



HILLINGDON FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Member of the Family History Federation



Atherstone Church, Warwickshire
Atherstone, North Warwickshire, c1805 (see page 16)

JOURNAL No. 145

MARCH 2024

2024 PROGRAMME of MEETINGS

Unless stated otherwise meetings take place at:

Hillingdon Park Baptist Church,

25 Hercies Road, Hillingdon,

Middlesex. UB10 9LS. Doors open 30 mins before start time.

DATE	SPEAKER	SUBJECT
Tuesday 23 rd January 2.00pm (joint with U3A)	David Annal	'The Walls Come Tumbling Down'
Thursday 22 nd February 2.00pm ZOOM	Judy Hill	'The Role of the 19 th century Workhouse, Care or Punishment'
Thursday 21 st March 2.30pm AGM followed by the talk	Keith Piercy	'Harefield – an industrial village, emphasis pre. 1914'
Thursday 18 th April 2.00pm ZOOM	Kirsty Gray	'Heir Tracing – the Real Deal'
Thursday 9 th May 2.30pm	Kathy Chater	'Tracing Huguenot Ancestry'
Tuesday 18 th June 7.30pm	Peter Hounsell	'Bricks and Brickies of Victorian Middlesex'
Thursday 11 th July 7.30pm ZOOM	Linda Hammond	'Looking for your Irish Ancestors? It's easier than you think'
<i>AUGUST NO MEETING</i>		

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

We always welcome visitors to our meetings at an entrance fee of £1

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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 John Symons, (address on back cover).

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



JOHN'S JOTTINGS

By *John Symons*

I was rather sad to hear today of the demise of the Buckinghamshire Genealogical Society of which I have been a member for many years. In all honesty though this was not a great surprise to me. The reasons given were falling membership and poor health of the senior members of the Society.

These are issues that challenge every voluntary society I know of and there are no easy answers. That said it is important to recognize the changed landscape for family historians in the present day and to maintain a relevance to the world of largely online research. I believe that it is also important to engage with and communicate with members in all the ways that modern technology allows and this means maintaining links through traditional means like our journal (which by the way has had its own renaissance and we hope you like what you see) and also using email and social media for those who are comfortable with that medium.

Whether we have the balance of meetings right I will let you all be the judge, moving as we have from a fixed programme to a more variable mix on different times and days depending on the season some in person, others on Zoom. We had to adopt online meetings during the pandemic and found unexpected positives to that approach as well as downsides.

Our research Fridays still seem to be popular and it is always pleasing to see a bustling day like I saw the last Friday before writing this. Yes, I know your New Year Resolutions are still kicking in, but even so!

We still need more volunteers to lend a helping hand in the running of the Society. So, if you have a good working knowledge of family history, have some Friday mornings free and most importantly, have a penchant for helping others then please do get in touch.

If on the other hand you would use some help yourself just book a slot and come along.

(contd.)

There is no absolute right for family history societies to exist and we will only be here if we fulfill a need which you think is worthwhile. Across the border in Buckinghamshire, the Buckinghamshire Family History Society still exists so if you have ancestors from that county, I suggest they may be able to help your researches.

FROM THE EDITOR

<i>Journal Dates for 2024</i>	
Edition	Dead Line
June	17 th May
September	9 th August
December	11 th October

We hope that 2024 has started well for everyone reading this edition of our journal.

I don't wish to dampen all the goodwill left over from Christmas, but I hope that somewhere in your New Year resolutions you have decided to send us something for inclusion in our journal. We need more material to maintain our 44 pages every three months. If you can submit something we will be most grateful and don't forget to include pictures, photographs and any research tips you may have come across that may have helped to solve a problem for you.

On a brighter note this journal carries two articles that are first time efforts, so thank you and well done to those individuals!

Unfortunately, having forewarned members of the need to increase entrance charges etc. in the December journal, we find that we have to increase one of those charges. From the 1st April 2024 the research room members charge for entry and research help will have to increase from £2.50/hour to £3.00/hour to cover the increase in room rental.

OBITUARY PATRICIA REYNOLDS



Most of you will now have heard of the passing of Patricia Reynolds, our long-standing Membership Secretary, last December. The news reached us too late for inclusion in the December journal but we owe it to her to record in this issue the enormous contribution she made to the running of the Society over countless years.

We have received many letters and cards since praising Pat for all she did. Comments include those noting that she was the friendly welcoming face to everybody arriving at events, others mentioning that she was the backbone of the Society. All of this is true and more besides. She regarded her work for us as being of prime importance and any suggestion that with advancing years she might like to ease off a little met with a suitably dusty response. She was almost always present on every day we opened and every event we attended until at last physical disabilities prevented her but even then, she still carried on from home.

So, there we have it, one of a kind - a lady we will never forget.

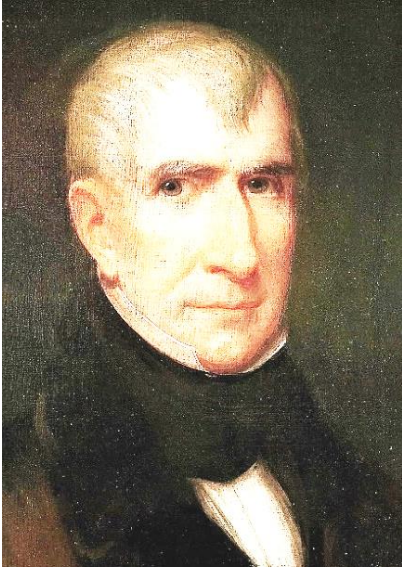
Our condolences go out to her family.

THE HARRISON THREAD

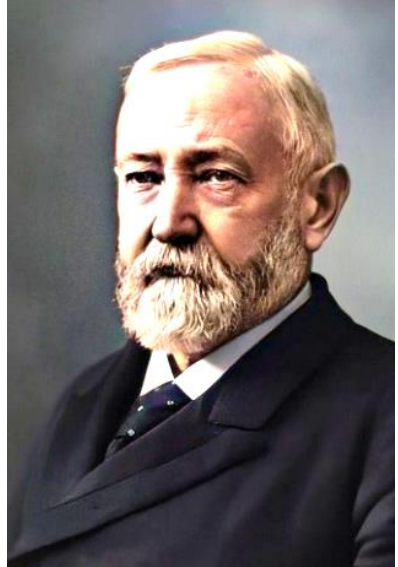
By John Bridger

John's list of possible illustrious ancestors is growing in stature as his first article of 2024 shows:

This article explores the suggested link to two U.S.A. Presidents. They are:



William H. Harrison b. 1773



Benjamin Harrison b 1833

Both were born in Virginia, U.S.A. and their (and my) claim to fame is that William Henry was the 9th U.S. President and Benjamin the 23rd!

The thread on my side that leads back to common ancestors has been found reliable but can the same be said for the line to the HARRISONS?

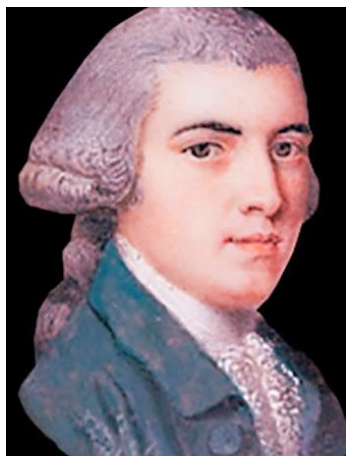
My line, see the BRIDGER/NIGHTINGALE Lines (2023 September journal page 6), shows a marriage between Elizabeth WINDSOR and Peter VAVASOR. Elizabeth's sister Edith married Squire George LUDLOW, (1505-1550), Sheriff of Wiltshire. The link with America is through their son Thomas LUDLOW who married Jane PYLE. (contd.)

