



HILLINGDON FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Member of the Family History Federation

Formation of The Royal British Legion

1921



Signing the Anglo-Irish Treaty

CENSUS

See page15

JOURNAL No. 137

MARCH 2022

2022 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.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>
Tuesday 25 th January joint with U.3.A. at 2.00 pm	Ian Waller	'An overview on the 3 Military Services'
Thursday 21 st April ZOOM 2.00 pm	Paul Davidson	'History of Uxbridge up to WW2'
Thursday 16 th June	t.b.a.	'The Bunker & History of the R.A.F.'
Thursday 21 st July 2.00 pm	Tony Mitchell	'Women buried in Hillingdon who treated leprosy sufferers in India & Siberia'
Thursday 15 th September ZOOM at 2.00 pm	Helen Baggott	'Collecting Postcards'

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

We always welcome visitors to the meetings, entrance fee £1

Hillingdon Family History Society & contributors

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

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

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



CHAIRMAN'S NOTES

Ian Harvey

There is old nursery rhyme that runs:

*Monday's child is fair of face, Tuesday's child is full of grace,
Wednesday's child is full of woe, Thursday's child has far to go.
Friday's child is loving and giving,
Saturday's child works hard for a living,
But the child born on the Sabbath Day,
Is fair and wise and good in every way.*

In July last year my 1st cousin 4 times removed died and left to me all his family history papers which I received in November – all eleven boxes of them! In one box was a copy of the 'Geelong (Australia) Family History Society Journal' dated 1992. Why did my cousin have it? I can only speculate that some family members went out to Australia in the 1850's. Within the journal were a set of tables together with an explanation as to what they were for and how to use them:

'ON WHICH DAY OF THE WEEK DID THAT EVENT OCCUR?'

The following article was uploaded by Marshall Lake, to whom we extend our thanks and whose efforts we acknowledge. He found it on the computer archive devoted to family history at the North Dakota Higher Education Computer Network.

Fred Walter

In three steps the charts give the day of the week for a specific date.

***Step 1:** Using Table 1, find the year and note the associated key.*

***Step 2:** Using Table 2 and the key from Step 1, find the month in question and note the associated two digit code.*

***Step 3:** Using Table 3 and the two digit code from Step 2, find the appropriate calendar. Find the correct day of the week using the birth date'.*

(contd.)

TABLE I

1753 - 7	1754 - 4	1755 - 5	1756 - F	1757 - 3	1758 - 6	1759 - 7
1760 - H	1761 - 1	1762 - 2	1763 - 3	1764 - A	1765 - 4	1766 - 5
1767 - 1	1768 - B	1769 - 6	1770 - 7	1771 - 4	1772 - C	1773 - 2
1774 - 3	1775 - 6	1776 - D	1777 - 5	1778 - 1	1779 - 2	1780 - E
1781 - 7	1782 - 4	1783 - 5	1784 - F	1785 - 3	1786 - 6	1787 - 7
1788 - H	1789 - 1	1790 - 2	1791 - 3	1792 - A	1793 - 4	1794 - 5
1795 - 1	1796 - B	1797 - 6	1798 - 7	1799 - 4	1800 - 5	1801 - 1
1802 - 2	1803 - 3	1804 - A	1805 - 4	1806 - 5	1807 - 1	1808 - B
1809 - 6	1810 - 7	1811 - 4	1812 - C	1813 - 2	1814 - 3	1815 - 6
1816 - D	1817 - 5	1818 - 1	1819 - 2	1820 - E	1821 - 7	1822 - 4
1823 - 5	1824 - F	1825 - 3	1826 - 6	1827 - 7	1828 - H	1829 - 1
1830 - 2	1831 - 3	1832 - A	1833 - 4	1834 - 5	1835 - 1	1836 - B
1837 - 6	1838 - 7	1839 - 4	1840 - C	1841 - 2	1842 - 3	1843 - 6
1844 - D	1845 - 5	1846 - 1	1847 - 2	1848 - E	1849 - 7	1850 - 4
1851 - 5	1852 - F	1853 - 3	1854 - 6	1855 - 7	1856 - H	1857 - 1
1858 - 2	1859 - 3	1860 - A	1861 - 4	1862 - 5	1863 - 1	1864 - B
1865 - 6	1866 - 7	1867 - 4	1868 - C	1869 - 2	1870 - 3	1871 - 6
1872 - D	1873 - 5	1874 - 1	1875 - 2	1876 - E	1877 - 7	1878 - 4
1879 - 5	1880 - F	1881 - 3	1882 - 6	1883 - 7	1884 - H	1885 - 1
1886 - 2	1887 - 3	1888 - A	1889 - 4	1890 - 5	1891 - 1	1892 - B
1893 - 6	1894 - 7	1895 - 4	1896 - C	1897 - 2	1898 - 3	1899 - 6
1900 - 7	1901 - 4	1902 - 5	1903 - 1	1904 - B	1905 - 6	1906 - 7
1907 - 4	1908 - C	1909 - 2	1910 - 3	1911 - 6	1912 - D	1913 - 5
1914 - 1	1915 - 2	1916 - E	1917 - 7	1918 - 4	1919 - 5	1920 - F
1921 - 3	1922 - 6	1923 - 7	1924 - H	1925 - 1	1926 - 2	1927 - 3
1928 - A	1929 - 4	1930 - 5	1931 - 1	1932 - B	1933 - 6	1934 - 7
1935 - 4	1936 - C	1937 - 2	1938 - 3	1939 - 6	1940 - D	1941 - 5
1942 - 1	1943 - 2	1944 - E	1945 - 7	1946 - 4	1947 - 5	1948 - F
1949 - 3	1950 - 6	1951 - 7	1952 - H	1953 - 1	1954 - 2	1955 - 3
1956 - A	1957 - 4	1958 - 5	1959 - 1	1960 - B	1961 - 6	1962 - 7
1963 - 4	1964 - C	1965 - 2	1966 - 3	1967 - 6	1968 - D	1969 - 5
1970 - 1	1971 - 2	1972 - E	1973 - 7	1974 - 4	1975 - 5	1976 - F
1977 - 3	1978 - 6	1979 - 7	1980 - H	1981 - 1	1982 - 2	1983 - 3
1984 - A	1985 - 4	1986 - 5	1987 - 1	1988 - B	1989 - 6	1990 - 7
1991 - 4	1992 - C	1993 - 2	1994 - 3	1995 - 6	1996 - D	1997 - 5
1998 - 1	1999 - 2	2000 - E	2001 - 7	2002 - 4	2003 - 5	2004 - F
2005 - 3	2006 - 6	2007 - 7	2008 - H			

TABLE 2														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	A	B	C	D	E	F	H
Jan	14	20	19	16	15	18	17	18	20	15	17	19	14	16
Feb	11	10	09	06	05	08	07	01	03	12	28	02	04	27
Mar	18	17	16	20	19	15	14	14	16	18	20	15	17	19
Apr	22	21	13	24	23	26	25	25	13	22	24	26	21	23
May	20	19	18	15	14	17	16	16	18	20	15	17	19	14
Jun	24	23	22	26	25	21	13	13	22	24	26	21	23	25
Jul	15	14	20	17	16	19	18	18	20	15	17	19	14	16
Aug	19	18	17	14	20	16	25	15	17	19	14	16	18	20
Sep	23	22	21	25	24	13	26	26	21	23	25	13	22	24
Oct	14	20	19	16	15	18	17	17	19	14	16	18	20	15
Nov	25	24	23	13	26	22	21	21	23	25	13	22	24	26
Dec	16	15	14	18	17	20	19	19	14	16	18	20	15	17

TABLE 3

01						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29			

02						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29				

03						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29					

04						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29						

TABLE 3 contd.

