

METROPOLITAN

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LONDON WESTMINSTER & MIDDLESEX

Family History Society



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CONTENTS

2	Editorial
3	Chairman's Comments
4	Letter to the Editors
5	An Elusive Grandfather
8	The London Ice Trade
10	How to Disguise Bigamy
12	The House for the Infant Poor
16	First World War Jottings
18	The Newspaper Library Colindale
20	A Reflection on an Oral History
23	Unwanted Certificates
24	Members' Interests
27	Obituaries
29	News from the Bookstall
32	Great Grandad's Bible
37	Women in England circa 1600
40	Website News
42	Winscombe Street, N19
44	Book Reviews
46	Jottings
48	J Lyons & Co, Greenford Factories
51	<i>Help!</i>
54	Forthcoming Branch Meetings
56	Open Day Visits

Cover picture: © London Canal Museum

See article on page 8

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EDITORIAL

First of all, we must thank the members who sent in articles to us - a very interesting mixed bag of subjects and photos - but (there is always a 'but'!) please do not forget that there is a constant need for articles. As soon as one journal has gone to the Printers, we begin to collect pieces for the next one. Please send all articles and *help!* requests to the editors – postal and email addresses are inside the front cover of the journal.

Next year will mark the centenary of the start of the First World War. Many new websites have been launched to commemorate those who fought or otherwise participated, with relevant new record sets being digitised, oral histories being collected and many events planned for 2014. See page 16 for details of some of these.

Our cover picture, of men loading ice onto a truck, comes courtesy of the London Canal Museum, who are on the lookout for information from anyone who used to work in the ice trade. If any of your ancestors did this, the Museum would love to hear about them. See page 8 for an article about this unusual Victorian business.

Great Grandad's Bible, on page 24, is one member's story of the names found in an old family Bible. We wonder how many of you have such a book at home? Have more of our readers a tale to tell of how ancestor's recording of family events inspired them to start researching their family history? Do let us know!

The Members' Interests section on our website is proving popular. Do please note that only interests submitted from 2012 are on there. If you submitted your interests before this and you want them on the website, then you need to send them to us again. Interests from previous years can be found in the Members' Area of the website – in the *LWMFHS files* section. There are two files, 2012 Interests and 2008-2011 Interests. These files will not be updated.

By the way, if you do change your email address, and have Members' Interests on our website, you will need to notify the Webmaster as well as the Membership Secretary.

The Editorial Team

CHAIRMAN'S COMMENTS

We are now at the beginning of the Society's year for 2013-2014 so there is a special welcome to newcomers who have joined us at this time. You, and indeed some existing members, may be new to family history and our Society; you may be unfamiliar with the area we cover but an experienced family historian; you may live within our area, in the UK or overseas.

Whatever your situation we communicate with members through several channels: METROPOLITAN, our website and its members' area, the annual Conference and AGM, monthly Branch Meetings, visits to events such as family history fairs and open days etc.

Some of these will be available to you personally and I hope you will find them helpful in undertaking your research.

Have you discovered our new website yet? It had to be 'frozen' while the major technical upgrade took place. This is now complete and thanks go to our Webmaster Peter Walker for all the hard work involved. So do visit www.lwmfhs.org.uk (the same address as before).

The home page asks you to let the webmaster know if you find any errors or mistakes which need correcting. Email: webmaster@lwmfhs.org.uk

Please look at the subscription date on the carrier sheet of this journal. If it is dated 2013, then you may not have renewed your subscription. This issue of METROPOLITAN is the last covered by the 2012-2013 subscription and the renewal form for 2013-2014 was included in the July issue, with payment due by 1 October 2013. If you do not renew your membership on time you are jeopardising the receipt of your December issue of METROPOLITAN (and causing the Society extra cost and additional administrative work for those involved in keeping membership records, preparing up-to-date mailing lists etc). Members are reminded that if they allow their membership to lapse, they will have to pay the extra £2 administration/rejoining fee. Should this apply to you, please contact the Membership Secretary to ensure continuity. This may be done in the first instance by email to membership@lwmfhs.org.uk or by post to: Mrs Anne Prudames, 2 Canonbury Cottages, Churchbury Lane, Enfield, Middlesex EN1 3LR

Rosemary A Roome

LETTER TO THE EDITORS

Many thanks for the article in the latest METROPOLITAN on the Enfield Highway Co-operative Society (EHCS). Having been brought up in Waltham Cross (just out of our area!) I remember EHCS well from the 1950s and 60s, although I never knew it had grown out of the Small Arms Factory. The following notes on what I can remember probably won't add a lot to the 'Middlesex aspects' but may be of passing interest.

As far as I know their only department store was on the west side of Hertford Road at Enfield Wash. My hazy recollection is that it was close to (just north of) Turkey Brook, but it may have been a bit further south. I remember being taken there when I was quite young on the trolley bus from Waltham Cross.

The department store always fascinated me as they had an overhead catenary style communication system (I'm sure there is a proper name for it) which whizzed money, receipts etc. around the store.

I also recall when aged about 11 (so 1962) being taken with my cousin by my mother to a tiny 'agricultural show' staged I think by EHCS on a field just north of their Enfield Wash store. My mother was quite disgusted that my cousin had never realised that milk came from cows!

EHCS had some shops in Waltham Cross. If there was a grocers it closed early on as I have no memory of it. But there was a dairy shop (on Waltham Cross High Street, almost opposite Eleanor Road) and a fish shop (wet fish and fish & chips) also on the west side of the High Street but a bit further south.

And for many, many years we had our milk delivered by EHCS.

I also remember from quite a young age being the one responsible for adding up all the Co-op receipts every quarter (or was it half) year so my mother could claim her dividend.

Dr Keith C Marshall, Member No 7692

PARISH PHOTOS UPDATE

Thank you to Mrs Carol Harrison, Member No. 5739,
for the photographs of St Anne, Soho.

AN ELUSIVE GRANDFATHER

By Gillian Lee, Member No. 4702

After 13 years research I still have little idea who my husband's grandfather really was. He had several names during and even after his lifetime but the only - almost - certain record of him is in the 1901 census. That is when I found Frederick LEE living at 5 Brooke Road, Hornsey. He was a (house) painter aged 24, born in Woolwich and Annie, his wife, was unemployed, aged 20, born in Tottenham. With them was their son, Frederick aged 9 months.

I have found no record of their marriage and no record of the birth of young Frederick LEE about nine months before the census date. There are plenty of Frederick LEEs to choose from but none quite fit for either father or son.

I know from later birth certificates that Annie LEE's maiden name was BRADFORD and I have found a birth in Whitechapel in June 1900, nine months before the census of an Alfred Frederick BRADFORD born to an Annie BRADFORD, who was unmarried at the time. In Tottenham, on the 1881 census I have also found an Annie BRADFORD and her family. The children of this family were later found at Chase Farm orphanage.

So I am basing my trust in this family in the 1901 census being 'ours' on the grounds that they subsequently lived in the area, that (an) Annie BRADFORD gave birth to a son she called Alfred Frederick in June 1900 and that there is some family memory of an elder brother.

The LEE family were almost nomadic in an area around Hornsey, Tottenham and Wood Green but that may not have been unusual for the period. They moved eight times between 1901 and 1918 and their eight other children were born at seven different addresses; they had one set of twins!

On the 1911 census Frederick, Annie and four children were at 55 Campsbourne Road, Hornsey. Frederick was 31, not 34 and born in Tottenham, not Woolwich, their son Frederick is not with them, they recorded one child death. If Annie had another child who was born and died in the 10 years between the two census returns, it would be almost

impossible and expensive to find a record because we don't have a Christian name and the mother's maiden name does not appear in the GRO indexes until 1911. A quick check of the death records for young Frederick between 1901 and 1911 produced no results but the 1911 census did. I found an Alfred LEE aged 10 not far away in Napier Road, Tottenham. He was living as a 'visitor' in the household of Horace MARSHALL – the surname used as 'father's name' on several future LEE birth certificates. Horace MARSHALL was in the same line of work as Frederick senior, they may even have worked together and there are no other LEEs in the MARSHALL house. Could it be that Frederick and Annie recorded a 'child who had died' as a convenient explanation for a young child who was not living with them? We will have to wait for the 1921 census for some more clues.

On his children's birth certificates the name Alfred appears as the father on the first - 1903 but after that it is Frederick. The surname LEE is given on the five births between 1903 and 1912 but changes to MARSHALL in 1915 and back to Lee in 1918. Some of his daughters, born LEE gave their name as MARSHALL when they married.

I have yet to find out - if I ever do - whether the name change from LEE to MARSHALL at this time had anything to do with avoiding conscription during the First World War (I have my doubts) or, more likely in view of their constant house moves, he was avoiding debt collectors.

Although every one of their known nine children (except the twins) were born at different addresses, they never moved far and I imagine often their possessions would have been loaded on a hand cart and wheeled a few streets to the next destination. In those days far more people rented their homes from private landlords and it was not uncommon to do a 'midnight flit' if the rent was overdue. I do wonder if sometimes the children had a job to remember where 'home' was at the end of the school day! The old song: *My Old Man said Follow the Van* springs to mind.

In 1918 their last child was born at 26 The Avenue, Friern Barnet, the home Frederick and Annie were to live in for the next 35 years, using the name LEE. However that was not the end of Frederick's game of hide-and-seek with Authority. According to the Electoral Register, Frederick and Annie

were at 26 The Avenue up to 1936/7 but Frederick is not recorded there after that, only Annie and a daughter. But Frederick could not hide from the Undertaker, although he did a good job of hiding from me - as a researcher. His death certificate records that Alfred Ronald LEE - RONALD! - died at 26 The Avenue on 15 June 1953 aged 76 years. The 'informant' was his eldest son, my husband's father, so there is no doubt that the death certificate refers to our elusive Frederick.

Not only did 'our' Frederick use several different Christian and surnames he also adjusted his age and place of birth from time to time. The 1901 census and his death certificate give a birth year of about 1877, the 1911 census has it as 1880.

In trying to find the birth of the real Frederick LEE, if such a person exists, I have a possible time frame of 3+ years and various name combinations. At this stage the only other clue is that some members of the family say that Frederick had a sister Alice and although there are many possible candidates who were born about the right time and have the right name(s) there is no way, that I know of, that I can prove which - if any - is 'our' Frederick.



