



HILLINGDON FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY



'The Battle of Vimy Ridge' a painting by Richard Jack
(see page 20)

2014 PROGRAMME OF OUR MEETINGS

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

DATE	SPEAKER	SUBJECT
<i>TUESDAY 21st January Joint meeting with U3A starts at 2.00 p.m.</i>	<i>Sharon Hintze (L. D. Saints)</i>	<i>'What's New at Family Search?' A look at the LDS new website for family history.</i>
<i>Thursday 20th February</i>	<i>Janet Dineen</i>	<i>'High Days and Holidays: the Spring months', From New Year to Midsummer – Traditions and folklore.</i>
<i>Thursday 20th March</i>	<i>A.G.M.</i>	<i>Followed by a short talk from Jenny Mundy 'Behind the Electoral Registers'</i>
<i>Thursday 17th April</i>	<i>NO MEETING</i>	<i>NO MEETING</i>
<i>Thursday 15th May</i>	<i>Colin Oakes</i>	<i>'The Forgotten County: Middlesex and its History'</i>
<i>Thursday 19th June</i>	<i>Michael Gandy</i>	<i>'Problems in London Ancestry'</i>
<i>Thursday 17th July</i>	<i>Barry Twigg</i>	<i>'You wouldn't believe what happens at the Register Office'</i>
<i>AUGUST</i>	<i>NO MEETING</i>	<i>NO MEETING</i>
<i>Thursday 18th September</i>	<i>Philip Sherwood</i>	<i>"Sipson: A Village Under Threat"</i>
<i>Thursday 16th October</i>	<i>Ian Harvey & John Symons</i>	<i>"Researching Your World War One Ancestors"</i>
<i>Tuesday 18th November Joint meeting with U3A starts at 2.00 p.m.</i>	<i>Audrey Collins</i>	<i>"The Making of the GRO Indexes"</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.

Contents

Chairman's Notes.....	2
Editors' Jottings.....	3
A Hereditary Duty Can Be A Pleasant One!	4
WW1 Remembered — Uncle Harry (Part 3)	5
Whom Should I Support?	8
Some Thoughts on World War 1 and 2	11
Calling the Clan MacLeod.....	14
Hercies Farm.....	14
WW1 Local Interest.....	19
St. John the Baptist Church Hillingdon	21
First World War Lives	22
Happy Families? (Part 6): The Rolls	26
One Event — Two Versions.....	30
A Talk — Middlesex: The Forgotten County.....	33
A Talk — Problems With London Ancestry	36

News and Information

From the Membership Secretary	38
Other Societies.....	40
Obituary	41
Research by Hillingdon Family History Society.....	41
Help Line — Brick Walls Demolished?	42
H.F.H.S. Publications	43
Where We Can Be Found.....	44

Visit our website at: www.hfhs.co.uk
Contact us by e-mail at: hillingdonfhs@onetel.com

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

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

 CHAIRMAN'S NOTES

I hope you have all had a good summer.

Whilst lazing in a deck chair the following circular email wafted my way. It is a joke but a curious family history one (yes they exist!). I wonder how many of our members could relate a similar convoluted story? How would this been have recorded in the census? Although it is a joke I suspect it has more grounding in fact than you would believe. The joke goes as follows:

‘Many years ago, I married a widow out of love who had an 18-year-old daughter.

After the wedding, my father, a widower, came to visit a number of times and he fell in love with my step-daughter. My father eventually married my step daughter.

As a result, my step-daughter legally became my step-mother and my father my son-in-law. My father’s wife (also my step-daughter and my step-mother) gave birth to a son who is my grandchild because I am the husband of my step-daughter’s mother.

The boy is also my brother, as he is the son of my father. As you can see, my wife became a grandmother because she is the mother of my father’s wife. Therefore it appears that I am also my wife’s grandchild.

A short time after these events, my wife gave birth to a son, who became my father’s brother-in-law, the step-son of my father’s wife and my uncle. My son is also my step-mother’s brother and through my step-mother, my wife has become a grandmother and I have become my own grandfather.”

Punch-line: “In light of the above, does my son, who is also my uncle, my father’s son-in-law and my step-mother’s brother fulfil the requirements for receiving childcare benefits?”

I am still trying to get my head around it!

Ian Harvey

EDITORS' JOTTINGS

We have news of a photo restoration service offered by Repixl, a company that has existed since 2011. They offer complete photo restorations (removal of tears, scratches, fading, water marks etc) for a flat rate of £8.99 and a 24 hour turnaround. They have included an example of their work and they are willing to carry out a one off complimentary restoration for each of our members.



Contact information:

James Bradley M.D.

www.Repixl.com or

james@repixl.com

020 3287 4517

07746 515 735

Once again we would like to remind members that we can only produce each edition of the journal if we continue to receive articles, observations, tips, photographs and requests for help from you the membership. We find that by and large the articles in the journals are drawn from a small pool of regular contributors. So come on, we need to hear from you the members not just with articles but also we cannot believe that each journal we produce is perfect. Let's have a letters page and try to open up some discussion which might after all provide research help and tips for all.

It has just come to our notice that some banks are reluctant to accept cheques that are made out using abbreviations for the payee. Although our subscription renewal date is some way off we would like to like to request that when making out your cheques please use the full society name i.e. Hillingdon Family History Society. Thank you.

A HEREDITARY DUTY CAN BE A PLEASANT ONE!

As the Metropolitan Police Museum Deputy Curator I was attending to my museum duties early in 2013 when I had the unexpected pleasure of finding another namesake in the records.

I say another because I already knew of Chief Inspector Walter DEW; he was the officer who pursued and caught Dr. Crippen.

The latest discovery was of Police Constable George Champ DEW a Dorset man, born on the 29th April 1829 in Bridport. I looked further into his story and compiled a basic service history which, for me, included a little gem of coincidence.

George was 5 feet 7¼ inches tall and left his work as a rope maker so that he could join the Metropolitan Police Force on 16th July 1849. His Warrant Number was 26920 and he worked on 'K' Division in London's East End as PC 429. His career had ups and downs as this truncated list testifies:

Police Orders (PO) 16th February 1864; six shillings reward for unspecified good work,

PO 20th September 1870 Severe Reprimand; the money to be refunded,

PO 25th March 1871; Authorised to wear plain clothes on duty.

With a 'No. 2 Very Good Conduct Certificate' and a pension of £52.00 per annum he concluded his police career by retiring on the 21st May 1876.

However his work did not cease. The 1881 census reveals the gem; he was living with his wife, Anne, and children in Arbour Square, Mile End Town, London. His occupation is recorded as 'Police pensioner - museum attendant'.

Nothing like keeping it in the family is there?

*Paul Dew
Deputy Curator / Museum Attendant
Metropolitan Police Museum*

WW1 REMEMBERED – UNCLE HARRY (PART 3)

With part three we conclude Arthur Dark's detailed account of his Uncle Harry's war. However do not forget to look at our December issue which will list all the sources Arthur used in preparing his article.

Harry was honourably discharged from the Royal Engineers on the 9th February 1919 under section XV1a of Army Orders as 'surplus to military requirements having suffered impairment since entering into the service'. Section XV1 was a general section covering all those soldiers considered no longer physically fit for service.

The cause of his impairment is described in the Silver War Badge list as 'sickness', as distinct from 'wounds', but is not specific. Discharge appears to have taken place at Chatham where the Regimental Depot of

the Royal Engineers was situated. His discharge certificate describes him as a skilled telephonist and his then unit as S.S.T.C. (Signal Service Training Centre, Maresfield, Sussex?). It also notes a scar beneath his left shoulder blade and his entitlement to wear overseas service chevrons on his right sleeve.



The Silver War Badge

Harry wore five of these small inverted chevrons; one red and four blue. The red one at the foot of his sleeve was earned for service before the 31st December 1914. Above this were four blue chevrons that represented every year after 1914; proof that Harry's entire war service was spent overseas. Home leave however did not count. His date of birth is given incorrectly as 1888. No wound stripes are recorded although he was undoubtedly wearing one in his photograph (see part 1). He had served nine years and 364 days with the colours and at discharge had only 2 years of his reserve army obligation left (Section B of the Army Reserve).

(contd.)

All his war service had been as a signaller and at some point he had been moved from despatch riding to operating a telephone switchboard. Had he remained in the army as a member of Section B of the Army Reserve he would have been paid a retainer of 3 shillings and sixpence per week and would have done 12 days training per year. He would only have been called up in the event of a general mobilisation.

His pension card (which records the correct age) has been found and shows that his physical impairment (debility) was estimated at 30% when discharged.

He was given 8 shillings a week, reduced to 7 shillings and sixpence when his disability dropped to 20%, before payments ceased on 19th August 1921. He reported several times a year to a medical board for an assessment of his recovery to be made.

On 4th November 1919 Harry joined the Great Western Railway at Bridgend in South Wales and remained on the railway for the rest of his working life. On 2nd October 1926 he married Maude BOULTER at Bridgend and their first son, George Leonard Henry, was born on 9th August 1928 but sadly he only lived for 3 days. In the following year, on 17th March 1930, their second son Frank was born. Within six years Maude died leaving Harry with the responsibility of rearing his 6 year old son on his own.

All the family were delighted when he made an exceptionally happy second marriage in 1940. Harry was by then living in Cardiff and met his second wife, Beatrice NANKERVIS, when she too was working on the railway. Beatrice, who came from St. Just (Cornwall), was widowed with two girls, Joan and Eileen, to support. Her father, James TREZISE, had been a gold [sic] miner.

