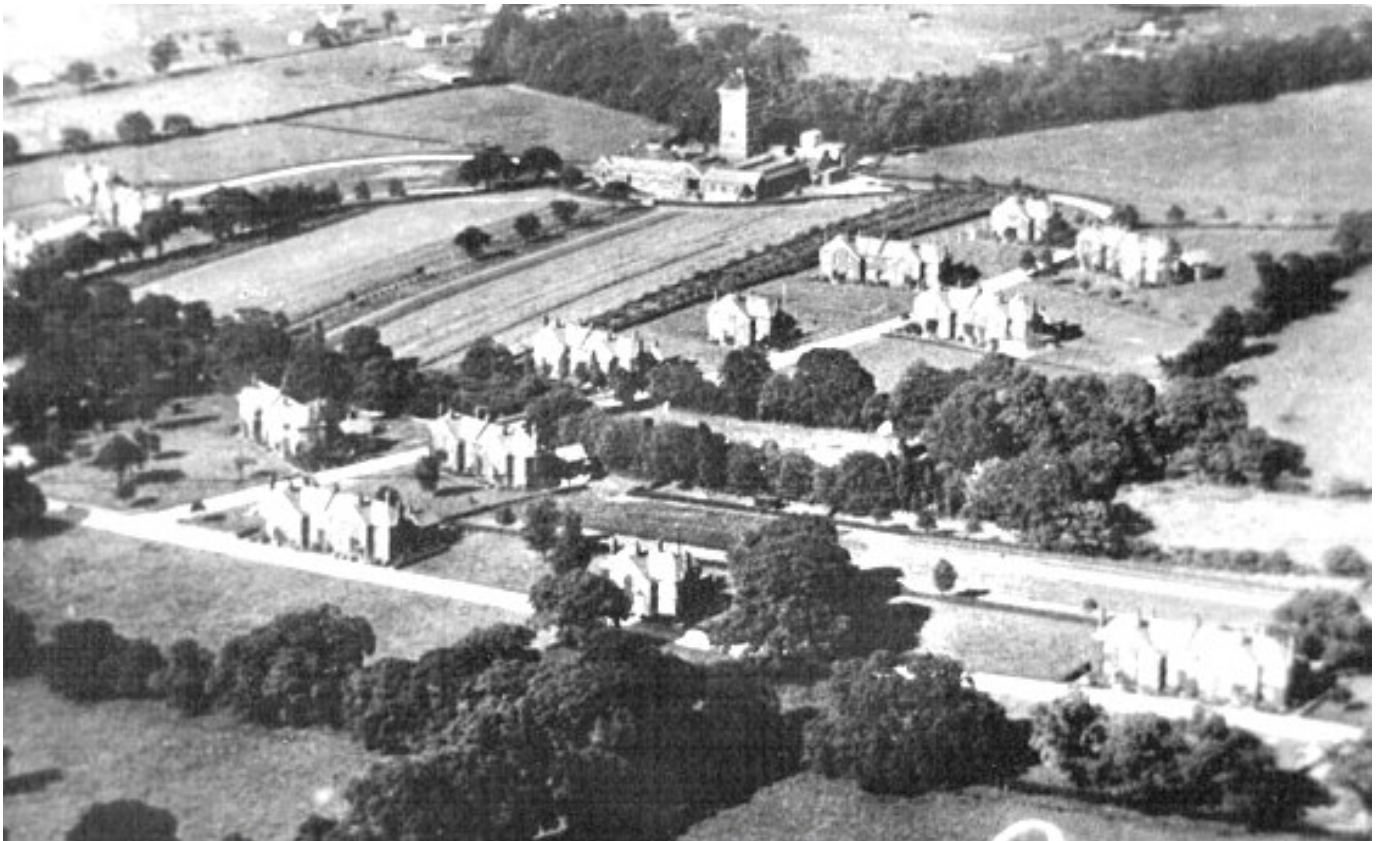




HILLINGDON FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY



*The Shirley Oaks, Children's Home, Croydon, Surrey.
(see page 28)*

2015 PROGRAMME OF OUR MEETINGS

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

DATE	SPEAKER	SUBJECT
<i>Tuesday 20th January</i> <i>Joint Meeting with U3A</i> <i>Starts at 2.00 pm</i>	<i>David Annal</i>	<i>'Legislation for Family Historians'</i>
<i>Thursday 19th February</i>	<i>Film Evening</i>	<i>'Middlesex Past and Present'</i>
Thursday 19th March	A.G.M. followed by Sean Kelly	'Yanks for the Memories – U.S. Military Bases in Middlesex'
Thursday 16th April	Ken Pearce	'Our Local Canal – Uxbridge Union Canal'
Thursday 21st May	John Symons	'Family History Sources on the Internet. May 2015 Update'
Thursday 18th June	Cath. Alderson	'The Salvation Army in Yiewsley'
Thursday 16th July	Ian Waller	'Suffragettes, the census & the Sidney Street Siege. Social change in the early 1900s'
AUGUST	CLOSED	CLOSED
Thursday 17th September	Simon Fowler	'Researching Publican and Brewery Ancestors'
Thursday 15th October	Open Evening	T.B.A.
Tuesday 10th November Joint meeting with U3A Starts at 2.00 pm	John Symons	'Wills and Probate: a Guide to Sources'
DECEMBER	CLOSED	CLOSED

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

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

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

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

CHAIRMAN'S NOTES

Family history used to be a genteel occupation pursued by amateurs. Records were scattered around various libraries and record offices and part of the thrill of the chase was packing your sandwiches, filling a thermos and then heading off to some unknown destination. Often when you got there you didn't find what you wanted – but when you did! Excitement knew no bounds!

How it has all changed with the age of the computer, the internet and big business. The multinational companies behind Ancestry and FindmyPast are not really interested in family history per se. Their interest lies in turning a profit from capturing contracts to digitise records and selling the images online. It is all now a very professional game and the amateurs are being squeezed out.

However, every cloud has a silver lining and the result of all this investment is that ever-increasing quantities of material are now available at the touch of a button – if you know which button to push!

This of course is where the Research Room comes in with its advice and internet access. Our members should use this resource as much as possible – either on the Friday dates at Hercies Road or now at Uxbridge Library on the 1st Saturday of the month. Once you have been shown what to do then you can sit at home and do it.

I should not carp quite so much about big money muscling in on family history, as there are any numbers of good stories. For example, a Qatar foundation has put up £8.7 million for the digitisation of the India Office Records in the British Library. As many of you will be aware the words 'big' and 'money' have a different meaning where Qatar is concerned. So, why have they done it?

The British Library has about nine miles of shelving holding the India Office records – details of 350 years on the sub-continent. However, what is now probably forgotten is that the India Office not only administered India but also everywhere westward as far as Aden; from Persia to Arabia and the Gulf. Hence the interest from Qatar. *(contd.)*

Government papers, diplomatic dispatches, letters, diaries, financial receipts, maps, sketches, photographs – these are all slowly being digitised and made available free, without registration and the entire site is navigable in English and Arabic.

The portal address is **<http://www.qdl.qa/en>**

In conclusion, if you have an interest in this part of the world, then there is now easy access to the records and it is free. It seems not all big money needs to turn a profit.

Ian Harvey

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

As some of you will already know we have decided to alter the venue of the Research Room on the first Saturday of each month. This began on 7th February 2015 and all future Saturday dates will take place in UXBRIDGE MAIN LIBRARY commencing at 10.00 a.m., finish at 1.00 p.m.

We will be located on the top floor which is served by two lifts as well as stairways. We will have the use of four computers and free access to World Wide Ancestry as well as the other usual research sites.

We have instigated a booking system for those wishing to come along, see our web site for details & phone 01895 250702, BUT should you find yourself at a loose end in Uxbridge why not drift up to the top floor and see if there is a computer available? As usual there will be all the usual help provided by our own team of helpers and you will probably know most of them. You will be able to copy any finds onto a memory stick or alternatively A4 prints will be available at 20p each.

IMPORTANTLY ENTRY IS FREE!

EDITORS' JOTTINGS

Anyone seeking access to probate and/or wills, will be pleased to learn that there is now a site which may well yield an answer to their researches. Although Ancestry has made available probate indexes up to 1966, this is the first time that more recent probate information is available online.

At the moment the site, <http://www.probaterecord.gov.uk> has a few little faults but it looks like it will soon provide an invaluable service. The opening page is simplicity itself. You can select one of three options; Wills and Probate 1996 to Present; Wills and Probate 1858 – 1996; Soldier's Wills. Having made your selection there are two boxes to fill in; 'Surname' and 'Year of Death' and then of course the search button.

