



WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL

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Swakeleys House, Ickenham



WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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Subscriptions	All categories: £15 per annum
Subscription year	1 January to 31 December

If you wish to contact any of the above people, please use the postal or email address shown. In all correspondence please mark your envelope WMFHS in the upper left-hand corner; if a reply is needed, a SAE must be enclosed. Members are asked to note that receipts are only sent by request, if return postage is included.

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Queries concerning non-delivery or faulty copies of this Journal should be sent to:
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FUTURE MEETINGS

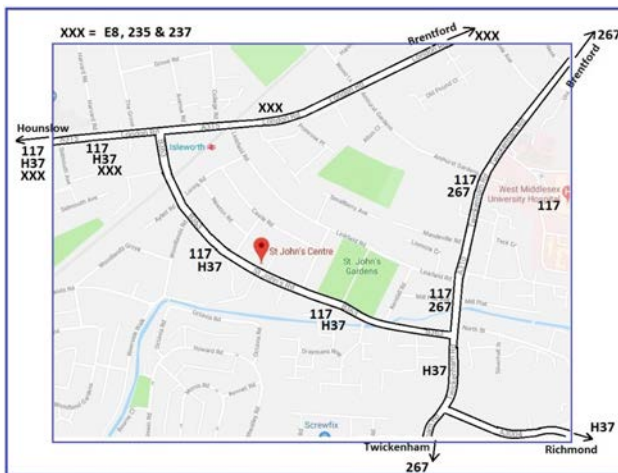


The following talks have been arranged:

21 Mar	Annual General Meeting	
21 Mar	History and architecture of London Underground Stations	Mark Pardoe
18 Apr	Misdoings and misdemeanours (The Life of the Victorian Housemaid)	Dr Judy Hill
16 May	The Great West Road and Brentford Golden Mile	James Marshall
20 June	The Hampton Wick Accident 1888	David Turner

Our meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month at St John's Centre, St John's Road, Isleworth, TW7 6RU, and doors open at 7.15pm. Fully accessible. A small carpark is adjacent to the Centre which is also close to a mainline railway station (Isleworth – South Western Railways) and is well-served by local buses.

Exchange journals from other societies and a bookstall – all can be browsed between 7.30 and 10pm (talks take place between 8pm and 9pm). Refreshments are also available.



WANT A LIFT?



Do you find getting to meetings a bit of a challenge? We may be able to help!

Below are details of those who have volunteered to offer lifts to other members. Please ring or email them if you would like a lift.

If you are able to offer a lift to someone living in your area, contact our Webmaster, Roland BOSTOCK (contact details below) giving your name, contact details and areas you could pick up from.

This list is also on our website under “**Meetings**” and hopefully more names will be added as time goes on.

Roland Bostock, who lives in **Teddington**, can do pickups from places such as: **Hampton Wick, Teddington, Strawberry Hill, Hampton Hill and Twickenham.**

Email: Roland@Bostock.net
Telephone: 020 8287 2754

Mike Pipe, who lives in **Hanworth Park**, can do pickups from places such as: **Hanworth and Hanworth Park**

Email: mikejpipe@aol.com
Telephone: 020 8893 1705

Hilary Strudwick, who lives in **Isleworth**, can do pickups from places such as: **Isleworth and Hounslow**

Email: hilary.strudwick@springgrove.org.uk
Telephone: 020 8560 7492

ADVICE SESSIONS

Would you like help with your family history? Anyone is welcome, whether or not they are new to family history research or a member of the Society and regardless of whether your family history is within the West Middlesex area.

At these sessions, an experienced member of our Society will spend about an hour with you to advise you on possible ways to move forward with your family history research.

Email the Advice Session Co-ordinator: **surgeries@west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk** to make a booking and give us an idea of what you want to achieve.

The sessions are held in the Local Studies area of Feltham Library on the third Saturday in the month.

16th March 2019

No Advice Session in April because of Easter closure in libraries

18th May 2019

15th June 2019

20th July 2019

17th August 2019

21st September 2019

19th October 2019

16th November 2019

21st December 2019

NB: Please check the Society website for up-to-date information:
www.west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk/content/advice.aspx

YOUR SOCIETY NEEDS YOU!



Our Advice Sessions have been going for a couple of years now and the service is appreciated by those who use it. However, we only have a few volunteers to deliver the sessions and we could do with more. It would only take a tumble on an icy pavement or a family crisis to reduce our timetable to rubble.

Between them, all our members have an enormous amount of experience in tracing their family histories and, more importantly, they probably know of sources that don't appear on Ancestry, FindMyPast, The Genealogist and FamilySearch!

You don't have to put in an appearance every month or run an Advice Session by yourself. If you want to put yourself down as an occasional reserve, or pair up with Roland or Ann and Muriel, please let us know by contacting us on surgeries@west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk

CONTRIBUTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS

The WMFHS Journal is your magazine so contributions of all kinds are welcome, not to say necessary! Your contributions can be articles, cries for help, snippets of information, whatever you like.

Articles should be between 800 and 1200 words in length. Longer articles can be submitted but may have to be published in two parts depending on space.

Formatting: please set the document out as an A5 document with normal margins and single line spacing.

They can be emailed or sent by post. The editor's postal address is to be found on the inside of the front cover.

Email: editor@west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk

If emailing an article, please submit any illustrations in a separate folder from the actual article.

If a quote or image is used that is not the author's own, the attribution must be given. If the attribution is not known, please state this.

Copy submission dates:

7th January, 7th April, 7th July and 7th October.

Advertisements

NB: We only accept advertisements relating to family history.

Rates:

Full page: £25 (members) £30 (non-members)

Half-page £10 (members) £15 (non-members)

Quarter-page £10 for both members and non-members.

RAMBLINGS OF AN EDITOR – THE DNA QUESTION

Getting your DNA tested seems to have become the genealogical equivalent of the mobile phone wars. *Have you had it done? Are you getting it done? Which test should you go for? Will you be disappointed – or worse - when you've got your results?*

All the big genealogy companies have been offering discounts on their DNA tests for a while now in an attempt to get us all on board.

I had often wondered what I would find if I did take a DNA test, but am lukewarm about the idea. Having gone back a fair way on both sides of the family, I have debunked a few myths and can be pretty sure there were no Cherokee Princesses, Spanish Corsairs or anything romantic. And DNA is not as simple as it sounds. All in all, it was a huge relief when the Federation of Family Histories Societies published an article demystifying the whole thing. They also very kindly said the article could be re-published – so that's exactly what we've done. Roland has added it to our website and for those who prefer to read a print version, it appears on the following page of this Journal.

A couple of insights from external sources may help

Leigh Dworkin from the **Jewish Genealogical Society** in his talk January 2018 made the very good point that DNA isn't much help to Jewish people. As a close-knit and well-documented community, they will already know where many of their forebears came from and how they dispersed across the globe. And as they tend to marry within their own extended community, vast numbers of potential "cousins" are flagged up by the databases and you have no way (apart from old-fashioned "legwork") to distinguish the definite cousins from the ones who are only possible.

On the other hand, the **North of Ireland Family History** Society have found DNA testing to be of great help in bridging the gap left by the destruction of records in the early 20th century, and are now running a large DNA project to take things forward.

If, having read it, you would still like more clarification and think a talk on DNA would be interesting, please contact anyone on the committee.



Can DNA tests help you?

Family historians are regularly encouraged to purchase DNA tests. This paper explores the types of DNA tests available and what we should consider before deciding whether to buy one.

Types of DNA tests

All human beings have pretty much the same DNA – over 99% of your DNA will be the same as that for anyone else across the world. DNA tests compare mutations: that is, the differences between us. We all have small amounts of these. If we compare our mutations sometimes they match, which may indicate that we are related.

