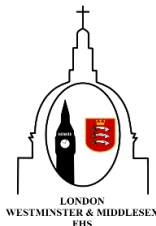


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METROPOLITAN

The Journal of the
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Family History Society



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December 2018

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Cover picture: The crowd assembled at East Barnet War Memorial
on 11 November 2018

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CHAIRMAN'S COMMENTS

We have now reached the centenary of the end of the First World War with the Armistice of the 11 November 1918. The German Army had been pushed back into Belgium but not defeated and negotiations through October led to the agreed date but fighting continued until the last minute in some cases. This was followed by a withdrawal of the German Army back to their frontiers and surrender of the Imperial Fleet. Eventually there was a peace treaty imposed on Germany in 1919 at Versailles.

So our surviving soldiers returned to Britain but the bodies of their comrades remained in France. The story of the evolution of the war graves policy is given in a new exhibition on the website of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission: <http://shapingoursorrow.cwgc.org>

It is divided into sections; Denial, Anger, Bargaining, Depression and Acceptance. There are photographs and many touching letters from mothers and widows and also the passport of King George V issued in 1922 for a visit to France, name: "The King".

In 1914 the problem of the great number of dead bodies had not been given much thought by the British Army. Fortunately the Red Cross sent out an Ambulance Unit headed by a former civil servant and journalist called Fabian WARE. He had the right connections and successfully lobbied and in 1916 got much greater resources for a larger team to be transferred to the Army. This in 1917 expanded to be the Imperial War Graves Commission (IWGC). WARE was Vice-Chairman and actually in charge but of course there had to be a Minister of State of the War Office as Chairman and HRH The Prince of Wales as President. This was an enormous task with about one million dead from the British Isles, Dominions and Colonies.

The systematic search for bodies started during the war and continued long after. Obviously this was a dangerous task. Many soldiers were recorded as missing as their remains were scattered or deeply buried. They were later commemorated on large memorials, near major battle areas. Even when intact bodies were found, only about 20% were fully identifiable if there were identification tags or personal effects. Otherwise many were just identified from regimental badges, eg "A soldier of the Middlesex Regiment".

Inevitably there were many arguments about the policies of the IWGC. Perhaps the most bitter were on the policy of no repatriation of bodies. This was in contrast to the policy of the US Army who repatriated as many as

possible. There are many touching (and furious) letters from wives and mothers. This also applied to Dominion Troops and at least one Canadian mother managed to get her son's remains illegally excavated and transported back to Canada. Of course another irony was that many of the remains had already been moved from small battlefields to much larger organized cemeteries.

Another objection was that the policy was that all memorials were the same shape and size regardless of rank or religion. During the war, the default



The CWGC grave of my great uncle, Private Thomas Noble, 8th Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers at Etaples.

memorial was a wooden cross. After the war the standard was a flat stone with the Regimental Badge, Name, Rank and Number, Regiment, date of death. Then a Cross, Star of David or other signs for Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims. The font used on all gravestones was one designed by Leslie MacDonald GILL. No other memorial was permitted. This was in contrast to the French who had white crosses, and of course the Germans had black iron crosses.

The relatives could also have a personal dedication inscribed up to 66 letters. The British charged the relatives at the rate of three pence and a halfpenny per letter. At almost one pound, it was probably too much for many war widows and working class families. In fact the IWGC must have relented as it often did inscribe them anyway. The Australians made no charge.

So far I have found that two of my great uncles who have no known grave are remembered on the Arras Memorial and on the Menin gate at Ypres. Another great uncle has a grave at Etaples (pictured above). I also found the grave of a cousin of my grandfather who was buried in Hong Kong Cemetery in August 1914. They are also remembered on local memorials in England. The Commonwealth War Graves Commission (as IWGC is now called) seems to no longer attract controversy. It is generally respected for its care of graves and the accessibility of its records. I recommend the website to you all. **Tony Allen**

EDITORIAL

1918-2018: 100 years. This December brings us to the end of four years of Remembrance. During these years many of us will have been thinking about our own ancestors who fought in the Great War, of those who returned home and those who died in battle. Some members shared their stories with us and we published them in METROPOLITAN. In this issue we have a theme of the commemoration of the end of the War running through the journal, with a cover showing the large turnout which occurred at many of the war memorials in our area on Armistice Day this year; our Chairman's Comments on page 2 are about war memorial gravestones; another article on page 22 is about the memorial to L/Cpl Percy James GAYLER, 1895-1916; a mention is made in Website News about a site aiming to record every memorial in London; a Jotting about another Victoria Cross recipient which was only discovered when Elizabeth and Elaine were heading to Hadley to check gravestones for the new booklet on the monumental inscriptions there. Our back page shows the Westminster Abbey Field of Remembrance.

Of course we also have the usual large selection of different articles, snippets and genealogical news to entertain you during the winter evenings ahead.

Don't forget to put 16 March 2019 in your diaries to come to our AGM and 26-27 April 2019 for Family History Live at Alexandra Palace! There is an outline plan for the AGM day in the white central insert of this journal.

The Editors and the Executive Committee wish all our members and their families a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

The Editorial Team



**Please remember that the copy date for the next issue of
METROPOLITAN is 1 February 2019**

LETTER TO THE EDITORS

Reading Grace Rubery's article has triggered a completely unrelated recollection. Her ancestor gave his occupation as 'slater'. When I first consulted the 1881 census transcription for my great-grandfather, Benjamin George ADAMS (1841-1916) that was down as his occupation, too. It puzzled me because my father had known him and knew what his occupation was.

As more censuses became available, the puzzlement grew. Benjamin George ADAMS was correctly described in every one as a butcher, working as a slaughterman. Then I had a 'light-bulb moment'. Perhaps the census taker couldn't spell 'slaughterman' (or my great-grandfather mumbled). We're used to these mis-hearings in Parish Registers (vide my Hackney ancestor baptised Umphrey CONSTABLE) – I wonder how common they are in censuses?

Yet another instance of the information only being as good as the informant....

Dawn Adams, Member No. 6025



A NEW FAMILY HISTORY SHOW

For over 30 years Family Tree Magazine has brought expert advice to family historians. For more than 40 years the Federation of Family History Societies, an educational charity, has given news and guidance on learning more about the subject to Member Societies and the general public. Now, in partnership, they bring a brand new family history show *Family Tree Live* on 26 and 27 April 2019 at Alexandra Palace in North London.

There will be lectures, with different programmes on the two days, practical workshops, displays, a DNA hub, advice stations - and our society too!

Details so far: open on Friday 26th 9.30-6, on Saturday 27th 9.30-5.

Admission in advance: Standard adult £12, child (16 and under) free; Family Tree subscribers £10. On the door: Adult £14, children free.

Transport: Free parking (N22 7AY); a free shuttle bus continuously between Alexandra Palace rail station, Wood Green underground station and the venue. Visit www.family-tree.co.uk for updated information.

