

THE HAREFIELD HERALD



Big Bertha

2019

The occasional Magazine of
Harefield History Society

9th Issue

**SINCERE THANKS TO ALL OUR SPONSORS FOR THEIR
SUPPORT IN PRODUCING THIS JOURNAL**



H. C. Grimstead

Funeral Directors and Monumental Masons

Mark & Karen Gill

36 High Street, Harefield UB9 6BU

Tel: (01895) 822297

web: mylocalfuneraldirector.co.uk

e-mail:

grimstead.harefield@fairwayspartnership.co.uk

***Your local family-managed
Funeral Service***



Pre-paid funeral plans
and Monumental brochures available on request

EDITORIAL



Well here I go again with the ninth edition which I hope you will enjoy and maybe even awaken you to comment about the contents, the layout and anything else you wish to say. I am grateful to a few members who have given me contributions, as it is after all the Society's magazine and should contain articles from members. So I thank Daisy South, Andy Harris and Philip and Sylvia Piddington for their contributions, which are most welcome. The latter's piece on Gallipoli is a follow up in the 'Reliving History' series I have attempted to launch, but will anyone else continue it? I wonder.

It is largely due to the fact that I get so little, if any, feedback from you dear readers, allied to the fact that I am not getting any younger, that I am informing one and all that next year's edition, the tenth, will be my last. This gives time for the committee to either find a new editor or, hopefully not, wrap it up. Tempus fugits.

I cannot close without paying tribute to the wonderful support, help and encouragement I receive from Rosemary and Philip Causton, who print, compile and do so much to produce the finished article. Thank you both so very much.

Gordon Isaacs



HISTORY BEING MADE IN HAREFIELD

HAREFIELD UNITED – WORTHY CHAMPIONS 2018/19 season

It was a bitter pill to swallow when 'The Hares' were relegated from the First Division of the Spartan Midlands League, at the end of the 2015/16 season, after enjoying previous years high up the table. They consolidated during the next two years, finishing 8th and 9th respectively, just above mid-table, but even their most optimistic supporters couldn't have forecast what lay ahead the next season.

The matches started off well in August, first with an emphatic 4-1 victory at home to Buckinghamshire club, Winslow United. Three days later they shared the spoils with Broadfields United, an away match, at 'home' (their opponents share the Preston Park Ground)! After a 3-1 home victory, they visited London Lions, who play at Elstree. This produced a controversial 1-1 draw, when the Hares were reduced to 10 men, and during an unbelievable length of stoppage time, the home team drew level.

On the 25th August, Harefield, at home, overcame Langford by 4-0 and this was to be the start of an incredible run; it is doubtful if it has even been surpassed in modern day Senior football. Until the end of the season, in late April, the club recorded a record-breaking 34 consecutive league victories. Perhaps the closest to this achievement was when Salisbury City won 26 consecutive matches in 2008, not only eight fewer games, but this included cup matches.

Despite their complete dominance in the league, surprisingly there were no exceptional scorelines, although there was a 6-2 victory in

Amersham in early December, and several games saw the Hares score four or five goals. By the 30th March, the Championship was virtually theirs, after they won 3-0 at Risborough Rangers, and still with six games to play. The Hares were 11 points clear of fellow Preston Park Club, Broadfields United, who had played one match more. After the challengers only drew in their next match, on the 2nd April, Harefield could not be overtaken, with still five games remaining.

The attendance for the match versus Ampthill Town, four days later, was 90, which was way above the average seen at Preston Park. This may seem paltry but such is non-league football. However, the last league game of the season produced a record breaking crowd of 497, when hapless bottom team Hatfield Town were narrowly beaten 3-1 at Preston Park on the 27th April. The championship trophy was presented to the team that day amongst great celebrations. The final record produced an incredible 110 points (16 more than Broadfields), from 36 victories, two draws and no defeats (another for the record book). The team had scored 125 goals and conceded only 34.

And so it has been promotion and a return to the Premier Division for the 2019/20 season. For just a few pounds (£3 for Seniors and youngsters) a good value and entertaining afternoon (or evening) can be spent and although crowds are up this season, there is always room for more!