Gabriel (1587-1644), the son of Thomas and Jane, married Lady Phyllis RICHARDSON and c1635 they had a daughter Sarah born in Wiltshire.

At that time emigration from Britain to America was common and it seems Sarah emigrated to Virginia with her brothers, Homer, Francis and John LUDLOW in 1654. In 1662 Sarah married Colonel John CARTER (becoming his 4th wife) but she died shortly after in 1668. Their son Robert CARTER (1663 -1773) was a Merchant, planter and powerful politician in Colonial Virginia. Born in Virginia he was orphaned when young and sent to England to be educated. He lived in London with a tobacco merchant who handled the family tobacco business and learned the trade. He returned to Virginia and eventually became the richest man in the 13 Colonies.

Interestingly Robert's father John born in Shadwell, London in 1613 and emigrated to the new American colonies in 1635. He was logged on the passenger list of the pilgrim ship 'Safety' as age 22 and he had the advantage of having been born into a family with commercial and kinship connections to members of the Virginia Company of London. It wasn't until 1649 that he settled in Virginia.

Robert CARTER married his 2nd wife Elizabeth Betty LANDON in 1701 and they had a daughter Judith (1702-1749).



Judith married Colonel Benjamin HARRISON (1695-1745) in 1722. Their son, was Benjamin V. HARRISON born 1726 (pictured here) who was a planter and politician who served as a legislator in colonial Virginia. He was also one of the Founding Fathers and a signatory of the United States Declaration of Independence. In 1748 he married Elisabeth BASSETT (1730-1793). Their son, William Henry (1773-1841), was the 9th President and William Henry's grandson Benjamin (1833-1901) was the 23rd President.

(contd.)

According to the family lines, see below, President William H. HARRISON is my 7th cousin 6 x removed and President Benjamin is my 9th cousin 4 x removed.

COMMON ANCESTORS: ANDREW WINDSOR m ELIZABETH BLOUNT		
	1	Edith (née Windsor) m Ludlow
	2	Thomas
GGP1	3	Gabriel
2	4	Sarah L m Carter
3	5	Robert C
4	6	Ann C m Harrison
5	7	Benjamin V. H
6	8	William H. Harrison
7	9	John Harrison
8	10	Benjamin Harrison
9	11	
10	12	
11	13	
12	14	
←		Bridger great grandparents to common ancestors
		Harrison great grandparents to common ancestors

Cousins

Generations

To summarise, the rating of a cousin to you is measured by the distance they are from earlier generations; or to put it another way, descendants of first cousins of your grandparents are your third cousins; descendants of first cousins of your great grandparents are your fourth cousins; descendants of first cousins of your great, great grandparents are your fifth cousins and so on.

WHAT DID YOU DO IN THE WAR, DAD?

By Alan Rowland

We often find that an ancestor is missing from early records and census sheets. This is particularly true in the case of those of the male persuasion!

Where are they? One possibility is that they joined the military especially if they were normally recorded as an 'Ag. Lab.'. Throughout the Victorian period the Corn Laws ensured that life and even survival became difficult for those at the bottom of society i.e., agricultural labourers. The solution for many was to 'take the shilling' and enlist in the military.

So, it is quite possible that an ancestor who cannot be found in the usual places could be part of the military, but where in the world could he be?

Here is a list of the conflicts/wars that the British Army were involved in:

French Revolutionary Wars ended 1802

2nd Anglo-Maratha War 1802–1805

Napoleonic Wars 1802–1813

War 1812 (against U.S.A.) 1812–1815

Hundred Days 1815 return of Napoleon

Anglo-Nepalese War 1813–1816

Third Anglo-Maratha War 1817–1818

1st Ashanti War 1823–1831

1st Anglo-Burmese War 1824–1826

1st Anglo-Afghan War 1839–1842

1st Opium War 1839–1842

1st Anglo Marri War 1840

1st Anglo-Sikh War 1845–1846

New Zealand Wars 1845–1872

2nd Anglo-Sikh War 1848–1849

2nd Anglo-Burmese War 1852–1853

(contd.)

There were also, these Major Victorian military campaigns:

1854 to 1856 Crimean War

1857 to 1859 Indian Mutiny

1877 to 1879 Zulu War

1878 to 1880 Second Afghan War

1882 to 1889 Egypt Campaigns

1899 to 1902 Boer War

1895 to 1902 Operations on the North West Frontier

These may be of some use in helping you to locate a missing ancestor although it must be said that there could be many other reasons that would account for the absence.

It seems that during the periods covered by these lists all that was needed to solve a problem was the much-lauded ploy of 'send in the gunboats' and to achieve continued success the army was also needed.

ICKENHAM FESTIVAL 2024 & PINNER FAIR

The Ickenham Festival will take place this year on the weekend of 15th June. We intend to once again be there with our stall and the hope that we will be able to gain new members. To date we have not received the forms to confirm our attendance and we do not expect there to be a problem.

Should the situation change, we will endeavour to notify members.

We also intend to be at the Pinner Fair but we await confirmation of the dates.

AN APOLOGY.

As you have probably noticed this edition contains 40 pages instead of our usual 44. We apologise for this but, as we have said before, we are in your hands and rely on the material from you all, plus whatever we, as editors, can dream up. Nevertheless, we hope you enjoy the contents presented.

MANY THANKS, VICAR!

By Alan Rowland

We may well owe a debt of gratitude to some ancient C. of E. vicars/curates for the inadvertent help they have provided for us researchers.

Many of us have pushed our family stories back beyond 1841 and 1837 to the time when parish registers are the only source for continued research. When the commercial web sites (Ancestry and Findmypast) provided images of these records research life became so much easier – no long journeys in order to visit parishes where ancestors originated/lived and hours of searching the registers hoping that you had selected the correct parish. These searches often located the ancestor's name but more often than not that was all. Even then, depending on the rarity of the surname, you couldn't be sure it was your ancestor!

In 1812 pre-printed forms were introduced for recording baptisms. Each baptism had a row of boxes into which were entered the child's Christian name(s), the parents' names and the father's occupation. This is often all that can be gleaned from the document but in the case of very small parishes and villages where there were a number of families with the same surname and a prevalence of 'Ag. Labs' you cannot be sure that you have the correct family.

If other pieces of information, concerning the individual/family are already known, they can be re-enforced or confirmed from the parish registers and so the family lineage becomes more secure.

This is where our benefactors, the church clergy, come in; some took it upon themselves not only to fulfil their duty of recording the B.M.D. details but they also decided to add other information about the family.

Whilst researching my wife's paternal ancestors in the early 19th century I found they were in Evercreech, Somerset. I already had documents proving the family connections and I wanted to add the baptism record of her great grandfather Charles REAKES born 1828. This I found (see overleaf) and more besides!
(contd.)

