



The Parish and Church of

WHO WAS SAINT GILES?

Saint Giles was a seventh century hermit living near the mouth of a cave in Provence by the River

Rhone. According to a legend one day he gave shelter to a hind pursued by the Royal hunt when King Wamba shot an arrow that passed through a covering bush and wounded him.

The King was so distressed by the incident that he gave Saint Giles some land which he used to build a monastery at a place named St. Gilles. He became the parton saint of beggars and cripples.

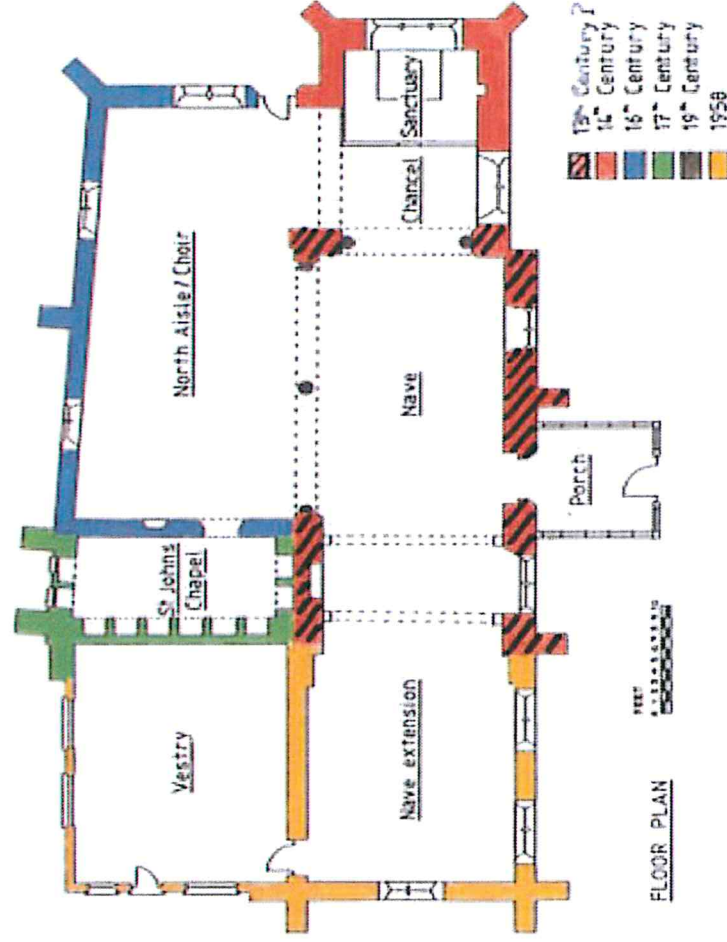
Churches dedicated to him were often situated at road junctions and gateways where these unfortunate people used to gather. Saint Giles, Cripplegate in the City of London is a good example.



The Parish and
Church of
St Giles' Ickenham

First Rector
A.D. 1335

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ST GILES PARISH CHURCH Ickenham Middlesex

the history of St Giles' Church as the 50th Rector and the first female incumbent in its nearly 700 years. The original work on which it was based was researched and compiled by the Revd. Percy Kingston in the early 1960s, and it was updated some twenty years later by the then rector, the Revd. Paul Kelly. In 1999 a further revision was made by the 'Priest-in-Charge' of the time, the Revd. Philip Robinson.

Village churches were once the centre of activity for the inhabitants, not only for the purposes of baptism, marriage, funerals and regular worship, but also in fulfilling a leading role in the social life of the village. Ickenham still retains its village community atmosphere and spirit, and this is manifested in so many ways in which the Parish Church and the Community come together.

Generations of Christians worshipping here have been conscious of the long history of this Parish Church, and their place as part of the village community, as well as part of the cloud of witnesses who make up the 'communion of saints'. This inheritance is now ours, and with it goes the responsibility of passing on to succeeding generations our faith and hope in the gospel of Jesus Christ, and in showing His love as we engage with all who live and work in our local community.

St Giles' continues to be a living place of worship influenced and enriched by its history, but adapting and changing to be relevant to the needs of our 21st Century society. We are so grateful for the servants of God and his Church down the ages and we move forwards with a sense of joy and expectancy for the future.