If the Wills and Probate 1996 to Present option is chosen then there is also an Advanced option that can be selected which among other options enables first and middle names to be entered. This could be useful because the results table displayed is computer generated and the initials help to pinpoint the individual sought.

The Wills and Probate 1858 – 1996 option displays all the possible calendar pages which then have to be manually searched.

If you find the information you want a copy of the will can be ordered, after registration, on the site. Each copy of a will costs £10.00. There seem to be a few teething problems at first which will probably have been fixed by the time you read this but if not the alternative is to apply by post with a downloaded form available from <https://www.gov.uk/wills-probate-inheritance/searching-for-probate-records>.

The search office in London is now closed so personal applications are no longer possible.

Another point of interest is that it might now be possible to find more recent deaths if the person required probate. At present death indexes on Ancestry finish in 2007. The potential difficulty is that no address or place of residence is shown for grants after 1996, which means that it will be difficult to identify people with a common name. Hopefully this issue will be addressed in future. *(contd.)*

Finally we are still looking for a volunteer(s) to restart our 'Book Review' feature. If there is anyone who can help us please let us know via any of the methods given elsewhere in this journal.

ANOTHER DISTANT COUSIN

They come from here, they come from there, they come from everywhere!

Distance is a relative value and in the context of family history researches has an interesting double meaning. I have found cousin who lives in New Zealand and the connection is provided by our DOUGLAS great grandfathers who were brothers. So he can be described as a distant cousin in terms of mileage and ancestors.

The great grandfathers were both born in the 1820s and after they were both married the families seem to have drifted apart. On my side my great grandfather became an auctioneer and valuer in Swansea whilst his brother became a doctor and later settled in London.

I don't know if the brothers kept in touch; I had never heard of Ken or his background until fairly recently when he joined our Douglas group. After he retired he started to research his family's history and eventually he contacted me as a result of his researches. This led to flurries of emails and chart attachments flying all over the internet as we built up our relationship.

His 2 x great grandfather spent a number of years in Swansea being employed as the Medical Officer to the Swansea Chemical and Copper Smelting Works. So although there is no proof it is possible that they did stay in contact.

After a jump of two generations Ken found himself in New Zealand. He was born in England where he grew up until, as a teenager in the early 1950s, the family emigrated to New Zealand. Since that time Ken has not set foot in U.K. and so in an effort to fulfil his ambition to meet members of his mother's family he decided to make the journey back to the birthplace of his ancestors. *(contd.)*

This he did during the summer of 2014 and found accommodation in Ickenham not far from where I live.

He was disappointed that he had no response from possible maternal relatives and it was a similar result when he found that there were none living on his father's side. So, as he said “John you are the only relative I have in the U.K.!”

Entertaining Ken was a great pleasure and we spent many hours talking over our families and common ancestry. We met several times with always more talking but there was too much information to exchange before he had to leave for further travel in U.K. and then on to Europe.



Here I am on the left with Ken beside me.

It is unlikely that Ken will return to the U.K. but we will keep in touch with emails and maybe Skype.

John Bridger

BORN AT THE AGE OF THREE

Having been at this family history thing for more years than I care to remember, I have now developed a couple of underlying principles which I apply to all ongoing research:

1. Never trust anything that you are told about the family.
2. Never trust anything written down about the family, especially, I would add, if you find it on the internet.

If I had adopted these principles at the outset I would have saved myself a considerable amount of time in those early years but you live and learn.

Many of the early false leads stemmed from the mistaken belief that when people entered, or had entered on their behalf, their age or date of birth it would bear some relation to accuracy. It later transpired however that many were works of fiction. Why did they do it? This I pondered for a while and concluded that it must be because:

1. They deliberately changed their age, usually but not always, downward.

or

2. They genuinely did not know how old they were.

Recently this was brought into stark relief by my current family history program which encourages you to add a different source for each fact. So it is now possible to see at a glance how a birth date changes with the advancing years and how some relatives become veritable time travellers by slowing the passage of time. Many were smart enough not to do this dramatically, which might be too obvious, but incrementally over a sustained period. This I have found to be particularly prevalent in my own family.

My aunt Winifred for example said she was born in 1907. Everybody believed this and her daughter gave this year of birth when she had to register her mother's death. I had in fact discovered some years before that she was actually born in 1904 but I considered it best not to make it known.

(contd.)

There was no obvious reason for this. Many of my great aunts, namely Margery, Millicent, Beatrice and Mary Symons (all sisters) also lowered their ages between two and four years from the time of their marriage. In most cases having married men several years younger than themselves they reduced the age discrepancy by this simple act. I have heard it said that many took the trouble of removing dates from books given as birthday presents to keep the deception in tact but I have not seen evidence of this myself.

Now the old hands amongst you will have seen all this before but for those with less experience here are a few things to watch out for.

First let us consider some of the types of documents where you will find ages recorded:

1. Marriage and death certificates.
2. Census returns
3. Military Service Records

You might think Marriage certificates would be accurate. May I suggest you think again as these often represent the commencement of a lifetime of being economical with the truth. The first reason for upgrading your age is making yourself over 21 so as not to require your parents' permission to marry. Even more common, in my experience, is to narrow the disparity between the ages of the parties at marriage. So an older bride might be more than willing to lower her age to that of a younger groom, and I suppose it is quite possible that the groom himself was unaware of the subterfuge. My examples fall into this category

Death certificates present an even greater challenge as the person who is best placed to know is no longer alive. Until quite recently there was no check on the information provided by the informant when a death certificate is issued. Thus if someone had consistently been inaccurate about his or her date of birth throughout their life, do not expect the death certificate to be more accurate.

On census returns I suspect there is often more an element of guesswork in the ages, especially for older people and some may genuinely not know when they were born. *(contd.)*

I have also seen many likely cases where the husband has made his wife younger simply because she did not tell him her true age. As the head of household he would provide this information to the enumerator and this is the age that will appear.

This practice of lowering an age reverses when we look at military service records. Typically a young man would often adjust his age upwards so as to be eligible for military service, usually 18. The practice was unofficially condoned especially in World War One when manpower was in short supply. So on the Attestation Form for the Army the question was 'Apparent Age' and there were no checks on the answers given. The Navy on the other hand asked for a date and place of birth but in many cases the responses were no more accurate. Indeed I have seen a case where sadly a young man died before reaching the age of 18, although his recorded age was the 'given' age on enlistment and not his true age.

All of this has the potential of leading your research astray or at least missing records that are in fact present. The best piece of advice I am able to offer is that even if you are certain in your knowledge of a date of birth, perhaps through a birth certificate, add a variance of a couple of years to any search request you make on a database. Moreover if your subject falls into one of the 'vulnerable' groups described above, increase the variance to say 5 years. That way you stand a much better chance of finding your people and possibly have the satisfaction of unlocking their guilty secrets long after their passing.

John Symons

NEW FROM ANCESTRY

Ancestry announced in January 2015 that they will be adding to their web site a new record namely 'Army Registers of Effects, 1901 to 1929'.

These records will shed new light on our country's soldiers and could help take your family back another generation.

A DIFFERENT APPROACH

When we look into a family history the cold facts that are found can be interesting, revealing or just plain run of the mill. A chart will simply show the relationships between people and families over time but I have often felt there should be more to it than simply baring the facts.

I also thought a different approach might make the subject more interesting for young family members. As I pondered the detailed data in my mind it was transmuted into a narrative which eventually became a story based on the actual happenings. Recording just facts and noting dates for events would not satisfy this alternative approach so as I gave it more thought, the story of 'Horace and Henry' formed in my mind.

I looked back at the period in my own family from late 1939 to the mid-1940s of which I had vivid memories. I remembered my father's small electrical shop and workshop as it was just before WW2 began. The business had to close, but it was mothballed until the war ended, which became the starting point of my story.

As the business reopened everything was as I remembered it, in particular the two small vans used for day to day business. Even now, some 70 years later, I can clearly see both in the little workshop yard. One was a Morris Minor van of 1934 vintage and the other a Ford 8 manufactured during the 1930's. They had lain idle for four or five years but were now called out of retirement. Of course, none of this type of information is on any family history web site but the shop and workshop still exist; I found pictures of them on Google Street View. This brought back further memories of these little vans and the people who drove them. As I said, none of this will ever be on any web site which makes the recording of these moments into precious records.

So here is that portion of my family history as seen through the 'eyes' of the little vans. I wrote this story 20 years ago before I became involved in family history and I think it illustrates perfectly an alternative approach. The scene is set in the hilly district of Morrision, Swansea and features two old vans and the people with different personalities who drove them.

