

METROPOLITAN

The Journal of the
LONDON WESTMINSTER & MIDDLESEX
Family History Society



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Cover picture: One of the few gravestones left at St John the Baptist,
Chipping Barnet. See page 43

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EDITORIAL

The two Societies which joined together to form the London Westminster and Middlesex FHS both began forty years ago. It therefore seems appropriate that it is on this anniversary that we start the publication of our Monumental Inscriptions booklets. Both Societies worked hard back then to record the monumental inscriptions in and around our parish churches. Previously published on fiche, we are now transcribing them into booklets. Turn to page 43 for information about our first booklet, St John the Baptist Chipping Barnet.

Another anniversary is the Representation of the People Act 1918. There have been many articles in the newspapers to read and even the Royal Mint marked the anniversary by producing a new 50 pence coin. There were two main suffrage groups. *Suffragists* formed the national organisation who believed in peaceful campaigning, and *Suffragettes* were the smaller group who believed in direct confrontation with violent tactics.

Anyone living in densely populated areas knows the value of their local parks and green spaces. Read about Finsbury Park in London on page 49. WW1 ended in 2018 and two of our articles reflect on this – see our Chairman’s comments on pages 44 and an article on commemorating Victoria Cross recipients on page 58.

The Society is still in urgent need of a new Secretary. Have you any spare time? Do think about applying. More details were on page 104 of the September 2017 METROPOLITAN.

Please keep sending us your articles, letters and *helps* as we cannot fill the pages of our journal without your assistance. We look forward to hearing from you.

The Editorial Team

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

INTRODUCING: LWMFHS MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION BOOKLETS

This new series of booklets contain the results of hard work conducted in the 1980s by members of our founder-societies who spent time out in the field (well, the churchyard really!) collecting monumental inscriptions from churches and graveyards in our area. Many of these information sets were previously published by LWMFHS on fiche.

The first booklet in this series contains memorial inscriptions from St John the Baptist, Chipping Barnet, recorded initially in the 1980s by Joan and Geoffrey Nicholson and finished by Joan and Herbert Hersom on behalf of The North Middlesex Family History Society. The earliest dated memorial in the church itself is to Elinor PALMER, who died on 29 February 1558.

The graveyard was closed to new burials in 1867 and cleared in 1938 when the area was turned into a Garden of Remembrance. Here, we are lucky that a copy of the inscriptions on the graves was taken by the Rev D W BARRATT in about 1910. This was loaned to the North Middlesex Family History Society (Barnet Branch) under the lead of Doreen Willcocks, then Projects Co-ordinator, and forms the basis of the second half of our new booklet.

In preparing the copy of St John the Baptist Memorial Inscriptions for publication, any gaps and anomalies in the information were checked against the Burial Registers in order to try and find out who is referred to on the gravestones.

This booklet, which has 72 pages, costs £6 and can be purchased online from GenFair. Go to: <https://www.genfair.co.uk/> and then type 'memorial inscriptions' or 'St John the Baptist' into the search box. Post and packing costs to the UK are £1.38; to Europe £4.20 and to the rest of the world £5.20. 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, as per the Genfair costs. Copies are also available at fairs, our meetings or our AGM.

CHAIRMAN'S COMMENTS

It is now the centenary of the end of the First World War in which the German and Austrian Empires had to agree in November 1918 to an armistice on disadvantageous terms. This was not apparent at the start of the year and at one point it seemed that the Germans might have been the victors. One of the reasons was that the Russians had, after the Bolshevik revolution, negotiated a peace treaty with the Germans and Austrians at Brest-Litovsk on 3 March 1918. This meant that Germany was no longer fighting on two fronts and could transfer large numbers of troops to the Western Front. The United States had declared war on Germany in April 1917 but its troops were only beginning to arrive in the Spring of 1918. The Germans attacked on 21 March whilst they still had a numerical superiority and this was followed by other attacks so they threatened Paris. By July the Germans had been stopped with heavy loss of life and then counter-attacks drove them back so that by October they had to open negotiations for peace with an Armistice on 11 November.

In addition to the enormous death rate from the fighting, there was another significant deadly factor, the influenza virus. From 1918 to 1920 it spread through the world and infected 500 million people, killing 50 to 100 million. In the UK it killed about 250,000, mostly young (age 20 to 40) adults and particularly pregnant women. The death rate was about 20% of those infected compared with about 0.1% for most influenza epidemics. One theory for the unexpectedly high death rate among this younger group is that they had a better immune system that got over-activated by the virus which rapidly killed them. There are other factors such as the crowding of the young men in camps and hospitals, which aided the spread. The large hospital complex at Étapes in Northern France was one of the earliest places where it appeared.

At least one of my relatives (Great-Uncle Richard Arthur LUMLEY) died in the epidemic. He had not been conscripted, but died of influenza on 3 November 1918 in Liverpool. Age 44.

A happier anniversary is the Representation of the People Act (or 4th Reform Act). It gained the Royal Assent on the 6 February 1918. The franchise was extended to 5.6 million men and to 8.4 million women. It removed the

property qualification, so all men of 21 years or over had the vote (or 19 if they served in the armed forces). However for women, only those of 30 and over, qualified and there was still a property qualification. This meant that only 40% of women of 21 years or over could vote in the election of December 1918. It was not until 1928 that an act was passed giving full equality of voting rights.

Tony Allen



FOCUS ON FACEBOOK

By Elizabeth Burling, Member No. 4992

With many of our Facebook readers living overseas, I thought it would be interesting to ask their opinions on the GRO's pdf pilot, whereby you can purchase an online copy of birth certificates from 1837-1916 and death certificates from 1837-1957 for £6 each.

Lorraine in Australia has bought 10 certificates like this now and commented that they were the cheapest she has purchased and that delivery only takes a week. Shauna in Australia agrees with Lorraine and says that previously certificates would take up to 8 weeks to arrive!

Londoner Sharon mentioned that these certificates still save a couple of days versus the post and are cheaper. She wishes the service would be extended to include marriage certificates. Jenny, also in London said she received her certificates really quickly and saved a lot of money too. She reckons this is an excellent service which needs wider publicity. David adds that you must remember to keep these certificates in some sort of safe digital storage somewhere as the GRO link only lasts for three months.

Valerie was wondering why the certificates could not be made cheaper than £6. The GRO states that their fees are set at levels to recover the costs of providing the service in line with Her Majesty's Treasury guidance. The cost reflects the resources required to provide this service.'

If you order a certificate using this service you will be invited to leave feedback via a short survey, so it is worth letting the GRO know if you would like the pilot to become permanent.

HERMAN JUNG OF CLERKENWELL

by Alison Cook, Member No. 5039

Reading the latest copy of METROPOLITAN and seeing that a guide has been produced for Clerkenwell, I decided to write something about my husband's ancestors, the JUNGS who lived in Clerkenwell in the latter part of the 19th century.

Hermann Francis JUNG (pictured below) was born 13 October 1836 in St Imier, Switzerland. Ancestry shows his arrival into the UK as 16 August



1845 and lists his occupation as 'silversmith'. He married Sarah RYAN on 4 October 1857 at St Mary, Stepney and gave his occupation as 'watch maker'. By the 1861 census Hermann and his wife Sarah and eldest two children are living 4 Lower Charles Street, Clerkenwell. Hermann and Sarah had the following children: Eleanor Mary (1858), Hermann (1860-1880), Lincoln Henry (1863-1903), Kate (1866-1901), Amy Elizabeth (1872-1922) and Walter (1876-?). Sadly, Sarah died in 1880 but Hermann married again in 1888 to

Matilda Sweetland PLOWS (1864-1941). Two further children were born: Hermann Francis (1888) and Dorothy Mary (1897-1976).

Hermann was a socialist and member of the International Working Men's Association and was the corresponding Secretary for Switzerland from 1865-1872. He had participated in the revolution of 1848/49 in Germany before emigrating to London. He was a Delegate at the London Conference of 1865 and 1871 as well as the Congresses of Geneva (1866), Brussels (1868) and Basel (1869). Hermann was known for helping foreigners get work in the capital.

On Tuesday, 3 September 1901 Hermann was at 4 Lower Charles Street when he died - not of old age though - he was murdered!

The Old Bailey online website gives a detailed description of proceedings at the trial on 21 October 1902. Marcel (Martial) FAUGERON, a 23year old French man, was indicted and charged with Hermann's murder. FAUGERON had recently been thrown out of his lodgings and on 3 September 1901 went to the jewellery shop of Hermann JUNG where they talked for some hours. Hermann's wife (Matilda) saw FAUGERON arrive and heard them talking in French but left them alone to get on with her own work.

Giving evidence at the trial, Hermann's wife describes her family circumstances, her home and husband's working day. They occupied the whole of 4 Lower Charles Street except for the two top rooms: they used the basement, kitchen, ground floor and first floor; Hermann's workshop being the front room on the ground floor. She stated that her husband spoke German, French, English, Spanish and Italian.

She then gives evidence about the man who her husband allowed into his workshop at about 1:30pm. Just before 4pm she was in the kitchen and she heard scuffling of feet in the Workroom above. She ran up to the room where she saw the prisoner leaving through the street door. She followed him to the middle of the street and 'screamed out to stop him'. A policeman saw this and gave chase. When Matilda return to the house, she found her husband lying dead on the floor.

A local jeweller, Charles Henry NORBURY of Arlington Street who was working in nearby Ryden Crescent, witnessed the police chase (by Constables Francis BEVAN and Willis TROUGHTON) and ran out into Ryden Crescent. The Constables arrested FAUGERON and he was taken to City Road Police station. The next door neighbours at No. 6 Lower Charles Street, Henry and Frances DANIELS, also gave evidence.

Leslie Haden GUEST, a registered medical practitioner of 89 Goswell Road, was called to Lower Charles Street where he made a short initial examination – I will spare readers the gory details. The Coroner's officer (John

BRYANT) and Undertaker (Mr WARD) both visited the JUNG's home that evening and removed the body to the mortuary. Two Police Inspectors (Edwin GREEN and Benjamin MORGAN) examined/searched the room and later saw the prisoner. They requested an official interpreter to the North London Sessions (Charles PEMBO of 8 Argyll Place, Regent Street) and spoke to the prisoner who was held at City Road Police Station. The prisoner was transferred to Holloway Prison on 3 October. At the end of the trial on 31 October, the Jury convicted FAUGERON and he was sentenced to death. He was executed at Newgate by the well-known Henry PIERREPOINT (his first ever hanging).