LWMFHS CONFERENCE AND AGM 2014

The Huntley Room
at
London Metropolitan Archives,
40 Northampton Rd, London EC1R 0HB

has been booked for
10 February 2014.

Please make a note in your diaries!
Details will be included in the December issue of METROPOLITAN

THE LONDON ICE TRADE

By Elizabeth Burling, Member No. 4772

In the days before refrigeration, ice was imported from Norway and stored in an ice warehouses before being distributed around London. One such Victorian building now houses the London Canal Museum.

The ice was delivered by barge to the museum's premises conveniently located alongside the Regent's Canal, where Carlo GATTI (1817-1878) built a thriving commercial ice business. GATTI was a Swiss national who came to Holborn in 1847 and started selling refreshments from a stall. By 1849 he was running a restaurant with his partner, Battista BOLLA, who was also from Switzerland. The pair imported a chocolate-making machine, which they exhibited at the Great Exhibition in 1851 and the same year they opened a stand at Hungerford Market (where Charing Cross station now is) selling pastries and little ice creams in shells. The Market burnt down four years later but GATTI was insured and used this money to invest in a music hall on the same site. When the South Eastern Railway company needed the plot, he was generously compensated and invested his money in the ice business.

Two ice-wells were constructed at New Wharf Road; the first is believed to have been built to house GATTI's initial consignment of 400 tons of Norwegian ice, shipped over in 1857, the second was built around 1862. These wells are the only ones which can be seen by the public in London today and recently structural work to supporting pillars and the floor above them has been carried out with the help of a grant of almost £100,000 from the Heritage Lottery Fund.

Apart from this structural work and other physical improvements to the museum, the grant is also being used to research the history of both this building and the commercial ice trade. The museum is looking for anyone with stories to tell of what it was like to work manufacturing or delivering ice. It is hoped that these people will contribute an oral history interview which will become part of the museum's collection and be used to pinpoint future research; feature on the museum website, and in exhibitions, publications and educational work. If you have memories of the ice trade

that you would like to share, please contact Jane Wilson, Co-ordinator of Oral History for the London Canal Museum at: jane@canalmuseum.org.uk.

The picture below (reproduced by courtesy of the London Canal Museum) shows a horse-drawn ice delivery cart – if you recognise either of the drivers, the Museum would love to hear who they are!



Apart from the story of the ice trade, the London Canal Museum also features information on how London's canals came to be built and about the lives of those who lived and worked on them. They have a fascinating website with much more about all of these aspects, which can be seen at: www.canalmuseum.org.uk.

The London Canal Museum is open from 10am to 4.30pm, every day except Mondays (open on bank holiday Mondays). Admission is £4 for adults, £2 for children and £3 for concessions, family ticket £10. The Museum is on New Wharf Road, close to King's Cross station, London.

HOW TO DISGUISE BIGAMY!

By Dr Penelope Christensen, Member No. 1050

My grandfather, Dashwood John THOM (1889–1976) married Violet Lilla Hetty WOODWARD (1889–1937) on 14 February 1909 at the Wesleyan Church, Manor Street, Chelsea, Middlesex (see transcript below).

‘14 February 1909, marriage solemnized at the Wesleyan Church, Manor Street, in the District of Chelsea in the County of London. Dashwood John THOM, bachelor aged 23 years, Grocer’s Assistant of 18 Caroline Place, Chelsea, son of Frank THOM, House Painter (Journeyman) married Violet Lilla Hetty WOODWARD, spinster aged 21 years, Dressmaker’s Assistant of 14 Haskew Street, Chelsea, daughter of Charles Hastings WOODWARD, (deceased) Coffee House Keeper. Witnesses, Louisa J BILLINGTON and James RILEY.’

Violet’s father was named as Charles Hastings WOODWARD coffee house keeper and as he has been researched I know this is correct. Two children were born to them, a son John Dashwood THOM on 17 February 1911 and a daughter, Ivy Violet THOM on 3 November 1912 who only lived nine hours. Sometime in 1913 there was a tremendous row which their son remembered and his mother walked out on her husband and child. One has to sympathize with her as he wasn’t the easiest man to live with!

From then on the couple’s paths were vastly different. Grandfather was able to persuade his parents to look after his son while he was at work and a few months later he took up with my grandmother, Lilian Grace EVES (1887–1951). Since divorce at that time was not a practical option for the average person due to the cost and legal requirements, my grandparents were never actually married. Good luck to anyone looking for a marriage or death of such a female under her maiden name. My grandmother died as Lilian Grace THOM after raising her stepson John as well as three children of her own.

Violet took the more risky path of bigamy on 30 September 1916 at St James, Hampstead Road in St Pancras, Middlesex. She disguised it by claiming she was a spinster named Violet Lilla Hetty THOM (see transcript

below). She was smart enough to also change her father's surname to THOM but kept his given names and occupation. Just enough change to deceive the cleric and her new husband James Duncan Watson SOUTH (1884–1960).

‘30 September 1916, marriage solemnized at St James’s, Hampstead Road in the parish of St Pancras, in the County of London. James Duncan Watson SOUTH, bachelor aged 52, Packer of 23 Robert Street, son of George Watson SOUTH, Builder married Violet Lilla Hetty THOM, spinster aged 26 of 24 Robert Street, daughter of Charles Hastings THOM (deceased), Coffee House Keeper. Witnesses, RW SOUTH and E BOYDEN.’

Before divorce was made simpler and cheaper in the mid-20th century the practice of co-habitation after separation was very common and accounts for many females disappearing from the records. Bigamy was rarely disputed, especially if disguised, so there are many surprises awaiting family historians. Perhaps this example will alert readers to solve some conundrums in their own research? I would love to know if the SOUTHs had any children - perhaps there are living descendants? They have many step-cousins who would be fascinated to meet them and compare notes.

*Dr. Penelope Christensen, 32251 Silverfox Terrace, Mission, BC, Canada
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**This could be your last journal
unless you have renewed
your subscription,
due by 1 October 2013**

THE HOUSE FOR THE INFANT POOR

By Margaret Garrod, Member No. 5792

In the nineteenth century a number of London parishes rented properties in the countryside to house the poor children in their care. St Clement Danes had such a house at Hendon and St Martin-in-the-Fields at Highwood, Mill Hill.

Thomas NICOLL of Page Street leased Highwood for 30 years to a William BARNARD of the City. The lease was to run to from 1804 to 1834. However in 1819 the lease passed to the churchwardens of St Martin's for the sum of £210 for the remaining 15 years. The church had been advertising for suitable premises in the *Times*, the *Chronicle* and *Observer* and Highwood proved to be the most suitable.

A Matron was appointed, and various businessmen found to supply bread, milk, meat etc. The first Matron Mrs Jane HAMMOND was only there for 3 months and left as a result of ill health.

Advertisements were placed for a new Matron. She must be unmarried and not less than 30 years of age. Forty applied for the job and thirteen were shortlisted for the post. Mary Elizabeth TALBOT was appointed and permission was given for her mother to live at the house with her, on payment of £20 a year for her board.

Among supplies to the House were two dozen bottles of port wine for the Matron's use (9 March 1820) and more supplies at other times! Edward CURTIS was sent to the House in May that year, to care for the garden and he was to be allowed 1/6 per week and a pint of porter a day. A Mr HOLGATE was appointed as surgeon for a year at £31-10s.

Regular visits were made to Highwood by the Guardians.

23 Apr 1821 The Guardians of the Infant Poor report that they have made a visit to the Object of their charge at Highwood House in the course of last summer, the result of which has proved most satisfactory. The Establishment is completely formed in a healthy elevated situation and with every needful accommodation.

The children are thus brought under one roof and subject to one mode of management, in which nothing is wanting, that can contribute to the Health, comfort and safe custody of the whole Number, with advantages of Cleanliness and dry and well ventilated rooms which it was not possible to obtain for them in the Cottages of Poor and necessitous Persons

The Guardians cannot do justice to the important benefits this procured for the objects of their Care, or to the pattern thus held out to the Public, if they did not express the sense they entertain of the zealous exertions, directed equally by prudence and benevolence which have led to the accomplishment of this salutary purpose; It will entail it is hoped, no additional burthen on the Parish, when the first cost which was limited by every caution that could be used, is defrayed, and the benefit will be general and permanent. They beg leave therefore to state to the Gentlemen of the Vestry their cordial approbation of the Plan, and their opinion of the Credit reflected by it upon the Churchwarden and Overseers by whose Vigilance activity and judgment it has been effected.

William Flynnmore Vestry clerk

Over the years various references are made to the suppliers of food and the costs involved. One example:

16 Mar 1825 Resolved that the tender of Mr Smith to supply the poor at Highwood with meat viz clods stickings and mouse buttocks without bone including suet and Matron's table for 6 ms from 1 April next @ 3/10 per stone to be delivered free of all charge be accepted.

However, following a visit in September 1834 by Mr GOZNA, surgeon at that time, the following report was made:

That I examined all the children of the Establishment and discovered the following affected with diseases of the scalp:

Elizth Edwards, Ann Prosser eruption of small pusticles

Elizth Pullen Wm Henderson Wm Hayes eruption of pusticles with chronic inflammation

Charles Hurst Old case extensive eruptions

Wm Gillett John Milstead Wm Groves Hy Hurst Accumulation of Scurf apparently of long standing

In respect of the above cases I beg to observe that the appearance generally do not lead me to consider these infections and are certainly not allied in the slightest degree to Ringworm, but at the same time I consider

it highly necessary they should be separated from the rest of the children, which will afford a better opportunity of a careful attendance and in all probability expedite the cure.

As a cause for the existence of the disease I cannot but state that I am of the opinion it has been produced by a want of proper cleanliness, allowing in the first instance an accumulation of scurf which gradually become irritable to the scalp and subsequent production of inflammatory pusticles. I have further to add that the constitutional health of the children appears most excellent.

As a result of this report the Board of Overseers censured the Matron.

Later that month at a special meeting Miss TALBOT was suspended from her post on the grounds that she allowed 9 days to pass without informing the Officers of the Parish of the death of Mary KEAN. Miss TALBOT wrote a letter of resignation, which was accepted.