(contd.)



Photograph of the shop in Morrision, Swansea before WW2. Below are pictures of the vehicle types that appear in the story. Readers will soon realise that ‘Mr. Sparks’ was my father and therefore, of course, a great grandfather of the youngest family members for whom the story was written. ‘Mr. Switch’ was an engineer who was with us for many years.



1934 Morris Minor Van – This is HORACE

(contd.)



HENRY – model of a 1930's Ford 8 Van.

THE STORY OF HORACE AND HENRY

Many, many years ago, before all the hustle and bustle of the traffic we have today, there were two old delivery vans. They belonged to a nice kind man called Mr. Sparks, the electrician. He used them to carry around all his bits and pieces and he looked after them very well. The vans liked Mr. Sparks. Their home was in a garage alongside his workshop which had been the stables in years gone by for the big house nearby. It was always nice and warm. They lived there for a long time feeling very happy going out every day round and about the hilly town.

Mr. Sparks had given them each a name. The older van was called Horace because every time Mr. Sparks pressed its old fashioned horn it sounded like 'horrrrrace'. The other van was newer and painted blue and being a Ford it was named Henry!

Horace and Henry were great friends and always went out together if they could. There were days however when only one was needed.

(contd.)

When this happened the other had to stay in the garage hoping all day that Mr. Sparks would roll open the garage doors, jump in, start up the engine and drive out. It wouldn't matter where – it was always so exciting to be on the road again. Both wanted to be driven by Mr. Sparks as they were used to him and he was a considerate driver and didn't overload them. Otherwise it would be the young engineer Mr. Switch who had his own ideas. They were there to work hard he said. Neither van liked him or his unsympathetic way of driving. Why was it he always in such a hurry? Going as fast as the little vans could go, especially up the steep hills. Then, if fully loaded the little engine got overheated and steam would puff out. “Come on, come on you slow coach, we'll never get there” he would say impatiently. He was such a grumpy person!

How different was Mr. Sparks. “Take it easy, Henry” or “ That’s my boy Horace, up we go nice and easy” He really enjoyed driving and had a way of making even hard work seem enjoyable. No huffing or puffing when he drove them.

But young Mr. Switch meant well. Every evening as work ended he would visit them in the garage to see if anything was needed. Although he never said so they thought he was really very proud of them.

When nobody was looking he would take out his duster and polish to make them look spick and span for next day. As he stood back to admire his work he had a smile on his face. Perhaps he wasn't such a grumpy man after all!

So, I hope this article illustrates how family history can be shown differently and that recording in this way will make family history more appealing to those, especially the younger generations, who think it all happened in ‘very ancient times’ and is BORING !

John Bridger

N.B. John raises an interesting point: How to get others interested in family history research? Without new recruits will the hobby that we all pursue start to wither? As a society we are always trying to increase the membership so come on members try to get friends and relatives involved by joining Hillingdon Family History Society.

CHURCHYARD SYMBOLS

I recently came across a little book entitled ‘Churchyards and Cemeteries’ by Kenneth Hudson and it prompted me pass on some of the information regarding the use of symbols on headstones etc.

We all may have visited a churchyard or cemetery at some time, maybe for a burial after the loss of a loved one or researching an ancestor or even for a ‘PICNIC’. This last reason may sound strange but I will explain. As young children my sister and I would sometimes be taken by our mother for an afternoon picnic – to a churchyard or cemetery. The variety of headstones, the real flowers, as well as those made from wax all contained within glass domes always fascinated us. Upon reflection mother was probably visiting the graves of my grandmother and grandfather.

Victorians were fond of having symbols on their burial monuments; they used them as a religious code and knew what they meant. These are some of the most common ones mentioned in the book:

ANCHOR	An early Christian symbol, meaning either hope or rest.
A BED or DEATHBED	Sometimes this in turn is symbolised by a pillow.
BOOK	The symbol of faith. The supreme book was, of course, the Bible.
BUTTERFLY	The Resurrection.
COLUMN	The column is usually broken as in indication of mortality. Life, like the building has lost its support.
CROWN	The crown of the Christian Martyr, whose reward awaits him in Heaven after his suffering on earth.
DOVE	The Holy Spirit, peace.
HANDS	Shown clasped, they symbolise farewell.
IVY	Either immortality or evergreen; undying friendship.
LAMB	The symbol of innocence most often found on the graves of children.
LAMP	Immortality, the undying flame, or the light, which leads one to knowledge of God.
LAUREL	Found most often on the tomb of a writer, musician or artist the laurel signifies fame.
LION	Like the horse, a symbol of strength and courage. It can also symbolise the Resurrection.
PHOENIX	The Resurrection of Christ.

ROCK or ROCKS	The Christian Church.
SYTHE or SICKLE	Death. Human beings are eventually cut down like ripe corn.
SHELL	A pilgrimage to God or Heaven. The shell was the badge of the pilgrims who went to Compostela in Spain.
SHIP	The Christian Church, carrying the faithful on their journey through life.
SNAKE	Usually shown with its tail in its mouth, it symbolizes eternity.
TORCH	If shown upright, it means immortality; if on its side or inverted, the light of life which has been put out.
URN	If it has flames coming from it, it signifies new life. If empty and draped, it means death.

So if and when you next visit one of these places keep your eyes open, you may see some hidden messages.

Jean Gorman

THE HAMPSHIRE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OPEN DAY

We attended the open day which was held in Basingstoke last October where our team (Joy, Pat and Gill) had an enjoyable day.

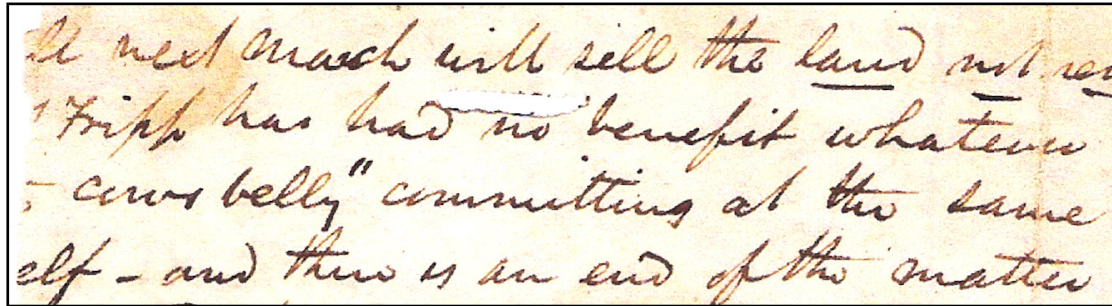
This was a new venue for the Society and it was well attended. We



had a steady flow of people interested in our stand; many of them had lived or worked in our area in the past.

AN OLD FAMILY LETTER

Recently I reviewed some of the original documents that had come to light in researching the DOUGLAS arm of my family and in a letter dated 18th December 1848 found an expression that was new to me.



The letter, from a Mr. Fripp to the Rev. James DOUGLAS, has parts missing and is badly torn but the words 'cow's belly' are clearly legible. The letter appears to concern the sale of land and it is plain that the writer was upset, possibly angry, about the financial conduct of another family member. It seems that there was a parcel of land for sale and in anticipation of receiving the money the owner spent the money due many months before completion of the deal. This inevitably led to a squabble between various members of the family! I was intrigued by the 'cow's belly' and decided if possible to track down its origin.

After some time I discovered it in 1712 a reference in the 'Johnson Papers' (see *Early American Proverbs and Proverbial Sayings* by Bartlett Jere Whiting 1904) where it says '*....all they did for me was to advance six months salary before hand. This being 'eating the calf in the cow's belly'....*' Elsewhere in the publication (the J. Parker & Franklin papers, 1792) occurs under the title Belknap Foresters '*Lord S....generally anticipated his revenues (or as the vulgar phrase says 'Ate the calf in the cow's belly'*'

There are many examples to show that the expression was in general circulation elsewhere as well as those in America. Seen below is the renowned English author Samuel Richardson (1689 to 1761) who used it in his 1748 novel 'Diaries of Clarissa Harlowe', '*I had made shift to avoid anticipation: I would never eat the calf in the cow's belly*'.

(contd.)



Portrait by Joseph Highmore 1747

There is evidence of its use in Ireland around the same time.

There it was used to describe the action of farmers in relation to government subsidies.

They spent the anticipated value on various goods instead of on agricultural investment which was the intended purpose.

All of which was to the detriment of the Irish population.

