



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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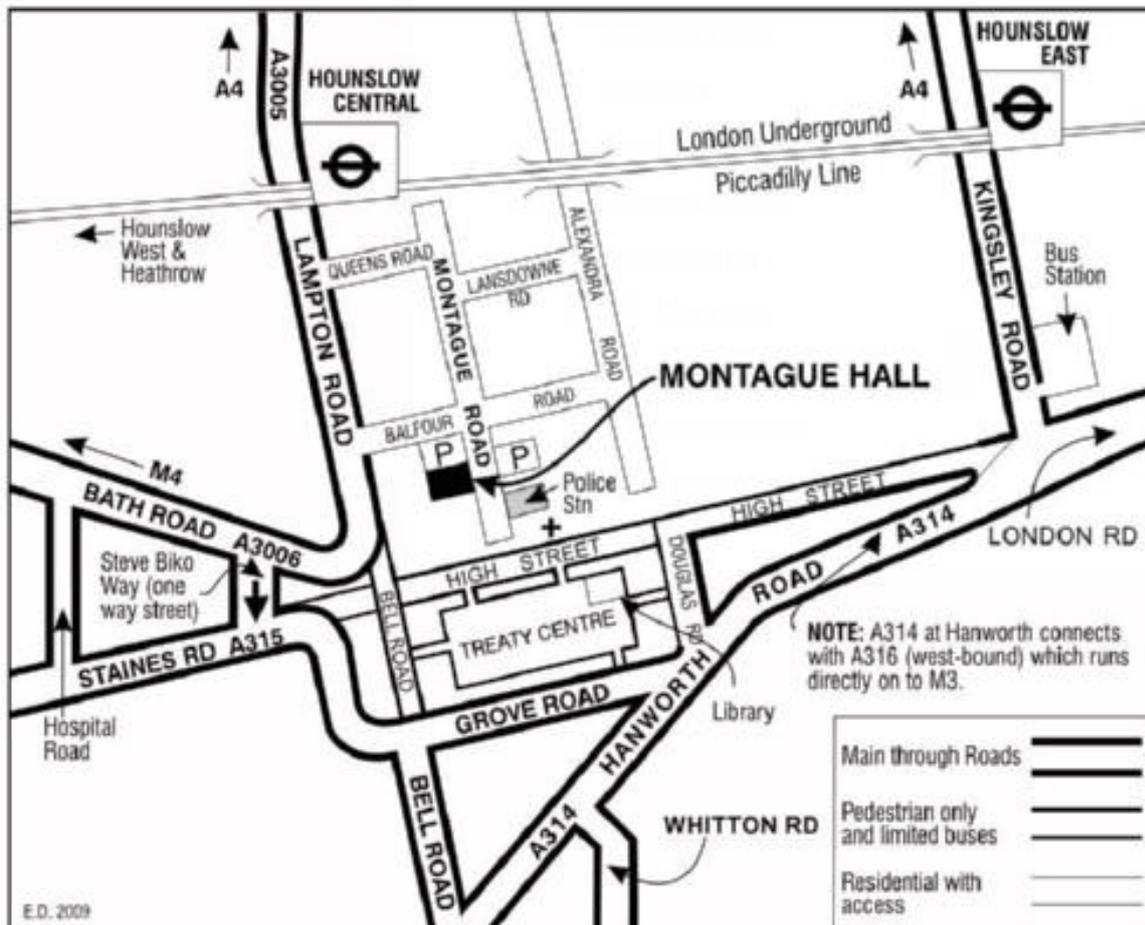
FUTURE MEETINGS



The following talks have been arranged:

- 18 Dec Christmas Social plus: Behind the Scenes of
Who Do You Think You Are? *Nick Barratt*
- 15 Jan Crime and Punishment *Antonia Davis*
- 19 Feb The Real Dad's Army – the Home Guard *Mike Brown*
- 19 Mar AGM plus: Discovering 18C Middlesex Gardeners
Through Family History *Val Bott*

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.



EDITORIAL



This edition of the Journal continues with more articles on the theme of the First World War but they are balanced by articles on family and local history.

Now that the summer holidays are over and the nights are drawing in can I make a plea for more articles? For each edition I try to supply a mixture of articles and news of the Society and the wider family history scene, and I am sure that the more observant of you have noticed that this year's Journals have fewer pages than were the norm last year. So please, the Future of an interesting Journal every quarter is in your hands! I am happy to receive them in any format: hand written, typed on a typewriter [and yes, I do still get those and welcome them when they plop through my letterbox) or sent as an email or attachment to an email. However, if you are including images, I can scan and return those sent by post but if they are sent with your email, please send them as a jpeg file. Submission dates for each edition can be found on the inside of the back cover of the Journal.



ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING



**Notice is hereby given that the
Annual General Meeting
of the
West Middlesex Family History Society
will be held at 8.00 pm on Thursday, 19th March, 2015
at Montague Hall, Montague Road, Hounslow**

Reports will be presented by the Chairman and Treasurer and members will be asked to accept the accounts for the year 2014 and elect accounts examiners for the coming year.

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

Members who wish to bring forward any matters at the AGM, or to propose nominations for the Committee, are asked to write to the Secretary at the address below by 3rd January, 2015.

The agenda for the AGM will be included in the next issue of the Journal, to be published and distributed at the beginning of March 2015.

Muriel Sprott

1 Camellia Place, Whitton, Twickenham, Middlesex, TW2 7HX

In this important 100th anniversary year of the outbreak of the First World War, I was asked to write a few words on "War Memorials in West Middlesex".

In fact there is little extra to say about them as they speak very eloquently for themselves and long may they do so. The type of memorial is the only thing to possibly comment on and they may have been limited by the conditions prevailing at the time.



Southall Cenotaph

West Middlesex was a very rural county in the early thirties, however changes through the development of large housing estates and especially the selling of agricultural land altered the area very quickly, When I came to live in Bedfont, the existing population still spoke with a local country accent!

The design of the war memorials varies but most are cenotaphs or crosses. I am not able to comment exactly on what circumstances determined them. However, it is fairly reasonable to assume that cost

and place played a part. Feltham houses a fine cenotaph style memorial stone in the High Street by the pond and Southall's is similar, which I suspect is likely to have been influenced by the Whitehall Cenotaph.

There is a fine cross at Hanworth and also at Sunbury.

Some have figures of soldiers or angels and a quite elaborate design. Those with figures are often very striking but, for some, the figures seem to glorify war instead. Personally I prefer them without, as a statement to honour our great losses in the Great War. Not all have names on them and I am undecided whether this is



Hanworth Memorial

important or not. I suspect many do not show all the names that they should of those who left to participate yet did not return.



Staines Memorial

There are angels at Bedfont Church. Some, as at Heston, have a figure as well. The Staines memorial is quite striking, with figures around the base and a victorious angel above. I feel that sometimes the figures are a little too active rather than sedate and seem a little out of key with the solemnity of the memorial.

Shepperton has its memorial in the centre of a modern road roundabout. Perhaps it ought to be moved to a place appropriate for assembly on Armistice Day.



Teddington Memorial

Which brings me to the question: where to put a memorial to the Fallen? Much of West Middlesex was being built up by the time they were erected in what had been a rural area. As a result many were placed centrally in the local High Street. This can be seen in Ashford, Hounslow, Feltham, Hatton and Staines.



Polish Air Force Memorial at Northolt

Of course war continues. Memorials became common after the Great War, but that was not the end of conflict and strife. There is an impressive memorial to the Polish Air Force at Northolt, which commemorates the contribution made by the Poles during the Second World War.

However much I could say about War Memorials, the fact remains that, whatever shape or form they take, they still speak very eloquently and clearly for themselves; may it forever be so.



The following information regarding the personnel connected with All Souls' Church, St. Margaret's, who served in the First World War, was extracted from the All Souls' church magazines from November 1914- April 1919.

At the time, the census of All Souls' Parish showed 4,000 people, of whom "S6 men had given their lives". 14 prisoners returned safely home. Honours won by All Souls' men included:

- 1 M.V.O. (Member of the (Royal) Victorian Order)
- 1 D.S.O.
- 1 D.S.C.
- 4 M.Cs
- 1 Mention in Dispatches
- 3 D.C.Ms
- 1 M.M. (won by a member of All Souls' Men's Club).