*Rev. Felicity Davies,
St Giles' Rectory,
January 2017.*

While 'Tichenham' was mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, there was no mention of a priest. A patron of the living is named in the mid-thirteenth century, so it must be presumed that a church of some kind existed then and was served by a priest. However, the first priest whose name is on record was appointed in 1335, and the present church building certainly dates from the fourteenth century. There are many references to the village or hamlet in civil and ecclesiastical documents dating back to those times.

Up until the end of the First World War of 1914-18, Ickenham was a pretty village with only a few inhabitants. Life revolved around the green, the Church and Swakeleys House, and the main employment was agriculture. The coming of the Metropolitan, Piccadilly and Central Lines into London between the two World Wars resulted in a tremendous increase in the population; but in spite of all the road developments and estates and in-filling there is still an appreciable amount of farmland in the area. The Ickenham Residents' Association is a powerful organisation and has been successful in curbing some of the worse threats to the surrounding Green Belt.



Coach and Horses, Pond, Pump and Shop c.1910

There are still a few ancient and interesting buildings left in Ickenham, the chief of which (apart from the Church) is Swakeleys House, a fine example of a smaller Stuart mansion.

Previous owners of the house have been Patrons, and one has even been Rector of the living of Ickenham.



The village pump, St. Giles and The Buntings c. 1900

The Manor of Ickenham situated just off Long Lane dates in part from the fourteenth century and had been for many years the home of the Shordiche family, a family which at times was connected to Swakeleys by marriage. It is pleasing to know that the present occupier Mr Humphrey Tizard is a descendant, his great grandmother being a Shordiche. The house is a fine blend of different architectural styles from medieval to Georgian times. The remains of the ancient homestead drainage moat, which is narrow and takes a somewhat eccentric plan, can clearly be traced, and its associated pond. Across the road from Ickenham Station lies Ickenham Hall, once the home of Dame Maud Lawrence who as churchwarden did much for the Parish of Ickenham. The house now belongs to the London Borough of Hillingdon and is used for adult education classes. It is joined to the Compass Community Arts Theatre, built as a youth drama training theatre by the Borough Council in the 1960's.

Opposite the church on the High Road by the village pond, stands the old gabled house and garden of Home Farm, farmed by the Saich family from 1870 until Cyril Saich died in 1989. In 1993 it was acquired by the English Courtyard Association, who converted

still in private ownership.

Other buildings of note in the village are the Cottages in Swakeleys Road, built as almshouses on land given by Mrs Charlotte Gell in 1857. Mrs Gell's benefaction also included the Pump by the Coach and Horses public house, sunk in 1863 and to which a canopy was later added. The Pump is a central gathering point for outings but has long since ceased to provide a water supply. Both of these were until comparatively recently under the authority of the Rector and Churchwardens, but the Pump has now been taken over by the London Borough of Hillingdon.



The Gell Cottages

Until 1934 there was a Church school built in 1886 near the village green, but when the road was widened, another school was built elsewhere. The proceeds of the sale of the school (amounting to £2,000) were put towards the cost of a Church Hall.

THE CHURCH

The parish church of St Giles stands in the north part of the parish. The walls of the church are of flint, rubble and brick, with dressings of freestone and brick. Part of the

The Porch

The porch was probably built around 1500. Examinations have shown that when its walls were built, they were laid on rafts of brushwood so as to take the weight of the roof on the sliding clay. Timber was much used for the construction of porches at that time because of the considerable woodland in the area. The porch was thoroughly restored in 1962, when the old roof beams were exposed and antique glass put in place of the shutters that had been added some eighty years earlier to keep out the rain. While the floor was being excavated, an ancient coffin cover was revealed superscribed with a curious cross. The British Museum dated it between 1350-1450, and it may well be one of the earliest gravestones of the Shordiche family. This interesting relic, which was said to be the only one of its kind in Middlesex, stands in the porch by the entrance to the church, and is frequently decorated with flower arrangements to greet those entering.

The porch door consists of battens with strapped hinges which are probably sixteenth century, and it was formerly the entrance door to the church. On the outside of the porch are the remains of a medieval stoup which was probably smashed in the time of Cromwell.

Nave and Chancel

These were probably built in the fourteenth century, the nave being the earlier of the two. However, the addition of Early English style windows, in the nave, gives rise to speculation that this section of the church could be late thirteenth century. The bell turret was added or rebuilt in the fifteenth century. It is covered with wooden shingles, and we know that it was then the custom to paint the horizontal boards white. Photographs of eighty or ninety years ago show that this was the case with St Giles. The old rough-cut timbers in the nave are original except for one in the south side which was riddled with death watch beetle and had to be replaced in 1962 by an ancient timber discovered in Essex after an extensive search.

