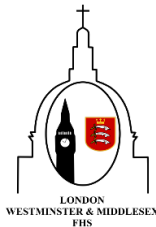


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METROPOLITAN

The Journal of the
LONDON WESTMINSTER & MIDDLESEX
Family History Society



Volume 6 No. 2 (165)

March 2020

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CONTENTS

42	Editorial
43	Letters to the Editors
46	Chairman's Comments
48	Albert Morgan Hussey continued
52	My Nan
54	Jottings
56	A Royal Naval Mystery, Part 2
60	Focus on Facebook
62	The Elusive Harry Hacksaw
65	A Former Slave's Grave
68	LWMFHS AGM Minutes
70	Website News
72	Christiana in Context
83	<i>Help!</i>
86	Forthcoming Branch Meetings
88	Unwanted Certificates

Cover picture: Hornsey Church Tower.
See article on page 65

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EDITORIAL

Some of our recent articles have inspired readers to respond with more information. The R101 story from *Focus on Facebook* elicited a letter (see page 44) whilst more information has come to light about Albert Morgan Hussey (page 48) and the Royal Naval Experimental Station at Stratford (page 56).

Meanwhile, April Vesey's letter on page 41 asks a question about naming traditions in families. Does your family have anything similar? Of course Scottish families have a well-known system as follows:

the first son was named after the father's father
the second son after the mother's father
the third son after the father
the first daughter after the mother's mother
the second daughter after the father's mother
the third daughter after the mother

Does your Scottish family follow this pattern? And often illegitimate children might have the father's surname included as a middle name. Perhaps you know of some more?

Our Chairman makes an interesting point on page 47 where he discusses the distance between the birth places of married couples. Try this with your family and let us know how you get on.

Family Tree Live is coming up in April and is again at Alexandra Palace – firmly in LWMFHS territory! It was great fun last year and we are looking forward to having a stand again this year. Don't forget to email eventsteam@lwmfhs.org.uk if you can help for a couple of hours. Many hands make light work, they say, and all offers are most welcome! In exchange you will get a free ticket for the event. No experience is necessary. See page 85 for further details.

The Editorial Team

**Please remember that the copy date for the next issue of
METROPOLITAN is 1 May 2020**

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

Heath Robinson and a family tradition

Generally referred to as just Heath Robinson, William Heath ROBINSON (1872-1944) is best known as a humourist. His ambition was to be a landscape painter but realising that this would not earn him enough money he turned to book illustration. Later he produced high quality humorous drawings for magazines such as *The Tatler* and *The Sketch*, and humorous adverts. He is remembered particularly for his drawings of elaborate and complex machines to undertake simple tasks.

On a recent visit to the Heath Robinson Museum in Pinner, I read about his mother Eliza ROBINSON née HEATH (1849-1921). Her family had a tradition that the first son, then every other son, should have the name Heath added. Tom, her eldest son and William, her third, therefore have it but not Charles and George. This struck me as odd, as in my experience if a family name is passed down it is passed to all siblings.

Let us know if you have come across quirky naming traditions in your family history.

April Vesey, Member No. 6821

William Heath Robinson was born in Finsbury Park in 1872 and trained at Islington School of Art and The Royal Academy Schools before starting work as a book illustrator. He moved to Hatch End in 1908 following his marriage and subsequently to Pinner. The Heath Robinson Museum, at 50 West End Lane, has a permanent exhibition which combines his original artwork with books, photographs, film and digital media to tell the story of his artistic career. There are also temporary exhibitions and talks about relevant subjects. You can find out more via their website, which is at: <https://www.heathrobinsonmuseum.org/>



Heath Robinson Museum, West End Lane.

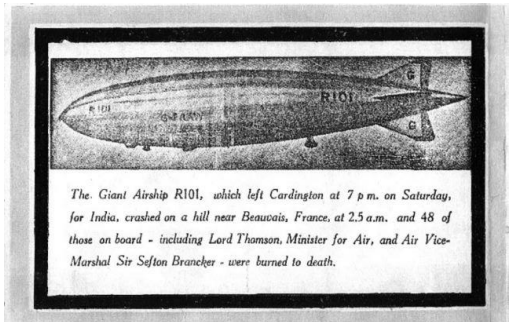
Memorabilia can be quite fascinating.

The December 2019 METROPOLITAN No. 164 *Focus on Facebook* had an interesting piece by Elizabeth Burling on the R101 airship tragedy which took place in France on the 4 October 1930. I have seen photos of the airship very low over St Paul's Cathedral and also above Big Ben, Westminster.

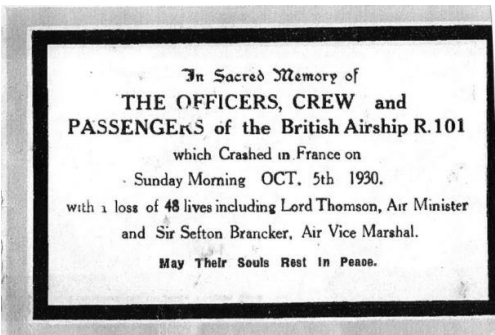


This reminded me that a few years ago a fellow lady bowler at the

Pensioners Indoor Short Bowls Club at the YMCA, knowing my interest in history mentioned to me that she had an interesting looking old card which she kept after sorting out her old parents' papers some years ago. I asked her to bring it along, this she did and in fact said I could keep it.



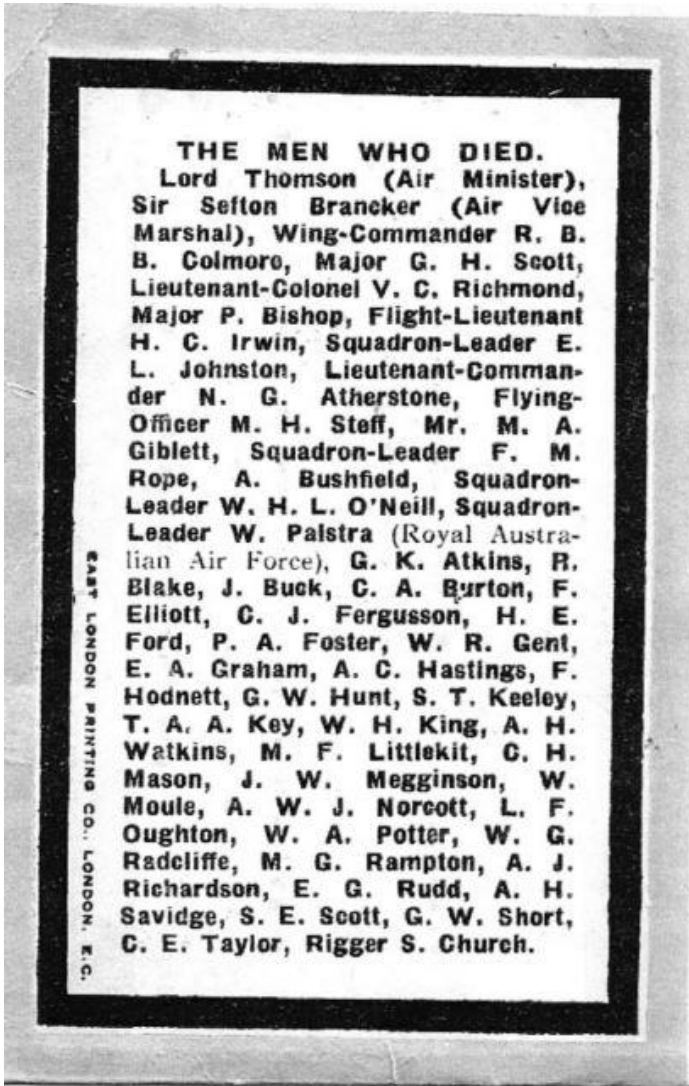
It turned out to be an invitation card to, I think, a memorial service to all those who died in the R101 tragedy, indeed we in Britain never again invested in airships.



