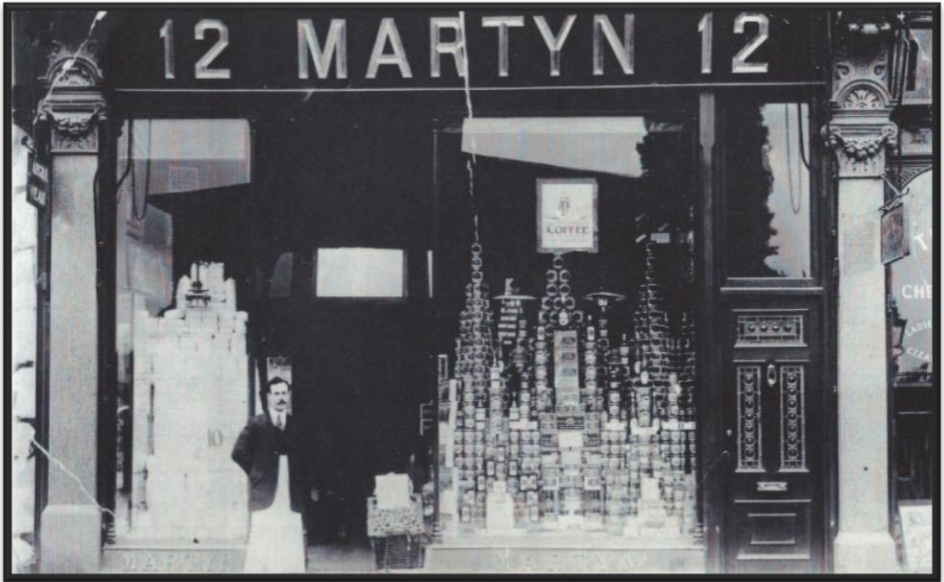


ISSN 1359-8961 (print)
ISSN 2056-3698 (online)

METROPOLITAN

The Journal of the
LONDON WESTMINSTER & MIDDLESEX
Family History Society



Volume 2 No. 4 (151)

September 2016

Patron : The Bishop of Edmonton
President : Mr Michael Gandy BA FSG

OFFICERS

Chairman : Miss Rosemary A Roome, c/o 14 Chandos Way,
Wellgarth Road, London NW11 7HF
✉ chairman@lwmfhs.org.uk

Secretary : Mrs Tricia Sutton, 141 Welbeck Road,
West Harrow, Middlesex HA2 0RY
✉ secretary@lwmfhs.org.uk

Treasurer : Ms April Vesey, 290 Woodlands Avenue,
Eastcote, Ruislip, Middlesex HA4 9QZ
✉ treasurer@lwmfhs.org.uk

OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES

Membership Secretary : Mrs Sylvia Thompson, 62 Canning Road,
Harrow, Middlesex HA3 7SN
✉ membership@lwmfhs.org.uk

Journal Editors : Rosemary A Roome, Elizabeth C Burling &
Barbara E Haswell
✉ c/o 93 Leicester Road, New Barnet, Herts
EN5 5EL
✉ editors@lwmfhs.org.uk

Members' Interests : Mrs Barbara E Haswell, 93 Leicester Road,
New Barnet, Herts EN5 5EL
✉ membersinterests@lwmfhs.org.uk

Projects Co-ordinator : Mrs Elaine Tyler, 24 Ashurst Road, Barnet, Herts
EN4 9LF
✉ projects@lwmfhs.org.uk

Bookstall Manager &
Postal Sales : ✉ c/o: projects@lwmfhs.org.uk

All general enquiries concerning the Society should be addressed to the Secretary,
Mrs Tricia Sutton at the address given above – or ✉ secretary@lwmfhs.org.uk

Information may also be found on the Society's website www.lwmfhs.org.uk

Webmaster : Mr Peter Walker
✉ webmaster@lwmfhs.org.uk

METROPOLITAN

Volume 2 No. 4 (151)

September 2016

ISSN 1359-8961 (print)

ISSN 2056-3698 (online)

CONTENTS

122	Editorial
123	Chairman's Comments
124	Letters to the Editors
126	To Join or Not To Join
128	What's My Real Name?
131	Crime, Prison and Punishment Records
134	Who Was She?
136	The Boer War Remembered in Barnet
138	Jottings
140	Edmonton Brickfields
142	War Memorial Website News
145	Muswell Hill
150	Family Photos
152	The Turner of St Chad's Well
157	<i>Help!</i>
164	A Tottenham War Memorial
166	Forthcoming Branch Meetings
168	Focus on Facebook

Cover picture: © William Martyn's shop, Muswell Hill
printed with their kind permission

See article on page 145

© 2016 LWMFHS and contributors

EDITORIAL

Perhaps ‘Where did the bricks come from that built my house?’ is not something one considers very often but David Cufley’s article on Enfield Brickworks which appeared in June’s METROPOLITAN got people thinking and we received a letter and a short article in response, see pages 125 and 140

There is a theme of War Memorials running through this issue too, appropriately in this hundredth anniversary year of the Battle of the Somme, with two members sending contributions and Website News trying to get to the bottom of the various websites dedicated to recording, publicising and preserving war memorials.

We are pleased that there is more than one *Help!* in this issue. You are, indeed, sharing your brick walls and problem ancestors with us. This is what the *Help!* section is all about. Do look at pages 165-170. Can you help these members? The editors have had a try and are now asking all our members for assistance! “A problem shared is a problem halved”.

It has been said by non-members “Why should I join a Family History Society? I can research online in the comfort of my own home” Perhaps we need to show them the article on page 126 and also our *Help!* section.

As you are no doubt aware, the Editors are always looking for articles, letters, jottings, photos and so on to put in our next journal. We would like to thank all those who have contributed to this and previous journals and to say again to you all, please write to us! We are already preparing our December journal and we have space ready and waiting for contributions!

The Editorial Team

Please remember that the copy date for the next issue of

METROPOLITAN

is 1 November 2016

CHAIRMAN'S COMMENTS

With the start of the Society's year – 1 October – almost upon us, my thoughts turned to those who are not (yet) members and a few of the attitudes towards Family History that they express:

~ Family History? Oh no, I'm not at all interested!

A perfectly reasonable response – it doesn't appeal to everyone. However anyone with family members at junior school (seven to eleven years old or, in current school terminology, Year 2 to Year 6) may well find that they are asked about relatives: the subject is part of the school curriculum.

~ Family History? Grandfather did ours so there's nothing for me to do!

But that research would have been done a few decades ago and the many more sources available nowadays, especially online, may explain why or how certain events occurred. For example, there's the 1911 Census with marriage details – its length, the number of children born from it and how many were then still living – with the householder's handwriting and signature; the 1939 Register lists the civilian population at the outbreak of World War II. It was used then to produce Identity Cards and Ration Books and provided the basic records of the National Health Service in 1948; and then there are searchable Newspaper Records – goldmines!

~ Family History? That's a retirement job, when I shall have lots of time!

That's the theory but not necessarily how things actually happen. People often find that there are more demands on their time than they anticipated. Apart from new hobbies there may be travel, moving house, visiting family and friends more frequently, perhaps family responsibilities such as looking after grandchildren regularly and /or helping ageing parents with their lives, some voluntary work maybe.

Bill and Joan Pyemont have been Chairman and Programme Secretary at our Wembley Branch for a number of years and they are stepping down from these positions, and other voluntary activities in their community, at the end of the year. At the last Executive Committee meeting it was decided to close the Wembley Branch at the end of 2016. A vote of thanks was extended to Bill and Joan for all that they have done over many years, initially for the then Westminster and Central Middlesex FHS and, following amalgamation with the then London and North Middlesex FHS in 2001, for our present Society.

Rosemary A Roome

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

I have just received the emailed journal for June. I have not read it in detail yet but picked up the reference to St Etheldreda's Church, Ely Place. This is indeed a beautiful (elevated) church with a lot of history.

I grew up in Holborn, between Chancery Lane and Kings Cross. I attended the school attached to this church and have, even now, lots of memories. The school was in the house to the left of the church (see photo) and if you can imagine a very small, square playground with cloisters along the left side with the refectory along the back. There was a large tree in one corner. We would queue in the playground for a cup of hot milk and have our lunch in the refectory with one of the nuns caring for us. I was very young at the time and the following event was around 1948 when I was 5. I believe the church roof was damaged during the blitz so the crypt was used.

We were taught by Rosminian Nuns. The classrooms were small and mine was on the ground floor with windows to the front. I remember we would sing the Times Tables which were hung around the classroom on long banners and believe or not I would do ballet on Monday afternoons – I had red shoes.



I, with all the other children, would go to services in the crypt. I have this memory of it being lit by candles and not laid out as shown in the photos of today.

A blessing was held every year to celebrate St Blaise's Day (3rd February) – a 4th century Armenian Bishop. Etheldreda is the patron saint of throat and neck ailments but the blessing is particularly associated with St Blaise. Etheldreda had a throat tumour and St Blaise reportedly saved a boy with a fish bone stuck in his throat. During this service two long candles were held across our throats. For our recreation the

nuns would walk us to Lincolns Inn Fields for ball games.

On a visit a couple of years ago I bought a video telling the story of the church. They have a little cafe which must be where the refectory was.

The really sad thing is that I can find no mention of the school in all the history. I was contacted some time ago by a second cousin (on Genes Reunited) and her mother also went to this school – I have a small photo of them in the playground. This was an amazing contact and we have been on many trips of family research together.

I now find myself in Ely with my husband. We have lived here for 13 years and have been to the Cathedral many times. I attend the church of St Mary's, which sits between the Cathedral and the old house where Oliver Cromwell lived.

Hazel Duxon, Member No. 6098

Whilst I was flicking through *60 Years of Local History 1927-1987* (a Barnet and District Local History Society publication) out jumped at me mention of a brickfield that had existed just behind the road I live in today. Walter STUTTERS's recollections from 1928, 'East Barnet as I remember it', state that a brickfield was started there and the first three houses in my road were built using these bricks.

This house, pictured left, is one of the two of these houses still standing. The brickfield would have been more or less in its back garden.