05						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	

06						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28		

07						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28			

08						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28				

09						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28					

10						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28						

11						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

12						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

13						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

14						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

TABLE 3 contd

15						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

16						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

17						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	31				

18						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

19						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

20						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

21						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

22						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

TABLE 3 contd

23						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

24						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

25						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

26						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

27						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	

28						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29		

The tables can be used to find the day of the week when an ancestor was born. They are a bit tricky to get your head around but if you know the year and date of the month then it shows you the day itself. I have tried it out on my family and it works. Apparently, I was born on a Saturday. I never knew that. My wife thought that she had been told she was born on a Sunday and the tables prove this to be the case.

Have fun figuring it out for your families.

EDITORS' JOTTINGS

We hope everyone had as good a Christmas as possible. We look forward to a new year of researching and bringing to you the journals.

Having ploughed your way through the Chairman's Notes and inwardly digested the tables therein, you will probably be pleased to know that on-line there is of course an alternative on offer.

For those with access to a computer there are a number of web sites that have free access to an automatic calculator that will do the job instantly given the week given the year, month and date:

<https://www.dayofbirth.co.uk/>

<https://www.mathsisfun.com/games/dayofweek.html>

But of course, if you do not have computer access then the tables may well provide some amusement and even fill in gaps in your researches.

<i>Journal Dates for 2022</i>	
Edition	Deadline
June	6 th May
September	29 th July
December	21 st October

We hope that you may also have noticed the new look journal. We have adopted a more modern format and changed to an up-to-date font. We hope that you will like the changes made and would like to hear your thoughts – 'like', 'dislike', 'not bothered' or 'hate it' – whatever your view please let us know. Indeed, if you have a suggestion for how it could be improved, please let us know.

(contd.)

Whilst we can't automatically agree to utilise any suggestions, we will definitely seriously consider your views, so please get in touch.

Once again we appeal to the membership: we need more articles for the journal so if you eventually uncovered somebody in your family that that had been hiding tell us and how you solved the puzzle.

We also take this opportunity of welcoming all newly joined members and thanking all those who renewed their membership. We would like to acknowledge and thank all who made donations to the society, your generosity will help ensure that we will survive for at least another year.

YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT YOU HAVE.....

By Alan Rowland

Here we present a truncated précis of an on-line blog by David Annal which might give you pause for thought. The full blog which looks at the work of the major commercial genealogical websites can be read on: <https://lifelinesresearch.co.uk/blog/>

©David Annal, Lifelines Research, 26 November 2021.

'.....it's undeniable that, alongside the many clear and obvious benefits of digitisation there are a number of pitfalls.... one of the most striking of these is the way that the whole process of digitisation robs us of an important sense of context. We know what it is...because, in the majority of cases, the document does (or at least, is) exactly what it says on the tin. Somewhere....the document will usually tell us what it is.

...with microfilm and microfiche.... there's usually some sort of descriptionon.... the microfilm box....or....the.... paper sleeve holding the fiche. we get a sense of the physical structure of the document in question as we wind/scan through it.

(contd.)

With digitisation, however, we're instantly dropped down on a particular page, somewhere in the middle of the document: the physical connection with the document has been almost entirely lost.

If we want to understand what the document is telling us about our ancestor....we would expect a good archival description of the document; some information about the larger collection of which it forms a part:....the archival reference to the specific document that we're looking at, and a reference to the particular page....

Of course, we can....browse....the digital images, or,....select a particular image number....and thereby, to some extent, recreate the process experienced by the previous generation of genealogists....

...I would argue that....experienced researchers might.... pursue this as an option....when it comes to newcomers, this is not a concept that would instantly occur to them....

...I want to illustrate the....challenges that we're up against, by taking a detailed look at the registers of one particular London parish and comparing the actual documents with their descriptions on the Ancestry website.

St. Pancras is a vast ancient parish....part of the capital's urban sprawl. The history of its churches is admittedly confusing as two different buildings....have served as the parish church....both....are still in existence today

The original building, with its claims to late-Saxon (or even Roman!) origins, stands to the north of the present St Pancras railway station. It served as the parish church....until....the new neo-classical church on the New Road (now Euston Road) which was consecrated....1822.

...baptisms began to be performed again at the church from 1848 and marriages from 1859, and by 1863....the somewhat misleadingly named new ecclesiastical parish of Old St Pancras was formed.

(contd.)

I did say it was confusing but the key to understanding it all lies in the descriptions and archival references provided by the record holders, the London Metropolitan Archives (LMA) - descriptions which Ancestry appear to have widely ignored when digitising the records.

I've spent some time today comparing the records on Ancestry with the entries in the LMA catalogue and it's obvious that there are some serious issues here surrounding nomenclature.

The following table lists the baptismal registers for St Pancras parish (i.e. the parish church, whether at its original site up until May 1822 or in its later position since then) and those for Old St Pancras, from 1848 onwards.

N.B. We have omitted the tables referred to by David due to space and layout requirements. They can be seen on the blog mentioned above.

As you'll see....four different names have been used by Ancestry for Saint Pancras parish, while the 'new' Old St Pancras parish has two different names assigned to it, one of which has also been used for the parish church! What the table doesn't show....is that in many cases the references assigned to the registers by Ancestry are also wrong.

You'll also see that several of the date ranges used by Ancestry are wrong and that a number of the registers are duplicated, which isn't, in itself a bad thing. But it's all suggestive of a 'gung-ho' approach to the process and this is illustrated by just one example of the extent to which the registers have somehow been mixed up in the course of the digitisation process.

....a section of digital microfilm described by Ancestry as relating to the parish of 'Old St Pancras, St Pancras', and allegedly covering the years 1875-1903. As is so often case with Ancestry, the devil is in the detail.

(contd.)

Image nos.	Page nos.	Dates	Reference shown by Ancestry	LMA reference
1-24	177-222	29 Dec 1875 - 22 May 1876	P90/PAN1/041	P90/PAN1/040 (part)
25-255	53-408	15 Aug 1892 - 11 Apr 1897	P90/PAN1/041	P90/PAN1/044 (part)
256-518	3-427 & 1-95*	18 Apr 1897 - 1 Feb 1903	P90/PAN1/045	P90/PAN1/045

* Page numbers were started again on 1 January 1901

....it does cover the years 1875 to 1903 but there is clearly a gap of 16 years....which, you'll be relieved to hear, is covered elsewhere. You'll also be relieved to know that the first two pages of P90/PAN1/045 are to be found elsewhere.

...the deeper you dig, the more problems you find. At least....there don't appear to be any registers actually missing from the collection.

There may be some individual pages or small sections missing but we can rest assured that every baptismal register from the parishes of St Pancras and Old St Pancras is included in one or other of Ancestry's London Parish Register databases.

Surely it isn't too hard to get this right: all they need to do is to use the descriptions that are readily available via the LMA catalogue.

....it's really not even that complicated. We're dealing with two separate parishes: St Pancras and Old St Pancras....all of the registers with the reference P90/PAN1 should be described as St Pancras, and all of those with the reference P90/PAN2 should be described as Old St Pancras. I mean, yes, Old St Pancras is the actually the newer parish but I think that I've cleared that up. At least I hope I have...'

