



HILLINGDON FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Member of the Family History Federation



The Boys (see page 22)

JOURNAL No. 151

SEPTEMBER 2025

2025 MEETINGS PROGRAMME

Unless stated meetings are at Hillingdon Baptist Church,
25 Hercies Road, Hillingdon, Middlesex. UB10 9EL

Doors open at 7.30 pm.

DATE	SPEAKER	SUBJECT
Thursday 12 th June 7.30pm	Rebecca Clarke	'H.M.S. India and her men'
Thursday 17 th July 7.30 ZOOM	Phil Isherwood	'Using a research methodology for family history'
AUGUST — NO MEETING		
Thursday 18 th September 2.30 pm in the Hall	Jane King	'Coram's Children: the History of the Foundling Hospital'
Thursday 16 th October 2.30 pm ZOOM	Janet Few	'Forgotten Women: researching the marginalisation in your tree'
Tuesday 11 th November 2.30 pm in the Hall	Ian Waller	'Nonconformist Records for Family History'
DECEMBER — NO MEETING		

NOTE: ZOOM MEETINGS. *The link to join each meeting
will be included with the preceding NEWSLETTER.*

We always welcome visitors to our meetings at an entrance fee of £2

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Visit our website at: www.hfhs.org.uk

Contact us by e-mail at: enquiries@hfhs.org.uk

Contributions to the journal are most welcome please send to our email address or by post to John Symons (address on back cover).

**A LARGE PRINT VERSION OF THE
JOURNAL CAN BE REQUESTED FROM
THE MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY.**



JOHN'S JOTTINGS

By John Symons

We once had a grandfather clock and on the face was the Latin phrase 'tempus fugit' or 'time flies'. This was brought home to me recently by the realisation that our research room at Hillingdon Park Baptist Church has been open for 25 years. I really could not believe it!

We started out in one of the smaller rooms upstairs but it quickly became apparent that this was woefully inadequate for our needs and so we moved to the much larger room known as the Dormer Hall where we have been ever since. In those days our main resources were physical; CDs, fiche and publications. The excitement generated by having a complete national census, the 1881 published by the Latter Day Saints with input from family history societies, was in many ways a turning point. Luckily, we had our own storage room which meant that keeping these items for reference was possible.

Since then, the Internet has played an increasing role and the fiche faded away followed by the CDs. What has not changed is the continuing demand for our assistance in unearthing those family mysteries that seem to be everywhere. Our band of volunteers has seen many changes in that time but the consistent theme has been the passing on of knowledge. None of us are experts but when you have been around for some time you understand better the best ways to provide a sound grounding in family history research.

So, what of the next 25 years you may ask? Guessing the future is a fool's errand but I believe that more people will want to know about their family heritage. As the range of resources continues to grow to meet this need, I hope that we will continue to be well placed to provide a friendly and welcoming environment to provide all enquirers with a means of interpreting and applying these resources to their specific needs.

FROM THE EDITOR

2025 JOURNAL DEAD LINE DATE

DECEMBER Edition	10 th October
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Ancestry recently added to their online viewable records, the parish registers for Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire parish registers.

They have been scanned in colour, and they are therefore much easier to interpret than microfilmed images. There are over 4 million transcribed records already online and linked to the respective images eventually there will be closer to 6 million records:

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1950

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, England, Church of England Deaths and Burials, 1813-1997

At present Baptisms from 1813 onwards do not appear in the Card Catalogue but you can access them by entering **Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, England, Church of England Births and Baptisms, 1813-1924** in the card catalogue title search box.

There are also electoral registers for Cambridgeshire accessed through the same process by entering **Cambridgeshire, England, Electoral Registers, Burgess Rolls and Poll Books, 1722-1966** in the title box.

Summer is over and it is time for our researches to recommence. Don't forget that we are always in need of not only articles, but also any thoughts or suggestions you may have about our society, journal etc.

If you discover a new source of information, please let us know so that we can pass it on.

VIRTUAL RECORD TREASURY OF IRELAND

For those with family from Ireland this new project will be of interest. Many Irish records were destroyed accidentally or deliberately so this aims to make available all surviving records in a single searchable format. This is the official summary:

VRTI is an all-island and international research partnership hosted by Trinity College Dublin, working to reconstruct the Public Record Office of Ireland — a magnificent archive destroyed in 1922 at the outset of the Civil War. This is an ever-growing, open-access resource, freely and permanently available online to all those interested in Ireland's deep history, at home and abroad.

Further details are available here:

<https://www.virtualtreasury.ie/research-programme>

ONE THING LEADS TO ANOTHER!

By Marcia Dancer

It is great when members send us their comments, ideas or articles particularly if they result from items that have appeared in our journals.

In 'John's Jottings' in the June 2025 edition, John recalled that following a TV. Episode of 'Who Do You Think You Are?' he visited the Devon Heritage Centre (DHC) in Exeter where he was able to view records of one of his ancestors who had been an inmate of the Devon County Lunatic Asylum (DCLA) in Exminster.

(contd.)

Having read John's piece our member Marcia DANCER in Swindon kindly wrote a letter to John not only praising our journals but also telling the following story of her great grandfather as chronicled by his DCLA records gathered by a good friend on a visit to the DHC.

In 1958 Marcia's grandmother, Anne HONOUR (b) 1874, came from Newton Abbot Hospital, Devon to live with her daughter, Marcia's mother. Marcia said she recalled that her gran would, each year, send an obituary notice in memory of her mother to a Devon newspaper. It always read 'Mother had such a sad life' and this was the start of Marcia's Devon family research.

In 1872 Marcia's great grandmother Eliza Ellen ROLLS married Henry CHAPPELL and they lived in Torquay. Henry had been discharged from the 'The Royal Irish' regiment as being medically unfit. Henry had been a stonemason but in 1874, he was a painter. That year he fell from some scaffolding and was admitted with a head injury to the DCLA. His records follow: On admission he was described as 'rather dull with impaired memory. He talks of possessing property and having money in the bank' He also 'was having fits, occasionally, violent, symptoms of general paralysis'

1875 'The fits were about one per month, quite stupid for a few days, otherwise does a good deal of work painting etc. Health pretty good, generally quiet but sometimes quarrels with other patients. Does a good deal of ward work'.

1876 'No change'. 1877 – 78 'Still having fits, health good'.

Sept. 1883 'He talks in a very high tone, says he is in excellent health and able to do all kinds of work. Still says he has property and other grand illusions. Gets excited but well disposed to the officers.

When free from fits, which tire him out, he is a splendid hard worker at anything required muscularly, but not skilled'.

1893/4 'No change, quiet, at time noisy'.

1907 'Very quiet, last 12 months, no trouble. Tells of a mist over his left eye, for a minute then it clears. Works with masons says they could not do without him. Not fitted in 5 years.

(contd.)

Somewhat feeble minded, but quiet; says the Asylum could not get on without him. Complains of headaches.

Jan 1910 'No fits very cheerful'.

There was no more information about Henry but I found his death aged 76 years in 1927. Eliza never re-married and Henry never forgot her all his life indeed he left her his whole estate which amounted to the goodly sum of £1,178 – 4s– 10d.

