr WILLIAMS' Pink Pills ("for pale people"), although a lot of pills contained only flour and water or a purgative or emetic.

In 1834 the Poor Law provisions were updated and in the new Union Workhouses a doctor regularly visited and people were paid to nurse the sick. People were being referred by doctors to hospitals and cottage hospitals served local communities. In 1721 Lady Mary WORTLEY MONTAGUE brought back the technique of vaccination from Turkey to England and in the 1750s Edward JENNER began vaccinating with cow pox to prevent small pox. In the 1850s small pox vaccination became compulsory. By 1846 anaesthetics were available, for which Queen Victoria was particularly grateful when giving birth, and surgeons could perform operations they did not attempt before. There was new knowledge about infection and its causes, especially after the invention of the microscope and its use by Louis PASTEUR.

WWI provided a boost to research. In 1911, Lloyd-George instituted a state-funded medical scheme and in 1930 the Poor Law was abolished. Hospitals were still voluntarily run and almoners assessed patients who needed financial help. Antibiotics appeared during WWII, which provided a test bed for penicillin (mouldy bread had long been used on poultices). In 1948 came the NHS; leaflets were dropped through letter boxes advising people to go and sign up with a GP.

Huguenot Ancestry: Michael Gandy

Michael Gandy gave his usual entertaining and informative talk, this time on the Huguenots, who were French Protestants, a large number of whom settled in London and SE England. Huguenot records are very good and people can even be traced back to France. The origin of the word Huguenot is not known for sure, but may be derived from a German word meaning 'friend of the faith'.

By 1569 about ten per cent of France was Protestant. In 1589 the Catholic King died and his successor was the leader of the Protestants. As the Catholic majority was unwilling to accept him, he converted to Catholicism but he did not persecute the Protestants. In 1598 the Edict of Nantes gave the Protestants freedom of worship but they were not allowed to build any new churches. However they were given permission to garrison the towns in which they were a majority, which would give them a standing army, in case of persecution.

This agreement held until 1685, but by the 1670s the Catholic King, Louis XIV, was putting pressure on the Protestants: they were not executed or imprisoned but were bullied and pressurized. The King's policy was to persuade people to go to Mass. If they were willing to convert to Catholicism they were allowed three years without tax and there was compensation to those who lost land.

In England there was the tradition of a small army which was quickly demobilized when no longer needed so the custom of billeting did not exist but on the Continent villages had to have soldiers billeted on them. In 1681 regiments of Dragoons were billeted on Protestant villages, and adequate rations for the troops were not provided, an effective way of getting Protestants to go to Mass. Their numbers went down so far that in 1685 the King made Protestantism illegal. Every Protestant became Catholic, although nobody thought they were sincere conversions.

Within about 18 months many Protestants thought seriously about emigrating, and about a third went abroad. There are no accurate records, but perhaps 40,000 moved to London, 60,000 to Holland, a large number to Switzerland, some to Russia, some to Denmark, some 400 families to Cape

Colony, South Africa: Huguenot blood is very common there. English Protestantism was despised by other Protestants as it was considered to be a watered-down type of Protestantism. The Huguenots preferred the religion as practised in Holland and Switzerland. However they were welcomed in England: they were not poor and had skills. However the Glorious Revolution (deposing James II) led to the idea of Non-Conformists not being in a position of power: they could be lower middle class but if they wanted to go higher they had to be Anglican. In France Huguenots had been of all social classes. In England they founded their own church, worshipping in French with their own liturgy, but their aristocrats either went to Anglican churches or founded new churches, e. g. Threadneedle Street or the Savoy.

Two other groups called Huguenots in fact are not. One group came in 1567 from the Spanish Netherlands, where they were persecuted by the Duke of ALBA. Holland successfully rebelled against the Spanish and some Protestants went back. The other group, who came from Belgium, spoke French or Dutch and they had services in their own language.

The English Government was willing to welcome refugees with skills in the manufacture of luxury cloth. They were awarded the freedom of towns etc. on condition they took English apprentices. Canterbury had no trade, always having lived on its Cathedral since 1170 (the shrine of Thomas a'BECKET) but after the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 1530s BECKET's shrine was closed down and no visitors - no trade. By 1567 Canterbury was welcoming French and Dutch Protestants - they could take a house with no rent or rates. In the 1620s-30s another group came from Holland to help drain the fens, and some of them stayed: at Thorney by the Wash in Yorkshire and Sandtoft and Axholme in Lincolnshire. Huguenots feature in these church registers.

