



# HILLINGDON FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY



*Truman's Brewery, Brick Lane, London. 1842 (See page 30)*

## 2016 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 15<sup>th</sup> October</i>	<i>Open Evening: then Ian Harvey</i>	<i>‘Cranford and the Berkeleys; A complicated family tree’</i>
<i>Tuesday 10<sup>th</sup> November</i> <i>Joint meeting with U3A</i> <i>Starts at 2.00 pm</i>	<i>John Symons</i>	<i>‘Wills and Probate: a Guide to Sources’</i>
<b>DECEMBER</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>NO MEETING</b>
	<b>2016</b>	
Tuesday 19 <sup>th</sup> January Joint meeting with U3A Starts at 2.00 pm	Myko Clelland	‘Findmypast re-Introduction of the 1939 Register’
Thursday 18 <sup>th</sup> February Thursday 17 <sup>th</sup> March	Film Evening A.G.M. & short talk T.B.A.	‘Middlesex Past and Present’ T.B.A.
Thursday 21 <sup>st</sup> April	T.B.A.	T.B.A.
Thursday 19 <sup>th</sup> May	Barry Twigg	‘The Seven Georges’
Thursday 16 <sup>th</sup> June	Winnie Gomme	‘Land Tax Assessment 1798’
Thursday 21 <sup>st</sup> July	T.B.A.	T.B.A.
<b>AUGUST</b>	<b>NO MEETING</b>	<b>NO MEETING</b>
Thursday 15 <sup>th</sup> September	Ian Waller	‘Reading Old Writing Session: How to Read Old Hand Writing – Audience Participation’
Thursday 20 <sup>th</sup> October	T.B.A.	T.B.A.

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

**Contents**

Chairman’s Notes.....	2
Editors’ Jottings.....	4
Rooted in Hillingdon .....	6
Never Give Up!.....	14
Life in a Suitcase .....	17
Happy Families? (Part 7) The Chops .....	19
The Royal Yeoman Inn, Grimstone, Dorset.....	23
A Talk-Suffragettes, The Census and the Sidney Street Siege ..	27
A Talk- Researching Brewery and Publican Ancestors .....	30
Faces from the Past.....	33
Making a Connection.....	35
A.G.M. 2016 Agenda and A.G.M. 2015 Minutes .....	36

**News and Information**

From the Membership Secretary .....	38
Other Societies.....	39
Research by H.F.H.S. ....	41
Help Line .....	42
Hillingdon Family History Society Publications.....	43
Where to Find Us.....	44

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.**

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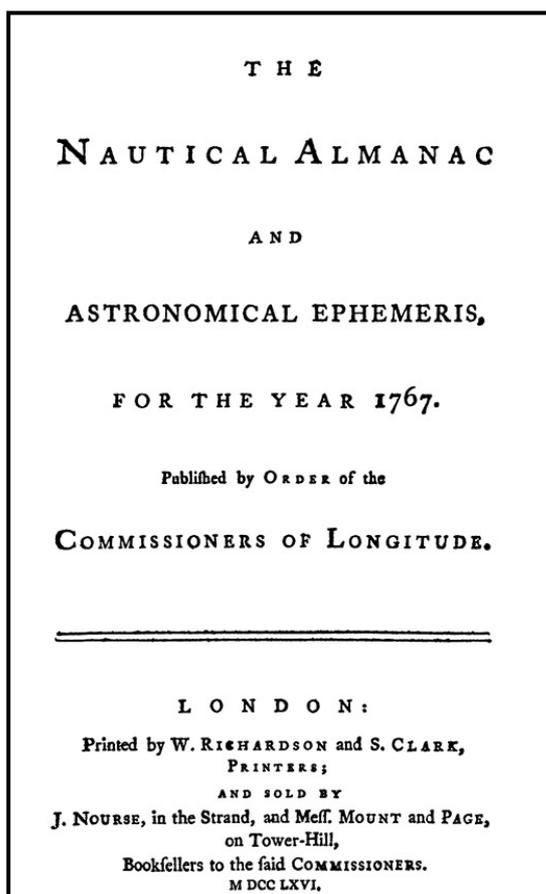
## ✎ CHAIRMAN'S NOTES ✎

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Family history is now dominated by computers.

Love them or hate them, there is no getting away from the fact that unless you have access to a computer you cannot make progress with your family history, as records and indexes are no longer available in reading rooms and record offices. Everything is on-line (pay-as you-go or whatever). The days of the Family Records Centre in Myddelton Street, with the heavy indexes of births, marriages and deaths is long over. I rather miss the bustle and the smell.

But what is a computer? Until the second war it meant an occupation, not a machine on a desk. The O.E.D. defines a computer as '*one who computes; a calculator, reckoner; specifically a person employed to make calculations in an observatory, in surveying, etc.*'



For a maritime nation like ours the production of reliable navigation tables was critical for our commercial expansion. In 1766 to help shipping the government authorised the Astronomer Royal, Nevil Maskelyne, to produce an annual series of navigational tables called 'The Nautical Almanac'. It became known as the 'Seaman's Bible' and is still produced today.

The tables were not computed centrally but by a number of individuals around the country: retired clerks or vicars who were considered reliable. These were the computers and their calculations were performed twice (by two independent computers) and then checked by a third 'comparator'.

(contd.)

With the introduction of the census at the beginning of the 19th century these human computers were the obvious choice to use for compiling the census data. In Cornwall the Reverend Malachy Hitchins was a computer and comparator for the Nautical Almanac for over 40 years. He was instrumental in organising and producing the 1801 Cornwall census. He died in 1809.



*Malachy Hitchins*

Is it not ironic that computers were used to create the first census data and that today we rely on computers (albeit of a different sort) to access it?

What goes around comes around!

*A Happy Christmas & New Year to all our Members*

*Ian Harvey*

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## EDITORS' JOTTINGS

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How time flies! It was back in the September 2014 edition that we appealed to all members to enter into a dialogue with us your editors via a 'letters to the editor' page.

Since that time we have had just one letter! Surely there must be some opinions or views out there and we would like to include as many as we can in future editions.

Also we still need a more diverse source of articles and research tips etc. in order to produce journals that are interesting and informative for all members.

Don't worry if you are not confident about writing an article, send us the raw material and we will make any necessary adjustments. Also try to include relevant photographs as we feel these help to generate interest.

If you do not have access to a computer just send your articles, opinions or queries via the normal postal service. If they are handwritten please try to make them easy to read and we will do the rest.

To ensure that your articles, letters etc. are included in the next editions please submit them on or before the dates given below:

<u>JOURNAL 2016</u>	<u>DEADLINE DATE 2016</u>
MARCH	29 <sup>th</sup> JANUARY
JUNE	6 <sup>th</sup> MAY
SEPTEMBER	5 <sup>th</sup> AUGUST
DECEMBER	7 <sup>th</sup> OCTOBER

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We hope you will find the article by Barbara Nield (page 23) interesting. Perhaps it will inspire you to get a series going of 'My Publican Ancestors'. So come on, let's get some interesting stories and perhaps tips on how to research inn keepers, publicans and beer sellers.



*SEASONS  
GREETINGS  
from  
YOUR  
COMMITTEE*



*To all our members and readers we send our best wishes for a happy festive period and hopes for a peaceful New Year.*

*Our thanks go to Jenny, for another year of weeding out our mistakes by proof reading, and to all our other helpers and contributors.*

*John Symons and Alan Rowland*



## ROOTED IN HILLINGDON

Following on from her article in the December edition 2014 April Ashton has submitted this partial history of her family and their life in Hillingdon.

My paternal grandparents were Thomas WOOD and his wife Emily; they are my connection to the other individuals in the story that follows:

Henry WOOD was my grandfather's brother and on 9<sup>th</sup> September 1884 he married Emily Sophia JONES at St. John the Baptist Church, Hillingdon.