Information is shown as presented in the original magazines. Sometimes it is unclear whether a person has died, reflecting the uncertainty of the times when many were "Missing in Action", "Presumed Dead" or unreported prisoners of war. It is, however, possible to confirm whether a person had died by comparison with All Souls' War Memorial held in the church.

| Date of Magazine | |
|------------------|--|
| Nov 1914 | Albert HUMPHREYS, 20 Haliburton Road, who went down on the <i>Hogue</i> . Leonard BECK, the brother of another parishioner also lost his life on the <i>Cressy</i> . |
| Dec 1914 | George Joseph TUCKER was drowned when <i>HMS Hawke</i> went down. Ivor JAMES (a trumpeter of barely 16 years of age) and Thomas JOY were killed at the battle of the Aisne. |
| Apr 1915 | James Antill ALDRIDGE (South African Mounted Rifles) was killed in German South West Africa. Owen NORTON (East Lancashire Regiment) and Walter Ernest REYNOLDS (Welsh Regiment) in France. |
| July 1915 | Albert Edward LONG died of effects of suffering at Mons. Frank CARTWRIGHT died of spotted fever. |
| Oct 1915 | Pte. Charles Cecil PEEL of the 7th Battalion of the Buffs (East Kent Regiment) killed in France. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Nov 1915 | Alfred Lionel HILL Geoffrey WILKINS Augustus BROOKS Charles Henry HANKIN |
| Feb 1916 | James HOARE Albert Cyril LEONARD Edward Arthur LAWRENCE Percy James DAVIES, son of the proprietor of the Ailsa Tavern, who was killed in France on 31st December 1915. 2nd Lt. Arthur Dudley HILL, 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment, was mentioned in dispatches and awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry at Loos. He was formerly a Server at the altar of All Souls'. |
| May 1916 | William WOPSHOTT, killed in France. George Henry Albert PRICE contracted a fatal illness at Cambridge. Lt. G.R.C. HEALE, 10th Service Battalion, West Riding Regiment. Recommended for D.S.O. |
| June 1916 | Death in action of Percival Louis MICHAEL whose home was in Talbot Road. |
| July 1916 | Lt. Col. Ernest Newton HEALE died in France from illness contracted on active service. |
| Aug 1916 | Reginald FREDERICKS of Haliburton Road reported missing, believed killed. |
| Oct 1916 | Mr. S.H. TINKLER in hospital with shell shock. Mr. J.O. HUTCHINSON in prison in Germany. Alfred William RICHARDSON of 9 Newry Road, died of his wounds. |
| Nov 1916 | Killed: Frederick Charles HUMPHREY John McAULIFFE Albert Edward WATTS, ex-chorister Guy Stacey DAWKINS, ex-assistant organist Charles Percy WARDEN Missing: George William WATSON Robert Douglas COPE, ex-chorister In hospital, sick: Talbot Thomas WILSON, ex-member of Church Council Robert CASSELS-SMITH M.D. ex-member of Church Council. |
| Dec 1916 Not previously recorded | William Arthur LAWTON, who died in an Indian railway train. Capt. J. Graham HURDWOOD, killed in action. Charles PEMBERTON, killed in action. |
| Jan 1917 | Richard William Henry PROUT, reported missing. John Arthur NOVICE of Eve Road, went down on <i>HMS Hampshire</i> (last June) |
| Feb 1917 | Henry Thomas COPE., formerly a chorister of All Souls' Lt. Peter Alexander Crawford STURROCK, RN awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. |
| Mar 1917 | George Henry SMITH of Gordon House Square, killed in Action June 1915. |

More names will appear in the March 2015 Journal.

I had always meant to find out more about Harry DRIVER, my mother's maternal uncle, but never seemed to get round to doing it.

My grandmother had six siblings:

Sydney Amos DRIVER, born 1865 London
married Sarah Ann CURTIS 1911, no children.

Amy DRIVER, born 1867 London
married Charles William MARCHANT 1898, she and several of her children died in an epidemic and I think only four survived her.

David George DRIVER, born 1870 London
married Ada LUFÉ 1897, two children.

Harry William DRIVER, born 1873 London.

Nellie DRIVER, born 1876 London
married Robert Charles COLLINGWOOD 1921, no children.

Frank Ernest DRIVER, born 1877, died in infancy.

May DRIVER (my grandmother) born 1881 London
married Henry REMSBERY 1901, ten children.

I knew quite a lot about the rest of the family but very little about Harry William. My mother could not tell me much about him, except that he had visited her family several times when she was a child and had seemed very theatrical, standing on a chair reciting poetry and scenes from SHAKESPEARE. I did not know if he had married and when or where he had died. My mother never mentioned any cousins that might have been his children. I do remember just after the war we saw a man singing in the street for money and at first Mum thought he was her Uncle Harry, but later changed her mind.

I have some letters to my grandmother from her brother Sydney where he mentions his brother Harry. In May 1931, he writes "...I hope Harry will be in work and respectable in manners and appearance if we should get a visit from Germany." And in June 1931, he writes "...I wish Harry would give up his dreams and descend to earth. I often think about him."

This was quite intriguing and I felt it was about time I investigated, so I wondered if I could find anything on the internet. I entered his name in Google and up came the following: "Child Stealing in Kilburn." Whatever was Uncle Harry doing? At the very end of the article, which had material taken from a local newspaper, I found out.

CHILD STEALING IN KILBURN

On the 29th October 1907, five week old Violet Mabel GIBBONS was abducted. Mrs. Maud GIBBONS and her husband lived in Larch Road, Cricklewood. On the 25th October, Maud got on an omnibus with baby Violet, who she was taking to be christened. When the bus reached Kilburn, a well-dressed young woman got on and sat next to Maud. They got talking. The young woman, whose name was Lily CLOWES, told Maud she was an actress. She admired and kissed the baby and Maud said proudly that everybody took notice of the beautiful child. Lily warned Maud to be careful as several children had been stolen recently. Before she got off at Chapel Street, Lily got Mrs GIBBONS' address.

On 29th October she turned up unannounced at Larch Road with some eggs and sweets for the baby and the GIBBONS' other children. She had striking ginger hair, was fashionably dressed and seemed very respectable, so when Lily asked if she could show the baby to her mother in Kilburn, Mrs. GIBBONS agreed. When she was later asked why she let a stranger take her child, Maud simply said, "I never gave it a thought, she seemed fond of the child." Lily promised to return in an hour. But she didn't. Maud became concerned, particularly when she discovered the address she had been given for Lily's mother was a false one. In a desperate state she went to the police. Four days later Maud was called to the Willesden Infirmary where she found baby Violet in a filthy condition.

Eighteen year old Lily had taken the baby to the house of Mrs. AKEHAM in Brondesbury Road and spent the night there. At first she said the baby was hers but then said it belonged to a friend. Her boyfriend, Frederick PLUMB called the next day and they left, with PLUMB holding the baby. He said they should keep the baby as they would be able to get lodgings more easily. But when the baby cried all night, PLUMB said they should get rid of it.

On 1st November, they met a little girl called Mary ADAMS in College Road, Kensal Rise. They asked her to hold the baby, promised to give her some sweets and a penny and walked off. After an hour and a half Mary took the baby to the police. Several days later Detective ANDREWS saw Lily buying milk from a barrow outside her mother's house at 14 Messina Avenue, and arrested her. ANDREWS knew Lily as a prostitute and he also knew PLUMB, who had been under restraint "owing to a weak state of mind". PLUMB was later arrested in Barnet.

This was not the first time that Lily had taken a child. On the 8th July 1907, she called at the house of George GROCOTT, a plumber, at Harlesden. She asked if she could buy the six month old child a frock and took the baby with her. Two days later the baby was found in a house off Regent Square, Euston, where Lily and a man had taken a room. Lily had left a note with the baby asking the landlady to return it to the GROCOTTS,

After Lily was arrested, she agreed to stay in a missionary home, St. Alban's, in Regents Park, but after only two hours she ran away. She was found and arrested in Oxford Street with a group of prostitutes.