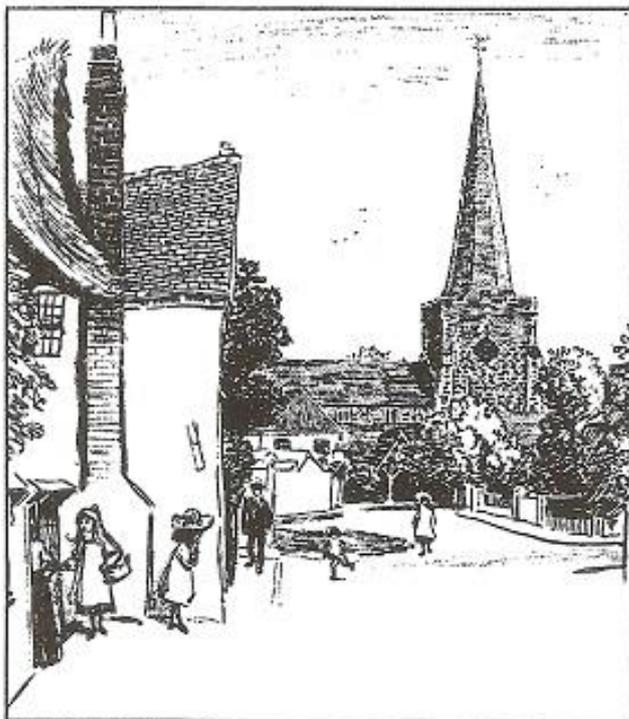
Some Huguenots went first to Holland and came to England in the 1690s-1730s; these were economic migrants rather than religious refugees. No Huguenots went to the Midlands, Wales, Northern England or Scotland, but some were in Bristol, and Devonport. Some went to Ireland, settling as shopkeepers in 'English' towns there, some as linen weavers in Ulster. A third group comprising about 500 French retired army officers settled in Dublin and Port Arlington, and mixed with the Irish gentry: there are good records. When London weaving went down in the 1860s some Huguenots went to the East Midlands, especially to the stocking trade.

The Huguenot Society, founded 1885, published the known Huguenot church registers, which have been in print for 100 years, available in a large number of libraries and on CD to buy and also on Familysearch.org. As none of their churches had burial grounds, there are no burials: they were buried in Church of England burial grounds. There are records of conversions back to

Protestantism after arriving from France: they had to do a penance, and some had certificates of character - 'Temoinages' - from Holland or France: this gives where they came from, as do some marriage records. Some went for naturalization. Other records include Weaver Company Apprenticeship Records, with residence of father (sometimes in France). There are records of Huguenot charities: after the older people died out their descendants had to prove French descent. There was a school in Westminster which closed in 1948, but still gives bursaries for children to attend such schools as St Paul's Hammersmith. If you have Huguenot ancestry, you could still be entitled to money from these charities.

Stanwell: Carol Sweetland

Growing up in Stanwell, Carol was interested in local history, especially old photographs, and listening to her Dad's tales. Having got stuck in her family history research, she started transcribing the parish registers and looking at other records. Eventually her Dad came up with the information that his Mother was 50 'on the day war was declared' so Carol was able to track down her birth certificate and found she had been born in 1889, in Stanwell.



Stanwell, meaning 'stony stream', or 'spring', is a large parish in South West Middlesex, comprising Stanwell, Stanwell Moor, West Bedfont, Poyle and part of Colnbrook. The most ancient boundary follows a former Roman road to the south, another ran over Hounslow Heath, one follows the course of the Duke of Northumberland's River (which itself may have followed an earlier stream) another boundary is near the 'Crooked Billet' near Staines. The Longford River also runs

nearby. At the time of Domesday the manor was held by William FITZOTHER. In Henry VIII's time the family in residence was compelled to hand it over to him after he was entertained there. By 1603 it was owned by Lord KNIVETT; he and his wife, a former royal governess, have a memorial in the church. In 1624 they started a free school in Stanwell, one of the earliest in the country; in 1819 a girls' school was started in a cottage. During World War II Stanwell Place was used in the planning of D-Day, the

owner Sir John Watson GIBSON being involved in developing the Mulberry Harbours, which are depicted on his tomb in Stanwell Cemetery. King FAISAL of Iraq, assassinated in 1958, also lived at Stanwell Place. The Manor House was pulled down in the 1960s and only the gates and lodge remain. Other well-known local residents have included Richard COX, who developed the Cox's Orange Pippin apple at Colnbrook; the Stanwell perpetual rose was discovered in a garden in Stanwell; Nicholas HILLIARD, the miniaturist, lived at Poyle.

Carol's family history starts in 1748 with William CARTER, a farm labourer of Stanwell Moor. In the 18th century the land was agricultural and there were paper and gunpowder mills. William was baptised at St Mary the Virgin. The parish registers are complete from 1632 although some are impossible to read. In 1895 the churchyard was closed and a new cemetery opened locally. After the enclosures James CARTER received a parcel of land in Stanwell Moor which he later shared with William CARTER; as sole owner later William left a will asking that the land be sold and the proceeds divided between his children.