Mrs SMITH, the House Maid, was sent to Highwood to superintend that Establishment for a time. Mr COBBETT and Mr TETSAL were instructed to go to there and take an inventory of the effects.

What should be done then? The lease would expire in December 1834. Places were sought for the children elsewhere. Mr DRONET's Establishment at Brixton was considered but it was Mr AUBUN's Establishment at Norwood which was chosen.

Nine of the children sent there died and a Committee was sent from St Martin's to inspect the Norwood House in December 1834. Their report follows:

That in consequence of 9 deaths having occurred amongst the late children sent to this Establishment they visited unexpectedly on Tuesday 16 and found the children at dinner which appeared excellent and ample – that the children to the number of some hundreds appeared (with the exception of those of St Martin's) very healthy – that upon enquiry they found that 8 of the children had died of the Measles and that one had died of Convulsions that several others appeared to be in a very bad state of health – but that in the opinion of this Committee the arrangements are good and fully

calculated to answer the ends intended - that no blame attaches to Mr Aubin and they recommend that the children do remain.

The Highwood property was surrendered to Thomas NICOLL in December, furniture being moved to the St Martin's Workhouse. The detailed inventory of the property remains in the St Martin records.

The house, Highwood Ash, remains privately owned.

All documents referred to here are held at Westminster City Archives:

495/181 20 Nov 1804. Lease: Thomas Nicoll of Page St Hendon to William Barnard St John St Smithfield

495/182 8 Sep 1819 Lease: William Barnard of Highwood Hill to Samuel Hannam James Golding and others £210 (St Martin's)

F2077 Officers Minute Book 3 Jan 1816 – 21 Dec 1819

F2078

F3914 Report of Sub Committees

F2230 Officers Minutes Book Jan 1828-Feb 1834

F2080 Officers Minutes Book 5 Feb 1834 – 17 Sep 1838

F6038(b) Inventory of Highwood

At Barnet Archives from 1821 census:

At Highwood Ash. The Matron is named and ages of inmates are given:

Male	9 under 5	Female	11 under 5
	28 between 5-10		19 between 5-10
	2 between 60-70		2 between 30-40
			4 between 40-50
			3 between 50-60
			1 between 60-70
			3 between 70-80



FIRST WORLD WAR JOTTINGS

Lives of the First World War

Next year will mark the centenary of the start of the First World War and to commemorate this, the Imperial War Museum (IWM) together with online publishers **brightsolid**, is creating an interactive digital platform, to be known as *Lives of the First World War*.

The IWM was established while the First World War was still being fought in order to ensure that future generations would understand the causes and consequences of the war and to remember the men and women who played their role.

Lives of the First World War will hold the stories of these people, more than 8 million of them, who served in uniform and worked on the home front. It will bring together records from museums, libraries, archives and family collections and it will be the official place for communities across the world to connect, explore, reveal and share even more about these people's lives. It is hoped that members of the public will be able to link the various documents together to start telling the stories of those who took part in the War, which will then become the permanent digital memorial to them.

The platform will go live later this year, in time for the start of centenary commemorations from summer 2014. Further information, including a short film about *Lives of the First World War* can now be found at: www.livesofthefirstworldwar.org.

IWM has another First World War website, www.1914.org, which highlights centenary events and resources from across the world. There are news articles, items on centenary projects and resources and podcasts giving more information on topics such as Women's war services, Passchendaele or Gunners.

This site is linked to a Flickr account which contains images of soldiers, to which more are being added every weekday. These were among the first items collected by IWM when it was founded in 1917. Some of the photos only have the name, rank and number. The site is searchable and if you discover you have an ancestor pictured, the IWM would love to know more about them. Click on any of the photos and it will bring up a page about that person including any information that anyone has contributed; this can be quite a substantial amount. See more on www.1914.org/faces

First World War RAF and RFC Service Records Digitisation Project

The National Archives (TNA) has announced a project to digitise hundreds of thousands of service records of the Royal Flying Corps (RFC) and Royal Air Force (RAF) airmen dating from the First World War. The contract to digitise this record set, known as AIR 79, was awarded to findmypast.co.uk following a competitive tender process. It is estimated that the collection will comprise 360,000 transcripts and 800,000 scanned full-colour images dating back to 1912.

The RFC was created in 1912 and continued into the inter-war years. The records, hand written, provide insight into the lives of the RFC and RAF airmen who served during the First World War, including details of medals awarded, discharge dates, promotions and information on the airmen's families. These records will be made available and fully searchable online.

WW1 Centenary Events Worldwide

A website has been set up which details all of the World War 1 centenary events, research projects and commemorative ceremonies which will be taking place from 2014-2018 in Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand, the UK and the USA. Information is also available on visiting the main battlefields, both in organised groups or individually, including links to relevant maps and hotel accommodation nearby. There are theatrical productions listed, exhibitions, lectures, seminars, acts of remembrance and much more. If you wish to know more about the First World War then it would be worth visiting this site at: <http://www.greatwar.co.uk/index.htm>

Find a Soldier's will

The wills of 230,000 servicemen killed in WWI have been digitally scanned and are now available online. Amazingly, many undelivered letters were also found. Military censors possibly withheld these as information in them could be useful to the enemy. The wills are handwritten on *Army Form B 243* or simply a page torn from a notebook. Download the files from <https://probatesearch.service.gov.uk> for a fee of £6.

Victoria Cross Recipients

Places where these people were born will be marked with the laying of specially designed paving stones (the design being the winner of a public competition) starting with 28 to commemorate medals awarded in 1914. Others will be laid in every year up to 2018.

THE NEWSPAPER LIBRARY, COLINDALE

By Doreen Heywood, Member No.1694

For a number of years I have visited the Library, almost on a weekly basis, and as well as searching original newspapers in large books and on microfilms, since digitisation of many newspapers I have also been able to search on the britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk. So far I have been lucky enough to find over 300 'articles', many of them small paragraphs in births, marriages, deaths columns, but occasionally full details of funerals which included names of relatives. I have also discovered inquests, divorces, a breach of promise case, thefts from relatives, advertisements, house sales, and other subjects. All these articles are not only on direct ancestors but Uncles and Aunts, Great Uncles and Great Aunts, first, second and third cousins etc all over the country and abroad. For some people I have had specific dates for marriages and deaths, for others it has meant a long search as I just had the Quarter and Year from the GRO BMD Registers. Other wonderful items I have discovered when doing 'blanket searches'.

I am concentrating here on just one of my families with connections to our Society's area. My Great Grandfather Charles SHEPPARD, who was born in Hornsey in 1848, moved to Shoreditch after he married and then, after the birth of his two children to Walthamstow, where he and his wife lived for the next 50 years. He died in 1933 and in the *Walthamstow, Leyton and Chingford Guardian* I found a short notice stating he had died 'after a long illness' and the following week under 'Acknowledgments' a paragraph from his wife and family thanking all kind friends and neighbours for their sympathy and beautiful flowers. When his wife Sarah died in February 1935 there was a paragraph about her death and, in the same paper, a short article about her funeral.

Their son Charles Edward SHEPPARD, born in Shoreditch in 1880, died in Worthing, Sussex in June 1959; in the *Worthing Herald* was a paragraph in the Deaths column which also stated he was laid to rest at Durrington Cemetery, which was a bonus as I had not known where he was buried (I now have photos of the grave).

In the *Lewisham Borough News* I found an Article under Local Weddings 'Mr RE BRIDLE and Miss Bessie RELF'. Bessie was the daughter of

Charles' sister Jane. Details were given of the marriage, what the bride wore, the bridesmaids and their attire with a few other details plus some of the wedding presents and stating that other gifts came from Ontario, New York and New Zealand. I believe the gift from New York was from Bessie's Uncle Henry SHEPPARD and his family.

Henry, born in Hornsey in 1859, died in New York, in 1917, and there was an obituary in the *New York Times*. His son Edgar K SHEPPARD was a Broker in New York and I have found several small items in the *New York Times* in which he is mentioned; when he died in the 1950s there was a paragraph in the Deaths column in that paper.

Julia SHEPPARD, a sister of Charles, vanished after the 1871 Census; I could not find her on subsequent Census Returns up to 1901, as far as I could see, she had not emigrated, married or died. When the 1911 Census was released I finally found Julia living in Exeter with her sister Charlotte and sister-in-law Elizabeth Alice. In the britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk I typed in Julia's name and in 1908 found an article in the *Western Times* – 'Labourer Charged with Embezzlement'. Apparently Julia took in Laundry for a living and Frederick STEER, who collected the laundry for washing and delivered it afterwards, had embezzled some small amounts of money by collecting it from the customers, but not entering the amounts into their payment books. He was caught when one woman realised her book was wrong and informed Miss SHEPPARD. He was found guilty and sent to prison. Julia died in 1926, Charlotte died in 1924; I found details of their burial at one of the Exeter Cemeteries from a website but have not found any notices of their deaths in local papers.

Newspaper Library at Colindale will close on 8 November and re-open at the British Library, St Pancras, in February 2014, though initially only microfilms and the digitised newspapers on computer will be available. Full service will be resumed later in the year.

For anyone intending to go to the Library for the first time, you will need two items of identity, eg a utility bill showing your name and address, or a driving licence, credit card or something with your signature.