Dave Twydell

Editor's note

Dave Twydell is a well-known character in the village and has followed his artistic traits in several ways. He is a long-time member of HADS (the village drama society) and is a prolific author of football books with a dozen or more to his credit, including the histories of Brentford and Harefield United. I asked him to write me a piece about the remarkable season 2018/19 HUFC experienced and he produced it virtually instantly, which was a pleasant surprise, as I am promised many articles that never arrive. Besides the league success of HUFC they also won a couple of cups including the Middlesex Premier Cup.

Come on you Hares!

HAREFIELD AT MY TIME OF DAY

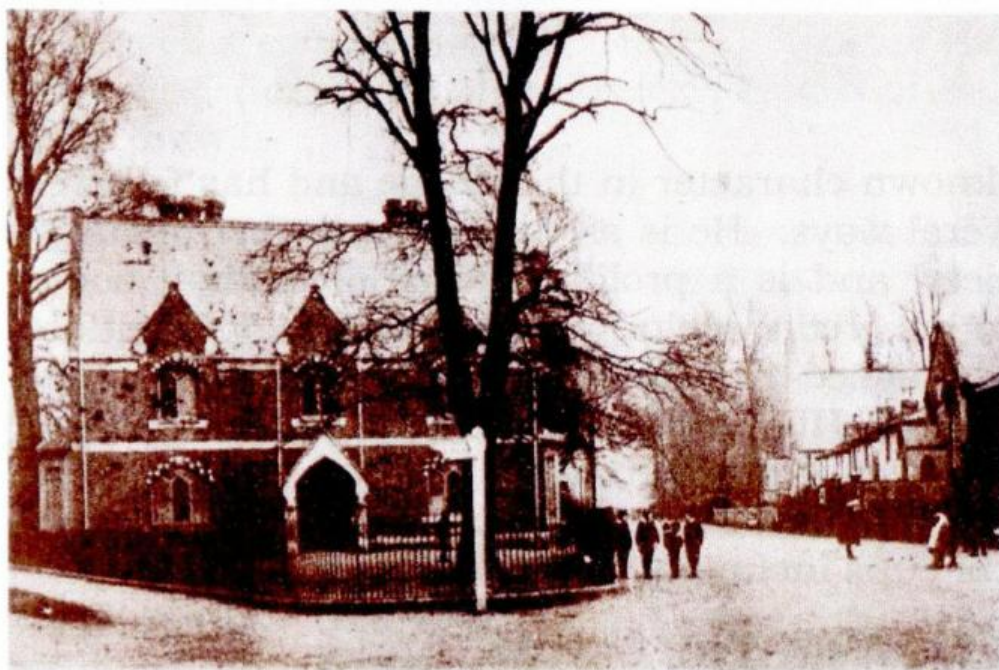
I was recently shown a photograph of the Memorial Hall which was at the junction of Hill End Road and Rickmansworth Road, in front of which was a 1st World War Gun.

I immediately recognised it as something that we saw each day going to school, as I lived in Hill End Road. I can see from the photo that it was an ANZAC gun, so I now presume that it came here with the ANZAC soldiers when they returned from their battles in France and were treated in Harefield Park.

'Big Bertha', as we called it,



One day in early 1940, we returned home from school and saw that **'Big Bertha'** had gone, together with the railings that surrounded it. At that time all scrap iron, railings, pots and pans and old tin baths were collected for salvage to be made into weapons of war. The photo must have been taken showing trees in Hill End Road and this would have been before the present Hospital had been built. At that time the entrance to the Hospital would have been from the gate that is now past our Health Centre in Rickmansworth Road.



The Memorial Hall, sadly, is no more! It served us very well during the 2nd World War and was used as a first aid post and waiting room for visitors to the Hospital.

The Memorial Hall was later replaced with new modern houses. On the

opposite side of Rickmansworth Road would have been the Methodist Church, Chapel Row cottages, the Baptist Church and Police station, only the Baptist Church remains.

Another point of interest to children going to our school was the blacksmith situated next to the King's Arms, in the centre of the village. At that time the Marks family kept the public house and the adjoining garage, next to which was the blacksmith, Mr. Swatton. We would stand on tiptoe looking over the half door watching him work, fascinated by the furnace which he had to pump into a blaze heating up the iron to be really hot to shape the shoes before applying and nailing them to the horse's hooves. We never tired of watching and could never pass without having a quick peep. Two generations later Mr Swatton still has family living in Harefield.

