



WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL

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Footbridge to Eel Pie Island, Twickenham

WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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FUTURE MEETINGS



The following talks have been arranged:

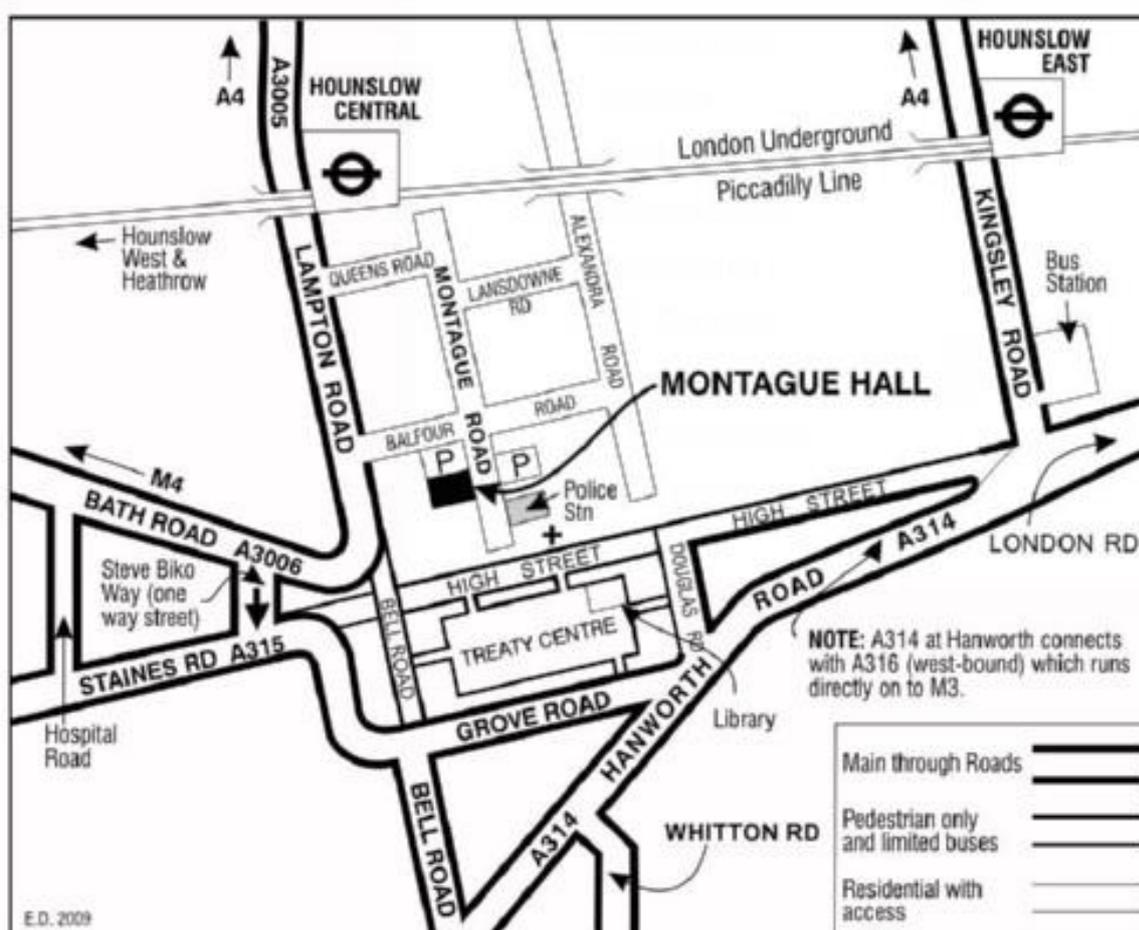
19 Jun How to Research Criminals and their Victims *Jonathan Oates*

17 July Members' Evening

21 Aug British Red Cross, Human Archives WW1 and its Resources *Jane High*

18 Sep P.O.W. Camps in Britain in the 1914-18 War *Colin Chapman*

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.



I am pleased so many of you managed to find your way to the hall in Brentford for our AGM; as we expected, the refurbishment of Montague Hall was not completed in time, but all is now well and that is where our future meetings will be held. We were pleased to welcome both Joan SCRIVENER and Richard CHAPMAN into Honorary Membership of the Society for the valuable work they have done over many years and a photograph of Joan can be seen at the end of the report on the AGM. Due to technical difficulties, Richard's certificate could not be produced in time but he will receive this at the next monthly meeting.

It is with sadness that we have to report the death of PAM MORGAN, a member for many years, who had served on the committee and had been our courier, collecting certificates from St. Catherine's House for members. A tribute to her will appear in the next edition of the Journal.

Inevitably, with the 100th anniversary of the outbreak of the First World War, several articles in this edition relate to it in one way or another. Perhaps in the September Journal I could have something to publish about members of your families who served in that conflict? I do not intend to dedicate a whole edition to this topic, as some other Societies are doing, but something of relevance would be very welcome. Perhaps you have a photo you could share with us? A gallery of photos of some of those who served might be an idea, so do please send them to me. Indeed anything would be welcome, as once again my in-tray is empty. This is your Journal, so I do need articles from you! I know this is the time for you to get out in the garden and go away on holiday, but do remember the Society Journal.

Several new websites have already been launched relating to World War I, or are in preparation. A subscription website devoted to propaganda material can be found at www.amdigital.co.uk. A grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund has enabled work to start to digitise the records of all those who volunteered to serve with the British Red Cross. It is hoped that the first batch of the index cards stored at the Red Cross's London Headquarters will be available in August, hopefully I will have more news of this project in the next Journal. If you wish to keep track of this look on: www.redcross.org.uk/about-us/news/2014.

Another project which I am sure will find support from members is the launch of the International Headstone Image Database. Anyone can add photos and transcriptions of headstones from anywhere in the world and it is hoped that family historians will take part in this initiative. To join go to: ukindexer.co.uk/headstone. The Genealogist.co.uk is granting credits to their website for each image that is submitted.

February 20th, 21st and 22nd saw a team of our cheerful volunteers attending Who Do You Think You Are? at Olympia. Every year some things stay the same and some things change.

What stays the same? We listen, learn, talk, look up our indexes for visitors to our stand, and sell some books. A lot of the conversations centre around people's 'brick walls', and we often find that a two-or-three-way conversation throws up some new ideas for our visitors to try. We wish them luck with their research.

What changed this year? We were joined by Hounslow Library staff — Ann GREENE, Mary MARSHALL and James MARSHALL. We were delighted to have their company and to have access to their knowledge about the material they hold.



James Marshall, Pam Smith and Maggie Mold



The Angels of Mercy

As usual the exhibition space upstairs had several stands offering help and advice on military matters. We saw several gentlemen dressed in historic uniforms, and also saw 'The Angels of Mercy'. The original Angels of Mercy were Belgian Red Cross nurses, but one of the ladies admitted that in her 'day job' she is a student from Bulgaria!

The organisers have told us that attendance this year was some 800 less than last year, but was evenly spread over the three days. There seems to be some uncertainty as to whether the show will be at Olympia in 2015 - Watch this space.



*Richard Chapman and Maggie Mold
solving problems*

VIRGINIA CATHERINE BARLOW – A web of connections

Rod Berrieman

Virginia was my great-great-grandmother, and second of three women in her family to bear the name. I found her shortly after starting my family history in 1996. In 1881 she was living only three doors from 48 Appleford Road, North Kensington, where I used to visit my grandfather in the 1950s, but I have yet to uncover her full story. Trying to learn more has introduced me to an amazing cast of characters. Let me introduce some of them:

John Hawkins BARLOW (1780-1853), Virginia's grandfather;

Four of John's children were:

Emma Sarah BARLOW (c.1803-1862),
Virginia Catherine BARLOW(c.1813-1850), whom I shall call
Virginia I,
Thomas Hawkins BARLOW (c.1810- post 1881),
Georgiana Elizabeth Hawkins BARLOW (c.1808-1859);

Thomas BARLOW (1774-1851), a solicitor, John's brother;

Maria, daughter of Thomas, born 1804, married
William MONTGOMERY in 1832, widowed before 1851;

Robert BARLOW, almost certainly related to the others, but the link has not been found;

Fredericka Frances Virginia BARLOW (1833-1886), his daughter;

John TEIL (1790-1854], born in Wiltshire to a family based in Gloucestershire;

Thomas TEIL, his nephew‘

I'll introduce others as they arise.

John Hawkins BARLOW was born in Stowmarket. His mother died when he was five. The family moved to Clapham, where Thomas married in 1796 and John Hawkins in 1800. John went on to train as a silver worker, entering his own maker's mark at Goldsmith's Hall in 1815. He advertised his wares widely, but also seems to have been full of inventive ideas. In 1816, he entered a patent for a multi-compartment hot drinks urn with integral serving tray and in 1838 he is noted in a New York magazine as successfully hatching hen's eggs by use of steam. He seems not to have traded very successfully. He appears frequently in the London Gazette as a bankrupt. In 1804 he is in the Fleet Prison and in 1818 in the King's Bench Prison. Papers in the National Archives record a bankruptcy of 1811, from which he was finally released in 1840, with the return to him of surplus funds totalling £5 18s. 2d. He eventually moved to Paddington, where

he died in 1853. He is buried in a public grave in All Souls' Cemetery, Kensal Rise.

John TEIL's siblings remained around Gloucestershire, but John joined the East India Company's Army and served at the taking of Hurreehurpore in Nepal in 1816. On his release he joined a tannery in Calcutta and eventually became its proprietor. In 1817 he married Susannah LOCKHART, from the Lower Orphan School, Fort William, Bengal. This school mainly educated illegitimate girls fathered by British men with local women and the East India Company was keen to marry them off to avoid further financial responsibility. Keeping the tannery, John returned to England for a long stay in the 1830s and in 1840 was living in Addison Road, Kensington. By this time he was very wealthy and was able to count Sir Chapman MARSHALL, Lord Mayor of London and Thomas ASPINWALL, United States Consul, among signatories to a Power of Attorney he granted to Thomas WIGGLESWORTH of Boston, Massachusetts. In 1842/3 John built himself a mansion, Kidderpore Hall, on 20 acres in Hampstead. The building survives: it was long used as a university hall of residence but is currently unoccupied.