I don't suppose Stutters's reference would have struck me so if I had not just read David Cufley's interesting article about Enfield's brickfields, which



appeared in June's METROPOLITAN. Of course, considering the large number of such establishments in Enfield and the fact that millions of bricks were required to build our extensive suburbs, there must have been many more in other areas but this was the first time I had seen one close to home. Walter STUTTER does not seem happy to have had this local industry nearby; he concludes, 'Happily, no trace remains today of this venture'.

Elizabeth Burling, Member No. 4992

TO JOIN OR NOT TO JOIN

By Terry Kaye, Member No 7345

This is a tale about the wisdom of joining a family history society in your quest to find ancestors in a particular part of the world.

When I first started looking at the family of my maternal grandfather's family, I became aware of my 4x great grandfather Nicholas PLAYLE. Indeed, it was his birth, stated in various censuses as taking place in Middlesex at around 1800 that prompted me to join the London Westminster and Middlesex FHS to try to locate his birth (I'm still searching).

However, discovering that Nicholas married in 1823 at St Leonard's Church, Shoreditch to Lydia SPICER, set me to looking at her tree and took me to the villages of Suffolk.

Lydia SPICER was born in the Suffolk village of Darsham in 1802. Although I was able to establish that her parents were James SPICER and Lydia WOODGATE, I was still no closer to establishing the origins of Lydia SPICER's husband to be, Nicholas PLAYLE. So I joined the Suffolk Family History Society to try my luck in that direction.

In September 2008, I posted a 'Can you Help' notice in the journal for that Society, asking if anyone could assist with my efforts to trace the origins of Nicholas PLAYLE. In November 2008, I received a response from another Suffolk FHS member, saying that her 4x great grandmother, Lydia WOODGATE (see above), was baptised in August 1773 at Westleton, Suffolk, and that her descent was via Lydia and James SPICER's daughter Lydia SPICER who married my Nicholas PLAYLE, and their daughter, Elizabeth Matilda Spicer PLAYLE. Thus, my fellow Suffolk FHS member and I were related.

Crucially, she added that she had received this information way back in 1993 from another Suffolk FHS member who compiled a comprehensive and substantial 'Woodgate Book' that took the Woodgate line back to 1645/46 in Rougham, Suffolk.

These exciting developments introduced me to the detailed and fully documented family trees of the SPICER and WOODGATE families. The Woodgate family tree gave me a proven family history taking me back to 1750, and, subject to proving a single link, back to 1557, criss-crossing the county of Suffolk through the decades and centuries.

So, the moral of the story is join a family history society. It can open so many doors and, in these days of rapid communication, you can add multiple layers of authentic family history in a matter of hours. Of course, never accept family history information at face value, but, if you are fortunate to have access to detailed proven records as I have in this case, what a fantastic reward for joining a family history society.



By coincidence, Howard King, LWMFHS Member No 5629, asked the Editors if a notice could be placed in this journal mentioning the Suffolk FHS's upcoming Family History Fair:

Suffolk Family History Society
Family History Fair

There will be all available Suffolk FHS publications available and up to date searchable local information on their Database.

Saturday 24th September from 10:00 to 16:00

Suffolk University Campus, Waterfront Building,
19 Neptune Quay, Ipswich IP4 1QJ

Free admission - free parking opposite

For more information visit: <http://www.suffolkfhs.org.uk>
or call 01787 370598 before the day.

WHAT'S MY REAL NAME?

By Eileen Blythe (née Howard) Member No. 02

It's been many years since I found, in the Public Record Office in London, that my HOWARD family ancestors had come from Wenhaston, Suffolk. It took me a time to be able to read the name in the 1851 census, as I had never heard of this village and father always said his family came from Great Yarmouth, and we came from 'a good family'. So I made enquires via Ipswich Record Office and in Great Yarmouth over the years, about my HOWARD family, a Charles born about 1800 in particular.

I found no trace of him even when I paid for research to be done on my behalf. Time moved on; I now have a computer and joined Ancestry. I tried the baptism index - no luck, no Charles. I looked up the 1851 census online and found a few HOWARDS born in Wenhaston about 1800, including one Vyse HOWARD. So a trip was planned to visit Ipswich Record Office to see what I could find out myself.

So we spent a few days visiting Suffolk in general, as I now know about 90% of my ancestors come from the county. Well, all I found in the baptism records for Wenhaston, was three HOWARD children born to two different couples: Sarah born in 1796 to Thomas and Sarah HOWARD (née SUTTON); Martha born 1800 to John and Mary HOWARD (née ALLSTICK) and Samuel born 1803 to John and Mary HOWARD (née ALLSTICK). Of course there were also the base born children: Robert born 1800 to Samuel HOWARD and Susan COOPER and Thomas Burgess HAWARD born 1809 to Lydia HAWARD. But still no Charles HOWARD.

All this information I had from the Baptism register but I also noticed that these same HOWARD parents were baptising children with the surname VICE. I took notes of the names and dates and found there were 3 VICE families having children at this period; plus another family, William and Hannah VICE (née FRANCIS). I left the Record Office with lots of notes! Later I decided to find the marriages of these 3 couples to pin down what was going on.

With help from the Suffolk Marriage Index I found my 3 marriages: Thomas VICE of Beccles married Sarah SUTTON in May 1780 at Carlton Colville;

William HAWARD married Hannah FRANCIS in December 1786 at Bramfield and John VICE married Mary AUSTIN at Wenhaston in August 1786. I was also helped to find the children of these families from 1780-1798. As my research had covered the years 1795-1811, I had all 3 men using HOWARD and VICE as a surname.

I found their baptisms, Thomas and William, in March 1759, John in May 1762 and Elizabeth VICE in February 1765. All were illegitimate and baptised privately in Wenhaston as the children of Virtue VICE. I found her baptism in January 1735, and her burial in September 1787 and of course her parents, Lawrence and Elizabeth VICE, all in Wenhaston. Virtue never married and struggled to bring up her 4 children. She received help from the village Union for her children and was buried as Poor.

So I now have two Charles VICE to choose from. Which one was my ancestor, Charles, son of Thomas and Sarah VICE, baptised October 1801 (11th child and 8th son) or Charles, son of William and Hannah VICE, baptised January 1801 (5th child and 4th son)?

The answer would come to light when I looked through the censuses for 1841, as my Charles came to London and married at Marylebone in August 1822 as Charles HOWARD. Charles, who was a bricklayer and his wife Emma (née FRANCIS) had 11 children, 3 girls and 8 boys, between 1823-46 in the Clerkenwell area of North London. This Charles was the son of William (1759-1830) and Hannah and he inherits from his father, William HAWARD, Yeoman, of Wenhaston, in 1830. Charles had 35 grandchildren that I have found so far.

His cousin Charles VICE stayed in Wenhaston and in 1841 his widowed mother Sarah, aged 85, was living with his family.

So, a member from a 'good family' had 4 children with Virtue VICE, Charles' grandmother. Most of Virtue VICE's grandchildren took the name HOWARD or VYSE HOWARD. The family story which has been passed down via his London grandchildren is that a member of the Duke of Norfolk's family was the father of Virtue's children.

Virtue was most probably a servant at a nearby large Estate in Suffolk. Her family had lived in Scole, Norfolk, before moving to Wenhaston in 1723. The Dukes of Norfolk own big estates in Suffolk and Norfolk.

The Great Yarmouth HOWARD turned out to be a nephew of my Charles. I have a VICE cousin in Canada who did not understand why her Great Grandmother (Lucy VICE) born in Wenhaston, should have sometimes used HOWARD as a surname in Church records.

So how come that William, the eldest son of Virtue, is a Yeoman and able to leave his Estate to his 4 surviving children in 1830? That's another mystery yet to be solved!



Writing Your Family History E-Courses

www.writingyourfamilyhistory.co.uk

Gill Blanchard, BA, MA, PGCE (PCE)

Author of *Writing Your Family History: A Guide for Genealogists*

Writing Your Family History is a practical writing course that guides participants through bringing their ancestors to life in an entertaining manner.

- Two ten week modules
- Lessons delivered electronically
- Students receive in-depth feedback
- Regular live discussions with the tutor and each other
- Access to an online learning hub

For more information contact Gill Blanchard at:

Office 14, Meadow View House, 191 Queens Road, Norwich. NR1 3PP

Email: Gill@writingyourfamilyhistory.co.uk

Web: www.writingyourfamilyhistory.co.uk

CRIME, PRISON & PUNISHMENT RECORDS

The National Archives' extensive collection of records from criminal cases, gaols, hulks, prisons, and criminal calendars has now been released on pay-per-view website FindMyPast. It is the largest single collection of British crime records online and contains 22 series of records. These, briefly, are:

ADM 6: The Admiralty Register of Convicts in Prison Hulks include details of over 17,600 prisoners who were held in prison hulks *Cumberland*, *Dolphin* and *Ganymede* for the period 1818-1831.

CRIM 9: The after-trial calendars from the Central Criminal Court include details of almost 176,000 prisoners for the period 1855-1931.

HO 7: This Home Office series comprises minutes of the House of Commons Committee for West Africa transportation in 1785 and papers and correspondence of the Home Office and the Convict Establishment from 1823-1835, including the returns of deaths of convicts in New South Wales and reports on the conditions of prisons and hulks in the United Kingdom and the colonies. The records can record miscreant's offence and age at the time of conviction, as well as a description of their character by the gaoler.

HO 8: Home Office: Convict Hulks, Convict Prisons and Criminal Lunatic Asylums: Quarterly Returns of Prisoners 1824-1876. This set contains almost 1,290,578 records from sworn lists of convicts on board prison hulks between 1801-1854, records of prisoners in prisons and lunatic asylums.

HO13: There are almost 272,950 records of people mentioned in the Home Office correspondence and warrants between 1782 and 1871. The records will usually reveal information related to people's conviction, trial and sentencing.

HO 17: These Home Office records provide details of petitions for just over 16,300 people who wished to revoke or reduce their sentence for the period 1817-1858.

HO 18: There are just over 19,000 further records concerning petitions in this set, including additional related documents such as newspaper cuttings.