The Library does not hold copies of all papers, and even if they have the titles you want, they may not have it for the particular week, month or year, **so always check beforehand that they have what you want.**

A REFLECTION ON AN ORAL HISTORY

By Dawn Adams, Member No. 6025

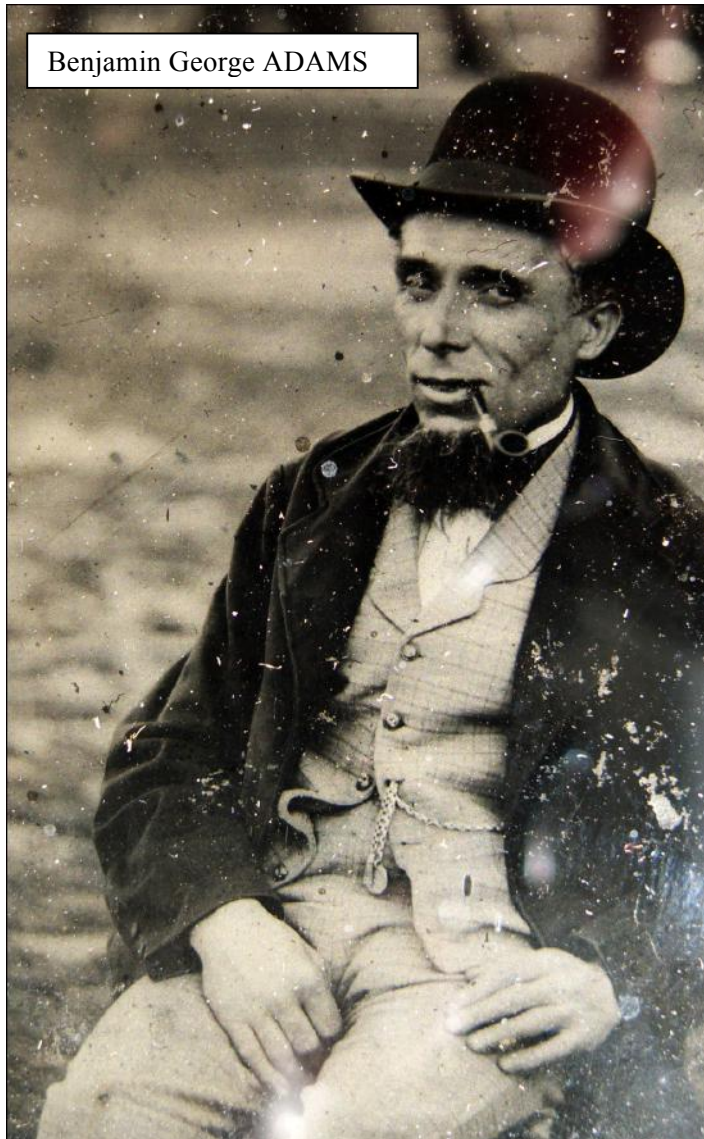
“Harry!” Harry ADAMS looks up from his task of boning a joint. “Harry, your father is outside again”. An old man, in a workhouse suit, is standing on the pavement outside the shop. Like the Ancient Mariner, he accosts passers-by. Though Harry can’t hear him, he knows what he is saying: “See that shop. That’s my son’s name over that shop. My son, the butcher. He’s so well off – but he’s put me in the Workhouse.” After finishing what he’s doing, Harry goes outside. “That isn’t my shop, Dad. Henry Adams isn’t related to us. It’s just one of those things. You need to get back, or you’ll be missed.”

That may be how it happened, more than once, according to the story my great-uncle Harry used to tell. Can I verify any of the details?

Harry’s father, my great-grandfather, Benjamin George ADAMS (1841-1916) was himself a butcher, not in a shop, but a slaughter-man, possibly working at or near Metropolitan Cattle Market, Caledonian Road. He was born in Walbrook Place, Hoxton. (Walbrook Place no longer exists. It was off East Road, Hoxton formerly called Walbrook Row - see Greenwood’s 1827 map). And that gave him Islington as a place of settlement. In both the 1901 and the 1911 census Benjamin George was resident in St John’s Road Workhouse, Upper Holloway. But that doesn’t mean continuous residence. So far, I’ve checked admission and discharge records from 1906 to 1911 and he was in and out ten times in that period, including going AWOL twice. After February 1908, however, I can find no discharge. He died there in 1916. The address he gave when admitted was 4 Rosemary Street, Hoxton. Which is not where his wife and family were living – they were at 4 Carmarthen Street. And since his wife Mary Ann (née BAILEY 1845-1909) was on the Electoral Register from 1902 until 1908, it appears that *she* was the tenant of 4 Carmarthen Street.

Benjamin George was not with them in the 1891 census either but in a lodging house round the corner, leaving Mary Ann at 47 Poole Street with two daughters (Mary Ann and Amelia Jane) earning a living making fancy boxes (as she did herself, at home), the next two (Emily Hannah and Alice Rosina) working as dyers and cleaners, and the remaining five boys

(Benjamin 13, Edward 10, Ernest 8, Sidney 6 and Harry 2) apparently at school (well, all but Harry). Two other children, Louisa and William had already left home. So some income, when there was work, but only 3 rooms occupied by 10 people, five of them young boys.



Interestingly, in June 1893, Mary Ann signed the Pledge, at St Bartholomew's Church (now demolished).

So this paints a picture of Benjamin George as someone who was not living with his family and who did not go back to them even once he became unfit. (The Admission records I have seen show him as not able-bodied - by 1906 he was 65 years of age and unlikely to be working at such a strenuous trade.) He clearly knew where his family was, since he appeared to be living only a few streets away. His son Benjamin Walter married in 1902, with my father, Thomas Benjamin, being born in Benyon Road in 1903. My father remembered Benjamin George visiting them, presumably before they moved to Edmonton (in about 1907). He also remembered that his grandfather jingled gold sovereigns in his hand and that he had sold some device or method for his trade. So where did that money go? I can't help linking it to Mary Ann and the Pledge.

Harry was one of the two sons who became butchers. Edward was later very successful and did indeed have his own shop, in Kentish Town. The unrelated Henry ADAMS appears in the Post Office Directory for 1915, with a shop at 92 Shepherdess Walk, which is also his family's residence in the 1911 census. The PO Directory also shows Henry ADAMS, butcher, at 94 Southgate Road, so there were two possible shops but it's not clear which one Harry worked at. Nor have I found him in the 1911 census. Further confirmation that Harry was not a proprietor at that time comes from his Service Record. He enlisted in October 1916, giving his occupation as 'Foreman Butcher' and going off to France to work with the RASC in his own trade, keeping troops supplied with fresh meat.

Finally, how would Benjamin George have got to the shop where Harry worked? Transport for London suggest he could walk it in an hour and a quarter, from the Workhouse. There might have been a tram. Or perhaps the visits took place during one of his 'out' periods when he was in Hoxton. Though Harry's age may be a factor here, he would have had to serve an apprenticeship and would have been 21 only in 1909, by which time Benjamin George was permanently resident at St John's Road.

That's as near as I can come to verifying aspects of this story. Unless anyone can suggest further lines I might pursue from down here in Devon.

UNWANTED CERTIFICATES

Mrs Eileen Peckham, Member No. 5994, has sent us the following unwanted certificates that she is happy to pass on to a fellow member if they are of benefit to their research. Please contact the Editors if you are interested in any of these.

Birth: Charles William WATTS, son of Frederick Alfred WATTS and Louisa, née HERBERT, born 31 May 1903 in Enfield, MDX

Birth: Helen Louisa WATTS, daughter of Thomas William WATTS and Mary Patricia, née RICHARDSON, born 8 March 1907 in East Tottenham

Marriage: Charles BARKER and Mary Ann ATKINS were married on 23[?] November 1878 at the Register Office, Edmonton

Marriage: William STYLES and Sarah Elizabeth BARKER were married on 3 August 1902 in West Ham, ESS

Marriage: Edward Leonard STRONG and Sarah BARKER were married on 31 May 1903 at St Luke, Old Street

Death: Sarah BARKER, widow of David BARKER, cellarman, died 3 October 1913 aged 68 in North West Fulham, LND

Death: Sarah BARKER, widow of Thomas BARKER, domestic gardener, died on 26 July 1921 aged 77 in Chislehurst, KEN

Death: Sarah BARKER, wife of James Reuben BARKER, retired coppersmith journeyman, died on 2 May 1921 aged 75 in North East Ham.

Death: Sarah BARKER, widow of James Stuart BARKER, land surveyor's clerk, died on 13 December 1924 aged 75 in Hornsey, MDX

Death: Ellen WATTS, wife of George WATTS, taxi cab owner, died on 16 June 1931 aged 50 in Clerkenwell, LND

GREAT GRANDAD'S BIBLE

By Peter Todd, Member No. 7686

A couple of years ago I received an interesting email from a half second cousin of mine. I had known this cousin just a few weeks since making contact through Genes Reunited. Appended to his letter were images of fly-leaves from a small bible which my cousin said “had resided in his (maternal) grandfather’s loft for many years before being unearthed in a house move”. He had tried to unravel the history behind the names, which in the case of his immediate forbearers was relatively straightforward but with the commitments of a young family and a career he was finding it more and more difficult to find the time to research those ancestors who predated his grandparents, let alone those further back in time. We agreed that I would take on the challenge and I promised I would let him know if there were, in his words, “any rich relatives lurking”! There weren’t but I did unearth a rich vein of family history, which neither of us was aware of.

Photographs of the two pages of names relevant to my lineage are shown.

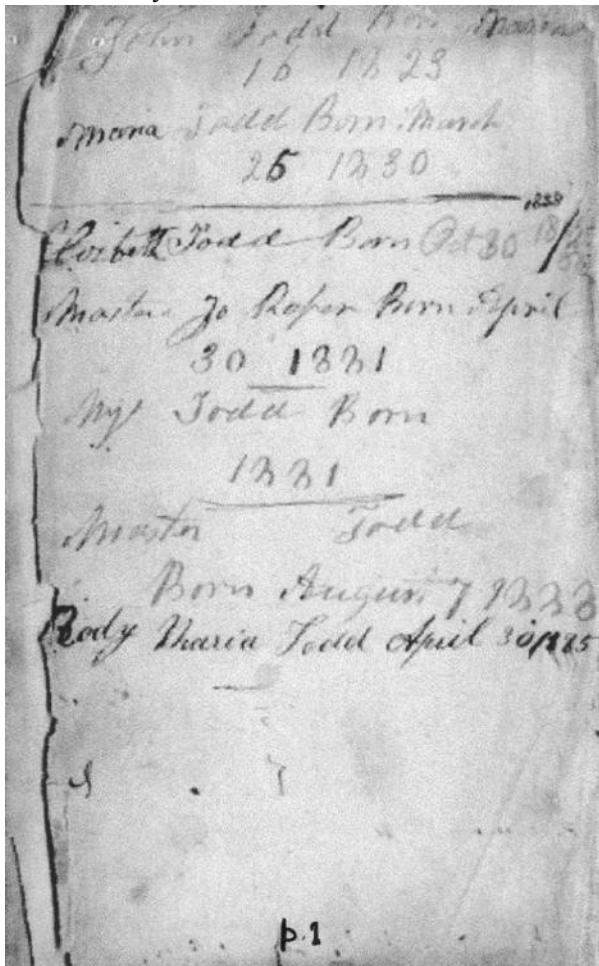
I don’t know who compiled the records, the hand writing changes from one part of the script to another. It is clear, however, that the pages shown relate mainly to my great grandfather John TODD and his immediate family. John was born (top of page 1) 16 March 1823. He worked as a french polisher, a trade which some of his sons and then their sons subsequently took up. He died (bottom of page 2) 12 June 1883. His death certificate said he died from tuberculosis whilst living at 100 Stibbington Street, Somers Town.