1884. Marriage solemnized at <u>Hillingdon</u> in the Parish of <u>Hillingdon</u> in the County of <u>Middlesex</u>								
No.	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 Father.
341	Sep. 9. 1884.	Henry Wood Emily Sophia Jones		Bachelor Spinster	Policeman —	Devonport Hillingdon	George Wood Mark Jones	Carpenter Steward
Married in the <u>Parish Church</u> according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by <u>Henry Francis</u> or after <u>Deceased</u> by me,								
This Marriage was solemnized between us,		<u>Henry Wood</u> <u>Emily Sophia Jones</u>			In the Presence of us,		<u>Mark Jones</u> <u>Amelia Jones</u>	

Henry was born near Faversham, Kent and was a police constable. Emily Sophia was born in the small hamlet of Benson, Oxfordshire in 1862. When they married Henry was 23 years old and Emily Sophia 22 which, by modern day standards, many of us would consider rather young to be taking on the responsibilities of marriage. With the absence of effective birth control knowledge and methods there would have been the prospect of a quick succession of young children. However in 1884 this couple would have been considered of mature age.

Henry was the son of a successful carpenter/builder in Kent. He originally entered employment in the house of a magistrate as a footman but perhaps his employer thought his potential would be put to best use in the police force. In 1883 he attested as a Police Officer in London and was sent to Devonport Docks, where the Metropolitan Police District was responsible for policing the Royal Dockyards. (contd.)

His bride to be, Emily, was growing up in the Hillingdon Village area where at this time there were about a dozen very large houses employing staff. Her father, Mark, was employed as a butler and in 1861 we find him living next door to a Police Station at the bottom of Kingston Lane. Perhaps this proximity to the young 'Peelers' next door meant that some twenty years later he cast a more benevolent eye over his daughter's choice of husband. At that time to be a policeman was considered a rather rough occupation but it would have been a steady occupation with regular remuneration – the concern of parents when their daughters approached marriage.

Bishopshalt Mansion, one of the village 'big houses' in Royal Lane, was near St. John's Church. It had been built in 1858 and was reputed to have an underground tunnel running directly through to the church. Sold by the Bishop of Worcester it was owned by William Frederick Thomas from 1891 until his death in 1920. In 1925 his widow sold it to the Middlesex County Council which enabled the overcrowded Uxbridge County School in The Greenway to relocate to the house. From 1928 it was named Bishopshalt School and it continues as such to this day.



*Bishopshalt School*

*(contd.)*

In the 1871 census, Emily's father Mark was still a butler perhaps with greater responsibilities in one of the larger households in Hillingdon Village. His family; wife Sarah, new born baby and their four young children, were living in Cowley Road, Uxbridge. Sarah is recorded as a wife at home, so maybe we can assume that at this time the hardworking Jones family were doing reasonably well.

Ten years later Emily Sophia JONES had flown the parental nest and was 16 miles away, employed as a domestic servant in the household of an Army Agent in Cromwell Gardens, Kensington. The rest of her family remained in Hillingdon Village, father Mark, mother Sarah, daughters Agnes and Adelaide, sons Thomas Albert (1874) and William Alfred (1877). Sadly in 1885 their daughters Agnes (17) and Edith (22) both died and were buried in the churchyard of St. John the Baptist at the top of Hillingdon Hill.

In 1893 another of their daughters, Amelia, married Thomas Henry WREN, a gardener from Englefield Green. In 1894 she returned to Hillingdon for the birth of her first child, a daughter they named Elsie. In 1896 Amelia's sister Adelaide Mary married a Post Office clerk, James BOUGHTON. After the marriage they moved to Clewer Village, Windsor where James had previously been employed. As a bachelor James had lodged with a butcher Alfred DRAY; this was the trade that Adelaide's brother William Albert JONES later followed in Hillingdon Village and subsequently in Hillingdon Heath.

After Emily Sophia's policeman husband was transferred back to London from Devonport they took up residence in Kensington where they had a son Henry and a daughter Emily. For a while after their marriage they had lived with Henry's brother Thomas and his wife (another Emily), this Thomas and Emily became my grandparents. About eleven years after their marriage Henry and Emily Sophia had another daughter, Edith born in 1895.

According to police records, Henry WOOD was an exemplary police officer, but sadly disaster was about to strike. He was diagnosed with the highly contagious disease of Phthisis, now more commonly known as Pulmonary Tuberculosis. At that time, unless you were sufficiently affluent to take a rest cure in the rarefied atmosphere of the Swiss Alps, there was no cure for Phthisis; this would have to await the discovery of Streptomycin in 1943. *(contd.)*

Whilst medical examinations took place Henry lived in police married quarters in Paddington, from there he was discharged with a pension in 1904. Henry was aged 43 with the responsibility of a wife and three young children and there was a problem to be solved – where to live. Emily Sophia's elderly mother, Sarah JONES, still lived in Hillingdon with her son William Albert so that was not an option. The problem was solved when Henry and his family returned to his family in Faversham, Kent. Here arrangements were made for Henry to live in a house in the same street as his parents but isolated from his children. He was therefore close to senior family members until his untimely death in 1906. Emily, his widow, took a position as a housekeeper in Surrey which enabled her to keep her children close to her.

She made a new life for them all and some years later remarried, but as far as we know, she never returned to Hillingdon Village.

During this difficult period Emily's younger brother, William Alfred (26) married Sarah a local girl the daughter of house painter Henry HURST and his wife Elizabeth. Sarah was 5 years his junior and in 1904 their marriage took place at St. John the Baptist Church well before the future road widening scheme.



*Hillingdon Village and St. John the Baptist Church 1904*

*(contd.)*

By 1911 William Alfred JONES had his own butcher shop, with its traditional red striped awning. He had chosen a location in Halls Terrace, to the east of the village along the Uxbridge Road, in the area known as Hillingdon Heath.



(contd.)

Here the shops served the needs of a fast expanding local population. In those days the different tradesman wore identifying protective clothing; butchers wore long striped aprons often reaching to just above the ground. It was also customary for goods to be delivered, often by handcart but it seems that William Alfred was doing sufficiently well to purchase a horse and cart. During the course of their marriage William Alfred and Sarah had two children in Hillingdon, a boy named William Henry and a girl whom they named Vera Julia.

In 1926, Kelly's Directory shows us that William Alfred JONES is still trading in Hillingdon along with several other shopkeepers and a Post Office. The shops are still there on the southern side of the Uxbridge Road, wedged between Charles Street and Nellgrove Road but as to be expected they are somewhat modernised with new fascia boards and rooflines. However the name of the terrace remains to be seen and there is a plaque on one of the adjoining, rather attractive 19<sup>th</sup> century cottages.

There was also an aptly named 'Heath Tavern', on the opposite side of the road which remains in existence but now somewhat inappropriately renamed and giving no indication of the earlier predominantly rural history of the area.



In 1911 Sarah JONES, William Alfred's mother, was aged 74 years, a widow and living alone in the three roomed 'Wee Cot' in Hillingdon Village.

She had been born in the small hamlet of Roke Marsh near Benson, Oxfordshire in 1838 and it was there in 1859 age 21 that she married her husband Mark in the local parish church.

*St. Helen's Church, Benson  
(contd.)*

Five years later after the birth of their first two children they come to the small village of Hillingdon where they were to remain in employment for the rest of their lives. Sarah died in 1924 and is buried in a public grave at Hillingdon Cemetery.

Hillingdon with a history going back to the Domesday Book had expanded rapidly but it never had a railway station (the main line from Paddington served West Drayton, with a branch line to Uxbridge being built in 1856).

So the main transport route through Hillingdon was the Uxbridge Road. This formed the main thoroughfare joining Oxford and London less than twenty miles to the East. The Uxbridge road had for many centuries been one of the main routes out of the city and at one time it was a turnpike road.



*The Uxbridge Road (before road widening) with the Church (left), the Vine (right) and in the distance a tram about to tackle the tight bend.*

*(contd.)*

In the 1870s a tramway had been planned from London to Uxbridge but because of local objections in Ealing, it was built in sections. It had reached Southall by 1900 but Uxbridge was not finally reached until 1904.

The Uxbridge Road varied in width so the tramway with had a single track with passing points through towns and villages along the way. There was a tight bend alongside St. John's Church in Hillingdon Village and around 1930 it was decided to eliminate this by making the road wider. This meant that the village shops and the original Vine Inn on the northern side of the Uxbridge Road would have to be demolished. The demolished buildings, shops and the Vine Inn were replaced on the northern side of the new widened and now dual carriageway.

This scheme enabled the provision of a dual carriageway through to Uxbridge town, less than two miles away. In 1936 the trams were replaced by trolleybuses which served the community until 1960, when they were replaced by a bus service.