The King's Arms is the oldest public house in the village and is still a great feature. Its frontage is always attractive with its lovely display of hanging baskets and floral decorations. Most of our public houses have gone now, the only other one left in the centre of the village is 'The Harefield' formerly the King's Head. I can remember when I was very young seeing meat hanging up outside the adjoining butcher's shop (no health and safety in those days – and no fridges either). Other public houses in Harefield included the Vernon Arms, Plough, Spotted Dog and Mines Royal, all of which have now been replaced by houses. The White Horse still looks good, but is now a private residence. The Swan has now been converted into flats.

We did have a good selection of shops in the High Street in those days, grocers, dairies and greengrocers. Mr. Jackson was the newsagent and like many other shopkeepers at that time did not trade on Sunday. The Winwright family sold Sunday newspapers from tables set up in front of the King's Arms.

To bring us right up to date, the new development at the King's Arms site has been revealed as a new Co-op shop and luxury apartments. So much has changed during my lifetime, but I hope that in future years, despite the increase in traffic on our roads and a great increase in the population of Harefield, it will remain a village – the last one in Middlesex.

Daisy South

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA

I open St Mary's Church most Saturdays so that any visitors who want to look around can so do. Many interesting folk come in and I hear a lot of their stories and discover hidden Harefield connections.

One such family came in recently, a trio from Australia who proceeded to tell me about a relative who was here in the Australian field hospital over a century ago.

It was a tale of love in our midst. They gave me some pictures of the couple and one of their wedding. I was aware that several Aussies married local girls, which was no great surprise, as one must get fed up with playing cricket every day!

'A FINE ROMANCE'



The two in question
were local girl, **Ellen Dobbs** and **Eric Long**
Their pictures are printed above.

Their wedding took place in St Mary's Church in January 1916.
(picture on opposite page)

I know the name of Dobbs exists in the village, but whether this is coincidental I do not know.

*If anyone can add to this charming tale, please let me
(the Editor) know.*



Let us hope they had a happy and fulfilling marriage. The visitors had seemingly lost touch, but would like to know if anyone can add to this story.

Patients and staff playing recreational cricket at Harefield Hospital around the time of the 1st World War



More

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA

Andrew Strauss, a future captain of the English cricket team, was playing Grade cricket in Australia to gain experience when he met a local actress, Ruth McDonald, fell in love and they married in October 2003. They settled in the UK in Marlow with their two sons Sam and Luca and the future looked serene, but no. Ruth contracted a rare form of lung cancer, despite being a non-smoker, and died in December 2018, aged 46. Andrew gave up his post as Director of English cricket and set up the Ruth Strauss Foundation to help others in a similar boat. Ruth was honoured on the second day of the Lord's Ashes test by it being designated 'The Ruth Strauss Foundation Day'. The stadium was decked in red, spectators were encouraged to wear red and even the players had red numbers on their backs instead of the usual black. Let us hope Ellen and Eric's marriage had a happier ending. **GI**

**POST OFFICE COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS
THE ARMISTICE DAY CENTENARY STAMP SOUVENIR
2018**



A dense crowd celebrates outside Buckingham Palace on 11 November 1918. Most of central London was crammed with people and shops and businesses spontaneously closed as news of the armistice spread through the capital.

At the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of 1918, the guns stopped firing along the Western Front. After more than 1,500 days of bitter fighting the First World War was over. Following four days of negotiations, Germany agreed a humiliating ceasefire. With their Bulgarian, Turkish and Austrian allies having already surrendered and facing growing political discontent back home, the Germans had little choice. At 5.00am on 11th November they signed an Armistice, and six hours later the war ended. Along the front, although thousands of soldiers began to realise that they might now survive, most were too exhausted to celebrate. Behind the lines and in towns and cities across the world, people were jubilant. Civilians and servicemen on leave sang and danced in the street. In contrast to this uncontrolled excitement, others grieved for lives that would never be the same again.

Postage stamps were first used in the UK and Ireland on 6th May 1840 with the introduction of the adhesive Penny Black and the Two Penny

Blue. Things have obviously moved on and the Post Office introduced sets of commemorative stamps from 1965. They issue about six or so sets annually, which helps to swell even more their coffers, which must be over-flowing, considering the current cost of postage!