Another ancestor of Carol's was William HYMAN from Somerset, whom she found later in the workhouse. The old Poorhouse was possibly at Stanwell Moor, but William was in the Union House built in 1830 for the surrounding parishes. In 1861 the majority of the inmates were over 60 or under 14. Carol's Mother-in-law was born in 1910 and spoke with horror of the workhouse from what she had heard. It was finally abolished in 1929 when local government took over responsibility for poor relief. On the local War Memorial are two HYMANS, one of whom joined up in 1914. From the Ancestry.com pensions site Carol learned when he joined up, his home address, a personal description, and that he was sent to France, where he was wounded in 1915. He died in 1916 and was buried in Stanwell Cemetery.

In 1936 the King George Reservoir was built across the road from Staines Reservoir. From 1946 a lot of farmland was built on with prefabs - later replaced by houses - and the British Overseas Airways Corporation Housing Estate, although some old cottages still remain, and some locals can still remember the open fields and watching the first planes landing at Heathrow. Carol remembers Sunday walks with her family in rural surroundings. Stanwell Old Fair was held at Whitsun, on St Augustine's Day, till the late 1960s.

Illustration: Stanwell by Hugh Thompson from "Highways & Byways in Middlesex", pub. 1909.

WORLD WIDE WEB

The War Graves Photographic Project

Paul and Janice Kershaw

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission have volunteers who are photographing both memorials and graves that come under their jurisdiction and they are putting these online. This is an ongoing project and when you put in a name in the search box you will get either a photograph, a notice to say that they have the particular photo you want but it is not yet downloaded on to the site and you can acquire a copy for a small payment, or you will be told there are no records.

www.twgpp.org

Lost Cousins

David Field

This is not a site where you look up details of possible relations, it is a site that will hopefully put you in touch with long lost relatives. It uses the I 881 Census and you input family details that you already have together with the RG No., Piece, Folio and Page No. They must be exactly as shown in the Census, warts and all. Up to this point it has not cost you a penny, but having hit the search button and hopefully finding a match, you then are required to subscribe the magnificent sum of £10 per annum for them to connect you to the other person. No disclosure of your details is made to anyone other than the person you hope will be a long lost relative. I have found two relatives in Australia, one in New Zealand and one in the UK. The subsequent exchange of data has resulted in a staggering amount of new information, much of which I would not have even tried to find.

www.lostcousins.com

Australian Defence Records

Janice Kershaw

The National Archives of Australia has digitised the service records of 376,000 Australian men and women who served in the First World War, and made them available online, free of charge, as a gift to the nation and to the world. On the home page select “Defence Service Records”, e.g. WW1, scroll down to “Find and view a WWI service record online”. From “name search”, then “display” I found 13 records for HALSE, including my man, and when I clicked on “display” up came 16 pages! Magic! (You may have to “unblock” access to the records. Ed.)

www.naa.gov.au

Erratum A hyphen slipped into the website address relating to Registration Districts, in the September Journal. It should read:

www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/civreg/places/w.htm

Information about the following new websites has been sent to me by their authors.

The Family Photographic Index

This is a computer database derived from a collection of many thousands of old photographs, dating from circa 1850 onwards, all of which have information about the sitter written on them. Most are from Britain and Ireland and there are a number from other countries. Although the index has been available for some time, the latest development is a pay-by-view search facility. You type a surname into the box on the home page and click on 'Search'. If the search is successful you then pay £2 for details of all the images related to that name which is sent to you by email. If a photograph is of interest you can then request a copy in various formats and for different prices. More details on: www.ancestral-routes.co.uk

The Times of my Life

This is described as a social networking website and a historical reference library rolled into one. It is designed to capture the experiences of individuals who have lived through events in history and the originators want to hear about your memories of eleven very diverse major events in the twentieth century including: the end of World War 2; the 1948 Olympics; the application of Penicillin; Hilary and Norgay Tensing climb Everest; the moon landing; the fall of the Berlin Wall; the release of Nelson Mandela; Thatcher becoming the first female Prime Minister; the death of Princess Diana; the attack on the World Trade Centre and the Boxing Day Tsunami. The website is specifically designed to allow users to record first hand accounts of their lives through text, images and video. If you would like to be involved in the preparation of this website, please contact Gemma Collins at gamma.collins@pmwcom.co.uk or 01403 783400. There is more information on: www.thetimesofmylife.org

The Federation of Family History Societies has informed us of the following website, of interest to those whose ancestors may have gone to Australia.

Convict transportation registers

This database is compiled from British Home Office records and covers over 123,000 of the estimated 160,000 convicts transported to Australia in the 18th and 19th centuries. There is free access to the records.

