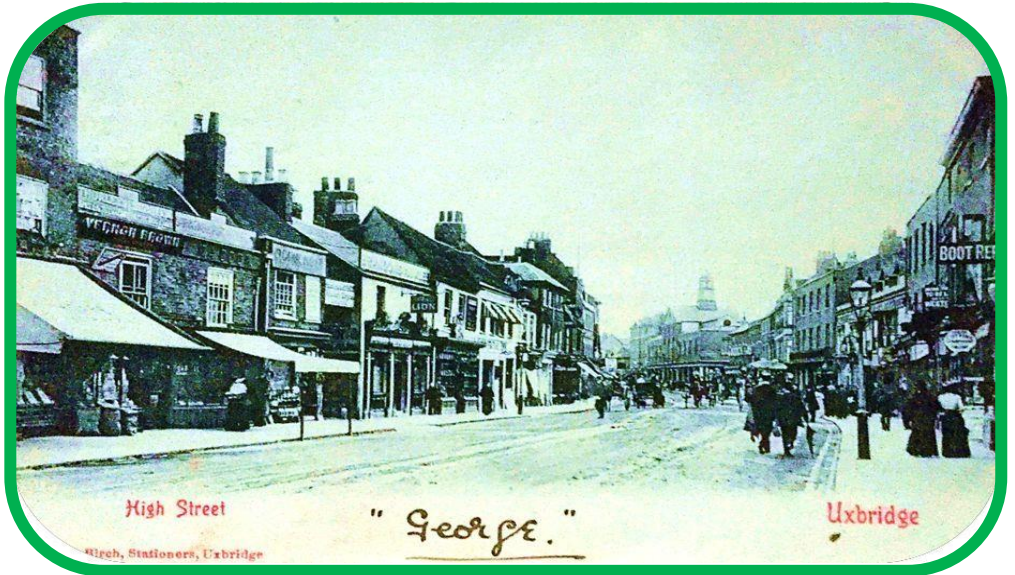




HILLINGDON FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Member of the Family History Federation



An early post card (see page 9)
Why is the word 'George' there?

JOURNAL No. 142

JUNE 2023

2023 MEETINGS PROGRAMME

Unless stated otherwise meetings take place at Hillingdon Baptist Church, 25 Hercies Road, Hillingdon, Middlesex.

UB10 9LS. Doors open at 7.30 p.m.

DATE	SPEAKER	SUBJECT
Thursday 22 June 7.30 pm ZOOM	Judy Hill	'Upstairs Downstairs'
Thursday 13 th July 7.30 pm	Simon Keable	'Utterly Immoral, Robert Keable and his Scandalous Novel'
Thursday 14 th September 7.30 pm	Sir John Randall	'The History of Randall's of Uxbridge'
Thursday 12 th October 7.30 ZOOM	Wendy Tibbitts	'Longford: A Village in Limbo'
Tuesday 14 th November 2.00pm (joint with U3A)	Susan Gordon	'Telling Your Story - An Introduction to Writing About Life and Family'

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 £1

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Contents

Chairman's Notes.....	2
Editors' Jottings.....	4
Damaged Photographs <i>by Alan Rowland</i>	5
Can You Help?.....	8
An Uxbridge Printer <i>by Helen Bird</i>	9
Have You Huguenot Ancestors?.....	16
Has the Sentence Ever Been a Deterrent <i>by Alan Rowland</i>	22
Advice For Beginners.....	24
Ruislip in Poetry and a Hint of Tragedy? (2) <i>by Melanie Winterbotham</i>	28
Surnames — Are They Redundant?.....	30
A Zoom Talk — Mind the Gaps <i>Report by John Symons</i>	32
A Zoom Talk — Humour in Genealogy <i>Report by John Symons</i>	35
A Talk — D.N.A. Stories <i>Report by John Symons</i>	36
Early Notification.....	38

News and Information

From the Membership Secretary.....	38
2023 A.G.M. Notes and Accounts.....	39
H.F.H.S. Publications.....	44

Note: Lack of space means we have omitted our 'Where To Find Us' details it returns in the next issue.

Visit our website at: www.hfhs.org.uk
 Contact us by e-mail at: enquiries@hfhs.org.uk

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

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



CHAIRMAN'S NOTES

Acting Chairman: John Symons

At this time of year with perhaps some warmer or wetter weather to come, thoughts turn to our usual foray into Cornwall. Ian HARVEY, in one of his last pieces written for this journal (September 2022 issue) refers to how St. Constantine, a village on the North coast near Padstow was destroyed by a winter storm and an entire community moved.



Bedruthan Steps

On a balmy summer day this is hard to imagine but if you have witnessed the power of a winter storm on this coast, as I have, you can safely suspend disbelief. *(contd.)*

Like many others in my family through the 20th century, holidays were often spent on the north coast of Cornwall, including, curiously, my mother's family who had no family ties to the county.

Nowadays I try to imagine what life must have been like for my paternal forebears trying to make a living there. Some were miners and it is difficult to find a harder and more dangerous job.

Others were fishermen and this was almost as dangerous, although at least there was always the opportunity, rarely passed over, for some smuggling on the side. Most though worked on the land and this in itself was often very challenging as the topography rarely lends itself to agriculture. For just a very few who had become landowners they could be called 'gentlemen' (and ladies) although whether they actually were is open to doubt. One such 'gentleman', Samuel SYMONS, a cousin, built Doyden 'Castle' on the cliffs near Port Isaac. It is really just a folly designed for drinking and other excesses. I wonder what the rest of the community thought of this.

So, I muse, did any of them have any time to appreciate the stunning beauty of the coast on which many of them worked? Probably not for, I believe, it was just part of the backdrop to their existence and they knew nowhere else.

The photograph is of Bedruthan Steps with Constantine Bay in the distance and will give you some idea of what I write. Wherever your ancestors lived though I always recommend visiting those places if you are able. It will give an extra dimension to your understanding of their lives even if the area has been developed in the intervening years. And if it's scenic, that's a bonus.

EDITORS' JOTTINGS

Journal Dates for 2023

Edition	Deadline
September	18 th August
December	13 th October

John Symons, mentioned in the April H.F.H.S. newsletter, that Ancestry has won the contract to digitise World War Two Service records which are now being transferred to The National Archives. As John says, we will have to wait and see whether they will be offered as an extra premium package or as part of a current package - I think we can guess which!

Recently I was asked “Why does the printed baptism sheet spell Parish with an ‘f’ i.e., Parifh?” Most of us will have come across this oddity in old documents and we have probably concluded that the ‘f’ is an old form of the letter ‘s’.

This is not true! If you look closely at what you think is an ‘f’ you will notice that the stub (the line that crosses the vertical in a true ‘f’) is missing from the right side of the vertical on the masquerading ‘f’.

Paradise lo^{ft}.

This letter has been named the long or medial ‘s’ and it derives from the Roman alphabet where it is the lowercase form of the upper-case S. (Try a Google search for ‘the long s’ for further reading.)