N.B. David has discovered and made us aware of a fault in the digitisation of original records. But how many of us have the time and access to the originals in order to check the voracity of the product offered by Ancestry?

David does make the point that whatever the shortcomings every baptism record from both the St. Pancras churches can be found somewhere on Ancestry. He also anticipates a similar situation with marriages and burials.

And what of the digitised records available on FindMypast?

H.F.H.S. 2022 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING & MINUTES OF 2021 MEETING

HILLINGDON FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

The 34th Annual General Meeting to be held on
Thursday 17th March 2022 at 2 pm

Agenda

1. Apologies for absence
 2. Minutes of the 32nd/33rd Annual General Meeting held on Thursday 18th March 2021 via zoom.
 3. Matters arising
 4. Chairman's Report
 5. Treasurer's Report
 6. Election of Officers:
 - a. President
 - b. Chairman
 - c. Vice Chairman
 - d. Administrative Secretary
 - e. Treasurer
 7. Executive Committee (maximum 15 members)
The following are proposed: Patricia Reynolds, Alan Rowland, Valerie Fitch and Anne Moss.
 8. Appointment of Auditor
 9. Any other business
- Nominations for the above should be with the Administrative Secretary, Gill May by 18th February 2022.

HILLINGDON FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Minutes of the 32nd/33rd A.G.M. held on Thursday 18th
March 2021
(Via Zoom) (contd.)

1. Apologies for absence from Pat Reynolds and Melanie Winterbottom
2. Minutes of the 31st A.G.M. held at Hillingdon Park Baptist Church, Hercies Road, Hillingdon on Thursday 21st March 2019. Unanimously accepted and proposed.
3. There were no matters arising.
4. The Chairman's report (printed in the June 2021 issue of the journal) was read and accepted. Unanimously proposed and accepted.
5. The Hon. Treasurer presented the unaudited Annual Accounts, unfortunately there was a glitch with zoom and they could not be shared.
6. The following Officers were elected:

a. President	:	Michael Gandy
b. Chairman	:	Ian Harvey
c. Vice-Chairman	:	John Symons
d. Administrative Secretary	:	Gill May
e. Treasurer	:	Charles Hampshire

Unanimously proposed and accepted.

A vote of thanks was expressed to Michael Gandy for continuing to be our President.

7. The following, together with the above, were elected to the Executive committee:

Patricia Reynolds, Alan Rowland, Valerie Fitch
Anne Moss

All the committee were unanimously proposed and accepted.

8. Appointment of Auditor, Julie Ross-Smith.
Julie Ross-Smith is carrying out the audit for this year. It was agreed that she will be appointed Auditor going forward. Proposed by Gill May and seconded by Ian Harvey.
9. Any other business. None.

THE 1921 CENSUS

By Alan Rowland, Ian Harvey and Jenny Mundy

Access to the 1921 Census has been available on Findmypast since 6th January. On that date it joined the plethora of tools that help us in our researches.

Unfortunately, as we go to press, it is a pay-to-view service. Hopefully at some future date it will come under the umbrella of a subscription membership.

There is one charge for viewing the original image and a slightly lower charge for viewing a transcription of the item. As we have learnt in the past it is not unusual for a transcriber to make erroneous assumptions and just plain mistakes when reading poor handwriting.

So, the question is – is it better for you to pay the fee to view the original census sheet and make your own attempt at deciphering the writing, or pay a reduced fee for a transcription view and risk inaccuracies?

Personally, I will always want a copy of the original image and until the transcriptions are available as part of a subscription membership, I will accept my own transcription errors.

For those without direct access to Findmypast we show below three of the pages available for individual. They are: the 1921 column headings to show the differences to the 1911 census: the record sheet: the address sheet and part of the map. These plus a couple of extra sheets are all available for the payment of the original image fee. This payment enables you to revisit the documents without further payment.

(contd.)

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Please read the instructions and examples shown on the back, and then fill up the Schedule carefully and in ink.

6
 No. of children
 118
 No. of persons
 118

NAME AND STRAINE— of every person who is alive at midnight on the night of Sunday, 24th April, 1924, and who is a resident of the house, or who is a holder or establishment—	AGE.		SEX.		FAMILY POSITION.		BIRTHPLACE AND NATIONALITY.		PERSONAL OCCUPATION.		EMPLOYMENT.		PLACE OF WORK.		TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER 19 YEARS OF AGE, WHOSE RESIDENCE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD IS CHANGING IN THE YEAR.	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	WIFE	CHILDREN	OTHER	OTHER	OTHER	OTHER	OTHER	OTHER	OTHER	OTHER	OTHER
1. Frederick Goodland Head of household	57	10	m	married	England	England	England	England	Electrician	Electrician	Electrician	Electrician	Electrician	Electrician	1	
2. Edith Goodland wife	53	7	f	married	England	England	England	England	Housewife	Housewife	Housewife	Housewife	Housewife	Housewife	1	
3. Elizabeth Goodland daughter	16	8	f	single	England	England	England	England	Student	Student	Student	Student	Student	Student	1	
4. Arthur Goodland son	14	0	m	single	England	England	England	England	Student	Student	Student	Student	Student	Student	1	
5. Joseph Goodland son	10	0	m	single	England	England	England	England	Student	Student	Student	Student	Student	Student	1	
6. Edna Goodland daughter	7	5	m	single	England	England	England	England	Student	Student	Student	Student	Student	Student	1	
7																
8																
9																
10																

To be filled up by the Enumerator.			
4	2	6	3
MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	PERSONS IN HOUSE

I declare that this Schedule is correctly filled up to the best of my knowledge and belief.
 Signature: F. Peck n.d.
 (Head of Household, Manager of Establishment or other person responsible for making the return.)

1913 CENSUS, ENGLAND, 1921.



SCHEDULE

Prescribed by Regulations under the Census Act, 1920, as the form to be used in England (excluding Manxland), for the purpose of returns in respect of the three households, (a) Hotels, Clubs, Boarding Houses, or Common Lodgings, (b) Other persons in respect of whom no return form is available is prescribed.

This space to be filled up by the Enumerator.

Household Name	Enumeration Sub-district	Enumeration District
10, Woodford Rd.	W. 1	W. 1
Name & address of person responsible for making the return.	Post-office address.	
Zachariah A. Rowland	209, Beulah, Brighton, Rd.	
Other	W. 1	

NOTICE.

- The Head, or person acting as Head, of a private household is required by law to make a return in this form, making in particulars those for the support of all persons in it, of the household for census purposes. See the heading to Form 10, which.
- N.B.—Only one or more persons jointly owning separate lodgings is a family or a separate part of a house and of the household which makes the return.*
- The Head, or other person in charge of a hotel, club, boarding house, or common or other lodging house, is required by law to make a return in this form with respect to all persons staying in the building in which the establishment is situated.
- A person who has applied in the prescribed manner to the person responsible for making the return and information is any person necessary to enable the return to be made. As we say, however, he must be accompanied by the person to whom he has applied, and he must be able to give information to the Head or Manager.
- A person who has applied in the prescribed manner to the Head or Manager, and in such case the person responsible for making the return, has applied in Columns (a) and (b) within.
- The Schedule will be called for on Monday, April 18th, by the appointed enumerator: in order that he may not be delayed it must be ready with the returns written in the proper columns only on the morning of that day. It is necessary to make him to correct the Schedule.
- The person responsible for making the return and, if unable to deliver the Schedule to the enumerator personally, arrange for some other person to do so on his behalf.
- If it is possible to do so, it is to be made a return or to give information relative to the day or weekly give information, or such other data, than for the purpose of making the return and information given him for this purpose, he will be liable to a fine not exceeding Ten Pounds.