<http://enc.slq.qld.gov.au>

and finally:

UKBMD

This was conceived to place online the original, local Register Office births, marriages and deaths indexes and has now expanded to provide over 1,000 links to other records including burials, MIs, cemetery records, etc.

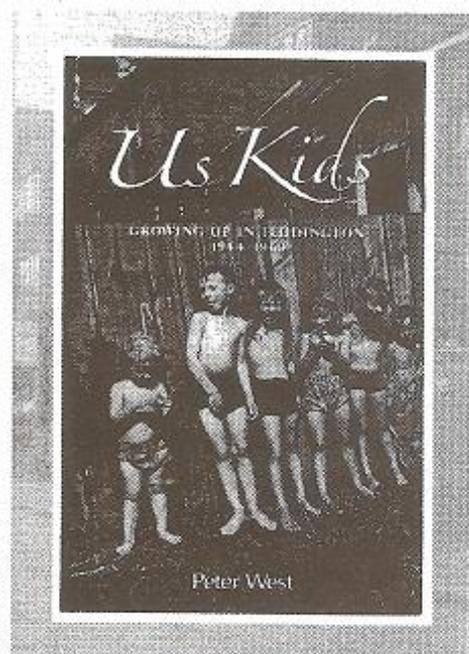
www.ukbmd.org.uk

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Peter West has donated a copy of his book Us Kids - Growing up in Teddington 1944-1960 to the WMFHS Library and writes as follows:

You'll find it is far from being a comprehensive history of the town during 1944-1960, more a mish-mash of childhood memories with some personal family history thrown in! It was never intended to end up being printed - just a collection of essays. If any of your members would like a copy, I would be only too pleased to supply them at a cost of £7.50, including p&p.

The book contains many names of people from Teddington who Mr. West knew during this period. If you would like a copy, please send your name and address, plus a cheque for £7.50 made out to Peter West, to the Editor who will arrange for Mr. West to send a copy to you direct.



Mrs. Jean Croucher, 14 Orchard Why, Send, Woking, GU23 7HS writes:

I now live in Surrey but until 1963 I lived in Middlesex, first in Hounslow, then when I married, in Stanwell. My maiden name was GATFIELD and my father had a tool shop in Staines Road, Hounslow, not far from the Bell Public House. When I was very young we lived in Lansdowne Road, off Montague Road. Many of my school friends lived nearby, we attended the Alexandra School at the end of our road. My mother, whose maiden name was NIAS lived in the same house in Lansdowne Road as a child. She was born in 1899. Her mother (my grandmother) was Eliza Kate Louise WOODS (her maiden name), who died in 1942 and her father was Thomas Henry NIAS born 1865 and died 1911. His brother was Herbert John NIAS who was Mayor of Heston and Isleworth in 1932. My grandmother's father was Frederick WG. WOODS, born 1812, died 1885, son of Sir William WOODS, Garter King at Arms, who died in Hampstead in 1842. I know these facts through record cards my uncle Charles Frederick Dale NIAS (mother's brother) kept. So obviously he was interested in family history. I remember my mother telling me the family lost their money through underhand dealings by their solicitor, Frederick Charles GREVILLE-SMITH, who died in 1923, according to the record cards.

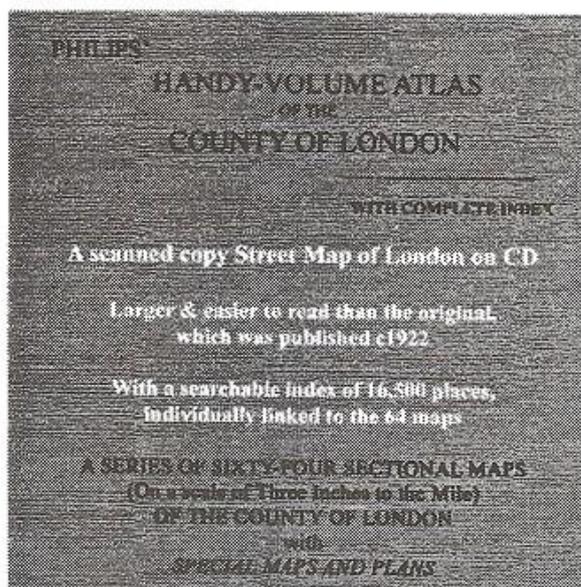
Now, I have a mystery: on these record cards are listed several people, including my grandmother, who are buried in the same grave as Captain John W. FOSTER, in Heston Cemetery, who was born in 1815 and died in 1897. I have no idea who this was and would like to find out more. Where do I go from here? Tracing my ancestors is new to me and really, I don't know how to go about it. I have quite a lot of information from the record cards, I also have old birth, death and marriage certificates, but I want to delve deeper. I am a new member to the WMFHS but at 74 years of age want to find out more before it is too late.

