



HILLINGDON FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY



The Old Blacksmith Shop, Gretna Green (See page 24)

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>Tuesday 10th January Joint meeting with U3A Starts at 2.00 pm</i>	<i>Dave Annal</i>	<i>'Lost in London'</i>
<i>Thursday 16th February</i>	<i>Melanie Winterbotham</i>	<i>'Gretna Green – Romance or Remorse'</i>
<i>Thursday 16th March</i>	<i>A.G.M.</i>	<i>Followed by John Symons 'Irish Research Made Easy?'</i>
<i>Thursday 20th April</i>		<i>Film Evening from the London Screen Archives</i>
<i>Thursday 18th 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 15th June</i>	<i>Keith Piercy</i>	<i>'Harefield's Light Railway'</i>
<i>Thursday 13th July (changed from 20th July)</i>	<i>Chris Wren</i>	<i>'The Battle of Britain'</i>
AUGUST	NO MEETING	NO MEETING
<i>Thursday 21st September</i>	<i>Ian Harvey</i>	<i>'Into the Sideboard: Family History and Silverware'</i>
<i>Thursday 19th October</i>	<i>Jenny Mundy</i>	<i>'Bagging the Bagshaws'</i>
<i>Tuesday 14th 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>
DECEMBER	NO MEETING	NO MEETING

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
 Contact us by e-mail at: hillingtonfhs@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

Tracking down one's ancestors can be a tricky business. You find a paw print in a census or a birth/marriage/death certificate in one place and then nothing else. Our ancestors were much more mobile than you think. They migrated around the country for a variety of reasons. Perhaps seeking work; perhaps escaping crime or bankruptcy; perhaps escaping the wife!

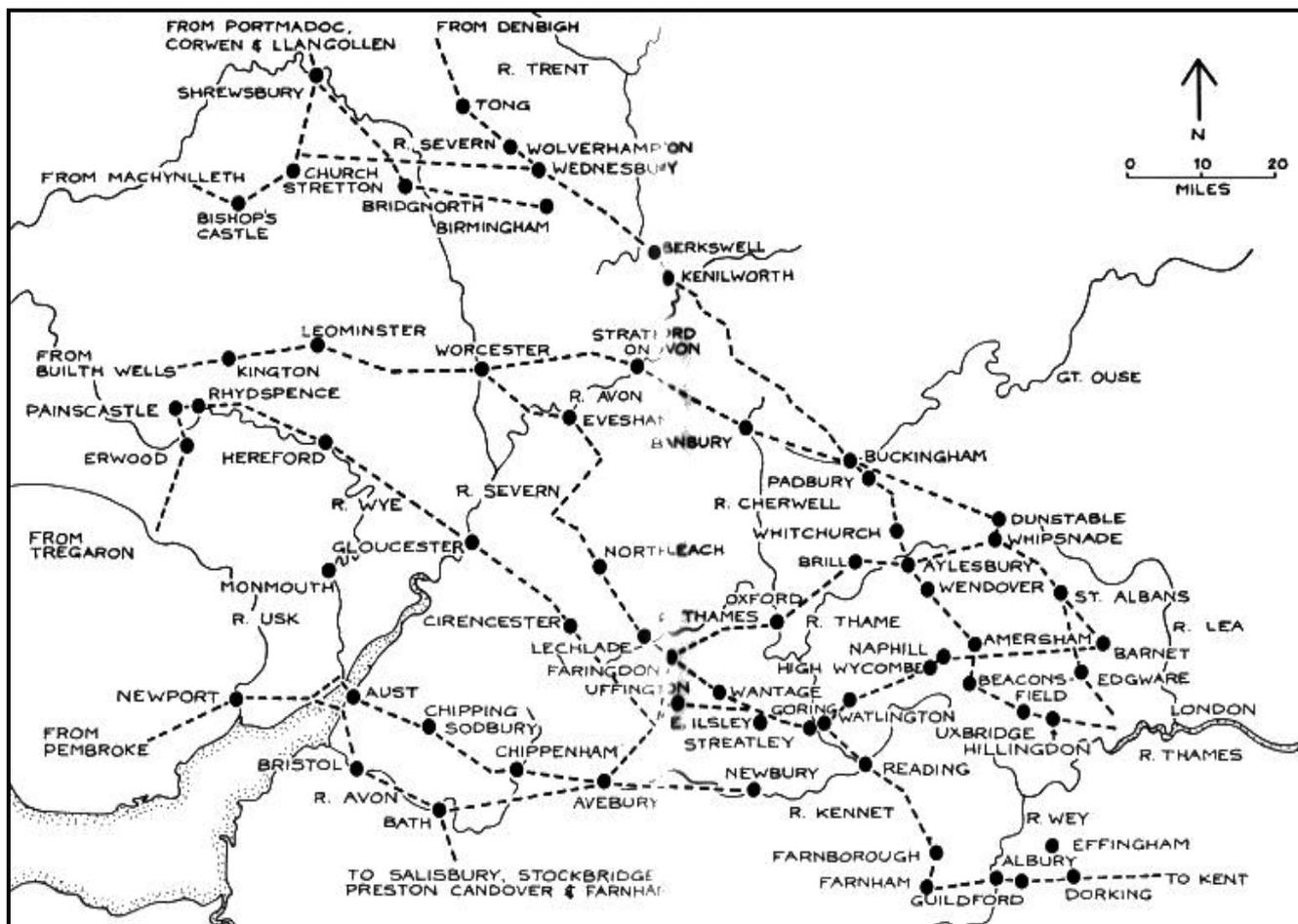
My own family lived in Cheshunt in Hertfordshire for most of the 18th and 19th century. This town is on what is now the A10 from London to Cambridge. My father remembered, during the Second War, sitting in his bedroom, at his grandparents house and watching the headlights of cars hurtling through the night.

Living next to a major road link meant that family members could easily move from one place to the next and even come back again. In my family's case they were back and forth into and out of London for much of the 19th century. As I have hit a proverbial brick wall in my family history research in about 1720 I think they were either up the A10 or down it!

This stream of consciousness was prompted by my visit to the Cotswolds over St George's day. Along the A40, from Oxford to Witney this is one of the last surviving drover's roads. These roads had wide verges on either side of the road for herding animals to market. Most have subsequently been eaten up by tarmac but on stretches, particularly along the A40, these verges survive.

When looking for 'Ag. Lab' ancestors they are an important reminder that conventional roads, as we understand them today, were not the only path they took. Below is a map of drover's roads (Source: Swanbourne History). As you can see, these roads are not intuitively linked to the current road network.

Of course, when the railways arrived mobility increased but before their advent different track ways were used by our ancestors and these are worth considering if you have 'lost' somebody down the family tree. The modern road atlas is not the only record of mobility! *(contd.)*



EDITORS' JOTTINGS

Idle moments often lead to interesting discoveries. Recently I visited the Ancestry UK site and idly clicked on 'View all new records'. There I noticed a series of Somerset records. My wife's ancestors moved from Somerset to the Rhondda Valley in the late nineteenth century and apart from the usual census and BMDs we had few records for them.

The various Somerset records are indexed which made searching extremely easy. I found all manner of parish record images including marriages, burials and baptisms. The images are excellent and credit must go to South West Heritage Trust for bringing these records to Ancestry for our use. So why not look at 'View all new records' on Ancestry – you may find records that will fill in some gaps in your researches. *(contd.)*

Following publication of the March edition of the journal we received an email from member Colyn Storer in Australia, who had downloaded the pdf version, which said *'Thank you so much for this and the great articles, not that I have had time to look at much so far, but did find the listing of the various Counties on line...'* . It is very rewarding to hear the views of members, good or critical, of our efforts and we would appreciate many more.

We also received an email from Eve Martin (M18) :

I was interested to read Pat Reynolds description of the Barn Hotel (March) as my wedding reception was held there in 1961.

Some elderly relatives were concerned that it was to be a buffet, evidently considered a modern idea, rather than the traditional 'sit down' wedding breakfast but it all went off well.

I still have the receipt showing the cost was £1.50 per head

The drinks were additional including 4 wines (bottles of?)

Beers 6 jugs; whisky 4(?) 2(?) & Gin 2 totalling £12.18.6d

Thankfully no one was aware of the lurid 'goings on' in the early 50's when it was a night club as mentioned in the News of the World and a good time was had by all!

The Barn Hotel	
<small>(B.D. 1628, Restored 1948)</small>	
<small>Telephone: Reception - Ruistip 6057 Guests 5566</small>	Sherley's Farm, Ruistip, Middlesex.
	<small>Proprietors: Mr. & Mrs. W. Saunders.</small>
	<i>17. 6. 61</i>
<i>Wedding Reception</i>	
<i>74 Jugs @ 30p</i>	<i>£111. 0. 0</i>
<i>Drinks additional</i>	
<i>2 wine Bottles</i>	<i>12. 18. 6.</i>
<i>Whisky 4 @ 2.</i>	
	<i>123. 18. 6</i>
<i>Charges for</i>	<i>10. 0</i>
	<i>124. 8. 6.</i>
<i>Service 10p</i>	<i>12. 8. 9</i>
	<i>136. 17. 3</i>
<i>Less Deposit</i>	<i>£ 5. 0. 0</i>
	<i>£131. 17. 3</i>

JAMES READ – A VETERAN OF WATERLOO

By Philip Sherwood

N.B. This article first appeared in the journal of the West Middlesex Family History Society.