He had died in 1896 at Pendeen (north of St. Just), where his widow Charlotte (aged 34) and their two children were living in 1901 (at Boscaswell). Consequently, both the widow and her son James (aged 15) had to work in the mine (Geevor?); James below ground and Charlotte above ground as a ‘bal maiden’ working on the ore dressing floors. Beatrice, then aged nine, was the other child. Harry and Beatrice were married on the 10th October, in Cardiff, and spent the rest of their lives together in Wilson Place, Ely, on the western edge of Cardiff.

(contd.)

During WWII Harry worked as a shunter in the busy marshalling yards in Cardiff. This was difficult and dangerous work at that time not only because of the bombing, but the black-out meant that shunters had to work between the carriages and goods wagons in what was often total darkness. As a consequence he suffered several severe injuries. After the war he was promoted to Guard and was often able to spend a few hours in Plymouth with my mother between one train and the next.

Relations between Harry and his brothers and sister in Plymouth were always close and a high proportion of holidays were spent by members of the family with each other in either Cardiff or Devon.

During the war Harry kept chickens in his back garden and the rest of the family relied on him for their Christmas Day chicken, which in those days was regarded as a special treat.

Few people provided better company than Harry. Children were always continuously indulged and entertained by him. Limpet shells with their apexes removed became outrageously hideous false eyes. Sets of false teeth were made from strips of orange peel turned inside out. Conjuring tricks were rapidly improvised from matchboxes and matchsticks, never in short supply when Uncle Harry was around and coins made to appear and disappear but ultimately ending up in one's own pocket. As I can personally testify, toys of all kinds were always being made by him, as when on holiday with us in Barnstaple he mounted my clockwork train set on a sheet of plywood, on which he constructed a model landscape complete with tunnel, trees and station, all improvised from odd bits of sponge, cardboard and wood. The catapult he made for me is still fixed in my memory, made from a Y-shaped branch which I watched him cut from a local hedgerow and was the envy of my friends and a source of acute anxiety to my mother.

My mother was notorious amongst the family for her 'little country walks' which were anything but little. When Uncle Harry joined us on such a walk it became a journey of exploration, in which he would infallibly discover several birds-nests, whose eggs he could always identify, or enable us to find the one corner of a field where the mushrooms were prolific, or show us some tree or shrub full of fruit or berries that were good to eat. When he retired from the railway he became a school crossing keeper and the idol of the children who he shepherded across the road in safety.

(contd.)

His latter years were clouded by the death of his only son, Frank, on the 19th November 1957, who, after leaving school, had joined him on the railway as a fireman. Harry outlived his son by nearly twenty years and died suddenly and peacefully at home in Cardiff on 29th December 1976. Aunt Beatrice died on 16th February 1986 when she was, unbelievably for those of us who knew her, ninety-five years of age (born 13th July? 1891). She looked and behaved like someone very much younger.

Arthur Dark

WHOM SHOULD I SUPPORT?

Somebody recently heard an news item about Wales that they thought might interest me as I was born in Wales. It could be a rugby international match or a male voice choir visiting London but someone will feel the need to tell me and of course being Welsh I'm bound to want to know! However as I researched my family history this perspective began to change.

I was born in Wales, but BRIDGER is not a Welsh surname. It is said that anyone born in Wales must be Welsh. I agree that this is so by dint of place of birth but in my case when I investigated further I found the blood line was not of that nationality. Having lived in England for 45 years, which is longer than in my Welsh homeland, I have to admit that I have 'gone native' in many respects and sometimes have difficulty in deciding which team or cause to support. England, Wales, Scotland and France all have a place in my ancestral background so you may understand my dilemma. Some connections will be far back, but they are nevertheless relevant, others are more recent

Let me explain: my own immediate family lived in Swansea from about the middle of the 1830s when Francis BRIDGER took a gardening position in Sketty Hall. He was not a local man and had made the journey from his birthplace in Pagham, Sussex. I traced his ancestors back to the 1600s in Sussex all centred round the Pagham area. They all seemed to be associated with agriculture or village life; his father was a yeoman farmer and his grandfather a blacksmith. Thus I have to acknowledge that there is English blood in my veins.

(contd.)

Having settled near Swansea Francis married a Swansea girl, Mary MORGAN, whose Welsh lineage was traceable back into the 1700s. This probably represents the only injection of true ‘Welsh’ blood into my family.

The diversity continued when I looked at my mother's side of the family. Although born in Swansea, her ancestors originated in Devon and Cornwall.

The Cornish strand was via my grandfather Frederick NANCARROW. From the family Bible I learnt that they were entrenched around the Falmouth area from the 1700s. Different sources as well as early records suggest that their occupations were associated with the sea; possibly in boat building carpentry and maybe as mariners. The ancestors of Frederick's wife were located in the adjoining county of Devon around the Torrington area where the BENNETTS were employed in the shoe/boot making trade. The VERNONS from the South Molton district made their living from tailoring, dressmaking and footwear making. Again ‘here be’ English blood!

I then turned to the family of my paternal grandmother who, I had always been told, had a French connection. The surname of FRAYNES appeared to be an Anglicised version of a French name so I hoped to discover that they were part of the Huguenot 1740s emigration from France. It was a surprise therefore to find the family farming in the North Molton area of Devon in the 1600s. So if they originated in France when did they arrive here? Earlier centuries had seen French arrivals and there was always the possibility that they had accompanied William the Conqueror. The French blood claim is weak, but it is there!

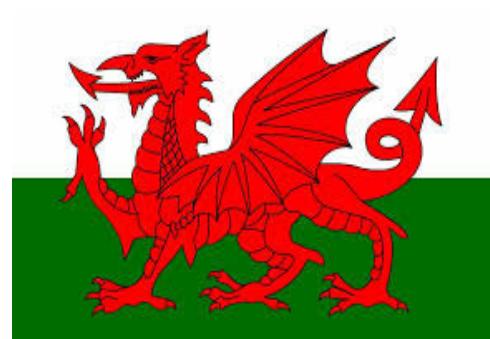
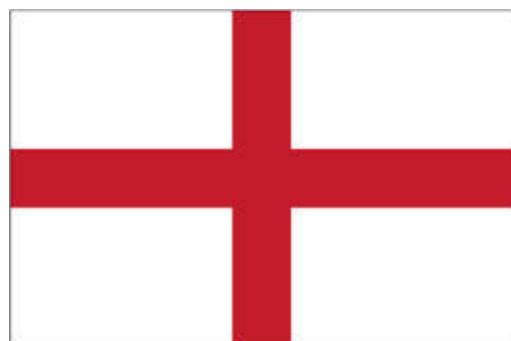
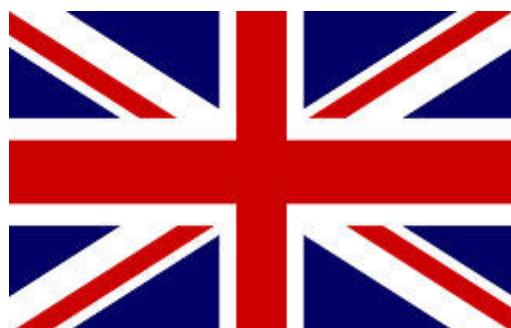
As far as Scottish origins go my paternal great grandmother was a DOUGLAS and although she was born in Wales she had a strong claim to Scottish ancestry. Her 6xgrandfather, Alexander DOUGLAS, came to England as part of King James's retinue when he took the English throne in 1603.

How did my more recent family in Swansea link into this diverse collection spread over such a wide area? We know Francis BRIDGER arrived in the 1830s where he married a Swansea girl. The DOUGLAS family moved to the town in the 1850s and around 1865 the BENNETTS and VERNONS left Devon for Swansea. (contd.)

William BENNETT is said to have made wooden clogs for the inmates of the Swansea workhouse whilst another of that family opened a grocery shop. In the early 1870s the FRAYNES arrived to take the tenancy of the Cross keys Inn and the NANCARROW family arrived from Falmouth in the 1890s. Frederick NANCARROW's father was appointed customs officer at Swansea docks.

So, which is my national flag and whom should I support?

I would seem I have the choice of the Union flag, the Cross of St. George, the Welsh Dragon, the Tricolor and the Saltire. I have a similar problem choosing which national day to celebrate or perhaps I could enjoy all of them! All this presents a dilemma if I am asked to declare my origins. If I include the French connection I can't claim to be British and if I pick any of the others I am not totally truthful. As far as census returns are concerned Wales is not recognised as declarable.



(contd.)

All of this is not a problem in the normal course of events but it does present an interesting debate. Perhaps the best solution is to say I'm European or keep it simple and decide on whichever rugby team wins the six nations!

John Bridger

SOME THOUGHTS ON WORLD WAR 1 and 2

Diana May has submitted the following article which approaches the wars from an unusual perspective by using some anecdotes and highlighting the effect on the 'home front'.

THANKFUL VILLAGES.

The phrase 'Thankful Village' was first used by Arthur Mee in his King's England series in the 1930s to describe a village which lost no men in the Great War. Because all those who served came home again the villages therefore had no war memorials.

For example, two Lancashire villages, Arkholme and Nether Kellett only 5 miles apart, sent between them some 80 men and all came back; despite its name another example of a 'Thankful Village' is Upper Slaughter in Gloucestershire.

Any village which enjoyed this rare distinction must have been 'Thankful' indeed, given that family and community life broken by war were sadly the norm.