You may also find words with double ‘s’, using both a stylised long ‘s’ followed by a normal ‘s’. This is usually found in examples of hand writing and as can be seen, the long ‘s’ no longer resembles the letter ‘f’.

happine^{ss}.

bles^{si}ng.

DAMAGED PHOTOGRAPHS – WHAT TO DO!

By Alan Rowland

We've all got them! - family photographs kept in bags, boxes and albums with the inevitable result that many of the pictures become damaged.

They can be folded, creased, faded, scratched, or have corners missing as well as many other signs of wear and tear. All of which is a shame, for when they were originally taken and printed, they were probably of very good quality.

Whilst you can probably still make out who the people are and where the photograph was taken, how much better if their original condition could be restored not perhaps to pristine condition but certainly to a point where most of the imperfections have been reduced or in some cases eliminated.

How can this be achieved? You do not have to be an expert in photography to make an attempt at improving the quality of a photograph, but you do need to have a computer and a scanner.

You will need a picture editing software programme installed on your computer. This may already be installed but if not, you need to purchase one but the price can vary considerably from a reasonable level to super expensive. However, like a lot of things there is a free alternative!

Whichever you choose it is essential that the programme has a 'Clone' tool/facility.

Just to whet your appetite here is an example that I had a go at recently:

(contd.)



Original scanned picture.



The restored photograph

As can be seen a number of cracks, scratches and spots have been removed from the copy of the original by the use of the clone facility in a free download programme available from:

<https://free-clone-stamp-tool.en.softonic.com/> (See our Words of Warning below)

The 'Free Clone Stamp Tool' it is easy to use; the only criticism is that the control panel options are a little difficult to set because the icons are quite small.

Below I show what you will see should you decide to go down the Free Clone Stamp route.

(contd.)

Top line: magnification controls.



Size, Hardness and Opacity of the clone area.

NB Left click on a radio button, hold and slide.

(Actual size of the control panel.)

Having set the size and hardness required pan left and the cursor becomes 'cross hairs'. Move 'hairs' to the area to 'mend', release left click then hold down the Control button move to the texture/colour you want to use and left click. Finally release the Control button and left click near the area to restore.

When all restoration is finished save your alterations by using the menu at top left of the main screen:



(contd.)

Words of Warning!

Before you start your restoration always copy your scanned image so that should a disaster happen, you can always go back the scan and make another copy before you start again. Your first attempts may disappoint but persevere and you will find the little tricks etc. that will improve the final result.

Also, if you are worried that downloading a free programme might import a computer virus or some such, then a purchased programme will put your mind at rest.

As is the case with the majority of old family photographs, I am not able to identify the two girls in my picture because those that knew them didn't need to write their names on the reverse of the picture. All I can say is that they are probably my mother's sisters and there it must remain.

Finally, if all this seems a little too much and you would still like a damaged photograph restored, why not contact us we may be able to help?

CAN YOU HELP US?

By the Editor

We send our thanks to all those who sent articles to us, but inevitably we continue to need articles, observations and researching tips from all our members in order to maintain full 44 page journals. If you can include photographs so much the better, they always add interest for the membership. We are sure that there are many articles just waiting to be written and the more first-time writers that we have, the broader will be our appeal. So come on, be bold take up your pens, strike those computer keys and see your name in print!

AN UXBRIDGE PRINTER

By Helen Bird (C 77)

Lucy and Birch were booksellers, printers and stationers who traded at 45 High Street Uxbridge from the 1870s until 1930. Their name will be familiar to anyone who has looked at early postcards of Uxbridge and the surrounding area which they published during the early years of the 20th century. Frederick LUCY and George BIRCH were the proprietors.

LUCY & BIRCH,
THE LIBRARY, 45, HIGH STREET, UXBRIDGE.

PRINTERS,
STATIONERS,
BOOKBINDERS,
PICTURE FRAMERS,
RELIEF STAMPERS,
ENGRAVERS,
ETC., ETC.
Artists' Materials.



THE CENTRAL PRINTING WORKS,
UXBRIDGE.

The
Largest and Best
Selection of
NOVELTIES
Suitable for Presents.
Noted for
Cheap and Good
Stationery.
Library in connection
with Mudie's.

Prior to their tenure the business was run by Thomas LAKE (born about 1743) who was a printer and bookseller in Uxbridge. He is named as the master and a printer of Uxbridge in an indenture for an apprentice in 1802. He and his wife Rachel baptised seven children at St Margaret's Church Uxbridge between 1770 and 1785, including William (1775) who entered the business and carried it on after his father's death. (contd.)

Thomas LAKE died at Iver in 1821 and was buried at St Margaret's Church, Uxbridge.

William LAKE married Anna Maria LOGGIN in Southwark in 1809 and they had six children, all baptised at St Margaret's Church Uxbridge.

A year after his father's death, in 1822, William LAKE demolished his two properties on the High Street and engaged builders to build two new ones. He wrote his will that year stipulating how the building work was to progress and how the builders were to be paid should he die during the construction work. He had £2,150.00 in the Bank of England to pay for the work.

Happily, he lived for another twenty one years to enjoy his new building. In 1841 he was listed in High Street Uxbridge, his occupation was Postmaster, he had two apprentices and an assistant clerk. Various newspaper reports show that he was a bookseller and printer too and his son Thomas Man LAKE worked in the business with him as a bookseller.

William LAKE died in 1843 and is buried in the churchyard at St John the Baptist, Hillingdon. There is a large chest tomb commemorating him, one of his sons and an infant grandson. Although in his will William had expressed the hope that his sons would carry on the business, the only one out of the four surviving sons to do so was Thomas Man LAKE.

He went into partnership with John MACKENZIE but this partnership was dissolved in 1847 when it appears that the business ran into financial difficulties and Thomas was bankrupt. The 1851 census shows John MACKENZIE a Bookseller in the High Street and he had two apprentice booksellers, one of whom was the 16 year old Frederick LUCY.

Frederick was born in Marlborough Wiltshire in 1834; his father was William Wootton LUCY, a printer. Following his apprenticeship in Uxbridge Frederick returned to the family home and in 1861 the census shows their business in the High Street, Marlborough, Wiltshire, run by William LUCY a bookseller and stationer employing two men and his son.

(contd.)

William's two daughters were working as bookseller assistants alongside their brothers, William a printer, and Frederick an assistant bookseller.

Frederick moved around the country and in Thetford, Norfolk he met his wife, Ellen NYE a widow with two daughters, and they married in London in 1868. They then moved to Worthing, Sussex where in 1871 Frederick was recorded as a bookseller at 31 Warwick Street, Broadwater.

Back in Uxbridge the booksellers and printing business at 45 High Street had changed hands. In 1854 Benjamin TRENCHARD bought the business from John MACKENZIE and he placed this notice in the Windsor & Eton Express on 21st January 1854.

BENJAMIN TRENCHARD

Having purchased the old-established business of Mr. JOHN MAC-KENZIE, Bookseller, Stationer, Printer, Bookbinder, News-agent, &c., High Street, Uxbridge, takes the liberty of respectfully soliciting the continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on his predecessor. In every branch of the Business he has had many years practical experience, and trusts that punctual attention to all orders entrusted to his care, and the adoption of a scale of profits in accordance with the spirit of the times, will enable him to secure extended patronage.