My great grandfather was never mentioned at home and I don't know if gran ever visited but I now know how he was cared for and being allowed to work seemed to make him happy. Marcia's letter ended with:

Mr Symons

Just a line to say, I am 86 yrs now,
never had a computer, but always
enjoyed my family history which gave me
so much pleasure.

All best wishes

Marcia Dancer

NB Thank you Marcia for getting in touch – just the sort of thing we look forward to receiving.

AN ODDITY AT PADDINGTON STATION

By Alan Rowland

When I left school in 1956, I started work for British Railways (Western Region) at Paddington. I didn't know it on day one, but gradually I became aware that the railways were in the throes of their modernisation programme.

(contd.)

This was to update the system which had been sadly neglected during WW2 owing to the huge part the railways played – there was no time to undertake remedial works.

I was assigned to the surveying school which was located in a prefabricated building on the roof of the goods building at the end of platform 1, Paddington station. There, along with the rest of the intake probably 20 in number, we learnt levelling, surveying (with a chain) and how to produce, from the readings taken on the ground, drawings representing the area surveyed.

After nine months training, I was sent into the environmental services section where I learnt how to carry out building surveys, make heat loss calculations in order to design heating, hot & cold water systems for new and existing buildings. This entailed travelling to many parts of the Western Region territory (i.e. the old Great Western Railway).

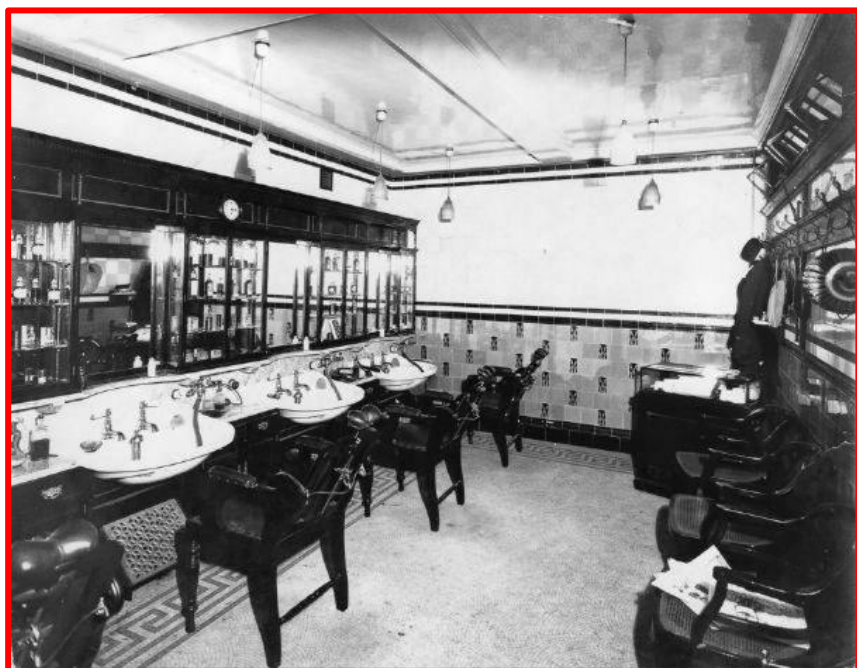
On one occasion I had to visit the site of the war damage that occurred to the offices at the end of platform No.1 near the station ticket office area. In 1941 a land mine had exploded in the departure roadway causing extensive damage and eighteen deaths. But what seemed odd to me was that I was instructed to go to the gentleman's bathrooms under the platform! I had no notion that such a facility was there at all! There was also a gentleman's barber shop alongside! I have been unable to find a picture of the bathrooms but there is one of the barber's shop on the next page.

These facilities were no small undertaking; they comprised several bathrooms each with an enormous aquamarine coloured enamelled cast iron bath large enough to allow a fully grown man to lie full length and the huge chromium plated taps were square shaped.

(contd.)



The bomb damage and the adjacent barber's shop.



(contd.)

B.R. declined to refurbish the barbet's shop and the bathrooms so Paddington Station lost their 'Gentleman's Facilities' on platform 1.

This modern day aerial picture shows the proximity of the survey school to Paddington station and that the gap in the offices that was never made good.

The roof top surveying School



The departure road and gap in the offices caused by the bomb.

HIDDEN TALENTS

As well as her work as our membership secretary, Val FITCH also turns her talent for knitting into hard cash. We reproduce below a piece that appeared in the 'Northwood & Ruislip News' magazine.

'A keen knitter has used her talent to help raise thousands of pounds for Michael Sobell House at Mount Vernon Hospital in Northwood.

Val Fitch hosts a stall at the Ickenham & District Society of Model Engineers where visitors can buy her adorable chicks, as well as other seasonal crafts.



For each of the last three years, Val has raised an average of £1,250 for Michael Sobell House. Recently, Val was thrilled to donate 170 knitted chicks to the hospice.

The animals were crafted with help from our members Gill and Paula and each chick hides a chocolate creme egg!

The article concluded with a tribute to Val's efforts and donations to the hospice.

NB Val and her team of knitters also produce items that are sold at the various fairs etc that we attend throughout the year and all monies raised are donated to the society. If there are others amongst our membership who can sell their handicrafts and are willing to donate the proceeds, please let us know.

LOCATING WILLS AND PROBATE PRE-1858 ENGLAND & WALES

By Alan Rowland

To help members without computer access here is an abridged version of the article by Ian Waller in the Family History Federation 'Really Useful Bulletin', March 2025 No. 55.

Many individuals made a will. Even those thought to be 'lowly labourers' sometimes appear in the probate records of England and Wales. You may be surprised by what a will reveals – and it can be a will of someone other than your ancestor that solves a mystery.

Before the national probate system came into existence on 11th January 1858, wills were proved or administrations granted by one of three hundred or more ecclesiastical courts. Executors, responsible for carrying out the terms of the will, could not act until the will was proved (i.e. validated) by an ecclesiastical court. If a person died intestate, letters of administration or 'admons' were issued by those courts. Until 1540, a will consisted of two essential elements – the will and testament. By law, land and property would automatically pass to the heir (normally the eldest son or 'primogeniture'). The only exception to this was 'gavelkind' when all sons inherited equally. The testament dealt with personal property which, after one third had passed to the widow and one third equally to the surviving children, could be left to anyone,

Statute of Uses 1535

Before 1535, the restrictions on devising property meant that real estate could be handed to trustees who could allow other sons to benefit from the will. The statute made this illegal but, as a result of a public outcry, further legislation was introduced to rectify the situation.

Statute of Wills 1540

This significant legislation made it possible to devise property, including real estate, amongst other sons instead of just the eldest son.

(contd.)

The Act allowed males over fourteen, and females over twelve, to inherit and to make a will. In addition it also prevented lunatics and criminals from making a will and it combined the will and testament into one document. This only applied to freehold property and passed it to the common law heir on the death of the holder. Land held by copyhold tenure did not become devisable until 1815. The other far-reaching effect was to allow unmarried women or widows over twenty-one to make a will.