Nothing has been found to say when John TEIL became acquainted with the BARLOWS. What is certain is that Virginia 1 became his mistress and lived as his wife in Calcutta. They were there in December 1845, when their child Richard John Mowbray TEIL (RJM from now on) was born. In 1849, another BARLOW link was established by the marriage in Calcutta of Fredericka Frances Virginia BARLOW (now described as "adopted daughter of John TEIL") to Thomas TEIL. What became of her father, Robert BARLOW, or his wife is not known. By 1850, John and Virginia 1 had returned to Kidderpore Hall, where she died in 1850. Her death announcement in several daily newspapers names her as John's wife and her will shows clearly that although not legally married, John treated her in all regards as his wife and had settled funds on her to ensure a proper upbringing for RJM. He installed a large monument over her grave in All Souls' cemetery.



Virginia's grave

In 1851, John was living at Kidderpore Hall with Emma Sarah BARLOW, described as his sister-in-law, and RJM. Maria MONTGOMERY is housekeeper. He returned once more to Calcutta, where Emma Sarah replaced her sister as his mistress. John wrote his will there in 1853. It shows that Thomas Hawkins BARLOW is employed by John. RJM is to benefit from

John's estate when he reaches age 21, with Emma Sarah to act as trustee and guardian in the meantime, but if he should not reach that age the estate is to be shared between a niece and two nephews of Maria MONTGOMERY (children of her sister Sarah Elizabeth BARLOW and John Nelson FRANC) and the children of Thomas Hawkins BARLOW, "at present being educated in England". John wrote three codicils over the next few months. One shows that Thomas Hawkins BARLOW left John's employment and his place was taken by Thomas TEIL. John's legal wife was left an allowance but she predeceased him by a few months in 1854.

An inventory shows that Thomas TEIL bought the tannery from John's estate. He and Fredericka later returned to England where they were able to live comfortably at The Boltons, Brompton, an estate of very large houses in Kensington. They were sufficiently wealthy for their son to attend Harrow School. Maria MONTGOMERY went to live with them, but the family left the house after Thomas' death in 1870, and Maria moved on to live with her nephew, Thomas Ince FRANC. At Thomas' death the tannery came under the charge of Thomas Cooper BARLOW, youngest son of Thomas BARLOW.



Kidderpore Hall

John TEIL's business had met with losses in 1853 and one codicil scales back some of his bequests. His death meant that Kidderpore Hall was sold. He left just under £20,000, invested in securities, to provide an income of over £900 per year for Emma Sarah and RIM. Emma Sarah

eventually moved with RIM to Brussels, where she died in 1862. Her will stated that RJM was to live with the Reverend George Patrick KEOGH and his wife Jane Louisa. Reverend KEOGH had served at the English church in Brussels, but moved that year to Pelham Crescent, Brompton. Her will also specified Thomas Hawkins BARLOW's children as legatees, should RIM not reach adulthood. RJM became twenty one in 1866, and his access to the estate may be the reason that Emma Sarah was re-interred with Virginia 1 at All Souls' cemetery in 1867. I have yet to discover how or when her body was repatriated or where it lay from 1862 to 1867. RIM moved to Devon a little later.

Had RJM not survived, the children of Thomas Hawkins BARLOW would have become wealthy, and we now pick up their story. Thomas Hawkins BARLOW of Devonshire Place, Lisson Grove, married Jane Elizabeth CRAN at Trinity Church, Marylebone on 7th December 1841. On 30th September

1842, they brought two children to be baptised at St. Mary's, Bryanston Square: Virginia Catherine BARLOW (Virginia 2), born 15th March 1842, and Thomas BARLOW, born 3rd July 1842. No further record of young Thomas has been seen. If the birth dates are given correctly, or if Thomas was born a year earlier, these cannot be children of the same mother. Virginia 2 may have been born a year earlier, (in which case her birth was nine months before Thomas and Jane married), but in the culture of the time it would have been quite unusual for a first-born daughter not to be given her mother's name. There seems to be a possibility that Virginia 2 was Virginia 1's daughter, and that Thomas and Jane had adopted her. If this was so, then we are justified in speculating whether John TEIL was her father.

Thomas and Jane had a son John baptised in Deptford in 1848. The family has not been found in the 1851 census. Jane died of dropsy and inflammation of the bowel in St. George's Hospital, on 5th January 1852, and was buried at Holy Trinity, Brompton Road. William CRAN, who seems to be her father, had been buried there four years earlier. John BARLOW died at 3 Pope's Cottages, Fulham Road, Hammersmith, of malignant scarletina, on 22nd October 1855, and was buried at Fulham St. Mary. He may have been poorly for some time, as John TEIL removed him from his will early in 1854. Thomas Hawkins BARLOW, now of Latimer Road, North Kensington, married Jane Sarah POWELL, nee HOWSE at St. Stephen's, Hammersmith, in 1856 and Virginia 2 is living with them at Palace Place, Fulham in 1861.

The records of Virginia 2's adulthood begin in 1864 with the birth at 39 Cedarne Road, Walham Green, of her son, Thomas Arthur BARLOW. No father's name is recorded. Next born, at 10 May Street, North End Road, in 1868, and also with no father named, was Catherine Virginia (Virginia 3 but known always as Kate). The family have not been found in the 1871 census. The next record is at 139 Southam Street, North Kensington, in 1873, when Alice Eliza Cross BARROW, my great-grandmother was born. The last child, born at 135 Southam Street in 1876, was Percy Cross BARROW. Their father was recorded as Richard BARROW and Virginia 2 had become Virginia BARROW, formerly BARLOW. In 1881 Virginia 2, still BARROW, is recorded as a widow, living with her father (erroneously named Bartlett] and three of her children (also now BARROW) at 42, Appleford Road, North Kensington. Kate was then a pupil at Banstead School, Fir Tree Road, Ewell, run by the Kensington Board of Guardians for poor children in their area.

These births leave many questions. Who fathered the first two of Virginia 2's children? No marriage can be found and no likely Richard BARROW appears in the records. Who was he? How long did she live with him? Did he even exist? What was the reason her younger children were given the name "Cross"? Georgiana, Virginia 2's Aunt, had married Andrew Cross ORAM at

Christ Church, Marylebone in 1844, before moving to Hammersmith. They died in 1859 and 1862 apparently childless, so the name was not carried by that route, though it may have been passed down by an as yet undiscovered child of Andrew's first marriage. Virginia 2's domestic arrangements during this period remain a source of conjecture.

From now on, the family story becomes similar to many others of the time. Here is a brief summary. Thomas Hawkins BARLOW died of heart disease at Kensington Infirmary on 14th November 1883. I had been unable to find this death in 17 years of research, but eventually took a chance on an entry for Thomas BARCLAY. Although this is the name on the death certificate - age, address and occupation all match Thomas Hawkins BARLOW. Arthur Thomas BARROW is assumed to have given away his two sisters at their marriages at St. Jude, Kensal Green (Kate 1887, to William GARRATT, Alice 1901, to George BERRIMAN) as his name, confusingly, is entered as their father. He married Emily Jane HINKS in 1886 and 125 Southam Street, North Kensington, was their family's home from at least 1893 to 1939. Their married children with surnames OLIVER and HARRISON are also to be found in the electoral roll at that address. Other members of his family were at number 91 from 1921 to WWII.

William and Kate GARRATT had nine children and were in Shirland Mews, Paddington, in 1911. Alice Eliza's first child, Alice Louisa BARROW, born 1891, married Sidney RACKHAM in 1910. They too lived in Southam Street for a time. George BERRIMAN and Alice Eliza parted soon after marrying. She and their son, George Joseph BERRIEMAN [my grandfather - the first to have the IE spelling], moved frequently within North Kensington before settling in 1918 at 40 Appleford Road, next door to where young Alice Eliza lived in 1881. Granddad moved to number 48 after the war. Percy Cross married Helen Annie MORRIS in 1898. They too spent their lives close to where Percy was born.

Though Virginia 2's life story gives us ample scope for conjecture, we know she was brought up close to affluent people and almost certainly would have known Kidderpore Hall and its 20 acres. The man she knew as her father travelled to India, as did his two sisters, who lived as the wives of an extremely wealthy man, a fifth of whose estate she came close to inheriting. That inheritance would have given her a very generous income. We know that she had the advantage of an education. There is a family rumour that she went abroad for a time, perhaps as a governess. She had four children, apparently out of wedlock, but we know nothing of her circumstances in those years. We can assume that by 1878, when Kate was (in modern terms) taken into care, she was very poor and we know she remained living in a very poor area of North Kensington until her death in her late seventies in 1917. Altogether, a most interesting life for the family historian!

Images: Virginia's grave: Rod Berrieman,
Kidderpore Hall: www.library.qmul.ac.uk

The 1901 and 1911 censuses record that Stanley Edward LUKYN was living at Weir View in Thames Street, Sunbury, with his father Hubert LUKYN, who was a dental surgeon, his mother, Edith LUKYN, and his brothers, Alan and Clarence. On 1st February 1915, he enlisted in the Public Schools Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment. The Army recorded that he was born on 23rd February 1895, and that he had attended Hampton Grammar School (he is remembered by name on the School's War Memorial). His address was stated to be Cedar View, Sunbury, he was employed as a clerk, and also that he was almost 6 feet tall. (Alan and Clarence had also attended Hampton Grammar School and both served in the Army during the War. They survived but Clarence's health was seriously affected.)