The picture below shows his Bookshop on the right-hand side. The 1851 census shows that his neighbours were on one side Thomas WALKER a hairdresser, and on the other side Thomas JOHNSON a linen draper.

(contd.)



UXBRIDGE, MIDDLESEX: HIGH STREET LOOKING EAST c. 1850

HILLINGDON BOROUGH LIBRARIES

The next is Henry Grainge an ironmonger, George TURPIN a butcher and Joseph GURNEY a baker. This impressive building, far taller than its neighbours, was erected 30 years before by William LAKE.

Benjamin TRENCHARD continued the business until his retirement and in 1871 William MORLEY a 26 year old bookseller from Scarborough was recorded there, but by 1874 Frederick LUCY had returned to Uxbridge and taken over the business and was building a successful printers and stationers.

Under Frederick's management the business took off; in 1881 Frederick was employing one man and three boys and he had three apprentices. A few doors away from the bookshop at 48 High Street was the bootmaker Edwin BIRCH. Edwin's son George, aged 17 years, was working with Frederick as a stationer. In 1888 Frederick LUCY moved to Teignmouth in Devon for health reasons and ran a book shop in Wellington Street, leaving George BIRCH to look after the business in Uxbridge. (contd.)

In November of that year George BIRCH married Frederick's stepdaughter, Ellen Emily NYE, in East Teignmouth. By this time George was a partner and the shop used the name LUCY and BIRCH.

Frederick LUCY's health did not improve and he died in Teignmouth in 1895 at the age of 60. He was brought back for burial at St Margaret's Church Uxbridge. His bookshop in Teignmouth continued under the management of his younger stepdaughter, Catherine SILK (née NYE).

George BIRCH kept the name of LUCY and BIRCH. Mudie's Library had a branch in their shop and as well as stationery, printing and bookselling the business expanded into fancy goods.

In 1901 George BIRCH is recorded as a printer/stationer and an employer. In 1911 he and Ellen are shown to have been married for 22 years with no children. They lived above the shop in accommodation that comprised ten rooms.

George retired in 1920 and with no children to continue the business he sold it to King and Hutchings who continued it under the name of LUCY and BIRCH for another ten years.

George and Ellen BIRCH moved to Bournemouth for their retirement.

The closing of the business produced the following tribute in the Advertiser and Gazette of Friday January 2nd 1931:

“The closing of the business premises of Messrs. Lucy and Birch, Uxbridge, on the last day of the year, should not be allowed to pass without comment because, although the business of stationers and printers will continue in another form, there is a natural feeling of regret amongst old inhabitants that this shop should at long last lose the special character it has held in the town for many years. It is remarkable how a particular shop, or a special firm, becomes as much a part of local environment as the parish church, while for the larger countryside around it is reckoned in the people's mind as “the last word” in that particular line of business. We can recall Messrs. Carrick and Coles (now Messrs. Suters) as a case in point, as being as true in their case in regard to drapery and clothing as Messrs. Lucy and Birch have been in connection with printing, bookselling, stationery and the like. (contd.)

Every town can provide similar instances of this mingled affinity, popularity, and familiarity between a business and a locality. The business and premises associated with the name Lucy and Birch carries us back over 4 or 5 generations of local life, and it has been a most happily intimate association because of the character of this shop, which touched local life at many points. As the chief printing office for many years, as the post office in the early days, as the ticket and box office for all the best local concerts and amateur dramatics, as the branch of Mudie's Library, and as general factotum for the old families in the mansions and estates of the neighbourhood, this establishment has been a veritable clearing house, and public utility service for the whole town and district.

The first names associated with the business in our knowledge are those of Lake and Trenchard. Mr Lake must have been a man of energy and ability, as he printed books for London publishers, and also published books himself on behalf of local authors. It may have been this gentleman, who as postmaster, ingeniously contrived to avoid getting up in order to meet the early morning mail-coach; to accomplish this he made a hole in the corner of his sitting or bedroom over the shop which formed into a kind of "shoot" into the passage below at the side of the shop, which can still be seen just inside the doorway. Down this "shoot" he would thrust the mailbags to the conductors of the coaches that passed through the town in the early hours. Mr Trenchard is a fairly familiar name still to older Uxbridgians.

Then came Mr Fred Lucy who eventually took into partnership Mr George Birch, who has been associated with the business since boyhood. On his retirement some ten years ago, the business was purchased by Messrs. King and Hutchings, Ltd., who carried on this old established concern under its original title."

Two years later, in September 1932, George BIRCH died in Bournemouth at the age of 67 and his wife, Ellen, died the following year. Both are buried at St Margaret's Church Uxbridge.

At number 48 High Street the Bootmakers started by George's father Edwin BIRCH in the 1840s was carried on by his son Alfred and by 1921 it was being run by his grandson Edwin Arthur BIRCH but by 1939 it had disappeared. (contd.)

The stationers and booksellers at 45 High Street had become a wine merchant's premises by 1939.

ESTABLISHED A CENTURY. . . CALL AT . . . ESTABLISHED A CENTURY.

BIRCH & SON,

"THE"
PRACTICAL BOOTMAKERS,
—OF—
48, HIGH STREET, UXBRIDGE.

Dancing Shoes, Evening Shoes, Walking Boots, Golooshes, &c.

ALL ARTICLES OF PRESENT SEASON.
PRICES TO SUIT ALL CLASSES. LARGEST STOCK IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.
BEST DEPOT IN DISTRICT FOR REPAIRS.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

FOR THE COLONIES.

LUCY & BIRCH

BEG TO ANNOUNCE that they are showing their VERY LARGE and WELL KNOWN ANNUAL STOCK of the above.

Customers have the great advantage of knowing that they are purchasing ONLY THIS SEASON'S PRODUCTIONS, no old cards being mixed in with the new ones. Their selection as usual comprises all the best makers, and the prices are lower than ever.

Also our usual MONSTER PACKETS, 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1s.

Diaries and Calendars for 1892, also now ready.

LUCY & BIRCH, THE LIBRARY UXBRIDGE.

Two early newspaper advertisements.

Below is an example of the sort of post cards that Lucy & Birch produced.



A post card: The River Colne, Uxbridge from Lucy and Birch's Copyright series.

HAVE YOU HUGUENOT ANCESTORS?

Once again, because of space restrictions, we present here a redact from The November Really Useful Bulletin No 27 from the Family History Federation, the full bulletin can be read on:

<https://1drv.ms/b/s!AqkiLHDSmabDpVA4Zg7Y-1Ge2ukU?e=OMWkMy>

HUGUENOTS

Huguenots were French Protestants who experienced religious persecution between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries and became what today would be called asylum seekers. Some 50,000 fled to Britain before 1750.