Statute of Distributions 1670

This legislation ensured a fair distribution of property amongst family members and especially the spouse where intestacy existed. It stipulated the proportions of the estate which widows and children should receive.

Wills Act 1837

This Act set the age for making a will as 'full age' (then twenty-one years old). It barred traitors, heretics, lunatics, slaves or prisoners from making a will. As a third or so of all wills made were oral or nuncupative which led to disputes this Act invalidated the making of such wills. The only exception related to those on active service with the military. It did not apply to soldiers confined to barracks. The Wills Act also made probate a civil matter removing it from the ecclesiastical court system.

The ecclesiastical court system

This was a complex hierarchy with the senior courts (excluding appeal courts) being the Archbishops' Courts. The country was divided into two provinces - Canterbury and York - each presided over by an Archbishop. The Archbishop of Canterbury was senior.

The Prerogative Court of Canterbury (PCC) had jurisdiction over the south of England and Wales, The Prerogative Court of York (PCY) had jurisdiction over the north of England. The location of the deceased's property usually determined where the will was proved.

Most probate matters were dealt with at a more local level by the Archdeacons' or Bishops' courts or the peculiars. The wills of some nonconformists and those with land in more than one archdeaconry, would be proved in the Prerogative Courts. *(contd.)*

The *Phillimore Atlas and Index of Parish Registers* displays county maps showing the ecclesiastical jurisdictions for each parish. As a rule of thumb therefore:

- Where land and property are all in one archdeaconry, wills were proved in the archdeaconry court.
- Where land and property are in more than one archdeaconry but within one diocese, wills were proved in Bishops' Courts.
- Where land and property are in more than one diocese but all in the north of England, wills were proved in the PCY.
- Where land and property are in more than one diocese but all in the south or Wales, wills were proved in the PCC. For land and property in both north and south the PCC proved these wills.
- Where land and property was held outside an archdeaconry but in a peculiar, the wills were proved in the peculiar court.

PCY wills are held at the Borthwick Institute and the PCC wills are held at The National Archives. Courts such as the Court of the Dean and Chapter often acted on the bishop's behalf in probate matters, so these records are usually filed in the records of this court.

A pre-1858 wills search strategy

Search the indexes to the death duty registers 1796-1903 online at Findmypast. If this proves negative try the following:

PCC wills which can be located online and include over 1,000,000 wills proved between 1383 and 1858. If your ancestor died in the north of England, try the PCY wills. There are indexes from 1389-1858 at The National Archives, online at Findmypast and at the Borthwick Institute in York.

Next try locally. Identify the location of the will – usually in the diocesan record offices/the county record office, however, not all county record offices are diocesan record offices and some dioceses included parishes in more than one county.

(contd.)

Use the *Phillimore Atlas and Index of Parish Registers* maps to locate the ecclesiastical court (also available online). A colour-coded key shows the extent of the various jurisdictions and lists the peculiars. Most diocesan record offices will hold comprehensive indexes to the wills they hold.

Peculiar jurisdictions

Peculiars originated in medieval England and covered an area exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishop in whose diocese they lay and therefore controlled their own probate matters. A peculiar, was one or a number of parishes, not necessarily adjacent to each other and sometimes spanning different counties. They had their own structure:

- Cathedrals under the 'Dean and Chapter'
- Manors
- Liberties - former abbeys and monasteries
- Universities
- Royal Peculiars.

Probate inventories

Between 1529 and 1782 it was a legal obligation for the executor to arrange for an inventory of the deceased's personal or moveable goods, assets and chattels. After 1782 an inventory was no longer legally required although interested parties could request one be taken. These were compiled to ensure that any unpaid debts owing at death could be financed. They are likely to be found attached to held wills at county record offices.

The inventories filed with wills proved at the PCC are held at The National Archives with some searchable online. Inventories are magical! They list all the deceased's personal household contents, goods, tools and any livestock, relating to the work of your ancestor and can clarify the occupation of the deceased through the tools, stock and produce included in the inventory. This is helpful when the occupation has not been clear in other documents during their lifetime. If your ancestors lived in a parish for any length of time, it is well worth looking at their neighbour's probate documents.

(contd.)

You may discover much about occupations, lifestyle and the community as a whole. They may have acted as a witness or executor for another in the parish or even been a beneficiary!

Bank of England will extracts

These were drawn up by bank officials after 1717 to keep track of those who held investments in government stock or public funds. The records cease in 1845 and can be searched on Findmypast.

The officials also compiled extracts to record changes of ownership in these investments as a result of sales or transfers, death, bankruptcy or being declared a lunatic. Most but not all of the wills extracted were proved by the PCC.

Letters of administration

Letters of administration, also known as 'admons', were usually issued if property was valued above £5. They enabled family members to dispose of the estate in the absence of a will. The administrator drew up an account which detailed the assets and the benefactors of the estate. They do not contain much of genealogical value but can name family members and provide other valuable information. This will usually be in the administration act books or sometimes the probate act books.

Admon with Will

This record grants administration to someone else when the executor named in the will is deceased or is unwilling or unable to act as executor. A copy of the will is attached to the administration.

Welsh wills pre-1858

Wills proved in the Welsh church courts can be found online at the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth. They can include other probate records and inventories. If the deceased held land in more than one Welsh diocese, the will would have been proved in the PCC.

The Commonwealth period 1642-1660

During the English Civil War, the probate process was partially disbanded. Parliament abolished the ecclesiastical courts in 1653 but they were restored in 1661. *(contd.)*

Wills proved during this period were all dealt with by the PCC.

Guardianship

When a father or widow died leaving minor children, it was usual for close relatives to take in the children without court sanction.

Sometimes the courts appointed a guardian to look after the children's interests until they were twenty-one.

Appeals relating to disputes over wills

If a decision of a court was disputed, then additional records may be found among later records of the same court or in those of a court of higher jurisdiction.

There were three courts of appeal. If a dispute arose in matters from PCC cases they were referred to the Court of Arches of Canterbury. Appeals from disputes involving the PCY were referred to the Chancery Court of the Archbishop of York and if needed to the PCC.

Final appeals were to the Court of Delegates until 1831 when all final appeals were made to the Privy Council.

Post-1857 Wills and Admons

After 11th January 1858 probate became a civil process. See the official government website for details.

(The above article is based on that appearing on 'Explore Your Genealogy' where there are many research guidance articles).

About the author - Ian Waller is a retired professional genealogist who is currently vice-chairman and education officer of the Federation. His is a Fellow of the Society of Genealogists and also of the Association of Genealogists and Researchers in Archives

JOHN GROVE – THE ENIGMA

By John Symons

Once in a while the most straightforward and unexceptional ancestor shows a capacity to cause doubt and consternation. Step forward Mr. John GROVE of Harmondsworth. *(contd.)*

John was my maternal 2 x great grandfather. He was born about 1796, and was baptised in St. Mary the Virgin's Church in Harmondsworth on 31st January 1796, son of James GROVE and Ann GAYLOR.