The first issue in 1965 was commemorating what or whom?

Have a guess dear reader.

*It was **WINSTON CHURCHILL**. The man himself, none else.*

SOME STAMP TRIVIA

1. Special commemorative Christmas stamps were first issued in 1965 and every year since.
2. Did you realise that the Queen looks left on stamps, but to the right on coins?



3. Did you know that there are two unbreakable requirements on British stamps?
 - a) They must bear an image of the monarch's head and
 - b) a value
4. Before a new set of stamps can be printed and issued for general sale the final proofs have to be approved personally by the Monarch and signed off before they are released to the printers.
5. The image of the Queen on our stamps was designed by Arnold Machin, who originally created it as a sculpture.

RELIVING HISTORY

GALLIPOLI

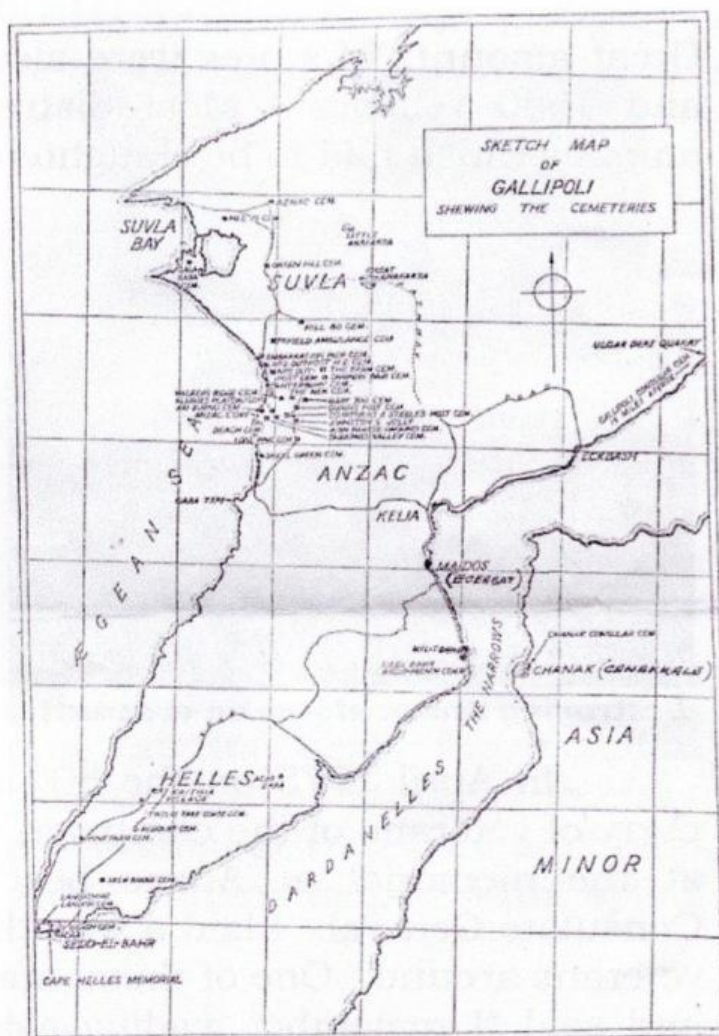


Philip (Consul) and Sylvia Piddington, flanking the Consul General and his wife, and the Mayor of Istanbul (centre) at a British Consulate General reception for the Queen's Birthday.

My wife, Sylvia, and I lived in Istanbul for four years in the seventies, when I was Consul at the British Consulate General, and we visited the Gallipoli peninsula several times. The War Graves Commission had 36 war grave sites and monuments there and had a cottage on the beach near one of the landing sites for visitors, which we were lucky enough to have the use of. After the end of the first world war the

Turkish government had declared the area a national monument so it was completely unchanged and virtually uninhabited. We could wander over the sites of the battles, follow the lines of the old trenches and sometimes find traces of the battles, including bits of barbed wire, golden syrup tins and on one occasion even a human skull.