There is a chime of three bells. The tenor, or largest, weighs about five hundredweight and is in the key of C sharp. It was cast by Thomas Bullisden of London in 1510 and has an inscription on it: "Sancte Nicolae ora pro nobis". The second was cast by Philip Wightman of London probably in the seventeenth century, and has an inscription consisting of a number of letters: "M.I.P. M.X. X.W. I.P.H." with impressions of coins. Most of

In the lower part of the belfry, a small organ by Manders was placed in 1962. The old organ was disposed of, in order to free space for a baptistry, but a few pipes from the old organ (some of which dated from the late eighteenth century) were incorporated in the new instrument. In 1983 there was a fundamental change when an Allen computer organ was installed at the east end of the north aisle, replacing the old pipe organ. Although not without some opposition, this organ proved to be a success with its increase in range and variable volume. Since its installation, St Giles has produced several talented young organists of whom three became Oxbridge organ scholars. In 1993 the Parochial Church Council accepted an offer of a chamber organ in memory of Richard Eric Miley, father of a former Choirmaster, and of Douglas May, sometime Choirmaster of Wembley. With further advances in computer technology, this organ provides even greater versatility, and both instruments have enabled the church to maintain its fine musical tradition.

Modern sound equipment was installed in the eighties but has more recently been superseded by a digital, audio-visual system and a new hearing loop. The old gas central heating system with zone controls is now due for renewal.



*View from the north-east showing
16th century addition*

The north aisle of the church was added by William Say between 1575 and 1580. We have an extract from his will dated 4th March 1581 in which he mentioned having provided this aisle, and directing that his body be buried in the same "chappell." He also gave instructions that on his death "twelve shirtes and smockes of good strong canvas for twelve poor persons of the said parish be delivered there on the same day after Morning Praier, with fower pence to every one of them."

swakeleys. The niches were occupied by coffins, and there were other coffins on the floor of the chamber. They date from 1647 to 1892. In 1914, thirty bodies were removed from the chamber and reburied in the north-west corner of the churchyard; a large marble stone commemorates those interred.

The mortuary chamber was then used as a vestry until 1958 when the new vestries were built. In 1960, the structure which was in a poor state of repair was thoroughly restored as a chapel through the bequest of Mr. Pool and in memory of Mrs. Lockett. The unusual plasterwork of St John's Chapel was restored in the 1980's. After its restoration, the chapel was used for Communion services on feast days, but more recently this space been used as a place of Prayer.



*St. John's Chapel: once a mortuary,
but now a Prayer Room*



The chancel which is only 16 ft. by 12 ft. has a restored late 14th century east window with three cinquefoil lights and vertical tracery in a two-centred head. In the south wall there is another restored late 14th century window of two cinquefoil lights, with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head.

The chancel arch is modern, being added in the nineteenth century when at the same time the tracery arches of the north aisle were rebuilt. On the south wall there are murals from medieval times under the whitewash, of which a few traces have been uncovered. Near the altar is a piscina, a wall recess with cinquefoil head, projecting head and septifold drain, of the late 14th century. A piscina was used for the cleansing of the holy vessels, and there is a second one on the south wall below the chancel steps with trefoil head and round drain to the earth. This second piscina is early fourteenth century, and clearly shows that the



The Font

William Say's north aisle is of brick and in the east wall is a reset fourteenth century window with its cut-off square above the lights. On the splay of the window are scratchings: "Pratty Clarke", also the initials "E.E. 1586 P.W." and "Kended 1589" (otherwise Kendall, a former Rector). There are two sixteenth century windows in the north wall, and in the west wall there is a blocked window with stone splays. The doorway to the little chapel is reset fourteenth century. In this corner there is an exquisitely carved Jacobean font, the cover of which is probably of a later date. The history of this font is interesting. It is believed to have come from Swakeleys House, where it had been converted into a tea caddy or a work table and was handed back to the church in Rev. H.B. Langton's time by Miss Cochrane, cousin of Thomas Bryan Clarke-Thornhill, the last Lord of the Manor of Ickenham. It was restored by Mr. A.G. Burr, churchwarden, and dedicated in 1934. The modern stone font was then given to another church.

