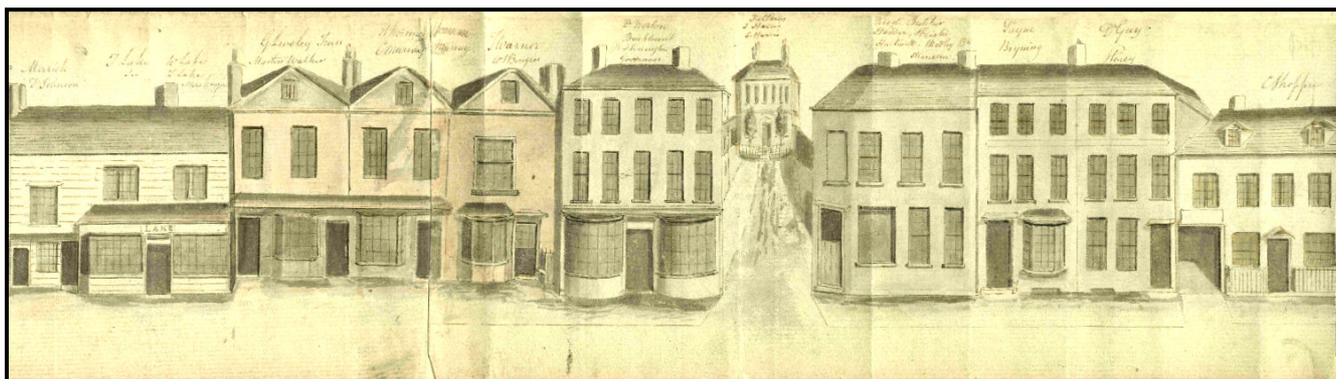
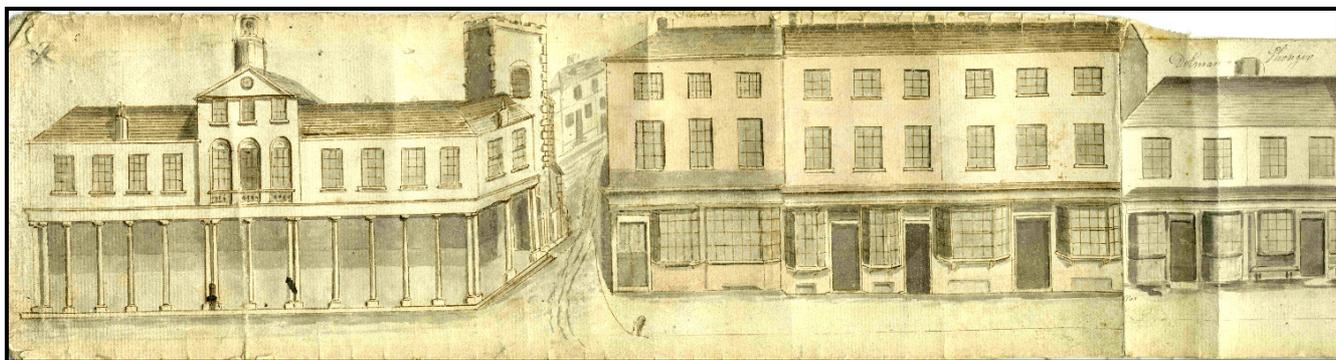




# HILLINGDON FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY



*Panorama of Uxbridge High Street from the Market House Westwards  
1810  
(see page 11)*

## 2014 PROGRAMME OF OUR MEETINGS

Unless stated otherwise all 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 21<sup>st</sup> January Joint meeting with U3A starts at 2.00 p.m.</i>	<i>Sharon Hintze (L. D. Saints)</i>	<i>'What's New at Family Search?' A look at the LDS new website for family history.</i>
<i>Thursday 20<sup>th</sup> February</i>	<i>Janet Dineen</i>	<i>'High Days and Holidays: the Spring months', From New Year to Midsummer – Traditions and folklore.</i>
<i>Thursday 20<sup>th</sup> March</i>	<i>A.G.M.</i>	<i>Followed by a short talk from Jenny Mundy 'Behind the Electoral Registers'</i>
<i>Thursday 17<sup>th</sup> April</i>	<i>NO MEETING</i>	<i>NO MEETING</i>
<i>Thursday 15<sup>th</sup> May</i>	<i>Colin Oakes</i>	<i>'The Forgotten County: Middlesex and its History'</i>
<i>Thursday 19<sup>th</sup> June</i>	<i>Michael Gandy</i>	<i>'Problems in London Ancestry'</i>
<b>Thursday 17<sup>th</sup> July</b>	<b>Barry Twigg</b>	<b>'You wouldn't believe what happens at the Register Office'</b>
<b>AUGUST</b>	<b>NO MEETING</b>	<b>NO MEETING</b>
<b>Thursday 18<sup>th</sup> September</b>	<b>Philip Sherwood</b>	<b>'Sipson: A village under threat'</b>
<b>Thursday 16<sup>th</sup> October</b>	<b>Ian Harvey and John Symons</b>	<b>Researching Your World War 1 Ancestors</b>
<b>TUESDAY 18<sup>th</sup> November</b> Joint meeting with U3A starts at 2.00 p.m.	<b>Audrey Collins</b>	<b>'The making of the GRO indexes'</b>
<b>DECEMBER</b>	<b>NO MEETING</b>	<b>NO MEETING</b>

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](http://www.hfhs.co.uk)**  
Contact us by e-mail at: **[hillingdonfhs@onetel.com](mailto:hillingdonfhs@onetel.com)**

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

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

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## ✎ CHAIRMAN'S NOTES ✎

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I am going to start with dogs again. I hear a sort of collective groan – does he have dogs on the brain this year? - but bear with me. Were your ancestors breeders of dogs and did they show them at local dog shows?

Apart from my grandparents aged and quite frankly scruffy poodle (if that is what it was) I didn't know anything about family canine companions in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, let alone the 19<sup>th</sup>. I did know however that in 1903 my Great Grandfather won third prize (10 shillings) for showing a spaniel in Buckinghamshire.

This startlingly obscure fact came to light because of the ongoing digitalisation of the National Newspaper archive. The process replaces the old reading room in Colindale, which has closed. Literally hundreds of newspapers are being scanned and made available on-line. The website is [www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk](http://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk). Currently it looks like the most in-depth coverage available is between 1860 and 1959.

Using the search engine you can just type in a person's name and see what comes up or if you know where somebody lived you can enter a name and place. It is as well to remember that they have used an optical processing system to scan the text and names (no careful handwritten surname indexes here!). So you have to be a little patient, play with it and use your imagination with the results. For example searching for Markwick I found M'8k\*ick but it all depends on the quality of the original print. However, I think what you can find will be well worth the effort.

At the time of going to press the cost for 2 days and 100 pages (viewed and downloaded) is £6.95. I can assure you that 100 pages is a lot to investigate – and how much is a copy of a birth certificate these days? It seems to me to be value for money, as you simply don't know what will turn up. Obituaries with lists of attendees at the funeral? Entries to dog shows? Or more complex matters involving court cases? The latter I will save for a future journal when we are running short of copy. All of this can be accessed from either your computer at home or the Research Room.

*Ian Harvey*

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## EDITORS' JOTTINGS

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We have had a request from Shirley Williams, Museum Education Officer of the Royal Welch Fusiliers Museum (RWF), for World War 1 photographs. For each RWF soldier killed in the Great War they aim, on the centenary of his death, to post the name on a screen and would love to include a photograph of the individual. This is a huge task which could involve anything up to 10,000 plus men.

Families often have photographs tucked away so if you have please seek them out. They accept scans or copies and any that appeared in newspapers, which often carried obituaries as well.

They need as much information as possible to go with each photo in order to fit it to the right man – but sometimes a name and date of death might be all that is needed.

If you can help please contact:

Email: [rwmuseum1@btconnect.com](mailto:rwmuseum1@btconnect.com)

Web site: <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Royal-Welch-Fusiliers-Museum/146060182083938>

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Anyone interested in maps of where their ancestors may have lived will probably find one or both of the following sites helpful. They are both free to use and you can take copies of the maps you find. The MAPCO site is particularly good for all areas of London with maps starting from 190 AD through to 1925! Try them out and see what you can find.

1) <http://mapco.net/london.htm>

2) <http://maps.nls.uk> It is a paradox that this National Library of Scotland site is one of the most useful sources of historic maps for England and Wales. These old Ordnance Survey maps are in a variety of scales and can be selected by county or zooming in on a grid of the country.

*(contd.)*

In Hillingdon for example some of the most useful are the 6 inch sheets often dating from the later years of the 19th century.

It is possible to enlarge them on screen to see much detail; down to individual farms for example. Further in towards central London (roughly the old London County Council boundary) a set of maps at the scale of 1:1,056 published in 1893-5 are available which takes you down to street and property level.

It is no surprise that they also have a very good selection of Scottish maps.

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In early April FindMyPast introduced their new search engine. It was not generally well received because the default method became a single screen to search all events which then required the use of filtering to restrict the results to more specific datasets. This usually took longer and the results were less precise than searching directly as before.

In time however we are getting more used to the new arrangements and some of the concerns are being addressed with more functionality. The best approach seems to be to use “Search A-Z of Record Sets” then select the required set (selecting “United Kingdom records only” if searching within the UK). You then select, for example the 1911 census, or the newly introduced Shropshire baptisms, marriages or burials, as required.

This way you are able to better define the search queries and you should therefore get more meaningful results. It is especially important to use this method for marriage records as date of marriage does not currently appear on the default search screen; although it may well do by the time you read this.

We will monitor developments and report as required.

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Finally on the next page you will find a couple of pictures of the ‘Research Room’ which, for those who are not near enough to visit, we hope will convey just what a valuable resource this facility provides.

For those of you who have not been able to visit us in the research room we thought you may like to see what the fuss is all about.

These shots were taken just before the 'rush' started. As you can see we now have six computers plus a London Underground map of essential wiring and a helper to each machine.



In this picture can be seen our secretary Pat Reynolds seated at her desk and Joy Higgs, vice chair, doubling as tea and coffee organiser.

We seem to be able to fill every seat each time we are open but we can always find room for any others that would like to come along. We would love to see you, so if you can, why not pay us a visit?



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## THOMAS DOUGLAS (1732–1787) – IS HE THERE?