In the early days of the Internet, three men linked up and started exchanging details. One of them visited many of the villages, took photographs and wrote about each village, about fifty-three in number. These are now listed on: <http://www.hellfirecorner.co.uk/thankful.htm>

The publication 'Grand Inventaire du Génie Français' by Jérôme Duhamel (Paris 1990) informs us that; '*Between 1919 and 1925, a war memorial was erected in every community in France, with one single exception: the village of Thierville in the department of the Eure, the only French village which had no dead to mourn, not in 1870, nor in 14-18, nor in 39-45'.*

(contd.)

The story in Germany is much the same; German losses for the two world wars (two million, 1914/18 and 3 million, 1939/45) ensured that there were no villages without losses.

Diana has not had a response from friends about Spain and Italy but certainly both Andrew and Diana MAY were sobered to note some years ago that - unlike British war memorials, where the inscriptions of names of the Great War are usually double those of WWII - on the Italian island of Ischia, it was the opposite.

DR DOLITTLE.

Hugh LOFTING (1886 – 1947), a trained engineer, enlisted in the Irish Guards in World War I. Not wishing to write home of the brutality of the war and forbidden by army regulations from being too specific, he wrote letters to his wife and children including picture cartoons of unusual animals, particularly horses (vide ‘Warhorse’). After the war he worked up those letters into the first Dr. Dolittle book, one of the classics of children's literature.

According to Lucy LOFTING, his relative and deputy church warden at St Giles Ickenham, the ‘Push-Me-Pull-You’ animal was probably his version of the brutal war machines in the trenches which enabled one side to gain a few yards one day, only to lose them to the other side the next.

DIANA MAY’S GREAT UNCLE CYRIL.

Just before the outbreak of the Great War, my maternal grandfather Stanley MARLOW stayed in the UK to continue his legal studies while his younger brother Cyril emigrated to New Zealand.

In 1915 although officially too young to fight, Cyril used his brother’s name to go with the ANZAC troops to Gallipoli. There he died and was buried in a grave on Malta.

After WW II Stanley visited this grave engraved with his name; my sister Helena also visited and photographed it in 2010.

(contd.)

LEFT TO RIGHT.

Have you ever noticed that makers of WW II films, documentary and fictional, conventionally show Allied troops fighting from left to right, i.e. west to east and Axis troops from right to left, east to west. This applies even to films about the war in the Pacific, with Americans fighting the Japanese round the other side of the globe.....

KOHIMA DEDICATION.

On the cross at Kohima, Nagaland, looked after by the CWGC: 'When You Go Home, Tell Them Of Us And Say / For Your Tomorrow, We Gave Our Today'. The verse is thought to have been inspired by the Greek lyric poet Simonides of Ceos (556-468 BC) who wrote after the Battle of Thermopylae in 480 BC: 'Go tell the Spartans, thou that passest by / That faithful to their precepts here we lie'.

HOW A BOARD GAME HELPED FREE POWs.

In 2007 CNN broke the news, kept secret for sixty five years, that for Allied POWs during World War II, Monopoly® games - already a well-known game throughout Europe – often came equipped with real-life 'get out of jail free' equipment.

The Nazis accepted Red Cross aid packages for POWs, which would include sets (marked with a red dot in the corner of the Free Parking space) doctored by the British secret service. The special-edition Monopoly sets were adapted by the makers, Waddingtons, in a secret room, where skilled craftsmen painstakingly carved small niches into the games' cardboard boxes.

Along with the standard thimble, car, and Scotty dog, the POW version included additional playing pieces, such as a metal file, a magnetic compass, and a silk escape map, usually for the exact region for which it was destined. Even some of the Monopoly money was real actual German, Italian, and French currency which was placed underneath the play money for escapees to use as bribes.

(contd.)

More than 35,000 Allied POWs escaped from German prison camps; certainly some owe their breakout to the classic board game! Strict secrecy about the plan was maintained during the war, and for decades thereafter.

Help with some of the above is acknowledged to Andrew's maternal cousin Nigel COOMBE

Diana May

CALLING THE CLAN MacLEOD

Alasdair McLeod the Membership Secretary of the Clan MacLeod Society of England has asked us to make their existence known and to invite any of our readers with the name of MacLeod, or any of the variations listed below, to make contact with Alasdair MacLeod, at Clan MacLeod Society of England, 74 St Stephen's Road, Hounslow, TW3 ZBN UK. Mobile: +44 (0)7968 158 689 or Email: al@mcleod.uk.com

Variant names: Andie, Askey, Aulay, Beaton, Bethune, Callum, Caskie, Grimmond, Harrold, Lewis, MacAndie, MacAskill, MacAulay, MacCabe, MacCaig, MacCallum, MacCaskie, MacClure, MacCorkill, MacCorkindale, MacCorquodale, MacCrimmon, MacGillechallum, MacHarold, MacLewis, MacRaild, MacWilliam, Malcolmson, Nicol, Nicolson, Norman, Norn, Norrie, Tolmie, Williamson.

HERCIES FARM

Although not strictly family history we thought the following article about the rural nature of Hillingdon and in particular one of the manors in the area would provide an interesting read. The piece was sent to us by Peter LEESON who, as you will see, lived at Hercies Farm after the end of WW2. We have préciséd his article but the full story can be viewed in the research room.

(contd.)

HISTORY

The Domesday Book mentions Hercies or Herses manor as one of four local manors in the Hillingdon area. In '*The Story Of Ickenham*', Morris W. Hughes tells us that 'The property is first mentioned by name in 1386 when it formed part of the extensive estates of the CHARLTON family.

The CHARLTONS still held Hercies in 1462. In October 1747 Thomas CLARKE the Rector of Ickenham married Mary, the daughter of Thomas BLENCOWE of 'Hersies' in the parish of Hillingdon'. In 1778 or 1779 Hercies was sold to Thomas BRIDGES who bequeathed it to Thomas CLARKE.

The property then became part of the Manor of Swakeleys and the Hercies Manor House which was occupied by the CLARKE family became known as Hercies Farm.

Thomas CLARKE's first wife, Mary, died in 1771 at the age of 44 and was clearly a sad loss. Her memorial in Ickenham is inscribed:-

*'Sacred to the Memory Of a sincere chriftian MARY, the amiable wife of
the Rev Thomas CLARKE of Swakeley. If diligence in the difcharge Of
every
Relative and Social Duty If affection for the Poor Evinced by the kindeft
offices of Humanity Can claim Respect & Love, Her's was that claim She
died Nov the 18th 1771. Aged 44 Reader, lament not the Dead, but the
Living.'*

By the end of the eighteenth century the farm comprised 222 acres lying in the rectangular area bounded by Uxbridge Common, the Ickenham boundary, Long Lane and Sweetcroft Lane.

In 1922 the Swakeleys estate was put to auction and Hercies Farm was LOT number 12. Accompanying the sale was a map which shows a reduced land area probably caused by the intrusion of the Uxbridge branch of the Metropolitan railway (which opened in 1904) and a photograph which showed the south face of the farm house. (contd.)



The property appears to have been reconditioned and has a guest house character. The verandah and dormer window facias are probably later additions but the uneven roof line gives a clue to the greater age of the basic timber-supported structure. There is a neatly mown lawn to the front, which stretched almost to Sweetcroft Lane. On the left, to the rear, is the timber barn.