S. P. WYMAN
Registrar-General.

INSTRUCTIONS

For filling up Columns (b), (c), (d), (k), and (l).

- Column (a) **FOR FURNISHING** the schedule prescribed by the Census Act, 1920, as the form to be used in England (excluding Manxland), for the purpose of returns in respect of the three households, (a) Hotels, Clubs, Boarding Houses, or Common Lodgings, (b) Other persons in respect of whom no return form is available is prescribed.
- Column (b) **FOR FURNISHING** the schedule prescribed by the Census Act, 1920, as the form to be used in England (excluding Manxland), for the purpose of returns in respect of the three households, (a) Hotels, Clubs, Boarding Houses, or Common Lodgings, (b) Other persons in respect of whom no return form is available is prescribed.
- Column (c) **FOR FURNISHING** the schedule prescribed by the Census Act, 1920, as the form to be used in England (excluding Manxland), for the purpose of returns in respect of the three households, (a) Hotels, Clubs, Boarding Houses, or Common Lodgings, (b) Other persons in respect of whom no return form is available is prescribed.
- Column (d) **FOR FURNISHING** the schedule prescribed by the Census Act, 1920, as the form to be used in England (excluding Manxland), for the purpose of returns in respect of the three households, (a) Hotels, Clubs, Boarding Houses, or Common Lodgings, (b) Other persons in respect of whom no return form is available is prescribed.
- Column (k) **FOR FURNISHING** the schedule prescribed by the Census Act, 1920, as the form to be used in England (excluding Manxland), for the purpose of returns in respect of the three households, (a) Hotels, Clubs, Boarding Houses, or Common Lodgings, (b) Other persons in respect of whom no return form is available is prescribed.
- Column (l) **FOR FURNISHING** the schedule prescribed by the Census Act, 1920, as the form to be used in England (excluding Manxland), for the purpose of returns in respect of the three households, (a) Hotels, Clubs, Boarding Houses, or Common Lodgings, (b) Other persons in respect of whom no return form is available is prescribed.

PERSONS NOT PRINCIPALLY OCCUPIED IN WORKING FOR PAYMENT OR PROFIT.

1. The person should be included in the return if he is usually occupied in the occupation named in Column (b) of the return, whether the return is made at the time of the Census. If more than one paid occupation is followed, give each in a separate column. If the person is usually occupied in the occupation named in Column (b) of the return, but is also usually occupied in another occupation, give the latter occupation in Column (c) of the return. If the person is usually occupied in the occupation named in Column (b) of the return, but is also usually occupied in another occupation, give the latter occupation in Column (c) of the return. If the person is usually occupied in the occupation named in Column (b) of the return, but is also usually occupied in another occupation, give the latter occupation in Column (c) of the return.

PERSONS PRINCIPALLY OCCUPIED IN WORKING FOR PAYMENT OR PROFIT.

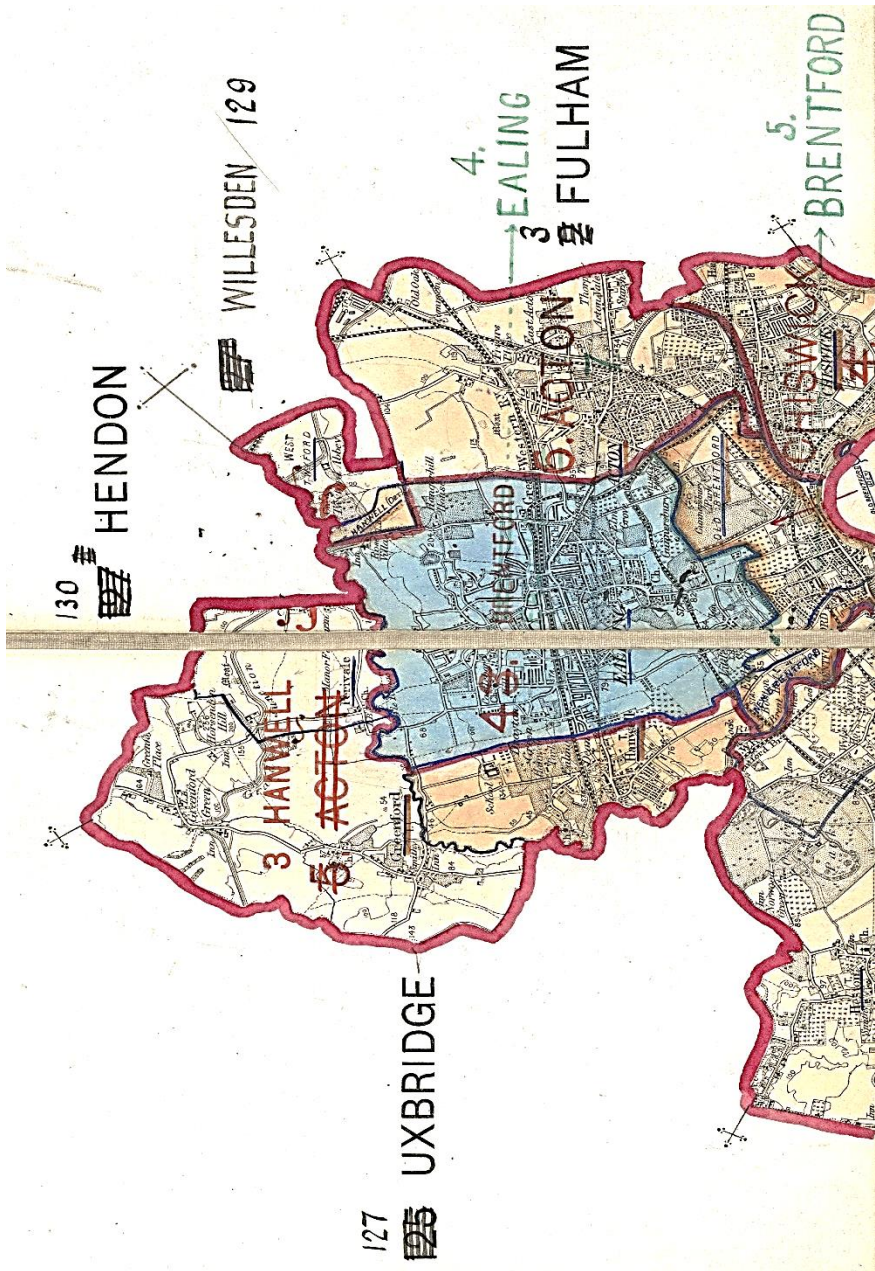
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Profession, Occupation, or Trade	Column (b)	Column (c)	Column (d)
Business Clerk
Book-keeper
...

1913. U.K. Census, (Other than, Census, 1911)



Part of the Accompanying Map

The first ‘information required’ difference occurs at column ‘c’, where ages are entered, 1921 asks for the age in years and months.

Then at column ‘e’ a new feature appears – as well as single, married and widowed a divorce can be recorded with ‘D’: also for children under 15 the status of their parents is requested (Both alive: Father dead: Mother dead: both dead).