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### **‘He is buried in the Savage/Norris vault at Hughenden Church’.**

With this bald statement I set myself another challenge – could I prove it to be true? Thomas DOUGLAS was a rather distant relation of mine; James Edward Morton DOUGLAS, the grandfather of my great grandmother Lucy Ann DOUGLAS, was Thomas DOUGLAS’s nephew.

The statement originated from a direct descendant of Thomas in Australia but she had no supporting proof or evidence. Although I would not normally cast my researches that wide I decided to look into its veracity.

The starting point had to be; was there a connection between Thomas and the SAVAGE/NORRIS families of Hughenden Manor? He was said to be the son of unmarried Samuel SAVAGE and a lady living in Stratton Street, London. Apparently he was immediately ‘adopted’ by my ancestor John DOUGLAS (inn keeper of the Hercules Pillars, Hyde Park Corner), baptised as his child (parish entry seen) and was brought up as Thomas DOUGLAS. Many years later his daughter, Louisa, married John NORRIS of Hughenden. This then established a connection between the DOUGLAS and NORRIS families.

The next thing to attempt was to find out if he was buried in Hughenden, Buckinghamshire. I visited the church and learnt from the verger that their earliest records were dated 1830. He also told me that the church had undergone almost total restoration 1874–5 and he could recall no mention of a SAVAGE/NORRIS vault anywhere in the church. It was always possible that the vault had been hidden during the restoration works. No works records existed in the church but another church contact was able to suggested further lines to follow.

I next visited the Bucks. Family History Society where I had more success. There was a record of a Thomas DOUGLAS buried at Hughenden Church that coincided with relevant dates but that was all – there was no other information. I was able however to confirm that he was buried at Hughenden church by means of a copy of the parish register entry, on line, from the Buckinghamshire archives in Aylesbury.

*(contd.)*

On the basis that the restoration would have had plans covering the works to be done it was possible that they may also show details of the existing building and the vaults. I found the approved restoration plans of Arthur Bloomfield, the architect, for St. Michael and All Angels, Hughenden on the Church Plans on line project but unfortunately they did not show the dilapidated existing building. Perhaps due to the sorry state of the building only the new works were shown, but I am sure the location of existing vaults would have been recorded so that they would be safe from the new works.



I found these pictures of the church taken before the rebuilding works on the Hughenden Church web site.

Prior to the building works the church was a simple one consisting of a small chapel, a bell tower and a nave about half the length of the new one.



The only remaining original parts are the chancel and arcade.

The floor was raised, covered with tiling and so any vault there-under is hidden.

Although the vault may well be there, it throws very little light on where Thomas is buried.

*(contd.)*

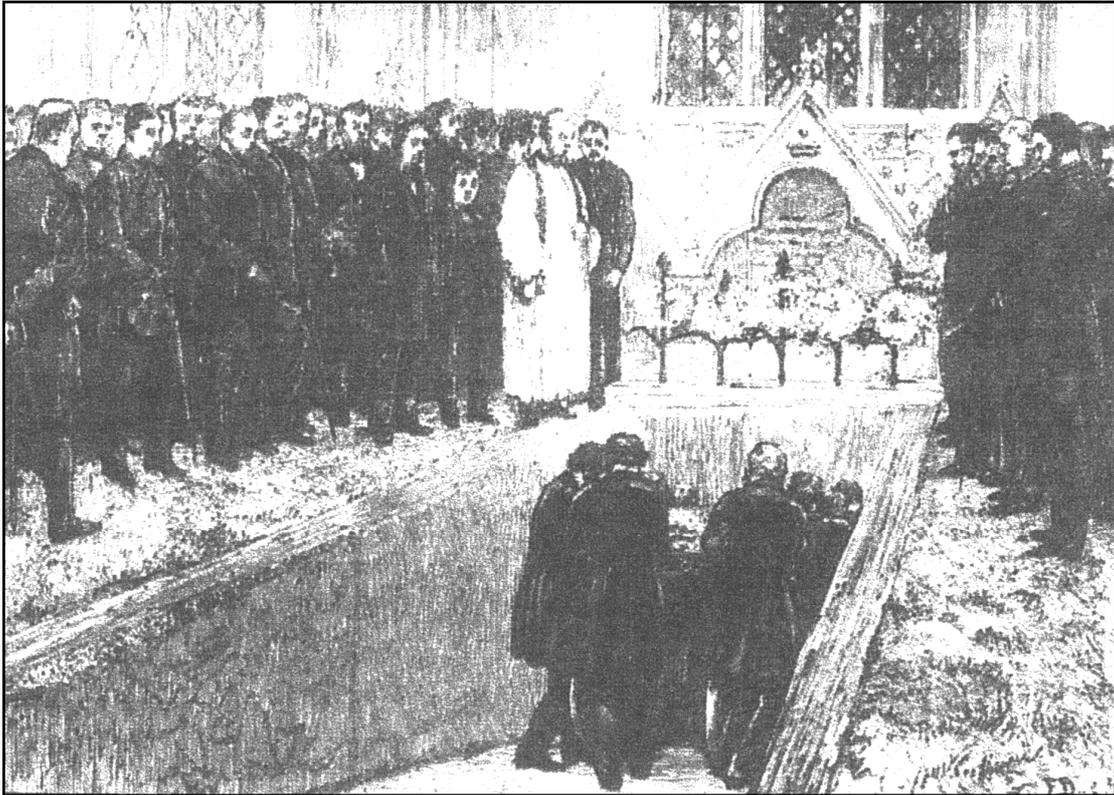
So very little progress on my quest but I pressed on by using an old friend – Google! By entering a search for ‘Norris vault in Hughenden church’ I found a site entitled ‘Benjamin Disraeli Letters 1860–1864’. I knew that Disraeli owned the Manor but couldn’t see the relevance until I read the letters. Mrs. Sarah Brydges Willyams of Torquay, a wealthy widow, was a dear friend and admirer of Disraeli during 1850–1860s. She made donations to the Conservative Party and the Disraelis were frequent visitors to her Mount Braddon estate. When she died in 1863 she named Disraeli as her heir and executor. He did not expect her wish to be buried ‘*in the Disraeli family vault at Hughenden Church and next to Disraeli*’.

It seems this was probably the SAVAGE/NORRIS vault because Disraeli thought when he purchased the Manor and Church he believed it gave him overall rights to burials in the Church. The vault was opened and temporarily re-filled pending the internment of Mrs. WILLYAMS but a problem then presented itself which delayed the funeral and the vault closed.

The Reverend Clubbe, vicar of Hughenden, raised the question of what authority existed to open an existing vault within church walls (under the Public Health Act 1848 and Burial Act 1857) without permission from the Public Health Authority. It would take time to obtain the permission and the funeral was pressing – delay was not acceptable. Disraeli believed that the quoted acts did not apply to country churches and furthermore, in 1862 he obtained a legal opinion that confirmed his entitlement to open the vault. A quick decision was taken to open a new vault outside the east end of church which today is known as Disraeli's vault where he now rests.

Disraeli was angered by this turn of events and wrote to his solicitor Philip Rose requesting clarification of his rights. The solicitor replied that Disraeli's purchase of Hughenden gave him ownership of the chancel as ‘Lay Improptiator’ but it did not include a vault and therefore the vicar had been correct i.e. that under the 1848 and 1857 Acts it would now be closed.

What is most revealing is a remark by Reverend Clubbe ‘that Disraeli *WANTED THE NORRIS VAULT* (my emphasis) in the church, but he (Clubbe) considered it was solely for the family’. So Disraeli didn't get his wish to be buried in the Savage/Norris vault but he was buried in the church by other means. (contd.)



It seems that he lies not immediately below the present external memorial plot, but in a crypt excavated beneath the church from outside. This idea is based on this wood block engraving used in the Illustrated London News in 1881, which I found on 'Google Images'. This action is confirmed by a piece in The Standard in 1881 *'Arrangements were made for securing the desired privacy without exciting public curiosity, which for several days past has been very sensitive in the district in consequence of the trench leading to the vault not having been completely filled in. Rumour accounted for the fact by asserting that an iron door to close the aperture was in course of construction, and when the masons were employed on Saturday to re-open the trench, it was generally believed that this was the case.'*

Queen Victoria visited the site as this report records;

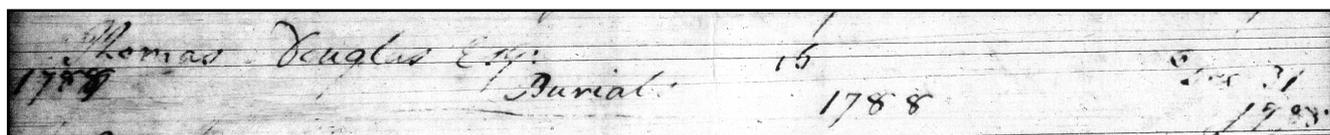
*'For a few seconds Her Majesty paused at the head of the incline and stood looking sorrowfully down the sloping path at the open vault. Then, followed by Princess Beatrice, Lord Rowton, the Lady in Waiting, and Lord Charles Fitzroy, Her Majesty walked into the tomb and placed the wreath and cross upon the heap of floral offerings, which completely obscured the lid of Lord Beaconsfield's coffin.'* (contd.)

So this interesting story confirms that the NORRIS vault existed in the chancel and was recognisable in 1863. If Thomas was buried in the SAVAGE/NORRIS family vault this is where he was placed.

In the present bell tower wall there is a marble wall memorial, erected by the Countess of Conyngham in memory of her two uncles, aunt and cousin. It states '*In a vault near this place are deposited the remains of Charles and Samuel Savage and their sister Ellen Norris and her son John Norris who died 29 June 1786*'. The Countess inherited the Manor and Church from John NORRIS in June 1786, so if Thomas DOUGLAS is in the vault she would have to have given permission. In which case why is there no mention of Thomas on the memorial? She must have known of him because on her death she left inheritances to Thomas' children. Of course she may have been aware of his origins and she may have acknowledged his family connections and allowed him to be interred in the family vault but did not wish to publicise it.

Another curiosity is that Thomas was a successful, highly respected member of society in Lincolnshire and former High Sheriff of the county so why was he not buried in Grantham his home town?

None of this confirms that Thomas was placed in the vault. The only firm evidence that Thomas is buried in Hughenden comes from the parish burial register mentioned earlier.



Although it is hard to read it states '*Thomas DOUGLAS, Esq. 31<sup>st</sup> December 1787.*' There is no other information but does the 'Esq' confirm that he was of an upper social class?