The three types of tests available look at different types of DNA: Y-chromosome, Mitochondrial and Autosomal.

Y-chromosome (direct male line)

The Y-chromosome is passed from father to son and therefore often correlates to surnames. If you are female you can't take that test yourself as you don't have a Y-chromosome, but a male relative such as a brother or father can act as a substitute. The test is of greatest use for establishing whether people, usually with the same surname, have a common ancestor in the direct male line on both sides. So, it is of particular interest to one-namers. It is possible that if your results are compared with others in a company's database, the outcome of previously unknown liaisons, including those connected with slavery, may emerge.

Both mitochondrial and Y-chromosome tests have a range that goes back hundreds of thousands of years. That means they can tell you whether you and another person are related even very far in the past, but they can't tell you when your common ancestor lived.

Mitochondrial (direct female line)

We all have mitochondrial DNA and so anyone can take this test. As mitochondrial DNA is passed from mother to child, it follows the direct female line. It is only really useful if you want to check a link with someone who you think may be related to in the direct female line on both sides. An example of its use was to support the identity of **Richard III**.

The skeleton's mitochondrial DNA matched that of a descendant in the direct female line of Richard III's mother. Genealogists had traced the female line down through the generations, until they found a living descendant, who happened to be male. But few people seek to check such a possible connection.

Autosomal (wider spectrum)

We inherit autosomal chromosomes from our parents, so both men and women can take this test. Half of this DNA comes from one parent and half from the other. However, we don't pass on our parents' DNA in equal amounts to our children. Generally, autosomal DNA tests are able to tell us about connections going back a few hundred years and therefore can often be used to corroborate paper research. If you have an elderly relative whom you can test, you may be able to push the horizon back somewhat further. In any case, we probably carry little or no DNA (other than that shared by human beings as a whole) from most of our ancestors who were living more than 400 years ago. Therefore, autosomal tests are not usually sensitive enough to match relatives whose most recent shared ancestors lived more than 400 years ago. It is the autosomal test which, despite its limitations, people are encouraged to use to estimate their "ethnic origins".

What do you want to find?

Everyone has their own combination of reasons for being interested in family history. Whether a DNA test might be helpful depends largely on what you want to discover. Some possible reasons include:

Check the accuracy of the results of traditional research

DNA testing may help verify your research. It can indicate that you do have the correct ancestor, when your DNA is a suitable match with that of other descendants. Alternatively, the results may challenge the accuracy of your research – or theirs.

Check whether people with the same surname are biologically linked in the direct male line

This is undoubtedly an area where DNA has a major role. Naturally, before trying to get a range of people with your surname to take Y-chromosome tests it is important to agree who will pay for them.

Connect with relatives who are also interested in family history

Many DNA services include the opportunity to discover matches with other customers who share some DNA markers. Such connections will be mainly with very distant cousins, because we have many more distant cousins than close relatives. Making contact with such individuals may assist your research, as it is possible that they may know more than you do. However, consulting the vast number of online family trees, often accompanied by pictures and stories about people mentioned, offers a more straightforward and for most people a cheaper

way to contact and cooperate with family-history-minded relatives who actually have something to share.

Estimate your “ethnic origins”

“Ethnic origins” is a highly debatable area. Categories such as “British” and “Scandinavian” are inherently vague, often using arbitrary geographical boundaries. DNA testing is not necessary, for instance, to know that there has been a great deal of migration across the North Sea, English Channel and Irish Sea over the centuries. The identification of apparently more precise populations, such as countries or even districts within England, is also questionable because they cannot take account of the effects of extensive migration and intermarriage across the frontiers selected.

The DNA markers used to indicate origins are those drawn from people who happen to be living in the areas at the present day and who have been tested by the relevant firm. There is no guarantee that the same DNA pattern would have been found there when – hundreds or thousands of years ago – some of your ancestors may have inhabited the area.

For most family historians, documentary research and talking with real live relatives is a far more reliable and interesting way to assemble the stories of our forebears or for identifying our kin than paying for the “quick fix” of a DNA report. Just one example of the wildly different “ethnicity” estimates sold to a single individual can be seen in a report by *The Legal Genealogist*.

Possible pitfalls

- As with all family history research, a DNA report may surprise you. For instance, you might discover illegitimacy or adoption in the recent past that you were unaware of.
- Just because you are presented with a match in the database doesn’t prove you are related. The test results only give you a probability. The closer the match, the more likely the connection is to be real.
- Advertising for DNA testing services is largely pitched to people who have not done research of their own. It offers an easy option for those who do not want to look at documents to discover their roots. Therefore, many of those who you may contact through DNA matching services will have little of substance to offer you.
- It is time-consuming to read and understand the terms of contracts offered by the DNA testing companies. But if you sign up you are committed.
- It appears that DNA databases have already been used to identify criminal suspects. They could be used to identify people of interest for whatever reason to the powers that be, including use by government and other organisations based anywhere in the world if they are able to access the relevant electronic files.

Next steps

If you think that DNA would help answer your questions, remember that there are many providers to choose from. Their prices often have seasonal variations. Not all companies offer all of the possible tests.

If you buy a DNA test you will enter into a legally binding contract with the relevant company. Concerns have been expressed about the wide range of rights included in some standard contracts.

Only “click and agree” terms if you understand what they mean and want to be bound by them.

Checklist before placing an order

- What do I really want to find out?
- Is a DNA test likely to help achieve this?
- If so, what type of test?
- How much does the test cost including shipping?
- Do I need to pay a subscription fee to use the database?
- How long will I have to wait for a report?
- How many people are in the database from my likely areas of origin?
- Am I allowed to export my results and put them in other databases?
- Who owns my data, whom am I allowing to use it and what can they use it for?
- Do I trust the authorities in the places where my data will be physically stored not to alter privacy laws without my agreement?

Useful links

- DNA lectures - 13 presentations from WDYTYA 2017.
- International Society of Genetic Genealogy - Useful articles for those new to DNA testing for genealogy, plus in-depth material.
- Joel Winston blog – An American consumer rights lawyer reviews the terms of a DNA contract.
- Privacy guidelines – Details of privacy policies adopted by some DNA companies.
- The Guild of One-Name Studies - General DNA information, not just for those thinking of undertaking a surname project.

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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING



**The Annual General Meeting of the
West Middlesex Family History Society
will be held on Thursday, 21st March 2019,
at St John's Community Centre, St John's Road, Isleworth**

Agenda

1. Welcome
2. Apologies for Absence
3. Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on 15th March, 2018
4. Matters arising
5. Chairman's Report
6. Treasurer's Report
7. Receiving of Financial Statement for the year ended 31st December, 2018
8. Appointment of Examiners
9. Election of Committee
10. Amendments to the Constitution
11. Any other business

Election of Committee

Roland Bostock, Pat Candler, Ann Greene and Yvonne Masson, having served three or more years on the Committee, offer themselves for re-election.

Margaret Cunnew, Cheryl Ford, Brian Page, John Seaman and Hilary Strudwick, having served less than three years on the Committee and being willing to continue, do not need to be re-elected.

Muriel Sprrott offers herself for election to serve on the Committee.

Chancery Proceedings *Susan Moore* October

Susan's interest in legal records dates right back to 1974 following graduation from St. Andrews University. Her speciality developed for understanding family history through cases involving land disputes. "Follow the land and you will find the family history".

The courts of chancery are equity courts dealing with common law rather than criminal acts, and there were four separate courts as follows:

- Chancery Courts, which handled the bulk of cases.
- The Star Chamber, which lasted up to 1642, tending to include the more violent cases (think The Sun rather than The Times).
- The Court of Requests, known as the poor man's court, for small cases, also only up to 1642.
- The Exchequer Court, which was for cases where money was owed to the Crown.