HO 19: There are over 77,000 records for the Home Office registers of correspondence relating to criminal petitions, often referring to previous correspondence which may or may not have survived.

HO 23: These Home office records, the registers of prisoners from national prisons lodged in county prisons 1847-1866, hold the details of 13,665 prisoners who were housed in prisons at Aylesbury, Bath, Leeds, Leicester, Northampton, Nottingham, Preston, Reading, Somerset, and Wakefield.

HO 24: Home Office: prison registers and statistical returns 1838-1875 contains almost 86,000 records from Millbank, Parkhurst and Pentonville prisons, as well as annual statistical returns from between 1860-1869.

HO 26: This includes registers of persons with indictable, or chargeable, offences for Middlesex from 1787-1850.

HO 27: Similar to series HO 26, these are registers of over 1 million persons with chargeable offences from 1805-1892. The registers are of offenders, or alleged offenders, from across England and Wales. Until 1850, Middlesex is excluded from this series.

HO 47: This collection, judges' reports on criminals 1784-1830, includes 6,890 records made up of transcripts and images of original letters and reports in which judges call for commutation of sentence, free pardons etc.

HO 77: The Newgate Prison calendar 1782-1853 contains almost 339,400 records from the printed lists of the prisoners waiting to be tried as well as, from July 1822 onwards, manuscript additions giving the results of the trials.

HO 130: The Home Office miscellaneous criminal books 1798-1831 is a small set of 888 records which contains a calendar of the prisoners at Winchester listed for trial at a Special Commission of Assize after the agricultural riots of 1830. This set also includes prison statistics and regulations covering the years from 1824-1826.

HO 140: The Home Office calendar of prisoners includes over 630,000 people for the period 1868-1929. The records contain after-trial calendars (lists of prisoners tried at assizes and quarter sessions) and cover England, Wales, Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. Prisoners awaiting trial at the Old Bailey and at the Admiralty Courts are also included.

PCOM 2: There are over 842,372 records held by the Prison Commission and the Home Office concerning prisons and prisoners. These diverse records cover prisons all over England and Wales as well as Gibraltar prison and some prison hulks. These include extensive records for Pentonville, Chatham, Portsmouth, Millbank, and Wormwood Scrubs prisons, among others. There are also army prisoners held in the Savoy prison in Middlesex.

PCOM 3: Home Office and Prison Commission: male licences 1853-1887 contains almost 36,700 records of male convicts who were granted licences to be at large—meaning allowed out on parole—by the court. There are notes of the licences and also notes of revocation of the licence.

PCOM 4: Home Office and Prison Commission: Female Licences consists of 4,435 licenses for female convicts allowed to be released on parole. Records after 1871 will include a photograph of the prisoner, details of

previous convictions, medical history sheets, and more.

PCOM 5: The records in this set date from 1843-1871 and contain copies of court orders ('old captions') for the imprisonment or transportation of prisoners, written up by the trial judge and handed to the policemen who were to take the prisoner away to jail after he was convicted.

MEPO 6: The Metropolitan Police criminal record office, habitual criminals' registers and miscellaneous papers include details of over 151,330 habitual criminals for the period 1881-1936. Also included is a list of 5,824 habitual drunkards from the period 1903-1914, which would have been circulated weekly to licensed persons and secretaries of clubs. They usually contain two photographs of each drunkard: face on and profile.

T38: Treasury departmental accounts and convict hulks have over 158,250 records from the quarterly accounts covering the *Bellerophon*, *Justicia*, *Captivity*, *Laurel*, *Leviathan*, *Portland*, *Retribution*, *Prudentia*, *Stanislaus* and *Savage* between 1804-1831, as well as departmental accounts from 1558-1937.

This brief description does not contain details of the myriad types of information about criminals that these records contain, which can include physical descriptions of the prisoner, photographs of them, details of their crime, their family, letters and much more.

Do not despair if you cannot find your ancestor in this database. There are other options too: an index to 7 issues of the weekly *The Police Gazette* (dating between 1866 and 1882) is available on the Society of Genealogists' Data Online. *The Police Gazette* featured details of crimes committed and information wanted by the police, including photographs of wanted people. The Heritage Index (as it is known) also includes non-criminals from 23 other sources including the *Birmingham Gazette*, *Liverpool Mercury*, and *English Chronicle*; Series HO 26 and HO 27 are also available online at Ancestry; Old Bailey Online includes a free fully searchable edition of 197,745 criminal trials held at London's central criminal court from 1674-1913. Search the Proceedings of the Old Bailey, 1674-1913 at <http://www.oldbaileyonline.org/>; HO 47, Judges' reports on criminals 1784-1830 can be searched by name or keyword for free online at <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/advanced-search>

Do you know of any other sources? Please let the Editors know if so.

WHO WAS SHE?

By Peter Todd, Member No. 7686



I remember this framed A4 size picture gracing the wall of my childhood home and being fascinated by the aeroplane shown in it. Of course I never bothered to ask who the lady was. Now that I know more about my family history and since the photograph obviously dates from the era of aviatrixes such as Earhart and Johnson I believe it to be a photograph of Emily Amelia TIPLER (1895-1969) who married an uncle of mine, Henry William TODD (1889-1928) on the 23 June 1918 at St Mark's Church, Tollington Park, Islington, London.

At the time the groom was serving in WW1 as an RAF mechanic (1st Class). How did the photograph come into my father's possession? I can only assume that it must have originally hung in his old family home (which happened to be a few doors away from ours) and when he married my mother he transferred such ephemera, including some furniture, to his new abode. Dad's mother, my grandma, had died a few years previously and his elder brothers and sisters had married and left by this time as well.

If my supposition is correct then the child shown in this portrait (right) would have been hers. The back of the photograph bears the inscription '*HWD Todd age 6 months*'. Henry William Daniel (after his mother's father) TODD was born on the 20 September 1920 and died of cancer, age 65 years, in the King Edward 7th hospital, Eastbourne, Sussex.



Harry, who was an official in the County Court, later went on to marry Muriel Ethel ROBERTS (1921-1980) at the Register Office, Enfield on the 16 October 1968. Interestingly, Muriel's mother, Nora PROOME (1891-1960) was the daughter of Thomas PROOME (1858-1935), a registered lighthouse keeper, who, according to a Census entry was manning the Lizard lighthouse on the night of 31 March, 1901.

BOER WAR REMEMBERED IN BARNET

By Ken Sutherland-Thomas, Member No 7645

Christ Church in St Albans Road has within its grounds a memorial to men from Barnet, former pupils of Christ Church School who died whilst serving in the Army during the Boer War in South Africa.

Although not one of those named on the memorial, research has revealed that another resident of what is now Barnet Borough served during the South African campaign and was awarded the Victoria Cross for bravery.

This man was Albert Edward CURTIS who resided in Longmore Avenue, East Barnet. Albert was awarded his medal for exceptional bravery during fighting at Onderbank Spruit in 1900.

Albert survived and after the war served as a Yeoman Warden at the Tower of London until returning, on retirement, to live in Barnet.

He is buried at St Stephen's Church in Chipping Barnet.

Note: More details of the bravery of Albert Edward Curtis can be found on the websites:

www.victoriacrossonline.co.uk

www.queensroyalsurreys.org.uk

Albert Edward was a private in the 2nd battalion of The East Surrey Regiment. His Victoria Cross citation reads:

"On 23rd day of February 1900, Colonel Harris lay all day long in a perfectly open space under close fire of a Boer breastwork. The Boers fired all day at any man who moved, and Colonel Harris was wounded eight or nine times. Private Curtis, after several attempts, succeeded in reaching the Colonel, bound his wounded arm, and gave him his flask - all under heavy fire. He then tried to carry him away, but was unable, on which he called for assistance and Private Morton came out at once. Fearing that the men would be killed, Colonel Harris told them to leave him, but they declined, and after trying to carry the Colonel on their rifles, they made a chair of their hands and so carried him out of fire".
"Private Morton was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal"



The war memorial in the grounds of Christ Church, Barnet.

*To the Glory of God
And
In Memory of*

CHARLES COLYER	KINGS
FREDERICK JACKAMAN	ROYAL
WILLIAM J PHILLIPS	RIFLES
	ROYAL
JOHN MOORE	SCOTS
	GREYS
THOMAS W ABBOTT	BEDFORD
ARTHUR BLACKWELL	SHIRE
WILLIAM MEAD	REGIMENT
EDWIN F VENTHAM	
ROYAL INNISKILLING	DRAGOONS

OLD SCHOLARS OF THE BOYS SCHOOL,
CHRIST CHURCH, BARNET
WHO FELL WHILE SERVING THEIR
COUNTRY IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN
CAMPAIGN OF 1899-1902

THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED
BY THEIR OLD SCHOOL-FELLOWS AND
FRIENDS JULY 1903

*'RENDER TO ALL THEIR DUES.....
HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR.'*

JOTTINGS

Great Fire of London 350th Anniversary

2016 marks the 350th anniversary of the Great Fire of London, which began on 2 September 1666. There are various events happening to commemorate this disastrous conflagration:

Guildhall Library's exhibition is called *The Dreadful Fire*. Wooden buildings, stores of combustibles and overcrowding meant fires were a regular occurrence in 17th century London. Most were unremarkable. So when a chance fire started in a bakery on 2 September 1666, no one could know that it would wipe out most of the City of London.

This exhibition, on until 30 November, explores the story of this devastation through Guildhall Library's collections, including English and foreign accounts, sermons and public records.

Guildhall Library is at Aldermanbury, London EC2V 7HH. For times of opening, visit the website at: <https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/things-to-do/guildhall-library/visit-us/Pages/Opening-hours-and-contact-details.aspx> or phone them on: 020 7332 1868.

The Museum of London's interactive exhibition is called *Fire! Fire!* Rarely seen artefacts - including burnt padlocks and keys - sit alongside hands-on exhibits giving visitors a sense of what London would have felt like before, during and after the flames tore through the city. The cause of the fire and how Londoners came together to rebuild the capital are explored and comparisons made between modern and contemporary firefighting methods. Throughout the exhibition, which is on until 17 April 2017, the Museum of London will host a programme of fire themed walks and tours, free afternoon lectures, workshops, family activities, children's sleepovers and festival days.

