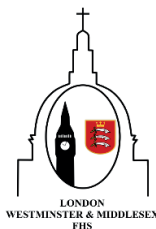


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# METROPOLITAN

The Journal of the  
**LONDON WESTMINSTER & MIDDLESEX**  
Family History Society



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**June 2019**

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Cover picture: St James Hampstead Road Burial Ground, see article on page 117. Used with kind permission of <http://hiddenlondonwalks.co.uk/>

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## CHAIRMAN'S COMMENTS

We had an interesting meeting at the AGM on 16 March at the Guildhall Library. We had two excellent lectures and also had adequate time to look at the Roman Amphitheatre, Art Gallery and City of London Police Museum. It is a pity that it was not better attended. Please tell committee members if there is anything that we could change to make it more popular next year. The committee remained unchanged but in addition, I am very pleased to say that Tricia Sutton has agreed to take up the post of Secretary that she vacated two years ago.

This year is the centenary of the Treaty of Versailles between the Allies and the Germans. It was signed on the 28 June 1919. The Armistice had been agreed on the 11 November 1918 and the Germans agreed to leave the areas of Belgium and France. They also reluctantly agreed to permit the occupation of the Rhineland by allied troops. However this was not a peace treaty. In January 1919 a Peace Conference was set up to which the Germans were not invited. The main details were agreed by negotiations between the British Empire, headed by Prime Minister David LLOYD-GEORGE, the French, headed by Prime Minister Georges CLEMENCEAU and President Thomas Woodrow WILSON leading the American delegation. They also set up a League of Nations which was to ensure that there would be no more wars. The Allies also continued the war-time blockade of Germany, to try to starve the Germans into agreeing to their terms. The other threat was to renew the war but could either side have really got their armies to fight again? Probably a bluff on the allied side.

The terms were essentially a compromise between the British and French interests. The Rhineland was to be demilitarized for 15 years and the Saarland coal mines put under French control for the same period. The Germans were restricted to an army of 100,000, no air-force and almost no navy. Also enormous reparations in money and goods were demanded. This distorted the economies, for instance, the British received German ships but then the British Shipbuilders had no work. The Germans felt that it was not what had been implied at the time of the Armistice. They said that they signed the treaty under duress and devised means to get around the restrictions and created a skeleton for rapid rebuilding of their forces. Many historians think that the treaty made another war inevitable, whether Adolf

HITLER had come to power or not. Maybe it gave 15 years of peace but in September 1939 war broke out again. Perhaps the Allies did better in 1945. My Grandfather's generation fought in WW1, my father's generation in WW2 but fortunately I did not have to fight in the 1960/70s.

**Tony Allen**



## LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

**A**s so many new members are finding genealogy interesting and joining a FHS, I thought it would be a good idea to share families already researched. My Great Great Grandparents were:

VICE/HOWARD 1800-56 Wenhaston SFK and Emma FRANCIS 1805-52 Clerkenwell MDX

Gerhard STUHR 1805-66 Meyenburg Germany and Martha GROVES 1826-66 Spitalfields MDX

James Tom KEENE 1833-61 Tonbridge KEN and Mary Ann F. PLEDGER 1834-93 Walthamstow ESS

William BUFFET 1828- 1902 Great Wratting SFK and Eunice HURRELL 1816-86 Lawshall SFK

Thomas MATTHEWS 1833-89 Bethnal Green MDX and Mary Ann NEALE 1835-1922 St Albans HRT

Joseph RAISON 1833-1902 Milborne Port SOM and Jane HAMM 1833-70 Milborne Port SOM

John COX 1823-67 Bethnal Green MDX and Mary Ann FLOWERS 1816-98 Shoreditch MDX

Thomas MOULTON 1816-56 Edwardstone SFK and Harriet SMITH 1814-99 Layham SFK.

**Eileen Blythe, Member No. 2**

***Email: eileenb891@gmail.com***

Note: Would anyone else like to send us their set of great great grandparents, together with their dates and birthplace? Don't forget that members' research interests are also shown in the Members' Area of the website. You can send your updated lists to Barbara by email at: [membersinterests@lwmfhs.org.uk](mailto:membersinterests@lwmfhs.org.uk)

## EDITORIAL

**Subscription News:** in the centre of this journal you will find the renewal form for next year's membership. Please fill this in and send it with your payment to our Membership Secretary before the end of the Society's year. Information about ways to renew your membership can be found on page 109. Thank you to all members who now pay by standing order – the easiest way to pay your subscription and so continue your membership.

We have an interesting mix of articles in this issue. On page 93, our President gives his thoughts on what to do with our research and how to hand it down to our families. I expect that we have all looked at our many notebooks, research, documents etc and wondered how to pass them all on! Another article looks at the extra-parochial burial ground of St James Piccadilly which was situated at Euston, and how it has been affected through the years by the building of railways, including the current HS2 line. See page 117 for details of the archaeological dig in London. The archaeologist will be giving a talk at the City Branch meeting in Holborn Library on 25 July 2019. We also have some lovely pieces written by our members; sharing their family stories and maybe giving us clues on how to go about our own research. If you have a story to tell or news about your research to pass on, then please contact the editors.

The society will be at the Buckinghamshire FHS Open Day on Saturday 27 July and at the Family History Show London, Sandown Park Racecourse on Saturday 24 August 2019. Do come and see us there! Read about our recent visit to FamilyTreeLive at Alexandra Palace on page 114.

### **The Editorial Team**

**Please remember that the copy date for the next issue of**

**METROPOLITAN**

**is 1 August 2019**

## WRITING IT UP

By Michael Gandy, Member No. 38

For many of us tracing our family history is of enormous importance. We know that we are doing it not merely for ourselves but for posterity and frequently tell each other that we should write it up, deposit it where it will be found, make sure it doesn't get lost. Our work matters. We find it hard to accept that genealogy is just a hobby. Our relatives are a bit interested and they don't mind being told a few things we have found - but not at length. In the words of one of my daughters whenever she asked any of the older generation a question: 'Tell me, in two short sentences...'

One day we shall go to our reward and leave it all behind us. At that point our fascinating files just become a disposal problem. We had that problem with our own relatives. We didn't want our uncle's golfing score cards, stamp collection or stuffed fish, or our auntie's watercolours, pots or collection of sheet music. They don't want our genealogy files and card indexes. They'll keep it if it's small and easily understood. If it's too big they may just throw it away and even if they keep it they won't know how to enjoy it. Having it on the computer just makes it easier to ignore like a DVD of too many wedding photographs.

Our relatives are mostly not interested in how we achieved our results. Some of them are not even interested in the results, but if we give them something which is not too big they will at least keep it in a drawer and not throw it away. Fortunately, with easy copying we can spread our results around.

Draw it up in good time, not only before you die but before you go gaga. There are five elements:

1. The chart of the direct ancestors arranged clearly. There are big printed forms which hold up to 256 ancestors and that is good enough for most people. Or you can do one for your mother's side and one for your father's. These show ordinary people everything they need to know. By reading down the right hand column they see all the ancestral surnames and occupations and get a good idea of what areas of the world the ancestry comes from. Then they roll it up and put it back in a tube. They'll keep it for ever and get it out once (maybe) whenever a new daughter-in-law or son-in-law comes into the family.

The only disadvantages of these are - (1) you have to write the first one at great length and they can be expensive to reproduce (but don't compromise by having lots of small sheets) (2) they highlight areas where the ancestry is defective, e.g. illegitimacies or lines that only go back to 1850. Preferably, don't buy a printed chart but design the chart yourself so that the right hand side is full and the illegitimacies etc. are camouflaged in the middle. It's a piece of artwork to highlight what you've got - or want to show off - and hide what you haven't. They won't notice or care that you only have 73 lines out of a possible 256.

2. Family trees. Any family tree can be got back 10 generations on two pieces of A4 paper. No tree must be too big to be looked at sitting in an armchair. Again, it's a design question - you need all the brothers and sisters but you don't need all the cousins (let alone 2nd and 3rd cousins etc.) unless you are trying to show your relationship to somebody famous, in which case you draw a special tree. The little A4 display books with 20 or 40 plastic pockets are enough to get in all the ancestral trees landscape anybody could want (at two A4 sheets to a pocket). Put a master chart in the front pocket and then slip the trees into the pockets in logical order. Take a second sheet (but no more) to tell their life story. All trees look a bit the same to us so you need to highlight whether the parents saw their children grow and knew any of their grandchildren. Women often live 10 or 20 years longer than men.

The great secret is that for ordinary people family trees look exactly like they did 50 years ago. Cut the detail and put the important ancestors in bold. Don't be controlled by any computer program that won't do what you want. Handwritten trees are fine if you can write neatly and small enough.

Don't put in trees of families you don't know much about. A collection of dozens of little trees isn't impressive - it's just boring. Likewise don't try and impress with medieval ancestors or famous connections unless the links are rock solid. Many of our trees are built on circumstantial evidence, then one day along comes solid evidence to disprove links which looked OK. Your relatives won't mind if you have only traced the family to 1830. They will mind if they show the tree to a neighbour who is interested in genealogy and she notices that your arithmetic is wrong or you've skipped a generation or tacked onto a Mayflower line which was disproved the year after you died. One mistake and they will put it back in the drawer with embarrassment and



never get it out again, like your old auntie sending you a pullover with one arm longer than the other.

3. The evidence. None of your relatives care. They'll take it on trust. The only explanations you might need are the bits that are doubtful in case a genealogist comes along and questions a link. If you are going to give the genealogy to a library then you will want to attach some evidence but much of what we get these days comes out of books and computers. We get it easily and anyone else can get it every bit as easily. We don't need everyone to deposit a copy of a website printout or lists from FamilySearch. Maybe you wanted photocopies of all the census and parish register entries but weed them out before you pass the results on.

4. Heirlooms. You will need to decide who you are going to leave important physical items to, but you would have had that problem anyway. A few photocopies of interesting documents can go in but nothing run-of-the-mill. They don't care. They don't mind eating the cake, but they don't want a picture of the ingredients on the worktop and the oven you cooked them in.

