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METROPOLITAN

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Cover picture: Edward Rupert APPS and colleagues at Hay's Wharf,
Tooley Street. See *Help!* on page 124

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EDITORIAL

Our Society's year ends on 30 September 2017 and members are reminded that subscriptions are due by 1 October 2017

Have you renewed your subscription for 2017-2018?

The renewal form was in the centre of the June issue of METROPOLITAN

A recent report gives us all an excuse in case friends and family feel we are spending far too much time researching our family trees! A scientific study by the Global Council in Brain Health has found that whilst playing brain-training computer games and doing Sudoku are fun and you can get better at them with practice, the gains are not transferable and the memory, planning and visuospatial abilities of players does not improve, neither does their general reasoning. If you want to improve your mental capacities then family history research and the puzzles and challenges it provides is a much better activity! (As is learning a musical instrument, tai chai and designing a quilt, for when you want a change!)

We have learnt more about the London Underground Map that featured in the June METROPOLITAN on page 47. Two members have sent us letters with information and websites where further details can be seen.

The June cover picture also created interest. In our Editorial, we pondered on the identification of Harry Webb and we received a letter with a different opinion. Good! We like an exchange of views. See Letters on page 84.

DNA testing seems to be a popular subject of conversations. See page 96 for the thoughts of some of our members who have taken a test. It can be expensive, so do look out for any discounts offered by the DNA companies.

The Editorial Team

**Please remember that the copy date for the next issue of
METROPOLITAN is 1 November 2017**

CHAIRMAN'S COMMENTS

At our recent committee meeting it was emphasised by our Secretary, Tricia Sutton, that she is resigning and therefore we need a new volunteer to fill the post before the AGM in spring next year (see page 104).

On the 31 July it was the centenary of the Battle of Passchendaele (3rd Battle of Ypres). The battle lasted for about 3 months. Fought in the Flanders mud by British and Empire troops they suffered about 240,000 casualties of whom about 70,000 died. The German casualties were perhaps 200,000. It had become a war of numbers in that the British and French High Commands calculated that they had more young men to slaughter than the Germans, so they would win the war in the end.

There were actually many sensible and humane men in the trenches. Although the British troops did not disobey orders for a major attack, they and the French and Germans evolved a 'live and let live' strategy at the front which fundamentally countered the 'kill or be killed' strategy promoted by the distant high commands. This became a policy of not shooting at the enemy if he did not shoot at you and mutual local agreements to only use artillery at pre-arranged times only at pre-arranged targets. It meant that aggression was appearing to take place but was in fact relatively harmless. This is detailed in a book by Tony Ashworth called *Trench Warfare 1914-1918. The Live and Let Live System*. It was first published in 1980 and in the years before he had interviewed many veterans and studied war diaries. The book is still available. Does anyone have any family stories relating to this policy?

Like many of you, I was very pleased at the release of the 1939 Register in 2015 and found many members of my family. However under the 100 year rule many others were blocked out. It is now worth checking again on FindMyPast or at The National Archives, as those born in 1916 and 1917 have now appeared.

Best wishes for the rest of the holidays.

Tony Allen

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

The London Underground map on page 47 of METROPOLITAN Volume 3 Number 3 probably dates from 1908.

This was the year in which the first official map of the Underground was published, and although the one reproduced in Metropolitan is not identical with it, it includes much of the same information and holds a valuable clue in the words ‘Franco-British Exhibition’ in a box above the name of Wood Lane station on the Central Line about half-way down the map on the left-hand side.

The Exhibition was held on a site specially designed for it between 14 May and 31 October 1908 and was organised and hosted jointly by France and Britain to celebrate the ‘Entente Cordiale’ signed between the two countries in 1904. It attracted 8 million visitors. Wood Lane station was built to serve the exhibition, as well as the 1908 Summer Olympics which were held on an adjacent site between 27 April and 31 October 1908. The station closed in 1947 following the opening of the nearby White City Station. A new Wood Lane station on the Circle and Hammersmith and City Lines opened in 2008. More information can be found here:

<http://londonist.com/2016/05/the-history-of-the-tube-map>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franco-British_Exhibition_\(1908\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franco-British_Exhibition_(1908))

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1908_Summer_Olympics

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wood_Lane_tube_station_\(Central_line\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wood_Lane_tube_station_(Central_line))

Eileen Bostle, Member No. 7318

When I saw the old map of the London Underground on Elizabeth Burling’s ‘Focus on Facebook’ page in the June 2017 edition of the METROPOLITAN I remembered seeing a similar map on television a few days earlier. According to this BBC documentary on the construction of Crossrail updating of Harry BECK’s (1902-1974) iconic design for the London tube map has been an ongoing process over many years as new lines have been opened or extended.

The latest line to be added to the network map, the Elizabeth Line, has once again presented the draughtsmen with the problem of incorporating it into the existing framework. The line is scheduled to be fully open in 2019 and will stretch from Reading in the west to Abbey Wood in the east. The underground portion of the line, currently being completed, has been

particularly difficult because of its intersection with several existing Underground stations in Central London as it bisects the Capital. The re-drawing has already sparked off some controversy according to the last reference below.

1. 'The Fifteen Billion Pound Railway: The Final Countdown'. Shown on BBC2 during May 2017.
2. <https://tfl.gov.uk/travel-information/improvements&projects/Elizabethline>
3. '*This new map shows how the Elizabeth Line will look on the tube map. It's rubbish!*' See: www.citymetric.com/transport/new-map

Peter Todd, Member No. 7686

I believe that your suggested identification of the Errand Boy on the cover of June's METROPOLITAN as Henry WEBB, born 1878 and therefore 35 in 1913, is wrong. His father as a butcher in 1911 was an employer and Henry Jnr. a worker 'at home', i.e. part of the family business. I think you've been misled by assuming that 'our' Harry would have been living in Enfield in 1911.

School leaving age in 1913 was 12 (*Wikipedia*), and errand boys were usually fresh out of school. To me this one looks like a teenager, unaccustomed to being photographed or to wearing a tie. His uniform cap and coat look new too! Perhaps his father was newly appointed as the store Manager?

The GRO birth index offers numerous potential candidates named Harry WEBB born in various parts of the country, and so far I find it impossible to guess which one might be the subject of the picture.

John Henderson, Member No. 6842

This is not a letter sent to us at METROPOLITAN but it is very intriguing! Any ideas what it could be about?

Clerkenwell News, Wednesday 28 November 1860

DEAR X., The first P-----t was sent on the 12th, the second on the 21st, and they have not been noticed. Come and explain the mystery. Anxious A.

OLD ST ANDREW'S PARISH CHURCH, KINGSBURY

Old St Andrew's Church, Kingsbury dates from the 12th or 13th century and is on the site of an even earlier, possibly Saxon church. Over the years it has been altered and extended but by 1796 was quite dilapidated. Major restorations took place in the 19th century. The roof was re-tiled in 1906 and more renovation was done in 1955.

Kingsbury was increasing in size and population and the Old Church became too small. Meanwhile, St Andrew's Church, Wells Street, Marylebone was not needed due to its decreasing church-going population. The unusual solution taken was to demolish it and rebuild it in Kingsbury, close by the Old Church. This was accomplished in 1933-4.

On 1 April 1977, the Old Church of St Andrew was declared redundant. In 2008, the growing Romanian community was allowed to worship there and in 2012, the Romanian Orthodox Church was given a twenty-year lease. An uplifting story of two, once redundant churches that are now open as places of worship and thriving.





See: <https://blogs.ucl.ac.uk/st-andrews-church> for pictures and details of the Wells Street, St Andrew's Church.

With thanks to our Membership Secretary, Mrs Sylvia Thompson for the above photographs of Old St Andrew's Church. Sylvia has been out and about photographing churches for our website.

THE NOBLES: A MIDDLESEX FAMILY IN WW1

By Tony Allen Member No. 5587

This is the story of the family of my great grandparents and the effect of the 1914 -1918 war on their lives.

My great grandfather, George Henry NOBLE (1861-1947) was born in Sherfield English, Hampshire. My great grandmother, Alice WILTSHIRE (1866-1943) was born in Fawkham, Kent. She later stated on the birth certificate of her children that her maiden name was DALTON, which was the name of the man with whom her mother lived and I presume was her biological father (Henry DALTON) rather than the name of her mother's husband (Timothy WILTSHIRE). They were married in Ash, Kent in May 1885. He was then a police constable in London, but before that he was a gamekeeper in Ash. He was a PC in the Metropolitan Police from July 1883 to July 1908, living in Marylebone, Harrow and Greenford, all in Middlesex.



After retirement (on half pay) they moved to High Wycombe, Bucks where, according to my father, he helped to run pubs and was a garden designer.

In the 1911 Census they stated that they had 8 children born in the marriage (5 sons and 3 daughters) and they were all alive at that date. All five sons served in the Army during the war but only 3 survived. They also had two sons-in-law who served and survived. I will discuss what happened to my great uncles and great aunts below.