The Museum of London is at 150 London Wall, London EC2Y 5HN. For further details of the exhibition and its associated activities, visit the website at: <http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/>

The year 1666 was catastrophic for St Paul's Cathedral. On Tuesday 4 September, a combination of factors caused the building to burn with great ferocity. The blaze consumed the cathedral which had stood at the heart of London life for over five hundred years. Tens of thousands of people who

lived around the city were made homeless. As smoke rose from the ruins, Londoners considered how to rebuild their city and bring their cathedral back to use. Designs were submitted and Christopher Wren emerged as the man to help St Paul's rise like a phoenix from the devastation. *Out of the Fire* is the cathedral's programme of walks, talks, tours, special sermons, debates, activities and events to mark the anniversary. Highlights include seeing remarkable survivals from the pre-Fire cathedral and hearing how the fire made the Cathedral stones 'explode like grenades'.

All of this takes place at St Paul's Cathedral, St. Paul's Churchyard, London EC4M 8AD until April 2017. For more information visit the website at: <https://www.stpauls.co.uk/fire>

The Charterhouse

Located in the heart of Clerkenwell, the Charterhouse is an assembly of historic buildings dating back to the 14th century. The story of the site began in 1348 during the Black Death when the land was used as a burial ground for victims of the plague. The Charterhouse itself was built in 1371 and was home to a Carthusian priory, which was dissolved in 1537.

The site was largely rebuilt after 1545 as a grand courtyard house. It was here that Elizabeth I convened the Privy Council in the days before her coronation in 1558, with James I following in her lead by staying at the Charterhouse before his coronation.

In 1611, Thomas Sutton, a wealthy businessman, bought the Charterhouse and established a school and an almshouse for up to 40 poor scholars and 80 elderly residents in need of financial and social support, known as 'Brothers'. Although large parts of the buildings were damaged during the Blitz, it was restored and is now home to over 40 'Brothers'.

In November, parts of the site are set to open to the public for the very first time. In partnership with the Museum of London, the Charterhouse will be creating a new museum within the Tudor mansion, as well as a Learning Centre and an exhibition space which will tell the story of Charterhouse and its role in key moments in English history. The museum, cafe and learning centre will be accessible through Charterhouse Square, the site of the medieval plague pit. To find out more visit thecharterhouse.org



EDMONTON BRICKFIELDS

by Dawn Adams, Member No. 6025

David Cufley's article in METROPOLITAN (June 2016), stirred a memory, a recollection of things my father said. My grandparents and their burgeoning family moved, in about 1907, to 66 St Joseph's Road, Edmonton. This was partly thanks to the Public Health Amendment Act 1890 and the Cheap Trains Act of 1883 which permitted the building of better houses for working people, and insisted on transport to allow them to get to work (see my article in METROPOLITAN, October 2014).

My father (Thomas Benjamin ADAMS 1903-1977) was then about 5 years



old: perhaps this photo (left) was a keepsake for relatives left behind in Bethnal Green and Shoreditch. (Clothes probably not model's own). An enlarged version always hung on his parents' parlour wall.

When they moved in, my father recalled, houses in the area were still under construction. He had a vivid memory of masons carving, freehand, the ornamental stones to go above the bay windows (see photo in earlier article). The 1894 Alan Godfrey map shows only the odd numbered houses at the Hertford Road end, plus the first 8 even numbers. There is a brickfield at the bottom of Denny Road, not too far

away. Nowadays builders often rely on selling the first houses in a

development to provide funds to build the remainder, but would they really have taken so long to finish the street?

His father, Benjamin Walter ADAMS (1877-1957) became a keen gardener and allotment holder. One of his first actions was to plant the front garden with bulbs. Next Spring, remarkably similar bulbs flowered in gardens along the street, but none came up at 66.

The brickfields became a place to play, one of those enticing places that parents always warn children not to go to. The workers there were seen as 'rough'. On payday, they were assembled to receive their wages in the *Cock Tavern* on the main Hertford Road. This was a Victorian 'gin palace', bright with mirrors and brass and illumination. The building is still there, now a Turkish restaurant. The exterior, though still ornate, suffered from enemy action in World War 2 so lacks some of its original splendour.

A famous temperance song begins:

‘Father, dear Father, come home with me now!
The clock in the steeple strikes one;
You promis’d, dear father, that you would come home
As soon as your day’s work was done;’

Its heroine is a child sent to fetch the feckless parent home from the pub to cope with various sick/hungry/dying family members. Children did, according to my father, wait in just such circumstances outside the *Cock Tavern* for a dusty, muddy, tired parent to bring home what was left of the wages cynically paid out in that glittering bar among convivial company.

So those are my recollections of what my father told me. I add a final thank you to David Cufley, for the origin of the name, Broadlands Avenue, the street where I grew up in Enfield Highway. I know now that it was named after the large house that once occupied the site.

Reference:

The Parlour Song Book, a Casquet of Vocal Gems, Ed. Michael R Turner, Pan Books 1974

London Sheet 2 Edmonton (Pickett's Lock) 1894, Alan Godfrey Maps, 1998

WAR MEMORIAL WEBSITE NEWS

IWM War Memorials Register

The Imperial War Museums (IWM) hosts the War Memorials Register. Formerly named UK National Inventory of War Memorials, this project aims to list and locate more than 100,000 war memorials in the United Kingdom from all conflicts, from a small plaque on the wall to a large town memorial. Searching the War Memorials Archive can provide information about the current location of any memorial by building and street, plus an Ordnance Survey map reference. You can also find out information relating to whether it was moved from a previous location and the reason why. The search result will show what type of memorial it is and what it is made of.

The general inscription on the memorial will be shown, along with the number of those commemorated, whether they returned or died, and the nature of the details inscribed for each of those individuals, for example whether they are named by surnames and ordered alphabetically.

The register currently contains over 68,000 UK war memorials and it is continuously improved and updated. It includes memorials to members of the armed forces, civilians and animals from all wars and to those who died in service. You can search for a memorial by location or memorial name or use their reference search if you know the WMR record ID number.

To investigate this site, visit: <http://www.iwm.org.uk/memorials/search>

UK War Memorials

In the aftermath of the First World War, the people of Britain needed a focus for their grief, loss and pride. War memorials were erected across the UK in the greatest wave of remembrance this nation has ever seen.

They form an important part of our rich cultural heritage and connect us with the global conflict that shaped the world we live in today. They provide insight into the changing face of commemoration as well as artistic, social, local, military and international history.

Throughout the First World War Centenary 2014-2018, organisations across the UK will work together on a programme of recording, research, conservation and listing that ensures war memorials across Britain are protected and the people they commemorate are remembered.

UK War Memorials is the place to find the answers to your questions and discover how you can get involved.

More information can be found here: <http://ukwarmemorials.org/>

War Memorials Trust

The War Memorials Trust works for the protection and conservation of war memorials in the UK. They provide advice and information to anyone (as well as running grant schemes) for the repair and conservation of war memorials. The website provides a range of resources to help people discover more about war memorials and their preservation. They are a registered charity relying entirely on voluntary contributions to undertake their work and are keen for members of the public to upload photos, check locations, contribute information on the physical conditions of memorials and add links to local war memorials.

If you can help, visit: <https://www.warmemorialsonline.org.uk/>



War memorial situated inside the Royal Academy of Music, London

Roll of Honour

This site is dedicated to those men and women who fell fighting for their country. Recorded here are various war memorials within a variety of counties and it is fully intended to complete as many war memorials in the United Kingdom as possible. Photographs have been taken of the majority of the memorials, details of the men included and their photographs where possible.

The war memorials and rolls of honour cover a variety of Regiments, airfields and air bases as well as the memorials and cemeteries in the countries overseas where the men fell. Much of the information has been found using the Commonwealth War Graves Commission site. To supplement this information the Soldiers Died in the Great War CDs and the Roll of Honour books, all available from Naval & Military Press were also used. Other resources include the London Gazette, local newspapers, facts from family members and various other pieces of information from old books and magazines.

All the information here has been supplied by volunteers and there is an online feedback form if you have anything to add, although currently, due to the vast number of people wishing to contribute information, the volunteers who run the site have a backlog of thousands of emails to get through.

Commonwealth War Graves Commission

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission exists to ensure that the 1.7 million people who died in the two world wars will never be forgotten. They care for cemeteries and memorials at 23,000 locations, in 154 countries.

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission owes its existence to the vision and determination of one man- Sir Fabian WARE. At 45, he was too old to fight but instead became the commander of a mobile unit of the British Red Cross. Saddened by the sheer number of casualties, he felt driven to find a way to ensure the final resting places of the dead would not be lost forever. His vision chimed with the times and under his leadership, his unit began recording and caring for all the graves they could find. By 1915, their work was given official recognition by the War Office and incorporated into the British Army as the Graves Registration Commission. The values and aims, laid out in 1917, are as relevant now as they were almost 100 years ago.

Cemeteries and memorials can be found by searching here: <http://www.cwgc.org/find-a-cemetery.aspx>



Buckinghamshire FHS Open Day at Aylesbury

Saturday 23 July 2016 brought sunny weather, as is often the case for this annual event and that definitely lifts the spirits of all concerned whether exhibitors such as our Society or visitors. Our stand was set up by our team of Eileen Bostle, Diana Copnall, and Rosemary Roome, and we were soon ready to deal with the many queries from visitors.

MUSWELL HILL

By Elizabeth Burling, Member No. 4992

Muswell Hill, now a suburb in the London Borough of Haringey, is situated at the eastern end of the gravel heights north of London and has commanding views over the Thames and Lee valleys, as shown in this view looking south down Hillfield Park:



The land contained a mossy spring which had become the subject of pilgrimages as it was said to have great healing properties. The black plaque above the door of this house in Muswell Road, pictured below left, indicates that this was the site of the original Mossy Well. Apparently, the well still exists, capped, beneath this house.



