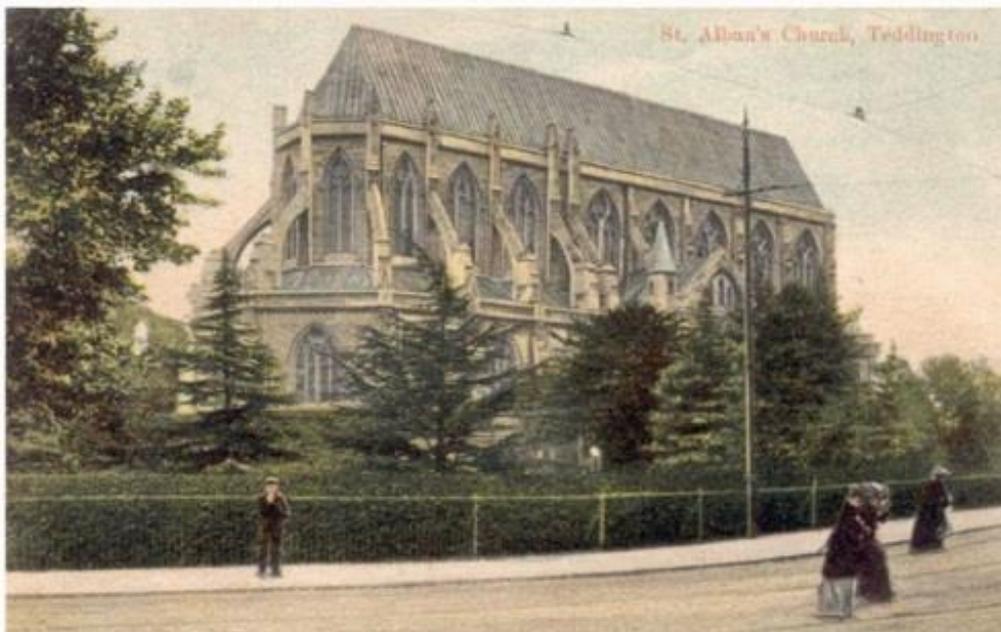




WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL

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WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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

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FUTURE MEETINGS



The following talks have been arranged:

20 Jun Death and Taxes – understanding the death duty registers

David Annal

18 Jul Members' Evening and Interests

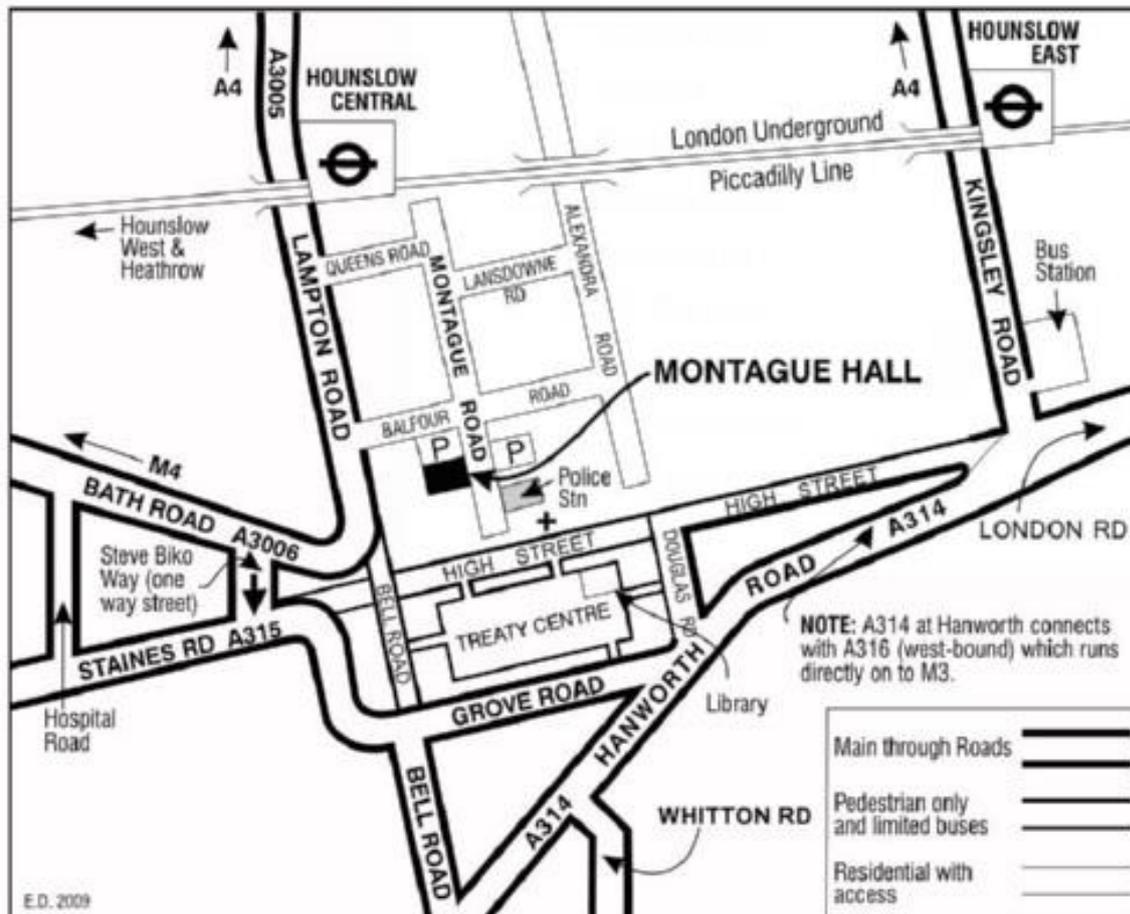
15 Aug What Happened to Lucy?

Ian Waller

19 Sep And the Wheels Went Round - stories of cycling, home and away.

Romance and races in 1930s & 1940s *The Reminiscence Roadshow*

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



WMFHS NEWS



We had a very successful AGM in March and you can find all the reports in this edition of the Journal.

I would like to make an urgent and heartfelt appeal for articles for the Journal. For many of you, of course, this is your only contact with the Society and for me to produce an interesting and varied publication, I need interesting and varied articles. As I write this, I have very little material in my in-tray for September. So please put pen to paper or fingers to keyboard and send me something. If you feel hesitant about your ability to write an article, send it to me in note form and I will do the rest - that is what an editor is for! I do not mind how you submit it, hand written or typed, as long as I can read it that is fine. However, do make sure that any names are clearly written, you know yourselves how difficult it is to decipher unfamiliar writing. I look forward to seeing your efforts.

We look forward to seeing as many of you as possible at our one-day conference in September.



WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

THE EVOLUTION OF TRANSPORT

SATURDAY, 28th SEPTEMBER

at

St. Mary's Church Hall
Church Street, Twickenham, TW3 1LD
10am - 4.30pm

A conference on how our family histories were shaped.
Based on the town of Brentford, sited on a Roman road
beside the Thames; the start of the Grand Union Canal;
with railways and the Great Bath Road.
Gateway to the West.

Further details on our website
www.west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk

HAMPTON EMERGENCY TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE 1945-50

Graham Bird

In 1943, the then Board of Education realised that there would be a serious shortage of teachers once peace returned. This was for several reasons: the proposed raising of the school leaving age to 15; the need to reduce the size of classes; and the expected increase in the birth rate following the end of hostilities.

A pilot scheme was run at Goldsmith's College in 1944, and an initial group of 21 Emergency Teacher Training Colleges was then established, the first being at Alnwick in Northumberland in May 1945. Eventually 55 colleges were set up; many of them were in converted buildings such as former schools, hospitals, hostels and country houses. Because of the need to achieve results as quickly as possible, only service personnel and civilians in reserved occupations were invited to apply for places. The length of the course was 13 months, with one month's vacation. All but six colleges had closed by the end of 1950, at which point about 26,000 teachers had been trained.



*Postcard of Hampton Grammar School where Hampton College was located
N.B. The milestone is still there although the building has been demolished*

Hampton College, situated in Upper Sunbury Road, Hampton, opened on 13th November 1945, and operated for five years. Its building appears to have been that formerly occupied by Hampton Grammar School. A flavour of the austere approach of the period is conveyed by an extract from an introductory letter

dated June 1949, from the Principal, HiMi (Hannah) BERRY, which reads, "You should provide yourself with an overall, scissors and a hussif (including needles and cottons). If you possess a suitable outfit [washing blouse and shorts) for physical training, you should bring it with you for inspection by the staff responsible, You will also be required during the Course of Training to buy stationery and books, at least to the value of £10." In that year there were to be four terms, starting on 5th July 1949, with three two-week breaks. The Vice Principal was Alice MARTIN and among the other staff were: Honor M. EDWARDS, Sue JORDAN, Arnold KEEFE, Kate McCONNELL, Nan McMILLAN, Joan NETTLETON-HILL and a Miss HEFFORD.