Column ‘f’: the 1911 requirement for those born outside England and Wales to be recorded as Visitor or Resident has been removed. On 1921 it receives its own column ‘g’ which asks for those categories plus their status (British born: Naturalised British Subject) and place of origin.

There is a new column, ‘h’, which asks ‘if attending school’ or similar state whether Whole-time or Part-time.

Columns ‘k, l, m’ cover Occupation and Employment and mirror the 1911 census but they require more detailed information. There is no longer the 1911 requirement to record if ‘working at home’.

The information requested in the last two columns, which are additional, concern ‘Married Men, Widowers and Widows’ and asks for detailed information regarding any children.

The address of the household has been removed from the front to the reverse of the ‘family sheet’. If you purchase the census image you also have access to the address sheet at no extra charge.

2) Ian Harvey

Well, here it is, the 1921 census is available online via Findmypast! A bit like getting birth, marriage and death certificates, the costs can soon rack up. As I had a limited number of family members to look up, I went for the transcript option. Because I knew what I was looking for, any errors in transcription, for example “Ersham, Surrey” rather than “Hersham Walton, Surrey” were easily dismissed. (contd.)

However, when looking at transcripts you always have to be mindful that the clerk who wrote the entry might not have heard it aright, or that the transcriber has not read the entry correctly. That is a perennial problem with Ancestry and Findmypast!

So far as I can make out the only major addition to the 1921 census versus the 1911 was the addition of the name of the employer of the individual and the address of the place of work. Otherwise, we have the address, head of the household, sex, birth year, age, birthplace, occupation, and so on for all the members of the household, with their relationship to the head of the household. There is not much that has been added to the great wisdom of things.

However, there are some nuggets to be found. It transpires that my grandfather, after the Great War, was working as a car mechanic for Armstrong Siddeley in Lisson Grove, London NW1. In the 1920's and 1930's he was a chauffeur for various wealthy families in Eastbourne but at the outbreak of the second war he elected to work for a munitions factory in Coventry for his contribution to the war effort. It was almost certainly Armstrong Siddeley and the family lived in a house on Armstrong Avenue, close to where the factory was. An enticing coincidence.

Bizarrely, my great grandfather, on my mother's side also worked at Armstrong Siddeley in Coventry in 1921 as a stores clerk. As my father and mother didn't meet until after the second war it is impossible that there was a family link. My guess is that my grandfather just applied to a post with his previous employer of twenty years before. Why the Coventry factory? Was it deemed safer than Eastbourne or London? I think the 14th November 1940 blitz on Coventry undermines that theory.

A great great uncle who deserted from the Western Front is found alive and well and married! Living in Wimbledon. I was told that he died in Wimbledon in the 1950's but there was never a mention of a wife.

(contd.)

One great great aunt was living in North Acton (never knew that) and another great great aunt was in hospital in Aylesbury – why?

In conclusion, the 1921 census doesn't tell me much about the actual individuals but it does provide a bit of colour about what they were up to and where. It is certainly worth looking at, after all it is the last census we shall see in our lifetimes.

3) Jenny Mundy

First of all you need to be aware that only Findmypast has the 1921 census and payment is required for the documents. Generally I would choose to go directly for the original document as not all the original information may be included in a transcription and transcribers do sometimes make mistakes.

Check that the relative you want to find is likely to be alive in 1921 and to search, select '1921 Census', fill in the names of the person you are looking and their birth date. In the box for 'location' enter where they were born or where you think they may be living.

When you press Enter a green box appears to the right states how many results have been found. Select that box which then produces a list of the results and choose that most likely to match your relative. In the list on the right of the data there are two icons for each result one for the transcription option and the furthest right is for the original schedule.

Hover over one of these icons, a box appears containing information on first names, sometimes just initials, which are included on that document (this is the same for both images). Using these names, together with your family knowledge, should help you to select which of the list of results is the most likely to be the one you want.

You then need to choose between transcription or the original sheet image.

(contd.)

Click on the chosen icon to see a misty obscured document overlaid on the right by a white box informing you of the payment cost and enabling you to proceed with the purchase using a credit card. When your payment is complete a tick appears in a circle and you are informed that 'your record is ready to view', clicking on that reveals the clear document.

You are now in a position to download and save your document and can then produce your own transcription of the detailed information included in the record. (Enlarging the document on the computer may make it easier to read the writing.

Each schedule has its individual number in a box on the top right but unlike in 1911 it does not show the address where the family is living (see later in the article).

There is also a box at the bottom of the schedule showing the total number of people in that schedule and the number of rooms occupied.

The census was due to be taken in April 1921 but, due to industrial unrest it was actually taken on the night of 19th July 1921. The original forms however were not reprinted and still bear the April date. This shift to the summer may mean that more people were not at home but staying elsewhere on holiday.

There are a number of other differences as follows:

1. Any people who do not usually live at the address, even if they are relatives, are to be listed as "Visitor";
2. The ages are given in years and months which can be useful to help you identify which of two identically named people with slightly different birth records is more likely to be your relative;
3. In column h for children in education it had to be specified whether this was Whole Time or Part Time allowing them to carry out employment, help at home/on the farm or some form of learning on the job in some of the day.

(contd.)

4. In the occupation columns they not only had to enter the name of the occupation but also the name of their employer and the address where they actually worked.
5. For a person who had stopped working the occupation had still to be entered but marked "Retired".

These three columns can provide useful information which might enable access to employment records through following up the employment addresses as well as showing progress through skill levels in particular trades and developing or changing experiences.

6. Finally the right hand end of the sheet includes a chart in which to put the total number of all living children and stepchildren under the age of 16 belonging to the family even if they were not living in the family home on the night of the census. Their ages were to be marked in the relevant columns. This is useful as some of the older ones might be staying with relatives, already be living in domestic service or working as apprentices elsewhere. By process of elimination this can also reveal that some young family children have died in between the 1911 census and this one.

So where do you find the address?

Below the record is a narrow bar which has a button labelled 'Extra Materials'. Click on this and a number of items can be accessed (all included in the price you paid for the original).

One of these items, initially entitled Front but now called Address, enables you to see the address. Click on to open another image of the front of the document which includes the name of the person expected to fill in the Form and the address but also detailed instructions on how this more complicated form was to be completed.

(contd.)

Cover includes elements which used to appear at the top of census sheets but not included on schedules – names of places – Ecclesiastical parishes, Civil Parish, Borough or urban District, Rural District, Parliamentary Borough or Division (only the relevant ones will be completed). Two new ones have been added to the 1921 Census – the Petty Sessional Division or Borough having a Separate Commission of the Peace and County Court District.

This new information may be useful if there is a need to follow up the disappearance of a family individual whose death date has not been found who may have been involved with the Law.

Map (the first one) has a partial map including boundaries of that census area (blue for parish and red for registration) including written notes on re-division of wards plus a section giving total population of the district, naming the civil parishes assigned to each sub-district with population and acreage in each. This may be helpful in ascertaining whether the civil areas where we would have expected to find relatives may have changed so they are now in different wards.

Map (the second one) has a larger map showing the whole area with divisions plus names of neighbouring areas which adjoin this district plus notes in red on adjustments with dates when boundary changes were made. Enlarging these can show local geographic information.

Plans of Division includes written descriptions specific to the particular area of the schedule.