Would one of our more experienced members please offer some help to Jean?

CD REVIEW

Street Map of London

Philips "Handy Volume Atlas of the County of London for 1922" has been digitized and put on a CD by Brian Hunt. Although printed in 1922 this early A-Z probably had not been updated since the end of World War I, so we have London, circa 1918, at a scale of 3 inches to the mile.



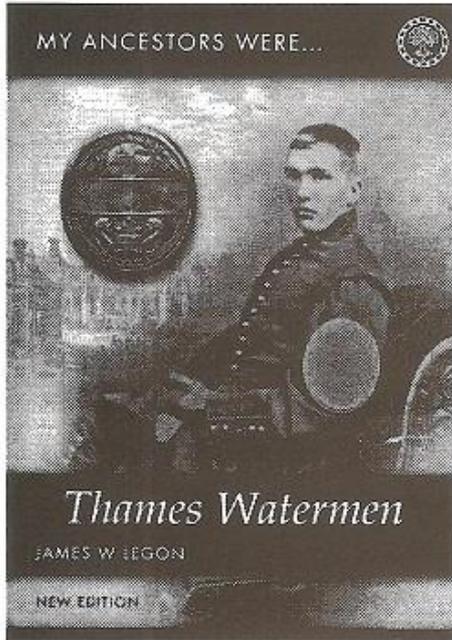
This CD is very easy to navigate your way around: go to 'Contents' and you can pick a location, e. g. Hammersmith, and you get a clear reproduction of the relevant page; go to 'Street Index' and you get an alphabetical index of the streets, together with the usual map reference, so it is very easy to find the street you want. If you go to the website you will find instructions for printing a particular page (these will also be added to the next edition of the disc). This publication is highly

recommended. It is a very useful tool for finding where your ancestors lived, particularly if the area has been subsequently developed and the road system drastically altered, for example after the bombing of World War II.

If you would like to view before you buy, go to the website: www.maps.thehunthouse.net where you will find example maps. The disc costs £15 including p&p and can be purchased from the website, or direct from Bruce Hunt, 26 Joiners Road, Linton, CB21 4NP.

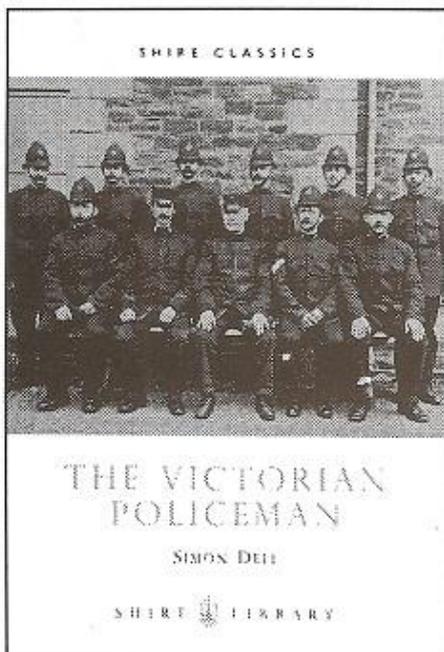
BOOK REVIEW

My Ancestors Were... Thames Watermen, by James W. Legon. (*Society of Genealogists Enterprises Ltd. Second edition 2008*) ISBN 13: 978 1 903462 95 9, £7.50.



This addition to the excellent series, “My Ancestors Were...” will be welcomed by our members who have Thames Watermen in their ancestry. A brief history of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen is followed by an interesting account of the working life of the men involved and the connections the Company has with the Monarchy, the Navy, charities, etc. Advice is given on researching your Watermen and Lightermen ancestors and the several appendixes include long lists of names under various categories and from various periods from the 17th Century onwards. This book is attractively illustrated and gives a wealth of information about this colourful group of men working on the Thames.

The Victorian Policeman, by Simon Dell (*Shire Publications Ltd., 2008*) ISBN 0 7478 0591 1, £4.99



Shire Library Classics have reissued this excellent examination of policing in 19th century England. An account is given of how our towns and villages were policed prior to the foundation of Sir Robert Peel’s new Metropolitan Police Force. There is a description of the subsequent organisation of policing in the counties and boroughs and the rise of the detective. The book also includes descriptions of the buildings occupied by different police forces around the county. Excellently illustrated there is a very helpful bibliography and a list of websites which give links to further historical sources. Useful for “putting flesh on the bones”.

HELP!

This service is free to members of WMFHS (please quote your 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.

KNIGHT

Miriam TAYLOR, mgtaylor82@googlemail.com is searching for her grandfather, William KNIGHT, and has been told by the General Register Office that his birth was not registered, so she needs to search the parish records for his baptism. His father was Henry KNIGHT and his mother was Sarah J. (possibly PRIEST). According to the census he was born in Notting Hill in 1866, but the ages shown on his marriage and death certificates would suggest 1864. She would also like to find the baptism of his father Henry, born in Hounslow about 1834.