On the lighter side, the College had English and Drama groups and a Dramatic Society, An undated programme for a production of SHAKESPEARE'S *Twelfth Night* mentions only female players, musicians and stage staff,

HAMPTON TRAINING COLLEGE PRESENTS TWELFTH NIGHT BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE			The play will be presented in three parts, with two intervals of ten minutes each. The action of the play takes place in Illyria, at the Duke Orsino's Palace, the Countess Olivia's house and garden and the sea coast near by.		
CAST			MUSIC Directed by M. WILLIAMS		
Orsino	Duke of Illyria	HELEN McINTYRE	Violin	---	MIRIEL CROMPTON
Sebastian	Brother to Viola	DOREEN HILL	Flute and Cello	---	LESLIE FORBES
Antonio	A Sea Captain	STEPHANIE HORNSTADT	Piano	---	MARGARET COATES
A Sea Captain			SCENERY and COSTUMES by Students, under the Direction of R. D. ECCOTT and M. BELL		
Valentine	Gentlemen attending on the Duke	VERA BEALE	Stage Manager	---	E. M. McQUEEN
Curtis		EILEEN HAZELL	Lighting	---	MOLLY ALDENTON EVE KNAPP
Sir Toby Belch	Uncle to Olivia	MARY MEARS	Promoters	---	D. LOVEGROVE JOAN ASTON EILEEN DOGGETT
Sir Andrew Aguecheek	Friend to Sir Toby	JUAN JACKSON	Curtain	---	EILEEN DOBNEY
Malvolio	Steward to Olivia	MARY CRIBBE	Cover Design of Programme	---	JERRIE KENNETT
Fabian	Servants to Olivia	ELEANOR FRIDY	Wigs and Swords by "FOX"		
Feste, a clown		MONICA LERA			
First Officer		CATHERINE UPTON			
Second Officer		PHYLLIS NICHOLLS			
A Priest		RUTH FRITH			
A Servant		LUCY BAILEY			
Olivia	A Countess	MARGARET EBBINGTON			
Viola	Sister to Sebastian	FRANCESCA HEWITSON			
Maria	Olivia's Gentlewoman	JUDITH IRWIN			
Ladies		MARGARET WALKER, JOSETTE CHARLES, IRENE SMITH			
Lord		VERA JONES			
Sailors		JEAN BISHOPBORNE, LILY LAWTON			
Pages		SHEILA SMITH, BELLA ZUSSMAN			
Produced by E. M. CARTER					

Programme for Twelfth Night

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL
 HAMPTON TRAINING COLLEGE
 UPPER SUNGUY ROAD, HAMPTON, MIDDLESEX.

THE PRINCIPAL, STAFF AND STUDENTS
 REQUEST THE PLEASURE OF YOUR
 COMPANY AT THE COLLEGE OPEN DAY
 ON
SATURDAY, JULY 22nd, 1950
 FROM 3—8 P.M.

R.S.V.P. TO THE PRINCIPAL BY 14th JULY, 1950

An Open Day held on Saturday, 22nd July 1950, was probably the last function to be held before the College closed.

confirming that the College was for female trainees only. However a production by the Old Hamptonians' Amateur Dramatic Society of *Rain on the Just* by Peter WATLING, at Roynayne Hall, Hampton, on 31st March/1st April 1950, included cast members of both sexes.

One theme which emerges strongly from the surviving papers is the way in which the trainees' lives were transformed by the year they spent at the College. Times were hard and conditions difficult, but their determination to



Pamela DENNY (on the left) on the Terrace of the House of Lords

learn overcame this. Many of them looked back on their year at Hampton, and on the leadership of Hannah BERRY, with great affection for the rest of their lives.

On the demise of the College, the Hampton College Association was established in July 1950, at a meeting chaired by Margery FARNHAM, the last President of the Students' Union. For many years it held annual reunions and other

functions. Dinners were held at the House of Lords in 1966 and 1967, The 40th Anniversary 'Ruby Reunion' Luncheon was held on 20th September 1986, at the Bonnington Hotel in Southampton Row, London. Another highlight was a Reception in the Cholmondeley Room of the House of Lords, on 23rd September 1988, This, and the subsequent luncheon, was hosted by Baroness PHILLIPS (Norah neé LUSHER), herself an old Hamptonian, who had attended during the College's first year, 1946-7. The 50th Anniversary Reunion was held on 15th August 1996. Sadly, however, it was eventually decided that because the number of surviving members was steadily shrinking and they were finding it increasingly difficult to travel to social functions, the continued existence of the Association could no longer be justified, and it was wound up in June 2001.

In 1992 the Association produced a booklet of reminiscences by former members of the College, which gives some evocative and sometimes moving accounts of what life at the College was like. The names of contributors to the booklet are given below, although since the College's catchment area was not limited to the Hampton area, they would not all have had local connections. The majority of the pupils would, presumably, have been aged about 18-20 when they were at the College (although Baroness PHILLIPS was born in 1910). Where no indication is given, it is not clear whether the surnames are married or maiden names.

Much of the above comes from papers discovered while acting as Executor to a second cousin, Pamela DENNY (b. Putney, London, 1924; d, Redhill, Surrey, 2008). Although some Hampton students lodged in a hostel in Castle Street, Kingston, I have not established whether she was one of these, but as she gave her address as Putney, where she had grown up, she may have commuted from there to Hampton by train. Pamela qualified as a teacher in 1950 and stayed in teaching for the rest of her career, her final post being Headmistress of Edith Edward House School for children with learning difficulties in Banstead, Surrey. Although I knew Pam for almost 25 years, she never mentioned her time at Hampton College, and I only learned of it after she died from papers (including the booklet mentioned above) in her possession. These have now been deposited with the Local Studies Library at Richmond and contain the names of many other students, which there is not space to include here.

I am indebted to Mary WATKINS (née WELLS, b.1920), who was a fellow student of Pamela DENNY, for confirming much of the above, and for her reminiscences. Her teaching career was mainly in London but she now lives in Sussex.

Contributors to HCA booklet of Reminiscences, 1992.

Miss Lucy BAILEY (Secretary of HCA)	Mrs. A. McMILLAN
Mrs. Phoebe BERCHAM (nee SHEPHERD)	Joan NETTLETON-HILL
Miss Jean O. BISKEBORN (Treasurer of HCA)	Miss Marjorie E. NORMAN
Mrs. Eleanor BOATENG (nee McCOMBIE)	Mrs. Marjorie V B. NUTT
Mrs. Ethel M. CLARK (née SILVER)	Mrs. Joan PORTER (nee KEELE)
Miss Dorothy F. T. CUMNANT	Mrs. Lorna E. PRIDDIS
Mrs. Joan R. CURCI (née LIKEMAN)	Mrs. Felicia RUSSELL
Miss Honor M. EDWARDS	Miss J. E. STUART
Miss Eileen HAZELL	Mrs. Mary WATKINS (née WELLS)
Miss Sue JORDAN (Chairman of HCA)	Mrs. Mollie V. WIGGLESWORTH
Mr. Arnold KEEFE	Mrs. Jean WOOD
Mrs. Gwen D. MARSHALL	

References

An account of the Emergency Teacher Training Scheme is given in the Ministry of Education pamphlet 17, *Challenge and Response*, published by HMSO in 1950.

An interview by Gerald HAIGH with some of the former students of Hampton College, entitled *Short and sweet, with a large dash of Grit*, appeared in the *Times Educational Supplement* on 1st September 1995; this can be viewed on www.tes.co.uk.

The *Thames Valley Times*, 11th July 1972, contains a very brief reference to Hampton College.

Images

Hampton Grammar School from the collection of John Sheaf.
Other images provided by Graham Bird.

The earlier part of this article is copied almost verbatim from "800 Years of Harlington Church" by Herbert WILSON (the then Rector) in 1926.

Parish Registers of a formal kind had their beginning in 1538, when Thomas CROMWELL, as Vicar General, in September of that year (perhaps to remedy the inconvenience caused by the suppression of the smaller monastic houses), issued instructions to the clergy in the name of King HENRY VIII, charging them to keep a book recording the day and year of every wedding, christening and burial in their several parishes. This book was to be kept in a "Sure Coffe" with two keys: one to be held by the Rector and the other by the Churchwardens. The register was to be brought out every Sunday and the entries made for the past week, under a penalty of 3s.4d. The old registers are far more interesting than the modern ones, because many quaint and informing remarks are entered, as contrasted with the formal tabulated statements of modern times.

Keeping a register seems to us, nowadays, such a harmless, not to say obviously useful and right thing, that it is hard to imagine anyone objecting to it. When CROMWELL's intention of issuing his injunction became known, there was great popular discontent and riots took place as a rumour was spread that some tax on the offices of the Church was in contemplation. The injunctions, however, came into force in 1538, though comparatively few churches have preserved registers dating as far back as that. In Harlington Church they date from two years later.

In 1597, the Convocation of Canterbury made, with Royal sanction, a new ordinance respecting registers: that each parish was to provide itself with a parchment book, in which the entries from the old paper book were to be fairly and legibly transcribed. At this time it was ordered that the "sure coffe" should be provided with three keys, one for the incumbent and one each for the churchwardens, and so we often find in ancient churches an oak chest with three huge locks.

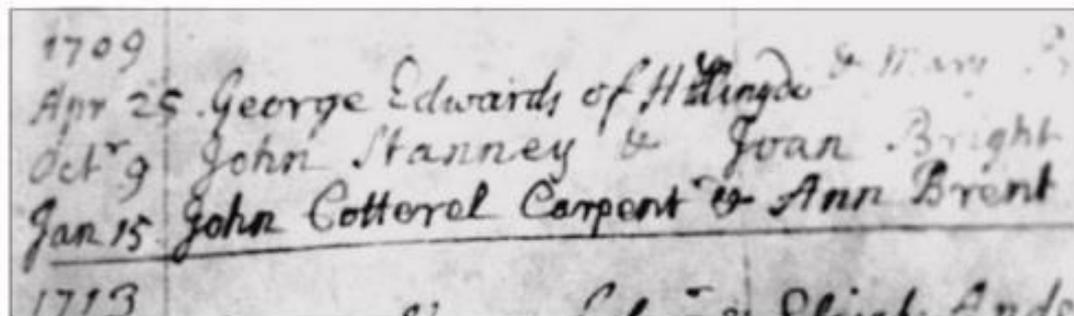
The order about recopying the entries on parchment enables us to understand why it is frequently found that all the entries before about 1600 are in the same handwriting, the accuracy of the copy being certified by the incumbent and churchwardens at the foot of each page.

Some partially informed antiquaries were misled by this into a ludicrous notion respecting the longevity of the clergy of the 16th century. In a *History of Leicestershire* it is gravely stated that a certain vicar held his office for 92 years, and had the same church.