PROJECTS UPDATE

Parish Guides

These handy A5 size booklets are packed with really useful information for family historians of all levels. The intention is to produce a booklet every two months and so far eight have been completed since production started in September 2017. Check out page ii and iii of the yellow insert in the centre of METROPOLITAN (or our website) for a full list of parishes already available, details on how to order, and which parishes in the pipeline for production in 2019.

~~~~ AN APPEAL ~~~~

Can you type into Microsoft Word?
Can you spare some time to help us?

We could really do with some extra members joining our small team.

Please contact me, Elaine Tyler, at: projects@lwmfhs.org.uk
or via the Editors.

Monumental Inscriptions

Also printed as A5 booklets, the intention here is to produce two a year, one each in Spring and Autumn. These works will be largely based on work done in the 1980s by the then North Middlesex Family History Society and Westminster & Central Middlesex Family History Society (which became the London, Westminster & Middlesex Family History Society we know today). Most were previously available on microfiche. Production started in March this year with St John the Baptist, Chipping Barnet and by the time you are reading this journal St Mary the Virgin, Monken Hadley will be back from the printers.

St James Burial Ground, Hampstead Road is to be the next one and is due for release in March 2019. This was an additional burial ground for St James Piccadilly which was consecrated in 1789 and closed for burials in 1853. Again see page ii and iii of the yellow insert (or our website) for details on how to order.

Church Photographs on our Website

This part of our website is growing all the time but we would like more! We rely on our members, whether local or just visiting, to provide our photographs so please have a look, see what's there and help fill the gaps if you can. For example, we still need Edmonton All Saints, Twyford St Mary, Hornsey St Mary and Finsbury St Luke from the original parish churches of our area. Please send any photographs to: editors@lwmfhs.org.uk. Don't forget to let us know which church you have photographed.

Pinner Archives

A recent addition to the Projects team is a member who has access to and wants to transcribe and index some Pinner archives in their possession for the benefit of all LWMFHS members. It is hoped this will result in a searchable Surname Index appearing within the Members Area of our website (we haven't forgotten those who do not have internet access, we will be providing access to this data for you too). This project is at a very early stage so please look out for updates as things progress.

Contact

I am Elaine Tyler your Projects Coordinator and can be contacted by email using: projects@lwmfhs.org.uk or via the Editors.

This isn't all we do, there will be more in the next METROPOLITAN...



New records available online

Find My Past has added over 2,800 irregular baptisms from 1543-1876 which were found in The National Archives' collection of clandestine marriages. These mostly took place near the Fleet but some were in Mayfair and others near the Mint.

Forces War Records, a website for anyone researching their family's military history, now has over 20 million individual's records transcribed and available to search by name.

A RAYNERS LANE CHILDHOOD

By Debbie Bradley, Non-member

Growing up in Rayners Lane in the 1970s was idyllic and it was a lovely community to live in. I lived in the area where all the street names were named after West Country towns, except Ovesdon Avenue. If anyone knows why this was named Ovesdon I would love to hear from you as I am very puzzled by this and it appears to be the only road of this name in the whole of the UK.

When I was growing up we knew nearly all the people in our road and it was a very friendly community. I went to the local Roxbourne School and the headmaster at the time was the wonderful Mr Jones who I remember with great fondness. I cried the day I left the school as it was a fabulous school.

I knew all our local neighbours and we used to have Bonfire Night parties every year and every neighbour bought food and fireworks. We all had a wonderful night, it was amazing, and that is one of my favourite memories.

On a Saturday morning we used to go shopping in Rayners Lane High Street and to get there we used to walk up Kings Road. There was an off licence on the corner which was Threshers and next to that was a newsagents where my mum used to get her paper every day. On the opposite corner, where we used to get our bread and cakes from, was Pheasant's bakery. This was where I had a Saturday job in my teens which was brilliant and I really loved it. I also had a Saturday job sometimes at Bonay Windows next door and I used to distribute balloons in Rayners Lane High Street which I really enjoyed.

As you carried on walking up the High Street, there was Budgen's supermarket and the Odeon Cinema where I watched many a great film before it sadly closed. There was a pet shop opposite the station which used to have all kinds of animals. I remember that it included snakes, budgies, kittens and puppies.

I also remember the Wimpy Bar just down from Rayners Lane station where we used to be treated to a Knickerbocker Glory as a Saturday treat every now and then. I remember we had to stand on the seats to eat it as it was so large.

I remember the Woolworths, which is now Iceland, and I used to take my pocket money there and buy the new single that was out that week, or sweets or toys. I was very sad when Woolworths closed as it held very happy memories of the past.

Another of my very happy memories was of Rose's fair that used to go to The Dump every year. The Dump was the field at the end of Yeading Lane and the other entrance was on Field End Road and through the alley in Torbay Road. I used to take 50 pence with me each night for two or three rides at the fairground and it was a great meeting place for everyone from our school. I also attended Brownies at Rayners Lane Baptist Church and made some wonderful friends and am still in touch with one of them to this day.

Growing up in Rayners Lane was wonderful and I hope you've enjoyed my trip down memory lane.



MONKEN HADLEY MEMORIAL INSCRIPTIONS

St Mary the Virgin, Monken Hadley, is the second booklet in our series of Monumental Inscriptions. Monken Hadley is recorded as a separate parish as early as 1175. It was then under the control of the abbots of Walden, Essex but was made subject to the Bishop of London in 1777 when Enfield Chase was enclosed.

The church of St Mary the Virgin stands on the west side of Hadley Green nearly a mile north of Chipping Barnet and just off the old Great North Road (now the A1000). The church was rebuilt about 1494 on the spot where a small chapel had been standing for some 200 years previously. There is a theory that this church was the one used during the Battle of Barnet (which took place in 1471) and its 1494 rebuild may have been needed because of damage incurred at that time. The oldest memorials in the church are brass and dated to 1442 so must have come from the older building. Over the centuries the church has been repaired, restored and altered many times, with

the tower (which is topped by a signal beacon) being added in the early sixteenth century. A major overhaul took place in about 1850, raising walls, taking out galleries and reversing the step down into the chancel to be a step up. The south porch was rebuilt in 1858 and a vestry was added in the north east corner in 1888. Of the two original side chapels, the Lady Chapel is dedicated to St Catherine whilst the one dedicated to St Anne now houses the organ.



A view of the eastern section of the graveyard at Hadley.

Parishioners of Monken Hadley must have been buried in the churchyard which surrounds St Mary the Virgin for a great many years but the oldest monument still standing is one to Edward GRAY, who died in 1716. Not everyone who has a memorial seems to be from Hadley, though. For example, Jane BROWN, daughter of Samuel and Anne BROWN of Ottery, Devon, is buried in the churchyard. She had been servant to the widow of the Reverend JR THACKERY at Hadley. In a similar manner, Ann MALLINGS was buried at Hadley in 1763 although she was ‘of the Parish of St George Hanover Square’. Other people are commemorated at Hadley although they are buried elsewhere. John Thurley CROFTS died in 1877 and shares a gravestone with his wife Mary Carruthers CROFTS yet he is interred at Hammersmith. Likewise, Frederick COTTRELL ‘fell victim to a rapid

consumption when cruising off the Island of Barbados' in 1811 but is commemorated with a memorial inside the church. The surviving Burial Registers start in 1619, so there must have been many people buried here for whom no trace of a memorial now exists. (The registers are now held at London Metropolitan Archives, 40 Northampton Road, Clerkenwell, London EC1R 0HB, with copies online at Ancestry UK.) It should also be noted that not everyone buried in the churchyard will have had a monumental memorial.

The memorials, both inside the church and outside in the churchyard, were recorded by members of the North Middlesex Family History Society in the 1980s and a fiche of these was produced at this time. The original recordings were deposited at Barnet Museum, 31 Wood Street, Barnet EN5 4BE (although these cannot be located at present). Stones that were difficult to read were checked against two earlier recordings of the inscriptions: a transcript and index for the period 1619-1678 taken by Mr Godley, which is also held by Barnet Museum, and Frederick Teague Cansicks's *'A Collection of Curious and Interesting Epitaphs, Volume 3*, pages 251-296, published circa 1870. For this new booklet, any gaps and anomalies in the data were checked against the Burial Registers in order to try and find out who is referred to on those gravestones where fractions of the inscription are missing.

The most common name in the memorials is SMITH with 13 mentions, closely followed by CASS, COTTRELL, GRAY, INCE, MONRO, MOORE, QUILTER and WILLIAMS.

The Monken Hadley memorials have actually been published as a series of two booklets, which will be sold together. Booklet 1 contains the memorials which appear inside the church and also the name index and Booklet 2 contains the memorials from the churchyard. These booklets are available from our Genfair stall for £6 for the pair of them, or for £5 at fairs, our meetings and our AGM.



FOCUS ON FACEBOOK

By Elizabeth Burling, Member No. 4992

In August I was horrified to find a message dating back to January in the Facebook page spam folder that was a genuine enquiry. I had no idea that there was a spam folder there! Anyway, I contacted the sender, David, apologising profusely, to see if he still needed help. He had been looking for information about an ancestor called Jane (or Jeanne) PARIS, who had apparently married in the church of St Anne, Soho in 1769. Her husband was John Lewis LEFUBURE, aka Jean Louis LEFEBURE – a Catholic Frenchman. By 1771 the couple were living in France.

David had made a bit of progress in the intervening months. According to ‘a French lost record’ the names of the parents of Jane PARIS were Jacques PARIS and Françoise RUFFIEUX. One of the problems with researching foreign names in the UK is, of course, that the names may have been Anglicised. There was a James and Frances PARIS who had a child Frances baptised in Hereford in 1751. Could these be the same people?

Whilst investigating this, the marriage of James and Frances turned up in the Fleet register of clandestine marriages: ‘James PARIS, Gent Ser [Gentleman’s Servant?] of St Anne Soho Bch & Frances BUFFIOUX Spinster’ were married on 11 January 1748. Up until 1754, possibly a third of all marriages of people from London and surrounding areas were clandestine ones. What this meant was that they could take place anywhere as long as the ceremony was conducted by an ordained clergyman from the Church of England. Parental consent was not required for minors and there was no check for bigamous marriages. They were also cheaper than regular marriages and allowed nonconformists and Catholics to marry somewhere other than their local Anglican Parish Church. However, Lord Chancellor Lord Hardwicke introduced the Marriage Act in 1753 which required that all marriage ceremonies must be conducted by a minister in a parish church or chapel of the Church of England to be legally binding. Jews and Quakers were exempted from the Act but it was not until 1836 that non-conformists and Catholics were able to be married in their own churches. Clergymen marrying minors without parental consent were liable to be prosecuted and faced a sentence of transportation for 14 years.