We extend our thanks to the contributors above and hope that you will find this information helpful and that you will be able to further extend your knowledge of your families further.

(contd.)

This will be the last census to be released for several decades as the census of 1931 was unfortunately burnt during the Second World War and the wartime activities prevented the taking of the census due in 1941. However, may we remind those of you in the early stages of your research, that the 1939 register may help you negotiate the gap from your personal knowledge to 1921.

THE ICKENHAM FESTIVAL

The festival will be held this year from 11th to the 19th June at the Milton Court location as before. The society's chairman, Ian, will once again open his garden for visitors to view on Wednesday 15th and the society will be at Ian's on Saturday 18th with our usual stall.

WHY DID WE CHANGE?

By Alan Rowland

As well as a new journal format you will have noticed that the Hillingdon Eagle has fled the nest to be replaced by a stylised tree. This we felt related more to the family history side of the society as opposed to our geographical location.



This Eagle originally appeared as our logo in the form depicted on the Hillingdon crest. When we came to purchase two roll up display banners (for use at the various fairs and fetes) the image was not considered good enough for modern digital printing methods used in the production process.



The banner manufacturer offered us this stylised version and so it was used. It has served us well over the years but, with the new journal format and bearing in mind that both versions were often the source of ribald comments at committee meetings, we felt that we should let it fly away.



We hope our new logo will be well received and that it better reflects the purpose of the society.

A TALK — 17TH & 18TH CENTURY RECORDS

Report by John Symons

It was 21st October 2021, at last we were able to meet again in a hall and for this special occasion the speaker was none other than our President, Michael Gandy. As he noted this was to be something of a canter through the possible English and Welsh sources of the period rather than a detailed examination of any of them.

First, he made the distinction between firm and indisputable facts which contribute to the genealogy of our families and the broader knowledge about characters, upbringing and other social factors which help build up a family history.

Even common records are not always as easy to determine as you might hope, particularly if you have, say father and son, with the same name but without birth dates, then which is which? You may find a marriage with dates, witnesses and so on. This will satisfy a genealogical record but to follow a family history perspective you will want to know why they married. Was it love or money or a child on the way or all of these?

These may be harder questions to answer. Looking at wedding photographs might show clues but often these questions are very hard to answer. Others never married but they had partners. These probably will not show from a genealogical perspective but are essential for a complete family history.

A helpful source is Electoral Registers. Although these just give names and addresses, they can help fill in a lot of gaps.

Most people know that after 1929 all men and women over the age of 21 had the right to vote, prior to that the rules were more complicated often depending on property ownership and whether the elections were Parliamentary or local.

(contd.)

Many women for example were entitled to vote in local elections long before they achieved the right to do so in Parliamentary ones.

Muster lists for the militia are another source. Men over the age of 18 are often listed and were removed at the age of either 45 or 60 depending on the period in question. If a man does not appear after a number of years on them it is either because he has died, moved out of the parish or attained the age for removal. These can provide valuable clues as to the identity of an individual especially when there are multiple candidates with the same name.

Tax lists provide other clues but often only show the occupier of a property. More recently telephone directories can also give clues, although women are seldom shown, so need to be treated with caution.

Michael referred to the difficulties inherent on transcribed or copied records. Just because a copied record is repeated in several trees does not necessarily make it correct; the error may just have repeated without checking. Many examples of this were quoted. Transcribers are told to faithfully record the records as stated but all this means is that records should be traced back to primary sources if at all possible.

Many older records suffer from lack of quality control and it was often left to the discretion of the record keeper what information was to be included in the record. Even when printed forms were provided with rows to be filled in, as we see on the census, there was no check made on key facts like ages.

Many of us will be aware of enormous disparities between one census and the next for the same family. These were not written for the benefit of family historians. The reason places of birth were included from 1851 onwards was that the basis of poor relief was the birth parish and this was therefore important information.

(contd.)

Incidentally this is why only countries are required for births outside England and Wales.

Michael also reflected on social changes over the years which were reflected in the records. It was formerly unheard of for married women continuing employment but is now what invariably happens.

Wills have always been extremely valuable for family historians. Although most are now well indexed under the name of the deceased, there is no indexing of people named in them. Many references are therefore easy to miss.

On his continuing and wide-ranging tour of old records he touched on quarter session and other court records, ecclesiastical courts which ruled on many aspects of law and human behaviour such as illegitimate births, paternity issues etc. The list is endless. Most records were based on taxes, either on people or on assets such as property. All may shed light on people and a society long gone.

We were left with a whirlwind tour of facts, sources and anecdotes.

This is only a summary of some of the most salient points delivered, as always, in Michael's entertaining manner. It made a welcome return to a form of normality.

A TALK ON ZOOM — THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SURNAMES

Report by John Symons

Our final talk of 2021 which was shared with the Hillingdon U3A Family History Group was given on Tuesday 9th November 2021 by Les Mitchinson. The subject was surnames, what they mean and how they developed. Some are quite clear but others less so. His talk promised to shed some light on this and we were not disappointed.

Names were introduced long ago as soon in order to differentiate one person from another. In early days, before languages were fully developed, spellings could be somewhat fluid and as many family historians will be aware, this was often the case until comparatively recently. As a consequence, many differing surnames often derived from a single source and have continued down the years in parallel.

Les used his own name Mitchinson as an example which was originally 'son of Michael' as are the many variations. The same is equally true of my Symons 'son of Simon'. Les recommended joining the Guild of One Name Studies if you have a particular interest in a surname.

Most surnames started around the time of the Norman Conquest although some also have Saxon origins. By 1250 surnames had become hereditary when it became necessary for identification for determining land ownership and other uses. This generally started in the south of England and East Anglia, spreading northwards over the course of the following hundred years or so. Many died out during the plague of 1348.

As people travelled more, they took their surname with them. Surnames also developed as first names became insufficient to distinguish between say many say Johns in a village. If the local smith was a John he became John Smith or the miller became John Miller. *(contd.)*

This then became the basis of hereditary passing down of property from one generation to the next.

One of the first official recording of names is in the Domesday Book. Many were of Saxon origin e.g., Baldwin (the *Win* means good friend). Les suggested that English names were derived from four main sources:

- Locative
- Nickname
- Occupational
- Patronymic

Some might fall into more than one category and these will have originated between the 12th and 14th centuries. Many early names have French or Norman origins and were brought to England e.g., the word '*de*' meaning 'of' followed by a place or '*le*' followed by a descriptive name. A common English preposition such as '*Atte*' again meaning 'by the' was added to names and then evolved into shorter and simpler forms over time so '*Attewold*' becomes Attwood or '*Atten ash*' might become just Nash.

Les explained how many patronymic surnames derive from Christian names in their many forms, for example how Robert could become Rob, Bob and others which could eventually lead to a wide variety of surnames like Robertson, Roberts, Robbins etc. He also noted how geography affects usage, so Jones is mostly found in Wales, whilst Johnson is mostly English.

The most common occupational names derived from common occupations, for example Smith, Miller, Wright and Baker. Some were derived from manorial titles, for example Reeve, a manorial official, or Grieve, the Scottish equivalent. Some are more common in particular areas; Leadbetter, from lead beater, occurs in industrial areas, or Fisher from many coastal locations.

(contd.)

The next category is locative. Many relate to generic locations such as end of town, Townsend; or a boundary, Hayes or Hedges; or a bridge Briggs or Bridgfoot. Other names depended on dialects. Where did the names Lunnon or Norridge come from? Could it have been London or Norwich?