Miriam lives in Devon and is unable to visit London. Can anyone help, please?

LAWN COTTAGES, ISLEWORTH

Tricia DAVIES, Tricia.Davies@btinternet.com has just discovered that her Great Grandparents lived at Lawn Cottages, Twickenham Road, Isleworth. She believes that this was a row of cottages which stood opposite the West Middlesex Hospital and the Isleworth Town School was built on the field at the back of the cottages in 1910. The cottages were demolished between 1930 and 1960.

She wonders if any members have a photograph of the cottages that she could borrow to copy, possibly with the Isleworth Town School in the background.

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.

- A104 Mrs. P.J. ACOCK, 1 19 Booth Lane South, Northampton, NN3 3EY
david.acock@dmadesigns.co.uk
- C262 Mr. A. CROUCH, The Old Vicarage, Thornton-le-Moor,
Northallerton, North Yorkshire DL7 9DT
andrew_crouch@msa.com
- C258 Mrs. J. CROUCHER, 14 Orchard Way, Send, Woking, Surrey,
GU23 7HS
- D156 Mr. P.K. DREW, York House, Vicarage Lane, Mattingley, Hook,
Hampshire, RG27 SLE *peterkdrew@gmail.com*
- M229 Mrs. S. MATTHEWS, 18 Fairfield Avenue, Exeter, Devon, EX4 8EL
sylviamatthews@blueyonder.co.uk
- S273 Miss J. SHERG OLD, Tatsfield, 1 Windermere Road, Haywards
Heath, West Sussex, RH16 3JX *peter.tatsfield@btinternet.com*

Amendment

Please note that the email for Mrs. M.G.TAYLOR, T85 should read:
mgtaylor82@googlemail.com

SURNAME INTERESTS

The table below gives surname interests for the new members listed above. The format should be self-explanatory. Note that the Chapman County Codes are used in the 'Counties' column. ANY' or ALL' indicates that, for instance, any date or any place is of interest. When writing to members about entries in this section, please remember to include an SAE. We would urge all those who receive enquiries to reply even if there is no connection with your research.

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
BAKER	18-19C	Whitechapel	MDX	D156
BENHAM	18-19C	Ealing	MDX	M229
BENHAM	18-19C	Hounslow	MDX	M229

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
BENNETT	19C	Marylebone	MDX	D156
CASEY	after 1900	Twickenham	MDX	S273
CAWSTON	19C	Kingsbury	MDX	D156
CROUCH	before 1798	Hanwell area	MDX	C262
CROUCHER	All	All	SRY	C258
CROUCHER	All	All	HAM	C258
DOVEY	All	All	SRY	C258
DOVEY	All	All	HAM	C258
DRAYTON-SMITH	19C	Hammersmith	MDX	A104
DREW	All	Southwark	SRY	D156
DREW	All	Newington	SRY	D156
FIELD	before 1864	Old Brentford	MDX	A104
GATFIELD	All	All	MDX	C258
GATFIELD	All	Hastings	SSX	C258
HAMPTON	18-19C	Devizes area	WIL	M229
HAMPTON	19C	Hounslow	MDX	M229
HAMPTON	19C	Paddington area	MDX	M229
HASTINGS	All	All	All	C258
HEFFORD	19C	Marylebone	MDX	D156
HOUSDEN	19C	Canterbury	KEN	D156
JAMES	19C	Holborn	MDX	D156
LUNN	All	Marylebone	MDX	D156
NIAS	All	All	MDX	C258
NIAS	All	Hastings	SSX	C258
PALMER	19C	Fulham	MDX	D156
POOLE	after 1900	Hammersmith	MDX	S273
READ	19C	Southwark	SRY	D156
SEE	19C	Hammersmith	MDX	A104
SHERGOLD	after 1900	Twickenham	MDX	S273
SHERGOLD	after 1880	Brighton area	SSX	S273
SINKINS	18-19C	Kingsbridge	DEV	M229
SINKINS	19C	London	MDX	M229
SPILLANE	All	Hammersmith	MDX	D156
TAYLOR	BEFORE 1860	Isleworth	MDX	A104
TERRY	18-19C	Ramsgate	KEN	D156
WAKEFIELD	19C	Newington	SRY	D156
WHITTON	19C	Lambeth	SRY	D156
WOODS	All	All	MDX	C258
WOODS	All	Hastings	SSX	C258

Deadlines for submission of articles, etc.

for quarterly issues of the WMFHS Journal are:

7 January

7 April

7 July

7 October

INDEXES HELD BY MEMBERS

These indexes are intended as aids to research in the West Middlesex area. For Society members fees are as stated (please quote membership number); for non-members they are twice what is indicated below, except where specified. Please note that all enquirers must include a SAE (or IRC). Unless stated otherwise, cheques should be made payable to the holder of the index, not the WMFHS.