The Victorians regarded them as the epitome of the Protestant work ethic, so many people wanted to claim such social superiority and now have a family story of Huguenot ancestry. Sometimes this is accurate, sometimes there is non-Huguenot French ancestry and sometimes it's a complete fantasy. A surname with French roots does not necessarily indicate Huguenot ancestry, as some people believe. Many British names have medieval French origins, because that was the legal language when surnames were being introduced. Many, many French people came to Britain over the centuries for reasons other than religious persecution: those who came after the French Revolution in 1789, for example, were political exiles and were Catholics.

The Huguenot Society of London (now 'of Great Britain and Ireland') was founded in 1885. Its membership is not limited to those of Huguenot descent: anyone with an interest in the subject can join.

The Huguenot Library, temporarily housed at The National Archives in Kew, holds many non-published documents, as well as books and other published sources on aspects of Huguenot and related history.

(contd.)

However, before making an appointment, it is necessary to establish a definite link and know which sources to use: a fishing expedition is inadvisable as only a limited number of items can be produced for a session and it is open two days a week.

There is no such thing as a Huguenot name. Their surnames were standard French names, shared by Protestants and Catholics alike. The lists found on the internet are taken from various records of the French churches, but these include British names because, as the refugees assimilated, they intermarried with Britons or did business with them.

In 2014 the Huguenot Society of Australia produced a master index of the names that appear in the HSQS's then sixty-one publications.

Others have since been produced or are in the pipeline. As a rule-of-thumb, people who do not appear somewhere in the HSQS publications are not Huguenots, but names were often mis-recorded in the French records or corrupted by English clerks recording down what they thought they heard and the index includes British people.

Ideally family historians need to get back at least to the mid-18th century, when Huguenot immigration ceased, to be able to establish a connection. All the settlements in England were in the south. There were no Huguenot communities in the midlands or the north of England, nor in Wales.

Some went to Ireland, but the survival of records there is patchy. Although there were communities in Scotland, the Huguenots there seem not to have established separate churches.

Refugees would not go to a place where people did not speak their language - and at that time people spoke a variety of regional dialects, even different languages, in France. They would go to established centres where they could get help to negotiate their way in a new society. Later generations (in my experience the first and second generations did not go far) might move away from the French communities and individuals who did so will be found in the standard genealogical sources. (contd.)

As a rule-of-thumb, the richer a family, the faster they joined the Anglican mainstream, but from the third generation, most began to assimilate and join Anglican or nonconformist congregations. Only the very poorest stayed in touch with their ancestry, because there were charitable benefits.

Most of the smaller French churches, like those in Wandsworth, Greenwich and Chelsea, lasted only about 100 years, three generations.

The registers and other records of these three communities and many others are lost, so there is no complete record of all Huguenots in Britain and Ireland, but the refugees, as well as marrying native people, needed to deal with local and national authorities. None of the French churches in London had a graveyard, so people were buried in the local parish churchyard or in cemeteries. Elsewhere, only a few French churches had their own burial places, so parish or cemetery registers may provide evidence of their presence.

They took or became apprentices; they made wills; they appeared in court as both prosecutors and defendants. They paid rates; they and their descendants were mentioned in newspapers, so a very great deal can be discovered about them from the usual sources used by every family historian. The big exception is the Poor Law records. Initially, there were too many refugees for the parish authorities to be able to cope, so a special fund called the Royal Bounty was set up in 1686 and was finally wound up in 1876, by which time the number applying and eligible had dwindled. These voluminous records have been digitised and put on the members area of the Huguenot Society's website but the OCR recognition of early French handwriting is not good and they have not been manually indexed. Vol. 51 of the HSQS details the archive and may be more useful in locating specific records. But as people lost touch with their origins, they too applied to parish authorities for help, so might be found in either source.

(contd.)

Although most people will be able to read records written in this country in French, they generally follow a standard pattern, researchers who want to take their search overseas, perhaps to visit the place from which their ancestors came, will need to brush up their GCSE-level knowledge.

Each department in France has its own record office and it is necessary to have at least a nodding acquaintance with French and the types of genealogical documents there to negotiate these websites. Many have digitised their surviving Protestant church registers and other records relating to Protestants, like forced conversions after 1685, but these records have not been indexed.



Many refugees came to Britain via other countries, for example the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland or even Scandinavia, each of which has its own style of presenting their genealogical archives. Some migrants also went on to the Americas or South Africa and links there might be worth pursuing to have a holiday with a very distant cousin.

The location of the Huguenot congregation is centred on the French Protestant Church, Soho Square. The congregation, formed in 1550 still serves London based French Protestants.

(contd.)

Beyond the knowledge of being descended from brave people who risked their lives for their beliefs, there are benefits to having established Huguenot ancestry. In the early days of the refugees arrival provision was made to pay apprenticeship premiums. This is no longer necessary but grants can be made to those apprenticed to a trade traditionally associated with Huguenots, like silversmithing. Educational grants for those working on some aspect of Huguenot history can also be awarded.

The French Hospital was set up in London in the early eighteenth century, to care for the poor and sick. It still exists, relocated to Rochester in Kent, where instead of a large single building there are flats around a square off the High Street. Now it no longer has the facilities to give substantial care to the chronically ill or disabled but does provide a form of sheltered housing. It is located near to the Huguenot Museum, which has recently re-opened after its Covid closure.

A plaque at the entrance to the French Hospital, now in Rochester, which has been supporting people of Huguenot descent since the eighteenth century.



(contd.)

Resources Kathy Chater is the Huguenot Society's approved freelance researcher and regularly lectures on a range of genealogical subjects.

She can be contacted at untoldhistories@live.co.uk

There are many general works on tracing ancestry in different countries and regions, but these relate specifically to Huguenots:

Kathy Chater, *Tracing Your Huguenot Ancestors* (Pen & Sword, 2011).

Vivian Costello, 'Researching Huguenot Settlers in Ireland', in Brigham Young University's publication *Family Historian*, Vol. 6 (Fall 2007), pp. 83-163, is online for free at:

<http://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/byufamilyhistorian/>

David Dobson, *Huguenots and Scots Links 1575-1775* (Clearfield Company, printed by Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland, 2005) is a list of people of French origin drawn from a range of Scottish documents.

The Huguenot Society website (www.huguenotsociety.org.uk) has a complete list of its publications, some of which are also on CD-ROM, as well as numerous other sources and information. The HSQS volumes can also be accessed in a number of libraries, like The National Archives and the Society of Genealogists, but it might be worth purchasing a book or CD-ROM, rather than travel a long way to access information. Some genealogical entries have been indexed online by Family Search but without the additional information contained in the originals. The digitised registers can also be accessed on various websites, including:

Ancestry www.ancestry.co.uk

The Genealogist www.thegenealogist.co.uk

BMD Registers <https://bmdregisters.co.uk/>

Huguenot Library, e-mail: library@huguenotsociety.org.uk

Gildas Bernard, *Les familles protestantes en France XVIe siècle-1792* (Paris, Archives Nationales, 1987) is a guide to the surviving records held in various archives in France. Since its publication, there have been some changes and further discoveries of documents, but it remains a useful handbook.

Huguenot Museum <https://huguenotmuseum.org/>

(contd.)