5. The family history. There are two aspects to this:

A. The history of the family from the beginning. If you want them to read it keep it to four pages, maybe eight. The longer it is the less likely anyone is to read it. What's your goal? A magnificent tome which not even you will read, or having your nephews actually know where the family came from, and roughly what sort of things they did.

Obviously each ancestral family could get a little explanation of its own, but in the end, lots of our ancestral families didn't do anything that would interest anyone else. Write them short accounts of the families they have heard of and another showing famous links they can be proud of, but you don't need 256 short accounts of families with common names who were small farmers in the country and then small tradesmen or craftsmen in a town.

B. This is the most important. Write your personal reminiscences. Your parents, your childhood, holidays, the war, career, that sort of thing. It doesn't have to be a biography. Any stream of consciousness couple of pages will be interesting. Here too, less is more. The more you produce the less interested they will be.

## THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER AND THE PEDLAR

By Sheila Clarke, Member No. 7900

Sarah TRENLEY came from a family with a reputation for being canny where money was concerned. 'This afternoon I offered Trenley and Newman £300 but they still insist on £330' wrote agent Christopher HILL to his employer Benjamin WAY in 1774. A week later HILL was reporting that the deal had been closed, though it hadn't been easy: 'I advanced from £280 to £300, but supposed there was no hope of agreeing when they insisted on £340.' The butcher had stepped in with an offer of £320 and so HILL was forced to offer £330. 'Trenley has signed the agreement' he reported, but 'Newman was in London when I called on him in Ruislip.' WAY was a local landowner and those driving a hard bargain were Sarah's father John TRENLEY and her uncle, Thomas NEWMAN. In 1753 John had married Thomas's sister Sarah and Sarah junior (my 4xgreat grandmother) was born later that year.

The Trenleys were not wealthy - records show them as Buckinghamshire husbandmen or yeoman farmers - but by a combination of hard work and shrewd investment they were able to pass on modest amounts of land and property to successive generations. The family's prudence began early: in 1681 my 8x great grandfather Edward REDMAN, a weaver, bequeathed 'to my well beloved wife ... all my estate and monies ...' as long as she remained a widow, otherwise ... 'all that she enjoyed may and shall be disposed of to my two daughters ... Margaret and Hannah.' Whilst not unusual, Edward's proviso shows he was keen to protect the family's inheritance. When daughter Hannah MOXLEY came to make her will in 1716 she stipulated that Robert and Martha TRENLEY, the children of her first marriage, should receive only 'one shilling apiece' having been given 'a competent fortune and share ... in my lifetime.' Eldest son Edward, who had kept the Falcon Inn at Denham with his mother in the early part of the 18th century, was named sole executor and guardian of property intended for descendants.

This was the family that Sarah junior was brought up in after her baptism at St Mary's church, Denham, in November 1753 - industrious country folk, with one eye on the future, lives mapped out by the seasons as they farmed

the fertile Buckinghamshire land. But there was another side to the Trenleys: strong links to the Capital had seen many of them married and christened there and it was London that would provide the backdrop for much of Sarah's story - and where we would eventually lose sight of her some fifty years later.

The church of St Gregory by St Paul's in the City appears to have held special significance for the family: Sarah's parents had married there as had her father's sister Ann. Earlier worshippers with the surname include John TRENLEY (1675-1709); his son John (1713-1763) and grandson, the quirkily-named Fynboe John TRENLEY (1738-1767). All three were procurators in Doctor's Commons but I have yet to succeed in claiming them as mine. Sarah would maintain the family tradition of marrying in London but chose St George's Hanover Square for her wedding in 1776.

She may have been in the capital for some time: the notorious Cade divorce of 1771 names 'Sarah TRENLEY' as a witness to the adultery of nineteen-year-old Catharine CADE with rakish Irish aristocrat Henry AYLMER, 4th Baron of Babrath. Members of Catharine's Greenwich household were among those called to testify to their mistress's assignations which had been conducted almost under her husband Philip's nose. Was Sarah perhaps employed as a servant by the Cades? Unfortunately, the named Sarah TRENLEY was never called to give evidence so the opportunity to learn more about her was missed. One thing we know for certain is that sometime before her twenty third birthday Sarah met her future husband and the course of her life was irredeemably set.

Isaac HEADLAND was a chapman, a pedlar or general dealer. Pedlars had been a familiar sight on the country's roads since ancient times – even before the establishment of shops they could be relied upon to appear once a month offering the convenience of a door to door service, invaluable for those unable to get to market. Often using a cart or trolley to transport his wares, the pedlar was expected to keep on the move when not selling, so if Isaac had won Sarah's heart during one of his visits to Buckinghamshire their courtship may well have suffered some interruption. Alternatively, they may have met in London if Sarah had left home to find work and perhaps take advantage of family links. Isaac's genealogy has so far defeated me. His Christian name was popular with the Headland families in the Lincolnshire

villages of Wellbourn and Potterhanworth but although there are a couple of possibilities - Isaac, son of John and Catherine HEADLAND, baptised 1745, is one - nothing definite has been found. After their marriage Sarah and Isaac appear to have embraced the traveling lifestyle, their children born in various locations in Buckinghamshire, Middlesex and Hertfordshire. Sarah, the firstborn, was baptized at St Mary, Hayes, in 1777 and buried there the same year. Ann, baptized 1778 i Rickmansworth, was followed by John, born in Uxbridge in 1781 and buried in Denham a few weeks later. The couple's next three children all survived: Thomas, born about 1786 (my 3x great grandfather), William born about 1789 and Robert born about 1790. No record can be found of their births or baptisms, although Thomas would later claim to have been born in Uxbridge, where at least one family member can be found a couple of years later.



St. George's Hanover Square by T. Malton 1787

Isaac had been working as a carpenter when he was declared bankrupt in December 1792. Debt was a spectre looming over all of society: nobody was immune but the working class faced particular hardship due to the practice

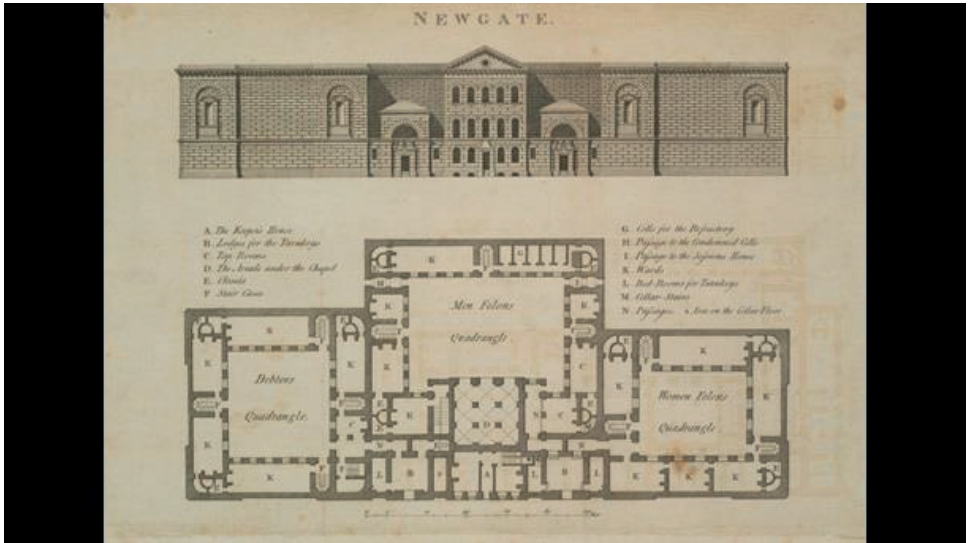
of prisoners having to buy themselves out - some languishing for years before the necessary funds could be raised. In a previous article I described what Isaac's descendants could have expected during their time in the custom-built Whitecross Debtor's Prison (the Headland side of my family seems to have had a poor record regarding debt) but in the late 18th century Newgate still served as the main gaol for criminals of all kinds. Here could be found the most violent murderers, the insane and convicts awaiting transportation alongside those whose only crime was owing a few pence. Chronic overcrowding and lack of sanitation resulted in appalling squalor and widespread disease. Prisoners were allowed to have animals in their cells - many brought dogs and the practice of keeping poultry and pigs would continue until 1814. Doctors became increasingly reluctant to visit and passers-by held their noses to protect themselves from the foul stench that permeated the surrounding area. Adding to the toxic mix were sadistic guards and wardens chosen by the authorities from prisoners deemed trustworthy. Everything inside prison had a price and those in charge of collecting fees for basics such as candles and bedding were often guilty of gross exploitation.

Isaac's time in Newgate coincided with the appointment of a new governor, or 'keeper' to replace the much respected Richard AKERMAN. Known for his compassion towards those in his charge, AKERMAN had seen the prison almost razed to the ground and his own house destroyed in the anti-Papal Gordon Riots of 1780. Despite his best efforts to reason with the mob, some three hundred prisoners managed to escape though many would return over the following days as they realized there was nowhere else for them to go. The prison was rebuilt and improvements undertaken but still Newgate was viewed with the utmost loathing and dread - a 'vision of Hell' nobody wanted to see. AKERMAN died in 1792 and the new appointee proved equally determined to treat prisoners as humanely as he could. John KIRBY, a Yorkshireman and keen angler, was rumored to have fled South to escape debts of his own so his attitude may well have been grounded in personal experience. Those fortunate enough to benefit included many debtors, as he 'secretly inclined to relieve their distress,' frequently feeding at his own cost those without means - this could sometimes include whole families if they had entered with the prisoner - and working to ensure their early release. When KIRBY died in 1804 so great were the crowds wishing to pay their



respects that the church of St James, Piccadilly, was forced to shut its gates, a rare show of affection for one who had held a post ‘too apt to attract odium and public dislike.’

Isaac was apparently able to raise enough money to be housed on the Master’s Side of Newgate but if he had been hoping to escape contact with the unfortunates on the Common Side, he may have been disappointed. A report of 1791, just a year before his detention, details the difficulty of segregating the two groups of inmates. ‘The Common Side is not so much separated from the Master’s Side as it used to be, so that they can go from one side to the other’ reported Keeper AKERMAN to a committee set up to investigate imprisonment for debt. Many were ‘in a very miserable condition, so ragged and so barely clothed as to Objects of great Pity.’