According to his birth certificate, my maternal grandfather Thomas Mullins (jnr.)(1859-1934) was born at Horsington in Somerset on 5th July 1859. He is described as being the son of Thomas (snr.) and Elizabeth MULLINS; on the certificate his mother's maiden name is given as READ. According to family tradition Elizabeth's father, James Read, had been a soldier in the British army at Waterloo where he had lost his right arm. This was almost certainly true because my grandfather was known to have inherited James's Waterloo medal. My mother Winifred MULLINS (1895-1986) could recall that she had seen this as child and that the name on the medal had been incorrectly spelt as REED. Presumably at some stage my grandfather had sold the medal because, unfortunately, the medal is no longer in the family and all attempts by me to trace its current location have failed.

Registration District <u>Wincanton</u>							
1850. Marriage solemnized at <u>in the Parish Church</u>							
the Parish of <u>Stoke Trister</u> in the County of <u>Somerset</u>							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
When married	Name and surname	Age	Condition	Rank or profession	Residence at the time of marriage	Father's name and surname	Rank or profession of
9 May 20.	Thomas Mullins	of full age	Bachelor	Gardener	Stoke Trister	Charles Mullins	Lahaver
	Elizabeth Read	of full age.	Spinster	—	Stoke Trister	James Read.	Soldier
Married in the <u>Parish Church</u> according to the <u>Rites and ceremonies</u> of the <u>Established Church</u> after Banns by me							
This marriage as solemnized between us, { <u>Thomas Mullins</u>		in the presence of us, { <u>The mark of James + Read</u>		Richard G. Phillips, Rector.			
{ <u>Elizabeth Read.</u>		{ <u>Ann Hinks</u>					

Armed with this information I set out to discover what more I could find out about James READ. My first move was to find the marriage certificate of Thomas MULLINS and Elizabeth READ which showed they were married in Stoke Trister church in Somerset on 20th May 1850. Elizabeth is described as being the daughter of James and his occupation is given as soldier. One of the witnesses to the marriage was none other than James himself and the certificate also revealed that, although Thomas and Elizabeth were clearly able to sign the register with their names, James could only put a cross. *(contd.)*

The 1851 census returns show that James was living in Stoke Trister with his wife Elizabeth where he is described as a pensioner. This and his daughter's marriage certificate showed that he had indeed been in the army and that he was in receipt of a pension, presumably as a result of his injury.

The census return also revealed that, in 1851, he was 57 years old and that both he and his wife were born in Wincanton. From this it was easy to find details of him from the Wincanton parish registers which record the baptism of James READ the son of Joseph and Mary READ on 13th October 1795.

James does not appear in the 1861 census returns which show that his widow was living with Thomas and Elizabeth in HORSINGTON. A search for his death certificate showed that he had in fact died not long after the 1851 census had been taken at the age of 57 in Stoke Trister. The cause of death was pneumonia on 15th May 1851; his occupation was again given as pensioner.

Having conclusively established that James had been in the army and had been in receipt of a pension the next stage was to establish the link with Waterloo. Army records and in particular those relating to Waterloo are surprisingly detailed.

From the custodian of a database of men who fought in the battle I learned the following:

"I have searched my database for the soldier in whom you are interested and am happy to say that I have recorded a man who meets your description. On the regimental pay list, in common with other soldiers of the same surname, the name is spelt Reed and I have therefore adopted that spelling.

According to my records, James joined Captain Stretton's Company of the 1st Battalion, 40th Foot, in Flanders on 22nd May 1815, less than a month before the Battle. He was part of a draft from the 2nd Battalion. After the Battle his name was struck off the pay list and a note made that he was "Killed in Action". However, he was later reinstated and a note made that service from the 19th June was to be added.

(contd.)

Presumably his absence was a result of the wounding to which you refer; he may have laid on the battlefield, been picked up by another regiment or taken to a dressing station. Wherever he was, he obviously found his way back to his own regiment at some stage.

You are correct in saying that James was in receipt of the Waterloo Medal and I have a note that a collector was seeking this particular medal back in 1996; I wonder if this was you? (it was)

COPY OF JAMES READ'S ARMY DISCHARGE PAPERS

SIDE 1

*His Majesty's 1st Btn. 40th Regiment of Infantry
whereof General Sir George Osborn is Colonel*

These are to certify that James Reed a Private in Captain Balls (?) Company in the Regiment aforesaid, born in the Parish of Wincanton in or near the Town of Wincanton in the County of Somerset hath served in the said Regiment for the space of One year and three hundred and fifty one days, according to the following statement, but in consequence of Amputated Right Arm occasioned by Grape Shot wound received at the Battle of Waterloo is considered unfit for further Service abroad, and is proposed to be discharged; and has been ordered to the Army Depot in the Isle of Wight, that his case may be finally determined on, having first received all just Demands of Pay, Clothing, &c from his Entry into the said Regiment to the date of his Discharge, as appears by the Receipt on the back hereof, and that he has no claim whatever upon the Regiment And to prevent any improper use being made of this Discharge, by its falling into other Hands, the following is a Description of the said James Reed He is about twenty one Years of Age, is five Feet 6 & half Inches in height

Light Hair, Grey Eyes, Fair Complexion, by Trade a tailor

STATEMENT OF SERVICE

In What Corps 40th Regt.

From 8 December 1813 to 24 November 1815

Total Year 351 Days (Plus 2 years extra for service at Waterloo)

Given under my Hand and Seal of the Regiment at St.?

the 7th Day of December 1815

(contd.)

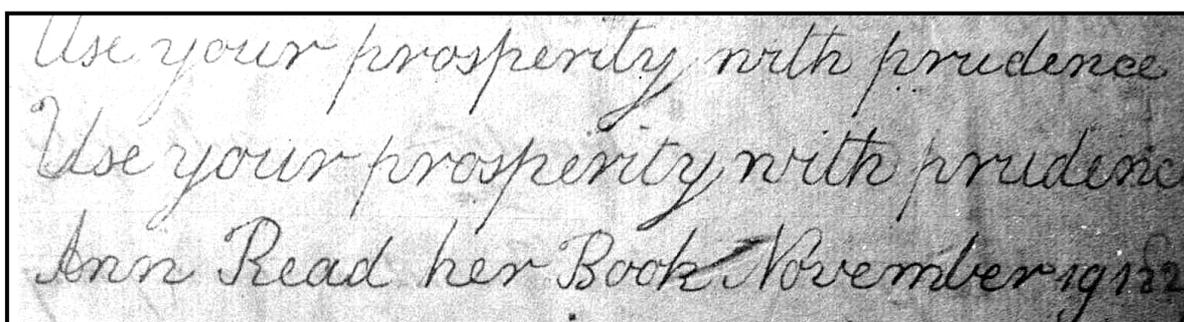
SIDE 2.

*I James Reed do acknowledge that I have received all my Clothing, Pay, Arrears of Pay, and all just Demands whatsoever, from the Time of my enlisting in the Regiment mentioned on the other side, to this Day of my Discharge, As witness my Hand this 6th Day of April 1816
James Reed X*

*I do hereby certify that the cause which has rendered it necessary to discharge the within mentioned James Reed as stated on the opposite side, has not arisen from Vice or Misconduct, and that he is not to my Knowledge incapacitated by the sentence of a Court Martial from receiving his Pension
?? Surgeon*

From the records of Chelsea Hospital it seems that James READ joined the army in 1813 as a private in the 40th Regiment of Foot (2nd Somersetshire) and was discharged, no doubt as a result of his injuries, in 1815. This has been confirmed from a search of the Army Discharge Papers in the National Archives at Kew, the papers relating to James READ are difficult to read but a deciphered copy is reproduced above; in the papers his name is spelt as REED but there is no doubt that they relate to the right person.

James READ's medal is no longer in the family but I have inherited a large wooden storage trunk. Whilst it has no value it is of interest because of the manner in which it has been lined. Pasted inside are some pages of a school exercise book which contain several lines of a child's copy writing. These lines are mostly of what to modern ears seem rather quaint aphorisms but one such line identifies the child name and the date i.e. Ann READ her Book November 19th 1827.



Use your prosperity with prudence
Use your prosperity with prudence
Ann Read her Book November 19th 1827

(contd.)

The pages from the exercise book are stuck under the lid whilst the sides of the chest are lined with posters advertising the sale of Moorhayes Farm, Wincanton (which still exists).

The bottom is lined with plans of slave ships. They show the appalling conditions in which slaves were transported and must have originated from anti-slavery propaganda. Slave trading within the British Empire was abolished in 1807 so the plans probably date from before the abolition. The fact that the trunk has remained in the family clearly means that Ann READ was closely related to James and Elizabeth but I have not been able to establish the exact relationship.

<p>BRYAN TRUMPER – WHO ARE YOU AND WHERE ARE YOU? (PART 1) <i>By Colyn Storer</i></p>

The first or given name of Bryan or Bryant, although in fairly common use in Ireland, was uncommon in England. So how did it come to be used by the TRUMPER family of Harefield, Middlesex from 1752 onwards?

TRUMPER families in Middlesex or Buckinghamshire have been documented back to the 1500s by various family members but no Bryans or Bryants have been found.