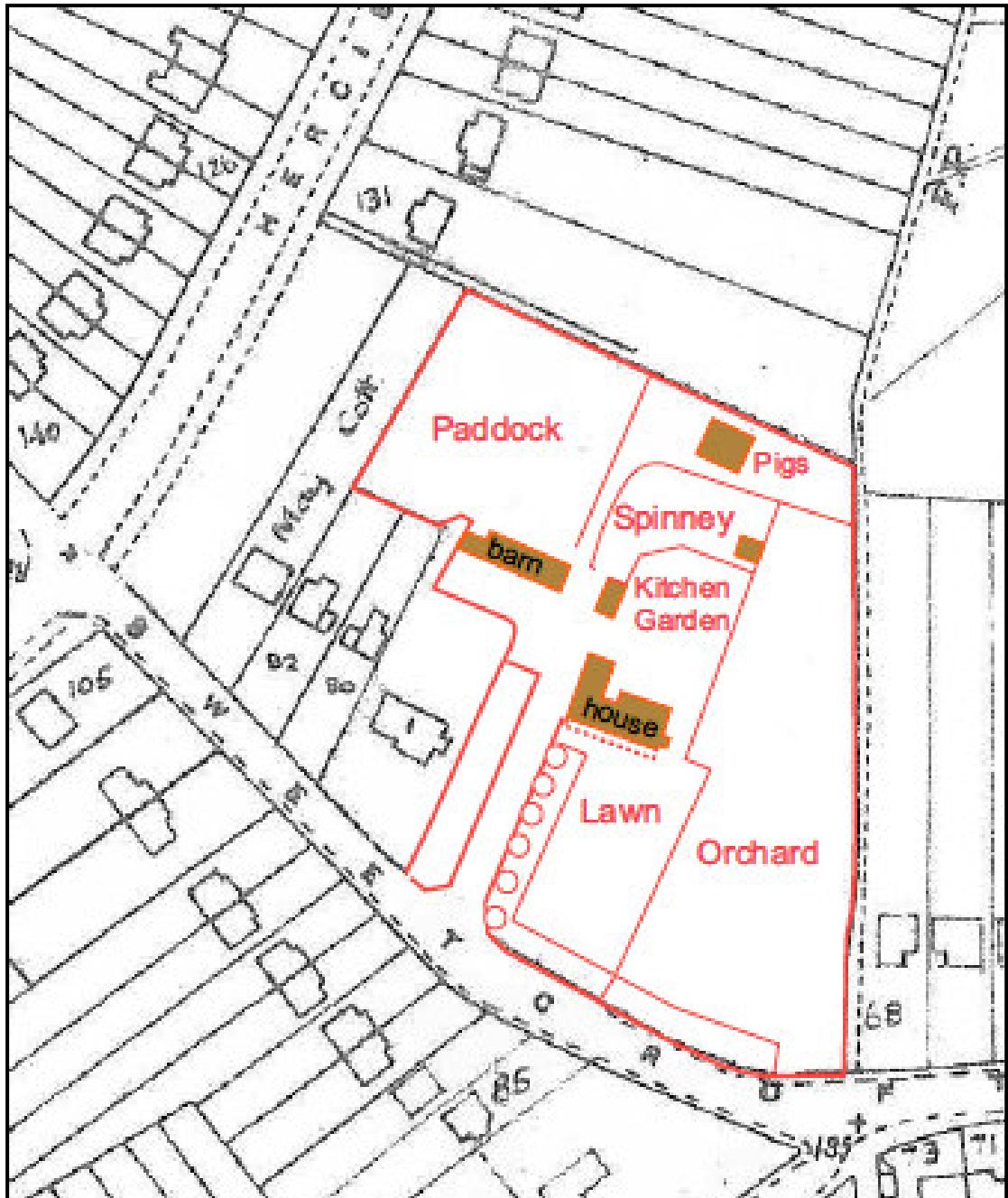
MEMORIES

When we moved in at the end in 1947 the house, barn and gardens were much the same as in the 1922 photograph, although the trees and planting had further matured and become neglected. Our seldom seen landlord was a Major LISTER. One bedroom contained a collection of his pre WW2 bric-a-brac and was kept locked.

A cottage mentioned in the description of LOT12 had been sold and fenced off. This was run as a 'corner' shop by two very pleasant ladies of mature years: Miss ROWBOTHAM and Miss PICKLES (they also bred and looked after dogs). When the shop bell rang a pack of spaniels and other breeds would rush in behind the counter barking loudly. An old English sheep dog would put its front paws on the counter and bark.

Aged seven or eight at the time I was roughly the same height as its nose, which un-nerved me. On one occasion Miss ROWBOTHAM kindly took me to see a dog show which I enjoyed.

(contd.)



This diagram shows the layout during our tenancy from 1947 to 1959. The orchard was sold for development a few years before we left.

By the time we moved in the land area had reduced considerably from the farm's heyday and we tended to refer to it as a smallholding.

The old place always felt friendly and my parents, Joe and Dorothy, worked hard to keep the house/grounds tidy and productive.

(contd.)

Hercies farm comprised:

The paddock, we referred to as the field. After clearing and ploughing we tried planting potatoes. In a cleared area to the north, my father built a pig sty where we bred pigs for many years. Nearby we also had free-range chickens.

The spinney, (the wood) was not used, except for tree climbing and other games by my friends and me.

The kitchen garden, was planted with every type of vegetable and I remember that we grew some large marrows. Also there was a high old pear tree which was much too high for the fruit to be picked so we gathered the wind-falls. Luckily they were the hard variety for cooking.

The orchard, had cherry trees, apple trees and a greengage tree. At one stage it was home to a goat as well as chickens and it had a duck pond.

The lawn, was laid out as a five-hole putting green. There was a walnut tree and a large pine provided shade from the sun.

The drive, had an uneven ballasted surface lined with six beautiful, large horse-chestnut trees – plenty of conkers in season.

The Lees were a gypsy family who ran fairground side-shows, rented caravan parking space opposite the barn.

The barn itself was rented to an upholsterer and a copper-smith but in the small stable, located at the eastern end and possibly the original servant's room, we experimented with mushroom growing. Eventually we gave up and threw them out into the wood and the kitchen garden. The spores grew into an excellent crop!

We had paying guests and over the years, they included aircrew from Heathrow, American airmen from South Ruislip base, Irish trainee priests, a Scottish family, a first world war veteran and an art master.

In 1960, not long after we left the property the old house was demolished which revealed the oak beams and timber frame.

(contd.)

Today there is nothing to remember Hercies Farm by except for nearby Hercies Road. The site of the farm drive is now Croft Close and its modern dwellings.

Peter Leeson

Sources: The Story of Ickenham, M. W. Hughes; The Victoria History of the Counties of England, University Of London Institute of Historical Research; History of the County Of Middlesex (Vol. IV), O U P.

WW1 LOCAL INTEREST

Our member Barbara Nield found the following items on the internet, web site Hayes Peoples History, both of which have some local interest.

BLUEBIRDS IN HILLINGDON



During 1914 the British Government acquired Hillingdon House, a mansion offered for sale by the family of Colonel COX of banking fame.

They thought it would make an ideal site for use as a Prisoner of War Camp but following opposition to this proposal from the local population, the site was used as the Hillingdon House Canadian Convalescent Hospital and officially opened on 21st September 1915.

The main building, together with huts erected in the extensive grounds, provided accommodation for up to 500 Canadian military patients. Conditions were poor with only five antiquated baths, very few toilets and at first, lit only by candle light.

The nurses wore blue dresses with white veils on their caps. This inevitably led to the Canadians christening them 'Bluebirds'.

(contd.)



Pictured is 'Dragonfield', a house on the High Street in Uxbridge, which was used as nurses accommodation.

In January 1918 Uxbridge and Ramsgate hospitals were combined at Bexhill and absorbed into the Princess Patricia, Canadian Red Cross Hospital, Cooden Camp, Bexhill.

Nursing Sister 'Addie' (Adrenna or Adruenna) Allen TUPPER of the Canadian Army Medical Corps died of an illness 9th December 1916 aged 46 and was buried at Uxbridge (Hillingdon) Cemetery.

BROTHERS KILLED AT VIMY RIDGE

There were many Canadian soldiers living in the Hillingdon area during World War One. Canadian miners of the Canadian Tunnelling Corps were at Denham Camp, Bucks whilst the Canadian Foresters were at Windsor Great Park and some 500 Canadian military patients at the hospital in Hillingdon House.

(contd.)

Among those killed during the battle for Vimy Ridge on 11th April 1917 were two brothers the sons of an Uxbridge family. They were Ernest and George WHITE sons of Samuel George and Emily WHITE of Lawn Road, Uxbridge and both were with the Canadian Machine Corps, Canadian Expeditionary Force. A third brother, Herbert Samuel WHITE, was given a compassionate discharge following the deaths of his brothers.

Two brothers from Hayes were also killed whilst fighting with the Canadian Army. William Alfred PALMER of the Eastern Ontario Regiment was killed 26th April 1916, buried in Woods Cemetery, Belgium and Lieutenant Henry Arthur PALMER of the Central Ontario Regiment was killed 30th September 1918 buried in Cantimpre Canadian Cemetery, Nord France. They were the sons of Labour Councillor Henry PALMER.

Herbert Frank NEWMAN, younger son of William NEWMAN of Harefield Road, Uxbridge, was the husband of Gladys NEWMAN of The Lynch, Uxbridge and had served for four years with the 25th Battalion Canadian Infantry. He had recovered from a wound when he fell ill with influenza and died in the Canadian Hospital, Bramshott on 7th February 1919. He was buried with full military honours at Hillingdon Cemetery.

Barbara Nield

St. JOHN the BAPTIST CHURCH HILLINGDON

The society has now completed the transcription of St. John's, Hillingdon marriages 1911 to 1952.

These can be viewed in the research room, on the computer using a CD ROM or printed format and by the same methods at the Hillingdon Local Studies Library, Uxbridge. A set of the data has also been presented to St. John's Church.

For members who cannot get to either of these locations we offer a 'look up' service on application to us at the usual email address.

FIRST WORLD WAR LIVES

The First World War profoundly affected the lives of so many people. As family historians we may know more than most about how it affected particular families. Even if the family members survived the war and in fact most did, the general situation that prevailed was the beginning of a ‘new world’.

Here are a few examples from my own family. Other families will have similar experiences but many if not all will have had their way of life changed forever.

My grandfather Herbert ALDRIDGE was aged 35 when war broke out in 1914. By this time he was married with three children, the youngest (my uncle) was just one year old. He and his family were living a comfortable life in Taplow, Buckinghamshire, where he was variously a shopkeeper, draper and estate agent. In 1916 he joined the 5th Durham Light Infantry but even then it was apparent that he was not fully fit. He was not sent to France until 1917 but by that October he was discharged on medical grounds as being no longer physically fit. It was noted on his discharge papers that the underlying heart problems that he had were aggravated by active service. He returned to England only to be admitted to the King Edward VII Hospital in Windsor where he died on 18th May 1918.

As he was by then a civilian his name does not figure on the casualty lists, nor is he mentioned on a memorial. His widow received a small pension for a time, but the once fairly prosperous family had to live in much reduced circumstances. Unlike the employment situation for women that prevailed before the war it was now acceptable and possible for Herbert's two eldest daughters (my mother and my aunt) to obtain employment as clerks. By this means they were able to keep the family afloat. An important result of this was that my mother found herself working for the Great Western Railway where she met my father and consequently I am able to write this article.

To mark his service Herbert was presented with a certificate (*see below*). The citation reads:

'Served with honour and was disabled in the Great War, Honourably discharged 12th November 1917' (contd.)