Building Plan of Newgate Prison by George Dance the younger 1800

The next sighting of Isaac is some four years later. It is not known how long he had spent inside Newgate or how his wife and children fared left on their own - as they don’t appear to have entered prison with him. I presume there was access to at least some modest means, although dependents undoubtedly suffered from the main breadwinner’s absence. Back in the bosom of his

family, Isaac was at St Botolph, Aldgate in April 1797 as witness to the marriage of Mary TRENLEY and William MOORE. Mary was obviously a family member of Sarah's but I have been unable to establish her identity. We then have a gap of three years before the next mention of either Isaac or Sarah, when the details in a document at the century's turn will prove a source of lasting intrigue in my family research.

The Poor Law Act of 1601 was set up to establish where those in need could claim Relief. In 1662 it was amended, its scope widened by the Settlement Act to include eligibility through apprenticeship, marriage, over a year in domestic service or living in a property worth £10 a year. An examination would be held to determine a claimant's legal right to settle in a parish. In June 1800 Sarah appeared before the St Clements Dane Pauper Settlement Board. She told the examiners she was about forty five years of age and had married Isaac HEADLAND some twenty three years before. Her two 'living' children were Thomas, fifteen, and Robert, aged ten. Isaac had been renting a house in Tottenham Place, off the Tottenham Court Road in the Parish of St Pancras, for around four years at a yearly rent of £28 - but had left the house twelve months ago and had not, to the best of her knowledge, 'rented any house tenement or Lodging of ten pounds a year paid taxes or done any Act matter or thing whereby he might have gained a subsequent settlement.' Sarah then signed her name alongside those of examining officials John COLLICK and Benjamin GEE. Had Isaac abandoned Sarah and his children or was he still very much a presence in their lives? If so, why was Sarah having to make the Settlement Claim and not him? The couple did have two other 'living' children at the time. Ann would have been twenty two and had probably left home but William was about eleven - where was he? It would seem the only children mentioned were the two who remained dependent. So what happened next in the story of Sarah and Isaac? After Sarah's appearance before the Settlement Board my 4x great grandparents simply disappear from history. No record can be found of them in London or any other part of the country. Fortunately, their children's lives provide at least some detail: daughter Ann married widowed victualler Richard CASTELL in 1808 and lived in Chalton Street, St Pancras. Both Robert, who also became a victualler and moved to Marlborough, Wiltshire and William, a tailor who lived in both Uxbridge and London, spent time in the workhouse but my 3x great grandfather Thomas was apparently able to stay inside the law and

settled in Islington where he worked as a painter and glazier. He died in 1847 and was buried at St Pancras Parish Chapel.

I began by describing the Trenleys as prudent: how ironic that the most detailed information about both Sarah and Isaac appears when their financial situation is far from ideal. It was never meant to be like this for Sarah: her ancestors had demonstrated clear-headedness in money matters but a woman was nearly always dependent on her husband's ability to provide - fortunate were those able to marry both wisely and well. Of course, Isaac may have been an exemplary husband who merely fell foul of the strict law governing debt. Likewise, there could have been legitimate reason why Sarah was left to plead her family's case before the Pauper Settlement Board. So many imponderables and no easy answers to the mystery of what became of Sarah and Isaac, which is why I now ask for help in providing a final chapter to their story so the farmer's daughter and the pedlar can at last be laid to rest.

If anyone can help with the origins of Isaac HEADLAND or the eventual fate of either Isaac or Sarah could they please contact me by email: Sheilac123@hotmail.co.uk or through METROPOLITAN.

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## WEBSITE NEWS

### **A London Inheritance**

This blog has its basis in photographs of London taken by the author's father between 1946 and 1954. The author tries to identify the original locations and show how and why these have changed and how the buildings, streets and underlying topography of the city have developed over the years. His journey takes him from Hampstead to Hoxton, Battersea to Greenwich, via well-known landmarks as well as hidden buildings, streets and steps, along with events such as the Festival of Britain and the Coronation. To guide him on this journey is his father's original 1940 London Street Atlas, along with books, documents and notes collected over many years. There are in-depth articles with plenty of illustrations and relevant maps about all sorts of areas of London, such as St Giles in the Fields, St John at Hampstead and Daphne du Maurier and the West End at Christmas. You can find this blog here: <https://alondoninheritance.com/>

### **Hearth Tax Online**

This new website has been launched by the University of Roehampton's Centre for Hearth Tax Research in partnership with the University of Graz to provide access to records of the Restoration hearth tax in a single searchable database. Unusually, this website includes all the original marginal notes, which can be crucial to family historians. Records for London & Middlesex have already been added. This easily-searchable website can be found here: <http://gams.uni-graz.at/context:htx>

### **Ancestry Public Member Photos and Scanned Documents**

This database contains photos submitted to Ancestry family trees by users who have indicated that their tree can be viewed by all Ancestry members. As such, there may be photos of your family from unknown cousins or other people. These photos can of course change over time as users edit, remove, or otherwise modify the data in their trees. You can contact the owner of the tree to get more information. Another point to bear in mind is that there is no guarantee of the validity, accuracy, or propriety of the information and photos contained in the database so doing your own research is vital. Nevertheless, these personal items could be a useful source of otherwise difficult to trace documents.

## A SHARED GRIEF

By Peter Todd, Member No. 7686

In last quarter's METROPOLITAN the note attached to my article entitled 'A Bakers Tale' told how a picture of a gravestone, which bore the name of Robert HOCKEY, the principle character in my story, had unexpectedly appeared on the editorial desk concomitantly with a Society publication on memorial inscriptions which was also being prepared for printing.

The inscribed text contained not only the names of the HOCKEY family, the subject of the article but also those of the HAWARDs. Although I was aware of the HAWARD name through the marriage of Robert's daughter Mary HOCKEY (1859-1883) to Walter Charles HAWARD (1858-1888) the full significance of the union only came apparent to me when I received a copy of the gravestone photograph.

Walter Charles HAWARD, as stated on the gravestone, was the first son of Walter HAWARD (1825-1917) and Annie NEWMAN (1833-1922). Walter senior married Annie in St Neot's, Cambridgeshire in 1857 and by 1871 was resident with his family of four children in Essex Road, Islington. He was a draper and appeared to be running his own business, because by the time of the 1901 Census he was ensconced at 96 High Road, New Southgate, Middlesex. Around the same time the HOCKEY's had their bakery, not far away, at 39 Friern Barnet Road.

Walter Charles HAWARD married Mary HOCKEY on the 13 January 1883 at Friern Barnet's parish church; their daughter, Edith Mary HAWARD (1883-1923) was born that October. Her mother died during childbirth; she was 24 years of age. Walter also died young being just 29 years at his death on the 30 January 1888.

The 1911 Census indicated that Walter HAWARD senior, at the ripe old age of 86 years, had more or less relinquished the drapery business to his spinster daughter Emma Elizabeth HAWARD (1861-1933) and his granddaughter Edith Mary. Edith, the child of his deceased son Walter, was now 28 years old and single.

Walter HAWARD senior died aged 92 years in 1917. Both his sons died before him; the second son, Samuel Percy HAWARD (1868-1912) being buried on 28 June 1912 in the Ealing and old Brentford cemetery. The remaining child in his family, Nellie Gertrude HAWARD (1866-1933) was married in 1889 to Theodore Frederick PAGE (1865-1929), a licensed victualler.

In her Will, Emma Elizabeth HAWARD left her effects (valued at £663) to her niece Dorothy Hilda TUCKER (formerly HAWARD: 1904-1986) and her nephew Walter Frederick HAWARD (1906-1961), children of her brother Samuel. Samuel had married Lucy Florence ROWLEY (1872-1851) in 1903.

**Sources:**

Ancestry.co.uk

METROPOLITAN Volume 5 Number 2 page 59-Note.



***Morning Advertiser, Saturday 28 June 1834***

CAMDEN TOWN – Lighting – The Commissioners for Lighting, &c., CAMDEN TOWN, will meet at the Commissioners' Rooms, Pratt-street, Camden Town, on Thursday the 3d day of July net, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon precisely, to receive Proposals for Lighting the District with Gas, Essential Oil of Tar, or other Oil, from sun-setting to sun-rising, for One, Two, or Three Years, determinable, at the option of the Commissioners, at the end of the first or second year; security to be given for the performance of the Contract, and the costs thereof to be paid by the Contractor. Persons making Tenders for Oil Lamps are requested to distinguish the charges for one or two-inch burners, and to produce patterns of square and globular lanterns. Tenders to be delivered, sealed, at the Office of Messrs. Denton, Barker and Choppin, Gray's Inn-square; or at the Commissioners' Rooms.

# **LONDON WESTMINSTER AND MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2019**

The following are the Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the Society held on 16 March 2019 at Guildhall Library, London EC2. The Society's President, Michael Gandy, was unable to attend; the Chairman Tony Allen chaired the meeting. 18 members attended.

## **1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE:**

Michael Gandy, Sylvia Thompson, Bill Pyemont, Joan Pyemont, Eileen Bostle, Doreen Heywood, Lesley Denchfield.

## **2. MINUTES OF THE AGM HELD 3 MARCH 2018:**

The minutes were approved.

## **3. MATTERS ARISING:**

Regarding item 3b, Rosemary Roome had been following up whether Officers should stand down every 3 years with the option of standing for re-election at a later date. She reported that she had been researching what other family history societies did and had found that there was no consensus, different societies behaved according to their local circumstances. The view of the meeting was that officers should continue to consider whether they will continue to stand for election, but there were no particular recommendations.

## **4. CHAIRMAN'S REPORT:**

The Chairman had published his report in METROPOLITAN and gave a brief summary. He said the Society's 40th anniversary celebrations, approved by the 2018 AGM, would be reported on by Pam Chambers.