On 23rd February 1908 Lily, now with dark rather than ginger hair, appeared at the Guildhall Middlesex Sessions and pleaded guilty to stealing a silver watch and other items from George GROCOTT. She and 23-year old PLUMB denied taking the two babies. Surprisingly, PLUMB was acquitted but Lily was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

Lily was born on 23rd June 1890, and in 1902 she had attended Nethenwood School near Grange Park, Kilburn. (Opened in 1881, the school has since been converted into private flats). On 23rd May 1907, Lily married Harry William DRIVER, a cycle fitter of 5 Narcissus Road, at Hampstead Town Hall, but they never lived together. Lily said that on her wedding day she ran off with PLUMB, whom she had met when she was fifteen. PLUMB had 'ruined' her and promised her marriage. Several times they had been to a registry office but he did not have enough money for a licence. Lily said that PLUMB had deserted her, leaving her penniless. She had protected him many times but would not do so any longer. A policeman was put between them in the court.

I know this Harry William DRIVER is 'one of mine', as the address, 5 Narcissus Road, was where my great grandfather lived. I have several letters from him to my grandmother from that address.

In the 1891 census I found the whole family:

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|------|---|----|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 5 Narcissus Road | David DRIVER | Head | M | 55 | Boot Closer | b. Cambridge |
| | Sarah Ann | Wife | M | 50 | Boot Machinist | b. Cambridge |
| | S.A. | Son | S | 25 | Artist | b. London Westminster |
| | Amy | Dau | S | 23 | | b. London Westminster |
| | David Geo | Son | S | 21 | Architects Assistant | b. London Westminster |
| | Harry Wm | Son | S | 19 | Blacksmith's Appr. | b. London Westminster |
| | Nelly | Dau | S | 16 | Scholar | b. London Westminster |
| | May | Dau | S | 9 | .. | b. London Westminster |

Harry also appears at the same address with his parents and his sister Nelly in the 1901 census, where he is a cycle fitter.

In the 1911 census, the only likely candidate I could find was Henry DRIVER, a lodger aged 39 and single living in Coventry. I could not decipher his occupation, it began with "m" and looked like "manick". Could be mechanic, I suppose, as the 74 year old head of household was no great speller, he enters "Visitter" for "Visitor". It could be our Harry, but he has always been recorded as Harry, not Henry. The householder may have thought his proper name was Henry. Why would he go to Coventry? I believe at that time Coventry was the

centre of the cycle industry and Harry would have found work there easily, so this Henry DRIVER might well be our Harry.

Subsequently I found Harry, a retired engineer's fitter, had died of senility at the age of 89 at 45 Junction Road, Andover. The informant on the death certificate was H.W. WARNER, occupier. I thought the use of the word "occupier" was a bit strange so I wondered if there would be anything on Google.

Looking up 45 Junction Road, I find that it n0W supplies, "Information, advice and guidance for young people aged 13-25. Help with benefits, education and training, drugs, employment. Job Clubs Supporting homeless project for young people" Was it an old people's home in 1959? I emailed the present occupiers, Blabare, to see if they knew what the building was used for in 1959. I learnt that it had been an old people's care home called St. John's. Since then it has been council offices, part of Andover College, flats for the homeless and is now a drop in centre for young people.

So the riddle of Harry DRIVER is almost solved, but where was he all those years between 1911 and 1959?

Sources:

Kilburn History Site for stories on the history of Kilburn and West Hampstead. Written by Dick Weindling and Marianne Colloms, the authors of several books on the history of the area.

A SUNBURY ASSOCIATION WITH INDIA

Joan Seaman

Harriet D'oyly BASTON was baptised at Calcutta on 26th February 1804. She had been born on 20th October 1802, and her parents were Thomas and Eleanor BASTON.¹ She first married William ROBERTSON, a widower and assistant in the Marine Registry Office of Calcutta, by licence, at St. John's Cathedral, Calcutta, on 12th June 1818.²

George Thomas BISHOP, a bachelor and a Lieutenant of the East India Company's 7th Light Cavalry, and Harriet D'oyly ROBERTSON, a widow, were married by licence at St. John's Cathedral, Calcutta, on 26th September 1824.³ Their son, George Sleigh BISHOP, was born on 30th March 1826 at Cawnpore and baptised there on 31st December 1826.⁴ He died before he was two years old and was buried at Muttra on 6th August 1827.⁵

Harriet D'oyly BISHOP, the widow of Lieutenant George Thomas BISHOP died on 29th May 1841.⁶ She was buried at Calcutta on 11th June 1841.⁷ Her recorded age, 36 years, 7 months, 3 days, does not agree with the date of birth recorded when she was baptised.¹

George Thomas BISHOP applied to join the Bengal Cavalry of the East India Company on 29th June 1819, and he had been recommended by his mother.

He had attended Eton and had received a classical and mathematical education, His mother, Marianne BISHOP, stated that his baptism and birth had been registered at St. Pancras.⁸ The register of St. Pancras Old Church records that George Thomas, the son of Charles and Marianne BISHOP, was baptised on 3rd May 1800 and that he had been born on 4th April.⁹

There is a memorial in St. Mary's Church, Sunbury, to Charles BISHOP and to several members of his Family, including his widow, Marianne BISHOP and George Thomas BISHOP, who was one of his sons. The inscription records that he was born on 4th April 1800, and that he was a Lieutenant in the 9th Regiment of the Bengal Native Cavalry and that he died on 27th January 1828, on board the East India Company's ship *Roxburgh Castle* off St. Helena on passage from India. (Hodson⁶ records service with the 7th, 8th and 9th Regiments.)

There are other reports that he died on 5th December 1827, on board *Roxborough Castle*.^{6,10} As his burial was not recorded in the St. Helena burial register¹¹ he was probably buried at sea but this cannot be confirmed as the log for this voyage of *Roxburgh Castle* is not at the British Library.¹² There were announcements in *The Morning Post* and *The Standard* on 17th March 1828 that George Thomas BISHOP had died on board *Roxburgh Castle* on 27th January 1828.

Charles BISHOP and Marianne FREMANTLE were married by licence at St. Pancras Parish Chapel on 16th May 1790. Baptismal records show that they had several more children than are remembered by the memorial in St. Mary's Church at Sunbury, Although it is not clear when the BISHOP family moved to Sunbury, Archibald Wyndham BISHOP and his sister Theresa Caroline, were baptised at St. Mary's Church Sunbury, on 26th October 1801 and 18th July 1806 respectively. Theresa Caroline, her father and her mother, were buried at Sunbury on 16th October 1810, 20th October 1815 and 27th February 1832.

Notes and references

- 1* Ecclesiastical Return N/1/7f.3
- 2* Ecclesiastical Return N/1/10 f.484
- 3* Ecclesiastical Return N/1/13 f.177
- 4* Ecclesiastical Return N/1/14 f.177
- 5* Ecclesiastical Return N/1/19 f.129
- 6 VCP Hodson *List of Officers of the Bengal Army 1758-1834 Part I* (1917) pp 151-152
- 7* Ecclesiastical Return N/1/62 f.53
- 8* Entry Paper L/MIL/9/134/319-321
- 9 The information from parish registers is from the Ancestry or Findmypast websites
- 10 *East-India Register and Directory for 1828 2nd Edition* p.442
- 11* Ecclesiastical Return N/6/1
- 12 *Anthony Farrington Catalogue of East India Company Ships' Journals and Logs* (1999) p.569

*These documents can be inspected on microfilm at the British Library.

THE HISTORY OF THE FARM OF D.J. & J.E. WILD IN CAIN'S LANE, HEATHROW

William Wild ed. By Philip Sherwood

This is an edited account by Philip Sherwood of a longer history of the Wild's farm written by William Wild.