The first child to be given this name was a son of Ralph TRUMPER 1705-1782 and Margaret PHILIPSON c1718 -1797. Bryant was baptised on 28th October 1752 at St. Mary the Virgin, Harefield and sadly was buried there a few months later on 3rd May 1753.

However, a number of PHILIPSON marriages appear in the '*London, England, Clandestine Marriage and Baptism Registers, 1667-1754*' and one such is for Bryan PHILIPSON who married Mary BRILL in 1751 and stated that his residence was in St. George, Hanover Square.

In the 1700s there are PHILIPSON or PHILIPPSON entries in the London BDM records but none of these definitely prove a connecting relationship with any of the others. More appear in the '*Proceedings of the Old Bailey*', some of which may connect to these same families.

(contd.)

In the 1841 census there is a Bryan PHILLIPSON on a convict ship, not born in county, who died age 64 in Dec. Q 1841. The name Bryan is not to found in the Phillimore's Marriage Indexes for Buckinghamshire.

The name PHILIPSON appears in North West England records especially for the counties of Westmorland and Lancashire, but again it is impossible to prove a connection to those in London. Perhaps Bryan is a trait to be found in the PHILIPSON side of the family rather than the TRUMPERs.

It has not been possible to prove conclusively the birth, baptism or parents of Margaret PHILIPSON who was the wife of Ralph TRUMPER.

At the time of their marriage her residence was Harefield but that does not mean it was her birthplace.

The second time Bryan was used was by Edward TRUMPER (son of Ralph and Margaret) and his wife Martha (née HONE), who had their second son baptised 21st February 1783. Both Edward and Martha were baptised at Harefield but they married at Little Stanmore near Harrow. They had three other sons, William, Henry and Edward and one daughter Harriet.

Bryan married his first cousin Ann TRUMPER, the oldest daughter of Thomas TRUMPER and his second wife Hannah HATCH at St. Marylebone in 1809 by Licence. Their marriage was witnessed by other relations George TRUMPER (son of John) and Elizabeth HATCH, two years before they themselves were married. There is no evidence of any children of this marriage.

Bryan lived in Aldenham, Hertfordshire where his aunt Margaret BYGRAVE, née TRUMPER and her husband Robert also lived. Bryan's wife Ann was one of the beneficiaries named in the will of Margaret BYGRAVE in 1825 when she received £10.00.

It was easier to find Ann's death and burial records than it was to find the same for Bryan. They state that she died at Harefield but was buried at Nuneham Courtney in Oxfordshire on 8th May 1839 aged 54. The Oxford Journal death notices of 11th May 1839 say: *'May 1, at Harefield, Middlesex, Mrs. Ann Trumper, widow of the late Mr. Bryan Trumper, of Nuneham Courtenay, in the 54th year of her age'*. (contd.)

A death record for a Bryan, Gloucestershire in 1841, was provided by Ancestry 'hints'. The recently released GRO indexes, which give the mother's maiden name, together with the Gloucestershire BDMs on Ancestry, prove that this is incorrect.

There are two registrations for Bryan TRUMPER in Gloucester. A birth in the Gloucester Baptism register of Bryan, son of Arthur and Martha TRUMPER (née SADLER) of Winchcomb St Cheltenham, baptised 5th January 1840. Sadly he only lived for fifteen months. The death Index entry states TRUMPER, Bryan 15. The new indexes include 'age at death' and for infants under about 2 years of age the ages are not necessarily years they may actually be hours, days, weeks or months.

Bryan TRUMPER'S burial is recorded in the Cheltenham Parish Register, aged 15 months, of Chelt., buried 11th March 1841, which confirms that he was probably born early in December 1839. As no other TRUMPERs appear in the Civil Registration records, the Bryan born 1783 must have died before July 1837.

Some records have been discovered for the lives of Bryan and Ann. The Land Tax records from 1826 to 1833 record Bryan as owner of land, a cottage and a garden at Harefield. The tenant for this period was Josiah Somerville with an annual rental of £3 and tax of 4 shillings. These records also give many details of their extended families and relations. From 1818 onwards Josiah had been the tenant of Hannah TRUMPER, at an annual rent of £6.00 and tax of 12 shillings. Hannah was the widow of Thomas TRUMPER 1750 – 1811 (they were the parents of Bryan's wife Ann). According to these records Bryan did not live in Harefield so it appears that he had left the area before his marriage in 1809.

Hannah TRUMPER's will 19th August 1815 states;

'I give and bequeath unto my daughter Ann Trumper wife of Bryan Trumper of Nuneam in the county of Oxford, Yeoman all that my other copyhold messuage tenement garden and appurtenances to the same belonging now in the occupation of Stephen Hibbert to hold unto my said daughter Ann Trumper her Heirs and Assigns for ever according to the custom of the said Manor of which the same are holden to and for her own and separate use and benefit...'

(contd.)

The Death Duties record, 8th July 1824, state that all the specific bequests in her will had either been sold or distributed in her life time and so only the residue was distributed among her four children, Ann, Joseph, Francis, Margaret and step daughter Elizabeth. This may be why the Land Tax records are in the name of Bryan TRUMPER by 1818 with the new tenant, Josiah SOMERVILLE in occupation.

Many of the TRUMPER family were Assessors and Collectors after the first one in 1780. Clear signatures show that both Bryan's grandfathers, Jos. HONE and Ralph TRUMPER were the Assessors in 1781.

Ralph's son Thomas became the Assessor and Collector in 1782 until at least 1806. His brother Edward was also an Assessor as were others of the family.

Edward, John and Margaret and later Hannah TRUMPER appear in these records, as owners or tenants. The sides of the 1803 record pages are badly damaged but the signatures are clear:

Thos. TRUMPER and Edwd. TRUMPER.

Bryan's widow Ann in her will dated 8th April 1837 named her youngest brother Arthur as her executor and sole beneficiary. She also stated that he was then living with her at Nuneham Courtney. The will was proved on 1st June 1839. This helped to pinpoint her Bryan's death and also showed why Arthur and his wife Martha named their first son, born December 1839, after his uncle Bryan. This was the baby who died in March 1841 and was erroneously identified as Ann's husband.

Bryan's burial was not easy to find. I used only his first name to search backwards through the burials at Nuneham Courtney from April 1837. Eventually it was found; it had been transcribed as Bryan Tunper Gert aged 54 when he was buried on 23rd March 1837. Ancestry now carries a notification that the entry should be Bryan TRUMPER (with the title of Gent). His will, dated 22nd November 1834, was proved at Oxford on 28th April 1837. He left all his estate, valued at £450.00 to his wife Ann; this is recorded in Oxfordshire wills and Death Duty Indexes.

There is more to tell about the TRUMPER family and the story will be continued in the next edition of the journal.

BOOK SHOP 'MYSTERY' SOLVED

By Paul Davidson

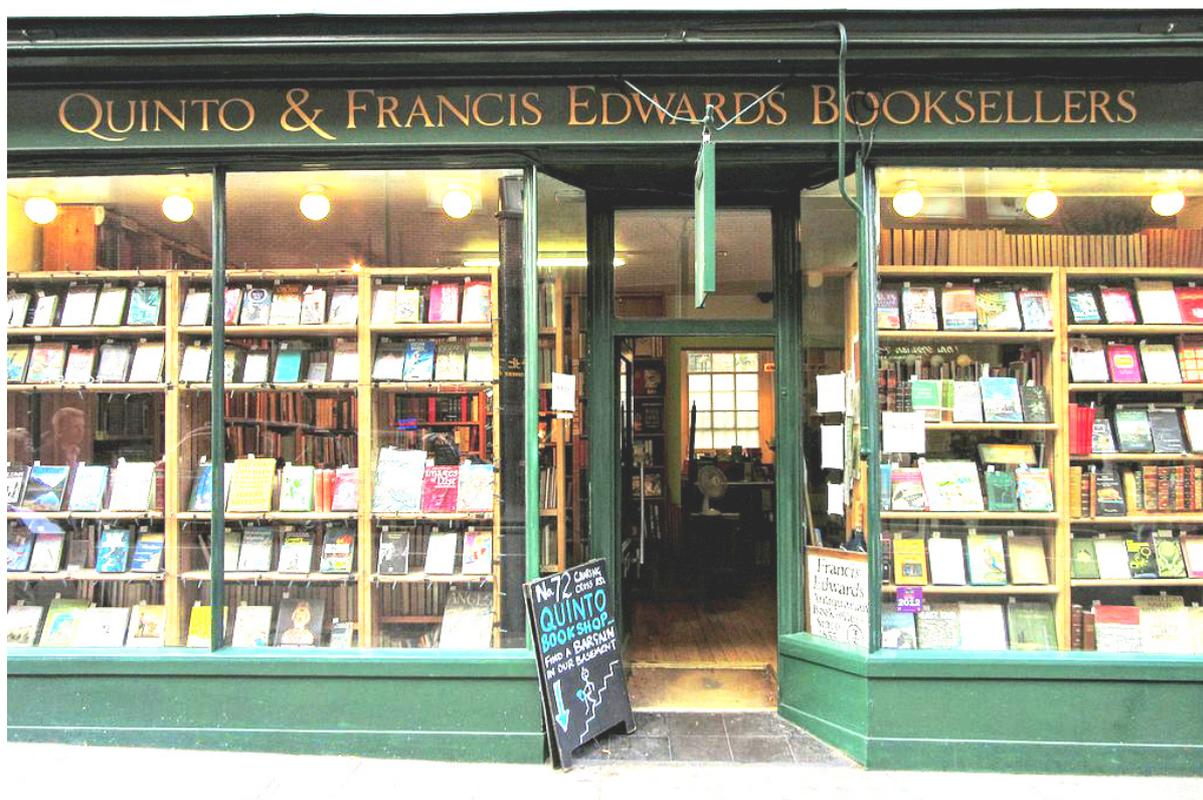
I have worked as archivist at Hillingdon Local Studies for ten years. For all that time deposited on our search room shelves have been six finely-bound scrapbooks which were the property of Northwood antiquarian bookseller Francis EDWARDS. The 1901 census shows that Francis lived in Hollowdene, Green Lane with his wife Mabel Grace, a baby daughter Margaret and two servants. He was 40 years old, born in Marylebone and his occupation was given as bookseller. The 1901 census shows that the family had moved to Davenham Avenue, Northwood and had been augmented by the addition of a son, Francis born c1902, another daughter, Mary born c1906, two servants and a nurse.

