



# HILLINGDON FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY



*The Spitfire with a Hurricane behind (See page 25)*

## 2017 PROGRAMME OF OUR MEETINGS

Unless stated otherwise meetings take place at Hillingdon Baptist Church,  
25 Hercies Road, Hillingdon, Middlesex. UB10 9LS  
Doors open at 7.30 p.m.

DATE	SPEAKER	SUBJECT
<i>Thursday 16<sup>th</sup> March</i>	<i>A.G.M.</i>	<i>Followed by John Symons 'Irish Research Made Easy?'</i>
<i>Thursday 20<sup>th</sup> April</i>		<i>Film Evening from the London Screen Archives</i>
<i>Thursday 18<sup>th</sup> May</i>	<i>Michael Gandy</i>	<i>'Records of the Great Courts (Chancery and Exchequer in TNA in the 17th and 18th centuries)'</i>
<i>Thursday 15<sup>th</sup> June</i>	<i>Keith Piercy</i>	<i>'Harefield's Light Railway'</i>
<i>Thursday 20<sup>th</sup> July</i>	<i>Chris Wren</i>	<i>'The Battle of Britain'</i>
<b>AUGUST</b>	<b>NO MEETING</b>	<b>NO MEETING</b>
<i>Thursday 21<sup>st</sup> September</i>	<i>Ian Harvey</i>	<i>'Into the Sideboard: Family History and Silverware'</i>
<i>Thursday 19<sup>th</sup> October</i>	<i>Jenny Mundy</i>	<i>'Bagging the Bagshaws'</i>
<i>Tuesday 14<sup>th</sup> November Joint Meeting with U3A Starts at 2.00 p.m.</i>	<i>Dr. Maurice Gleeson</i>	<i>'Genetic Genealogy – What DNA can do for you'</i>
<b>DECEMBER</b>	<b>NO MEETING</b>	<b>NO MEETING</b>

Please remember that we always welcome visitors to our meetings and that the entrance fee for them is £1.



**Hillingdon Family History Society & contributors.**

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Visit our website at: [www.hfhs.co.uk](http://www.hfhs.co.uk)

Contact us by e-mail at: [hillingdonfhs@onetel.com](mailto:hillingdonfhs@onetel.com)

*Contributions to the Journal are encouraged and should be sent to the e-mail address above or by post John Symons, (address on back cover).*

**A LARGE PRINT VERSION IS AVAILABLE ON  
REQUEST TO THE MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY.**

## CHAIRMAN'S NOTES

Family History is all about putting the flesh on the bones of a genealogical family tree. This is why we have such a wonderful range of speakers at our monthly meetings. They cover everything from the local history of Hillingdon to the Great Western Railway.

My elderly mother entered a nursing home this summer and I have had to start sorting through her papers. One box that came out of the attic was full of her school exercise books from the late 1940's. She attended a girls grammar school in Coventry.

Two things strike you about these exercise books. Firstly the hand writing – it is immaculate. I presume the teacher wrote on the board and then the students wrote it all down carefully in their exercise books. This was how geography was taught in my school 30 years later, although my handwriting was never as neat. Secondly the depth of detail on different subjects: there was no skimming over the surface here!

I thought you might like to look at the spring term exam and perhaps even have a go. Remember you are 17 years old and it is 1948. Good luck – you have three hours.

Stoke Park School  
Forms LVIA & B  
Spring Term 1948 European History 1491 – 1555: (3 Hours)

Principal: Attempt FOUR questions  
Subsidiary: Attempt FIVE questions

- 1) Give some account of the work of Ferdinand and Isabella in Spain, and discuss its importance.
  - 2) What do you understand by the term “The Renaissance”.
  - 3) Give a short account of the Italian political system in 1494.  
Add a sketch map.
- OR What reasons account for the decline in economic prosperity of Venice about the beginning of the sixteenth century?

*(contd.)*

- 4) What part was played by a) Portugal and b) Spain in discovery in the latter half of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries? What were the results of the discoveries for Europe?
- 5) Was the Reformation necessary?
- 6) Discuss the character and policy of Pope Julius II.
- 7) Estimate the various factors making for and against the progress of Lutheranism in Germany between 1530 and 1555.
- 8) Why did Calvinism spread more extensively in W. Europe than Lutheranism?
- 9) Account for the failure of Charles V to achieve his aims in Germany.
- 10) Write a short account of TWO of the following: a) Savonarola; b) Erasmus; c) Machiavelli; d) The revolt of the Comuneros; e) Zwingli; f) The Diet of Worms 1520.

Public Health & Housing

Health.

Growth of Population.

1/	About 1700	-	5-6 million estimated.
	For Scotland	-	1 1/2 "
	1914	-	40 "
	Scotland 1914	-	5 "

2/ By 1750 population already increased to 8,000,000.

	1800	-	9 million
	1850	-	18 "
	1914	-	36 "

1821 Ireland 3 times as great as Scotland.

Reasons: -

- 1/ Ind. Rev. - because led to prosperity in trade & industry, in the long run food & clothing cheaper.
- 2/ Health Acts helped to bring death rate down. E.g. water from reliable sources.
- 3/ Doctors skill improved.
- 4/ Diet improved - more food - diet varied.
- 5/ Clothing better - cotton inexpensive.

Ok - I am sure you aced most of the questions. But who really knew what the revolt of the Comuneros was about?  
Ian Harvey

## EDITORS' JOTTINGS

Searching the 1911 census at a recent research room session I was confronted with 'a first'. I found the person a member sought recorded as an inmate in a 'Training Home for Young Girls' but the image of the sheet that appeared was a little surprising. The form was printed using red ink whilst the names were entered using the normal blue/black ink.

I questioned other volunteers but nobody had seen a red census sheet. Intrigued I emailed the Office for National Statistics but they were unable to give a definitive answer. They in turn approached the National Archives who were also unable to give a reason.

After exploring several other avenues I looked at the image of the reverse side of the census form which was also in red. There I found the answer: it was a form printed to record institutions like the Training Home.

**SCHEDULE.**

*Prepared pursuant to the Census (Great Britain) Act, 1910.*

**This space to be filled up by the Enumerator.**

Number of Registration District.....	253
Number of Registration Sub-District.....	3
Number of Enumeration District.....	6
Name of Chief Resident Officer or Person in Charge. )	Miss E. Hall (Deaconess)
Name and Description of Institution.....	S <sup>t</sup> Michael's Training Home for Young Girls.

So the answer was there all the time!

## THE FUTURE DIRECTION OF HILLINGDON F.H.S.

Your committee is increasingly concerned about two topics:

1. The reduced attendance at our monthly meetings.
2. That we are not able to attract more people to assist with the running of the Society.

We need your views about the first point.

For example, are the talk subjects insufficiently interesting or relevant, is the location and access an issue, or is it the timing – for example would an afternoon or Saturday meeting be more attractive?

On the second point we just need your help.

This does not mean a large commitment. For example if you are fairly experienced we need more people to help those less experienced at our regular research days. Alternatively maybe you can help organise the meetings or just write about your successes and failures for inclusion in the journal. At the moment the burden falls too heavily on a dedicated but small number who will, by themselves, be unable to provide the service we would wish in the future.

Please let us know your thoughts no later than 15<sup>th</sup> October 2017. Email your comments to **hillingdonfhs@onetel.com**. Alternatively send your response to our Membership Secretary or hand it to us at a meeting or on one of our research days.

## TRUMPER PART 2

*By Colyn Storer*

In part 1, which appeared in the June journal, I alluded to the fact that TRUMPER family members were Assessors and Collectors but further researches revealed the possibility of more impressive positions.

A mystery emerged as I looked for a death notice for Bryan TRUMPER in Oxfordshire newspaper reports. There are quite a few records of a Benjamin TRUMPER as well as a Bryan TRUMPER both of whom seem to be the steward for the Earl of Harcourt who was or became the Archbishop of York. Are these TRUMPERs one and the same person?