There is nothing better than having an informative book to hand! However, Kathy Chater's *Tracing your Huguenot Ancestors* is currently out of print. Publisher, Pen and Sword, has an eBook version available. When reprinted, stocks will again be available from: www.familyhistorybooksonline.com/

HAS THE SENTENCE EVER BEEN A DETERRENT?

By Alan Rowland

Following my piece in the June 2022 edition, 'A Severe Sentence in the 19th century', I found another newspaper report which stimulated my interest. Although I cannot be sure that the individual is my ancestor there is a good possibility that she was.

The item appeared in The London Times edition dated Tuesday March 11th 1817 and was a report of the Oxford Assizes that took place on Saturday March 8th. My maternal four times great grandmother was Martha BINFIELD and there is one such name mentioned in the last of several cases listed.

ASSIZES.

OXFORD, SATURDAY, MARCH 8.

John Bolton was convicted of breaking into the dwelling-house of *John Hawkes* in the day time (no person being therein), and stealing therein a variety of articles. Verdict, Guilty--Death.

Thomas Chupmar was found guilty of stealing a sheep. The prosecutor missed his sheep on the day mentioned, and the carcass of it was afterwards found buried in the garden belonging to the prisoner's father, and in the prisoner's bed were found a pair of breeches, which were proved to be his, and were bloody. Guilty--Death.

Samuel Green was convicted of breaking into the dwelling-house of *Martha Binfield* (in the day time), and stealing therein a variety of articles. Guilty--Death. The Assizes concluded.

(contd.)

I was struck by the severity of the sentence the offender received as well those handed down in the sentences in the preceding cases.

Martha was born, married and always lived in Oxfordshire. Again, I must stress that I cannot say with certainty that this is my ancestor but even if she is not, it still makes for an interesting point.

As can be seen one ‘Samuel Green was convicted of breaking into her dwelling house (in the day time) and stealing therein a variety of articles’.

There are no details of what made up the ‘variety of articles’ and so, regardless of their value, he was sentenced to death!

I wondered why was that comment in parenthesis important? Did it infer that had he carried out his crime at night he would have received a prison sentence or at worse deportation? They could hardly have devised a more severe punishment than death!

Turning to the other two cases it seems that John Bolton (or Belton) also committed his crime in daylight. Again, no details are given of the value of items stolen and he also received the ultimate sentence.

Thomas Chapman committed the cardinal sin of sheep stealing which could have brought with it deportation. Did he also make the same mistake of confining his activities to the daylight hours? Sheep stealing at night must have been much more difficult! Once again, the sentence was death!

I can only assume that the sentence in each case was carried out, but did it deter others?

ADVICE FOR BEGINNERS

The following tips and advice in this précis come from the Really Useful Bulletin No. 25 September 2022 by The Family History Federation. The full bulletin can be viewed on:

<https://www.familyhistoryfederation.com/>

Where to start:

Start with yourself and your immediate family and work back to each earlier generation. Older relatives can provide a great deal of helpful information, including stories about earlier generations that you could not find in written sources. Many relatives will have kept family certificates which will save you time and money. They may also have newspaper cuttings of family events such as weddings, funerals, etc.

Not everyone remembers everything accurately, so it is important to try to locate family documents and pictures then, either scan or photograph them for your records. In the case of pictures, name your image so it is clear who is included and, where possible date them, e.g. About 1900 John Baxter and Ann Truman.

Every family's history is unique and people encounter similar challenges as their research progresses. It can be a great advantage to join a family history society or other local family history group to avail yourself of their local knowledge and fellow members who could help you with your research. It is well worth locating the societies which cover the area in which you live and also the area from which your ancestors originate.

Researching beyond living memory.

Much can be achieved online because birth, marriage and death indexes since 1837 (you may need to purchase a certificate or two) and census returns between 1841 and 1921 are readily accessible. You need to be fairly sure of where your ancestors lived unless their names are less popular.

(contd.)

Finding a certificate for your ancestor:

The indexes to most births, marriages and deaths registered in England and Wales between 1837 and 1983 are now included on the free web site FreeBMD which can be searched in a variety of ways.

If you search in these indexes and cross-check the results with census records or parish registers, you may be able to avoid the need to buy loads of certificates to find the correct one.

The birth mother's maiden name prior to 1912 has been added to the indexing available on the free General Register Office's website.

If you are looking for a marriage that took place in a church, scanned images of the registers may be available online. In such cases, you will see the same information that would appear in a GRO marriage certificate, with the added bonus of seeing actual signatures of the bride, groom and witnesses. The UKBMD Project provides added detail on local registrations of births, marriages and deaths for many areas.

Obtaining birth, marriage or death certificates:

How to order certificates for England and Wales.

You can order hard copy certificates of births, marriages and deaths from as early as July 1837, or PDF copies of certain birth and death records online, from the General Register Office (GRO), which is part of the Identity and Passport Service. You can also obtain certificates from local registrars' offices although the cost is slightly more than that from the GRO. However, sometimes local offices can find entries that the GRO cannot.

'Scotland's' People' is the gateway to details from civil registration and a host of other records relating to Scotland. It provides good accounts of the periods covered and the information that should have been included at various dates.

(contd.)

How to order certificates - Northern Ireland

Visit the General Register Office for Northern Ireland website to order their civil registration.

Many other countries have a civil registration system starting at various dates from which it is also possible to obtain certified copies of vital records.

Using the census returns:

A census was taken every ten years and more information was taken with each decade.

Very few lists of households with names survive prior to 1841. The censuses for the period 1841 to 1921 for England, Wales and Scotland have been indexed and are available online as digitised images on subscription websites such as Findmypast, The Genealogist and Ancestry. 1921 is only available on Findmypast.

Many returns are available free at FreeCEN or FamilySearch. If you do not subscribe to one of the commercial sites, many local public libraries offer free access to library members. You can also view census collections for free at LDS Family History Centres and national libraries and at The National Archives, Kew.

Researching further: Some of the other major sources that include substantial family history information are:

Parish registers: many of these start in the sixteenth century.

Bishops' transcripts: contemporary copies of parish register entries, again often starting in the sixteenth century and useful if parish registers have been lost or cannot be easily read. Many end around 1840.

Probate records: a will can provide evidence of family relationships but not all people left one. Before 1858 probate was administered by the ecclesiastical court system. Some are online via subscription web sites; others are in local repositories. After 1858, a national system exists for the whole of England and Wales.

(contd.)

The basic name and dates can be found for England and Wales on the government copy will site but you have to order a copy of the will to see the details.

Newspapers: many survive from the late-18th century onwards. Scanned and indexed images of pages from a wide range of titles can be found online at the British Newspaper Archive and on Findmypast, but some are still in original format or microform often available in local libraries.

There are many other sources. Initially use the Resources on the Family History Federation website. Late in 2022 a new website, Explore your Genealogy was launched which will continue to expand with helpful articles and information specialising in UK family history research.

The FamilySearch wiki is an extensive online, wide-ranging source of information and links, including for other countries.