The family lived in Sipson, one of the villages forming the parish of Harmondsworth which was a largely agricultural community. His father, James, was a farmer and John was youngest son and the sole survivor past infancy of James's other sons. He therefore inherited much of his father's land and property at an early age.

On 5th January 1825 John GROVE married Sarah BATCHELOR at Harmondsworth Parish Church by licence. Sarah was the daughter of John BATCHELOR and Love LEE, a farming family in Little Missenden, Bucks but she was born in Amersham. John and Sarah had seven children but only four survived infancy.

MARRIAGES solemnized in the Parish of <i>Harmondsworth</i>	
in the County of <i>Medx</i> in the Year 1825	
<i>John Grove</i>	of <i>the</i> Parish
and <i>Sarah Batchelor</i>	of <i>the</i> Parish
were married in this <i>Church</i> by <i>licence</i> with Consent of	
this <i>fifth</i> Day of	
<i>January</i> in the Year One thousand eight hundred and <i>twenty five</i>	
By me <i>Samuel Lake Curate</i>	
This Marriage was solemnized between us { <i>John Grove</i>	
{ <i>Sarah Batchelor</i>	
In the Presence of { <i>Thomas Batchelor</i>	
{ <i>Ann Batchelor</i> <i>Job Batchelor</i>	
No. 61. <i>Elizabeth Brown</i> <i>Christington</i>	

One of the few incidents recorded about John GROVE happened in 1838 when he was the victim of a theft of grain from his barn. The perpetrator, John BEST, was tried and found guilty at the Old Bailey. A report can be viewed 'January 1838. Trial of JOHN BEST (t18380101-336) at: <https://www.oldbaileyonline.org/record/t18380101-336>)

(contd.)

John BEST was clearly not a professional thief because he left a trail of wheat leading to his house so apprehension was not difficult. His sentence was seven years transportation to Australia.

John GROVE died on 24th December 1850. In his will, proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, his assets were divided between his wife Sarah (who died in 1863) and his three surviving children at that time.

So far, so simple, and this is how his story would have remained as far as I was concerned were it not for me deciding to take an Ancestry autosomal DNA test. When I received the first results many years ago, I immediately saw that my then highest match had an online tree with many GROVE people on it. Not only that, but at the top of one branch of his tree was a John GROVE with dates of birth and death almost matched by my John GROVE.

However, there were two problems with his details; his wife's name was Jane and instead of being a farmer from Harmondsworth, he was a painter, glazier and plumber from Chelsea. I decided that he was not the same person, perhaps he was a more distant relative.

But DNA results are not static. Years passed and new matches pointed to a closer relationship. Finally, this year the algorithm used by Ancestry suggested that the first match and I shared an ancestor in John GROVE but not with his wife Sarah BATCHELOR. Knowing that algorithms are not infallible but, in my experience, they are mostly accurate. It was time to look again at the evidence!

This 'other' John GROVE and his apparent wife Jane had four children, James Alexander in 1816, William Henry in 1819, Richard Charles in 1821 and Frederick John in 1831. (See next page)

The first three were not baptised until the 14th December 1825 at St. Luke's Church, Chelsea. It was later in that year that John GROVE married Sarah BATCHELOR so it's not too hard to imagine that he was living with Jane during the period that these children were born.

(contd.)

Rather harder to explain is the 4th child, Frederick John, baptised in 1831 - a gap of ten years after Richard Charles. Stranger still John and Sarah had a child, Frederick, in 1830. These were not the same children; both appear independently in the 1841 census, one in Harmondsworth and the other in Chelsea.

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of <i>St. Luke Chelsea</i> in the County of <i>Middlesex</i> in the Year 18 <u>25</u>						
When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents Name.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
1825. December 14. No. 1977.	<i>James Alexander Son of 13. Sept. 16. 1816</i>	<i>John & Jane</i>	<i>Grove</i>	<i>New Road</i>	<i>Painter Plumber & Glazier</i>	<i>P. Felix</i>
<i>11</i> No. 1978.	<i>William Henry Son of 13. April 23. 1819</i>	<i>John & Jane</i>	<i>Grove</i>	<i>New Road</i>	<i>Painter Plumber & Glazier</i>	.
<i>11</i> No. 1979.	<i>Richard Charles Son of 13. Nov. 9. 1821</i>	<i>John & Jane</i>	<i>Grove</i>	<i>New Road</i>	<i>Painter Plumber & Glazier</i>	.

I can find no record of a death of a John GROVE, painter, in Chelsea between 1830 and 1838.

So, what is to be made of all this? Could John GROVE have been living a double life?

Questions remain but it is looking the more likely explanation. His inheritance could well have enabled him to support two families. It is easier to imagine him having three children with Jane before leaving her to return to Harmondsworth to marry Sarah BATCHELOR. Jane did not have to have him present at the baptism of their children but why did they not marry when they could? (contd.)

Then there is the issue of the two Fredericks in 1830/31. Was he able to resume the relationship with Jane after ten years?

These questions remain speculative but the DNA matches grow stronger and stronger and this along with the common naming patterns suggest that there is rather more than an element of truth in the story. Indeed, in more recent years strong DNA matches have pointed towards him or perhaps one of his sons having fathered yet more children who have no paper trail back to the GROVE family.

One thing is sure, John GROVE of Harmondsworth had a rather more complicated life than I had supposed.

NB Picture sources:

Harmondsworth marriage and Chelsea baptisms – London Archives and Ancestry

Death certificate – General Register Office.

I THOUGHT IT WOULD GO ON AND ON....

By Alan Rowland

When we began researching, I doubt many of us had any idea of where it would all lead and even when or if it would stop.

When I finished work and entered the ranks of the retired, I had no thoughts of researching my ancestors and I was certainly unaware of the records and information that existed. That started to change after I picked up a leaflet publicising our society from the local library. This encouraged me to go along to a Friday morning Research Room (RR) session to see what it was all about.

I knew my immediate family of course, but earlier generations and their stories were unknown. On my first visit to the RR after a briefing as to what the society was all about, I was shepherded to one of the helpers who was sat at a computer. Probably, like most of us, I was asked 'What was your grandfather's name' and with that I was shown my grandfather and his family (including my father) on the 1911 census.

(contd.)

That was it, the bug bit me and I was off and running! The rest as they say is history but at the start and for a long while after, it never struck me that there would be an end to all this research.

For some the end will stretch back many decades or even centuries. For others and for a variety of reasons, the end may come very quickly. Many of us find the search falters, stutters and grinds to halt prior to the 1841 census.

This is where Parish records (PR) take over and become the main path for research. In addition, any family stories, records of births, marriages and deaths (sometimes recorded in a family bible) and the odd document, help to plot a path through the PR. When you first come to family history searching it is very hard (given the vast amounts of data available) to accept that your own personal family story may run out of steam at a very early stage.

If the family name is unusual, it is a great advantage but if you belong to the Smiths, Browns etc (and especially in Wales the Jones, Davies, Roberts etc), then you are in for a hard time.

Before the mass movement away from rural life into towns close to factories and other forms of employment, life was based in the countryside with the occupation 'agricultural labourer' almost ubiquitous.