The courts dealt with the rights of possession of land rather than ownership, that is who is entitled to live in a house or receive rents from it, rather than the rights of inheritance to a property. There were no juries or even cross examinations in chancery cases, but everything was written down, thus providing a very complete record of the proceedings. Everything is in English rather than Latin, and the clerks who wrote up the cases wrote in a clear hand that can usually be read without much difficulty, once you get used to it.

Overall there are an immense number of cases, occupying 12 miles of shelf space at The National Archives (TNA), Kew where all records are available to the public. Cases have a well-defined structure. A case starts with a Bill of Complaint, which always starts "Humbly I submit ...". This is followed by the defendant's Answer, which in turn starts "The Answer of ...". Then each side is allowed to enter a list of questions to be put to particular witnesses, which are responded to by Witness Depositions. The judge will then issue one or more Orders as the case proceeds.

Cases also have Affidavits, which are voluntary statements made by witnesses, and may also include a box of Exhibits, being items brought before the court and left.

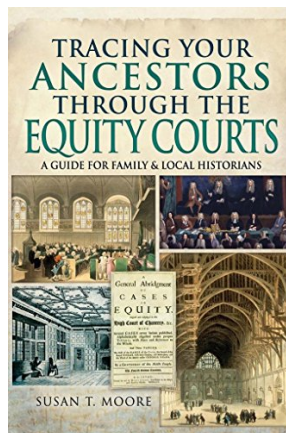
Individuals being referenced in a case are usually very well identified, with their ages, occupations and place of residence all mentioned, and if two people bear the same name, as frequently occurs in family disputes, it is made clear which person is being referred to. Susan then gave five examples of cases where a large number of family members were referenced, showing sections of family tree in each case, with one example extending to five generations of the **Mundy** family. However, this same example of the **Mundys** also demonstrates a problem for the family history researcher. All the chancery cases are indexed online by The National Archives but the amount of information in the index varies, and in all cases it only relates to the principal parties to the case, that is the plaintiff and the defendant, and not to the witnesses or people mentioned within the statements. As it happens in the case about the **Mundys** neither the plaintiff nor the defendant was a **Mundy**, and hence the surname is not indexed at all.

Susan peppered her talk with plenty of amusing anecdotes from the cases she described, and with a few lawyer's jokes: What's the difference between a good lawyer and a bad lawyer? A bad lawyer will make a case last several years. A good lawyer will make it last even longer.

Susan has published two books providing a complete guide to chancery proceedings.

Family Feuds, An Introduction to Chancery Proceedings is available for £5.95 including post and packing.

Tracing your Ancestors through the Equity Courts – A Guide for family & local historians published by Pen & Sword Family History in 2017 is available from Amazon Books for £14.66. (*pictured below*)



November

Be Prepared! How many of us remember that useful command from our days in the Guides or Scouts? But how many of us are prepared? We at West Middlesex Family History Society were shown to have forgotten that advice when, on 15 November, both our chairman and speaker were unable to attend due to unfortunate incidents on the road and on the underground. Our resourceful secretary, **Roland Bostock**, stepped in. Firstly, Roland tried a few questions from a lateral-thinking quiz. The answers were so obvious - when he read them out - but caused a good few groans from us when we realised how dense we were being.

Luckily for our diminishing brainpower, Roland then showed us around the society's website. This is always changing - if you had a look last year, it's time to have another look. One of the useful additions is a list of parishes in our area where a click will lead you to a directory of where to find parish register transcripts, which Hundred the parish falls in and any other miscellaneous information relevant to that parish (Note 1).

The members' area of the website is password-protected with each quarter's passwords being printed in the journal. From the members' area we have access to even more resources.

We can see which journals we receive from other societies. A small number are available in electronic format and these can be read straight from your screen. More journals are still exchanged in hard copy and these can be borrowed from our bookstall manager, **Margaret Cunnew** (Notes 2 & 3).

Our memorial inscriptions database is just one of several databases available for members to search. Roland showed how a parish can be selected, from a dropdown list, then a particular memorial can be selected, and from each inscription there is then a link to a summary document for the church, including layouts pinpointing just where each memorial can be found. All memorials are transcribed, right down to any plaques on church furniture, the walls of the church, or from stained glass windows (Note 4).

The website is a permanent work-in-progress. Do pay it a visit.

Note 1: Research/Parish Information then select the parish required from a dropdown list.

Note 2: Services/Journal Search gives an index of articles which have been printed in our journal.

Note 3: Members/Access other Societies' journals.

Note 4: Members/Digital library where you can click on the parish of interest to see the whole document, as described above. For a particular search try Members/Data Searches/MIs search and enter the surname of interest, or select

a parish from the drop-down list. Please be aware that that opening the MIs search page is rather slow to load.

Christmas Celebrations

December

The gremlins took a break in December, so our Christmas Party went without a hitch on Thursday 20th December.

We always have a good time at Christmas and 2018 was no exception. There was food for the body, exercise for the brain and some unscheduled entertainment.

The food, supplied by **Pam and Brian Smith**, was festive, abundant and met with great approval. Muriel supplied us with not one but two quizzes, both of which had us scratching our heads and wondering if we had any braincells left. When we did crack on of the clues, we had to suppress our urge to shout out the answer in case neighbouring tables heard us. Kirsty's team were declared the eventual winners. As always, we had a free raffle and the array of prizes collected by Hilary was wonderful.

The impromptu entertainment was supplied by Roland and Margaret who modelled our new WMFHS jumpers and were photographed by Carole. The incriminating evidence is published in this Journal – see the **Items For Sale** page! At the end of the evening, we went home, feeling ready for Christmas

Hounslow's Special Constables in WW1 *Ann Greene* January

In 2013, while working for Hounslow Local Studies, Ann Greene came across a collection of 31 photographs of men in Special Constable uniform. Researching these men has led to a database of over 200 names of men who served as WW1 Special Constables in "T" Division.

Special Constables had existed long before 1914 but WW1 changed the organisation of the force forever. The rush to volunteer left the Metropolitan Police in crisis – a depleted workforce and increased responsibilities. An appeal in August 1914 for volunteers to join the Specials brought an enormous response. Hounslow could make the proud boast that 70% of the men who volunteered in 1914 were still in service in 1918 and therefore qualified for the 1914 Star.

The men who volunteered came from all walks of life. Local businessmen were well-represented. **George Gentry** was a member of the **Gentry** family who ran a large local coal merchants Stratton and Gentry. Two of George's brothers, **Herbert** and **Ernest** also became Special Constables.



At the other end of the social scale was an ex-soldier. **Edward James Goodall** worked at the Municipal Water treatment works in Chiswick but had previously served in the Welsh Regiment from 1879 to 1891. Aged 54 when war was declared, he immediately volunteered for Home Service. Ironically, **Edward's** brother **Alfred** was a Quaker whose two sons were conscientious objectors.

Many of the Specials were those who were too old or infirm to join the forces. **Thomas Henry Thresher** was 80 when he joined and served for four years before dying in 1918 at the age of

83. He was obviously regarded with affection and respect as the Assistant Commander of T Division, **George Gentry**, and Chief Inspector **Marley** were among the pallbearers at his funeral. **Thomas Thresher** must surely have been the oldest Special Constable in London, if not the country. He is buried in Chiswick Old Cemetery, as are many of the Special Constables



Although the individual records for Special Constables are not as extensive as the ones for regular Met officers, local newspapers make up for this. Special Constables (in T Division, at any rate) seemed to have formed a close bond and their social events were widely reported. As well as enjoying themselves, they raised money for charity. The *Chiswick and Brentford Times* and the *Middlesex Chronicle* reported the Specials' activities on a regular basis, and it is thanks to newspapers that a mere handful of names has been expanded to over 200.