Hillingdon Village is much changed since my ancestors lived there but fortunately much remains, such as the lovely Red Lion Inn reputed to be a stop over for King Charles I in 1646 and the parish church with its history dating back to the 13<sup>th</sup> Century.

So despite the demolition of several fine large houses; an increase in density of housing due to the growth in population since the 1920s; the continuing increase of fast traffic along the Uxbridge Road dual carriageway and aircraft noise from the expansion of London's Heathrow Airport, Hillingdon Village has managed to retain some of its original charms for the modern day residents – long may this last.

My thanks go to the volunteers at H.F.H.S. and local historian Ken Pearce for all the help and advice I received.

*April Ashton*

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## NEVER GIVE UP!

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In the September 2010 edition I wrote of my success in establishing my relationship to a woman I knew as ‘Aunt Liza’ was in fact Eliza GRIFFITHS. She was the sister of my paternal grandmother and as such she was my great aunt.

Recently I decided to update some of my research records and took another look at my great aunt.

I knew that she had married twice, her first husband, according to her 1899 marriage certificate, was Richard William HUTCHINS. Using Ancestry and Findmypast I searched the 1901 and 1911 censuses for the couple without success. I was at a loss as to how to continue.

I did not know where Richard was born so on a whim I visited the Familysearch website to see if I could establish his birthplace which I thought might help. Initially this search went nowhere but then a new window opened (*see below*) which made a reference to his WW1 military record.

## Search Results from Historical Records

William Richard Hutchins

United Kingdom, World War I Service  
Records, 1914-1920

birth:	1872	Acton, Middlesex, England
residence:		, London, England
military service:	1891	

I clicked on the name William Richard HUTCHINS and a detail sheet appeared (*see below*) which gave invaluable details including name of Regiment and importantly regimental number.

(*contd.*)

 <b>William Richard Hutchins</b> United Kingdom, World War I Service Records	
Name	William Richard Hutchins
Event Type	Military Service
Event Year	1891
Residence Place	, London, England
Age	19
Military Company/Regiment	15th Hussars
Military Regiment	2912
Birth Year (Estimated)	1872
Birthplace	Acton, Middlesex, England

I was now eager to pursue this clue and returned to the Ancestry website where I started a search of the WW1 Pension Records. There I found thirty five pages of William's military record but there remained a worrying question.

Was William Richard HUTCHINS the Richard William who married my great aunt Eliza?

I read each of the military pages and eventually found one with details of William Richard's wife. Eureka! The details were the same as those on the marriage certificate already in my possession. The military records also gave a number of locations where the couple had lived so I went back to Ancestry to search again for them on the 1901 and 1911 censuses.

I found them in 1911 living in Willesden. William had reverted to his baptised name order and was recorded as Richard. He was an electric tram driver whilst Eliza appeared to be 'just' a housewife.

1901 however still proved to draw a blank; neither of them seemed to be recorded. Once again the military papers offered an explanation as to William's absence – he was in South Africa. *(contd.)*

Whether or not Eliza was also there I have not so far discovered but if she was it would explain her non-appearance on the 1901 census sheets.

I used Freebmd and found a death registration for a Richard W. HUTCHINS (Sep Q 1939, Willesden) recorded aged 66. This age ties in with his birth date of June 1873 which I obtained from the London Baptism records on Ancestry. These records were useful in another way when I noticed two entries with the same name, year and church name. I looked at both images and the answer became obvious; he was baptised twice! He was born 14<sup>th</sup> June 1873 and baptised on 19<sup>th</sup> August 1873. This baptism entry had a capital 'P' in the margin which indicated that it was a private ceremony. There was a second baptism on 11<sup>th</sup> July 1874 in the same church. Private baptisms were often carried out if the child was of a sickly nature and not expected to survive infancy; should the worst occur the baby's soul would be in peril. Having survived whatever condition that had threatened the baby's life it was not unusual to have the second ceremony, invariably referred to as 'christening', some time later.

As far as Eliza is concerned, I found a marriage registration between Eliza Hutchins and Oliver GRIFFITHS in Bristol for Mar Q 1940. Just how she appeared in Bristol a few months after the death of Richard and remarried I have no idea, but I shall keep looking.

So what does all this prove? Well our normal journey of discovery relies on finding the object of the research on a census record and moving backwards through time via the other censuses. Along the way we pick up as much documentary evidence as we can find; birth, marriage and death certificates as well as baptism records. We are then able to look into military records and many other areas.

In this case however it wasn't until the appearance of that 'lucky' find on the Familysearch website that I was able to trace records from the 'opposite direction'.

So if at first you appear to have failed, keep trying and explore all possible avenues as well as the impossible!

*Alan Rowland*

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## LIFE IN A SUITCASE

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My aunt, Alice May STEVENS, was born in 1915 in Harlington and the family lived in a cottage on the Bath Road next to the public house the Air Hostess.

She was the daughter of John Augustus STEVENS (1881 to 1962) and Eve Alice HAMMOND (1880 to 1950).

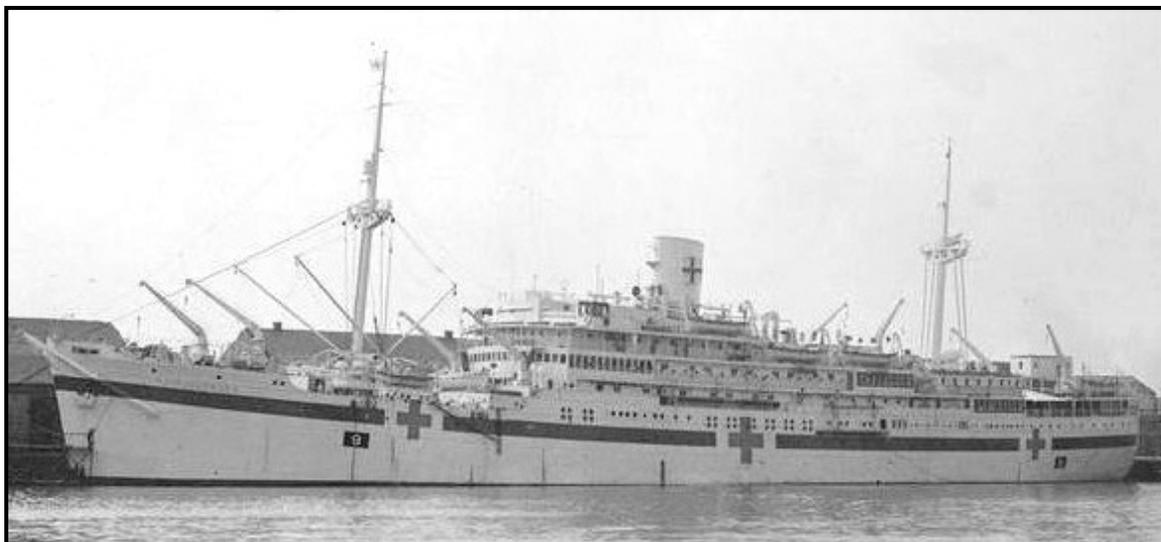
Following Alice May's death in 1995 in Brixham, Devon I inherited her WWII medals, a small suitcase (14 inches x 10 inches x 5 inches) and a number of other items.

*Alice May STEVENS*

The contents of this case introduced me to the world of genealogy. It contained a small cardboard box labelled births, deaths and weddings which contained birth announcement cards, wedding invitations and death cards. These were from immediate family and numerous cousins. I was unaware of most of these cousins but, more importantly, the case also contained much of the social history of her life – her school exercise books and details of the dates she attended various hospitals as she trained to be a nurse.

At the beginning of the war she volunteered to join Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service (QARNNS), but she received no acknowledgment of her application and therefore applied for a vacancy as a Nursing Sister at Brixham Hospital, Devon. *(contd.)*

Soon after accepting a permanent position on the staff she received her call-up papers and after a period of training found herself on Her Majesty's Hospital Ship 'Tjitalengka' (*see below*) anchored off Trincomalee, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka).



Also in the suitcase were photographs of some of the ship's crew and an invitation to attend Chinese New Year celebrations with the Chinese crew. There was also a Merchant Navy Ration Book issued to a Dutchman to whom she became engaged together with a newspaper clipping announcing that the wedding would not take place.

Letters from various people indicated that before returning to the U.K. she left the hospital ship just before the end of the war against Japan and joined a troop ship that took wounded troops back to Australia (probably the 'S.S. Empire Trooper').