The Sons

Thomas NOBLE (1886-1917), born in Marylebone. Before the war he was working for seven years as a horse-

keeper for the Great Western Railway in London. He enlisted in the Royal Fusiliers. He was wounded, probably in the battle of Arras in April 1917. At first he seemed to be lucky and I have a photograph of him looking quite healthy with his arm in a sling in a hospital at Etaples (see photo left), but then infection spread from his wound (penicillin was not available until 27 years later). I quote from the *Bucks Free Press* 1 June 1917 from a letter from the Matron of the Red Cross Hospital to his mother on 16 May: "I am sorry to tell you that Private Noble passed away about noon today. He passed away quite peacefully. He was writing to you himself, I believe when he first came in, and then developed blood poisoning from his wounds and became so much worse. He had a military funeral and was buried in the Military Cemetery here in Etaples."

Jack Edward NOBLE (1892-1915), pictured below, was born in South Harrow. Before the war he had moved to Wycombe with his parents and worked as an ostler in an inn in Wycombe. Since he could ride, he enlisted in 1914 in the 8th Hussars. The Generals were always hoping that they would be able to drive away the Germans by cavalry charges. Eventually they realised that the combination of barbed wire, machine guns and of course mud that this was not going to happen, so they transferred him to the trenches with the Middlesex Regiment. It was reported in the *South Bucks Press*, by a letter from a comrade that he died instantly from a sniper shot on the 21 March 1915 in the Ypres area. There is no known grave but his name is on the Menin Gate in Ypres.



This image on the right is a postcard sent on the 15 August 1914, only 11 days after the declaration of war. Jack NOBLE is 2nd from the left with a moustache. It was taken at a camp for recruits to the 8th Hussars at Harfield Barracks, Bristol. The men show a boyish enthusiasm, like at a Scout Camp. I wonder how many of them ever made it home again?



Ernest George NOBLE (1889-about 1955), born in South Harrow. In 1911 he was living in Acton. His occupation was a 'Railway Number Taker for the GWR'. He probably enlisted in 1916 and was a gunner with the Royal Garrison Artillery. According to his medal records, he had the good fortune to be sent to India rather than to France. He seems to have been there until 1924 and he has an India Medal with bars for Waziristan 1919-1921 and 1921-1924. On his return he married Rose ALLEN and worked as a gravedigger at Kensal Green Cemetery. They lived in Wembley.

Stanley George NOBLE (1895-1975), born in South Harrow. He is the only one of these great uncles whom I remember meeting and the only one for whom I have a complete service record. Before the war he worked as a wood machinist in a chair factory in Wycombe. He enlisted on 13 September 1915 in the Hampshire Regiment. Then in June 1916 he was sent to Egypt. On 21 April 1917 he was fighting the Turks at the 2nd Battle of Gaza (which the Turks won). He was wounded in action: 'Gun Shot Wound to left side and left wrist'. He explained to me how lucky he had been. Struck by a Turkish bullet on his bandolier, which went from his left shoulder across his chest diagonally. This took most of the force out of it, so instead of a penetrating wound through the heart or lungs he ended up with more superficial damage. He was still in hospital for 3 months. Then he was reclassified from A1 to B1 in fitness and joined the Headquarters of the Desert Corps on the 28 October 1917. He told me that he was then in Jerusalem. This means he was presumably there on the 11 November when, after the surrender, General

Allenby entered Jerusalem as the first Christian conqueror to enter the Holy City since the knights of the first Crusade in 1099. Stanley was demobilised in 1919, returned to furniture making. He married Elizabeth CLUTTON and lived in Bradenham, Bucks.

Walter NOBLE (11 November 1896-1977), born in South Harrow. Before the war he was a wood machinist in a chair factory in Wycombe. He enlisted in the Wiltshire Regiment. He was wounded and lost an arm. I have no certain details as I cannot find his pension or service records. There are two Walter NOBLES in Medals index who served in the Wiltshire Regiment. They joined up in 1914 and 1915, possibly under-age in his case. Both had been awarded the SWB (Silver War Badge to be worn with civilian clothes) for being wounded and both appear to have been discharged. The problem is that I have not got a regimental number to confirm the identity. (For the other brothers I had details of the regimental numbers that were inscribed on their medals that members of the family hold.) Walter was married after the war to Ethel BROWN and lived in Wycombe. In the 1939 survey his occupation is night watchman.

The Daughters and Sons in law.

Kate NOBLE (1883-1948), born in Ash, Kent. The birth certificate gives her name as WILTSHIRE and has no father's name. She was given the name of NOBLE after her mother's marriage. George could be her father as he was in Ash as early as 1881 and he always referred to her as his daughter.



Kate and John GOLD with their sons, about 1916

She married Job John GOLD (1878-1965) in 1908. He was a professional soldier in the Royal Garrison Artillery. He had served in the Boer War and by the time of the 1911 census he was a sergeant. During the War he was a warrant officer. According to the Medal Index he also served in the Tank Corps. He was obviously a trustworthy citizen as in the 1939 Register he is Customs and Excise Watcher in Swansea.

Emily Maria NOBLE (1888-1944), born South Harrow. In 1917 she married a Scottish grain merchant called Robert FORRESTER who did not serve in the armed forces. They went to live in Scotland.

Alice NOBLE (1889-1970), born in South Harrow. (Pictured below with her sons in about 1917) She married Frederick William ALLEN (1878-1952) in



1909. He had his own shoe repairing shop in Kensal Green. They were my grandparents. He volunteered for the army, probably in 1916, and served in India in the Middlesex Regiment. He was awarded the SWB, probably not because he was wounded but because he suffered from chronic malaria. He continued his shoe repair business almost till he died, living in the Kensal Green/ Queens Park area.

This family history may be typical of many. Obviously chance comes into survival in war. The most important factor was whether a soldier was sent to the trenches in France, or better to the Middle East, or even better to garrison India.

My father spent a lot of time with his grandparents. He always said that his grandfather, the ex-policeman, had a commanding but benign presence. The photographs and medallions of the great uncles who died were always on their mantelpiece. The effect on my great grandmother was always recognised. My grandmother once said to me “I feel very fortunate that I had four sons who went into the 1939-1945 war and they all returned almost unharmed whereas from 1914 to 1918 my mother had five sons and only three returned and one of them was severely wounded.”

Sources:

Censuses 1871 to 1911

Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

WW1 Medals Index

WW1 Service Records (only for Stanley NOBLE, the rest were burnt)

Electoral rolls

1939 register

Bucks Free Press, 2 April 1915 and 1 June 1917.

Family sources and post cards.

***Morning Post*, Friday 13 August 1830**

THE STEAM COACH

After the accident which occurred to Messrs SUMMERS and Co's steam carriage, by the bursting of the pipe, in Hyde Park Place, Uxbridge Road, on Wednesday morning, and the accident partly repaired and a sufficient supply of water being obtained, the vehicle was again set in motion, and they proceeded down Bayswater Hill with tremendous velocity and the persons steering kept the centre of the road extremely well, until in endeavouring to pass through Bayswater turnpike gate, the vehicle was not quite clear of it, and one of the wheels came with tremendous violence in contact with the large iron hinges of the gate; and such was the force that it carried the gate from off them nearly thirty feet. From the violent collision the whole of the machinery became deranged; and after another considerable delay in repairing damages, they again proceeded on their journey to Southampton, but the injury the works had received were so great that when they reached Turnham Green it was discovered to be impossible to proceed any farther, and in the evening the vehicle was removed to London to be repaired.

WEBSITE NEWS

Crime and Punishment

The final 68,000 records have been added to the collection of England and Wales, Crime, Prisons and Punishment records on FindMyPast. Released in partnership with The National Archives, these rich and varied records contain the details of felons who passed through the criminal justice system in England and Wales between 1770 and 1935. The collection is both vast and varied, containing records that will reveal the exact nature of the individual's crime, where and when the offence was committed, as well as the sentence they received. Many records also include physical descriptions, petitions for clemency, reports on behaviour, health and education and photographic mug shots. The details of victims and government officials working within the penal system can also found. The new additions come from five series held by The National Archives at Kew.

From the Home Office:

Series HO 8: convict hulks, convict prisons and criminal lunatic asylums, quarterly returns of prisoners

Series HO 140: calendar of prisoners

From the Central Criminal Court: Series CRIM 9: after-trial calendars of prisoners

From the Home Office and Prison Commission:

Series PCOM 2 prison records

Series PCOM 3: male licences 1853-1887

This database now contains over 5.7 million transcripts, all accompanied by scanned colour images of the original documents, and is the largest collection of English & Welsh crime records available online.

Blacksheep Ancestors

Whether people realise it or not, they could probably find a blacksheep ancestor somewhere in their past if they looked hard enough. The ancestor may not have been a ruthless criminal or outlaw but perhaps a less deadly thief or crook. Also after having gone to court they may not have spent much time in a prison. This site aims to help you find your bad ancestors in free prison, convict, court records and the like in the UK, Canada and United States.

You can reach it at: <http://www.blacksheepancestors.com/index.shtml>

London records new online:

The *Hampstead and Highgate Express* and *Willesden Chronicle* have been added to British Newspapers Archive online, which can also be searched at FindMyPast.

Long-term workhouse inmates in 1861 can be found on AncestryUK. This database comprises records and images from a volume listing each of the 14,216 adult paupers who had been resident in a workhouse in England or Wales for five or more years. These people made up over 20% of the inmates. London Marriage Licences dating from 1521-1869, a document compiled by Colonel Joseph Chester, is also on FindMyPast.