To take your research further join a local family history society. In addition to local family history societies covering a geographical area, there are a number within the Federation that cover specialist research topics.

Within the Federation there are also overseas family history societies, groups covering places and organisations which specialise in a single surname (a one-name study). The websites of these and others can be found via the link below.

See the full listing of Federation members at:
www.familyhistoryfederation.com/societies-az

Get involved! Join your local family history society and benefit from the support and friendship!

Reproduced by HILLINGDON FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
(H.F.H.S.).

For H.F.H.S. membership details see:
www.hfhs.org.uk or email: enquiries@hfhs.org.uk

RUISLIP IN POETRY AND A HINT OF TRAGEDY (2)

By Melanie Winterbotham (W8)

Following her piece in the March journal Melanie presents (under the title 'A Sonnet') three sonnets by J. W. Dalby all concerned with the subject 'On receiving the Painting of a Cottage at Ruislip, Middlesex' and were composed in Amersham and printed in 1842.

NB. A sonnet is invariably a poem consisting of fourteen lines. These can sometimes be divided in to three sets of four lines and then two lines. There are other arrangements but the usual form is of just one stanza of fourteen lines.

A SONNET.

It is a book of Memory and Emotion!
And as I turn each precious leaf, I read
Of matters that might make the worn heart bleed
To think how many a shrine at which Devotion
The warm, full, fresh devotion of pure mind
Was paid, hath passed away, and left behind
But spectral thoughts, that on the spirit feed
Till it grows faint and weak with their corrosion
But quickly turn those saddened pages over –
Hide with impetuous hand those dark blurred pages,
And seek for some where Poet, Friend or Lover
Brightens the leaf, and Memory's pang assuages;
And dream as then in those green lanes a rover
Heart-linked with deathless Bards and truth-taught Sages.

(contd.)

'Tis an Enchanter! And its welcome wand
Hath conjured up the scenes of other years;
And even though I look on them through tears,
They still are beautiful as Fairy-land,
And peopled with a lovely Fairy-band –
Children whose laughter rings in gladdened ears;
And ONE, soft-voiced, straw-hatted, now appears,
The green lane echoing with his joyous shout;
Or 'mid the orchard-grass you see him stand,
The rosy fruit o'erflowing tiny hand –
- Ah still that elfin boy shall rove about,
The Spirit of this well-beloved Retreat,
Child still, and still unchanged beyond a doubt,
As when the Painter saw him at his feet.

But hold the MAGIC MIRROR yet awhile;
Let it reflect those soft calm, moonlit nights –
Those lengthened strolls – those innocent delights
O'er whose sweet recollection Grief may smile.
The rustic one planked bridge – the sparkling stream –
The bowery nooks, so fit for Poet's dream –
The sweet companionship that made a stile
So dear a resting place – Doth it not seem
That Time for ten long years hath stood stock still
That Death and startling Change are mockeries
Which for a night make prisoners of the will –
That hearts are close-linked yet, and tenderest ties
Unriven? – Oh, then let us gaze our fill!
This PICTURED PAST spell-binds both heart and eyes.

SURNAMES — ARE THEY REDUNDANT?

By Alan Rowland

If I remember correctly, we have addressed before the problems that can arise for family history researchers with the number of couples that live together as partners. This phenomenon has been around for many years and for some reason it has largely replaced marriage.

In the normal course of events that is fine and there are probably many reasons as to why this should be, but the problem for future researchers will lie in surnames.

In the past it was the norm for a woman when she married to take the groom's surname. Likewise, the offspring, should there be any, would also carry the father's surname. Since the advent of the 'partners' arrangement more often than not children of the couple will have the mother's maiden name making tracking much more difficult.

When tracking, for example, a female who lives with a partner and there is no entry in the marriage indexes, how do you determine with whom she may have had children? We know that it is not always possible to rely on birth certificates to establish the father's name. It follows that the ancestral lines are not able to be clearly established.

Until the appellation 'partner' became the fashion the woman in such an arrangement would have been called a common law wife a term which led to this article; I found in a copy of the 'Seaside News' (Porthcawl & Bridgend Edition, issue 272, September 2022) an advertisement for DJM Solicitors and present here an edited transcription:

COHABITATION AND COMMON LAW MARRIAGE

Many couples believe that moving in together creates a common law marriage, giving you the same rights as if you were married. It does not, the concept of common law marriage has no legal validity in the UK.

(contd.)

In reality, moving in together does not give you automatic rights to each other's property, no matter how long you live together.

Conversely, however, if a cohabiting couple separates and there are children involved, both cohabiting partners may have rights and responsibilities.

Problems can occur, particularly when a party moves into a property owned or rented by the other. The property owner is the only one entitled to live there, anyone else can be asked to leave.

Cohabiting couples have no legal duty to support each other financially, either while you are living together or if you separate. Nor do you automatically share ownership of your possessions, savings, investments and so on.

Cohabiting partners have no automatic right to inherit if their partner dies, although they may be a beneficiary under the other's will. If you are a beneficiary, any assets you receive may be subject to inheritance tax - there is no exemption for unmarried couples.

If you have lived, together 'as man and wife for at least two years or if you can show that you were financially dependent on your partner, you can make a claim for a financial settlement even if you were not a beneficiary of the will. However, making a claim can involve a complex and expensive dispute with the other beneficiaries.

If you owned your home together, the form of legal ownership has a major impact. If you owned your home as 'joint tenants', you will automatically continue to own the (entire) home if your partner dies. But if you were 'tenants in common', your partner's share is dealt with under the terms of his or her will.

Written agreements can help to protect you from potential risks if you separate or your partner dies.'

As you can see a number of problems are created by the partner arrangement regarding entitlements to settlements. There are many assertions as to what a partner is legally entitled to, all of which appear to have been invented and are demonstrably untrue.

(contd.)

Research has never been easy and there are many false trails down which to wander but the old way of perpetuating a surname and establishing a lineage seems to be a thing of the past. Will it even be possible in 75 years' time to research the family lines of those living today?

A TALK on ZOOM — MIND THE GAPS!

Report by John Symons

The talk on Tuesday 24th January 2023 was shared with Hillingdon U3A family history group. We welcomed back Dave Annal the well-known author and researcher. His theme was 'Mind the Gaps' which in this case referred to the records that for one reason or another have not been digitised. This might suggest to many that they do not exist, but as he amply demonstrated this is far from the case.

Those of us are familiar with the county and other archives will know that they represent a vast repository of records covering an array of subjects. Some are of direct interest to family historians whilst others will just help provide context. In partnership with commercial organisations, such as Ancestry and Findmypast, many of these records have been digitised.

Of these the parish registers are very popular with family historians particularly if they are indexed. This not only makes them easier for most people to access but also vastly increases the chance of finding people. This is particularly true in urban areas such as London where large numbers of people live in a relatively small area.

As more records became available and more people posted their own family trees on the commercial websites, hints and suggestions have been added, by Ancestry and Findmypast, to assist with finding people and whilst this can be a useful tool if used sensibly, the danger is that they can be mistaken for facts. This often happens when the hints refer back to other family trees which may contain errors themselves.