The death notices found in the Oxford Journal and Oxford University and City Herald were almost identical;

*On Wednesday se'nnight died, (= Wednesday 22<sup>nd</sup> March) Same day died, Mr. Benjamin Trumper, for many years the much respected steward to the late Earl of Harcourt and the Archbishop of York.*

Further investigation both in the Oxford newspapers and the full text of 'The Harcourt papers' in the Internet Archive, show that this is the same person, called both Benjamin and Bryan TRUMPER. In the Harcourt Papers, there is correspondence to and from Bryan/Benjamin to the Earl, including a request from William, Earl Harcourt, to his agent, Mr. Bryan TRUMPER 27<sup>th</sup> January 1826 to organise the funeral of the Dowager Countess Harcourt:

*'Trumper, – Having this day received an account of the death of the Dowager Countess Harcourt, which happened on Wednesday night last, after a very tedious illness, I have requested the Rector, Mr. Baker, to do me the favour to perform the service at her funeral at Stanton Harcourt ; of which you shall have due notice, in order that you and the Tenants of that Parish may attend ; which I wish them to do, as a mark of respect to the memory of so old a member of my family. I am not aware of any expenses attending this melancholy ceremony, further than a fee to the clergyman of the Parish for allowing Mr. Baker to perform the service; but you will inform yourself what was done upon the occasion of my brother's Funeral, and act accordingly. Enclosed you have a list of persons who I propose to give mourning to upon this occasion, with the sums appropriated to each, and which I depend upon you to see laid out accordingly, viz. :- Yourself and wife £2'.* (contd.)

Obviously he was a very trusted and important employee. The earliest record found of Bryan at Nuneham Courtney appeared in the Oxford University and City Herald on 27<sup>th</sup> March 1813, concerning the rental of two properties owned by the Earl of Harcourt:

*'OXO. Nuneham, within five miles of Oxford, on the Turnpike Road, leading from Oxford to London; ... To be let for a long term of years. From the Fifth of April 1813. A well established Inn or Public House called The Harcourt Arms. For view of the Estate, apply to Mr. Trumper. Steward to Lord Harcourt. at Nuneham Park; and for further particulars, apply to Mr. Robert Morrell, Solicitor, Oxford; OXON. Nuneham, within four miles of Oxford, A Capital Enclosed Farm. To be let for a long term of years. From next Michaelmas'.*

This was one of many advertisements during 1813 for the rental of these properties and indicates that he must have been in this position for some time before that date. There are various other newspaper records stating his position at Nuneham Courtney and pictures of the estate and home from the late 1700s.

Other documents in the Harcourt Papers between 1822 and 1826 name him as Benjamin TRUMPER, even though he is recorded as Bryan TRUMPER after the death of the Dowager Countess, but a subsequent letter about her funeral costs names him as Benjamin TRUMPER:

*'Letter to Benjamin Trumper from John Bywater concerning the payment of five pounds to the vicar of Stanton Harcourt following the burial of Elizabeth Harcourt, Countess Harcourt, Feb. 1826. (fols. 76-7) However, they were not the only members of the Trumper families from Harefield to live at Nuneham for shorter or longer periods. Ann's younger sister Margaret 1797-1860 was stated to be of the local parish in 1817, when she also married her first cousin Henry Trumper 1788-1864 who then lived at and for the rest of his life at Masham in North Yorkshire where he was also a Land Agent. Henry was a younger brother of Bryan, and Bryan was one of the witnesses to their marriage'.*

Ann's younger brother Arthur was living with them when Bryan died. He married Martha STONE in Oxford City just before Ann's death. At that time he was recorded as a Sadler which was also his occupation later in Cheltenham and then again in Egham where the family settled and where he died in 1881. (contd.)

Bryan's youngest brother Edward TRUMPER 1790-1864 was at Nuneham when he married Alice HUNNS on 30<sup>th</sup> October 1837 at St. Luke, Finsbury. His occupation is described as a farmer at Nuneham Courtney, Oxfordshire.

On the 1841 census, he stated he was a Land Agent living at 'Park' in the parish of Nuneham Courtney and in 1851 he was still a Land Agent and lived at 'Steward House'. This suggests that he might have been the steward before his brother Bryan died in 1837 because Bryan's death notice says *'for many years the much respected steward ....'* He is obviously the steward recorded in various newspaper advertisements for the Auction of some of the Earl of Harcourt's properties in the 1840s.

Edward and his brother Henry, who lived in Yorkshire, both died in 1864 and their wills appear on the same page of the Probate Indexes, along with that for another cousin Robert TRUMPER who died at Isleworth, Middlesex.

From the original idea to discover what happened to my relatives Bryan and Ann TRUMPER after 1809, has come a most interesting story of their lives and especially Bryan's responsible position as steward to the Earl of Harcourt. He served, firstly, the 3rd Earl, William Harcourt, who had succeeded his brother in 1809 and died in 1830. Edward Harcourt (formerly Vables-Vernon) was the Archbishop of York from 1808 and succeeded his cousin as the 4th Earl of Harcourt in 1830.

Another interesting fact is that there were quite a few childless marriages in the extended TRUMPER families. Wonderful wills name, both as executors and beneficiaries, siblings, nieces and nephews. They also often identify their parents as well as the grandchildren and great grandchildren, of Ralph and Margaret TRUMPER, having the same given names. Obviously, they must have kept close contact with each other even when they moved away from Harefield.

<b>DEADLINE DATE</b>
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<b>JOURNAL</b>	<b>DATE</b>
DECEMBER	22 <sup>nd</sup> September

## CAN YOU NAME THESE PEOPLE?

*By Alan Rowland*

We have received from Chris ALLUM (via Facebook) three photographs and a request for help in solving the mystery of the 'monster cake'.

Chris wrote that she would like to know why and when it was presented to Hillingdon Hospital and who the people are in the three pictures:

*Hi John*

*Thought I'd go ahead and email you re our chat on Face Book re the Monster Cake – (I appear as a different name!).*

*I actually have 3 photos which I'll send, don't know whether you have space to print them all!*

*I have managed to find out that the Sister in the pix is Sister Keating but I would love to know more, dates, locations, other staff and what an earth is the Monster cake all about!*

*Kind regards*

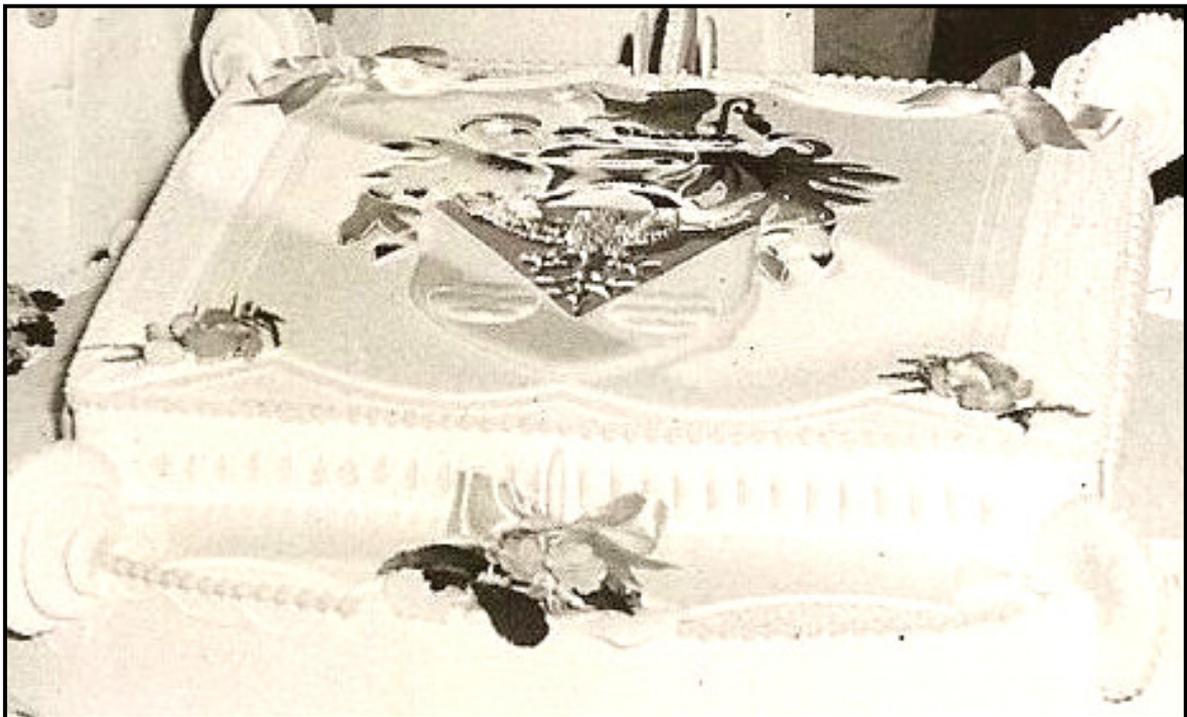
*Chris Allum*

In the hope that somebody will either know what the 'cake' was about or knows somebody else that can help we reproduce the three pictures overleaf.