James and Frances PARIS had a daughter Elisabeth, who was baptised in 1749 at St Anne Soho and a son James, who was baptised in 1754 at St James Piccadilly. The Westminster Rate Books have a James PARIS paying for a property at Shugg Lane in the 1750s and at Berwick Street in 1761. Both of these addresses are in the parish of St James Piccadilly, just next door to Soho. It seems likely that these are all the same family, but what about the Hereford child? It does seem a long way away from other mentions of the family but the best way to check would be to try and trace the Frances PARIS baptised in 1751 in Hereford. Are there any other people called PARIS there?



BEING MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

By Sylvia Thompson, Member No. 6801

I took over as membership secretary about 3 years ago when Anne Prudames retired from the role that she held for many years.

It's quite time consuming in October when all the subscriptions come in and the postman always makes a witty comment about how popular and lucky I am to receive all these letters. All the postage stamps are meticulously saved and collected for 'Hearing Dogs for the Deaf'.

I receive cheques that have mismatched words and figures, not dated, wrongly dated or not signed. I even had one perfectly written but was for a different Family History Society.

As you may expect, we have members dotted around the world, mostly from Australia but also from Canada, New Zealand, America, Germany, Bulgaria and South Africa. We have lots from England, Scotland and Wales but none from Ireland.

My grasp of geography has improved somewhat and it's lovely to chat with or email new members.

HARRIETT'S WEB

by Sheila Clarke, Member No. 7900

My 3x Great Aunt Emma Webb **SALTER** was born in Compton Passage, a narrow thoroughfare off Compton Street, Clerkenwell, in the summer of 1842. Her mother already had two children - five year old Harriett junior (my Great Grandmother) and George, who was three. Emma's father was William Cooper **WEBB**, a tobacconist and milliner of nearby Goswell Street. So why were William and Harriett living apart at the time of their daughter's birth? Well, there was the small matter of William's wife and family. Married for thirty years and with four grown up children, William was also Harriett's employer. So could she have been a victim of exploitation? Or was this the case of a grand passion given the nod by a long-suffering wife willing to share not only her husband but also her home with his young mistress? For Harriett may have been living in the cramped confines of Compton Passage when Emma was born but records show she spent much of her time a few streets away in the household of William and Elizabeth **WEBB**.

With a poor, fallen heroine and a much older married man, Harriett's story has all the ingredients of a Victorian melodrama. Some may remember she was my choice of 'Ancestor I Would Most Like To Meet' published here a couple of years ago. Since then I have been looking more closely at the main players and the circumstances in which they lived. I have made a number of discoveries and what I hoped would be a valuable contact but still my Great Great Grandmother's life remains shrouded in mystery: her relationship with William Cooper **WEBB** may have been proved beyond doubt but I am still no closer to establishing who exactly she was.

Harriett **SALTER** claims she was born in The Strand around 1813 but no birth record can be traced nor any likely marriage. By 1841 she is already the mother of Harriett junior and George, yet they do not appear with her. Where are they? In 1861 she is a widow, in 1891 single. Daughter Harriett was born in 1837, just a few months short of the introduction of Birth Certificates, and I have failed to trace one for George. Only at Emma's birth are the parents recorded as Harriett **SALTER** and William Cooper **WEBB**, indisputable proof of the menage a trois involving my ancestor and the couple who employed her at 49 Goswell Road.

Harriett's origins may be unclear but we know rather more about William. The son of William and Sarah WEBB, he was christened on 12 August 1787 at St Martin in the Fields. In 1812 he married Elizabeth MILLS and their first child, William Mills WEBB, was born in 1814 but died two months later. Daughters Sarah Elizabeth (b 1819) Harriot Cooper (b 1822) and Caroline Emilia (b 1821) followed but in 1830 Harriot too died. A son, Edward, is shown as the same age as his sister Caroline on the census of 1841 but I have been unable to trace a record of his birth.

The area in which the WEBBs lived and worked had enjoyed a somewhat chequered reputation since Elizabethan times when Clerkenwell was regarded as 'dissolute', its inhabitants 'loose, and insolent people, and beggars without trade.' Its situation just outside City jurisdiction allowed a number of notorious brothels to flourish and Turnbull Street - later renamed Turnmill Street - was known as one the most depraved in London. By the 17th century it had become a fashionable area where Londoners could enjoy the many spas, theatres and tea gardens - Oliver CROMWELL had a house there, as did several wealthy merchants and aristocrats. The Clerkenwell of William's time is brought vividly to life in an 1844 issue of *Punch* magazine:

*There's trampling feet in Goswell Street, there's row on Holborn Hill
There's crush and crowd, and swearing loud, from bass to treble shrill;
From grazier cad, and drover's lad, and butcher shining greasy,
And slaughter men, and knacker's men, and policemen free and easy:
'Tis Monday morn, and onward borne to Smithfield mart repair
The pigs and sheep, and lowing deep, the oxen fine and fair;
They're trooping on from Islington, and down Whitechapel Road,
To wild halloo of a shouting crew, and yelp, and bite, and goad.'*

The scene is Smithfield on market day, a twice weekly horror show featuring acts of such casual cruelty even hardened Victorians were shocked. Into a city square were driven hundreds of terrified animals, to be 'absurdly and disgracefully confined' in an area totally unsuitable for the numbers involved. Cattle killed on site added to the 'hideous nightmare' and many accidents resulted from animals escaping to run amok through the crowded streets. The appalling conditions soon came to be seen as a threat to public health but the market was a rich source of revenue and so allowed to continue unchecked.

German journalist Max SCHLESINGER visited in 1853 and found things had deteriorated, the whole area ‘surrounded by dirty streets, lanes, courts, and alleys, the haunts of poverty and crime.’ Market days were particularly hazardous, with the public ‘in danger of being run over, trampled down, or tossed up by the drivers or beasts.’ Night time brought fresh perils: ‘rapine and murder prowl in the lanes and alleys’ SCHLESINGER warned, adding ‘the police have more trouble with this part of Town than the whole of Brompton, Kensington and Bayswater.’

On a lighter note, perhaps the most celebrated resident of Goswell Street is Samuel PICKWICK who took lodgings with Mrs BARDELL in a house with a red door. It was a neighbourhood DICKENS knew well. As a young reporter he had worked at the Old Court House on Clerkenwell Green and continued to make frequent visits to the area throughout his life. It was a May morning in 1827 when PICKWICK threw open his window to observe ‘Goswell Street was at his feet, Goswell Street was on his right hand - as far as the eye could reach, Goswell Street extended on his left; and the opposite side of Goswell Street was over the way.’ After likening his position to that of a philosopher who looked no deeper than what was immediately apparent, he concluded: - ‘as well might I be content to gaze on Goswell Street for ever, without one effort to penetrate to the hidden countries which on every side surround it.’

DICKENS of course did penetrate those hidden countries, setting Fagin’s den in Saffron Hill (known as ‘Little Hell’) and placing much of the story’s action nearby. The area is also mentioned in *David Copperfield* and *Little Dorrit*, where Bleeding Heart Yard is home to the Plornish family. The diminutive DORRIT is a seamstress, a career she decides upon in the Marshalsea Prison where her father has spent many years incarcerated for debt. There she meets a fellow inmate, a milliner, and solicits her help - ‘if you please I want to learn needlework.’ ‘Why should you do that’ comes the reply ‘it has not done me much good.’ DICKENS knew his audience would understand why the milliner answered as she did: to our ears sewing sounds innocuous work but for many in Little Dorrit’s time it was often a very different story.

Like Amy DORRIT, my Great Great Grandmother earned her living by the needle, working on the millinery side of the WEBB family business. Along with dressmaking, millinery was one of the few occupations open to women. Considered preferable to service, it suited all ages, from the young girl venturing into the workplace for the first time to widows and those with families to support who could work from home, paid by the piece in a system known as ‘slopwork’ or ‘slop.’ Wages were poor, and those who found outside employment were often housed in overcrowded backrooms and garrets. Here they toiled for around fifteen hours a day in conditions that came to be seen as inhuman. Inadequate ventilation, bad lighting and little food resulted in consumption, bone deformities and eye problems from long hours spent bending over their work. The lack of alternative employment saw some unscrupulous individuals take advantage and it was not unusual for girls to work till they dropped - one gave evidence of being allowed only four hours rest a day over a three month period. A report by anatomist and social reformer Richard Dugard GRAINGER was greeted with shock by the general public but the catalyst for change was a poem by Thomas HOOD based on the real life case of Mrs BIDELELL, a widowed seamstress from Lambeth sent to the workhouse when her meagre wage forced her into debt. Published anonymously in the Christmas edition of ‘*Punch*’ magazine, ‘*The Song of the Shirt*’ tells the story of a young seamstress who spends long hours working for very little reward. Barely able to make ends meet, she sees no relief from her life of drudgery and bemoans her fate:-

*‘O, men with sisters dear!
O, men with mothers and wives!
It is not linen you’re wearing out,
But human creatures’ lives’*

Conditions for needlewomen became something of a cause celebre and soon the first organisation offering assistance was set up. The Association for the Aid and Benefit of Dressmakers and Milliners, patron The Queen, was established in 1843. Other societies soon followed along with articles and pamphlets, including one highlighting the practical and moral dangers facing young women entering the workforce. *The Guide to Trade: The Dressmaker, and the Milliner (1843)* warned against the perils of both romantic and sexual involvement, emphasising that ‘many thousands of girls, employed as you are, have fallen into guilt, misery, and the grave.’ The figure

of the downtrodden and exploited needlewoman captured the public imagination and became a recurring theme in literature and art. However, I found no evidence to suggest my Great Great Grandmother suffered such a fate during her time in Goswell Road - indeed, later generations took care to perpetuate the memory of William Cooper WEBB.

In the Spring of 1839 William would have been approaching his forty second



The Song of the Shirt 1854 by Anna E. Blunden

birthday. We know what he was doing on the morning of Saturday 23 March 'leaking through my window, between nine and ten o'clock .' but the good citizens of Clerkenwell need not have feared - it is almost certainly a transcript error from the Old Bailey records. William was giving evidence in the case of William DANCE, a carman indicted for stealing goods he was delivering on behalf of his master, keeper of the New Inn in the Old Bailey. William had seen the accused