The roof of the chancel is of a trussed rafter type, with one chamfered beam. It is probably late fourteenth century. The fifteenth century roof of the nave is trussed rafter type with two king-post trusses and curved braces to the central purlin. On the north-east beam can be detected medieval paintwork. The roof of the north aisle is sixteenth century but it has been covered up with plasterboard.

A westward extension was added to the nave in 1958 during the incumbency of Rev. F.J. Evans. The cost of five thousand pounds was raised in its entirety by public subscription. Old beams were procured, and the panelling which had been at the west end of the original church was transferred to the new west end. The beautiful west window, which had been the gift of Gwendoline Young and her Sunday School pupils, was moved at



The West Window

on the first floor. A pitched roof with gable ends over the second storey matches the two over the north aisle of the church and contains a valuable storage area.

The extended nave has been embellished since 1958 with two modern stained glass windows by Alan Younger. One of those was given in memory of Terry Kershaw, killed in a riding accident, and now also commemorates her mother. The second is in memory of the Orchard family killed in an air crash in 1971.

On the opposite wall hangs an original painting by the late Joan Scott and presented by John Hillier. It depicts in the centre St. Giles and his hind in a sylvan background, set inside a border which features most of the notable buildings of the parish.



The history of the altar rails is interesting. In 1921, the pitch-pine rails were replaced by oak; and in 1926 these in turn were replaced by houselling benches. These are now placed behind the front block of pews and are used to display church literature. In 1948, new carved rails were given in memory of the Shordiche family. These were then brought forward in 1962 to allow a side section to be added to accommodate the greatly increased number of communicants. The carving was beautifully executed by a fine craftsman and matches perfectly the existing rail. In 1998 a new wooden altar was installed in memory of Gwen Wilden, a parishioner who left a substantial legacy to the church.

The window in the south-east corner of the nave contains some fragments of coloured glass from the fourteenth century. The recess houses a memorial book with the names of parishioners killed in the Second World War. The memorial lamp by its side is lit on the Sunday closest to the birthday of each of them, and on the presumed anniversaries of their deaths. The men of the parish who fell in the First World War are commemorated by a wall tablet nearby.

The stained glass east and south windows of the chancel are from the well-known studio of Charles Earner Kempe (1834-1907) and commemorate William Capel Clarke Thornhill and Helen Clarke. In the north wall are set modern stained glass windows in memory of Madeleine Joy and Patricia Allen. The east window in the north aisle was given in honour of the Middlesex Regiment, and of the service of the local Home Guard during the 1939-1945 War.

Monuments

Lying in the south window recess of the chancel is the church's most outstanding and interesting monument, considered to be the best example of a shrouded baby in the country. Sculpted in veined marble and measuring two feet in length, it rests on a slab bearing the inscription "Here vnder lyeth the Body of Robert the sonne of Se Robert Clayton Knight. Alderm of London, by Dame Martha, his wife who dyed ye 16th August, 1665, within a few houres of his birth. Resvgam: Of such are ye Kingdome of Heaven." This figure, was recovered from



The Clayton Baby in

On the further side of the chapel door is another memorial executed by Banks describing in fulsome terms the virtues of Rev. Thomas Truesdale Clarke, who died in 1796. Nearby is the memorial to his wife, which is decorated with an urn. On the north wall are a number of memorials to the Clarke family. On the south side of the sanctuary is a memorial tablet to Henry Dearman, minister of the parish who died in 1800. It indicates he must have been the perfect Rector; he did not touch a penny of his stipend but gave it all to the poor.

As we enter the church, on the floor is a memorial to three of the Shordiche children who died at tender ages between 1745 and 1748. It reads:

*See the delusive flattering lamp of Man Their race
of life was finished in a span They came, they saw,
disliked and left the field Thus jewels are dust,
shewn and then concealed The Almighty gave,
recalled, resumed his own With Heaven and earth
to sing before His throne*

There are a number of quaint memorials to the Harrington and Vyners families in St John's Chapel. One of the inscription plates names Sir Edward Harington, the father of Sir James Harington who was one of the judges at the trial of Charles I. A brass coffin plate records the death of Thomas Vyner. His body was brought back to Ickenham from Rome, where he went to escape financial difficulties due to the shutting of the Exchequer in the reign of Charles II. Vyners School takes its name from the Vyner family who were connected with St Giles and Swakeleys House.