The partnership of D.J. WILD, my father and his brother J.E., was formed in 1928, when they were only 24 and 21 respectively. They were helped by their father, J.G. WILD, when the family moved from Longford, at one end of the parish of Harmondsworth to the other end, to Cain's Lane, Heathrow, to take possession of 25 acres of land, which had been owned by the WILD family for several generations, as can be seen on the Inclosure Map of 1816. This land was rich, fertile Thames Valley soil, probably only inferior to Fenland soil. In 1938 they obtained a few more acres of a derelict orchard and paid £400 per acre for it. It would take another 30 years before land in Essex was to reach that level.

At first the land was mostly cropped with flowers for cutting from seed, bulbs or perennials such as paeonies. In fact my father described himself on his

marriage certificate in 1934 as a "flower grower". The intensification of the holding was increased in 1931, when the first wooden glasshouses were built. Most of the flowers were marketed in the London wholesale markets. The family had a tradition of supplying Covent Garden as H.J. WILD, my great-grandfather, who farmed at Longford, had had a grower's stand there since the 1880s, as London was only 14 miles away and therefore within distance for a horse and cart. Some produce was sold to local shops, Woolworths being a large buyer, especially in the bedding season.

| | |
|--|---|
| D. J. & J. E. WILD, | |
| Heathrow, | |
| WEST DRAYTON, MIDDLESEX. | |
| ~~~~~ | |
| List of Spring Bedding Plants. | |
| STOCK. Red, White, Pink, Mauve and Mixed. | } ALL AT 1/6 PER BOX OF 50 PLANTS. |
| ASTER. Rose, White and Mixed | |
| ANTIRRHINUM. Crimson, Flame and Pink | |
| MARIGOLD, French and African | |
| CALENDULA, Radio | |
| HELICHRYSOM, Everlasting Flower | |
| STATICE, Blue, Rose and Yellow | |
| NICOTIANA, Tobacco Plant | |
| SCABIOUS, Pink and Mixed | |
| BALSAM, Mixed | |
| PETUNIA, Mixed | |
| ALYSSUM, White | |
| GERANIUMS (Potted), Red, Pink and Ivy | |
| PANSIES, Wine Shades and Yellow | 1/- |
| CHRYSANTHS. & DWARF DAHLIAS | 1/- |
| MARROWS (Potted) | 3/- |
| TOMATOES, Three Varieties | 6d. |

Wild advertisement

The advent of the Second World War in 1939 was to alter dramatically the crops that could be grown. The Government prohibited the use of land for flower production to a great extent and vegetable growing became paramount. Thus D.J. & J.E. WILD became market gardeners, growing

vegetables both outside and under glass. Again this was for the London wholesale market and in this case, it was for Brentford Market at Chiswick. When it had been only flowers to be transported, a car and trailer was sufficient, the driver usually being my grandfather, but with the advent of bulky vegetables such as cabbage and lettuce, a lorry was required. However this took some time due to wartime restrictions, so my father used to drive a tractor and farm trailer down the A4 into Brentford, with my mother perched on the front of the trailer operating hand signals. This continued for a few months till a lorry could be obtained.

The other notable change brought about by the War, was the fact that most of the male labour force was conscripted into the Services. This was where the Women's Land Army came in and the photograph taken in May 1944, shows my father, uncle, two young male workers and eight land girls, in a line across a field which, in two months' time, was to be requisitioned by the Air Ministry for the building of Heathrow Airport.



Land girls on the Wild farm

This, of course, was why we had to leave Middlesex and the parish where the WILDs had lived since Tudor times, and move their whole business, including all their buildings and glasshouses to North East Essex. They were given exactly three months' notice to quit, which must have entailed a monumental task, especially as it was 1944 and we were still at war. To me, as an eight year old, it was just a great adventure and I had no idea what it involved.

The reason for the move to Essex was that my mother was the sole owner of a 120 acre farm at Shrub End, on the edge of Colchester. It had been in the possession other family for 100 years and ever since 1930, when her father had died, it had been rented out. My father and his family therefore moved to Walnut Tree Farm and my grandparents and uncle moved to Pound Farm, Thorrington, which had fortuitously come on the market. It consisted of 25 acres, very similar to the acreage at Heathrow, but of vastly inferior soil. Stones just did not exist in Middlesex! The buildings and glasshouses were

re-erected at Pound Farm, which was to be run as a market garden, while Walnut Tree was a light land, purely arable farms Even some of the staff moved to Essex from Middlesex, including two land girls, who stayed till the end of the war, when their husbands were released from POW camps.

Moving from one side of London to the other meant that it was less convenient to supply Brentford Market and so connections were built up with commission salesmen in Spitalfields Market in London's East End. The connection with one particular salesman was to last for 50 years.

POSTSCRIPT by Philip Sherwood

I am probably the last surviving member of David and John WILD's one-time workforce, as I worked on their farm at Heathrow during my school holidays in August 1941 and August 1942. This was during the war when, because of the shortage of manpower and the needs of agriculture, everybody was being urged to "Lend a Hand on the Land". However, I was probably more attracted by the prospect of earning some extra pocket money than by any patriotic fervour. The hourly rate of pay initially was 4 old pennies (4d) which later rose to 4½d. and finally to 6d. (2½p); by modern standards the wages were poor but it did not seem unreasonable at the time, Nor did it seem like child-exploitation to employ 12-year old boys as at the time most children left school at the age of fourteen.



War-time poster

Most of the work was in the glasshouses in which tomatoes were being grown. It involved tying the plants to their supports, removing any side-shoots, keeping them watered and picking the ripened fruit. It was not particularly hard work and both of the WILD brothers were pleasant to work for, I continued to work on local farms in my summer holidays until I left school in 1947, but in 1943 and 1944 this was with WILD and ROBBINS of Sipson Farm, who were market gardeners and then from 1945-47 with H.J. WILD and Sons at Longford, who were mostly involved in growing fruit in the orchards that had miraculously survived in the Longford area (100 years earlier half of the area of Harmondsworth Parish had been occupied by orchards).

Many years later I renewed contact with David WILD. He was engaged in writing his memoirs* and had contacted Uxbridge Library for information. The Library passed his request on to me and I remained in contact with him until his death in 1986 and later with his son William.

*David Wild's reminiscences of Harmondsworth Parish were published in 1993 by the WMFHS as a chapter in the booklet edited by Philip Sherwood under the title *The Villages of Harmondsworth*. Available from the Society Bookstall, £3.50 + £1.50 p&p.

Members Evening (July)

The theme of July's meeting was "Skeletons in the Cupboard" and four of our members delighted us with stories of their ancestors.

Betty Elliott told us of the second 'family' of her grandfather. He lived with his lawful wife and family in Twickenham at the weekends but during the week stayed in Balham, where he had a pharmacy. There he met another woman, with whom he had a son. Although Betty's family knew all about the 'other woman' her family did not discover the existence of the legitimate family until Betty posted details of her own ancestry on the internet. The granddaughter of the Balham family contacted Betty's daughter and discovered that her grandparents had never been married - which caused her a great deal of distress, and they have had no contact with her since. So Betty's moral was, "be careful what you post online".

Muriel Sprott had an ancestor who lived on the borders of Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire and Wiltshire and appeared to lead a nomadic life between these three counties, although no village was more than a few miles from the other two. Thanks to the Gloucestershire RO having a calendar of criminal convictions online, she discovered that he had been convicted of stealing 6 shillings, for which he was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

Kay Dudman also had a conviction for theft in the story of her husband's family. Her husband, a TV film cameraman, discovered that his great grandfather, Frank DUDMAN, was a photographer in the pioneering days of photography and had taken some portraits of famous artists in their studios, e.g. Frederick WATTS and Sir Edward John POYNTER, which were included in a book, *Artists at Home*, commissioned by Lord LEIGHTON, for the Royal Academy of Art.

Frank was convicted of stealing small amounts of money from his then employer, a photographer in Camden, which were payments for delivering photographs. He was given six months' hard labour in Wormwood Scrubs - a few years earlier and he would have been deported to Australia!