The Military Cross



The badge of the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment

From 10th June 1915, he was a 2nd Lieutenant (on probation) with the 3rd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment and on the 14th June he joined the School of Instruction at Oxford University. He was an Acting Captain from 21st July 1916 to 16th October 1916, and from the 14th November 1916 to the 17th January 1917, when he was a member of the Special Reserve.

Whilst attached to the 1st Battalion (from the 3rd) of the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment) he was awarded the Military Cross "for marked courage and initiative while carrying out reconnaissance of the enemy wire and trenches prior to a raid. He commanded the platoon which subsequently carried out the raid and his coolness and initiative went far to make the enterprise a success." Two soldiers, Corporal G. BRICE and Private S. GEERING, of the 1st Battalion were awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for their conspicuous gallantry and daring when on reconnaissance with 2nd Lieutenant LUKYN.

The Battalion's War Diary records that the raid took place on the evening of the 22nd March 1916, and that 2nd Lieutenant LUKYN was recommended for an immediate Military Cross. H.C. WYLLY in his book reported that the Battalion was then fighting on the Somme and he described the raid in detail.



Royal Flying Corps

Stanley LUKYN was later attached to the Royal Flying Corps and the Army recorded that while learning to fly he was seriously injured in an accident at Northolt Aerodrome. He died in the Royal Flying Corps Hospital at 37 Bryanston Square, London, on the 10th April 1917, An inquest held on the 13th April and 4th June 1917 returned the verdict, "Shock following fracture of spine caused by his falling from a height in an aeroplane in which he was being trained to fly, Accidental."

His RFC record of service states that the accident occurred on the 9th April 1917, and an RFC report of accidents records that on the 9th April 1917, a Maurice F crashed at Northolt in a "spinning nose dive from 2000 feet."

An announcement of his death published in *The Times* on the 13th April 1917, stated the Funeral was to be at St. Mary's Church, Sunbury, the next day. Although his death and grave at Sunbury Cemetery, Green Way, Sunbury, are recorded by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, the grave is not marked by the Commission' The inscription on the family's memorial is:

Stanley Edward Lukyn M.C. "Pom"
Captain 1st Battn. Queen's Reg.
attached R.F.C.
who lost his life through an accident
while flying 10th April 1917
aged 22 years
A beloved son,
an English hero, whom his king honoured

His mother applied for his war medals on the 13th September 1921, and his Victory Medal, British War Medal and 15 Star were sent to his father at Cedar View, Sunbury on Thames.

Sources

Census and Medal Card information from the Ancestry website.

The National Archives Records of Service: WO 374/43232, WO 374/43233, WO 339/48793, AIR 75/310/46, Battalion War Diary WO 95/2430, Returns of air and aircraft accidents AIR 1/680/21/1/2207.

Commission and medal citations in *Supplements to The London Gazette*.

Airmen Died In the Great War... Chris Hobson (1995) pp76, 243

History of the Queen's Royal Regiment, H.C. Wylly, Vol.7 pp 38-40.

As a member of Hounslow U3A (University of the Third Age) there is the facility to join in Shared Learning Projects in London. Museums, Libraries, Universities, etc. are contacted to ascertain whether a team of researchers from London U3As could undertake a project for them.

In 2009 I led a Shared Learning Project with King's College, London. Our aim was to build a Roll of Honour, on the internet, to commemorate men and women who died in the two World Wars. This was to cover King's College, King's College Hospital, and also, Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals and South West London Polytechnic at Chelsea, for all of whom King's College have the archives.

As this was only a 12 week project there was not sufficient time to research all of the men and women commemorated on the war memorials, close on a thousand people. The majority of the team were in their eighties, some with a limited knowledge of computers, but they had plenty of enthusiasm and achieved some really good results. I was hooked and four years later I am still involved in the research.



King's College Hospital Chapel

King's War Dead are commemorated on panels spanning the entrance to the College Chapel on the Strand Campus. Guy's memorials are in the grounds of the Hospital and St. Thomas's World War II memorial is in the hospital chapel, but the WWI memorial is not there, and is believed to have gone for restoration. So far I have been unable to get a definitive answer. I have been unable to

trace a memorial for South West London Polytechnic (Chelsea Polytechnic) but from other sources I have been able to find details often of their men who lost their lives.

Casualties on WWII memorials do include civilian casualties of bombing raids, so at King's this includes 74 years old Arthur BLOXAM, a renowned scholar, and 19 years old Rosemary SCOTT, B.Sc. who was injured in a bombing raid at the Bristol Aeroplane Company, Patchways and died the same day on the way to Bristol Royal Infirmary.

St. Thomas's, being just over the river from the Houses of Parliament, suffered badly from bombing in WWII. In one raid, four young masseuses were killed. Within days another bombing raid killed two newly qualified doctors. One of these doctors was the son of Sir Bernard SPILSBURY, the eminent forensic pathologist.

There are excellent photos of many of the men, not all have yet been included on the website. The coverage for Guy's and King's in the First World War is excellent and we even have good photos of some of the men who died in the Boer War.

Interestingly there are several incidences where names have suddenly become double barrel- led, such as Henry Montgomery SCOTT-PILLOW, which all records prior to this show the surname as PILLOW.



Memorial Plaque at Guy's Hospital

One exciting outcome of this project has been to uncover the names of students and staff not on the memorials. For the First World War, 38 additional names of King's men have been discovered and four for WWII. Last year the College provided the funding to add these additional names on the panels below the existing memorial.

The College has also suffered losses in other conflicts, including recent operations, and it is hoped that their names will be added soon.

Whilst every death in war is significant, it is impossible to tell from the bare details on the memorials those who are of particular interest. They are all there, from privates to colonels, and works staff to professors.

The results of the research are now on a website at

www.kingscollections.org/warmemorials

which tells the stories of the fallen as far as we have been able to establish. There are still some to add and corrections to be made. It is really worth taking a look. More men will be added as the information becomes available. If you know of anyone from these establishments who died in either of the two world wars, or other conflicts, or can add any facts on these men, King's College would be pleased to hear from you.

Email archives.web@klc.ac.uk or wendymott@btinternet.com

Below are names of the men who had, at some time, resided in West Middlesex parishes.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Establishment and home parish</i>	<i>Conflict</i>
Maurice Leslie ADAMSON	King's College, Kensington	WW1
Gerard Frederick BARNES	King's College, Acton	WW1
Albert BASWITZ	King's College, Fulham	WW1
Donald Scrimgeour BATEMAN	St. Thomas's, South Kensington	WW2
Hubert Frederick BERNCastle	Guy's Hospital, Notting Hill	WW1
Richard Vincent BEVAN	King's College, West Kensington	WW1
Dorian Dick BONNETT	King's College, Hampton	WW2
Alfred BOXALL	South West Poly, Hammersmith	WW1
Laurence Vaughan CHAPMAN	King's College, Sunbury-on-Thames	WW1
James Douglas Becket CREE	King's College, Kensington	WW2
Roy Samuel DAWES	South West Poly, Fulham	WW1
Francis Kent EVANS	King's College, Ealing	WW2
Guy Cecil FORD	King's College, North Kensington	WW1
John Donald FRASER	King's College, Brentford	WW1
Robert Lewis (Louis) FROST	Guy's Hospital, South Kensington	WW2
Ernest George GOODALL	Guy's Hospital, Hammersmith	WW2
Herbert Eustace HANDLEY	King's College, Shepherds Bush	WW1
Ernest John Frank HINDE	Guy's Hospital, Kensington	WW2
George Robert HUXTABLE	King's College, North Kensington	WW1
Alec Albert KEMPSTER	South West Poly, S. Kensington	WW1
Ronald Seely KING	King's College, Fulham	WW2
Ivan Clarkson MacLEAN	St. Thomas's, Knightsbridge	WW1
Josiah Henry MANN	King's College, Shepherds Bush	WW1
Bernard Kevin O'DONOHUE	King's College, Kensington	WW2
Bertram Anthony William PENN	King's College, Brentford	WW2
Herbert Charles POCOCK	King's College, Ealing	WW2
Felix George REMINGTON	King's College, Hampton	WW1
John Wade RHYS	Guy's Hospital, Hounslow	WW2
James Stuart RICKETTS	King's College, Chelsea	WW1
Patrick Henry Thorold ROGERS	King's College, Earls Court	WW2
Donald ROSENBERG	Guy's Hospital, Acton	WW2
John Hampden ROSS	Guy's Hospital, Hammersmith	WW1
William Alfred SIFTON	King's College, Ealing	WW1
Frederick John Rayner SIMPSON	King's College, Uxbridge	WW1
Frank Lewis SMITH	St. Thomas's, Kensington	WW2
George Alexander SUTHERLAND	South West Poly, Hammersmith	WW1
Leon Hubert THIERRY	King's College, Acton	WW1
Matthew THOMAS	King's College, Isleworth	WW1
Sidney Charles TREMEER	King's College, Chiswick	WW1
Thomas Henry Burke VADE-WALPOLE	King's College, Knightsbridge	WW1
Evan James Stanley FAUGHAN	King's College, South Kensington	WW1
Horace Edmund WALLER	King's College, Earls Court	WW1
Charles WELLER	Guy's Hospital, Twickenham	WW1
Charles Edgar Andrew WILSON	St. Thomas's, Chiswick	WW1
Edward Herbert WYAND	Guy's Hospital, West Kensington	WW1

MISCELLANY

First World War Centenary Quilt

This is a family history community project to commemorate in fabric and thread those who served with the Commonwealth forces during the First World War and did not return home. The aim is to produce a quilt made up of squares embroidered with the names of your ancestors, or those in your local community, who gave their lives. You are invited to contribute to the project by stitching a square or squares with the name/s of the person/s you wish to commemorate. For a minimum donation of £3.50 (including p&p) you will be supplied with a pack containing the pre-cut square of fabric and thread and detailed instructions. All profits will be divided equally between Help for Heroes and Q4IS (Quilts For Injured Servicemen). The project will run throughout 2014. An order form is available from the website, or send a cheque made payable to "First World War Centenary Quilt", to Philippa McCray, Z7 Coventry Road, Lutterworth, Leics. LE17 4RE.

www.spanglefish.com/firstworldwarcentenary/quilt/index.asp

Was Your Ancestor Involved in the Plugstreet Christmas Truce?