Villages were usually small and scattered which often meant that family groups tended to reside close to each other which is why the same family name is often found in abundance in a village and close by. To be sure you have the correct individual in that situation is made even more difficult by families perpetuating given names e.g. John, Charles, George etc. This can lead to multiple examples of individuals with the same names in one location, any one of which could be the person sought.

With the rapid expansion of available records on the internet and the use of D.N.A. it is now a lot easier to probe early data but, in many cases, it is still very difficult to be sure that you 'have' the correct ancestor.

(contd.)

So, we have to accept that at some point we will reach a situation beyond which it will be impossible to go. However, as we have seen in the case of D.N.A. and the internet there will probably be other, new techniques on their way to reignite our thirst for more research. So, when you reach that impasse have a break, go to another area of interest before returning for another go!

DO YOU KNOW WHAT THEY DID?

Here is the next selection of odd occupation names:

BOTTOM KNOCKER

GABERLITIE

NECESSARY WOMAN

PARDONER

POM-POM MAN

You will find the answers on page 26.

If you have discovered any strange occupational names please send them, together with their explanations, to us for inclusion in the journal

THE FORGOTTEN CONSCRIPTS

By Alan Rowland

This year, the 80th anniversary of the end of WW2, all sorts of celebrations etc. will take place. Earlier in the year with this in mind I started thinking about whether or not I knew anyone who had been involved in the hostilities. Fortunately, I thought, there was no-one but then I remembered my only blood related uncle! (contd.)

My mother's brother, Albert Edgar MARDELL, was subject to the conscription that took place once war broke out however, he was not to join the armed forces – instead he was to go underground.

He was to be a 'Bevin Boy'!

N.B. There follows an abridged version of an article by Warwick H Taylor, MBE, former Vice President of The Bevin Boys Association, the full piece can be viewed on: www.theforgottenconscript.co.uk/who-were-the-bevin-boys

On 2nd December 1943, Ernest Bevin the wartime Minister of Labour and National Service announced in the House of Commons a scheme that was to change the lives of many young men, by being directed to serve their National Service working underground in the coal mines of Britain.

When war was declared in September 1939, a large number of experienced miners were called up into the Forces. Others left the industry to take up work in higher paid industries. From 1939 to 1943 various unsuccessful schemes were set up to recruit labour in order to increase coal production vital to the nation. The only way of overcoming this serious situation was to conscript an additional 50,000 men to work underground in the coal mines over a period of eighteen months.

A ballot system was employed by the Minister whereby young men between the ages of 18 and 25 years, upon registering for National Service, would be randomly selected according to the last digit of his registration number which would be drawn on a fortnightly basis. Any refusal to comply with the Direction Order would inevitably result in a heavy fine or possible imprisonment under the Emergency Powers Act in force at the time.

Not all Bevin Boys were selected by ballot; many had the opportunity to volunteer in lieu of service in the Armed Forces and were so classified as Optants or Volunteers.

(contd.)

It must be clearly stated that Bevin Boys were not Conscientious Objectors because of this decision, an unfortunate stigma that has been a bone of contention ever since.

Following medical examinations, travel warrants quickly followed with instructions to report to one of the thirteen Government Training Centre Collieries in England, Wales and Scotland. At the assigned destination, a Ministry of Labour Official allocated accommodation in either a purpose built Miners Hostel or billeted out to a private home, all at a cost of £1 – 5s – 0d (£1.25) per week to be deducted from an average wage of £3 – 10s – 0d (£3.50).

Four weeks training comprising physical training, classroom lectures, surface and underground training. They would then be allocated to a colliery normally within the same region, where again accommodation would be similar to those at the training centre.

The boys were issued with a safety helmet, overalls, a pair of steel capped boots, a heavy miner's safety lamp, a snap tin containing sandwiches and a water bottle.

The lamp would be issued from the lamp room on production of a brass lamp check or token. There followed a contraband search to make sure that no person was concealing tobacco, cigarettes, matches or lighters all strictly forbidden with the risk of explosion from methane gas or firedamp. Doubtless each Bevin boy never forgot the first drop in the cage which caused heavy pressure on the ear drums and sometimes nose bleeds.

At the bottom of the (sometimes) mile deep shaft, they faced a long walk on uneven terrain to before arrival at dangerous and cramped working conditions. However, the majority of boys worked on haulage or conveyor belts with only a few graduating to work on the coal face. Most haulage used cables to move tubs or drams (as they were known in Wales) and in some collieries pit ponies were used.

At first the regular miners, who relied on bonuses earned by hard work, viewed the boys with suspicion.

(contd.)

The young inexperienced men probably had no wish to be there but these fears and suspicions were soon dispelled as they proved their capability in spite of considerable absenteeism.

It was hard, dangerous work in areas that were hot, cold, wet, draughty, dusty, dirty and without toilet facilities. Also, there was the constant fear of explosions with fire or rock falls.

At the end of a shift a rush would be made to the shaft bottom to join the queue waiting to get back into the fresh air and civilisation. Some larger collieries had pit head baths/showers, where they were not provided it meant going back to the hostel or billets in a work condition.

As they had no uniform and wore civilian clothes, they attracted considerable attention from the public with adverse remarks as to why they were not in Navy, Army or Air Force uniforms. Worse, they experienced suspicion of being a draft dodger, deserter from the Forces or a possible enemy agent.

At the end of the War in Europe, a release scheme was introduced similar to that of the Forces, but Bevin Boys received no form of recognition or reward for the vital part played by them during the war.

In 1998 the Bevin Boys Association was granted the honour of parading in the Remembrance Day Parade at the Cenotaph and in 2000 Queen Elizabeth II unveiled 'The Home Front Memorial' in Coventry. This commemorates the role played by all civilians including the Bevin Boys, who served the Nation during WWII (see next page).

The only surviving records of the Boys are those for the Midland Region. All the others have been destroyed so as my uncle served in the Durham coalfield, I shan't be able to follow his WW2 Bevin Boy service.

(contd.)

Set in the floor of Coventry's old St Michael's Cathedral, the words on the central roundel read: 'In gratitude to God and to commend to future generations the self-sacrifice of all those who served on the Home Front during the Second World War'

The words in the outer ring read: 'Let each of you look not to your own interests but to the interests of others'.



Looking at the journal cover picture it is interesting to note how young and apprehensive the majority of the 'boys 'appear. Was it to be their first day underground?

QUIZ ANSWERS

BOTTOM KNOCKER	Young boy who assisted Saggar Maker in pottery mills
GABERLITIE	A Ballard Singer
NECESSARY WOMAN	Servant responsible for emptying and cleaning of chamber pots
OWLER	One who conveyed contraband goods
PARDONER	Frequenter of Pilgrim ways who sold pardons and indulgencies
POM-POM MAN	One who operates a coal cutting machine

DO YOU RECOGNISE ANYONE?

We received this photograph (see last page) from a former resident of Hillingdon, Doug BROWN, who now lives in Rochester, Kent.

(contd.)

The picture is of a group from Nelson Close, Hillingdon c1939 and Doug appears in the front row 6th child from the right. Together with some of the children in the picture Doug attended Mellow Lane junior school during WWII and he can recognise at least six members of the group.