Finally there are nicknames. Often people acquire these at an early age and once given they often stick even to the extent that people forget that individuals had proper names at all. This way they may continue to be used for generations. So White, Strong, Long or Short might have started with someone who had those characteristics, or as is often the case they were applied to those with exactly the opposite characteristic. Some surnames may fit into more than one of these categories. Les gave the example of the name Bell which could be a personal, nickname or locative name.

Generally speaking, names from the north of England have Norse origins whilst those further south have Saxon origins. Others came from abroad and they might be Anglicised or completely changed; the royal Saxa-Coburg-Gotha becoming Windsor is a well-known example of this. Many Jewish names were also changed.

In Wales surnames came into use much later than elsewhere. These were mostly derivatives of first names with 'ap' or 'ab' added, meaning 'son of' and were part of the patronymic system. This could end up with, for example, 'William ap Thomas ab Owen'. The small pool of first names then lead to the current small pool of surnames, such as Jones, Evans, Williams, etc.

Over time the 'abs' and 'aps' became integrated into variants of the old names to make new names. Les spent some time looking at the nuances and difficulties in tracing Welsh ancestors, noting that not infrequently children may take the mother's surname rather than the father's, following a quite legitimate marriage.

(contd.)

Scotland also had its own distinct system. A major difficulty is that many Scots are members of a clan and therefore use the clan name.

This does not mean that they have necessarily always been members of that clan, it is possible that they were members of a rival clan and changed allegiance at some point in the past.

As a result people with the same clan name should not be relied upon to be members of the same blood family. Many names have Gaelic origins such as 'Mac' or 'Mc' which means 'son of'.

In Ireland there are many similarities to Scotland. Once again we have 'Mac' and 'Mc' but also the prefix 'O' meaning 'grandson of'. Many Irish names have been Anglicised, so Kelly for example was a derivation of Keally or Khilly. Many of the prefixes have been removed in English usage although many have been restored in more recent times.

Les summarised all these points by suggesting using your imagination as few names from any part of Britain now survive in their original form, vowels in particular often get changed. It is possible to use early death indexes or census details to look for your own name and variants thereof to get a fair indication of what part of the country your people came from.

Check with the Guild of One Name Studies to see if your name has been registered with them and if so you and they could benefit from shared knowledge. If your name has not been registered and is fairly uncommon you could register it but be prepared for a lot of work. DNA research has much relevance in this area.

Surname dictionaries can also be very useful. There are many including the one online at surnamedb.com which is easy to use. Some names have become extinct through change of meanings over the years; people just did not want to be associated with them, such as Coward which may have started out as Cowherd.

(contd.)

In summary Les showed us how names in general and surnames in particular can throw a very useful light on the origins of our families. By using other research sources in tandem, like the Pipe Rolls, it is possible to define more clearly who we really are. Les produced this fact sheet for further reading and enquiry:

Surname Groups	
Locative	Derived from a location, where a person lived or came from: Field, Lane, Hill, Clayton, York.
Nickname	Characterised a person's appearance or habit: Black, White, Wise, Long, Short.
Occupational	Derived from a person's occupation: Smith, Fletcher, Butcher, Baker, Potter, Weaver.
Patronymic	Derived from the forename of the father: Mitcheson (son of Michael), Johnson, Williamson.
Matronymic	Derived from the forename of the mother: Nelson (Nell's son).

Country	Development/Characteristics
England	Surnames begin to develop following the Norman Conquest: the wealthy landowners first, followed by the commoners. Surnames developed more quickly in the south of England: northern surnames becoming established almost 100 years later.
Scotland	Divided into the Highlands and the Lowlands. The Highlands spoke Gaelic and the Lowlanders spoke Germanic. Surnames introduced in the 12 th century by the landowners but as late as the 16 th century for the common folk. Paronymic names (Mac, Mc, M) account for about one in eight surnames.
Ireland	One of the earliest countries to adopt a system of hereditary surnames. The first names were formed by adding the prefix Mac (son of) to the father's given name or O' to the name of the grandfather or earlier ancestor.

Wales	Tradition was to use a patronymic naming system, John ap Thomas (the son of) and Mary mab Thomas (the daughter of). This often resulted in a chain of names stretching back 6 or 7 generations: U ap V ap W ap X ap Y ap Z. Other surnames groups arrived much later than in England hence the abundance of Jones, Williams and Evans surnames!
Isle of Man	Manx is the language native to the IoM and is based on Gaelic, Norse, Scots, and English. Many surnames begin with 'Q'. The letters 'C' and 'K' are also common.

Date	Event	Remarks
1086	The Domesday Survey	The Domesday Book provides early evidence of the development of surnames.
1250	Hereditary	By this date surnames were hereditary.
1348	The Plague	Resulted in a severe labour shortage. Man left the manor and took his surname with him! Some surnames wiped out!
1155 - 1832	The Pipe Rolls	Annual accounts submitted to the Exchequer (TNA E 372) and survive in an almost unbroken run from 1152 - 1832. Useful record source to plot the development and growth of the surname. See note below.

Consideration	
English Prepositions	<i>Atte, atter, atten.</i>
Geographical	<i>Norse names generally in the North, Saxon in the South.</i>
Surnames Misinterpreted	<i>Bad handwriting, variations of handwriting styles, orthographic changes.</i>
Bibliography	
F. Adam	<i>The Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands</i>
C. W. Bardsley	<i>A dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames with American Instances (Baltimore Pub.) (1967)</i>
G. F. Black	<i>The Surnames of Scotland: their origin, meaning and history (NY Public Lib.) (1946)</i>
P. Hanks & F. Hodges	<i>A Dictionary of Surnames (Oxford Un. Press) (1996)</i>
D. Kennett	<i>The Surnames Handbook (History Press) (2012)</i>
M. Herber	<i>Ancestral Trails (Sutton Publishing) (2nd Ed.) (2004)</i>
Eve McLaughlin	<i>Surnames and their Origins.</i>
E. MacLysaght	<i>The Surnames of Ireland (Irish Academic Press) (6th Ed.) (1985)</i>
T. Morgan & P. Morgan	<i>Welsh Surnames (University of Wales Press) (1985)</i>
L. Quilliam	<i>The Surnames of Manx (Cashtal Books 1989)</i>
P. H. Reaney	<i>The Origin of English Surnames.</i>
P. H. Reaney & R. M. Wilson	<i>A Dictionary of English Surnames (3rd Ed.) (1991)</i>
J. Rowlands & S. Rowlands	<i>The Surnames of Wales (FFHS) (1996)</i>

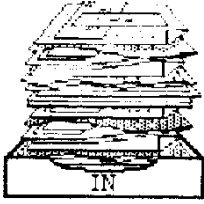
Pipe Rolls

The Pipe Rolls are the earliest surviving public records, the first dating from 1129-1130. Indeed, they survive in an almost unbroken series from 1155 to 1833 at The National Archives [TNA] in series E 372. The accounts of the sheriffs are the basis of the pipe rolls and were used to record the royal income.