(contd.)

By uncritically adopting these hints and incorporating them into their own trees the likelihood is that these 'facts' become apparently more legitimate solely because of the number of people adopting them.

The answer of course is to take a suggestion and apply the proper degree of diligence from original sources before applying it to your own research.

Dave then mentioned the importance of looking for clues from any given record as this might provide pointers for further research.

As an example he took a pre-1837 parish marriage register which lacked the amount of detail normally found in those made after the introduction of civil registration in 1837.

Nevertheless, there were hints there as well. Were the witnesses to the marriage relatives? The marriage was by licence rather than banns, did this indicate a certain social status? The bride and groom could both write their names. What does this say about their education? Where was their given residence, even if just 'of this parish'? Taken together these provide some means of insight into their background.

Another challenge facing those whose ancestors died before the 1851 census is locating a place of birth because the 1841 census did not record birth parishes. It then becomes necessary to look for baptismal records for the names you seek in order to determine likely locations. If you find a possible match, the first check to make from burial records is did the child die in infancy. If you find you have multiple candidates you may need to take on a family reconstruction project where you review each family group from available sources to find good evidence-based sources to support one theory over others.

We now find that many counties have entered into agreements to publish and index their own parish records. Near us this includes London, Middlesex and Surrey on Ancestry whilst Findmypast will have Hertfordshire.

(contd.)

It would be wrong to assume that all parishes and all dates are covered so a degree of caution is essential. Inevitably there will be a cut-off date for baptisms and marriages, usually in the early 20th century, for privacy reasons and for a variety of other reasons some other records will be absent.

Early registers may date back to 1538 but few parishes have registers dating back to the 16th century. Often the sites will provide coverage information for each parish and it is wise to consult this first if you believe an event was likely to have taken place at a particular church. Some registers were destroyed by fire or pestilence, others may not have been deposited with the county record office and yet others may not have the necessary permissions to be published online.

An alternative source to search for missing registers are the Bishops' Transcripts. Parishes were required to send copies of their registers to the relevant ecclesiastical diocese. Some of these have also been deposited with county record offices and once again some of these have also been digitised.

It is worth looking at these if the original parish registers are missing.

Marriage registers after 1837 contain much more detail and it is often easier and less expensive to obtain a copy of an Anglican marriage from the parish registers rather than the General Register Office which holds records of all marriages including civil and non-conformist events.

In summary Dave's talk shows that by being more aware of the limitations of the current availability of online records, you are less likely to fall into the trap of believing that they do not exist. It may be necessary to look for alternatives. Taken overall however the situation is immeasurably better for the majority of researchers than it was not so long ago.

A TALK on ZOOM — HUMOUR IN GENEALOGY

Report by John Symons

On Thursday 16th February 2023 Chris Broom gave us an amusing, informative talk via Zoom, that ensured a good time was had by all.

Researching your family tree is a serious business is it not? Chris's collection of stories, anecdotes, comedy clips and events found through his professional and other research over the years, might make you think otherwise. Chris took much delight in digging below the surface to reveal some oddities.

Some of them are well known, such as Spike Milligan's memorial engraving 'I told you I was ill' but most involve ordinary people, like the husband aged 104 and his blushing young bride of 75 or a wife whose occupation was shown on the census as 'The Boss'. Some of us might be able to identify with that!

Others held more unusual positions such as the gentleman found in the 1881 census in Paddington whose occupation was recorded as an 'International Playboy'. I think I've heard that one before!

Chris also produced examples of records that gave the social background of life at the time. The 1911 census was taken at the height of the Suffragette movement and many women did not miss the opportunity to express their opinions on the subject by using the census returns. These still exist and give us a clear indication of how strongly many women felt about universal suffrage.

Another amusing category could be labelled 'was this deliberate or accidental?' Did Mr. and Mrs. Bloom really call their daughter Rose? Did she have to go on to become a florist?

Chris demonstrated that it is unlikely you will come across this material unless you look at original documents, sound advice in any context!

(contd.)

Another tip: record your own life in writing and in sound. You wouldn't want to be remembered as just a chronological series of events, would you?

A TALK — DNA STORIES

By John Symons

Following the A.G.M. in March, I thought it might be an idea to return to the question of the relevance of DNA studies to family history research, especially since Ancestry have recently added some new tools to help identify and classify matches. From a show of hands, I was mildly surprised at the large proportion of members who had taken DNA tests for this purpose and rather less surprised at the proportion of these who had used Ancestry given there are a number of other companies vying for the same business.

This is too big a subject to even summarise in a few paragraphs but the key message for me is that for family historians who have a properly researched and sourced family tree, the use of DNA may at the very least confirm what you have already discovered using tried and tested techniques and equally could help break down those stumbling blocks or brick walls that most of us encounter somewhere.

Those who have completed their conventional genealogy stand to benefit most from this application. Many, perhaps even a majority, of testers have not done so and may wonder if the exercise was worth the money if it does not lead directly into amazing insights into their family background.

(contd.)

I concentrated mostly on the DNA match elements of the results rather than the ethnicity or admixture, as it may be referred to, which often features in headlines but rather less so in practical application. The matches are by default listed into order of centimorgans (cM).

Those with the highest number will be the closest relations but you will probably find hundreds of other matches. Concentrate on those higher matches as lower numbers, such as below 20 cM, are less reliable and might not even prove to be a relative at all.

Even with higher numbers there is no exact correlation between a number and a given relationship. There is however an expected range which is shown on a diagram I used. This will give you a clear idea of what to expect for any given cM.

Ancestry have recently started to categorise matches into 'Parent 1' and 'Parent 2' sides though you will need, for now at least, to work out which is for your mother and which for your father. I also looked at using the coloured dots system available on Ancestry to assign matches to known parts of your tree.

You will probably find that the results raise at least as many questions as answers but that in my view is why it is so addictive. Most of us will have both a genealogical tree and a genetic tree; the only question is the extent of overlap between the two. My highest match at 180 cM does not figure in my tree at all but I have been corresponding with the lady in question for some while to try and ascertain where the linkage is. The field is narrowing all the while but I doubt whether we will ever be able to conclusively answer the question without a paper trail. Others however offer more certainty such as an illegitimate child which had one of my ancestral names as a middle forename, a not uncommon feature. Taken with the correct location and era and another high DNA match it offers good proof of a familial connection.

(contd.)

The good news is that you can transfer your results to other companies or Gedmatch if you wish to compare your results with a wider field. Just staying with Ancestry will increase connections over time as more and more people file their results. All you have to do is sit back and wait!

If you would like a copy of the slides I used, including the relationship chart, they can be found here:

<https://Idrv.ms/b/s!AqkiLHDSmabDpmQx0SZFoZ9j-B0R?e=cdR1e4>

EARLY NOTIFICATION

West Surrey Family History Society

Registered Charity No 278091 (A Member of the Family History Federation)

**Surrey Family History Fair – Saturday 4th November 2023 at
Woking Leisure Centre, Kingfield Road, Woking, Surrey GU22 9BA**

FROM THE MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

By Patricia Reynolds

It just doesn't seem possible that it's time to write a few lines for the June journal. Although shut indoors for most of the time the weeks just fly by.