In 1152, the Lord of the Manor of Haringey (who was also Bishop of London) granted the 65 acres which contained this well to nuns from the Augustinian Priory of St Mary, Clerkenwell, so that they could run a dairy there. A chapel, 'Our Lady of Muswell', was built on the site, which was situated to the east of Colney Hatch Lane, but this chapel disappeared during Henry VIII's dissolution of the religious houses.

By the 17th century the area was dotted with a few large detached villas, each with extensive gardens, including these which were clustered near the pond at the top of the hill: Bath House, The Elms and The Limes. The 1881 census shows The

Limes in the occupation of Charles Edward MUDIE, Librarian, with his wife, four daughters, a nephew and niece, four visitors and a dozen servants. Charles, born in Chelsea in 1818 to a newspaper shop proprietor, opened a circulating library on Upper King Street, Bloomsbury in 1842 and began lending books for payment to students at the University of London. His efficient distribution system and large supply of texts, together with the rise of the novel, made his business successful. The Library moved to larger premises on New Oxford Street in 1852 and outlets were also opened in Manchester and Birmingham. It was Charles's death on 28 October 1890 which probably triggered the sale of The Limes estate. It is perhaps appropriate that it was situated where Muswell Hill library now stands (pictured above).



Development of the area was spurred by the opening in 1873 of the pleasure pavilion Alexandra Palace, created as a place of popular entertainment for the working classes of northern London and as a rival to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. Alexandra Palace was served by the mainline railway that went to Kings Cross and also by a branch line from Highgate.

Another factor which helped development of the area was the transfer of administrative control of the 65 acres near the spring from Clerkenwell parish to Hornsey in 1900. Before this, conflict over drainage, sewage disposal, paving, lighting and so on, had impeded house building and resolution of this problem finally allowed the expansion of Muswell Hill to go ahead.

The vacant The Limes estate and the adjacent Fortis House (accounting for some 30 acres of land in all) were purchased by James EDMONDSON of Highgate in 1896. James was born in Clerkenwell in 1858, although his parents, Isaac and Hannah, had come down to London from the north-west of England. By 1901 James was living at 246 Green Lanes, Stoke Newington, not far from the area he was developing. He was still there in

1911, describing himself as ‘surveyor and builder’ and no doubt now being helped in his labours by sons Albert James, a builder, and Percival Henry, an architect. James created a perimeter of shopping parades and streets of commodious terraced houses, designed to attract middle-class residents. He went on to purchase Hillfield, The Elms, Wellfield and North Lodge to add to this new suburb.



James created the core of Muswell Hill on this land. Along with residential

roads, he built shopping parades, such as this above, with accommodation in the upper floors. Martyn’s, the coffee, tea and provision shop at 135 Muswell Hill Broadway (then called 12 Queen’s Parade) opened in 1897 and is still trading there, using its original mahogany Victorian shop fittings to show off its goods. William MARTYN, great grandfather of the current proprietor, was born in 1862 in Broad Clyst, Devon, moving to London in 1890 where he served as an apprentice with Walton, Hassel, and Port in Hampstead. William married Bessie Ratcliffe SALTER in 1893 and went on to have two sons and two daughters.



Land was given for a fire station, which is actually where the library now stands, and nonconformist churches: a Baptist one in Dukes Avenue (shown left) and a Congregationalist one in Tetherdown. The Presbyterians were given a heavy discount on the land to build their church in the Broadway (now O’Neill’s pub). A concert-hall, the Athenaeum, was built in Fortis Green Road but was pulled down in the 1960s.

At the same time as James EDMONDSON was building, adjacent areas including the Fortismere and Firs estates were being laid out by another builder, William

Jeffries COLLINS. The 1901 census shows him, described as a master builder, at his home, Fortismere, in Fortis Green Road. With him are his wife, mother-in-law, five children and two servants. Again, he is probably being assisted by two of his sons, William B aged 17, builder's assistant, and Herbert aged 16, land surveyor's assistant.



These two main developers built houses using good materials and to high standards, resulting in a

distinctive and homogenous Edwardian suburb of elegant buildings, such as those pictured on this page.

There were other builders too, such as Tom WOOLNAUGH, who built in King's Avenue, Tetherdown and St James' Lane; Thomas FINNANE, an Australian who built the Summerlands estate; John PAPPIN from Newquay, Cornwall; Frederick PAPWORTH from Hitchin, Hertfordshire and Charles ROOK, from Bedfordshire, who mainly built in the Alexandra Park area.



If you are searching for ancestors from Muswell Hill, London Metropolitan Archives (LMA) should be your first port of call.

In the LMA, the parish records of St James, the Church of England church (pictured left) date from 1829-1977. St James' Church was built as a chapel of ease to St Mary, Hornsey and was consecrated on 25 July 1842. It soon became too small for the growing population and in 1900 it was demolished and a much larger church was built, partly on the same site. The new church was completed in 1910

with the construction of the tower and spire. Although badly damaged by bombing on 19 April 1941, the church was restored after the war.

The daughter parish of St Matthew, Muswell Hill, formed out of St James' parish in 1939, was reunited with St James in 1979. The building no longer exists. Its records date from 1925-1979 and are in LMA.

Muswell Hill Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Prince's Avenue and the Broadway, was registered in 1899 and completed in 1903. The church, shown right, was built of flint and terracotta, to the designs of G Baines, with late Gothic and art nouveau features, including a corner tower surmounted by a copper spirelet. Its materials and style later won widespread attention and led to a campaign for its preservation after the Presbyterians joined the Congregationalists in 1973. The building, seating around 600, was unused in 1976. Its records, from 1945-1973, are also in LMA



Records from the United Reformed Church in Tetherdown, left, from 1898-1973 are also at LMA.

Sources:

<http://www.jhk.co.uk/Content/About-Us/A-History-Of-Muswell-Hill/Edwardian-Muswell-Hill-.aspx>

<http://www.wmartyn.co.uk/history/>

<http://www.muswell-hill.com/n10biz/info/history.html>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muswell_Hill

<http://www.mymuswell.com/articles/show/10-things-you-never-knew-about-muswell-hill/>

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/old-new-london/vol5/pp428-437>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Edward_Mudie

www.aim25.ac.uk

FAMILY PHOTOS

By Peter Todd, Member No. 7686



The photographs above came from my father's boyhood home in Charlesworth Street, which was off the Caledonian Road, Holloway, and shows my grandparents. The originals were sepia tinted and had been taken by different professional photographers and at different times. They were also different in size; my grandfathers' was a 'carte de visite', which could have served as his business card in his work as a journeyman organ maker. Grandmothers', on the other hand, had been produced as a post card, another popular format for studio photos at the time. Both portraits have had to be re-worked for this presentation.

Edward Henry TODD (1852-1911) was the fourth child and third son of John William TODD (1823-1883) and was born on 30 July 1852 in Tottenham Place (originally a part of what we now know as Tottenham Court Road). Edward's mother, Emma Margaret, previously BAILEY (1826-1865) died when he was 13 years old. His father re-married two years later to Maria SANSOM (1830-1902).

My grandfather married my grandmother, Elizabeth FOREY (1854-1927) at Old St Pancras Church on the 21 December 1879. Elizabeth was born at 15 Little Dean Street, Soho on the 13 October 1854.

The couple's first child, Elizabeth TODD (1880-1970), was the only person that I really remember of my father's family because both my grandparents had died long before I was born. It helped though that my aunt, her husband and their spinster daughter lived in the same road as us in Holloway. Dad's five older brothers also died relatively young and before I was aware of whom they were. My father, who was the youngest child in the family having been born 15 years after his sister Elizabeth, died in 1952 age 57 years.

As mentioned above, the original photographs had the photographer's names printed on their backs. Grandfather's was the earliest and may date to around 1891. The name on the back of his photo was Henry IRIS (1834-1919) of Upper Street, Islington. In the 1881 Census, Henry was 47 years old and said to be an out of work photographer and lodging in Islington. I couldn't find him in the 1891 Census but by the 1901 Census, when he was 67 years old, he was married to a widow, Emma Ann GOOD (née CARTER, 1846-1915) and living and working as a photographer in Ramsgate, Kent. Emma came from Holloway and the couple had been married there in 1886.

The photographer named on my grandmother's photo was a PH UPTON (1879-1939) of Holloway Road, London. The initials, which I have assumed stand for Percival Harry, match a particular UPTON found in the 1911 Census, where he had been listed as a 32 year old studio photographer living in Stroud Green, North London, which would not have been far from his Lower Holloway workplace. The 1901 Census showed him visiting in Liverpool. Percival was born in Sevenoaks, Kent and died in Bexleyheath, Kent. In 1913 in Woolwich he married an Edith Eleanor PATTERSON (~1879-1940). The time that this photographer was working in Holloway is probably right for the period that I have assumed for when my grandmother's photograph was taken, namely about 1910.

Sources:

The 'carte de visite' was a small photo, about credit/debit card size mounted on a thicker paper card. The technique was patented in 1854 by a French photographer, Andre' DISDERI (1819-1889) and became popular with cards featuring prominent people of the time being collected. See:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/carte_de_visite

Todd, Peter: Great Grandad's Bible: METROPOLITAN Vol.36 No.1 pp.24-29
Ancestry.co.uk

THE TURNER OF ST CHAD'S WELL

By Sheila Clarke, Member No. 7900

On an October evening in 1846 Samuel ATKINSON loaded his cart and set out on the four mile journey from Gray's Inn Road to St John's Wood Barracks, home to the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards. After making his delivery he left the cart while he went in search of the Sergeant Major. It was the last Samuel saw of his transport until some hours later in the Whitechapel area of the East End. His cart had been stolen, its contents offered for sale in Rosemary Lane (now Royal Mint Street), the site of a popular market known for its trade in second-hand goods.



A local man, John WHITE, noticed the driver trying to sell military greatcoats and challenged him. Despite an assurance that the coats were 'all right,' WHITE reported his suspicions to a nearby police sergeant who caught up with the cart at the corner of Dock Road. Samuel identified his property, and Henry RILEY, a twenty-seven year old soldier from the barracks, was charged with theft.