Harlington Registers

Volume I. Christenings and Burials, 1540-1681; Weddings, 1540-1665. Parchment, bound in half-calf and nonpareil boards, and measures 12.75 inches by 8.5 inches. The first eight or ten leaves, down to 1570, have been practically ruined by moths or their larvae (a note on the fly-leaf describes them as "worm-eaten"). As to some of these, more than half the leaf has been fretted in this way and, of the inscription, only one or two words remain. This would appeal to those who see no necessity for printing our parish registers. At the end is the following note, "28th March 1654, John SHERRATT of Harlington sworne and approved before me, John BISCOE Esq., one of the Justices assigned for the County of Middx., to be the Parish Register of Harlington aforsayd." This volume contains an account of various benefactions by Lord OSSULSTONE, Lady POINTZ and others.

Volume II. A small book of parchment bound in vellum, with ornamentation in gold. It measures 8 inches by 6 1/2 inches and contains Burials and Baptisms 1678-1745; Marriages 1683-1744 (no marriage entries between 1665 and 1683). There is a note as follows, "The contents of this Book were transcribed out of the former register until Sept. 15th by me, Robert COOPER, Rector."



Marriage Register for 1709

Volume III. Parchment, bound in doe-skin and measures 11.5 inches by 8 inches. It contains Baptisms and Burials 1745-1812, Marriages 1745-1753; also a list of Rectors and Curates. The earlier entries are engrossed in the style of double pica type. (*See below*)

Volume IV. The usual Register consisting of printed parchment forms with Banns and Marriages combined.

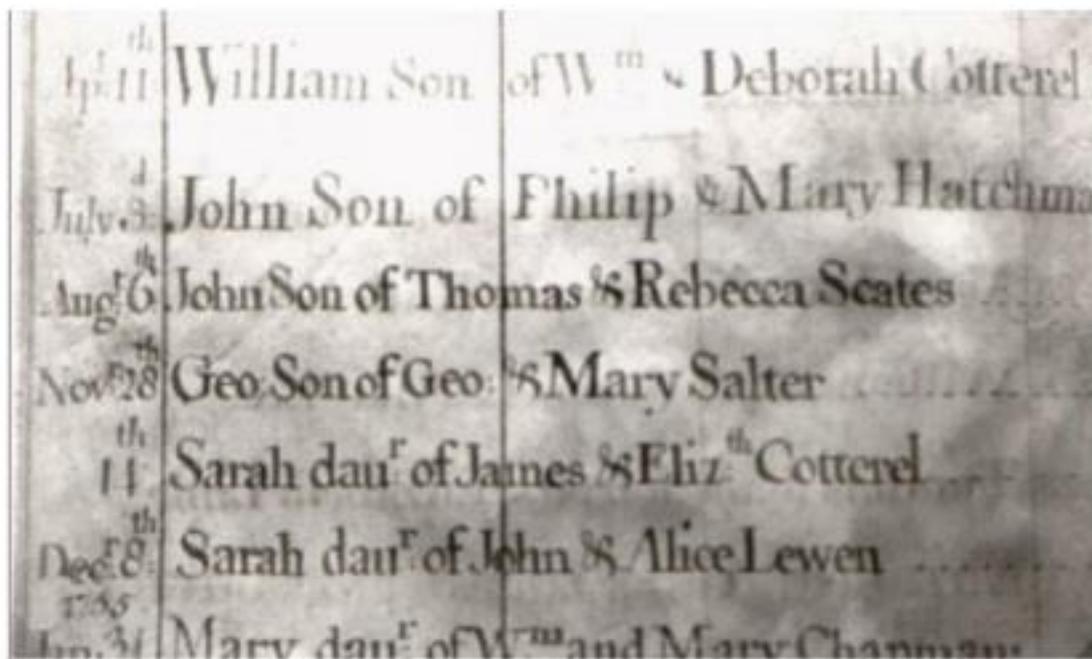
The Registers were transcribed by me and the late Connie ZOUCH under the auspices of the Society in the early 1980s and copies deposited in the Society's archives, the Society of Genealogists (SOG), Uxbridge Library and with the Rector of Harlington. The Rector was very co-operative and allowed us free access on the condition that we did not reveal our information to the Mormons. His reason was that he objected to them baptising people out of his church (as

if they could!) The Registers at the time were kept in the safe in the church vestry, the Rector taking the view that that was where they belonged but they have since been deposited in the London Metropolitan Archives.

The previous Rector had been belligerently obstructive, telling local and family historians that he was the Rector of Harlington and not the curator of an ancient monument. As a result, during his incumbency it had not been possible to consult the Registers, although Herbert WILSON, an earlier Rector, had included a transcription of the Marriage Registers in his book *800 Years of Harlington Church*, published in 1926.

We took the opportunity at the time of making a photographic copy on BW film of every page of the registers and mounting the negatives on slide mounts. The idea was that anybody who wished to see what the Registers actually looked like, rather than a transcription, could do so. These slides were later deposited with the Society of Genealogists but they appear to have been lost.

The Registers for the most part are very easy to read, particularly those mentioned above as being engrossed in the style of double pica type.



Baptismal Register for 1754

Apart from the parish registers, some other records relating to Harlington are readily available. These include a record of the remaining monumental inscriptions in that part of the churchyard used for burials up to 1880, which are held by the WMFHS, and copies of the Harlington Inclosure Award of 1821 and the Harlington Tithe Apportionment of 1839, which are held by the Hayes and Harlington Local History Society.

This article has also appeared in the Hayes and Harlington Local History Society Journal.

DR WILLIAM HENRY LANPHIER AND HIS SCHOOL AT UPPER SUNBURY

John Seaman

Dr. William Henry LANPHIER's short book, *An Outline of the System of Education Adapted at the School of Upper Sunbury...* which was published in 1816, was also a prospectus for his boarding school "for a limited number of pupils, the sons of persons of distinction and respectability." Fees for board and tuition, including Classics, French, Geography, Use of Globes, Arithmetic and Writing were 60 guineas (£63) per year and entrance was 10 guineas. Dancing and Drawing were each 6 guineas per year and entrance to each was 1 guinea. Military Exercise was 3 guineas per year. There was an extra charge for a seat in the church. The school admitted, "Young Gentlemen from the age of five years." Pupils were to take to school: 1 silver table Spoon, 2 pairs of sheets, 2 bolster cases and 6 towels. Washing was extra. [1 guinea = £1.15. or £1.05p.]

Dr. LANPHIER had taught for 25 years, 12 of them as Head Classical Assistant to Dr. MOORE's celebrated school at Sunbury. LANPHIER believed that exercise assisted learning and this needed to be more frequent for younger pupils. He used a system of rewards and not corporal punishment.

The situation of the school was beautiful, the premises extensive and the dwelling house commodious. One bed was supplied for each pupil. Mrs. LANPHIER attended to the health of the pupils and best quality food was used. 14 acres of land were rented and cows were kept to provide milk.

Identical advertisements, presented as reports about the Annual Oratorical Festival at the school on 26 June 1818, were published in *The Times* (1 March 1819 and 1 July 1819). The names of prize winners were included but it is not clear if they all attended the school in Sunbury. No reports of earlier or later competitions have been located.

William Henry LANPHIER made his will on 1 February 1822, and added a codicil the same day. His wife, Margaret Lucy, was his sole executrix. She, his sons William Henry and Thomas Halifax, and his daughter Margaret Frances, were the beneficiaries. The will was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (PCC) on 4 April 1823. [TNA PROB 11/669].

In the 1851 census, Margaret Lucy LANPHIER, a 71 year old widow, was recorded living with her son William Henry and his wife Catherine, at Grove Cottage, Lenham, Kent. William's occupation was recorded as "Lieutenant East India Company's Service" and his place of birth, "Middlesex Sunbury." She made her will on 25 May 1845, when she was living in Williton in Somerset. It was proved at the PCC on 4 April 1853. [TNA PROB 11/2165].

Who was Dr. MOORE, where were his and Dr. LANPHIER's schools in Sunbury and why did pupils need to take a silver table spoon to school?

Researching Medieval and Early Modern Ancestors: Dr. Jonathan Oates
(January)

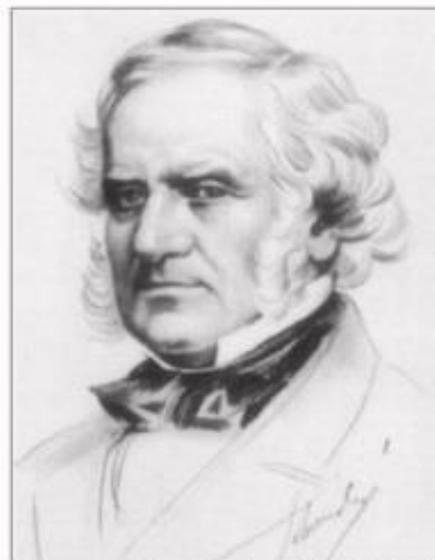
Due to the extremely bad weather in January, neither Yvonne nor myself were able to attend this meeting, so I apologise that there is no report. BP

Housing the Workers in London - the birth of social housing: Martin Stilwell (February)

Born and brought up in Hounslow, Martin gained an MA in Local History as a mature student at Kingston University. His dissertation was on social housing, specifically in Southwark, but this later expanded to cover the whole of London.

Martin began by saying that originally social housing was highly sought after; only from the 1960s was there a negative attitude to what had become known as council housing. As major manufacturing centres, cities were always a magnet, drawing in people both from the countryside and from abroad who all wanted a job and a roof over their heads. As people in town centres moved out to the suburbs they left behind nice houses, which were then broken up into flats or single rooms - these became occupied by the poor. The Victorian attitude was that if you were poor, it was your own fault. There was no social security and there was the workhouse as the last option; generally it was no work, no pay.

The government and industrialists were worried about revolution but this did not happen in Britain and there were a number of theories as to why not. What the government did was to encourage philanthropists. From the 1850s there were a number of these, such as George PEABODY, perhaps the most well-known; Sidney WATERLOW, a businessman who became Lord Mayor of London; Octavia HILL (one of the founders of the National Trust), she did not build herself but persuaded others to do so; James HARTNELL, similar to WATERLOW; from 1888 the London County Council (LCC), philanthropic in that it was there for the good of London; the GUINNESS Trust, from 1898 and still going; and other organisations like the East End Dwelling Company, from 1880.