Moving across to my wife's family; her great grandfather, Daniel SHEEHAN, was called up to serve. He was much the same age as my grandfather, with a family of eight children by the outbreak of war. At that time he worked as a porter in Covent Garden Market in London. Fortunately we know quite a lot about him as his service record survived unlike many others.

The war had a far less profound effect on this family. He was not required to serve until 4th July 1917 and was posted to the Royal Army Medical Corps. He was able to serve in England throughout and spent most of his time in Blackpool. Frequent visits home ensured that the production of further children could continue much as in pre-war days and by the early 1920s the tally had reached 13. Remarkably virtually all survived to adulthood.

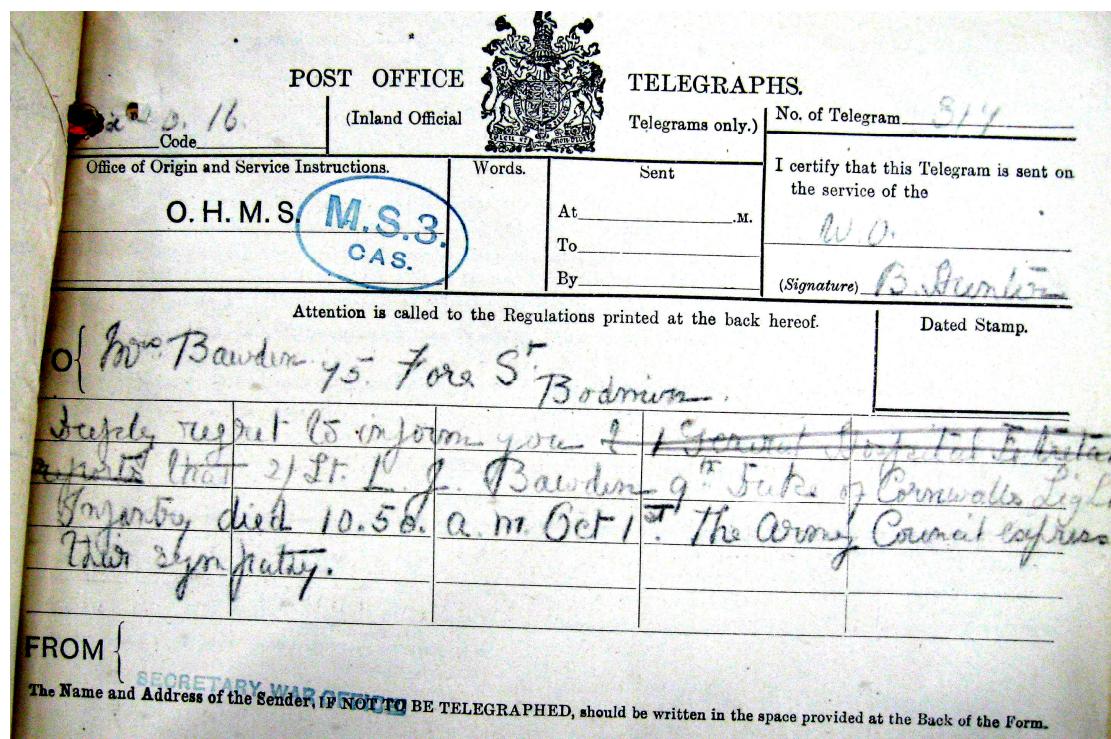
(contd.)

His attendance record left something to be desired and on two occasions he failed to return to his unit on time. On one occasion he was apprehended by military police at Euston Station, was admonished and forfeited pay on each occasion.

By 1919 he too was discharged as physically unfit but the war was over and he was able to return to his job as a porter. He survived this war and the Second World War as well. His letters prove how proud he was to receive his war service medals.

Casting the net a little further uncovers the case of a Cornish cousin, Leslie John BAWDEN. He was a 2nd Lieutenant in the 9th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. One of three children of Henry & Mary BAWDEN, he was unmarried and joined the army on 26th April 1915.

In October 1916 his mother received the telegram that everybody dreaded which is reproduced here. Her son had died in hospital in France as a result of wounds received in action. She did at least know of his injuries as she had been permitted to visit him in hospital before he died.



This family tragedy was compounded by the death of her husband the previous year and in 1918 her other son, who was in the Merchant Navy, died when his ship was torpedoed. She suffered several cruel blows.

(contd.)

For some men the war represented an opportunity. Another cousin, Stephen SYMONS, had emigrated to the USA in 1907 but returned to Britain in 1917 to join the Royal Flying Corps as a 2nd Lieutenant. He had a passion for aviation and the war afforded him the opportunity to become a flying pioneer. The photograph shown was affixed to his Royal Aero Club Aviators Certificate in 1917. After the war he continued his service in the Royal Air Force where he was a Mechanical Engineer.



(contd.)

There are thousands of stories like this and many of you will know about those that affected your own family. The Imperial War Museum has a new web site ‘Lives of the First Word War’ where, if you wish, you can share information, documents, photographs, etc. about your family in the First World War. I have registered and started to fill in some details but it will take some time to complete.

You can find the site at: <https://livesofthefirstworldwar.org>

John Symons

HAPPY FAMILIES? (PART 6): THE ROLLS



Mr Rolls the Baker was a tradesman working with his hands to produce baked products which were a staple foodstuff. He is pictured wearing a white full-bibbed apron together with a white hat both for cleanliness and to protect his clothing from the flour and other ingredients he would use in his work. The sleeves of his white shirt rolled up out of the way, together with the fact that he wears only a waistcoat without a jacket, indicate a working man hard at his task.

(contd.)

He is busy kneading the dough to shape a handmade loaf like the cottage loaf displayed beside him on the wooden table top.

The red and black spotted neckerchief tied round his neck over his shirt implies that the white shirt he is wearing is of the round necked type on which detached collars could be fitted using collar studs. This would be more cost effective for a working family. The neckerchief would protect the shirt neck from the sweat of his labour and is suggestive of heat not only from the effort of kneading the dough but also from the oven in which it will be baked. From his clothing and activities we can deduce that Mr Rolls is in the bakery part of the establishment which probably formed part of their home as he would have to be up early to light his ovens and get the bread baking in readiness for sale.

However, both his wife and daughter are shown working in the shop, the public face of their bakery, partly implied by the suggestion of a large glass window behind Mrs Rolls.



She wears a long sleeved, red dress, with patterns, which are possibly floral, covered with a white bibbed apron. She has not rolled up her sleeves suggesting that her job is cleaner than that of her husband or of some of the other wives we have seen at work and that her white apron is as much for presentational appearance. The importance of appearance may also be supported by the fact that she seems to be wearing small pearl drop earrings and a gold coloured brooch at the neck of her dress. Her hair is partially covered by a 'Mob Cap' decorated with a large ribbon bow. *(contd.)*

This style of cap was so called as it was worn by many of the women in the revolutionary crowds in France. Its later connections with domestic servants such as house maids and nurse maids have led to it being sometimes mistakenly referred to as a mop cap. The decorative bow lifts it out of some of its lower class connections while still fulfilling the purpose of a hair covering in this case indicative of her status as a married woman. Her round face suggests that she is well fed. As handmade loaves would vary slightly in size it is likely that they were probably sold by weight and we can see the brass weights to be used on the balance scales where we can see a cottage loaf positioned in readiness.

She is preparing to use a large sharp knife to cut a section off a larger loaf possibly for sale to someone who is unable to afford a whole loaf.



Miss Rolls, the baker's daughter, is wearing a red dress with a pleated bodice set off by a white lace collar with long sleeves decorated at the cuff. Her long loose flowing curly hair shows that she is quite young but nevertheless she is serving in the shop. However, she is not shown doing anything complicated requiring weighing or the use of a knife. She stands in front of a simple poster indicating they are selling Hot Cross Buns a traditional spiced sticky glazed fruit bun with a pastry cross sold in those days only around Easter.

(contd.)

The price sign is reminiscent of the old nursery rhyme:

‘Hot Cross Buns! Hot Cross Buns!
One a penny, two a penny, Hot Cross Buns.
If you have no daughters give them to your sons.
One a penny, two a penny, Hot Cross Buns.’

The rhyme probably developed from a street sales cry when they would have been carried on huge trays out into the streets for sale to buyers attracted by the call. Times have apparently changed for this family as some customers call in to the shop to be served and Miss Rolls is preparing to put buns into a paper bag on which we note the shop name so that as well as keeping the product clean it advertised the shop and its wares. She and her mother are both handling the bread and confectionery with their fingers not something their counterparts today would be encouraged to do!



Master Rolls is shown as a smartly dressed youth as denoted by his long brown trousers checked in black, his light blue blazer-style jacket worn with a high collared white shirt with a red bow tie. The whole outfit is topped off by a straw boater circled with a red ribbon its corded effect showing that it is grosgrain, a stronger ribbon fabric made from a mixture of more expensive fibres including silk.

Boaters were generally worn in warmer weather fitting with the Easter confectionery being sold by his sister.

(contd.)

With the large straw basket containing a loaf slung on the handles of a tip-up push along cart he appears to be working as an ‘Errand Boy’ delivering goods for his father’s business.

The red cart (a colour which seems to be associated with the business) bears the bakery name to attract attention and has struts which will stabilise it when he stops to deliver or sell the goods contained inside it. He carries a leather money bag slung over his shoulder and presents a picture of a successful business with high standards for the period. The whole family are involved in the business, the usual way in which the younger members of the family would follow in father’s or mother’s footsteps learning the trade from their parents as they grew up. The jewellery worn by Mrs Rolls together with the decorative effects and more expensive quality of the family clothing would seem to suggest that the business is doing well and that trade provides them with a good standard of living.