The scrapbooks mainly concern the period 1900 to 1920 and offer a fascinating insight into local suburban life, as well as Francis's own interests and concerns. He was a member of the Northwood Literary Society, with lectures ranging from 'Ancient Mesopotamia' to 'The Life of a Cabbage'. He was invited by a local couple, Mr. and Mrs. Carlton LEVICK, to meet their relative G. Murray LEVICK, who was surgeon on Captain Scott's Antarctic expedition. He also attended concerts, flower shows, school sports days and a curious lecture on 'The Personality of Animals' given by an American character, Ernest Thompson Seton.

There are several announcements of births, marriages and obituaries - fruitful ground for the family historian - as well as letters and memos that open up possibilities of mapping names to houses across Northwood.

As for the mystery; it had been thought that Francis had a local business but I discovered a letter addressed to 83a, Marylebone High Street. My curiosity aroused I checked Google Images and found identical premises shared once by Francis and now by a travel book shop (Daunt Books). The window on the older photograph indicated that the business had been founded in 1855. Another Google search revealed there had been a Francis EDWARDS book shop in Charing Cross Road, also founded in 1855 (*see overleaf*), where I shopped regularly and that was linked the former Quinto bookshop in Bloomsbury.

(contd.)



So it appears that Francis EDWARDS was founder of a minor antiquarian book 'empire'. It was a connection that should have been obvious, but only revealed itself thanks to a single line among 700 pages.

TRANSLATING OLD ENGLISH SCRIPT

By John Bridger

I was reminded by Ian Waller's talk (December Journal, No. 116) that some time ago I had attempted to decipher a manuscript written early in the reign of King James 1.

Without the benefit of Ian's lecture I had to decide how to tackle the task. I visited the Society of Genealogists and purchased two sources to aid me in my task. One was a booklet 'Examples of Handwriting 1550-1650' by W.S.B. Buck and the other, in case Latin script appeared 'A Latin Glossary for Family and Local Historians' by Janet Morris.

(contd.)

Using the handwriting booklet I managed to construct a modern alphabet with the equivalent letters as used at the time the manuscript was written. The deciphering was hampered by the way that words were written, including joined letters and punctuation. Ian described how to tackle this but this was unknown to me when I undertook my task and so I had to spend more time on this aspect.

I eventually completed the 'translation' but the finished piece contained many words which I was not able to pin down. However the essential meaning of the manuscript revealed that a yearly pension/gratuity had been granted to one John DOUGLAS.

Below is my translation which includes the words that I found it impossible to finalise and overleaf the original text.

'James Douglas an annuity and yearly pension of twelve hundred marks of the lawful money of England. To have and to hold and enure(?) of the said annuity or yearly pension of twelve hundred marks unto the said James Douglas and his assignees from the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel last past before the date hereof for during the natural life of the said James Douglas out of Treasury of our heirs and successors at the receipt of the Exchequer of us our heirs and successors by the hands of the Treasury and Chamberlain of us our heirs and successors there for the time being at the fower(?) Feasts of the year vidalent(?) at the feasts of the death deaths of our Lord God Thamication? of the blessed virgin Mary the nativity of John the Baptist and Saint Michael the Archangel by even portions quarterly to be paid. Although express mention in witness hereof and witness our self at eveston(?) the X day of December

This exercise was repeated a number of times with additional scripts and this was accomplished not without determination as there were many frustrations on the way. An alternative would be to engage professional translators but costs can be expensive but you can do it yourself!

(contd.)

hundred markes of laddes money of England. To Sir John Salwe
reides and also the other Auntes or bechels penion of the
said Sir John Salwe into the said James Douglas and his assignes
from the sheres of Shute without the Aithingest lites pastes
before the date hereof for and duringe the untyll lief of the
said James Douglas onto the shere of to our bechels and
successors at the receiving of the shere of to our bechels and
successors by the handes of the shere and substitutiones of
our bechels and successors here for the summe of the shere of
sheres of the shere to be delivered at the sheres of the shere of
our lorde god, the maintenance of the blessed virgin Marye the
Nativity of Shute Joh. Baptiste and Shute without the
Aithingest by even portions quarterly to be paid. Although
expressly mention is made in the said James Salwe
Gaol the 15th date of December.

In witness whereunto signed

**MIDDLESEX COUNTY AND SESSIONS BOOKS
WITCHCRAFT CASES**

By Rachel Moore

NB Rachel Moore is on work experience with Hillingdon Local Studies, Archives and Museum Service

Being a lover of books on the subject, I have come to understand and continue to be fascinated by the supernatural and magic. Recently I delved into the past using the printed transcripts of the 16th-17th century Middlesex County and Sessions books at Hillingdon Local Studies, Archives and Museum Service and British History Online (available at Uxbridge Library). I found that Middlesex has an amazing history of witchcraft and mysterious deaths. Through these printed summaries of local court cases, I was able to find out some very surprising stories.

The first entry I found was for 11th December 1574 during the reign of Elizabeth I. The defendant Joan ELLYSE was convicted of the deaths of four horses worth £8. She also had three other convictions to her name. Most of the offences were directed towards a man named Edward Williamson who owned the horses. She pleaded guilty to all charges but could not be judged because she was already going to be hanged.

11 DECEMBER, 16 ELIZABETH.—True Bill that, at Westminster on the said day of December, Joan Ellyse spinster *alias* wife of William Ellyse late of the said city brewer, practised witchcraft against and on four horses worth eight pounds, of the goods and chattels of Edward Williamson of the same city yoman, so that she destroyed and killed them ; against the Queen's peace and the form of the statute, in that case provided.—Also, on the same file, three other True Bills against the same Joan Ellyse for practising witchcraft &c.—*viz.* (1) for bewitching William Crowche laborer of Westminster on 16 Feb. 14 Eliz. so that he was wasted in his body and lay languishing and “mutilated” for four months from the said date ; (2) for bewitching, at Westminster on 21 July, 14 Eliz., a certain cow worth forty shillings, of the goods and chattels of Edward Williamson, so that it died ; and

(contd.)

Another case that caught my attention was that of Elizabeth ROBERTES who had killed four people with magic. She lived near the Grand Junction Canal in West Drayton and pleaded not guilty. What struck me as odd was the fact that it took almost six years to actually convict and sentence her.

Using just five of the Middlesex County books, I found about 34 witchcraft cases. These books are easy to use and each is fully indexed. They are in date order - though the use of regnal years confused me at first. Being able to access the books on British History Online (BHO) helped greatly. This is an easy website to use and is great at narrowing down searches.

Finding out about family history through these sources can be very rewarding. Using the index of each book or the keywords bar on BHO you can search for an ancestor's name and find out about their 'criminal' past. For instance I searched for MOORE (my surname) and found out that a John MOORE was a highwayman who was sentenced to death by hanging after stealing a total of 19 shillings and sixpence with his partner Francis PALMER.

NB I include this explanation for anyone who, like me, needed clarification of 'regnal years'. The system recorded the date of official documents as the number of years from the reigning monarch's accession to the throne.

THIS MAY INTEREST YOU!

We have received the following offer from Robert Parker who thought it might encourage newcomers to start researching and also to join our society in order to carry their researches forward.

Robert is a professional and qualified genealogist who in 2016 released his first on-line beginners course 'Introduction to Family History Research'. He is prepared to offer to those joining our society for the first time a discounted rate for the course. The normal price is £30 but Robert is prepared to reduce this to the same rate as our membership subscription i.e. £10 to £16 depending on the class of membership. *(contd.)*

Anyone interested in joining our society and wishing to take up Robert's offer please contact us by telephone, email or Facebook.

Whilst this is a generous offer we have no knowledge of Robert or how good his course might be and therefore cannot endorse it or be responsible for any problems that might arise for anyone joining his on-line course.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT

By Alan Rowland

The article by Heather Leonard entitled 'Two Little Girls' that appeared on page 23 of the March 2017 edition caused me to remember a similar occurrence that I found when researching my wife's family.

Before they arrived in the Rhondda Valley (around 1850) to become miners, her paternal ancestors were to be found in and around Evercreech, Somerset. Her great grandmother was a member of the MARCH family who lived in the nearby village of Pylle, Somerset. Many of them were employed in the spinning of silk in the factories of which there were several.