Looking at the picture of the old chancel, in my imagination I feel close to my ancestor Thomas DOUGLAS – if he is there!

*John Bridger*

‘THE STREET THAT THOMAS KNEW’

On April 8th we moved into our new and expanded search room and display area on the top floor of the refurbished Central Library, Uxbridge. The process of unpacking provided an opportunity to discover previously overlooked treasures in our collections and to rediscover some lost old favourites. One of these was the ‘Peregrinations of a Kiddy’, written by Thomas Strutt of Uxbridge after 1873.

This unique document basically comprises Thomas’s memories of walking up and down the High Street as a child around 1850. On the way he describes each house and business, as well as the different residents and shopkeepers in all their varied traits and personalities. For instance, there is the ‘Quaker gentleman Mr. John Bailey who is somewhat eccentric, fluent and uncompromising’, and James Fassnidge, whose ‘customary attitude...is to place his folded hands under the tails of his coat while conversing with his friends at the door’.

Under Thomas’s pen, Uxbridge’s better known inhabitants become deeper and more vivid. We find out, for instance, that William Charles Heron, wine merchant and auctioneer of countless directories, ‘possesses a very fine voice...for singing’ and that he performs each winter ‘for the benefit of the poor’, while local eccentric Nobey Casey, previously mainly known through the odd engraving, turns out to have a near photographic memory for birthdays.

Amongst all the personal observations, Thomas spends his time as a typical child, playing with rabbits, guinea pigs and white mice in his friend’s play shed, shopping for peppermint or lemon black-jacks, or watching other boys ghost hunting.

He also gives detailed descriptions of the town’s yards, its markets, and its May Day parade, complete with green man and ‘Bagley’s sweeps and climbing boys...decorated in fancy costume, ribbons etc, 2 or 3 of them dressed as girls with painted & powdered faces & arms’.

Thomas Strutt describes a historic Uxbridge more lively and colourful than you might otherwise imagine. It is a riveting good read and a wonderful tool for the local and family historian.

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## WW1 REMEMBERED – UNCLE HARRY (PART 2)

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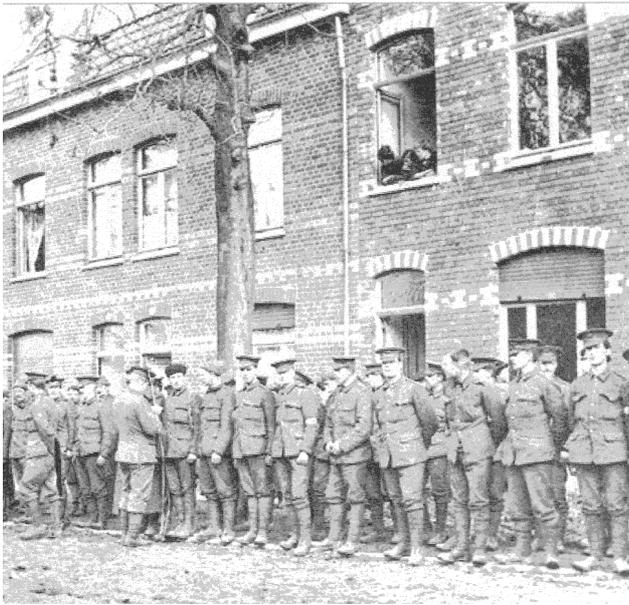
The first group of transports arrived at Zeebrugge early on the morning of the 6<sup>th</sup>. At 9.00 p.m. on the 5<sup>th</sup>, when they were approaching the Belgian coast, the second group received orders to proceed at top speed to Dover because a German submarine had been sighted off Zeebrugge. At daybreak on the 6<sup>th</sup> they reached Dover harbour where they remained until 9.30 p.m. when they left for Belgium with an escort of British destroyers.

The Signals Company did not therefore arrive at Zeebrugge until the following morning when they waited at anchor with 4 other transports; entering the harbour at 7.00 a.m. on the 7<sup>th</sup> October. Only one crane was available to unload vehicles but all the men and horses were disembarked by 1.00 p.m. In the light of this evidence it seems likely that Harry was a member of the 7<sup>th</sup> Division Signals Company.

On the same day they marched to Bruges where they were billeted for the night in a cavalry barracks, before entraining on the 9<sup>th</sup> for Ghent. Leaving Ghent on the night of the 11<sup>th</sup> /12<sup>th</sup> the war diary records the stages in the retreat; Hansbeke and Bellem on the 12<sup>th</sup> (where they heard of the fall of Ghent), Thielt, Ardoye etc. and finally Ypres on the 14<sup>th</sup>, the war diary noted the exhaustion of the Divisional infantry. At Ypres on the 15<sup>th</sup> the 7th Division signallers discovered a single telephone line to Poperinghe and Dunkirk in the local telephone exchange which they managed to operate. All the other lines had been destroyed by German cavalry who had briefly occupied Ypres about a week earlier.

On the 16<sup>th</sup> the 7<sup>th</sup> Division established their H.Q. at the chateau of Zillebeke, about one and a half miles south-east of Ypres. There, along with their French allies, they awaited the German assault on the high ground that lay in an arc to the east and south of the town. Known as the First Battle of Ypres it was the first battle in which the Seventh Division was engaged. It began on the 19<sup>th</sup> October and did not end until November 22<sup>nd</sup> when the autumn rain and snow persuaded the German General Von Falkenhayn to call a halt. An entry in the war diary for the 31<sup>st</sup> October reports that by then it was only possible to maintain communications by despatch rider because shellfire disrupted cable communication.

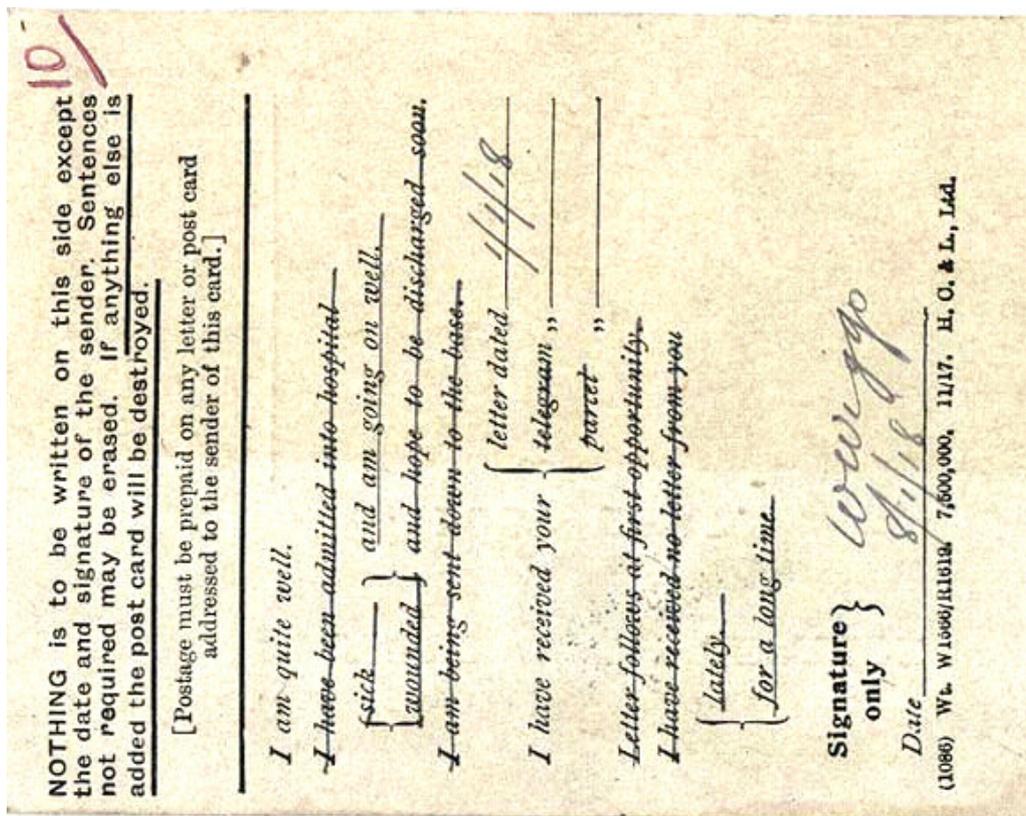
*(contd.)*



*The 2nd battalion Scots Guards on the Menin Road, 27<sup>th</sup> October 1914 for roll call.*



*A Waring & Gillow used for troop movements outside the mediaeval Cloth Hall, Ypres*



*Harry communicated with his mother using a Trench Postcard (see above). The army censors encouraged their use. (contd.)*

November 5<sup>th</sup> is recorded as 'the 18<sup>th</sup> consecutive day of the battle for possession of Ypres' with much of the company moving back to Ypres, leaving a small party of N.C.O.s behind under Lt. Osborne to maintain communications. This was part of a general withdrawal from the front line of the now exhausted and disorganised 7<sup>th</sup> Division. Apparently without officers on the 6<sup>th</sup> November the signallers were ordered to leave Ypres at once and march to Locre in search of the Divisional H.Q., which they found in the Chateau de la Douvre. A plaintive line at the end of the entry for the 6<sup>th</sup> records 'we had no lines out; in fact we had no officer or cable available. The roads were muddy and blocked with troops'. The fog of war had well and truly descended. At 5.00 a.m. on the following day they were joined by Lt. Osborne and the rest of the company and then marched at 10.00 a.m. to Bailleul about 10 miles south-east of Ypres on the French side of the frontier. There they found a good billet in the Rue de Lille, with an adjacent field for the horses. The reason for the choice of Bailleul is made clear by the entry for the 7<sup>th</sup> (Saturday): 'The 7<sup>th</sup> Division was scattered in all directions and portions of it detached to other commands, while other units were placed under the orders of Gen. Capper, making communications exceedingly difficult. Fortunately G.H.Q. had a large report centre and regional office in Bailleul, fairly adjacent to the Divisional H.Q. in the Rue de Lille. H.Q. and No.1 Section are now 10 men and 29 horses short and the men have not had the opportunity to take off their clothes or their boots for the past 3 weeks, so a rest is essential'. On the 8<sup>th</sup> the diary reads, 'The company except the N.C.O.s and men necessary for the signal office had a rest, and were busy washing, cleaning and checking equipment. The chief peculiarity of the recent operations have been the extreme proximity of the Divisional H.Q. to the firing line and the frequency with which they have been shifted short distances. The shellfire has destroyed the cables both of No.1 section and the 3 infantry sections. The latter have had several men killed and wounded and lost most of their equipment'. On the 9<sup>th</sup> the diary notes, 'Genl. Lawfords Brigade [the 22<sup>nd</sup>] marched in from Zillebeke after having been in action continuously for 22 days and with only 4 officers left'. It might also have noted that the other ranks now numbered less than the strength of one of the 4 battalions making up the Brigade. The Old Contemptibles were vastly outnumbered by the Germans who had much heavier artillery support. On the other hand their musketry was formidable (15 aimed shots per minute) and the Germans mistook the British rifle fire for machine guns. The losses on both sides were astounding.