Margaret Cunnew's 'Skeleton' was not a member of her family, but someone who had caused her to spend sixteen years searching for a grandfather who did not exist! Some years ago she obtained a copy of her grandfather's marriage certificate from the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. On it was typed that the father of her grandfather, Hugh, was Henry HUNTER. Thus she searched everywhere for a "Hugh HUNTER, son of Henry". It was not until she was in Belfast a couple of months ago that she was told that now she could

look at the original marriage certificate online - she then discovered that actually the father of Hugh was James! Since then she has taken this line back to 1802!

World War One: how it changed women's lives: *Toni Davis* (August)

Due to the indisposition of our advertised speaker, Society member Toni Davis stepped in and gave us an excellent talk at very short notice.

What did the war do for women? What was their life like? Did they have more rights after the war?

When the war broke out, the Government was at first reluctant to let women take over the jobs of men who had gone off to fight. Official propaganda was orchestrated to work on women to send their men to war. Women were warned against extravagance in dress and they raised money for the Women's Wartime Fund. Suffragette Emmeline PANKHURST was sure that millions of women could work for the war effort and campaigned with her daughter, Christabel, to get women more involved; they organised a 'Right to Serve' procession in which 60,000 women took part. However Mrs PANKHURST's other daughter, Sylvia, was a devout pacifist and formed her own group, the Women's Suffrage Federation, which supported conscientious objectors, and she organised a rival procession claiming women who did men's jobs would earn poor wages.



Propaganda poster

It was soon realised that the only way to keep up production and solve the labour shortage was to recruit women. Many had come from domestic service etc. but some were working outside the home for the first time. They did a variety of jobs: they worked on the trams, buses, the Underground: 17,000 men from these workforces had gone to war; they worked as porters and in signal boxes, but the women were not allowed to drive trains, Women also did clerical work such as in the Civil Service. They also served in the fire brigade but were not allowed to wear trousers, they wore long skirts.

The Women's Police Force was formed (only women from 'good' backgrounds): part of their job was to shepherd people to shelters and to search women munitions workers for dangerous objects. Women carried on the work of absent husbands, e.g. chimney sweeps, brick makers and window cleaners Women took to the football field to keep the fans' spirits up, at first still in long skirts, but one team formed of munitions workers wore shorts, and won their games; the team disbanded when the men came back.

Two decades before the more well-known Land Army of WWII, in the spring of 1915 it became clear that women would have to work on the land – whole

villages had lost their menfolk who had gone off to war. Women farm workers were allowed to wear breeches, as long as they covered them with overalls. All these activities had been thought before the war to be beyond women.



Women working in a munitions factory

However most women went into the factories, many working with munitions, now they were earning higher wages and had independence. Working with munitions (the 'Munionettes') was highly dangerous and could ruin their health. Because of the chemicals involved the skin of some women turned yellow, earning them the nickname 'canaries'.

Asbestos was another dangerous substance, however one munitions worker, Rosina WYATT, recalled that she clocked in at the factory for a later start than in domestic service, that she earned 16s. a week, and was provided with an overall and a cap. The basic wage was 4d. an hour, but they could earn bonuses. 72 hours could earn them 30s. but her work testing fuses also caused her skin to turn yellow - it got on to the bed sheets so she was charged extra for her laundry. Her face, neck and legs became swollen and she was eventually sent home on half pay as she could no longer see properly. Later she returned to the factory and was given a different job - the effects of these poisons could last for months.

Explosions in munitions factories were common and lives were lost - in 1917, 73 people were killed in one explosion in London's Silvertown and 900 homes were flattened. Windows in the Savoy Hotel were blown out and the explosion was heard 100 miles away. Another explosion in 1916 had killed 105 people, but work had to continue as shells were needed. One factory which had had the largest explosion ever experienced in Britain, later broke records for its shell filling - there were calls for the whole workforce to receive the VC, but this did not happen.

100,000 women took up nursing both at home and abroad. The main body of nurses were the Queen Alexandra Nurses but the Army would not tolerate women doctors, even though they were already working in British hospitals. It was very hard for a woman to qualify as a doctor in England, although more women qualified in Scotland. An offer to take 100 nurses to Flanders was

turned down by the Army. Elizabeth Garrett ANDERSON's daughter, Louisa, was cold-shouldered by the British Army but was welcomed in France and opened hospitals there.



First Aid Nursing Yeomanry

The First Aid Nursing Yeomanry - the "Fannies" - had been formed in 1907. They wore uniform and at first rode horses but later had motor transport. It was thought not practical for women to drive transport for the wounded in France, but they offered their services to Belgium and were accepted. Their hospital had 100 beds

and treated 4,000 patients. They drove ambulances, set up soup kitchens and a mobile cinema, took food and supplies and collapsible baths to the Front Line. They won 17 Military Medals.

Later came the VADs - the Voluntary Aid Detachment - founded in 1909 and working in Britain and the Empire. By summer 1914 there were over 2,500 VAD detachments. At first the authorities did not want VADs on the Front Line but they were later allowed to go to the Western Front, Mesopotamia and Gallipoli. Most were middle and upper class and had never had paid employment. At first there was a difference between the work of the VADs and the Queen Alexandra Nurses: the VADs washed bandages and removed lice, but eventually they also became skilled nurses.

Now women were in uniform and part of the fighting; at first employed in clerical tasks they were later driving three-ton lorries and doing carpentry. The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, the WAACs, were later known as Queen Mary's Auxiliary Corps; the WRAFs were clerks and typists, but also rode motorcycles and could clean the planes but not fly them.

The war led to the emergence of a new type of woman, who ate alone at Lyons Corner House and went to the theatre alone. Shorthand typists could earn up to 35s. a week. Women could hope for a professional career. By the end of the war up to 1 million women were employed in commerce, they went in to banks, shops and offices. Those who stayed in their jobs were paid less than men, even if they joined unions.

World War One had proved women could do the work of men and do it well but much of their success was short lived. They found themselves at odds with

society and it would take another war for them to re-enter the workforce in great numbers. Women over 30 got the vote after the war and some were allowed to enter Parliament: the vote was granted to all in 1928. It was not until the 1920s that women in trousers became Fashionable. The war could not have been won without them.

POW Camps in Britain in the 1914-18 War: Colin Chapman (September)

On the outbreak of War on 4th August 1914, with the Northcliffe Press stirring up feelings against Germans and Austrians, the Government rushed through legislation for all German and Austrian males of military age to be held in Police Stations. But we were not at war with Austria, so the Austrians were quickly released, only to be re-arrested a week later when Austria entered the War.

They found the people to intern partly by using the 1911 census, and some local police stations already had lists. Many of those detained had been in this country for a couple of generations, many had British wives and some had sons in the British Army. The Police Stations could not hold them all so the Government requisitioned a number of places, such as London's Olympia Exhibition Hall and Alexandra Palace, whose Great Hall became a huge dormitory - there is a plaque on the building to commemorate this. The use of existing military camps was vetoed by Kitchener.

As the War progressed German combatants started to be taken prisoner; initially they were held in France but it was decided to bring many of them to Britain and put them with the civilians. The latter were pro-British, the combatants anti-British, so creating difficulties, but both were known as Prisoners of War, there being no distinction made at the time.

Camps were opened to hold both civilians and combatants. They became

known as Concentration Camps but without the sinister connotation associated with the Second World War. By 22nd August 1914, 450 combatants had been



POWs at Dorchester on 15th February 1917

moved to Britain and by 31st December this increased to 6,388. By the end of January 1919, over 500,000 military prisoners had been captured by Britain and her colonies. Around 128,000 were held in Britain; they included other nationalities such as Bulgarians and Turks. Thousands were held in France, Italy and around the Empire.

At the end of October 1914, 20,000 civilians were being held in England. These were gradually moved to the Isle of Man. By the end of the War there were around 23,000 civilians on the Isle of Man, in two camps guarded by 2,000 British soldiers. Cunningham's Holiday Camp was one of the places requisitioned. The civilian prisoners had been the breadwinners, leaving many families destitute. The Quakers helped many of these families, and although the Poor Law was coming to an end and the new Social Security system was not yet fully under way, the Poor Law Guardians also looked after prisoners' dependents. Prisoners began to be repatriated in earnest from the middle of 1919. The aim was to repatriate them all by the end of 1919, but a few remained till 1920.