DATES FOR FAMILY HISTORIANS

CENSUS RETURNS

In 1801 the Census Act (or Population Act) was passed and the first official census of England and Wales was taken on 10 March 1801. A census has continued to be taken every ten years, except 1941 when the country was at war. The 1931 Census was destroyed on the night of 19 December 1942 in a fire. The census returns of most use to family historians are the ones from 1841 onward. They were taken on the nights of the following dates:

6 June 1841	5 April 1891
30 March 1851	31 March 1901
7 April 1861	2 April 1911
2 April 1871	19 June 1921
3 April 1881	8 April 1951

The 29 September 1939 was National Registration Day and the forms filled in on that day became the 1939 Register. The register bridges the gap between the 1921 and the 1951 census returns and is a valuable resource.



FINSBURY PARK

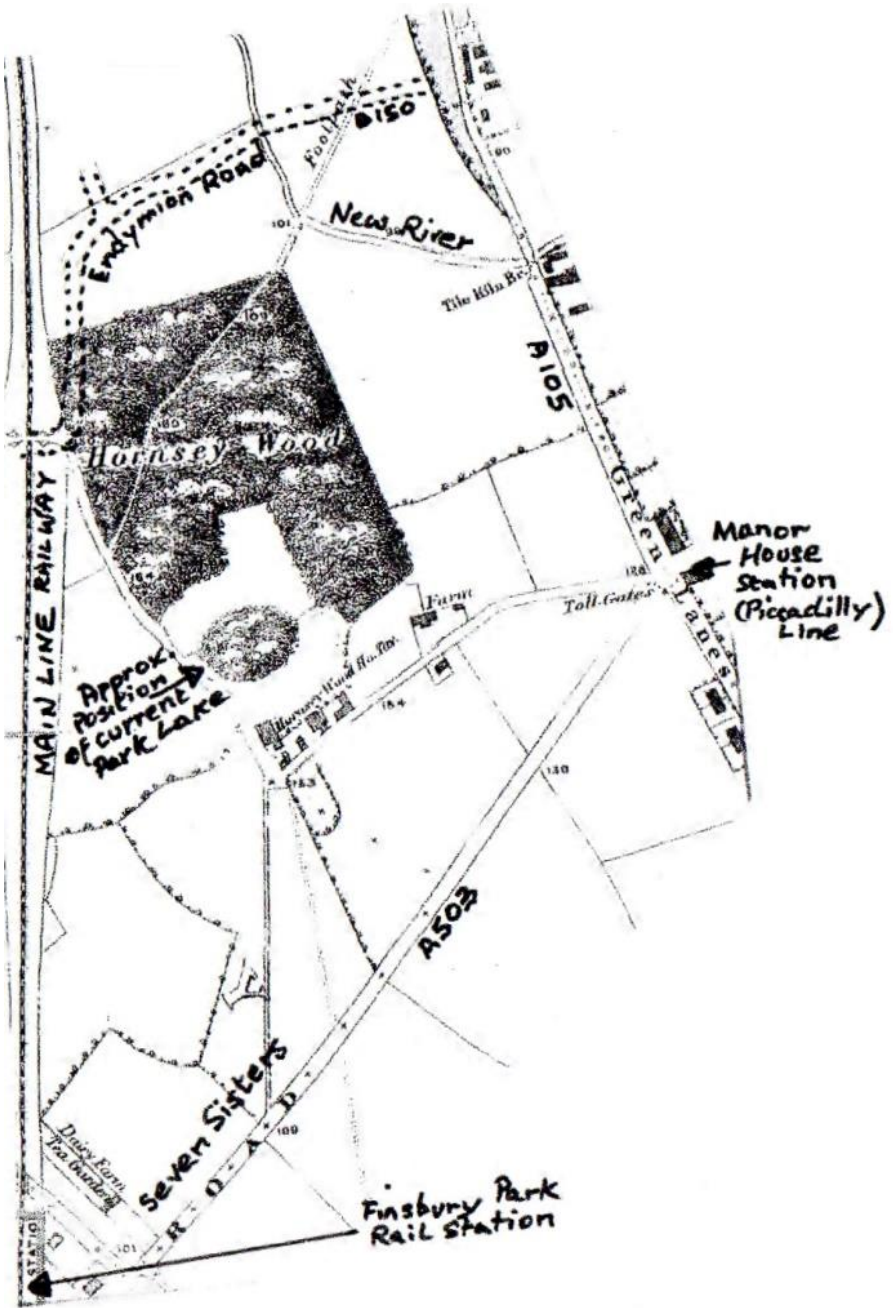
By Peter Todd, Member No. 7686

Whilst sitting in my local park recently my thoughts turned to another park that I use to enjoy playing in as a child in North London in the 1940s. What was its history, I wondered? This article is the result of my search for the answer.

The idea of a municipal park on the borders of the borough of Finsbury to meet the recreational needs of what had become, since the advent of the Industrial Revolution a grimy, densely populated and commercialised area, materialised in 1850 with a meeting of the local residents. The main thrust of the argument was that over previous decades many open spaces within the Borough had been built upon. Although the proposal was viewed favourably by HM Government it took a further seven years and the introduction of a new Metropolitan Board of Works (in 1855) before the Finsbury Park Act was finally passed. This Act authorized the acquiring of land for the purposes of laying out a park. However, backtracking by the Government on the originally agreed grant of £50,000 towards the purchase of the land and its associated development costs led to a decade of uncertainty before the, by now, much smaller area of circa 115 acres (originally it was 250 acres) was finally purchased for £54,000 (£4.6M in present day's terms) around 1865.

The site chosen for the development was some three miles north of Finsbury, which initially led to criticism that the park had been misnamed, however since the original intention was to provide a green space for the inhabitants of Finsbury to enjoy, it could be said that the brief had been met.

In the mid 1850s the designated park area was a mixture of farm and ancient woodland, known as Hornsey Wood. On the southern edge of the wood were several buildings, known collectively as Hornsey Wood House, which had been a popular venue, with its tea house, gardens and lake for Londoners for nearly a century. These features are shown below on the ground plan taken from a Stanford's 1863 map. I have added the park's northern boundary road (B150) as well as other landmarks which came later. The original wood, buildings and footpaths etc., have long gone and have been replaced by park land, vehicle and pedestrian roads and other amenities as discussed below.



Finsbury Park, which today is located in the London Borough of Haringey, is a 46 hectare (114 acres) arrow-head shaped site bounded on three sides by roads, namely Seven Sisters Road (derived from the seven 19th century elm trees arranged in a circle previously located at the A503's juncture with Tottenham High Road), Green Lanes and lastly Endymion Road with the fourth side to the west being the main line rail link between Kings Cross and the East Coast of Britain, the old Northern Railway. It is interesting that two of the roads and the railway line were in existence when the site was first laid out.

The design of the park was given to Frederick MARRABLE (1818-1872), the son of Sir Thomas Smith MARRABLE (1791-1850). Sir Thomas was secretary of the Board of Green Cloth to George IV and William IV. The 'Board of Green Cloth' was a board of officials that audited the accounts and organised the travel arrangements for the British Royal Household. Their title was derived from the green baize covered table around which they sat. In more recent times - until 2004 when they ceased to exist - their role was limited to jurisdiction over liquor, betting and gaming licences for premises in areas belonging to the Crown.

Sir Thomas's son was articled to the architect Edward BLORE (1787-1879) and after serving his time he studied abroad for some years before returning to practice in this Country. In 1856 he married Madeline COCKBURN (1834-1916). The couple had two children. From the year of his marriage until 1862, when he resigned, Frederick was the superintending architect to the Metropolitan Board of Works (MBW). He was a highly regarded architect and he designed a number of important buildings.

Frederick's colleague Alexander McKENZIE (1829-1893) the landscape designer for the MBW was born in Nairnshire in Scotland. He moved to England around 1855 and worked as a landscape gardener and land surveyor at Bristol Nursery, Kemp Town, Brighton, Sussex (1861 Census) and also, according to references, at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

I think the Bristol (plant) Nursery was part of the 1st Marquess of Bristol's estate. This land was acquired by the Marquess (a rank betwixt a duke and an earl) the 5th Earl of Bristol, Frederick William HERVEY (1769-1859),

around 1830 from the landowner and developer Thomas Read KEMP (1782-1844). Over the next few years the Earl added a dairy farm, pleasure gardens, stables and housing for estate workers. The HERVEY's resided at numbers 19-20 Sussex Square, which is apparently the largest crescent in Britain, exceeding the diameter of Bath's Royal Crescent by some 200 feet. In 1837, because of poor occupancy of the splendid houses that he was having erected and being heavily in debt Thomas KEMP was forced to escape abroad to avoid his creditors. His project was continued under the patronage of the 5th Earl and the building contractor, Thomas CUBITT (1788-1855), who, like the Earl, had already partly financed the grandiose scheme by purchasing some of the site's land. The Marquess died from gout in 1859.

In 1863 Alexander was appointed superintendent of Alexandra Palace and Park and then became overall director of open spaces owned by the MBW, including Finsbury Park, Southwark Park, Victoria and Albert Embankments by the River Thames, Hampstead Heath and several others. His commitments didn't end there though because he also took on private landscape design work throughout the UK for various city councils.

Alexander McKENZIE had married Janet (Jennie) SINCLAIR (1832-1879) prior to leaving Scotland but their first child, a son John Alexander McKENZIE (1857-1912) was born in Caterham in Surrey. Their next two children were born in Brighton; they were James Sinclair McKENZIE (1862-1917) and the only female child born to the couple, Helen Brown McKENZIE (1860-1944). Helen remained single all her life and kept house for her father after his wife died and then stayed with her brother, Francis Fuller McKENZIE (1864-1957) and his family for several years. By the early 1860s Alexander and his family had moved from the South Coast to Hornsey in Middlesex to be closer to his work at Alexandra Park and his forthcoming involvement with the development of Finsbury Park. At this time Hornsey was situated in largely countryside on the northern fringe of London. It is while the McKENZIEs were living in the village of Hornsey that sons Francis Fuller (above), Alexander (1866- ?), and Lessel Stephen McKENZIE (1867-1933) were born.