The card was printed by the East London Printing Co, London EC so perhaps it was a memorial service at one of the City churches or possibly St Paul's Cathedral.

Interesting that the two-page card is printed in the usual east-west way except the 48 men who died go north-south at the back of the card? One casualty was

Squadron-Leader W PAISTRA, Royal Australian Air Force, another gave his title as Rigger S CHURCH, six men survived!
Dennis Galvin, Member No. 1046



CHAIRMAN'S COMMENTS

Due to the birth last year of a daughter to my son (who is of half-German origin) and his Hungarian wife, my thoughts turned to the advantages of outbreeding for producing healthy children. It is sometime called Hybrid-Vigour. (I will spare you the pictures of my healthy grandchild.)

In human populations nearly 10% of the global population have customs that favour marriage to close relatives (often first cousins), in some countries this is as high as 50%. In other cultures, there are rules to avoid this. The problem is that many of us carry deleterious genes that can cause up to 7,000 inherited disorders that are recessive (such as Cystic Fibrosis, Sickle-cell Anaemia) which only show up if we produce children with someone who carries a matching gene. This is more likely if we have children with a relative since we will have some shared genes. This may not always be so extreme but it is suspected that inbreeding may tend to produce marginally less fit or intelligent individuals.

In this country there has not been generally a custom of marrying close relatives apart from in royal or aristocratic families. The preservation of 'Good Bloodlines' was considered essential. For instance Winston Churchill was referred to by his political enemies as a 'Damn Mongrel' because although he was the grandson of the Duke of Marlborough, his mother was an American heiress of 'common' origins.

In practice if we go back 200 years many of our ancestors lived in villages or small towns and rarely went further than the nearest market town. Then when the roads improved and particularly railways appear there was a much greater choice of partners.

I have analysed the distances travelled to find a suitable spouse in my ancestors, back to my Great Great Grandparents. I have numbered them according to the German Ahnentafel System. Then I have given the counties where they were born, the dates of marriage or living together for each pair and the distance in miles between their presumed birthplaces. More details of my Great Great Grandparents are given on page 34 of the December 2019 Journal.

No.	Ancestors	Birthplaces	Year	Miles
1	Self and wife	MDX /Australia	1964	10,000
2/3	Parents	MDX/SAL	1938	150
4/5	Grandparents	MDX/MDX	1909	8
6/7	Grandparents	CUL/SAL	1910	120
8/9	Great-grandparents	MDX/BDF	1875	45
10/11	Great-grandparents	HAM/KEN	1885	90
12/13	Great-grandparents	DUR/NRY	1871	44
14/15	Great-grandparents	MGY/SAL	1874	32
16/17	2xGreat-grandparents	MDX/?		
18/19	2xGreat-grandparents	BKM/BDF	1852	4
20/21	2xGreat-grandparents	HAM/HAM	1860	Under 1
22/23	2xGreat-grandparents	KEN/KEN	1858	2
24/25	2xGreat-grandparents	NRY/DUR	1847	14
26/27	2xGreat-grandparents	NRY/NRY	1842	10
28/29	2xGreat-grandparents	MGY/MGY	1830	2
30/31	2xGreat-grandparents	SAL/MGY	1851	26

My results show that my ancestors moved greater distances to find a partner when there were railways. In fact some of them were railway-men in the North-East and Shropshire.

The exceptional travel before the railways came of my Great Great Grandfather (30) J. William BIGGS is explained by his profession of Travelling Tinker in the Shropshire/Montgomery borders.

The pattern further back is that my ancestors took partners from the same or adjacent villages. The one exception is my Great (x3) grandmother Esther RAW (1792-1881) who was born in Oldham, Lancashire but in 1816 married John LUMLEY at Thornton Watlass, North Riding of Yorkshire. My guess is that she was taken there as a servant.

Tony Allen



ALBERT MORGAN HUSSEY **continued...**

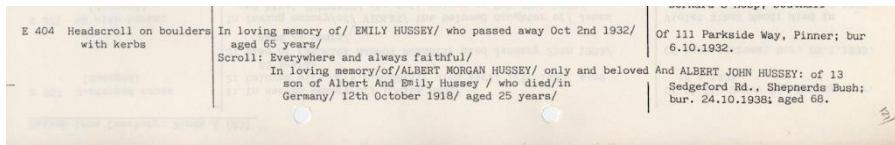
By Keith Rookledge, Member No. 8071

Eileen Bostle's comment on Albert Morgan HUSSEY in the December 2019 edition of METROPOLITAN, in response to my article 'A Conundrum' in September's METROPOLITAN, is quite right but there is more to this story.

The 1911 Census shows the family living at 13 Sedgeford Road, Shepherds Bush. Albert John, aged 40 was a salesman in sanitary ware while Albert Morgan worked for an oil and colour merchants.