One thought strikes me immediately, in the first photograph on the right hand margin there lurks a notice headed Hillingdon Hospital which goes on to lay down the permitted hours for smoking! How times have changed! This truncated picture also has a notice at the bottom which says that the cake was presented by the International Stores and the top decoration is the Hillingdon Borough Crest.

If you can help solve the mystery please contact us through the usual channels.

*(contd.)*



*Detail showing the top decoration.*

*(contd.)*



## ANOTHER SURPRISE FROM PARISH RECORDS

*By Alan Rowland*

When we research we make great use of censuses. We know that of these records the 1841 gives us the least amount of useful information. Although there had been population 'counts' before 1841 they only recorded total numbers.

Serendipity is a wonderful thing! Without warning during routine searches something will be thrown up that causes the exclamation 'well I have never seen that before'.

This occurred recently in our research room when I was helping a member look for her Shropshire ancestors. We had done very well over a number of weeks using Find My Past parish records and had discovered a whole series of baptisms, marriages and the occasional burial. Seeking the children born to a couple married in 1793 we made a general search of the baptism registers using just the surname and a date range from the marriage date. The search produced six possible baptisms and we worked our way through them trying to match the surname with the parents known first names. We found two entries and although it was not definite proof that they were our member's ancestors, it was a good possibility.

However the serendipity moment was about to arrive! Whilst looking at one of the images I noticed that some of the entries made by the Rector (Robert Outlaw) were not baptisms. Further investigation revealed that he had used the parish book as a journal to record all manner of occurrences and data concerning his parish.

The first 'find' was entitled Memorandum and read as follows:

*On the 10<sup>th</sup> of March 1801 an account of the births & burials & marriages from the registers of this Parish was taken, by authority of Parliament, and delivered in by me, Rob<sup>t</sup> Outlaw – Rector And the Population of the Parish, by the Overseer, as on the next page.*

See the image below which shows all parish baptisms and burials for the years 1700 to 1800 and all the marriages from 1754 to 1800. He then lists all the adult inhabitants by name and the numbers of children, servants etc for each dwelling throughout the parish. *(contd.)*

16) Memorandum of the Births, Burials, & Marriages of this Parish was taken, by authority of Parliament, and deliver'd in by one, Robt. Outlaw - Rector. And the Population of the Parish, by the Overseer, as on the next page.

Years	Baptisms		Burials	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1700	5	0	1	0
1710	6	1	4	3
1720	2	1	2	2
1730	3	0	2	0
1740	2	3	1	1
1750	4	1	1	1
1760	1	2	0	2
1770	1	0	0	2
1780	3	2	0	2
1781	5	4	2	1
1782	5	3	2	1
1783	4	3	2	5
1784	6	3	3	3
1785	2	2	3	1
1786	5	2	4	1
1787	2	3	1	2
1788	0	3	2	4
1789	1	4	4	4
1790	2	4	0	3
1791	1	3	1	0
1792	3	4	3	2
1793	3	2	1	1
1794	2	5	2	1
1795	4	1	3	2
1796	3	1	2	2
1797	7	3	2	2
1798	1	3	0	2
1799	6	4	1	0
1800	2	4	2	0
Total	91	71	51	50

17) Marriages

Years	No.	Years	No.	Years	No.	Years	No.
1754	1	1766	2	1778	2	1790	1
1755	0	1767	4	1779	0	1791	3
1756	1	1768	1	1780	0	1792	0
1757	1	1769	1	1781	0	1793	0
1758	1	1770	0	1782	0	1794	0
1759	3	1771	2	1783	3	1795	3
1760	1	1772	3	1784	0	1796	2
1761	0	1773	3	1785	0	1797	2
1762	0	1774	3	1786	1	1798	0
1763	1	1775	1	1787	0	1799	0
1764	1	1776	2	1788	1	1800	0
1765	0	1777	2	1789	0		
Total number of Marriages in 47 years							

Total number of Marriages in 47 years — 52.

The Population of the Parish taken in 1801

Longford

Ralph Leeke Esq<sup>r</sup>, His Wife two Sons and two Daughters four Men Servants and five Maidens.

Thomas Turner, His Wife and one Child a Daughter.

Stephen Rust, His Wife and three Children.

Mary Lowe, at the Mill Her son, four Male Servants, one female

Cyphall

Richard Taylor, Farmer, His Sister, five Male Servants two female

Walter Shutt Serv<sup>t</sup> to R. Leeke Esq<sup>r</sup> His Wife, two Sons, three Daughters

William Felton, Widower.

Joseph Felton, His Wife and three Sons.

Sarah Ekin, Widow.

Edward Ekin, His Wife & Sarah Martin, Innmate.

William Bellingham, His Wife, four Sons and one Daughter.

John Gale, His Wife, one Son and one Daughter.

William Tomlinson, his Wife, one son and one Daughter.

Elizabeth Jones, Widow.

Robert Edwards, His Wife and one son.

Thomas Barnett, His Wife and two Sons.

At the end of his population list the Rector continues:

On the 23<sup>d</sup> day of May 1803 was laid the 1<sup>st</sup> stone of Longford Church, and on the N.E. corner stone was written as follows "This stone was laid by Rob<sup>t</sup> Outlaw Rector of this Church 1803 Ralph Leeke Esq<sup>r</sup> and William Chapman - Church Wardens". And in a hole cut in the same stone was put a glass bottle seal'd up, with a piece of parchment, on which was written as follows.

"This piece of Parchment records the time of Erection of the Parish Church of Longford, and was placed in one of the corner stones which was laid on the 23<sup>d</sup> day of May in the year of our Lord 1803 and in the 43<sup>d</sup> year of our Sovereign Lord George the third."

He follows this with more information concerning the raising of monies to pay for the work (see below). (contd.)

20)

"This piece of Parchment records the time of Erection of the Parish Church of Longford, and was plac'd in one of the corner Stones which was laid on the 23<sup>d</sup>. day of May in the year of our Lord 1803 and in the 43<sup>d</sup>. year of our Sovereign Lord George the third.

The Parishioners raised by a levy the sum of Three hundred Pounds, and the rest of the expence was defray'd by Ralph Seeke Esq<sup>r</sup>. of Longford Hall who was at that time Church-Warden with William Chapman of Stockton. — John Cobb of Newport was the Architect. — Ralph Seeke Esq<sup>r</sup>. the Patron of this Church. — Rob<sup>t</sup>. Outlaw Rector of this Church deposits this information."

And fearing that Time might obliterate the writing I wrote on the outside of the bottle with a diamond to the same purport.

Rob<sup>t</sup>. Outlaw R<sup>r</sup>.

Names of the Principal inhabitants <sup>Farmers</sup> at this time living in the Parish. —

Thomas Bridgen	} Brockton
Thomas Skitt	
John Vigers	} Cheshall
Parish Clerk	
Rich <sup>d</sup> . Taylor	} Longford Mill
Joseph Stevens	
Sam <sup>l</sup> . Jarvis	} Stockton
W <sup>m</sup> . Chapman	

(contd.)

Interestingly the Rector has taken the precaution to preserve the message on the parchment by engraving the outside of the 'glass bottle' 'with a diamond':

A photograph of a piece of aged parchment with handwritten text in cursive. The text reads: "And fearing that Time might obliterate the writing I wrote on the outside of the bottle with a diamond to the same purpose. Robt. Outlaw R." The signature "Robt. Outlaw R." is written in a larger, more decorative hand at the bottom right.

It seems not to have occurred to him that the bottle might also be smashed rendering his painstaking engraving pointless!

Other entries cover the purchase of a new surplice in 1789 by the Church Warden Mr. Thomas Gollins and a listing of all the rectors for Longford from 1558 to 1962 (those from 1825 onwards were after Robert's tenure and were entered by others).

An Act of Parliament had decreed that in 1801 the following 'survey' should be carried out by 'overseers of the poor' or 'other substantial householders' who had to answer the following questions:

1. *How many Inhabited Houses are there in your Parish, Township or Place; by how many Families are they occupied; and, how many Houses therein are Uninhabited?*
2. *How many Persons (including Children of whatever Age) are there actually found within the Limits of your Parish, Township, or Place, at the Time of taking this Account, distinguishing Males and Females, and exclusive of Men actually serving in His Majesty's Regular Forces or Militia, and exclusive of Seamen either in His Majesty's Service or belonging to Registered Vessels?*
3. *What Number of Persons in your Parish, Township, or Place are chiefly employed in Agriculture; how many in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft; and how many are not occupied in any of the preceding Classes?*

(contd.)