The sheriff was the king's representative in the county and it was his responsibility to collect revenue from the king's estates, including feudal dues and taxes and other payments. The sheriffs also recorded their expenses and any money due to the Crown that remained outstanding. These annual accounts were then submitted to the Exchequer for auditing. In time, the amount of administration increased so separate records were created for certain categories. The records name landowners, the location of their land and sometimes the names of their wives, heirs or other relatives. A copy of each pipe roll, known as the Chancery Roll, was sent to the Chancery. The way in which the membranes were sewn together and rolled up made them look like piping, hence the name "pipe rolls". The records are in abbreviated Latin until 1732 (with the exception of the Commonwealth period) and in English thereafter; they are arranged by county for each financial year. The Pipe Roll Society and a few county record societies have published and indexed rolls for some counties and years.

FROM THE MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

By Patricia Reynolds



This time a year ago we were all anticipating a return to normality but here we are a year on still wishing for the same thing. Hopefully with the recent lifting of restrictions we will see the return of some freedoms but whatever happens we should still take precautions.

My thanks to all the members who have renewed their membership and especially to those who remembered to send the completed renewal forms – this makes things so much simpler now that we have other methods of payment. For those who have not yet signed a data protection form you can still do so and just to re-state it, all our research computers that hold your information are password protected.

Thank you for all the letters and Christmas cards to myself and the committee. John and Alan have worked hard with the computers to get our up-to-date information to all members and we are always pleased to hear how members are getting on with their own research.

Best wishes to you all and keep safe.

RESEARCH BY HILLINGDON FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY



We can undertake limited investigations for members and others by searching the London Metropolitan Archives, the National Archives and other London record offices. We can also carry out national investigations embracing the whole of the U.K. and countries worldwide.

The society charges members £5.00 per hour for such enquiries (£10.00 per hour for non-members), plus the cost of any expenses incurred such as copying, postage etc. Should you wish to make use of this service please be specific as to what you require and give clearly an indication of the upper limit of expenditure you are willing to incur. If an investigation is unsuccessful or produces negative result you must appreciate that the charges will still apply.

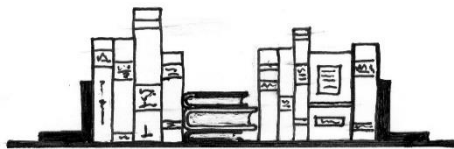
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HELP LINE

Here 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 address inside the back cover.

BOOK REVIEWS



‘The Foundlings’

Paperback 258 pages

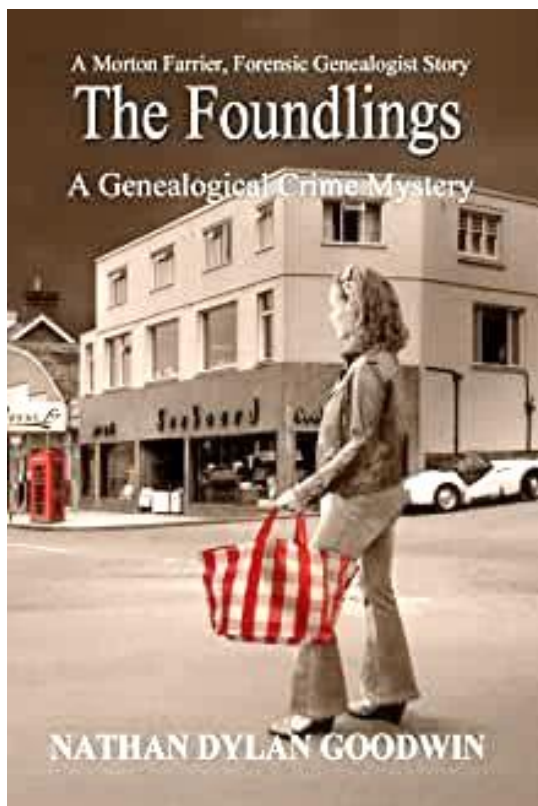
Publisher: Independently published (28 Oct. 2021)

Nathan Dylan Goodwin

ISBN-13: 979-8481041421

£8.99

Review by Gill May



Morton takes on the case and he quickly establishes that his aunt's half-sister was a founding left in a shoe box.

He investigates further and finds there were other babies left in shoe boxes. Through DNA he discovers they were all linked.

As he researches his grandfather he uncovers more links that include all three foundlings.

The story line jumps backwards and forward in time as the story unfolds.

(contd.)

Soon it became apparent that there is much more to the story than I initially thought.

Not only are there lessons in genealogy but the story becomes very interesting as characters connect. Initially I found the story line a little hard to follow but once I realised who all the characters were I thoroughly enjoyed how the story came together. I was always anxious to see what the next chapter included which I think is a sign of a well written book.

Looking forward to the next book!

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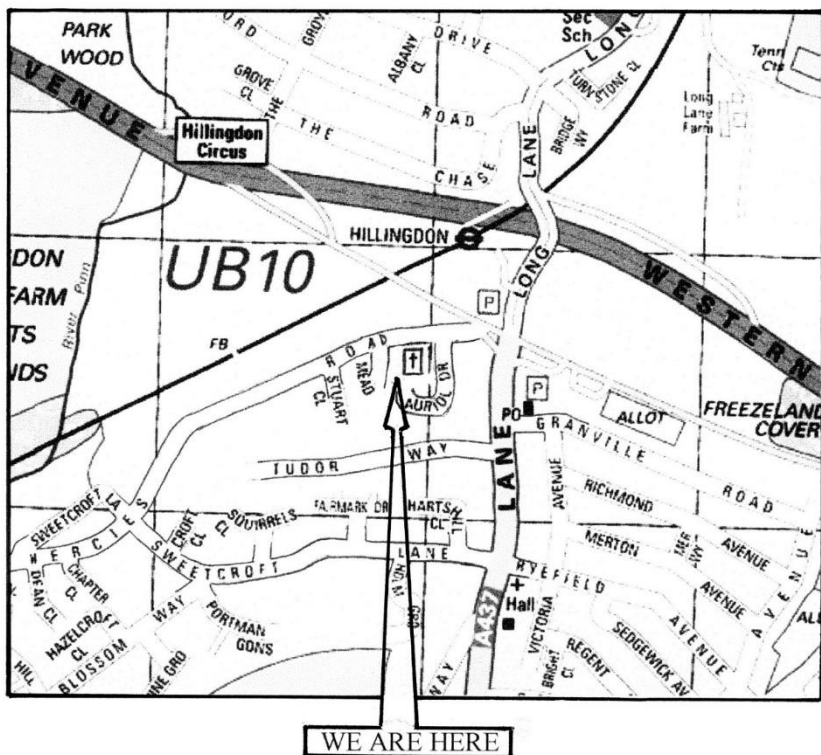
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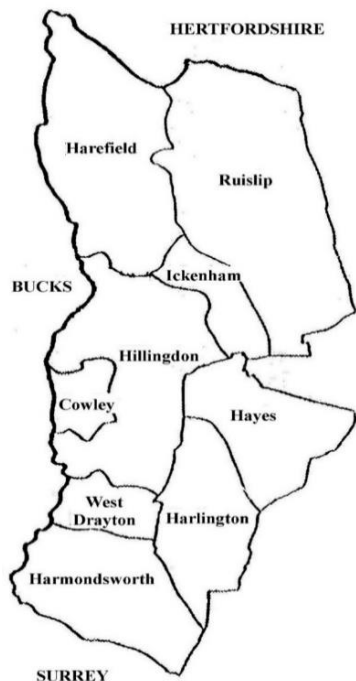
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THE LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON



The London Borough of Hillingdon is the most Westerly of the Greater London Boroughs. It is bounded by the counties of Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Surrey. It was 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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