The Brasses

On the south side of the chapel is a brass to William Say, with effigies of himself, his wife Isobell, and their sixteen children. It also bears heraldic escutcheons. He was "Register to Her Majesty in Cawses Ecclesiasticall" and Proctor of the Court of Arches.

of the Manor, Patrons or Rectors from 1370 until the advent of the Clarke family at Swakeleys at the end of the eighteenth century. On the east wall joining the chancel and north aisle there is a third brass of a male figure of about 1545, almost certainly Robert Say, eldest son of William.

The reredos of the church, unveiled in 1926 to the memory of Harriet Eliza Sutton, mother of Eliza Woodyear Burr, has the symbols of the four Gospels, the emblem of St. Giles, and the Diocese of London's coat of arms.

The Silver

The church possesses some valuable silver. There is a magnificent silver flagon with crest and coat of arms engraved thereon given by Sir Robert Vyner of Swakeleys to the parish church in 1683. There is also a paten inscribed in the same fashion. A chalice belonging to the set was stolen, as was a replacement on 28th March, 1934. On this unfortunate date in the history of St Giles, a silver paten given by Dame Maud Lawrence and another chalice were also removed. The sum of £40. 10 s. 0d. was paid by the insurance company to replace these! We have since acquired an Armada alms dish and a wafer-box, both of which have been given as memorials, and in addition two modern chalices and a ewer.

The Registers

The church has been able to maintain a complete collection of registers from 1538 onwards. They are all in good condition, but the older ones have been entrusted for safe-keeping to the London Metropolitan Archives. A full list of Registers appears under Appendix A.

Volume I contains "Buryengs" from 1539 to 1606, and "Crystenyngs" 1538 to 1577, on paper bound in plain boards 11 by 8 inches. It has some interesting entries, for example it tells us how in 1534 the sister of "Queen Kateryn" came to act as the Queen's deputy at the christening of "Katherine, the dowgter of the Lord Hastings and the Lady his wyff", the other godparents being "the King's nece" and "the Lord Prive Seale".

It contains the following lines:

*This booke scriptum est James Atlee.
Peruse this book with prudencie,
But vewe it not with momus eye.
I pray e you of your curtesie,
Accept my righte good will;
Yf ought herein seem contrarie
Unto your mynde offantasie,
Condeame me not to hastelye,
But blame my want of skill;
Yet as it is receavd, and ther an end,
A worcke well Hcke of all, is wiselie pend.*

These first two volumes are not mentioned in the Parish Register Abstract of 1833.

Volume III is on parchment bound in doeskin, 19 inches by 7½ and contains Christenings and Burials 1729-1812, but very few marriages. There is the following note attached: "All these several marriages registered from such loose papers as I could find in the old book A.D. 1747, Thomas Clarke." Volume IV, Marriages and Banns 1754-1812, is in the usual printed form, 15 inches by 9½.

There is also a 'Terrier', which is a list of all the church's possessions dated 1889-1890. This shows that there were two books containing parish accounts belonging to the fourteenth century, the whereabouts of which are unknown. The same 'Terrier' describes the old Rectory, which contained among other things "three sitting, eight bed and two dressing Rooms, two Kitchens, a Pantry and Wine and Coal Cellars, etc". In those days, the church owned Glebe Farm of 238 acres with a dwelling house and large open sheds for loaded hay carts, stables, a homestead and buildings thereon. This produced £421. 12s. 0d. per annum. It is interesting to note that one could be married then for five shillings (25p) and be buried for half-a-crown (12½ p).

Over thirty kneelers were dedicated by the Bishop of Kensington on July 22nd 1962; many more have since been made. Many of the designs are original and directly connected with the Church and Parish of St. Giles. Some represent our patron saint, while others incorporate the arms of the Diocese of London to which we belong, and of Eton College, the Patrons of the Living of Ickenham. Some represent the different organisations connected with the parish, while others depict traditional Church symbols. Yet others show either features of the church such as the Elizabethan brasses or the historical buildings of the parish, the Church itself, the Pump, Swakeleys House, the Almshouses, Ickenham Manor, the pond and shopping centre.

The altar kneelers with their original design showing the church's altar silver against a background design of wheat and vine representing the bread and wine of the Sacrament, are the finest work of the Embroidery Guild, and a great tribute to the devotion and skill of those responsible.