The suitcase yielded a list of posts where she served as a nurse. There was also a programme for a Commonwealth v. India cricket match so she was obviously back in India. With this match programme there was her invitation and her dance card signed by some of the players. The remainder of the contents included family photographs and lots of photographic negatives which I continue to examine having purchased a negative scanner.

No matter what our age, should we all pack a similar suitcase for our final voyage?

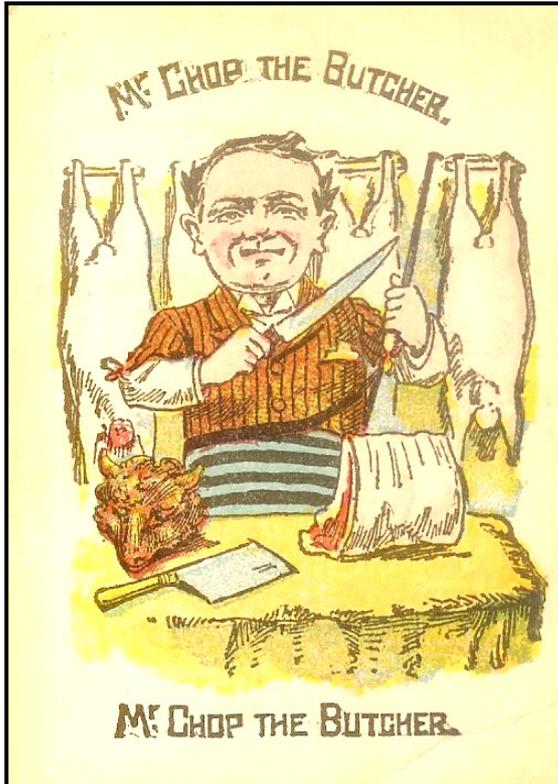
*Robin Hoare*

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## HAPPY FAMILIES? (PART 7): THE CHOPS

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This is the last in the occasional series by Jenny Mundy written around an old pack of cards for the game of Happy Families. Jenny discovered the pack in the summer of 2011 and her first article in this series appeared in the December 2011 edition.



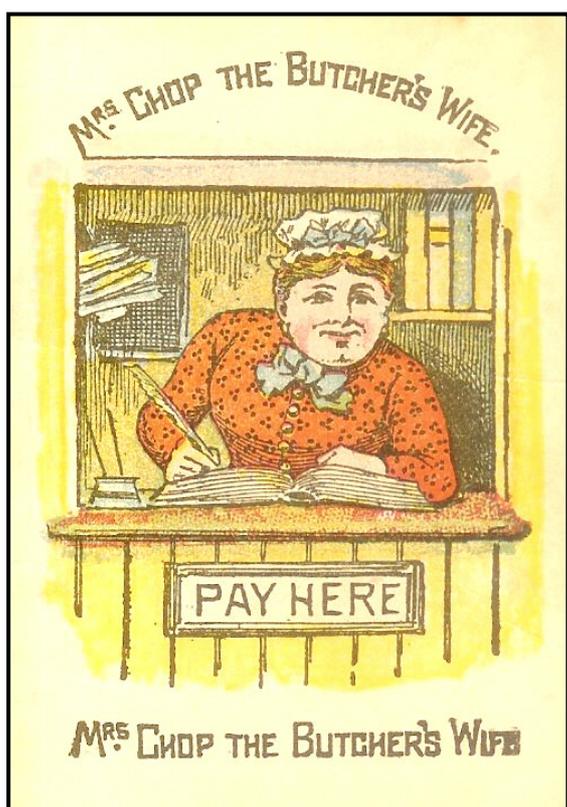
Mr. Chop the Butcher is shown at work in his shop standing behind the counter which is a solid wooden bench on which he would cut up the meat as required. The bench is obviously scrubbed very clean at the end of the day but equally could be wiped clean as necessary between tasks during the day. Suspended from rails behind him we can see large carcasses which by their size would seem to be from cows indicating that he is a not a pork butcher which would have been a separate trade. Some old photographs show the animal carcasses hung outside the butcher's shop with

all the related risks of flies! With no refrigeration he would rely on a quick turnover of his stock which is more likely to have been supplied by local farmers than is often the case today.

He is smartly dressed with a wing collar on the white shirt showing at the neck of his brown overall with a narrow black stripe girded at the waist with a further apron of light blue with a broad dark blue stripe. The darker colours worn by the butcher were a traditional choice less likely to show blood from animal carcasses. Note the protective white cuffs worn tied on over the bottom of his sleeves which he could easily change when inevitably they got stained/soiled as he worked. Sticking up from his overall pocket there appears to be a piece of paper on which he might have jotted down orders given by customers in his shop for future delivery. *(contd.)*

His short hair is neatly groomed but, unlike today's butchers, he does not wear a hat. Ready to serve his customers he is wielding a large sharp knife and the steel used to sharpen his knives. This would have been a frequent requirement so he keeps the steel suspended by a leather waist strap so as to be handy by his side.

Awaiting his attention on the bench in front of him there is a joint which could be cut into chops and also a complete sheep's head possibly severed with the cleaver lying beside it. The sheep's head would possibly have been boiled whole to make brawn (meat chopped or boiled from the head in a jelly formed from a constituent of the skull bones) or the brain removed and poached, fried, baked or broiled. Both would have formed a relatively inexpensive part of the diet of the poorer families. Mr Chop looks well fed and cheerful, as a butcher with access to a wide variety of cuts of meat he is less likely to have been eating the cheaper dishes.



Mrs. Chop is wearing a red patterned dress with buttons up the front decorated with a large pale blue bow, a dress which clearly denotes her status as reasonably well off. Her smoothly parted hair has been drawn up into the mob cap trimmed with a small pale blue bow matching the larger one on her dress. This hair style and headwear demonstrates her marital status rather than any need to cover her hair because the shop is selling food. Her dress has long sleeves and the fact that she does not wear cuffs like her husband to protect them or indeed any other protective

clothing shows that she has no actual involvement with the meat in the shop though she is involved in their butcher's trade. The sign on the desk behind which she is sitting denotes that she is responsible for the in shop cash payments and as the large book in front of her suggests the financial records of their shop. *(contd.)*

Mrs. Chop with quill pen in hand and inkwell at the ready obviously has some education and can read, write and 'figure'.

The pile of papers to her right (possibly spiked to prevent their loss) may suggest her role was also to deal with the accounts maintained by better off families who with no telephone or online shopping in their day would send servants with written orders for meat joints and other butchery products to be delivered to the cooks at their houses. From the picture it seems likely that it would be Mrs. Chop who would send out the bills to the Master or Mistress for payment. Her statuesque figure and rounded face suggest that she too is well fed and she looks content with her life.



Their son, Master Chop, has a sturdy figure looking well fed like his parents. His white collared shirt is covered by a chequered jacket and, like his father he wears cuffs tied over the bottom of his sleeves and a waist apron both easily removed for washing. In his case the cuffs are pale blue, to keep his outdoor jacket clean while his waist apron is white. He is dressed for his work as errand boy for his father's shop his clothing may possibly be more suitable for his younger age or could suggest that his work may not be quite as clean. In addition he wears leather gaiters from the top of his

robust black shoes covering his trouser legs up to his knees. The surroundings suggest that he is not on a cobbled or paved surface more like an unmade sandy earth path which together with his protective gaiters implies he goes to muddier places like farms or the back door areas of big houses and the wall and railing beside him suggest he has just delivered to a substantial establishment. In the flat, round and shallow wicker basket there is a paper wrapped parcel, which appears to be a joint similar to the one on his father's bench, with an attached note probably giving the name and address of the recipient. *(contd.)*

Disappearing into the distance is a large dog clutching a paper parcel from which trails a string of sausages which Master Chop's tears tell us have been stolen from his basket. He knows he will be in trouble for losing them and failing to complete his delivery of the ordered meat both from the prospective cook and his father.