George Peabody, 1795-1869

The aim was to build housing for 5% per annum profit, the so-called 5% philanthropy. Rents had to be comparable to those in the surrounding area, which restricted what could be built for the money available. The laws in place to prevent slums were not effective, so there were slums everywhere. They could only be cleared because of high infant mortality or the condition of the housing, but there had to be an Act of Parliament to knock housing down. Landlords had a lease from the landowners, the two biggest of which were the Church Commissioners and the Prince of Wales. Local Vestries could buy a site from the landlord and clear it, but they could not build housing: they had to sell to somebody like PEABODY. In the Peabody, Guinness and LCC properties it was against the rules for tenants to do such things as take in washing or sublet, so some people preferred to stay in the slums. Also it could take ten years to replace housing. Many of these problems were solved by the Housing of the Working Classes Act of 1890, which followed a Report by a Royal Commission.

Charles BOOTH's well-known Poverty Maps of 1898-9 were a classification of types of people based on social needs and income. Streets were given colours: yellow: upper class and upper middle class; red: middle class, well-to-do; dark blue: very poor, casual work, chronic want; black: vicious, semi-criminal. Surprisingly red and black areas can be quite close together: there were pockets of different social types. In the early stages of social housing, only a few hundred people might be re-housed - not yet thousands. The central council of a city or town was responsible for public spending, which included slum clearance, and spending on housing could not be funded from the rates. Money was borrowed from the Treasury at 3½% to 4% per annum and this had to be paid back from rental income. Some made huge losses, some made profits. There were rules about the size of buildings allowed: five storeys maximum, with wide staircases and open walkways, and minimum room sizes, which were quite generous: a living room would be 12 ft by 12 ft. All were self-contained with a toilet plus scullery - no bathrooms yet. There were also two and three-storey terraced houses.

Some early philanthropic housing is still standing. Although the very first has been demolished, the second philanthropic housing built in London was Cromwell Buildings, off Southwark Street, built in 1864 by Sidney WATERLOW's company, with 18 dwellings, a total of 154 rooms. All the rooms had windows, even the toilet. There are long balconies on each floor. This was ultra-modern for the time, based on the design promoted by Prince ALBERT for the 1851 Great Exhibition [the original model houses from the Exhibition are still in Kennington Park).

The next one still standing is Peabody Buildings, built in 1871 on Blackfriars

Road: 367 dwellings, 772 rooms, 1544 residents, four storeys, two people per room maximum. These flats are now highly sought after with a waiting list. Some Peabody dwellings have been sold and are now privatised.

Another scheme is at Mint Street, Southwark, built by HARTNESS and WATERLOW in 1887 and now owned by Southwark Council. The lower floor on one of the blocks is sunk halfway into the ground to get in five storeys to the height permitted.



Peabody Buildings

Also still standing is the LCC's first effort at slum clearance in 1894: cottages in Ratcliffe Street, Wapping. Another surviving LCC scheme of 1896 in Southwark was built for 390 people and is three storeys high: half privately-owned and half by Southwark Council, deputations from abroad are taken to see it as the Council is proud of it.

Between 1895 and 1900, 5824 people were rehoused on the Boundary Estate in Shoreditch, next to Bethnal Green, an area which on Charles BOOTH's map was dark blue and black. This estate was built with blocks (named after villages along the Thames) radiating out from a raised central hub which contains a bandstand. It is now run by a housing association and concerts are still held in the bandstand. The residents are very cosmopolitan but are proud of the estate. Another scheme was built between 1899 and 1902 on the site of Millbank Penitentiary, for over 4000 people. It is behind the Tate Gallery and the blocks are named after British artists.

The 1890 Housing Act almost coincided with the Formation of the County of London and the LCC in 1888. The LCC took over from the 1855 Metropolitan Board of Works, which was responsible for housing and sewers - BAZELG ETTE worked for them. In 1899 Boroughs were created across the whole country and their councils now had authority to deal with the housing problem and could buy land. The LCC were the leaders: they finished off the MBW's schemes and also built their own housing. They had a young, advanced architects' department, particularly keen on the Arts and Crafts Movement, which got into its stride by 1900. Most of the pre-WW1 schemes were built between 1900 and 1908.

The Garden Estates were a big success story for the LCC and the model was rolled out across the whole country. The aim was for houses with gardens, so between 1903 and 1911 garden estates were built, such as Totterdown Fields in Tooting: good quality houses with trees planted along the roads. It was opened in 1903 by the Prince and Princess of Wales, who travelled down on the first tram to run from Westminster Bridge to Tooting. With them were three future kings: George V and the young Edward VIII and George VI.

Also built before WWI was Old Oak Estate in North Hammersmith, cottage-like terraced houses for 13,000 people. Built on the edge of Wormwood Scrubs on land bought from the Church Commissioners, it eventually had its own station, East Acton on the Central Line. The LCC architects were brothers John and



Old Oak Estate

Archibald SOUTAR, one of whom also developed Hampstead Garden Suburb and the two estates have similar features. Old Oak Estate is now owned by a housing association and is a very nice place to live.

Post WWI people's standards were rising: they wanted electric light, etc. By 1935 local councils did not have to borrow from the Treasury, schemes could be funded from the Rates. People wanted council houses - they would move in just after they got married and they had pride in the houses. There is a huge amount of council housing still standing and most are being refurbished, Some councils demolished a lot of their old council housing in the 1950s and built tower blocks, which in turn are now condemned as slums - they have lasted only 40 years, compared to some of the early schemes which are still standing. YM

Lost Irish Records, Fact and Myth: Jill Williams (March)

Following the AGM, member Jill Williams, who is an expert on Irish genealogy, gave us an extremely informative talk on Irish Records. She began with an overview of the history leading up to the events in Dublin in 1922 when so many Irish records were destroyed.

The Anglo Irish Treaty of 1921 divided Ireland into the free state of Southern Ireland, which contained 26 counties, while the remaining six counties became

Northern Ireland and remained within the United Kingdom. This Treaty was not universally popular and led to a civil war in Ireland.



The Four Courts, Dublin

In April 1922, the Four Courts building, which housed the Irish Archives, was attacked. Priceless legal and historical records were lost, including census records, the original wills from the 16th century, and the registers from hundreds of Irish parishes.

The census in Ireland was first taken in 1821, twenty years before that in England and Wales, and much more information was requested in the early 19th century than was required in the rest of the UK, so these records would have been a genealogists' delights. However, the forms were never copied into Enumeration Books, as in England and Wales, and in 1886 the 1861 and 1871 forms were destroyed by the British. During the First World War there was a paper shortage and the 1881 and 1891 census papers were pulped and thus 40 years of census records were lost. The remaining early 19th century census records were all destroyed during the 1922 uprising.

The 1901 and 1911 censuses still exist and can be viewed free online at www.censusinationalarchives.ie. Again differing from the English and Welsh records, there were two forms to be filled in: Form A was the household form, which gives the information with which we are all familiar; Form B tells you about the property, number of rooms, how many were occupied, etc. NB the heading 'Officers' does not refer to people but is a word which describes sheds or outbuildings.

The survival of church records is mixed. Until 1870 the established church was the Church of Ireland but when it was disestablished, 1,000 parishes deposited their records in the Four Courts so these were lost, but fortunately the remaining parishes kept them: these were mostly the larger city parishes.

For many years the Roman Catholic Church was out of favour and they did not keep records until around 1820-1850. These registers were deemed to be the

possession of the parish priest, and when he moved to a new parish, he took them with him! So they may have survived, if they can be found.

The Presbyterian and Methodist Churches had their own records, and these are now held centrally. Jews arrived in Ireland in the early 19th century and their records are held in the Jewish Museum in Dublin, The Quakers hold their own records. Huguenot records were lodged in the Four Courts but most had already been published by the Huguenot Society in London.

Civil Registration began with RC marriages from April 1845, but it was not until 1st January 1864 that all births, marriages and deaths had to be registered. Certificates can be purchased for €20, but if you have the reference number, you can get a photocopy for €6. The references can be found on www.familysearch.org up to 1958, Pre-1922 certificates for Northern Ireland can be ordered from either Northern Ireland or from the South, but it is cheaper to get them from Dublin. Post 1922, you have to go to Belfast.

All wills pre 1858, when probate was granted through Ecclesiastical Courts, were lost in the destruction of Four Courts. After 1858 probate was granted in the civil courts and so wills between 1858 and 1903 were lost. Notices were placed in newspapers and all solicitors were contacted in order to find copies of the lost wills, and many are now available. Many abstracts still exist, particularly through the Irish Genealogical Society in London, which has also collected working papers from many Irish Genealogists.

So what records are safe and sound? Land valuation records; tithe appointment records 1823-1837, which are online; tax records 1823-1837, Griffiths Valuation Records (tax) 1864. Roman Catholics were pressurised to convert to the established church and Convert Rolls, 1703-1808, are available. The Irish Genealogical Research Society in London has a large collection of miscellaneous records. As Ireland pre 1922 was part of the United Kingdom, the records relating to the military, the Royal Irish Constabulary and Customs and Excise are all in the PRO at Kew.

There is a wide diaspora of Irish in America, Australia, Canada, South America and particularly Argentina; many of these people kept records, which still remain overseas. A particularly rich source of information is advertisements in newspapers from those at home seeking news of relatives who had emigrated but had moved from their original address. Many of these have been digitised.

So where do you start in your Irish research? An extremely useful website is: www.irish-genealogy-toolkit.com where you will find all kinds of useful tips. The Public Record Office for Northern Ireland is very efficient, has good information online and also holds some records for the South. BP

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING



The Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the West Middlesex Family History Society, held at the Montague Hall, Hounslow, on 21st March 2013.

1. Welcome by the Chairman

The Chairman, Parn Smith, opened the proceedings by welcoming those attending. She reminded the audience that only those with fully paid-up subscriptions were entitled to vote. She then introduced, individually, the members of the Committee and explained their particular role.

2. Apologies for Absence

Mary Brown, Yvonne Masson, Pam Morgan, Brian Page.