remove a box from the wagon and empty the contents. The box had been clearly labelled and he was able to give a detailed account. Wife Elizabeth corroborated his evidence but to no avail - DANCE was found Not Guilty and left court a free man. The year 1839 saw another notable event in the WEBB household. At the time of William's Old Bailey appearance Harriett SALTER had just given birth to her second child, a son she named George Webb SALTER. Nothing more is

heard of George until August 1849 when he died at St Bartholomew's Hospital aged ten years and four months after suffering from an abscess on the brain. His Death Certificate shows him to have been the son of Harriett SALTER and 'William, wholesale milliner.' Harriett may have lost her only son but she still had two daughters to care for and it appears all three were dependent on William Cooper WEBB.

In 1851 Emma Webb SALTER was eight years old, a scholar, and still living in her father's house along with her mother and fourteen year old sister Harriett Jnr. By 1861 Harriett and her younger daughter had moved on and were in St Johns Row. Harriett was a milliner and eighteen year old Emma, a feather dryer. (As hats became more elaborate so the demand for feathers increased, with sometimes the whole bird mounted on wires for a 'natural' effect). In 1871 Emma was a boarder at 15 St James Street, Clerkenwell and in 1881 she can be found lodging at 89 St John Street, working as a gold and silver burnisher. The 1891 shows she was living at Coldbath Buildings Model Dwellings, one of a series of housing initiatives undertaken by private companies to improve conditions for the working class, and the final sighting is in 1901 when she is resident at 6 Rydon Crescent, between St John Street and Myddelton Place.

A constant presence for the last thirty years of Emma's life was Caroline JOHNSON, a Bermondsey shoemaker's daughter three years her junior. They first appear together as fellow boarders in 1871 and continue to share accommodation until Emma's death in 1906. Neither married, but as two single working women they seem to have maintained a strong supportive friendship over a long period of time. Unfortunately, Emma's mother did not fare nearly so well. From 1871 Harriett appears as an inmate of the Holborn Union Workhouse where she spent time as a needlewoman employed sewing shirts. Whether she was there on a permanent basis is unclear - some of her admissions may have coincided with census times and the workhouse also had a number of large medical wards where the poor went for treatment - but Harriett undoubtedly experienced periods of great hardship after leaving Goswell Street.

And what of the other main player in our story? Where was William Cooper WEBB to be found? The answer is - on the other side of the world. In 1857

William, by then a widower, emigrated to Australia with daughter Sarah and her husband Frederick Laming LYONS to settle in the Sydney suburb of Redfern where they ran the Old Lion Inn. There William died on Christmas Day 1876 aged eighty nine. The local newspaper reported that he had been for many years a resident of Goswell Street, London.



The remains of Holborn Union Workhouse seen immediately behind buildings on Gray's Inn Road.

I imagine my Great Great Grandmother had cause to reflect during her time in the workhouse on the years she herself spent in and around Goswell Street. Some of her early choices appear to have been unwise but without the true facts, it is impossible to judge. Likewise William's decision to move to Australia, leaving his young daughter and her mother behind. Who knows the true nature of the relationship they shared? Harriett died in the workhouse in March 1897. The Acting Master was the informant and the cause of death bronchitis. Her age is recorded as seventy five: if Harriett's account of her birth is to be believed, she would have been eighty four.

A few years ago I made contact, cautiously at first, with an Australian descendant of William Cooper WEBB. He too had been curious about the woman who appeared on his family's early census returns. We exchanged research and agreed I should apply for Emma's Birth Certificate in the hope of resolving at least one unanswered question. When the certificate arrived I was able to confirm Emma was indeed the daughter of his ancestor and mine. The response was enthusiastic: I was sent family trees and details of the Sydney suburb and the Old Lion Inn during William's time. Promising to keep in touch, my contact said he needed a little time to digest this new

information. It was the last I heard from the descendant of William Cooper WEBB.

An intriguing footnote to Harriett's story comes courtesy of her eldest daughter, my Great Grandmother Harriett junior who married Henry William HEADLAND junior in 1855. Harriett and Henry William named their first son after his father but their second son they christened George Cooper HEADLAND. George in turn gave one of his sons the Cooper middle name - hardly the acts of a family anxious to forget. And so my research continues until I can be certain I have tied up the very last threads of Harriett's web.

Footnote: If anyone can help establish Harriett SALTER's identity would they please contact me either by email - sheilac123@hotmail.co.uk - or through METROPOLITAN?

The remains of Holborn Union Workhouse seen immediately behind buildings on Gray's Inn Road. Photograph by kind permission of Poppy Cockburn

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L/CPL PERCY JAMES GAYLER: 1895 - 1916.

By Dennis Galvin, Member No. 1046

One of my kin was Percy James GAYLER who was born and baptised at Hatfield, Hertfordshire in 1895. His parents came from Ayot St Peter, a village also in Herts. Percy's great grandparents were my 3x great grandparents.

On census night in 1911 Percy was a 15 year old lad living with his parents at 15 Mount Pleasant Villas, Stroud Green, London N4. His father was a passenger guard with the Great Northern Railway (GNR). I expect Percy was also employed by the railway.

Percy must have joined the army in late 1914 to early 1915. The National Archives only have soldiers' personal papers up to the letter E. The rest were destroyed in WW2.



Delville Wood Cemetery

Percy was in France by 4 July as he was on the wounded list after the battle of Loos on 25 September 1915 and was sent home, I expect to recuperate after a spell in hospital. He became a Lance Corporal in 1916 and

was sadly killed in the battle of the Somme on 25 September 1916. He is buried in plot 32, Row N, Grave number 8, Delville Wood Cemetery, Longueval, France.

I have attended many Remembrance Day services in Hertfordshire where Percy's details are recorded on his parents' grave. They of course would have dearly loved him to be recorded on the village War Memorial at Ayot St Peter. However, it is known that town and village war memorial committees of the early 1920s were very strict regarding who should be included.

The Millenium celebrations were being planned all over the UK during 1999 and I was able to assist the Ayot St Peter team who had, by way of celebration, to produce a book of the history of the village. I was able to give help from all of my own research. The committee also decided to refurbish the rather dilapidated 80-year-old village War Memorial. Just before the work was due to commence I received a very nice letter from the Parish Church Council asking me if I would like my kin's name added to the War Memorial. I replied immediately with a very grateful 'yes please!' I was informed that the PCC would be meeting in three weeks and would contact me then.

Just as promised the letter duly arrived to inform me that the PCC decision was unanimous in agreeing that Percy should be added to the memorial and that the stonemason would be instructed to carry out the work. I immediately wrote to thank them and - not important - sent £100 donation for the work.

During this period a family historian who was a young lad in the RAF stationed in Germany, had put a piece in a family history journal to say that he was carrying out a project which entailed visiting British and Commonwealth war graves in France and if any member wanted a photo of a family grave he would be happy to do it. I wrote to him with my request and in due course received an excellent photo of Percy's grave at Delville Wood. Interestingly there was a large poppy in front of the grave, so I of course thought perhaps another family member was interested in family history but it turned out that the RAF chap had kindly done this on my behalf! (Of course, I later did very useful reciprocal research for him.)

It occurred to me that Percy should be on a local memorial somewhere, so after much investigation I discovered that there was a memorial to all Hornsey, North London men at the Hornsey Cottage Hospital. I duly went along to this establishment, which was quite interesting. A kind receptionist phoned through to a senior member of the medical staff who came to reception and handed me the key to a really beautiful memorial room which gave all the names of almost 2,000 men of Hornsey who had died in the Great War. This quite magnificent room of course included flags and banners. I am pleased to say that when the hospital was demolished for a new building,

incredibly, the memorial room remains but isolated from the new building, so part of our important history is still extant.

It had always been on my mind that Percy's regiment would also have a memorial somewhere, so it wasn't long before I discovered the memorial to the London Scottish Regiment (14th London's) was located at St Columba's Church (Kirk), Belgravia, London. Indeed, they have the main large nave with two small chapels either side, one is dedicated to the Scots Guards and the other is to the London Scottish Regiment. Percy's name is recorded in the Memorial Books. It should be noted that St Columba's church was fire bombed and completely destroyed in WW2 and pleasantly rebuilt in the early 1950s.

It is amazing really to think that the GAYLER family probably thought that Percy was only mentioned on a family grave but my research has revealed that he is recorded by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Maidenhead, his grave in France, the London Scottish Regiment at Chelsea plus the Hornsey town memorial and to cap it all the village War Memorial at the family village in Hertfordshire.

In the year 2000 a special short dedication service was arranged at the Ayot



Dedication of the refurbished War Memorial at Ayot St Peter in 2000.
The author is 3rd from left.

St Peter War Memorial and my wife and I were invited to attend the event. At the end of the ceremony a gentleman came over to me and said, "May I apologise to you, I didn't realise the importance of the occasion and did not bring my chain of office". I must say I felt proud of the effort I have put in over the years, for my kin.

MEMBERS' INTERESTS

The research interests listed here were submitted by members between August and mid November 2018.

If you would like to contact a member whose interests are listed below, please email/write to the Members' Interests co-ordinator (see inside front cover of the journal) who will pass on your letter/email to the person concerned.

Interests shown are from members: 6098; 8072; 8076; 8084;

Name	Period	County	Parish / Area	Mem.No.
ATKINSON	Any	MDX	Kings Cross, St Pancras	6098
CAMPBELL	Any	MDX	Clerkenwell	6098
COATES	1882-1915	SRY	Brixton	8084
COATES	Any	MDX	All	8084
DENHAM	Any	MDX	Clerkenwell, Islington	6098
DUTTON	1820-1880	MDX	Westminster	8076
DUXON	Any	MDX	Pimlico	6098
FEN	Any	MDX	Camden, Highgate	6098
FIELD	1800-1860	MDX	Holborn	8076
GRIGGS	Any	MDX	All	8084
HAWES	1909-1980	MDX	Ruislip	8084
HEADFORD	1828-1900	MDX	St Pancras	8072
JOHNSON	1848-1900	MDX	St Pancras	8072
LOCK	Any	KEN	All	8084
LOCK	1837-1875	MDX	St Marylebone	8084
NICKERSON	1835-1875	MDX	St Marylebone	8084
NICKERSON	Any	MDX	All	8084
SAWYER	Any	MDX	All	8084
TILLCOCK	Any	MDX	Clerkenwell, Holborn	6098
TILLCOCK	Any	KEN	Margate	6098
TILLCOCK	Any	HRT	Hemel Hempstead	6098

SPECIAL INTERESTS

6098 Publicans and confectioners in Kings Cross