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of Evercreech
 in the County of Somerset in the Year 1828

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents Name.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
1820. Sunday 10 th May No. 681.	John son of	Thomas Flower	Reakes and Reakes	Evercreech	Thatcher	John West Vicar of Evercreech.
1820. Monday 19 th May No. 682.	Elizabeth Daughter of	John Alice	Summers Summers	Evercreech	Butcher	John West Vicar of Evercreech.
1820. Saturday 31 st May 1820. 5 th Sunday after Trinity 6 th July No. 683.	George Son of	George and Martha	Dupe Dupe.	Evercreech.	Day-Labourer with the Service of Mr. Joseph Bath (Bath) Evercreech	John West Vicar of Evercreech
1820. Monday 2 nd June Tuesday Mid-Sum- mer Sun- day 24 th June No. 684.	Elizabeth Daughter of	Thomas and Kannah	Clarke Clarke	Evercreech	Butcher	John West Vicar of Evercreech.
1820. Sunday 6 th June No. 685.	Martha Daughter of	Benjamin and Mary	Hickens Hickens.	Southwood In the Parish of Evercreech	Carter to Mr. Wm Welch of Gutterton Mill - (in the Parish of Evercreech	John West Vicar of Evercreech.
1820. Saturday 12 th June 1820. 5 th Sunday after Trinity 6 th July No. 686.	Ambrose son of (The first child)	George Mary	Baker Baker	Stoney Stratton in the Parish of Evercreech	Day-Labourer with the Service of Mr James Strong of Stoney Down in the Parish of Evercreech	John West Vicar of Evercreech.
1820. Third Sunday after Trinity 22 nd June No. 687.	Charles Son of	William Ann	Reakes- and Reakes.	Evercreech	Day-Labourer [with a Wooden Leg-]	John West Vicar of Evercreech.
1820. Thursday 2 nd July 1820 December 29 Trinity Sunday after Trinity No. 688.	Matthew Son of	Robert Mary	Mullins and Mullins	Evercreech	Tailor.	John West Vicar of Evercreech

(contd.)

Charles can be found one entry up from the bottom of the page with parents William and Ann. The vicar augmented the date information with 'Third Sunday after Trinity' and instead of just putting the Christian names of the parents has included the surname, 'REAKES', to each Christian name.

The entry that resulted in this article appears in the father's occupation column which reads 'Day Labourer'. As well as this basic information the vicar has added the detail 'with a wooden leg'. Now although this is relatively unimportant it produces a fact which I would never have found elsewhere and it does add to the story. Of course, it also raises questions like how did he lose his leg and where? Was it in a military action or a work-related accident? I now need to worry about how to find the answers!

The image above has other entries which include that for George DUPE. As well as giving the occupation of the father, his employer's name is also given and there is a note that reads 'He was one of twin Brothers, the other died about 5 minutes after Birth'. This is invaluable information for anyone researching the DUPE family for how else would such a fact come to light?

Another very useful piece of information can be found on the Ambrose BAKER entry it seems that Ambrose is 'The First Child' which removes the need to spend further time searching for earlier children.

Finally, it seems that the vicar, John WEST, couldn't decide on his preferred style of writing. If you look at the end column you will find a variety of styles finishing up with printed letters!

I suspect that it is only in the smaller villages/parishes that the incumbent would take the trouble to add this extra information and then only because he would probably know everyone that resided there.

So, if you should be lucky enough to encounter one of these helpful clerics his 'added' information can enhance your findings by providing flesh to the bones.

NB. There is an interesting name in the parish record shown above. The first entry shows the mother with the unusual Christian name of Flower. Co-incidentally, the family surname is Reakes (the same as he of the wooden leg, William!) In that part of Somerset there are a great number of families with the surname of Reakes.

AN ODD REQUEST/BEQUEST

By Paula Hill

My 2 x great grandfather, William ROBERTS (1838-1914), was a retired police sergeant who lived with his only son Arthur Augustus ROBERTS in Rhosllanerchrugog, Wrexham, North Wales until his death.

As part of my family history research activities, I was lucky enough to discover, from a probate search, that he had left a will. I ordered a copy from probatesearch.service.gov.uk which cost £1.50.

Arthur as the sole executor was instructed to organise a puzzling arrangement of bequests to William's daughters. Puzzling to me that is, for I could see no reason why William had found it necessary to think up his instructions.

After making a bequest of twenty pounds (£20.00) to his son-in-law Henry BRERETON, the widower of his eldest daughter Margaret Catherine, the will continued:

'...I give unto my executor Twenty pounds (£20.00) which is to be deposited by him into a Post Office Savings bank and to be paid by him to his daughter Sarah Ann Jones the wife of David Jones by instalments of Five Pounds (£5) per annum the first instalment to be paid not later than two months from the date of his death and the last payment to include all the interest which may have accumulated at the savings bank William also said that his daughter Sarah Ann shall not be entitled to ask for payment of the said sum of twenty Pounds (£20) nor to receive payment thereof except in the instalments above mentioned bequest in favour of my daughter Sarah Ann Jones...'

An identical set of instructions is given to Arthur in respect of William's other daughter my great grandmother, Hannah Marie (Annie) ROBERTS the wife of Llewelyn ROBERTS.

My first reaction to these odd arrangements was why had he not just bequeathed the monies to his daughters directly or even to their husbands? Did he have little regard for either his daughters or their husbands and worried that the lump sums would be squandered away? *(contd.)*

The relevant section of the will is reproduced below:

as soon as possible after my decease I give and bequeath unto my son in law Henry Brexeton of 11 Litter Lane over Chelsea the sum of Twenty pounds (£20). I give unto my Executor the sum of Twenty pounds which is to be deposited by him in the Post Office Savings Bank & to be paid by him unto my daughter Sarah Ann Jones the wife of David Jones by instalments of five pounds per annum (the first instalment to be paid not later than two months from the date of my death) and the last instalment is to include all the interest which may have accumulated at the Savings Bank in respect of the said sum) And I declare that my said daughter Sarah Ann shall not be entitled to ask for payment of the said sum of Twenty pounds (£20) nor to receive payment thereof except by the instalments above mentioned I give unto my Executor the sum of Twenty pounds which is to be deposited by him in the Post Office Savings Bank and paid by him to my daughter Hannah Maria Roberts the wife of Stephen Roberts by annual instalments of five pounds at the same time and subject to the same conditions as the before mentioned bequest in favour of my daughter Sarah Ann Jones I give my

My daughter, who teaches history, suggested that at that time perhaps on marriage a woman's possessions became the husband's property. I decided to research this idea further and found that Parliament passed the Married Woman's Property Act 1870. The important provision, as far as I was concerned, stated:

A wife could inherit up to £200 in her own right and keep the money and also a wife was allowed to keep any property inherited from her next of kin as long as it was not bound in trust.

This raised further questions for me, did the instruction to Arthur constitute the setting up of an inheritance trust? If not, William could have given the money directly to his daughters in the knowledge that their respective husbands could not in law, touch it. (contd.)

Another point to consider is, presumably the will was made by a solicitor if so did he point out to William that the money would be in the sole possession of his daughters?

Nothing however explains why William felt it safer for Arthur to distribute in small doses the money to which each daughter was entitled.

All I can say is that I am so pleased times have moved on and women now have all the freedoms that we enjoy.

NB An unusual find by Paula, but is it? Do you have similar seemingly strange instructions in wills and do you have possible reasons as to why they were called for? If you do please put pen to paper or fingers to keyboards and let us have your stories for the journal.



Arthur Augustus Roberts in 1927, executor, in his School Attendance Officer uniform

HOW DNA FOUND MY 2XGREAT GRANDFATHER

By Kate Sutcliffe

Following the suggestion by Alan Rowland in his article in the December Journal (page38) I thought I'd share my own D.N.A. breakthrough.

I am a member of a long-standing Midlands-based family and as such it always puzzled me how it was my paternal great - grandfather, James COX, arrived in Atherstone, a mining town in North Warwickshire when according to family folklore he was brought up in a 'Children's Home in Epsom', Surrey and it was always thought that this could be a Dr. Barnardo's Boys Home.