3. Minutes of the AGM of 15th March 2012

These had been published in the Journal of June 2012. The Chairman asked if they could be signed as an accurate record of that meeting.

This was proposed by Jill Williams, seconded by Maggie Mold and approved nem con.

4. Matters arising

There were no matters arising.

5. Chairman's Report: Pam Smith

We were sorry to hear of the death this year of Chris Watts, one of our founder members. This was reported in the Society Journal. He will be sadly missed in the family history fraternity.

Our membership, in common with most societies, has slipped - perhaps due to the vast amount of records now available on the Internet. This deprives people of the chance to hear interesting and expert speakers on a variety of subjects. We have a good list of speakers for the future, arranged by Kay Dudman, and I hope you will take the opportunity to enjoy them.

Since our last AGM we have attended a number of Open Days and Fairs, so our thanks to all those who assisted us. Our most recent outing was to Who Do You Think You Are? Live at Olympia. We had a very good response over the three days and would like to thank everyone who helped and supported us. The Society will be attending a number of open Days and Family History Fairs this year and the details of these will appear in your Journal. This year we will be

attending Buckinghamshire Family History Fair in Aylesbury in July and West Surrey in October, not November which is their usual date. Thanks again to all those who have supported us at these events.

Please make a note in your diaries of our Conference on Saturday, 28th September. There are details in the Journal. The theme this year is the evolution of transport and is based on the town of Brentford. We look forward to seeing you all there.

6. Treasurer's Report: Muriel Sprott

You should all have sight of a copy of the accounts. I don't intend to mention every item, but will just note a few matters which I feel may be of interest.

Our Receipts and Payments Account shows the figures for 2012 down the centre, and for 2011 as a comparison on the right hand side of the page.

Firstly subscriptions: yet again, and sadly in common with many Family History societies, we have seen a drop in membership. There is now so much information available on the web, that many newcomers to the hobby just don't realise the limitations of that information, and how much more they could learn from enjoying a sociable evening at their local Family History Society meeting. How we deal with this, I'm afraid I don't know.

Our Open Day was interesting. We were disappointed by the numbers attending but those who did attend said that they enjoyed themselves. This seems to be a common issue with many of the Open Days we attend. Your committee is open to suggestions for future events.

The cost of Journal production and delivery has increased markedly, due in large part to the substantial rises in postage in the last two years. Knowing how much people like to have a paper journal, we have no plans to stop having a journal printed. We are also mindful of the fact that for many members, the Journal is the only benefit they receive for their membership.

Under 'Other Income' you will see that bookstall sales dropped markedly. This is no reflection on Margaret, who works very hard for us, but probably reflects our absence from WDYTIA? in 2012. All our other income has held up well.

Our expenditure dropped substantially, again largely due to our absence from WDYTIA7 in 2012. We did attend again this year, but with less emphasis on selling, and more time spent promoting the services of our, and other, family history societies. This helps to fulfil our charitable objective of being for the public benefit. Due to the steep rise in the cost of fuel, we have reimbursed our volunteers higher travel costs for attending Open Days.

WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Registered Charity No. 291906

Receipts And Payments Account – Year To 31 December 2012

	Year to 21 December 2012	Year to 31 December 2011
MEMBERS' SERVICES INCOME		
Subscriptions received for current year	1850	2118
Subscriptions received in advance last year <u>2010</u>		<u>2145</u>
	3860	4263
Bank Interest	126	103
Tax refund on Gift Aid	<u>707</u>	<u>701</u>
	4693	5067
Conference 2011	0	721
less expenditure	<u>0</u>	<u>-767</u>
	0	-46
Open Day 2012	510	0
less expenditure	<u>-350</u>	<u>0</u>
	160	0
	<u>4853</u>	<u>5021</u>
LESS EXPENDITURE		
Journal production & delivery	4053	3051
Hire of meeting hall	837	1077
Speakers	<u>509</u>	<u>572</u>
	5399	4700
	<u>-546</u>	<u>321</u>
OTHER INCOME		
Book stall sales	1276	2359
plus/minus Stock variation	185	100
less cost of sales	<u>-1326</u>	<u>-1564</u>
	135	895
Donations	100	1205
Find My Past / Genfair	52	51
Marriage Index searches	483	455
Other research income	7	4
Raffles	200	260
Refreshments	<u>168</u>	<u>125</u>
	1145	2995
	<u>599</u>	<u>3316</u>
OVERHEAD EXPENSES		
FFHS Subscriptions	159	159
FFHS Insurance & services	<u>182</u>	<u>182</u>
	341	341
FFHS fees	6	0
Equipment repairs & maintenance	103	630
Honoraria & Gifts	95	166
Library purchases	24	273
Membership of other societies	0	15
Postage, stationery & telephone	412	541
Printing of Leaflets, Posters & Flyers	63	60
Publicity, including attendance at open days	80	988
Travel & subsistence	268	196
Disposal of assets	0	1
Depreciation	<u>391</u>	<u>636</u>
	1783	3847
	<u>-1184</u>	<u>-531</u>

WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Registered Charity No. 291906

Balance Sheet as at

	31 December 2012			31 December 2011		
	Cost or Value at 30/9/1994	Total Accumulated Depreciation	Value at 31/12/2011	Cost or Value at 30/9/1994	Total Accumulated Depreciation	Value at 31/12/2011
FIXED ASSETS						
1881 Census Index	1087	1076	11	1087	1073	14
Projector Stand	1	0	1	1	0	1
Times Divorce Index	11	10	1	11	10	1
Boxes & Display Shelves	31	30	1	31	30	1
Harmondsworth Manor Rolls	348	0	348	348	0	348
Exhibition Display Boards	324	318	6	324	316	8
Lectern – bought 2002	400	385	15	400	380	20
Lap Top Computer bought 2002	1482	1444	38	1482	1432	50
Overhead Projector – bought 2005	352	330	22	352	322	30
Amplification System – bought 2006	235	201	34	235	190	45
Power Point Projector – bought 2006	428	370	58	428	350	78
Lap Top computer bought 2007	795	680	115	795	641	154
Viewing monitor for laptop bought 2007	170	136	34	170	125	45
Display Stands & Table Cloths bought 2008	1409	1109	300	1409	1009	400
Lap Top Computer bought 2011	915	375	540	915	195	720
	7988	6464	1524	7988	6073	1915
CURRENT ASSETS						
Stocks: Books		1585				1455
Ordnance Survey Maps		390				300
Postal Books, Memorial CDs		0				10
Microfiche (Nominal Price)		0				25
			1975			1790
Expenses paid in advance 2012/2011			574			0
Cash at Bank and in Hand						
COIF Account		13837				13717
Current Account – CAF Bank		0				2874
Deposit Account – CAF Bank		1145				1143
Cash		101				152
Floats		0				0
			15083			17886
Total assets			19156			21591
CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Current Account – CAF Bank		592				0
Subscriptions in advance		167	759		2010	2010
Total assets less current liabilities			18397			19581
ACCUMULATED FUNDS						
Balance Brought Forward			19581			20112
Deficit for year			-1184			-531
			18397			19581


 Muriel Spratt, Hon Treasurer


 Pam Smith, Chairman

Overall, we spent over £1,000 more than we took in as income. I do know that the level of reserves has worried some members over the years. This sort of result shows why we need reserves - to cover us through the lean years.

Turning over the page to look at the balance sheet, you will see that we have not added to our assets during the year. However, as we appear to have a ten-year-old laptop, we probably should be thinking about upgrading or replacing that.

Our stocks have increased slightly, but we were preparing for attendance at 2013 Open Days, so I'm not unduly worried about that.

As you might expect, our bank balances have diminished substantially. We did have to consider whether or not to raise subscriptions, but have decided to hold them for another year. We shall have to wait and see what happens to membership over the coming year.

I would like to thank everyone who does so much to support our society in so many ways. We do have a solid team of 'regulars' who help, but more helpers will be welcome.

If you have any questions, I shall do my best to answer them.

7. Receiving the Financial Statement for the year ended 31 December 2012

The Financial Statement having been circulated to the meeting, the Chairman asked if there were any queries. None being forthcoming, the Chairman asked if the Financial Statement could be received. This was proposed by Wendy Mott, seconded by Mavis Sibley and approved nem con.

8. Appointment of Examiner

The Chairman said that Paul Kershaw was willing to continue to act as examiner. This was proposed by Muriel Sprott, seconded by Valerie Walker and approved nem con.

9. Election of Committee

Richard Chapman, Betty Elliott, Dennis Marks, Pam Smith and Joan Storkey, having served for three or more years on the Committee, offered themselves for re-election. All were proposed by Rob Purr, seconded by Paul Kershaw and elected nem con. The remaining members of the Committee, having served less than three years were willing to continue and did not need to be re-elected. The Chairman made an appeal for additional volunteers to serve on the Committee.

10. Any other business

Wendy Mott was thanked for taking over Mary Brown's welcome table at the

Hounslow meetings while Mary is unwell. The Chairman expressed the good wishes of the meeting to Mary and the hope that she would be able to return soon.

Thanks were expressed to Steve and Doris Randall for their long period of service in making teas at the Hounslow meetings. The Chairman proposed a rota system for volunteers to continue the tea service and asked those present to sign up for one of the meetings in 2013. She reported that the equipment now stays at Montague Hall so it was only necessary to bring in milk and biscuits.

The Chairman gave general thanks to all who undertake other jobs for the Society, including Margaret Cunnew for the bookstall, Maggie Mold for the maps, Brian Smith for the library, all of which appear at the monthly meetings. For all the notes she referred to in the Journal, she thanked Bridget Purr, the Editor.

Rob Purr spoke from the floor and proposed a vote of thanks to the Executive Committee for their work during the year. This was approved with acclaim.

ROYNAYNE HALL

John Sheaf



A machine embroidered souvenir of the laying of the foundation stone, by Princess Mary, of Roynayne Hall in Church Grove, Hampton Wick, on 25th June 1927, Princess Mary was HRH the Princess Royal, Countess of HAREWOOD and only daughter of GEORGE V and his consort Queen MARY.