London school admission and discharges dating from 1840-1911 from London Metropolitan Archives' collection is now available to search on AncestryUK. The collection contains more than a million students from 843 different schools.

Bomber Command

The International Bomber Command Centre (IBCC) Digital Archive is an extensive repository of the personal stories of those who served and suffered during WWII, including personal memorabilia and one of the biggest collections of eyewitness testimonies. It is being created as part of this project to ensure that the story of the Command and the bombing campaign is preserved in perpetuity.

The IBCC Losses Database records the details of 57,871 Bomber Command deaths during WWII. It provides one of the most comprehensive records of these losses in the world.

The work to create this document has taken a team of volunteers 4 years. They have cross-referenced data with many sources, including national and international Rolls of Honour, the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Squadron Association logs, the Chorley Volumes and POW records. The database now contains 2.7 million individual pieces of information and will help you discover the story behind each loss. The work on the database continues, with the aim to record every single loss during WWII from those who served or supported Bomber Command. The Digital Archive will be accessible from this site from September 2017, so helpfully will be active when you receive this journal.

It can be found here: <http://internationalbcc.co.uk/history-archive/>

READERS' THOUGHTS ON DNA TESTING

Last December Ancestry was offering DNA testing at a discount so I decided to have a test done. The results took about a month and arrived in early January. They are very comprehensive with % of countries given but also by clicking on, one get more information on the background with coloured illustrations explain why people moved. It seems that people drifted across Western Europe towards the Iberian Peninsula and from there to Ireland, then Britain. A map is given showing the areas covered.

My father was Welsh and he was born in Pontycymmer: his father's side having come from Merthyr and Pontypridd areas. They were MORGANS and I have traced back into 1700s on some branches. His mother was a THOMAS born in Llanelli but her grandparents were farmers in the Llanon, Carmarthenshire area mainly. They have been researched back to 1700s also.

My mother was born in London but her paternal side of COLLS came from Norfolk and were millers. My mother's grandfather married 2 sisters from Ailby, Lincs. [not both at once!] and I have written about this family in a past journal. That side of the family had branches into Notts, Northamptonshire as well as Lincs. One COLLS married a Londoner whose roots were in the Cirencester area so the family is well spread over England. The maternal side were WILLIAMS originally from Bicester but moved to London and my maternal grandmother was a granddaughter of the WILLIAMS' that moved to London. She married a COLLS.

I was born in England and have lived in Wales for most of my life; and I assumed that I was 50% English and 50% Welsh - not so by these results which show:

100% European of which:

GB	67%
Ireland	17%
Europe West	14% (the map touched 8 countries)
Trace regions	2%

I found the Irish 17% surprising as there has been no hint of an Irish name in either side of the family and the Norfolk branches in some cases go back to

the late 1500s. I feel that it is more likely that the Welsh side has Irish ancestry as the Irish came across to Wales but it will not be easy to trace with the difficulty of Thomas marrying Thomas and Morgan marrying Morgan, Morgan David and David Morgan in the trees!

In conclusion it is interesting to know one's ethnicity and I have had one person contact me but found my reply was returned. Yet it is possible, if one has the time, to be able to trace more ancestors from this DNA testing - mainly I suspect from others who could be distantly related.

D. Vivien Liles née Morgan, Member No. 6561

In answer to your article in the June 2017 Editorial – I had my DNA done via Ancestry about a year or 18 months ago. The price had come down considerably from when I first thought about it – then it was £400!

I found the basic information interesting in that it seems that I am more Brit and Viking than anyone thought but more importantly, it turned up two or three 4th cousins via Ancestry to contact. I have also uploaded the DNA results to GEDMATCH but have not thoroughly investigated that yet.

The new cousins are here in the UK and in America and I have been able to extend my family tree and confirm family legends as a result. Always such fun! We 'new' cousins will stay in contact and help each other with our family tree.

Yes, it is worth doing

Sylvie Sillince, Member No. 6821

My father had his DNA analysed some years ago with Family Tree DNA for a one-name society study, but I am, quite frankly, baffled by the whole thing. I'm not sure he understood it any better! He received messages such as 'having upgraded to 67 markers the possible closeness shown between you and [a particular other person] at the 37 marker level has been lost'.

Then it was then suggested that he 'SNP' test for a further \$99. I do understand the next bit though: 'the odds of your having a common ancestor in a genealogical timeframe appears to be unlikely'. One day I might have the time to figure out what it all means!

Elizabeth Burling, Member No. 4992

I also had my DNA tested with Ancestry. I took advantage of one of their promotions when they reduced the cost by £10. Their advertisement mentioned that the price did not include postage and packing. On ordering the test, I found this was £20.

The basic information was intriguing. The results are in two parts; one is Genetic Communities ‘hundreds of years ago’ and the other is Ethnicity Estimate ‘thousands of years ago’.

Genetic Communities show where your family probably lived in the past few hundred years. My DNA results show that my family were mainly Southern English in the last few centuries and my own research agrees with this.

The Ethnicity Estimate shows where your ancestors came from hundreds to thousands of years ago. The DNA results are listed as area percentages. This is where I found my own DNA results intriguing as they state that I am 68% Europe West and only 17% Great Britain. I have long suspected that my LOWEN and PESTELL families originally came from Europe and the result may be my first hint that this could be true.

Ancestry checked my DNA results with their own data from other people and listed my DNA matches. I could search and view these matches and contact by email (hidden email address) anyone that I thought would be of interest. Disappointingly, I have had no replies to the emails that I have sent. Although I have not found any ‘new’ cousins yet, it was an interesting exercise and I am pleased that I did the test.

Barbara Haswell, Member No. 4224

This is my experience of Ancestry DNA: for me it justified its advertised claims by identifying two previously unknown second cousins and another with whom I was already corresponding, two from Canada and one from Australia. The latter led me to a brother of my Great grandfather whom I had previously overlooked, as had Ancestry ‘Hints’. To me, definitely value for money.

John Henderson, Member No. 6842

Note: The July edition of the *Newsletter of the Federation of Family History Societies* focused on DNA testing, with explanations of the whys and wherefores, information on how to interpret results and links to comparison sites. You can find the *Newsletter* online on the FFHS front page at: <http://www.ffhs.org.uk/ezone/intro.php>

A LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAVE

By Barbara Haswell, Member No. 4224

This year I have been reviewing my family history. I decided that I really must get my notes in order and look for any gaps in the research of my family groups. I did my LOWEN family first (see March 2017 METROPOLITAN page 470) and on meeting up with a second cousin, we exchanged photographs and solved a few problems. Now it is the turn of the HASWELLS. I checked that I had looked at the essential resources of: Electoral Rolls, 1939 Register, BMDs, Census Returns - 1911 back to 1841, military records, wills and I can now see where there is a bit of work to be done!

Pre 1841, I have just one family group. Worked out when I first started family history, they lived in Berwick upon Tweed in the early 1800s and I had drawn a family tree. It is very basic with just family names and baptisms. I remember a friend showing me the IGI - the International Genealogical Index. I thought it was wonderful! All those fiche, sorted into counties and listing thousands of people, their christenings and marriages. I even bought pre-printed forms where I could write down the records. I found our early HASWELLS in Berwick upon Tweed and drew up the tree.

Agnes	Haswell	c	James Haswell and Elizabeth	12.3.1804
Elizabeth	Haswell	c	James Haswell and Elizabeth	18.9.1808
Fanny Bell	Haswell	c	James Haswell and Elizabeth	1.3.1815
James	Haswell	m	Elizabeth Jordan	3.3.1803
William	Haswell	c	James Haswell and Elizabeth	28.7.1817

The four christenings (which are in alphabetical order by Christian names, as they appeared in the IGI) took place at the Golden Square Presbyterian Church in Berwick upon Tweed. James and Elizabeth were married at Holy Trinity, Berwick where another son James, was baptised on 1 December 1822.

James and Elizabeth and two of their children were in the 1841 census. James was a mariner. What sort of mariner, I did not know. Berwick upon Tweed was a thriving harbour, with docks, ship building, a large fishing industry

and both a Royal and Merchant Navy presence. Many men were salmon fishers, both legal and illegal!

The tree remained in its basic form until last month, when I thought that it was not good enough and with all the new records now becoming available online, I should, at the very least, find images of the children's baptisms. I subscribe to Findmypast and they now have the Northumberland and Durham RG4 Non-conformist births and baptisms with images. I looked up the children of the family. The images are very clear and listed when the child was born as well as the baptism date. The occupation of the father was also noted!

1804: Agnes HASWELL; daughter of James HASWELL, a sailor belonging to Berwick.

1808: Elizabeth HASWELL; daughter of James HASWELL, Quarter Master aboard His Majesty's Ship, *The Bombay*, 74 guns.

1815: Fanny Bell HASWELL; daughter of James HASWELL, a mariner from Berwick serving on His Majesty's Ship *Bombay* 74 Guns.

1817: William HASWELL; son of James HASWELL a mariner from Berwick serving in the *Mermaid*.

1819: Margaret Jordan HASWELL; daughter of James HASWELL a mariner from Berwick serving in the *Mermaid*.

Thanks to the two non-conformist ministers, Jn BLACKHALL and Robt BALMER, I now had more information about James HASWELL, mariner, the father of the children. Described as a sailor, quarter master and mariner, it was beginning to look as if he was serving in the Royal Navy on at least two ships, *HMS Bombay* and the Cutter *Mermaid*.