The peninsula guards the Dardanelles, a narrow strait which separates it from the Asian shore and is the sea route from the Mediterranean to Istanbul (Constantinople at the time). Guarded by heavy guns on its shores, it was impassable to our ships. So it was decided, largely thanks to the influence of Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, to launch a land attack in order to open up the approaches to Constantinople with the aim of forcing Turkey out of the war and relieving pressure on our forces in North Africa and the Middle East. A task force of British and Anzac troops plus a French contingent was assembled and in April 1915 landed at several spots on the West coast. But the Turks were well dug in on the crests of low hills overlooking the landing sites and put up a much stiffer resistance than expected.



They were led by **Lieutenant Colonel Mustafa Kemal** (pictured left) who went on to become the first president of the Turkish republic, better known as **Ataturk (father of the Turks)**. Hard fighting resulted in little progress and in December 1915 it was decided to give up the attempt and evacuate our forces. The evacuation was perhaps the most successful part of the operation, troops were taken off under cover of darkness and those remaining put on a show of

activity so that eventually the withdrawal was complete before the Turks fully realised what was happening. And so the campaign came to an end with nothing gained for the loss of something like 265,000 Allied casualties and 300,000 Turkish.

Great amounts of stores were also left behind, together with 15 guns and 1590 vehicles. Most distressing to the troops were the 508 animals which had to be slaughtered or abandoned.



Destroying Anzac stores on evacuation



Anzac troops awaiting evacuation

In April 1975 on the 50th anniversary of the landings a small party of veterans of the campaign visited for a wreath laying ceremony at the memorial at Anzac beach and we went to represent the Consulate General. I laid a wreath and we then ferried a couple of the veterans around. One of them, standing by the memorial, turned to us and said "I remember wading ashore onto this beach, with machine gun bullets whipping up the water around us". It made the moment very real for us.

Philip Piddington

Footnote: My thanks to Sylvia and Philip for answering my plea to establish "Reliving History" as a series.



Who will be the next brave soul to contribute?

YOUR MAGAZINE NEEDS YOU!

SUPPORT THE HERALD

HAREFIELD – THE ANZAC CONNECTION

*This article was originally prepared for
VetAffairs Spring 2019 edition.*



Australian service men and women are buried or commemorated in locations across the globe. One such village is Harefield, north-west of London, which was the site of an Australian military hospital during the First World War.

Harefield Park House opened as the No. 1 Australian Auxilliary Hospital (AAH) in June 1915 and operated until early 1919. Originally designed for fifty patients, at its peak the hospital accommodated more than 1,000 patients. In addition to military medical staff many local volunteers also worked at the hospital. Some assisted in the patients' canteen, while others helped with splint making or arranging ward concerts.

Today, the connection between Harefield and Australian service personnel is not immediately apparent when entering the village, but the evidence is there – if you know where to look. The first hint is a statue in a park in the centre of the village – a globe representing the link between Australia and Harefield. The second is the Commonwealth War Grave Commission (CWGC) cemetery in St Mary's Parish churchyard.

The CWGC graves are nestled in the midst of the graves of local people. One of the most striking aspects of this particular CWGC cemetery is the headstones. Shaped like scrolls, they were designed by patients and staff. They pre-date the standard CWGC design and immediately mark the cemetery as unique. The 127 graves include First and Second World War burials.

Among them is one Australian nurse – Australian Army Nursing Service (AANS) Staff Nurse Ruby Dickinson. Born in Forbes, New

South Wales, Sister Dickinson enlisted in July 1915. Ruby was married when she enlisted. As married women were not permitted to enlist in the AANS, Ruby did so under her maiden name, leaving the question regarding her marital status blank in the attestation form and listing her mother as next of kin. After years of service as far afield as Egypt and the Western Front, Ruby was working in the No. 1 AAH at Harefield in 1918 when she became seriously ill with pneumonia. She reported sick on the morning of 23 June 1918 and was immediately transferred to a hospital in London, but died that afternoon. Ruby was buried in Harefield, where:

'A large number of officers, orderly staff and patients from No. 1 AAH, marched in the funeral procession, and many Sisters, V.A.D.s and civilians attended the services at the church and grave side.'

The Harefield community contributed to the commemorations of those who died in the hospital. The village school lent their British flag for use during military funerals, and at the end of the war the flag was presented to the last commanding officer of the hospital. This flag was later donated to Adelaide High School. In return, the Australian Children's Patriotic League donated Australian and British flags to Harefield School. The Harefield community continues to conduct annual Anzac Day Services, during which children from the local school place flowers on each of the graves.