His young sister Miss Chop with her plump arms and chubby face shares the well fed looks of her family. Her hair is worn in curls hanging loose in the style considered suitable for her age as is the short red dress worn with plain knee socks and strapped shoes. The puffed sleeves and frills on her dress bear out that the family is doing well. She is shown standing on a traditional plain, sturdy wooden chair to reach the wooden kitchen table with the large mincer clamped to it. There is what appears to be a marrow on the table in front of her possibly awaiting stuffing with minced meat and cooking to

make a simple meal for the family. Out of sight of her mother she is beginning to mince one doll with another expensive looking doll propped up beside the mincer to follow. She is lucky to have two dolls as many less fortunate children may have had at best only one and sometimes none at all. We are left to question whether she was simply 'being helpful' by copying one of her parents mincing meat or being naughty destroying her dolls and using machinery she had been told not to touch because of the risk to her fingers. We can, however, be reasonably sure that whichever it was, like her brother, she would be heading for trouble.

*Jenny Mundy*

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## THE ROYAL YEOMAN INN, GRIMSTONE, DORSET.

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At the September talk I was surprised by the number of audience members who had ancestors who owned public houses. As a result I felt I had to write something of my connection to the 'licensed house' trade.

When I started to research my family history way back in 1989, we travelled to Grimstone, Dorset to search for graves or buildings relating to my Grandfather PARDEY's family. My mother had told me that the family lived and worked there during the nineteenth century.

After we had found six family graves in the churchyard of St. Mary's, Stratton we went a little further along the road to look for the public house 'The Royal Yeoman', Grimstone. I was happy to find the pub still there but it was a modern building and nothing like the thatched building my family remembered.



*The original Royal Yeoman and Mill.*

*(contd.)*

We called in for lunch and were thrilled to see the photograph shown above hanging on the wall. I have since learned that the original pub was burnt down in 1922; luckily nobody was hurt. The picture shows Albert William PARDEY, his wife Ann with their son Edward James and daughter Bertha Emily. In the 1891 census Albert is recorded as the licensee. I think the photograph was probably taken around 1893 since another daughter, Gweneth was shown as aged 7 in the 1901 census.

With the aid of family knowledge, census returns, Trade Directories and certificates I traced the family connection with the pub from 1851 through to 1901. In 1851 the licensee was William, born in Ringwood in 1795. He is shown with his wife Ann, daughters Elizabeth and Jane, sons Charles, William and Thomas and a grandson Henry. His occupation of Inn Keeper was supplemented by farming 73 acres with 3 labourers.

I discovered that, according to the Notes of the Vestry Meetings for the period 1857-1866, as well as these occupations both William and his son William were active in the community appearing in the minutes as Overseers.

The census of 1861 shows that William junior had taken over and is at the Royal Yeoman Public House and Corn Mill, with his wife Clara Ellen (née STEVENS). He is recorded as Inn Keeper and Miller employing 1 man and 1 boy.

In 1871 the property is listed as Mill and Public House and William's occupation is given as Farmer, Innkeeper and Miller farming 50 acres, employing 3 men and 2 boys. Also there is his wife Clara and their six children one of whom is my Grandfather Frederick, aged 3 years.

By 1881 William had died and Clara was shown as Licensed Victualler (with Miller crossed out), living at the Yeoman Arms with six of her children, a further 3 sons were by now living away from home.

In 1891 Albert William is the head and listed as Farmer, Miller and Innkeeper. Also there was his wife Ann, son Edward J. and daughter Bertha E.

His family are still there at the time of the 1901 census, although he and his wife are away visiting on the night of the census.

*(contd.)*

We took the following photographs during our visit in 1989. They show The Royal Yeoman as it is today and the adjoining Grimstone Water Mill, which can also just be seen to the right of the thatched building in the original photograph shown above.



*The new public house now called The Yeoman's Mil.*



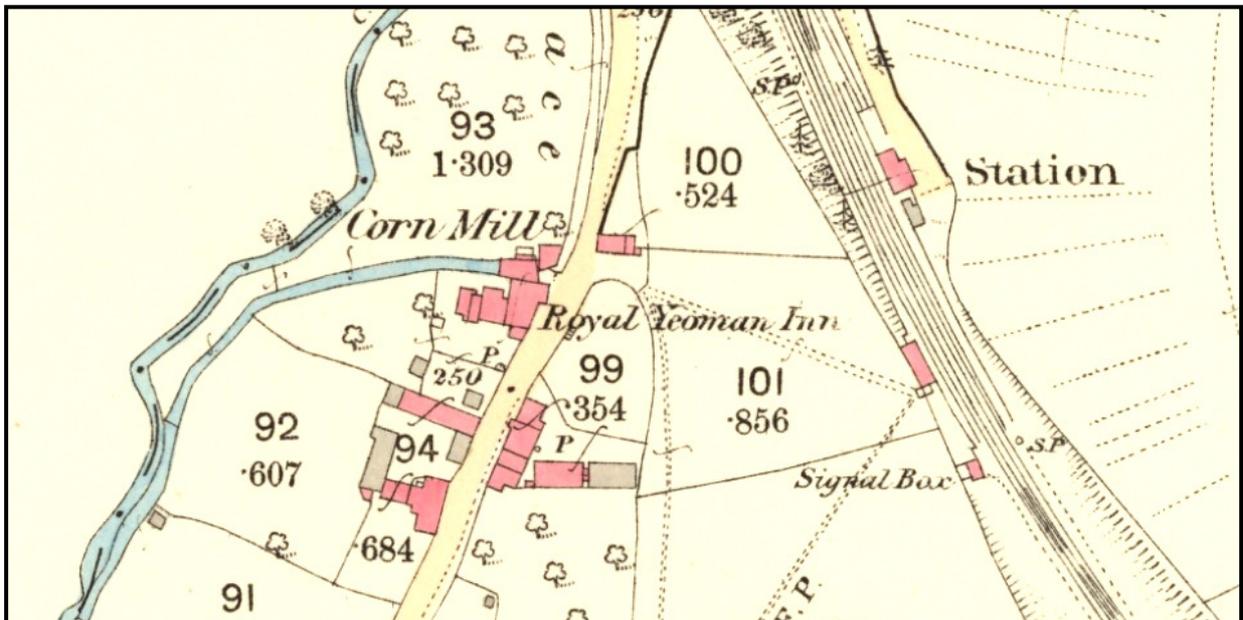
*The Grimstone Water Mill.*

*(contd.)*

Three of William and Clara's sons emigrated; one to India and the others to Australia. They returned in the 1920s to visit family in Weymouth at which time they held a party on the beach. Also there was my grandfather who had travelled over from his home in Jersey and I believe many fine tales must have been exchanged.

One of the émigré sons, Arthur, eventually became a miller and owned the Tempora Flour Mills in New South Wales. He was an active member of the community; at one time was mayor and there is also a street named after him; Pardey Street.

His grandson also an Arthur makes regular business trips to England and is expected again next year. We keep in touch and hope to meet again when I'm sure there will be further stories to share.



*Part of c1860 O/S map. The Inn and Mill are clearly marked opposite the railway station.*

*Barbara Nield*

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**A TALK – SUFFRAGETTES, THE CENSUS, AND THE SIDNEY  
STREET SIEGE – A LOOK AT SOCIAL CHANGE IN THE  
EARLY 1900s.**

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The society welcomed back Ian Waller to its 16<sup>th</sup> July meeting and we knew we were in for a good talk when the speaker opened with a bold comment which immediately grabbed our attention and left us wanting to hear more;

***‘1911, PROBABLY THE MOST EVENTFUL YEAR OF THE  
TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY’.***

Ian explained that it was a time of great change. The population of England and Wales was 36 Million, much higher than in the 1800s. Life expectancy was 50 for men and 54 years for women; families had an average of 2.8 children; there were just 100 centenarians and 7% of children aged 10 were in full time employment. There were many strikes in the docks, mines and railways. Sick pay and unemployment benefits had just been introduced. The top five occupations were domestic service, agriculture, coal mining, building and cotton manufacture. Old social structures were starting to erode.

It is against this background that the suffragette movement gained national significance. The movement started in 1897 was peaceful, but by 1903 some sections had introduced violence and disrupted Parliament as well as political meetings.

1911 is significant because many women took part in the protest against not having the vote. The principle was ‘No vote, No information’. This produced a result that can affect us as family historians because it is estimated that approximately 10% of women are not recorded on the 1911 Census. Their action was a peaceful and legal process because only people at home at 11.30 p.m. on the night of the census were recorded. On that night over 100,000 women were not at home at the allotted time. They had arranged to be at the theatre or some other place of entertainment and so were ‘missing’ from the census. This is the kind of history that few of us know and yet is so interesting and relevant to our hobby.