In Britain, British Army administration areas were used and called 'Commands', each with its own large POW camp. As the War progressed, more and more combatant prisoners arrived. They were being squashed into a limited number of camps. Some camps were tented, others used requisitioned country houses or similar buildings though most camps had purpose-built wooden chalet-type huts; a few huts have survived, but a lot of the equipment and buildings were sold off after the War.

A major problem was boredom which could cause depression and mental illness - the so-called "Barbed Wire Disease".



Christmas postcard of 1916 issued at the Pattishall Camp (parent camp for the Eastern Command)

It was decided to give them something to do. So they did gardening: growing vegetables and flowers; making Furniture, carving (some of these artefacts have survived); setting up their own committees to organise social events; lessons in foreign languages; choirs, bands. The Quakers and the YMCA both provided facilities. A wealthy ex-German industrialist provided musical instruments. Some camps had a printing press and produced their own newspapers etc., and most of the camps issued postcards and Christmas cards for the POWs to buy and send.

Now the NORTHCLIFFE Press and some MPs suggested the inmates were being treated too well. The Geneva and Hague Conventions advised that captured prisoners should be treated in the same way as your own front line troops in the way of food, accommodation etc., and both sides in the War stuck to these conventions fairly well. There was quite a lot of communication between the two sides as regards the mails, etc.

One group of civilian prisoners were German merchant seamen working on British vessels. Many belonged to the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union (NSFU), which volunteered to look after them at a country house in Northamptonshire. Fifteen Constables, helped by boy scouts, guarded them armed with cutlasses. This was until May 1915, which saw the sinking of the Lusitania. Although this had included members of the Union, on hearing of the sinking the inmates sang German patriotic songs. The Union then handed the running of this camp over to the Government who nominated it as the parent camp for Eastern Command.

It was suggested that prisoners of war should be used to help solve Britain's labour shortage, so Working Camps were opened around the country. At Local Government level were County War Agricultural Committees; they could make requests for some prisoners to help with local work; some prisoners' time sheets have survived (they were paid). Work included forestry, agriculture, fruit picking, quarrying, road maintenance, river cleaning (against flooding), sea defences and civil works. They cut pit props for the mines; some of the timber cut was used in the trenches in Flanders.

Some prisoners died in the camps. They were buried in the local churchyard or cemetery, and this was recorded by the local Registrar.

Germans buried in Britain were exhumed and re-buried in a German military cemetery on Cannock Chase. Some of the prisoners died in the influenza epidemic. Some spellings of the foreign surnames in the British registers are wildly wrong.

Although the War actually ended on 28th June 1919, and Armistice Day was 11th November 1918, all Peace Treaties were not finally signed till 1920.

Colin provided a number of sources for records used in his research:

- Government papers, both sides
- Neutral powers' visiting reports: the American Ambassador in Berlin arranged for American Embassy staff to visit camps in Britain and Germany. The reports were swapped between Governments. When America joined the War they were no longer neutral so the Swiss and the Swedes took over. Some reports went to the Home Office, some to the War Office, some to the Foreign Office. They are generally unindexed and not available on line.
- ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross) records. ICRC WWI related-records from Geneva are now online: they are free. They are indexed under the first three letters of the surname, then alphabetically according to Christian name. They are in French with many abbreviations. They refer to camps in Britain and all over the World.
- Quaker visiting reports - Quakers records are kept in the Friends' Library opposite Euston Station
- Catholic records
- YMCA records - the International YMCA records are at the University of Minnesota
- Hansard* for questions asked in Parliament
- The Police Gazette* - reports of escapees; there weren't many - generally German POWs were not anxious to return to Germany. All Police Stations in the country were informed about escapes by telegraph. Less than 10% in total got back to Germany throughout the war.
- Newspapers
- Local histories
- Prisoners were allowed to write two letters a week and receive as many as were sent to them. All letters were censored. Colin has collected a number of letters written by POWs and their families.
- Some German military records have been put online by Ancestry, but a lot of German WWI records were destroyed in WWII.
- Vessels captured at sea were taken by the Navy. Those rescued were interrogated by Admiralty personnel, so this would be in the Admiralty records.
- Britain had a POW Information Bureau in London which had a card index with detailed data on every POW in British hands, but those records seem not to have survived.

Colin has written a book: *Detained in England*. He would be happy to have any further information about WWI POWs and camps in Britain.

crc@lochin.fsnet.co.uk

FAMILY HISTORY A-Z

QUARTER DAYS have been observed since the Middle Ages and were the days on which quarterly payments were due, tenancies began, servants were hired and accounts had to be settled - they ensured that debts and unresolved law suits did not linger. Usually the names of the day were given in documents, not the dates, which were always the same: Lady Day, 25th March; Midsummer Day, 24th June; Michaelmas Day, 29th September and Christmas Day, 25th December. There were also the Cross Quarter Days: Candlemas, 2nd February; May Day, 1st May; Lammas, 1st August and All Hallows, 1st November.

REMOVAL ORDERS were closely connected to Parish Relief. A destitute person or family had a right to be cared for by their parish. This assumed that they had either been born in the parish, had lived there for more than 366 days, were apprenticed to a parishioner or had a rent or rates qualification, all reasons for giving them 'settlement' in that parish, although the rules varied from time to time. If they did not qualify they were 'removed' to their legal parish of settlement. At times this could mean a journey right across the country, where they were escorted from one parish to the next by the Parish Constable. A wife took on the settlement of her husband, particularly harsh for widows of soldiers who could be deported to a place with which they had no connection at all.

SHIP MONEY was a form of tax first levied by Charles 1 in 1634. It was intended to help finance English ships and protect them from the ever present naval threat not only from Holland and France, but also from piracy. Originally imposed on maritime areas it was later extended, until declared illegal in 1641, when it was one of the issues between the King and Parliament. Many lists of those paying this tax survive and can be found at TNA.

TITHE MAPS were created following the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836, which converted the tithes (one tenth of the produce from the land or farm stock) formerly paid for in kind to the owner of the land, to an annual rent. Schedules were drawn up during the twenty or so years after the Act, which it took for the legislation to be completed. The maps were accompanied by schedules, which detail the owners and occupiers of land, plus acreage, land use and value. About 25% of land had already been converted from the payment of tithes so these maps and schedules exist for about 75% of land in the middle of the 19th century and are useful to discover the exact location of your ancestor. They can be found in the local County Record Office, and there are also copies at TNA.

MISCELLANY

The Canadian Letters and Image Project: this online archive of the Canadian war experience is looking for materials relating to Canada and World War One, which may be lying in your attic! They borrow materials, digitize them and then return them to their owners. Roughly half of the Canadian Expeditionary Force was born in Great Britain, so letters they may have written would end up here, not in Canada They are looking for any letters, diaries, photographs, etc. that might be relevant. If you can help please contact them either through www.canadianletters.ca or by writing to Dr. Stephen Davies, Project Director. The Canadian Letters and Images Project, Vancouver Island University, 900 Fifth Street, Nanaimo, British Columbia, Canada, V9R 5S5.

Suffolk Record Office branches have introduced new opening hours: 9.30-4.30 on every day except Wednesday and Sunday, when they are closed.

London Metropolitan Archives: new acquisitions of Church of England records are the archives of St. John the Baptist, the ancient parish of Eltham, and the archives of Southwark Cathedral, which joins its predecessor, the parish collection of St. Saviour, Southwark. Other acquisitions in 2013 include a document of 1461 amongst a collection of papers relating to the SHADWELL family, a number of collections in connection with oral history and other community projects, but the largest single deposit was the Royal Free Hospital archive collection.

Marriage Certificates: in reference to the petition referred to in the last Journal, for mothers to be recorded on marriage certificates, David Cameron has referred this matter to the Home Office to see how this can be addressed.

Appeals. If you have any spare time there are many projects appealing for your help. 'A County Remembers: Surrey in the Great War' has a questionnaire at www.surveymonkey.com/s/YPJ96V2.