Did you know?

The Office of Australian War Graves acts for the Commonwealth War Graves Commission within Australia, Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. To learn more about the work of the Office of Australian War Graves visit:

<https://www.dva.gov.au/commemorations-memorials-and-wargraves/office-australian-war-graves/about-office-australian-war>

Rebecca Fleming

Department of Veterans' Affairs, Australian Government

Editor's note

One Saturday a couple of young ladies came in to the church and they were interested in the Anzac connection. We had a chat and they were, Rebecca and Courtney, who worked for the Australian Government in Canberra in the Department of Veterans' Affairs. I gave them some facts and history and asked Rebecca if she would send me an article for the Herald. She agreed as long as I did a video interview with her for Australia. No bother. The article arrived on my PC and the only alteration I have made was that she referred to Harefield as a town. I spoke to her and she said she and Courtney were not sure what the correct status was. It is interesting to read an Australian approach to our heritage, so many thanks Dr. Rebecca. **GI**

FARMING IN HAREFIELD

FROM 450 AD TO THE PRESENT DAY

Farming commenced in Harefield in about 450 AD, when Saxon tribes arrived via the river Colne. The forest was gradually cleared, but much woodland left, in which many pigs were kept. A large part of Harefield was Common land. In 1316 the farmer at Knightscode was taken to court for trying to enclose part of Common. In 1813 the Common land was enclosed, leaving the Village Green. The hedges along Hill End Road are enclosure hedges. The fields along the Colne were used for hay, which was taken to London by barge to feed cows in the London dairies. The cows were fed on hay and brewers grains (the residue of hops and barley in beer making). Manure was brought back in the barges and spread on the fields. The farming scene has changed considerably over the years. The hospital had its own farm until the 1950s, as did many rural hospitals, workhouses, etc. In 1958 there were eleven farms in Harefield, mostly run on a mixed farming system – livestock and crops. There were also three large pig units, feeding the pigs on waste food which was collected from London, or food processing plants daily. This food was cooked – the system known as swill feeding.



There are now five farms left in Harefield, Whiteheath and Knightscode are the only dairy farms left in Middlesex. Grass and Maize are grown for silage, which has largely replaced hay. Whiteheath also has a

Dairy, pasteurizing and delivering milk to a doorstep round and to the smaller super markets and shops.

Whiteheath farm and house has quite a history. Originally it seems the fields were let to individuals and the house to London businessmen. The house was Elizabethan, quite large with servants' quarters in the attic. In 1800 one tenant had it rent free for seven years on the understanding he built a four roomed house to join the original house. Apparently there was quite a fuss, because the steps at the front of the Georgian extension encroached on to the Common! In 1810 as Mr. Rowlatt, a London businessman took the lease of Whiteheath Farm, his son W. H. Rowlatt living in the house and working the farm. It is said the house was most agreeable, but the land was sterile. The farm did not prosper – he wasn't really a farmer, he also practiced a legal profession. W. H. Rowlatt took Holy Orders in 1814, working for a time at Rickmansworth and then as a Curate in Harefield. His name is on the list of Clergy in St. Mary's Church. Unfortunately with the farm going downhill and his father losing his business the Rowlatts left Harefield in 1818, sadly leaving behind their twin daughters, Fanny and Julia who died in infancy and are buried in the Churchyard.



Whiteheath is one of the forty farms purchased by Middlesex County Council in 1938 to keep the green belt around London. The link to St. Mary's has continued. Mr. Field, the tenant for many years was Churchwarden, followed by the present tenant, Don Mitchell, Churchwarden 1960-1988. At the demise of the M.C.C. the farms passed to the Greater London Council and are now owned by the London Boroughs in which they are situated.