The Special Constabulary was not always popular – like today's PCSO's, they were often regarded as “hobby bobbies” and their actions in breaking the railway strike of 1911 had not endeared them to the public. In August 1914, the *Middlesex Chronicle* while reporting on the recruitment drive, deplored the attitude of people who poked fun at men who were willing to help with the security of the country. A negative public perception and a lack of equipment made life on the beat uncomfortable at first. They had no official uniform until

1915, merely an armband, a truncheon and a whistle and their job was mainly civil defence and Home Guard.

1915 was the turning point for them. The government realised that the war was not going to be easily won and that they needed to make better use of their police resources. The Specials were given proper uniforms, with crowns and chevrons to denote their rank and they were allowed to participate in law enforcement. Life however did not get any easier – the draconian Defence Of the Realm Act (known as DORA) meant that all police were involved in stopping people from doing what they wanted – owning pigeons, taking pictures etc. One of the restrictions was the showing of lights at night and caused as much acrimony as it would in WW2! A case involving Inspector **Tom Pearks** was reported in the Chiswick and Brentford Times and the repercussions rumbled on for two or three weeks before the editor decided enough was enough.

Amidst the comedy, petty wrangling and convivial “Specials Suppers”, there was tragedy.



On 29th January 1918, Special Constable **William Stanley Edward Green** went on duty as usual. He was a comparatively young man but was exempted from military service because of a weak heart. The unexpected testing of emergency maroons alarmed him greatly and he began to feel unwell but insisted on remaining on duty.

That night, there was an air-raid causing enormous damage to the waterworks at Kew and the residential area of Brentford. William remained on duty for 17 hours. Two days later he became ill and died from heart disease and a cerebral embolism. He left a widow and two young daughters. The community of Brentford and Isleworth was deeply shocked and there was a tremendous turn-out for his funeral. His widow was awarded a pension and his two daughters each received an annuity until they were fifteen.

Images by kind permission of Hounslow Local Studies and the family of William Stanley Edward Green

While researching the Special Constables, I found it interesting that their future as a permanent force was influenced by the strike of regular police officers and began to research the causes of the strike. This is the result of my (very basic) researches

THE POLICE STRIKES OF 1918 AND 1919

Ann Greene

By the autumn of 1918, the regular police force across Britain was at breaking point. Despite the support of the Special Constabulary, they were stretched very thin. The long-expected air-raids had materialised in 1917 and 1918 adding to their burdens and there were frequent instances of police not being able to take their regular “rest” days or holidays.

Their main grievance, however, was pay. There was no consistency of pay for police; it was decided at local level by the Watch Committee. While wages in other areas of work had increased since 1914, police pay had increased only by 3 shillings (about 15p in modern currency!). A shocking comparison between pay for road sweepers and police constables revealed that the road sweepers earned more. There was little incentive for honesty when it meant facing deprivation.

Regulations were harsh and although the National Union of Police and Prison Officers (NUPPO) had been formed in to 1913, it was not officially recognised. The first-ever police strike began on 30th August 1918.

There were two flashpoints : increasing dissatisfaction with rates of pay and the dismissal of **PC Tommy Thiel** for being a union member. It started at Kings

Cross Road station. Meetings were held, followed by a march to Whitehall. The strike spread rapidly and within hours 6000 men had come out. The following day, a mass meeting of strikers was held at Finsbury Park Empire. Another march to Whitehall followed, with police-strikers from all over London joining them. The delegates negotiated directly with **Lloyd George** and their demands were immediately granted. The Desborough Committee was set up to investigate pay and PC **Thiel** was reinstated. **Lord Desborough** was sympathetic to the man on the beat and recommended comparatively generous increases. The issue of recognising NUPPO was shelved. **Lloyd George** maintained that it could not be agreed while the country was at war. The president of NUPPO took this as a tacit agreement to recognise the union once the war was won. He had, however, reckoned without the new Metropolitan Commissioner, **General Nevil Macready**. **Macready** began a complete reorganisation of the force and partial reforms were made. But he had set his face against the union. He regarded the union as an unofficial organisation and refused to recognise their senior officers. Now that the issue of pay had been resolved and reorganisation had taken place, he argued, there was no need for a union.

1919 should have been a golden year – the calm after the storm of war – but it was not so. The cloud of Bolshevism and revolution hung over the country and the government could not risk a police union siding with strikers. The passing of the 1919 Police Act made NUPPO illegal and replaced it with the Police Federation, thus removing this anxiety. NUPPO chose to fight and called for another strike. The second police strike began eleven months after the first on 31st July 1919., but this time they failed to attract support. Only 1,156 officers from the Metropolitan Police participated. All of them suffered the penalty of instant dismissal and loss of pension. The strike struggled on for a while but was ultimately crushed. None of the sacked men was ever reinstated.



image www.policemag.co.uk

MY GRANDFATHER'S ARMORIAL BEARINGS

Roland Bostock

We don't talk much about Heraldry at Society meetings, but perhaps we should. I note that our Constitution says that the Society will "promote and maintain research into all aspects of Family History, Local History, Genealogy and Heraldry".

I happen to have a grandfather **Bostock** who was sufficiently interested in family history to hire a professional genealogist to research his family tree, and also to obtain a Coat of Arms (I should say Armorial Bearings) for himself from the College of Arms. Armorial Bearings apply to an individual rather than a family, and are handed down as of right to the eldest son in a family. My father was the eldest of four sons in grandfather's family, and hence he inherited the arms which I show below. I am a second son, so the Armorial Bearings now belong to my older brother David, but I do have a copy of it on my living room wall, and it is a handsome affair.



Just by way of simple heraldry I will describe the various parts to it, and I will try to use the proper terms.

As already mentioned the design as a whole is referred to as the Armorial Bearings of an individual, and consists of an Escutcheon (shield to you and me) surmounted by the Coat of Arms, and with a Motto beneath. The Coat of Arms then consists of the Helmet and its Mantling beneath a Crest resting on a Torse. The main rule as to the design of the shield is that it is sufficiently different from all other registered shields. This is only likely to be an issue if several members of the same family wish to register their own armorial bearings, and in particular on this shield explains why there is a small fleur de lys placed discretely at the top centre.

While I can only trace my own relations back to 1720 it happens that a **Bostock** family can be traced all the way back to the village of Bostock in central Cheshire, which is mentioned in the Domesday Book as the village of Botestock. The family is recorded by the heralds of the 16th century in the Visitations of Cheshire, which record a long line of **Bostock** knights who earned their knighthoods by fighting for king and country, and the Visitations show that the shield used by the family then was a simple white or silver bar, with the rest of the shield black. While the shields in most modern armorial bearings are quite elaborate, the shields worn by knights in battle were much more likely to carry a simple design. The knight was always intended to be a rallying point for his soldiers, and, in battle, simplest is best.

And so, the authentic **Bostock** part of the shield is the white bar at the centre of the shield, and the dark background. In heraldic terms this is described as “Sable, a *fesse humette* Argent” or in English, “Black, a bar (the *fesse*) cut off short at each end (*humette*) coloured silver” The rest of the shield contains additional elements, properly called Differences, so as to distinguish this shield from any other Bostock shield.

Grandfather **Geoffrey Rowley Bostock** was an accountant, but his father and grandfather, several of his brothers and uncles, had all been in the business of shoe manufacture and retail, which was centred on Stafford and Northampton, and his older brother **Henry John Bostock** was instrumental in setting up the highly successful business of Lotus Shoes in 1920. Hence the inclusion of the two lotus flowers at the top of the shield, and the inclusion of the Staffordshire knot at the bottom. Grandfather, who was born in 1880, was not a first son, but in fact the 6th son in a family of 8 boys and 5 girls, and hence he added the fleur de lys (symbol for a lily flower) as his own mark of difference from any other men in the family.