Jenny Mundy

ONE EVENT – TWO VERSIONS

One event – two versions described my research into one of my distant DOUGLAS ancestors. In particular it concerned the marriage of one Margaret Maria DOUGLAS.

An earlier researcher of this family stated that she was born c 1793 and married Mr. Edward Mortimer TUCKER on 24th May 1812 although they were unable to provide any other information.

She was mentioned in her mother’s will as ‘*my beloved daughter Margaret Tusler*’ and it is not impossible to imagine that TUSLER is in fact TUCKER which seems to prove the marriage. There was no indication as to where it took place or when and where she died although there was a note that she died before 1824. This needed further investigation!

(contd.)

Using all the usual enquiry sources and clues from the above I was able to find a little more about her. The I.G.I. had a Margaret Martha Whiteman DOUGLAS, (father James, mother Margaret), christened at Rochester Cathedral on 29th June 1792. I knew that James (who had taken Holy Orders) owned a house in Rochester and had married Margaret (of Rochester) in 1780 but 'WHITEMAN' was a mystery until I looked at the history of Rev. James DOUGLAS. Listed amongst his children was Margaret Martha WHITEMAN! Now other details fell into place, she was the person in the will and married E. M. TUCKER on 23rd May 1811 at St. George, Hanover Square, London. Since Margaret was a very distant relative (i.e. my 4 x great grandfather's sister) I decided at this point to shelve the research.

However, as often happens, some other information came to hand. In correspondence, c1930, from Auntie Gertie (mentioned in previous articles) to her nephew in Australia she gave her recollections of their family history. In one of these she writes of the family of Rev. James;

'The daughter was called Mary Margaret and married a Frenchman whose name I do not know. She died in Lyons in France'.



Taken c1868, this picture shows Gertie (on the left) with, Beatrice (middle) and Adela all wearing theatrical costumes.

Despite the difference in the forenames, I have managed to confirm the parentage of the two women and this proved that they are in fact the same person.

So why are the names different?

Again I had to research this discrepancy but the usual sources produced nothing but I tried on familysearch I.G.I. using Mary Margaret DOUGLAS.

(contd.)

That name didn't bring the response I had hoped for but there was an entry for a Marie Margurite DOUGLAS, born London 1786 who married a Frenchman in around 1800. She died in France in Tourcoing, Nord, Nord-Pas de Calais on 5th October 1828. Her spouse was Pierre Francois Joseph FLIPO born 1775 at Tourcoing, Nord. The FLIPO family had been in that area of Northern France since the 1600's. I found confirmation on:

[gw.geneanet.org](http://www.geneanet.org), a French web site which of course was in French. Below are copies of what I found. The difference in the year of death is perhaps due to a transcribing error.

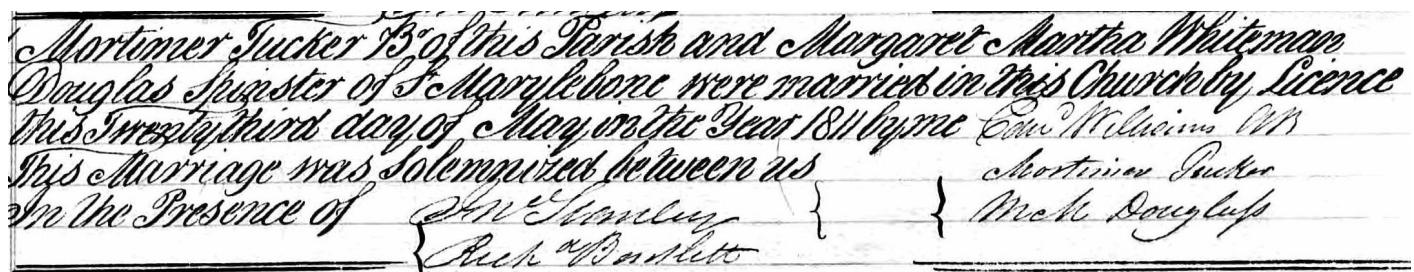
♀ Marie Marguerite DOUGLAS

① Sosa : 1

- Née en 1786 - London, City of London, England, United Kingdom
- Décédée le 5 octobre 1825 - Tourcoing, 59200, Nord, France , à l'âge de 39 ans

Union(s) et enfant(s)

- Mariée vers 1800, London, City of London, England, United Kingdom, avec Pierre Francois Joseph FLIPO 1775- (Parents : Philippe Joseph FLIPO 1743- & Anne Marie FOUANT 1735-) dont
 - ♂ Pierre Joseph FLIPO 1804- marié le 29 avril 1835 avec Sidonie Victoire DUVERGE 1813-



The marriage record of Margaret Martha Whiteman Douglas and Mortimer Tucker in 1811

I had mixed feelings about these results: excited at having found confirmation and scepticism because of the date discrepancies.

Against the fact that the dates and place of her death are different from Auntie Gertie's recollections it should be remembered that they were written some 100 years after the event.

(contd.)

This table will clarify my findings:

Name	Date	Marriage	Date	Died
Margaret Martha Whiteman	christ. 1792	E. M. Tucker	1811	-
Margaret Martha	c1792	Tucker	1812	before 1824
Marie Margurite	born c1786	Flipo	c1800	1828 Tourcoing Calais, France
** Mary Margaret	-	a Frenchman	-	Lyons, France

** From Gertie's letter.

To summarise; from this evidence there is now a very strong argument for the original researcher's version to be correct. Was it not an amazing coincidence to find, as Gertie's letter stated, that a woman with a truly Scottish surname DOUGLAS, married a Frenchman in London and who later died in France.

I have to admit that although Auntie Gertie's letters are a valuable source of information for that branch of the family, the story related above proves that caution must be employed and that in family history research you can take nothing for granted!

John Bridger

A TALK – MIDDLESEX: THE FORGOTTEN COUNTY

Not many speakers can address an audience for a prolonged period without reference to notes, but one who can was our speaker on 15th May, Colin Oakes. His enthusiasm, passion and subject knowledge are always presented in a unique style interspersed with humour. He has entertained and informed us before and on this occasion his talk was about the county of Middlesex.

We learnt that Middlesex existed as a County from 704 AD (Saxon origins) until the creation of the London Boroughs in 1965. Geographically the county stretched from the River Lee in the East to the River Colne in the West with the River Brent being another important river. See map below.

(contd.)

Unusually there was no County Town which was because of the domination of London. Indeed the produce of Middlesex and especially agricultural produce, served London.

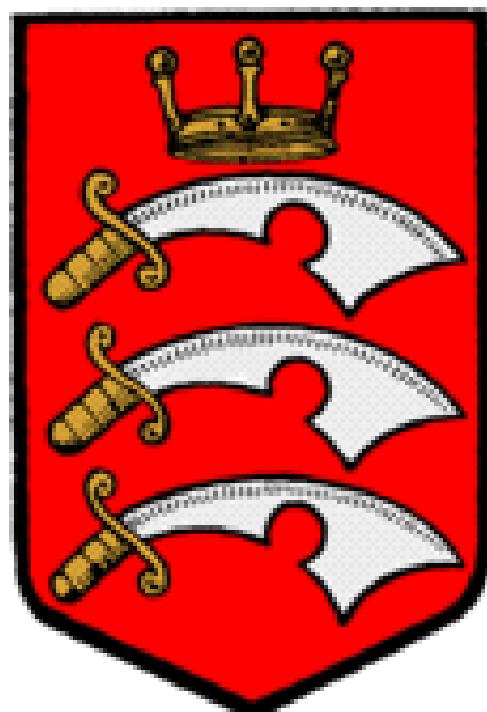
Originally it covered some 282 square miles which was reduced to 232 square miles in 1899 when a part was incorporated into the County of London and Middlesex was England's second smallest County. In 1797 perhaps the county's most important institution was Brentford Assizes but this was later relocated to Clerkenwell.

There was a Middlesex Guild Hall in Westminster which is now the supreme court for England and Wales. Until 1899 the High Sheriff of Middlesex was appointed by the Corporation of London.

THE ARMS OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX (see above)

The name Middlesex refers to its origin as the territory of the 'Middle Saxons'.

It was ruled by the Kingdom of the East Saxons or Essex. In the Middle Ages heralds ascribed arms to ancient territories and lineages and the arrangement of three short notched swords was assigned to represent the ancient kingdom of Essex.