Roynayne Hall was named after the vicar of St John's, Hampton Wick, from 1921-31 the Rev Robert W ROYNAYNE.

After laying the foundation stone Princess Mary opened a Fete in the Royal Paddock, Church Grove. Later she presented the paddock to the parish on behalf of her father; King GEORGE V. Subsequently the area was used as a children's playground and for tennis courts.

The Parish (Roynayne] Hall, which still stands, was sold in 1970 due to the high cost of maintenance and to help pay for repairs required in the church.

Mrs. M. Sibley has extracted these notices from local newspapers. If anyone is interested in receiving the newspaper cutting of any announcement in the list below, she will be pleased to forward same upon receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. Please refer to her address at the back of the Journal.

1931

Golden Wedding	Mr. & Mrs. H. BARNES, Southall
Diamond Wedding	Mr. & Mrs Robert CROSS, West Ealing
Longest Service Cup	Mr. George BARKER
Award	Master Frank BROWN, Hanwell Audrey HUNT, Ealing Mr. H. MALONEY, Greenford
Dancers	Edna BURNELL & Joan REECE Beryl HOWARD & Connie WOODMAN Doreen PAXTON & Peggy HARRIS
Exam Results	Monica GALVIN, Southall Captain S. R. DURDIN, Ealing Cadets
Speedway Trials	Stan LEMON, Greenford
Funerals	Mr. William COLLIER, Brentford Mr. Charles Edward OTTWAY, West Ealing Mr. Henry John PAICE, Southall Mr. Frederick PEARSON, Greenford Mr. Christopher BAXTER, Southall Mr. Harry CHURCHILL, West Ealing Mr. W. G. MILLER, Southall Mr. Robert NEWARK, Greenford Mr. E. J. POCOCK Mrs. Matilda RYDER, Greenford Mr. James Franklin WALKER, Ealing

1940

Golden Weddings	Mr. & Mrs. Charles Edward ADAMS, Ealing Mr. & Mrs. Edward BIRD, Ealing Mr. & Mrs. Frederick James CHAPPELL, W. Ealing
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Mr. & Mrs. George HAWES, Uxbridge*
 Mr. & Mrs. W.E. LADD, Twickenham*
 Mr. & Mrs. A. PURSER, Kingston*
 Mr. & Mrs. William James YEOMAN, Hanwell

Diamond Weddings Mr. & Mrs. Richard CHANNING, Greenford
 Mr. & Mrs. James William MORRIS, Greenford

70th Wedding Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Augustus MING, West Ealing

1941

Golden Weddings Mr. & Mrs. Henry LOMAS, Southall*
 Mr. & Mrs. R.J. PAINE, Ealing*
 Mr. & Mrs. Thomas SHIELDS, Southall
 Mr. & Mrs. Ernest TUCKER, Southall*
 Mr. & Mrs. James WELLARD, West. Ealing*

Diamond Weddings Mr. & Mrs. Horace BARNES, Southall
 Mr. & Mrs. Daniel KIFF, Ealing
 Mr. & Mrs. H.W. WELSH, Southall

1942

Golden Weddings Mr. & Mrs. Frederick John BURY, Ealing
 Mr. & Mrs. F.W. CALLARD, Heston
 Mr. & Mrs. A.T. CANTWELL, Southall*
 Mr. & Mrs. J. CHAPMAN, Southall*
 Mr. & Mrs. S.H. COULTRUP, West Ealing*
 Mr. & Mrs. H.R. HARDY, Southall*
 Mr. & Mrs. J.N. HINTON, West Ealing*
 Mr. & Mrs. Nicholas William LEE, Southall*
 Mr. & Mrs. G.W. MARRINER, Southall
 Mr. & Mrs. Charles MEAD, Southall
 Mr. & Mrs. Arthur PARR-HEAD, W. Ealing*
 Mr. & Mrs. Harry William PAXTON, Hanwell*
 Mr. & Mrs. Edwin PAYNE, Southall*
 Mr. & Mrs. Thomas SEYMOUR, Uxbridge
 Mr. & Mrs. William Lambert WALSOM, Ealing
 Mr. & Mrs. Harry Arthur WHITE, West Ealing*

Diamond Wedding Mr. & Mrs. Frederick HERRING, Ealing*

*No photo

WEST LONDON LOCAL HISTORY CONFERENCE, PART 1

Yvonne Masson

*Here are two of the talks given at the West London Local History Conference on 9th March 2013, with the theme **Time Flows On**. Two more talks will be reported in the September edition of the Journal.*

One Thames or Two? The Archaeologies of London's River: John Cotton.

Despite the title of his talk, John said he would actually offer five views of the Thames, which has long been an inspiration to writers and artists such as TURNER and CANALETTO.



The River Thames

A river is a shaper of the landscape The Thames, as a tributary of the Rhine, formerly rose in Wales and flowed across the Midlands to East Anglia, but was later pushed south into its present valley by a glacier some 450,000 years ago. In Trafalgar Square you are standing on a river terrace looking up to the National Gallery on another terrace. Fine flint tools have been found in London, mammoths roamed the area and Samuel PEPYS writes in his Diary that at Blackwall he was told there had been found complete trees buried there: yew and hazel, some still with ivy round their trunks. Part of a forest, which would have been standing c3000-2500BC, lies on the foreshore opposite St. Pauls.

So the Thames changed the landscape, and is still doing so. At Syon Park in Middlesex, Capability BROWN transformed an old watercourse running across the park into a lake: this was formerly a channel of the Thames, origi-

nally 40m wide in 4000-2000BC. A major channel runs round the back of Battersea Park, there is another under Kingston and also one at Twickenham.

The Thames is a provider of resources, such as water and fish. A 19C cartoon titled *Monster Soup* lampooned water companies extracting water from the River when it was Full of sewage, but a modern picture shows Children 'dipping' to see the life in the River. The Thames is one of the cleanest urban rivers in Europe - it now has that 'marker' species, the salmon, and birds such as heron and cormorant are catching fish.

A river is a means of communication: the Thames provides a corridor into southern Britain from the Continent. The Pool of London is of ancient origin, although the activities here have now been transferred downstream. At Blackwall a female human skeleton, dated to 4000BC, was from a very early farming community. People were coming across the Channel, using boats like the one found at Dover dating to 15-1400BC. On coins of CUNOBELIN, [a king in England, late first century BC] high-sided boats are represented, perhaps merchantmen. At the Royal Ordnance Factory at Woolwich, a huge ditch was discovered, 20m wide and 6m deep. This was perhaps a major British Qppidum [an Iron Age settlement] a centre of power and trade, possibly in slaves. There may have been two other sites of similar size at Putney and Wandsworth on the south bank and Fulham on the north.

The Thames is also a boundary, psychological and physical. Previously multi-channel, across a Skm wide floodplain, the Thames still creates a north-south divide for Londoners, who tend to chart their way around the City from the River. Julius CAESAR crossed the Thames in 54BC. There are a number of theories as to where: Kingston, Brentford, Putney, Chelsea or Westminster? In the 1940s a man of 6'3" tried to cross the Thames at Westminster, and failed. Old London Bridge, which survived into the 19thC, acted like a dam: it was the



Old London Bridge (©www.rhymes.org.uk)

reason for the Frost Fairs. The Roman bridge, first century AD, ran from London to Southwark, but was it the first bridge across the Thames? At Vauxhall two lines of timbers, 4m apart and dated to 14-1300BC, ran out from the foreshore into deep water, perhaps originally to a midstream island, taking the dead, plus offerings, out there to throw into the River. At the Eton Rowing Lake were found a whole series of bridges.

There is a difference between upstream and downstream: the Upper Thames has a rural idyll impression in people's minds, such as in the well-known picture of Boulter's Lock in the 1880s, reminiscent of Jerome K. JEROME's *Three Men in a Boat*. Downriver there is industry, politics, tragedy, the latter exemplified by the *SS. Princess Alice disaster* (1865) when the vessel was ploughed into by a steam dredger, in which at least 600 died.

The fifth way of looking at a river is as a sacred stream. It was, perhaps, regarded as an irresistible force which must be appeased, with offerings made: material has been coming out of the Thames for many years. In 1953 massive floods drowned some 50-60 people; and wooden trackways found at Beckton and Dagenham were buried by metres of flood silt. One of its names Tamesa might mean 'the flowing one'.

One modern way the River is being used is suggested by padlocks found on the Millennium Bridge, referred to as 'love locks'. Courting couples put a padlock on the bridge and throw the key into the river. The City Corporation takes these padlocks off but there are two bridges on the Seine where locks are left on - one is for married, the other for unmarried couples.

Pipes, Pumps, Pollution and profit: West London, the Thames and Water for the City: Ron Howes.

Ron formerly worked for the Metropolitan Water Board and is now a volunteer at Kew Steam Museum.

The years 1800 to 1974 were a period of great change. In 1800, much of West London was open country. Up to 1800 it was decreed that 'foul sewage' should go into cesspits and although Thomas CRAPPER was popularising water closets, these still drained into cesspits. By 1817 foul sewage was allowed to go into the drains, which went into streams, and so into the Thames, where it passed up and down with the tide. This polluted water companies' intakes.

There were various water companies supplying water for profit, such as the Lambeth Company, sited where the Festival Hall is; the Chelsea Company on the site of the Grosvenor Hotel; and in 1798 the Grand Junction Canal Co. decided to go into the water business - expensive water was running away into the Thames for no return. Moving its water intake to Chelsea, the Grand Junction Company started pumping with Boulton & Watt engines.



Boulton & Watt engine

Living in London was dangerous and smelly: there were industries, and animals such as cattle, sheep and horses were kept in town. Drinking water, which was fetched in buckets from the local pump and carried to overcrowded houses, was dangerous: people washed in the same water they made their tea with - however, things were gradually improving, The Chelsea Company was the first in London to start filtration.