The earliest reference I found was used by the churchman and author Thomas Fuller (1608 to 1661) in his 'Holy State, the Profane State' (1642). It can be found in 'Of Expecting Preferment' where it appears as '*The law of good husbandry forbids us to eat a kid in the mother's belly*'. Although a different animal is employed the sentiment, cautioning against 'spending our pregnant hopes before they can be delivered' is the same.

The expression is not restricted to the English language for it was translated into French by the lexicographer, journalist and writer Abel Boyer (b. France 1667: d. London 1729) for his 'Nouveau Dictionnaire - François/Anglois et Anglois/François' where he has two examples: a) '*To eat one's seed corn*: b) '*To spend one's revenue in advance*'.

It was also used by traders who spent the anticipated settlements of accounts in advance of the cash receipts. This would be to the detriment of their business by creating a lack of finance, reduced ability to buy more stock leading to a real possibility of bankruptcy.

(contd.)

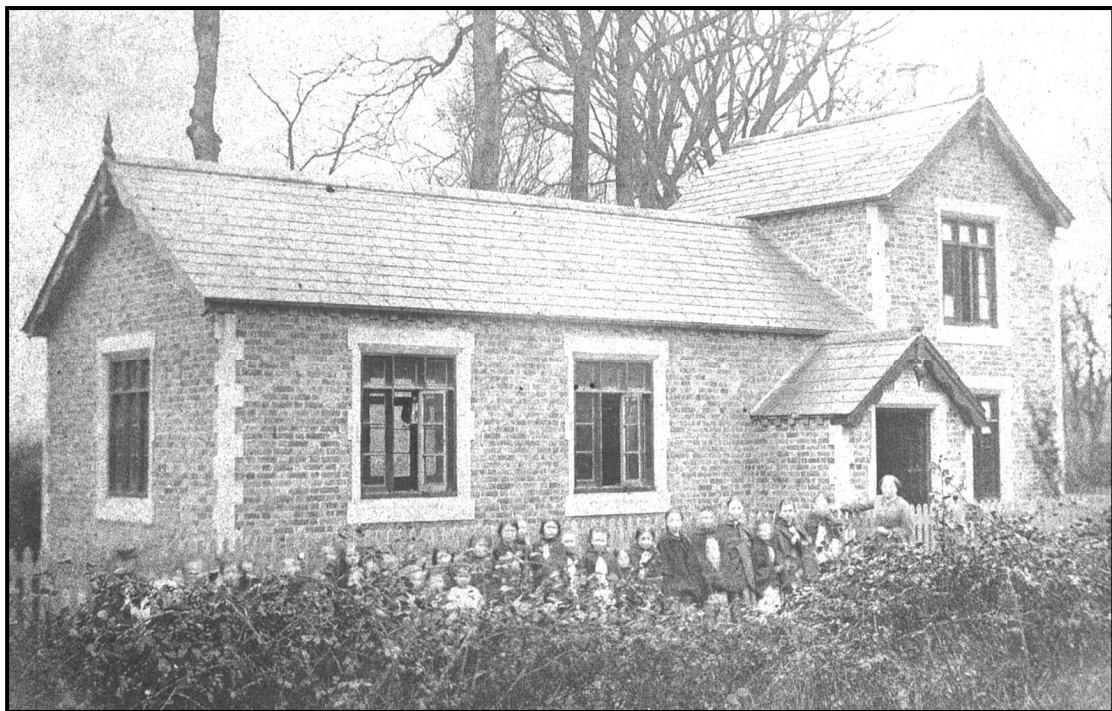
Similar proverbs existed in many countries elsewhere and may still be in use. They all arrive at similar conclusions; it is unwise to spend or commit to anything before one has received the expected revenue. Ignoring this advice could be most unfortunate!

One only has to look at our current society with its heavy credit burden to realise that both the proverb and the advice is as applicable today as it ever was. Surely our modern version must be 'Don't count your chickens before they are hatched'.

John Bridger

RECORDS OF THE CHURCH SCHOOL, ICKENHAM

Tucked away towards the back of each journal there is an advertisement for some of the data bases offered by P.B.N. Publications on behalf of Hillingdon FHS, one of which is a CD-ROM that gives access to the register books of The Church School, Ickenham Pupils and Teachers 1873 – 1929.



*The school was on the corner of Ickenham High Road and Austins Lane.
(contd.)*

In our extracts we have included family surnames because there is just a chance that descendents may read this journal and these records might provide some useful background to their family history.

We give here transcript extracts from this CD-ROM:

1) *FAMILY NAME: ALLDAY*

22nd January 1883 *Fanny and George admitted both infants.*

6th June 1883 *George caned in afternoon for disobedience and destruction of school property. Parents called in evening and threatened with Summons if child caned again. Father had called before and objected to his child being kept in at any time to do tasks for punishment. Wrote to Managers about this.*

7th September 1883 *Fanny and George taken from register, left neighbourhood.*

It seems that George was in need of some discipline; he entered as an infant in January 1883 and by June the same year he is recorded as disobedient and he had destroyed school property. For this he was caned. His father had already visited the school to complain of lesser punishments visited on his son but on this occasion he has threatened to take out a summons if George is caned again.

It is possible that the family were itinerant workers, always on the move, because by September 1883 both Fanny and George were removed from the register: the family by 1891 were in Leyton, Essex. But it also indicates that the father has some education himself as he is threatening the school with the law!

As a footnote by looking at the nearest census it might be possible to locate the family in Ickenham which together with these records helps to put some 'flesh on the bones' of dry research. (According to the 1881 census the father is one Henry Allday a woodman from Harefield, see below).

(contd.)

NAME	RELATION	AGE	OCCUPATION
Henry Allday	Head	30	Woodman
Sarah Ann Allday	Wife	27	Woodman's Wife
Fanny Allday	Daughter	11	Scholar
George Henry Allday	Son	3	Scholar
Leonard Allday	Son	1	

The very first entry in the register is:

2) *FAMILY NAME: ADHIMAR*

3rd March 1887 Frank C.D. entered upon the Infants Register today. He was 3 years old yesterday.

This seems an unusual surname to find in England let alone Ickenham, but again referring to the next census i.e. 1891 we find:

ADDRESS	NAME	RELATION	AGE	OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN
The Church C.E. Schools The School House	Arthur B Adhimar	Head	31	Certified School Master	London Kensington
	Susannah	Wife	32	School Mistress	London Paddington
	Frank	Son	7	Scholar	Middx. Ickenham
	Herbert	Son	4	Scholar	Middx. Ickenham

Elsewhere in the records on the CD-ROM, Arthur is mentioned and this entry says that he resigned from the school in June 1889. In 1881 he is a schoolteacher in Lambeth which is where he married in 1882. Their son Frank was born in Ickenham c1884 so some time after 1882 and before 1884 Arthur moved to Ickenham. By 1901 he has moved again to Norfolk!

(contd.)

For anybody with connections or interest in Ickenham this CD-ROM is a valuable source of human detail to add to the normal census etc. facts.

Alan Rowland

CHAPMAN CODES

Recently we received a number of Member Interest enquiries using our standard form. To help complete the column headed *COUNTY (Chapman Code if possible)* we give below these codes.

Country codes

CHI Channel Islands

ENG England

IOM Isle of Man

IRL Ireland

NIR Northern Ireland

SCT Scotland

WLS Wales

Channel Islands

ALD Alderney

GSY Guernsey

JSY Jersey

SRK Sark

England Ancient counties

BDF Bedfordshire

BRK Berkshire

BKM Buckinghamshire

CAM Cambridgeshire

CHS Cheshire

CON Cornwall

CUL Cumberland

DBY Derbyshire

DEV Devonshire

DOR Dorset

DUR Durham

ESS Essex

GLS Gloucestershire

HAM Hampshire

HEF Herefordshire

HRT Hertfordshire

HUN Huntingdonshire

IOW Isle of Wight

KEN Kent

LAN Lancashire

LEI Leicestershire

LIN Lincolnshire

LND London

MDX Middlesex

NFK Norfolk

NTH Northamptonshire

NBL Northumberland

NTT Nottinghamshire

OXF Oxfordshire

RUT Rutland

SAL Shropshire

SOM Somerset

STS Staffordshire

SFK Suffolk

SRY Surrey

SSX Sussex

WAR Warwickshire

WES Westmorland

WIL Wiltshire

WOR Worcestershire

YKS Yorkshire

ERY Yorkshire East Riding

NRV Yorkshire North Riding
WRY Yorkshire West Riding
**Ceremonial counties created
since 1974**