Back in 1992 some relatives investigated one line of my family tree using the painstaking non-digital way i.e. visits to St. Catherine's House and the Office of Censuses and Surveys in Chancery Lane. To their credit they found James's birth certificate (see below): he was born on 21st March 1879, illegitimately, to Josephine Martha Annie COX aged 31, a Housekeeper, in Carshalton.

REGISTRATION DISTRICT <i>Epsom</i>										
<i>1879</i> BIRTH in the Sub-district of <i>Carshalton</i> in the County of <i>Surrey</i>										
Columns—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10*
No.	When and where born	Name, if any	Sex	Name and surname of father	Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	Occupation of father	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
<i>318</i>	<i>21st March 1879 Carshalton</i>	<i>James Cox</i>	<i>Boy</i>		<i>Josephine Martha Annie Cox Housekeeper</i>		<i>To the mark of Josephine Martha Annie Cox Mother Carshalton</i>	<i>21st Mar 1879</i>	<i>James Cooper Registrar</i>	

When I started my research I found, in fact, that James until the age of 9 had been in the Epsom Union Workhouse on Dorking Lane. Luckily for me, volunteers had transcribed and uploaded the many surviving Epsom Workhouse records to the Epsom and Ewell History Explorer web site (www.eehe.org.uk : image transcripts from Workhouse records).

(contd.)

This meant that I could follow James' numerous admissions with his mother and siblings. Josephine died of pneumonia, 17th December 1882 aged 33. James was then 3 years old and he remained in the workhouse until he was boarded out to Atherstone in 1888.

Below is a summary of the relevant COX entries found on the web site:

EPSOM WORKHOUSE 01/01/1840 31/12/1911

Start/End Transcription Copyright Peter Tilley et. al. 2012

Abridged March 2024 H.F.H. Society

Date In	Date Out	Days in	Name	Parish	Age	Year Born	Calling
5/11/1881	26/02/1881	113	James Cox	Carshalton	2	1878	Nil
7/01/1882	3/06/1882	147	James Cox	Carshalton	3	1879	Washing?
11/12/1882	-	-	James Cox	Carshalton	3	1879	Fieldwork?
15/03/1884	16/04/1888	185	James Cox	Carshalton	5	1879	nil

I thought I should view the original workhouse record books which are kept at the Surrey History Centre in Woking and hoped they would prove interesting. I was not disappointed!

During my visit I found that meticulous records had been kept in the huge admission books that gave name, age, occupation, even last meal taken and even the name of a contact. Of especial interest to me was the name James STACEY, of St. John's Road, The Wrythe, Carshalton, who was recorded on two occasions in 1882 as a 'friend' of Josephine's. Could this James STACEY be the father of my James COX?

On the 1881 Census (see below), I found a 2 year old James STACEY boarding with an adult also named James STACEY. (At this time Josephine had given birth to her fourth illegitimate child, George, and was in the workhouse).

Myriam	David	14	Quirmendeth	de
Rhoda Jones	Hector	14	de	de
George Carter	Board	14	de	de
James Stacey	de	14	de	de
James	de	2	de	de

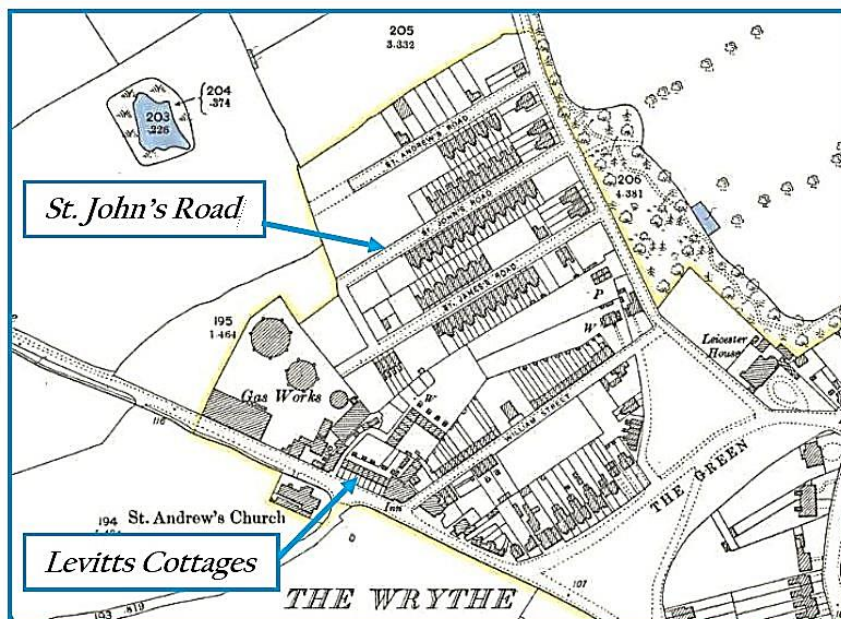
(contd.)

However, although I could find no birth record in 1879 for this young James, I began to wonder if he could actually be my great grandfather, James COX?

The workhouse records also revealed addresses for both James and Josephine around this time which re-enforced the possible link:

- the birth certificate for her 4th child on 24th May 1881 has her address as The Rye (*The Wrythe*) Carshalton, Surrey,
- the address on James's death certificate of 18th November, 1932 is Levitt's Rents, The Rye, Carshalton,
- the address given on the 1881 Census for James STACEY, and the young James, is Levitt's Rents.

(*Levitt's Rents or Cottages were 24 cottages in Wrythe Lane. They were built on land that was part of the estate of a Mrs. Leavitt. In 1881 The Wrythe was a distinct and separate part of Carshalton, principally a housing area for labouring people*).



Detail of The Wrythe, see overleaf for general location and proximity of Carshalton.

(contd.)



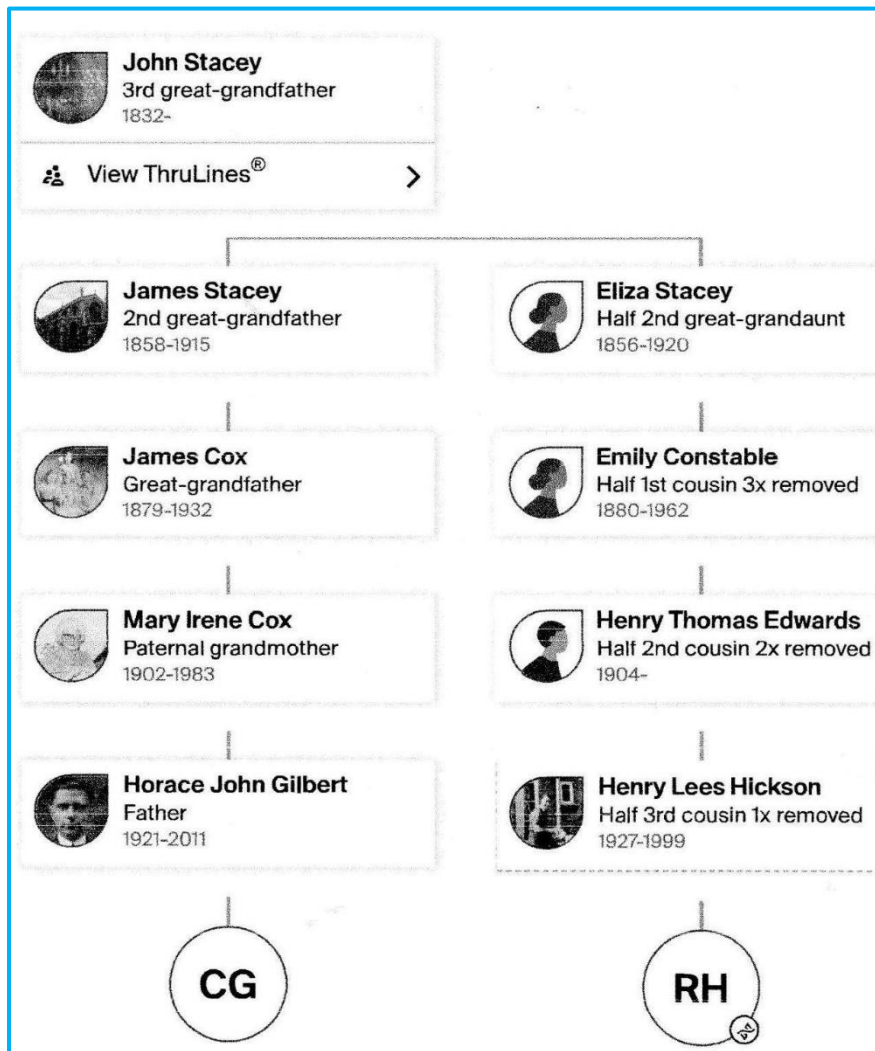
Frustratingly, there seemed to be no way to corroborate my suspicions so I had to park it as another brick wall!