*(contd.)*

Ian's talk then went over more familiar ground; how women on remand were force fed during their hunger strikes and the death of Emily Davison when she went under the King's horse as it rounded Tattenham Corner on Derby Day 1913.



On census night in 1911 she had been caught hiding in a cupboard in the crypt below the Houses of Parliament.

It is thought that she intended to be recorded as the only occupant of the Palace of Westminster.

Ian then outlined some of the records that are available about Suffragettes and their movement which include:

Cabinet Office and Home Office papers for convictions and reports of meetings;

Metropolitan Police papers of individual arrests, riots etc;

Parliamentary archives and the Royal Commission;

Local archives and newspapers.

The Census itself is interesting as it was the first to have your ancestors' own writing with signatures and the first to show army officers all over the world. Some pages even have little comments of protest.

Finally Ian talked about the Sidney Street Siege (something I had not previously heard about) but which was significant in terms of social change. The siege was an unprecedented gun battle in which troops were brought in to assist the Metropolitan Police. (contd.)

The Gardstein gang were politically motivated Latvian immigrant burglars who had previously killed three policemen and injured two others as they fought their way out of an interrupted Houndsditch robbery.



On 2<sup>nd</sup> January 1911, an informant told police that two or three members of the gang were hiding at 100 Sidney Street, Stepney. The Police were worried that the suspects were about to flee and expecting heavy resistance from the anarchists to any attempt at capture, 200 police officers cordoned off the area the next morning and the siege began. At dawn, a gun battle commenced and saw fighting to the death (More details of the siege are available on the internet including a Pathé newsreel).

The siege was another representation of how the old social orders were changing and how ordinary people were protesting often violently which threatened the established powers. Change had been seen elsewhere in Europe and Russia and so 1911 was perhaps in many ways a turning point.

The outbreak of the First World War was an interruption and suffragettes for example suspended their protest for the war effort yet still had to wait until after the war for the vote.

*(contd.)*

Peter's talk combined social history and family history in a unique way. It was fast moving and captivating and highly original. This short article cannot really convey the clever way that the speaker gave his talk and the silence of the enthralled audience. It really was one of the best talks of the year so far.

*Charles Hampshire*

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## **A TALK – RESEARCHING BREWERY AND PUBLICAN ANCESTORS**

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A show of hands at the start of the September meeting revealed that a surprisingly large number of us have ancestors connected to pubs. The speaker Simon Fowler joked that researching them can be hard work and that we'll need a drink!

Simon's talk was divided into parts and he first spoke about breweries and brewers. We were shown a photo of a Victorian gravity brewery which as the name suggests used the force of gravity instead of pumps to move the various fluids. He then informed us that brewing dated back 10,000 years.

Farmers traditionally grew barley for beer brewing for their own farm workers until the sixteenth century which saw the growth of industrial breweries especially as beer was safer to drink than water. Our Tudor ancestors drank about eight pints of beer a day.

Simon mentioned Burton on Trent – a most important place for beer due to good communication by river and canal with the added bonus of very good quality water. It is worth visiting the national brewery museum there.

With population growth beer consumption increased. We saw pictures of the Truman's brewery in Brick Lane which had a huge workforce. Workers from East Anglia were particularly favoured by brewers.

In family history terms, there are records for breweries but few for their staff.

*(contd.)*

Good sources of information are the National Archives Discovery catalogue, local archives catalogues, Brewery Board minutes, share records, sales and purchase records of pubs, business correspondence, stock registers, brewery books, trade records and company magazines, newspapers (see free newspapers on line), and the Brewery History Society.

Simon then moved on to talk about Pubs and Publicans. Pubs, he said, have been around as long as man has lived in towns. The Anglo Saxons had them. The Romans had taverns and many mediaeval Inns still exist today.

Most pubs were owned by breweries as they were great places to sell their beer. There were tenancies and managed houses but some pubs were owned by landlords. Numbers of pubs grew greatly in the nineteenth century and today free houses (i.e. not owned by a brewery) are becoming more common.

There were different types of public house. Beer houses, which sold only beer and cider were the most common type in the nineteenth century and were often a part time business in someone's house.

Taverns and Inns also served wines, spirits and food in addition they also provided overnight accommodation.

Coaching Inns – these were spaced around ten miles apart on coaching routes in order to change horses. They were usually large hotel establishments and were important on market days. They employed lots of staff but with the coming of the railways all that changed.

Pubs were important as community centres, coroner's courts, business centres and for community celebrations. They were also warm places to relax although this was mostly a male pursuit and preserve. The decline of pubs came about with slum clearance, petty restrictions introduced by authorities (no gambling, opening hours etc.) and the development of other forms of leisure including church activities, music halls and the cinema. Bar maids were often paid in cash so there are no taxes and no records. They also employed ostlers and cellar workers. Beer houses usually only employed family members and most of them had other occupations.

*(contd.)*

There are records to help research publicans including licences, licensing session records, newspapers, magistrate records, petty session records, victualler licences. Since 1870 Authorities became more concerned with drunkenness so licences are more detailed (see Ancestry). Many records are arranged by public house. Details often include who owned the pub, who ran it, sales and when the police visited. The LMA has records for London and Middlesex. Other records include good conduct records, censuses, trade directories, wills, newspapers, death certificates, court records and quarter sessions.

For researching publicans there may be agreements, brewery records, sale catalogues, newspapers, maps and plans (especially large scale OS maps), Building Regulation Plans from c1880, photos and the Pub History Society. Simon recommended the book 'Man walks into a pub – a sociable history of beer' by Pete Brown, 2010 and suggested the following web sites:

**[www.deadpubs.co.uk](http://www.deadpubs.co.uk)**

**[www.closedpubs.co.uk](http://www.closedpubs.co.uk)**

**[www.innsignssociety.co.uk](http://www.innsignssociety.co.uk)**

At the end of the talk Simon brought us up to date and told us that since 1990 and the Beer Orders many big breweries have got out of brewing and many businesses were sold to continental breweries.

The talk was comprehensive and interesting and gave rise to several questions and answers before Simon left – for the pub! (That is true).

*Charles Hampshire*

*N.B. Second hand copies of Simon's book [Researching Brewery and Publican Ancestors](#) are available on Amazon and one may reside in our Society's library.*

Simon's own website can be viewed at **<http://www.history-man.co.uk/>**

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**EMPLOYMENTS & DISPERSAL LISTS;  
ASSISTED PASSENGERS ARRIVING '1848-1854' ARRIVALS AT  
MORE BAY, PORT PHILLIP, SYDNEY and TWOFOLD BAY**

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Pastkeys of Australia have announced the publication of an exciting project containing 23,262 transcriptions including an index of the records of the employment and dispersal lists of assisted passengers arriving at Moreton Bay, Port Phillip, Sydney and one to Twofold Bay for the period 1848 to 1854.

These lists have been extracted from the NSW Governor's Despatches with the exception of the general and disposal list of the female immigrants on the 'Culloden' which is from the NSW Colonial Secretary's In-Letters. The immigrant details include name, age and occupation and there are also births and deaths with dates for each and for deaths the cause is given in most cases.

Full details of this product can be viewed on [www.pastkeys.com.au](http://www.pastkeys.com.au)  
At the opening page click on 'Indexes' and view the top item on the next page.

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**FACES FROM THE PAST**

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When Robin Hoare (H80) went through his late aunt's possessions he came across the photograph reproduced below. There was no indication as to which school or which class was the subject of the photographer's lens.

His aunt was Alice May STEVENS and she lived on the Bath Road next door to the 'Air Hostess' public house. As a result Robin is of the opinion that the school was probably in Harlington

Robin hopes that there may be somebody, somewhere who will know which school this is and even know someone in the picture.

If you do, please contact the journal with any names that you have and let us have any stories that are associated with the class.



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## MAKING A CONNECTION

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We took the bookstall to Ruislip Medfest where we had a very busy day. Members of the Society were in the library helping people to research their ancestors using computers.

Whilst there American David K. Langford made himself known to us and presented a copy of his book 'Hillingdon Ranch' to the society. David's ancestors had a connection with Hillingdon. Alfred Giles left England in 1873 and settled in Texas. After a successful career as an architect he started 'Hillingdon Ranch'. Alfred's parents both died in Hillingdon.