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the new members, numbers 8071- 8092 who have joined the Society over the past few months and wish them well with their research.

LWMFHS PUBLICATIONS

We have two series of booklets which are being produced at the moment: Parish Guides and Monumental Inscriptions.

Our Parish Guides are little books crammed with as much information as possible about the Ancient Parishes in our area. We aim to inspire family historians and to help you locate ancestors in places that you might not have thought of looking before. Each guide starts off with a brief history of the area and a description of where the main archives for the parish are located. There are then many different sections about the various types of records that relate to the parish, with a description of what they are and information about where these records can be found.

Coming in 2019 are: St Margaret & St John, Westminster; St Pancras; Willesden; Tottenham; Pinner; and Hendon.

Our Monumental Inscription booklets were researched by our founder societies in the 1980s and subsequently published on microfiche. We have been updating these and reissuing them as booklets. In checking them for publication, any gaps and anomalies were checked against the Burial Registers in order to try and find out who is referred to on the gravestones. Coming next is the graveyard of St James Piccadilly at Hampstead Road – which is currently being dug up to make room for HS2, the high-speed railway line.

We also have a booklet detailing the streets of Westminster as they appear in the 1851 census.

There are several ways to acquire these booklets:

1. They can be purchased for £6 each plus postage and packing online from GenFair at: <https://www.genfair.co.uk/>. Post and packing costs vary depending on the size of the booklet and the destination, as shown here. Of course, if you want more than one booklet the postage will be different but the Genfair website will work it out for you.
2. For those not on the internet, you can write to the Editors at the address on the inside front cover of METROPOLITAN stating which booklet you

would like and enclosing a sterling cheque made payable to LWMFHS for the appropriate amount.

Copies are also available at fairs, our meetings and our AGM for the special price of £5. Our meetings are shown on page 46.

Booklet	UK P&P	Europe P&P	Rest of the world P&P
Parish Guides			
Clerkenwell	£1.41	£4.55	£5.65
Enfield	£1.41	£4.55	£5.65
Islington	£1.90	£5.20	£6.80
Paddington	£1.41	£4.55	£5.65
St Anne Soho	£1.41	£4.55	£5.65
St George Hanover Square	£1.41	£4.55	£5.65
St James Piccadilly	£1.41	£4.55	£5.65
St Marylebone	£1.90	£5.20	£6.80
Monumental Inscriptions			
Chipping Barnet St John the Baptist	£1.90	£5.20	£6.80
Monken Hadley St Mary the Virgin	£1.90	£5.20	£6.80
Census Guides			
The Streets of Westminster in the 1851 Census	£1.41	£4.55	£5.65

THE FAMILY HISTORY SHOW, LONDON

At Sandown Park Racecourse, Surrey on Saturday 22 September 2018
By Rosemary A Roome, Member No. 2985

Some quotes from the organisers before the event: ‘Three times the size of the 2017 show’; ‘Now the largest family history show in England’; ‘2,000 visitors expected’. There were certainly many people in the queue when the doors opened at 10am and at 10.40 a message was sent from our society’s stand to our Facebook page saying: ‘It’s really busy here’.

It certainly was, and remained so throughout the day, possibly due in part to the change of day from a Sunday last year to Saturday this time. There was a slight lull while one of the free talks took place.

If you visit: www.thefamilyhistoryshow.com click on LONDON and then select the option ‘About’ you will find six slides of the show on a loop, each with a brief comment from a visitor. The fifth slide features our stand and that of the Surrey History Centre, our neighbour. The comment ‘I liked the quality and content of resources’ obviously applies to the show in general but the many visitors to our stand certainly found both quality and content there.

If you choose the ‘Gallery’ option there are 26 pictures of various aspects of the show and an aerial view of the racecourse.

Our series of Parish Guides was very popular and there were various maps, information sheets etc - and approachable people to answer questions, listen to problems and offer suggestions for future investigation. There was help for someone with old documents to decipher and numerous queries to deal with, such as: people ‘missing’ from census returns; availability of hospital records; Peabody Buildings (Estate records); help available from family history societies; burial places – a frequent query as newcomers expect a central record system of burials to exist, as for births, marriages and deaths. Actual visitor numbers for 2018 are not known but it was unfortunate that the date coincided with the annual London Open House weekend. That is a time when hundreds of buildings, including some not normally open to the public, may be visited free of charge. Buildings may not be open on both days of the weekend so there was a conflict of interest for some potential visitors to Sandown. That particular problem will not occur in 2019 as the show will be held on Saturday 24 August 2019 (Bank Holiday weekend) again at Sandown Park Racecourse.

LONDON WESTMINSTER & MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Society will be held at 3pm on Saturday 16 March 2019 at Guildhall Library, Aldermanbury, London EC2V 7HH.

The Business of the AGM

- Chairman's Report
- Treasurer's Report
- The Annual Accounts 2017-2018
- The Election of the Officers of the Society:
- The Appointment of other members of the Executive Committee
- Any Other Business (previously notified)

C/o Tony Allen,
639 Uxbridge Rd, Pinner,
Middx HA5 3LU

LONDON WESTMINSTER & MIDDLESEX FHS

CONFERENCE & ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Saturday 16 March 2019 10am-4.00pm

Guildhall Library, Aldermanbury, London EC2V 7HH.

The Programme for the Day

Tea and coffee will be available for a small charge.

10.30am Tea & Coffee

11.00am Welcome
 Talk: TBA

12.15pm An extended lunch break with time to explore the Library and visit the City of London's Heritage Gallery in the Guildhall Art Gallery. Here you can see the Shakespeare Deed and visit the Roman Amphitheatre or you can visit the City of London Police Museum. Entry to these is free.

From 1.15pm Registration for the AGM

1.30pm Welcome back
 Talk: TBA

2.45pm Refreshments and Comfort Break
 Registration for those only attending the AGM

3pm The Business of the Annual General Meeting

Directions: The nearest stations are Bank (Central/DLR/Northern/Waterloo & City), Mansion House (Circle/District), Moorgate (Circle/Hammersmith & City/ Metropolitan/Northern), St Paul's (Central) and all are 5-10 minutes' walk away. Several buses pass quite close to the Guildhall: Nos. 11, 23, 26, 388 from Bank; 8, 25, 242 from Cheapside; 100 from London Wall; 21, 43, 76, 133, 141 from Moorgate.

**LONDON WESTMINSTER & MIDDLESEX
FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY**

**Annual General Meeting
to be held on
Saturday 16 March 2019**

Nomination Form for Election of Officers

Position: CHAIRMAN

Nominee:..... Mem No.....

Proposed by:.....

Signature..... Mem No.....

Seconded by:.....

Signature..... Mem No.....

Date..... Agreed by Nominee.....

Position: HON. SECRETARY

Nominee:..... Mem No.....

Proposed by:.....

Signature..... Mem No.....

Seconded by:.....

Signature..... Mem No.....

Date..... Agreed by Nominee.....

CONTINUED OVERLEAF

Position: HON. TREASURER

Nominee:..... Mem No.....

Proposed by:.....

Signature..... Mem No.....

Seconded by:.....

Signature..... Mem No.....

Date..... Agreed by Nominee.....

Any Other Business

I wish to raise the following matter under Any Other Business

.....
.....
.....
.....

Name:..... Mem No.....

Signature..... Date.....

Please return this form to: c/o Chairman, LWMFHS
639 Uxbridge Rd, Pinner, Middx HA5 3LU
To be received no later than Friday 1 March 2019.

CRISIS, CAROLS AND CITY BRANCH

Memories of the early days

By Anne Prudames, Member No. 284

In early December 2017 I received an appeal from the Homeless Charity 'Crisis'. "Would I fund two places for homeless persons over Christmas?" I replied in the affirmative and duly sent off a cheque to cover the cost. A letter thanking me arrived from the charity in March 2018, together with a flyer reminding that 'Christmas may be over but people are homeless all year round'

Co-incidentally, the plight of homeless people in London was highlighted by the MP Adam Holloway in his riveting and sometimes frightening report 'Undercover Rough Sleeper', which was televised on 15 March on ITV. Nearly 30 years have passed since his 'World in Action' documentary was shown, highlighting the plight of rough sleepers and is as relevant today as it was then, if not more so.

Longstanding members of the then London & North Middlesex FHS will recall our annual carol service, held at St Giles, Cripplegate Church in the City of London. The proceeds of the collection during the last carol being donated to 'Crisis'.

During the years the carol services were held, I, as Society Treasurer, was given permission to park my car outside the church door to offload refreshments for those attending, which were served after the service finished.

After refreshments, Jean Haynes, a registered City of London guide, took those members so inclined on a walk around the City. Jean joined the Society as far as I can recall at the inaugural meeting of the City Branch and with her husband Harvey, who joined the Society later and whose obituary was published in METROPOLITAN in March 2017, were joint editors of our journal for a number of years.

St Giles without Cripplegate

St Giles without Cripplegate Church stands in a paved piazza at the centre of the City of London's modern Barbican Centre – a medieval church surrounded by tower-block housing.



The Romans built a large defensive wall around London in the late second century. Cripplegate was one of the seven main gateways built by them in the old city wall and the area both within and without this gateway became the ancient ward of Cripplegate. How did it become known as Cripplegate? Possibly not because there would have been cripples there, begging alms from travellers passing through the gate but likely to be from the Anglo-Saxon word 'cruplegate' – meaning a covered way or tunnel. Parts of the old roman wall can still be seen near the church.

There has been a church here for over 1,000 years. The original Saxon church was probably just a small chapel but in 1090 Alfune, Bishop of London built a Norman church in its place. The church was built just beyond the city wall which is why St Giles is known as St Giles without (outside) Cripplegate. In 1394, during the reign of Richard II, the church was rebuilt in the Perpendicular Gothic style. It has been damaged by fire on three occasions in 1545, 1897 and 1940 but escaped damage in the Great Fire of London in 1666. In 1940 the church was severely damaged in WW2 and only the tower and the outer walls of the building survived. The roof, glass and furniture were all lost. In 1959, St Luke's Church, Old Street was closed as the building was unsafe and its pews, altar, 18 Century font and organ (built in 1733) were transferred to St Giles when that was rebuilt and extensively restored in 1966. The Church Registers, dating from 1561, were saved and are now held at the London Metropolitan Archives in Islington.

Famous local residents associated with St Giles:

Oliver CROMWELL, aged 21 years, married Elizabeth BOURCHIER here in 1620. Elizabeth was the daughter of a Cripplegate leather merchant.

Burials include: John FOXE, author of *The Book of Martyrs* in 1587; Martin FROBISHER, explorer and privateer in 1594; John SPEED, cartographer, in 1629 and John MILTON in 1674. John Milton was buried near the pulpit next to his father, also named John. An inscribed stone on the floor marks the place.