An appeal by the Belgian Tourist Office - Brussels & Wallonia, has been launched, They are searching for descendants of the soldiers, on both sides, who took part in the Ploegsteert (or Plugstreet as it was known by the soldiers) Christmas Truce of 1914, in the hope of inviting them to take part in a poignant tribute to their ancestors on the very same field it originally took place in December 1914, If your ancestor was at Plugstreet, they would like to talk to you, Please email: *truce@belgiumthelaceto.be*

2021 Census

The National Statistician, Jill MATHESON, has made her recommendation on the way forward for census and population statistics. She has suggested that the 2021 census should be conducted online, with special care given to support those who are unable to do this. There would be an increased use of administrative data and surveys in order to enhance the statistics from the 2021 census.

Erratum

Journal Volume 32, No.1, March 2014. There was an error on page 9, Unusual Occupations, "George Reginald FIELD" should have read "George Reginald BRYAN".

The last date for submission of articles for printing in the subsequent
Journal:

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

MIDDLESEX APPEAL TRIBUNAL



The National Archives is making the digitised records of the Middlesex Appeal Tribunal, which heard the cases of men seeking exemption from conscription into the army during the First World War, available online.

The records of the Middlesex Appeal Tribunal, in series MH 47 include case papers of over 8,000 individuals, as well as administrative papers reflecting the changing policy towards conscription as the war progressed. The records reveal men seeking exemption on medical, family or economic grounds, as well as the relatively small proportion wishing not to fight on moral grounds as conscientious objectors.

The Middlesex Appeal Tribunal was one of the county-level appeal tribunals, part of a national system of military service tribunals that were established across the UK to hear applications from men seeking exemption from military service. The collection is one of two sets of appeal tribunal records officially retained as a benchmark following the end of hostilities, and provides a unique insight into the impact of the First World War on families, businesses and communities far from the battlefields.

Local and county appeal tribunal records also survive in many local archives, within personal and local government collections and, with the Federation of Family History Societies, The National Archives has begun a survey of surviving material in local collections to supplement A2A and NRA data. The online launch has attracted a great deal of media interest, and although the focus is likely to be on the scarcity of surviving material, we anticipate that it may lead to an increased interest in locally held tribunal records.

The digitisation of this collection has been generously supported by The Friends of The National Archives and Federation of Family History Societies and forms part of The National Archives' programme of events to commemorate the centenary of the First World War.

Search the case papers through the First World War 100 web portal at
<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/first-world-war/>

or search the series in Discovery, the TNA catalogue:
<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/>

Contact The National Archives with any enquiries relating to the project or the records at *<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/contact/>*

FAMILY HISTORY A-Z

I**N-LAWS.** This term had a different connotation in the 19th century, so I when it is found in the census or in a will, care has to be taken in interpreting the relationship so described to the head of the household or the deceased. The earlier meaning literally meant "son or daughter in the eyes of the law." Thus it could refer not only to the spouse of one's own son or England followed the Julian Calendar but by 1751, dates in this country daughter, but also to a step son or a step daughter

J**ULIAN CALENDAR.** Until the middle of the 18th century, dates in were 11 days out of step with the rest of the Continent, who had adopted the Gregorian Calendar in 1582, and also with Scotland who had changed in 1600. Chesterfield's Act in 1751 stated that the first day of the year should be the 1st January, rather than the hitherto 25th March. Therefore in 1752 the year began on 1st January and ended on 31st December, omitting eleven days in September to bring it in line with the rest of the Continent. This is why dates between 1st January and 24th March, prior to 1751, are sometimes shown, e.g. as 1741/2. This edict caused consternation in some parts of the country as people thought that the government was taking away eleven days of their lives.

K**ELLY'S DIRECTORIES.** Published annually, trade directories E listed and gave addresses for all businesses and tradespeople in a particular town and are a wonderful source of information, enabling you to trace for how long your ancestor may have traded in that place. It was also a general directory of postal addresses of local gentry, landowners, charities, etc. Although several companies published these annual lists, Kelly's are possibly the most well known and they covered the largest number of towns. Kelly's Directories can be found in most local studies libraries, although there may not be a complete set, and can also be sourced online.

L**LONDON GAZETTE.** The official publication of the British Government, the *London Gazette* has been published regularly since 1665/6. In it you can find new appointments and promotions in the Armed Services and the church, and new legal appointments. The formation of new businesses and their dissolution, as well as bankruptcies are listed. Among the notices referring to the armed services is the granting of medals for gallantry; for the higher awards, a description of the event which prompted this award will be given. The London Gazette can also be found online.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING



The Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the West Middlesex Family History Society, held at Alexander House, Brentford, on 20th March, 2014.

1. Welcome by the Acting Chairman

Due to the absence of Pam Smith, Chairman of the Society, Muriel Sprott took the chair. She opened the proceedings by thanking those attending. Her aim was to get through the official business as quickly as possible so that everyone could enjoy the subsequent entertainment provided by the Questors Reminiscence Roadshow.

She reminded everyone that when votes were taken, if you had not paid your subscription for the year, you would not be entitled to vote.

As there were fewer than 45 members present, the meeting was not quorate but if everyone was in agreement it was suggested they should carry on. Those in attendance agreed.

2. Apologies for Absence

Apologies for absence had been received from: Maggie and John Mold, Pam Morgan, Eileen Prince, Bridget and Rob Purr, Mavis Sibley and Pam Smith.

3. Minutes of the AGM of 21 March, 2013

These were published in the Society's Journal of June 2013. The Acting Chairman asked if they could be signed as a true record of that meeting.

This was proposed by Jill Williams, seconded by Yvonne Masson and carried unanimously.

4. Matters Arising

There were no matters arising.

5. Chairman's Report Pam Smith had sent the following report.

"My apologies for not being at this meeting (I had a better offer!].

"In the last year we have successfully attended several Open Days and a number of Library events, culminating in WDYTYA at the end of February.

"I would like to thank the Committee and members for their support over the year and hope to see some new members on the Committee in the coming year.

"Special thanks go to Bridget Purr for the journal and we wish Rob Purr a speedy recovery from his recent operation.

“We look forward to the coming year back at Montague Hall.”

6. Treasurer's Report

Muriel Sprott indicated that the accounts for the year were on the table by the signing-in books. She hoped everyone had had a chance to look at them.

She reported that this had been a fairly uneventful year financially. Membership was still falling slightly, but this did mean that we had fewer journals to be printed and posted.

Our attendance at Family History Fairs was not intended to make a profit, being more of a public relations exercise. The attendances also helped us fulfil our charitable objectives of promoting the practice of, and dissemination of information on, family history. As long as we did not make too large a loss, we were happy to keep attending. In February 2013, we went back to Who Do You Think You Are? at Olympia, albeit with only one table. This kept us very busy for three days and generated useful income; the stock purchased for that event had been paid for at the end of 2012.

We look forward to another busy year.

The Treasurer indicated that she would do her best to answer any questions. Chris Hern asked whether the accounts had been examined, to which the answer was yes; the report will be published in the Journal. Yvonne Masson asked how much was taken at WDYTYA in 2014; the amount was £587.79, which included three subscriptions.

7. Receiving Financial Statements for the year to 31st December 2013

The committee recommended their acceptance by the members. This was proposed by Jill Williams and seconded by Valerie Walker, and carried unanimously.

8. Appointment of Examiner

Paul Kershaw had agreed to continue as Independent Examiner. Our constitution required “One or more examiners”, so the Society can continue with Paul alone if that was acceptable to the members. This was proposed by Valerie Walker, seconded by Claudette Durham and carried unanimously.

9. Election of Committee

It was suggested that everyone who had ever served on the committee be asked to stand up so that the service they had already given could be highlighted, but it was clear that just about everyone had already helped the Society in some positive way, so this suggestion was not adopted.

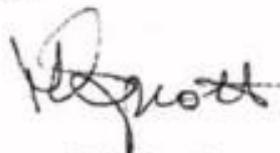
WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
Registered Charity No. 291906
Receipts and Payments Account year to 31 December 2013

	Year to 31 December 2013	Year to 31 December 2012
MEMBERS' SERVICES INCOME		
Subscriptions received for current year	3169	1850
Subscriptions received in advance last year	<u>167</u>	<u>2010</u>
	3336	3860
Bank Interest	68	126
Tax refund on Gift Aid	<u>295</u>	<u>707</u>
	3699	4693
Conference 2013	370	0
Less Expenditure	<u>-650</u>	<u>0</u>
	-280	0
Open Day 2012	0	510
Less Expenditure	<u>0</u>	<u>-350</u>
	<u>0</u>	<u>160</u>
	3419	4853
LESS EXPENDITURE		
Journal production & delivery	2815	4053
Hire of meeting hall	1008	837
Speakers	<u>677</u>	<u>509</u>
	4500	5399
	-1081	-546
OTHER INCOME		
Bookstall sales	1335	1276
Plus/minus Stock variation	325	185
Less purchases	<u>-862</u>	<u>-1326</u>
	798	135
Donations	27	100
Find My Past / Genfair	31	52
Marriage Index searches	443	483
Other research income	0	7
Raffles	200	200
Refreshments	<u>56</u>	<u>168</u>
	1555	1145
	474	599
OVERHEAD EXPENSES		
FFHS Subscriptions	127	159
FFHS Insurance & services	<u>212</u>	<u>182</u>
FFHS fees	9	6
Equipment repairs & maintenance	113	103
Honoraria & gifts	0	95
Library purchases	20	24
Membership of other societies	42	0
Postage, stationery & telephone	58	412
Printing of Leaflets, Posters & Flyers	39	63
Publicity, including attendance at open days	433	80
Sundry expenses	47	0
Travel & subsistence	79	268
Disposal of assets	0	0
Depreciation	<u>293</u>	<u>391</u>
	1472	1783
Deficit for year	<u>-998</u>	<u>-1184</u>