My friends on the committee keep me up to date and I still get many 'phone chats with members which I really enjoy. It's good to hear all your news. Many of you have more time for researching and are finding some great surprises – keep it up and let us know what you find.

I'm one of the 'old timers' who loved spending hours in Churchyards seeking out and recording old graves. At times we used shears to remove the covering vegetation so that we could read the inscriptions before sitting amongst the debris with a picnic lunch – those were the days!

I hope you all have the chance to attend the meetings, I look forward to seeing you and send you all my best wishes.

2023 A.G.M. NOTES AND ACCOUNTS

Acting Chairman's Report 2023 A.G.M.

This year was rather turbulent overshadowed as it was by the untimely death of our Chairman, Ian Harvey, during the Summer. I should like to pay tribute to the work he did, often behind the scenes, to ensure that the Society was on a proper footing to meet the challenges of the future.

In the circumstances, I am prepared to continue to look after the Society's interests to the best of my ability until a replacement Chairman can be found. The position need not be onerous or time consuming but it is always helpful to have someone to challenge the orthodoxy and suggest alternative ways of managing in the way that Ian did. If you have assisted with the Society for as many years as I and others have, it is not always easy to see the bigger picture away from the day to day tasks. If you or someone you know might be a possible candidate for this position do let me or any of the committee know.

Nevertheless the Society is returning to full functionality now that we are free of the restrictions and concerns that arose from the Covid epidemic. There have been some silver linings to this cloud. It taught us and many others that it is possible to have remote meetings through the medium of Zoom. Now that this technology has been mastered it means that we can involve remote members and others unable to attend our talks in person. Most agree that if we can meet in a hall this is still the best option. So, for 2023 we are running a mixed programme with both in person and Zoom meetings and also a mix of afternoon and evening events, with a selection of visits as well. We are unable to please everyone all the time but from this we will be able to gauge the popularity of the different approaches. Your views, as always, are more than welcome.

Two of the biggest challenges continue to be people, needed to help in the running of the Society, and our finances, which remain very tight. You will hear more from Charles on this shortly. *(contd.)*

For this reason, the committee have reluctantly concluded that we will need to increase the membership fees in 2024 to £15 for printed journal and £12 for pdf version. This is the first increase for very many years and I hope you understand why it is necessary.

The people though are the most important assets that the Society has and I must thank those that have given up their time to keep the ship afloat. In particular our Secretary and Bookstall keeper, Gill May, our Treasurer Charles Hampshire and our journal editor, Alan Rowland.

Then there are those who continue to make our research facility here each Friday such an integral point of our operation, Val Fitch, Jenny Munday and Jean Gorman in addition to Gill and Alan. We could not do it without you.

Finally, I must thank all our members who continue to support us by paying their subscriptions and coming along to some of our events. You are the lifeblood of our organisation and one of the benefits of being a smaller group is that so many are known personally to us and each other.

Thank you one and all.

John Symons

Treasurer's Report 2022

The accounts for the year 2022 show a remarkable similarity for most items as in the previous year. Income for the year was £3,456 and again was heavily reliant on donations. All donors are formally thanked by the Committee and it is worth noting that many donations were for relatively small amounts. Because of the sheer number, many of whom add extra when paying their membership, a considerable sum accrued. It makes a difference and again, the Society thanks you all.

Expenditure for the year was £4,177. Rent increase cast reflection on general rising costs as well as the fees incurred by in person meetings following Covid.

The Society finished updating the research room computers this year by buying refurbished equipment costing £568. This was made possible by a large and generous donation in the preceding year by Jenny Mundy specifically for this purpose. We are all indebted to her and thank her for her kind generosity.

Consequently, the Society made a deficit in the year of £721.

Accumulated funds of £2,304 mean that the Society still has a small reserve for a rainy day or two. The Committee will seek to minimise expenditure and scrutinise income on your behalf to keep the society functioning and maintaining the high service standards you have come to expect and enjoy.

I thank all the Committee members who help in these tasks and say special thanks to John and Gill who assist in the financial side of things (banking, acting as second signatory and buying stamps before price increases), the ladies who assist Gill with the revenue generating bookstall revenue and fair attendances and to Alan who sourced the cheaper journal printing. I open the floor to any questions.

Note -there were none.

Charles Hampshire BA, MBA, CIPFA.

H.F.H.S. Accounts 2021 as at 30 th December 2022		
	£	£
	2022	2021
Income		
Subs	1,530	1,507
Donations	1,030	1,330
Research Room	630	753
Printouts	72	0
Draw	52	0
Other	142	120
Total	3,456	3,710
Expenditure		
Memberships	57	59
Insurance	87	87
Rent	1,694	417
Printing	769	779
Computer Licences	369	332
Postage	198	196
Speakers	375	415
Computer Equipment	568	0
Other	61	558
Excess of Expenditure/Income	721	-867

H.F.H.S. Balance Sheet as at 31 st December 2022		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Current Assets		
Cash at Bank	2,341	3026
Less Current Liabilities	37	12
Accumulated Funds	2,304	3,014
<i>Current Liabilities</i>		
<i>Subs in advance</i>	37	12

**HILLINGDON FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
BOOKSTALL ACCOUNT
Account for the Twelve Months ended 31st December 2022**

INCOME

2021		2022
£149.00	Sale of publications/CD's	£315.78
£ 0.00	Data sold through Find My Past	£ 26.98
<u>£308.00</u>	Membership through Parish Chest	<u>£396.00</u>
<u>£457.00</u>		<u>£738.76</u>

EXPENSES

£ 2.00	Fairs	£ 35.00
£296.00	Membership to No 1 A/C	£396.00
£ 0.00	Purchase of books	£ 11.50
<u>£ 0.00</u>	Find My Past to No 1 A/C	£ 26.98
<u>£ 5.00</u>	HSBC bank charges	<u>£ 25.00</u>
<u>£321.00</u>		<u>£494.48</u>

£136.00	Balance being excess of income over expenditure	£244.28
£216.04	Balance in hand at 31.12.2021	£202.04
£ 60.00	Cash in hand at 31.12.2021	<u>£ 60.00</u>
£412.04		£506.32
<u>£150.00</u>	Donation to No 1 A/C	<u>£ 300.00</u>
<u>£262.04</u>	Surplus	<u>£206.32</u>

Represented by:

£ 60.00	Cash	£ 60.00
<u>£202.04</u>	Treasurers Account at HSBC	<u>£146.32</u>
<u>£262.04</u>		<u>£206.32</u>

Signed *G. May*
(Bookstall Manager)

Signed..... *[Signature]*
(Treasurer)

I certify that the foregoing Account has been correctly drawn up and is in accordance with records produced to me.

Signed *[Signature]*
(Account Examiner)

H. F. H. S. PUBLICATIONS

THESE RECORDS ARE AVAILABLE ON CD – ROM	Cost
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
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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. Formed from nine ancient 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 are available for viewing online on 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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