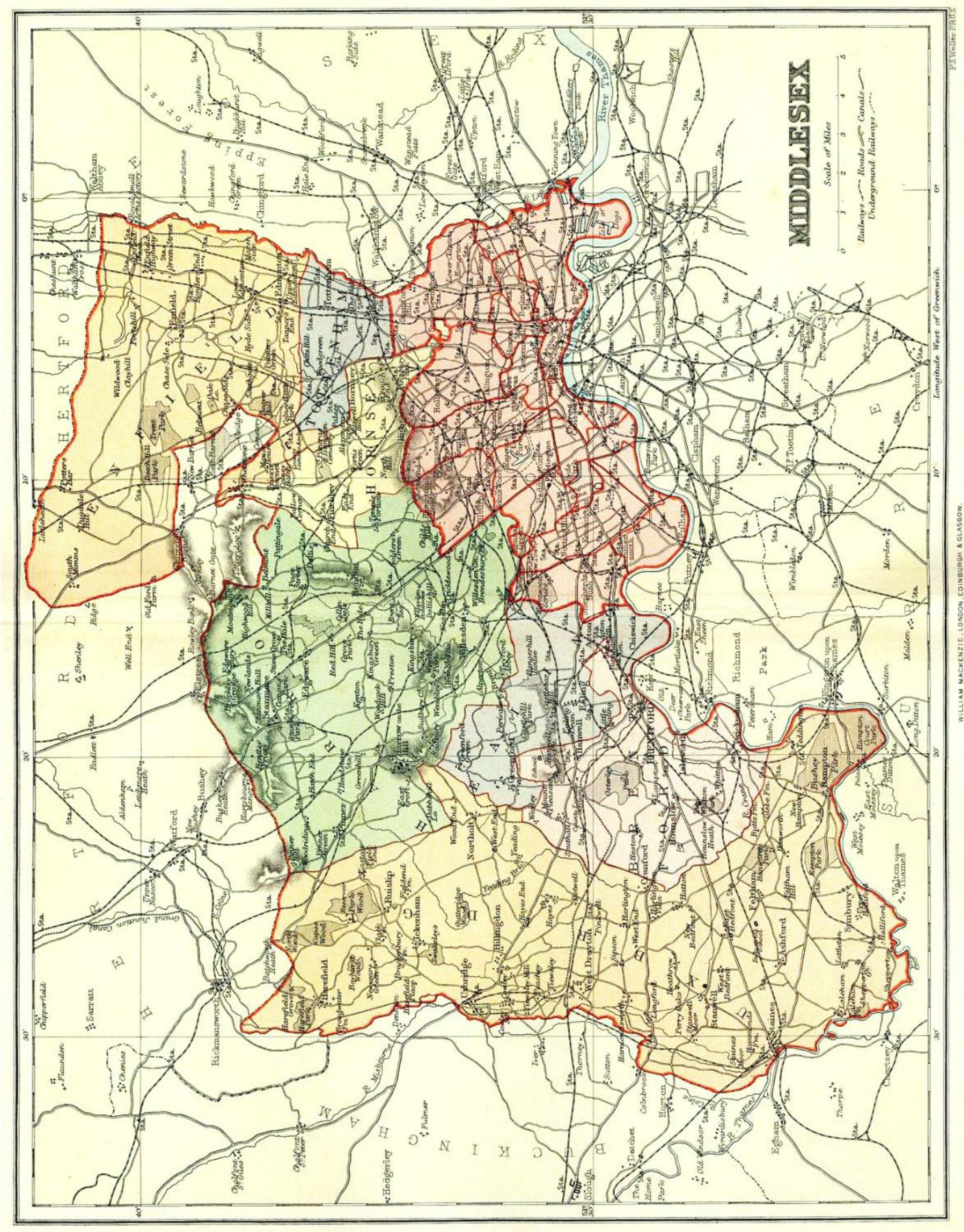


The two counties made use of these arms until in 1910 the Middlesex County Council applied to the College of Arms for a particular design to represent Middlesex alone and distinguish it from Essex.

It was decided that a Saxon crown be added to form the Middlesex County Arms.

The arms are a red background with a gold crown and white and gold swords.

(contd.)



A map indicating the extent of the County of Middlesex

Colin then took us through some of the development of Middlesex from the Paddington Canal, the railways, the A40, industry at Park Royal and Perivale as well as the development of RAF Northolt.

Throughout the 1930s, as ‘Metroland’ expanded alongside the extension of the Metropolitan Line, many Middlesex fields disappeared under suburban housing developments.

Although Middlesex was swallowed up with the creation of the London Boroughs its name still exists. Middlesex is still a postage address but it is largely superseded now by postcodes. The name also survives in the area of sport activities where we find; Middlesex County Cricket Club and Middlesex Football League.

As someone born and bred in Middlesex I really enjoyed Colin’s talk. Despite being familiar with Middlesex I learnt many new and interesting facts. Colin’s talks have always been popular at our Society and I am sure that we will be welcoming him again in the future.

Charles Hampshire

A TALK – PROBLEMS WITH LONDON ANCESTRY

Despite the apparent distraction of England playing football in the World Cup the same evening, we had quite a good attendance for a return visit of our President, Michael Gandy on Thursday 17th June. The subject of his talk was ‘Problems with London Ancestry’ and it has relevance to most of our researches. However, with the passing of time and together with the advances in data accessibility since he first gave this talk, the title has become less apt.

Michael began by highlighting why the capital city presents particular problems for researchers. He made the point that in the past London, as the most important centre of population, had at least 10% of the total UK population and that recently the figure was nearer 18% within what is termed Greater London. Therefore most of us will find we have some ancestors who lived there and then the question to ask is; when did they arrive in London?

(contd.)

Most, but of course not all, will have come from parts of England, Wales, Scotland or Ireland while others would have arrived from further afield. Research of those that arrived before 1851 is more problematic as the place of birth shown on that census may not be available. If they appear in the 1841 census ‘not born in county’ is not very helpful. Some clues may be found from unusual names but this is not always dependable.

Great strides have been made in recent years to digitise and index census, parish and other records all of which has allowed research to be approached with a positive attitude. Although the indexes include many errors these improvements have enabled people to be found. It is especially wise to be on the lookout for surname variants as the census information may well have been completed by non family members.

Unlike country areas, in London because of the numbers involved within small geographic parishes research was much more difficult. Following these improvements however this is no longer necessarily the case.

Problems still exist however because many came to find work and were therefore removed from other members of their family. Some entered domestic service (mainly women and girls) whilst boys often entered into apprenticeships so an individual can be discovered in unexpected places.

Michael pointed out that in order to avoid the rejection of relevant entries a good knowledge of place names and locations is required. Registration districts often cover areas that are far removed from expected locations and might cause correct entries to be ignored. A hospital death could have occurred in a different registration district to that of the usual place of residence so it is advisable to become familiar with maps of the main and surrounding areas.

Many factors would have influenced which particular part of London incomers would choose to settle. Members of similar trades often congregated in one district as did those with the same religious beliefs. Many Irish Roman Catholics settled in areas where a Catholic church already existed, for example in parts of Westminster where there were embassies representing Catholic countries. They would not have settled however in the wealthier parts of Westminster!

Another source of problems to hinder research is registration of births, deaths and marriages. *(contd.)*

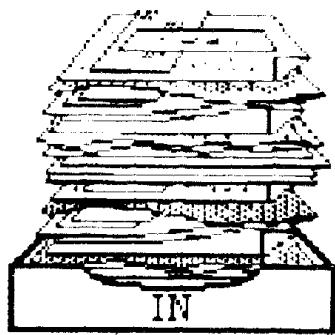
In themselves they are not unique to London but its concentration of population tends to make them more apparent. In times of severe epidemics not all deaths may have been recorded at the time. In cases of births and marriages the local registrar may not have forwarded their returns to the General Register Office in a timely manner. This means that the local registers may well be more reliable than the centrally compiled ones.

Monumental Inscriptions are rare as there were no burials in churchyards after the mid 19th century for reasons of space. Burials would usually be in large cemeteries sited well away from the centre of London and thus often some distance from the place of residence. Deceased Online is becoming a useful resource for details of London burials, at least for those boroughs that are covered.

As usual Michael's talk was liberally peppered with anecdotes about his researches and other matters. Given his range of experience it made for a very useful and indeed entertaining evening which was very well received.

John Symons

FROM THE MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY



Current paid up membership stands at 214 which is slightly below the total at this time last year. So if you have family or friends who are interested in family history please encourage them to come along to our meetings and/or visit the research room for help with their research.

Members are still not making use of the 'HELPLINE' section in our journal. This feature can help to find that elusive ancestor.

Patricia Reynolds

WELCOME TO ALL OUR NEW MEMBERS

K30 Mrs. June Kamel Email: southbank7@yahoo.co.uk	9 Old Farm Road, West Drayton, Middlesex. UB7 7LE
L46 Miss J. Liddiard	25 Stedman Close, Uxbridge, Middlesex. UB10 8DY
M95 Mrs. Linda Mwale Email: mwalelinda@yahoo.co.uk	68 Rabbs Mill House, 14 Chiltern View Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex. UB8 2PP
N24 Mr. John Robert Neumuller Email: john_neumuller@hotmail.co.uk	36 Warrender Way, Ruislip, Middlesex. HA4 8ED

WELCOME AGAIN TO REJOINING MEMBER

F26 Mr. Rodney Fox Email: Rodney@usfoxes.com	27 Nicholls Avenue, Hillingdon, Middlesex. UB8 3JL
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CHANGE OF EMAIL ADDRESS

H62 Mrs. Susan Haley	Email: susan-haley._1@tiscali.co.uk
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MEMBERS INTERESTS

Mr. Alan Carter (C76) 24 Middleton Drive, Pinner, Middlesex. HA5 2PG

SURNAME	COUNTY	PARISH or AREA	RESEARCH DATES
ANDREW	BKM	WOOBURN	1750+
ANDREWS	BKM	WOOBURN	1750+
BUSBY	MDX	ANYWHERE	1840+
CARTER	BKM	AMERSHAM	ALL
CARTER	BKM	WYCOMBE	ALL
GEORGE	BKM	AMERSHAM	1750+
HATCH	BKM	BEACONSFIELD	1700+
SAUNDERS	MDX	UXBRIDGE	1840+

HAMPSHIRE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

40th ANNIVERSARY

On Sunday 12th October 2014 the Hampshire Genealogical Society will hold their 40th Anniversary Family History Open Day. The event will take place at Everest Community Academy, Oxford Way, Basingstoke, RG24 9FP from 10.00 am to 4.00 pm and features:

There will be:

Free Talks

Great War Historian

Research Help and Advice (from all parts of the UK and Ireland)

Bookstalls

Census Detectives

Family History Societies and Trade Stands

Entry and parking is free and light refreshments will be available. Disabled access is provided. Visit the web site:

www.hgs-familyhistory.com

NB OUR SOCIETY WILL BE AT THIS EVENT.