We include this picture in the hope that members might also recognise someone or themselves, if you, please let us know, roughly where they are located in the picture so that we can let Doug know.

However, one or two questions present themselves:
Why was such a photograph taken in the first place?

Was a copy of the picture given to everyone in the group?

On the reverse there is printed, not written, the words 'With Job's Complements' so was it all part of an advertising campaign?

The 'Jobs' company supplied bottled milk to doorsteps on a daily basis. It began life in Gloucestershire but by 1930 they had relocated to Teddington. From there they served a large area of West Middlesex including Hillingdon.



Finally, another question: does anyone still have milk delivered to their doorstep by a milk roundsman?
(contd.)



If you have any information on this unusual item we would appreciate hearing from you.

LOCAL HISTORY CAN HELP

By Alan Rowland

This is an abridges version of an article from the July 2025 Federation 'Really Useful Bulletin', included here for those without access to a computer.

Researching the history of the places where our ancestors lived can be one of the most useful ways to learn about what they may have done, seen, experienced and more.

Local history can help with family trees by learning more about our ancestors beyond core genealogical names and dates. For example, why did families move from one place and to another? Local history can provide a sense of the social and economic push/pull factors that might explain migration.

Local history is essentially the history of a place but there are different ideas of what local history is and you will never get the same answer twice. There is no right or wrong answer.

At its heart, local history is community history. It considers humans, their particular environments over time and all things relating to the past affairs of a place. It will involve research of buildings, roads, reconstruction of population numbers, businesses, sports teams, markets, riots and everything in between.

In many ways local and family history are kindred spirits and for the family historian, local history can be invaluable in gaining a better appreciation of the lives of our ancestors. Lots of family historians already do this sometimes consciously, sometimes unconsciously.

Although many family historians appreciate the close relationship with local history, in recent years there has been an increasing emphasis on the context and condition of our ancestors' lives. With all the material easily available online and as we get more experienced, we are able to put some detail to names and dates. *(contd.)*

Having considered the *why*, we should now look to the *how*.

Whilst it is not possible to cover how to use local history in a comprehensive manner, I can point you in the direction of where to discover a bit more local history for yourselves - through secondary sources, websites and groups.

A good start is the many introductions and guides to local history as well as the many books that are available. David Hey's '*Family History and Local History*' is a brilliant book. He was a Yorkshire local historian, teacher and researcher who also had a passion for local history. I would recommend any of his books. This one is especially brilliant for family historians looking toward local history, and as well as practical advice there are examples from Hey's own family history making it really readable.

(NB If you have access to a computer, possibly in your local library, the following might be helpful).

A general internet search for the name of your chosen place plus words like 'history', 'historical' or 'archaeological' will yield an eclectic mix of results including blog posts, local Facebook groups, Wikipedia pages and books for sale that mention your place in the title or blurb. All of this is good material with which to begin your research. It is also worth doing this periodically to see what new items of interest appear.

If you are able to visit your place of interest, then seek out local bookshops and especially second-hand or charity shops which can hold items of interest from across the region and sometimes will have antique books or obscure pamphlets.

There was a wealth of local and regional history publications, usually at county level, from the late eighteenth into the early twentieth century. Many of these texts are now freely available online. Most of those for England are listed through the *Older County Histories: County Index*. Choose a county, click on each link to look at an online version. You can use this index to identify titles and then source physical books.

(contd.)

Some good websites for digitised books to search yourself are Google Books, Internet Archive, HathiTrust and FamilySearch. Search for the name of your place and see what you can find.

For Wales, *Welsh Journals Online* includes innumerable local history articles. If your study is in England, have a look at the *Victoria County History* to see if your area has been covered using the ‘Counties A-Z’ tab on their website. Some may be older or in draft form only.

A fantastic resource for local historians is *British History Online*. Use the search function to see what they have on places related to your research. Narrow down your search by subject, place, period or more.

Another great resource to search for your place is the British Association for Local History’s *The Local Historian* which contains articles and features for the general reader that may reflect a local subject.

Local societies are really key to learning about local history. As with family history societies, there is a range of groups at local and regional level that may be able to assist.

The excellent Society for One-Place Studies: www.one-place-studies.org is highly recommended for family historians thinking about expanding their research beyond family history.

Local history is a wonderful thing in its own right but with family history in mind, it is a very useful tool; it provides an exciting set of resources and a particular lens through which to look at the past. When we view our family histories with this lens, it picks up more than we would ordinarily see.

About the author. Joe Saunders is a freelance historian see: www.joesaundershistory.co.uk He is currently vice-chair of the British Association for Local History.

DISCOVERING THEIR OCCUPATIONS

By Alan Rowland

I know that I always make the point that my abridged versions of the Really Useful Bulletins (RUB) from the Family History Federation are to help those without access to a computer but unfortunately there are so many records available on line it is hard to ignore them.

Also, many public libraries provide computers for use by the public and you may be using these to carry out your research. In the hope that one way or another you can get to a computer, here is an abridged version of the April 2025 RUB No. 56:

NB If you can visit the Federation site there is a list of the resources for further research.

Whether we like it or not, we are all defined, to some degree, by our occupations. If anything, it was all the more so for our ancestors. Most ordinary people would start work at a young age, have few days off and keep going until they died or hit their dotage. Even the Acts of 1870 and 1880, which introduced compulsory elementary education for children aged between five and ten, was widely resented as it took children away from contributing to the family income. The long school summer holidays is a legacy of the compromise reached to allow children to help with the harvest.

Occupations have inevitably been influenced by changes in society and technology witness the impact of the Industrial Revolution from the late eighteenth century onwards. At the start of the nineteenth century, around three-quarters of the working population were involved in agriculture and only a quarter in urban industry – less than a century later, the proportions had reversed.

This not only meant that your ancestor may have changed trades, but also that they may have migrated within the UK. Census data shows urban populations exploding as people flocked in search of work and this often meant cramped and insanitary conditions, which affected their health. Some migrated abroad, people have always relocated in search of a better life or more available employment. *(contd.)*

Occupation records

With an almost endless range of different trades over the ages tracking down occupational records can be complicated. Many businesses kept records and some trades faced specific bureaucracy which left a paper trail that can be followed. Others have been lost to obscurity.

One is the census, of course, which from 1841 onwards listed an individual's trade and from 1891 whether they were employed, self-employed or an employer themselves.

Birth, marriage and death certificates can often provide occupational clues. Parish records often record occupation (in baptisms, for the father, usually after 1812), but this is not always the case.

Apprenticeship records in some cases date back to the thirteenth century when the trade guild system began.

From 1563, it was actually illegal to enter a trade without undertaking an apprenticeship. Older apprenticeship records can sometimes be found in county record offices or transcribed in the Society of Genealogists' library in London. Between 1710 and 1811 stamp duty was payable on apprenticeship indentures. This left a paper trail and records can be found on all three of the main data websites, The Genealogist, Ancestry and Findmypast.