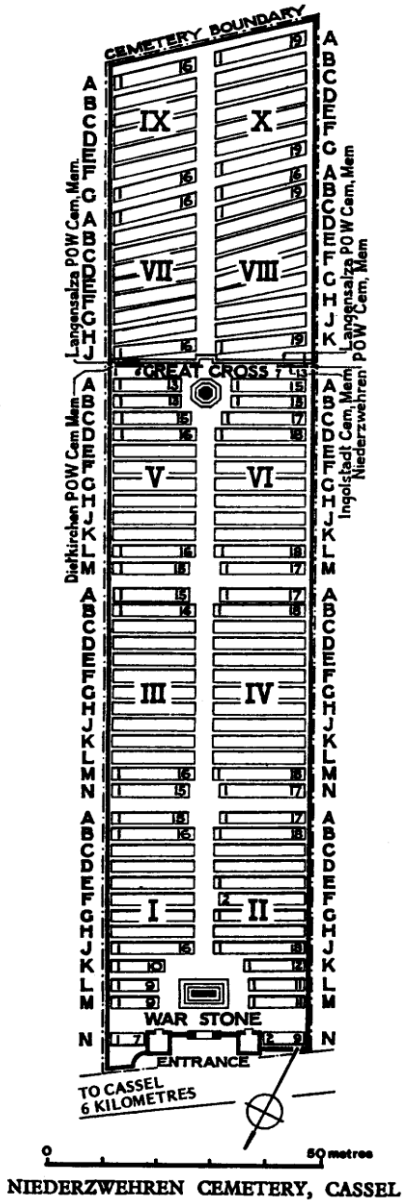
Again Eileen is quite right in the assumption that Albert Morgan's stone is essentially a memorial stone.

The transcript of the MIs show Emily dying on 2 October 1932 and her address was 111 Parkside Way Pinner.



MI from Paines Lane Cemetery.

Albert Morgan was captured on the 27 March 1915 at Craonne in France. He ended up in a Prisoner of War Camp at Quedlinburg near Kassel, which is on what was the border between West and East Germany. The camp was set up to accommodate 1500 POWs. In fact at the end of the war there were 12,000 British, French and Russian prisoners there. The condition of the prisoners was hard as they had to labour in salt mines and brick works: Albert Morgan died in the prisoner of war camp on the 12 October 1918, just a few days before the Armistice. He was interred locally at Niederzwehren Cemetery which was begun by the Germans in 1915 and eventually held some 3000 or so allied soldiers and civilians.



In 1922 there was a decision made by the War Graves Commission to consolidate all remote burials in military cemeteries of which Niederzwehren was one of four. Albert Morgan was reinterred in the Commonwealth Cemetery at Niederzwehren. A goodly number of burials were moved from all over Germany to this site, records show some 1100 men in all. There are details of these returns made right up to 1924.

Albert Morgan's gravestone in Niederzwehren is inscribed on another return, 'We Miss You more than words can tell' and it noted it was submitted by Albert John who was living in Shepherd's Bush.

Much detail of the camp emerged in 2009 from an archaeological dig carried out on the First World War POW camp, prior to a road being built.

This is the first recorded investigation of a First World War POW camp and artefacts were recorded in detail.

The different sections, Dietkirchen, Langensalza and Ingolstadt refer to other towns where presumably POW deaths occurred and the bodies were sent to Niederzwehren.



The excavated POW camp.

Had Albert Morgan survived, his suffering would not have ceased. Repatriation through France was presumably impossible due to damage to the infrastructure and in addition to the sheer numbers of POWs involved.

Troops were conveyed to Copenhagen easily, as conflict had not occurred that far east and the infrastructure was intact.

Repatriation is detailed in an article on the web relating narratives of soldier's experiences. The severely wounded were held back, presumably to enhance their recovery.

Details of Albert Morgan HUSSEY's reinternment are shown opposite.

Sources

Transcriptions of the Gravestones in Paines Lane Cemetery, PLHS archives
<http://thedanishscheme.co.uk/Articles/Christmas%20Special.pdf>:

This article is comprehensive and has much detail of repatriation of soldiers
Those Who Survived the Battlefields, Archaeological Investigations in a Prisoner of War Camp Near Quedlinburg (Harz / Germany) from the First World War, *Journal of Conflict Archaeology*, Volume 5, 2009 - Issue 1, 2013
Commonwealth War Grave Commission website.

CASSELL 1-46E

CONCENTRATION OF GRAVES (Exhumation and Reburials)

BURIAL RETURN. A) Particulars found on crosses. B) Particulars found on remains.

Date: 19.11.23

Name of Cemetery of Reburial: *NIEDERZWEHREN P.-e.-W. Cemetery. Cassel*

Were any effects forwarded to Base? *None*

Plot	Row	Grave	Map Reference where body found	Was cross on grave?	Regimental particulars	Means of Identification	No.
8	F	14	Plot, Row, Grave. 24 6 491	Yes.	A) 106845 Pte. J. McFarlane ✓ 15/Wotts & Derby 31.10.18 Mtl.	Cross.	"
8	F	15	24 5 444	"	A) 30918 Pte. D. Compton ✓ 2/Linos Mtl. 16.10.18	"	"
8	F	16	24 2 410	"	A) 52818 Pte. E. Bartie ✓ 1/4 E. Yorks 11.10.18 Mtl.	"	"
8	F	17	24 3 399	"	A) 92348 Pte. T. Davies ✓ 1/7 D.L.I. Mtl. 5.10.18	"	"
8	E	13	25 10 642	"	A) 29088 Pte. A.W. Bishop ✓ 12/Som.L.I. 14.2.19 Mtl.	"	"
8	H	6	Map Reference Sheet No. 31 Central	"	A) 91377 Pte. A.M. Hussey ✓ 1/6 D.L.I. Mtl. 12.10.18	"	"
8	H	7	24 5 464	"	A) 42156 Pte. C.W. Mission ✓ N.Z. Weill. Bde. 21.10.18 Mtl.	"	"

CANCELLED BY
CENTRAL REPORT
Initialed... *600*
W. Williams
Registration Officer
Cassel Area.

This form to be made out in triplicate, two copies being handed to the D.A.D. (C. of G.) and the other retained by the Burial Officer.

SIA. W. WILKINSON, 142, GOSWOLD, SIA. SO. FBA.

ENTERED 15.12.23
CLIPS CHECKED

MY NAN

By David Apps, Member No. 8000

Spurred on by the message from Nick on the Facebook 'Help and Discussion Group': 'Has anyone found a blatant lie on a Parish Register', I replied not on a Parish Register but after years of searching I have come to the conclusion that my Nan's birth certificate is a work of complete fiction. One reply from Tony suggested that I put the details on Facebook in the hope that someone might be able to help me with my block, as he had been helped. My reply was brief:

Nan was Ivy Alicia (sometimes in later life Allittia), born 4 July 1896 at 4 Charlotte Place, St Mary's, Paddington. Father was Leonard O'Hara COLSON, a Restaurant Keeper; Mother was Alicia COLSON formerly BERNELL. I can find no trace whatsoever of Leonard, however, Mother was born Alice POPE in Falmouth. I assume that the name BERNELL was invented as Nan was illegitimate. There is no record as far as I can see of a marriage of an Alice POPE to a BERNELL.

I was asked, when I posted the above, where was Leonard a restaurant keeper? And when was he born? As I said, I can find nothing about him whatsoever and that is my brick wall.