The next step was to search Royal Navy records.

The British Royal Navy Allotment Declarations 1795-1852 and the British Royal Navy and Marine service Pension Records are also on Findmypast, in the military, armed forces and conflict section.

British Royal Navy Allotment Records 1795-1852: the original records can be found at The National Archives – series ADM 27. Transcriptions and images are on Findmypast. In 1795, a naval act was passed which allowed members of the Royal Navy to allocate part of their wages to help care for their mothers, wives and families. Each sailor filled in an allotment declaration and his payments were written in a register. Money was to be paid every 28 days.

Petty officers and non-commissioned officers could allot half their wages.
Able seamen could allot five pence per day.
Ordinary seamen could allot four pence per day.
A marine could allot three pence per day.

Before 1853, men joined the Royal Navy for a short time only and sometimes, just for one voyage. Service records were introduced after 1853, when permanent or long term service began. Allotment declaration books, along with their registers are, therefore, a good source for finding early navy men. The transcriptions give, name, sex, rank, vessel, pay book number, relationship and details of the archive. The images show more details.

I found James in the allotment books from 1802 to 1814. Between 31 December 1804 and 30 June 1805, his wife and family received £4 12s 0d, paid to them at Berwick. Subsequent registers show a slight increase in payments.

James is also in the Royal Navy Pension records (series ADM 22) where I found that he had served in the Royal Navy for 19 years, 3 months, 1 week and 3 days with an annual pension of £22. He was eligible for pension in 1816 and I found him in the pension records until 1846. If he served for just over 19 years, he must have joined the Royal Navy about 1796.

I now had three ships to research; *HMS Bombay*, *HMS Crescent* (mentioned in the above records) and the cutter *Mermaid*.

HMS Bombay was a 74-gun third rate ship of the line of the Royal Navy and launched on 28 March 1808 at Deptford.

HMS Crescent was a 38-gun fifth rate ship and launched on 11 December 1810. Both had a wooden hull and were full rigged sailing ships.

HMC Mermaid was a Revenue Cutter. The Coastguard was formed in 1822 by the amalgamation of three services, the Revenue Cutters, the Riding Officers and the Preventative Water Guard, which were set up to prevent smuggling.

The period 1790 to 1850 was a time when Britannia really did rule the waves. The Battle of the Nile was in 1798; The Battle of Trafalgar was in 1805; Bombardment of Algiers in 1816, an attempt to end the slavery and piracy practices and the Battle of Navarino in 1827. (This was the last major sea battle of the age of sail). Meanwhile Royal Navy ships sailed the oceans harrying and capturing foreign vessels, pirates and smugglers, earning valuable prize money for the crews.

The *Gazette* newspaper is a great resource for news about shipping. *The London Gazette* No 17044 25 July 1815 page 1522 has news of the capture of a French ship by *HMS Bombay*.

London July 24 1815

“Notice is hereby given to the officers and company of His Majesty’s ship *Bombay*, Norman Thompson, Esq, Commander, who were present at the detention of the *Dumpteur des Ondts*, on 24 January 1813, that they will be paid their respective shares at No. 29 Great Surrey Street, Blackfriars on Monday 31st instant.....or at Frank-fort-Place, Plymouth on Tuesdays and Fridays for the next three months.....

First class share = £494 4s 8d

Third class share = £33 14s

Sixth class share = £2 7s 8d (An ordinary seaman would be sixth class)

William Slade, Acting Agent”

Merchant Navy and Maritime records 1835-1857 (BT 120) are in the Education and Work section of FindMypast. I found James HASWELL

listed there – series BT 120, piece number 3. His ticket number was 2075. He was 60 years old and is described as a mariner on the *Providence* of Berwick in 1836. Another image from BT 112/28 shows voyages on the *Providence* in 1836 and 1837.

I am a bit puzzled by James' naval career. He served in the Royal Navy on *HMS Crescent* and *HMS Bombay* from about 1796 to 1816. In 1817 and 1819 he served on the cutter *Mermaid*. Had he transferred to the Coastguard Service? In 1835 to 1837, he was on the *Providence* of Berwick and listed in the Merchant Navy records. He must have spent over 40 years at sea! He is listed on the 1841 census, aged 65 and he died at his home in Berwick in 1849 age 72 years; cause of death 'unknown'.

My research is ongoing – there are plans to visit The National Archives at Kew to look at crew lists and diaries.

I started with a basic family tree and I now have a folder full of information about my mariner James HASWELL. It was certainly worth looking back at my old notes and then exploring what is available today. I thoroughly recommend it!

Sources:

www.findmypast.co.uk

www.pbenyon.plus.com

www.royal-navy.org

www.thegazette.co.uk

With a little help from Wikipedia!

Public Ledger and Daily Advertiser – London, 7 May 1823

The revenue cutter, *Mermaid*, Lieut. Jones, arrives at Berwick a few days ago with her prize, the *Pilot*, of Flushing, a new smuggling lugger which she took after a chace [sic] of 19 hours during which she flung overboard 400 tubs and bales of gin, tea and tobacco. Seven of the smugglers escaped in their galley in the night, and five were taken. The *Mermaid* had nearly captured the *Achilles*, five weeks ago and that vessel threw over her whole cargo, consisting of 700 tubs, part of which has since been taken up.

THE SECRETARY'S ROLE

Our Secretary is stepping down at the end of the Society's year and we urgently need a replacement. Do you have the qualities and enthusiasm required for this role? The following is a brief job description:

a) to arrange committee meetings and the date and venue of the AGM, producing agendas and other notices in consultation with the chairman and taking and publishing the minutes of all such meetings.

b) to reply to general queries about the Society, received by letter and email, from members and non-members and forward them to other members of the Executive Committee as appropriate.

c) to deal with specific family history enquiries; which the Secretary is not expected to research, the enquirer can be signposted to a relevant Record Office or Archive or will be advised to contact our Editorial Team with a view to publishing the query in the *Help!* column of METROPOLITAN.

d) to pass on information received from the Federation of Family History Societies, Record Offices and other family history groups as necessary.

Please contact any member of the Executive Committee
to express an interest.

Email addresses can be found on the inside front cover of
METROPOLITAN

CHARLIE NEVILLE – A MAN OF MYSTERY

By Stanley Bernard, Member No. 7972

This is written in some ways as a reminder not to take information given to you at face value, also to pass on what I have found about someone who could be classed as either a black sheep of a family or a very clever person.



Would I want him in my family – after all the research I'm not sure but I do admire the man called CW NEVILLE (pictured left).

This is the genealogical history of the founder of Peacehaven, a town we moved to in about 1985. I discovered that information on the town's history page of their website was incorrect, as it stated that Charles William NEVILLE was born in Darlington, County Durham. It also stated that his family name was originally USSHER and that he spent his early years at school in Canada after his father died there, later learning the real estate business there. His father was mentioned as

perhaps a promoter of exhibitions including on the Great Paris Exhibition possibly of 1889. It also stated that he married Dorothy ROCHARD around the time he came back to England to start the town of Peacehaven. This information had been taken from books written by Bob Poppett and Tony Payne, both of whom claimed to have known 'Charlie'. Their books also include the story that Charlie NEVILLE had said that his grandfather was involved with Napoleon Bonaparte, it was assumed this was after he was held prisoner on the Island of Elbe. It was also claimed that he learnt the trade of land agent in both Canada and Australia, where he bought a boat from Jack LONDON, the author, and sailed to Papua New Guinea. So what is the truth about these stories? The answer turns out to be an interesting genealogical hunt!

To put the story in context, a quick history of Peacehaven. In early 1915 Mr NEVILLE saw an opportunity to make money from a wilderness on the coast of Sussex and so bought some 414 acres of land in the parish of Piddinghoe from property developers Cavendish Land Co Ltd. A competition, advertised in the newspapers, to name the new town resulted in the winning name of New Anzac-on-Sea but also in a court case as the 2500 runners-up, who were to receive £50 plots of land on the estate were also required to each pay 3 guineas for conveyancing. The *Daily Express* took Mr NEVILLE to court for fraud, and he counter-claimed for libel (these cases lasted 3 years and went as far as the House of Lords). Also, in December 1916 the government passed a law banning the use of Anzac as a trade name, so on 12 February 1917 he changed the name to Peacehaven, and I'm as sure as I can be that this name was chosen by him and not a prize winner.¹

When he started the competition to name the town, he only owned 205 acres of land. The rest he bought later, using the trade name South Coast Land and Resort Company. He registered the business name in March 1917, just before he converted it into a company limited by shares. He had sold the land to his wife, prior to selling it to the company. The deeds say she was his 'wife' but was she? Read on to find out!²

So who was this man and was there any truth in his stories? The first thing to do was to see if he was born in the north of England. A check of FreeBMD made it is clear that no one was born in County Durham between 1870 and 1890 with surname USSHER. So where did the myth come from that he was born in Darlington? Carrying out a further search on ancestry.com revealed Charles William NEVILLE declaring to USA border crossing officials that he was born 9 May 1881 in Darlington, Durham England. He did this at least 5 times on the official entry cards to the United States between 5 May 1941 and 6 December 1946. Why he lied on the form we will never know but I don't think he wanted his real identity found. This was not the first time he had lied about his date of birth.