Then in October 2019 I took an Ancestry DNA test hoping to further build my family tree as well as to analyse my DNA history. It was very simple to do with a saliva tube and easy to understand the information breakdown.

Most interestingly, the results presented me with a list of DNA matches, they ranged from close matches to possible, very distant relatives and as I checked through the family trees of those closest to me, I came across the name STACEY and the names matched up with my own research on my James STACEY. Feeling confident that I had the right match I entered James STACEY into my Ancestry tree as the father of James COX and John STACEY (my 3 x great grandfather), as the Common Ancestor. Almost immediately I had an Ancestry message from another relative, my 5-8th cousin, who lives in Carshalton!

(contd.)

His 2 x great grandfather, named John, was brother to my James STACEY and Eliza (see below) and through this contact I learnt more about the STACEY line of my family and we were able to exchange information from our individual researches. Here is part of the Ancestry tree that relates to the above:



So, this, for me, demonstrates that a D.N.A. test can, if you are fortunate, lead to the demolition of a brick wall. That made it all very worthwhile!

EUREKA! BUT CAN I READ IT?

By Alan Rowland

How often do we family history researchers find an exciting record that we may have been seeking for a long time, only to struggle to decipher the facts therein?

What a delight it is though when the opposite is true!

For example, in the parish registers on Ancestry I found the baptism record, *see below*, of my maternal 2x great grandmother which is recorded in the parish of no lesser place than St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Middlesex.



There has been a church on the site since around 1222 and the present church designed by James Gibbs was completed in 1726.

It is one of the most significant ecclesiastical buildings in the English-speaking world.

In the 19th century, whilst planning Trafalgar Square, John Nash created Church Path and the range of buildings to the north.

Now it is also the home of a famous classical orchestra as well as a renowned choir and at the carol concert that takes place there at Christmas.

St. Martin -in the Fields.

(contd.)

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS, in the County of MIDDLESEX, in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and <i>Twentyfour</i>						
When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parent's Name.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
<i>P.</i> <i>December</i> <i>29</i> No. 241	<i>Amelia</i>	<i>James</i> <i>Jr</i> <i>Ann</i>	<i>Marvell</i>	<i>Workhouse</i>	<i>Pauper</i>	<i>J. M. ...</i> <i>Curate</i>

Having marvelled at the clarity of the hand, the clear copperplate style and the straightness of the written lines I found it most interesting that Amelia, a pauper from the nearby workhouse, should be baptised in such a place.

I was also puzzled by the letter 'P' in the left margin which usually signified a private baptism. Now if Amelia was in the workhouse a number of questions arise: why did she have a private baptism, did it take place in the workhouse and was there a charge for all of this.

Private baptisms were usually the prerogative of those who could afford any costs involved and existed above the general labouring/poor classes. They were also arranged if the infant was not expected to live and in this case the entry into the parish register would be made at a later date.

Workhouses usually had a chapel so Amelia could have been baptised there and because baptism was a church ritual it did not carry a fee. If a fee was charged how did her parents pay it because they were also in the workhouse and presumably were as poor as church mice.

Perhaps all children born in workhouses were baptised in the nearest church at no charge. In Amelia's case the St. Martin-in the Fields Workhouse was no more than 100 yards from the church.

It was however gratifying to have found her baptism record and as a bonus, I could at least read it!

ANCESTORS ACROSS THE POND

By John Symons

I expect that I am not alone to sometimes find family members disappear from all available records without warning. The answer might be they have migrated to far off shores and one of the most common destinations was the United States of America. Many left the British Isles for the USA especially in the late 19th and early 20th centuries probably for economic reasons and once you find that one member has left, it is not unusual to find entire families also moving to join the first out.

If you suspect such a move the best first step would be to consult the passenger lists for ships leaving the UK available on Findmypast and Ancestry. With a bit of luck, you will find them listed perhaps as individuals or families travelling together. If the destination shows as the USA, you should in theory find an equivalent record of arrival there on Ancestry. The extract showing part of a US arrival document from Ancestry will give you an idea of the sort of information you might expect to find. If they arrived in New York and were processed through Ellis Island you should look there as well:

<https://www.ellisland.org/discover/passenger-ship-search/immigration-records-search/>

Now please do not think I write this with any level of authority but I may be able to give you some pointers to further your research in the USA. Compared with what you may be used to there are significant changes from research in England and Wales. One of the most important differences is that there is no single method of civil registration as each state adopted its own rules.

Generally speaking, they start later than in England and obtaining actual certificates of births, marriages and deaths may be quite problematic unless you can prove a close familial relationship. There are sometimes exceptions to this rule for older events.

(contd.)

I could not possibly explain all the rules for each state even if I knew them but my 'go to' resource is the Research Wiki on FamilySearch:

https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Main_Page

Here you can find out what sources are available for each state and where to find them. The same is also available for any other country in the world.

Church baptisms and marriages may also be available but it is very much a case of pot luck if the records exist and if they have been digitised and indexed. Again, consult the FamilySearch Wiki. If you are very lucky you could even find the record images on FamilySearch.

Burial records are not always available online but memorials are often the best evidence of a death on such sites as:

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

One big positive is the United States Federal Censuses. These actually start in 1850 but the early ones lack detail. By 1870 they become very useful and continue every 10 years with the most recent online being the 1950 census although much of the 1890 census was lost. Despite this the censuses are one of the most valuable resources for American genealogy.

The questions on the form vary on each census with differing amount of detail. Two of the most useful are the 1900 and 1910 editions. I won't go into the variations here but you can check for yourself as Ancestry have the full set and other sites like FamilySearch also have many.

One thing I have noticed is that on the early ones at least the names, dates and places are often less accurate than their equivalent in England. If you are not able to find someone, check other family members and think laterally just as you would here, only more so!

Not only that, some states, for example New York and New Jersey, had their own mini censuses five years after the federal census through the latter half of the 19th and early 20th century. So here you have the chance to follow family every 5 years which of course is even better.

(contd.)

Another useful source is the Draft Enlistment Cards in 1917 for the First World War and 1943 for the Second World War. All eligible men were required to complete these and once again they can be found on Ancestry. Finding one does not necessarily mean that they joined the armed forces but they do give a further indication of address, marital status and employment.

So, this has been a whistle stop tour of American records. I will have missed out a lot but I think what I have shown here are the key sources for finding your American family. Newspapers are also available.