### **4.1 40th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS**

Pam Chambers said the Society's 40th anniversary celebrations were held on 14 July at the Foundling Museum, an impressive and appropriate location. A running slideshow had illustrated activities undertaken by the two original societies and further developments made since amalgamation. Table displays showed contributions made by many members to developing resources

helpful for researchers. A 'Share Your Memories' board invited comments on how the Society had helped members with their research and what other benefits they felt they had gained. Our president, Michael Gandy, gave a short talk on how we should hand down the essential details of our research to the next generation in order to engage interest in their ancestors. Overall, the event was considered highly enjoyable and successful.

#### 5. TREASURER'S REPORT:

An interim Treasurer's report had been published in METROPOLITAN. The Treasurer apologised for not having full accounts available but she was unable to complete them until some outstanding information was made available to her. When this was received she would finalise them and when they had been audited they would be published in METROPOLITAN.

#### 6. ADOPTION OF THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

This was not possible as accounts were not available. They will be presented to the AGM 2020.

#### 7. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Tony Allen was willing to stand as Chairman and April Vesey as Treasurer; they were re-elected nem con. Tricia Sutton was re-elected as Secretary following a 2-year break.

#### 8. ELECTION OF OTHER MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The following were willing to continue as members of the Executive Committee and were elected nem con:

Sylvia Thompson, Membership Secretary

Barbara Haswell, Members' Interests

Elaine Tyler, Projects Co-ordinator

Doreen Heywood, Publications

Branch Representatives:

Tricia Sutton, Rayners Lane Branch

Rosemary Roome, Barnet Branch

Pam Chambers, City Branch

Lilian Gibbens, Enfield Branch

The METROPOLITAN Editorial Team is also represented by a member on the Committee (Elizabeth Burling/Barbara Haswell/Rosemary Roome). Elizabeth Burling also has responsibility for Publications and our Facebook Page.

## 9. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

9.1 It was reported that the revision, publication and sale of Parish Guides and Memorial Inscriptions was going well. Doreen Heywood, Elizabeth Burling and Elaine Tyler were leading the work with recent support from two members who were helping with the typing; Sylvia Thompson had provided some photographs.

9.2 The Chairman said the Executive Committee had offered Rosemary Roome honorary life membership of the Society in recognition of her contribution to the Society over many years, and she had been pleased to accept it.

10. There being no other business, the Chairman closed the meeting.

## **Buckinghamshire Family History Society OPEN DAY**

Saturday 27 July 2019 from 10am-4pm

The Grange School, Wendover Way, Aylesbury HP21 7NH

Research facilities will include Bucks FHS names database.

Parish Register transcripts and other research aids will be on sale.

Expert advice will be on hand with guest societies from around the country including

**London Westminster & Middlesex FHS,**

local heritage groups; suppliers of data CDs, maps, software, archival materials and much more.

Free entry and free parking

Tea/coffee available throughout the day but bring a packed lunch!

For more information visit: [www.bucksfhs.org.uk](http://www.bucksfhs.org.uk)

## MEMBERS' INTERESTS

The research interests listed here were submitted by members between March and mid May 2019.

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.

The names shown are from members: 7502; 8070; 8105; 8108

<b>Name</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Parish / Area</b>	<b>Mem No</b>
<b>BARRON</b>	1840-1950	TYR	N Ireland	8108
<b>CHURLEY</b>	1800	MDX	Camden Town, Islington Kentish Town, Paddington	8105
<b>CHURLY</b>	1800	MDX	Camden Town, Islington Kentish Town, Paddington	8105
<b>CORIDEN</b>	1760-1820	MDX	St Marylebone/ Clerkenwell	7502
<b>CORRIGAN</b>	1800-1900	ARM	N Ireland	8108
<b>FENN</b>	1808-1880	MDX	Clerkenwell	8070
<b>FENN</b>	1856-1938	MDX	Haringey	8070
<b>FENN (Gee)</b>	1859-1925	MDX	Edmonton	8070
<b>FORSTER</b>	1795-1872	MDX	Clerkenwell	7502
<b>GALT</b>	1700-1900	STI	Scotland	8108
<b>GRAY</b>	1907-1982	MDX	Harrow	7502
<b>HARE</b>	1800-1950	MDX	Any	8108
<b>JONES</b>	1800-1950	STS	Any	8108
<b>JONES</b>	1800-1950	ESS	Any	8108
<b>JONES</b>	1800-1950	MDX	Any	8108
<b>MacCROSSAN</b>	1840-1950	TYR	N Ireland	8108
<b>PERKINS</b>	1796	MDX	Clerkenwell	7502
<b>RAE</b>	1650-1950	STI	Scotland	8108
<b>RICHARDSON</b>	1800-1950	MDX	Enfield	8108
<b>RICHARDSON</b>	1800-1950	SSX	Any	8108
<b>ROBARTS</b>	Any	MDX	Hackney, Islington	8105
<b>SMITH Seage</b>	1854-1921	MDX	Edmonton	8070
<b>SMITH Seage (West)</b>	1857-1940	MDX	Edmonton	8070
<b>STREVENS</b>	1800	MDX	Camden Town, Islington Kentish Town, Paddington	8105
<b>STREVENS</b>	1800	SSX	Brighton	8105

<b>STREVENS</b>	1800	SRY	Camberwell	8105
<b>WEST</b>	1817-1871	MDX	Bethnal Green	8070
<b>WEST Lawrence</b>	1818-?	MDX	Bethnal Green	8070
<b>WIFE</b>	From 1840	MDX	Hackney. Islington	8105

## NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the new members, numbers 8104-8117 who have joined the Society over the past few months and wish them well with their research.

## OBITUARIES

It is with sadness that we report the deaths of the following members of the Society. We send condolences to their family and friends.

**Ms Dorothy Robinson** (Membership number 1403)

**Mrs C Robertson** (Membership number 5888)

**Mr Roger Weston** (Membership number 810)

## THE FAMILY HISTORY SHOW, LONDON

This event will be held on Saturday 24 August 2019  
from 10.00-16.30

at Sandown Park Racecourse, Esher, Surrey.

LWMFHS will be attending, along with many other family history societies and other related groups, such as the Ministry of Defence and The Genealogist. You don't have to have London ancestors to come to this fair – they can be from anywhere in the country.

There are 2 lecture halls with free talks and Ask the Experts.

There is plenty of free parking on site or, for those travelling by train, there is a free minibus from the station.

Refreshments are available all day.

Tickets are £6.50 if bought in advance or £8 at the door.

<https://thefamilyhistoryshow.com/london/>



**YOUR  
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION  
RENEWAL FORM  
IS OVERLEAF**

Please read our Treasurer's note on page 109 before completing the form.

If you already pay your subscription by **Standing Order**, you must contact your bank to ensure that you will be paying the correct amount. Paying your subscription in this way is the most cost effective for the Society.

Members wishing to pay future subscriptions by Standing Order should send an SSAE to the Membership Secretary to obtain a form.

You may renew by **PayPal** via our website but note that the Society is charged a fee per transaction.

Please ensure that the Mem. Sec. has your current email address  
Renewal reminders will only be sent by email.

If you require a receipt for your cheque, then please include an SSAE with your completed form and remittance.

# **LONDON WESTMINSTER & MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY**

## **SUBSCRIPTION RENEWAL – for the year 2019-2020**

**There are three categories of membership each with a different subscription rate. These rates depend on the mode of delivery of the LWMFHS journal METROPOLITAN.**

**Subscriptions must be paid in pounds sterling.**

**Subscriptions are renewable by 1 October 2019. Please note that reminders will only be sent by email.**

**Please make your cheque payable to LONDON WESTMINSTER & MIDDLESEX FHS and return the completed form with your appropriate remittance to:**

**Mrs Sylvia Thompson  
62 Canning Road, Harrow, Middlesex HA3 7SN**

**Please tick the appropriate box below; indicating your category of payment or cancellation of your membership of the Society.**

£12; UK & Overseas. To receive my journal as an electronic download.

£15; UK only. To receive my journal as a paper copy by post

£20; Overseas. To receive my journal as a paper copy by airmail post

Please cancel my membership of the Society (or email: [membership@lwmfhs.org.uk](mailto:membership@lwmfhs.org.uk))

Please ensure that the Mem. Sec. has your current email address. If you pay your subscription by standing order, you must contact your bank to ensure that you will be paying the correct amount.

Signed.....Dated.....

Title.....Name..... Memb. Number.....

Address.....

.....Post Code/Zip Code.....

Phone ( by Memb. Sec. only).....Email.....

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**Office Use Only**

**Received.....Cheque No.....Dated.....**

**Bank.....Branch.....Amount £.....**



## 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 next are: Tottenham, Pinner, Hendon and East Barnet.

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. St James Piccadilly at Hampstead Road –which is currently being dug up to make room for HS2, the high-speed railway line – has just been published and we hope to publish the MIs of St Mary, Harrow on the Hill next.

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.

The prices quoted in this table include the booklet plus postage and packing:

<b>Booklet</b>	<b>UK</b>	<b>Europe</b>	<b>Rest of the world</b>
<b>Parish Guides</b>			
Clerkenwell	£7.46	£9.20	£10.00
Enfield	£7.46	£9.20	£10.00
Islington	£8.00	£10.50	£11.80
Paddington	£7.46	£9.20	£10.00
St Anne Soho	£7.46	£9.20	£10.00
St George Hanover Square	£7.46	£9.20	£10.00
St James Piccadilly	£7.46	£9.20	£10.00
St Margaret & St John	£7.46	£9.20	£10.00
St Marylebone	£8.00	£10.50	£11.80
St Pancras	£8.00	£10.50	£11.80
Willesden	£7.46	£9.20	£10.00
<b>Monumental Inscriptions</b>			
Chipping Barnet St John the Baptist	£8.00	£10.50	£11.80
Monken Hadley St Mary the Virgin	£8.00	£10.50	£11.80
St James Hampstead Road	£8.00	£10.50	£11.80
<b>Census Guides</b>			
The Streets of Westminster in the 1851 Census	£7.46	£9.20	£10.00

Copies are also available at fairs, our meetings and our AGM for the special price of £5 per booklet.