¹ 17 March 1917 Harland & West Country Chronicle P3

² Deeds and documents in the M Troak collection (formally owned by Mr B Poplett) Peacehaven Library

Looking again at FreeBMD with the simple search terms birth, USSHER and the years 1870 to 1890, two results were found that seemed to be the right person as well as his sister:-

USSHER, William Charles Neville, born in the Islington 2nd quarter of 1880
 USSHER, Eliza Victoria M, born in the Islington 4th quarter of 1872.

On purchasing copies of the certificates, his actual birth name was found to be William Charles Neville USSHER, his date of birth 9 May 1880, his place of birth Matilda Street, West Islington, County of Middlesex and his father's occupation a Commercial Traveller. At the time of his sister's birth 8 years earlier the family were living in York Place, Islington West and William Henry USSHER's occupation then was warehouseman. We will never know if William Henry was involved in international exhibitions, as the story was told, but perhaps though he could have been employed on a stand as a salesman there!

So did William Henry USSHER, come from a military background? In the London Metropolitan Archives online there is a copy of the marriage register for William USSHER to Rose Annie SUTTON, which took place in the Parish church of St Leonard, Shoreditch on 5 May 1872. This shows that while young William USSHER was a warehouseman, his father William USSHER was an officer in the army. William is shown as being aged 25, so born about 1847, and Rose Annie SUTTON was aged 21 so born about 1851. The bride's father is Samuel SUTTON who was a printer. Very shortly after the marriage Eliza Victoria May was born, on 28 September 1872 in Islington.

So far no further information has been found regarding William USSHER, father or son. No death seems to have been recorded, at least in England and no record of him travelling to Canada. Nor is there any record in the 1891 census of William H USSHER, yet his wife is recorded as married and living on her own means as head of household living at Cloudesley Square, Islington. With her were Annie USSHER 35, May USSHER 17 and Charles USSHER then aged 10. Although not their birth first names, everything else agrees.

Having searched for the family in the earlier 1881 census, not one of them appears anywhere. This is curious, unless perhaps it is true he was involved

in the Great Exhibition in Paris and they were therefore out of the country. In one of his books, Tony Payne states that they were in Canada between 1884 and 1885, but again it has not been possible to find any passenger records either Canadian or British which included an USSHER at that period. It would seem that it was most likely that the young Charles NEVILLE travelled to Canada with his mother and possibly his sister. When they travelled is open to question but the dates can be narrowed down to sometime between April 1891, (the date of the census when last known in England) and March 1897 (when we know his sister has her first child in Canada).

We know from the Canadian birth records that Alice Victoria HILL, the daughter of Eliza Victoria May USSHER was born on 10 March 1897 in Ontario, Canada. The record states that her mother was May Victoria, maiden name USSHER (her names now reversed) and her father was John HILL (profession, skipper). Again no trace could be found of Eliza's marriage either in Great Britain or Canada. Also I have not been able to trace her, her husband or children (John Herbert HILL was born in 1900) in the 1901 Canadian Census. Eliza, now known as May Victoria died in York, Ontario on 15 October 1910: this is recorded on Ontario's death records.

Why did the Islington USSHERs travel to Canada to make a new life for themselves? The answer seems to come from Charles's mother's family. There are quite a few records of his mother, Rose Ann USSHER, née SUTTON. The 1871 census for Islington in the London Borough of Finsbury, shows Rose A SUTTON, born in Chalfont Gloucester, living with her father Samuel, recorded as a 43-year-old copper plate printer born in Middlesex, her mother Eliza age 40 born in Chalfont Gloucester, a brother Ephraim B age 17 who appears to have been born in Leeds, and a brother William S born in Middlesex age 11. Eliza A BROWNING married Samuel SUTTON on 13 August 1851 at Spa Fields Chapel Clerkenwell. Eliza was born in 1831 and according to various BROWNING family trees³ she was related to Robert BROWNING the famous poet, this is why Rose's brother was baptised Ephraim Browning SUTTON.

³ <http://mv.ancestry.co.uk/>- [debragill858](#) originally shared this on 12 Aug 2010

A year after Samuel SUTTON died in 1881, his family emigrated to Canada. According to the passenger lists, Ephraim Browning SUTTON, his wife, daughter by first marriage and his brother George all travelled to Canada in 1882. When his mother travelled is unclear - it is recorded that she died in Muskoka, Ontario on 15 February 1896 in the Ontario death register.

Perhaps Ephraim had seen in the newspapers that a new life could be made in Canada and, as the eldest son, went out there to make his fortune. According to the SUTTON family genealogy site on Ancestry this is just what he did. In an article published in *The Muskoka Sun* Thursday, 29 June 2006 4, it describes how he developed a hotel and sports camp very soon after arriving in Canada. Another sister, Louise, born in 1873, made the journey to the same part of Canada in the late 1890s - the date is unknown, however a SUTTON family member has put on Ancestry a photo of Louise⁵ with her uncle Charlie. This is clearly the Charles NEVILLE I'm tracing. Could it have been that Louise travelled to Canada with her elder sister Rose Ann and her son Charles, maybe also with their widowed mother?

Mystery surrounds the death of his mother Rose Ann USSHER. It looks like she died in Montreal on 10 October 1907, according to Find a Grave. Although there is only a name and date of death this does look like the right person.⁶ It has been frustrating not finding any other record relating to her death.

From the above it is clear that the first part of his story is a lie based on truth, he would have been educated in England and only went to Canada as a teenager. Searching online there are no school records of either Charles or his sister. There is a possibility however that he learnt the trade of a real estate dealer from his relatives already based in the country. However the next part of his life story has never been published and as far as is known was not mentioned anywhere except on genealogy websites.

4 <http://mv.ancestry.co.uk/>- balabay1 Peter J. M. Pallesen originally shared this on 12 Oct 2014

5 <http://mv.ancestry.co.uk/>- twinklingfirefly originally shared this on 20 Nov 2012

6 <https://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=108967086&ref=acom>

Charles's original marriage certificate of 1898 is available to view on familysearch.org. It shows that he married Altha May COPELAND on 6 August 1898 in Wentworth Ontario Canada. He states he is 21 (although actually 18), his wife is also 18. He did give correct information regarding his parents: father William Henry USSHER and mother Annie Rose SUTTON. His spouse's parents were Ed COPELAND and Katman GREEN. These details show that this is one and the same Charles NEVILLE, unfortunately the certificate does not indicate whether his father was alive or dead. It could be that this is his only legal marriage as no record of a divorce has been found to date!

On the birth record of his wife it shows that she is Althea May COPELAND, born 1 November 1880, so other than a minor first name variance her details at marriage were correct. A copy of her birth record is on familysearch.org as well as her parents' marriage. So her details of birth are: 1 November 1880 in the district of Hespeler, in the county of Waterloo, Ontario Canada. Edward COPELAND her father was a book keeper, with Keturah GREEN her mother's maiden name. Edward and Keturah's marriage had taken place in June 1874 in Hespeler, the register showing that Edward was 24 years old and born in Puslinch, Canada, to Joseph COPELAND and Eliza SHARD, while Keturah GREEN was 23 years old and born in Waterloo, Canada, to John C GREEN and Elizabeth WALKER.

According to the Canadian census of 1901, Charles William USSHER (as he is now called) is married to Althea May and they have a son Lionel, all living in Ontario Canada. A son, Lloyd Denevil USSHER, was born 30 January 1899 according to his birth certificate, (again on familysearch.org). The 1901 census available on ancestry.co.uk, has the family as USSHER Mr Charles, USHER M Allie and USSHER D Lionel, with their respective dates of birth as 9 May 1880, 1 November 1881 and 30 of January 1899. Although he changed his name to Robert Lionel USSHER, this is the same son. He had declared that he was two years older to get into the forces. Like many young men in the days when it was exciting to be in a war, he volunteered to join the army but unfortunately lost his life as a member of the Canadian Infantry Québec Regiment 13th Battalion in France on 1 October 1918. A virtual war memorial on veterans.gc.ca confirms these details and adds that he was born on 30 January 1897 in Hamilton Ontario, and enlisted on 14 October 1915

in Montréal Québec. It also confirms that his father was Charles William and mother was Alpha May USSHER of St Urbane Street, Montréal Québec. Using my heritage.com I came up with a birth for a Lionel Denevie USSHER, the father being Chas Denevie USSHER and the mother Altha May COPELAND, date of birth 30 January 1899 in Wentworth Ontario Canada.

The next part of the story deals with his business dealing and his life and family in England.



UNWANTED CERTIFICATES

The Society has received the following certificates. Please contact the Editors if you are interested in any of them.

Birth: Martha, daughter of James IZOD, Auctioneer, and Hannah, formerly RICE, was born on 27 January 1839 at 5 Hall Place, Kennington Lane, Lambeth.

Birth: Frederick George, son of Frederick George TINNEY, Professor of Music, and Elizabeth Frances, formerly GEDDES, was born on 9 August 1839 at five minutes to 2pm at 17 Huntley Street, Tottenham.