An answer form was sent to Justices of the Peace and High Constables via and thence to the Overseers of the Poor and substantial householders.

The completed forms/schedules were to be attested to or affirmed in front of a J.P. and then endorsed by the High Constables or other proper officer before being returned to the Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department. These forms were later abstracted under the guidance of John Rickman, then secretary to Charles Abbot, who had introduced the census bill in Parliament in 1800.

So whilst matching family names may appear in a pre-1841 'Population' list it is still unlikely that definite connections to an ancestor can be proved.

Do you have any examples of these church officials who recorded their parish inhabitants along with other sundry snippets of information in the parish registers? Why not send them to us so that they can be shared with others via the pages of the journal.

*Source:* Pre-1841 Censuses & Population Listings in the British Isles  
By Colin R. Chapman. Genealogical Publishing Com, 1999

## **FAMILY SEARCH – THE HIDDEN RECORDS**

*By John Symons*

Many of you will know that the microfilms previously available at the temporary Latter Day Saints Family Search Centre located in The National Archives at Kew have been moved to the Society of Genealogists in London. As I was quite a frequent user of this facility this was not in my view especially welcome, but we have to face the fact that this is old technology and is costly to support. The move to digitise the old records is in progress but still has some way to go; hence I still had reason to consult the microfilms.

A few months ago I wished to view some films at the new location. When I ordered them I was advised by the enthusiastic staff that some of those I had requested had in fact been digitised.

*(contd.)*

I was rather surprised by this because when I searched for the records in the conventional way I was taken to an indexed entry which did not show that the image had been digitised.

I was looking for Cornish Parish Records (no surprise there) so the following example relating to Lewannick may illustrate the issue.

I searched for Robert Warring baptised in 1811 on [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org) which produced the following result:

### Search Results from Historical Records

1-20 of 25 results for Name: **Robert Warring**, Event: **Birth**, Place: **Cornwall**, Event Range: **1811-1811**, Country: **England**

Number of results to show:

Name	Events	Relationships	View
<a href="#">Robert Warring</a> England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975	christening: 16 June 1811 LEWANNICK, CORNWALL, ENGLAND	father: Robert Warring mother: Temperance	
<a href="#">Robert Warring</a> England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975	christening: 16 June 1811 Lewannick, Cornwall, England  residence: Lewannick, Cornwall, England	father: Robert Warring mother: Temperance	

When I clicked on the 'View' icon the following result appeared:

 **Robert Warring**  
England Births and Christenings

Name	<b>Robert Warring</b>
Gender	Male
Christening Date	16 Jun 1811
Christening Date (Original)	16 JUN 1811
Christening Place	LEWANNICK,CORNWALL,ENGLAND
Father's Name	<a href="#">Robert Warring</a>
Mother's Name	<a href="#">Temperance</a>

 No image available

---

**England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975** 

Indexing Project (Batch) Number	<a href="#">P00215-1</a>
System Origin	England-ODM
GS Film number	<a href="#">908076</a>

The message 'No image available' was disappointing.

*(contd.)*

On a subsequent visit when I queried this problem the helpful staff member took me through an alternative approach. Instead of searching for records, search the catalogue as follows:

### FamilySearch Catalog

Search the catalog of genealogical materials (including books, online materials, microfilm, microfiche, and publications) made available by FamilySearch. Many items can be loaned to local family history centers around the world.

[Learn more about the catalog and how to access materials.](#)

**Search by:**  
 Place | [Surnames](#) | [Titles](#) | [Author](#) | [Subjects](#) | [Keywords](#)

Place

**Search for:**  
[Call Number](#) | [Film/Fiche Number](#)

**Search these family history centers:**

I clicked the search button to reveal:

Location

**Film Notes** (This family history center has 5 of 5 films/fiche.)

Note	Location	Collection/Shelf	Film/DGS	Format
Baptisms, 1660-1812; Burials, 1738-1812; Marriages, 1755-1812.	<a href="#">Family History Library</a>	British Film	1595781 Items 28 - 30	
Marriages, 1813-1837. Baptisms, 1813-1858. Burials, 1813-1895. Baptisms, 1859-1900. Marriages, 1838-1900. Banns, 1823-1900.	<a href="#">Family History Library</a>	British Film	1595782 Items 1 - 6	

(contd.)

The camera icon indicates that Baptisms 1660-1812 are in fact digitised and available although in this particular case only at a FamilySearch Centre. At least this means that they are still viewable at Kew despite indications to the contrary.

Subsequently a letter from Sharon Hintze from the London Family History Centre was published in 'Who Do You Think You Are?' magazine highlighting this issue. I have no idea how widespread this problem is but the safe advice is to look under 'catalogue' rather than 'records' to ensure that you find any parish register images that are available.

## **A TALK – RECORDS OF THE GREAT COURTS**

*By John Symons*

Our president Michael Gandy gave the talk to our meeting on 18<sup>th</sup> May 2017. It was a very wet evening and we were pleased that Michael was able to speak to us again.

The subject this time was 'Records of the Great Courts', specifically those of Chancery and Exchequer in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries which are kept in the National Archives at Kew.

The Chancery and Exchequer Courts were civil courts that came to prominence at the time of the English Civil War when ecclesiastical courts were not available. The records of these courts are more accessible as they were written in English by professional clerks in secretary hand which once you understand the style is relatively easy to comprehend.

The court records have to an extent been catalogued by The National Archives but this is a work in progress. Earlier records from around the 15<sup>th</sup> century are indexed, however they only provide brief details such as surnames copied from the paper catalogues to the online version.

*(contd.)*

Potentially later records have more information about the cases involved but these are being added to as an ongoing project so it's worth rechecking from time to time.

To search for these records visit The National Archives website at:

**<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/>**

then go to 'Discovery' for the Catalogue. Using the advanced search option the records will be found in the series 'C' for Chancery – where most are and 'E' for Exchequer. In most cases it is worthwhile to use a combination of parish or place names and surnames to provide the most relevant results.

You will find that the documents themselves are large and often on scrolls which need to be unwound to read. As legal documents there will be much jargon to go through to find any interesting information. Only about 10% of the cases lead to a recorded judgement; either it is not shown or the case was settled out of court.

Moreover it is virtually impossible to trace a case forward to find an outcome recorded elsewhere so you have to take what is available at face value. It is also worth noting that if one of the parties dies the case will end unless it is possible to sue any heirs.

The genealogical value of these documents may vary significantly. Some may just record commercial transactions, for example bargains of sale used to prove transfers, which are unlikely to be of much interest to family historians. Others though may involve subjects such as disputes about wills, marriage settlements, guardianship and inheritances. Any of these are likely to shed light on family relationships and dynamics which may prove to be of considerable value.

Associated with these documents witness depositions may also be available. The witness names are not indexed however so you will probably only find someone in your family acting in such a role by chance.

You might encounter another type of case involving 'entails', sometimes known as fee entails. Put simply this is a form of trust established by deed or settlement which restricts the sale or inheritance of an estate in real property and prevents the property from being sold or devised by will.

*(contd.)*

There may be occasions when it is in the interest of all parties to break an entail which might otherwise prevent a property from being sold and so some cases were brought before the court with the tacit agreement of all parties just so a judgment could be recorded terminating the entail.

In this talk Michael gave us a valuable insight into sources which are not commonly used for genealogical research. Sometimes the documents are stored off site and need to be ordered in advance. Nevertheless continuing improvements in the cataloguing process are bringing more and more of these records to the notice of researchers.

Following the talk I carried out a speculative search and found a Chancery case which involved one of my ancestors in Harmondsworth. When I have seen the document in question I may well be able to report back on the significance of this.