## **SUBSCRIPTION RENEWAL PAYMENT**

### **a note from the Treasurer**

To renew your membership for 2019-2020, you *can* use Paypal but we lose part of your payment in fees. It's useful for overseas members but for those of you in the UK, we would appreciate payment, either:

- Ideally, by setting up a standing order payable on 1 October each year. This can be done through our website or by contacting the Membership Secretary – contact details are at the front of this METROPOLITAN; *or*
- By cheque (with the completed form) to the Membership Secretary - but that will cost you the price of a stamp; *or*
- By paying the money directly into our bank account either at your local branch or online. If you use internet banking you can make a payment to the Society to renew your subscription. Even if you don't use internet banking, you can still go into your own bank and ask them to transfer the money from your account to the Society; just remember to take our bank account details (below) with you, and your membership number.

You will need these three pieces of information to make the payment:

1. The Society's HSBC bank sort code: 40-03-33.
2. The Society's HSBC bank account number: 81157760.
3. Your membership number which is on the address label included with METROPOLITAN, or if you receive an electronic copy of the journal, it is on the covering email.

Important note: It is important that you include a reference with your payment, otherwise the Society will not know who the money is from. Please ask your bank to add a reference which includes your name and membership number eg L Jones 1234, Fairweather 2345. These details will be enough for us to identify your payment and renew your membership.

However you pay, make sure you send us the correct amount, depending on whether you have paper or electronic copies of METROPOLITAN.

And finally...if you have changed your name, address or email, please tell the Membership Secretary.

**April Vesey, Treasurer**

## OUR CREW FAMILY IN ISLINGTON

By Marian Crew, Member No 4718

Having returned to investigating my husband's CREW family after quite a few years, it is amazing to find all sorts of information to make an interesting story. Sadly, however, it does not get me back in time to the roots in Cheshire but it is really good to glean more about the family.

The CREW family lived in Islington, Middlesex from at least 1834 to the 1920s. The first known ancestors were James CREW (1811-1870) born in Hitchin in Hertfordshire and his wife Martha, born in Marlborough, maiden name unknown. In 1834 their first child was recorded as stillborn. Islington at that time, although only 1½ miles from London, was still a quiet country village. They lived first in Park Street, then Trinity Row where the children Martha (1836), Charlotte (1838), George (1840), Eliza (1842), Thomas (1843) and William (1845) were born.

This was the era of the coming of both the Mainline and Underground stations, which carved massive chunks out of the town of Islington to the west. James gives his occupation on the births of his children as porter, perhaps working later as a railway porter. Martha worked as a laundress.

In 1846 the family were back in Park Street and suffered their first disaster. Their son George aged 6 years died, then Thomas aged 3 years of 'continued fever', followed just a few weeks later in January 1847 by their son James aged 12 of 'typhus and diarrhea' of 15 days. What a tragedy for the family! Another son Henry was born in 1848. After this, the family moved to Edward's Place in the Ball's Pond area and later to busy Caledonian Road. Another child Elizabeth was born in 1852 and the youngest child Charles, my husband's great grandfather, in 1854.

All the family are shown to be together on the 1861 census, living by now at 3 Frederick Street where the family were to live for the next 20 years. This was very close to the newly opened Caledonian Market which was situated on a square mile of Islington. Over the years thousands of stall-holders, shoppers, visitors and tourists would frequent the market and perhaps find a bargain. Of course its most important use was as a cattle yard and slaughter



house for an incredible number of animals. These would all be brought from the surrounding districts by train. This market continued until 1963.

The eldest girls both married in 1864 and both had as one of their witnesses Martha HUMPHRIES, whom I am still trying to trace. Martha CREW married Charles WEBB, a green grocer. Sadly, Martha died of ‘Apoplexy of 6 hours’ in 1873, leaving behind a daughter of just 13 years. Charlotte CREW married John PRESTON and they had a number of children.

Eliza CREW married George ALLEN of 11 Blundel Street, Caledonian Road, Islington in 1865. Almost ten years later, her youngest brother Charles married Emily SMITH of Reading, whose brother Francis SMITH was living at 13 Blundel Street! Over the years the other children married - William (1868) to Eliza HAYES, Elizabeth to Christopher LUCKINS and Henry to Jane HUGHESDEN, both in 1870.

James CREW died at 3 Frederick Street in 1870. His wife Martha entered Islington Workhouse in July 1891, giving her birth year as 1810. She died there of senile decay in September 1893.

Their youngest son, Charles (my husband’s great grandfather), worked as a blacksmith in the nearby Gas factory. He married Emily in 1874 (as previously mentioned) in Emily’s home town of Reading. They had eleven children - Emily (1875), Francis (1877), Alice (1878), Charles (1879), Minnie (1881), Harry (1884), Joseph (1886), Olive (1887), Frederick (1889) Matilda (1895) and Alfred (1896). School records show a variety of schools attended as the family moved from place to place within Islington. Sadly, one of their daughters, Olive Mary CREW, died aged 17 months of ‘Measles & Bronchitis’ in 1888. All the others lived to adulthood and married, and Charles was a witness to all the marriages until his death in 1918. I believe that several of the lads went to war but all were able to return safely.

One interesting incident which occurred on 4 February 1908 is as follows: Charles CREW of 23 St James Road was drinking in the local ‘Montrose’ Pub in their street, when the son of his neighbour who lived nearby at 15 St James Road, Walter FENSHAW, came into the pub. He appeared to be very intoxicated. Shortly after this Walter returned home and in an ensuing brawl,

killed his stepmother with a knife. The trial took place at the Old Bailey and Charles CREW was called up among many others to testify. Walter FENSHAW was found guilty and sentenced to death!

For some years contact was kept up with the family in England as Charles CREW's second son, Francis Henry CREW (my husband's grandfather) emigrated to Australia in 1904, and the youngest son Alfred John CREW in 1928. Two other sons, Henry (Hap) and Joseph, emigrated to America.

There is always much to learn about the family and I would be delighted to hear from anyone connected to the CREW family.  
Email: crewcm28@bigpond.com

### **Sources**

Birth, marriage, death certificates and census records.

Parish records.

London school admissions 1840-1911.

London Workhouse Admissions & Discharges 1794-1930

Unassisted Immigration to Victoria, Australia; New York Passenger lists.

Old Bailey online.



## **KELLY'S DIRECTORY**

Dennis Galvin, Member No. 1046

It isn't every day of the week that you see a Kelly's Directory for sale. Actually, it had at least 4 hours to be snapped up before I paid about £2 for the bargain of the day! - for family historians.

Fair enough, it was for the county of Lincolnshire and at that time I had not found myself researching ancestors for that beautiful county of England, however, I did notice a few of my STOCKS name in Messingham and I had been looking everywhere for that particular name so I thought, 'Well you never know!'

Actually, I had my STOCKS having issue in Drummond Street, Somers Town as well as the East End of London so I thought it would be prudent to have the book in reserve in case it became a real treasure.

My copy did have the added bonus of being signed - plus address of the original owner. The print date of the Directory was August 1900 so absolutely Victorian considering the time it takes to compile. Printed by Kelly's at 182-184 High Holborn plus excellent binding by LEIGHTON Son & HODGE at New Square, Fetter Lane in the City of London. The cost of those county Directories at that time was: Subscribers 16 shillings & non-subscribers 20 shillings. The book also included a coloured map of the county and its divisions.

My copy is signed: N. LUCAS CALCROFT Sept 1900. There is also one of those small address stickers which I have used a lot through the years and have to say I was surprised they had them in in those days, this one had 'Harrod's Time Saver' going up the side and the sticker as follows: Mrs Lucas Calcroft, Gautby Lodge, Woodhall Spa, Lincs.

My further research revealed the following: Neville LUCAS CALCRAFT J.P. was born in 1844 and died in 1909. He lived at Moat House and was Land Agent to Robert Charles De Grey VYNER Esq, who owned Moat House. One of the Lucas Calcrafft family is recorded as having discovered Roman remains and coins at the nearby Roman Road - Ermine Street. Mrs Edmund LUCAS CALCRAFT was the lady of the manor of Ancaster. I googled the name and was surprised to get a short film featuring Violet Penelope LUCAS CALCRAFT DBE (Dame of the British Empire) speaking fluent Arabic to a very distinguished looking Arab gent so she must have been very important.

So it is amazing what you can discover if you enjoy research. I have had the Directory for about 40 years now and even after all this time I have never found myself/ancestry in Lincolnshire so if there is any researcher out there who has a Victorian Kelly's for Norfolk, Devonshire, Gloucestershire, Hertfordshire or Kent I would be more than willing to do an exchange!!



## FAMILY TREE LIVE and ALLY PALLY

LWMFHS was delighted to attend a new family history show at Alexandra Palace (Ally Pally) on 26 and 27 April. Ally Pally is in the Ancient Parish of Tottenham and so firmly in our Society's area. This show is a new event in the genealogical calendar and was organised by *Family Tree* magazine in partnership with the Family History Federation (the new name of the Federation of Family History Societies).

Alexandra Park was opened in 1863 on land that had been owned by Tottenham Wood Farm. The Palace itself opened ten years later. It was intended to be an entertainment venue and was initially going to be called 'The Palace of the People' but was renamed to commemorate the Princess of Wales, Alexandra of Denmark, who had married Prince Edward on 10 March 1863.

Ally Pally had already attracted some 120,000 visitors when it burnt down just 16 days after opening. The building was quickly reconstructed, opening again in 1875. It contained art galleries, a banqueting room, concert hall, lecture hall, library, a museum and a large theatre. The Great Hall contains a steam-driven organ, the finest work of Henry WILLIS who had also built the organ at the Royal Albert Hall. Conveniently, it was at the workshop of Henry WILLIS, great-grandson of the builder, awaiting restoration, when Ally Pally burnt down again in 1980. Currently, half of the stops have been installed. The theatre had impressive state-of-the-art stage machinery when it opened, but it struggled to compete with the West End. After spells as a cinema, chapel, music hall and BBC prop store, (the BBC leased the eastern end of the building from 1935) it shut down and for 80 years was just left. However, now it is being restored to its Victorian splendour.