Marriage: Jonathan Lawson Buckley WOOD, bachelor of 52, Clerk in orders of West Kirby, father dead, married Emily Beatrice GREEN, spinster aged 40 of Friesland Vicarage, daughter of Thomas GREEN, Clerk in orders at Friesland Parish Church, York on 28 November 1888.

Death: William FRYER, Bookbinder, died aged 73 of emphysema and bronchitis on 8 June 1846 at 17 Gloucester Lane, Bristol.

Death: James IZOD, Commission Agent, died aged 36 of granular disease of the kidney and epileptic fits on 7 June 1865 at St George's Hospital, Belgrave.

FOCUS ON FACEBOOK

By Elizabeth Burling, Member No. 4992

Many local societies interested in our area also have Facebook pages. You can find them by typing the name of the society into the search box on the top left of your Facebook home page. Here are a few pages that you might be interested in visiting:

Brent Museum and Archives frequently post archive photos of Brent people and places, such as a charming one of children's librarian Joan Ablett reading a story to a group of children at Kensal Rise Library in about 1966. This was posted on 30 July and will appear on their timeline and also in the section on the left of their page headed 'Photos'. Somebody has already spotted their sister in the image!

Islington Archaeology and History Society tends to share links from other pages of items of interest to those living in Islington but also includes its own posts, such as notification on 29 July of a tour of the Caledonian Park Clock Tower. The Tower opened in 1855 as the centrepiece of the Metropolitan Cattle Market and has magnificent views over London. Tours are normally only on Sundays, from 10am to 3pm with the last tour starting at 3pm, and must be pre-booked at www.islington.gov.uk/caledonianpark. A report of a visit to the tower, which has 220 steps to the top, was included in IAHS's journal and the Facebook page has a link to this.

Willesden Local History Society also post images of local historical matters. They have a photo album online called 'Heinz Harlesden 1925-2000' containing some 180 photos showing the factory and its workers, including some of associated sports' clubs. If your ancestor worked for Heinz it would definitely be worth having a look at this archive. Visitors to this sort of page often name people that they recognise from the photos (and some snooker players have been identified here) – this type of 20th century archive could turn into a very useful source for family historians. Other photo albums here include ones of Paddington Cemetery and St Andrew's Hospital. The 'Files' section of their Facebook page includes such items as a scan of a page from *The London Teacher* of April 1952 about the death of local man William J PINCOMBE.

On our own page, Lana contacted us from Australia wanting to find some information about her English ancestors. The family story was that her great grandfather had travelled to Australia when he was about 17. She had found him in West Ham in the 1911 Census with his father and stepmother and the next record of him was in Australia in 1914. Apparently his mother had died in about 1905 but she could not find the death certificate.

Looking at the 1901 census returns, the family was found living in West Ham with the mother, Sophia HANDS stated to have been born about 1869 in Bethnal Green. It was then possible to follow her back through to the 1891 Census – still living in West Ham – to her marriage to George HANDS in 1889 as Sophia LIVERMORE – still in West Ham and so to her birth in Bethnal Green, when her surname was recorded as LIVERMOR.

So when did she die? Nothing could be found at the appropriate date in FreeBMD or a search of the GRO Indexes themselves. However, this was because she had not died at all. She appears in the 1911 census in St Luke, Old Street, calling herself a widow and with a 4-year-old son. Crucially, in the column about her marriage, crossed out but quite clear, it says that she had been married for 22 years and had 10 children, 7 of whom were still alive. 22 years before 1911 is 1889 – the year of her marriage to George HANDS.

In the 1939 Register she is living in Shoreditch, still with her son from the 1911 census, who is now married and has two children of his own. Sophia eventually died aged 73 in Islington in 1942.

It sounds like an indiscretion was carried out and she was forced to leave her marital home. This also meant that her husband appears to be living with his second ‘wife’ in 1911 without a marriage having taken place.

The family appear to have concocted a story to ‘save face’, perhaps; to spare the unpleasant details to their children and grandchildren. It is always worth checking the ‘what-if’s’, you never know what you might find.

PETER JACKSON AND THE EVENING NEWS

By Dennis Galvin, Member No. 1046

I suppose we all wonder at times who or what inspired us to embark on the very tricky road to family history. I am sure one of the reasons is the thrill, no matter what, of finding out! Who can argue with that?

All sorts of things eventually inspired me but one in particular I consider to be outstanding. Readers will remember that when you left your place of work in the evening there would be a newspaper-seller close by with the evening newspapers “*Star, News or Standard*”. I would always get the *Evening News* and especially looked forward to Wednesday’s edition because it always had a particular feature called ‘Oddities of London’ by artist and author Peter JACKSON. The newspaper eventually published a compilation which I purchased and have cherished ever since. This was called *London Explorer*.

Recently a rambling friend said she had been given a bag of books about London which she thought she would pass on to me. One of them really was a nice surprise as it was by the aforementioned Peter JACKSON. It was titled *George Scharf’s London (Sketches and Watercolours of a Changing City, 1820-50)* published in 1987.

SCHARF (pictured right) was born in Bavaria in 1788. His father was an artist so it wasn’t long before young George started to study art. Then, when he was in his late twenties, he was with the Prussian army in Belgium when he was advised to contact the British military. He became a lieutenant in the British army (engineer) and thus fought at Waterloo! He took part in the occupation of Paris for about seven months before arriving at Dover and then travelled to London where he stayed for the rest of his life.



What I find remarkable is that he began to love London and wherever he saw, or was tipped off, that famous landmarks were being demolished he would dash off with his drawing equipment to record them for posterity. How thoughtful was that! He also sometimes sketched the new building work as it progressed. All this must have been unique for those early Victorian times. He became the first director of the National Portrait Gallery and indeed he actually secured the building we know today at Trafalgar Square. It wasn't long before he became Sir George SCHARF. He died in 1860 age 72. I expect there is a memorial somewhere.

Now, the main thrust of my article: Peter Charles Geoffrey JACKSON (note two f's) born 4 March 1922 at Brighton, Sussex. (Pictured left.) He attended Hove High School and later, the Willesden School of Art in London. As well as doing his feature in the *Evening News* for 31 years or until the paper closed for good in 1980 he also did much work on the old *Eagle Comic*.



He once had an exhibition at the Guildhall Library in the City of London, I think called 'The Artist & Collector'. The Ephemera Society presented him with the prestigious Samuel Pepys Medal. He was also a Sunday School teacher and married Valerie HARRIS in 1995 - which may have been a second

marriage? As he was born in 1922 I do wonder if he was called up in WW2 and, in view of his talent, in what capacity?

He died at Northwood (Ruislip Parish) on the 2 May 2003 and a special prayer was said at Northwood Holy Trinity Church.

I am quite certain about one thing, he would have been absolutely delighted to have a mention in our METROPOLITAN.

JOTTINGS

Alexandra Palace's Victorian Theatre Update

All sorts of treasures have been discovered during preliminary excavations before the restoration starts. An unknown second balcony dating from 1875 (when the theatre was built) was found, albeit in a state of collapse, together with vials of tetanus, used for the internees from Austria, Germany and Hungary who lived here during the First World War.

In June, a concrete floor was poured into the theatre to provide a solid base for the replacing of the original wooden floorboards. The theatre is due to open in 2018.

Unfortunately, the lottery grant which is funding the restoration work will not stretch to also reviving the original TV studios as was originally hoped. Alexandra Palace is regarded as the birthplace of television – the BBC made the first public transmissions from studios they leased in the eastern wing. It is hoped that future funding will allow the studios to become ‘an interactive celebration of the proud history of broadcasting and the BBC at Alexandra Palace as well an exploration of cutting edge broadcasting and technology’ but this has been shelved for the time being.

The Postal Museum

The new Postal Museum and Archive opened on 28 July. This is the work of the Postal Heritage Trust, an independent charity that came into being in April 2004, formerly known as the British Postal Museum and Archive (BPMA). In February 2016 the BPMA was renamed The Postal Museum and building began of the new museum.

2016 commemorated 500 years since Henry VIII knighted Brian TUKE, the first Master of the Posts. In 1660, an ‘Act for Erecting and Establishing a Post Office’ made the Royal Mail a public service although at first it was a very small operation. In 1665, 45 people were employed in London to handle the sorting and delivery of mail. The office of Postmaster General was created in 1661 to oversee the Post Office and by 1678 the Royal Mail headquarters were established in Lombard Street.

In the early 19th century slums on the east side of St. Martin le Grand were purchased and the area cleared to establish a new headquarters. Over 300 houses were demolished and 1000 inhabitants displaced. The Neoclassical design of Sir Robert SMIRKE was built between 1825 and 1829. It ran 400

feet (120m.) long and 80 feet (24m) deep, and was lit with a thousand gas burners at night. The site became known as GPO East and was demolished in 1912. GPO Headquarters moved in 1910 to King Edward Building on King Edward Street. This grand building had a façade of Portland stone and a 160 x 60 foot public office on the ground floor, which boasted a full-length mahogany counter and marble floors. It closed in 1997 but a statue of Rowland HILL still stands outside. He is considered the most significant reformer of the Victorian era for introducing the world's first postage stamp based on "low and uniform rates" according to weight rather than distance. The first Penny Black was issued on 1 May 1840. However, it was nine years after the Penny Post, in May 1849, that the first letterboxes emerged when the Postmaster General asked people to cut a hole in their doors to enable mail to be delivered quickly!