On the following page is a random example of the type of image you will see from the Ancestry Passenger Lists. In this example the names are irrelevant we only aim to show a typical entry. The format is probably A3 which is why Ancestry present each page of the original in two halves.

We have done the same but in A5 format the entries are difficult to read but by judicious use of the 'zoom in'/magnification controls members who take the journal as a pdf should get round that problem. For members who take the hard copy journal – it is back to the magnifying glass I'm afraid. But it does give a good idea of what you will see on the Ancestry pages.

If you have other records that you have found useful let us know. I haven't mentioned Canada here either as that has elements of both the British and American systems and maybe worth an article by itself. If nothing else remember that if your family emigrated to or perhaps originated in the USA then you have every chance of finding out more about them and their lives.



SS Merion, *see overleaf for typical passenger record* (contd.)

LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES

ALL ALIENS, in whatever class they travel, MUST be fully listed and the master or commanding officer of each vessel carrying such passengers

S.S. *McClellan* sailing from *Liverpool* *8.8 ed Oct* 1914

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11			
No. on List		NAME IN FULL		Age		Sex		Married or Single		Calling or Occupation		Able to Read, Write		Nationality (Country of which citizen or subject)		Place of Birth		* Last Permanent Residence		The names and complete address of nearest relatives or friend in country whence alien came.			
		Family Name		Given Name		Yrs. Res.		Yrs. Res.				Rank, Write				City or Town		Country		City or Town			
		<i>Robert Brown</i>		<i>17 yrs</i>		<i>M</i>		<i>Single</i>		<i>Ship</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Engl. born</i>		<i>Engl. born</i>		<i>Engl. born</i>		<i>Engl. born</i>		<i>John A. Davidson 2, Coler Row, Bells Green, Eng</i>	
		<i>Robert Brown</i>		<i>38 yrs</i>		<i>M</i>		<i>Single</i>		<i>Ship</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Engl. born</i>		<i>Engl. born</i>		<i>Engl. born</i>		<i>Engl. born</i>		<i>John A. Davidson 2, Coler Row, Bells Green, Eng</i>	
		<i>Robert Brown</i>		<i>10 yrs</i>		<i>M</i>		<i>Single</i>		<i>Ship</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Engl. born</i>		<i>Engl. born</i>		<i>Engl. born</i>		<i>Engl. born</i>		<i>John A. Davidson 2, Coler Row, Bells Green, Eng</i>	

STATES IMMIGRATION OFFICER AT PORT OF ARRIVAL.

must upon arrival deliver their thereto to the immigration officer. This (white) sheet is for the listing of STEERAGE PASSENGERS ONLY.

Arriving at Port of *Philadelphia* *Aug 10* 1914

12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30	
No. on List		Place of Birth		Whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where?		Whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where?		Whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where?		Whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where?		Whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where?		Whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where?		Whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where?		Whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where?		Whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where?		Whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where?		Whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where?		Whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where?		Whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where?		Whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where?		Whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where?		Whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where?			
		City or Town		City or Town		City or Town		City or Town		City or Town		City or Town		City or Town		City or Town		City or Town		City or Town		City or Town		City or Town		City or Town		City or Town		City or Town		City or Town		City or Town			
		<i>Engl. born</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>			
		<i>Engl. born</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>	
		<i>Engl. born</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>		<i>Yes</i>	

HELP FROM THE FAMILY HISTORY FEDERATION

By Alan Rowland

As we have said before, once our researches take us to times before 1841 and 1837, we have to rely on parish registers/records. If this is a new area of research for you, the Family History Federation publish Really Useful Bulletins which are full of hints and information that could help. These are available on line but for those who do not have access to a computer we give below a précis of an article (from Bulletin No, 39 November 2023) by Nick Barratt that discusses searching the pre-1837 era.

‘Through the Mists of Time—Searching for English Ancestors’

By Nick Barratt, an author, broadcaster and historian

You have probably researched back to the nineteenth century using the available genealogical platforms, further back is tricky for it was a different world. If you immerse yourself in how our ancestors lived in the manner of local historian and focus on place as much as people, it is possible to achieve some spectacular results. Here are some top tips and key sources to help penetrate that world.

Where were your ancestors? Despite the industrialisation of towns and cities in the later eighteenth century England’s economy was overwhelmingly rural and it was quite rare for villagers to travel far beyond their community. This means that having located your family from census returns/parish registers you can then focus on the history of that area.

Libraries often have local history sections and publications, such as ‘*Victoria County History*’, can be very useful. The key thing to look out for is information about the local manor or estate.

The pitfalls? Most material before 1732 will be written in Latin and to make matters worse, medieval clerks used a system of abbreviations to say nothing of the style changes of handwriting over the centuries. Documents also appear written in French, Latin or vernacular English.

The naming of individuals and places was often inconsistent. (contd.)

People could be described by where they came from, what they did for a living, their father's name, or some physical or personal characteristic. Surnames only became fixed or standardised from the late fourteenth century.

Another factor to be considered is that until 1752, when England adopted the Gregorian calendar, the start of the year was 25 March (Lady Day), so you may find dates such as 14 February 1730/31. Before that years were numbered according to the regnal year of the monarch and feast days were used to describe a point in the year. For example, the phrase *in crostino die festi Sancti Michaelis anno regni Henricii tertii nono* translates as the day after the feast of St Michael in the ninth year of the reign of Henry III. The feast of St Michael falls on 29 September – Michaelmas – and Henry III ascended the throne on 28 October 1216.

Fortunately, to help we have a series of resources in most county archives. Eileen Gooder's '*Latin for Local Historians*' will help to interpret most of the main records, Charles Trice-Martin's '*The Record Interpreter*' will enable you to decipher the common abbreviations and C.R. Cheney's '*Handbook of Dates*' lists all the regnal years, saints' days and other useful information about dates.

Landholding and the manorial systems. English landholding society was highly hierarchical, everyone held land from someone above them all the way up to the King. This was known as a *feudal pyramid*, and tenants had to perform service to the person above them.

Each Manor was a scaled down version of the Landholding System - Lord of the manor at the top, then tenants holding land from the Lord in return for service (either a number of days working on the lord's land, or regular payment of rent) underneath and a range of people who either leased land or worked on the land for pay.

A steward represented the Lord of the manor and governed manorial life in accordance with local '*customs*' (rules and regulations). Manorial courts punished wrongdoers, regulated how land was sold or inherited and they also kept lists of names. These court rolls recorded much information about offenders and can provide links family names and manorial maps. *(contd.)*

The steward also kept accounts which can reveal names of local traders supplying the manor house with goods and services. Manorial records are therefore a fantastic resource for genealogy - they can extend over large parts of the country from 1066 to the nineteenth century. You can search by parish name or manor in the manorial documents register '*Manorial Documents Register*' at the National Archive, Kew.

National and local government. Rural life had a repetitive pattern determined by the seasons, regulated by the laws of the manor and interspersed by the solemn ceremonies of the parish church. Local, regional and national government operated through a network of royal officials to ensure the crown's interests were maintained and law/ order enforced.

During the middle ages Royal administration information was dispersed largely by two institutions: The Chancery (responsible for issuing written instructions and information) and the Exchequer which collected and audited royal revenue. Both created vast numbers of records which are full of the names of our ancestors. By the sixteenth century, a more professional bureaucracy was required to run the country.

Secretaries of State created their own networks alongside the royal officials and from the reign of Henry VIII onwards, many of their letters, papers and correspondence survive in the State Papers series at The National Archives.

Military conflicts scarred families during the civil war of the 1640s and some revealing documentation can be found in the records of Committees established under the Commonwealth. Royalists had their lands sequestered and either *compounded as delinquents*, paid to get them back or had them sold to Parliamentarians.