During this visit David presented a copy of his book to the society.



© Lillian P. Russell, David's grand-daughter.

**Hillingdon Family History Society**

The 28<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting to be held at 7.30 p.m. on Thursday 17<sup>th</sup> March 2016 at Hillingdon Park Baptist Church, Hercies Road, Hillingdon Circus, Middlesex

**Agenda**

1. Apologies for absence
2. Minutes of the 27<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting held on Thursday 19<sup>th</sup> March 2015 at Hillingdon Park Baptist Church, Hercies Road
3. Matters arising
4. Chairman's Report
5. Treasurer's Report
6. Election of Officers:
  - a. President
  - b. Chairman
  - c. Vice-Chairman (joint)
  - d. Administrative Secretary
  - e. Treasurer
7. Executive Committee (maximum 15 members)

The following are proposed:  
Jude Baker, Patricia Reynolds, Alan Rowland, Valerie Fitch & Douglas Adams
8. Appointment of Auditor
9. Any other business

Nominations for the above should be with the Administrative Secretary, Gill May by 20th February 2016.

*(contd.)*

## Hillingdon Family History Society

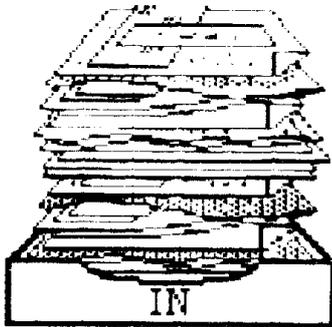
Minutes of the 27<sup>th</sup> A.G.M. held on Thursday 19<sup>th</sup> March 2015  
at Hillingdon Park Baptist Church, Hercies Road, Hillingdon Circus,  
Middlesex.

1. Apologies for absence: Alan Rowland, Arthur Dark and Jean Gorman.
2. Minutes of the 26<sup>th</sup> A.G.M. held at Hillingdon Park Baptist Church, Hercies Road, Hillingdon on Thursday 19<sup>th</sup> March 2015. Accepted and proposed by John Symons and seconded by Judith Baker.
3. There were no matters arising.
4. The Chairman's report (printed in the June 2014 issue of the journal) was read and accepted. Proposed by Judith Baker and seconded by Joy Higgs.
5. The Hon. Treasurer presented the Annual Accounts. These will be printed in the June journal. Charles was thanked for his production of the accounts and acceptance was proposed by Jude Baker and seconded by Jenny Mundy.
6. The following Officers were elected:
  - a. President : Michael Gandy
  - b. Chairman : Ian Harvey
  - c. Vice-Chairman (joint) : John Symons & Joy Higgs
  - d. Administrative Secretary : Gill May
  - e. Treasurer : Charles HampshireAll the above were proposed by Roger Howe and seconded by Jude Baker.
- A vote of thanks was expressed to Michael Gandy for continuing to be our President.
7. The following, together with the above, were elected to the Executive committee: Patricia Reynolds; Jude Baker; Alan Rowland; Valerie Fitch; Douglas Adams. All the committee were unanimously proposed by Roger Howe and seconded by John Symons.
8. Appointment of Auditor, Joe Ross.  
Proposed by Gill May and seconded by John Symons..
9. Any other business. None.

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**FROM THE MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY**

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This is the last of our journals of the current subscription year and we hope that you have enjoyed all four editions and have found something to interest you.

The end of the society's financial year is approaching so annual subscriptions will soon be due and we hope that you will wish to continue your membership.

Subscriptions are due on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2016 (irrespective of the date on which you joined). A renewal form will be found inside this journal so if your memory is anything like mine you can't afford to put the task off until later – it might be forgotten altogether! Please do it now and then forget it.

Please return the completed form together with your remittance as this will help us to keep track of the renewals. You can, as an alternative, elect to pay by standing order or if you prefer by cash at one of our meetings. If you decide to pay with cash it would help us if you could put the completed form and the money in an envelope. Cheques should be made payable to HILLINGDON FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY and not to me. Although a separate receipt will not be issued your new membership card will count as a receipt.

I send a big thank you to all members who have written to me or telephoned me during the past year. It is lovely to hear from you all and to meet some of you at the many fairs which we have attended.

Finally let me wish you all a very Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

*Patricia Reynolds*

**NEW MEMBER**

A41 Mrs. Chris Allum Email: allumcm@aol.com	26 Benbow Waye, Cowley, Middlesex. UB8 2EY
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## CHANGE OF ADDRESS

H88 Jennifer C. Hutchinson Email: jen29hutch@gmail.com	83 Winslow Road, Wingrave, Buckinghamshire. HP22 4QB
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## MEMBERS' INTERESTS

A40 Susan Ann Austin  
Email: susan.tacon@hotmail.co.uk

10 Enstone Road, Ickenham,  
Middlesex. UB10 8EZ

ALBROW	SFK	LOWESOFT	ALL
CULLINGFORD	KEN	GREENWICH	ALL
CULLINGFORD	MDX	BRENTFORD	ALL
CULLINGFORD	SFK	WENHASTON	ALL
HILL	LKS (SCT)	ANYWHERE	ALL
MICHIE	ABD (SCT)	ANYWHERE	ALL
MITCHELL	AYR (SCT)	AYR	ALL
TACON	KEN	GREENWICH	ALL
TACON	MDX	BRENTFORD	ALL
TACON	SFK	ANYWHERE	ALL
YOUNG	LKS (SCT)	CARLUKE	ALL

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## **HEDGERLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

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Unless otherwise stated all meetings take place at 8pm in Hedgerley Memorial Hall, Kiln Lane, Hedgerley, Buckinghamshire. SL2 3UZ.

Secretary: John Lovelock, 13 Coppice Way, Hedgerley,  
Buckinghamshire. SL2 3YL

Tel: 01753 647187 E Mail: jdlovelock@btinternet.com

Membership: £12 per annum, which provides free admission to monthly talks. Visitors welcome - admission £4.00.

## 2015 PROGRAMME

21 <sup>st</sup> October	Sailing around the UK	Gordon Harold
31 <sup>st</sup> October (Saturday 12 noon Booking required)	Autumn Lunch and Halton House/RAF Halton	Trixie Brabner and Sq. Ldr. John Brabner. Tickets £15
18 <sup>th</sup> November	Bucks. Spies and Subversives	D.J.Kelly
2 <sup>nd</sup> December	History of the Women's Institute	Jane Robinson

## 2016 PROGRAMME

20 <sup>th</sup> January	Invaders, Explorers and Shipbuilders	Jeremy Batch
17 <sup>th</sup> February	Current Views on Human Evolution	Professor Chris. Stringer
16 <sup>th</sup> March	The Harry Kirby Memorial Lecture Buckinghamshire in the Great War	Professor Ian Beckett

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### UXBRIDGE LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

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All meetings take place at Christ Church, Uxbridge  
at 7.30 p.m. unless otherwise stated.

#### PROGRAMME for 2016

January 19th	At 2.30p.m.	Randall's Stores	Kate Randall
February 16th		Curiosities of London	Sally Botwright
March 15th		Old Postcards of Uxbridge	Ken Pearce
April 19th		Uxbridge Characters	Tony Mitchell
May 17th		ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING and Social Evening	

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**RUISLIP, NORTHWOOD AND EASTCOTE  
LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY**

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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.

**PROGRAMME for 2016**

18 <sup>th</sup> January	The US Presence in Ruislip Sean Kelly, Researcher and Author
15th February	St. Vincent's: 100 Years of Caring Jacquie Scott, St. Vincent's Chairman
14 <sup>th</sup> March	A History of Winsor & Newton Artists' Colourmen Ian Garrett, Tech. Director (ret) W&N

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**RESEARCH BY HILLINGDON FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY**

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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).

*(contd.)*

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 it may result in a negative answer, in either case a charge will still have to be made.

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

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### **HELP LINE**

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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.