John BUNYAN, 1628-1688, preacher and writer, occasionally attended St Giles. A non-conformist, he was buried in nearby Bunhill Fields burial ground. Daniel DEFOE, 1660-1731, a prolific author (Robinson Crusoe and Moll Flanders plus pamphlets and journals on the history of London and the Great Plague of 1665) was also buried in Bunhill Fields and his death is recorded in St Giles' Register – *1731, April 26th, Mr Dubow, Cripplegate*. William SHAKESPEARE, 1564-1616, lodged with a family in Silver Street, Cripplegate for a while in the early 17th century. His brother Edmund Shakespeare lived nearby. Tradition has it that William attended the baptismal services of two of his nephews at St Giles, one of whom was buried at St Giles.

More details about the church, its stained glass windows, statuary and memorials can be found on their website: www.stgilesnewsite.co.uk

FAMILY RESEARCH IN ENFIELD

By Elizabeth Burling, Member No. 4992

Enfield is the most north-easterly parish and geographically the largest in the old county of Middlesex and it also forms the north-east corner of the area covered by London, Westminster & Middlesex Family History Society. The parish measures eight and a half miles wide from east to west, between three and four miles wide from north to south. Within this are four quarters: Town Quarter, the largest settlement in the parish and the ecclesiastical and administrative centre; Chase Quarter, covering one third of the parish in the west, much of it rural park and farm land, formerly Enfield Chase; Bulls Cross Quarter to the north of Enfield Town and covering the hamlets of Bulls Cross, Clay Hill, Enfield Wash, Forty Hill, Freezywater, the Lock and Turkey Street; Green Street Quarter to the east of Enfield Town covered the former hamlets of Enfield Highway, Green Street and Ponders End.

Once you have traced your ancestors back to 1837 using the birth, marriage and death certificates from the General Record Office, any Enfield ancestors will only be found by checking records kept by the local churches. The parish church is dedicated to St Andrew and is right next to the market place in Enfield Town. Its parish registers date from 1550 and are held at London Metropolitan Archives (LMA) and are online at Ancestry UK.

The increase in population meant that more churches had to be built to cater for their needs. Registers for these churches start in the following years: St James, Enfield Highway 1834; Christ Church, Cockfosters 1839; Jesus Church, Forty Hill 1847; St John the Baptist, Clay Hill in 1870; St Matthew, Ponders End in 1878; St Michael and All Angels, Chase Side 1879; St Luke, Clay Hill 1891; and St George Freezywater in 1895. All of these registers have been deposited at LMA and can be viewed on Ancestry UK. Of course it is important for a researcher to know when registers started, otherwise they could spend precious time looking in the wrong location for the birth of an ancestor.

Early Enfield residents could expect to be buried in the parish church (where there are many fine monuments, including a brass of Joyce, Lady TIPTOFT, who died in 1446 and one to the builder of Forty Hall, Sir Nicholas

RAINTON, who died in 1646) or the graveyard attached to it. However, despite an additional acre of ground being purchased for burials, by the mid-19th century St Andrew's churchyard had become not only inadequate but a danger to local health. At this time, there were 257 family graves and 178 vaults in the old churchyard. Burials were discontinued here in 1857 and those in the church abolished. In 1874 all burials except in existing vaults and walled graves were stopped. So the first task of the Enfield Burial Board, set up in 1870, was to find a new site for a cemetery. 12 acres of parish land were identified for this and Lavender Hill Cemetery, Phipps Hatch Lane was opened in 1872. A further 3 acres were added in 1897 and in 1997 an extra 12 acres, accessed only from Lavender Hill by way of a tree-lined footpath and known as Strayfield Road Cemetery, was added.

The churchyard of St James, Enfield Highway opened for burials in 1861 and was extended by a further 2 acres in 1880, which catered for those on the eastern side of the parish. By 1901 the population of eastern Enfield had reached 21,000 and an additional 16 acres were added at Hertford Road. Registers of Lavender Hill and Hertford Road Cemeteries are held at Enfield Council Offices. To find a grave, you need to send the full name of the person together with the date of death or burial to: The Cemetery Registrar, Civic Centre, 58-60 Silver Street, Enfield, Middlesex EN1 3SP. Tel: 020 8379 3767. There is a fee of £19 for each search.

If you know your ancestors came from Enfield but cannot find them in the above churches, there are a couple of other avenues to follow. One is that there are numerous Enfield churches who have not deposited their registers at LMA and it is likely that they still hold them. These are: St Barnabas the Apostle, Addison Road; St Giles, Bullsmoor Lane; St Mark, Main Ave, Bush Hill Park; St Mary Magdalene, Windmill Hill; St Paul, Monken Hadley; St Peter, Grange Park; St Peter and St Paul, Ordnance Road; St Stephen, Park Avenue, Bush Hill Park and St Thomas, Oakwood.

Another avenue is that they may have been Nonconformists, who were well catered for in Enfield, with a number of Baptist chapels, Congregational churches, Methodist chapels, Presbyterian places of worship and more. Various records for these still exist, which are detailed in our new Parish Guide.

These basic bones of family history research – the records found of baptism, marriage and burial - can be filled out with other mentions of ancestors elsewhere. For example, there are some school records surviving and many of these can be found at Enfield Local Studies Library and Archives Centre (ELS), at Thomas Hardy House (1st floor), 39 London Road, Enfield EN2 6DS. They are open Tuesday to Thursday by appointment only and can be contacted by telephone on: 020 8379 2724. Useful records include Log Books, Admission Registers and even Punishment Books!



Some of ELS's collection of Vestry Minute Books, in which parish officials recorded things such as payments to the poor, militia lists, settlement papers and so on. The Local Government Act of 1894 brought an end to vestry involvement in these matters.

Directories are a good tool for tracking ancestors, especially those in trade, and there are many surviving directories which can be inspected. ELS has a collection which includes: *Kelly's Enfield Directory 1904-11*, *Kelly's Directory of Enfield, Edmonton and Winchmore Hill 1906-1908*, *Directory of Enfield and Winchmore Hill 1911-1912*, *Southgate Directory with Enfield*

1953-1954 and *Enfield Borough Directory* 1963-1967. Many of these will also have a private residents section. Telephone directories dating from 1880-1984 are held in the BT Archive at Holborn Telephone Exchange. The search room is usually open on Mondays and Tuesdays but you must book an appointment to visit. For more details visit their website at: <https://www.btplc.com/Thegroup/BT'sHistory/index.htm>
Digitised copies of the phone books are available to view on Ancestry UK.

Rate records can also pinpoint where an ancestor lived on a year-by-year basis. ELS has some for the Town Quarter from 1760, Bulls Cross Quarter from 1794, Chase Quarter from 1815 and records for all wards from 1901.

Anyone researching ancestors in Enfield would be well advised to visit ELS if at all possible. Their collection also includes a plethora of other useful local archives, including auctioneers' catalogues, a Boys Brigade magazine from the 1950s, a vast collection of deeds (the earliest dating to 1277 and others which go right up to 21st century house repossessions), electoral registers, local government minutes, maps and plans and much, much more. Most conveniently for genealogists, there is an extensive card index of personal names from their collections which should make finding Enfield ancestors much easier, and a very helpful archivist. In March this year ELS achieved accreditation as an archive service, which means they demonstrated that they meet the UK Standard in managing and providing access to their archive collections.

You can also view the ELS collection using their online catalogue, from here: <https://www.dugdalecentre.co.uk/page/local-studies-library-and-archive/>



CHARLOTTE'S STORY

By Alison Cook, Member No. 5039

One of my paternal ancestors was Charlotte WREEKS WRIGHT who was baptised at St Botolph's, Bishopsgate on 4 February 1827. Her parents were George and Mary WREEKS WRIGHT. Their abode was 25 Little Moorfields (a stone's throw from St Giles, Cripplegate). Sadly Charlotte's date of birth is not given in the register but from census entries she was born circa 1821. Also baptised this day were Charlotte's siblings: George, John, Caroline and Harriet. On 23 November 1840, Charlotte WRIGHT married David FARROW at St Leonards, Shoreditch, giving her father's name as George WRIGHT, stonemason. The couple gave their abode as Thomas Place (possibly near today's Curtain Road). Charlotte's occupation was bonnet maker and David's wire-drawer. Witnesses were James BURTON and James WHYATT. On the 1841 census, Charlotte and David are living in Francis Street, Vinegar Ground, Shoreditch.

On the 1851 census, we find David FARROW still living in Francis Street and described as married, aged 33 but without Charlotte – where is she? There are several 'visitors' listed including Louisa ROBYNS (silk weaver) and her son, Walter ROBYNS aged 11.

On the 1861 census, Charlotte is listed as Charlotte GILLES, born Westminster, living at 59 High Street, Uxbridge with William GILLES and his son, also called William aged 15. On the same census, David FARROW (transcribed as Farran) is living in St Lukes with a 'visitor' called Louisa ROBINS (b1818 Whitechapel). David later married Louisa Joyce ROBBINS on 24 May 1863. On the 1871, 1881 and 1891 census, Charlotte GILLES (born London) is again listed as the wife of William GILLES living High Street, Uxbridge.

David FARROW died at 5:50pm on 16 September 1885 at Shoreditch Infirmary aged 66. Cause of death was senile dementia. Two years later, on 12 December 1887, Charlotte FARROW legally married William GILLES at St Leonard Shoreditch. William is described as a widower aged 65 and Charlotte a widow aged 65. Charlotte gave her father's name as George WRIGHT, builder and her abode as 4 Wilson Street; William gave his abode

as 6 Wilson Street. The witnesses were Henry WILTON and Harriet WOLFE (Charlotte's sister). Wilson Street was the home of Harriet. After living together as 'man and wife' for so long, why did Charlotte decide to make it legal? Did Charlotte marry in Shoreditch to avoid anyone in Uxbridge knowing that she had been living as William's common-law wife for the last 30 years? Or simply because it was the family parish?

William GILLES was born in Sheffield c1821 and his first marriage was to Elizabeth SHELDON in 1845. They had 1 child, also called William. In 1851 William and Elizabeth GILLES are living in Sheffield with Elizabeth's parents, John (aged 55) and Harriet (aged 53) SHELDON. William's occupation is 'cutler'. Elizabeth died shortly after the census was taken and not long after William and his son came to Uxbridge (why?) where he set up shop in the High Street as a cutler and silversmith. I often wonder how William and Charlotte met being that they came from opposite sides of the capital.

Charlotte GILLES died on 27 March 1898 in Uxbridge. William died 25 January 1904 and is buried at St Margaret's, Uxbridge. William's descendants still had premises in Uxbridge High Street up until the 1950s.

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Website: <https://bespokelondon.net/>

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WEBSITE NEWS

Lost Hospitals of London

At the Family History Fair at Sandown Park in September, one of our members came to ask about Friern Barnet Hospital and whether there were any records available. I wondered if she had looked at the Lost Hospitals of London website as it is very useful. Last time we mentioned it in these pages was three years ago when the site was still under construction, it still says that today but now is much more comprehensive and so definitely worth another visit in this column.