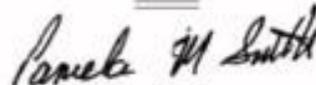
WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
Registered Charity No. 291906

Balance Sheet as at

	31 DECEMBER 2013			31 DECEMBER 2012		
	Cost or Value at 30/09/1994	Total Accumulated Depreciation	Value at 31/12/2013	Cost or Value at 30/09/1994	Total Accumulated Depreciation	Value at 31/12/2012
1881 Census Index	1087	1079	8	1087	1076	11
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	319	5	324	318	6
Lectern – bought 2002	400	389	11	400	385	15
Lap Top Computer – bought 2002	1482	1453	29	1482	1444	38
Overhead Projector – bought 2005	352	336	16	352	330	22
Amplification System – bought 2006	235	209	26	235	201	34
Power Point Projector – bought 2006	428	385	43	428	370	58
Lap Top Computer – bought 2007	795	709	86	795	680	115
Viewing monitor for Lap Top – bought 2007	170	144	26	170	136	34
Display Stands & Table Cloths – bought 2008	1409	1184	225	1409	1109	300
Lap Top Computer – bought 2011	915	510	405	915	375	540
	<u>7988</u>	<u>6757</u>	<u>1231</u>	<u>7988</u>	<u>6464</u>	<u>1524</u>
CURRENT ASSETS						
Stocks: Books		1826			1585	
Ordnance Survey Maps		474			390	
Postal Books, Memorial CDs		0			0	
Microfiche (Nominal Price)		0			0	
			2300			1975
Expenses paid in advance 2013/2012			336			574
Cash at Bank and in Hand						
COIF Account		11403			13837	
Current Account – CAF Bank		473			0	
Deposit Account – CAF Bank		1695			1145	
Cash		93			101	
Floats		0			0	
			<u>13664</u>			<u>15083</u>
Total assets			<u>17531</u>			<u>19156</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Current Account – CAF Bank		0			592	
Subscriptions in Advance		<u>132</u>	<u>132</u>		<u>167</u>	<u>759</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>17399</u>			<u>18397</u>
ACCUMULATED FUNDS						
Balance Brought Forward			18397			19581
Deficit for Year			<u>-998</u>			<u>-1184</u>
			<u>17399</u>			<u>18397</u>



Muriel Sprott
Hon Treasurer



Pam Smith
Chairman

5th February 2014

**INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT
TO THE TRUSTEES OF
WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY**

Reg. Charity no 291906

I report on the accounts of the West Middlesex Family History Society for the year ended 31 December 2013, which are set out on pages 20 and 21 herewith.

Respective responsibilities of Trustees and Examiners

As the charity's trustees you are responsible for the preparation of the accounts; you consider that the audit requirement of section 144 (2) of the Charities Act 2011 (The Act) does not apply. It is my responsibility to state, on the basis of procedures specified in the General Directions given by the Charity Commissioners under Section 145 (5)(b) of The Act, whether particular matters have come to my attention.

Basis of Independent Examiner's Report

My examination was carried out in accordance with the General Directions given by the Charity Commissioners.

An examination includes a review of the accounting records kept by the charity and a comparison of the accounts presented with those records. It also includes consideration of any unusual items or disclosures in the accounts, and seeking explanations from you as trustees concerning any such matters. The procedures undertaken do not provide all the evidence that would be required in an audit, and consequently I do not express an audit opinion on the view given by the accounts

Independent Examiner's Statement

In connection with my examination, no matter has come to my attention:

1. which gives me reasonable cause to believe that in any material respect the requirements
 - a to keep accounting records in accordance with section 130 of The Act to prepare accounts which accord with the accounting records and
 - b to comply with the accounting requirements of The Act have not been met: or
2. to which in my opinion, attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

Signed: 
P J Kershaw

Date: 18 February 2014

Kay Dudman was resigning from the committee. Richard Chapman, and Dennis Marks, having served for more than six years were standing down. They were thanked for all the work they had done for the Society over the years.

Claudette Durham and Muriel Sprott were willing to continue, and having served less than three years did not need to be re-elected.

Margaret Cunnew, Betty Elliott, Pam Smith and Joan Storkey have served more than three years on the committee and being willing to continue, offered themselves for re-election. This was proposed by Richard Chapman, seconded by Claudette Durham and carried unanimously.

The meeting was asked whether there were any further nominations from the floor for committee members, who would be able to take on the positions of Vice Chairman, Secretary, Projects Co-ordinator, Programme Secretary and Webmaster? It was pointed out that the Society is required by the Charity Commission to have a Secretary, so the Chairman was prepared to wait while someone plucked up the courage to offer their services. At the request of a member, Richard Chapman explained what the role of secretary entailed.

Sue Tilleray offered herself as candidate for Secretary, an offer which was gratefully received. Her nomination for the Committee was proposed by Claudette Durham, seconded by Jill Williams and carried unanimously.

10. Any other business

On behalf of the Society, Muriel Sprott was then pleased to make presentations to the retiring committee members.

Kay Dudman was thanked for arranging the excellent programme of talks we had enjoyed and also for organising our conference days. Kay was presented with a floral arrangement as a token of thanks.

Dennis Marks, our 'minister without portfolio' was thanked for the help and support he had so cheerfully offered over the last six years and was presented with wine as a gesture of appreciation.

Richard Chapman was warmly thanked for having served three full terms on the Committee - serving as Journal Editor, Projects Co-ordinator and, most recently as Secretary. It was with great pleasure that Richard was awarded Honorary Membership, together with some wine, as a token of our appreciation.

It was then very pleasing to award Honorary Membership to Joan Scrivener, who has helped and advised our Journal Editors for many years. In addition, she has designed our eye-catching monthly advertising leaflets. Joan was presented with a commemorative certificate and a floral arrangement.

Joan Scrivener thanked the Committee and members for her award and offered a vote of thanks to the Committee as a whole for its work during 2013 - agreed unanimously.

The official business of the AGM closed at 8.10pm, with thanks to all who had attended.

There was then a short break for refreshments, while the room was rearranged for the entertainment provided by The Reminiscence Roadshow: "A Fine Crop" of memories from allotment holders.



Muriel Sprott presenting Joan Scrivener with her certificate of Honorary Membership.



WANTED A WEBMASTER

Do you have IT skills?

Would you like to carry out this role?
You need not be a
member of the
Committee
so you do not have to live in the West Middlesex area.
All we would need is your commitment to the Society.



If you are interested, contact Richard Chapman:
webmaster@west-middlesex.fhs.org.uk

NEWS FROM THE ARCHIVES

Said to save Staffordshire County Council £75,000, the closure of Lichfield Record office is being "explored". An online consultation can be viewed at www.goo.gl/PEhNmJ.

More bad news: Cardiff Council is seeking to save £50 million from its budget by removing the Local Studies Department from Cardiff Central Library, and relocating its stock to the Glamorgan Archives.

Herefordshire Record Office has closed but this time it is in order to facilitate a move to new premises. A new archive centre will reopen next year in Rotherwas. Staff are operating a research request service during the transition period. www.herefordshire.gov.uk.

The Imperial War Museum is closed for refurbishment but will open in July in time for the World War One centenary commemorations. Details can be found on www.iwm.org.uk/visits/iwm-london/transforming-iwm-london

Opening hours have been reduced at Shropshire Archives. To view the changes go to: www.shropshire.gov.uk

Now for the good news: The Dudley Archives in Coseley have been replaced by a new state-of-the-art, purpose built centre at Tipton. www.dudley.gov.uk

The beautiful, circular building, housing the Manchester Central Library has reopened after a £50m. revamp, in time to celebrate its 80th birthday. www.manchester.gov.uk

CAN YOU HELP?



B-type bus that served on the Front at an Armistice parade
www.ltmcollection.org

The London Transport Museum will commemorate the First World War with a tribute to the hundreds of bus drivers who went to the Western Front, driving over 1,000 buses to move troops, deliver supplies to the front line, and taking the wounded to safety. Was your ancestor among these brave men? If so, the Museum would like to hear his story, particularly if you have any memorabilia of his time in France. Please email them at: collections@ltmuseum.co.uk

Kensal Green Cemetery and the History of Cemetery Movements: Henry Vivian-Neal, a Trustee of the Friends of Kensal Green Cemetery (January)

Henry spoke first about the origins of the 19th century garden cemeteries. There was a movement in the 18th century towards aspects of morbidity, as in the well-known poem by GRAY, *Elegy in a Country Churchyard*, and the classical notion of "et in Arcadia ego", suggesting trouble can be made more tolerable if placed in an idyllic setting. But the truth was more prosaic. The 100 acre Père Lachaise cemetery, 1840, in Paris (Kensal Green is 72 acres) was laid out because of appalling burial conditions in Paris - diseases such as cholera were rife.

In London too there were numerous epidemics, known as 'visitations'. Charles DICKENS wrote in *Bleak House*, 1852, about a "hemmed-in" London churchyard, calling it "pestiferous". Later burials were only lasting in these churchyards some six to nine months before being taken out and there were abuses, such as at the Elim Chapel (the London School of Economics was built on the site) the vault below which had places for 2,000 coffins, but 13,000-14,000 people were placed in there. The priest was receiving the coffins, disposing of the bodies and selling the coffin furniture back to the trade. This was not atypical.