## **A TALK – THE HAREFIELD LIGHT RAILWAY**

*By Keith Piercy*

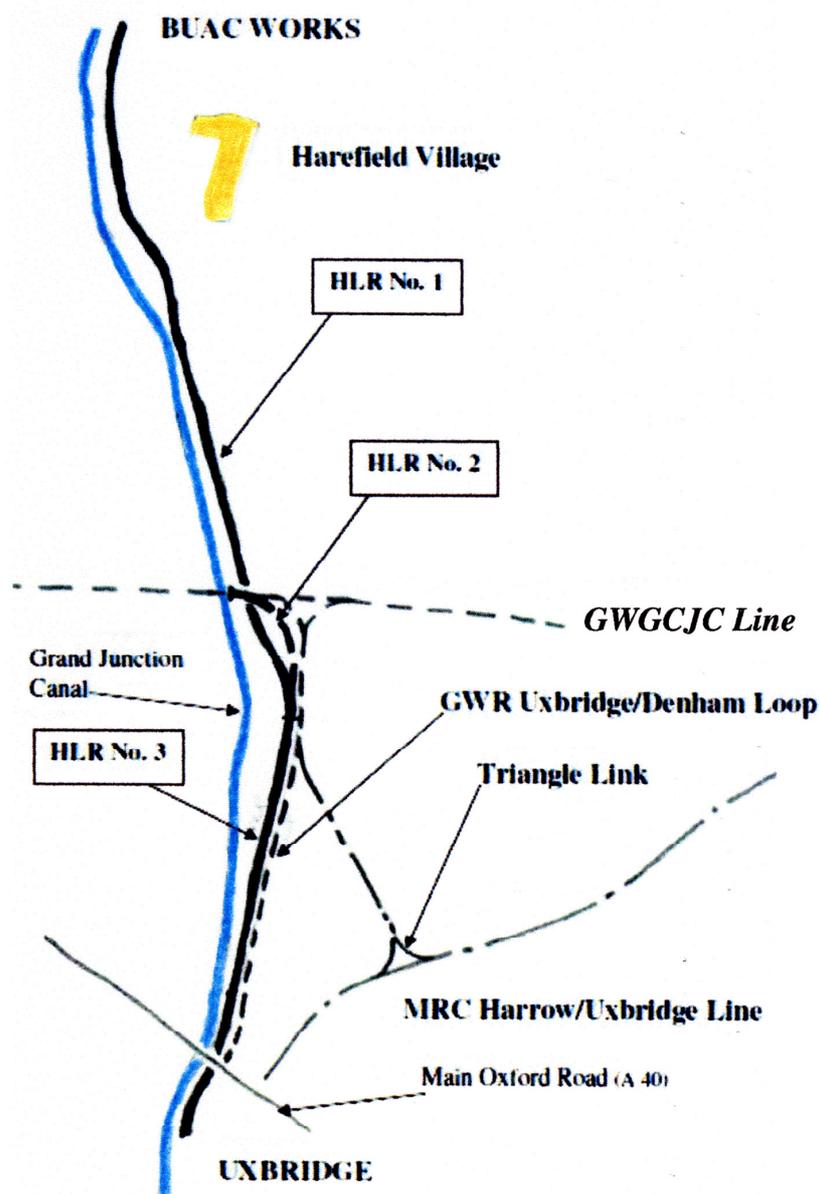
This very interesting talk was given to us on Thursday 15<sup>th</sup> June and drew a sizeable audience. Keith began with setting the scene that led to the proposal of a railway for Harefield.

Bells United Asbestos Company (BUAC) located at their Harefield Mills factory had prospered during WW1 and looked to expand their operation. This expansion however was hampered by problems in distribution of their products. Most of their raw materials and finished goods used motorised transport between Rickmansworth and the factory despite the very poor quality of the roads. Part of this distribution system was provided by the Metropolitan Railway Company (MRC) and in 1921 BUAC informed all parties involved that their future method of transport would be by canal and the Great Western Railway (GWR) via the Great Western Great Central Joint Committee (GWGCJC) line. They would make use of the canal adjacent to Harefield Mills to move the goods to Uxbridge. From there the goods would use the GWR Uxbridge to Denham loop line to connect with the GWGCJC railway.

*(contd.)*

BUAC approached the Light Railway Investigation Committee, whose enthusiastic support interested the GWR in the construction of a light railway. The advantages of a light railway over a 'standard' railway were relative cheapness, a reduced standard of construction and, most importantly, an Act of Parliament was not needed.

A Public Inquiry was held in Uxbridge on 14<sup>th</sup> July 1922 at which detailed plans were available for the construction of the Harefield Light Railway. If the Inquiry found in favour the Ministry of Transport would publish an Order authorising construction. The proposed scheme comprised three railways; see composite map below.



(contd.)

**Railway 1** would run from a new station adjacent to the BUAC factory for a distance of about  $2\frac{2}{3}$  miles along the east side of the canal.

It would pass Harefield Sewage Works and the British Portland Cement Company works (in the chalk quarry on Church Hill). Broadwater Lane would be crossed by a level crossing.

It would skirt Moorhall Farm and at Moorhall Road it would be carried over the railway by means of a bridge.

It would then pass through an arch of the viaduct by which the GWGCJC line passed over the canal to reach its terminus at the junction with the GWR Uxbridge and Denham Loop.

**Railway 2** (about  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a mile in length) would run from east of Denham Station across a newly constructed viaduct (on the south side of the existing one) to link up with railways 1 and 3.

**Railway 3** would run for about just over  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the Railway 1 terminus to Uxbridge. It would run parallel to the GWR loop from Uxbridge to Denham using the space created when the original second track was taken up and sent to France during WW1.

Total expected costs were £90,753–10s. It was expected that BUAC freight would generate over half the income of £13,000 which with running costs of £5,000 would produce net revenue of £8,000.

Keith then went into detailed objections to the proposal which, except in one case, concerned aspects and not the overall scheme. Most objections were made by the Uxbridge Rural District Council (URDC). They included concern that the railway would isolate the sewage works by blocking the effluent pipe from the village and that the Moorhall Road bridge slopes would be too steep and the road too narrow. A final concern by British Portland Cement Company was that the railway would block foot path access for their employees and that it would interfere with access to their works from the existing canal dock.

Motivated by the permanent loss of the BUAC freight traffic to the canal and GWR, the MRC objected to the whole scheme.

*(contd.)*

They were determined that the GWR should not gain their lost freight income and they submitted a petition to the Public Inquiry which argued that the proposed railway would fail economically and financially. This was however a ploy. The petition also stated the Harefield Light Railway would be 'much improved' with a link to the MRC Harrow-Uxbridge branch and proposed that if approval was obtained the Order should contain a clause allowing the link to be built. This would guarantee the MRC access to the Harefield Light Railway and the BUAC freight traffic.

The MRC successfully lobbied every organisation, (except the LD&LRC) for this link line with the idea of a fast electric link from Harefield to London and easier access to Uxbridge via a triangular junction with the Harrow/Uxbridge branch.

The Public Inquiry considered the case for the railway. It was proposed that if Railway 1 was proved profitable then railways 2 and 3 would be built. The LD&LRC were prepared to change their plans to satisfy the objections and the clause for the MRC triangular link from the Harrow/Uxbridge branch was included. The Public Inquiry recommended that the Harefield Light Railway be built. During the autumn of 1922 the agents and engineers worked successfully to resolve the various objections. In December 1922 the Harefield Light Railway Order 1922 (a final draft) was published, complete with the MRC link. The final Harefield Light Railway Order 1923 was issued in February of that year and the LD&LRC were given five years to build the line.

In April 1924 the LD&LRC wrote to the MRC to ask if they would object to the rights, granted by the Order, being passed to a third party. Of course there was no objection: the MRC had achieved their aim. They had permanently stopped the GWR getting the BUAC traffic.

Why had the LD&LRC given up? Put simply it would prove to be an economic disaster. The Order required them to spend up to £90,000 to construct the railway and get it working. If the triangular link were built the MRC could take most of any passenger traffic and the BUAC freight. The LD&LRC would be left with insufficient income to cover the running costs, let alone recovering the costs of the capital invested.

The right to build the Harefield Light Railway expired in February 1928. By their enthusiastic lobbying the MRC had created expectation of rail travel from Harefield to Central London. *(contd.)*

In 1927 Harefield Parish Council asked the MRC if they planned to build their railway. The answer was no - increased railway construction costs meant it was not currently possible. In 1928 the soon-to-be-combined Uxbridge Urban and Rural District Councils also tried, but the answer was that the costs of railway building and lack of development in the Harefield district ruled out future railway development. A final inquiry by the Uxbridge Urban District Council in 1929 met with clear refusal.

If built would it have been successful?

Keith thought it very unlikely as all light railways in Britain have either been closed or survive only as heritage lines. Like many villages the station would have been some three quarters of a mile walk up or down the steep hill to the village and this would not have been relished. BUAC closed down its Harefield Mills site in 1932.