After the Lamheth Company moved its intake to Long Ditton,

the smell which came from its water disappeared: it was still believed disease could come from bad smells. In 1852 the Metropolis Act required all Thames intakes to be moved above Teddington Weir by 1856, plus water was to be filtered. In 1854 Dr. John SNOW proved cholera was water-borne. Other companies were planning to move to Hampton, and in 1856 the Chelsea Company moved to Surbiton. So by the time of the 'Great Stink' of 1858, the problem was already being solved. People could now see the bacteria in the new microscopes. There were filters at Barn Elms (now the London Wetlands Centre), a reservoir and filter beds (now built over) at Kew Bridge, plus a pumping station with a new engine with 7½ million gallons being pumped a day.

In the latter half of the 19th century the water companies were being criticised



Kew Steam Museum

for the intermittent water supply they provided. In 1904 the Metropolitan Water Board took over and this was the end of supplying water for profit. From 1943-4 electric pumps took over from the steam. In the 1970s the Kew Bridge Engines Trust took over the Museum and it was opened to the public. The engines were put back to steam. Now, with pumping stations at intervals around a water 'ring main', water from West London can be delivered all over London.

WORLD WIDE WEB

A selection of new online databases.

Ancestry has added the following: 1m. new records in its London Poor Law and Board of Guardians Records 1430-1930; an update to its Lancashire parish records; a new Ireland Civil Registrations of Marriages Index 1845-1958; UK Outward Passenger Lists 1890-1960; nonconformist records of West Yorkshire 1646-1985; and Civil Divorce Records 1858-1911.

www.ancestry.co.uk

New from Deceased on Line: records from the Manor Park Cemetery and Crematorium in East London.

www.deceaseonline.com

First launched in 2011, Essex Ancestors has been updated to include parish records 1837 onwards, for parishes beginning G to W.

www.seax.essexcc.gov.uk/Default.aspx

Families in British India have recently added to their database the births, marriages and deaths for 1864-5 from *Allen's Indian Mail*, bmd's for 1880 from the *Madras Almanac* and bmd's from the *Times of India*, 1921-3.

www.fibis.org

In *The Genealogist* you can now search the combined records of war memorials from 1901; 150,000 naturalisation and denization records 1609-1960; lists of soldiers of all ranks who were reported as injured, missing or prisoners of war by the War Office (this is not yet complete); parish records of Worcestershire and copies of *The Illustrated London News* up to 1879.

www.thegenealogist.co.uk

A selection of new databases on Find My Past: Yorkshire parish records from 1538-20thC; 3,000 new Boer War records; over 500,000 historical records of criminals and their victims; 3m parish records from London, 1538-1945 drawn from the 'Westminster Collection'; the digitisation of more local newspapers; 2m parish records of Kent from the Canterbury Collection; and Boer War records of the Imperial Yeomanry.

www.findmypast.co.uk

The Hearth Tax was introduced in 1662 and although some records survive this varies from county to county. The Centre For Hearth Tax Research is transcribing the names of householders and has also produced statistical maps on its website, This is an ongoing initiative.

www.hearthtax.org.uk

Methodist Heritage has a new family history website.

www.mymethodisthistory.org.uk

The National Railway Museum has launched a database of railway workers who died during World War One

www.mm.org.uk/RailwayStories/worldwarone.aspx

The Navy Records Society has developed a new site where you can find miscellaneous British naval records.

www.navyrecordsonline.co.uk

The Original Record Company have added a list of those killed and wounded before Sebastopol in 1855. They also have 13,830 surnames available in their Surname Source Books.

www.theoriginalrecord.com

Recommended by Muriel Sprott, the University of London have put online the Legacies of British Slave ownership.

www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs

I expect many of us have members of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service in our ancestry. They now have a new enquiry service online with a new catalogue. The database includes around 900 photographs.

www.wrvs.org.uk

NEWS FROM THE ARCHIVES

The Birmingham Archives and Heritage search room has now closed to enable the transfer of stock to the new Library of Birmingham, which will open on the 3rd September 2013.

www.birmingham.co.uk/archives

Canterbury Cathedral Archives has re-opened following its closure for extensive rebuilding works. Opening times are Tuesday-Thursday, 9.15am-4.45pm and booking is advised. Tel:01 227 865330, or email:

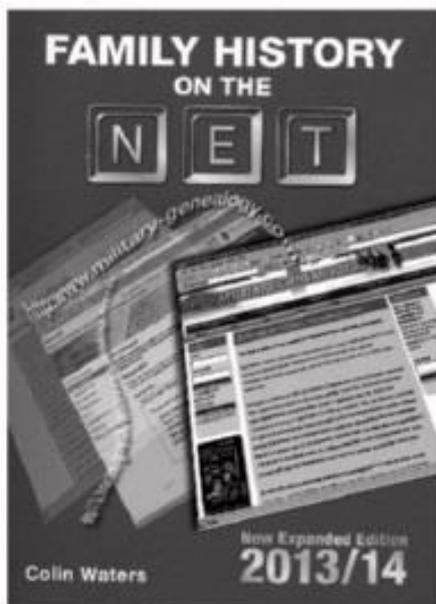
archives@canterbury-cathedral.org

Prior to its move in 2014, the present Herefordshire Record Office will only be open in the first full week of every month and booking is advised. Tel: 01432 260750; email: archives@herefordshire.gov.uk.

Due to the closure of Uxbridge Library for refurbishment, Hillingdon Local Studies and Archives is now closed to the public, possibly until 2014. It is hoped to run a limited enquiry service, although staff will not have access to all records. Write to: Carolynne Cotton, Local Studies Manager, Uxbridge Library, 14-15 High Street, Uxbridge, Middlesex, UB8 1HD; tel:01895 250702 or email: archives@hillingdon.gov.uk

BOOKSHELF

Family History on the Net by Colin Waters (*Countryside Books, Fourth Edition, 2013*) ISBN 978184674 3115, £9.95

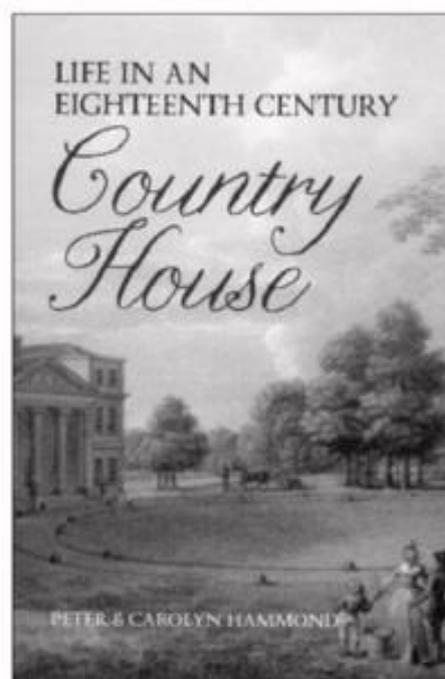


We all know that data is being uploaded on to the net almost daily but it is very useful for your own research to have a guide to what can be found. This new edition contains useful addresses grouped under straight-forward subject headings with over 700 new entries. Everything is here from lists of Archives and Libraries to Wills, Administrations and Probate.

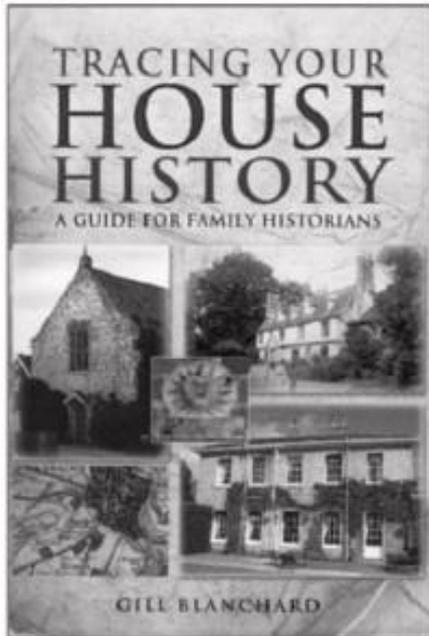
In many of the categories there are sites that you might not have thought of, e.g. in Wartime and Military Resources you can find Absent Voters Lists and advice on how to find conscientious objectors. Law and Order and Occupations and Trades, they are all here.

Life in an Eighteenth Century Country House by Peter and Carolyn Hammond (*Amberley Publishing, 2012*) ISBN 978 4456 0865 5, £12.99

The "House" in question is Grove House, Chiswick. Between 1783 and 1785 the Master of the House, Humphrey Morice, was abroad for his health and during that time his Head Groom, Will Bishop, wrote to him regularly about estate matters. Not only do the letters describe the life of the servants both in the house and on the land, the health or otherwise of various horses and dogs on the estate, but also include such items as an attempted burglary by armed robbers and more mundane matters such as the paying of relevant taxes. The book includes a chapter on the life of Humphrey Morice and a transcript of his will, which gives further insight into his character. It is completed by chapters on the history of the house, which was pulled down in 1928 and housing built on the site.



Tracing Your House History by Gill Blanchard (*Pen & Sword Family History*, 2013) ISBN 978184884 254 0 £14.99.



From the prolific publishing house of Pen & Sword I have chosen a book which, on the face of it, does not deal with family history. However, we are all interested in where our forefathers lived and this is a very useful guide. It gives a potted history of domestic architecture, how to date a building and where records can be found.

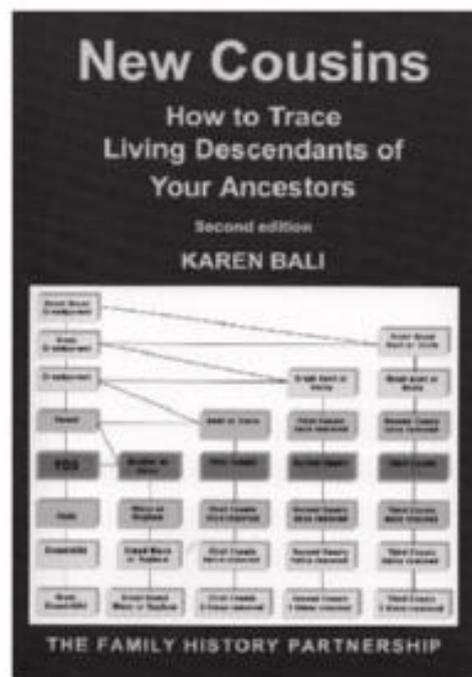
Throughout the text are useful websites, which not only expand your knowledge but will help you to find documents. These websites are also indexed at the end of the book. The last chapter gives suggestions on how you might want to write up and present your findings. A different way to ‘put flesh on the bones’.