Kensal Green Cemetery

The new cemetery of All Souls, Kensal Green, off the Harrow Road, owes a lot to such people as John Claudius LOUDON, 1783-1843, who is buried there and had written a book in 1829, advocating cemeteries with trees etc., and to George Frederick CARDEN, 1798-1874, also buried in the

cemetery, who had visited Paris and his prospectus For a suggested burial ground gave rise to Kensal Green itself.

With support of banker Sir John Dean PAUL, who put up the capital, an Act of Parliament was passed in 1832. Land was purchased and landscaped and in 1833 the cemetery was consecrated by the Bishop of London, with a temporary wooden chapel for funeral services. A competition had been

launched for the design of the cemetery. Henry Edward KENDALL, whose design included a gothic chapel, won the 100 guineas prize. However, this design was not adopted and the more classical chapel of architect John GRIFFITH, of Finsbury, was erected and completed in 1838. Not now in a good state of repair, his chapel is on the English Heritage 'At Risk' register.



John Griffith's Chapel

Kensal Green was the first of the great London cemeteries known as the Magnificent Seven: Kensal Green 1833, Norwood 1837, Highgate 1839, Nunhead 1840, Abney Park 1840, Brompton 1840, and Tower Hamlets 1841. It got off to a shaky start, with only ten burials per month, not sufficient for a viable business or to repay the capital but a decision made in 1837, after the death of King WILLIAM IV, changed all this.

The King's brother, the Duke of SUSSEX (Queen VICTORIA called him her "Uncle Sussex", and he gave her away at her wedding), shocked by the chaos of the King's funeral, vowed he himself would not be buried at Windsor. Instead he chose Kensal Green and bought himself a plot. He died in 1843 and was buried with his second wife. Opposite him lies his sister, Princess SOPHIA; they were both children of GEORGE III. So now the cemetery had Royal patronage and people clamoured to get in and purchased plots. They were even prepared to pay a premium to be near the Royal graves.

Below the Anglican Chapel is a catacomb with space for 4,000 burials. For those burials to be placed in the catacomb, a coffin lift, (restored in the 1990s) originally hydraulic and connected to a high pressure water main, takes coffins from the chapel down to the vault below. It was recently discovered that the surface in the chapel on which coffins are placed before burial (the coffin being brought into the chapel head first) can rotate at the operation of a lever, so that coffins can be put in the right orientation (feet first) if they are to be interred in the cemetery outside. Coffins to be placed in the catacomb, not buried in the ground, have to be of a stronger construction, with a treble lining, one of which is lead. The steps down to the catacomb are currently closed.

One of the people buried in the catacomb was the Earl of MORNINGTON, a notorious philanderer, He married an heiress and spent her money but never



The Dissenters' Chapel

paid his bills, so the shops he patronised had to take out insurance on his life so that they could collect when he died. One coffin seems to be a ship's cargo crate, as the person inside probably died of cholera abroad, and it was decided it would be too dangerous to transfer the body to a coffin.

The cemetery also contains the impressive North Terrace Colonnade - the catacomb

beneath it has been sealed. There is also a Dissenters' Chapel, restored by the Historic Chapels Trust, one of the first English Heritage initiatives in English cemeteries. This building is now off the 'At Risk' register and is Grade II* listed. The whole cemetery is Grade I listed, as is the Anglican Chapel. Several individual monuments are also Grade II* listed, the greatest number in any cemetery, A crematorium opened in 1938' The cemetery is still owned by the General Cemetery Company, but individual monuments must be maintained by the families of the deceased.

Although the cemetery still caters for all comers, famous people buried there include: Michael BALFE, composer of *The Bohemian Girl*; BLONDIN, the tightrope walker, famous for several times crossing Niagara Falls on a rope; Dr. George BIRKBECK, founder of Birkbeck College, London, whose mausoleum was restored by the College; the famous engineer Isambard Kingdom BRUNEL: his father chose Carrara Marble for his monument, which is now in poor condition; the illustrator and staunch temperance campaigner, George CRUIKSHANK, whose actual remains were removed to St. Paul's Cathedral within a year; Wilkie COLLINS is buried with his mistress, apparently the model for his famous character in the play *The Woman in White*: his lifestyle mitigated against his remains going to Westminster Abbey.

Other writers include William Makepeace THACKERAY; Anthony TROLLOPE, who as an employee of the Post Office introduced the red pillar box to the UK; George GROSMITH, writer and singer, the first to sing GILBERT and SULLIVAN's *I am the very model of a modern Major General*, and writer of *Diary of a Nobody*; and Thomas HOOD, poet: two of his poems are reproduced on his monument, including the famous *Song of the Shirt* about the working conditions of poor seamstresses.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, Commander of the British Army and grandson of GEORGE III, would have been in line to the throne if Queen VICTORIA had

not been born; he wanted to be buried near his mistress Louisa FAIR-BROTHER, an actress who bore him three children - she sang for Queen VICTORIA's wedding guests. Another of his mistresses, Louisa WOME- WELL, also lies in the cemetery. The mausoleum of Andrew DUCROW is an example of Egyptomania, with its sphinxes and other Egyptian motifs. GK. CHESTERTON wrote a famous poem about Kensal Green.



Grave of Andrew Ducrow

The cemetery records: paper records are still kept in a building to the side of GRIFFITH's gateway; there is a paper database which has been digitised by Deceased Online.

Images: *kensalgreencemetery.com;*
eleganceonashoestring.com; victorianweb.org

Quakers: Michael Gandy (February)

Well known genealogist, Michael Gandy, gave us an informative talk on Quakers in his usual offbeat, amusing and sometimes thought-provoking style.

Down on the Allotment: the Reminiscence Roadshow (March)

After the 2014 AGM was over, we were treated to another Reminiscence Roadshow by the Questors Theatre, this time "Down on the Allotment", the script for which was largely based on a survey conducted of allotment holders in West London. One change which has been noticed amongst allotment holders is that it used to be "old men in flat caps" - now it is professionals such as pilots, and women with children. Some of the old traditions still continue: sheds and greenhouses contain chairs, a stove, mugs for tea and coffee and other growers come in for a chat. Bonfire night is particularly jolly - people bring Wine and hot chocolate.



Nowadays people watch the gardening programmes on TV, which make them think it is easy. They take on an allotment, plant it, then go away for six

months, expecting things to have grown during their absence. Some go down to the allotment to get away from their spouse - it is their own space. Some want an allotment because their dad had one. People object to buying apples from abroad when they can be grown here, they want to be more self-sufficient. So now there is a waiting list and allotments, when they fall empty, are being split in two. Some get allotments which have been neglected - they might be covered with brambles or couch grass, but a really well-run allotment can draw admiration from other holders.

Spare produce is exchanged and advice offered - allotment people are supportive; they will water each other's plots. They do not always want to talk to other people, preferring to be quiet, but having a chat is also nice. A shed is essential, full of things that will "come in handy" one day. There are rules about sheds: they should not be of concrete and should be under a certain size, otherwise there may be complaints from local residents. Some sites have their own bore hole for water - no more water bills. There may be a site shop selling seeds and equipment. Some allotment sites organise social events, such as an Annual Show, with proper prizes from qualified judges for produce, including cakes and jam and homemade wine.

The more dedicated growers might go down to the allotment about three times a week in summer, every now and then in winter. Spring is an exciting time — but things do go wrong. There might be arguments between growers and a certain amount of crop stealing, as well as vandalism, takes place. Some plantings fail and foxes and other animals dig up a lot of plants. Hanging used CDs around the allotment may scare the birds at first, but after a while they - especially the parakeets - get used to them. Some people like to encourage wildlife and install such things as 'bee hotels' - bundles of bamboo.

Modern children tend not to have seen potatoes in the ground, yet potatoes are easy. Potato growers have a lot of potato and leek soup. Some people make their own wine. They grow herbs and flowers, which are good for the bees. Recent immigrants grow according to their own countries' produce. There is manure to obtain and the maintenance of a good compost heap. It is interesting how different the plots look - some even keep chickens for eggs.



However there is the problem of growing too much. For some, the allotment reproduces the smells and tastes of childhood; they like working in the open air; it slows you clown. They can give up the gym when they take up an allotment; it is good for the soul; a little patch of heaven, But it is a lot of work.

Images: www.bbc.co.uk; www.telegraph.co.uk

FAMILY HISTORY FAIRS

Wiltshire Family History Society, Family History Day

Saturday, 21 June. 10-3.30. Civic Centre, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, BA14 8AH.
Admission Free.

www.wiltshirefhs.co.uk

Yorkshire Family History Fair

Saturday, 28th June. 10-4.30. The Knavesmire Exhibition Centre, The Racecourse, York, YO33 1EX. Adults £4.50, children under 14 free. The largest family history fair in the North of England

www.yorkshirefamilyhistoryfair.com

Buckinghamshire Family History Society Open Day

Saturday 26th July 2014, 10-4, the Grange School, Wendover Way, Aylesbury, HP21 7NH. Admission and parking free.

www.bucksfhs.org.uk

West Midlands Area Group Family History Fair

Saturday, 9th August. Sixways, Worcester Rugby Club, Free coach from Worcester Foregate Street and Croft Road car park.

www.herefordshirefhs.org.uk

National Family History Fair

Saturday, 13th September. 10-4. Tyne Suite, Newcastle Central Premier Inn, Newbridge Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, NE1 8BS. Admission £3. The largest family history fair in the North-East.

www.nationalfamilyhistoryfair.com

Bristol & Avon Family History Society Open Day

Saturday, 27th September. 10-4. The UWE Exhibition & Conference Centre, The University of West England, Frenchay Campus, Coldharbour Lane, Bristol, BS34 8QZ.

www.bafhs.org.uk

Oxford Family History Fair

Saturday, 4th October. 10-4.00. The Marlborough School, Shipton Road, Woodstock, OX20 1LP. Free admission and car parking.

www.ofhs.org.uk

West Surrey Family History Fair

Saturday, 1 st November. 10-4.30. Woking Leisure Centre, Kingsfield Road, Woking, GU22 9BA.

www.wsfhs.co.uk

To keep an eye on family history events near you, go to:

www.geneva.weald.org.uk

WEST LONDON LOCAL HISTORY CONFERENCE, Part 1

Yvonne Masson

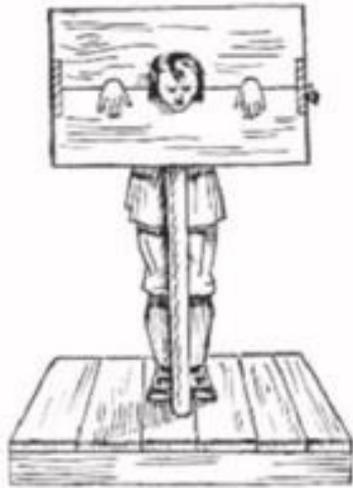
This year's Conference was held at a new venue, St. Michael and All Angels Church Hall, Chiswick, a location which seemed to go down well with the capacity audience. The theme was Law and Order in West London History. Here is a report of two of the talks, the last two will appear in the September Journal.