There are no rules limiting what may appear as the crest, or the motto. The muzzled bear on a tree stump appears in a number of Bostock crests, and appears to be a play on words. A tree stump can be called a 'stock', and it is just possible that the surname **Bostock** could derive from the words Bear's stock. The stump itself rests on the Torse, which is the twisted roll of fabric also serving to hold the mantle in place above the helmet. Finally, the motto, which I rather like, is a nice Latin word for 'perseverance', so now you know.

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- a date for your diaries

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on Saturday 30 March 2019



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39th West London Local History Conference

ENTERTAINMENT IN SOUTH & WEST LONDON

PROGRAMME

The programme explores changing fashions in entertainment over 300 years and considers its contribution to local social life, from assembly rooms and travelling shows to purpose-built venues like theatres, music halls and cinemas

- 9.30 **Doors open** for viewing of sponsoring societies' book stalls.
- 10.00 **Welcome and introduction to the conference theme**
Val Bott, co-chairman of the organising committee
- 10.15 **Two Richmond Theatres: their Roles in the Social Life of the Town**
Paul Velhuet, architectural historian & President, Richmond Local History Society
- 10.55 **COFFEE**
- 11.30 **Musical Life in Georgian Brentford & Chiswick**
Val Bott, editor of *The Brentford & Chiswick Local History Journal*
- 12.10 **The Music Halls Bring Variety & Fun to South-West London**
Neil Robson, co-chairman of the organising committee & editor of *The Wandsworth Historian*
- 12.50 **Hot off the Press**
A round-up of publications from the sponsoring societies
- 1.00 **LUNCH**
- 2.00 **That's Entertainment!**
Historical documents on our theme read by the organising committee
- 2.30 **The Lido, West Ealing: a Journey through Cinema History 1913-2005**
David Shalles, local historian
- 3.10 **TEA**
- 3.40 **The National Jazz and Blues Festivals in Richmond in the 1960s**
Alan Sherriff, Richmond Heritage Guide
- 4.20 **Summary of the day's proceedings**
- 4.30 **Conference ends**

The university's Brentford Campus lies at the north-west corner of the Boston Manor Road/A4 junction, about 10 minutes' walk from Brentford Station (SWR) and Boston Manor Station (Piccadilly Line), with free parking on site. It stands beside the M4, below the flyover. The building is entirely wheelchair accessible.

Your ticket includes *morning coffee* and *afternoon tea*. The refectory will also open specially for us on the day, selling coffee on arrival and sandwiches for lunch. You are welcome to bring a packed lunch if you prefer.

Editor: Since our 40th anniversary, I have been going through our previous journals – most of them now digitised on our website, thanks to Roland! – and looking at previous articles. There is a fascinating array of subjects discussed and I think they deserve to be re-published. I have included one such article from the March 2008 journal.

THE BURIAL OF BENJAMIN AND CATTO BLAKE IN SHEPPERTON

John Seaman



“Here in foreign earth softly lie the bones of Benjamin Blake, scatter slight dust idle reader, and do not blush if you can cry a little. For a slave sleeps under this turf more suited to his master’s wishes ... “

This is a translation of the first part of a Latin inscription on a headstone in the churchyard in Shepperton. It marks the grave of **Benjamin** and **Catto Blake**. The weather has eroded the inscription and today some is very faint and some unreadable. Fortunately, it has been transcribed (1)

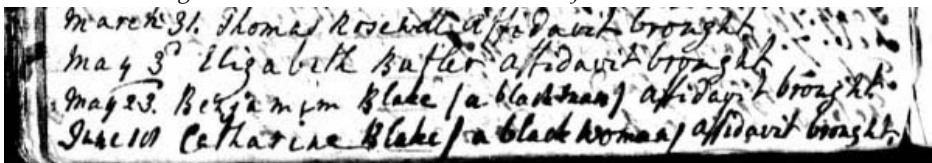
Benjamin Blake was owned by **Sir Patrick Blake** a baronet of **Langham** in **Suffolk**. Unlike most slaves he was a servant. The inscription records **Benjamin’s** character, his honest morals, his ready obedience and his faithfulness. He sailed

across the Atlantic from the ‘island first explored by **Columbus**’ to serve his master in England and here ‘the sky changed his ground not his spirit’. The inscription states that **Benjamin Blake** died “cal. mai 1781” when he was 29 years old. The inscription also records that **Catto Blake** was skilled at embroidering and spinning and when she was told of **Benjamin’s** death she wasted away with a sense of loss until she died from a fever. She wanted to be buried with **Benjamin**. The inscription implies that she was **Benjamin’s** wife and remained abroad when he travelled to England. She was 32 years old when she died “Cal. Sept. 1781”.

If “Cal” is an abbreviation for Calends then **Benjamin** and **Catto** died on the first day of May and September.

So far everything seems to be straightforward. However, when the Church register (2) was examined it records that “**Benjamin Blake** a black man” (3) was buried on 23 May 1781. If he died at the beginning of May why was his burial delayed for about three weeks? Also, why was he buried at Shepperton? No association between Shepperton and **Sir Patrick Blake** has been identified. The next entry in the register records that “**Catherine Blake** a black woman” (3) was buried on 10 June 1781. This is before the date of her death as recorded on the headstone. If she died abroad a significant delay would have occurred between her death and her burial. Did she die before September and in England? Although the inscription refers to the burial of the ashes of both **Benjamin** and **Catto Blake** the register records they were buried in wool. The Burial in Wool Acts required this to help protect this country’s woollen industry and if another cloth was used a fine had to be paid. The comment about the burial of ashes is certainly poetic licence.

The register entries for the burials of Benjamin and Catto Blake.



(image :Ancestry.co.uk)

Is it possible to identify the island they came from? The island “first explored by **Columbus**”

Sir Patrick Blake’s Will was proved on 24 July 1784 at the **Prerogative Court of Canterbury**. [4] The first bequest refers to his property on the Island of **Saint Christopher** in the **West Indies**. In 1493 **Christopher Columbus** was the first European to discover this island and he named it **Saint Christopher**. It is now known as **Saint Kitts**.

A printed map of the island (5) based on a survey made in 1753 by **Lt Samuel Baker RN** includes **Patrick Blake** as one of the map's sponsors. The map shows natural features, roads, mills used to crush sugar cane and the houses of the important residents. **Patrick Blake's** house is in the Parish of **Saint George**. Although this may be a relative of **Sir Patrick Blake**, it helps establish the family's connection with the island.

This is almost certainly the island where **Benjamin** and **Catto Blake** lived. As their ages were recorded on the headstone it is likely they were born there. Were they the children, perhaps even the grandchildren or great-grandchildren of slaves who were transported there from Africa? We shall never be able to trace the histories of their families nor will we know the details of the journeys which brought them to England and to the churchyard in Shepperton.

Notes and References

- (1) *Daniel Lysons 'An historical account of those parishes in the county of Middlesex which are not described in the Environs of London' (1800) pp 222-223*
- (2) *London Metropolitan Archives X077/070*
- (3) *Readers should note these are the words that were written in the register in 1781*
- (4) *The National Archives (TNA) PROB 11/1119*
- (5) *TNACO 700ST Christopher and Nevis*

Isleworth 390

Isleworth 390 have been researching all 390 names on the Isleworth War Memorial since 2014. The centenary may have passed, but they are ensuring that their research is not lost for another 100 years!

- Their completed research will be donated to Hounslow Local Studies
- Three maps are being produced showing the locations of where each man lived in Isleworth and an interactive map will be uploaded to the website www.isleworthww1.co.uk
- To complete the commemoration of the men who died, Isleworth 390 are publishing the results of their research as a book, to be launched in June 2019. Although it will be a short print run, copies will be available for the public to buy. Please keep your eyes peeled for publicity about this title!

Between 31 August and 02 September 2018, in an unassuming hotel in Hinckley, Leicestershire there was a gathering. A gathering of genealogists and family historians that is, from across the UK, Europe and the United States. They came together to explore the 'Secret Lives; Hidden Voices of our Ancestors'.