Finsbury Park was opened by Sir John THWAITES (1815-1870), the first chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, on 7th August, 1869. The

park was laid out in a fashion typical of the time with perimeter railings, formal entrance gates and a perimeter carriage driveway. These days public vehicular access is limited to just parts of the perimeter road, probably to stop drivers using the park roads as a 'rat run'. The usual entrance (and exit) being from the intersection of Endymion Road and Tollington Park, as it bridges the rail line on the western side of the Park. For pedestrians the park is well served by the Northern and Piccadilly Underground lines with Finsbury Park station (SW corner) and Manor House station on the Piccadilly line (at junction of the A503 and A105) both being at or close to main park entrances. The New River traverses the north-eastern part of the park. The New River, which is actually an aqueduct, was opened in 1613 in order to bring fresh drinking water from Hertfordshire (Chadwell Spring) to London (Clerkenwell).



Finsbury Park Lake today

Inside the Park gates provision was made (and still is) for all kinds of sport and recreation such as soccer (nowadays the 'London Blitz' have an American Football Stadium in the centre of the Park), bowls, cricket and tennis – another modern addition has been a baseball and softball field used by 'London Mets Youth'. An outdoor gym was also completed in recent years opposite to the American Garden near the Endymion Road entrance.

The park has many large grassy areas, flower beds, shrubberies, tree-lined walks and an arboretum and (my favourite part as a youngster) a large lake

where my Dad used to hire-as you still can during the summer season- a rowing boat to take a turn or two around the lake.

The lake and island are survivals from the pre 1860s landscape and retain the same shape and size as originally modified when the Park was created. According to the 2013-16 Action Plan for Finsbury Park a grant of £10,000 from the Environmental Agency was secured for a major improvement to the lake environment, including installing fishing platforms and a re-stocking with fish. The park is also the venue for numerous events such as concerts and music festivals.

In 1879 Alexander McKENZIE took over as the second Superintendent of Epping Forest. Epping Forest is an area of ancient woodland in Essex approximately eight miles north east of Finsbury Park. It is the last remaining fragment (ca. 6000ac or 2428ha) of the Royal Forest of Waltham, much of which had been enclosed or turned into farmland by the mid-19th century. The survival of Epping Forest as we know it today was, after much legal wrangling, down to the passing of the Epping Forest Act in 1878. This Act took the land from the Crown and placed it in the care of the City of London Corporation as conservators.

Alexander died in April 1893, for a time before his death he suffered from criticism from the press because of his policy of thinning out the densest parts of the forest to maintain the health and vigour of those trees that remained. A panel of experts called in after his demise concluded that his management of the Forest during his tenure had been carried out 'judiciously and well'

In his spare time Alexander was a Major, it is said, in the Honourable Artillery Company (HAC). Dating from as far back as 1087 the organisation received a Royal Charter from Henry VIII in 1537 to establish a perpetual organisation for the defence of the realm. Over the years the HAC have been known as a fraternity or guild of artillery of longbows, crossbows, also hand guns with the current title being coined in 1685 and endorsed by Queen Victoria in 1860. Today the HAC is a registered charity, whose purpose is to attend to the 'better defence of the realm'. The body is a London based (reserve) regiment within the British Army and is a part of the Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Brigade. In previous eras its members

played a significant role in not only the formation of entities such as the Royal Marines and the Grenadier Guards but also saw action by being directly involved, as regimental units, in various wars from the English Civil War (1642-1649) up to the last two World Wars. Her Majesty the Queen is the HAC's Captain-General.

The Epping Forest (and Commons) Committee, which was set up in the wake of the 1878 Act obviously approved of the way that the McKENZIEs were managing the Forest because, following the death of Alexander they promoted his son, Francis Fuller McKENZIE to the Superintendent's job.

The Superintendent's residence in the forest was Warren House. 'The Warren' is the current administrative base. Francis took over his duties in 1893, the same year that he was admitted to the Worshipful Company of Loriners. This ancient Livery Company of the City of London was originally a trade association for makers of metal parts for horse's bridles, harnesses and spurs etc. I was somewhat bemused by this fact until I noticed that a previous Master Loriner had been Princess Anne and that many well-known equestrians were also members of this now charitable body. Perhaps Francis was a horseman. It was known that the Forest had been used as a Royal hunting ground since Tudor times.

Another interesting fact that I discovered while writing this article was that Francis and his son Colin Alexander McKENZIE (1903-) visited Madeira twice during the period 1928-1930, since they were listed under their working titles of Superintendent and A/Superintendent of Epping Forest respectively it would seem that they were making the trips for business reasons.

Francis McKENZIE married Jane Miller REID (1866-1926) at St Andrew's Parish Church, Enfield on 20 April 1898. They had just the one son, Colin. Colin succeeded his father as Superintendent of Epping Forest in 1932 and retired in 1949. This date marked the end of the McKENZIE dynasty at Epping. Since then there has been at least half a dozen more incumbents in the post.

Alexander McKENZIE's youngest son, Lessel also seems to have had an interesting career. In his early twenties he embarked on a career as a civil engineer and served his tutelage assisting in the extension of the sewage system in the District of Hornsey; in the building of refuse incinerators for the local fever hospital and was involved with the construction of new roads. From 1890 he was employed as an assistant civil engineer by John Mowlem & Company. This is the same building company that exists today. It came into existence around 1823 when a John MOWLEM (1788-1868) from Dorset set up business as a contractor and stone merchant serving the paving needs of London. His business thrived with major contracts, such as the paving (with granite sets) of Blackfriars Bridge, St Clement Danes, St Martin's and other similar areas of the Metropolis. In 1845 he took his wife's nephew George BURT (1816-1894) and BURT's bother-in-law, Joseph FREEMAN (1815-1895) into partnership, the same year that he retired to his birthplace Swanage in Dorset.

Returning to Lessel McKENZIE civil engineering records show that he became the City Engineer and Surveyor for the Bristol Corporation in the early 1900's and was made an Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers in 1925. He died in South Africa in 1933. His will of £5554 was divided between a wholesale grocer and his nephew, Colin McKENZIE, who by this time had acceded to the position of Superintendent of Epping Forest.

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For information on Bristol Gardens and the Marquess of Bristol Estate see:
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<http://www.kempton.net/history.htm> Ancestry.co.uk
<http://www.victorianweb.org/art/architecture/cubitt/bio.html>
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DATES FOR FAMILY HISTORIANS

PARISH REGISTERS

Parish records began on 5 September 1538 when Thomas Cromwell, at the time of Henry VIII, ordered that every baptism, marriage and burial had to be recorded.

Between 1538 and mid 1837 the parish clergy duly recorded baptisms, marriages and burials in their Church Parish Registers. (1555-1855 in Scotland)

Between 1553-1558 there can be gaps in registers when Mary Tudor was Queen.

From 1598 a copy of each register had to be sent to the Bishop's Registry and these became known as the Bishop's Transcripts.

Between 1678 and 1814 there was a fine of £5 if the deceased was not buried in wool. Plague victims and the poor were exempt.

In 1751, England and Wales changed from the Julian calendar, when each year began on 25 March, to the Gregorian calendar when the year began on 1 January. 1751, therefore, began on 25 March, ended on 31 December and was only nine months long. Church registers written during the period between 1 January and 24 March often give a double date, for example 4 Jan 1750/51.

George ROSE's Act of 1812 decreed that baptisms and burials should be recorded in separate, printed books with eight entries written on each page.

Civil registration began on: 1 July 1837 in England and Wales; 1 January 1855 in Scotland and 1 January 1864 in Ireland.

SEEKING THE VC's RELATIVES

By Eileen Bostle, Member No. 7312

When I joined LWMFHS in 2008 and started attending my local branch at Rayners Lane I little thought that it would set in motion a series of events that would result in my re-connecting with Enfield, the place where I spent the first twenty-seven years of my life and worked in the library service for ten years. But that is what happened, and in 2010 I became a volunteer at Enfield Local Studies and Archive, largely on account of the fact that I remember quite a few decades of Enfield's history myself! At first I was interviewing older people about their memories of the area, many of which I share, and, while I still do this, over the last few years I have also done a certain amount of research and writing where required.

From 2014 to 2018 the Government is providing commemorative paving-stones to be laid at the birthplaces of First World War Victoria Cross recipients on the centenary of the action



Allastair McReady-Diarmid

for which they were awarded the medal, and it has become customary for a relative to be invited to attend the ceremony and unveil the paving-stone. Two World War 1 VCs were born in the borough of Enfield, one of whom was Allastair MCREADY-DIARMID, born in New Southgate.

James Downing, of Enfield Council's Consultation and Resident Engagement Team, who was organising the stone-laying ceremonies, involved John Clark of Enfield Local Studies and Archive in historical aspects of the events and John

asked me if I would see if I could trace any of MCREADY-DIARMID's relatives who could attend his ceremony. At first I did so in collaboration with Colin Barratt, (LWMFHS Member No. 4427), but Colin, who knows New Southgate and its history intimately, was also doing a lot of other things, including writing a profile of the area at the time when MCREADY-

DIARMID was born there, making arrangements for the event with the local vicar, and organising a display relating to MCREADY-DIARMID and his connections with area. In the meantime, I continued with the quest for relatives.

Allastair MCREADY-DIARMID was born on 21 March 1888 at 8 Grove Road, New Southgate. His name at birth was Arthur Malcolm DREW, and he was the third of five children of Herbert Leslie DREW and his wife Fanny Annie, née MACREADY. Herbert was a Civil Servant employed by the General Post Office, and it was probably in connection with his job that the family moved frequently, each of the children being born in a different place in Middlesex or London. In 1897, when the DREWs were living in Barnet, Arthur became a pupil at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, where he stayed until 1904. At this point the family went to live for a while in Jersey, Arthur's mother's birthplace. They then returned to England and made their home in Acton.