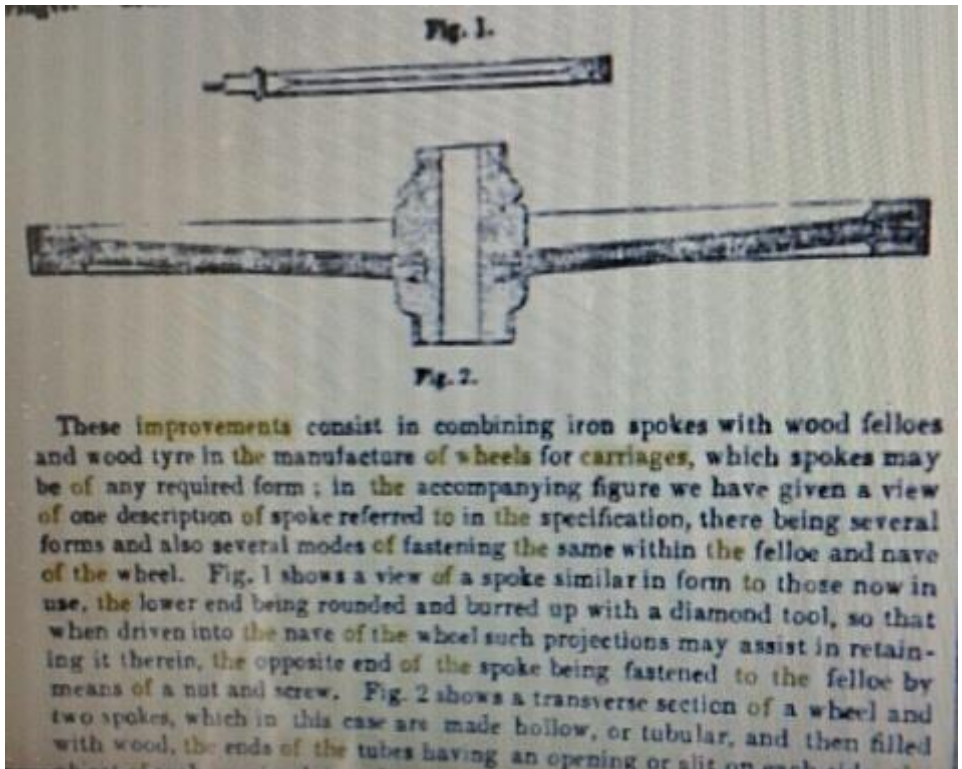
The trial took place later that month at the Old Bailey with RILEY accused of stealing '1 gelding, price 18l.; 1 cart, value 10l. 10s.; 1 set of harness, 1l.; 2 cushions, 6s.; and 1 whip, 1s.; the goods of Samuel Hughes Atkinson: and 3 coats, value 2l. 5s., the goods of our Lady the Queen.' Police Sergeant Daniel SUGG gave evidence that RILEY had been drinking before his arrest and had claimed the horse and cart was his brother's. Daniel HILMAN, a sergeant in the Grenadier Guards, confirmed the prisoner 'was born in the regiment' and 'given to drinking.' The verdict, which Samuel may have found somewhat surprising, was 'guilty of stealing the coats only' and

RILEY received a nine-month sentence. The account comes courtesy of the Old Bailey Online: unfortunately, some other aspects of Samuel's life are not so well documented.

Samuel ATKINSON was my 5x great uncle, youngest brother of my 4x great grandmother, Christiana. Born about 1799, Samuel was a turner, a worker in wood and metal, who saw the possibilities in the burgeoning railway business of the mid-1800s and was granted a patent for his invention. He married late and died a wealthy man, leaving a number of intriguing and unanswered questions. Later records establish beyond doubt Samuel's position within the family although no birth or baptism details can be found. Christiana (born 1788) and her siblings Maria Ann (born 1790), Thomas (born 1792), and James (born 1794), the children of Thomas and Mary Ann ATKINSON, were all born in or around Dean Street, Holborn, so it seems reasonable to assume Samuel was too. In 1841 he was aged forty, unmarried, and living in Manchester Street (now Argyle Street), St Pancras, with servants Elizabeth HUGGINS and Rebecca ANDREWS. The development of Manchester Street had begun some fifteen years earlier and by 1839 twenty two houses had been built. Samuel would not live to see the area transformed a few years later by the opening of King's Cross Station, but the real boom-time for the railways was the mid-1840s and he, like many others, was quick to recognise the potential in this revolutionary form of transport. Rail travel had an enormous impact on Victorian life, offering unprecedented opportunities for business and leisure. Rapid advances in technology meant that, by 1845, 2441 miles of railway had been laid with 30 million passengers being carried. 'Railway Mania' gripped the public imagination: there was a rush to invest and for the more innovative, the chance to showcase a talent for invention.

Samuel's patent application was submitted in March 1844 and granted that September. Entitled 'Improvements in the construction of wheels for carriages' it described 'the means of manufacturing wheels ... whereby iron or other metal spokes are combined with wood felloes and wood naves.' The detailed specification, complete with diagrams, concluded with Samuel 'wishing it to be understood, that I do not confine myself to the precise details, so long as the peculiar character of my invention is retained.' Samuel seems to have recognised that technology was galloping apace, with rewards awaiting those who tapped into the mood of the times. But he also appears

to be recognising his own relatively humble status and that better minds than his were likely to apply themselves in the future - Samuel was asking no more than credit where he felt credit was due in the protection of his invention.



Detail from Samuel's patent application, 1844.

By 1845 Samuel had moved from Manchester Street to nearby Chad's Row in the area known as St Chad's Well. The Well had been a popular attraction since the 17th century, with hundreds visiting each day to experience the reputed healing powers of its waters. At 'thrippunce a pint' and with a taste 'more peculiar than pleasant ... a cross between ink and Epsom salts, with a dash of soapsuds,' the well eventually (and perhaps unsurprisingly) lost its attraction and fell into a state of disrepair. In 1840 a local businessman took over and it was reopened on a much smaller scale, with a caution for visitors

to beware of ‘unprincipled individuals’ who had given the name ‘Chadwell Street’ to a local thoroughfare in an attempt to cash in on the venture.

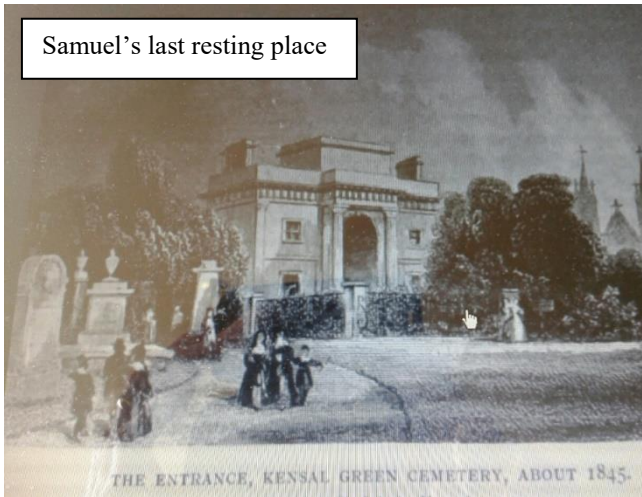
The change of address may have coincided with another landmark event in Samuel’s life: in November 1845 at the age of forty six he married Catherine WEBB, a forty year old widow, at St Pancras Chapel. The groom is described as the son of Samuel ATKINSON, tailor, but sister Christiana’s children show Thomas ATKINSON as maternal grandfather on their Non-Conformist birth records. Could Samuel’s marriage entry have been the result of a simple clerical error?

With a successful business and a new wife Samuel would have had every reason to be feeling optimistic about the future, but evidence suggests all was not well in the ATKINSON household. In April 1850 Samuel drew up his will. The bequests totalled over £800 - more than £75,000 today - and demonstrated the important role family played in his life. Mother, Mary Ann ANDREWS who had remarried after the death of her husband, was given an annuity of £15 per annum. Brother James got £200. Nieces Emma and Charlotte (two of Christiana’s daughters) ‘now residing with me’ were to have £300 and £100 respectively, with Emma also getting the ‘rest and residue,’ and sister Christiana, £200. Catherine, Samuel’s wife of some four years, is not mentioned. She may already have left Chad’s Row: the following year she was living in Caroline Mews (now Bedford Avenue) and running the Marquis of Granby hotel in nearby Castle Street East - today’s Eastcastle Street.

Six months after preparing his will Samuel died aged fifty one, a pulmonary haemorrhage killing him ‘within a few minutes.’ His generosity no doubt made life easier for those who benefited but how had a lowly turner managed to accumulate such an amount? The family was not wealthy, there is no evidence that he himself had inherited, and a working class man of the time would have been unlikely to save such a sum, no matter how parsimonious. I had thought the answer might lie with his invention, but the National Railway Museum has no record of Samuel’s improvements being implemented, so unless new information comes to light it remains a mystery, along with the absence of a birth or baptism record and the disputable details on his marriage certificate.

Samuel ATKINSON was a fairly recent discovery, but he has proved to be one of my more intriguing ancestors. From the few facts available it is

Samuel's last resting place



possible to get an idea of his life and times, as well as a tantalising glimpse of the man himself. Family mattered to Samuel: he was late in deciding to establish one of his own and sadly, it appears things did not go according to plan. Having provided for those closest to him, he

would surely have been distressed to learn that within a few years, a number of his beneficiaries were struggling to survive while living in the direst of circumstances. But that, as they say, is another story.

Samuel ATKINSON was born at the very end of the 18th century and lived in a time of technological advancement that helped shape the world as we know it today. His contribution may not have played a part, but it places him firmly on the side of progress and modernity. We may never discover how Samuel came by his fortune but it is clear where he felt it should go - his will remains a telling document and a suitable last word from the Turner of St Chad's Well.

Sources:

www.oldbaileyonline

www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-london/vol24

www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/victorians/victorian_technology

The Repertory Of Patent Inventions And Other Discoveries 1844

Punch, Jul.-Dec.1843

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.