The author of this website states that it is in memory of all the hospitals that have closed in London since the NHS came into being in 1948. Not all of these hospitals have completely disappeared. Some have moved into new purpose-built premises, such as the Royal Free Hospital. Others, like St. Mark's Hospital have been absorbed into other hospitals (here Northwick Park Hospital) while maintaining their own identity. Others, like the '3 Ps' (St Paul's, St Philip's and St Peter's in Covent Garden) were absorbed by the Middlesex Hospital - until that too closed down and moved to the new PFI-built University College Hospital. Reasons for closure varied. Some buildings had become too dilapidated while some were too small to accommodate modern equipment, such as MRI scanners, and some had no amenities for disabled patients. Even in the face of immense public protest and opposition, closures still went ahead. Maternity hospitals have now all vanished, as have most hospitals with 'Memorial' in their name. General hospitals sometimes became geriatric care hospitals before they too finally closed.

The site has various different sections of which one of the most useful is the alphabetical list of names and addresses of the hospitals. Clicking on the blue link takes you to the page about that particular hospital. Here information is arranged clearly with the dates the hospital was operating and the sort of medicine practiced there at the top. Under this is a detailed history of the hospital and its buildings followed by more up-to-date information on its status. There is often then a collection of photographs of the hospital and the listing is finished off with a list of references. It is intended to have another section whereby one can search by postcode for hospitals in a given area.

A further section gives a history of healthcare provision in London with information on: the various sorts of voluntary hospitals, which included

cottage hospitals, isolation hospitals, maternity hospitals, mental hospitals, convalescent homes, homes for the aged and for inebriates, infant welfare centres and general hospitals; military hospitals; Poor Law hospitals: the Metropolitan Asylums Board with its fever hospitals, tuberculosis sanatoria, mental deficiency asylums, training ships, children's hospitals, epileptic colonies and venereal disease hospitals for women; municipal hospitals including mental hospitals and open air schools; and more.

Lost Hospitals of London can be found at: <https://ezitis.myzen.co.uk/>

Hospital Records Database

This is a useful site to use alongside Lost Hospitals. It was a joint project between The National Archives and the Wellcome Library and although the database is no longer being updated, it is still very useful. It gives information about where the archives of hospitals are kept. The website can be searched either by hospital name (actually you can use just one word to locate hospitals) or by town name.

Details of hospitals include present and previous names, the foundation year and the address, the various administrative authorities which held sway and the dates that they were operative. The different types of records together with their dates and location are listed below. Typically these are at London Metropolitan Archives and/or the Wellcome Trust or one of the large NHS Trusts, such as University College London Hospitals Trust. This website is at: <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/hospitalrecords/default.asp>

Peabody Estates

This was another query which came up at the Family History Fair: are there any records of the Peabody Estates? The Peabody organisation has a website which contains sections about the history of the company and its founder and includes a page about each of the estates. So the item on the Islington estate, for instance, states it was built in 1865 and is the oldest estate still in Peabody Estates's ownership.

However, LMA holds the Peabody Trust's archives. These include records from 1864, including personnel records, photographs and estate management records which include a key series of tenant registers. These are reference ACC/3445 and there are 30 metres of this archive, which also includes records of the Westminster Housing Trust from 1929.

Google Street View

Google Street View is a fantastic facility which allows you to ‘walk’ down almost any road and look at the buildings on either side of you. If you have an address of where your ancestor lived, for example from a certificate or census, you can just type it into the Google search bar and press return. This will bring up numerous search results which may include a map but if it does not, ‘Maps’ is an option just under the search bar and you can click there instead.

Once you have a map, click on it. This brings it to full screen. At the bottom right-hand corner of this screen is a small menu which contains a dot, a plus sign, a minus sign and a little yellow person, see the image on the left. If the scale of the map is too small, click on the plus and it will get larger – you can do this numerous times to increase the scale. Then, if you click on the little yellow person, a blue line appears on all the roads which have Street View. A click on one of these lines takes you instantly to a photographic view as if you were standing at that spot. You can click up the road to ‘walk’ that way; you can ‘look’ up and down, zoom in, and turn around and ‘walk’ the other way. Of course, it is possible that street names and numbers may have changed over the years, especially the further back in time you go, and this something that you must bear in mind.



London Remembers

This is a website which aims to capture all the memorials in London, whether they be monuments, statues, trees, fountains, busts or whatever. Clicking on a memorial will bring you to a new page dedicated to that memorial. For example, there is a plaque dedicated to the Church of Scotland in Crown Court, WC2. The plaque is dated 1718-1909. The main entrance to the church is in Russell Street, built into the facade of the much later Fortune Theatre. Behind this door there must be a rather long covered passage, effectively a tunnel, to the church. Maps going back to at least 1799 show a passage from Russell Street up to the south-west back of this church. A map showing the location of the memorial is also included on the page, as well as space for comments. There is a page for the current day’s memorials, another to lost memorials and there is a ‘Puzzle Corner’, where help is needed of one sort or another. This very interesting and informative site can be found at: <https://www.londonremembers.com/>

JOTTINGS

Prize Letters

The Prize Letters collection consists of some 160,000 letters found aboard vessels captured by British ships (both naval and privateers) and brought into ports in England, Ireland and Portugal between 1652 and 1815. Most boats of this time carried letters along with their cargoes and these were taken and submitted to the Prize Court of the Admiralty as proof that an enemy ship had been captured, thereby enabling the captor to gain any prize money due. There are some 160,000 pieces of mail. They were transferred from the Prize Court near St Paul's to the Tower of London and then in the 1850s to the Public Record Office where they have remained ever since. They are now being digitised in a joint project between The National Archives (TNA) and the German Historical Institute London. This is being funded by the Union of the German Academies of Sciences and Humanities. It is estimated that the project will take over 10 years but the letters will then be available to view for free.

The letters themselves are providing a unique view of history, covering some 14 naval wars, the American and French revolutions, the development of the colonies and slavery. There are personal letters, poems, drawings, journals, gifts and they are written in 19 different languages. They will perhaps give a much more human view of events witnessed by their individual writers than the official histories provide.

World War I Nurses at Wrest Park

Researchers at English Heritage are calling for the public's help to trace the identities of World War I nurses who worked at Wrest Park in Bedfordshire. Wrest Park was the country's first wartime country house hospital, having been offered by its owner, Auberon Herbert, as a place to treat wounded soldiers. Up to 24 nurses at a time cared for 150-200 patients.

Altogether some 100 nurses served at Wrest Park but there are no formal records of them. However, there are some photographs of them. These have been colourised in the hope that people will be more easily able to recognise any ancestors amongst them. If you think your ancestor was one of these nurses, the team investigating them would love to hear from you. You can email them at: wresthistoryvolunteers@english-heritage.org.uk

Victoria Cross for former New Barnet resident.

On Saturday 29 September there was a similar ceremony in New Barnet to the one documented by Eileen Bostle in our March journal. This one was to celebrate the unveiling of a pavement stone to commemorate the centenary of the VC awarded to Captain Cyril Hubert FRISBY of the Coldstream Guards. Cyril was born on 17 September 1885 at 54 Station Road, New Barnet. His parents were Henry FRISBY, a member of the Stock Exchange, and Zoe Pauline, née ANSELL. Cyril had an older brother, Henry Guy Fellowes, and a younger one, Lionel Claud. Cyril married and went to work at the Stock Exchange like his father. However, all three brothers joined up to fight in the First World War – Lionel was also specially decorated, being awarded the Military Cross.



The Mayor of Barnet speaking at the ceremony

Cyril's VC citation in the *London Gazette*, on Tuesday 26 November 1918 reads: For most conspicuous bravery, leadership and devotion to duty in action on 27 September 1918 across the Canal du Nord near Graincourt, when in command of a company detailed to capture the Canal crossing on the Demicourt-Graincourt road. On reaching the canal, the leading platoon came under annihilating machine gun fire from a strong Machine-gun post under the old iron bridge on the far side of the Canal, and was unable to advance despite reinforcing waves. Capt Frisby realised at once that unless

this post was captured, the whole advance in this area would fail. Calling for volunteers to follow him, and he dashed forward, with three other ranks, he climbed down into the Canal under intense point-blank machine-gun fire, and succeeded in capturing the post with two machine guns and twelve men. By his personal valour and initiative, he restored the situation, and enabled the attacking companies to continue the advance. Having reached and consolidated his objective, he gave timely support to the company on his right which had lost all of its officers and sergeants, organised its defences, and beat off a heavy hostile counter-attack. He was wounded in the leg by a bayonet during the attack on the machine-gun post, but remained at duty throughout, thereby setting a splendid example to all ranks.

Cyril survived the war and went back to the Stock Exchange. In his spare time he became a noted tuna fisherman. He lived in Guildford, dying in 1961 and is buried at Brookwood Cemetery in Surrey.

Broomfield House, Palmers Green

Broomfield House in Palmers Green is a beautiful Grade II* listed building dating from 1550 which lies at the centre of the remains of its Baroque landscaped gardens, which include a double elm avenue, formal ponds and clairvoies. The stable block and covered gateway are of Tudor origin and there is an early 18th century timber summerhouse in the grounds too. The original owner was one John BROOMFIELD, a leather merchant, but he sold the house to Geoffrey WALKENDEN in 1556. Over the years the house had many different owners until it was purchased by Southgate Urban District Council in 1903.

The house was used as a school, a maternity centre, a dental clinic and then as a museum and local attraction. A series of fires in the 1980s and 1990s left the building derelict but luckily some of its historical features were rescued and are now in storage. These include the central carved balustrade staircase 1726, the wood-panelled hall and the Baroque murals painted by leading contemporary Flemish artist Gerard LANSCROON in 1726.

The Broomfield House Trust aims to restore the house to its 19th century appearance so that it can be used by the local community and be saved for future generations. One of its Lanscroom murals – the Minerva Panel – is currently being restored. An exhibition about the hidden treasures of Broomfield House in on until 6 January 2019 at the Museum of Enfield, Dugdale Centre, 39 London Road, Enfield EN2 6DS.