On the outbreak of war in 1914, Arthur DREW joined the London University Officers' Training Corps, and was commissioned in March 1914, initially serving with the 4th Battalion, Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment). Shortly afterwards he was loaned to the 14th Battalion, and was wounded in France. He was invalided back to England, and spent four months in hospital before recuperating in Dursley, Gloucestershire, where he was cared for by Hilda DAINTON. It seems likely that Arthur and Hilda had met before the war when he was living in Acton and she was in a hostel attached to a clothing manufacturers' business where she was working in nearby Ealing.

On 10 September 1915 Arthur Malcolm DREW, by Deed Poll, became Allastair Malcolm Cluny MCREADY-DIARMID. One published source* suggests that this remarkable change of name was due to his Colonel telling him that there were too many DREWs in the regiment. It seems more likely, though, that it was in connection with opposition from his father to his marriage to Hilda DAINTON, which took place at Dursley Parish Church on 20 September 1915. Hilda's father, George Herbert DAINTON, was a tin-plate worker, and in those class-conscious days it would not have been unusual for a civil servant such as Allastair's father to be aware of their

different positions in society. None of Allastair's relatives was a witness at the wedding; this formality was undertaken by Hilda's father, and a friend of Hilda's who, according to the 1911 census, had worked with her at Ealing.

Allastair was promoted to Lieutenant on 1 July 1917 and at some time during that year he was attached to the Middlesex Regiment's 17th (1st Football) Battalion. This had been formed in 1914 for footballers who wanted to volunteer for war service. Allastair became its acting Captain in October 1917, and was granted a short period of leave during which, for the only time, he met his daughter Alison Hilda, who had been born in May.

The Battle of Cambrai began on 20 November 1917 and, after an initial British advance thanks to the use of tanks in battle for the first time, the Germans counter-attacked strongly. Allastair's division was rushed to Cambrai and, during a battle on 30 November, engaged the enemy in the face of a heavy barrage and drove them back. The following day the Germans renewed their attack, and Captain MCREADY-DIARMID had again led his men in driving them back to their starting-point when he was killed by a bomb. His body was never found. When, on 15 March 1918, it was announced by the War Office that he was to be posthumously awarded a Victoria Cross, the citation in *The London Gazette* described how his 'absolute disregard for danger, his cheerfulness and coolness at a most trying time, inspired all who saw him'.

My search for relatives who could attend the centenary ceremony at New Southgate and unveil the commemorative paving-stone was done entirely online, using the resources on Ancestry, Findmypast and The Genealogist, all of which are available free of charge on the computers at Enfield Local Studies among other places. I also made use of Familysearch, FreeBMD, the GRO indexes and the Jersey Heritage website. In addition I used Genes Reunited, to which I subscribe, and a number of online genealogy forums, particularly British Genealogy Forums, Genealogists' Forum, Genealogy Specialists, Rootschat and Rootsweb. I have often found when researching my own family history that forums like these can come up with a crucial piece of information that hasn't appeared anywhere else. Most of them are free or partially so to use, and they require registration so that members can contact one another privately through the site without email addresses being

made public. A username can be chosen so that no identities are revealed. When using the forums the usual caveat applies about checking any information that other people provide, and it is worthwhile remembering that information posted on them can usually be viewed by anyone and often found through a search engine.

Allastair and Hilda MCREADY-DIARMID had had one daughter, Alison, in the brief time between their marriage and his death, and I found that, although Alison married twice, she had no children so Allastair had no direct descendants. I then turned to Allastair's siblings, and it was at this point that I began to realise that finding relatives was going to be harder than I thought. His sister remained unmarried at the time of her death, and I found no marriage records for two of his brothers, but each of them appeared several times in passenger lists as they crossed the Atlantic, always travelling alone, and they were always the only person named at their address in electoral registers on Ancestry. The remaining brother emigrated to Melbourne in Australia and married there, but I was unable to find out whether he had any children. I turned by email for help from an Australian friend, and only two days later I had a reply from him with a scan of Allastair's brother's death certificate attached. From this I found out that Australian death certificates show the names of the deceased's spouse and any children born in the marriage, and in this case children were shown as 'not any'. Amazingly, my Australian friend recognised the unusual surname of Allastair's brother's wife as that of people he knows of who live in Melbourne, some distance from his home in a different part of Victoria.

I then looked at the siblings of Allastair's father, Herbert DREW. Once again the trail went cold repeatedly, as one after the other didn't marry, married but had no children, or had children who died at an early age. Then I turned to the family of Allastair's mother, Fanny Annie MACREADY. They were from the Channel Island of Jersey, where birth, marriage and death records are kept separately from England and Wales records and are not freely available online. However, Channel Island censuses are on Ancestry and Findmypast, and there are some Jersey parish registers on Ancestry. The Jersey Heritage website also has useful resources. Even so, things began to look unpromising again as one after another of Fanny MACREADY's five siblings appeared to have no descendants. It wasn't until I reached the

youngest of them, her sister Portia, that I started to feel more hopeful. Portia had married in Jersey and moved with her husband to England, where they had five children. Using the GRO indexes and FreeBMD, particularly the facility on both to search by mother's maiden name, I was able to identify one of Portia's grandchildren, Andrew, who was a first cousin once removed to Allastair MCREADY-DIARMID. Then luck really came to my aid when I found a post on British Genealogy Forums relating to this family. It was clear that it was posted by Andrew's wife and, in discussing the whereabouts of record offices with another forum member, she mentioned the county in the North of England where she and Andrew lived and his workplace there. I emailed her through the site, but didn't receive a reply, which I later found was because of a change of email address. If I was on Facebook I would probably have made for that next, but as I'm not I turned to the British Telecom online directory, where I entered Andrew's full name and the name of the county. One of the entries that came up looked particularly promising, as the first name, middle initial and surname were an exact match, and the address was near Andrew's workplace.

The advice is always not to contact people by phone in situations such as this but because the search had taken six weeks, which was much longer than I expected, the date of the ceremony was fast approaching and I still wasn't absolutely certain that I had found the right person. I felt I had no choice. However, the thought of the phone call I was about to make was very daunting; supposing I failed to convince Andrew that I wasn't trying to sell him double glazing or steal his bank details? It was with trembling hand that I picked up the phone and shaking voice that I addressed Andrew. But once I started speaking to him he was very interested to hear that he had a relative who was a Victoria Cross holder, which he had never known anything about before, and we soon agreed that the story was so amazing that I couldn't have made it up. I suggested to Andrew that he should get in touch with Enfield Local Studies and Archive after looking up the contact details himself on the Internet to serve as confirmation that I was genuine, which he agreed to do. He also said he would contact his cousin Diana, who lives in the West of England and is also a cousin once removed of Allastair MCREADY-DIARMID so that she, too, could be invited to the ceremony. As Andrew and I ran through the names of his ancestors to be sure I had all the connections right I had a feeling, which I hadn't anticipated, of having been

very intrusive by looking into his family history without him being aware of it, but he was understanding about the fact that it was the only way he could have been invited to the commemoration.

In the meantime, preparations for the event were going ahead in New Southgate. The houses in Grove Road, where Allastair was born, were demolished in 1965 as part of a major redevelopment of the area, but adjacent

to the road is the Grove Road Open Space, which came about as a result of a V1 flying bomb demolishing two houses there in 1944. The bomb-site remained untouched for a long time after the war, becoming known as 'The Bombie', where local children played, before eventually being made into a small



Diana and her relatives

urban park which was refurbished in 2014. At a site visit by James Downing and members of the Southgate District Civic Trust it was decided that the commemorative paving-stone would be placed there and Martin Jones, Landscape Architect at Enfield Council's Highways Department, made arrangements for it to be mounted vertically in a block of granite which would match boulders already forming part of the landscaping of the site.

From about 10 am on 1 December 2017, people attending the ceremony began to assemble in St Paul's Church Hall, just a few steps away from the open space, grateful for the warmth it provided as it was bitterly cold outside although earlier rain had fortunately moved away. The guest-list included members of the Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment (into which the

Middlesex Regiment is incorporated) including 2005 Victoria Cross recipient Johnson Beharry, army cadets from Queen Elizabeth's School in Barnet which Allastair had attended, representatives and members of local and other organisations, and local people. It was while we were in the church hall that Andrew arrived and he and I met for the first time, which I found was quite an emotional moment after the long quest to find him. Shortly afterwards his cousin Diana, accompanied by her two sons and one of her daughters-in-law, also came into the hall, and I felt another lump in my throat!

At 11 am we all assembled by the veiled paving stone on the open space and the service began, conducted by Father Mark McAulay, Vicar of St Paul's Church New Southgate.



The commemorative stone

Spoken contributions were made by Lieutenant David Utting of the Army's London District Headquarters; Ann Cable, Deputy Lieutenant for Enfield; Councillor Patricia Ekechi, former Mayor of Enfield; Councillor Daniel Anderson, Enfield's Cabinet Member for the Environment; and Doug Taylor, Leader of the Council. Andrew and Councillor Ekechi unveiled the stone, and Diana was one of the people who laid wreaths in front of it. After the ceremony was over and photographs had been taken we returned to St Paul's Church Hall to enjoy refreshments prepared by members of the church,

while getting to know other people who had come to the ceremony and

looking at the display relating to Allastair MCREADY-DIARMID, his family tree and his New Southgate connections that Colin Barratt had set up.



Andrew and Councillor Ekechi unveiling the stone

It was very good to be able to play a minor role in the preparations for this event alongside James Downing, John Clark, Colin Barratt and all the other people who worked so hard to make it a success, and to meet Andrew and Diana and her family and know that they were glad to have the opportunity of taking part in the ceremony.

*Gerald Gliddon. *VCs of the First World War: Cambrai 1917*. Sutton Publishing, 2004

Thanks to Colin Barratt and Colin Marr for the photographs taken at the ceremony.

Ancient Ecclesiastical Parishes (1851)
covered by the
London, Westminster & Middlesex
Family History Society

Note: Chipping Barnet, East Barnet and Totteridge were part of Hertfordshire. South Mimms (Potters Bar) is now in Hertfordshire.



STOP PRESS

LWMFHS 40th ANNIVERSARY PARTY!

Both the Family History Societies which eventually joined together in 2001 to form our present Society were founded in July 1978. They were known then as the North Middlesex FHS and the Central Middlesex FHS. Both changed names later - London & North Middlesex FHS and Westminster & Central Middlesex FHS - to describe their areas more clearly.