This whole saga has been repeated elsewhere including a popular monthly FHS magazine. One suggestion from there was that I should obtain a second certificate just in case there had been an error in copying – identical! Help in this direction soon fell by the wayside.

Family tradition said that Leonard O'Hara COLSON died while on horse-back in France in the First World War. Assuming that he was about 20 when he fathered my Nan in 1896 then he would have been 38 years old at the outbreak of the war. Is this too old? His name sounds rather Irish to me but I have drawn a blank there, probably more due to my limited knowledge than anything else.

Leonard is the one that I am really trying to find, if in fact he ever existed.

Ivy's mother Alice POPE was born on 31 March 1871 at 53 Wodehouse Terrace, Falmouth and was one of a family of seven children. I have many details including wills of some of these people.

A lot of my information came from my father, which obviously helped a great deal. He remembered going on holiday to Cornwall and staying with the Popes. His Nan's brother Henry, born 29 October 1873, took Dad for rides in his landau and they also had trips around a boating lake that Henry ran.

Alice POPE married Henry Thomas YATES on 18 April 1898, his third wife and Alice is recorded as a widow. If this is correct then Leonard was not killed in the First World War.

Back to Henry Thomas YATES. He married 3 times, first to Jane JORDAN in Gloucester in December 1880. There were no offspring and she died September 1881 aged 25. His second marriage was to Elizabeth Harriet ALDRED, who was born in 1854 in Bermondsey. They married on 11 August 1885 in St Pancras and had 9 children. She died in 1897 in West Ham. His third wife was Alice POPE, who he married in West Ham on 18 April 1898 and they had five children (6 including Ivy). Of the five children that Henry and Alice had, I can clearly remember two of the daughters, half-sisters to my Nan. Ruby Harriet YATES was born 18 April 1902 and May Doris YATES was born 5 July 1904. There was absolutely no doubt that Ivy, Ruby and May were sisters, there may have been two different fathers but they were as alike as 'peas in a pod' When these three got together there was no knowing what mischief they would get up to!

Back to Leonard, allegedly of 4 Charlotte Place. I have looked at the 1881 census for that address and recognise no names. The address is not, as far as I can see, listed on the 1891 census. Then on the 1901 census the address re-appears but again with no names that I recognise. A couple of years ago I spent many hours looking at restaurants, cafes etc. to see if I could see any names that may be remotely connected, again no joy.



JOTTINGS

Ordering documents at The National Archives

With effect from Tuesday 31 March 2020, the document ordering procedure at The National Archives (TNA) at Kew will change. Readers will now only be able to order a maximum of 12 documents for the same day, plus up to 12 documents ordered in advance, ie a maximum of 24 documents per reader per day. (Bulk ordering of files is apparently unaffected and 20-40 files from the same series can be ordered along with 12 from different series.)

Whilst the average number of documents viewed by each reader per day is eight, this is a huge reduction and could be quite detrimental to those who have travelled far to get to Kew.

The Times reported on 9 January that ‘Historians have urged the National Archives to scrap plans to curtail the number of documents they can order, saying it threatens their livelihoods and would “impoverish the nation’s memory”.’

The new procedure will run for an experimental 6-month period, during which time TNA will monitor reader usage and collect feedback from readers. The stated benefit of this new system is that it will allow TNA to ‘maintain the collection appropriately so that [they] can ensure its preservation for future generations of researchers’, so they say but researchers are worried they are due solely to budget constraints.

History of Medicine

There is the old adage that there are 20 things you should do before you die, well now there are 21. You should add to the list a visit to the permanent History of Medicine galleries at the Science Museum.

These new galleries are hugely impressive. They cover the practice of medicine over the last 500 years, contain thousands of items and are spread over practically the whole of the first floor of the museum. They are split into sections that cover: Factors for health; Fighting infectious disease; Medical isolation; Faith, Hope and Fear; Drugs, Rethinking treatments; Inside surgery; Exploring medicine; and Medicine and bodies.

Each section contains artefacts that include equipment (eg. the first MRI scanner, the first Siemens electron microscope etc) and fascinating items such as a First World War surgeon’s box of equipment and dressings.

The Infectious diseases section contains a full female skeleton showing the effects of her leprosy on the bones and the equipment used to perform the first extraction of penicillin from the mould. There is even a mock-up of a typical Victorian pharmacy.

Thanks to Alan Baldwin, Member No. 4425 for this recommendation.

Broomfield House, Palmers Green

In January a plaque was unveiled at Broomfield House in Palmers Green which records the planting of a mulberry tree. This tree was actually planted in 2010 opposite the southern facade of Broomfield House by local historian Peter BROWN. 2010 marked the 400th anniversary of the death of Sir John SPENCER, Lord Mayor of London, Master of the Clothworkers' Company, merchant adventurer and owner of the Broomfield estate. Sir John made a fortune from the silk trade and the mulberry tree is, of course, the food of the silk moth. There was nothing to indicate this history when the tree was planted but this has now been remedied.

The Editors took the opportunity to ask if anything was known about our horse chestnut. One of our founder societies, the North Middlesex Family History Society, arranged to have a horse chestnut ceremonially planted by the Rev James LODGER of St Cuthbert's, Wood Green, in Broomfield Park in 1979 to symbolise the interest in our family trees. We had a lovely reply back, stating that a photographic survey of trees and their plaques was carried out last year and there did not seem to be any sign of it. However, it was noted, by now any plaque might have been buried by normal processes and some have been vandalised or damaged by over enthusiastic grass cutters.

Commemoration of the 75th anniversary of a V2 in Barnet

On 20 January 1945 at twelve minutes past 1pm, a V2 rocket was fired from Loosduinen in the Netherlands: three minutes later it landed in Calton Road, New Barnet. Eleven houses in this short road were totally destroyed, twelve people were killed and another 60 were injured.

75 years later to the day, the current residents of the road held a commemoration to remember the event. Guests of honour included two women who had lived in nearby roads and remembered the bomb and the Deputy Lieutenant of the Borough of Barnet, all of whom spoke about the effects of that V2. Current residents of the destroyed houses spoke the names of former residents who had been killed.

A ROYAL NAVY MYSTERY: PART 2

By Eileen Bostle, Member No. 7312

I was intrigued by Dennis Galvin's article entitled 'A Royal Naval Mystery' in the December 2019 edition of METROPOLITAN. Something highly secret was obviously going on at the Royal Naval Experimental Station at Stratford during the First World War and as I read the article one such thing came to mind - poison gas.

The Hague Convention of 1899 stated that "... in any war between signatory powers, the parties will abstain from using projectiles the sole object of which is the diffusion of asphyxiating or deleterious gases." This remained unchanged by the Hague Convention of 1907 and was therefore in force during the First World War. Signatories to both Conventions included Britain, France and Germany but from 1915 all of them manufactured poison gas and used it on the battlefields and in the war at sea, each claiming that one of the others had been the first to do so. They also bought gas from other countries.