The site covers seven acres and has boasted many attractions over its lifetime. There was a boating lake, small golf course, open-air swimming pool, a Japanese village and a switchback ride. At the foot of the hill was a racecourse known as 'The Frying Pan', which hosted horse races from 1868 until 1970. The boating lake still exists but the other original attractions have gone. Taking their place nowadays is an ice rink, a skate park and an aerial adventure course.

In 1900, an Act of Parliament created the Alexandra Palace and Park Trust to bring the site into public ownership. There was a remit to ensure that the public would always be able to have free use and recreation of this 'People's Palace'. However, during the First World War, the Palace was requisitioned by the Government, firstly as a Belgian refugee camp (the theatre became a chapel in which Belgian Catholics could take mass) and later it became an internment camp for UK civilians who had German, Austrian or Hungarian heritage. A book, *Alexandra Palace: a hidden history* by Janet Harris (Tempus, 2005), uses images from Bruce Castle Museum to tell the tale of the German civilian internees who spent the Great War at Alexandra Palace. London Metropolitan Archives has a collection of records of the Alexandra Palace Concert Society of German Internees which includes the names of the musicians. This is Ref: ACC/0803.

Haringey Archive Service at Bruce Castle holds a special collection of material relating to Alexandra Palace, which includes guides, programmes, photographs and much more. You can also find out more about Alexandra Palace and Park on their own website:  
<http://www.alexandrapalace.com/>

For Family Tree Live, we were able to set up our stand on the Thursday afternoon, before the show opened. Health and Safety decreed that everybody had to wear hi-vis jackets for this, as can be seen in the photo to the right of Elaine and Elizabeth having a well-earned cup of tea during set up. We can quash the rumour that they are actually drinking pints of Guinness! Rosemary also helped set up and so when the show opened the next morning our stand was ready for action.



The layout of the show meant that Family History Societies were regionally arranged, so we had East of London right next to us, West Middlesex just

across the aisle and East Surrey within sight too. We felt this was a really good idea as it made it easier for people with London ancestors.

Apart from a large showing of family history societies, there were various commercial companies at the show too. A variety of free workshops was held, on subjects from ‘Getting started on your family history’ to ‘Routes to tracing European ancestors’ to ‘Tips to home archiving’ and much more. There were also three lecture theatres which had talks on ‘Dating old photographs’, ‘Considering ethical dilemmas in genealogy’, ‘How to do a

house history’ and all sorts of other subjects. From our stand we could see that these were well-attended and when each finished we braced ourselves for a rush to our tables.



Our Parish Guides proved quite popular – you can see them here together with many of our Friday helpers, from left to right: Doreen, Janet, Barbara, Sylvia and Alan. We also sold quite a few maps, gathered some new members (welcome!) and gave as much help as we could to members of the public.

Our stand could not have worked as well without so many people helping. Thanks go to: Alan Baldwin, Eileen Bostle, Elizabeth Burling, Pam Chambers, Barbara Haswell, Doreen Heywood, Clare O’Sullivan, Sylvia Thompson, Janet Trickett, Elaine Tyler and Rosemary Roome.

It is actually quite good fun helping out at these events. (Nobody is expected to know everything about our area!) We usually attend Fairs at Aylesbury, Tottenham, Sandown and Woking throughout the year, with occasional others. Do let us know if you would like to join our team of events volunteers – the more, the merrier!

## ST JAMES HAMPSTEAD ROAD

By Elizabeth Burling, Member No 4992

St James's Burial Ground, Hampstead Road was acquired in 1788 as an extra-parochial burial ground for the parish of St James Westminster. The two graveyards attached to the church in Piccadilly were full, as was the additional burial ground in Poland Street (which was used from 1693-1733) and space was needed in which to bury parishioners. The Hampstead Road Burial Ground was in a convenient countryside location some 2 miles north of the parish church when it was consecrated in 1789.

The graveyard was initially rectangular and originally extended over 4 acres. It was arranged into four areas. We know that one part was called 'Ground 3', as a plan of this exists at City of Westminster Archives Centre (WAC) in which names are attributed to particular plots. However, this document is in very bad condition and only partially legible. Also at WAC are two volumes of burial fee records, one dated 5 April 1790-31 December 1794 and the other 1 January 1795-31 December 1799. Both are also in poor condition but are available to consult on microfilm, Ref: 2171. There is a name index for both. Not all the entries for 'Ground 3' in Volumes 1 and 2 have been found on the plan, either because they are in the illegible sections or because the plan was never completed.

The burial ground was served by St James's Chapel, which stood at its western end fronting Hampstead Road. Monumental inscriptions from the chapel were published in 1949 in the *Survey of London, Volume 21*, and can be viewed free online here: <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-london/vol21/pt3/pp123-136>. The chapel was closed and replaced in the 1870s by the south wing of The National Temperance Hospital which, in turn, was knocked down in 2018 for the expansion of Euston Station necessitated by the HS2 railway project - the new high-speed railway linking London with cities in the north of the UK. This is not the first time that parts of this burial ground have been lost to railway construction.

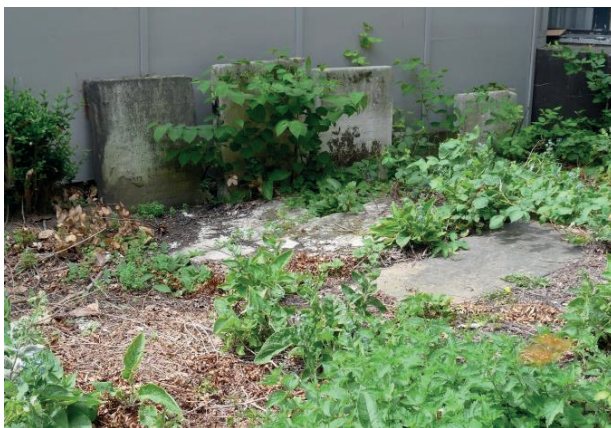
Right next door to the graveyard on the eastern side stood Euston Station, the London terminus of the London & Birmingham Railway (L&BR) which opened on 20 July 1837. L&BR merged with the Grand Junction Railway and the Manchester & Birmingham Railway to form the London & North



Western Railway (L&NWR) in 1846. Two additional platforms were added to the station in the 1870s and in 1883 L&NWR was granted an acre of St James's Burial Ground by Act of Parliament for further expansion, resulting in the top right corner of the graveyard being lost to burials.

St James Hampstead Road had remained in use until it closed for burials following the 1853 Burial Act. It is estimated that some 60,000 people were interred here, of course most of them must have been buried in unmarked graves. In 1887, the burial ground was laid out as a public garden, becoming known as St James's Gardens.

Following the creation of Family History Societies in the late 1980s, many societies decided to record the monumental inscriptions in their local graveyards. Consequently, all the existing monuments in St James's Garden were recorded by members of The North Middlesex Family History Society (NMFHS), one of the founder societies of LWMFHS, in 1986. There were about 150 monuments still extant but most had been moved from their original positions and placed about the edges of the garden. Many were half buried and illegible.



Some of the remaining gravestones, which were placed in a corner of the burial ground.

In order to provide the fullest possible record of all of the known monumental inscriptions of St James's Burial Ground, inscriptions were taken from a number of different sources. One of the main text-based sources used was Frederick Teague CANSICK's transcriptions, of which there were 3 different volumes: his printed book *Epitaphs of Middlesex 1 St Pancras*, dated 1869; his 1884 manuscript book *Monumental Inscriptions from the remaining stones in St James's Chapel Burial Ground, Hampstead Road*,



which is kept at WAC, and his rough notebook which is held in the Heal collection at Camden Local Studies and Archives (CLS), Holborn Library, 32-38 Theobalds Road, London WC1X 8PA. There are a number of errors in all the volumes and where the inscriptions are duplicated they do not always agree. Other documents used were two manuscript copies of the inventory of graves at St James's Hampstead Road, also held at CLS. The author is unknown but they appear to have been compiled after Cansick's notes. Although beautifully written they are very inaccurate and there are a great number of discrepancies with Cansick. Also checked were Frederick Simon SNELL's manuscript notes held at the Society of Genealogists (SoG), 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA. All of the monuments listed by him are also included in Cansick with only minor differences. There were a great many discrepancies between the different sources used and where possible, these were corrected using the original burial records (which are kept at WAC, with copies online at <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/>). However, it was not practical to verify all of the entries and, in case of doubt, it is recommended that the entry is checked from the original manuscripts and burial register. In several cases it is quite possible that 2 different unrelated graves have been written as one. A microfiche was produced by NMFHS in 1986, on which all the references used were given below each inscription. Copies of this are held at London archives centres such as CLS, SoG and WAC.

There were about 15 headstones on a building site immediately south of the ground which were inaccessible in 1986 and so could not be recorded then but it is quite likely that these had already been included in one of the manuscripts transcribed. Unfortunately, all the monuments which were situated in the north east corner of the ground in the summer of 1986 were destroyed in the autumn of the same year.

The Burial Ground has come to prominence again this year as it is currently subject to an archaeological dig prior to the land it is on being used for HS2, the new railway project linking London to cities in the North. Some 700 monuments had been identified as of January 2019, although most were not found in their original locations. It appears that these were not removed following the closure of the graveyard but were simply buried under material imported from other sites. These monuments have been recorded, removed

and stored, for now, whilst it is decided what to do with them. The number of monuments identified by NMFHS is 625, so probably the bulk of those excavated by HS2 archaeologists.



Obelisks to Edward TURNER, 'Surgeon's in the Honourable East India Company's Service', his wife and sisters.  
These stood on the northern boundary in 2109.

The human remains are also being carefully excavated from the site. Some of these are easy to identify. The body of Captain Matthew FLINDERS, the navigator who led the first circumnavigation of Australia, has recently been found by the HS2 archaeologists. FLINDERS was buried at St James, Hampstead Road in 1814. He had a gravestone at that time but it must have been removed, perhaps in 1883 when the north-east corner went to railway development. His monument was not noted in any of the sources consulted in 1986 however his lead coffin plate identified his remains.