‘THE FREEHOLD, FINCHLEY’

Can any member help me in my family quest not only to follow my family tree but learn more about the family and where they lived before they moved from Finchley to Welwyn Garden City. My father in his early years and my grandparents lived in an area of Finchley known as ‘The Freehold’, which seems to consist of Sydney Road, Sydney Terrace, Lime Tree Terrace, Cromwell Road, Williamson Terrace, Alexandra Road and others but I cannot find any maps to show what area ‘The Freehold’ covered, or why it was called that?

Dennis Pennyfather, Member No. 6677

90 Crawford Road, Hatfield, Hertfordshire AL10 0PE

Email: d.pennyfather@welhat.gov.uk

Note: Barnet Local Studies and Archives' website has a section called 'Pocket Histories', which will eventually build to cover all corners of the borough and will contain information on general changes which have occurred to the area and why these happened, buildings and institutions of interest and famous events and people.

The 'South Friern (Finchley N10)' page, found under 'Finchley, Friern Barnet and Totteridge', contains information on the early history of 'The Freehold'. You can find this here: <https://www.barnet.gov.uk/citizen-home/libraries/local-studies-and-archives/pocket-histories.html>

Further information can be found in the Victoria County History for Middlesex's page on 'Friern Barnet: introduction and development'. Basically, the land south of Bounds Green brook and east of Colney Hatch Lane was called 'The Freehold' because the original ownership had been forgotten. There is more detail on this area and its history at: www.british-history.ac.uk/middx/vol6/pp6-15

HART STREET

My Gr-Gr-Grandfather John Robert MEAD, according to the 1851 and 1861 census, was born in St James Westminster. He died in 1910 in St. Pancras workhouse.

In the 1841 census, there is a John MEAD, age 16-20, living in Hart Street, St George Hanover Square. No house number is given. There are 25 people listed headed by James DROVER, all said to be born in Middlesex. Could this be some sort of institution, because in 1839 a John MEAD was sentenced to 2 months imprisonment for stealing 3 trusses of hay from John RUTTY?

Terry Mead, Member No. 4722

Email: watersmead@waitrose.com

Note: James DROVER's establishment is a lodging house. This is confirmed by his appearance as an insolvent debtor in *The London Gazette* of 26 November 1841, which describes him as 'late of No 8 Hart Street, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, Middlesex, Chimney Sweeper and Lodging Housekeeper.'

Lodging houses were a common way for single people to be able to afford to live in the capital in Victorian times.

ELIZABETH ALICE GODFREY

For many, many years my much loved Uncle has been trying unsuccessfully to trace the birth and first marriage of his Grandmother, Elizabeth Alice GODFREY. I have taken over the search on his behalf hoping to find out for him, but have been equally unsuccessful!

In all of Elizabeth's censuses that we can access after her second marriage, she stated that she was born in Westminster (Middlesex). However one Grandson who was close to her says she was definitely born in Ireland. I have asked the advice of experts at the *Who do you think you are?* Show regarding Ireland without success. There are three Elizabeth GODFREYs born in Westminster around this time and I have checked all of the families but they either married other people or emigrated.

Elizabeth married Alfred GARDNER by banns on 4 October 1880 at St Luke's church. She was listed as 20, a widow, of 20 Bannon Street, St Luke, Middlesex, her father was listed as Thomas Henry GODFREY. Alfred GARDNER was listed as 19 but was actually 16 at the time of the marriage. Elizabeth was one month pregnant - unless the baby was born early.

There were no witnesses of hers. Witnesses Thomas GARDNER and Anne GARDNER both signed with their mark. Alfred had a brother called Thomas who was 12 at the time of this marriage, there was no Anne in the family! Elizabeth was married in the name of Elizabeth BARNETT but neither my Uncle nor I have been able to find a BARNETT marriage. There are both GODFREYS and BARNETTS in Ireland at that time – lots of them. Did she say that she was a widow so that she would not need parental permission being under 21?

In 1881 she was not listed with the GARDNER family, the census was taken in April. There is an Elizabeth GARDNER, daughter of Alfred's family listed who was a laundress. Was she in hospital or with her own birth family or working as a live-in servant? There are several Elizabeth GARDNER servants in London in the 1881 census.

On 12 May 1881 Alfred George was born to Elizabeth Alice GARDNER, formerly BARNETT, and Alfred GARDNER. They lived at 64 Ironmonger Row, St Luke.

In 1891 she was listed as Elizabeth Alice GARDNER married, dressmaker aged 29, born 1862 in Westminster, lived at 11 Roby Street, St Luke, London with husband and four children and a lodger: Children Alfred G 9 and Sidney W 4 months were born in St Luke, Maude E 7 and Albert H 6 in Clerkenwell. In 1901 she was listed at 54 Barnet Grove, Bethnal Green as Elizabeth, wife married aged 39, born 1862 Westminster. The children were Georgina 18 born 1883, dressmaker born Clerkenwell and Maud 16, Albert 12 and Sidney 8 as above. Georgina was not in the 1891 census – did they adopt her as they state in 1911 that they had four children not five. Or was she a cousin? Or did Georgina die early so they only listed four children?

Her husband ran a garage in Bethnal Green with his two brothers.

On the 1911 census they were still at 54 Barnet Grove. Elizabeth was 48, married 30 years, four children, born London, Westminster; with Alfred George 27 Driver motor van born St Lukes, and Sidney William 20 same.

She died in 1934 and is buried at Tower Hamlet cemetery.

Janet Anderson, Great Grand daughter, Member No. 7949

Email: janetnorthwales@yahoo.co.uk

Note: The pair of you seem to have been very thorough in your search for this woman! There was an Alice Elizabeth GODFREY born in Westminster in 1858 - it might be worth looking at her, even if just to eliminate her from the search.

MOZOROFF

My Great Aunt Emily Elizabeth married John MOROZOFF, a Tailor who was born in Russia, and they lived in Westminster. They had children there: John born 1891 and Vera Maria born 1893. Then they moved to Willesden and had Leslie Paul born 1894 at 18 Grange Road; Herbert born 1896 who died young; Henry Frank born 1898 at 13 Hawthorne Avenue; Pauline born 1900 and finally Emily Elizabeth born 1901 - mother also Emily Elizabeth died in childbirth.

The family went to live at 1 Brenthurst Road, where John MOROZOFF had his children baptized at St Mary's Church. They then left there and went to Bruxelles in 1904. In 1919 John, Vera Maria and Henry Frank came back here and I am in touch with the families of these children. We don't know where the other three children, Leslie Paul, Pauline and Emily Elizabeth, went.

I got in touch with the Bruxelles archives and was fortunate that they had a foreigners' file, where the family had to report where they lived and when they moved and one of the papers states that Pauline left Ixelles in Belgium in 1926, but where to? I have a photograph of this family with a mystery lady (pictured right) who went to Belgium with them but who also apparently was with the family before they went. So I am wondering did she come from Willesden - and whether there are any of her descendants around the Willesden area- and hopefully someone would recognize these people and maybe move this story forwards?



Kathleen Jones, Non-member

Email: kathleenpjones@live.co.uk

PHARAON

Edward WILLIAMS was the son of Frederick James WILLIAMS and Mary Ann ERSKINE. He was born in Islington on 3 July 1845 and died in Tooting on 3 July 1924. On 22 April 1917 at St Paul, Ealing he married for the third time; to Gertrude Eaton Wood PHARAON. He was 71 years old and she was a widow of 41 years. The witnesses were; N PHARAON, Barbara PHARAON and his daughter Emily Anne WILLIAMS. Gertrude's father was Joseph WOOD, deceased.

There are a couple of differences between the following two census returns but I think they are the same family:

1901 Census: West Ealing

Negile M PHARAON, Head, married, aged 30 and living on own means. Born – Syria, Bayrout, Foreign Subject, Turkey.

Gertrude PHARAON, wife, married, aged 25 and born in Manchester.

Nicolas PHARAON, son, single, aged 6 and born Paddington, Middlesex

Martha ROUSE, servant, aged 21 and born Gower Street, Middlesex

1911 Census: High View, Cleveland Road, Ealing

MICHEL PHARAON, Head, married, aged 60, Groom, born Lebanon, Syria (Greek)

Gertrude PHARAON, wife, aged 35 and born Manchester

Nicholas PHARAON, son, single, aged 15, Professional Artist, born Harrow

Edith WARREN, maid, single, age 23 and born St Pancras.

Married 14 years, 2 children, one living and one died.

The WW1 Service record for Nicholas says he was born 1895 in Manchester.

This is all that I have been able to discover about Gertrude, so I would be very pleased to hear from anyone who has more information on the PHARAON family.

Miss Helen Butler, Member No. 5186

28 Andorra Court, 151 Widmore Road, Bromley, Kent BR1 3AE

Note: You would think that with an unusual name such as PHARAON, these people would be easy to find, but no! The 1911 census records Michel and Gertrude as having been married 14 years previously yet there does not seem to be a marriage record for a Gertrude and a Mr PHARAON in any year. Could they have married abroad?

Nicholas is aged 15 in 1911, so may have been born with his mother's surname. He is stated to be of Greek nationality, like Michel. His WW1 service record dated August 1914 states he is of British nationality. If

he really was Greek in 1911 and if he then became British, information from naturalisation certificates and declarations of British nationality (HO 334) 1870-1912 can be purchased from pay-per-view site Ancestry.co.uk

In Nicholas's WW1 service records, it states that his next of kin is his mother Gertrude WOOD, which is crossed out and PHARAON written there instead, which all goes to support her father being Joseph WOOD but does not seem to make her any easier to find.

THOMAS HENRY GILBERT HOWARD

Thomas Henry Gilbert HOWARD was my maternal great grandfather. His birth was about August 1857 in Barnsbury, Middlesex. I have found no record of his birth from GRO in Barnsbury or Middlesex.

No known birth place or location. No prior history of him before he enlisted in the First Battalion of the Royal Sussex Regiment on 11 November 1880 at Chichester aged 22 years and 3 months. (I have his full service record. The middle name Gilbert was omitted on his service record). No living address prior to his enlistment.