As we research our ancestors we often have a desire to see where they lived and if possible uncover some local detail not available online. With that in mind a trip to Evercreech was organised including a stay on a local farm. On the way we stopped off in Shepton Mallet to visit the library in the hope of finding some new information.

There I searched through a number of local history books and eventually came across a book containing school records. On one page the name MARCH leapt out at me and so I read the full entry. It was a brief entry in the school log which told the story of how a schoolgirl had died of burns caused by her clothes catching fire whilst attending the National School in Evercreech.

The girl who died in 1874 was Eliza MARCH born 1866 in Pylle.

(contd.)

EVERCREECH.

SAD AND FATAL CASE OF BURNING.—An inquest was held on Thursday morning last, before S. Craddock, Esq., coroner, and a jury, touching the death of Eliza Ann March, a little girl, whose clothes caught on fire whilst at school on the previous Monday:—Mr. B. N. Hyat, a registered practitioner of surgery and medicine, residing at Shepton Mallet, stated that on Monday last he was called to see the deceased, Eliza Ann March. He found her suffering from severe burns over the whole body, except the face. She had been well wrapped in cotton wool, steeped in Linseed Oil and Lime water. He did not see her afterwards, and on going down heard she was dead. He believed the cause of death to have been shock to the system, caused by the large surface of her body that had been burnt.—Mary Anna Target, a girl nine years old, said she attended the national school. On the previous Monday, during the dinner hour, she was standing by the fire in the schoolroom with the deceased, who was standing close to the fire. She saw her pinafore catch fire, and tried to put it out, but could not. Deceased ran out into the yard, by which time she was in a regular flame.—After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased died of collapse from a large burn caused by her clothes accidentally catching fire.

Recently I found this report of the subsequent inquest in the 'THE SHEPTON MALLET JOURNAL' dated 18th December 1874. As the image of the original is not brilliant I have transcribed it:

(contd.)

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Deceased ran out into the yard, by which time she was in a regular flame.

After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict to the effect the deceased died of collapse from a large burn caused by her clothes accidentally catching fire.

This, together with the two girls that died in the earlier article, begs the question: Was death due to burning clothes a fairly common occurrence?

It must always have been an accident waiting to happen given that homes were heated by open fires and in the case of schools either same or possibly by stoves. *(See typical school dress from the period, below)*

(contd.)



Girls would have worn skirts, with possibly a pinafore or smock over the top, see above, all of which would have stood away from their legs. I do not know if fire guards were available or if they were whether families could afford them. These would keep the clothing from actually touching the flames but clothes could rest against the guard and presumably get hot enough to catch fire. Clothing would be made from natural fibres without the benefit of modern day science providing flame retardant qualities.

Finally the stay on the local farm proved to be fortuitous. My wife's great grandmother was Thurza MARCH and she married Charles RAIKES in the Rhondda. Charles was baptised in Evercreech as the son of William and Ann REAKES.

At the farm I found a book of old photographs of Evercreech one of which was a picture of a Frank REAKES which I showed to the farmer's wife. I said that REAKES (which in my ignorance I pronounced 'REEKS') was very similar to my wife's maiden name RAIKES. She replied "Oh no, that isn't REEKS we pronounce that as RAIKES". So it seems that different local dialects can distort how names are pronounced thus creating new 'names'.

To date I have not uncovered a direct connection between Eliza and Thurza.

MARY MORGAN – WHEN DID SHE DIE?

By John Bridger

In order to complete the life of a grandmother of mine I needed to find out when she died. This is normally quite easy but in Wales the name Mary Morgan is very common and consequently it presented me with a problem.

She had no other names, just Mary Morgan, which meant she was one amongst many. Also I had no real clue as to when or where she could have died other than it was probably between 1841 and 1851. I had also to assume that she probably died in the parish where the 1841 census said she lived. However, for that ten year period, I found no less than twenty five deaths with the name in Cardiganshire!

In 1766 Mary was baptised in Chichester where she later married Rev. David Morgan who became the vicar at Llangeler in West Wales. Rev. David died there in 1820 and here we lose track of Mary until the 1841 census finds her at Llanfihangel Ystrad, Cardiganshire living near one of her daughters. Fortunately she had two of her grandchildren living with her thus confirming that it was my Mary.

Her age on the census was 70 which meant her true age could have been between 70 and 75. I have been unable to find Mary on the 1851 census so it is more than likely that she died between 1841 and 1851. But which of the twenty five deaths was my Mary?

I next tried to isolate my Mary by her last known residency, Llanfihangel Ystrad, Cardiganshire. I checked all twenty five deaths and eventually found that Llanfihangel Ystrad fell within the Aberayon Registration District. This revealed three death registrations for a Mary Morgan; 1843, 1848 and 1849. So which was my Mary?

The last possibility, which I think is most unlikely, is that she moved away from Llanfihangel Ystrad. She was after all over 75 but if she did it would be impossible to discover her death registration.

Returning to the three most likely candidates, it would cost around £30.00 to obtain the three certificates and there would be no guarantee that my Mary would be one of the individuals.

(contd.)

So I had to decide; was I that desperate to find the death of my 5 x grandmother and thus the final piece of the family puzzle, or should I leave well alone and attach this write up to the family tree.

I decided on the latter!

A TALK – GRETNA GREEN: ROMANCE OR REMORSE

By Melanie Winterbotham

This story appeared in the April edition of Family Tree Magazine and Melanie has given us permission to reproduce it here.

In genealogy, unlikely sources can throw up gems. Rooting for material on another ancestor, I chanced on an excellent biography of Anna Letitia Barbauld.

Knowing she was a Unitarian in East Anglia, like my ancestors, I opened the book – at the back: while my subject was not in the index, another ancestor was – and – what a revelation! In December 1776 Anna Letitia's husband Rev. Rochemont Barbauld had been called upon at short notice to preach at Ipswich, as the minister James Pilkington 'was gone off with a lady to Scotland'. Anna Letitia had given this intelligence to her brother in a letter, fragments of which are in a private archive, and I sought permission to view them.

I knew approximately when and whom he married, as there were announcements in newspapers in January 1777, but we had never found the date or place. Without any expectation, I 'googled' the names of bride and groom. What should appear, but a poster for sale with silhouettes of James and his wife Ann Clarke, and their marriage certificate. Such certificates are extremely rare, and I can only imagine that a distant relative sold a family heirloom to a collector.

Ann must have regretted that she was not wearing her finest in the midst of the great and good of Ipswich, instead of being weary and a bit bedraggled in this remote, almost irreligious, place.

(contd.)

Indeed, Anna Letitia reports ‘They had a very weeping wedding he says they shed flood[s] of tears every day [&] wrote a most penitential letter &returned to her friends who have [treated the] poor souls kindly.’

It seems a miserable affair (*see below*) – there is no second witness on the certificate, and in fact, a fictitious signature.

Gratuity Given Decemb^r 16 1776
I the said Clerk do hereby certify all persons that
may concern that James Pilkington
in the County of Wiltshire and I
Clerk in the County of Wiltshire who came
before me Declaring to be both single
persons were lawfully joined by the way
of the Church of England and agreeable
to the laws of the Bishop of Scotland
Given with my hand hereof Date above
mentioned
Thomas Brown
James Pilkington
Ann Clarke
Mr. John Read

(contd.)

Despite the 1754 Hardwick Marriage Act, Scottish law still allowed marriage of boys over the age of 14 and girls over 12 without consent, and did not require residency or banns.

It did, nevertheless, require two witnesses to the wedding, so James and Ann's ceremony could have been challenged. In fact, some couples went through a second marriage in the Church of England, to be absolutely sure of the validity of their union.

Several places such as Lamberton and Paxton Toll Houses, and Coldstream Bridge, hosted irregular marriages. However, Gretna (or Greatney) was just 10 miles north of Carlisle on the main route to Glasgow, which had been much improved with turnpikes in the 1760s and 1770s, and in the very year of James and Ann's marriage, was listed for the first time in 'Paterson's British Itinerary', which noted Gretna's repute as 'celebrated for the solemnization of clandestine marriages.'

It was reported in July 1776 that there had been nine marriages there in one week; and ten in twelve days in May 1777. Gretna so captured the public imagination that a musical play 'Gretna Green' was staged at the Haymarket Theatre, and then taken on tour.

There were a number of famous marriages, such as that of the parents of the novelist Maria Edgeworth in 1763. Amanda Vickery recounts the marriage of a widow Elizabeth Parker in 1765 to a man seventeen years her junior, against her brother's wishes. As early as 1767 a Carlisle resident wrote that 'persons going to and from Greatney Green are the best customers for Post-chaises of any that travel the Western Road'.

Elopedments were popular material for newspapers, so a search through the archives produces many cases, and often surprises. A Church of England rector James Scott of Simonburn married Ann Scott of Leeds on 28th June 1771. I suspect this was a marriage of cousins which had been forbidden by the family. They went through a second ceremony in Simonburn Church on 15th July.

I cannot vouch for the accuracy of newspapers, but some accounts make uncomfortable reading. For example in 1772 we find that 'the agreeable Miss Lish with a fortune of £1,500', 'Miss Batty with a genteel fortune', 'the amiable Miss Bridges worth £3,000' and 'Miss Osborne with a fortune in Jamaica' have been swept off their feet to Gretna. *(contd.)*

‘Amiable’ or ‘agreeable’ are the descriptions of many Gretna brides, and you can be sure they are not applied to a wife with little or no money!