Emma TODD who died 18 September 1865 (see towards bottom of page 2) was John’s first wife Emma Margaret BAILEY. She died of peritonitis at 5 Town Terrace, Somers Town.

Maria TODD (see page 1) was John’s second wife, Maria SANSOM. She was born 25 March 1830 and baptised 29 April 1831 in Sherborne, Dorset.

The birthdays of the sons and daughters of John and Emma are the first five names listed on page 2. The inserted (different coloured ink in the original and also a decade later in birthday order) name, George Henry TODD, born

4 April 1869, was John and Maria's only son. My half-cousin comes from this line. The couple of Bible pages which I have not shown listed the births, marriages and deaths that occurred after John's death when the Bible and its subsequent updating had moved to my half-cousin's side of the TODD family.



Edward Henry TODD, born 30 July 1852 was my grandfather. Elizabeth TODD (see page 1) born 30 October 1880 was my aunt.

Remaining with page 1, the next name down after Elizabeth TODD is Master Jo RAPER born 30 April 1881. He was the son of Joseph RAPER (1857-1935) and Emma Annie TODD. Emma was John and Emma's third daughter and her birth is noted on page 2. Incidentally, Joseph RAPER junior died in 1953 in Drummond Street, St Pancras.

The Miss TODD on page 1 was Charlotte Katherine TODD, born 12 July 1881.

Charlotte Katherine was the daughter of John TODD's first son, John William TODD and Charlotte GAWEN. Charlotte Katherine married Ernest WARREN (1871-1934) in 1908. She died in 1971 in Lewisham, London.

Charlotte GAWEN was born about 1857 in Baghdad, Persia (now modern day Iraq). She died in 1936 in Southwark, London. Her father Curtis GAWEN married a Khatoon MENES. Khatoon, later anglicised to Katherine, was born in Persia about 1836 and died in 1917. Her death certificate records that she was the widow of Curtis GAWEN a former ship's carpenter and a naval pensioner. Her death was deemed accidental following an inquest held on 2 January 1918. The coroner ascertained that Katherine's death resulted from a combination of suffering from bronchitis, congestion of the lungs and shock of scalding herself with a kettle of hot water. Katherine was eighty-one years old at the time of her death and living at 15 Johnson Street, St Pancras.

The remaining names on page 1 are Master TODD who was born 7 August 1883 and Rody Maria TODD born 30 April 1885 (actually born on the 14).

Master TODD was Charles Curtis TODD, second child of John William and Charlotte TODD. He died in December of 1883, while Rody TODD was Rhoda Maria TODD, William and Charlotte's second daughter. Rhoda married a William DELLER (1883-1954). She died in 1938.

The Elizabeth TODD, who died 19 March 185(0), mentioned a third of the way down page 2 was John TODD's mother. She died at 10 Berner's Mews, Marylebone. Four years later on the 30 April 1854 (1 May on the page) John's father, William died at 3 Castle Mews, Marylebone.

John BAILEY (near the bottom of page 2) was Emma Margaret's father. He worked as a tailor. He died aged 83 years old on the 23 July 1861 at the Union Workhouse, Palace Road, Fulham. The workhouse was demolished in 1957 and the Charing Cross Hospital (Fulham) was opened in its place in 1973. Hannah BAILEY, who died on the 14 January 1861, we believe, was John's second wife. His first wife, Mary Charlotte APLIN died in 1831 and was buried at St John's, Hampstead.

From the outset I was intrigued by the number of unknown surnames, which were neither TODD nor BAILEY, in the list. I spent several weeks researching these and the results introduced me to ancestors that were not only new but took me further back into the TODD history.

Emma Maryanna Todd Born November 26th 1847
 John Todd Born March 16th 1849
 William Todd Born January 16th 1851
 Edward Todd Born July 30th 1852
 Agnes Todd Born December 28th 1854
 George Henry Todd Born April 4th 1856
 Emma Todd Born December 25th 1857
~~Lydia Todd Born January 20th 1858~~
 Elizabeth Todd Died March 19th 1861
 William Todd Died May 1st 1854
 Maryanna Miller Died Oct 19th 1851
 William Bailey Died Nov 16th 1858
 Hannah Bailey Died January 24th 1861
 Charles Miller Died June 5th 1861
 John Bailey Died July 23rd 1861
 William Cusby Died April 12th 1858
 Mary Ann Lower Died August 22nd 1861
 William Smith Died Aug. 17th 1861
 Emma Todd Died Sept 16th 1865
 Eliza Rolph 1864
 John Todd D^d June 12th 1863 p.2

Mary Ann WILLIS, who died 19 October 1851, was John TODD's older sister. She was born in 1819 and married Joseph WILLIS (1793-1863) in 1840. Although Joseph's death is not noted, the couple's son Charles WILLIS's death (1843-1861) is.

The person, William CUNDY who was said to have died 12 April 1852 was quite a challenge. I discovered that a William CUNDY was buried in St Marylebone on 11 April 1852. He was 46 years old and had a brother, Henry who married a Hannah MOORE. Hannah was James MOORE's niece. James MOORE was married to Rosina TODD (1815-1893) another one of John TODD's sisters.

Mary Ann Isett CORSER was John Bailey's daughter by his first wife and sister to Emma Margaret, John TODD's first wife. She married Edward CORSER in 1844. Mary died 22 August 1861 in St Pancras Workhouse infirmary (now part of St Pancras Hospital). Her body was collected for burial by John TODD on the 28 August 1861. At the time my great grandfather was living at 14 Upper Cleveland Street, Camden. I have not discovered what happened to Edward CORSER after the 1851 Census record, which lists Edward and Mary, aged forty, living at 6 Princes Street, St Pancras, London.

The unusual Christian name of 'Isett' comes from Mary's maternal grandmother, Isett Charlotte TROTT who married a John APLIN in 1788 at St Mary's, Lambeth.

Finally, Eliza ROLPH, who died 4 November 1875, was another of John BAILEY's daughters by his first wife. She married John ROLPH (1809-1878), a coachman to a wealthy family in Mayfair. They had eight children, whom I have not yet researched.

The discovery of a couple of distant cousins through the internet soon after I started looking into my family history, and particularly the uncovering of the above documents, opened up a whole new world for me. Books on genealogy told me what a fascinating and absorbing pastime it could be. Now I have discovered some of that magic also!

Sources:

Ancestry.co.uk

Lost Hospitals of London: www.ezitis.mvzen.co.uk

Peter Higginbotham, The Workhouse: www.workhouses.org.uk

James Sanderson Collection: St John Hampstead Burials 1813-1837.

LWMFS: File Repository.

And finally, my thanks to Martin Allan, whose contribution of the old Bible fly-leaves enabled this article to be written and cousin Elaine Brown, who provided useful suggestions while this research was in progress



WOMEN IN ENGLAND circa 1600

By Lilian Gibbens, Member No. 818

In 1595 a leaflet (1) was published describing the women of England, its author Philip STUBBES, a well-known pamphleteer:

“The women of Ailgna [England] use to colour their faces with curtained Oyles, Liquors... whereby they think of their beautie is greatly decored [embellished]: but who seeth not that their soules are thereby deformed and they brought deeper into the displeasure and indignation of the Almightye, at whose voice the earth doth tremble Do they think thus to adulterate the Lorde and be without ofence do they no know that he is a jealous God and can not abide any alternation of his woorkes, otherwise than he hath made them and do these women thinke to escape the judgement of God who hath fashioned them to his glory doe they suppose they can make themselves fayrer than God that made us all. These must needs bee their intentions or els thee would never go about to colour their faces.”

One must assume that Master Jones was a Puritan by inclination; many pages were covered with his ranting against the painting of faces and “the trimming and tricking of their heads in laying out their haire which of force must be curled, frilled and crisped, laid out (a world to see) on wreathes

and borders, from one eare to an other. And least it should fall down, it is under propped with forks wiers and I can not tell what.”

As we do today, the fairer sex in the 17th century dyed their hair, most usually blonde. In those days, as today, it was considered that ‘gentlemen prefer blondes’. Also wigs were worn. No doubt the constant colouring of hair weakened it and hair loss was considerable. We know that Queen Elizabeth wore a red wig every day towards the end of her life, and it is said that she owned many wigs of different colours.

Cosmetics were used. The ‘oyles’ that Stubbes rants against were not the only face paints used. Cheeks were reddened by a mixture of lead in a carbon base, blended together with bear’s fat. Of course, this was a dangerous product, lead alone being poisonous, and no doubt the fat became rancid in time. Crude crayons could be purchased from a pedlar or chapman. These and face powder were made from crushed and ground alabasters. In hot weather these coarse cosmetics were apt to run, and were not considered to be luxuries.

Deodorants were not available then but nosegays and pomanders helped to disguise the bad smells of unwashed bodies and slowly flowing drains. Contrast the fashionable lady with the ‘fair and happy milkmaid’ of Shakespeare’s *The Winter’s Tale*:

‘A fair and happy milkmaid is a country wench, that is so far from making herself beautiful by art, that one look of hers is able to put all face-physic out of countenance. She knows a fair look is but a dumb orator to commend virtue, there minds it not. All her excellencies stand in her so silently, as if they had stolen upon her without her knowledge. The lining of her apparel (which is herself) is far better than outsides of tissue; for though she is not arrayed in the spoil of the silkworm, she is decked in innocency, a far better wearing. She doth not, with lying long abed, spoil both here complexion and conditions. Nature hath taught her too immoderateslip is rust to the soul. She rise therefore with chanticleer, her dame’s cock, and at night makes the lamb her curfew. In milking the cow, and straining the teats through her fingers, it seems that so sweet a milk-press makes the milk the whiter or sweeter; for never came almond glove or aromatic ointment on her palm to taint it...’