The novelist, Anthony TROLLOPE, joined the Royal Mail at the age of 19. He introduced freestanding pillar-boxes to the UK after seeing them first in France. The first six London pillar-boxes appeared on 11 April 1855. Royal Mail now has 115,300 pillar-boxes across the UK.

In the 19th & 20th centuries, the scope of the responsibilities and services of the Post Office grew. In 1870, it gained the monopoly of telegraphic communications and began its telephone business in 1878. The emergence of radio and then television led to its control of broadcasting. In 1861, the Post Office Savings Bank was introduced as there were few banks outside major towns. By 1863, 2,500 offices offered this service. Gradually more financial services were included such as the payment of Old Age Pensions from 1909, and the introduction of Premium Bonds in 1956.

Postal Museum & Mail Rail Exhibitions: open every day (not 24-26 Dec) 10.00-17.00; entrance charges apply, Mail Rail Ride: tickets can be booked from 4 September.

For family historians, the Archive Discovery Room is open Tuesday—Saturday 10.00-17.00; access is free, email: archives@postalmuseum.org, tel. 020 8183 0067. You can search the online catalogue (follow the link on the website), pre-book 6 items in advance, and a table; you can also create an online account.

The Postal Museum is at 15-20 Phoenix Place, London WC1X 0DA, You can contact them by email: info@postalmuseum.org or by phone: (0)300 0300 700. Their website is at: www.postalmuseum.org

Pam Chambers

Cloudesley Charity in Islington's 500 Year Anniversary

Five hundred years ago this July, Richard CLOUDESLEY died in Islington and left 14 acres of Stony Fields in Barnsbury to St Mary's Church. Initially, money was raised by grazing cattle on the fields but in the 1820s the Cloudesley Estate was built there, The Church still gets half its income from these properties and money raised is also used to help the poor of the area.

Local Newspapers Shut Down

This summer has seen the closure of quite a few London weekly newspapers. July saw the last editions of the *Barnet Press*, the *Enfield Advertiser & Gazette*, the *Fulham Chronicle*, the *Hammersmith Chronicle*, the *Haringey Advertiser*, the *Kensington and Chelsea News* and the *Shepherd's Bush Chronicle*. Some of these newspapers have been published for over 100 years. The closures will leave the London boroughs of Enfield, Barnet and Haringey with reduced local newspaper coverage. The *Enfield Independent* and *Barnet Times* will continue to be published.

Buckinghamshire FHS Open Day 2017

This event took place at The Grange School in Aylesbury on Saturday 29 July. As usual there was a good mix of exhibitors in each of two halls. We were in a new building, erected for use while urgent roof repairs were carried out to the sports hall – our usual location. This new structure is next to the car park so we were soon dealing with visitors and their questions, as London in our title acts as something like a magnet.

"I've found an address that mentions London N14. Could you possibly tell me where in London that would be?" That's in our area and it's Southgate.

"Where is St Pancras Old Church? Is it on the Euston Road?" No, that's St Pancras New Church. The Old Church, in Somers Town, is in Pancras Road, which runs northwards from the Euston Road between Kings Cross Station and St Pancras International Station, towards Camden Town.

Queries such as these were among many others about information on certificates, in Parish Records etc, and knotty research problems.

Thanks to Eileen Bostle, Doreen Heywood and Rosemary Roome who were representing our Society that day.

Our next visit is on Sunday 24 September to the new London Family History Fair at Sandown Park racecourse and on Saturday 30 September we shall be with the Hertfordshire FHS's 40th Anniversary Open Day in Woolmer Green.

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.

ANDRAE/SMITH

Seth SMITH (born 28 March 1766 at Warminster, Wiltshire, died 8 Dec 1818 Paddington) was a builder. In 1790 in Marylebone he married Mary Ann SCARMAN (born 17 August 1770 at St Martin in the Fields, died 1836-8 St George Hanover Square). The couple had 8 children:

- 1 Seth SMITH: builder, 8 Dec 1791-8 Jun 1860 Norwood Cemetery
- 2 Mary Ann SMITH: 25 Jun 1794, bapt St James Paddington
- 3 Esther SMITH: 27 Aug 1795-27Apr 1855, married SCHMID
- 4 Louisa SMITH: 22 Feb 1801, bapt St Geo Han Sq
- 5 Bennet SMITH: 15 Feb 1803-?
- 6 Susannah SMITH: 29 Feb 1803-22 Feb 1861, married GANNELL then RANFT
- 7 Charlotte SMITH: 4 Dec 1805-1835 Shoreditch, buried St Geo Han Sq.
- 8 Stephen SMITH: 29 Jan 1808-?

Of these, Charlotte SMITH (4 Dec 1805-1835), married Charles ANDRAE (ENDRIE) a baker on 24 September 1828 at St Geo Han Sq. Their daughter, also Charlotte, was born 5 June 1829, and baptised 20 Jun 1829 at St Luke, Chelsea. She was baptised again on 28 August 1831 with her sister Mary (born 9 Apr 1831) at St George Hanover Square.

Mother Charlotte ANDRAE (née SMITH) died when Charlotte was a child and the 1841 census shows she was brought up by her mother's sister Esther SCHMID, (née SMITH) at 2B Lower Gillingham Road (or street). Charlotte ANDRAE married baker John Simon SCHNEBERGER who had his business in Sussex Place (now Old Brompton Road). They were married in Holy Trinity Brompton in April 1850. Charlotte died when her daughter Harriet Henrietta SCHNEBERGER was a baby.

Q1 What became of Mary ANDRAE born 9 Apr 1831?

Q2 What are all the numbers and figures at the end of Charlotte's entry in the Burial Book?

Q3 After Charlotte's death in Shoreditch, Charles ANDRAE became insolvent. In 1835 he was a baker living at 12 Kingsland Road. Why did he become insolvent?

Q4 Did he have to go to debtor's prison? Or did someone – a relative – pay for him? Brother-in-law Seth SMITH was rich, as was relative Sir Charles James FREAK(E).

Q5 Are there still descendants of Seth SMITH, Charles James FREAK(E), family RANFT, William GANNELL, family SCHNEBERGER, family ANDRAE, family KLOS?

Elisabeth Roller, Member No 7822

Denzenbergstraße 46, 72074 Tübingen, Germany

Notes: Q2: This entry (transcribed as: Sunday 5 July, age 29Y, ANDRAE Charlotte, Shoreditch/ 3 N C// 6 feet 195 W 30 N 3PV foot, Edw FREAK(E)+ Barking 3) comes from an alphabetical list from 1831-1836 but there is no indication of column headings anywhere in the book. It is likely that 6 feet refers to the depth of the burial, and the numbers afterwards probably refer to orientation in the cemetery. There were 2 different cemeteries for the parish: Mount Street and Bayswater Road. She appears in burial book 94, dated 1834-56 but the address is again only given as Shoreditch. The burial was by R Walker. Edw FREAK(E) could be a stone mason and the 3 could be some sort of tax? Thank you very much to Margaret Garrod who checked the records at Westminster Archives.

Q3 Looking in newspapers for this was quite enlightening. The *Morning Post* of 1 March 1838 has this: Charles ANDRAE (ENDRIE) journeyman baker, formerly of Stoke Newington, next of 12 Kingsland Road, next of York Street, Westminster, next of Wilson Street, Finsbury, and late of 55 Great Marlborough Street, Poland Street' under its heading 'Insolvent debtor's court, Portugal Street - unopposed insolvency'. This is confirmed by 'Charles ANDRAE, Great Marlborough Street, Poland Street, baker, on Thursday 1 March at the Court-house in Portugal Steet, Lincoln's Inn Fields at 9am' from *The Bell's New Weekly Messenger* of 18 February 1838.

Q4 The difference between bankrupts and insolvent debtors is that bankrupts were supposed to be traders, making their living by buying and selling. Insolvent debtors were individuals unable to pay their debts. Only after 1861 could insolvent debtors apply for bankruptcy. At The National Archives are declarations of insolvency from Jan 1838-Jun 1845, ref B 6/75

Also there are books detailing the commitment to the Fleet Prison of debtors unable to stand bail for themselves, and therefore committed until the bail was paid from 1686-1842. Entries include the commitment number (useful in tracing prisoners' records), the name of the person committed, the date, the justice ordering the committal, and the charge - debt, bankruptcy or a claim for trespass damages. In the margins of the books there are often further details, including the date of the discharge of bail and the sum concerned, the date of imprisonment if applicable, and sometimes the names of the lawyers involved, or the date of death of the prisoner if they had not survived long enough to attend court. Correspondence concerning individual cases is occasionally to be found loose between the pages of the books.

Books recording the commitment of debtors to the King's (Queen's) Bench Prison, and the Queens Prison, its successor, from 1719-1862. They are similar to those for the Fleet Prison. Each entry is headed with the name of the debtor and the date on which he or she was admitted to the prison. Marginalia record the date of discharge or death in prison, and the sums involved. Many of the books contain indexes of inmates' names. The prisoner's discharge date or commitment number can be used to trace records in other series. There may be other records of these prisons if he was in them.

Q5 - anyone related to this family?