The event was hosted by AGRA, Society of Genealogists, The Guild of One-Name Studies and The Halsted Trust, and was the follow-up to the Exodus conference, which was held in 2013. In total over 200 people attended, and I was one of them.

The talk schedule had a good mixture of topics about those 'secret lives'; the occupations, situations and events in our ancestors' lives that we previously may not have considered.

My choice of talks started with prostitution, both in the Low Countries (Netherlands and Belgium), and closer to home around Covent Garden. Did you know that there was a guidebook of sorts produced for Covent Garden ladies that listed where they could be found and what their 'attributes' were? It was called *Harris's List of Covent Garden Ladies or Man of Pleasure's Kalendar for the Year*, and was published yearly between 1757 and 1795. Some editions are available freely online at places such as Project Gutenberg (www.gutenberg.org) which has the 1788 edition available.

Miss W—m—r, at Mrs. Wood's, *Lisle-Street, Leicester-Fields.*

Embrace me close, and join thy lips to mine,
There's no security in other joys;
Here happiness is rivetted alone;
Here nothing fades, nothing decays, the sweets
Immortal are, and never cease to spring.

This is a fine girl, lately come from Cambridge, and just dancing into her twentieth year, we have known her but a very little time, but from her complexion, which is bordering on the brunette,

Source: Extract from 1788 Edition Harris's List of Covent Garden Ladies
www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/42075

I also learned that the association between gin and prostitution didn't occur until the 1800's and before that men thought that ladies 'fell' due to (a) the weak female brain; (b) the whims and desires of men; (c) shopping; (d) drinking tea; (e) the study of plants; and (f) reading books (especially novels). Now the whims and desires of men I can understand but the rest of them?! Also, if it was due to drinking tea and reading novels then I'd have been in trouble!

The other talks I attended focused on the mentally unwell; asylums and hospitals. One particularly interesting talk by **Sarah Wise**, entitled 'Ancestors in the 19th Century Private Lunatic Asylums', explored the difference between government hospitals (asylums and workhouses) and the private hospitals (either at home, private institutions or rooms on Harley Street or other prominent locations). Essentially those treated in the government facilities had a better recovery rate as the private physicians liked to keep the money coming in. This abuse of power eventually led to the Mental Health Act and the need for more than one qualified person to be present and in agreement before an individual could be admitted to a facility against their will. An observation I happily shared with my (private) consultant psychiatrist boss!

There were many other talks focusing on chancery records, divorce, bigamy, abuse, the transatlantic slave trade, transportation, criminals, Irish informants, spies, slums, migration, children in workhouses, squatters after the Second World War, male prostitution, women in manorial records, women and children in the army (wives and children of the soldiers), debtors imprisoned, and witches.

But it wasn't all lectures, there were also vendors present including the Family and Community Historical Research Society (FACHRS), **Nathan Dylan Goodwin** (writer of the Morton Farrier series), Immigrant Ancestor Project from Brigham Young University, The Anglo-German FHS, Families in British India Society (FIBIS), UK Ancestors, The Guild of One-Name Studies, British Association for Local History (BALH), University of Dundee and CAB Search were all present. However, due to the packed lecture schedule there wasn't really time to spend viewing them all without feeling rushed.

There was also the formal dinner and disco. Unfortunately, this meant people had to see me in a dress. Luckily there was alcohol available, for everyone! As always, a major pull for me attending these events is the social aspect. It's not often that we all get together, I've made many friends over the years by attending varying events and I can go all year without seeing them ... until the next genie event where we pick up where we left off. This time I met up with friends from Denmark, Norfolk, Gloucestershire, Surrey, Yorkshire, Scotland, Leicestershire, and Devon to name a few, as well as making new friends.

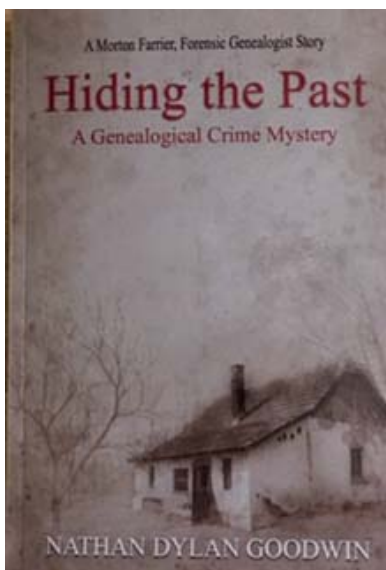
BOOKSHELF

Hiding the Past by Nathan Dylan Goodwin

Alas, no, this is not a new Morton Farrier. That would be an unreasonable expectation, given the short space of time since his last novel.

This is actually the very first Morton Farrier novel.

However, so far as I can tell, we have never reviewed it, so here it is.



The start is gripping. Morton finds that his client, Peter Coldrick, whom he met only the day before and who paid him the incredible sum of £50,000 to find his family, has committed suicide. Facing the loss of an intriguing case, Morton then finds that Peter has left him a note, urging him to keep the money and to forget the whole case. No self-respecting genealogist could resist the urge to solve such a mystery and before long Morton is involved in some very sinister historical dealings. He also has to deal with some unsettling discoveries about his own history.

STOP PRESS!

We have just heard that Nathan Dylan Goodwin has published a prequel to *Hiding the Past*. It is called *The Asylum* and can be obtained from Amazon at a cost of £0.99. Or you can visit Nathan's website www.nathandylangoodwin.com and download the story for free

FAMILY HISTORY FAIRS

Guild of One-Name Studies, 40th Anniversary Conference

Past Present and Future
29th – 31st March 2019
Leicester Marriott Hotel
www.one-name.org

North West Kent Family History and AGM

11th April 9.30-5.30.
Cobham Hall, Brewers Road, Cobham Kent DA12 3BL
Tickets £18.50.
Ticket price includes lunch and tea but this must be booked by 28th February
www.nwkhfs.org



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Alexandra Palace

Pre-booked tickets

Adult £12 (children under 16 free entry)

Family Tree subscriber £11

Group bookings (10+ people) £10pp (phone 0844 338 8002)

Tickets on the door

£14 (children under 16 free entry)

63 different lecture topics;

Hands-on workshops

Expert advice 1-to-1

A free shuttle bus will run continuously between Alexandra Palace Station, Wood Green underground station and Alexandra Palace itself, so you can leave the car at home! **Note:** Last bus leaves the venue at 5.15!

FAMILY HISTORY NEWS

Surrey Family History Centre

If you are a regular user of this facility, you will be aware that it falls under the consultation that Surrey County Council has been conducting since October 2018. By the time you receive this journal, the consultation will be over and decisions may well have been made. As with the majority of local councils, it seems they may be looking at greater use of volunteers across all services, possible reductions in opening hours and greater use of digital resources.

GRO Certificates

Having pegged their prices since 2010, the GRO instituted a price-hike on 16th February. As the news broke between journals, we weren't able to advise you all to "shop early for Christmas".

The price rises are quite steep.

A certificate ordered by post will now cost £11 (previously £9.25).

Certificates ordered and delivered electronically from digitised resources are now £7 (previously £6).

As the PDF project is still ongoing and no end-date has been announced, the electronic system makes a lot of sense and I would urge you to sign up for it.

For certificated-copy orders only

If the full reference is not given, there is an additional charge of £3.

And if an order cannot be fulfilled because no entry matching the given information can be found, there is a charge of £3.50.

Futurelearn

And finally, some good news! If you want to extend your family history knowledge or just keep it up to date but find it hard to get commit to a regular evening class that may be some distance away, you might like to consider an online option. Pat Candler, our Membership Secretary, has done just that and completed a six-week course in Family History. A great benefit of this course is that you can follow the course for free - *that's right, free!* - or pay small a charge and obtain a certificate at the end. Pat said the course was excellent and recommends it to all our members.