Thomas NASHE (2) also grumbled against fashions in women:

“Their heads, with their top and top-gallant lawn baby-caps and show-resembled silver curlings, they make a plain puppet stage of. Their breast they embusk up on high, and their round roseate buds immodestly lay forth to show at their hands there is fruit to be hoped. In their curious antic-woven garments, they imitate and mock the worms and adders that must eat them. They shew the swellings of their mind, in the swellings and plumpings out of their apparel. Georgeous ladies of the court, never were I admitted so near nay of you, as to see how you torture Old Time with sponging, pinning, and pouncing; but they say his sickle you have burst in twain, to make your periwigs more elevated arches of.”

I don't think much has changed in this modern age. My father used to quote a verse to me every time I put on a little pale pink lipstick to go to the youth club, years ago:

A little bit of powder,
And a little bit of paint,
Just make a little girl,
Just what she ain't!

Funnily enough many of the younger women today eschew heavy make-up and prefer the natural look.

Notes:

- (1) The pamphlet was printed by Richard Jones in London.
- (2) Thomas Nash(e) (1567-1601), dramatist and writer. Quotation from *Anatomic of Absurditie: containing a confutation of the slender imputed praises to femmine perfection etc.*, published by J Charlwood for T Hackett (London 1590)

Sources:

Lee, Christopher: *1603: A turning point in British History*, Review 2003

Various magazines

WEBSITE NEWS

Hertfordshire Parish Records

Two million new Hertfordshire parish baptisms, banns, marriages and burials dating from 1538-1990 have recently been added to findmypast.co.uk from Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies. You can view a transcription or an image of the actual page from the Register. This collection also includes the parishes of Chipping Barnet, East Barnet and Totteridge which, since 1965, all formed part of the London Borough of Barnet.

Civil Engineers

The Institute of Civil Engineers (ICE) was founded in 1818 and was the world's first professional engineering institution. Potential members had to complete an application form which included details of their training and engineering positions held and it is these which form the backbone of the collection. Membership included both civilian and military men and also foreigners. These records are supplemented by records relating to prominent engineers and engineering projects of the past. This database is available from ancestry.co.uk

Jewish Records

This record set contains births, betrothals, marriages, deaths, obituaries, Wills, Bar Mitzvahs, announcements, Synagogue seat holders, killed-in-action notices, Jewry Roll of Honour, Roll of Service and tombstones relating to over 50,000 people, including linked images and can be found at: www.thegenealogist.co.uk

Ship Crew Lists

Thegenealogist.co.uk has launched a new resource of over 439,000 Royal Navy and Merchant Seamen records, which are searchable by name, rank, age and ship. The full crew list can be displayed for any of the ships.

This database, covering the years 1851-1911, includes lists and agreements for those involved in merchant shipping and ship crews for those in port, at sea and abroad. Details given may include age, place of birth, rank and ticket number, previous and current ships with ports of registration, dates and places of joining and leaving, reason for leaving. These records come from a variety of sources including BT98.

Living Relatives

UK Electoral Rolls from 2002-2013 (which include name, approximate age, address and other occupants of the address) and Companies House directors from the same dates are now included on www.findmypast.co.uk Ancestry.co.uk also offers a living relative search via Peopletracer, using the Electoral Rolls for the same dates and the Telephone Directories.

Railway Workers

This collection contains records with a number of different sources detailing the name, date of birth and details of the job assigned of the 1.5 million people who have worked for the UK railway system since the first locomotive-hauled public railway opened in 1825. The UK still has one of the densest rail networks in the world and this rail system has been a major employer for nearly 200 years. This dataset is available from thegenealogist.co.uk

National Wills Index

The National Wills Index (NWI) is a collaborative project to create a single, dedicated, online resource for pre 1857 probate material for England and Wales. This project was initiated by Origins.net, who are developing and hosting it. Access to digitised images of original wills is available, although there is a charge for this. Some indexes are available free. Most indexes will be linked either to digitised images of original documents or to a hard copy service.

While there are numerous indexes to probate material available in printed form and online, for most researchers the lack of any central source of such indexes is a major hindrance. In many cases, the researcher may simply not know where to look. The NWI is intended to remove this difficulty and provide a major new resource for the family historian with wider availability of the original material.

For information about which collections appear in this database, or to search it, visit: <http://www.origins.net/NWIWelcome.aspx>

If you have found a useful website perhaps you would consider writing a short review for METROPOLITAN or let the Editors know of it? See inside the front cover for email and postal addresses.

WINSCOMBE STREET, N19

By Christine Dean, Member No. 5038

Winscombe Street, built in 1865, has two facing terraces of 3-storeyed houses. Between 1878-1903, various members of my maternal family lived in ten of a potential eighteen dwellings. Evidence for their occupation is from census returns, b/m/d certificates, trades' directories, school log books, dated photographs, local newspapers, recorded memories and my grandmother's autograph album.

As my father, Charles HADDOCK, remarked about his family: "They moved around like flocks of birds," and like his, they flew from the city squalor south of the Thames to the healthier heights of Highgate. Living conditions were equally crowded, but countryside was on their doorsteps.

Twelve years ago I visited Winscombe Street where I had discovered from her full birth certificate that my grandmother was born at No. 3. How different was the street's silence from the scene described by the 1881 Census Enumerator.

Then, employed in the building trade were 4 bricklayers, 2 bricklayers' labourers, 3 carpenters, 3 house painters, a plasterer, 2 stonemasons, one wood turner and one labourer. On the railway worked an engine driver and a railway porter. In the clothing trade were 4 dressmakers, a needlewoman and a foreman tailor. There were 7 general domestic servants, 3 ironers, 4 charwomen, 2 laundresses and a housekeeper.

Working in shops were a greengrocer, a storekeeper, a fishmonger's assistant, an errand boy and 2 chemist's porters. In offices were 2 clerks and an office boy. There were 3 stationer's packers, a warehouse porter and one factory labourer. Other occupations were an ironmonger/blacksmith and a hammerman (a smith); 3 gardeners, a gardener's labourer, a police inspector, a sergeant, a wine cellarman, an Infirmary porter, a 71 year old Irish woman licensed hawker, a pianoforte key maker and an artist.

The City Missionary and a Mission Woman ran The People's Gospel Mission at the bottom of the odd numbers side of the street.

Of the 96 adults and 32 teenagers, 6 were unemployed. 78 children filled the rooms and street in 1881. I can imagine many of them playing under the lines of washing which must have filled the air.

At No. 3 Winscombe Street lived my great great grandparents Caleb DAVIS, a Gardener and ex-Metropolitan Policeman, and Sarah Ann, a cook; both probably working at the Holly Lodge Estate. With them was their daughter, Maria, an Ironer. A month after the census she gave birth to my grandmother, Maud, whose father was Charles GIILINGHAM, printer, 257 Kentish Town Road. Two years later they had another daughter, Ethel, but never married; I know not why. (However, Maria's life was to change when a soldier moved into the street, more of which in a coming article.)



Other occupants of No. 3 brought the Census total to 9 adults and 9 children. I wonder how many people live in that house now. When I visited the street a house in it was advertised in the *Ham & High* local newspaper: 'A spacious 4 bedroom maisonette set over the ground & first floors of a wider than average period style property; with own front entrance and private patio gardens. The property would make an ideal family home.' - all for a mere £350,000, and not even the whole building. Whilst I appreciate the price is probably ridiculously higher now, just think

how shocked the 1881 residents would be with families squashed into two rooms for rents counted in precious shillings. Cold water, shared outside toilets, coal to carry up flights of stairs, shared beds ‘top to tail’, etc.

I’d be very interested to know if any readers have found a street comparably adopted by their family and, of course, if any of them live in Winscombe Street.

BOOK REVIEWS

The East End – An Illustrated A-Z Historical Guide by Richard Tames, published by Historical Publications, ISBN 978-1-905286-35-5, 192 pages, paperback.

Price £14.95 Bookstall; £16.60 UK; £19.25 Europe; £22.90 Overseas-air; £18.60 Overseas-surface.

This is one of those interesting books which the reader can dip into at random for a brief perusal or can read a block of entries at one sitting. It contains over 400 entries covering every letter of the alphabet except ‘X’ and has nearly 90 illustrations or maps, some in colour. Perhaps naturally, some entries merit only four or five lines, whilst others take up a full page; in a number of cases a website or more informative publication is appended. Entries include people, places and events, as well as at least two publications and two films.

Some well-known people are recorded, as well as less well-known people and some who have only a passing acquaintance with the East End. Random examples are Clement Atlee, Dr Barnado, Annie Besant, Prince Peter Kropotkin, the Kray twins and the Winogradski Brothers; the latter are better known by their anglicised names and only three are mentioned, although I have always understood that there was an equally famous fourth brother.

An equally random selection of places would include Abney Park Cemetery, Becontree, Columbia Market, Island Gardens and, of course, the Docks. Events include the Blitz, the Match Girls Strike and the siege of Sidney Street.

A fascinating book which I bought after a few seconds perusal!!

J Brian Green, Member No. 2449

Lord's Through Time by Anthony Meredith, published by Amberley Publishing, ISBN 978-1-4456-0637-8
Price: £14.99 Bookstall; £16.60 UK; £19.25 Europe; £22.90 Overseas-air;
£18.60 Overseas-surface.

Lord's, the home of Marylebone Cricket Club, is one of the most iconic games venues to grace our catchment area and is famous throughout the world. Anthony Meredith has written several books on the subject of cricket, not only as a historian but as a competent cricketer as well, having once captained Essex Young Amateurs and played for Caernarvonshire, Wanstead, Rottingdean and the Old Bancroftians. A member of the MCC for over 40 years and, at various times, he has been a member of Essex, Sussex and Northamptonshire Cricket Clubs. His latest book *Lord's Through Time* is his personal insight into the story behind the ground both as a spectator and journalist.