The Genealogist also has merchant navy apprenticeship records (1824–1910); Ancestry has regional collections for Dorset and West Yorkshire; and Findmypast also has a collection of London apprenticeship abstracts from 1442 to 1850. If you have ancestors in the capital, it's also worth looking at www.londonlives.org. These records will typically list both the apprentice and their master.

The following major categories of record may help to shed light on your forebears' work history.

Directories and newspapers

Trade directories are an obvious resource, and again Ancestry, Findmypast and The Genealogist all have large and growing collections which have been digitised.

(contd.)

If you should be lucky enough to trace your ancestry back to pre-Tudor times, your ancestor may have been a member of a trade guild or London livery company. Local record offices sometimes have holdings for the former, and the latter all have archives (usually at London's Guildhall Library). See also the records at: www.londonroll.org which cover 1400 to 1900.

Over the last 200 years, newspapers can also reveal occupational titbits, e.g. occupational awards your ancestor may have won, encounters with the law, or reports of industrial accidents.

The British Newspaper Archive

(www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk) is a great starting point.

The trade union web site www.unionancestors.co.uk has a variety of useful information on the subject, as well as a list of known trade unions by name.

The Modern Records Centre

An essential resource for much occupational research is the Modern Records Centre at the University of Warwick:

www.warwick.ac.uk/services/library/mrc/

This is the main British repository for national archives of trades unions and employers' organisations. On weekdays the centre is open to visitors, check the website for up-to-date opening times. For an overview of its offerings, see:

www.warwick.ac.uk/services/library/mrc/holdings/main_archives/

and the A-Z list of occupations at:

www.warwick.ac.uk/services/library/mrc/explorefurther/subject_guides/family_history.

Websites for trade directories

The University of Leicester has many directories dating from the 1760s to the 1910s and the collection is now available within Ancestry.

(contd.)

Scottish Directories

This collection, by the National Library of Scotland, offers more than 700 digitised directories covering most of Scotland and dating from 1773 to 1911, all for free.

Irish Directory Database

Compiled by Shane Wilson and Joe Buggy, the database has links to more than 1,000 historic trade directories for Ireland – some of those are free online, others at paid-for sites or, indeed, on CD (the database indicates which have to be paid for). www.swilson.info/dirdb.php

Larger businesses will have kept their own records – the Postal Museum Archive, for example, will help you find records of postal workers see: www.postalmuseum.org/visit/the-archive/

BT has archives going back to 1846 www.bt.com/about/bt/our-history/bt-archives and The National Archives catalogue provides information about many business-specific archives around England and Wales.

One type of record which you might not have come across is fire insurance certificates – businesses were required to have them and they can provide useful information about a business, its premises and the people involved.

It is easier to follow middle-class or professional ancestors, because clerical work left more paperwork, as did occupations that required qualifications e.g. the law, medicine or the clergy.

But, if your forebears were typically manual workers, don't despair! There are many surviving factory records, trade union lists, registers of social clubs and so on which can be tracked down – county record offices or The National Archives Discovery catalogue will be good starting points as is The Modern Records Centre.

Other relevant archives are the People's History Museum in Manchester at <https://phm.org.uk/collection-search/> and the Museum of Rural Life in Reading at merl.reading.ac.uk/.

(contd.)

The National Museum of Wales's library has many records relating to work in Wales, such as apprenticeship indentures and craftsmen's account books see:

<https://museum.wales/curatorial/social-cultural-istory/archives/>

Above all, researching your ancestors' occupations is a rewarding activity– it brings them more vividly to life, and will help you understand their status, location and some of the decisions they will have faced in their lives, just as our jobs affect us today.

A TALK — RESEARCHING AND WRITING THE MOURNING BROOCH SAGA

Report by John Symons

An Online Talk by Jean Renwick on Thursday 15th May 2025 to Hillingdon FHS.

Jean Renwick is the author of a trilogy of books “The Mourning Brooch”; the first two volumes are already published whilst the third is currently being written. The stories are based on a mourning brooch which came into Jean's possession from a family friend. Being curious, as many of us are, she wanted to find out about the person commemorated on the brooch, one Elizabeth ADDY who died in 1839 in Yorkshire.

The books are fictional but based on the individuals she uncovers. She is quite clear about this. To build the characters as rounded individuals it is necessary to be imaginative. We all have ancestors for whom we must have wondered how their lives really played out. Often, we are left with a set of clues, perhaps, letters, photographs or oral histories which we interpret as best we can but that is usually the best we can hope for.

(contd.)

The story goes from rural Yorkshire to other parts of England and across the Atlantic to America introducing new characters along the way. Not only that but the social history and conditions of the time are brought into play. In the first book the widower of Elizabeth ADDY is faced with the dilemma of how to raise his children after the death of the mother.

Marrying the deceased wife's sister is one practical way forward, but in the 19th century this was illegal. It still happened though and in my own family too.

My 2x great grandfather did just this when his wife (my direct ancestor) died after giving birth to seven children, so he married his sister in law and they had eight more. They felt it necessary to marry away from their locality though.

These and other factors are skillfully woven into the storyline. The end result is a very readable account of the lives of 19th and early 20th century folk and their trials and tribulations. As such it is well worth reading.

A TALK —HMS INDIA AND HER MEN

Report by John Symons

The talk was given by Rebecca Clarke on Thursday 12th June 2025 to Hillingdon FHS

Rebecca inherited a treasure trove of documents relating to one of her husband's ancestors, Arnold CLARKE. He served in the Royal Naval Reserve during the First World War and found himself as a crew member on HMS India, a passenger ship in the P&O Line, engaged by the Royal Navy to support the British cause. During these operations in 1915 HMS India was torpedoed by a German U Boat off the coast of Northern Norway.

(contd.)

Many seamen were lost but a number were picked up by a Swedish vessel and landed in Norway which was then a neutral country. One of the survivors was Arnold CLARKE.

Rebecca's story told of how about 100 men, including Arnold, came to be interned in Norway for most of the duration of the war. Despite protests from the British government, Norway insisted on detaining the men who were kept in a prisoner of war camp so that they could take no further part in hostilities.

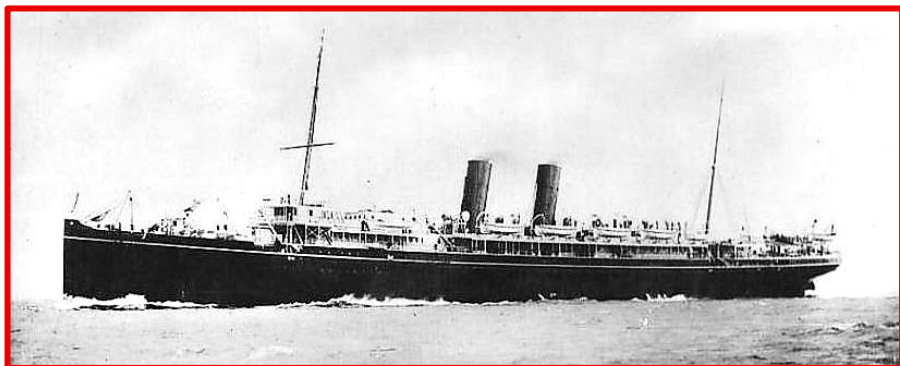
She found a large number of photographs and letters relating to Arnold and other detainees. Although conditions were probably better than in a German PoW camp, they were far from ideal especially during the winters when conditions were especially harsh.