*(contd.)*

The Old Contemptibles are officially reckoned to have lost 58,155 men between the 14<sup>th</sup> October and 30<sup>th</sup> November. French losses in the same period were 86,237 and German a staggering 134,315 between the 15<sup>th</sup> October and the 24<sup>th</sup> November. The Seventh Division lost 9,302 men and 364 officers at the battle of First Ypres with the 3 Royal Engineer companies between them losing 3 officers and 11 men killed, 11 men missing and 1 officer and 62 men wounded. On some occasions the situation was so dire that the Engineers had to act as infantry, as the Divisional history makes clear. The seventh Division and the rest of the regular army were simply destroyed and the losses had to be made up by volunteers and after 1916, by conscripts. The Division did not reach its full fighting strength again until January and February of the New Year. But the allied armies did stop the German race to the sea and saved the ports of Calais and Boulogne. The line where the race stopped marked the line of trenches which stretched from Belgium to Switzerland for the rest of the war. It included the salient (bulge) that the 7<sup>th</sup> Division had successfully defended around Ypres. The German plan for a quick knock-out victory in the west, enabling the full weight of the German army to be brought to bear on the Russians in the east, had failed. Falkenhayn viewed the war as lost and would have preferred a diplomatic solution to its prolongation.

The Seventh Division remained on the western front until 17<sup>th</sup> November 1917 when they entrained for northern Italy (Veneto) following the Italian defeat at Caporetto. Until then they were engaged in a further six major battles : Neuve Chapelle, Aubers Ridge, Festubert, Loos where their General Officer Commanding, Major-General Sir Thompson Capper, was killed in action (all 4 battles in 1915), the Somme (1916) and the third Battle of Ypres, sometimes called Passchendaele (1917). Even though it was November when the Division arrived in Italy the change of climate was regarded as an improvement and soldiers' diaries often described it as another world. They had just engaged in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battle of Ypres and the Divisional history comments on the cheerfulness of the troops on the long six or seven day rail journey; 'after all every mile was taking them further away from that accursed Ypres salient which none of them ever wanted to revisit'. Along with two other British Divisions they first took up positions on the cold Asiago plateau in the north of the Veneto. Two months later they descended to the warmer plain and took up positions along the ever shifting course of the wide River Piave which they eventually managed to bridge.

*(contd.)*

This was an enormously important contribution to the Battle of Vittorio Veneto (24<sup>th</sup> October to 3<sup>rd</sup> November 1918) in which the Austrian army was decisively defeated by the Italians. This secured the immediate disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and was chiefly instrumental in convincing the Germans to sue for peace a fortnight later.

Italian losses amounted to over 37,000 but British losses only 374. The Armistice was signed on the 11<sup>th</sup> November 1918 and demobilisation began in December, with the signallers likely to have been amongst the last to go.

TO BE CONTINUED

*Arthur Dark*

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**'WHETHER BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB'**

---

Village of	
Where Born	Whether Blind, or Deaf and Dumb
<i>Upper North Oxendon</i>	✓
<i>do South Oxendon</i>	✓
<i>Hearts Tonford</i>	✓
<i>Upper Hayfield</i>	✓
<i>Middleton Answoth</i>	✓
<i>do Hamshaw</i>	✓
<i>King Middleton</i>	
<i>Prellendy</i>	

This heading first appeared at the top of the last column on the 1851 census form and although I had seen it many times before I had never seen it with any comments entered.

Recently, however, I came across an example where the column had a 'tick' against each member of a family. What was this tick supposed to indicate? Could it mean all family members were either 'blind' or 'deaf and dumb' or both? I think not!

The physical and mental condition of this family was clarified on the 1861 census where the only entry in the column is for the daughter, Ellen, who was neither 'blind' nor 'deaf and dumb' but 'helpless'!

By the 1871 census this girl apparently was normal as the column is blank. However this unfortunate girl was, according to the 1881 census, an 'imbecile'. The rest of the family had no entries in the column on the 1861, 1871 and the 1881 censuses. *(contd.)*

As the head of the household was responsible for completing the census return we have to assume that the 'head' made the judgements of whether or not an individual was blind and/or deaf and dumb. Whilst it is obvious that a person is blind or deaf and dumb was it left to the 'head' to decide if a person was an imbecile or was some official certification as to the mental ability of the person in question required?

Would he truthfully judge his spouse and/or their children to be something other than normal unless they were obviously impaired i.e. deaf and dumb or blind?

From a governmental point of view, there was a serious purpose in asking these questions. Census results were analysed to ascertain the distribution of numbers in like categories across the various local authorities so that levels of support could be assessed. The countrywide distribution of the various incapacities gave an indication of the degree of welfare support needed. Although there was always doubt regarding the accuracy of the individual census declarations the returns provided some means of assessment. It was even possible to make international comparisons using similar data from America and Germany. Having introduced the 'column' in 1851 the information required subsequently changed for the succeeding censuses, as follows:

- 1851 *If Deaf-and-Dumb or Blind write 'Deaf and Dumb' or 'Blind' opposite the name of the person.*
- 1861 *If Deaf and Dumb or Blind write 'Deaf and Dumb' or 'Blind' opposite the name of the person and if so from birth, add 'From Birth'.*
- 1871 *If (1) Deaf and Dumb write the respective infirmities against the name of the afflicted person and if so from birth add 'From Birth'. (2) Blind (3) Imbecile or Idiot (4) Lunatic.*
- 1881 *All questions and answers to be as 1871.*
- 1891 *If (1) Deaf and Dumb write the precise infirmity, if any, opposite the name of the person, and if the infirmity dates from childhood add 'from childhood'. Do not use a general term as 'afflicted' or 'infirm' (2) Blind (3) Lunatic, Imbecile or Idiot.*

*(contd.)*

1901 As for 1891 but in (3) Idiot is deleted but replaced by Feeble- Minded.

1911 If any person included in the schedule is (1) 'Totally Deaf' or 'Deaf and Dumb', (2) 'Totally Blind', (3) 'Lunatic', (4) 'Imbecile' or 'Feeble-minded'; State the infirmity opposite the person's name and the age he or she became afflicted.

It is obvious that the whole system relied on the truthfulness with which ALL the questions on the census form were answered. If they were not then the conclusions would be suspect and the decisions arrived at wrong. This aspect of census taking attracted 'Punch' magazine. Their 20<sup>th</sup> April 1861 edition carried this cartoon:



The caption reads 'Head of the Family (filling up the paper) 'Well, Miss Primrose, as a Visitor, I must put your age in! What shall we say?' Miss P. 'Oh, it's best to be straightforward. The same as Dear Flora, Twenty last Birthday!'

The various deaf and dumb welfare organisations took great interest in the statistical results of the 1851 census. After analysis by sex and age group results were set out for each county.

(contd.)

In addition each individual case was noted and further detailed information was required from those similarly afflicted within the family group.

There was doubt about the accuracy of the 1861 returns but it was felt that in the case of blindness there was a degree of reliability. The 'deaf and dumb' results were disregarded as unreliable and of little use.

Interest in the infirmities of the population grew after 1861 census which led to the addition of the categories 'Idiot', 'Imbecile' and 'Lunatic' for 1871.

As before the results were analysed and published in the Government's General Report and Summary Tables for England and Wales. Scotland was dealt with in a separate report.

In 1881 it was felt that the returns relating to the mental capacity of very young children, especially those under 5 years of age and other persons were far from reliable. Would any parent willingly want to openly declare such details?

This was confirmed later when the Census Commission for England and Wales obtained from a large asylum the details of all 'idiots' admitted for a period of one year commencing with the day of the census. This indicated, when compared with the matching entries in the census schedules, that only 50% of those admitted (between the ages of 5 and 15) were recorded as 'idiots' on the census.

For the 1891 census those with a special interest in deafness tried to influence how the 'deaf and dumb' question could be modified to provide a much more detailed demographic for use in future planning. However this was not implemented and the 'last column' remained as the previous census.

The 1901 census form was altered in the hope that it would allow the head of household to be a little more accurate e.g. 'idiot' was changed to 'feeble minded'.

There were further amendments in the 1911 census with new categories of 'deafness', 'dumbness' and 'blindness'.

*(contd.)*

The doubts as to the real usefulness of these statistics was again raised and the enquiry into infirmity was not repeated after the 1911 census.

Before the censuses generated these statistics there were none, however the authorities eventually realised that the census was not a satisfactory way of getting this information.

The 1911 census was released early for public consumption but the 'last column' was blanked out so it wasn't until January 2012 that the column was opened for viewing.

In addition to the more truthful and serious answers it seems that the public also applied a sense of humour in answering the questions. These included anything from 'old age', 'bald', 'quarrelsome', 'long in the tooth' to others stating 'healthy', 'sane', 'well' and even 'none, thank God'. When combined with the 'occupation' column answers it seems that the biggest source of employment for blind men and women was basket weaving with other blind men being musicians and instrument makers.

When the infirmities column was omitted the authorities gathered their information/statistics from local authorities and returns from both national and institutional bodies.

*John Bridger*

*Acknowledgements to;*

*A Vision of Britain-Guide to Census Reports*

*University of Portsmouth*

*Office of Population and Survey /General Register Office*

*Office of National Statistics*

*The Huffington Post*

*Census and Social Structure edited by Richard Lawton*

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## A TALK – WHAT’S NEW at FAMILY SEARCH

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Our joint meeting with U3A on 21<sup>st</sup> January 2014 was well attended for the talk given by Sharon Hintze, the Director of the Latter Day Saints (LDS) London Family History Centre. We summarise below her most interesting talk:

Sharon informed us that, rather like the civil service, LDS have a department charged with being responsible for preserving family history records on microfilm. Since 1938 they have covered some forty to fifty countries and this has involved the use of some two hundred cameras and the maintenance worldwide of 4,700 Family History Centres (FHC) of which about 100 are in Britain. Visitors to these centres can access the LDS record collection, attend events, talks and view videos. LDS is not just a website (‘familysearch’) but the largest genealogical organisation in the world with most of its resources currently available in their centres and only some online.