As might be expected, other notable Londoners were buried in this graveyard. James CHRISTIE ‘of Pall Mall’, who was buried here in 1803, was the founder of the eponymous auction house. He was commemorated on an obelisk along with various of his relatives, including two of his sons. One, Captain Charles CHRISTIE of the 5th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, died aged 32 in Persia following an attack made by a body of Russian Troops on the Persian Camp on 1st November 1812. Another, Midshipman Edward CHRISTIE of the *HMS Theseus* died aged 19 at Port Royal Jamaica of fever contracted on duty on board a captured slave ship on 18th July 1803. These two were not buried in London but were remembered by their family on their monument.

The human remains currently being excavated will be reburied elsewhere in due course.

#### Sources:

City of Westminster Archives Centre (WAC), 10 St Ann’s Street, Westminster, London SW1P 2DE

HS2 website at <https://www.hs2.org.uk/building-hs2/archaeology/matthew-flinders/> ‘London & North Western Railway, history’ seen online in *Wikipedia* at: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London\\_and\\_North\\_Western\\_Railway](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London_and_North_Western_Railway)

*London Westminster & Middlesex FHS Monumental Inscriptions, St James Hampstead Road* (LWMFHS, 2019)

‘St James Gardens – A Casualty of HS2’ in *A London Inheritance – a Private History of a Public City*, online blog: <https://alondoninheritance.com/london-parks-and-gardens/st-james-gardens-a-casualty-of-hs2/>

With grateful thanks to <http://hiddenlondonwalks.co.uk/> for permission to use their photographs.



## CORRECTION

METROPOLITAN March 2019 page 67: Fulham Palace

With thanks to member number 7545, who spotted that we had moved Fulham Palace to the south of the River Thames. The Palace is actually on the north bank of the river and within the old county of Middlesex. The area is covered by West Middlesex FHS.

## GREAT PAUL: BRITAIN'S BIGGEST BELL

By Elaine Tyler, Member No. 7102

This photograph of the Great Paul bell case was taken while walking in Queen's Park, Loughborough and a nearby information board states:



Until recently, the Great Paul bell case, which was used to cast Britain's biggest bell (which still rings at St Paul's Cathedral in London) was hidden from public view in the yard at Taylor's Bell Foundry in Freehold Street, Loughborough.

In 1868, Canon Robert GREGORY was recruited to improve St Paul's Cathedral in the City of London. Despite the fact that there were several reputable firms of bell founders in London, Taylor's

of Loughborough got the contract to make and install a ring of twelve bells. Sir Edmund BECKETT described them as "the grandest ringing peal in England".

Canon GREGORY then decided that St Paul's should have a large bourdon bell like those found in some major continental cathedrals. In 1880 an appeal for funding was launched, and by the summer of 1881 enough money had been raised to place a contract with Taylor's for a large bell with a low note of E-flat. The bell was designed and the cast iron case or mould was installed in the foundry floor. The foundry was extended and a third furnace built. A large amount of metal – mainly copper, tin and old bells – was loaded ready to be melted down.

On 23 November 1881 the furnaces at the Loughborough foundry were lit. It took more than eight hours to melt the alloy and just four minutes to pour

it into the mould. After a wait of six days the bell had cooled sufficiently to be lifted from the case. It was found to weigh nearly 17 tons making it the largest ringing bell ever cast in Britain. When sounded, the note was E-flat, as required. The bell was displayed for the public over the Christmas period, before work continued on making the headstock. In mid-March 1882 the bell was given a trial ringing at the foundry.

Taylor's now wanted the bell – which had acquired the name 'Great Paul' – to leave the foundry and be taken to London. This was no easy matter. The

bell could have gone by train, but it would be too wide for the railway wagons, and would have had to be loaded and unloaded several times on the journey. An alternative plan to take the bell by boat down the Trent and then by sea to London was also



rejected. Eventually the firm of Coles & Matthews of Coventry, engineering contractors, undertook to convey the bell by road. Two steam traction engines hauled a very strongly-built trailer which carried the bell.

Ever since 1882 the great bell has been struck at one o'clock every day, sounding out over the city of London. All of the bells had a miraculous escape in 1940 when London was being bombed night after night.

For over a century the bells have continued ringing out across the City, reminding Londoners of the presence of their great cathedral. They have taken their part in many great events in the life of the nation.

The bells made by Taylor's foundry entirely fulfilled their purpose and Great Paul in particular gained a worldwide reputation for the skill of the Loughborough bell founders.



## FOCUS ON FACEBOOK

By Elizabeth Burling, Member No. 4992

I shared (anonymously) Bradley Warren's request for information on the family of Henry J FISHER on our Facebook page. Henry was the creator of the illuminated gospels which we featured in the *Help!* pages of March's METROPOLITAN. The Facebook post generated quite a bit of interest with over 6,500 people looking at it, some of whom offered helpful suggestions as to how to help locate family.

Alan found further information about Henry's sister Alice Maud FISHER, who was born in 1906. She married Herbert ELLIS in Holborn in 1924 and had children: George Victor born 1927 in Holborn and Sylvia K born 1928 in Holborn. The couple appear to be living in Kensington in 1939, as seen on the 1939 Register. There are two redacted entries which could be their two children but Alice's name is given as Alice E and her birth date as 26 December 1907. There does not seem to be another Herbert ELLIS marrying and Alice in the right time frame but the anomalies give cause for doubt.

Bradley himself shared his information with a Facebook group called 'Born in Willesden' which elicited the following personal recollection of Henry from Ray: 'I knew of a Mr Fisher in Purves Road living almost opposite the Langler Road turning and on the even numbered side of the road. I had heard that he was a calligrapher who hand wrote the royal invitations to weddings and events. Very few people owned cars in the road but Mr Fisher had a new car which he kept on the road under a car cover. I know this as in about 1961 my vehicle struck his parked car one day and the police were called by him. It was a complete accident and no charges were brought against me. He was a very private man and I am not aware of anyone else living there.' Ray added: 'I can recall seeing Mr Fisher on his doorstep. He certainly wore small glasses in the late 40s-50s.'

How amazing to find a personal recollection of somebody after all this time!



## JOTTINGS

### **1921 Census**

The 1921 census will be published online by Findmypast in January 2022. Taken on 19th June 1921, the census consists of more than 28,000 bound volumes of original household returns containing detailed information on close to 38 million individuals. It provides greater detail than any previous census as, in addition to the questions asked in 1911, the 1921 returns also asked householders to reveal their place of employment, the industry they worked in and the materials they worked with as well as their employer's name. Those aged 15 and older were required to provide information about their marital status, including if divorced, while for those under 15 the census recorded whether both parents were alive or if either or both had died. The 1921 Census also included detailed questions on education, and was the first in which individual householders could submit separate confidential returns.

Digital images will be taken and the details transcribed in a way that hopes to enable family historians to conduct meaningful searches of these important records when they are opened for the very first time.

### **London Family History Centre**

There are new opening hours for this centre, which was previously known as the Hyde Park Family History Centre. These are: Tuesdays 18.00-20.00; Wednesdays 13.00-17.00; Thursdays 17.00-19.00, Saturdays 13.00-17.00; and Sundays by appointment only.

### **Brookwood Military Cemetery Open Day**

To celebrate Armed Forces Day, on Friday 28th June and Saturday 29th June, 2019, Brookwood Military Cemetery (and the Civilian one) will be hosting an Open Weekend. Brookwood is the largest Commonwealth War Graves Commission and it will be open from 10:00-16:00 on both days.

There will be multiple attractions, from historic guided tours and expert talks, to stalls from heritage organisation and a life-size Spitfire exhibition. Entertainment will be provided in the form of a band and vintage singer.

Entrance is free, and the cemetery is easily reached by road or rail, with free parking. Brookwood Cemetery is at Glades House, Cemetery Pales, Brookwood, Woking GU24.

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.

### **ELEANOR ST LEGER**

I have hit a brick wall with my family tree. My 3x Great Grandmother Eleanor ST LEGER married my 3x Great Grandfather William GAME on August 26th 1822 at St Lukes Old Street, Finsbury, London.

I am having trouble locating anything to do with her birth, birth place and confirming who her parents are. I think they are Patrick ST LEGER and Mary GARVIN (GARVAN, GARVEN) both surnames have been carried down as middle names throughout my family.

Census 1841 no birth place mentioned. Born 1803

Census 1851 Birth place Statford Hertfordshire. Born 1809

Census 1861 Birth place Ipswich Born 1803.....I'm going with 1803

I know she definitely had a sister called Mary, Mary was born in London in 1809 according to the census and married Phillip W PERKINS in 1830 at the same church as Eleanor and William. Phillip was a witness at Eleanor and William's wedding.

I also think I found a brother John, born in Woodbridge Suffolk in 1805.

I found an England Pallot's baptism index for a John ST LEGER stating his parents were Patrick ST LEGER and Mary née GABIN LEGER which seems close to me.

I have been doing my tree on Ancestry for the last 8 years and although I have slowly made some progress with this I need actual and factual info to confirm all this is correct.

I would greatly appreciate any help on this matter

**Ann Coote, Member No. 8101**

***Email: ann6127@gmail.com***

**Note: You are quite right to look for actual and factual evidence - there is no other way to confirm what actually happened in your family history.**



You have to work back from what you know or risk following a family who has nothing to do with you! And your family are not helping, are they? Eleanor has a different birth year and place each time we see her. For this reason you will need to investigate both places and also any other mention you can find of her to try and confirm any details. She appears to have died aged 76 in Lambeth in 1879. It would be worth obtaining this certificate and then trying to find her in the 1871 census.

It may help to investigate everything you can about Mary ST LEGER. See if you can find her baptism (possibly in Aldgate) to double check on her parents, ditto with John. You should look at the original records, as other information might be included which is not in transcriptions.

### **MARY ANNE SELLERS, NÉE MOULTON**

My great x2 grandfather, Frederick Seabrook SELLERS (1806-1881) married Mary Anne MOULTON (born 1801) in Limehouse, Middlesex in 1827. Their home address varied: Westminster, Islington, Stepney.