Several years ago I was asked to try and find out whether a particular pharmaceutical company had been involved in manufacturing poison gas. I never found the answer but was astonished to find what a vast and tangled web of organisations was involved in making gas in Britain. Various government departments were included, as well as committees, elements of the armed forces, laboratories, university departments, scientific organisations and municipal Gas Light and Coke and electricity supply companies. Innumerable private companies, most of which perfectly legally manufactured chemicals and explosives in peace time also played a part, including the Nobel company whose founder had endowed the annual Peace Prize, first awarded in 1901. In addition, there were other large and complex ranges of organisations involved in filling shells, grenades, canisters and other containers with gas and in transporting these products within Britain and to Europe. Most of the places where gas was manufactured and containers filled were in parts of the country which were beyond the range of German airships and planes but, surprisingly, some were on the eastern side of London, which was vulnerable to air-raids. These included a shell-filling works at Walthamstow, the Gas Light and Coke Company at Beckton

and a chemical company named Boake Roberts at Stratford. In the LWMFHS area there were filling factories at Greenford and Wembley.

The Royal Naval Experimental Station at Stratford was originally set up as a Royal Naval Air Service (RNAS) station sometime after the RNAS came into being in July 1914. As Dennis Galvin said in his article, naval shore establishments were named as if they were ships and the Stratford one was "HMS President V". It was used as an 'Accounting Base', which meant it drafted, paid and otherwise looked after men based at particular RNAS stations and it was involved in the anti-aircraft defence of London which was the responsibility of the Admiralty until February 1916, when the army took over the defence of inland Britain and the Admiralty became responsible for coastal and maritime areas.

By the autumn of 1915 the station at Stratford had also started filling anti-aircraft shells and soon afterwards filling operations with poison gas began there. This was followed by the manufacture of poison gas and among the long list of substances mentioned in the archives of the Royal Naval Experimental Station, as at least part of the site came to be called, jellite, vincennite, hydrogen cyanide, sodium cyanide and prussic acid feature frequently. By this time the Royal Naval Experimental Station was closely associated with the War Department Experimental Station at Porton Down and with that organisation and others it conducted experiments with other chemicals, some involving unfortunate pigs and goats. It also played a part in research into different types of hand grenades, shells, trench mortar bombs, air bombs, torpedoes, oil films (to ignite on the surface of the sea), signal flares and gas masks and into methods of storing and transporting gas. With the Ilford camera and photographic film company it assessed the best types of film for naval and aerial photography.

Around the end of 1917 the Royal Naval Experimental Station went over wholly or partially to the production of 'smokescreen', the chemical cloud from behind which ships or other targets could be attacked and this legitimised the establishment's existence because, although toxic, smokescreen was not used with the specific purpose of disabling personnel. From then on, information on this Station is easier to find, for example on

the Imperial War Museum's Lives of the First World War website and the Great War Forum.

In April 1918 the RNAS amalgamated with the army's Royal Flying Corps to form the Royal Air Force and at that point it seems that most of the men at Stratford went into either the Royal Air Force or the Royal Navy. A lot of personal military records from that period are at the National Archives and can be downloaded for a fee from its website and they are also on Findmypast. Although they state that the person concerned was at President V they unsurprisingly don't go into details of what he was doing. The Mersea Museum in Essex has a donated collection relating to a family named Bean which includes items connected with the Royal Naval Experimental Station, including photographs and a personnel list which may or may not be the same as the one Dennis has seen.

As to exactly where this Station was, it was obviously a very closely-guarded secret because it would have been at danger of aerial attack if its location had become known to the enemy and the government and military authorities were fearful of spies and saboteurs. It wouldn't have appeared on any map of that period and it is likely that people working there would have had to sign, or at least be made aware of, the Official Secrets Act of 1911 which made it a criminal offence for servants of the State to disclose any official information without lawful authority. Some of the Station's processes probably needed large quantities of water and a nearby river would also have been useful for that as well as for transporting goods to and from the site, so it could well have been close to the River Lea. Certainly when the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park was developed at Stratford for the 2012 Olympic Games a lot of contaminated soil had to be dealt with and the Station may have contributed to this. Perhaps an enquiry to the National Maritime Museum, the Imperial War Museum or the Museum of London Docklands as to where the RNAS station was might be more likely to find an answer than asking about the location of the Royal Naval Experimental Station.

Sources:

Marion Girard A strange and formidable weapon: British responses to First World War poison gas. Extracts on Google Books

L F Haber Chemical warfare in the First World War. Extracts on Google Books

File MUN 4/2710 and series WO 142/213 - 219 at the National Archives - not available online

National Archives research guides on Royal Naval Air Service officers' service records 1906-1918 and Royal Naval Air Service ratings, available at <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/help-with-your-research>

Lives of the First World War website, Search for Royal Naval Experimental Station Stratford: <https://livesofthefirstworldwar.iwm.org.uk/>

Great War Forum <https://www.greatwarforum.org/>

Mersea Museum <https://www.merseamuseum.org.uk/> Search for Royal Naval Experimental Station and click on History of the Bean Family

FAMILY TREE LIVE

Hosted by Family Tree Magazine
with the Family History Federation

This event will be held on **Friday 17 April** from 9.30am-6pm
and **Saturday 18 April** 2020 from 9.30am-5pm
at Alexandra Palace, London N22

There will be a wide selection of exhibition stands, lectures, workshops, Ask the Experts, village green and historical-themed entertainment, so you can indulge your family history passions, meet your genealogy chums and make new discoveries in your research.

London Westminster & Middlesex FHS will be there!
Don't forget to email eventsteam@lwmfhs.org.uk if you can help on our stand for a couple of hours in exchange for a free ticket – no experience necessary.

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 from £11 if bought in advance.

FOCUS ON FACEBOOK

By Elizabeth Burling, Member No. 4992

Bonnie from Australia bought a couple of our Parish Guides but then messaged me with a query about the Islington one: Sorry to bother you again but I am a bit confused...I am assuming all the streets listed in the Islington Parish Guide are for 1851...I can't find any of the roads my ancestors lived in mainly Upper Holloway area, or have I got it wrong? TIA. [TIA means 'thanks in advance', by the way.]

I asked Bonnie which roads specifically were not there and she told me she had looked for Elthorne Road, Hollingsworth Street, Oldershaw Road, Vorley Street and Wellington Road. It's quite true that we go through the 1851 census and note down all the names of the roads which are mentioned there to put in our Parish Guides and whilst old handwriting is sometimes hard to decipher, I was fairly confident we could not have missed all of these!