LDS members have a religious obligation to find their ancestors so with this as a principle; in 1894 they established their Family History Library with 300 or so books. These were added to over time and in addition they collected genealogical records; all with the object of making them available to people.

After 20 years the Leaders considered ways to help people share information and between 1910 and 1920 pedigrees were added. Holders of the original records decide whether information they have allowed the LDS to film and index can be circulated to the general public. Some including Scottish registration archives have selected this option.

In November 2012 the decision was made to reorganise the website to increase its appeal to young people and encourage them to participate in family history by connecting living generations. One way was to ‘index’ in a group, use a photograph together with a written family anecdote all to be shared on line. The LDS are also about to develop a phone ‘app’ to further this aim. Sharon cited the example of a teenager who contributed an anecdote about their grandfather who was shot down in WWII which enabled contact with others from the same incident.

*(contd.)*

As a result in April 2013 the new version of the website launched using bright colours; with a 'Collaborative Family Tree' for everyone; the ability to add photos and stories and to search 3.5 billion names all at once.

The 'Search' feature remains the same as before and pedigrees were included again but not mixed, as previously, with data. New features include a Family Tree Photo Search and an online Fan Chart facility including 6 generations as well as a normal pedigree facility.

To utilise the new collaborative Family Tree it is necessary to sign up to allow identification. This enables discussion between all parties involved of any change you make to the Tree and reasons you should include for the amendment. Currently the LDS are encouraging people particularly to contribute WWI information to the tree.

### **The Search Categories are:**

**Records :** accesses to 3.5 billion records,

**Genealogies:** includes older collections people donated; pedigree Ancestral Files; Pedigree Resources File (read only) like Ancestry trees not collaborative but not dynamic;

**Catalogue:** only 7% of the information the LDS hold is online and the catalogue lists the remaining 93% of the world's greatest genealogical records source, most of which will never be online as about one third of record holders declined to allow use of images. The remainder can be accessed only through the FHC using the identification indexed in the catalogue;

**Books:** more than 100, 000 family history books from several libraries – search by surname;

**Wiki:** like Wikipedia but only contains family history material.

Sharon also offered the following tips for searching:

On the main search screen using country and relationship can help cut down the number of irrelevant responses;

Names of parents and no names for children can help discover siblings;

Map with list of areas can help define the search area.

In the Parish Registers area the old IGI records are marked with a star beside each and are mainly but not exclusively Church records.

*(contd.)*

In the photo duplication series a source film number means that the London FHC can get a copy on request,

A number but no camera symbol by an entry indicates no image is available, a number with a little camera symbol indicates an indexed image, a little camera symbol alone indicates an image but no index so use 'browse images' to go through them. Select by choosing Country, Parish, Event and Time Period.

Sometimes the image indicated by the camera symbol cannot be seen online except by use of a login but it can always be seen at an FHC.

Use 'Exact Match' wisely.

Learn to use filters.

When using 'Search by Given Names only' or Search with No Names – be as specific as possible with date and place.

For other Search Tips, in particular using wild cards \*, see below;

Wildcard tip 1: Include at least 3 letters. So, not Sm\* or G\*z

Wildcard tip 2: Use up to 3 wildcards in one name. So, B\*rch\*1\*

Wildcard tip 3: Use a wildcard in both given and surnames

Wildcard tip 4: Use a wildcard for up to 3 letters at the front of a name

Wildcard tip 5: Use a wildcard for more than one letter at the end of a name.

Parent search: On search screen, choose 'Parents' in the relationship section. This can be used for single mothers as well.

Batch search: A field for entering batch number is on the search screen. Enter a surname or leave everything else blank to scroll through the whole batch. For further hints on using batch number searches see [www.familysearch.org/node/1454](http://www.familysearch.org/node/1454).

**maps.familysearch.org** Maps showing 1851 jurisdictions like parishes, civil registration, probate, poor law unions, hundreds, etc

**histfam.familysearch.org** International collection of lineage linked trees from a variety of sources.

See if the LDS have filmed a record you want by consulting 'Catalog' under 'Search'. Remember that less than 10% of the largest genealogical collection in the world is online. Films are available to order on loan.

**[www.londonfhc.org](http://www.londonfhc.org)**

Free use of 14 commercial websites both British and international.

Tuesday Talks at 2pm in the National Archives Talks Room.

*Jenny Mundy*

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## A TALK – HIGH DAYS AND HOLIDAYS

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On Thursday 20<sup>th</sup> February our speaker was Janet Dineen. Janet gave an entertaining and enchanting tour of old customs and celebratory days from New Year to Midsummer.

### **New Year**

Janet began with some of the customs employed in Scotland including ‘sowans’ made using the starch remaining on the inner husks of oats; ‘het’ pint (literally a hot pint) a warmer for ‘first-footers’ containing four pints of mild ale, nutmeg, three eggs, sugar and half a pint of whisky; ‘bannocks’ a variety of flat quick bread using grain & oatcakes.

Coventry ‘God cakes’ (mentioned by Chaucer) were eaten, ‘It was the custom for the company to go out after midnight to wish all living things on the property good luck...then triangular mince pies, known as God-cakes, would be eaten in honour of the Trinity’.

In Suffolk a similar pastry was known as ‘God’s kitchels’.

In the West Country wassailing was the custom. Using cider or beer on roots and toast in crevices to wake the trees from slumbers. To frighten away the spirits singing, noise and firing of guns were employed.

### **On 12<sup>th</sup> Night**

In London, boys assemble round the inviting pastry cook shops. They would nail the coat tails of spectators, who were near enough, to the bottom of the window frames; or pin them strongly together by their clothes. Sometimes 8 or 10 persons find themselves thus connected.

Janet then described a ‘Twelfth Day Table Diversion’ from ‘The Year Book of 1832, by William Hone.

On a table would be all manner of paste board models including a castle with cannons charged with gunpowder; a claret filled stag with an arrow in its side, a fully rigged ship and there were two course paste pies one filled with live birds, the other with live frogs.

*(contd.)*

On a signal the arrow was pulled from the stag causing the wine to gush out like blood much to the admiration of the guests. Then all the guns on the castle and the ship were fired and the pies opened thus releasing their occupants to cause much chaos.

**Plough Monday** – usually the first Monday after 6<sup>th</sup> January.

An ancient custom involved a light to be kept constantly lit before some church images. On Plough Monday a feast was held and villagers went about with a plough and dancers to get money to support the Plough-light. The Reformation banned these lights; but the practice of going about with the plough begging for money remained and this ‘money for light increased the income of the village alehouses!

**20<sup>th</sup> January St. Agnes’ Eve**

At age of 13 she was martyred in Rome in 304 A.D. She was due to be executed after being raped all night in a brothel, but a miraculous thunderstorm saved her from this particular ordeal. Eight days after her execution, her parents visited her tomb and were greeted by a chorus of angels, including Agnes herself, with a white lamb at her side. From 1696 comes this instruction ‘Upon St. Agnes’s night you take a row of pins and pull out every one, one after another. Saying a Paternoster, stick a pin in your sleeve and you shall dream of him or her you shall marry’.

**2<sup>nd</sup> February Candlemas Eve.**

From the 17<sup>th</sup> century comes this poem by Robert Kerrick;

*Down with the rosemary and bays,*

*Down with the misletoe ;*

*Instead of holly, now upraise*

*The greener box, for show.*

This refers to a time when foliage and flowers were much more frequently employed in the internal decoration of houses than the present; different kinds were allotted to different seasons e.g. the Bay, Holly and Mistletoe at Christmas.

**St. Valentine’s Day.**

St Valentino was decapitated in AD273. An old legend has it that birds find their mate on this day. It was usual for those that could to write a short verse to the object of their affection but in 1797 that changed with the first commercially produced Valentine’s card by John Fairburn.

*(contd.)*

### **March 17th – St Patrick’s Day**

‘Pattern’ days in Ireland were general rejoicing and boisterous celebrations of local parish saints days. From early times St. Patrick’s Day was celebrated across the nation.

### **25<sup>th</sup> March - Lady Day**

This was the day that the Angel Gabriel appeared to Mary to tell her that she will bear a son. It takes exactly 9 months to make the perfect baby!

### **April 1<sup>st</sup>**

This may have marked the end of an eight day festival to mark New Year when New Year’s Day was on 25<sup>th</sup> March.

A writer in Gentleman’s magazine in 1766 said ‘It became a day of extraordinary mirth & festivity, especially among the lower sort’.

April fool’s Day was infamously marked by the B.B.C. when they featured the ‘Spaghetti Harvest’ in 1957.

### **April 23<sup>rd</sup> St. George’s Day**

He was a popular saint with the English Crusaders who used his name as a battle cry; ‘For England, Harry & St George’. In the Medieval age St. George and the dragon was more popular with re-enactment on the feast day.

**Ascension Day** – In the U.K. is on the 40th day of Easter.

It celebrates the ascension of Jesus to heaven after his resurrection on Easter Day.

### **Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday after Ascension Day**

Rogation, Beating the Bounds, Beseeching and Blessing crops.

### **Well Dressing**

Well dressings occur from early May throughout the summer months

### **Whitsun**

Occurs on the seventh Sunday after Easter which is a moveable feast and it is the occasion for Morris Dancing as well as other festivities.

### **Midsummer’s Day**

St. John’s day is on 24<sup>th</sup> June. Men ran through a fire for good luck and ashes were used to foretell the future.

*(contd.)*

## **15th July St. Swithin's Day**

It is believed that if it rains on this day it will continue for 40 days.

## **1<sup>st</sup> August Lammas Day**

In mediaeval times, celebration of the first wheat harvest of the year. On this day it was customary to bring to church a loaf made from the new crop, which was then used in the Eucharist (Anglo-Saxon *hlaf*– *mass*, loaf mass).

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## **A TALK – BEHIND THE ELECTORAL REGISTERS**

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Following the Annual General Meeting on Thursday 20<sup>th</sup> March 2014 Jenny Mundy gave the talk which is summarised here:

Electoral Registers, sometimes known as Electoral Rolls, are simply lists of people eligible to vote in elections. Until recently their value to family historians has been rather limited owing to the lack of indexing except by road or street. The arrival of online name indexes is changing this but before full use may be made of this additional resource it is important to understand the grounds for inclusion and exclusion from the registers which varies according to the period being researched and indeed the country in question. Jenny described the way that social conditions led to new legislation being periodically introduced in Britain until we arrived at today's universal suffrage for anyone over the age of 18 (with a few exceptions).