The book has more than 180 illustrations many in colour and early ones in sepia; there are many famous faces including Plum Warner and WG Grace at the age of 22 and several amusing cartoons, including *Punch*. Last year during the Olympics we witnessed archery at Lord's which according to the book is nothing new. There are historic photographs of WW1 military occupation. This book is a fascinating history of how Lord's has changed over the years and there is many a reminder of long-forgotten past times - remember those cigarette cards? This is one of those nostalgic books that is difficult to put down once opened and there is even a smattering of 19th and 20th century fashion.

Bill Pyemont, Member No. 5639

Morning Post

Wednesday 12 October 1814

BANKRUPTS

G ADAM, St John Square, Clerkenwell, jeweller, Oct 15, 25 and Nov 22, at ten at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs R and RS FISHER, Bell Square, Foster Lane

JOTTINGS

Cabmen's Shelters

Only 13 of the original 61 Cabmen's Shelters survive and their role has been largely overlooked, in fact most passers-by are completely unaware of their function but these green huts have sustained London's Cabbies for over 130 years. All the remaining shelters, dotted around central London, are Grade II listed and are still looked after by the Cabmen's Shelter Fund that built them between 1875 and 1914. The 13 surviving cabmen's shelters can be found at: Chelsea Embankment SW3; Embankment Place WC2; Grosvenor Gardens SW1; Hanover Square W1; Kensington Park Road, W11; Kensington Road W8; Pont Street SW1; Russell Square WC1; St George's Square, Pimlico SW1; Temple Place WC2; Thurloe Place, Kensington SW7; Warwick Avenue W9; and Wellington Place NW8. These surviving huts have been given a grant by the Heritage Lottery Fund. Now, as then, they provide the city's black cab drivers with a place to rest and buy refreshments.

The shelters were originally built at existing taxi ranks during the days of the horse-drawn cab because cabbies were not allowed to leave their vehicle unattended in order to go for refreshment in a local pub. Their aim was to provide wholesome food and shelter but because they were to be sighted on the highway the police stipulated that the shelters should take up no more room than a horse cab. This explains their diminutive size into which crammed up to a dozen cabbies round a central bench with just room for a stove and a counter for preparing and serving food and mugs of tea. Etiquette was controlled for those using the shelters with an absolute prohibition on gambling, drinking and swearing. Sue Bowers, Head of Heritage Lottery Fund, London, said: "These examples of living history, dotted about London's streets, would continue to disappear were it not for such a project. This will not only help to conserve them but also give former cabbies a voice, bringing their heritage to life."

The Cabbies' Shelters Project will interview present and former cabbies to build up a picture of life in the London taxi trade since the Second World War. Also interviewed will be some of the people who have run the tiny cafés that operate in each of the shelters.

The recollections gathered, as well as a selection of cabbie memorabilia plus a full map of all the shelters (surviving and missing), will be donated to The London Transport Museum.

Guildhall Art Gallery

On until 9 December at Guildhall Art Gallery is a free exhibition of portraits taken from the Gallery's permanent collection, some of which have not been on display before. They include pictures of ordinary people such as Police Constable Harry DALEY. The Gallery is at Guildhall Yard (off Gresham Street), London EC2V 5AE and is open Monday-Saturday 10am-5pm and Sunday 12 noon-4pm, unless a civic or state function requires it to be closed. Visit www.cityoflondon.gov.uk to check.

Sir Nicholas Rainton (1569-1646)

Nicholas RAINTON, a Haberdasher and Alderman for Aldgate Ward, came to Enfield from the City of London circa 1620 to live in a house at Forty Hill. Prior to his election as Lord Mayor in 1632, Forty Hall, a magnificent Jacobean Mansion, was built for him and his family between 1629-1636 at Forty Hill. Later Nicholas RAINTON, a leading Puritan, was knighted and became President of St Bartholomew's Hospital. He died at Enfield in 1646 and was buried in St Andrew's Church where the 'Rainton Monument' commemorates him and his family.

The last owner of Forty Hall was Sir Henry Ferryman BOWLES, a kinsman of Andrew Parker BOWLES, who sold the house to Enfield Council. Now a museum, Forty Hall & Estate will participate in two 'Rainton' events; one in Enfield and the other in the City of London.

1. On Saturday 26 October 2013 at Enfield from 5-6pm: 'Rainton's Pageant'. The Parade will commence at the Enfield Town Fountain Island, Church Street and finish at Forty Hall where 'spectacular entertainment' is promised for the whole family from 4pm-6pm. Celebrate the arrival of the Pageant at the Hall. Entertainment includes Creative Workshops for children including: Shadow Puppets, Puppet Stories, Pomander making, £3.50 per child.

2. On Saturday 9 November 2013 at 11am in the City of London: The Lord Mayor's Show. For the second year running Forty Hall & Estate will be part of the procession. If you are unable to cheer them on in person, you can watch the event on BBC1 from the comfort of your own armchair.

Sources: *My Lord Mayor: Eight Hundred Years of the Mayoralty* by Valerie Hope, Weidenfeld & Nicholson 1989

The Enfield Book by Graham Dalling, History Press 2007

Forty Hall Events by Forty Hall & Estates August 2013

(Brochure of events available from Forty Hall)

J LYONS & CO, GREENFORD FACTORIES

By Charles Hawker Member 4166

I worked at one of the factories mentioned by Barbara Haswell in her article on Greenford. When I joined in 1951, the site produced confectionery, ground coffee, Bev (a coffee essence containing roast chicory) in addition to the tea. In those days most tea production was loose; only a small proportion being in large immersible pouches for the catering trade. Most of the tea arrived by barge in chest form. These were unloaded by overhead travelling cranes. My early memories are of working with a fitter high above the canal dock, hoisting a derailed crane back onto the track, by block and tackle. Although the power had been switched off I was more concerned with the copper electrical cable than the thirty foot drop into the canal.

The Tea Factory was gradually re-equipping after the war and still had some ancient machinery, producing eighteen quarter-pound packets per minute. The new plant produced ninety per minute.

With the war years being fresh in everyone's memory, many tales were told of the Lyons Home Guard. A concrete lookout position was constructed on top of the tallest factory and the main drive into the site was covered by a two-inch piece of steam barrel, representing a machine gun. I was told that one Monday morning the staff were greeted with a sign chalked on a factory wall, that it had been bombed by Rockware Home Guard. It was decided to use the canal as a route to conduct a counter attack. A raft was constructed using planks and oil drums. However, after a short time the watchers saw oil drums floating loose and the attackers had to swim back to friendly shore.

The Coffee Factory roasted and ground the beans using mainly American plant in the early post war years. This was gradually replaced using German and Swiss equipment. Some Swiss roasters actually acted on the pressure cooker principle and when safety valves were closed, built up a pressure of some eighty pounds per square inch (psi).

To maximise the shelf life of the product, use was made of the fact that the coffee produced carbon dioxide when roasted. It was automatically packed into tins in a closed chamber, flushed with carbon dioxide. The gas was

produced from blocks of dry ice, which was melted in steam-heated cylinders. Bev was also produced in this factory, using silver-lined, steam-heated pressure vessels. An adjacent factory produced the roasted chicory, which was an ingredient of Bev.



Photograph of the Greenford site taken from the Tea Factory showing the Boiler House. In the left background is the Ice Cream Factory, Bridge Park. The right background shows the Glaxo Factory.

The Confectionery Factory produced Hazlenut Chocolate Bars, Greenline Mints, Mint Chocs, Boiled Sweets and Jellies. This last was an important product since it allowed mis-shapen confectionery to be used instead of being wasted. The chocolate bar packaging machinery was mainly Swiss. The chocolate plant was a mixture of American and British, as was the Mint Choc and boiled sweets equipment. Mint Chocs were produced by depositing the hot peppermint centres onto a wide plastic conveyor belt and then transferring them to a wire mesh conveyor, to pass them through a chocolate enrobing machine, prior to their cooling and automatic packing. The worst area to work, especially in the summer, was the Jelly floor. Located above the boiled sweets production area and with its own boiling pans, it got incredibly hot. The wasps were also a hazard.

A high percentage of the finished goods from all factories were transported by rail. The line from Paddington ran past the site and sidings extended into the Greenford complex. Lyons had their own shunting engine *The Lyons Mail* which formed up the despatch wagons.

Incidentally, *Lyons Mail* was the title of the house magazine, provided to the thirty thousand employees, located in the hotels, corner houses, tea shops and factories run by the company. Back numbers of the magazine are held at the LMA.

In the 1970s, the Tea Factory experienced a major change, with the advent of tea bags and the purchase by Lyons, of Tetley, to form Lyons Tetley. Generations of packaging fitters had built up skills on high speed loose tea machines. Overnight new skills had to be learnt to maintain the tea bag equipment, being purchased five at a time, running twenty-three hours a day to meet the demand. Metrication also brought its own problems with the requirement for modified carton sizes.

The confectionery business had by this time been sold and a new instant coffee factory, with accelerated freeze-drying plant, installed. The Ice Cream Factory moved down from Cadby Hall to a site on the opposite bank of the canal, called Bridge Park, steam being provided from the boiler house on the main site.

The development of the tea bag market can be estimated from the development of the machines themselves. The first individual bags were produced on machines built under licence from the Canadian manufacturer. They produced 180 bags per minute (bpm) which were automatically counted into plastic buckets and presented to the operator, 18 at a time. The first Swiss machines produced 480bpm, counted in pre-determined lots, on a double layer conveyer belt. This was developed to count the bags into a hand-erected carton. The provision of a carton erector resulted in a complete unit, still at 480bpm. Speeds were incrementally increased to 1200bpm. An Italian manufacturer then raised speeds to 2200bpm. There was then the launch of the round tea bag. Lyons has passed through many hands and Tetley is now a subsidiary of Tata Global Beverages.

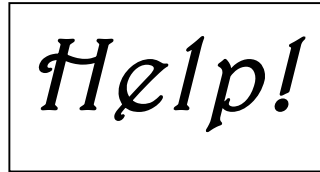
Two or three years ago I walked along the canal path and was shocked to see that the whole 48 acre site, where I had spent 38 years, had been demolished.

Please set out your *Help!* request as clearly and succinctly as possible.

All surnames should be in CAPITALS.

Members may have one free entry per journal. There is a £3 charge for each

subsequent entry and for all entries from non-members. Don't forget to include your contact details and your membership number.



SCOTTISH MARRIAGE

How do I look up a Scottish marriage certificate without going to Scotland? The period is about 1900 since the first child was born in 1903.