The Imperial War Museum is looking for stories of people from across Britain and the Commonwealth who served in uniform and worked on the Home Front, www.livesofthefirstworldwar.org

Finally here are two appeals for funds:

a permanent memorial to the nurses who gave their lives in service during both world wars is planned, £100,000 is needed and you can find out more at: www.Newcavendishclub.co.uk/nursing-appeal.php

and lastly the Victoria Cross Trust needs funds to restore the graves of VC heroes that have fallen into disrepair. Find out more at www.victoriacrosstrust.org

WORLD WIDE WEB

A selection of new databases that have come online:

- Some new databases in Ancestry include: the Manchester Nonconformist Collection 1758-1987, this includes Methodists, Baptists, Quakers and Presbyterians; Indexes to Irish Wills 1384-1858; a list of 'Vagrant Passes' for Lancashire which gives details of those who were unable to claim poor relief and were subject to removal orders; naval records with details of Officers and Ratings who served between 1802-1919; Quarter Sessions records for Dorset; naturalisation certificates dating back to the 1870s from TNA class HO334.
www.ancestry.co.uk
- The Commonwealth War Graves Commission has made some changes to its website: it has improved its database search capability and has uploaded 300,000 casualty records for WW1.
www.cwgc.org
- Deceased Online's new records include Hertfordshire burials at Hatfield and Welwyn.
www.deceasedonline.com
- Family Search has launched a guide to tracing Norfolk ancestors to coincide with adding Norfolk parish registers and the Register of Electors for Norfolk.
www.familysearch.org
- Find My Past is issuing new datasets weekly - some of these are: parish registers for Staffordshire, Stoke-on-Trent, Wakefield, Wiltshire and Yorkshire and updates to parish collections of Cheshire, N.W. Kent and Sheffield, Surrey records include the Marriage Index, Strays and the Middlesex marriage records from West Surrey FHS, Surrey and City of London Livery Company Association Oath Rolls 1695-96, Also Eastbourne burial records and monumental inscriptions. Indian Mutiny Medal Roll 1857/9; Dorset marriages; Marriage Licences from the Archbishop of York and Northamptonshire Hearth Tax records; service records of the Royal Flying Corps and the beginnings of Royal Air Force. One million school registers. London Apprenticeship Abstracts 1442-1850 and the Archdeaconry Court of London Wills Index 1700-1807.
www.findmypast.co.uk
- The Illustrated London News has launched a new website featuring archive material from 1914-1918. To be added to the website in the coming

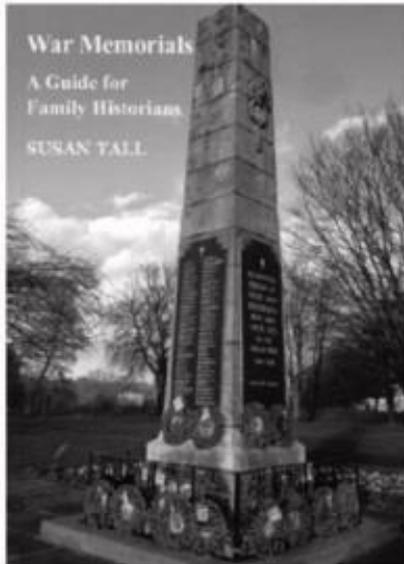
months is material from *The Sphere*, *The Sketch*, *The Tatler*, *The Bystander*, *The Graphic* and *The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*. This is a free website.

www.illustratedfirstworldwar.com

- The International committee of the Red Cross has placed its archives online, where you can search for prisoners of WW1, however, be aware of the idiosyncratic way in which they have been indexed, as we were warned by Colin Chapman (see 'Monthly Talks').
www.grandguerre.icrc.org
- The National Library of Scotland has uploaded highly detailed WW1 maps of the trenches.
www.maps.nls.uk/ww1/trenches
- The service records for all New Zealanders who saw action during WW1 are online.
www.archivesgovt.nz/world-war-one
- There is a new records site for the General Register Office for Northern Ireland.
www.nidirect.gov.uk/family-history
- The Royal Air Force Museum has launched a new website enabling you to view casualty cards for members of the Royal Flying Corps, who suffered injury during WW1, also the muster roll for the newly founded Royal Air Force on 1st April 1918.
www.rafmuseumstoryvault.org.uk
- The Royal British Legion has created a new website dedicated to people who died in WW1. Over one million men and women from across the Commonwealth are featured.
www.everymanremembered.org
- A new Scottish website is indexing old Scottish records, including birth, marriage, death, prison and asylum records - index is free.
www.scottishindexes.co.uk
- The National Archives class WO339, records of Officers who served in WW1, are now available. TNA has upgraded its Discovery catalogue. It has also launched a new interactive online map relating to WW1. Using official records drawn from their collection this map charts the global reach of the war. Over the course of the centenary period they will update the map with even more details of key events, historical figures and lesser known stories from the conflict.
www.nationalarchives.gov.uk

BOOKSHELF

War Memorials, a Guide for Family Historians by Susan Tall (*The Family History Partnership*, 2014) ISBN 978 1 906280 46 8, £6.50.



This timely publication is a comprehensive book giving guidance into researching where members of your family might appear on one of more than 100,000 war memorials throughout the United Kingdom. The first half is devoted to information about war memorials, the criteria for placing a name thereon and how to go about finding a particular name. The second half suggests ways to research the lives and military history of your ancestors, from the Boer War onwards. It is well illustrated and has a useful list of websites to further your research, as well as a comprehensive bibliography.

The book is available from The Family History Partnership, 57 Bury New Road, Ramsbottom, Bury,

Lancashire, BLO 0BZ;

www.thefamilyhistorypartnership.com

A Wartime Romance by Julie Jakeway, pub.2014, available from Amazon to download onto a Kindle or Kindle app, £1.96.

This is the first e-book I have reviewed. It is an account of a wartime romance between Joan BEARDSWORTH from Brentford and Ray LLEWELLYN from Cowbridge in the Vale of Glamorgan, parents of the author, who married in 1944. It mirrors the reality of many couples' experiences in the 1940s. Julie discovered letters written by Ray from India to Joan in Brentford. It describes the war struggles of demobilised service personnel returning home to find housing shortages, food rationing and a scarcity of jobs; it is a snapshot of postwar Britain and particularly of Brentford at that time, Julie would be delighted to hear from anyone who has postwar memories of Brentford:

julie.jakeway@gmail.com

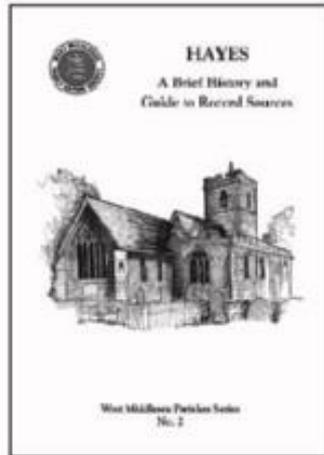
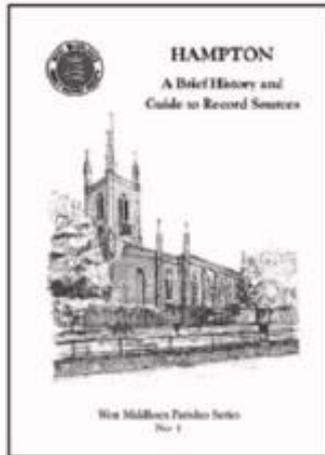


WMFHS PUBLICATIONS



The Society produces the following publications.

West Middlesex Parishes Series



Each book includes a brief history of the parish, plus a guide to record sources.

No. 1, Hampton

No. 2, Hayes

£5.50 each (incl. p&p)

Purchase from the Bookstall Manager:
address inside front cover

Postcards of West Middlesex Churches

We have some delightful postcards of churches in West Middlesex. Pen and ink drawings in black and white, they have been produced solely for sale by the Society. The artists are: Ken HUCKLE, Ted DUNSTALL and Steve CALDER.