Old Bailey Online: Bob Shoemaker

Professor of 18th Century British History at the University of Sheffield, Bob Shoemaker spoke on how he and others set up the very popular website, Proceedings of the Old Bailey Online. From 1674, a periodical had been published eight to twelve times a year with accounts, geared for a popular audience, of Old Bailey trials from the previous Session. These publications continued until 1913, the Corporation of London subsidising publication from the late 18th Century. From about 2000-2008, Bob Shoemaker co-edited a project to digitise the published *Proceedings*. Until 1834, the jurisdiction of the Old Bailey was north of the Thames; it was then renamed the Central Criminal Court.

It should be noted that only where a full name was mentioned in the *Proceedings* is it tagged on the digital database, not surnames only. The account of the trials are searchable by keyword, name, place, offence, verdict, punishment, or a particular time period, and give some colourful detail and insight into life in London during this long period.

Theft was the most common offence, about 71%. In West London the crimes are frequently about theft, deception, forgery and fraud, rather than violent crimes. In earlier trials, West London is still rural, geared towards the demands of the Metropolis, so there is a lot of theft of animals, hay, etc. Then the area became built up with centres of manufacture, so later there are crimes by accountants, clerks, etc. Some of the crimes took place before the setting up of the police force - there were watchmen and parish constables, but they could only act after being told of the crime - there was no crime prevention. People might be reluctant to report a crime for various reasons: the cost; having to travel to court; not wanting a defendant to be punished harshly, perhaps by death; prosecuting might cause the victim problems in the neighbourhood. In fact, the majority of crimes were not prosecuted, so it is impossible to know exactly how many actually took place. In West London, with its strong communities, prosecution rates were likely to be low, with only more serious crimes being prosecuted.

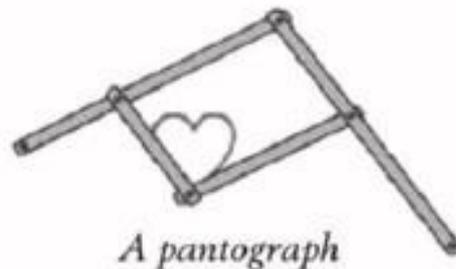


A pillory

Bob gave some examples of incidents in West London which had led to an Old Bailey trial. In 1693, two men and a woman defrauded another man of over £1,000, which belonged to his master - he had returned from Bristol Fair with a pocket full of cash. They got him drunk in a tavern and 'borrowed' the money to hire a calash (a light weight carriage), persuading him to ride in it to Epsom in the company of two ladies: he obviously yielded to the temptation to behave like a gentleman. The two men were found guilty; punishment was the pillory.

One case involved the theft of a cheque, the victim residing in the Bath Road, Hounslow; the sentence was nine months in prison. At North End, Fulham, a sewer contractor was cheated in a case involving shares - the two defendants got two years.

In 1910, a lady's maid from Twickenham answered an advertisement from a mail order business (plus ca change!) to earn money at home by using a pantograph to copy pictures. She sent in her money but the pantograph only produced low quality pictures, for which the firm would not pay. There was no reply to her letters of complaint. The Brixton premises turned out to be a barber's shop, which when searched proved to contain sacks full of torn-up letters. The perpetrator got 18 months hard labour.



A pantograph

Statistically (another facility available on the website), most West London crimes took place in Fulham and Hounslow (the proximity of the Heath), then Brentford and Hammersmith, then Acton, Twickenham, and lastly Chiswick.

Old Bailey Online (www.oldbaileyonline.org.uk) is now ten years old. A new project is investigating how people use it - Bob may contact local societies to ask how their members use it.

Highwaymen of Hounslow Heath: Andrea Cameron

Andrea Cameron is a former Hounslow Local Studies Librarian. She began by asking, "Did Dick TURPIN operate on the Heath? Probably not." There is a myth that he had his wedding breakfast in the Burlington Arms in Chiswick, but he was probably never married. The Roman road across the Heath, now the Staines Road, provided good highwaymen territory. Andrea cited the career of Moll Cut-Purse, real name, Mary FRITH, who started her life of crime as a teenager, creeping up on gentlemen with a sharp knife and cutting their purse, or even the tails from the coats which contained pockets. After the

Civil War, c1647, she bought a horse and came out to Hounslow Heath, at one point holding up Lord FAIRFAX and some of his officers; she shot him in the arm and demanded his purse. She escaped towards London but was caught at Turnham Green and taken to the Fleet Prison, where she bribed the prison officers and got away. She opened a shop in the City, which was a front for her operation as a fence, selling stolen goods. She died in 1659 and her funeral took place at the pre-Wren St. Brides, Fleet Street, where the burial entry is in her real name of Mary FRITH; she paid for her own monument in the church, but this did not survive the Great Fire.



Moll Cutpurse



Claude Duval

In the 17th century also lived Claude DUVAL. Born in Normandy, he was brought to London by two Englishmen for whom he had worked at the court of the exiled Queen Henrietta Maria. Having had a taste for the high life, he took to highway robbery; there is a painting of him holding up a coach. To show she was unafraid,

the wife of a gentleman played the flute during one robbery, which prompted DUVAL to dance with her. He was caught before he was 30, found guilty and hanged at Tyburn. His body was placed on a cart and taken to an inn, where the criminal fraternity paid their respects. His funeral was at St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

Andrea related further crimes. Earl BERKELEY of Cranford travelled down the Bath Road to dine with a friend, Justice BULSTRODE. Held up by a highwayman, he knocked the gun away, and continued on his journey. Highwaymen often hung out in local inns: four men who had been hunting in Windsor Great Park had a meal in the Castle Hotel, Windsor. They were held up by highwaymen near the present-day airport at Heathrow, and one of them was shot in the head close to the Three Magpies Inn. A doctor was fetched and dressed the wound but he could not remove the bullet and the man died after three days. His brother, an MP, put up a reward of 200 guineas but no-one was arrested.

Highwaymen were hanged near the scene of their crimes: between the Staines and Bath Roads was a line of gibbets.

In 1800 the government decided to do something about the robberies and set up a horse patrol, which operated as far as the outskirts of Staines. Cottages were built along the road to house them. Crimes on the roads and on the Heath decreased. After the early 19th century both stagecoaches and mail coaches crossed the Heath. The mail sacks were guarded outside by postboys and another man sat inside with a blunderbuss. After 1841, the Great Western Railway was completed from Paddington to Bath and on to Bristol. It had been a 12-hour journey by coach but now was only four hours by rail. The last long-distance mail coach came through Hounslow in 1847. Shorter journeys, e.g. to Maidenhead, were replaced by horse buses.

Andrea pointed out that a modern form of highway robbery continues in that cars are held up at traffic lights and stolen, probably to be shipped immediately to the Continent.

Images: *wikimedia.org wikipedia.org*

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Rod Berriman responded to the article in the March Journal by David Field on Unusual Occupations.

David's article took my interest, particularly when I came to "silkman in a flour mill". My wife's grandfather, Charles GADIE, was a miller's silkman up to his death in 1934. It is/was a recognised trade and had nothing to do with Weaving silk. We believe that inhalation of flour dust may have been the cause of his death at the age of just 39. We still have his technical training book, Processes of Flour Manufacture by PA. AMOS, 3rd Edition revised by Jas. GRANT, published by Longman, London 1925.

Rod sent David the relevant chapter, which includes the section on a silkman's duties, and David thanked Rod for the information, saying that he was going on information on the Cox's Mill website - they must have got it wrong too!

HELP!

Tony Lee-Magee is seeking a complete set of WMFHS Journals. If you are able to assist him in any way please contact him direct on:
tlm_genealogies@hotmail.com

WORLD WIDE WEB

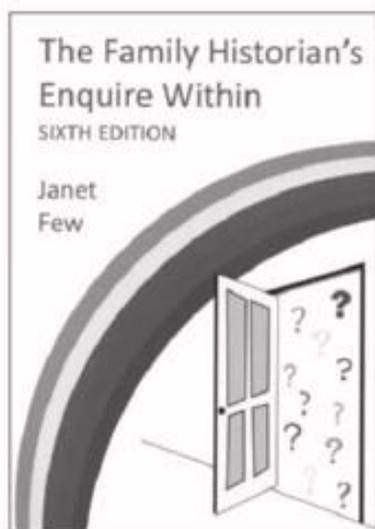
A selection of new databases that have come online and other web-based news.