BROWN

I have been searching for years for the birth of my direct paternal ancestor Henry BROWN, a Carman, born around 1812 – give or take a few years. His wife was born in 1815. The earliest documentation I have for him is for his wedding in July 1830 to Mary Augusta SQUIRE in Paddington, the next definite mention is in 1835 for the birth of his son (another Henry) in Paddington and then as Henry King BROWN on the 1854 marriage of this son Henry to his wife's niece, another Mary SQUIRE. It does seem that the family were based in Paddington, Westminster and later in the Potteries, Kensington. There are births for most of his children in Paddington from 1832 through to 1845 and the latest in March 1852 in Westminster – but I cannot pin him down in the 1851 or 1861 censuses. There is one tempting 1851 census with a birthplace of MIDDX AMSWORTH or AWSWORTH. I have searched extensively for baptisms for phonetic sounding places in the county, including those beginning with H– and a couple of AWSWORTHS and AINSWORTHS etc. in other counties.

I have his children and his wife documented thoroughly with baptisms, BMDs, poor law and census records but on the 1851 census Mary Augusta told the enumerator that her 'husband has left'. Given the March 1852 birth he must have come back for a while! With such a common name and without the 1841 census for Paddington, a birth year or place, it seems impossible to pin him down – there are rather a lot of Henry BROWNS. I cannot trace him through his wife as she was committed to an Asylum in 1855. I plan to visit the LMA for her hospital records.

However, I do have lots of workhouse records for two of his children, Ann born 1847 and Elizabeth born 1845 and one admission for them to Marylebone Workhouse on 20 July 1855 gives the address for an Aunt 'Mary STACEY, 52 James Place, Devonport Street, Shadwell'. This Aunt would presumably be a sister to my chap but she is not at that address on the 1851 or 1861. I cannot find a BROWN/STACEY nor a SQUIRE/STACEY marriage. This Aunt may be one way I can track down my elusive Henry but I need help. I am of course happy to do the leg work but I need some help about where to look!

Sylvie Sillince, Member No. 6821

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APPS



Attached is a photograph that includes my grandfather. He was Edward Rupert APPS, born 30 January 1895 at 48 Boone Street, Lee. As far as I know he spent all of his working life at Hay's Wharf, Tooley Street, as a tally clerk, later, senior tally clerk. Grandad is the only person wearing specs, 4th from the right in the back row. I have 3 pictures of a group. At first I thought that all 3 pictures were taken at the same time, probably on the roof of one of the Hay's wharf buildings. However, on closer inspection, there are a different number of people in each picture. This one has 18 people including one female, another has 14 with 2 females and the other has 16 with one female (see front cover). So probably different years? I wonder if there are other members out there that have the same picture but with other people named? I would love to know.

David Apps, Member No. 8000

Email: ddcapps@btinternet.com

Note: We put this photo onto the LWMFHS Facebook page and from this had a couple of possible hints to people. One person thought the little

boy at the front could be her father. He was born in 1909, worked at one of the wharves and his family lived in Wandsworth.

Another person's father worked at Hay's Wharf as a tally clerk at around the same time as Edward APPS, but she could not recognise him in this photo. This father was born in 1902 and lived in Bermondsey.

HARVEY/SCHUMM

Emma CRAIGS was born 4 April 1847 St Pancras, the daughter of Edward CRAIGS and Susanna. In 1869 she married Charles CLEAVER. They had two children Alice in 1870 and Alfred in 1872.

Charles died in 1874 and Emma then married George HARVEY (born 1831 Great Baddow, Essex) on 15 October 1876 at St Paul's, Shadwell. They had three children George 1877, Hannah 1880 and Emma in 1882.

George HARVEY had been married before to Louisa SYMMONDS. They had 5 known children: Henry Richard Thomas in 1857, Richard in 1860, Eliza Louisa in 1862, Louisa in 1867 and Mary Ann in 1868.

Emma had a brother Edward Charles CRAIGS born 1852. He married Eliza Louisa HARVEY, born 1862, on 1 November 1885 at St Mary at Bow.

On 1901 census, Mary Ann HARVEY was seen as a servant at the house of Christian SCHUMM, a butcher, born Germany, along with 6 of his sons. On 20 October 1901 at St Michael and All Angels, St Leonard's Street, Mary Ann married Christian SCHUMM. Christian and Mary Ann had a son Richard Eugene SCHUMM on 24 April 1902.

I was unable to find Richard on the 1939 Register. I did find, however, a Richard HARVEY born 24 April 1902 with a wife Gladys M HARVEY, née WADE, living in Essex. Richard HARVEY died age 61 years, at Romford in December 1963. In his Will he is named as Richard Eugene HARVEY of 56 Blackbush Avenue, Chadwell Heath, Romford Essex.

So, it seems that Richard took his mother's maiden name. Would this name change have to be done legally or could he have just assumed a new name. I wonder if they had been subjected to hostility because of their German name. Also, would they have faced internment in the First World War or liable to be interned again in the event of another war?

I would be pleased to hear from anyone with answers.

Helén Butler, Member No. 5186

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

Note: It is possible to change your name in the UK without having to register the change with any official body. Historically many people simply called themselves something different, without formally confirming this change. Where people did want to make it official, they might have made an announcement of this in the newspapers, made a statutory declaration before a Justice of the Peace or Commissioner for Oaths or changed their name by deed poll. People born in England or Wales could (but did not have to) have their deed poll enrolled in the Enrolment Books of the Supreme Court of Judicature, which are searchable. Deed polls from 1851-2012 are indexed at The National Archives and do not appear online but ones from 1914 to present can be looked for in the London Gazette, which is searchable online at <https://www.thegazette.co.uk/all-notices>

Indeed, there is a FW SCHUMM alias HARVEY, Private in the Middlesex Regiment, mentioned in the *Gazette* of 29 October 1920. You might be able to find his service records which could give more information. For instance, a Frederick W HARVEY appears in the Medal Rolls - service number G/10654 Private.

Regarding internment, during the First World War camps were set up to hold enemy aliens - civilians who were believed to be a potential threat and have sympathy with the enemy's war objectives although whether a butcher would be considered a threat is not known. However, very few records of individuals survive and TNA has no registers of them. There are various datasets at TNA some of which have been digitised at FindMyPast. TNA have a very useful research guide on *Internees* detailing their holdings.

Clerkenwell News, Wednesday 28 November 1860

I HEREBY give notice that I, Henry Payne, of 25 Rheidel-terrace, Islington, will not be answerable for any debts that my Wife, Sarah Elizabeth Payne, may contract after this date. Nov 13th 1860

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 21 September We're considering censuses (major, minor, unusual) and their contents
- Thursday 19 October *Railway Development and Railway Companies' Staff Records*
by Chris and Judy Rouse
- Thursday 16 November TBA
- Thursday 21 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: Pam Chambers, Email: city@lwmfhs.org.uk

- Thursday 28 September *Attraction in our area for family historians, other researchers and explorers*
by Rosemary Roome
- Thursday 26 October *A History of Photography – Part 1: Earliest Beginnings up to 1900*
by Simon Garbett
- Thursday 30 November TBA
- Thursday 28 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 6 September *Dating Victorian Photographs*
by Tom Doig

- Wednesday 4 October *Georgiana Twells, Founder of St Mary
Magdalene, Enfield*
by Lilian Gibbens
- Wednesday 1 November *Seeing It Through Their Eyes!*
by Michael Gandy
- Wednesday 6 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 8 September *From Roxeth to the Royal Fusiliers*
by Doug Kirby
- Friday 13 October *Militias and Musters*
by Tom Doig
- Friday 10 November *Rayners Lane – from medieval times to the
1950s*
by Pat Clarke
- Friday 8 December Members' Christmas Event

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.

MEMBERS' INTERESTS

One of the advantages of our Society is that it is possible to have the names you are researching, advertised both in our journal and on the website.

Names listed in the journal will reach our membership and whoever happens to read the journal. Names that are listed on the website, however, can be read by anyone who visits our pages. Searches are free and contact is by email. No-one's email is shown on the website.

I sent in my own members' interests in 2011, for the journal and the website. I have had no response at all and I began to think that there was no-one 'out there' who was researching my names.

Then, out of the blue, I had an email from someone who had 'googled' my name and contacted me via the website! A few emails later, we had found a shared ancestor born in Scotland in 1744. We combined forces and have now managed to go back a further four generations.

It has taken six years but I have found a fellow researcher. We share any new records found and have exchanged old photographs. We ponder on 'brick walls' and try to find ways to break them down. It is great!

The editors have noticed that there are not many members now, who fill in their Members's Interests forms. It is becoming difficult for us to fill our Members' Interest section - the yellow pages as they are known. There is a form on the website which can either be completed online or downloaded and posted. The Membership Secretary can also supply a form if you send her a stamped self addressed envelope.

Please email/post your completed forms to:
Members' Interests, 93 Leicester Road, New Barnet, Herts EN5 5EL
Email: membersinterests@lwmfhs.org.uk

It really is worth doing, even if the wait is six years!
If you have had any replies via our Members' Interests, then please tell your story to the editors.

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

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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.

ST ANDREW'S PARISH CHURCH, KINGSBURY



This is a photo of the new St Andrew's Church, Kingsbury. Built in Wells Street, Marylebone in 1847, it was demolished and re-built in Kingsbury in 1933-4.
See article on page 86 of this journal.