Many of our ancestors were named in these papers, so it's a great way to find out more about people you've found in parish registers or probate material. You can find out about these records through some useful research guides produced by The National Archives.

Law and order. From the twelfth century The Crown expanded its role as the provider of justice when a *common law* was extended throughout the country, supported by itinerant justices who would hear cases locally as they travelled the country. (contd.)

These were formalised into fixed circuits from the sixteenth century (where cases would be heard at least twice a year at the assizes) until 1971. Many cases were reported in local and national newspapers or via pamphlets which is often the best way to find out if your ancestor was tried before an assize judge. Much material relating to assize trials can be found at The National Archives and similar Welsh material at the National Library of Wales. Criminal court cases: assize courts 1559-1971 - The National Archives.

Central law courts were established where more serious criminal/ civil cases were heard and at the local level Quarter sessions were held by Justices of the Peace, a forerunner of the magistrate courts we are familiar with today.

The records of Chancery, the main equity court, are available at The National Archives, with the names of plaintiffs and defendants searchable.

Some useful guidance is provided via these guides Civil court cases: Chancery equity suits before 1558 - The National Archives and Civil court cases: Chancery equity suits 1558-1875 - The National Archives and, as with criminal cases, many equity cases were reported in local newspapers.

And then there's all the rest... This has been a whistle-stop tour of the most likely ways you will find your ancestors in surviving records prior to the eighteenth century, but there are many other places to look.

Many provincial cities carried a range of occupations and professions.

For a worker to enter these skilled trades would usually require an apprenticeship with a master, who themselves would often be a member of a trade guild.

Some professions, such as lawyers, attorneys, barristers and clerics, usually required specific university training the only options being the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge.

There's a lot here, and there are no guarantees you'll find anything of note. However, if you investigate the local history of the area where your ancestors lived, you stand a far better chance and, of course, you'll have some fantastic information about how they lived their lives. *(contd.)*

NB The Original bulletin contains a wealth of extra information, suggestions and tips most of which can only be accessed via a computer/internet but although the information in the précis might involve physical visits to the sources mentioned the information is still there for you.

A TALK On ZOOM — USING FAMILYSEARCH

Report by John Symons

On 14th November 2023 Ian Waller gave his FamilySearch (FS) talk on Zoom, John's report for those that missed it follows:

As Ian said at the outset, FS, is like Marmite, you either love it or hate it. Now I'm not keen on Marmite (unless in the form of Twiglets but let's not go there today) but I can quite easily avoid it. That's harder to do in the case of FS especially if your research leads you away from the well-trodden path and you find yourself immersed in this labyrinth of a web site. Just keep reminding yourself that it's free, something that can't be said for most resources, and you may feel better disposed towards it. No guarantees though.

The first step is to create an account at familysearch.org Once this is done you can access the site as often as you wish using the account details you created. Once in you will find many avenues to explore. Most researchers will use it to find genealogical records but as Ian explained there is also the option to show family trees and or to contribute to a collaborative family tree.

This is not owned by anyone and you may find it contains errors but that's fine because you will be able to add your own more accurate information.

If you plan to use the world family tree, as it is with all family records, the most important thing is to add sources and the more there are the better. These might be birth registers, censuses, family documents etc. These should confirm the accuracy of your information. Do not add information that you are unsure of or that lacks accurate sources. *(contd.)*

Most importantly do not rely on this tree as your main tree, that should be kept separate preferably on your computer using one of the many reputable software packages that are available and which will be fully under your control.

So, you may ask, why bother?

The first reason is that you may well find connections that you were unaware of from other contributors. If you do, then check them for yourself and review the evidence for authenticity. Any questions you have can be raised with interested others via FS.

Secondly, others may well benefit from your own work as they link their information with yours. You may also be able to connect with other family members. FS gives everyone a unique identification number and it is important to be aware of this if, for example, you find apparent duplications.

Some time ago I added parts of my family tree to this collaborative tree but I had not progressed it very far due to lack of time and energy. Whilst writing this I am adding some salient information using Ian's advice to see how it goes. To be honest I am not awfully impressed with the features and so would entirely agree that it is not suitable for use as your only tree, keep that on your computer with full sources, media and the rest. That said I agree that the charts provide a good overview of your tree from which you can quickly and easily see the family in context. This I found contrasted with the detailed person view which I found difficult to understand at first.

Ian gave a full explanation of how to make changes to the tree. It is possible to add sources which are most important for verification and also images of documents, photographs etc which come under the heading of 'Memories'.

I am beginning to master it although I did not find it very intuitive, but that is just my view so try it for yourself and find out whether it suits you.

The records available on the FS site are probably better known and used by researchers.

(contd.)

You can search for available records by date and location via the Search Boxes by adding the type of record you are searching for (birth, death or marriage). It is often helpful to know the range and scope of available records and this is where the 'Catalogue' feature can help.

Click on this and it will show you records by title. This I find very helpful if you are looking for records for a territory which you are not familiar with as this will give you an idea of what to expect, then you may search for individuals within those record sets.

Most records are freely available once you have signed in. These are usually transcriptions but there are now an increasing number of original images available. For example, one that I am very familiar with are the parish register images for Cornwall.

You need to be aware that not all records have been indexed but are still available by browsing if you think you know where an event may have taken place. Some images are not available at home due to licensing restrictions but these may be viewed at Latter Day Saints Centres and Libraries.

These comments have just scratched the surface of a vast genealogical web site and if you saw Ian's talk whether live or on the recording you will be well aware of that. There is a help section of the site to assist you should you be having problems.

To come back to my opening remarks, I often find FS inconsistent and frustrating to use, but it is free and the amount of data presented rivals and quite possibly exceeds the main paid genealogical sites. For this reason alone, it will probably repay your time by understanding it better and getting it to work for you. If you are really keen book a session at our research room and I will try and drill a little deeper for your family.

A TALK — THE WALLS COME TUMBLING DOWN!

Report by John Symons

On Tuesday 23rd January 2024 David Annal gave a talk to the Hillingdon U3A Family History Group and H.F.H.S combined audience, a summary of which follows:

The substance of David's talk was a problem that many, if not most family historians, have run up against, locating where a person was born if they died before the 1851 census, the first census to show places of birth, or worse before the 1841 census which was the first to show names of individuals. 1841 only stated whether or not the person was born in the county they were in on census night.

Another frequent problem is when a marriage took place before the introduction of civil registration in 1837. In England this is the first time that the names of fathers of the bride and groom appear. For birth certificates this is the first time that the names of parents appear. There may well be other cases when key information is either missing or is unclear because of contradictory data from different sources.

Dave set out to provide a methodology for dealing with such circumstances. His key advice was to record all available sources of information such as names and dates of birth even when some do not agree. Using case studies, he showed how to record all the data you have on a given individual in a way that permits the analysis of that information.

Birth records are not usually available prior to 1837 but baptismal records often give an indication of a likely birth as they usually took place in the months immediately following the birth. Even so you may find a plethora of likely candidates, or just one or two, or perhaps none at all. The first step if faced with multiple candidates is to look at each in turn and check the burials because if that child died in infancy, he or she will not be the one you are looking for and can therefore be eliminated.

(contd.)

Similarly, if one of the candidates is married to someone other than a known spouse they may also be eliminated. A word of warning though: even when a list has been whittled down to a single candidate this does not by itself show that this is the correct person.