I'm looking for the record of a marriage between my paternal great grandfather, Dr Hubert Andrew David MOORE (died 5 August 1933 aged 59) and Jean Millicent SKINNER. I believe she was from Dornoch in Scotland and as I can find no trace of a marriage in England, I'm assuming they were married in Scotland. It's traditional, isn't it, that the bride's family hosts the wedding?

However, family history research has taught me not to make assumptions. So they could have been married overseas. The first child they had in 1903 was always rather embarrassed about her black hair, dark eyes and dark skin. This colouring may have come from Hubert. His grandson (my 88 year-old dad) seems to think he was quarter-Malay.

Sally Cox, Member No. 7527

8 Wexford Road, London, SW12 8NH

Email: sallyjcox@aol.com

The Scottish Record Office have a comprehensive and easy-to-use website which contains birth, marriage and death certificates from the Statutory Registers (1855-2012) amongst many other records available to view. You need to register to join the site but searching is easy and free.

They have a match for the marriage of your great-grandparents but you will need to pay to see it. £7 gives you 30 'page credits', which last for a year, and you will be able to look at an index entry and view an image of the original record for about £1.40.

This website is at: www.scotlandsppeople.gov.uk

TYERS

The TYERS family lived at Twyford, Leicestershire from 1600-1800. William TYERS (TYERE) died circa 1630 and whilst checking his will I found that certain of his children were in London. In the paperwork there were Quitclaims for Simon and Samuel TYERS, butchers of St Nicholas Shambles, London dated 25 March 1634/5 (will of George REEVE) and then 20 August 1639 for Simon relating to his father. By this time Samuel was dead and the quitclaim was signed by Margaret TYERS of Field Lane, Middlesex, dated 12 May 1640. One of William's daughters, Marie, now wife of Thomas GODHAND, is mentioned. Thomas GODHAND of Nicholas Shambles, London, Butcher signs 27 May 1653.

The Fire of London in 1666 I understand burned the whole area down with St Nicholas Church.

I hope one of the Society's members might be following the TYERS of London line and may be able to help me with what happened next!

Stephen Sleath, Member No. 7812

98 The Ringway, Queniborough, Leicestershire LE7 3DL

British History Online has *The Inhabitants of London 1638*, (taken from Ms 272 in Lambeth Palace Library) available via: www.british-history.ac.uk/source.aspx?pubid=176. In the index there is no mention of either TYERS or GODHAND, however, British History Online's *An Index of London Inhabitants Within the Walls, 1695* a couple of TYER women are mentioned. This publication can be found at: www.british-history.ac.uk/source.aspx?pubid=31

A quitclaim, by the way, is a legal instrument by which the owner of a piece of property transfers their interest to a recipient.

ETHEL MARGARET SEARLE

Seeking any information about Ethel Margaret SEARLE, who was born about 1910. Her place of birth is not known but she was known to have lived in the Gateshead area in the north east of England. I can find no marriage or death entry for Ethel but when last heard of she was married and living in Southend, Essex during the 1950s.

Mrs Janet Trickett, Member No. 418

123 Mays Lane, Barnet, Herts EN5 2DX

Email: jrtrickett@hotmail.com

BAILEY/GUMMER

I am trying to find any information on my maternal ancestor Sarah BAILEY and her husband John GUMMER (a coachmaker). They married at St Giles-in-the-Fields on 13 July 1817.

They had three children, Mary Caroline 1819, and George and William 1828.

Sarah had previously given birth to a daughter, Mary BRUCE in 1806, who was brought up in the Foundling Hospital.

The only information I have apart from this is that Sarah BAILEY had a father living in Bristol. So, if anyone can help with any more details on this family it would be much appreciated.

Ros Dengate Member No 7322

36 New Road, Durrington, Worthing, West Sussex BN13 3HU

There is a report in the *West Kent Guardian* dated Saturday 22 May 1852 detailing a serious accident at a coach manufactory in Castle Street, Long Acre. The afflicted workman was called John GUMMER and he was taken to Charing Cross Hospital, where it was feared he might not recover. Could this be your ancestor? The newspaper article is available online via the British Library Newspaper Archive at: www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk

West Middlesex Advertiser and Family Journal **Saturday 28 August 1858**

CAUTION TO PEDESTRIANS

On Tuesday evening last, a lady, who was probably alarmed by some omnibuses which were racing in the Fulham Road, turned into Sydney Place, where she was knocked down by a cab, and had not the driver immediately pulled up, the most serious consequences might have resulted. She was immediately conveyed, through the kindness of a gentleman passing by, bleeding profusely from the face, to her medical attendant, Dr Neville WOOD, 10 Onslow Square, and under the judicious treatment of that gentleman, we are happy to hear that she is quite recovered. The lady had resided at Rio, South America, and was little accustomed to the bustle of our great metropolis.

FORTHCOMING BRANCH MEETINGS

Barnet Branch – 7.30pm for 8.00pm

Lyonsdown Hall, Lyonsdown Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire EN5 1JB

Branch Contact: Rosemary A Roome

Thursday 17 October	<i>My Ancestor Was...</i> Members' Contributions
Thursday 21 November	<i>Highgate Cemetery</i> by Matthew Pridham
Thursday 19 December	No meeting
Thursday 16 January	TBA

City Branch – 12 noon for 12.30pm

Camden Local Studies and Archives Centre, Holborn Library,
32-38 Theobalds Road, London WC1X 8PA

Branch Contact: Barbara Haswell

Thursday 31 October	<i>My Interesting Discovery</i> Members' Contributions
Thursday 28 November	TBA
Thursday 26 December	No meeting
Thursday 30 January	TBA

Enfield Branch – 7.30pm for 8.00pm

St Paul's Centre, Church Street, Enfield, Middlesex EN2 6AR

Branch Contact: Lilian Gibbens

Wednesday 2 October	<i>Life in the Workhouse</i> by Ian Waller
Wednesday 6 November	<i>Royalty Through the Ages</i> by Frank Bayford
Wednesday 4 December	Christmas Social
Wednesday 1 January	No meeting

Rayners Lane Branch – 7.30pm for 8.00pm

Friends' Meeting House, 456 Rayners Lane, Harrow, Middlesex HA5 5DT
Branch Contact: Doreen Heywood

Friday 11 October	Members' Evening
Friday 8 November	<i>The Will Forgeries – a famous scandal of the 1840s</i> by Audrey Collins
Friday 13 December	Christmas Event
Friday 10 January	TBA

Wembley Branch – 7.30pm for 8.00pm

The Copeland Room, St. John's Church, 3 Crawford Avenue, Wembley, Middlesex HA0 2HX
Branch Contact: William Pyemont

Monday 28 October	<i>Are We Really British?</i> by Ian Waller
Monday 25 November	Members' Evening Pre-Xmas Celebration
Monday 23 December	No meeting
Monday 27 January	TBA

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertising rates per issue of METROPOLITAN are as follows:

Full Page £40
Half Page £23
Quarter Page £14
Eighth Page, £8.50

All copy, correspondence and remittances should be sent to the Editors.
See inside front cover for address.

Buckinghamshire FHS Open Day: 27 July 2013

We met members, friends and acquaintances again at this popular event held on a fine warm day. Visitors came from a wide area and brought a range of requests for help and information about our Society and family history matters.

A few examples of questions to Eileen Bostle, Nona Clarke, Diana Copnall, Doreen Heywood, Tricia Sandle and me were:

I've only just started researching. Do you have anything on Marylebone? I know Harrow from my researches into the 1800s. What's it like now? We're tracing a stonemason in London from family in Bath. Can you help? A man from south of the River [Thames] was buried in N London. Why? One man was a clergyman. [Have you tried Crockford's?] What's that?

The easiest question came from a member who asked if we would like an article for METROPOLITAN, a follow-up to an earlier item? Yes please! Selling books, giving advice and answers kept us busy but there were opportunities to pursue some personal research interests at other stands.

Rosemary A Roome, Member No. 2985

West Surrey FHS Open Day

Saturday 26 October 2013 from 10am-4.30pm

Woking Leisure Centre, Kingfield Road, Woking GU22 9BA

Please note this is not the first Saturday in November, the usual date.

Free entry and free parking

Hall 1 is the Research Room, which will contain a wide range of resources from Surrey, computer help and lookups provided by Jeanne Bunting and her team, Help Desks specialising in adoption, army research, reading old documents, Irish records, Scottish records and much more.

There will be a series of talks throughout the day.

Hall 2 contains the Family History Fair and will feature many FHSs including **London Westminster & Middlesex FHS**, plus a large number of local history organisations and suppliers of family history products.

For more details visit: www.wsfhs.org

AIMS OF THE SOCIETY

- 1 To encourage the study of family history, genealogy and heraldry, primarily in the City of London, City of Westminster, and the London Boroughs of Barnet, Brent, Camden, part of Ealing, Enfield, Haringey, Harrow, part of Hillingdon, and Islington.
- 2 To help to co-ordinate efforts to make local records more accessible.
- 3 To carry out such activities as are relevant to a family history society

SUBSCRIPTIONS

The standard annual subscription covers all family members living at one address, with one journal and one vote per subscription.

The subscription of £12 is effective from 1 October until 30 September the following year.

Members joining during the Society's year will receive back copies of journals.

PAYMENT BY UK MEMBERS

UK cheques payable to: LONDON WESTMINSTER & MIDDLESEX FHS

PAYMENT BY OVERSEAS MEMBERS

Payment must be made in pounds sterling by cheque, drawn upon a London Bank, made payable to: LONDON WESTMINSTER & MIDDLESEX FHS.

CANADA: Canadian Postal Money Orders cannot be accepted.

AUSTRALIA / NEW ZEALAND: Most banks will provide sterling cheques.

PAYMENT BY PAYPAL

Please visit our website for details.

BANKERS: HSBC Bank plc, Angel Branch, 25 Islington High St, London N1 9LJ

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Articles, letters, requests and comment should be sent to the Editors.

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The Editors reserve the right to edit contributions.

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A labels-list of members is held on computer for the purposes of administration and distribution only.

Data from the members' list will NOT be given out to commercial enterprises.

Anyone objecting to his or her name being on this list should write to the Membership Secretary.