In principle this significant 40 year milestone will be marked:

- ~ by a meeting on a Saturday afternoon, for 2 or 3 hours
- ~ on a date as near to the anniversary date as possible
- ~ at a central London venue
- ~ with an informal gathering - i.e. without a visiting speaker
- ~ by a social occasion with opportunities to meet and chat to fellow members; reminiscence; view some historical information etc;
- ~ with tea, coffee, juice - and CAKE of course!

A special anniversary issue of METROPOLITAN will be produced in June. It will contain details of the arrangements - so watch out for the June 2018 issue of METROPOLITAN at the beginning of the month.

Details of the occasion will also be put on the website and Facebook page.

TREASURER'S REPORT

for the year ending 30 September 2017

Last year, for the first time since I took on the role of Treasurer, I was able to report that we had a surplus instead of a deficit. This year unfortunately we are back to a deficit, £262.78. This isn't as bad as it sounds, bearing in mind subscription revenue for 2016-2017 is £2,487 less than the previous year. This is largely because membership took a dip during the year (but appears to be recovering again). It is also partly because more members are paying through PayPal and of course the company takes commission. On a £15 subscription we lose at least 71p so we actually get £14.29, on a £12 subscription we lose at least 61p so we get £11.39, and on a £20 subscription the commission is over £1.

We continue to sell off our dwindling old publications stock at knock-down prices, this revenue is included with donations and will obviously continue to decline.

Wembley Branch closed at the end of 2016 so costs have reduced for room hire and speakers.

April Vesey
Treasurer

LONDON WESTMINSTER & MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Profit and loss account for the year ended 30 September 2017

	30 Sep 2017	30 Sep 2016
Income:		
Subscriptions	6,424.97	8,912.35
Publication sales revenue	0.00	592.33
Donations	373.93	50.00
Miscellaneous and help with research	5.69	109.00
Interest received	<u>6.28</u>	<u>12.55</u>
	6,810.87	9,676.23
Expenditure:		
Metropolitan Journal	-3,096.62	-3,461.92
Branch Lecture Costs	-2,822.15	-3,207.15
AGM	-307.70	-298.50
FFHS	-210.52	-203.68
Membership		
Books, maps, etc	-134.63	-1,244.53
Fairs and open days	-24.00	-22.00
Administration & general expenses	-284.97	-538.95
Depreciation	-50.00	-50.00
Printing of Parish Guides	-143.06	0.00
	-7,073.65	-9,026.73
Net Deficit/ Surplus	<u>£262.78</u>	<u>£649.50</u>

LONDON WESTMINSTER & MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2017

	30 Sep 2017	<i>30 Sep 2016</i>
Fixed Assets		
Office equipment	0.00	50.00
Current Assets		
Stock of publications	0.00	0.00
Prepaid expenses	1475.70	900.83
Cash and bank balances	<u>21,534.56</u>	<u>22,385.95</u>
Total Assets	----- 23,010.26	----- 23,336.78
Current Liabilities		
Subs in Advance	-2,868.00	-3,403.14
Creditors & Accr'd Expenses	-1,697.53	-800.00
Unpresented cheques	<u>-1,133.50</u>	<u>-1,559.63</u>
	<u>-5,699.03</u>	<u>-5,762.77</u>
	<u>£17,311.23</u>	<u>£17,574.01</u>
Financed by:		
Balance Brought Forward	17,574.01	16,924.51
Net Deficit/ Surplus for Year	<u>-262.78</u>	<u>649.50</u>
Members' Net Funds	<u>£17,311.23</u>	<u>£17,574.01</u>

WEBSITE NEWS

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica

This serial publication was first issued in July 1866 under the editorship of Joseph Jackson HOWARD, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and founder of the Harleian Society. The 'Miscellanea' part of the books was intended to be exclusively devoted to 'transcripts from original and inedited documents relating principally to Genealogy and Heraldry', according to the original prospectus. This was to include genealogies found in Heralds' Visitations, pedigrees, grants of arms, funeral certificates, wills, monumental inscriptions, extracts from parish registers and so on.

The following are some London examples of information which appears in Series 1, Volumes 1-2, dated 1868: the pedigrees from the Visitation of London 1633-4, for example, are about the surnames COWPER, HOBSON, OFSPRING, MARTIN, NORTON and SMITH; the Wills of Jeffrey ELWES, Citizen and Alderman of London dated 1616, Elizabeth ELWES, widow of London dated 1621, Sir Jervas ELWES, Knight of the City of London dated 1638 and others are included together with various ELWES pedigrees and instances where the name appears in various parish registers; a funeral certificate of John RAYNIE of London who died in 1632 together with an extract from the parish registers of St Bennet Gracechurch Street naming the deceased as John RAYNEY Esq, Draper.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica which were issued from 1868-1918 have now been published as e-books, mainly on Archive.org or on GoogleBooks. Have a look using your favourite search engine for them. Hard copy of these or of later issues might be found at Archives Centre or ordered through local libraries.

It is worth bearing in mind that the contents of these books are transcriptions so if you find anything useful you ought to try and find the original document to check that the information is correct.

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

CHARLES ANDRAE, GERMAN BAKER

By Elisabeth Roller, Member No. 7822

‘Our’ METROPOLITAN is always full of interest and I enjoy all the articles in it. Perhaps readers would like to learn out about the life of my great great grandfather Charles ANDRAE (often spelled ENDRIE, ENDRE or ANDREA in church records).

He was born in Gebroth (Hunsrück) on 7 February 1799 and he died in Gebroth on 6 March 1875. He was the youngest one of eight children and had lost his beloved mother when he was a child. His father had been a farmer and a juror – highly respected.

We don’t know when Charles arrived in London (are there shiplists?) yet we know that he started as a journeyman baker. We found several addresses: Stoke Newington; 12 Kingsland Road; Francis Street, Chelsea (now Pettyward Lane); Robert Street, Pimlico; York Street, Westminster; Wilson Street, Finsbury and at last 55 Great Marlborough Street, where he was working for a baker, John KLOS, at least from 1841-1851 (census returns)

We would have liked to find out which baker he had been working for before he started with John KLOS. How can we find out?

On 24 September 1828 he lived in Robert Street and married into a truly English family at St George Hanover Square. Charlotte, his wife, was the daughter of Seth SMITH (builder) and Mary Ann SCARMAN. Charlotte SMITH had been born on 4 December 1805 and baptised on 12 January 1806 at St George Hanover Square. She died on 5 July 1835 and was buried there. We have all those documents. Charlotte ANDRAE, née SMITH, had two sisters who both married German husbands who were craftsmen. Her brother, Seth SMITH, married Elizabeth ROSE and became a famous architect who worked together with Sir Charles James FREAK. They built rows of houses, churches and parts of the Houses of Parliament and they were great benefactors of the poor.

In 1829 Charles ANDRAE and his wife lived in Francis Street, Chelsea where their daughter Charlotte ANDRAE was born on 19 June 1829. She was baptised at St Luke, Chelsea on 24 June 1829.

In 1831 they were back living in Robert Street (why?) and had a second daughter Mary ANDRAE on 9 April 1831. Charlotte was baptised a second time with her sister Mary on 28 August 1831 at St George Hanover Square. We do not know and cannot find out yet what has become of Mary ANDRAE. How could we find out? There are several possibilities in the GRO Indexes. [You will just need to purchase these in order to check details. Death certificates might mention family members who you might recognise and marriage certificates will record the bride's father. The GRO pdf pilot service mentioned in Chairman's Comments, METROPOLITAN, December 2017, has been extended until at least July. Death certificates bought in this way are only £6 each.]

On the 5 July 1835 Charles ANDRAE's wife Charlotte died in Shoreditch, probably at 12 Kingsland Road. Charles was left with two small children; Charlotte 6 years and Mary 4 years. Charlotte was taken to her mother's sister Esther who already had eight children and who lived with her husband and family (SCHMID) in 25 Lower Gillingham Street, Pimlico.

Charlotte, my great grandmother, married John Simon SCHNEBERGER, a baker, on 23 April 1850 at Holy Trinity Brompton. When she was pregnant with her 11th child she died on 11 July 1865, my grandmother Harriet Henrietta then being only 14 months old. Charlotte was buried at Brompton Cemetery in London.

Now back to Charles ANDRAE: As I said he lost his wife on 5 July 1835 and he was left with two small children. In October of that year his Sun Fire Insurance document for his house at 12 Kingsland Road shows that his household goods, wearing apparel, printed books and plate were insured for £95, his stock china and glass for £25 and bakery business for over £200. In the same year he was on the Electoral Roll. Yet in 1838 he was insolvent, as shown in numerous newspaper reports, for example *The London Gazette* on 1 March 1838 listed him as an insolvent debtor. We don't know whether he had to go to the Debtor's Prison or if not, who had bailed him out. Could it have been relative Seth SMITH or Charles J FREAK?

We do know that he had been working as a baker for John KLOS, 55 Great Marlborough Street. We don't know when he left John KLOS and went back

to Gebroth, Germany where he had been born. He died in Gebroth on 6 March 1875 in great poverty. Social Services did not exist at that time. Neighbours were with him when he died. We have his death certificate. A sad life like that of many of the 19th century emigrants.

In the 19th century about two thirds of all London bakers were Germans, mainly from the Hunsrück region in the west of the country.

Note: Alien (ie non-British) travellers arriving at English ports were first monitored en masse following a 1793 Act. This resulted in a list dated 1810-1811 of foreigners arriving in the UK, which can be found at The National Archives (TNA), Ref: FO83/21-22.

TNA's HO 2 comprises certificates of alien arrivals from 1836-1852, whilst HO 3 holds returns of alien passengers from 1836-1861 and 1866-1869. Accounts of aliens arriving at London in 1826 and at Gravesend in 1837 are TNA Ref CUST 102/393-396.

Passenger lists record those arriving in the UK from 1878-1960 (TNA Ref: BT 26) and those leaving the UK from 1890-1960 (Ref: BT 27) but these only mention those on long-haul voyages so not travellers to and from Europe.