West Middlesex Marriage Index Pre-1837 marriages in West Middlesex with partial coverage elsewhere in the county. Search for one specific marriage reference: £1 (non-members £2); listing of up to 20 entries for specific surname: £2 (non-members £4). Please supply places/dates/surname variants if known. All enquiries must contain SAE [minimum 220x110mm). Cheques to West Middlesex FHS.

Richard Chapman, 15 Willerton Lodge, Bridgewater Road, Weybridge, Surrey KT13 0ED

West Middlesex Strays People from or born in our area found in another area. Enquiries : Members free, non-members £1.00.

Mrs Wendy Mott, 24 Addison Avenue, Hounslow TW3 4AP

West Middlesex Monumental Inscriptions Acton, Ashford, Cranford, Chiswick, Ealing, Feltham, Fulham (recorded 100 years ago), Hampton, Harlington, Hayes, Heston, Hillingdon, Hounslow (United Reformed), Norwood Green, Perivale, Staines, Teddington, Twickenham and Uxbridge. Enquiries: free for members, non-members £1.00.

Mrs Wendy Mott, 24 Addison Avenue, Hounslow TW3 4AP

1881 Census Index and IGI For fee of £1.00 plus SAE (at least 9"x4") any one county searched for any one surname. Fee will cover the supply of up to four photocopies of the entries found. Cheques payable to Mrs Margaret Harnden.

Mrs Margaret Harnden, 10 Wavendean Avenue, Thorpe Lea, Egham, Surrey TW20 8LD

Chiswick Census 1801 Head of household plus numbers of males and females; additional information in some cases.

Mrs R. Ward, 29 Ernest Gardens, Chiswick, London W4

West Middlesex Settlement Records New Brentford, Uxbridge, Staines, Ealing, Feltham, Friern Barnet, Fulham, Hammersmith, Hanwell, Chelsea. Enquiries £1.00

Mrs J. Hagger, 9 Mandeville Road, Shepperton, Middx TW17 0AL.

Hammersmith Burials Index 1664-1837 A search of this Index can be made for £1 per surname plus SAE.

Apply to: Mrs Margaret Garrod, 54 Potters Lane, New Barnet, Herts EN5 5BQ

Hayes St Mary's Parish Registers Baptisms, marriages, burials 1557-1840. Enquiries £1 per surname.

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

Hillingdon Parish Registers Baptisms 1559-1909, marriages 1559-1910, burials 1559-1948 (churchyard) and 1867-1903 (cemetery). Enquiries £1.

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

Isleworth All Saints Parish Registers Baptisms 1566-1919, marriages 1566-1927, burials 1566-1942. Enquiries £1.00.

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

Isleworth Register of Baptisms Brentford Union Workhouse, and Mission Church, with extracts from Register of Baptisms at Wesleyan Methodist Church, Isleworth.

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

Harlington Parish Registers Baptisms, marriages, burials 1540-1850. Enquiries £1.00.

Mr P. Sherwood, 5 Victoria Lane, Harlington, Middlesex UB3 SEW

Harmondsworth Parish Registers Baptisms, marriages and burials 1670-1837. Enquiries £1 .00, or 31RCs per name.

Mrs Wendy Mott, 24 Addison Avenue, Hounslow TW3 4AP

Feltham Index An expanding collection of transcripts and indexes relating to the parish of Feltham, Enquiries free, on receipt of a SAE. Contributions welcome.

Mr A. Rice, 46 Park Way, Feltham, Middlesex TW14 9DJ

West Middlesex War Memorials Substantial name-list material, consisting of public, churches', schools' and companies' memorials etc, for WWI and WWII and earlier wars where they exist; list not yet complete; information on any other memorials you know of would be welcome. When making an enquiry please include any information on village or town where you might expect a name to be mentioned.

All enquiries, with SAE, to: Ted Dunstall, 43 Elers Road, Ealing, London W13 9QB

Hampton Wick Records of this village collected over 40 years of research. Will search records for ancestors etc. in answer to enquiries. E1 plus SAE.

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

Stanwell Census Lookups: Name database for 1841 - 1901. Parish Baptism records 1794-1871, Marriages 1751-1865 and Burials 1758- 1859 are also available.