His occupation before enlistment was as a Leather Worker. His occupation before enlistment was a Leather Worker. Unfortunately not what type of leather worker or his location. A book, *My Ancestor was a Leather Worker* by Ian Waller describes many types of Leather Workers and there are locations, but no use to me not knowing type or location.

I have no information on his parents or if he had any brothers or sisters. His marriage certificate in June 1886 gave his father's name as Thomas HOWARD, occupation Surveying Instrument Maker. Witnesses to his marriage were Sarah Louisa ELKINSON and John ROBINSON.

A strange entry on his enlistment papers in 1888 was a next of kin entry: Aunt; Mrs BURT of 108 Low-Gate Street, London.

Eric David Daish, Member No. 7963

20 Stonehill, Castle Donington DE74 2LY

Email: arnie2tigger@yahoo.co.uk

Note: This is another tricky case! Thomas should, by rights, appear in the censuses from 1861-1891, as he died in 1895. He was away with the army in Malta for the 1881 census but apparently at home, although still with the army in 1891. His service records indicate he was in Dublin in

1891 so that will be why he cannot be found then. Documents of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Sussex Regiment, are held at West Sussex Record Office, which is in Chichester - it may be worth contacting them to see if they have further information about him.

It seems likely that Thomas's parents are dead by 1888 as Mrs BURT is his next-of-kin. Perhaps she holds the key to this puzzle? There does not seem to be a BURT/HOWARD marriage although there may be one in Westminster in the September quarter of 1867. We were not able to follow any of the four people who married then to the 1871 census to see who married whom!

On looking closely at Thomas's service record, Mrs BURT's address is actually 'Newgate' Street, which is the continuation of Holborn Viaduct eastwards towards Cheapside but she could not be located in the 1871 census.

Apart from his stated birthplace when enlisting, there does not actually seem to be anything connecting Thomas to London. He enlisted at Chichester, was married at Portsea and his children were born at Aldershot. He died at Portsea. You should buy his death certificate if you have not already - it may contain something of use.

The witnesses to the wedding could provide further leads but ELKINSON does not appear to be a real name. ELKINTON is the nearest but again there seems to be no trace of a birth or of a Sarah Louise marrying one. There is a John ROBINSON who is a Private at Portsea in 1871 but that does not really add any useful information.

However, in Thomas's service records it states that he is a Roman Catholic. There are a couple of Catholic churches near to Barnsbury, which is in Islington, but they seem to be 20th century institutions. Catholic parish records are not at The National Archives. You could perhaps contact the churches themselves or the Diocese of Westminster (which covers this area) to see if they can help.

It also mentions in his records that he has red hair. Together with his Catholicism, this could indicate Irish heritage.

Hopefully there are some further avenues for you to explore mentioned here. Do let us know if you find him!

A TOTTENHAM WAR MEMORIAL

By Alan Swain, Tottenham Civic Trust

Many WW1 War Memorials are sadly long forgotten and in a precarious condition, including the one that stands on the West Green in West Green Road, Tottenham. There have not been any formal Remembrance Day services held there for a number of years and the memorial is in a poor state of repair and the memory of the men who made the final sacrifice for their country are largely forgotten by history.

The names of some 420 men are named on this small memorial and most of these men had once lived within a one mile radius from where it stands. My brother and I decided to conduct some research on these names and, although a very time consuming task, we have successfully uncovered and identified more information on nearly 350 of these men. We have produced a spreadsheet which captures their full names, age, address, rank regiment and when and where they died. As you can imagine this is a very powerful social document as it is possible to sort the information in a number of ways to disclose family members, neighbours plus men who served in the same regiments and perhaps died in the same battles etc.

We also maintain a website on the local history of Tottenham which includes further information on the WW1 Memorial at West Green and some of the people commemorated on it, as well as other aspects of history in the Summerhill Road, Tottenham area. You can access this information by visiting the website at: <http://tottenham-summerhillroad.com/>

You may also be interested to know that we have campaigned over the past 12 years to gain recognition for the 42 civilians who lost their lives when a German High-Explosive bomb hit a public air-raid shelter in Lordship Recreation Ground, Tottenham on the 19 September 1940. Once again these people had been forgotten by history and many of the victims' names do not appear on either the Public Memorial for Tottenham's civilian war dead or, indeed, on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission records. With the help and support of the 'Friends of Lordship Recreation Ground' we have successfully dedicated a lasting memorial in the park which was funded totally by public subscriptions. One again we have a feature on this WW2 tragedy on our website.

As you can imagine we are very keen to support any plans for the repair and conservation of long forgotten war memorials to ensure these people are not just forgotten and consigned to history. We have registered these two memorials on the UK War Memorials website: <http://ukwarmemorials.org/>



How Will We Remember Them?



Come to a free War Memorials Workshop
Saturday 1st October 2016
Christ the King Church
29 Bramley Road, Cockfosters, N14 4HE
9.45 – 13.30

Help to conserve and protect your local war memorials for the future
Reserve your place at
www.civicvoice.org.uk/war-memorials-

FORTHCOMING BRANCH MEETINGS

Barnet Branch – 7.30pm for 8.00pm

Lyonsdown Hall, Lyonsdown Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire EN5 1JB
Branch Contact: Rosemary A Roome, Email: barnet@lwmfhs.org.uk

- Thursday 15 September *From my experience of Family History research... Hints, Tips and Pitfalls to avoid*
Mutual help at an informal meeting – bring your contribution!
- Thursday 20 October *Garden Cities* by David Berguer
- Thursday 17 November *Local Treasures and Heritage (Barnet Local Archives)* by Hugh Petrie
- Thursday 15 December No Meeting

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, Email: city@lwmfhs.org.uk

- Thursday 29 September *A Child's War – Growing Up in Wartime Britain 1939-45* by Mike Brown
- Thursday 27 October *Census Records: Finding People and Working Out the True Story* by Francis Howcutt
- Thursday 24 November *Churches and Chapels: Part 1 - Pre-Reformation* by Stephen Humphrey
- Thursday 29 December No Meeting

Enfield Branch – 7.30pm for 8.00pm

St Paul's Centre, Church Street, Enfield, Middlesex EN2 6AR
Branch Contact: Lilian Gibbens, Email: enfield@lwmfhs.org.uk

- Wednesday 7 September *The Real Dad's Army [Home Guard]*
by Mike Brown
- Wednesday 6 October *The Piccadilly Line and Trams*
by David Cockle

Wednesday 2 November *The Honourable East India Company*
by Mike Gandy
Wednesday 7 December Christmas Social

Rayners Lane Branch – 7.30pm for 8.00pm
Friends' Meeting House, 456 Rayners Lane, Harrow, Middlesex HA5 5DT
Branch Contact: Tricia Sutton, Email: rayners_lane@lwmfhs.org.uk

Friday 9 September *Militias and Musters*
by Tom Doig
Friday 14 October *Shopping in Old Pinner*
by Patricia Clarke
Friday 11 November *Film: Tell Them of Us*
Friday 9 December Christmas Event

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, Email: wembley@lwmfhs.org.uk

Monday 26 September *Before Parish Registers*
by Ian Waller
Monday 24 October *Man of Bad Character*
by Jef Page
Monday 28 November Members' Evening

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.

FOCUS ON FACEBOOK

By Elizabeth Burling, Member No. 4992

Jeffrey from Australia posted on our page searching for trial records, birth, parentage or anything else about one George THOMPSON, born about 1831, who was sent to trial and sentenced at Clerkenwell about 1851. He was transported on the *Minden* and spent time on the hulk *York*.

The records of the Proceedings of the Old Bailey, London's central criminal court, are the first thing that springs to mind with local criminals. These can be found at: <http://www.oldbaileyonline.org/> and are free to access. Records here contain reports of 197,745 trials dating from 1674-1913 but unfortunately George THOMPSON did not feature in them.

The next source that sprang to mind was the British Newspaper Archive, as trials were often reported far and wide. This ever-expanding database is available at: <http://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/>. It currently contains articles from 657 titles – there are over 14 million pages online but none of these contains a mention of this George THOMPSON either.

The Victorian censuses were the next port of call. Surprisingly, there were not many George THOMPSONs born around 1831 featured in Clerkenwell. There were only 2 in the 1841 census: one born about 1829 who was at Lyods Row with his mother Jane, a laundress; the other, born about 1830 was at Penton Grove with his family, headed by parents William and Phebe. Either of these could be our chap, or neither of them. Nonetheless. They are leads that it would be worth following.

The Millbank Prison Registers, Series HO24, on FindMyPast seemed much more promising (see page 131). They contained details of a 17-year-old George THOMPSON, born 1830, who was convicted on 26 October 1847 at Clerkenwell court. It turns out that George had no trade, could only read and write imperfectly, and was convicted of stealing bacon. The court notes that he had twice previously been convicted of felony and four times imprisoned for vagrancy. On 2 March 1848 he was sent to Parkhurst, having been sentenced to seven years.

Life must have been hard for this poor boy to come to this.

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

There are three subscription rates: £12, £15 and £20 depending on where you live and how your journal METROPOLITAN is delivered.

Our year runs from 1 October until 30 September the following year.

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

£12 UK & Overseas: to receive METROPOLITAN electronically by download

£15 UK: to receive METROPOLITAN by post

£20 Overseas: to receive METROPOLITAN by airmail post

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

METROPOLITAN Copy Dates: 1 Feb, 1 May, 1 Aug, 1 Nov.

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

Material in **METROPOLITAN** may not be reproduced in any form without first obtaining written permission from the Editors.

Contributors should indicate if copy is being distributed to other family history society journals or family history magazines.

The Editors reserve the right to edit contributions.

MEMBERS' DATA

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.

PARCHMENTS of OXFORD

NEW FOR 2016

FABRIC PRINTING



We can now print onto a range of washable fabrics with any design or photographs of your choice.

For Business: Ideal for exhibition back drops, table covers, banners or flags.

For your family or friends: Banners, tablecloths, cushions, to celebrate birthdays, anniversaries, christmas, weddings and christenings.

Printworks, Crescent Road, Cowley, Oxford OX4 2PB

Tel: 01865 747547 e: print@parchmentuk.com www.parchmentuk.com