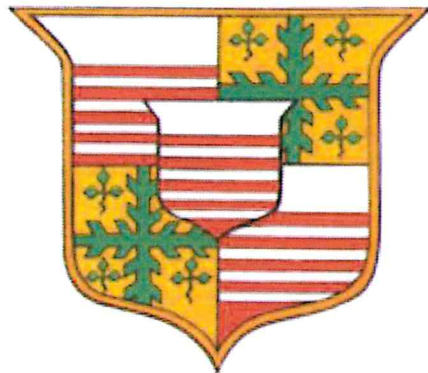
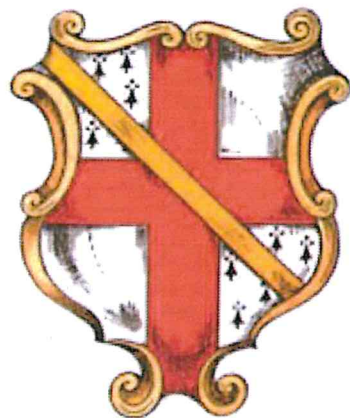
Embroidered kneelers

The Rectors of St. Giles

John Payne, the first Rector whose name is recorded, was appointed in 1335 and his name with those of all his successors appears in a framed list on the north wall near to St. John's Chapel. This list is reproduced with explanatory notes under Appendix B.



Heraldry in St Giles, Ickenham



of the arms of the College

(Common Worship). On the first Sunday of each month the main morning service is "All-age" with a shorter Communion liturgy. Choral Evensong is held once a month on the second Sunday, and on the third Sunday evening there is a more modern, band led service "Worship + The Word". There is also a weekly service of Holy Communion held on Thursday mornings, followed by coffee and chat. Messy Church is held on the third Saturday afternoon of each month.

Stewardship

At St. Giles', as in nearly all churches, the recent half-century saw a continuous movement in the direction of shared responsibility, that is, increased participation by lay people in the ministry and management of the parish. Underlying this move towards shared responsibility is the concept of Christian Stewardship, the conscious dedication in gratitude to God of possessions, talents, and time to His service. At its simplest and as a first step, Stewardship may consist of making and keeping a pledge of regular and significant support to the finances of the parish. For most people, the sense of belonging that they gain from that first step leads to an increased willingness to become involved, and if necessary, train to serve in more challenging ways. Our first Christian Stewardship scheme was launched under the leadership of Rev. P. Kingston in 1959, and the impetus of Stewardship has been re-invigorated and maintained ever since by renewal programmes held every three or four years.

The benefits of Stewardship have been huge and continuous in providing funds and people for the Church's work in Ickenham. Of course we are conscious of our responsibilities beyond the parish community, and we make contributions from our income to missionary societies and other charities, local and national. The proceeds of the annual St. Giles' Christmas Market held in our church hall are usually donated to one or two charities. As a parish which is soundly-based financially, it is only right that we contribute substantially to the London Diocesan Common Fund.

one of the Elders attends our PCC meetings. Together we have raised considerable sums of money for Christian Aid through the annual collection in Christian Aid week, and occasional ploughman's lunches. In this growing parish there are many opportunities for Christian witness and service. There are ten monthly issues of Ickenham Church News distributed to every home in the parish free of charge. Holiday Club which attracts around 200 children is held on the first week of the summer holidays at the URC; a Christian theme runs through the week's many activities.

Ickenham Churches have jointly organised the Bereavement Support Group to assist the clergy with this aspect of pastoral care. Trained members visit the bereaved, and there is a monthly drop-in for them. An annual memorial service is now also held for all those who have lost loved ones. St Giles' Pastoral Visiting Team also assist the clergy by visiting the sick and housebound.

St. Giles' Church Buildings

It is inevitable that large sums of money need to be spent from time to time on maintaining the fabric of our ancient church and making improvements. Apart from the western extension of the nave and other additional buildings and the technical improvements already described, the spire has been re-shingled and roof repaired in recent years. At the new millennium, the interior of the church was re-decorated. The present state of the church certainly contrasts favourably with the comments made in 1853 by Mr. Sperling that it was "in a shamefully dilapidated state" and that "the roof is now propped up by wooden posts."