They had two daughters: Clara Charlotte SELLERS (1828-1883), who married Ambrose James QUILTON, and Elizabeth Ann SELLERS (born 1831) who married (1) Thomas BENNETT and (2) Thomas DENT.

Frederick's marriage to Mary Anne did not last. He met and settled with Rebecca UNDERHILL and changed his surname. They appear on the 1841-1871 censuses as the WILLIAMS family. They did not marry until 1862 - using the surname SELLERS at that point. I can find no trace of Mary Anne SELLERS, née MOULTON, beyond the birth of her second daughter in 1831. Did she perhaps die in 1862, leaving Frederick free to re-marry? Can anyone help?

**Jan Sellers, Member No. 7964**

*Email: jansellers.labyrinth@gmail.com*

Note: Frederick seems to be singularly difficult to find in the census returns, doesn't he? We wonder why he used the name WILLIAMS? Mary Ann is no easier to find herself!. There was a Mary Ann SELLERS who died in 1861 in Camberwell. It might be worth obtaining the death certificate to see if it provides any clues.

### **Edward Cook HEATH**

Is there any way I can confirm that my great grandfather took a trip to Australia sometime between 1911 and World War 1?

His name was Edward Cook HEATH (1859-1930). Having reviewed his life story this probably would be the dates. Until 1900 most of his working life had been as a Savings Bank Post Office Clerk. Then in about 1900 he was retired on a pension suffering from TB. At least two of his siblings had died as adults of TB. Edward Cook HEATH had a young family so he moved to Tavistock, then in about 1908 to Cheltenham. His last address there is 1915. In the 1911 census a hospital nurse is living with the family in Cheltenham and in 1912 Edward Cook HEATH made a will. He lived for the rest of his life in Sevenoaks. Could you advise me what websites I could consult on archives which possibly might help?

The source of my information is the diary entry of 1918 in my grandfather's (Vernon Ragless PADMAN) book saying that Mr HEATH had said he'd visited Australia in the recent past.

According to UK Passenger List Incoming, a Mr Edward HEATH had entered the UK in 1911. But this gentleman had a birthdate of 1884 and had arrived from Australia.

I would be grateful for any help or suggestions from you or your readers.

**Joy Shaw, Member No. 7604**

**Note:** The majority of passenger lists of those leaving United Kingdom and Irish ports between 1890 and 1960 have survived and are held at The National Archives, Ref: BT 27. These are available to search online via Findmypast.

Ships heading from the UK to Australia often called at Fremantle in Western Australia before continuing to other ports. Passenger lists from these ships dated 1897-1966 can be searched online via National Archives of Australia here: <http://www.naa.gov.au/collection/family-history/passenger-arrivals-lists-1897-to-1966/index.aspx>

Although it was not compulsory for someone travelling abroad to have a passport before the First World War, it might be worth having a look at the indexes of passport applications. Those for the period from 1904-1916 are not available online but can be searched in FO611/20-25 at The National Archives, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 4DU.

## WWII WARDENS IN HORNSEY

Update of our December *help!* for John Carter: There was already a Hornsey ARP Department by January 1939 who were holding training classes for prospective wardens, according to local newspapers, some of which are available to look at on Findmypast. There are all sorts of clues which can be gleaned from looking in the papers. For example, there was an article in the *Aberdeen People's Journal* of 19 August 1939 about Hornsey ARP warden Councillor A J BLAKE, whose 50 inch waistline meant that he did not fit into issued trousers, but he does not seem to be one of the wardens in the picture. In August 1940, Hornsey warden R. H. LEE was in the news because he had invented a mobile cleansing station which was effective against gas injuries. An article in *The People* of 1 November 1942 mentions warden Mr George KENNEDY and his post which was in Broad Lane, Hornsey. The article (which was about a little boy talking pot shots at an empty milk bottle with a live Mills bomb, one of many he had found in Holy Innocents Churchyard, Tottenham Lane) mentions another warden, Mr W TAYLOR. The *Hornsey Journal* was the local paper for the area during the War - it might be worth having a look at copies of it.

There is a Civil Defence Log Book of Air Raid Incidents which took place in Hornsey during World War 2, in which are recorded details of the incidents reported including date, message time, incident time, location, damage, types of devices used and remarks such as casualty figures and damage. Whether wardens might be mentioned by name is not known but it might give clues about the units involved. This is at LMA, Ref: MCC/CD/WAR/01/013. John does not live in London but is able to borrow this Log Book using the inter libraries transfer scheme.

This picture was circulated online to North London history groups on Facebook and one person wrote that her mother was a warden in Hornsey but she was not in the photo. However, she lived in Wightman Road, the other side of the railway line. This would indicate that there were at least two warden groups in Hornsey.

Another person spotted that the wardens were wearing a large C.D. Badge on their chest which dates the photograph to post 1941 when the A.R.P. name was changed to Civil Defence.

## 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 June      | Informal meeting: <i>Progress, problems and mutual help</i> |
| Thursday 18 July      | <i>Understanding the Death Duty Registers</i> by Dave Annal |
| Thursday 15 August    | A few 'Ten Minute Talks' by members                         |
| Thursday 19 September | (Provisional) a talk about the Temperance Movement.         |

### **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 June      | <i>Public Health in WW1 and WW2</i> by Carol Harris  |
| Thursday 25 July      | <i>HS2 and the Archaeology of St James's Gardens</i> by Caroline Raynor, Principal Archaeologist and Project Manager |
| Thursday 29 August    | Informal meeting: <i>recommendation from my bookshelf</i>  |
| Thursday 26 September | <i>A Short History of Myddelton Street</i> by Dave Annal   |

### **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 June      | <i>Enfield Here and There</i> by Frank Bayford                          |
| Wednesday 3 July      | <i>Enfield at War 1914-1918</i> by Ian Jones                            |
| Wednesday 7 August    | No meeting  |
| Wednesday 4 September | <i>History of Enfield's Markets, Fairs and Festivals</i> by Joe Studman |

**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 June	<i>History of the Metropolitan Police Flying Squad</i> by Geoff Barton
Friday 12 July	Members' Evening including <i>The Dukes of Chandos</i> by Eileen Bostle
Friday August	No meeting
Friday 13 September	Members' Evening

## ADVERTISING RATES

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

The Editors reserve the right to edit contributions.

## MYSTERY PHOTO

This photograph, numbered 35153, was taken by Searle Brothers of 191 Brompton Road, London SW. [can't read rest]



***Elisabeth Roller,***  
***Member No 7822***  
*Denzenbergstraße 46,*  
*72074 Tübingen,*  
*Germany*

Note: Searle Brothers had a studio at 191 Brompton Road between 1882 and 1930.

The very tight bodice of this dress with its close-fitting sleeves and the white frill at cuff and neck are characteristic of the early 1880s.

It is not possible to see for sure on this copy but it looks like the young lady may be wearing a wedding ring; certainly her left hand is discretely but obviously

displayed. If so, this photograph is likely to have been taken to celebrate her marriage and you may well be able to find an ancestor who married between about 1880 and 1885.



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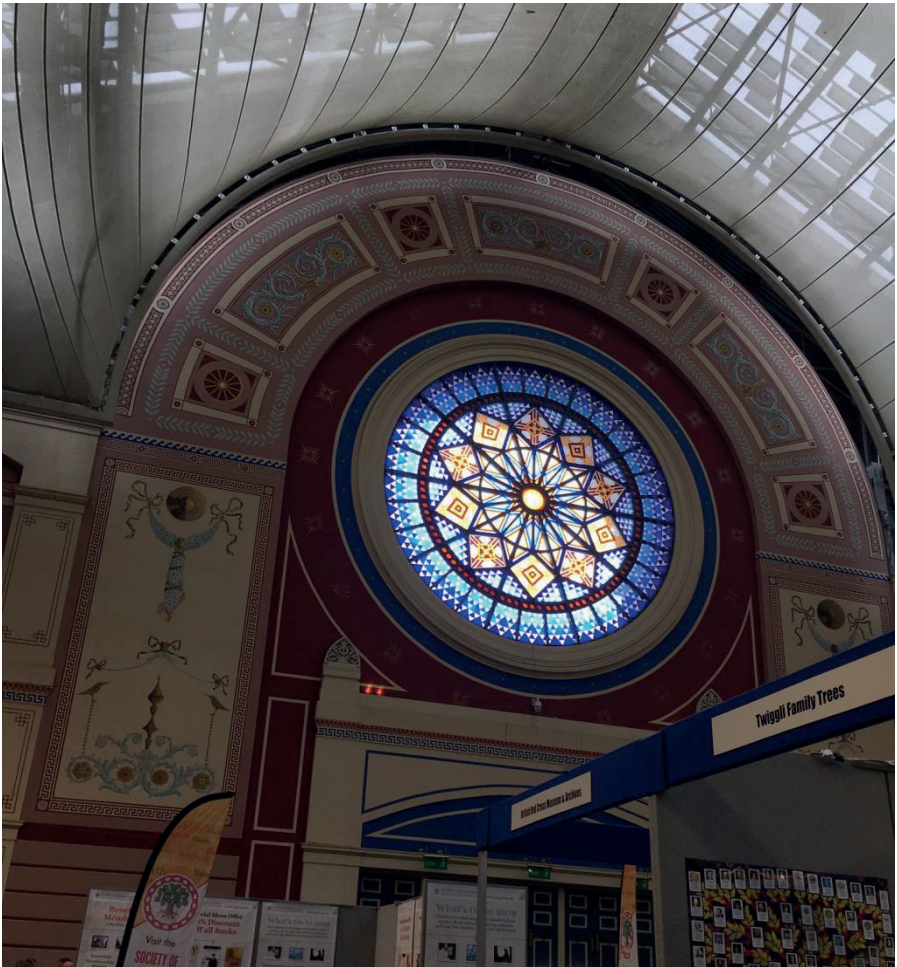
Data from the members' list will NOT be given out to commercial enterprises.

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.**



# ALEXANDRA PALACE



The colourful Rose Window in the Great Hall at Alexandra Palace.

Photographed at the recent Family Tree Live show.