In 1775, army officer Edward Gould eloped with Lady Barbara Yelverton, only child of the Earl of Sussex, said to be worth £40,000! Another army officer abducted a 14 year old all the way from Winchester. Indeed military men feature prominently, and even the papers occasionally expressed concern, as did the Leeds Intelligencer in 1785 when a sixteen year old had fallen victim to ‘the irresistible power of a red coat’.

Perhaps more innocent are an 18 year old schoolteacher and 15 year old Miss Harrison of Burneside near Kendall who eluded their pursuers by making their way over the fells in May 1775. Some young women eloped to escape forced marriage to elderly men.

In 1777 an 18 years old ‘Miss Brown’ (a pseudonym), ‘a beautiful and accomplished young lady’ had eloped with a Mr. Bew of York, to avoid marriage to her elderly guardian and in 1779 a seventeen year old escaped marriage to a 70 year old man.

In 1782, John Fane, Earl of Westmoreland eloped with Sarah Anne Child, only daughter of banker Robert Child, of Osterley Park. The banker had no other children and wanted his daughter to marry someone who would manage the family business.

Legend has it that Westmoreland, who was a friend of the family and genuinely in love with Sarah Anne, asked Robert Child one day what he would do if he were in love with a girl whose father forbade them to marry, to which Child had rashly replied that he would run away with her to Gretna.

They were hotly pursued, but Westmoreland managed to buy up all the horses and Newark, thus prevented his pursuers from hiring transport there.

As for James and Ann, it is a mystery why they eloped. Anna Letitia wrote ‘Great was our astonishment on hearing that the prim & the prudent Mr P had taken so spirited a step Miss Clark was of age, & [m]or[e]over her father [? had consented to] their marrying in May’.

(contd.)

I am sure James was not after Ann's money, although her father Peter Clarke was a prosperous man of influence as a lawyer, Bailiff, and Clerk to the Ipswich Corporation and had only one son beside Ann.

Ann was bright and well educated for a woman of that time, and the mutual attraction was surely intellectual as well as physical. I suspect the prime mover was Ann, as James sounds quite a serious chap, but there must have been some urgency, perhaps enhanced by the prospect of a return by Christmas.

Was Ann being pressured to marry someone in her parents' circle? Was there a row over religion? Ann's mother Ann Barnard was the granddaughter of an Independent (Congregational) minister William Notcutt and both Clarkes and Barnards were strongly involved in Tacket Street Independent Chapel in Ipswich. Although he was also a dissenter, James Pilkington's views did not sit easily with the Independents.

Moreover there was rivalry among the chapels for attendance. This young radical preacher, still in his early twenties, would have attracted a young audience, with the added interest for the women that he was a bachelor.

What ruses did Ann use, and what assistance did she have, to pack her clothing and to secure the considerable amount of money they would need? Was James fully committed to the venture? They would have to leave by boat, but Ann knew Ipswich port well, as her father worked there and her Barnard grandfather was a shipbuilder. From Tynemouth or Newcastle, they would have hired a Post-chaise, with driver and two horses, or even four, which would have to be changed every so often. They had to cover 60-70 miles of hilly terrain to reach Carlisle, and then hire another Post-chaise to Gretna.

They did not go to the Smithy, nor were they married by a Blacksmith. This myth abounds elsewhere too and predates the eighteenth century. It may arise from legends about the God Vulcan or a Norse God forging marriage unions.

The so called 'Priests' were a rough and ready lot. Joseph Pasley, who married James and Ann, was a tobacconist, fisherman and smuggler, educated, but with a notable capacity for whisky. From 1794, David Lang, a former peddler, actually kept a register, which is now on the Ancestry website. *(contd.)*

A certificate was one thing, but did not necessarily make the marriage irrevocable. The unconsummated Gretna marriage of Edward Gibbon Wakefield to a Miss Turner in 1826 was annulled in a court case.

The priests were not the only people to benefit from the trade; there would always be bedrooms and hospitality available too.

James and Ann were unusual in travelling so far. Just as now, even in the early days, many more couples came from English counties near the border, especially at the time of Carlisle Fair, not really eloping, but adding romance, and convenience, to the occasion. Many falsified their addresses as the town, such as Carlisle or Hesket in the Forest, where they last hired horses. Between 1804 and 1814, only a fifth of couples gave addresses south of Lancashire and Yorkshire, just fourteen in London or Middlesex, and seven in James and Ann's county of Suffolk.

Total numbers are also hard to assess, but as David Lang alone married around 500 couples in ten years while Joseph Pasley was still in business, an estimate in *The Gentleman's Magazine* of sixty couples a year in the mid-1790s is almost certainly too low.

James and Ann may have travelled back by land. James hailed from Horwich in Lancashire, and had relatives in the area. This might be the only opportunity for years to see them, but the visit would have been brief, with such a long road ahead of them. They may then have taken the new stagecoach from Manchester to London (advertised as a two day journey) and another on to Ipswich. If instead they travelled across country, I hope the weather was kinder than in 1784 when Anna Letitia's niece Lucy Aikin travelled as a three year old child from Lancashire to Yarmouth in Christmas week, packed into a post-chaise with her grandmother, maid and brother, her father accompanying them on horseback. With snow deep on the ground, it took six days to cover the 240 miles, and the grandmother never recovered from the freezing journey.

Did Ann and James live happily ever after? We don't know. They had to leave Ipswich, and settled in Derby, although they later retired to Ipswich. They had only two children, Ann in 1778 and James Clarke in 1793, who unfortunately had a disability. Is it significant that their daughter Ann remained a spinster to the age of 35? Then who should she marry but Thomas Drummond, the minister of Ipswich Unitarian chapel!

IRISH RESEARCH MADE EASY?

On Thursday 16th March following the AGM, I had a look at some of the issues involved in tracing ancestors from Ireland. It was in fact the day before St. Patrick's Day which was a happy coincidence as FindMyPast were offering free access to their Irish records for a week to mark the occasion.

Although I have not found any direct Irish ancestors my wife has them in abundance and my experience in finding them, or not as the case may be, led me to the idea of sharing my experiences. In addition we have fairly frequent requests for Irish research assistance from visitors attending our research advice sessions. Another factor is the growing online availability of civil and parish records which offsets to a degree the paucity of other records such as censuses which we are accustomed to using in England.

The idea was then to look at:

Civil Records of Births Marriages and Deaths

Parish Registers

Censuses

Other Sources

Here is a necessarily brief summary of sources under these headings

Civil Registration:

The best place to start is **www.irishgenealogy.ie**. This is not only a gateway to civil records but also some parish records (see below)

The Civil Records available are:

Birth, Marriage and Death indexes from 1864 and non Roman Catholic marriages from 1845.

Birth records up to 1915, Marriages to 1940 and Deaths to 1965 with full certificate details except for marriages before 1882 and deaths before 1891. These will be added later.

For some years the indexes have been available online with information similar to those you will find in the English GRO indexes. Exact details are listed on the web site. *(contd.)*

The difference now is that once an index entry has been located a small link marked 'Image' might appear at the foot of the screen. Clicking on this will reveal all the birth, marriage or death entries covered by the individual reference. You can download the details, which are very similar to those that you will find on an English certificate, for no charge. This alone makes Irish research considerably cheaper if you are tracing people within the defined dates. Should the event you require not be online there is a link which permits the purchase of a certificate in the usual way.

Parish Registers:

Most are Roman Catholic but there are many Church of Ireland and other denominations. A very large collection of Roman Catholic registers is available online at the National Library of Ireland site at <http://registers.nli.ie/>

These are digitised copies of microfilms they hold. They are not indexed but it is possible to browse for baptisms and marriages by parish and date range. There is no charge to view them but if you do not know where an event took place you will need an index.

Both Ancestry and FMP have indexes but probably the most comprehensive set may be found at www.rootsireland.ie

This is a subscription site but various terms from daily upwards are available. There is a link to the NLI site for this purpose. FMP also have this link.

If you are searching in the counties of Dublin, Carlow, Cork and Kerry there are free indexes and some original images available all at www.irishgenealogy.ie (the same site as for the civil records noted above). In addition to Roman Catholic registers, this site also shows some Church of Ireland and Presbyterian registers for these counties.

Many Church of Ireland registers were lost in 1921 but some survive and it is possible to the status on a parish by parish basis at checkstore.ireland.anglican.org/genealogy

(contd.)

Some Ulster parish records are held at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. A list of these parishes is available at https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/Guide_to_church_records.pdf

When you do find Church of Ireland records you will find they generally follow the English standard with pre-printed forms. This makes them usually easier to understand than Roman Catholic registers but there are far fewer of them in existence.

Census:

Earlier censuses were destroyed either accidentally or intentionally. The only records that exist for consultation are those of 1901 and 1911. Although the major subscription sites have them, they are available without charge at <http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/>

Again they broadly follow English standards with some variations. In addition to Form A (the Household Return) it may be instructive to also view Form B (the House and Building Return) as this will show the neighbours of your search enquiry and possibly other family members.

Other Sources:

Land Valuation Records: With few census records available before 1901, Griffiths Valuation shows records of landowners and occupiers in the period between 1847 and 1864. Although this only shows heads of households it will help locate families in many instances. It is available on many sites.