The church hall was severely damaged by fire in 1995. It began in the kitchen, and arson was strongly suspected though nothing was definitely proven. The insurance settlement fell short of what was required fully to restore it, so a committee set up to deal with the rebuilding embarked on fund-raising schemes. The opportunity was taken to make alterations to bring it in to line with the Local Authority requirements for an entertainment licence, and the entrance was moved from the High Road to the end of the path leading through the churchyard from the church. The new hall benefited from the addition of an upper floor with two rooms, one dedicated to youth work, and a small kitchen, with a large hall, small hall, kitchen, and cloakrooms on the ground floor.

Church, Toddlers Group, church meetings, meetings for outside organisations and other activities including short-mat bowls and badminton.



The Church Hall and Crosier Tomb

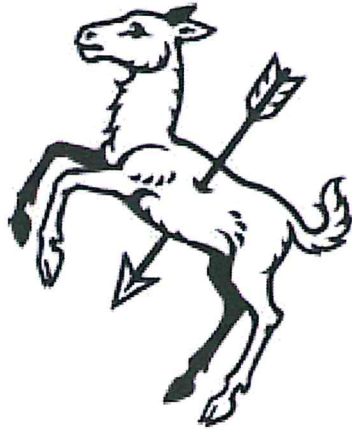
The Church Hall and Crosier Tomb

The churchyard is well-maintained by a group of workers from the congregation, known as the 'Holy Mowers', who meet weekly. The Crosier tomb has been restored, with ornamental railings to replace those taken during the last war. A number of old gravestones have been moved away from a corner next to the church hall to create a Garden of Remembrance with a rich variety of plants.

Friends of St Giles'

The Friends of St Giles' comprise individuals from the community (or with links to St Giles) whose donations help to maintain the upkeep of the fabric of this beautiful,

of the millennium was that it marked the 2,000th birthday of Jesus. The yew continues to grow strongly. The church and its community seem well set with God's help to face the third millennium.



*Originally compiled by Rev. P.D. Kingston, Rector 1959-64
and revised by Eric Goodall and Walter Davis in 1999.
This edition revised in 2017 by David Crane
and the Revd. Felicity Davies*