The closure came at a time of economic depression, but the lack of good transport links must have played a part in the decision.

Keith expressed his belief that the motive behind MRC's actions against the Harefield Light Railway was spite and not economic rationality. Their actions help explain the exclusion of Harefield from the suburbanisation of north-west Middlesex. They owned no land in Harefield to sell to developers and understood the lack of potential in the area for growth of population and industry, making a railway unviable.

## **A TALK – THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN**

*By John Symons*

Those of us who live locally know well that right here in Uxbridge we have a most important historical site; the Battle of Britain Bunker located in what was RAF Uxbridge. Royal Air Force 11 Group was based there when during the Second World War it was responsible for the air defence of Southern England.

*(contd.)*

Our speaker for our meeting on 13<sup>th</sup> July was Chris Wren a trustee of the Friends of No. 11 Group who, in association with the London Borough of Hillingdon, is now responsible for the site. Chris made the Group's role during the war the subject of his talk.

RAF Uxbridge opened in 1917 at the inception of the Royal Air Force which itself was formed from the Army's Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service. In 1915 the government had bought the Hillingdon House estate and Hillingdon House itself became the operational base of the first RAF station in the country. The latter part of the inter war period saw the growth of Hitler's domination in Germany and as his territorial ambitions became apparent it was deemed prudent to construct an underground bunker within the RAF site to be used for control of the squadrons within the group. This bunker with its control room is now preserved as a memorial to its role in the Battle of Britain.

As those of us who have visited the bunker will testify the descent from ground level is by 76 steps. At the lowest level sits the plotting room which was used to display the number and position of available aircraft in each squadron in each of the seven sector stations where they were based. One of these of course is right on our doorstep – RAF Northolt and is the only one of the stations still in active use today. Overlooking the plotting room behind a glass panel is the control room where the Operations Controllers would make their decisions about which resources to deploy and where.

Contrary to perceived wisdom, the majority of the aircraft involved in the Battle of Britain were not Spitfires but Hurricanes. For many years however it was a replica Spitfire that was used to guard the entrance to RAF Uxbridge. This aircraft will be moved to a new position near the Bunker when upgrading works are complete. Although the Hurricanes and Spitfires saw most of the action they were supplemented by Bristol Blenheims and a few other types.

On the outbreak of war in September 1939 preparations already in place were stepped up. By 1940 following the invasion of the continent Hitler's army faced us across the channel and Operation Sea Lion, the invasion of Britain, was being planned by Hitler. To achieve this air superiority was required and the initial plan was to destroy the fighter airfields.

*(contd.)*

We had however at our disposal a new technology; radar and the network of radar stations was used to advantage by determining the numbers and location of incoming aircraft. The defence system installed by Air Chief Marshall Hugh Dowding included this radar system along with observations from the Royal Observer Corps and telephone links.

It was Winston Churchill who first called the upcoming struggle ‘The Battle of Britain’ in a speech to the House of Commons following an earlier visit to the Bunker but this was before the main event had really started. The air battle proper was truly underway in August with attacks on London and it culminated on 15<sup>th</sup> September with all British aircraft airborne. Ultimately as we know despite heavy losses on both sides, the Germans were unable to achieve the required air superiority and Operation Sea Lion was deferred and then cancelled when Hitler went on the offensive against Russia. Over 1,300 enemy aircraft were shot down by squadrons controlled from RAF Uxbridge.

RAF Uxbridge continued as an operational base until 2010 when the remaining functions were transferred to RAF Northolt. I myself was a frequent visitor to Hillingdon House in the 1970s and 1980s when my then employers, the Civil Aviation Authority, shared facilities with the RAF. This building has now been sold as part of the larger redevelopment of RAF Uxbridge but the Bunker will be separately developed further as a museum with a new Visitor Centre. Ultimately it should achieve its deserved status as a major historical site.

This summary is necessarily a brief resume of the scale and breadth of Chris’s presentation which was liberally enhanced with photographs of the people, places and aircraft that told the story in a most visual way. We are grateful to Chris Wren for giving us an evening to remember.

*(contd.)*

*The existing entrance to the Bunker*



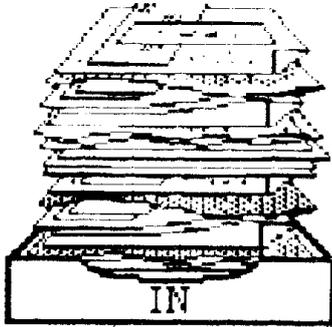
*(contd.)*

*Artist's Impression of the New Visitor Centre*



## FROM THE MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

*By Patricia Reynolds*



Our membership total at the end of July was about the same as it was a year ago.

As you will see below whilst we have had one new member we have had nine resignations from the society.

It is still our aim to increase the total number of members so please encourage your friends and neighbours who may have an interest in family history to come along and join us – they may be surprised at what they might discover.

The benefits of being a member of a Family History Society are many. In the case of our society as a member you will receive four journals per year in addition help and information is freely available in our weekly research room (or monthly in Uxbridge Library).

We still offer a series of talks and other interesting attractions at our monthly meetings. An added bonus is that we all make new friends.

I hope all of you have had an enjoyable summer, but doesn't it pass so quickly!

### **WELCOME TO OUR NEW MEMBER**

L49 Mrs. Caroline Leigh Email: carolinelawes@hotmail.co	6 Sullivan Close, Hayes, Middlesex. UB4 9EH
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## RESIGNATIONS FROM THE SOCIETY

B77 Mrs. Gloria Burrell	39 Newtown Road, New Denham, Uxbridge, Middlesex. UB9 4BE
C61 Mrs. Carol Coxwell	37 Newtown Road, New Denham, Uxbridge, Middlesex. UB9 4BE
F30 Miss Rosemary Francis	4a Austins Lane, Ickenham, Middlesex. UB10 8RH
G16 Mrs. Beryl Graham Email: berylgraham37@btinternet.com	5 Canterbury Close, Northwood, Middlesex. HA6 3NB
L10 Mrs. Philippa Long	78 Hillside Road, Northwood, Middlesex. HA6 1QB
L22 Mrs. Julie Lazou	6 Coach House Mews, Gratwicke Road, Worthing, West Sussex. BN11 4DQ
R49 Mr. Nathan Rooks	c/o 27 Ferndale Crescent, Uxbridge, Middlesex. UB8 2AX
T42 Mrs. Anne Townsend Email: anne.ezTownsend@hotmail.co.uk	1 New Road, Ash Green, Coventry, Warwickshire. CV7 9AS
W86 Mrs. Helen Waugh Email: jandh.waugh@xtra.co.NZ	PO Box 6022, Allenton, Ashburton 7742, New Zealand

## OBITUARY

Is with great sadness that we report the death on 28<sup>th</sup> April 2017 of DOROTHY MAY FARAHAR (F8). Dorothy, although having lived in Suffolk for many years, was born in Yiewsley.

Her contribution to our journal feature 'Great Grandparents Survey' can be found on page 10 of journal No. 83 (September 2008).

Dorothy was a member for many years and we send our condolences to her son Michael and family.

<b>RUISLIP, NORTHWOOD AND EASTCOTE LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY</b>
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### LECTURE PROGRAMME

Meetings are held on Mondays in St Martin's Church Hall, High Street, Ruislip at 8.15pm. For further information, please contact The Programme Secretary on 01895 673299.

<b>2017</b>		Speaker
18 <sup>th</sup> September	Henry Smith – 17 <sup>th</sup> century businessman, moneylender, and philanthropist	Lucy Lethbridge Historical author
16 <sup>th</sup> October	AGM & 'The Lord Chancellor's Wallpaper'	Graham Goode Ex. Palace of Westminster Manager
20 <sup>th</sup> November	Randall's of Uxbridge	Sir John Randall Randall's Dept. Store
18 <sup>th</sup> December	Christmas Meeting	R.N.E.L.H.S.
<b>2018</b>		
15 <sup>th</sup> January	Women in medieval London	Prof. Caroline Baron Medieval Researcher
19 <sup>th</sup> February	One Thames or two? The Archaeology of London's River	Jon Cotton Archaeological Consultant
19 <sup>th</sup> March	History of Pinner Hill Estate: 500 years of change	Jo Crocker Pinner L.H.S.
16 <sup>th</sup> April	Architecture of the London Underground	Oliver Green Transport Author & Lecturer

## 2017 A.G.M. CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

*By Ian Harvey*

Good evening.