A main issue was boredom and many, including Arnold, suffered from mental illness as a result. Some were invited to work on railway construction projects and this probably provided a sense of purpose. Others found solace tending the gardens in the camp. Some adapted to the conditions better than others and organised activities such as football matches and social events which all helped. Supervised shopping trips to nearby towns were also permitted later. Some men struck up relationships with local women and there were even some marriages. The officers had generally better accommodation and were given more latitude than the other ranks.

Later Arnold was granted home leave for a couple of weeks and it must have been tempting not to return. Failure to do so would jeopardise the chance of others being granted this privilege. Soon after his return he learnt of the death of his brother in a flying accident and this was probably the worst time for him, along with the Spanish Flu virus taking its toll amongst the internees.

The letters and photos do not cover the whole period of internment and there is a significant gap around the end of the war and their subsequent release. In 1918 all the men were repatriated or they had the opportunity to do so. Arnold resumed his career in the merchant navy for many years following release. *(contd.)*

Rebecca's book 'A Bare Chronicle of Existence' tells the full story enhanced with much of the source material. Whilst a world away from the horrors of the Western Front, it reminds us that many other families suffered in different ways from the effects of war.



S.S. India 1906

FROM THE MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

By Valerie Fitch

Autumn is almost with us and some of us are looking for things to do during the dark evenings. Why not start looking at your Family History again! I know some people put it aside and enjoy the warm, or 'very hot' weather and light evenings of Summer, but now is the time to think about cooler, shorter days and long evenings.

(contd.)

If you have hit a 'brick wall' or failed to find a relative, why not book a session at our research room on a Friday morning, at Hillingdon Baptist Church. You can book a session by going to enquiries@hfhs.org.uk We look forward to seeing some of you there.

However, if you are unable to visit the research room why not contact us with your problem and see if we can help? Details of how to reach us are in this journal.

We had a stall at the Pinner Rotary Village Show on 6th September.

By attending shows like this we hope to get people interested in Family History and join our Society. We have had a good response just lately and the following people have become members.

WELCOME TO OUR NEW MEMBERS	
Number	NAMES
E19	John Edwards from South Croydon
H 100/101	Debbie Horne and Robert Raymond from Ruislip
M 104	Leah Moore from Uxbridge
M 105	Carol McCarthy from Ickenham
S 95	Robert Sibley from Cowley

RESEARCH AND HELP BY H.F.H.S.

RESEARCH.

We can undertake, both for members and non-members, limited investigations at the London Metropolitan Archives, the National Archives and other London record offices.

Members are charged £5.00 per hour (non-members £10.00 per hour) plus any expenses incurred i.e. copying, postage etc. Should you choose to this service please be specific as to your requirements together with the upper limit of expenditure. You must appreciate that if the investigation produces no results the charges will still apply.

HELP.

We also offer help if you have become 'stuck' at some point in your researches. If you believe that there is a connection with our corner of Middlesex, we may have local knowledge that might help. However, in this modern age of the internet we are not restricted to Hillingdon or indeed Middlesex. This service is free to members and for non-members a charge of £2.00 is made for each family name forming the help request.

If you wish to use either of these services, please list out your requirements with as much detail as possible (names, dates, locations etc) and send to the society either by email on:

enquiries@hfhs.org.uk

or by mail addressed to:

Mrs. Valerie Fitch, 43 Doncaster Drive, Northolt,
Middlesex. HA5 4AT

DON'T FORGET THIS FACILITY

A gentle reminder, our website carries a number of other societies' journals which can be viewed in the Members' Area. Others will be added when received.

FROM SOCIETIES IN ENGLAND	
Airedale and Wharfedale F.H.S.	Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies
Barnsley F.H.S.	Felixstowe F.H.S.
Bedfordshire F.H.S.	Lancashire F.H.S.
Berkshire F.H.S.	Nottinghamshire F.H.S.
Calderdale F.H.S.	Waltham Forest F.H.S.
Cheshire F.H.S.	West Middlesex F.H.S.
Chesterfield and District F.H.S.	Weston-Super-Mare F.H.S.
Doncaster F.H.S.	
FROM SOCIETIES IN SCOTLAND	
Aberdeen F.H.S.	
FROM SOCIETIES IN WALES	
Glamorgan F.H.S.	
FROM SOCIETIES IN CANADA	
Alberta F.H.S.	
British Columbia Genealogical Society F.H.S.	
FROM SOCIETIES IN AUSTRALIA	
Heraldry and Genealogical Society of Canberra	South Australia Genealogy Society
Richmond Tweed F.H.S.	

H. F. H. S. PUBLICATIONS

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

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WHERE TO FIND US



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By Car: The Church has a very small car park that can be reached via Auriole Drive and there is a public car park on the eastern side of Long Lane: entry alongside the Co-op store or via the exit slip road off the A40 from London.

By Public Transport: The nearest T.F.L. station is Hillingdon which is within easy walking distance of the Church.

There is also a frequent bus service, the U2, which stops outside the Church. Please note the main entrance to the Church is on the side of the Church and our Research Room is on the 1st floor.

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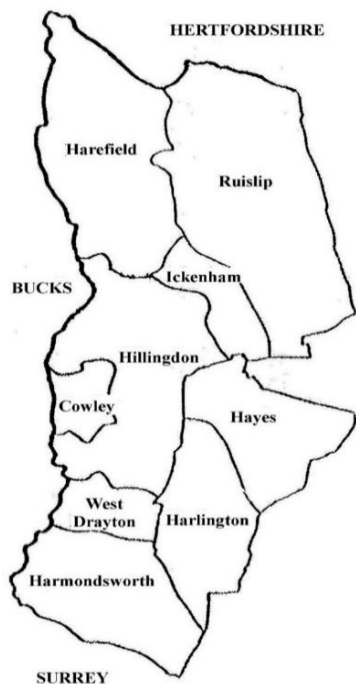
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THE LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON



The London Borough of Hillingdon is the most Westerly of the Greater London Boroughs. It is bounded by the counties of Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Surrey and was formed from nine ancient these Middlesex parishes: Cowley, Harefield, Harlington, Harmondsworth, Ickenham, Ruislip and West Drayton.

Hillingdon embraces a mixture of Greater London suburbs: ancient, modern, large and small, each with its own distinctive identity. In the South of the borough lies Heathrow Airport.

Other localities within the borough are: Colham Green, Eastcote, Longford, Northwood, Ruislip Manor, Sipson, South Ruislip, Uxbridge, Yeading and Yiewsley.

Most of the parish registers for the original Anglican parishes and some more recently created, are deposited at the London Metropolitan. Archives and can be viewed online at Ancestry. Many of the monumental inscriptions in the churchyards have been transcribed and may be searched on Findmypast under the 'Middlesex Monumental Inscriptions' dataset.

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