The 1689 Bill of Rights established the principle of free elections to Parliament and freedom of speech. However, the electorate was restricted to people with property and wealth; a small minority of the total population. In England the 1780 electorate was less than 3% of the total population. In addition, often the size of constituencies bore little relation to the number of Members of Parliament they were able to elect.

There were many 'rotten boroughs' where a very small population was able to elect two M.P.s whereas most people in the newly formed towns created as a result of the Industrial Revolution had no representation whatsoever. (contd.)

In the late 1700s and early 1800s speakers and pressure groups began to press for reform of the system. Electoral registers did not exist in these early days instead there were sometimes poll books which recorded not only who was eligible to vote but also for whom they voted. It should be noted that in the U.S.A. the term 'poll books' may refer to what we know as 'electoral registers'.

After the demand for change had spilled over into civil disturbances the first Reform Act was passed in 1832. Some provisions of the act were:

*'men who owned property and earned more than £10 per year got the vote. 56 English Boroughs disenfranchised completely (Rotten boroughs), 30 deprived of 1 M.P. 22 new 2 M.P. & 19 single M.P. Boroughs created in England – large industrial towns included - seats distributed more in proportion to population annual electoral registers to be compiled'*

Working class men were still not enfranchised however and The Chartist Movement developed from these origins. Petitions were presented to Parliament calling for six principles to be adopted:

A vote for every man over 21 years of age,  
Secret ballot instead of public voting,  
M.P.s do not have to own property,  
M.P.s will be paid,  
Equal voting constituencies,  
An election every year for Parliament.

In 1865 the Reform League was formed as a successor to the Chartist Movement. This led to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Reform Act of 1867 which added most male householders to the electorate. The 1872 Ballot Act introduced secret ballots for parliamentary elections and the 3<sup>rd</sup> Reform Act of 1884 extended the franchise to all male occupants (not just owners) of most land or tenements.

There was of course one large section of the population however who had failed to receive any electoral benefit from these changes, namely women. Early attempts to grant female emancipation were often received with derision. It was against this background that the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) was founded in 1903 led by Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst.

*(contd.)*

This and other women's suffrage societies initially raised petitions to Parliament but when these failed more direct and militant actions followed. The name 'suffragette' was coined to describe the supporters of the campaign. Then during the First World War many women were drafted into employment to fill the places of men fighting in the services. The case began to be recognised and the Representation of the People Act 1918 provided for the enfranchisement of all men over 21 years of age who met a six month residency condition and women over the age of 30. The complete enfranchisement of all men and women over the age of 21 did not happen until 1928. In 1969 the voting age was lowered to 18 and this remains the case today.

Naturally other countries where electoral lists exist for consultation, such as Australia and New Zealand, developed their own rules for enfranchisement. If you are researching abroad, it is important to find out the rules as they pertained in the period of your research.

Now that many of these registers are available, you can expect to find the following information:

Individual Name,

The address where they are living,

The ward area in which the address is situated,

Members of the family resident at the same address and eligible to vote and how many other families or individuals eligible to vote are living at the same address.

The returns are normally produced annually. For family historians they are particularly valuable in supplementing information found in the census. Their value is even more apparent during the 20th century with no census returns currently available after 1911 and with numbers on the electoral register rising as suffrage increased. Indexation means that it is often possible to trace people who moved frequently and to find other family members in the same area. It is also often possible to ascertain a likely year of birth by reference to the year of their first appearance on the register.

Many of these registers are now to be found online and a list of the main sources is shown below.

*(contd.)*

This was a most valuable exposition of a subject which to the best of my knowledge we have not covered before and I should like to thank Jenny for a most interesting talk.

*John Symons*

Sources for Electoral Records (E.R.)

(online sites are a mixture of subscription and pay to view credits)

<b>Ancestry:</b>	U.K. Poll Books & E.R.1538-1893
London ER	1832-1965
London Overseer Returns	1863-1894
Midland ER	1832-1955 (Birmingham & Warwickshire)
Dorset ER	1838-1922
N. Nottinghamshire	Registry of Voters 1885
Fife Scotland Voters List	1832-1894
New West Yorkshire ER	1840-1962
Surrey ER	1918-1945

Note: local (Hillingdon) ERs, Ancestry have pre WW2 only (they have post WW2 for Inner London) - Uxbridge Archives which have post WW2 Hillingdon ERs but they are not indexed so you need to know a road name.

**Findmypast:**

Cheshire ER	1842-1900
UK ER	2002-2013

**Family Search.org**

Norfolk Register of Electors	1844-1952
Registers for Cheshire	1842-1900
Registers for West Glamorgan	1839-1925
Registers for Kent	1570-1907

**Origins.net**

ER for Ireland	1847-1864
Somerset ER	1832-1914

<b>Archive.org</b> County of Durham, Southern Division	1869
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*(contd.)*

**The Genealogist:**

East Somerset ER	1832
West Somerset ER	1832
Worcestershire (W.Div.) Register of The Electors	1832-3
South Devon Register of Voters	1865-1869
Maidstone Register of Electors	1905
Swindon Voters	1915
Dorset Absent Voters	1918-1919
Hampshire, Winchester Register of Electors	1929, 1934 and 1939
Hereford Register of Electors	1936

**Genes Reunited:**

UK Electoral Registers	2002-2013
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**British Library:** about 20,000 covering the period up 1947 good coverage 1885-1915 [www.bl.uk](http://www.bl.uk) complete set since 1947.

**National Library of Wales:** many sets of ER for Wales may not be digitized or indexed.

**National Library of Scotland:** many sets of ER for Scotland may not be digitized or indexed Local record offices sets only for their region may not be digitized or indexed.

Note: This list is not comprehensive and new sources may well be added after the date of preparation – April 2014.

**Tips on Using Electoral Registers**

Electoral registers or poll books before 1832 only include men who own substantial property; mainly rural. After 1832 electoral registers were compiled every year with the exception of during WWI and WWII.

Registers from 1832 to 1867 only include men of property or who earn more than £10 a year – a relatively high sum in the past; few such men would be in towns.

Registers after 1867 would include male householders and greater numbers of men in towns.

*(contd.)*

Registers after 1884 include male lodgers with an annual wage of £10.

Registers after 1918 include all men over 21 and women over 30.

Registers after 1927 include all women over 21.

Registers after 1969 include all men and women over 18.

A register will list where your ancestor was living at that time, together with family members eligible to vote and anyone else eligible to vote at the same address. You will need to use a number of electoral registers to get the most out of your research. A search of other registers in the same area for the same or other known family surnames may reveal extended family members.

Once included in electoral registers individuals generally continue to be on registers. When they cease to appear it may indicate that they have died within the previous 12 months or left the country.

Rolls where individual names are marked with a J indicate those who are eligible to be called for jury service and where consequently there may be local court records.

Electoral registers are not indexed by name but organized by polling station and street address so it is helpful to know a road name or an area in which to search.

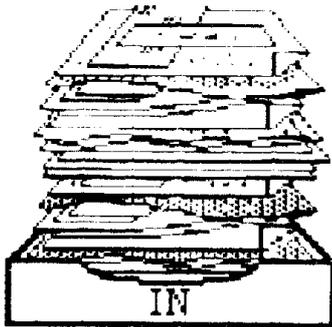
Polling districts are not the same as parish areas. Places can change polling districts as constituency boundaries are redrawn so remember to check nearby districts if your ancestors all disappear from their previous year's register.

Optical character recognition used for digital record transcription of records for indexing can often produce strange variations of names and addresses so it is worth opening the original image to check.

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## FROM THE MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

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Now we have the lighter nights perhaps we will see more of you at our meetings. If you have come to a halt with your own research you may be able to help other members with your knowledge gathered over the years. We need help in the research room on certain Friday or Saturday mornings when our usual helpers are ill or on holiday. Please let me

know if you are willing to help. Have a good summer.  
*Patricia Reynolds*

### **WELCOME TO ALL OUR NEW MEMBERS**

C75 Mrs. Marion Joy Carter Email: ruislipcarters@hotmail.com	15 Manor Way, Ruislip, Middlesex. HA4 8HE
C76 Mr. Alan James Carter	24 Middleton Drive, Pinner, Middlesex. HA5 2PG

### **CHANGE OF ADDRESS**

N22 Mrs. Mary Jean Nisbet Email: benandjean@btinternet.com	'Hurstleigh' Flat 12, Shire Lane, Chorley Wood, Herts. WD3 5NR
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### **MEMBERS INTERESTS**

Mrs. Beverly Clements (C72)                      22 Woodhurst Drive,  
Email: trevandbevlive@hotmail.co.uk      Denham Green, Bucks. UB9 5LL

GOODMAN	SRY	BARNES	1860 – 1980
HUMPHREY	CAM	ELM	1780 – 1850
HUMPHREY	CAM	WISBECH	1780 – 1850
HUMPHREY	NFK	UPWELL	1780 – 1850
HUMPHREY	NFK	WALPOLE St. PETER	1780 – 1850

HUMPHREY	NFK	WEST WALTON	1780 – 1850
LEATT	DEV	EXETER	1800 – 1900
SCOTT	BRK	BRAY	1850 – 1900
SCOTT	BRK	MAIDENHEAD	1850 – 1900
WHITE	ESS	WITHAM	1780 – 1820
WHITE	MDX	BROMLEY BY BOW	1855 – 1890
WHITE	MDX	POPLAR	1855 – 1890

Mrs. Marion Joy Carter (C75)  
Email: ruislipcarters@hotmail.com

15 Manor Way, Ruislip,  
Middlesex. HA4 8HE

BRODIE	MOR(Sct)	LLANBRYDE	1600 – 1700
CARTER	YKS	HULL	1700 – 1800
GAMAGE	BKM	UPTON CUM CHALVEY	1600 – 1781
LOADER	DOR	SPETISBURY	1650 – 1705
SARGEANT	BKM	TAPLOW	1650 – 1750