Postal Enquiries with SAE to Carol Sweetland, 36 Diamedes Avenue, Stanwell, Staines, Middlesex TW19 7JB, or email: CasSweetland@aol.com

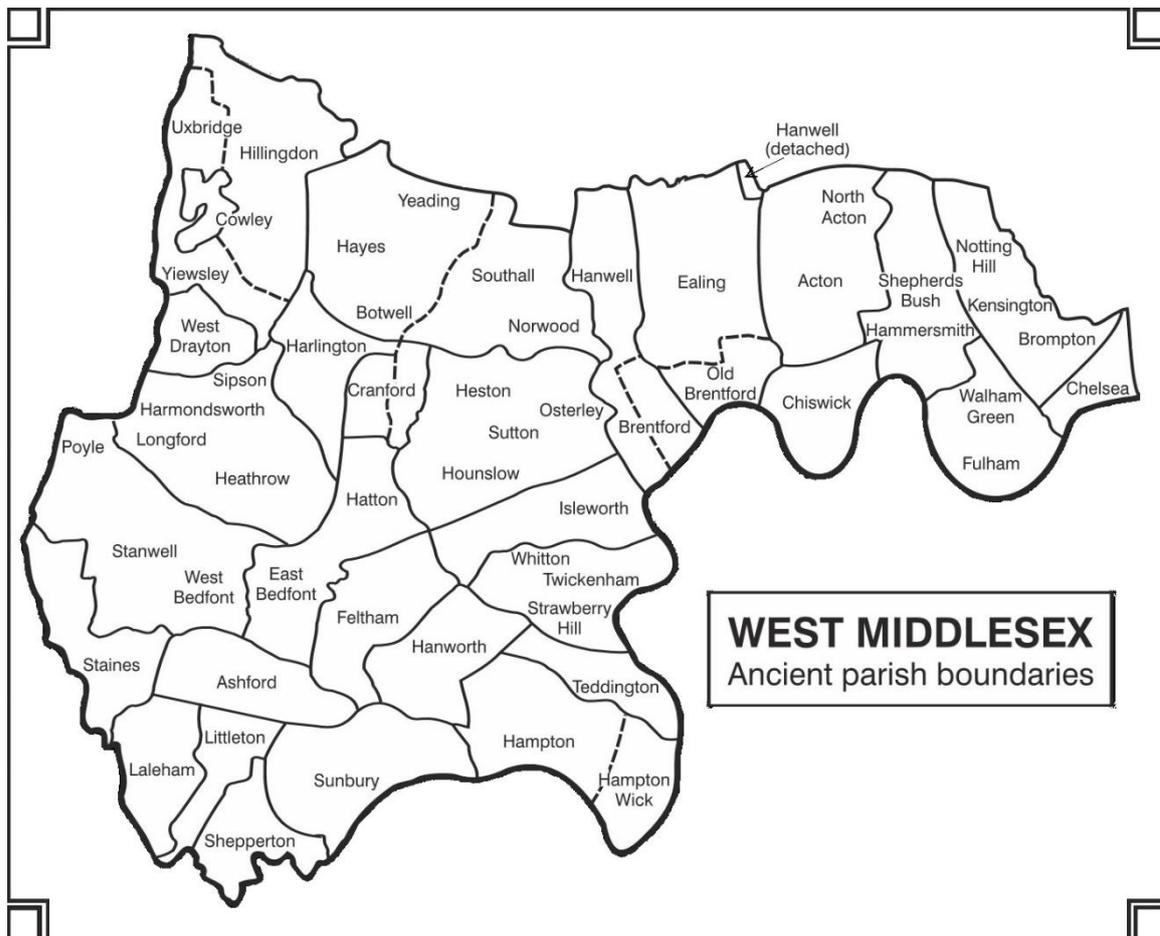
West Middlesex Family History Society Tape Library: Tapes can be hired for £1.60 per item. Cheques should be made payable to: "West Middlesex Family History Society" and ordered from:

Muriel Sprott, 1 Camellia Place, Whitton, Twickenham, Middlesex, TW2 7HZ

Front Cover

The first suspension bridge over the Thames for the Hammersmith crossing was designed by William Tierney CLARK in 1824. By 1870 it was no longer safe for the amount of traffic it carried and a new bridge, designed by the famous civil engineer, Sir Joseph BAZALGETTE was built on the same pier foundations. It was opened by the Prince of Wales on 11 June, 1887.

Copyright of the illustration of Hammersmith Bridge on the front cover is held by BBC News



**West Middlesex Family History Society
Area of Interest**

Acton, Ashford, East Bedfont, Chelsea, Chiswick, Cowley, Cranford, West Drayton, Ealing with Old Brentford, Feltham, Fulham, Hampton, Hanwell with New Brentford, Hanworth, Harlington, Harmondsworth, Hayes with Norwood, Hammersmith, Heston, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Isleworth, Kensington, Laleham, Littleton, Shepperton, Staines, Stanwell, Sunbury, Teddington, Twickenham and Uxbridge

If undelivered, please return to:

West Middlesex FHS
c/o Mrs June Watkins, 22 Chalmers Road, Ashford, Middlesex TW15 1DT