I have the privilege of chairing various AGMs and I understand that some members of the audience run a book on the length of the Chairman's speech. If this is happening tonight, the speech starts now.

I am pleased to report that it has once again been a very successful year for the Society. We have enjoyed some really excellent speakers on a wide range of topics. Our President, the eminent Michael Gandy, is giving a talk at the May meeting and this is not to be missed. He is an outstanding speaker and genealogist.

We are still looking for a replacement for Judith to invite our speakers. If someone can rise to this not too difficult challenge, please see a member of the committee.

I should like to thank John, Joy, Pat, Charles, Gill, Alan, Valerie and Doug for their time and devotion to the Society. They put a lot of hours in on your behalf.

In conclusion, it has been a good year and I hope I have thanked everyone who made it so. If I haven't then my apologies – please accept this blanket “thank you” covering you all. I am confident that we will have another successful year as a family history society and I look forward to seeing you at our meetings.

Thank you,

Ian

## **2017 A.G.M. TREASURER'S REPORT**

*By Charles Hampshire BA, MBA, CPFA*

The accounts for 2016 show a healthy surplus of £829 and an increased bank balance.

This is due entirely to donations of £1,242, of which £716 was given in memory of Lesley Adams. We are extremely grateful to all our donors and especially this year to Doug Adams. Without such donations, the Society would have suffered a deficit of £413.

Membership fees covered 59% of the year's expenses and the Committee again sought to minimise expenditure by reducing Committee meetings, moving some research to Uxbridge Library (both saving rent), reducing expenditure on speakers and Pat's judicious buying of postage stamps for the year before the price rise. Income from Gill's bookstall also helped to boost our income. I'd like to thank all the Committee and especially John who does most of the banking of money for me.

Our assets, the computers, are now old and fully depreciated in the accounts.

We are a small society but with an excellent programme of meetings and an unrivalled research room.

Your Committee will continue to review the financial position to ensure continuity in the coming year.

AGM attendees were invited to ask any questions on the accounts but there were none.

**HFHS Accounts 2016**

**Income & Expenditure Account**

	2016	2015
	£	£
<b>Income</b>		
Memberships	1,998	1,857
Lesley Adams Donations	716	0
Donations	526	355
Bookstall	275	400
Programme Sales	238	283
Research Room	287	279
Printouts	60	56
Research	20	15
U3A	0	20
Visitors	14	19
Journal sales	10	8
Misc	61	32
	<b>4,205</b>	<b>3,324</b>

	£	£
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Rent	1,431	1,307
Printing	1,233	1,350
Postage	324	398
Speakers	225	180
Insurance	80	81
Subscriptions	79	84
Other	4	0
	<b>3,376</b>	<b>3,734</b>

Excess of Income over Expenditure before Depreciation	829	-410
Depreciation	0	344

Excess of Income over Expenditure after Depreciation	829	-754
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**Balance sheet as at 31 December**

	2016	2015
	£	£
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash	2,820	2,896
less <b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Creditor: Rent	906	1,990
	<u>2,820</u>	<u>1,990</u>
<b>represented by:</b>		
Accumulated Funds	<u>2,820</u>	<u>1,990</u>

I have independently examined the accounts for 2016 and certify that they represent a true and fair record

Julie Ross-Smith  
15 March 2017

**BOOKSTALL FUNDRAISING ACCOUNT  
RECEIPTS & EXPENSES FOR YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2016**

<b>Receipts</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>Expenses</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
Publications etc	£441.80 ✓	£565.60	Pubs bought	£129.98 ✓	£ 46.83
Less donated "bargain" books	£109.00 ✓	£206.30	F H Fairs	£ 57.00 ✓	£ 82.00
			Membership	£ 57.00 ✓	£ 32.30
			Surplus	£ 88.82 ✓	£198.17
	£332/9-	£359.30 ✓		£332.80	£359.30

**BALANCE SHEET**

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
Cash in hand	£ 60.00	£ 60.00
Balance at Bank	£204.88 ✓	£282.06 ✓
Closing Stock	£ 36.00	£ 41.30
	£300.88	£383.36
Less stock	£205.00	£307.60
Total Assets	£ 95.88 ✓	£ 75.76

**ACCUMULATED FUND**

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
Represented by:		
Balance brought forward	£282.06 ✓	£277.59
Surplus	£ 88.82 ✓	£198.17
	£370.88	£475.76
Less transfer to No 1 A/C	£275.00 ✓	£400.00
	£ 95.88 ✓	£ 75.76

**NB.** During 2016 more of the bookstall stock was sold or donated to the HFHS library

Mrs G May, Bookstall Fundraising Account

Mr C Hampshire, Hon. Treasurer

**REPORT OF THE ACCOUNT EXAMINER**

The closing stock has been valued at cost by a Member of the Committee. I have examined the Accounts for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016 and certify that they are in accordance with the books and vouchers presented to me.

*Judith M Ross-Saunders*

## HILLINGDON FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

The 30th Annual General Meeting to be held at 7.30 p.m. on  
**Thursday 15<sup>th</sup> March 2018** at Hillingdon Park Baptist Church,  
Hercies Road, Hillingdon, Middlesex

### Agenda

Apologies for absence

Minutes of the 29th Annual General Meeting held on Thursday 17<sup>th</sup>  
March 2016 at Hillingdon Park Baptist Church, Hercies Road

Matters arising

Chairman's Report

Treasurer's Report

Election of Officers:

President

Chairman

Vice-Chairman (joint)

Administrative Secretary

Treasurer

Executive Committee (maximum 15 members)

The following are proposed:

Patricia Reynolds, Alan Rowland, Valerie Fitch & Douglas Adams

Appointment of Auditor

Any other business

Nominations for the above should be with the Administrative Secretary,  
Gill May by 20<sup>th</sup> February 2018.

## HILLINGDON FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Minutes of the 29<sup>th</sup> A.G.M. held on **Thursday 16<sup>th</sup> March 2017**  
at Hillingdon Park Baptist Church, Hercies Road, Hillingdon, Middlesex

Apologies for absence from Barbara Nield.

Minutes of the 28<sup>th</sup> A.G.M. held at Hillingdon Park Baptist Church,  
Hercies Road, Hillingdon on Thursday 17<sup>th</sup> March 2016. proposed by  
John Symons and seconded by Judith Baker: Accepted

There were no matters arising.

The Chairman's report (see September 2017 journal) was read and  
accepted.

The Hon. Treasurer presented the Annual Accounts. These will be printed  
in the September journal. Charles was thanked for his production of the  
accounts and acceptance was proposed by John Symons and seconded by  
Jenny Mundy.

The following Officers were elected:

President	:	Michael Gandy
Chairman	:	Ian Harvey
Vice-Chairman (joint)	:	John Symons & Joy Higgs
Administrative Secretary	:	Gill May
Treasurer	:	Charles Hampshire

All the above were proposed and seconded by Roger Howe.

A vote of thanks was expressed to Michael Gandy for continuing to be  
our President.

The following, together with the above, were elected to the Executive  
committee:

Patricia Reynolds; Valerie Fitch; Alan Rowland; Douglas Adams.

All the committee were unanimously proposed by Roger Howe and  
seconded by John Symons.

Appointment of Auditor : Julie Ross-Smith. Julie Ross-Smith carried out  
the audit for this year. It was agreed that she will be appointed Auditor  
going forward. This was proposed by Jenny Mundy.

Any other business: None.



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The society undertakes a limited amount of investigation on behalf of members and others.

Local investigations involving the London Borough of Hillingdon and its nine ancient parishes will generally be restricted to the sources detailed in 'Family History in Hillingdon' published by the society (at present in the process of being updated and revised).

In addition we can extend searches using the London Metropolitan Archives and the National Archives at Kew and other London record offices.

We can also carry out national investigations embracing the whole of the U.K. as well as other countries worldwide.

The society charges members £5.00 per hour for pursuing such enquiries (£10.00 per hour for non-members), plus the cost of any expenses necessarily incurred such as copying, postage etc.

Those who want to make use of this service should be specific as to their requirements and should indicate clearly the upper limit of expenditure they are willing to incur. It must be appreciated that in some cases an investigation may not produce any results or may result in a negative answer, in these cases a charge will still have to be made.

Please contact the Membership Secretary or email the society, see back cover for contact information.