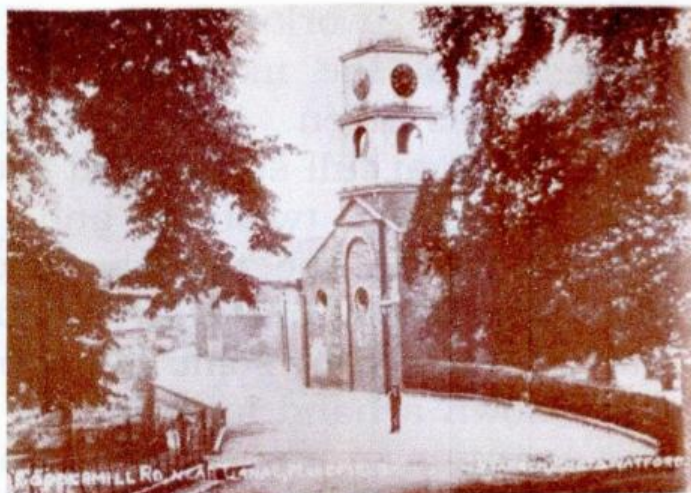
In 1958 most of the Elizabethan house at Whiteheath was removed, leaving just three rooms, now still part of the main farmhouse. In 1938 a new cowshed was erected to house seventy cows. This has been converted into a herringbone milking parlour and collecting yard, milking 180 cows, each cow having its own cubicle in another large shed for when it wishes to shelter from the elements.

Don Mitchell

ROYAL VISIT TO THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY

*(reported in the journal of
Decorative Art – September 1899)*

After a drive round various parts of the parish the Royal party drove to the large works of the United Asbestos Company Ltd., where the manufacture of asbestos in all its branches is carried on, and where an India-rubber factory is also in operation, and a large factory for the manufacture of Salamander decorations of fireproof embossed wall-paper. Mr McCallum met the Royal party at the entrance to the works, and shook hands with each one as they stepped from their carriages.



The Clocktower of the asbestos works in 1906
(destroyed by fire in 1956)



The first to enter was H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, (*pictured left*) followed by Miss Heron Maxwell, Mrs. Tarleton, A.H. Tarleton, Esq., and Alan McKinnon, Esq., Sir Robert Collins, K.C.B. had to return to Esher in the morning, and his place as attendant on the Royal Duchess was taken by Mr. Tarleton. Mr. McCallum led the Royal party into the office where Mrs. McCallum and Miss McCallum were presented to Her Royal Highness by Mr Tarleton.

Three boxes of elegant design, containing choice selections of the company's manufacture, were on the table, and Miss McCallum presented one to the Duchess of Albany, one to Miss Heron Maxwell and one to Mrs. Tarleton, which they graciously accepted. Each box contained a small booklet on asbestos, by Mr. J. Alfred Fisher, general manager and secretary of the company, and also one by Mr. McCallum, the works manager. In the office, a large number of specimens of crude and manufactured asbestos were exhibited. Among the latter was a fine selection of specimens of asbestos goods used in the British Navy. Mr McCallum, then led the Royal party

through the works, and explained the varied and complicated processes of the manufacture, in which an active and intelligent interest was taken. One carding machine was divested of its covering while going at full speed, and the complete operation exposed to view. The spinning, twisting and doubling operations looked quite picturesque as the thousands of polished spindles performed their rapid revolutions in the strong sunlight. The weaving of asbestos cloth was exemplified by some of the most modern power looms. There was also shown a hand loom, of the type which may be seen with hardly any variation in any country, and showing scarcely any improvement on the hand looms used in the remotest times. The plaiting of asbestos into ropes made an immediate impression on the visitors, as the action is exactly that of the maypole plaiting and the large number of machines looked like a large line of maypoles with iron children dancing round them. The next place visited was the India-rubber factory, in which Mr. McCallum showed the India-rubber as it came from the forest and at the various stages of its manufacture up to its being spread upon asbestos cloth in the same manner as Macintosh cloth is done. The cutting and finishing of the India rubber department was very interesting, especially one machine which performed the operation of squaring the circle. The Salamander decoration factory was next visited, every branch of which was at work, from the making of asbestos paper right on to the finished article ready for placing on walls and ceilings. Fine specimens of all the patterns were grouped in artistic manner throughout the department, but perhaps the point which excited most interest there was the powerful presses working at hydraulic pressure in order to produce some of the very high-relief patterns for ceilings, the pressure required for some being about 200 tons to a surface about two square feet. On leaving this department the Royal party inspected the new dining-room, recently opened for the female workers and expressed much satisfaction with its arrangements. The final visit was made to the warehouse and forwarding department, from which goods are dispatched direct to almost every part of the world.