The parishes covered are:

Ashford, St. Matthew
Feltham, St. Dunstan
Greenford, Holy Cross
Hampton, St. Mary the Virgin
Harlington St. Peter and St. Paul
Harrondsworth, St. Mary
Heston, St. Leonard
Laleham, All Saints
Littleton, St. Mary Magdelene
Northolt, St. Mary
Shepperton, St. Nicholas
Staines, St. Mary
Stanwell, St. Mary the Virgin
Sunbury, St. Mary the Virgin
Teddington, St. Mary
Twickenham, St. Mary



The postcards can be purchased for two second class stamps from:
Mrs. Maggie Mold, 48 Darby Crescent, Sunbury-on-Thames, TW16 5LA

HELP!

An error occurred in the Help! posted by **Muriel SPROTT** in the September Journal. The text should have read:

“Are you, or do you know Janette or Gillian HAYWOOD, daughters of Ronald and Evelyn, née JEFFERSON? My father, Jim HAYWOOD, or his sister Anne must have been in contact until the 1950s, as I have a picture of Ron with baby Janette. It would be lovely to catch up on 60 years of family gossip.”

muriel.sprott@sky.com

Thomas PAGE 1858-1955

Margaret HAWKINS writes to say that her Gt. Grandfather, Thomas PAGE, was a policeman from approximately 1879-1904. Up to December 1890 he worked in the Wandsworth Division of the Metropolitan Police and in December 1890 he was living in Thornton Heath, Surrey, where his son was born. She cannot find him on the 1891 census but his son was baptised on 5th June 1892, at St. John's Church, Northfields, Ealing. The family were living at 18 Endsleigh Road and Thomas's occupation is given as Police Sergeant. She assumes the move to Ealing was related to his promotion. There are no more records until 1901, when the family are living in three rooms in Ashton House, The Green, Ealing. When Thomas retired in 1904 they all moved back to Sutton, where Thomas's Wife came from. In 1891 Ashton House was occupied by a large family with a number of servants but Margaret is unable to find out any more than this. She would like to know why the family were living in such a large house and where the police station would have been where Thomas worked. Bond Street now runs through the site of Ashton House. Can anyone help her?

Margaret Hawkins, *mahawkings@onetel.com*

Fulham and Shepherds Bush

Jack MORATH is seeking information regarding 23 Edgarley Terrace, Fulham and 55 St. Stevens Avenue, Shepherds Bush, during the period 1920-1932. He believes his father and other relatives lived at these addresses. Do any members have any memories or knowledge of these addresses and who lived there?

jackmorath007@aol.com

ERRATA

I do apologise for the error which occurred in the article, We Will Remember Them on page 8 of the September Journal, I must have been having a very senior moment. Alfred LANGLEY was, of course, the great uncle of **Yvonne CARTER**, (not Lizzie). He appeared in the 1891 census living in Starnage Road, Brentford, not in 1901.

FAMILY HISTORY FAIRS IN 2015



Bracknell Family History Fair

Sunday 25th January. 10-5. Bracknell Sport & Leisure Centre, Bagshot Road, Bracknell, RG12 9SE. Admission £3. Free parking.

www.familyhistoryfairs.org

Who Do You Think You Are? Live

Thursday 16th April – Saturday 18th April. National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham. Note new venue.

www.whodoyouthinkyouarelive.com

The BIG Family History Fair – Huntingdon Family History Society

Saturday 2nd May. 10-4. The Burgess Hall, St. Ives, Cambs. PE27 6WU. Free admission and free parking.

www.huntsfhs.org.uk

South West Area Group Family History Fair

Saturday 16th May. 10-4. The Winter Gardens, Weston-super-Mare, BS23 1AJ. Admission £3.

www.swag-fair.co.uk

Yorkshire Family History Fair

Saturday 27th June. Details to be announced.

www.yorkshirefamilyhistoryfair.com

Oxfordshire Family History Fair

Saturday 3rd October. Details to be announced.

www.ofhs.org.uk

INDEXES HELD BY MEMBERS

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

WEST MIDDLESEX FHS INDEXES

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.

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

7th January

7th April

7th July

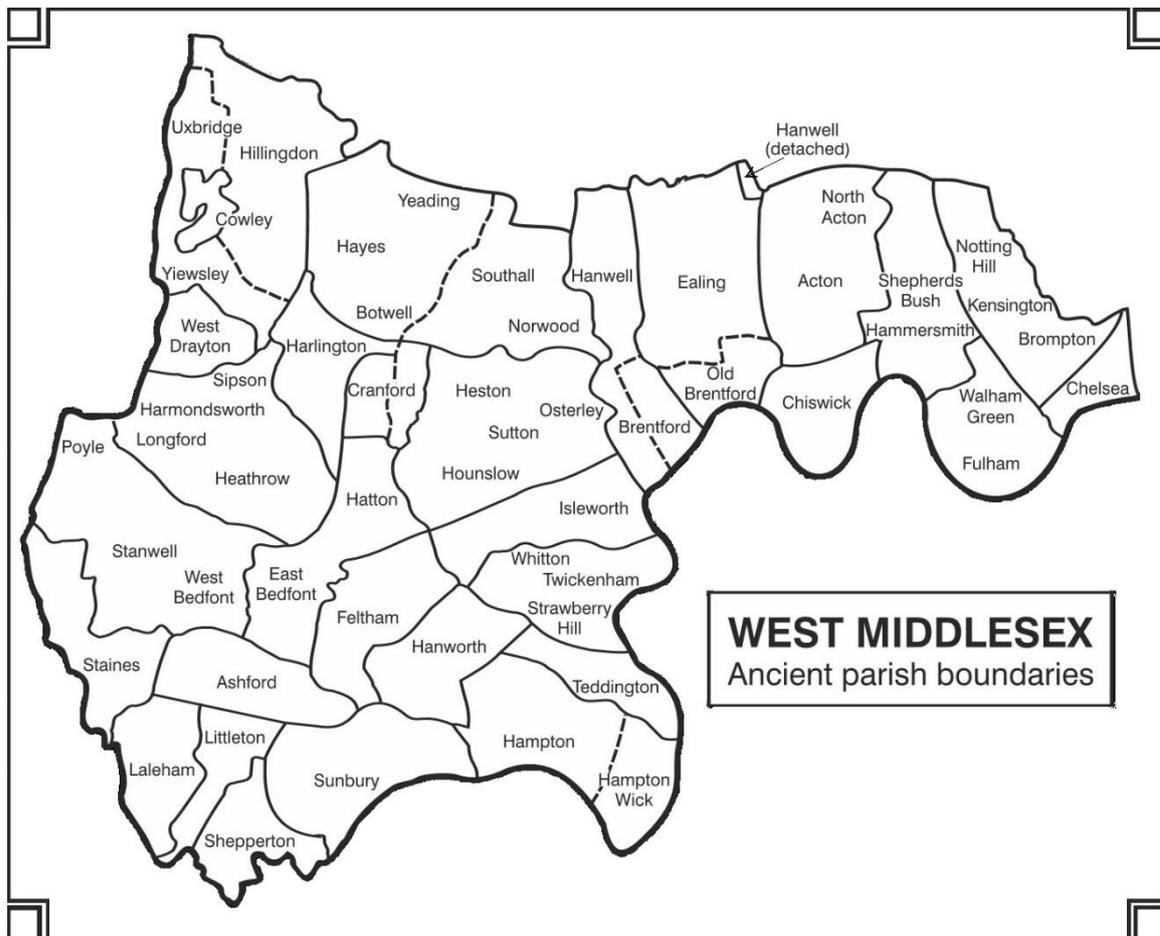
7th October

Front Cover: The Gate House, Fulham Palace

There is evidence of Neolithic, Iron Age and Roman settlements, plus a medieval palace on the site of Fulham Palace, which borders the Thames in Fulham. It has been a Bishop's residence since the year 700 and was the country residence of the Bishop of London from the 16thC but became the official residence in the 20th century. The last bishop to reside there retired in 1975. The present house was built in the Tudor period and has Georgian and Victorian additions. It is now open to the public, Free of charge. For opening times consult:

www.fulhampalace.org

Image: www.wikitavel.org



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

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

If undelivered, please return to:

West Middlesex FHS
c/o Pat Candler, 57 The Vale, Feltham, Middlesex, TW14 0JZ