AVN Avon
CLV Cleveland
CMA Cumbria
SXE East Sussex
GTM Greater Manchester

HUM Humberside
HWR Hereford and
Worcester
MSY Merseyside
WMD West Midlands
NYK North Yorkshire
SYK South Yorkshire
TWR Tyne and Wear
SXW West Sussex
WYK West Yorkshire

Scotland Ancient counties

ABD Aberdeenshire
ANS Angus
(formerly Forfarshire)
ARL Argyll (Argyllshire)
AYR Ayrshire
BAN Banffshire
BEW Berwickshire
BUT Bute (Buteshire)
CAI Caithness
CLK Clackmannanshire
DFS Dumfriesshire
DNB Dunbartonshire
ELN East Lothian
(formerly Haddingtonshire)
FIF Fife
INV Invernesshire
KCD Kincardineshire
KRS Kinrossshire
KKD Kirkcudbrightshire
LKS Lanarkshire
MLN Midlothian
(formerly Edinburghshire)
MOR Moray
(formerly Elginshire)
NAI Nairnshire
OKI Orkney
PEE Peeblesshire
PER Perthshire

RFW Renfrewshire
ROC Ross and Cromarty
ROX Roxburghshire
SEL Selkirkshire
SHI Shetland
STI Stirlingshire
SUT Sutherland
WLN West Lothian
(formerly Linlithgowshire)
WIG Wigtownshire

1975-1996 regions

BOR Borders
CEN Central
DGY Dumfries and Galloway
FIF Fife
GMP Grampian
HLD Highland
LTN Lothian
OKI Orkney Isles
SHI Shetland Isles
STD Strathclyde
TAY Tayside
WIS Western Isles

Wales Historic counties

AGY Anglesey
BRE Brecknockshire
CAE Caernarfonshire
CGN Cardiganshire
CMN Carmarthenshire
DEN Denbighshire
FLN Flintshire
GLA Glamorgan
MER Merionethshire
MON Monmouthshire
MGY Montgomeryshire
PEM Pembrokeshire
RAD Radnorshire

Welsh Counties**1974-1996**

CWD Clwyd
DFD Dyfed
GNT Gwent
GWN Gwynedd
MGM Mid Glamorgan
POW Powys
SGM South Glamorgan
WGM West Glamorgan

Ireland

ANT Antrim
ARM Armagh
CAR Carlow
CAV Cavan
CLA Clare
COR Cork
DON Donegal
DOW Down
DUB Dublin
FER Fermanagh
GAL Galway
KER Kerry
KID Kildare
KIK Kilkenny
LET Leitrim
LEX Leix (formerly Queen's)
LIM Limerick
LDY Londonderry
LOG Longford
LOU Louth
MAY Mayo
MEA Meath
MOG Monaghan

OFF Offaly (formerly King's)
ROS Roscommon
SLI Sligo
TIP Tipperary
TYR Tyrone
WAT Waterford
WEM Westmeath
WEX Wexford
WIC Wicklow

It would very helpful if, when submitting MEMBERS' INTEREST enquiries, these codes are used as they are recognised throughout the family history world.

Editor

ANOTHER SIDE TO LIFE IN GEORGIAN LONDON

Some time ago I wrote an article for our journal about an ancestor who was the host at the Hercules Pillars Inn located at Hyde Park Corner in the 1730s to 1760s.



I am almost certain that he enjoyed a life style that could only be entertained by the better off in society. Recently I discovered he also owned property in the Harrow area named the Calcott Estate. In those days Harrow was a pleasant country area and no doubt contributed to his health and well being. *(contd.)*

Another reason for my belief is that as far as I can see he had married into money. Having discovered his personal situation and social standing I had failed totally to recognise what a privileged existence he must have enjoyed. For the majority of the population of London the early 18th century was not the best of times so while John Douglas and his family enjoyed a good standard of living the ordinary Londoner was not so fortunate.

The early 1700's were not the healthiest times and even after the Fire of London thousands of inferior and mainly wooden houses remained, general unsanitary conditions prevailed and in addition outbreaks of health epidemics were common.

So to give a more balanced view of those times I decided to look at the other side. For this exercise I took as my subject housing – the results I found were quite revealing.

I was already fairly familiar with the area surrounding Hyde Park, St. James and the western side of London so I investigated how the other parts of London fared. A disturbing picture of the housing conditions most Londoners lived under soon became apparent and with the increasing population the situation deteriorated.



Drawing of Butcher Row, St. Clement Danes by John Thomas Smith.

(contd.)

I found a description of life at that time in a book 'London in the Eighteenth Century ' by Jerry White and also in an article entitled '18th Century London – Its Daily Life and Hazards' on the web site www.canadiancontent.net

In contrast to the area around St James's the housing found outside the City Walls was of poor standard, badly maintained, located in narrow filthy streets, built mostly of wood with many dating back to the 1400s. Others such as the hovels to be found around Westminster Abbey were densely clustered wooden sheds often on the brink of collapse and even leaning against the Abbey walls. Indeed most residents lived in appalling conditions.

The Great Fire of London should have presented a marvellous opportunity to build anew ridding the town of the old and unsatisfactory features. However rebuilding was carried out in a haphazard and hasty manner which meant that much of the previous congestion and street layout were repeated.

In the city this was partly due to traders and merchants who wished to get back to business in the shortest possible time and so they rebuilt quickly on the old sites. In other areas houses and tenements were thrown together in a slapdash manner as quickly as possible. Others were patched up then subdivided and then subdivided again. This left a jumble of narrow streets, unlit passageways that meant a walk through these stinking, airless alleyways was a risky business, especially after dark.

Richard B. Swartz (Professor of English at Missouri University) describes, in his book 'Life in Johnson's London', the conditions to found in London:

'The city had become honeycombed with what had been intended to be temporary dwellings but which grew to be permanent ones. The scarce available land was continually sub divided. Courts were built on. Business establishments were cut up into tenements. Hovels and shacks were commonplace. Many of the poor crowded into deserted houses.....'

(contd.)

Commercial streets were apparently no less hazardous. Built from inferior materials including crumbling bricks and poor quality wood it was not unusual for them to collapse! Even the advertising signs over shops etc. proved hazardous. They were so heavy that as they swung to and fro in high winds they would thud against the façade of adjacent buildings with such force that it was not unusual for the facade to collapse. The authorities eventually recognised the danger posed by these creaking signs and passed orders restricting their use.

As was common for all areas in the 1700s there were no provisions for what we now know to be the proper, safe sanitary disposal of the human waste. This was the era of the 'Night Waste' workers who illegally dumped their nightly cesspool collections into local rivers in the optimistic hope that these would convey the effluent, together with rain and flood water to main rivers. This was obviously easier than conveying their collections to the authorised dung hills or great pits. It was often the case that these foul local rivers ran down narrow thoroughfares between dwelling houses and other premises.

Getting around the sprawling densely packed city was hazardous. Narrow streets meant trouble if one didn't give way to aggressive pedestrians or the multitude of sedan chairs demanding right of way. Fights over priorities were not unknown and chairmen would shout 'By your leave' to demand right of way. It was even worse in the hours of darkness, street lighting was non-existent to most areas of the city and where gas lighting was provided it was only lit on moonless nights.

There were other unsatisfactory features of living in early 18th century London. Water supplies relied solely on common use pumps and given the disposal 'method' in operation it is not surprising that disease was prevalent. In addition city dwellers had to endure unpleasant and overwhelming stinks (again caused by the lack of proper sanitation), fog, death through disease, lawlessness and thieving.

Indeed all aspects of life seemed subject to one problem or another but life went on despite them. All these were faced by the general population and it was not until the arrival of the Industrial revolution in the 1850's that these problems were challenged.

John Bridger

Acknowledgements to all the sources mentioned above.

I COULD ONLY GO SO FAR!

If the title sounds a little strange hopefully you will see its relevance a little further into the article.

Recently I was asked to help a lady track down details of her father's early years. She was a child when her father died and her mother knew nothing of any details from his early days. There were no other relatives alive so there was no chance of help from that source.

The only clues she had were; her father's parents had split up in the 1930s and that he had, together with his sister, been placed in care. Other information she had was that, aged about 16 years, he was in Maidenhead, Berkshire, where he settled down and married my enquirer's mother. She then mentioned the last piece of the puzzle; she felt that the words 'Shirley Home' were somehow connected with her father. That and Maidenhead always came into her mind which I thought might be a vital clue. So where to begin?