WEST SURREY F.H.S. FAIR

West Surrey F.H.S. 40th Anniversary Family History Fair and Open Day Saturday 1st November 2014, at Woking Leisure Centre Kingfield Road, Woking GU22 9BA.

Public admission will be FREE, there will be a cafeteria on the premises and it is expected that there will be free talks for visitors. FREE Public Car Park.

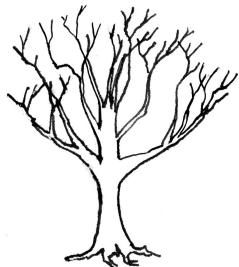
See their website **www.wsfhs.org** for further information.

OBITUARY

Members will be sorry to hear of the death of Mary Furnell (F25) who died in June this year aged 82 years. Mary regularly attended our monthly meetings.

Our sympathy goes to her husband, Eric, and all her friends.

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 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.

HELP LINE – BRICK WALLS DEMOLISHED?

In this part of the journal we advertise pleas, from members and non-members, for information and assistance.

If you have become ‘stuck’ on some part of your family tree but believe that the answer may lie here in our corner of Middlesex, our local knowledge may be able to help.

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

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

HILLINGDON FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

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

THESE RECORDS ARE AVAILABLE ON CD – ROM	Cost
St. Giles' Church, Ickenham. Parish Registers. Baptisms 1538–1877	5.50
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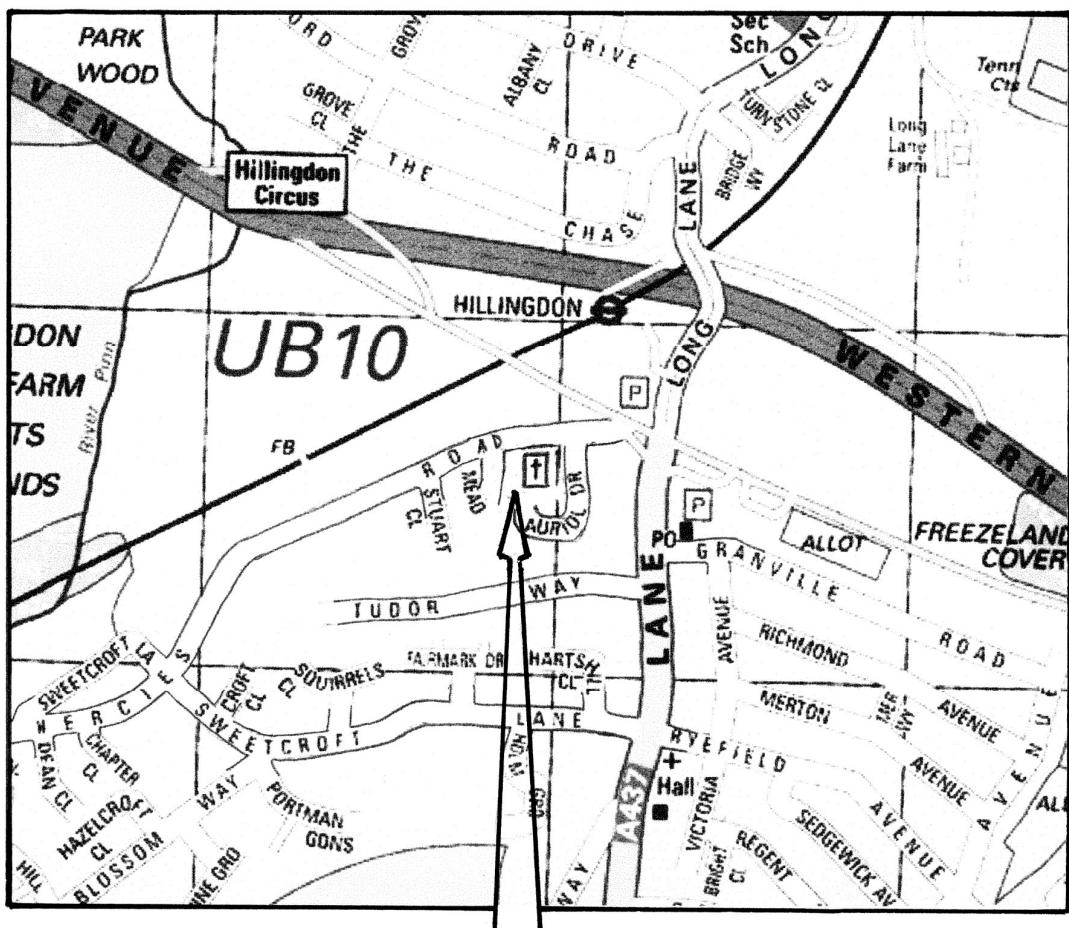
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(The geographical centre of Hillingdon)

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

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

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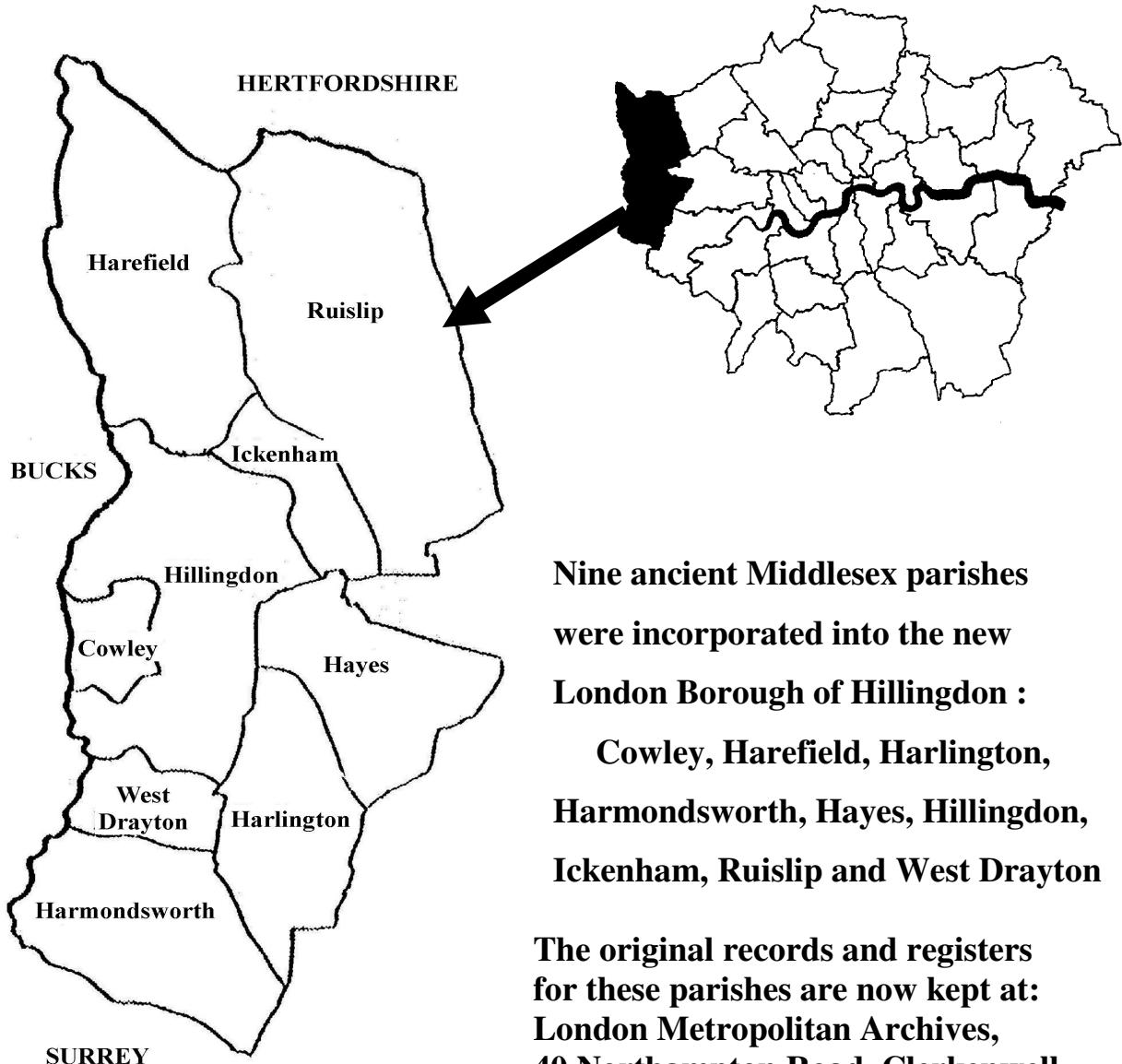
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GREATER LONDON



**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
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**Hillingdon today embraces a mixture of Greater London suburbs, ancient and modern, large and small, each with its own distinctive identity.
Heathrow Airport lies at the Southern end of the borough. Other localities in the Borough include Colham Green, Eastcote, Longford, Northwood, Ruislip Manor, Sipson, South Ruislip, Uxbridge, Yeading and Yiewsley.**

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