Miss Rosemary Francis (F30)  
Email: lacymaria@hotmail.co.uk

4A Austins Lane, Ickenham,  
Middlesex. UB10 8RH

BECK	MDX	CHISWICK	ALL
DARBON	MDX	ACTON	ALL
DARBON	MDX	HAMMERSMITH	ALL
FRANCIS	MDX	BRENTFORD	ALL
FRANCIS	MDX	CHISWICK	ALL
OWEN	MDX	CHISWICK	ALL
PAGE	KEN	HOLLINGBOURN	ALL
PAINE	MDX	FULHAM	ALL
PAINE	MDX	HAMMERSMITH	ALL
SAMUEL	CGN(Wls)	ABERYSTWYTH	ALL
STANDEN	KEN	CHATHAM	ALL
STANDEN	KEN	MALDEN	ALL

Mrs. Jennifer Hutchinson (H88)  
Email: JEN29HUTCH@gmail.com

119 Little Oxhey Lane, Watford,  
Herts. WD19 5HT

BENNETT	MDX	St. PANCRAS	Pre. 1860
LAVINGTON	BRK	STRATFIELD	Pre. 1775
PAYNE	CAM	CAMBRIDGE	Pre. 1840

STONESTREET	MDX	HILLINGDON	Pre. 1823
STONESTREET	SRY	SUNBURY on THAMES	Pre. 1825
SPEECHLEY	CAM	WHITTLESEA	Pre. 1825
TOWNSEND	WIL	CRICKLADE	Pre. 1800
TOWNSEND	WIL	ELSEY	Pre. 1800

Mr. John Adams-Murphy (M94)                      37 Bedford Road, Ruislip Gardens,  
Middlesex. HA4 6LX

ADAMS	MDX	POPLAR	ALL
WIGGINS	MDX	POPLAR	ALL

Miss Cora Southall (S84)    27 Newcourt, Uxbridge,  
Email: cora.southall@mypostoffice.co.uk                      Middlesex. UB8 2LN

BOLTON	BDF	CHELLINGTON	1700s
CARMICHAEL	YKS	ROTHERHAM	1700s
EKINS	HUN	RAUNDS	1700s
HADLEY	WOR	DUDLEY	1700s
HOOD	STS	STOKE on TRENT	1700s
KIRKLAND	DBY	OAKTHORPE	1700s
MARRIOTT	CAM	SOHAM	1700s
SOUTHALL	DBY	STRETTONE EN LE FIELD	1700s

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## OBITUARY

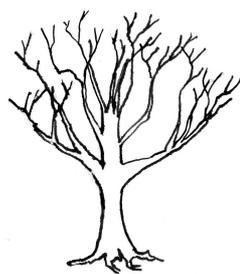
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It is with great sadness that we heard of the death of DAVID SHEFFORD (S80). David was a regular at our research room and was always so happy with the help he received.

Our condolences go to his family.



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

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

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

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

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

Those who want to make use of this service should be specific as to their requirements and should indicate clearly the upper limit of expenditure they are willing to incur. It must be appreciated that in some cases an investigation may not produce any results or it may result in a negative answer, in either case a charge will still have to be made.

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

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## HELP LINE – BRICK WALLS DEMOLISHED?

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In this part of the journal we advertise pleas, from members and non-members, for information and assistance. If you have become “stuck” on some part of your family tree but believe that the answer may lie here in our corner of Middlesex, our local knowledge may be able to help.

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

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

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## OUR SUMMER APPEARANCES

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This year we will be attending the following venues so why not come along to any or all of them – we would be pleased to see you:

6 <sup>th</sup> July	Heathrow Classic Car Show
20 <sup>th</sup> July	Uxbridge Auto Show
17 <sup>th</sup> August	Ruislip Medieval Fair
12 <sup>th</sup> October	Hampshire Genealogical Society Open Day

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## A.G.M. 2014 – CHAIRMAN’S REPORT

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Good evening. I am pleased to report that it has once again been a very successful year for the Society. We have enjoyed some really excellent speakers on a wide range of topics and I should like to thank Judith for organising these events.

Family history is constantly changing, due in large part to the opportunities presented by the internet and I trust that these changes are and continue to be reflected in the topics covered once a month by our speakers and in our journal. Speaking of the journal, I should like to thank John and Alan and all those involved in its production or who have contributed to it.

A special mention should be made of Tom Morgan who unfortunately passed away earlier this year. He was a stalwart supporter of the Society and shall be greatly missed by his many friends and family.

The bookstall has once again attended a number of family history fairs and other events and I should like to thank Gill, Pat and Joy for making this happen.

Valerie has worked hard on the library - which is perhaps an underused resource. This is a pity as the Research Room has seen increased activity during the year. Please give the library your consideration. It has a wealth of material which is very well organised and accessible.

Charles, our Treasurer, has looked after our finances and I would like to thank him for his work. He will report shortly on the Society's financial situation which I will summarise as remaining ‘tight’ but hopefully manageable.

As always, I once again appeal to anyone who is interested and willing to help with the running of the Society, to please see me or a member of the Committee. It is not a big time commitment (Committee members will testify to the brisk pace of the Committee meetings) but new faces and particularly IDEAS would be very welcome.

*(contd.)*

In conclusion, it has been a good year and I hope I have thanked everyone who made it so. If I haven't then my apologies - please accept this blanket 'thank you' as covering you. I am confident that we will have another successful year as a Family History Society and I look forward to seeing you at our meetings. Thank you.

Ian Harvey

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### **HFHS TREASURER'S REPORT 2013**

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The accounts for 2013 show a similar pattern to the previous year, although expenditure only exceeded income by £144 due to a number of generous donations during the year for which the Society is most grateful.

Rent remained the Society's biggest expenditure at 44% (£1,900) with printing and postage taking a further 35% (£1,518) of expenditure and this despite the Society sharing a meeting with U3A and having fewer Committee meetings and our membership secretary bulk buying stamps prior to large price increases.

The bulk of Income 56% (£2,345) came from Membership fees with a further 22% (£930) coming from donations which included a donated laptop valued at £300 and £250 from the bookstall run by our Secretary.

Apart from cash at bank, our balance sheet shows that most of our equipment is now aged and has been fully depreciated. The Society is grateful to Doug Adams and the Computer sub-committee for their work in maintaining our computers.

As Treasurer I receive much help from John Symons and Pat Reynolds on banking monies received and assisting with some payments. I'd like to publicly record my thanks to them.

The Society's finances continue to require close scrutiny as we are still drawing on reserves to maintain current levels of activity. Ideally we need to recruit more members and I'd urge each member to encourage a friend to join. Your Committee will continue to seek other Income sources and/or seek to reduce expenditure wherever possible to safeguard the Society's future. *(contd.)*

The opportunity to ask questions was given again at the AGM but unlike last year there were no questions or further discussion. The accounts for the year were approved.

Charles Hampshire BA, MBA, CPFA.  
Honorary Treasurer.

**HFHS BALANCE SHEET  
for year ending 31 December 2013**

	2013	2013	2013	2012
	£	£	£	£
<u>Fixed Assets</u>				
Projectors, Trolleys and stands		0		
Computer Equipment		344		
		_____	344	338
<u>Current Assets</u>				
Prepayment	141			
Cash at Bank & in hand	2,454			
	_____			
CURRENT ASSETS		2,595		
<u>less Current Liabilities</u>				
Creditors - Rent		669		
		_____		
NET CURRENT ASSETS			1,926	3,336
			_____	_____
			<b>2,270</b>	<b>3,674</b>
			_____	_____
<u>Represented By</u>				
ACCUMULATED FUNDS			<b>2,270</b>	<b>3,674</b>
			_____	_____

Charles Hampshire BA, MBA, CPFA  
Honorary Treasurer

**Report of Account Examiner**

I have examined the accounts for the year ended 31 December 2013 and certify that they are in accordance with the records presented to me

J K Ross BA MSc CPFA

## HFHS Accounts 2013

### Income & Expenditure Account

	2013	2012
<u>Income</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
Memberships	2,345.19	2,273.00
Donations	929.90	347.50
Programme Sales	330.50	305.00
Research Room	320.00	219.00
Printouts	110.00	85.00
Research	89.90	47.60
Other	20.00	52.24
Visitors	14.00	10.00
Journal sales	7.00	7.00
	<u><b>4,166.49</b></u>	<u><b>3,346.34</b></u>
<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
Rent	1,900.09	2,024.00
Palace Trip	120.00	0.00
Printing	1,117.60	1,065.00
Postage	400.00	513.69
Speakers	510.00	196.85
Insurance	175.55	145.55
Subscriptions	88.16	105.26
Other	0.00	223.79
	<u><b>4,311.39</b></u>	<u><b>4,274.14</b></u>
Excess of Expenditure over Income before Depreciation	144.90	927.80
Depreciation	303.50	228.50
Excess of Expenditure over Income after Depreciation	448.40	1,156.30

#### Note to accounts

Donations in 2013 includes the donation of a computer a new asset estimated value £300 and included in the Balance sheet.

**BOOKSTALL FUNDRAISING ACCOUNT  
RECEIPTS & EXPENSES FOR YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2013**

<u>Receipts</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Publications	£536.79	£500.81	Pubs bought	£232.10	£233.75
Less donated "bargain" books	£139.85		F H Fairs	£ 89.50	£112.50
			Membership	£ 64.60	£ 47.50
			Surplus	£ 10.74	£107.06
	£396.94	£500.81		£396.94	£500.81

**BALANCE SHEET**

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Cash in hand	£ 60.00	£ 60.00
Balance at Bank	£277.83	£304.65
Closing Stock	£247.61	£460.05
Total Assets	£585.44	£824.70

**ACCUMULATED FUND**

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Represented by:		
Balance brought forward	£824.70	£847.64
Surplus	£ 10.74	£107.06
	£835.44	£954.70
Less transfer to No 1 A/C	£250.00	£130.00
	£585.44	£824.70

**NB** Sales of Family History publications have fallen off (except at Family History Fairs). The income from "Donated Bargain books" has provided a valuable source of income.

Mrs G May, Bookstall Fundraising Account

Mr C Hampshire, Hon. Treasurer

*G. May*  


**REPORT OF THE ACCOUNT EXAMINER**

The closing stock has been valued at cost by a Member of the Committee.  
I have examined the Accounts for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2013 and certify that they are in accordance with the books and vouchers presented to me.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
J. U. ROSS

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## HILLINGDON FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

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

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

Please add postage and packaging as follows:

- For each set of fiche..... 45p
- For each CD-ROM to UK address..... 65p
- For airmail to overseas addresses.....Email Mrs. G. May for costs.