Newspapers: The British Newspaper Archive at www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk covers Ireland as well as Britain. FMP also has Irish newspapers from the same source but only if you have a subscription covering Ireland.

There is also the Irish News Archive at www.irishnewsarchive.com

Court and Prison Records: The Ireland, Petty Sessions Court Registers on FMP have a vast amount of detail on persons committing minor offences. Well worth checking.

(contd.)

Find parishes and their location at
www.townlands.ie

You can also look for;

Wills and probate

Estate Court Rentals

Dog Licences

Army Service Records – as for England on Ancestry and FMP

Finally if you are not sure about what sources are available for any given location, GENUKI (Genealogy UK & Ireland) is a good place to look as it is for other parts of the British Isles. It includes references to archives, family history societies, parish details and much more but as it is a voluntary site the amount of information will vary from place to place;
www.genuki.org.uk

JUST SO THAT YOU KNOW!

1) The London FamilySearch Centre microfilm collection, at present located in the National Archives at Kew will be moved to the Society of Genealogists (S.O.G.) in Clerkenwell and they should be ready for consultation from 26th June 2017. They will however still be available to consult at Kew until 31st May and the Centre will continue to provide its research support services at Kew as normal.

Information about visiting and using the library of the S.O.G. can be found on **<http://www.org.uk/the-thelibrary>**

2) Near Kent in mid-July? Interested in Family History? This seminar may interest to you.

Guild of One-Name Studies Catalogues, Collections and Archives Seminar, Chartham Village Hall, Station Road, Canterbury CT4 7JA
9:30 am - 4:45 pm on Saturday 15 July 2017. The cost which includes refreshments and buffet lunch is £20.00.

Further information may be obtained by telephoning the Guild Help Desk on 0800 011 2182, or by email from **seminar-booking@one-name.org**

FILM EVENING

By the London Screen Archives

The Thursday 20th April meeting saw the visit of London Screen Archives complete with a series of film clips relevant to the local area. These ranged in date from 1925 to 1961 as the programme below shows:

Uxbridge May Carnival (1923)

Extract, 35mm, B&W, Silent, Hillingdon Local Studies, Archives & Museum Service (LSA Catalogue/I574)

This 35mm nitrate film captures the Uxbridge May Carnival in 1923 which took place on Uxbridge High Street. Many of the shops featured in this film took out adverts in the carnival programme.

Carrick and Coles offered discounts on 'Figure Reducing Corsets'.

Topical Budget: All England On Ice, Ruislip (1925)

35mm, B&W, Silent, BFI National Archive

Half-a-dozen Cossacks, wearing fur caps and military uniform, glare menacingly at the camera before relaxing considerably and engaging in some light-hearted frolics on the ice in Ruislip.

The Cossacks, who included among their number several generals that had served with the last Tsar, were enjoying a break from their ongoing demonstration of daring deeds on horseback in Holland Park Hall, where they also performed traditional Cossack music and dances. Six Cossacks were later deported by the Home Office, much to the dismay of the Russians at being labelled 'Bolsheviks'.

Topical Budget: Business Houses' Race, Ruislip (1927)

35mm, B&W, Silent, BFI National Archive

Ruislip hosts this annual race between men representing different businesses, which we learn is eventually won by HW Payne (Great Eastern Railway) for the fourth time.

(contd.)

Hundreds are seen taking part, splashing through mud and leaping over stiles, reflecting an era when inter-company sports competition was a hugely popular form of entertainment for many Londoners, with numerous large companies owning or leasing a sports ground in London.

Ruislip-Northwood Coronation Celebrations (1953)

16mm, B&W, Silent, Hillingdon Local Studies, Archives & Museum Service (LSA Catalogue/507) Director: Len Harris.

This film of festivities surrounding the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in 1953 concentrates on a procession through Ruislip. A marching band is followed by a British Road Services truck bedecked in flags, some uniformed soldiers in personnel vehicles, a van of the Civil Defence Corps and a series of floats. All along the way, local people line the streets to watch them go by and the streets themselves are bedecked with bunting. The 1953 Coronation Service was the first to be televised and for many people it was their first chance to watch an event on TV with an estimated audience of 27 million.

Local Organisations Eastcote House Fete (1955)

16mm, B&W, Silent, Hillingdon Local Studies, Archives & Museum Service (LSA Catalogue/507)

A short film that captures elements of a charity fete on a summer's day in the park. Men in tall chef hats, labelled with the wheel of the Rotary Club, barbecue sausages in order to supply hot dogs to an eager clientele. Elsewhere fund raising stalls selling small items draw in a range of browsers, and two women sell raffle tickets on behalf of Rotary International. A man and a woman sit on stalls and sign autographs for children. Unheard in this silent film, a school band plays throughout conducted by an enthusiastic teacher.

Tour of Ruislip-Northwood U.D.C. (1960)

16mm, B&W, Silent, Hillingdon Local Studies, Archives & Museum Service (LSA Catalogue/495)

A curious tour around the urban district of Ruislip and Northwood, follows a moustachioed middle-aged man on a car journey through the area, showing old houses and new developments. *(contd.)*

Both this and the previous film show Eastcote House which was first recorded in 1507. Four years after the making of this film (in 1964) it was demolished because it was deemed unsafe by the Council. From the mid 15th Century right up until 1931 much of the land around Ruislip was owned by Kings College, Cambridge. Although not included in this clip, the film references this by showing several views of the College.

At Your Service (1962)

Extract, 16mm, Colour, Sound, Hillingdon Local Studies, Archives & Museum Service (LSA Catalogue/495)

This is a dramatised information film about the council services provided by Hayes and Harlington Urban District Council. The postman delivers mail to the house of Mr. and Mrs. Barrow. One of the letters is a rate demand and Mr. Barrow takes umbrage at the amount he is being charged. Taking his wife in hand, they march off to Hayes & Harlington Town Hall to complain about the rate rise. At the Town Hall a member of the council staff enumerates the services provided to ratepayers in exchange for the charge. Mr Barrow is convinced by this account and visits the council's treasury department to complete his payment.

Uxbridge Charter Celebrations (1955)

Extract, 16mm, Colour, Sound, Hillingdon Local Studies, Archives & Museum Service (LSA Catalogue/491)

This is a civic film recording Uxbridge Charter Day on the 18th May 1955. Uxbridge town centre is decked out for celebration on the day of being granted a Borough Charter. Crowds line the bunting-bedecked streets waving small union flags.

The activity centres on the area around the ABC Regal Cinema and the County Library opposite. A red carpet is laid out before the cinema lobby and hastily pressed flat. A royal car arrives and discharges its party including the Duchess of Kent. The Duchess shakes hands with the dignitaries and goes on to inspect the RAF men. A black and white sequence (not shown here) was filmed inside the cinema with speeches and the presentation of the charter.

(contd.)

Hayes and Harlington (1956)

Extract, 16mm, Colour, Silent, Hillingdon Local Studies, Archives & Museum Service (LSA Catalogue/498)

A record of activity in the urban district of Hayes and Harlington in 1956. The film begins florally with a quick look at daffodils in a park and tulip beds in the town's traffic islands. Film of the Hayes Annual Summer Fete begins with a fancy dress competition, with 'witches' and 'Charlie Chaplin' review children in a range of outfits. Many of the participants in the carnival procession wear raincoats while the street-side crowds hold umbrellas aloft to shelter from the rain. Floats and vehicles pass by for the Carnival Queen, McDougall's Flour, Fremlins brewery, Fairey aircraft manufacturers, Smiths potato crisps of Brentford, the Borough of Uxbridge heralds, Walls ice cream, Castrol oil, Ramsgate tourism, A&D Price cleaning services, and the Uxbridge Post.

Action then switches to the fete, which is similarly afflicted by rain. The fete features fair rides including Pettigroves 'merry-go-round', 'The Kiss of Death' and 'The Largest Rat' freak shows. There are stalls around the ground for 1st Hayes End Scout Group, a darts game, Hales fruit and vegetable stall and many others. Despite the rain, attendance is high and everyone seems to be enjoying themselves.

Uxbridge Redevelopment (1967)

Extract, 16mm, Colour, Silent, Hillingdon Local Studies, Archives & Museum Service (LSA Catalogue/492)

This film shows much of the demolition of Uxbridge town centre shops and houses that took place prior to the redevelopment and the construction of the modern concrete precinct and the multi-story car park.

Hillingdon Show Compilation

Extract, Super 8mm, Colour, Mute, Hillingdon Local Studies, Archives & Museum Service (LSA Catalogue/26636)

Enjoy the spectacular sights of the Hillingdon Show in these two short extracts from a family film from the early 1970s. The first features the Motobirds, the UK's first all-women motorcycle stunt riding display group. *(contd.)*

They were formed in 1972, following a Leicester Mercury advert seeking girls to ride motorcycles. They appeared at shows across Europe and on TV, “often wearing little more than a bikini and a short skirt”. Another real treat is a martial-art-style demonstration by feisty female police officers who tackle a range of attackers to the ground in an impressive display.