I found that he was born in 1929 on the South London/Kent borders and as I didn't know when the parental separation took place the timing of his placement was quite vague. There was, of course, no census to fall back on but Ancestry has electoral rolls for that area covering the period in question. From these I found the parents together in 1929 and then nothing further until a few years later living in different addresses. This confirmed what my enquirer had been told.

Maidenhead seemed to be a useful starting point from which to continue the search. There I found a Shirley Road and thought this might possibly be the location of the 'Shirley Home'. I next called Berkshire County Council only to be told that they had no knowledge of a children's home in Shirley Road.

A second enquiry to Maidenhead Council produced the same result. It was now time for the time honoured 'next step' – a Google search! I entered 'Shirley Home' and amongst the sites displayed was a 'Shirley Oaks Children's Home, Croydon'. The site gave the history of the institution and said that the records of the Home were held at the London Metropolitan Archives.

(contd.)

Was this the 'Shirley Home' my enquirer mentioned? There was only one way to find out – a visit to the L.M.A. The relevant L.M.A. pages were provided by reference to the National Archives and whilst such records are normally closed to the public, these were only closed until 2005. I therefore hoped to see the records which covered registers, admissions and discharge details around the period of interest.

I explained to the assistant at the L.M.A. what I needed to look at but she informed me that the rules had changed and these records were no longer accessible to the general public. In fact like all the censuses these records were closed for 100 years. As to the question of the 'availability' date of 2005 she could only offer the explanation that the National Archives had not updated their site!

Quite apart from this setback, the assistant then informed me that even if the records were 'open' I would not be allowed access as I had no connection with the family and even for close members of the family access would be severely restricted. My enquirer would need to make a formal request explaining her relationship, the reason for the enquiry and provide personal records and certificates.

I explained further my enquirer's need for information and was told that basic information may be made available but a personal, formal application was still required. If this initial application was approved then the documentation and certificates mentioned above would be required as well as the reasons for seeking the information.

When the documents had been received the 'case' would be passed to a special social worker assigned to such enquiries for assessment. If this worker agreed then the enquiry would be passed on to the authority concerned but there was no guarantee that the authority would agree to 'open' the record. It was emphasised that the data protection act and other safeguards applied particularly in respect of children. I informed my enquirer of the situation as well as the requirements and she has since told me she will be contacting the L.M.A.

This then was as far as I could go. I had made my researches through the usual sites but the result was something I had not encountered. It was however gratifying to be told by my enquirer that she was pleased with what had been found of her family background. *John Bridger*

A TALK – RESEARCHING YOUR WORLD WAR ONE ANCESTORS

For the October 2014 meeting Ian Harvey and I demonstrated ways and means of researching the activities of family members during World War One. This naturally concentrated not only on the men in the armed services, but also the wider impact on the family left behind and indeed the wider community.

As 2014 marked the centenary of the anniversary of what is often still known as the Great War, a wealth of new material has been made available during the course of the year, much of it online. What we were able to produce could never have been comprehensive given limitations of time and it was also often difficult to assimilate the new sources as they became available. If you were at the meeting you will have seen that we tried to give an overview of what you might aspire to find, but for those not present I have attempted to summarise the main points so that those who wish may use these as pointers to progress their research.

As with other avenues of family history research the first place to start is your own family archives. What has been handed down through the generations? Commonly you will find the medals awarded to those who served in the war. These are absolute proof that you had a relative who served in some capacity. You may also find certificates given to those wounded and subsequently discharged. There might be photographs which are especially valuable as they can help pinpoint a particular regiment, battalion or unit from the uniform and possibly show others who they fought with. If you do not have these in your possession ask other members of your family if they have any you can copy.

Whether or not you have actual medals, if your ancestors served in the Army during WW1 the most reliable starting place to find them is on the Medal Rolls and Medal Card Indexes. These are available from The National Archives (TNA) and can also be accessed online from Ancestry.

From these records you may be able to confirm the regiment and regimental number of your ancestor which will prove useful if you wish to retrieve their service record.

(contd.)

For Army servicemen there are two possible ways to access their service record:

The service records themselves from T.N.A. in series WO 363. Unfortunately only a minority survived bombing in the Second World War, and those that did (known as the burnt documents) are often damaged around the edges. If you are lucky however they will provide an unparalleled insight into many aspects of a soldier's life.

Records of those discharged to pension (usually for medical reasons) in series WO 364 did survive and will provide much information although not usually as much as the service records. Note that it is perfectly possible to find records of an individual under both headings – though you can count yourself very fortunate if you find both. Both sets of records have been indexed and are searchable on Ancestry and FindmyPast (FMP) from where copies may be downloaded or printed.

You will find Army Officers on the Medal Rolls and Medal Cards in the same way as other ranks but the service records themselves are not online. There is however a name index on T.N.A. web site in series WO 338 and the records themselves may be viewed at Kew in series WO 339. Typically you will find them to be comprehensive and undamaged so well worth a visit.

When it is not possible to find an army service record, war diaries for any given unit or battalion may be available if you know in which regiment he served. Although these may not mention individuals, they will provide an insight into the day to day activities of the battalion and the battles and other activities in which they were engaged. Many are available from T.N.A. in series WO 95 and some of these are available for download. Others may be found in regimental museums.

Airmen who served in the Royal Flying Corps and subsequently the Royal Air Force have service records in the series AIR 79. These are online and may be downloaded from FMP. These will include such information as postings and the types of aircraft flown.

Royal Navy Ratings Service Records from 1853 to 1923 are available at T.N.A. in Series ADM 139 & ADM 188. Usually there are just one or two sheets with a list of engagements, rank, ship etc. These may be downloaded. *(contd.)*

Alternatively some are available from FMP. Royal Navy Officers' Records are now also available online from T.N.A. in series ADM 196.

Records for all men in British and Commonwealth forces who were killed during both World Wars and other conflicts may be found on the excellent web site maintained by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission **www.cwgc.org** This will give you basic details of their rank, service, date of birth, date and often place of death, close family members and a photograph of the memorial where their names are recorded. It is also possible to download a certificate marking their passing. In addition to this their names are also often recorded on local memorials and these may have also been transcribed and published in different ways.

In Hillingdon a series of booklets covering many places has been created by Tanya Britton (and available from the H.F.H.S. library). Soldiers who died and who left a will are now recorded on the new Probate Service web site **<https://probatesearch.service.gov.uk/Wills>**

A copy of a will costs £10.

Occasionally prisoners were taken during battles and those captured may have served time as Prisoners of War. You might find reference to such cases as part of the Service Records where these exist. They may also be found on a web site of the International Red Cross where reference cards of troops captured during World War One have been indexed and are searchable by name and regiment at **grandeguerre.icrc.org**

It is also worth looking at local or regional newspapers for information on lost or missing troops or seamen. This used to be very problematic because of the time it would often take for firm information to filter back to the family which would mean a long and often fruitless search through back copies. Now we have the British Newspaper Archive **www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk** where names and events are searchable if the relevant titles are available (also found on FMP).

In 1918 men who were absent on active duty may have been recorded on Absent Voters Lists. These, like regular electoral registers, are mainly kept at County Record Offices or Local Heritage Centres and availability is variable. Some however now appear online on Ancestry and FMP as a part of a digitisation programme.

(contd.)

If your ancestors moved across ‘the pond’ prior to the start of WW1, there may well be records available as well. For those who signed up for Army service in Canada, attestation forms are available on Ancestry whilst for the USA Draft Registration Cards were required to be completed by all men deemed to be eligible for enlistment. Both these sets will be found on Ancestry although a world subscription is required. They are available at Hillingdon libraries through their online resources – and if you need assistance using them the Society will be at Uxbridge Library on the first Saturday of each month.

Another set of records available for Middlesex are the appeal notices against call-up. These will be found in T.N.A. series MH 47 and are available for download from their web site www.nationalarchives.gov.uk

These include a copy of the Notice of Appeal and the decision of the tribunal on each case. Most cases were refused.

This summary at best represents some of the sources that may assist your research into the lives of those involved in World War One. It is far from exhaustive and in any event new or at least more readily accessible sources appear regularly. If you have found any other sources helpful to your research please let us know and we will gladly publish them in the journal.

John Symons



Private W.J. Harvey's Medals.



A photograph taken in Egypt, W.J. Harvey is standing second from the left.

A TALK – THE MAKING OF THE G.R.O. INDEXES

On 18th November 2014 Audrey Collins made a welcome return to speak on ‘The Making of the G.R.O. Indexes’ to a joint meeting of the Hillingdon Family History Society and the Hillingdon U3A Family History Group.

It was in July 1837 that in England and Wales a system of national registration of births, marriages and deaths was set up following the enactment of legislation.