## **HELP LINE – BRICK WALLS DEMOLISHED?**

In this part of the journal we advertise pleas, from members and non-members, for information and assistance. If you have become “stuck” on some part of your family tree but believe that the answer may lie here in our corner of Middlesex, our local knowledge may be able to help.

Members may advertise at no cost, but a charge of £2 for each entry is made for non-members. Send your queries (with as much specific detail as possible please), together with payment, to the membership secretary:-

Mrs Patricia Reynolds,  
20 Lilac Place, Yiewsley, West Drayton,  
Middlesex UB7 8LR.

For all our members anywhere near Doncaster the fair detailed below may well be worth a visit.

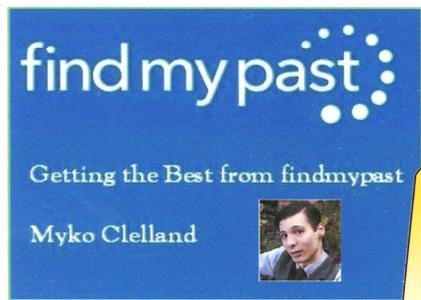
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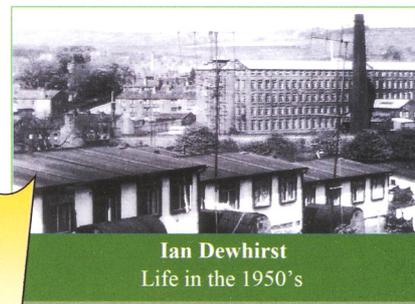
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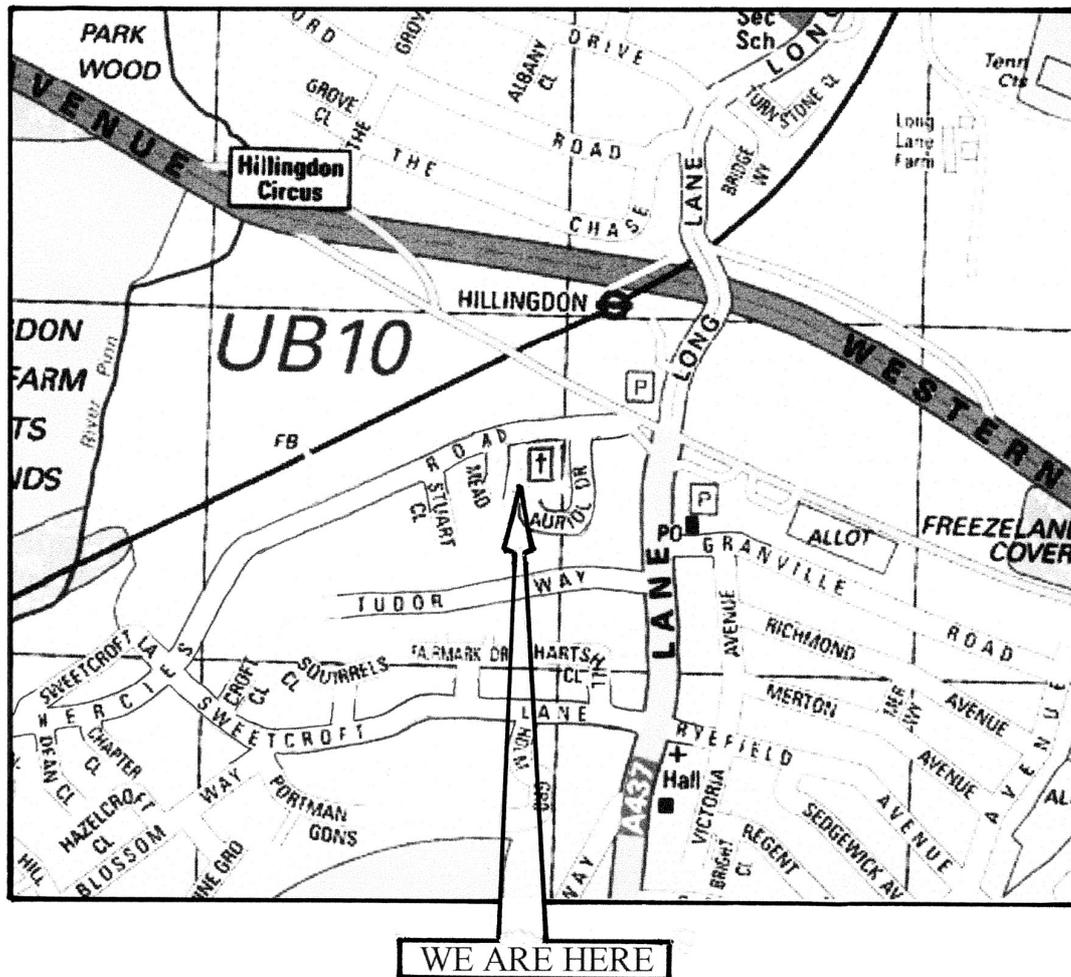
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(The geographical centre of Hillingdon)

Hillingdon Park Baptist Church, 25 Hercies Road, Hillingdon  
(car park at rear of church accessed from Auriol Drive).

There is also a public car park on the eastern side of Long Lane (access between the Co-op & the Chinese take away restaurant, or via the exit slip road off the A40 from London). The nearest L.T. station is Hillingdon and there is a U2 bus stop on Hercies Road outside the Church. Please note that the main entrance to the Church is on the side of the Church. Our Research Room is on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor.

It is open one morning each week (Friday) and at our monthly meetings. On the first Saturday of each month our research session is held in Uxbridge Library (6<sup>th</sup> floor). A bulletin issued at every monthly meeting gives the opening dates of the Research Room. The Society does not meet or open the Research Room during August.

## COMMITTEE MEMBERS

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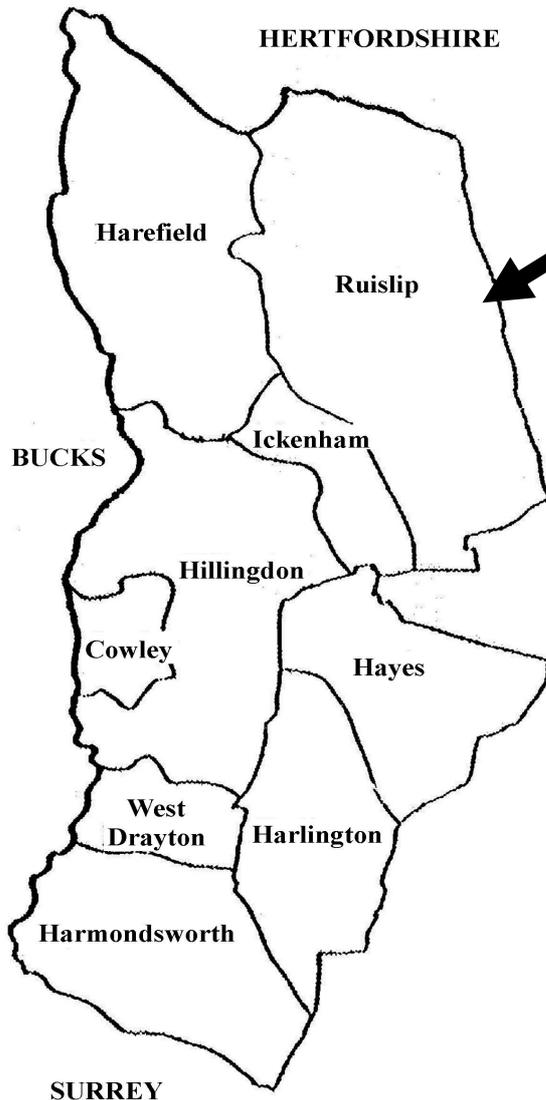
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## London Borough of Hillingdon

## GREATER LONDON



Nine ancient Middlesex parishes were incorporated into the new London Borough of Hillingdon :  
Cowley, Harefield, Harlington, Harmondsworth, Hayes, Hillingdon, Ickenham, Ruislip and West Drayton

The original records and registers for these parishes are now kept at:  
London Metropolitan Archives,  
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Hillingdon today embraces a mixture of Greater London suburbs, ancient and modern, large and small, each with its own distinctive identity. Heathrow Airport lies at the Southern end of the borough. Other localities in the Borough include Colham Green, Eastcote, Longford, Northwood, Ruislip Manor, Sipson, South Ruislip, Uxbridge, Yeading and Yiewsley.

**IF UNDELIVERED PLEASE RETURN TO:**  
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