Luckily there is a very useful resource online: *Streets with a story, The book of Islington* by Eric A Willats. This was published as a book in 1986 by the Islington Local History Education Trust with a digital (revised) version coming out in 2017. (Its URL is too long to reproduce here but if you put the book's title into a search engine it is easily found.)

The preface states that the work is arranged alphabetically under the name of the street, square, place, terrace, block of flats or tenement, followed by the date of first occupancy, if known. Most of the dating has been done from rate books and other items in the local history collections at both the Islington and Finsbury libraries and based on many years of work and accumulated information. Not only have present day streets been included but also those of the past, courts, alleyways, terraces, places, mews, etc, vanished backwaters with such intriguing names like Frog Lane, The Land of Nod and Cupid's Alley! Any architectural features or buildings of interest, residents worthy of mention and under every street all the flats or tenements in that street have been included so that as complete a record as possible of the street is noted.

Obviously, the built environment in London is constantly changing and so the original work needs constant updating and Islington Local History Centre

would always appreciate contributions to this end. You can email your Islington information to: local.history@islington.gov.uk with the subject: Streets with a story.

This work provided the answer to Bonnie's questions:

From 1848 until 1881, Elthorne Road was known as Red Cap Lane, possibly after the 'Mother Red Cap' tavern which had been on the Holloway Road since the 17th century.

Hollingsworth Street was built about 1855 and said to be named after a Mr HOLLINGSWORTH. An Interesting fact from *Streets with a story* is that it was in this road that Mrs Mary TEALBY founded a Home for Lost and Starving Dogs in 1860 – which became Battersea Dogs Home when it moved in 1871. Hollingsworth Street seems to have disappeared in the early 1970s. Oldershaw Road was called Warner Street from about 1862 until it became Oldershaw Road in 1937. It was named after Robert OLDERSHAW, Vestry Clerk, who died in 1838 and his son who held office in the parish from 1838 to 1851.

Vorley Street had been named Alma Road when it was built in 1859 – it was renamed in 1866.

Wellington Road was known as Packhorse Lane and Wellington Road Avenue when it was built in about 1854, becoming plain Wellington Road in about 1856.

So four of the roads Bonnie was interested in had not been built by 1851 and none of these roads had the same name when they were laid out as they did when Bonnie's family lived there.

There is probably a lesson for us all here. People with ancestors in Islington are extremely lucky to have this resource but for those who cannot find an address in other areas, a careful search of rate books, historical directories and so on should be able to pinpoint its location.



THE ELUSIVE HARRY HACKSHAW

By Peter Todd, Member No. 7686

The person born Henry Herbert HACKSHAW (1880-1940) came to my notice whilst researching one of my late paternal grandmother's more distant relatives, Ethel May Ashley FOREY (1899-?). Ethel was the first born child of Charles FOREY (1866-1941) and Annie WATSON (1879-1956). She acquired her third Christian name from her mother, Annie who had been adopted as a child by a James and Mary ASHLEY.

In 1901 the FOREYs had moved from their birth place in Westminster and were lodging in Clapham, where Charles was working as an omnibus conductor. A son, Charles, was born that year but died soon after. By 1911, Ethel, her brother, Harry (1909-1981) and their parents had moved back to Westminster and were living in Maclise Buildings, Millbank. This grade 2 residential building was constructed between the years 1897-1902 and was named after the Irish artist, Daniel MACLISE (1806-1870). Charles was now driving his own taxi.

Ethel was sixteen years old when she gave birth to Harry HACKSHAW's son, Denys Harry HACKSHAW (1915-1971). A month later on the 29 December 1915 the couple were married at the Lambeth Register Office. Harry senior was 35 years old and claimed to be a bachelor and a sergeant major in the Westminster Dragoons (according to Wikipedia this regiment was 'filled with wealthy gentlemen from the City and West End-it's members, from their attire and attitude, being known as the Piccadilly Peacocks'). His father, Harry said, was Benjamin Bradlough HACKSHAW and was now dead; he had been a boot manufacturer. Actually, his father's name was William Benjamin HACKSHAW (1843-1897), a journey man boot maker and repairer whilst Benjamin Bradlough were the familial Christian names given to a brother, who died in WW1.

These small discrepancies could be forgiven but not the fact that Harry was already a married man. Harry HACKSHAW had married Jessie Beatrice RADFORD (1886-1971) on the 10 June 1905 in Colchester, Essex and had fathered two children, one of whom had died in the same year that she was born, namely 1906, and also a son, Henry Gordon HACKSHAW (1908-1983). At the time Harry was a private in the 16th Lancers.

On the 28 October 1919 Henry Herbert HACKSHAW pleaded guilty at Woolwich Crown Court to the charge of bigamy that is of having married Ethel Mary FOREY while being married to Jessie B RADFORD.

My interest in Harry would have stopped at this point if I hadn't come upon the family tree of a John SCHOENEWEIS on the Ancestry.co.uk website. Apparently in 1920 Harry HACKSHAW departed this country for Montreal, Canada. In 1926, in North Carolina he married a Maud S HOFMANN (1889-?) under the name of a Eustace C MAITLAND and then two years later under the same pseudonym he married a Mary Clay HALL (1900-1993) in Maryland, USA. Harry died under the assumed name of Eustace Cecil MAITLAND on the 26 April 1940 in Bergen, New Jersey, USA. The provenance of this research appears sound, with a number of US Social Security and BMD records being cited as well as the existence on line of a number of photographs of Harry taken during his time in the States.

What happened to the wives and children once Harry had left? According to online sources Harry's first wife, Jessie and their son Henry both died in Maryland, USA. Harry seems to have returned to his first wife and they had initially gone to America together.

The London Electoral Register for 1929 listed Ethel under her maiden name of FOREY in residence at 4 Adam Street, Westminster with an Ethel and John Gillies MORISON (1876-1944) and again in 1930, with the same couple, at Flat C, New Cavendish Street, London W.1.

John MORISON was a stockbroker; he was Scottish by birth and had married Ethel Umfreville KING (1881-1964) in 1902 in Surrey. The 'Umfreville' Christian name came from her mother, who was said to be descended from the Anglo-Norman Border family of De Umfrevilles. Ethel was probably being employed as a live-in servant. I have no more information about Ethel except an unsubstantiated report of her death during the 1970s in London.

Denys Harry HACKSHAW, Ethel's son, was married at least twice. His last wife was Marjorie Joan MILES (1929-1991). He died aged 56 years in St Thomas's Hospital, Lambeth, London from septicaemia.