It also might be worthwhile contacting the Anglo German FHS, whose web address is: <http://www.agfhs.org/>

The Borough of Marylebone Mercury, 14 April 1871

Proposed Alteration in the Name of Great Marylebone street

A memorial was read, signed by certain inhabitants of Great Marylebone street, requesting the Vestry to alter the name of that portion of the street between Harley street and Wimpole street to New Cavendish street. The Chairman remarked that the subject required great consideration and the wishes of the inhabitants generally ought to be ascertained. The subject was referred to the Paving Committee.

SIR PAUL PINDAR AND BISHOPSGATE

By Dennis Galvin, Member No. 1046

If you have perhaps the unusual name of Pindar on your extensive family tree there could be some interesting London history to follow up. The famous 16th century member of the family, Paul PINDAR, was the 2nd son of Thomas, a grandson of Robert of Yorkshire. Paul was born at Wellingborough in Northamptonshire in 1565. He married Alice (b.1558?) at St Laurence Pountney in the City of London (this church was not rebuilt after the Great Fire).

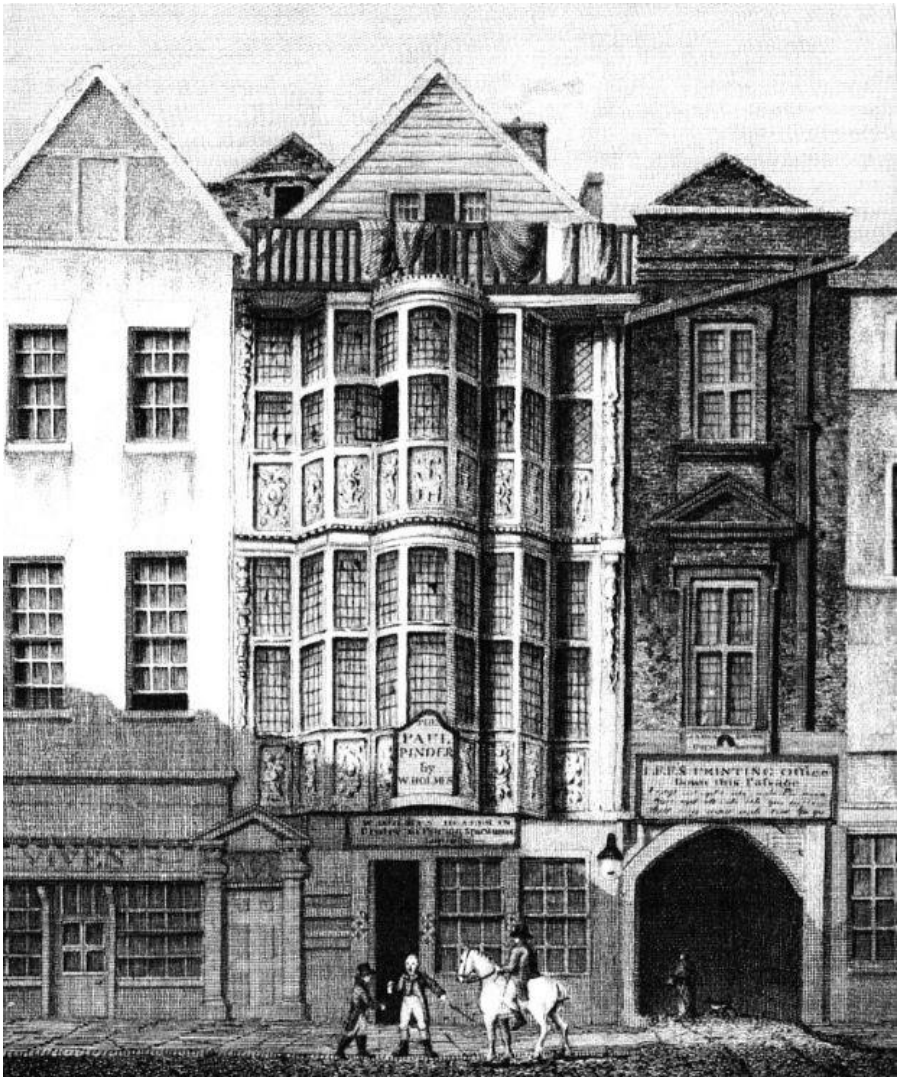
Paul did so well in commerce that he also started a bank which was a success. He became close to King Charles 1st and was duly knighted and also became the British ambassador to Turkey. He of course loaned quite a bit of money to the King who unfortunately lost the civil war! and Sir Paul became bankrupt.

Sir Paul's beautiful baroque house, which was at 213 Bishopsgate, became a tavern, very close to two other taverns known as *The Black Raven* and *The Primrose*. Astonishingly, the Pindar house remained intact right up to 1890 when the land was needed for the extension to Liverpool Street Station in 1891. However, the good news is that somebody at the Guildhall, perhaps the Lord mayor or an alderman, was instrumental in saving most of the beautiful facade of the house/tavern, which can still be seen to this day at the V & A Museum, Knightsbridge.

A further bit of interest I managed to discover during my research is that the building in Grays Inn Road, Kings Cross known as 'The Grand Order of Water Rats' was once a pub called *The Pindar of Wakefield*, a pinda(e)r being somebody who takes care or impounds in a pinfold stray animals. The pub has a claim to fame as it is where the pop band known as 'The Pogues' made their debut. It would be interesting to know why the pub was so named?

Sir Paul became what I suppose would be called a leading Light of the Honourable Artillery Company in 1641 until he died in 1650 and was buried at St Botolph without, Bishopsgate, a plain memorial tablet must have

survived the Great Fire as this can still be seen above the staircase leading to the north gallery of the later church.



Sir Paul Pindar's house at 213 Bishopsgate

JOTTINGS

1910 Valuation of England

This resource, also known as the ‘Lloyd George Domesday Survey’, was originally taken in order to assist with the levy and collection of a duty on the increment value of all land in the UK. The benefit for family historians is that it gives details of who was living at each address in 1910 and also who owned the property. The 1910 Valuation is going to be published online by The Genealogist, who are linking it to contemporary maps which could prove especially useful to us in London as our city has been subject to so much change, whether due to German bombing in the war or subsequent redevelopment. Maps and registers for the City of London and for Paddington already appear on this pay-per-view site, which can be found at: <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/>

RAF Centenary

1 April 2018 marks the centenary of the Royal Air Force. This will be celebrated by a series of special events, starting with a concert at the Royal Albert Hall on 31 March and including various happenings which are taking place across the whole country, such as air shows and fly pasts. There is a dedicated website detailing these which also contains an RAF timeline, pages to inspire young people and much more. You can discover more at: <https://www.raf.mod.uk/raf100/>

Barnet Museum

The future of this heritage collection in the north of our area has been made more secure as on 8 February, Mike Noronha and Mike Jordan, respectively curator and treasurer of Barnet Museum, signed a new 125 year lease with Barnet Council. The Museum has been at risk since Barnet Council closed its sister museum, Church Farmhouse Museum in 2011, selling off its collections in an auction. Barnet Museum has a large number of local photographs together with archives from the Parish Chest at nearby St John the Baptist and much more. It is also the base of the Barnet Local History Society, who hold monthly lectures on Monday afternoons and are actively involved in the search for the actual site of the 1471 Battle of Barnet. Barnet Museum is at 31 Wood St, Barnet EN5 4BE. You can find out more details here: <http://www.barnetmuseum.co.uk/> or on their Facebook page.

Broomfield Park Remembrance Garden, Palmers Green

The Garden of Remembrance was opened in 1929 and contained a memorial temple to those who died in World War I, which later was also dedicated to those who lost their lives in World War II. The temple and its surroundings have now been renovated after having fallen into disrepair over the years. Three stained glass windows representing fortitude, sacrifice and victory have been recreated using photographs taken of the originals in the 1950s and a bird bath replicating the original design was made to stand on an empty plinth and the pond in front of the memorial was repaired.

Haringey Local History Fair

We attended the annual Haringey Local History Fair on Saturday 17 February. The beautiful weather drew the crowds to Bruce Castle, a Grade I listed 16th century manor house on Lordship Lane, Tottenham. This is the home of Haringey Archive and Local History group and the house also contains a museum containing thousands of objects and works of art and a large collection of items relating to postal history.

Our stand attracted many visitors, as you can see from the photograph below. Thank you to Eileen Bostle, Elizabeth Burling, Pam Chambers and Rosemary Roome for helping answer a wide variety of queries about local and family history in our area. **RAR**



LUCY'S CASKET

Part 2

By Barbara Bender

In the first part of this article, I wrote of the discovery of a casket of letters discovered in the attic of a house in Devon and how these revealed the story of the courtship of Samuel TANSLEY and Louisa (Lucy) BROOKS as told in Samuel's letters to Lucy. Their story continues.

In the second letter, written on 15 December 1831, TANSLEY is worried because Lucy has failed to keep her Sunday appointment with him:

send as long a letter as you can find time to write without stopping to consider how to express yourself in a fine manner but say what comes first to your mind as it occurs to you, as any thing written by my dear girl gives me pleasure to read, and the more natural it is express'd the more likely it is to come from the heart, you know you can ask me in writing some of those many questions which you said you meant to ask and had forgot, or any thing which you don't like to say you can write and I will answer all when I see you again.

He is, he says, *almost starving for want of kisses*

and concludes, *I expect one twice as long in return from my darling. Pray accept my kindest fondest love and beleive (sic) me my dear girl yours most truly,*
S. Tansley

The next one (30 December) changes the place of rendezvous and hopes her Christmas went well, and the next, 23 February 1832, arranges another meeting. The fifth is dated 29 February. In it he mentions how he gets from Baker Street to Clapham and how long it takes. He has become a little more forward – instead of walking up and down outside her house, he will ring the bell if necessary, and perhaps step over the threshold!

I shall ... leave home about five o'clock and go my usual road through Stanhope Street and Stanhope Gate – High (sic) Park and if I do not meet you I shall take the liberty to touch your bell about half past 6 o'clock.