The three books reviewed above can all be bought from your High Street bookshop.

New Cousins by Karen Bali (*The Family History Partnership, Second Edition*, 2012) ISBN 97191906280 359 £4.95

The subtitle of this booklet is “How to Trace Living Descendants of Your Ancestors”. This is an expanding part of family history and can be daunting but here you are guided step by step, mostly by initially using the sources with which we are all familiar, e.g. GRO Indexes, Census Records, etc. Under each section there is an example showing how that particular set of records can be used in your task.

The second part of the book gives advice on making contact with strangers who may or may not be related to you.



This book can be purchased from The Family History Partnership, email: sales@thefamilyhistorypartnership.com

FAMILY HISTORY FAIRS

Sheffield and District Family History Fair

Saturday, 1st June, 1867 Lounge, Sheffield Wednesday Football Club, Hillsborough, Sheffield. Admission £1. www.sheffieldfhs.org.uk

Yorkshire Family History Fair

Saturday, 29th June. 10-4. The Knavesmire Exhibition Centre, The Racecourse, York. YO23 1EX. Admission £4.50 www.yorkshirefamilyhistoryfair.com

Buckinghamshire Family History Society Open Day

Saturday, 27th July. 10-4. The Grange School, Wendover Way, Aylesbury, HP1 7NH. Free admission, fee parking. (WMFHS will be attending.)
www.bucksfhs.org.uk

Rydale Family History Group Family History Fair

Saturday, 17th August. 10-4. Lady Lumley's School, Swainsea Lane, Pickering, YO18 8NG. Admission £1, free parking. www.rydalefamilyhistory.org

The National Family History Fair

Saturday, 7th September. 10-4. Tyne Suite, Newcastle Central Premier Inn, Newbridge Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 8BS. Admission £3.50.
www.nationalfamilyhistoryfair.com

Oxfordshire Family History Society Open Day.

Saturday, 5th October. 10-4. The Marlborough School, Shipton Road, Woodstock, OX20 1LP. Free admission and parking. www.ofhs.org.uk

Catholic Family History Society Conference

Saturday, 5th October. Salford Diocesan Archives, St. Augustines, Grovesnor Square, Manchester. www.catholic-history.org.uk

Suffolk Family History Society Fair

Saturday, 19th October. Needham Market. www.suffolkfhs.org.uk

West Surrey Family History Society Fair

Saturday, 26th October. 10-4. Woking Leisure Centre, Kingfield Road, Woking, GU22 9BA. (WMFHS will attend) www.wsfhs.org

To keep an eye on family history events near you, go to:
www.geneva.weald.org.uk



NEW MEMBERS

The Society welcomes all new members. The list below comprises those from whom surname interest forms had been received at the time this issue of the Journal was prepared. The interests themselves are listed below.

- A115 Mrs. C. ADAMS, New Bungalow, Essington, North Tawton, Devon, EX20 2EX *chris_adams0@yahoo.co.uk*
- F116 Mr. Ralph FRITH, PO Box 22, Group 5, RR2, Ste. Anne, Manitoba, R5H 1R2, Canada *rezed@rainyday.ca*
- P31 Mr. J.W. PERRRIN, Rua de Guimbes, 155-2050, Gulpilmares, 4405-650 Miramar, Vila Nova de Gasa, Portugal
oandjperrin@gmail.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 any date or any place is of interest. When writing rather than emailing to members about entries in this section, please remember to include an SAE. We would urge all those who receive enquires to reply even if there is no connection with your research.

Surname	Dates	Place	County	Member
DAVIES	1800-1920	Fulham, Chelsea area	MDX	P31
FRANKLIN	1800-1920	Fulham, Chelsea area	MDX	P31
FRITH	1780-1830	Hammersmith	MDX	F116
GEE	1780-1845	Acton	MDX	F116
PERRIN	1800-1920	Staines Area	MDX	P31
TILLIER	All	All	All	A115
TILLYER	All	All	All	A115

**Last date of submission for articles for printing
in the subsequent Journal:**

7th January

7th April

7th July

7th October

INDEXES HELD BY MEMBERS

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

WEST MIDDLESEX FHS INDEXES

*Richard Chapman, Golden Manor, Darby Gardens, Sunbury-on-Thames, TW16 51W
chapmanrg@f2s.com. Cheques to West Middlesex FHS.*

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

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

Mrs. Wendy Mott, 24 Addison Avenue, Hounslow, TW3 4AP wendymott@btinternet. Com

West Middlesex Monumental Inscriptions. Acton, Ashford, Cranford, Chiswick, Ealing, Feltham, Fulham (recorded 100 years ago), Hampton, Harlington, Hayes, Heston, Hillingdon, Hounslow (United Reformed), Norwood Green, Perivale, Staines, Teddington, Twickenham and Uxbridge.

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

Mr. Ted Dunstall, 43 Elers Road, Ealing, London, W13 9QB

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

PARISH RECORDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS INDEXES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

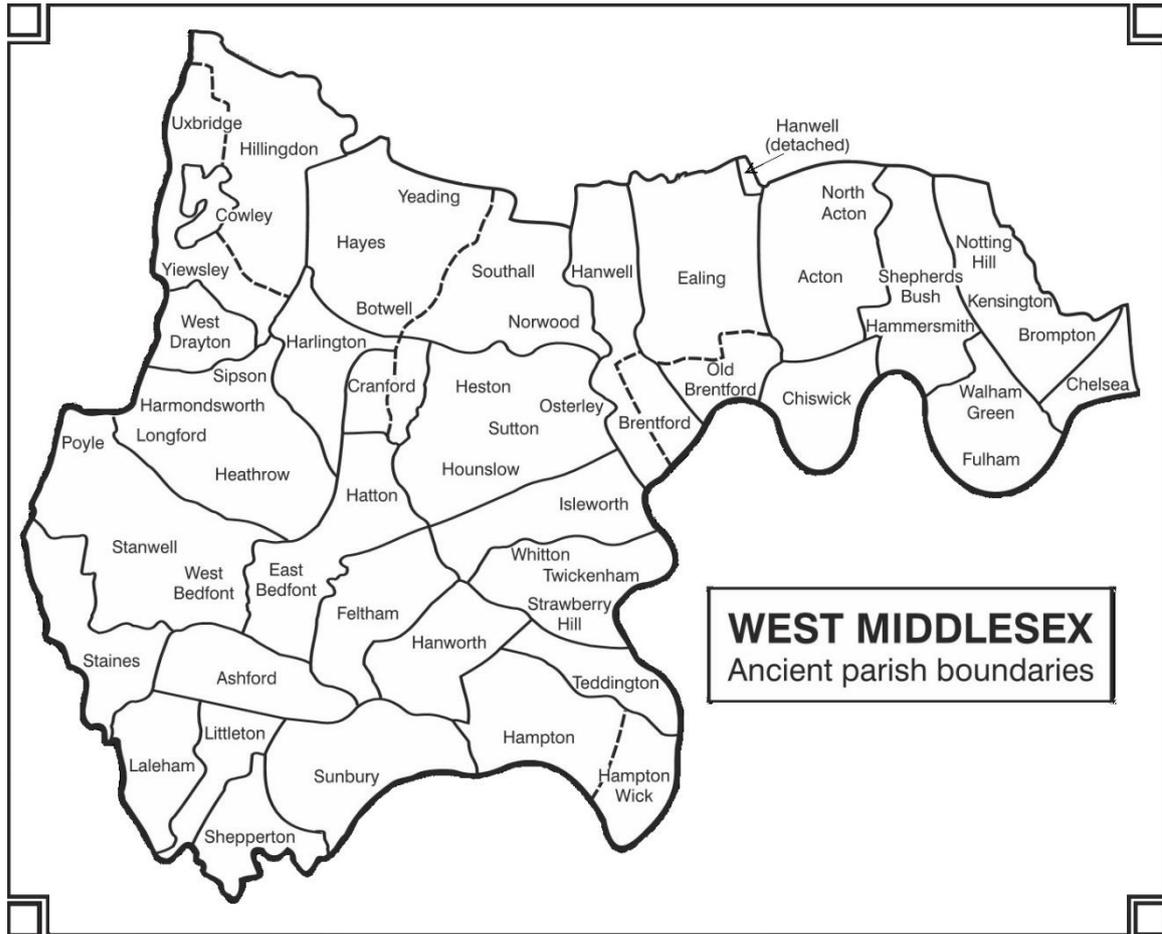
Miss Valerie Walker, 32 Cunnington Street, Chiswick, London, W4 5EN

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

Front Cover

St. Alban's, Teddington. The arrival of the railway in Teddington in 1860 contributed to an enormous increase in population and a new church was commissioned, to be built opposite the ancient parish church of St. Mary. A local architect, William S. NIVEN, designed St. Alban the Martyr in the French Gothic style. Although there were considerable efforts to raise enough funds, it was impossible to complete the whole of the original design: the nave was shortened and the 200 foot tower was never started. Even so, St. Alban's, with its huge copper roof, was nicknamed, "The Cathedral of the Thames Valley".

The building was declared redundant in 1977 but in 1995, after a vigorous local campaign, it was re-opened as the Landmark Arts Centre and now offers classes for adults and children in painting, textiles, music and dance, as well as hosting two fine arts fairs during the year, plus concerts and comedy evenings.



**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. Betty Elliott, 89 Constance Road, Whitton, Twickenham, Middlesex, TW2 7HX