- New on Ancestry are more than a million probate records for the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (FCC) for 1384-1858; some Rate Books for London, 1684-1907; the Electoral Registers for Surrey (1918-1945) and West Yorkshire (1840-1962).
www.ancestry.co.uk
- The records for Kensal Green Cemetery have been added to Deceased Online. Also, dating back to the early 19thC are deaths of British military personnel who died overseas in Cyprus, Egypt, Malta and Singapore.
www.deceasedonline.com
- The British Library has supplied 10,000 items from their collection to a new European website featuring World War 1. It includes material from 20 European countries.
www.europeana1914-1918.eu
- They have also produced a new educational website for the War, providing teaching materials for schools and others wishing to learn more about events between the years 1914-1918.
www.bl.uk/world-war-one
- The Register of Electors for Norfolk, 1844-1952 and parish registers for Essex, 1538-1900 are now online with Family Search. Also the records from TNA WO398, which relate to 7,000 women who served in the First World War, i.e.4 in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and the Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps, between 1917 and 1920.
www.familysearch.org
- New records on Find My Past include those of soldiers who served in the Tank Corps and the Royal Tank Corps between 1919-1934; also 2.5 million records of the British in India from The British Library covering 1698-1947.
www.findmypast.co.uk
- Images taken from the pages of 17th, 18th and 19th century books have been digitised by Microsoft and have been released by the British Library on Flickr Commons for all to use.
www.flickr.com/photos/britishlibrary

- The Genealogist also has the PCC Wills (see Ancestry). Available as a PDF document, nearly 400 pages of The Roll of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, 1914-1919, can be found on this site. The 19thC Tithe apportionments collection of 11m. records gives the details of ownership and occupancy of land across England and Wales.
www.thegenealogist.co.uk
- New Irish records include 16,000 Anglican records from County Down and 8,000 Roman Catholic records for Belfast.
www.rootsireland.ie
- John Rocque's famous 1746 map of London can now be explored online. It has been digitised by the Centre for Metropolitan History and the Museum of London Archaeology. It is linked to Google Maps enabling you to explore the differences between now and 1746.
www.locatinglondon.org
- Records dating back to the 17thC from Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden can now be found on My Heritage.
www.myheritage.com
- The first tranche of WWI War Diaries from W095 has been digitised by The National Archives and is available via its First World War 100 portal.
www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/first-world-war
- Origins have released the Poor Law records for 66 City of London parishes; also the York Peculiars Probate Collection, 1383-1857, held at The Borthwick Institute.
www.origins.net
- New records on Scotlands People are images of births 1913, marriages 1938 and deaths in 1963.
www.scotlandsppeople.gov.uk
- Led by the National Library of Wales with records from across Wales, a new website holds thousands of records relating to Wales in the First World War.
www.cymrul914.org

BOOKSHELF

The Family Historian's Enquire Within, 6th Edition by Janet Few. (*The Family History Partnership, 2014*) ISBN 9781 90628011 6, £12.95



This book has a long history and was first published by Pauline Saul in 1985. This long awaited new edition has been extensively revised by Janet Few. Since the last revision in 1995, family history research has changed beyond all recognition. Arranged alphabetically it is packed full of explanations, definitions, dates, addresses, websites, sources and every other reference point you need to explore your family history. It will not tell you what you want to know but it will point you in the right direction to make the discovery for yourself. It is one of the great family history reference books and should be on the bookshelf of every family historian.

The book can be purchased from The Family History Partnership, 57 Bury New Road, Ramsbottom, Bury, Lancashire, BL0 0BZ.

www.thefamilyhistorypartnership.com

My Ancestor Was a Woman at War by Emma Jolly. (*Society of Genealogists Enterprise: Ltd. 2013*) ISBN 9781 90719918 9. £9.99

To discover the details of the roles that your female ancestors played during wartime needs a different approach from the methods used in conventional military research. This book attempts to untangle the web of sources that will aid you in this important line of research. It begins by looking at the history of British women who took part in conflicts prior to World War I and goes on to describe the many different organisations in which women served in both world wars, not only in the armed services but those working in munitions, the medical services and spies and intelligence work. There is an extensive bibliography and a large and very comprehensive section devoted to records. It can be purchased direct from the Society of Genealogists, tel: 020 7702 5483; or sales@sog.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.

B337 Mrs. B. Barry, The Cottage, Church Lane, Meare, Glastonbury,
Somerset, BA6 9SL barry.j3@sky.com

F125 Ms. J.B. FINESILVER, 28B Whelpley Hill Park, Whelpley Hill,
Chesham, Bucks, HP5 3RH jacqueline@finesilver.info

SURNAME INTERESTS

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

<i>Surname</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Member</i>
ADDISON	19C	Kensington area	MDX	F125
CORIO	19C	Hammersmith area	MDX	F125
CORIO	19C	Chiswick area	MDX	F125
DODD	Bef.1800	Dawley area	SAL	B337
DODD	19C	Dawley area	SAL	B337
HAYWARD	19C	Dawley area	SAL	B337
HODGES	19C	Hammersmith	MDX	F125
HOWE	19C	Fulham area	MDX	F125
HOWELL	19C	Harmondsworth area	MDX	B337
LIPSCOMB	19C	Harmondsworth area	MDX	B337
PHEBY	19C	Fulham area	MDX	F125
ROBINSON	19C	Harmondsworth area	MDX	B337
WATKISS	19C	Dawley area	SAL	B337

IN MEMORIAM

With great sadness we have to report the death of PAM MORGAN, (M26) who formerly served on the Committee and was a long time member of the Society.

We extend our condolences to her family

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, TI/V16 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, Z4 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, Z5 Selkirk Road, Twickenham, TW2 6PS

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

Chiswick, 1801 Census

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

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

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

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

*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.

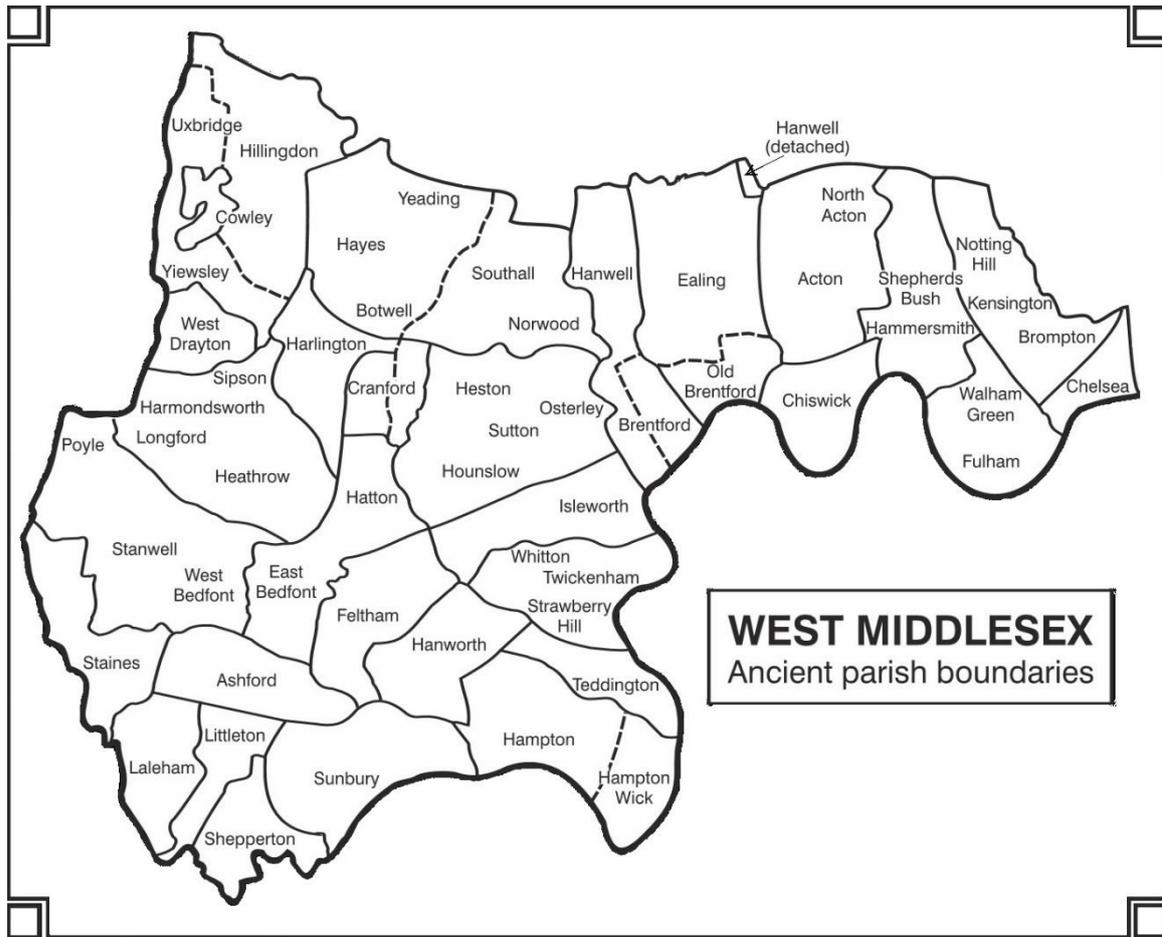
Miss Valerie Walker, 32 Cunnington Street, Chiswick, London, W4 5EN

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: Eel Pie Island

Originally called the Parish Ait, then Twickenham Ait, Eel Pie Island lies within the parish of Twickenham. A bridge to the island was proposed in 1889 but it was not until 1957 that it was completed and it is the only way to gain access to the island (except by boat from the Thames). The main pathway from the bridge gives access to all the houses [numbering around SO), the two boatyards, several artists' studios and some small businesses. Privately owned, it was known in the 1960s as a major jazz and blues venue. It is now more known for the artists working there and twice a year, the island opens up to the public and the studios open their doors to interested visitors providing a unique opportunity to see inside a real working artist's studio, talk to the artists and purchase or commission new art works. There are nature reserves at both ends of the island, but these have no public access.

Image: www.panoramio.com



**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