However, he realises that, even though it is Sunday she may not be free: *You are not mistress of your own time. I cannot expect that you can always meet my wishes, I by no means wish you to inconvenience or embarras (sic) yourself to please me, pray let me know either by post or when you see me at your gate*

He ends in fine style: ... *the clock is striking one while I am writing and I have got a violent pain in the face, so good night or good morning which you please but sick or well, night or day, believe me ever yours,*

By the sixth letter – 6 May - Lucy seems to have become impatient and Tansley is not pleased. She has apparently said something about ‘*out of sight out of mind*’ and he replies: *if a woman takes any thing in her head the devil himself cannot drive it out.*

He insists that he is *-quite sincere in what I told you in the road at the back of your house, I can make no decided promise at all, but do not think I am indifferent no such thing, but ever since that time your letters have been full of murmuring [sic] and suspicion.*

I am not aware of any change in my conduct, I am as glad to see you as ever and I miss no opportunity of doing so. I know of nothing to lessen you in my estimation except your wilfulness and that is in your own power to mend therefore don't be so cross there's a dear.

Another few months go by, and it is now November 1832, and Lucy, it seems, is still ‘murmuring’. By the time of the eighth letter, April 1833, Lucy still in service, but now living nearer to TANSLEY at Mr NELSON’s house, 55 Cumberland Market (near Regents Park)⁷. Still nothing much seems to have happened.

There’s a gap, and a year goes by. We may suspect that Lucy had moved in with Samuel, but they have not yet married. In April 1834, Lucy is away visiting her parents near Norwich. Samuel addresses his letter to ‘Miss Brooks at Mr J. Brooks’s Wheelwright, Trowse Newton, near Norwich.’ He writes –*With respect to your return I must quote my old saying “do as you think proper” if you find the country do you a great deal of good and you are getting fat it would be a pity to mind a week or two, but if you think you would do as well in London the sooner you return the better as I cannot do anything*

till you come, suppose you stop another week, and if you could contrive to come in on Sunday I could meet you at the coach office, or on Saturday night after shop is shut and then we should have all Sunday together ...

Mrs Tansley

To Mrs. Williams & Stocker Surgeons &c

Date	Description	Amount
1834 June 11	Linniment	2s 6
15	Attendance on Mrs Tansley	3-3-0
16	Strength	1-6
17	Mixture	3-6
	Pills	1-6
18	Mixture Pills	4-6
19	ƒ ƒ	4-6
20	ƒ ƒ	4-6
	Strength	1-6
21	Mixture	3-6
22	ƒ	3-6
	ƒ	3-6
23	Mixture	3-6
24	ƒ	3-6
25	ƒ Pills	4-6
26	ƒ ƒ	4-6
27	ƒ ƒ	4-6
28	ƒ ƒ	4-6
29	ƒ ƒ	4-6
Oct 1	ƒ ƒ	4-6
2	ƒ ƒ	4-6
3	ƒ ƒ	4-6
4	ƒ ƒ	4-6
5	ƒ ƒ	4-6
6	ƒ ƒ	4-6
7	ƒ ƒ	4-6
10	Mixture	Baby 3-6
19	Linniment	Mrs 2-6
Nov 11	Mixture	Baby 3-6
23	Powders	1-6
24	ƒ	1-6
25	ƒ	1-6
	Carried Forward	8-12-6

The next 'letter' is in fact a doctor's bill (see above) and things become clearer. Mr STOCKER lists his fees starting with 'liniments' on June 11 1834, i.e. two months after Lucy's visit to her parents. Then, Sep 15, there is 'attendance on Mrs Tansley'. 'Attendance' costs £3.3.0 which is quite a lot of money and it seems reasonable to surmise that 'attendance' means confinement and that, in fact, baby Joseph has been born.

From September 16 through to December 22 there are draughts, mixtures, baby mixtures, liniments, powder, and a vaccination (which costs 10s 6d). In all the bill, which Samuel pays nearly a year later, comes to £9 11s 6d.

Working back from the doctor's entries, Lucy would have been about three months' pregnant when she visited her parents. And between the visit and the confinement, Samuel and Lucy have got married. Samuel puts the thin gold ring on her finger on April 19th at the altar of the fine church of St Giles in the Field⁸.

Two and a half years go by before the next two letters are written. It's now March 1837 and this time the letters are written by Lucy. One is for her parents, the other for her sister, all living near Norwich. It is clear from the postscript that she had thought that her brother John would take the letters from London to Norwich, but John had failed to materialise and so – fortunately for us -- they were never delivered.

Dear Mother you will see that I wished to send these letters and the few old things for Maria by John but his kindness did not reach so far as Dorset Street.

It becomes clear that Lucy has had another baby, George. She is also helping her husband Samuel in the business and one way of coping has been to send the older child, Joseph, to stay with her parents. She asks fondly after him:

I happily embrace the opportunity of writing a few lines to you and my Dear boy ... I have little to say just now but expect to hear much in return I hope you will write me a long letter about the child and your selves how you have been all this long cold winter and tell me how it gets on he is now past his half year as Mr Tansley or myself will come early in August to fetch him home unless my Dear Father and you can make up your minds to bring him up

She goes on: *His father sends him a book and I send him a ball to play balls with his grandpapa but I hope he will not break your windows Mother, nor yet the half past two /the clock/ (sic) I long to hear him talk and if he can speak plain let him learn his Letters*

It seems that the little boy has already spent six months with her parents, so he probably went up to Norwich in October 1836 when he was just two. Lucy

wants him to return to London in August, which means that he'll then have been away for about ten months. But Lucy says that if her mother's health is poorly she'd prefer him to come home rather than 'go any ware (sic) else'. She sends money for Joseph's keep - *I have sent you Josephs mony Mother, and for Father I send ten shillings all I can spare now*

Times, she says, are difficult --*I assure you that trade has been very bad indeed this winter in London and still remains so, it has made 70 pound difference in our Books since Christmas less than Last year*

Lucy has been missing her parents, and she makes a touching request: *A little*



bit of yours and fathers hair to put in a ring or Broach (sic) to remember you and as well as your pictures which I have got in gilt frames and shall always keep, perhaps you will give John a Lock to bring for me don't mind its being white it will look the more honourable and since nature has been so odd and unkind as to separate us for Life we will have each other in mind as much as posable (sic)

Though the letter with this request never reached her parents, it seems likely that Lucy repeated the request and that her mother obliged.

The little plait of hair in the keepsake ring in the box at the bottom of the casket (see picture left) are probably her parents' 'honourable' white locks.

Lucy ends with a quick mention of the new baby --*my Dear boy George grows a fine fellow and we are all quite well*

The second letter from Lucy is to her sister Harriet CARR. Times may be hard, but perhaps she and Samuel are not doing too badly for Samuel has taken on Harriet's young son John as an apprentice. Lucy writes to reassure her sister and perhaps to answer some criticism that has been voiced. He is, she says, *A very good boy, and takes to the Business very well and Mr Tansley is very parcial (sic) to him, and I believe John is equally the same to Mr T for nothing can be done without his Maisters (sic) knowledge and consent*

She goes on to describe how the two of them tease her – *You know Harriott how Tansley always plague me in joking, and indeed I am ten times worse off now then ever for John gives him a Lift every now and then and so between them I have a pretty Life in that respond ...*

Young John is being well looked after –*Ever since he has been here I have got a bed room for him and a good bed and he live as we do in every thing and his cloths [sic] are always sent to the wash with ours, and the weeks pass on rapidly and although his wages may appear little he has bought a very pretty new hat and got his shoes well mended and always with a little mony [sic] in his pocket, and more then that, a soverign [sic] in the Savings Bank.(through our persuasion) and he very often gets money at the houses we serve and something [sic] drink as well.*

Lucy then adopts a slightly hectoring tone – *... and always a good nights rest, but to be sure he has a days work to do first which he sees by this time must be done in London, and which to us all, in good health should be thought [sic] a pleasure reather [sic] than a pain ...*

Allow me say that if all Lads at his age ware as well situated as he is many a mother would be happier then they now are ... but one thing for John's sake, I wish he had a better Education, the wont of wich [sic] may keep him back in Life but it may not

These letters are full of life and give rare details of how small lower middle class families, by boxing and coxing and working very hard, might gradually improve themselves. The importance of relationships between town and

country is very clear – young children being looked after by their country grandparents, older children arriving to work as apprentices, and money being sent to the country by those doing reasonably well in the town.

Footnotes:

7. Cumberland Market would have been an interesting place to live. Close to the Nash terraces, the large square had only just been built. It was intended to serve as a hay market, but was never particularly successful.
8. Elizabeth Tansley kindly provided information on the date and place of Samuel and Louisa's marriage.

CALLING ALL MOFFATS

Is your surname Moffat (any spelling)
or does the name occur in your ancestry?
If so you are entitled to become a member of Clan Moffat UK.

There is a comprehensive web site
which includes an ancestral database of 40,000 individuals
which continues to be updated.

This is available at no charge.

Members receive a quarterly magazine
and are eligible to attend our AGM which is held each August in Moffat.
Events of interest are usually included in our AGM weekends.
We have a sister organisation in America.

If you are interested please contact our membership secretary
by email at: erica@eastalbasw.plus.com
or write to 9, Makbrar Crescent, Calside, Dumfries. DG1 4XA.

THE LAW OF MARRIAGE

Up to the mid 18th century marriages could take place anywhere but had to be conducted before a clergyman of the Church of England. This allowed a secret marriage to take place with no parental consent or a marriage that was bigamous.

In **1753** the Marriage Act, promoted by Lord HARDWICKE stated that all marriage ceremonies, in order to be legally binding, had to be conducted by a minister in a parish church or chapel of the Church of England. Anyone under the age of 21 years must have consent of their parent or guardian. Any clergymen who disobeyed the law could be transported for 14 years. Jews and Quakers were exempt from the Act but non-conformists and Catholics had to marry in an Anglican church. This took effect from **25 March 1754** and printed marriage registers had to be used.

In **1836** another Marriage Act removed this restriction and allowed non-conformists and Catholics to marry in their own churches. At the same time, the Act allowed for civil marriages to take place in register offices. Register offices then had to be set up in towns around the country.

In **1929** the Ages of Marriage Act raised the age limit for both sexes to 16 years and this is still the minimum age. Until 1929 a girl could be married at 12 years and a boy at 14 years with consent from a parent or guardian.

1949-1994 Marriage Acts: all marriages in the United Kingdom must be monogamous and obey the requirements of these Acts.