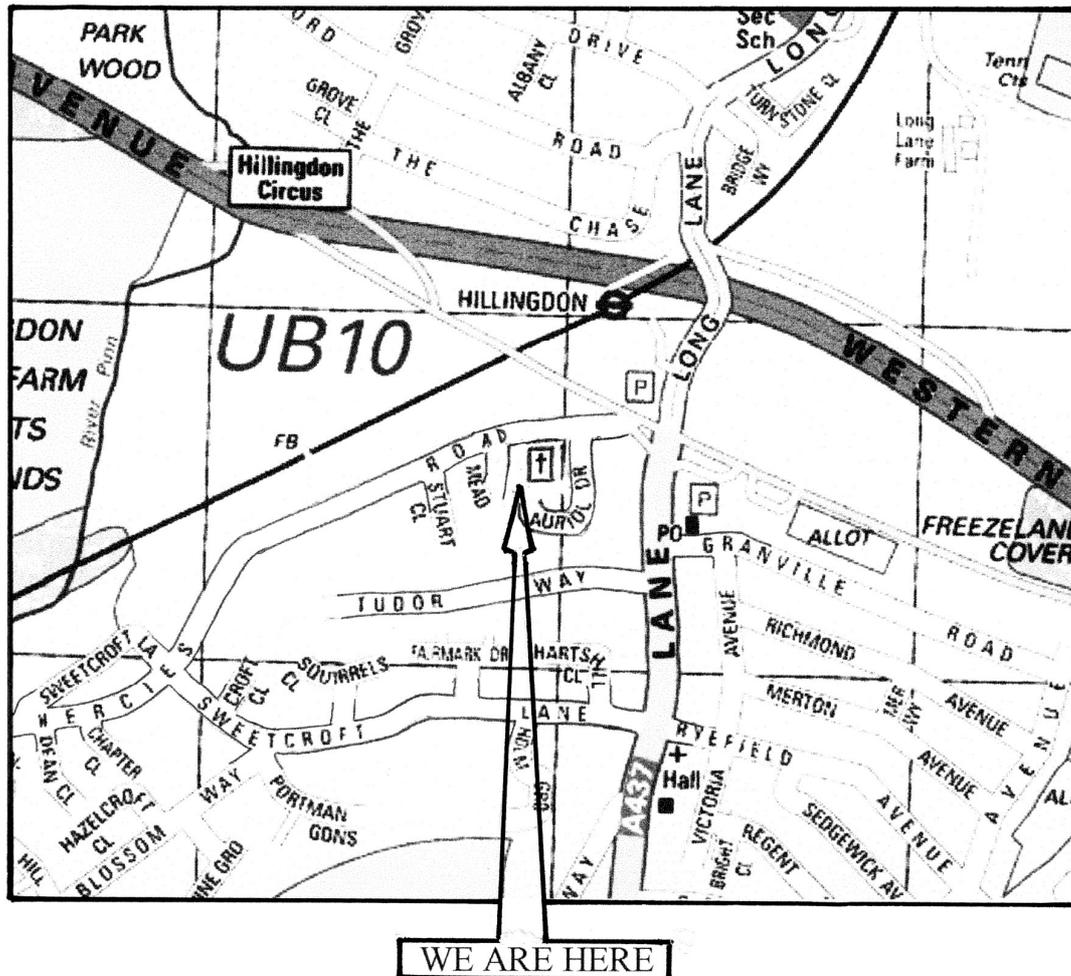
Cheques should be in pounds STERLING, crossed A/C payee and made payable to Hillingdon Family History Society.

The publications can be obtained from the Publications Officer:

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

or alternatively visit these on-line bookshops:

**[www.parishchest.com](http://www.parishchest.com)**    and    **[www.genfair.com](http://www.genfair.com)**



(The geographical centre of Hillingdon)

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

There is also a public car park on the eastern side of Long Lane (access between the Co-op & the Chinese take away restaurant, or via the exit slip road off the A40 from London). The nearest L.T. station is Hillingdon and there is a U2 bus stop on Hercies Road outside the Church. Please note that the main entrance to the building is on the side of the Church. Our Research Room is on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor and is open one morning each week (Friday or the first Saturday of the month) as well as at our monthly meetings. A bulletin issued at every monthly meeting gives the opening dates of the Research Room. The Society does not meet or open the Research Room during August.

## COMMITTEE MEMBERS

### Officers

President	Michael Gandy, B.A., F.S.G.	
Chairman	Ian Harvey 24 The Avenue, Ickenham, Middx UB10 8NP	01895 635230
Vice Chair	John Symons 11 Wye Close, Ruislip, Middx. HA4 7RQ	01895 677722
Vice Chair	Joy Higgs 16 Hyacinth Drive, Uxbridge, Middx. UB10 9QW	01895 272745
Secretary	Gill May 20 Moreland Drive, Gerrards Cross, Bucks. SL9 8BB	01753 885602
Treasurer	Charles Hampshire 4 Barrington Drive, Harefield, Middx. UB9 6RL	01895 821351

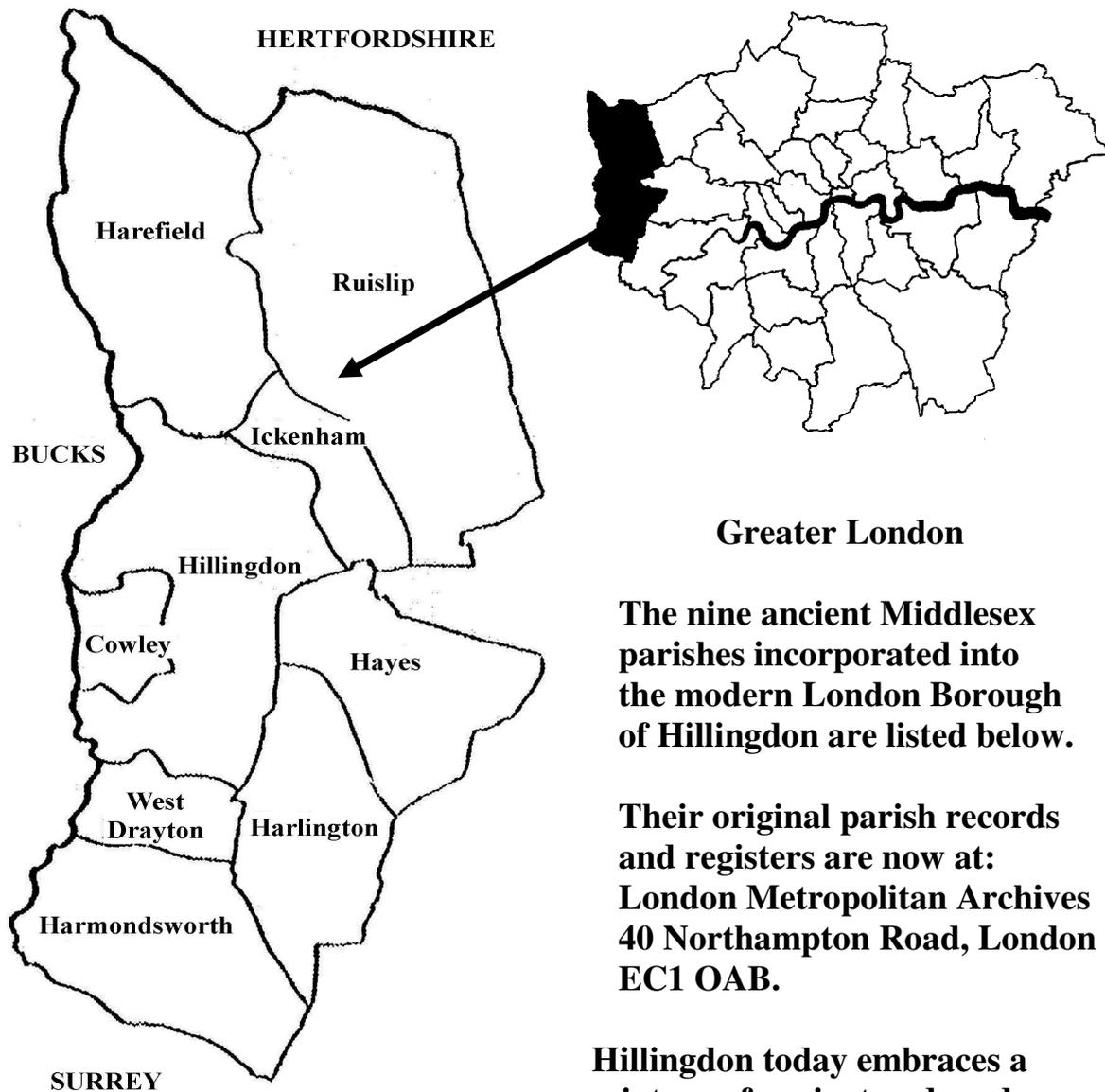
### Executive Committee

Librarian	Valerie Fitch 43 Doncaster Drive, Northolt, Middlesex. UB5 4AT	0208 864 4980
Membership	Patricia Reynolds 20 Lilac Place, Yiewsley, W. Drayton, Middx. UB7 8LR	01895 444442
Programme	Judith Baker 14 Appledore Avenue, South Ruislip, Middx. HA4 OUU	0208 5822705
Projects	Joy Higgs 16 Hyacinth Drive, Uxbridge, Middx. UB10 9QW	01895 272745
Publicity	Charles Hampshire 4 Barrington Drive, Harefield, Uxbridge, Middx UB9 6RL	01895 821351
Magazine Editors.	John Symons, Alan Rowland.	
Webmaster.	Doug Adams	

Website: [www.hfhs.co.uk](http://www.hfhs.co.uk)

E-mail: [hillingdonfhs@onetel.com](mailto:hillingdonfhs@onetel.com)

## London Borough of Hillingdon (Middlesex)



The nine ancient Middlesex parishes incorporated into the modern London Borough of Hillingdon are listed below.

Their original parish records and registers are now at:  
London Metropolitan Archives  
40 Northampton Road, London  
EC1 OAB.

Hillingdon today embraces a mixture of ancient and modern, large & small Greater London suburbs, each with a distinctive identity. Heathrow Airport lies at its southern end.

**Hillingdon suburbs: Colham Green, Cowley, Eastcote, Harefield, Harlington, Harmondsworth, Hayes, Hillingdon, Ickenham, Longford, Northwood, Ruislip, Ruislip Manor, Sipson, South Ruislip, Uxbridge, West Drayton, Yeading, Yiewsley**

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