Register Offices were set up across the country, each headed by a Superintendent Registrar whose duty it was to record all such events in their district and forward a copy to the General Register Office who would maintain a national register based on the collated returns from the individual districts. The General Register Office was headed by a Registrar General; the first appointment to this post was Thomas Henry Lister from 1836 to 1842.

Early copies of the consolidated registers were painstakingly collated in alphabetical order by clerks from copies supplied by the local register offices. They had to be examined, arranged, transcribed, sorted and indexed. This was a time consuming process and inevitably some mistakes were made in the national registers that were not present in the originals. Entries were arranged into volumes and pages, 10 births and deaths per page and 8 marriage partners which reduced to 4 (or 2 marriages) from 1852.

Marriage records were a particular problem because in the case of Anglican marriages the local registrar was dependent for his returns on the officiating ministers at the church who were not always entirely reliable. To these were added register office and non-conformist marriages before all were sent to the General Register Office then at Somerset House.

Michael Whitfield Foster has written two books ‘A Comedy of Errors’ based on his comparison of marriage records between 1837 and 1899. He critically examines the ways that data became lost or corrupted during the process leading to a national index.

(contd.)

For these reasons it is often better to consult the local indexes if available. For some districts these indexes may be viewed online at U.K.B.M.D. See www.ukbmd.org.uk

Over the years changes were introduced. From 1866 the indexes were printed and the age at death was included. Then from September 1911 the maiden name of the mother was included in the birth indexes and from March 1912 the surname of the spouse was included in the marriage indexes. At this time the GRO introduced carbon copies to make copies easier. From June 1969 the date of birth rather than just the age at death was added to the death indexes and from 1984 the indexes themselves show the month rather than the quarter for each event. More recent events were computerised so that the complex manual method of sorting and indexing is no longer required.

Although there is now easier access to the register entries through the FreeBMD site www.freebmd.org.uk as well as the subscription sites it is still necessary to pay for a certificate to see the details of the entry, even for historical entries. There is pressure to provide non certified entries for these as is done in Scotland but only time will tell if the pressure succeeds!

John Symons

A TALK — LEGISLATION FOR FAMILY HISTORIANS

Our first meeting of 2015 was another held jointly with the Hillingdon U3A Family History Group. We decided as a Society that in November and January we would have afternoon rather than evening meetings and as U3A were already having afternoon meetings then it made sense to share with them.

On the 20th January we were pleased to have Dave Annal back once again. This time his subject was 'Legislation for Family Historians'. This is an important topic as most of the records that we rely on for research were required to be created by legislation enabled by Parliament. Dave set out to run through these chronologically and the following is a summary of the more important ones. *(contd.*

The first piece of legislation that has major significance for genealogy was the order made by Thomas Cromwell (the Vicar General) in 1538 for all parishes to keep a record of all baptisms, marriages and burials in a record book which was to be kept securely under lock and key in the parish. In 1597 this order was extended for each parish to send a copy of the entries annually to their bishop for preservation in the Episcopal Archives. These are now known as Bishops' Transcripts.

These arrangements were interrupted by the English Civil War and the Commonwealth then formed required that records of births, marriages and deaths were to be kept by each parish. In practice there is usually a gap in the records during this period until a statute in 1694 reinstated the requirement for parishes to keep a record of baptisms, marriages and burials.

In 1677 and 1678 an Act was passed stating that all burials must only use wool for shrouds and not any other material. This was enacted to protect the wool trade. Affidavits to this effect are often seen on burial registers. The legislation was repealed in 1814.

Hardwick's Marriage Act of 1753 required that all marriages, with the exception of Quakers and Jews, be solemnised in the Church of England. Banns must be called three weeks in advance unless a licence was obtained. It also required that registers be kept with numbered pages.

This invariably meant that from 1754 marriages were recorded on printed forms with the signatures of witnesses.

The Stamp Duty Act of 1783 required that all baptism, marriage and burial entries in parish registers were subject to a tax of three pence. Paupers were exempt and a 'P' shown against the entry often referred to this. The legislation was repealed in 1794.

Rose's Parochial Registration Act of 1812 required that standardised forms for baptisms, marriages and burials be introduced. These provided much additional information especially for baptisms including parents' names, residence and the occupation of the father. These forms became virtually universally adopted from 1813; some parishes added the date of birth although this was not officially required.

(contd.)

In 1800 the first Census Act had been passed paving the way for the first census in 1801. The first three were statistical; only in 1841 were names, ages and occupations added. The 1841 Census Amendment Act provided for the distribution of householder schedules to be collected by the enumerator. In 1851 relationships and place of birth were added, setting the standard for subsequent censuses. Further changes were introduced in the 1910 Census Act affecting the census of 1911, introducing further questions about, for example, years of marriage for married women and numbers of children.

The 1836 Civil Registration Act introduced a national system of registering births, deaths and marriages. Changes were instigated over the years, for example the 1926 Adoption Act which provided for legal rights (and registration) of adopted children. In most respects however the provisions of civil registration remain essentially unchanged to this day (*see also the notes of the talk by Audrey Collins on page 32*).

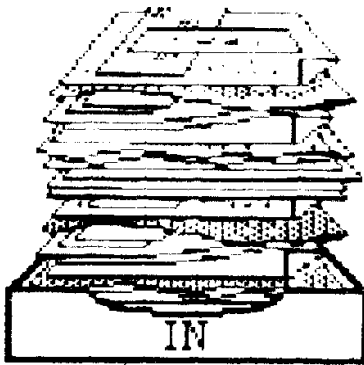
The underlying message of Dave's talk is that without the requirements to record events imposed by legislation the task of researching our families would be immeasurably more difficult. Understanding these provisions is therefore important to all family historians.

John Symons

Dave recommended a web site that provides transcripts of relevant Acts of Parliament:

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~framland/acts/actind.htm>

FROM THE MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY



This being the first journal of the New Year I would like to say many thanks to all members who paid their subscriptions early. There were some members however who sent their subscription without the accompanying renewal form!

Also a special 'thank you' goes to all members who, along with their subscription, made a donation to the society. Each donation is greatly appreciated.

Once again I have to ask all of you to encourage friends and neighbours to join the society this year. While we keep the membership numbers up it helps to keep the subscription payment down.

Thank you for all the lovely Christmas cards and letters sent to the committee and me. Best wishes to all members for 2015.

Patricia Reynolds

WELCOME TO ALL OUR NEW MEMBERS

E17 Mrs. Leslie Edwards Email: leslie.edwards@btopenworld.com	12 Blacklands Drive, Hayes, Middlesex. UB4 8EU
M96 Mrs. Wendy Brenda Mouat Email: wtmouat@gmail.com	20 Evelyn Avenue, Ruislip, Middlesex. HA4 8AS
M97 Mr. Anthony Charles Mouat Email: wtmouat@gmail.com	20 Evelyn Avenue, Ruislip, Middlesex. HA4 8AS
P77 Mr. Douglas Parrott Email: douglasparrott@talktalk.net	147A Charville Lane, Hayes, Middlesex. UB4 8PB
P78 Mrs. Betty Anne Parrott Email: douglasparrott@talktalk.net	147A Charville Lane, Hayes, Middlesex. UB4 8PB
W86 Mrs. Helen Waugh Email: jandh.waugh@xtra.co.nz	P.O.Box6022, Allenton, Ashburton, New Zealand. Post code; 7742

MEMBER REJOINED

Mrs. Sue Mahoney	4 The Cottages, Wynnswick Road, Seer Green, Beaconsfield, HP9 2XW
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MEMBERS RESIGNED FROM THE SOCIETY

M27 Mrs. Delia Bonwick (Montlake) Email: deliamontlake@tesco.net	45 Sharps Lane, Ruislip, Middlesex. HA4 7JG
M42 Mrs. Jenny McDonald	1 Lansdowne Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex. UB8 3JP

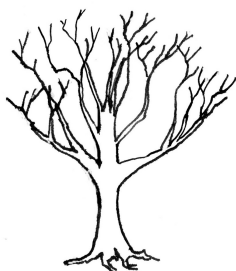
MEMBERS' INTERESTS

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

NAME	COUNTY	PLACE	DATE
ASHBY	MDX	HARMONDSWORTH AND AREA	ALL
BROWN	MDX	YIEWSLEY AND AREA	ALL
CLAYTON	MDX	YIEWSLEY AND AREA	ALL
COX	MDX	YIEWSLEY AND AREA	ALL
RATCLIFF	MDX	WEST DRAYTON AND AREA	ALL