Search for [www.futurelearn](http://www.futurelearn.com) com and then search for family history on the site.

ONE NAME STUDIES

Do you have any Liddiard, Lidiard or Lydiard (or any other spelling) amongst your ancestors?



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The Liddiard Family History Society would like anyone with those names in their family tree to join them for our second family gathering to celebrate the family.

There are lots of activities planned for the weekend Friday 12th to Sunday 14th April, including displays of trees, photographs, talks on the **Liddiard** family and many other activities.

For all enquiries, and to receive the full programme for the weekend, and cost, please contact:

Liddiard Family History Society at info@liddiard-family-history-society.org or visit <http://liddiard.one-name.net> or Liddiard Gathering on FaceBook. By mail Aldbourne Heritage Centre, 7 The Garlings Aldbourne Marlborough SN8 2DT.

SOCIETY ITEMS FOR SALE!

This year we obtained some new WMFHS hoodies and tee-shirts – modelled here by Roland and Margaret



The jumpers are charcoal embellished with our red WMFHS logo and as you can see, they look very smart.

Prices

Hoodies	£16 (if purchased at a meeting of Family History Show) £19.50 (inc p+p) if ordered by post
Teeshirts	£12 (if purchased at a meeting or Family History Show) £18 (inc p+p) if ordered by post.

We have a few left from our previous design. These are pale grey with the red logo or white with the red logo. Short-sleeved shirts available in S and M in grey, XL in white. The long-sleeved jumpers are only available in size S. These are a real bargain - a donation (of your choice) plus post and packing.

If you would like to purchase one, please contact our Bookstall Manager :
Mrs Margaret Cunnew, 25 Selkirk Road, Twickenham, Middlesex TW2 6PS
email: Bookstall@west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk

WEST MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY NEWS

Some years ago, the Baptisms from All Saints, Isleworth, were transcribed and indexed by Mavis Sibley. Since that time, Mavis has been the keeper of the index and the person we go to when we receive enquiries about people born in Isleworth.

Last year, we decided to transfer Mavis's index to Excel and upload it to FindMyPast. (*As you know, we get a small payment from FindMyPast if any of our records are accessed by users and this all helps to keep us afloat*). Pat Candler, our Membership Secretary, nobly offered to take on the work of transferring the entries and on 17th January 2019, our first tranche of 10,330 entries was uploaded onto FindMyPast. The work will continue but in the meantime a big thank you, Mavis and Pat, for your hard work.

We have also had an unexpected donation to the Society's Library. Margaret Cunnew, with her Bookstall Manager hat on, has been hunting for copies of *The History of The Great West Road* by James Marshall for a considerable time now. It is out of print and the prices charged by second-hand booksellers have put it beyond our reach. Margaret contacted James in the hope that he might have some copies for sale. She was disappointed in that but James then offered to donate one of the Local Studies copies to our Library on condition that it would not be sold on and would be for reference only. Thank you, James, it is much appreciated

It is with great sadness that we announce
the death of the following member

Mary Marshall

We offer our condolences to her family

The website is, of course, updated on a regular basis.

The image and Tip of the Month on the Home page is updated each month, together with the notice when our next meeting and next fair attendance will take place. But from time to time there are more significant updates which I intend to report here on a regular basis. These updates are of course noted briefly in the bottom left panel on all our web pages, which also includes a link to a page displaying all previous website updates back to May 2015.

Since I became webmaster I have not been very happy about the way the website helped to identify where baptisms, marriages and burials could be found for our parishes, particularly from the internet.

We have our own particular resources (see the **Research/Indexes** pages) and we certainly have searchable records available from **Members/Data Searches**. Then there are the main family history search engines such as **FamilySearch, Ancestry, Find My Past** and so on. However, it was only this August that I came to appreciate the information that has been put together under the title **FamilySearch Wiki**. FamilySearch has created a **Research Wiki** page for every single church in our area. For the district churches, which are not ancient parish churches, the information available is quite limited; however for the ancient parishes the **Research Wiki** pages provide a definitive catalogue of the parish register records to be found on each of the main family history websites, and the pages also provide links to the actual datasets on these websites. Datasets which include parish register images are also highlighted. Our website, on the **Research/Parish** information page already provided useful information on each parish, and so I found that it was easy to provide a direct link from our own set of information on each of our ancient parishes to these **Research Wiki** pages. I also copied the information that I found there so that I could provide the overall picture of parish register coverage on our own Information page. At the same time as providing a link to **FamilySearch Wiki** for each of our ancient parishes I also added a link to GENUKI, who also provide excellent information and maps for each and every church in our area.

It was while checking out what maps are available that I came across the set of maps called **England Jurisdictions 1851** - a wonderful facility created by **FamilySearch** for discovering where the parish boundaries were 150 years ago. In this case you cannot link direct to a particular parish from outside their own home page, you need to key in the name of the parish you are looking for.

But once this is done, a map showing the parish boundary is displayed, together with the neighbouring parishes, and various further options

are available, including to scale up and see a current ordnance survey map with the ancient parish boundaries overlaid on it. There is no sense in trying to replicate this sort of functionality on our website, but I have now provided a link to England Jurisdictions 1851 from our Research/Parish map page. These additions to our Research pages were made available from September 3rd.

Further recent updates to the website have been the following:

- On 30th October 900 new memorial inscription records for **St. Mary with St. Alban, Teddington** were added to our Memorial Inscriptions database. There will be a few additions to be made to these records in January. The church has welcomed our project so much that they have arranged for lifting gear to turn over 6 headstones, which are currently fallen face down, so that their inscriptions too may be added to the final record of the church's inscriptions.
- On 24th November 10,000 new baptism records for **All Saints, Isleworth** were added to our Baptisms database. These records are the result of great dedication on the first part by **Mavis Sibley**, who produced three books of transcribed baptisms at All Saints, and these records are just from the first of her books. Over the summer **Pat Candler** transcribed these 10,000 entries a second time into the format that we need to enter them into our own database, and also so that they could be submitted to Find My Past to earn us some additional royalties there. This is the first time that these particular records have become available online.
- On 8th December another year of digitised journals was added to our website, taking us back to 1999. Basically, this means that you can now find articles from 1999 when doing a Journal Search, or you can just go to Services/Journal/Volume 17 (1999) and start reading the journals from there.

MEMBERS' DISCOUNTS

Find My Past

In May 2016 the Society signed a new contract with the Federation of Family History Societies (FFHS) relating to the terms under which we supply data to Find My Past. As part of this contract Find My Past has made available a discount of 15% on all new subscriptions, or Pay as You Go payments, taken out by our members. All you have to do is to enter the appropriate discount code as given below:

For **Subscriptions** the discount code is ***REMOVED***

For **Pay as You Go** the discount code is ***REMOVED***

Please let our Webmaster know if you have problems (webmaster@west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk) with these codes

Forces War Records

The Society has arranged a useful discount for our members of 40% when you take out a subscription with Forces War Records.

The discount code is ***REMOVED***. The easiest way to find it to go via our website www.west-middlesex-fhs.org.uk/content/discounts.aspx

PASSWORDS

Jan – Mar 2019 ***REMOVED***

Apr – Jun 2019 ***REMOVED***

INDEXES HELD BY MEMBERS

These indexes are intended as aids to research in the West Middlesex area. For Society members look-ups are free (please quote membership number), unless otherwise stated. For non-members there is a fee of £5. Please note that all enquirers must supply a SAE if a reply is required by post. If an email address is given, holders of the Index are happy to receive enquiries by email. Unless stated otherwise, cheques should be made payable to the holder of the index, not the WMFHS.