To be as sure as you can be you may need to take on a process known as family tree reconstruction. This is where you look for all members of a given family using all available sources. This task is made much easier through the availability of indexed records and Dave demonstrated how it was possible to download search results on Findmypast and then sort them into chronological order using Excel for the purpose of analysis.

Starting with baptismal records, then marriage and burial records it is possible to build up an extended family tree which could well show the relationships between family members. It is possible now to add other sources such as wills to further prove or disprove theories. The end result from this process is the best available evidence that a given individual is the ancestor you are looking for.

Beware of the many other pitfalls that exist. Note the geography of an area, is the location you are researching close to a county boundary? If so, look also at the neighbouring county.

Always look for alternative explanations. New records are often added so, if necessary, make a note of what you have found and what is missing then leave the problem alone and return to it later when you may have found fresh insights and more records might be available.

I personally have often done this and found that some of my earlier assumptions were misplaced.

There might not be an easy or quick explanation to a problem but at least by spending time working through the process in a methodical manner you will have the satisfaction of finding the most likely outcome by disproving other theories.

A SPACE FILLER

VINOLIA
SOAP.



Healthy and Wise

Early rising and morning dews are aids to beauty. You will have to be astir very early indeed to find a better specific than Vinolia. It is the greatest aid to beauty.

Prepared at: Toilet (Dona) Ind. Veneta 213 Vinolia Powder of the Lepetit Co.

As we have done before we present here a couple of old newspaper advertisements, these date from 1907. Unsurprising that our forebears had the same spurious ads. as we have today

The first makes the claim that early morning dew is an aid to beauty and that, by implication, if you do not feel like rising early enough to gather sufficient dew with which to wash (or even bath?), all you need is a tablet of 'VINOLIA' soap and the job will be done!

No hint we notice of what the various ingredients might be that enables this miraculous bar of soap to perform this feat. Mind you by the same token we have no clue as to what enables dew to achieve a similar result and why no mention of the price?

Builds Up Puny, Delicate Children.

It is really wonderful how rapidly puny, delicate children gain in weight, strength and colour when they are given Angier's Emulsion systematically. The reason is simple. By its effect upon nutrition it enables the child to get from his food all the good there is in it. It is therefore an ideal "builder." Moreover, Angier's Emulsion is soothing and healing as well as strengthening, and this makes it of exceptional value in all ailments of children. Doctors prescribe Angier's Emulsion for scrofula, rickets, malnutrition, and for wasting bowel disorders; also for coughs and all lung weakness, and for building up after measles or after any illness. The little ones all like the Emulsion and take it with real pleasure. No mother should be without a bottle of "Angier's" in the house.

Angier's Emulsion

(PETROLEUM WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.)

Of Chemists. 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6.

A sample bottle sent free on receipt of 3d. to cover postage. Mention this paper.

THE ANCIER CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., 32 Snow Hill, LONDON, E.C.

Whilst the second example tells us how much this elixir will cost it is hard to see how all the extravagant claims as to what it can do will be achieved by the only two listed ingredients.

We have no idea what 'Hypophosphites' are or do and could it really be efficacious to ingest 'Petroleum'.

The manufacturer must have been confident in his product as he offered a free sample for 3d postage!

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



RESEARCH.

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

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

HELP.

We also offer help if you have become 'stuck' at some point in your researches.

If you believe that there is a connection with our corner of Middlesex, we may have local knowledge that might help. However, in this modern age of the internet we are not restricted to Hillingdon or indeed Middlesex. We may be able to offer answers if the connection is anywhere in the U.K. or in some cases the rest of the world. This service is free to members and for non-members a charge of £2.00 is made for each family name forming the help request.

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

or by mail addressed to: Mrs. Valerie Fitch,
43 Doncaster Drive, Northolt,
Middlesex. HA5 4AT

WELCOME TO A NEW MEMBER

Denise Odell	from Ruislip
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Total membership not available, renewals are still arriving.

DON'T FORGET THIS FACILITY

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

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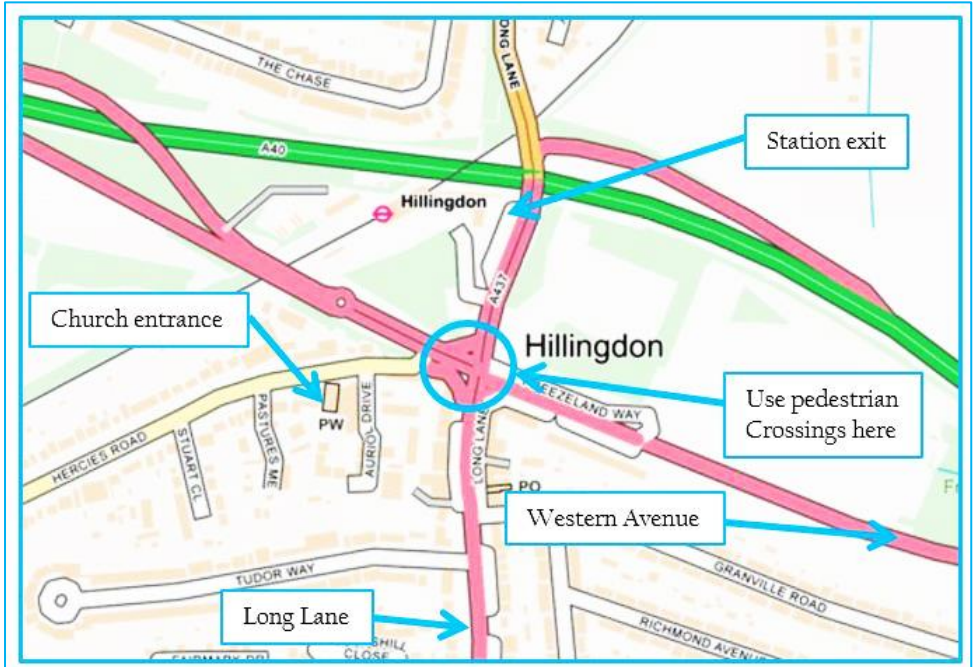
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The publications can be obtained from:

Mrs. Gill May, 20 Moreland Drive, Gerrards Cross, Bucks SL9 8BB
 Telephone: 01753 885602 Email: gillmay20@btinternet.com

or alternatively visit this on–line bookshop: www.parishchest.com

WHERE TO FIND US



Hillingdon Park Baptist Church, 25 Hercies Road, Hillingdon, Middlesex. UB10 9LS

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

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

There is also a frequent bus service, the U2, which stops outside the Church

Please note the main entrance to the Church is on the side of the Church and our Research Room is on the 1st floor.

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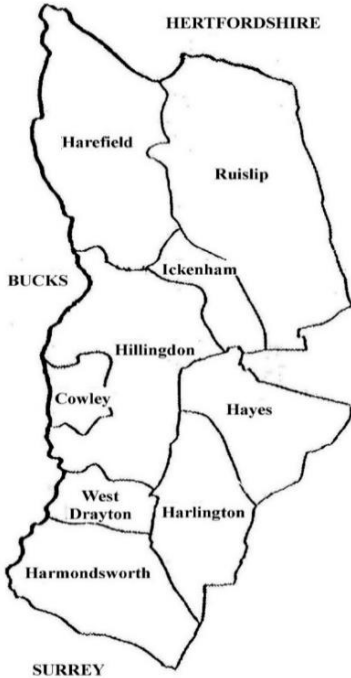
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THE LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON



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

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

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

Most of the parish registers for the original Anglican parishes and some more recently created are deposited at the London Metropolitan Archives and 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.

*If undelivered please return to: Mrs. V Fitch,
43 Doncaster Drive, Northolt, Middlesex
UB5 4AT*