V7 Margaret Susanne Varley 54 Elthorne Road, Uxbridge,
Middlesex. UB8 2PS

NAME	COUNTY	PLACE	DATE	DETAIL
CHEETHAM	CHS	ANYWHERE	1800 – 1900	
DAVIS	LND	ANYWHERE	1852	
DAVIS	WAR	LEAMINGTON SPA	1851	PHARM ACIST
DOWERS	ALL	ANYWHERE	ALL	
HAMILTON	SRY	LAMBETH?	ALL	
KETTERSON	DON(IRL)	ANYWHERE	ALL	
KNOX	ALL(IRL)	ANYWHERE	ALL	
KNOX	ALL(SCT)	ANYWHERE	ALL	
MACKENZIE	CAR(IRL)	ANYWHERE	PRE 1960s	
MACKENZIE	TYR(IRL)	ANYWHERE	PRE 1960s	
MACKENZIE	WIC(IRL)	ANYWHERE	PRE 1960s	



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

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

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

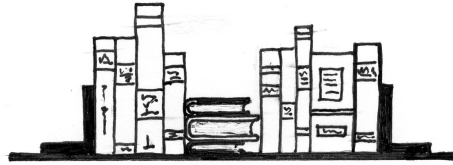
We can also carry out national investigations embracing the whole of the U.K. as well as other countries worldwide.

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

Those who want to make use of this service should be specific as to their requirements and should indicate clearly the upper limit of expenditure they are willing to incur. It must be appreciated that in some cases an investigation may not produce any results or 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.

BOOK REVIEWS



We have called elsewhere in this journal for someone to fill Arthur Dark's book review feature but in the meantime we thought members might find this publication of some interest.

On the 5th February Jane Robinson, a social historian and lecturer, had her book entitled 'In the Family Way' published by Viking Penguin. Her book deals with the stigma of illegitimacy that existed in the twentieth century.

Her research whilst writing the book included interviews with over one hundred single parents or illegitimate children and put their experiences into historical context.

A book review in the Observer noted that 'many of the experiences are shared and it will be moving for the women and their offspring to learn that they were not alone.

For the illegitimate children, this will be a chance to read about the conditions in which their mothers conceived, gave birth and in many cases abandoned them, showing that they were not necessarily unwanted or unloved'.

HILLINGDON FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

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

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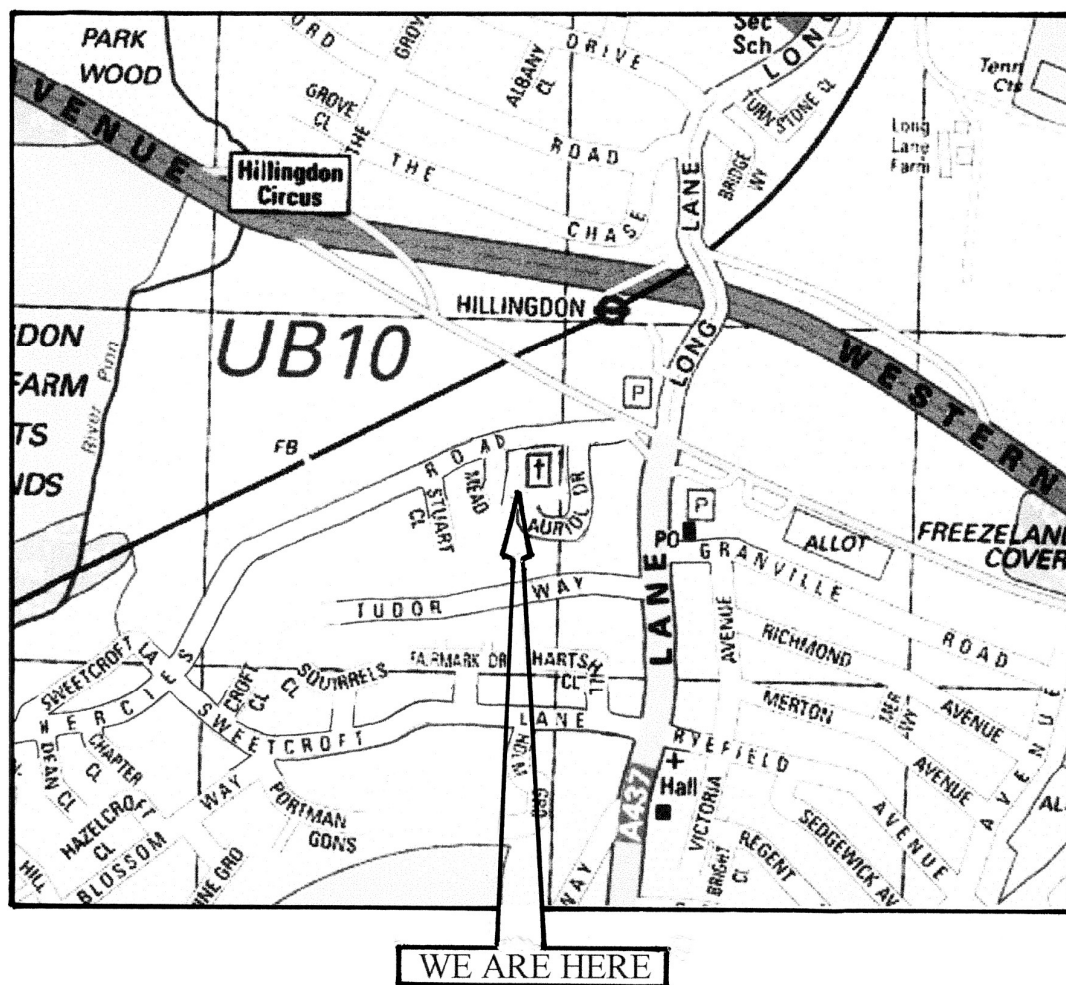
Cheques should be in pounds STERLING, crossed A/C payee and made payable to Hillingdon Family History Society.

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**

or alternatively visit these on-line bookshops:

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



(The geographical centre of Hillingdon)

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

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

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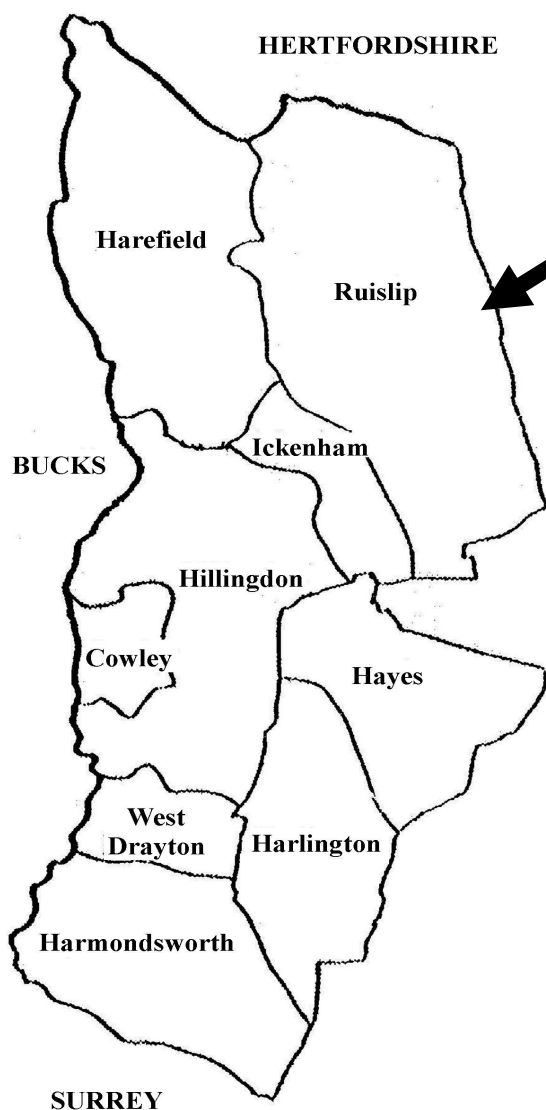
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London Borough of Hillingdon

GREATER LONDON



Nine ancient Middlesex parishes were incorporated into the new London Borough of Hillingdon :

Cowley, Harefield, Harlington, Harmondsworth, Hayes, Hillingdon, Ickenham, Ruislip and West Drayton

The original records and registers for these parishes are now kept at: London Metropolitan Archives, 40 Northampton Road, Clerkenwell London. EC1R 0HB

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

**IF UNDELIVERED PLEASE RETURN TO:
Patricia Reynolds, 20 Lilac Place, Yiewsley, West Drayton, Middlesex. UB7 8LR
U.K.**