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## HILLINGDON FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

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**Please note that prices are in pounds (£) sterling and EXCLUDE postage and packing (see below).**

<b>THESE RECORDS ARE AVAILABLE ON CD – ROM</b>	<b>Cost</b>
St. Giles' Church, Ickenham. Parish Registers. Baptisms 1538–1877	5.50
St. Giles' Church, Ickenham. Parish Registers. Burials 1538–1877	5.50
St. Giles' Church, Ickenham. Parish Registers. Marriages 1558–1841	5.50
St. Mary's Church, Harefield, Middlesex. Monumental Inscriptions.	5.50
St. Laurence Church, Cowley, Middlesex. Monumental Inscriptions.	5.50
Holy Trinity Church, Northwood, Middx. Monumental Inscriptions.	5.50
St. Martin's Church, West Drayton, Middx. Monumental Inscriptions.	5.50
The Church School, Ickenham, Middx. Pupils & Teachers 1873–1929	5.50
St. John's Church, Hillingdon, Middx. Burials 1903–1924	5.50
<b>THESE RECORDS ARE AVAILABLE AS FICHE SETS</b>	
St. Giles' Church, Ickenham. Parish Registers. Baptisms 1538–1877 (set of 4)	4.00
St. Giles' Church, Ickenham. Parish Registers. Burials 1538–1877 (set of 2)	2.00
St. Giles' Church, Ickenham. Parish Registers. Marriages 1558–1841 (set of 1)	1.00
St. Mary's Church, Harefield, Middlesex. Monumental Inscriptions. (set of 3)	3.00
St. Laurence Church, Cowley, Middlesex. Monumental Inscriptions. (set of 2)	2.00
Holy Trinity Church, Northwood, Middx. Monumental Inscriptions. (set of 2)	2.00
St. Martin's Church, West Drayton, Middx. Monumental Inscriptions. (set of 1)	1.00
The Church School, Ickenham, Middx. Pupils & Teachers 1873–1929 (set of 2)	2.00
Middlesex Sessions Records (Hillingdon Extracts) (set of 2)	2.00

Please add postage and packaging as follows:

For each set of fiche..... 45p

For each CD-ROM to UK address..... 65p

For airmail to overseas addresses.....Email Mrs. G. May for costs.

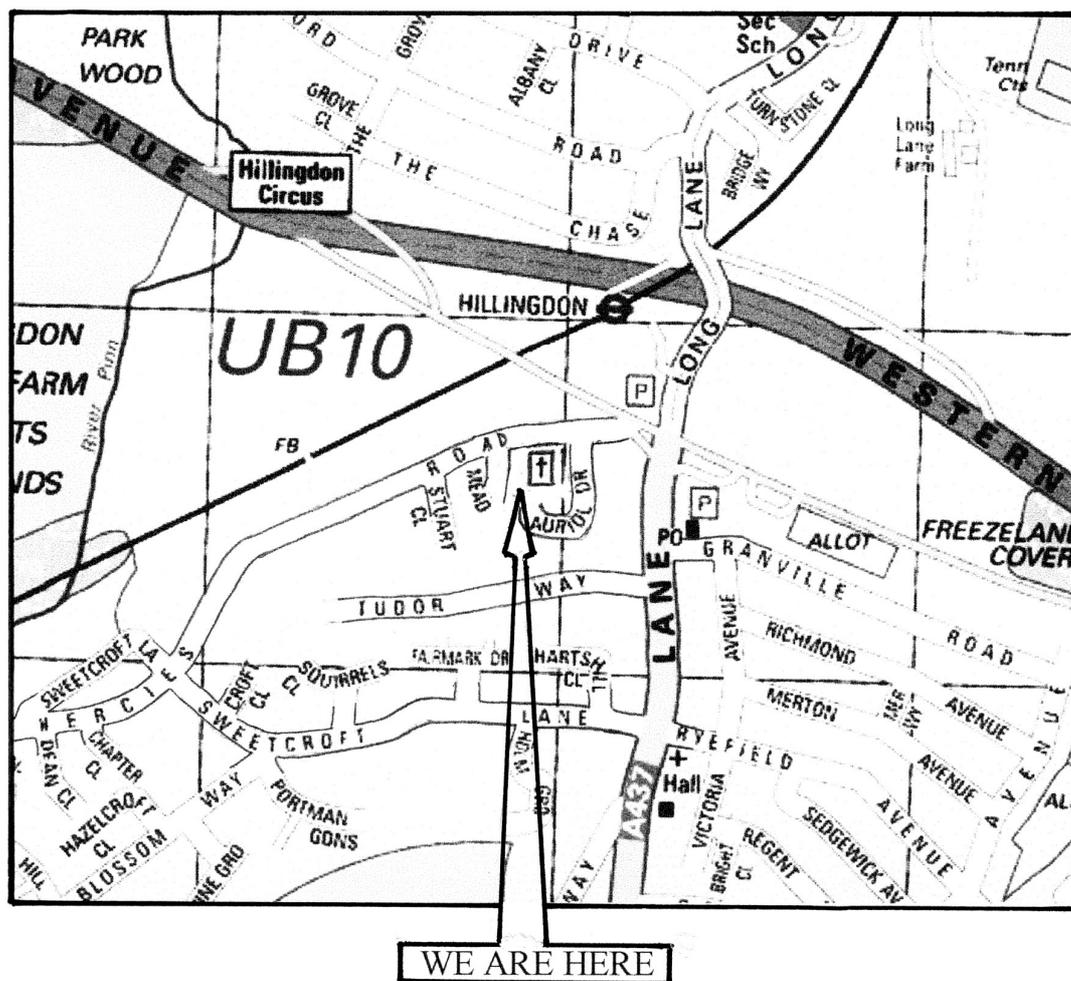
Cheques should be in pounds STERLING, crossed A/C payee and made payable to Hillingdon Family History Society.

The publications can be obtained from the Publications Officer:

Mrs. Gill May, 20 Moreland Drive, Gerrards Cross, Bucks SL9 8BB  
 Telephone: **01753 885602**                      Email: **[gillmay@dial.pipex.com](mailto:gillmay@dial.pipex.com)**

or alternatively visit these on-line bookshops:

**[www.parishchest.com](http://www.parishchest.com)**    and    **[www.genfair.com](http://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 building is on the side of the Church. Our Research Room is on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor and is open one morning each week (Friday or the first Saturday of the month) as well as at our monthly meetings. 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

### OFFICERS

President	Michael Gandy, B.A., F.S.G.	
Chairman	Ian Harvey 24 The Avenue, Ickenham, Middlesex. UB10 8NP	01895 635230
Vice Chair	John Symons 11 Wye Close, Ruislip, Middlesex. HA4 7RQ	01895 677722
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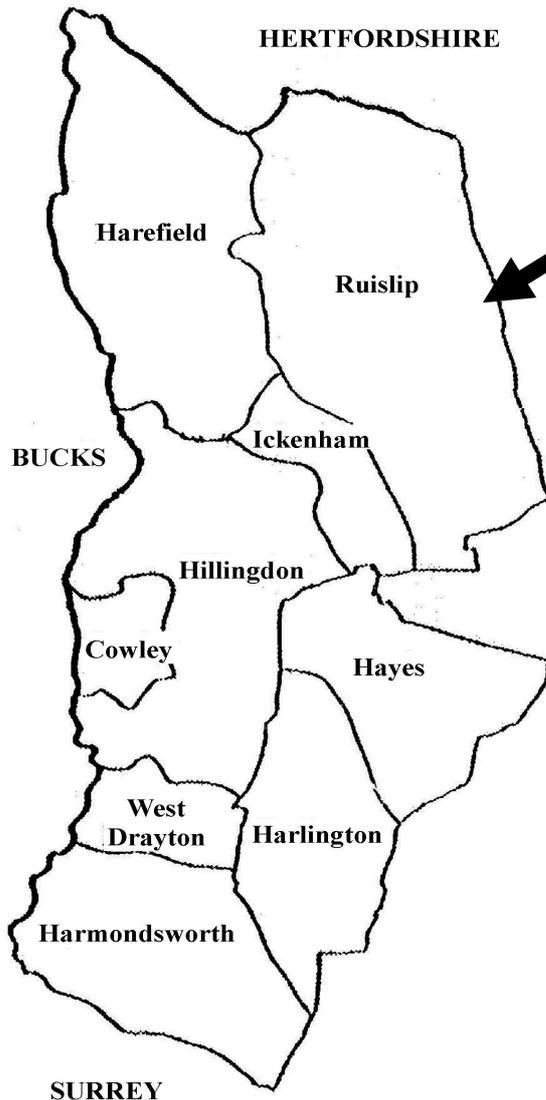
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## London Borough of Hillingdon

## 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:**  
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