Composite Register DRO/027/A/01/001

Baptisms Jan 1539 - Jul 1577

Burials Oct 1536 - Aug 1606

Composite Register DRO/027/A/01/002

Baptisms Apr 1558 - Mar 1729

Marriages May 1558 - Sep 1732

Burials Jan 1558 - Oct 1728

Composite Register DRO/027/A/01/003

Baptisms Jun 1729 - Jul 1815

Marriages May 1728 - Dec 1752

Burials Apr 1729 - Dec 1812

Register of Baptisms DRO/027/A/01/004

Feb 1813 - Jul 1874

Register of Marriages and Banns DRO/027/A/01/005

May 1754 - Nov 1814

Register of Marriages DRO/027/A/01/006

Dec 1814 - Jan 1841

Register of Marriages DRO/027/A/01/007

Dec 1838 - Jun 1948

Register of Burials DRO/027/A/01/008 pt

Feb 1813 - 1875

Register of Burials DRO/027/A/01/008 pt

1876 - May 1929

Banns Books

DRO27/A2/1 Nov 1823 - Oct 1854

DRO 27/A2/2 Jun 1861 - May 1944

DRO 27/A2/3 May 1944 - Apr 1957

Many pages unused

List of confirmation candidates on back

81 1 25 1852

JOHN BRADELY	1399-1401	Henry IV
JOHN DE THORP	1401	Henry IV
ROBERT WAKEFIELD	1433	Henry VI
WILLIAM CORNISH	1433-1441	Henry VI
JOHN MORE	1441-1444	Henry VI
JOHN SPYGURNELL	1444/5-1452	Henry VI
THOMAS VESEY	1452-1454 See Note (1)	Henry VI
ROBERT HAYSAND	1454-1455	Henry VI
JOHN GOFFE	1456-1457/8	Henry VI
GEORGE BASTWICK	1457/8-1459	Henry VI
THOMAS PENY(alias Chandler)	1459-1462	Henry VI - Edward IV
RICHARD CHILD	1462-1463	Edward IV
JAMES DERWENT	1463-1464/5	Edward IV
JOHN SAWIER	1464/5-1482	Edward IV
MILES BECKWITH	1482-1486	Ed IV - Ed V - Rich III - Henry VII
GEORGE PERCY (alias Gard)	1486	Henry VII
RICHARD ROSTON	1486-1488/9	Henry VII
THOMAS GOODWYN	1488/9-1501	Henry VII
WILLIAM WRIGHT	1502-1531	Henry VII - Henry VIII
JOHN DYER	1531-1568	H VIII - Ed VI - LJ Grey - Mary I - Eliz I
HENRY KENDALL	1568-1624	Elizabeth I - James I
ROBERT SAY	1624	James I
LANCELOT HARRISON	1625-1635 See Note (2)	James I - Charles I
ANDREW CLEERE (or Dr. Clare)	1635-1650	Charles I - Commonwealth
NATHANIEL NICHOLLS	1650 See Note (3)	Commonwealth
WILLIAM BERE (or Bird)	1660-1685	Commonwealth - Charles II - James II
JOHN GLOVER	1686-1714	James II - William III & Mary - Anne
JOHN SHORDICH	1714-1725	Anne - George I
SAMUEL OILMAN	1725	George I
HENRY JODRELL	1725-1746/7	George I - George II
THOMAS CLARK	1747-1796	George II - George III
HENRY DEARMAN	1796-1800	George III
THOMAS BRACKEN	1800-1815	George III
JOHN ADDISON	1815-1859	George III - George IV - Will IV - Victoria
BEAUCHAMP HEN. ST.JOHN PELL	1859-1907	Victoria - Edward VII
CANON W. BURY	1908-1919	Edward VII - George V
HUGH B. LANGTON	1920-1923	George V
D.W.W. CARMICHAEL	1923-1933	George V
JAMES B. KING	1933-1949 See Note (4)	George V - Edward VIII - George VI
FREDERICK J. EVANS	1949-1959	George VI - Elizabeth II
PERCY D. KINGSTON	1959-1964	Elizabeth II
ARCHIE C. MARKBY	1964-1968	Elizabeth II
VICTOR BARRY WYNBURNE	1968-1977	Elizabeth II

majeure', accounts for the fact that Ickenham was poorly endowed and Hillingdon the reverse.

Note (2)

Former lists of Rectors gave the dates of Mr Harrison's incumbency as 1625-6 implying that a nine or ten year interregnum elapsed between his leaving and the arrival of Dr. Clare. Recent antiquarian research has suggested that he left in 1635, which seems plausible.

Note (3)

A note from the 'Survey of Church Livings in Middlesex at the Time of the Commonwealth': "Item. Ickenham. We present that we have one parsonage in the presentation of Richard Shoreditch, Esq., which with the tithes thereto belonging, twenty-five acres of glebe land, in several fifteenlands in the common fields, and two leets of meadow we value at one-hundred-thirty-eight pounds per annum, and that one Mr Nathaniel Nicholls is our present and constant preaching minister put in by the Honourable Committee for plundered ministers (shortly after the sequestration of Dr. Clare) who has all the aforesaid profits for his salary; and we humbly conceive our parish too little to be divided, and too big and too far distant to be joined to any other."

Note (4)

First presentation by Eton College since the patronage passed to them.

Note (5)

In 1995 Philip Robinson, formerly lay Reader at St. Giles' and later ordained to the non-stipendiary ministry, was appointed Priest-in-Charge.

Note (6)

In 2014, the Revd. Felicity Davies became the very first woman to appointed as rector of St Giles' Church.

Acknowledgements

Special thanks are due to:

Photography: Hillingdon Heritage Service,
Eric Goodall, Diana May, Sheena Rosser,

ST. GILES' CHURCH, ICKENHAM BIRTHDAY HYMN

Written by Harry Wheeler for the 650th Anniversary of the Church in 1985.

Set to Elgar's Pomp and Circumstance No. 2.

Praise gentle St. Giles
He, who sought nor wanted fame,
Gave by word and deed
Help to those in need,
Man or beast 'twas all the same.
So also may we
Take the way that he trod,
Dedicate our church
In our endless search
For the peace of God. (repeat)

Blessed heavenly host,
Saints who have gone before,
God's good grace, we pray,
Share with us today
Love and peace for evermore.
Dim our eyes may be
As we stumble through the night
Gracious Giles, our guide
On the other side
Lead us to the light, (repeat)

May the grace of God,
Father, Son and Holy Ghost,
Be with those who live
Here or gone above,
All within that heavenly host.
Praise and thanks to God
From our hearts be given