The Cartwright Memorial

This obelisk in the churchyard of St Mary at Finchley was erected in 1835 as a memorial to Major General John CARTWRIGHT (1740-1824), a leading Radical known as the 'Father of Reform' who died in London and was buried at Finchley. CARTWRIGHT founded the Society for Constitutional Information and published numerous works advocating Universal Suffrage. In this year of commemoration of women's suffrage it seems apposite to remember that men also believed their cause to be just.

The obelisk is Grade II listed but it, and the vault on which it stands, are deteriorating rapidly and the monument was dismantled in 2008 until funds can be secured to restore it and make it safe. The memorial was initially funded through public contributions, showing the regard in which he was held. Initially it was thought that £10,000 would be needed for the restoration but grants have been received from ChurchCare and St Mary's Trust and the target was reduced to £1,000. A JustGiving page was started for those who would like to contribute to this and already £410 has been donated. This can be found at <https://www.justgiving.com/crowdfunding/heritage-of-finchley-at-risk>



DONATED DOCUMENTS

A Pick from the LWMFHS Archive

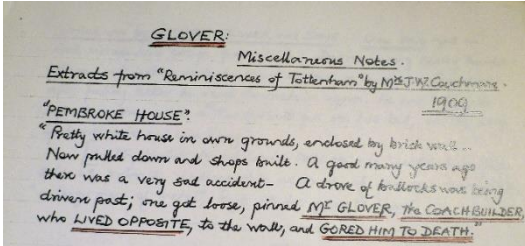
Since I have been Projects Coordinator for LWMFHS, I have come across a store of documents which had previously been donated to the Society. I thought members who have not come across these documents before, possibly more recent members like me, would be interested to know more about them. This is the first I have picked to share with you:

GLOVER of Tottenham

Family Tree by Mrs M OGDEN, 1981

This work consists of 12 hand written sheets of A4 paper linked together with a treasury tag.

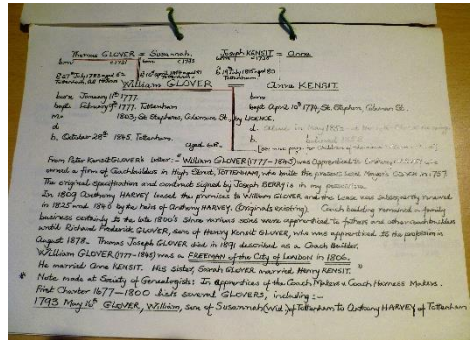
The first two sheets contain *Miscellaneous Notes. Extracts from 'Reminiscences of Tottenham' by Mrs J. W. COUCHMAN 1909.* Surnames



included are: COUCHMAN, GLOVER, HOLT, HORNE, LINZELL, MANWARING, PERKINS, STACEY and VOS.

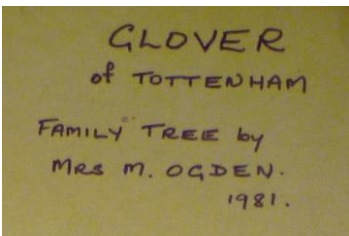
The 10 pages that follow detail a family tree titled 'My

Maternal Line of Descent', it starts with Thomas GLOVER born c1731 and ends in the 20th century. Surnames noted are: BERRY, CAVE, CHANDLER, GLOVER, HARVEY, JEFFREY, KENSIT, MANWARING, MASON, MORGAN, MULLEN, OTTLEY, PERKINS, TAYLOR and WORTLEY.



Other places and topics mentioned are: Pembroke House; The Old Red Lion Inn, Lansdowne Road, Scotland Green; Tottenham Green, including High Cross pump and well, High Cross Court, a large carriage factory and The Builder's House; Bruce Grove and House; Quakers, and one GLOVER's miraculous escape from a thunderbolt!

The GLOVERs were often coachbuilders and many were Freeman of the City of London. Dr William GLOVER of Dartford, Kent, and his family had connections to India, Australia, West Africa, and more...



These few pages contain more than just information about the GLOVER family and their lives. Please get in touch if you have anything to add.

Elaine Tyler
projects@lwmfhs.org.uk

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.



SILAS STRUDWICK

My grandfather, Robert BUCKERIDGE, worked in Camden Town all his life at the same firm for over 50 years - he was born in 1882 and apprenticed aged 13 to a company called Silas STRUDWICK [sic?] on Albert Street, who made artificial limbs. I believe the company occupied the same building that now houses the Jewish Museum, but I'm not exactly sure. [129-131 Albert Street.] He passed away in 1954 in the National Temperance Hospital, Hampstead Road, which closed in 1990.

I have tried to find out any info I can on Silas STRUDWICK but there's very little. I realise this isn't much info but I'd love to know more about the company and what he did. If you have any research suggestions, I'd be happy to follow them up!

Pauline Shearer, Member No. 7759

Email: prshearer@btopenworld.com

Note: Looking at the 1881 census returns for Albert Street does not bring up any Silas STRUDWICKs or any sign of an artificial limb manufacturer.

We then looked at all the census returns for Pancras (which is what Albert Street comes under) which mention artificial limbs as the person's occupation - these were all men. In 1851 a James HERSEY aged 64 was in Albert Street as a visitor but this is the only link we found between Albert Street and artificial limbs. In 1861, Francis SILLIS aged 42 of George Street, was the only artificial limb maker in Pancras and in 1871 there were none at all. The 1881 returns have an Isaac J HALLETT aged 37 of Platt Street and a Thomas WELTON aged 65 of

Grafton Street whilst 1891 has Frank STAMP aged 21 of Tottenham Court Road.

The 1901 returns are the first which mention your grandad, Robert BUCKERIDGE aged 18 of Euston Square. Also in the artificial limb business in 1901 are James P COOK, aged 18 of Euston Street; Arthur W BROWN aged 13 of Kings Cross Road; Percy ELMS aged 28 of Tolmers Square; Leonard McLEEN aged 24 of Stanley Building and Arthur CLAYTON aged 47 of Savernake Road. The first three are surely too young to be in business on their own account. Did all of these men work for Mr CLAYTON? Maybe they all worked from their own homes?

In 1911, Robert BUCKERIDGE now aged 28 is still 'of Euston Street'. Also in the trade is Frank Casey STUMP aged 40 of Torriano Avenue and Henry Spencer MILLS aged 15 of Munster Square.

By 1939, Robert BUCKERIDGE is aged 57 and is of Crispin Road. Hendon. In Pancras is Alexander EWING aged 58 of Regent's Park Road, Charles HACKWORTH aged 24 of Chester Road, Robert GJ HOGAN aged 30 of Torriano Avenue, William T HONEY aged 49 of Ainger Road, Herbert S TRESSIDDER aged 40 of Ainger Road, George A PRESTON aged 38 of Gaisford, Albert SALHER aged 29 of Woodsome Road and Henry C SALTER aged 43 of Lissenden Mans. Your grandfather seems to have been in the artificial limb business for much longer than anyone else! There seems to be no correlation between the addresses used by these men from one census to another.

We then tried the Street Directories for 1887 and 1890, which are at Camden Local Studies, 32-38 Theobalds Road, London WC1X 8PA. These show Albert Street, Regent's Park - which is the one in Camden Town - but of the 89 residents listed there are no STRUDWICKS. A search under 'Artificial Leg and Arm Dealers', and 'Truss Makers' (as suggested in the Directory) was also unsuccessful.

LIVING DESCENDANTS

I am trying to find descendants of ancestors who lived in London in the 19th century: those of Seth SMITH and his wife Mary Ann, née SEARMAN, who lived in St James's Street in 1818; builder Seth SMITH who died in Eaton in 1860 and his wife Elizabeth née ROSE; and Sir Charles James FREAKER who lived and died (1884) in Cromwell House, South Kensington?

Do the following streets and houses still exist? We would love to have a look at them. 2 Robert Street (SMITH and ANDRAE families lived there in 1828 and 1831), 25 Robert Street (SMITH family lived there in 1841), 26 Robert Street (families RANFT and GANNELL lived there in 1841 and 1845), 21, 27 and 36 Robert Street (GANNELL family in 1851), 23 Lower Gillingham Street (SCHMID and ANDRAE in 1841) and Upper Gillingham Street in 1851, 12 Kingsland Road ANDRAE, baker, lived there 1835 to 1838.

Elizabeth Roller, Member No. 7822

Note: Finding descendants is possible but requires some research! You can work down through the censuses, using street directories and rate books, telephone directories and so on until you reach the present. It might be worth looking at members' trees on Ancestry UK and Find My Past. Find My Past has a new beta tree which includes people up to the early 20th century. Or you could have your DNA checked. Doing this via Ancestry, their website provides a list of people who share bits of DNA with you and so are cousins of one sort or another. One of the editors has done this and 116 fourth cousins or closer have been identified.

There is a website dedicated to reuniting families called Lost Cousins. It identifies members who share the same ancestors by comparing the information each member has entered on their 'My Ancestors' page. If two members have both entered the same relative, they must also be related to each other! This is at: <https://www.lostcousins.com/>

With regard to whether the various addresses you mention still exist, please look at our article on Google Street View in Website News on page 36.

MYSTERY PHOTOS



My father was a warden in Hornsey during the last war - that's all I know except for the attached photo: my father Ernest CARTER is in the top row third left. Would any of your members recognise any of the other people in the photo? Would they know when/where this picture was taken or have any information of the warden unit etc. I have tried Bruce Grove, Town Halls, no luck. At the time my father lived in North View Road, Hornsey. Hope someone can help.

John Carter, Non-member

Email: jancar04@icloud.com

Note: Can anyone help John?

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 20 December	No meeting
Thursday 17 January	<i>London Street Names and Numbering</i> by Alan Ruston
Thursday 21 February	No meeting
Thursday 21 March	<i>DNA for Family Historians</i> by Viv Chandler

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 27 December	No meeting
Thursday 31 January	<i>Coroners' Inquests</i> by Kathy Chater
Thursday 28 February	<i>London's River History</i> by Rob Kayne
Thursday 28 March	<i>Feeding the Family in the First World War</i> by Mike Brown

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 5 December	Christmas Social – Members only
Wednesday 2 January	No meeting
Wednesday 6 February	<i>Victorian Way of Death</i> by Tom Doig
Wednesday 6 March	<i>Churchill and Chartwell</i> by Maggie Radcliffe

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 14 December

Members' Christmas Event

Friday 11 January

The History of Headstone Manor

by Pat Clarke

Friday 8 February

Members' Evening

Friday 8 March

No meeting



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.

Copy dates are 1 February, 1 May, 1 August and 1 November.

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

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The Editors reserve the right to edit contributions.

1918 - 2018 100 YEARS



Westminster Abbey Field of Remembrance

They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old:
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun and in the morning
We will remember them.

The fourth stanza of the poem *For the Fallen* by Laurence BINYON

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

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UK cheques payable to: LONDON WESTMINSTER & MIDDLESEX FHS should be sent to the Membership Secretary, address on the inside front cover.

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

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Please visit our website for details, but note that our preferred methods of payment are Standing order (information on our website or from the Membership Secretary), payment direct into our bank account (including a reference of your name and membership number) or cheque.

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

Sort Code: 40-03-33; Account Number: 81157760

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.

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

St Botolph without Bishopsgate



This City of London church is mentioned in *Charlotte's Story* on page 32.

St Botolph was an early East Anglian saint. He and his brother Adolph were 7th century Saxon nobles and educated in a Benedictine Abbey in France. Botolph returned to East Anglia and was given land to build a monastery. He died in 680 after a lifetime of worship and teaching. King Edgar ordered that his bones be divided into three parts. The head went to Ely, the middle to Thorney and the rest to Westminster Abbey. The relics travelled via many towns and villages, and at last, through four of the City of London gates; Aldgate Aldersgate, Billingsgate and Bishopsgate. Churches at these gates were dedicated to St Botolph. St Botolph is known as the patron saint of wayfarers and travellers.