Harry wasn't the only HACKSHAW in his family to fall foul of the law. In 1910 George Gordano HACKSHAW (1878-1941), older brother of Harry

was brought to trial at the Essex Assizes for the manslaughter of his younger brother William HACKSHAW (1883-1910). According to witnesses George had violently attacked his brother over a domestic incident involving George's wife, Fanny (maiden name HORTON). William did not survive the attack and as the post-mortem revealed he had unknowingly been suffering from a chronic heart disease. George was found guilty but of limited responsibility. He was detained during his Majesty George V's pleasure. The UK Lunacy Patients Admission Registers show that he was released from Broadmoor Hospital on 9 February 1920. He died in Windsor, Berkshire in 1941.

Sources:

John Schoeneweis @<https://www.ancestry.co.uk/family-tree/person/tree/61204688/person/4606983519>..

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

<https://www.wikitree.com/genealogy/UMFREVILLE>

<https://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101216824-maclise-house>

www.ancestry.co.uk

The Harrow Observer, Friday 8th April 1898

“HARROW NEWS: IMPRUDENT ROBBERY:

On Saturday evening an imprudent and bare-faced robbery was committed at the boys' school run by Mr DARNELL at Sudbury Hill, Harrow. All the boys had gone home for the holidays, and Mr and Mrs Darnell had journeyed to Brighton, leaving servants in charge. Late on Saturday night a robber or robbers, affected an entrance to the house by means of a door which had apparently been left unfastened and proceeded to ransack the premises. A considerable amount of property was taken, amongst it being a small amount of money, the thieves evidently being disappointed that the value had not been greater according to notes they left in various parts of the premises.

After enjoying a hearty feed in the kitchen a note was penned returning thanks for the good meal but regretting that the amount of food was so small. They hoped (the writer said) to return at some future date when they might expect increased booty. The Police have the matter in hand, though so far we believe no actual clue exists.”

MEMBERS' INTERESTS

The research interests listed here were submitted by members between December 2019 and February 2020.

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

Interests shown are from members: 7651; 8145; 8155

Name	Period	County	Parish / Area	Mem.No.
BETLES	1820-1960	MDX	Hackney/ Shoreditch/ Hoxton	8155
BICKHAM	1860-1960	MDX	Islington/ Shoreditch/ Holborn	8155
BLACKSLEY	1700-1900	MDX	Camden	8145
BRADBERRY	1600-1850	YKS	Leeds	8145
CHAPELL	1700-1900	MDX	Harrow	8145
COOPER	1750-1890	FIF	Inverkeithing	8145
CRAWFORD	1700-1850	MDX	Islington/ Camden	8145
DONNO	1850-1910	MDX	Islington	8155
DOUGLAS	1600-1880	PER	Any	8145
GARSTIN	1830-1950	MDX	Westminster/ Marylebone	8155
JACKSON	1750-1850	Ireland	Any	8145
KEILICH	1830-1900	MDX	Hackney/Shoreditch	8155
KROGMAN	1850-1950	MDX	Bethnal Green	8155
KROGMANN	1850-1950	MDX	Bethnal Green	8155
MARSHALL	1900-1945	MDX	Islington	8155
NEWTON	1834+	SFK	Oulton	7651
NEWSON	1834+	SFK	Oulton	7651
PETTY	1830-1930	MDX	Islington/Hackney	8155
PIPER	1860-1930	MDX	Bethnal Green/Shoreditch	8155
REEVES	1838+	WIL	Melksham	7651
REEVES	1840-1940	SRY	Rotherhithe	7651
REEVES	1860+	SFK	Lowestoft	7651
ROBERTSON	1600-1850	PER	Spittal of Glenshee	8145
ROGERS	1600-1850	BKM	Amersham	8145
SHILLING	1830-1920	MDX	Homerton	8155
WILDMAN	1890-1950	MDX	Marylebone/Paddington	8155
WOODBRIDGE	1800-2000	MDX	Harrow, St Mary	8145
WOODBRIDGE	1600-1840	BKM	Amersham	8145

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the new members, numbers 8142-8156 who have joined the Society over the past few months and wish them well with their research.



OBITUARY

Mrs Susan Lumas née Bellin (Membership number 481, Life Member)
Sue died on 13 January 2020.

Sue Lumas joined the North Middlesex Family History (as it then was) in 1983 as member no 481. She was very proud of the fact that all her ancestry on every side for many generations was in Islington or close by and she quickly became an active member, mostly of Barnet branch to begin with but soon on the society's executive. She also got involved at the Society of Genealogists and the Federation of Family History Societies and began to be pretty well-known everywhere. She put in about 30 years of very valuable work for family historians.

In fact Sue worked at the Public Record Office (now National Archives) and most family historians first met her when visiting the census rooms in Portugal Street. This was while numbers were still growing exponentially and there were often long queues when the doors opened and a slow wait for empty seats during the day. Microfilms were not yet self-service and Sue ran the searchroom very effectively. Woe betide anyone who abandoned their seat for a long coffee break while there was a queue!

In those days there were still no indexes to the censuses and when our society decided to make a start by indexing Islington in 1851 it was obvious to ask Sue to take charge. I was chairman at that time and talked her into it but she knew it was the right job for her and didn't put up much resistance. After Islington the project moved on to other areas on our patch, and then other censuses, until the Mormons launched their national project to index the 1881 census and most societies put their other work aside to concentrate on that.

At the PRO Sue had moved up the ladder but remained a specialist in the census. With a team of volunteers all the finding aids were revamped and

greatly improved. Although we don't use them any more they were particularly valuable for highlighting areas where the census hadn't survived. Now that we search the censuses by surname it is easy to worry why you cannot find someone without noticing that the returns of the most likely area do not exist.

Once this was all established Sue plodded on, active, busy - and conspicuous. She had a strong personality and you never doubted what her opinion was. However she was light-hearted and cheerful and an absolute expert in her own field. As time went by she moved to the PRO at Kew and then retired. She rolled off the various committees but could now give as many weekdays as she wanted to cataloguing and sorting at the Society of Genealogists. She was, after all, an archivist.

Sue's husband was never on the scene in our time. He was American and she had three sons who, I think, were also in America, long grown up and with children of their own. Her chief family commitment was to her mother. They lived together (on good terms so far as I know) and her mother lived to a very great age - certainly well into her 90s. Sue herself was 81.

Michael Gandy



LWMFHS PUBLICATIONS

We have two series of booklets which are being produced at the moment: Parish Guides and Monumental Inscriptions. The following are new books which have been published over the last three months:

Booklet	UK	Europe	Rest of the world
Parish Guides			
St Clement Danes	£7.46	£9.20	£10.00
Monumental Inscriptions			
St Mary Hornsey	£8.00	£10.50	£11.80

GRAVEYARD AND CEMETERY SEARCHES

The London Westminster and Middlesex Society offers a service for members.