In **2004** the Civil Partnership Act granted civil partnerships to same-sex couples with rights and responsibilities as in a civil marriage. This applies to England, Wales and Scotland.

In **2013** the Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act was passed which allowed same-sex couples to have a civil marriage. It also allowed religious organisations to opt in to allow them to marry same sex couples, without fear of a legal challenge. This again, applies to England, Wales and then Scotland but not Northern Ireland.

There may be more changes on the way: some heterosexual couples are arguing that there is inequality in the law and that they should also have the choice of a civil partnership and there is also a call for the mother's name to be included on a marriage certificate.

Source for the above Law of Marriage: www.parliament.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.



SCHUMM/HARVEY

Christian Wilhelm SCHUMM (born 1870 in Baden-Wurtemberg, Germany) married Lina Friedericke BRAND (1865-1900) on 26 November 1893 at St Paul's German Church, Whitechapel. The couple had 6 sons: Christian, born about 1893; William, born December 1894 in Kingston, twins George Edward and James Albert, born 14 March 1896 in Kingston; Karl Frederick, born 24 May 1897 in Kingston and Frederick William, born in December 1899 in West Ham.

Lina died in 1900 and Christian married for a second time, to Mary Ann HARVEY. The ceremony took place on 20 October 1901 at Poplar. They had one son, Richard Eugene, born 24 April 1902.

I have had great difficulty tracing this family as they discarded their German name and used the name of their stepmother, HARVEY.

I would be very interested in hearing from anyone else who is interested in them.

Helen Butler, Member No. 5186

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

Note: Any member looking to connect with other people searching for the same surname can use our Members Interests section, which appears *here in the journal and also on the website, where it is visible to anyone searching for the name. To do this, visit the Members' Area of the website where there are further instruction. A maximum of 12 names may be submitted, which should be accompanied by the dates required and the parish and county which you are interested in.*

By the way, Helen, Richard Eugene HARVEY appears on a public family tree on Ancestry UK.

HOWARD

I wonder if you can help me?

On the night of the census in 1881 Samuel and Elizabeth HOWARD were at home with their four children at 108 Chase Side in Enfield Town in Middlesex. Samuel had the florist shop. The oldest daughter Anne, was listed as a dressmaker. Rose 16, and Jessie 13 and Thomas 9 are all recorded as scholars. Young Thomas Robert HOWARD was born at Epsom Downs Cottages in Surrey in 1872. Also in the house that night was a brother in law George ROSE who is recorded as a builder.

After years of false leads and research brick walls I believe that the nine year old listed is my father Thomas HOWARD. I am therefore very keen to establish where he went to school and what level of education he attained. Thomas HOWARD 17 and Jessie HOWARD 21 left England aboard the *Orien* (ticket #98) in 1890 and landed at King George Sound, (Albany) in Western Australia in April 1890.

Another sister Rose had married Charles HERTEL and was already living in suburban Perth in Western Australia. After working for years in Western Australia Thomas HOWARD desperately wanted to join the army in 1915. To get in under the age restrictions he falsified his birthday and to cover that he claimed his father to be Thomas HOWARD solicitor and his mother to be Sarah COUTTS. He sat first for a sergeant's exam and then another exam to become an officer and was appointed as Lt Thomas HOWARD. He did not serve overseas and was used in recruiting in Western Australia. Thomas left the army before the end of the conflict and worked in Perth for a London based company, Gold Mines of Australia. Thomas HOWARD moved to Victoria where he met and married my mother Thelma LEECH in 1927. He made the same claim to age and mother and father on the marriage certificate. For many years that false information, with a different birthday and another mother and father has stopped us from tracking him down. Everyone who met him in his early years in Victoria have claimed he must have received a good education.

So, we have plenty of problems. Apart from wanting to know about his years at school we have no photographs of him or his family, from the time he was born to when he married our mother in Melbourne in 1927. That is also the case about pictures of his family and pictures of where he lived. It's a long shot but I wondered if he won some prize at school and was photographed

with it. What are the chances of class photographs from his years at school or with his mum or dad and family at the florist's shop?

Or with his sister Jessie at the local studio for a photograph together before they left on the adventure of a life time to the great south land.

I believe both his sisters returned to England to live out their days.

Could I please thank you in advance for anything you may turn up. I have a surviving brother also Thomas HOWARD now aged 86 and I am the baby of the family at 81. Our sister died some years ago.

It is a tragedy that both our families have lived oblivious of each other for so many years.

Bruce Howard, Member No. 8035

2 Eton Court, Heidelberg 3084 Australia

Email: mhoward40@bigpond.com

Note: A school was opened on Chase Side in 1838 and later moved to a new building in Trinity Road. This is the nearest one to your ancestors and it is still operating today, so may have archives you could consult. The school can be contacted by post: Trinity Street, Enfield EN2 6NS, or via its website: <http://www.chaseside.enfield.sch.uk/>.

Similarly, St Michael's Church of England school in nearby Brigadier Hill opened in 1865 and is also still educating children. They can be contacted by post: Brigadier Hill, Enfield EN2 0NB, or via the website: <http://www.st-michaels.enfield.sch.uk/>.

A bright boy might have continued his education at Enfield Grammar in Church Walk. They are now at Parsonage Lane, Enfield EN1 3EX, website: <http://www.enfieldgrammar.com/>. The Old Boys have a Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/egsoldboys/>

HULL

I am not so much against a brick wall as in a swamp. I am interested in George HULL a tailor, who was living at Carey Street, London from 1807. He was also paying rates on a shop at Chichester Rents, presumably selling suits to lawyers, until 1837. The census confirms he was born in 1777 in Northampton, again no records.

His wife was Mary. We have a suspected marriage on 15 December 1804 at St George Hanover Square, Westminster, but no proof. His children were

christened at St Dunstan's in the West from 1807. He lived at Hull's Cottage, Mortlake in 1841. He died there on 25 November 1845 and was interred at St Mary the Virgin, Mortlake.

He had a brother, John HULL, who ran a bakery at 76 High Street, Barnes. He was born in 1773 according to the census and was born at Stanwick, Northants There is no trace of any birth in the records.

George was conducting business involving money to farmers in Bedfordshire and the adjoining area and there are records of meetings in the Charles Wells Archives at Bedfordshire, including his will.

Two of his sons were hansom cab drivers as obviously travel at that time was somewhat difficult, and one of these married into the waterman family

In his will, Ref: Prob 1L/2034, he also owned properties at Marchmont Street/Burton Crescent, Holloway and in Bull Court, New Court and Wentworth Street, Spitalfields.

You will appreciate why my file is swamped with notes

Ronald George Hull Member No. 2602

70 Madeira Road, Holland –on-Sea, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex CO15 5NE

Note: Our sister society, Northamptonshire FHS, has a Personal Name Database (PND) which has been compiled by their members over many years. The PND is an index of names appearing in documents and includes entries from parish registers, quarter sessions, poor law, hospital record book, militia lists, poor law and other miscellaneous documents, most of which are held at Northamptonshire Record Office. There are over 1600 incidences of the HULL name in the PND, which can be narrowed down by date of forename if required. It might be worth a search for a George and John HULL born in the 1770s to try to locate your family.

If you would like a search done, you can email the Society with the Family Name and Given Name and they will get back to you with a cost and summary of the details they have. For more information visit:

<https://www.northants-fhs.org/>

FORTHCOMING BRANCH MEETINGS

Barnet Branch – 7.30pm for 8.00pm

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

Thursday 15 March	Members' Meeting
Thursday 19 April	<i>When London got an inland port</i> by Lester Hillman
Thursday 17 May	<i>An Illustrated History of Barnet</i> by Rob Kayne
Thursday 21 June	TBA

City Branch – 12 noon for 12.30pm

Camden Local Studies and Archives Centre, Holborn Library,
32-38 Theobalds Road, London WC1X 8PA
Branch Contact: Pam Chambers, Email: city@lwmfhs.org.uk

Thursday 29 March	We're considering censuses (major, minor, unusual) and their contents.
Thursday 26 April	<i>History of the Metropolitan Police Flying Squad 1918-2018</i> by Geoffrey Barton
Thursday 31 May	<i>Dickens and the Cleveland Street Workhouse</i> by Dr Ruth Richardson
Thursday 28 June	<i>A History of Photography – part 2: from 1900</i> by Simon Garbett

Enfield Branch – 7.30pm for 8.00pm

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

Branch Contact: Lilian Gibbens, Email: enfield@lwmfhs.org.uk

Wednesday 7 March	<i>Memories of Chase Farm No.2: Hospitals</i> by Frank Bayford
Wednesday 4 April	<i>The Other Twells Family</i> by Lilian Gibbens
Wednesday 2 May	<i>Hatch, Match and Dispatch</i> by Sandra Highsted
Wednesday 6 June	<i>Bletchley Park</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 9 March	No meeting
Friday 13 April	<i>All the Bs: Bastard, Bigamy & Bankruptcy</i> by Ian Waller
Friday 11 May	<i>Making Sense of the Census</i> by Tom Doig
Friday 8 June	Members' Meeting

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All copy, correspondence and remittances should be sent to the Editors.

See inside front cover for address.

LWMFHS PARISH GUIDES

ST GEORGE HANOVER SQUARE

Coming out this month is our Guide to St George Hanover Square, a parish in Westminster which includes some of what are now the most expensive districts of London: Belgravia, Knightsbridge Mayfair and Pimlico. Typically, there were many large houses in these areas whose streets each had their own service roads such as Eaton Mews in the picture below.



The purpose of this small guide is to assemble in one publication a list of the main records of St George Hanover Square and where these can be found, whether they be original hard-copy records or on the internet, in order to inspire family historians and help them locate mentions of their ancestors.

The booklets cost £6 each and can be purchased easily online from GenFair. Go to: <https://www.genfair.co.uk/> and then type 'parish guides' or 'St George Hanover Square' into the search box. Post and packing costs to the UK are £1.38; to Europe £4.20 and to the rest of the world £5.20. 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/s you would like and enclosing a sterling cheque made payable to LWMFHS, as per the Genfair costs. Copies are also available at fairs, our meetings or our AGM.

AIMS OF THE SOCIETY

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

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ST JOHN THE BAPTIST CHURCH

CHIPPING BARNET