Hillingdon on Show (1976)

Extract, 16mm, Colour, Sound, Hillingdon Local Studies, Archives & Museum Service (LSA Catalogue/1516)

This is a record of the Hillingdon Show at Hillingdon House Farm, Park Road, Uxbridge. It was held in the sweltering summer of 1976, when the temperature reached 90° Fahrenheit. The crowd are entertained by a display of the Speedbird bagpipe band, an exhibition of keep-fit by members of a Hillingdon Adult Education class and a show jumping competition. The following day features a rescue display by the Royal Marines and the Royal Navy showing off a Wessex Mark 5 helicopter.

Our Future Citizens (1961)

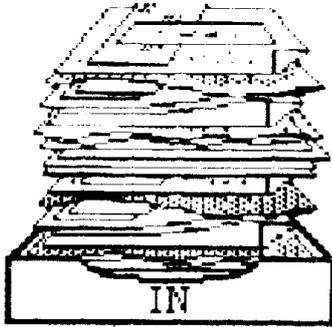
Extract, 16mm, B&W, Sound, Hillingdon Local Studies, Archives & Museum Service (LSA Catalogue/486)

A documentary filmed in schools across the district of Hayes and Harlington showing their pupils from the new entrants to those about to leave. It begins on a Saturday with children playing on a recreation ground in their weekend leisure time followed by a weekday at school. The younger children examine animals, dance and receive their daily drink of milk. Then there are more lessons, in music, arithmetic, science, physical education, written composition and art. Some children role-play using the telephone and a post office.

At lunchtime they interact with the dinner ladies, eat their lunch and then enjoy the playground. Activities are somewhat different for the older children, where the lessons include music, typing, dress making for the girls and machine shop/woodwork for the boys. The film concludes with the end of term prize giving.

FROM THE MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

By Patricia Reynolds



Thank you for all the letters I have received. It is always nice to hear all your news and about how your research is progressing.

We also feel that members could make more use of our 'Help Line' feature. It is a useful way to find and track lost relatives.

WELCOME TO OUR NEW MEMBERS

B95 Mrs. Florence Barnes Email: florencejbarnes@sky.com	293 Bilton Road, Perivale, Middlesex. UB6 7HH
C79 Mrs. Betty Colling Email: betty.e.colling@gmail.com	97 Midhurst Gardens, Uxbridge, Middlesex. UB10 9DP
D38 Mr. Andrew Doughty Email: andrew53doughty@btinternet.com	7 Melbourne Close, Ickenham, Middlesex. UB10 8SL
S86 Mrs. Jacqueline Slack Email: Jackie_slack@hotmail.com	28 Abingdon Close, Hillingdon, Middlesex. UB10 0BU

CHANGE OF EMAIL ADDRESS

R45 Mr. Thomas Reeves Email: tomareeves23@gmail.com	53 Joiners Lane, Chalfont St Peter, Buckinghamshire. SL9 0AB
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MEMBERS INTERESTS

C68 Mr. Anthony Brian Clayton, 17 Jessopp Road, Colehill, Wimborne
Email: clayabc1@aol.com Dorset. BH21 2HW

ASHBY	MDX	Harmondsworth+Area	1800 to 2016
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OBITUARY

It is with great sadness that we have to report ERNEST HAZELGROVE (H85) passed away in January 2017.

Ernest was father-in-law to Judy who serves us with coffee at our meetings. The society sends condolences to Judy and all the family.

RESEARCH BY HILLINGDON FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY



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.

(contd.)

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 it 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

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.

AN APOLOGY

We must apologise for not presenting the A.G.M. reports and Accounts in this edition. This omission will be rectified in the September journal.

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The publications can be obtained from the Publications Officer:

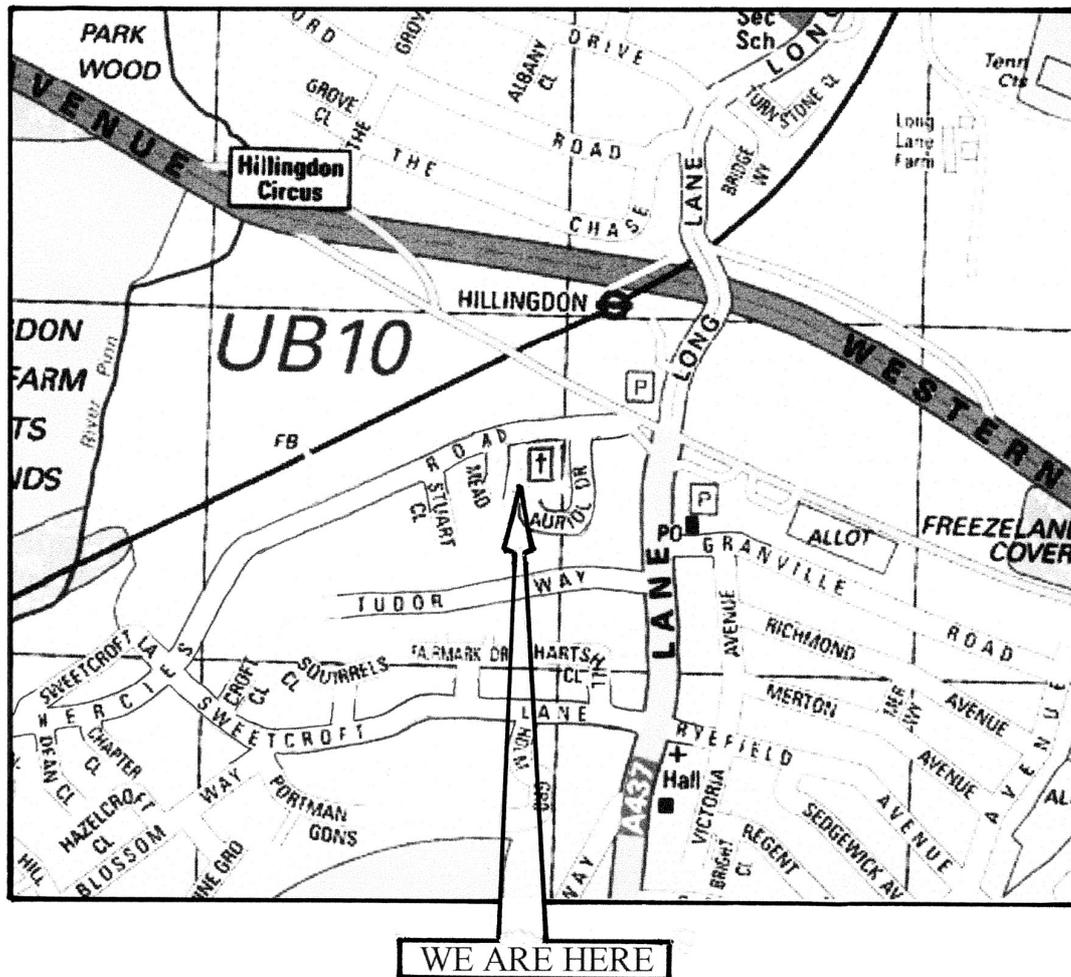
Mrs. Gill May, 20 Moreland Drive, Gerrards Cross, Bucks SL9 8BB

Telephone: **01753 885602**

Email: **gillmay20@btinternet.com**

or alternatively visit these on-line bookshops:

www.parishchest.com and **www.genfair.com**



(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 1st 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 (6th 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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Vice Chair	Joy Higgs 16 Hyacinth Drive, Uxbridge, Middlesex. UB10 9QX	01895 272745
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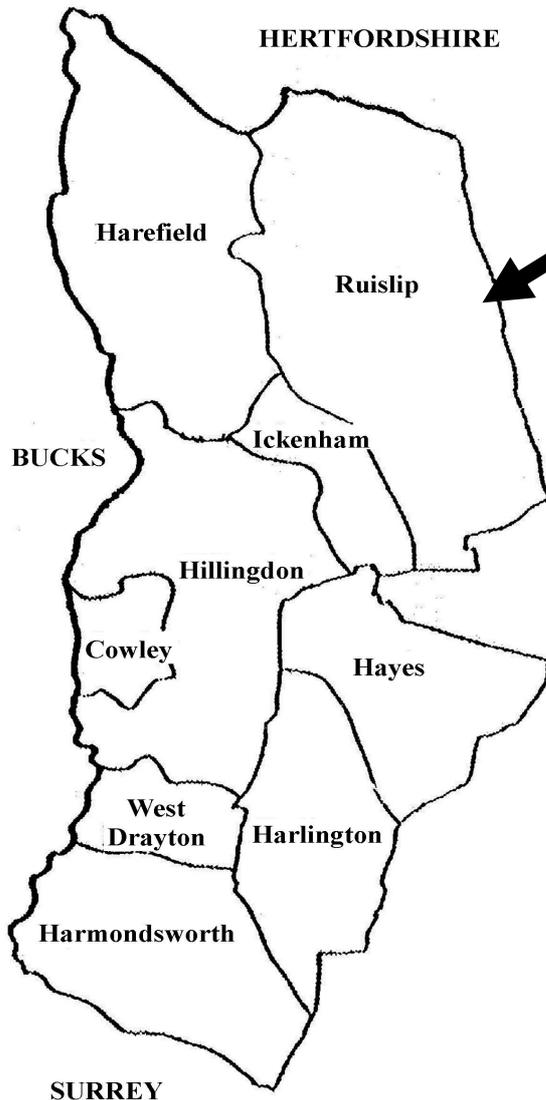
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London Borough of Hillingdon

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,
40 Northampton Road, Clerkenwell
London. EC1R 0HB

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