By this time six o'clock had arrived and the employees formed in a body outside the factory, and immediately the Royal party were seated in their carriages, the whole assembly sang "God Save the Queen", and then gave three cheers for the Duchess of Albany. Her Royal Highness and party expressed themselves as highly pleased with all they had seen, and they created a most favourable impression by the kindly

manner in which they spoke to many of the girls. The factory was decorated with quite a profusion and great variety of flowers and evergreen, while a large amount of bunting, flags and loyal mottoes were displayed.

This is not the first time members of the Royal family have shown a personal interest in the produce of the United Asbestos Company. By command of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the general manager arranged a special display prior to the opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, South Kensington, in 1883, of which His Royal Highness was executive president, on which occasion the company's asbestos fireproof paint was put to a severe and successful fire test. The various productions of the company, from the crude asbestos to the packing and jointing materials supplied for use in Her Majesty's Navy, was described by the general manager, Mr. J. Alfred Fisher, who was introduced to the Prince by the late Sir James Allport, the chairman of the company. There were also present his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, the Marquis of Hamilton, the Right Hon. Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, and other members of the Executive.

This article was contributed by Andy Harris, a member of the Harefield History Society, and his contribution is much appreciated. Ed.

ANNIVERSARY QUIZ

Can you name what anniversaries are being remembered in 2019 for these events?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. First landing by man on moon</p> <p>2. Fall of the Berlin Wall</p> <p>3. Last public performance by the Beatles</p> | <p>4. Marks & Spencer created</p> <p>5. Concorde maiden flight</p> <p>6. Martin Luther King born</p> <p>7. Nancy Astor became the 1st woman elected to Parliament</p> |
|---|---|

CLUE: All the anniversaries end in either a 5 or a 0.

Answers

1. 50 2. 30 3. 50 4. 125 5. 50 6. 90 7. 100
Answers

Winter & Spring Programme 2019/20

23rd September, 2019

AGM

followed by

Nick Hardey

The History of the Canal

28th October, 2019

Cynthia Wells

William Heath Robinson

25th November, 2019

Ruislip, Northwood & Eastcote History Society

The Belle Epoque in Eastcote

27th January, 2020

Andy Harris

An Illustrated History of Eastbourne

24th February, 2020

Pat Clarke

A History of Headstone Manor

23rd March 2020

Yvette Harvey (Provisional)

The Royal Horticultural Society Herbarium Collection

27th April 2020

EMI Archive Trust

Hayes – The Musical Capital of the World

18th May 2020

AGM

Harefield & District on Film

New members and guests always welcome

Meetings start at 8.00pm in the

Park Lane Village Centre, Park Lane, Harefield

For further information phone 01895822371 or visit our website

<http://harefieldhistorysociety.co.uk>

OUR VISION
IS
YOUR VISION



We are David and Elizabeth Baddeley, a husband and wife Optometric team with more than 40 years of combined expertise. Simply: our vision is your vision!



**Can you afford
to see less
than your
best?**

**You can economise
on most things, but your sight
is too important to cut corners with.**

Enjoy the confidence and clarity that comes as part of the Harefield Opticians service. **Present this advert and have the reglaze fee waived*** if you do not find a suitable frame amongst our fabulous collection and choose to have new lenses fitted into your own frame.

*(T&Cs apply)



Harefield

Opticians

**WE SPECIALISE IN FITTING NEW LENSES TO
YOUR EXISTING FRAMES - WHILE YOU WAIT!**

33 High Street | Harefield | Middlesex UB9 6BX
Tel: 01895 546 274 | www.harefieldopticians.co.uk
Email: home@harefieldopticians.co.uk

HAREFIELD HISTORY SOCIETY

Meetings on the fourth Monday monthly from

September to May (except December)

at the

**Park Lane Village Centre,
Harefield,**

commencing at 8pm.

Chairman: Lorraine Piercy, (01895 822371)

Secretary: Charles Hampshire (01895 821351)
4 Barrington Drive
Harefield
UB9 6RL

Treasurer: Janet Williams, (01895 820304)

Magazine Editor:

Gordon Isaacs (01895 825501)) **CONTRIBUTIONS WELCOMED**

e-mail: maygor@btinternet.com)