WEST MIDDLESEX FHS INDEXES

Roland Bostock, bostocr@blueyonder.co.uk

West Middlesex Monumental Inscriptions. Acton, Ashford, Cranford, Chiswick, Ealing, Feltham, Fulham (recorded 100 years ago), Hampton, Harlington, Hayes, Heston, Hillingdon, Hounslow (United Reformed), Norwood Green, Perivale, Staines, Teddington, Twickenham and Uxbridge.

West Middlesex Settlement Records. Chelsea, Ealing, Friern Barnet, Fulham, Hammersmith, New Brentford, Shepperton, Staines, Stanwell, Uxbridge.

Richard Chapman, Golden Manor, Darby Gardens, Sunbury-on-Thames, TW16 5JW
chapmanrq@btinternet.com. Cheques to West Middlesex FHS.

Marriage Index. Pre 1837 marriages in West Middlesex with partial coverage elsewhere in the county. Please supply places/dates/surname variants if known.

Mrs. Wendy Mott, 24 Addison Avenue, Hounslow, TW3 4AP. wendymott@btinternet.com

West Middlesex Strays. People from or born in our area, found in another area.

Mrs. Bridget Purr, 8 Sandleford Lane, Greenham, Thatcham, RG19 8XW
bridgetspurr@waitrose.com

West Middlesex War Memorials. Substantial name-list material, consisting of public, churches', schools' and companies' memorials, etc. for WWI, WWII and earlier wars where they exist; list not yet complete; information on any other memorials you know of would be welcome. When making an enquiry please include any information on village or town where you might expect a name to be mentioned.

PARISH RECORDS

Mrs. Margaret Cunnew, 25 Selkirk Road, Twickenham, TW2 6PS

Chiswick Parish Registers, St. Nicholas. Baptisms marriages burials 1813-1901.

Chiswick, 1801 Census

Ealing Parish Registers, St. Mary. Baptisms 1779-1868, marriages 1797-1857, burials 1813-1868.

Hanwell Parish Registers, St. Mary. Baptisms marriages burials, 1813-1855.

New Brentford Parish Registers, St. Lawrence. Baptisms marriages burials 1802-1837.

Old Brentford Parish Registers, St. George. Baptisms 1828-1881, marriages 1837-1881, burials 1828-1852.

G.R.O. Certificates. A number of original GRO birth, marriage and death certificates have been kindly donated to the Society by members and are available for purchase at a cost of £1 per certificate. Please check on Society website for current list. Cheques should be made payable to West Middlesex FHS and please include an sae.

Mrs. Wendy Mott, 24 Addison Avenue, Hounslow, TW3 4AP. wendymott@btinternet.com

Harmondsworth Parish Registers. Baptisms marriages burials 1670-1837.

Mr. P. Sherwood, 5 Victoria Lane, Harlington, Middlesex, UB3 5EW
psherwood@waitrose.com

Harlington Parish Registers. Baptisms, marriages, burials, 1540-1850.

Mrs. M. Sibley, 13 Blossom Way, West Drayton, Middlesex UB7 9HF.

mavikensih@aol.com For more than 3 names, please write for an estimate of charge.

Hayes Parish Registers, St. Mary. Baptisms marriages burials 1557-1840

Hillingdon Parish Registers. Baptisms 1559-1909, marriages 1559-1910, burials 1559-1948 (churchyard) and 1867-1903 (cemetery).

Isleworth Parish Registers, All Saints. Baptisms 1566-1919, marriages 1566-1927, burials 1566-1942.

Isleworth Register of Baptisms: Brentford Union Workhouse, Mission Church, Wesleyan Methodist Church, extracts from Register of Baptisms.

Ms. Carol Sweetland, 36 Diamedes Avenue, Stanwell, Staines, TW19 7JB.

carol.sweetland@btinternet.com

Stanwell Parish Registers. Baptisms 1632-1906, marriages 1632-1926, burials 1632-1906. Also available on FreeREG. Name database 1632-1906.

MISCELLANEOUS INDEXES

Mr. A. Rice, 46 Park Way, Feltham, TW14 9DJ. secretary@feltham-history.org.uk

Feltham Index. An expanding collection of transcripts and indexes relating to the parish of Feltham. Donations welcome, payable to Feltham History Group.

Mr. Paul Barnfield, 258 Hanworth Road, Hounslow, TW3 3TY

paulbarnfield@hotmail.co.uk

Hampton Wick. Records of this village collected over 40 years of research.

Mr. Brian Page, 121 Shenley Avenue, Ruislip, HA4 6BU. brian729@blueyonder.co.uk

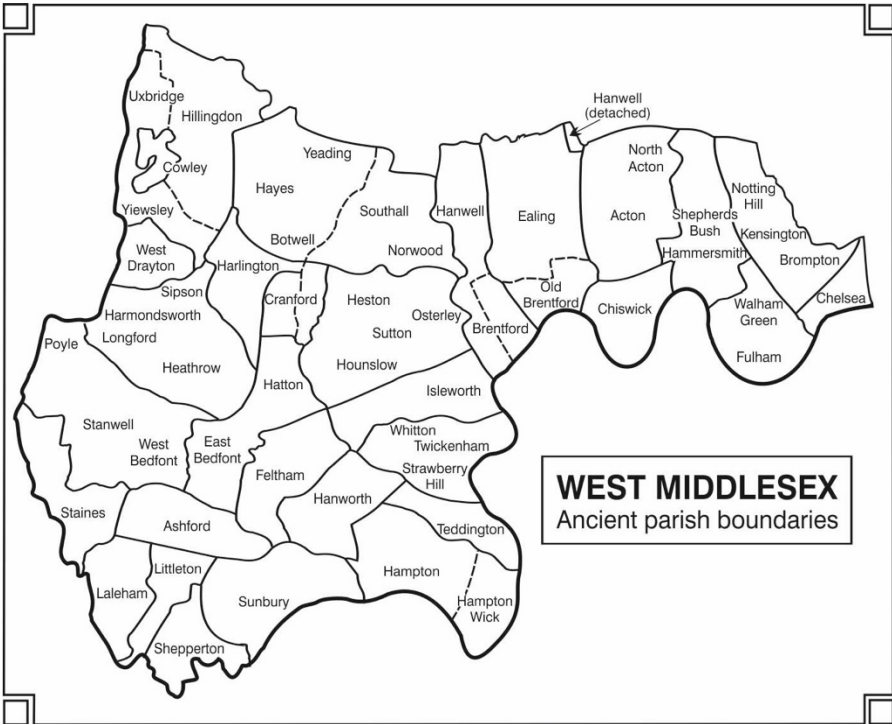
1641-2 Protestation Returns of Middlesex. This has been indexed. You will secure a printout, which includes variants. Cheques made payable to West Middlesex FHS.

Front Cover

Images: Swakeleys House, Ickenham.

Swakeleys House was built by Edmund Wright and completed in 1638. It was named for the Swalclyve family who originally owned the land on which it was built. In 1665, when Samuel Pepys visited the house, it was owned by Sir Robert Viner. Samuel Pepys recorded his visit in his diary.

“Merrily to Swakeleys, Sir R. Viner’s.....A very pleasant place, bought by him of Sir James Harrington’s lady..... after dinner Sir Robert led us up to his long gallery, very fine, above stairs.’



West Middlesex Family History Society

Area of Interest

Acton, Ashford, East Bedfont, Chelsea, Chiswick, Cowley, Cranford, West Drayton, Ealing with Old Brentford, Feltham, Fulham, Hammersmith, Hampton, Hanwell with New Brentford, Hanworth, Harlington, Harmondsworth, Hayes with Norwood, Heston, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Isleworth, Kensington, Laleham, Littleton, Shepperton, Staines, Stanwell, Sunbury, Teddington, Twickenham and Uxbridge

If undelivered, please return to :

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