If the location of an ancestor's or relative's grave is known - the name and address of the graveyard or cemetery, and plot number - Executive Committee members April Vesey and Sylvia Thompson will try to find it and take a digital photograph. This will be emailed to the member concerned, or if the member does not use email, a black and white computer printout will be sent.

In return for this, we ask for a contribution of £20 to be made to the Society's funds. This will be payable at the time of the request. We would like to be clear that if the visit is made but there was no headstone or other visible sign of the grave, the fee would still be charged due to the time invested in the search.

The service is primarily on offer to members who do not live in the locality of the graveyard or cemetery, or find travel difficult; and obviously only applies to graves in the area covered by this Society.

If you are interested in this service, please write to the Editors (details at the front of METROPOLITAN) with the following:

- Your name and address, including email address where possible;
- The full name of the ancestor, or the name as you know it, including details of any shortened names used which may be on the inscription (eg Bob, Meg);
- The name and address of the graveyard or cemetery;
- The plot number of the grave;
- Any other relevant useful information;
- A cheque for £20 made out to London Westminster and Middlesex FHS.



A FORMER SLAVE'S GRAVE

By Elizabeth Burling, Member No, 4992

There has been a church at Hornsey for a great many years - one was first mentioned in a document dated 1291. By the 19th century this building had become quite dilapidated and a new church to St Mary was built on the same footprint in 1833. The old bell tower was retained and heightened with rubble from the old church. The growth of London meant that this church was soon too small for the congregation and a larger building was constructed just to the east of the churchyard in 1889. Unfortunately the ground was unstable and the new church had to be demolished in 1969, the congregation going to St George, Cranley Gardens, about a mile away.

The graveyard had been closed to new burials in 1892 and it was made in to a Garden of Remembrance in the 1950s. The old bell tower from the medieval church remained at its centre and the churchyard has been that way ever since.

In the 1980s many of the newly formed Family History Societies had a programme of recording the memorial inscriptions in graveyards in their area and our founder societies were no exception. Those inscriptions still legible in 1985 were recorded by members of the North Middlesex Family History Society (NMFHS), led by Pauline DALLMAN and Enid HUNT. These were subsequently published on microfiche and St Mary at Hornsey is one of the churchyards our Society has recently revisited and brought out as a booklet. Whilst we were looking at the memorials prior to publication, one in particular caught my attention:

C4. [*Large slab:*] Harriet LONG/ A native of Virginia/ the widow of Joseph SELDEN/ Lieutenant Colonel in the Army/ of the United States/ and the wife of George LONG/ died at Highgate/ on the 18th Day of June 1841/ in the 40th year of her age/ Lux oculis ridens majestas fronte serena/ fulgebat toto suavis ab ore decor/ par animus formae grades in pectore vires/ casta fides pietas ingenimque simul/ Jacob WALKER/ a native of Virginia/ in America the faithful slave/ in England the faithful servant/ of/ Harriet and George LONG/ and an honest man/ died at Highgate/ on the 12th of August 1841/ in the 40th year of his age.

[Translation: A smiling light shone in the eyes, majesty on the serene brow/ sweet beauty from the whole face/ spirit equal to beauty, great strength in the heart/ chaste loyalty, duty, and intelligence all together.]

‘In America the faithful slave?’ That’s not something you often see on a gravestone! The British trade selling African slaves to the New World had been abolished in 1807 (although it took a further Act, the Slavery Abolition Act of 1833, to actually stop slavery itself). However, in America slavery did not end until 1865 and the end of the Civil War. The inscription on this grave in Hornsey marks this period of time. Jacob WALKER was Harriet LONG’s ‘faithful slave’ in America but after travelling to England where slavery had been abolished, became her ‘faithful servant’.

The 1841 census returns for Jackson’s Lane, Highgate, show Harriet LONG and Jacob WALKER just a couple of months before they both died:

1841 Census: Jackson’s Lane, Highgate

Person	Age	Occupation	Born in Middlesex?
George LONG	40	Barrister	No
Harriet LONG	39		Foreign Parts
George LONG	13		No
James LONG	11		Yes
William LONG	7		Yes
Charles LONG	3		Yes
Elizabeth SELDEN	18		Foreign Parts
Josephine SELDEN	16		Foreign Parts
Jacob WALKER	39	Male Servant	Foreign Parts
Ann RADFORD	34	Female Servant	No
Ann DIAMOND	29	Female Servant	No
Emma ELSTRIP	17	Female Servant	No

The alumni archive of the University of Cambridge show that George LONG was born on 4 November 1800 and was the eldest son of James LONG, a West India merchant of Poulton, Lancashire. George matriculated in 1818 from St John’s and was a successful scholar of the classics. He became Professor of ancient languages in the University of Virginia in 1824, a position he held for four years and it must have been during this time that he met Harriet, then Harriet SELDEN, a widow.

Harriet's previous husband, Joseph SELDEN, had been a Lieutenant-Colonel in the U.S. Army. He resigned his commission in 1820 and in September of that year married Harriet, née GREY, who was 'of Albemarle County'. Joseph began work as a judge of the Supreme Court of Arkansas in 1821 but was killed on 26 May 1824 in a duel with fellow judge Andrew H SCOTT, who challenged him after SELDEN had allegedly insulted SCOTT's female partner during a game of whist. Harriet and Joseph's daughter Elizabeth was only one year old and Harriet was pregnant with Josephine (both girls appear on the 1841 census returns above). Harriet moved with her children back to Virginia where she met George LONG, marrying him in 1827. The next year the couple returned to England as George had been appointed Professor of Greek at University College, London. He was admitted to the Inner Temple in 1837, hence his appearance as a barrister in the census.

It seems likely that as a Virginian Harriet would have come from a family which owned slaves. It is quite possible that Jacob had been part of her household for a great many years. At any rate, when the LONGs moved back to England they bought him with them.

Harriet died of cancer and Jacob of 'smallpox after vaccination' shortly afterwards. It was George LONG who was present at both of their deaths. George went on to marry a further two times. He spent much of the following years as Classical Lecturer at Brighton College and died in 1879 at Chichester.

Sources:

1841 Census Returns available on Find My Past

University of Cambridge Alumni Database: <http://venn.lib.cam.ac.uk/Documents/blackpresence.co.uk/slave-graves/>

<https://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/entries/joseph-selden-8900/>

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1392351>

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Slavery-Abolition-Act>

<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/slavery/pdf/britain-and-the-trade.pdf>



LONDON WESTMINSTER AND MIDDLESEX FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2020

The following are the Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the Society held on 29 February 2020 in the Kwanglim Room, Wesley's Chapel, London EC1Y 1AU. Our Society's President, Michael Gandy, BA, FSG chaired the meeting, welcoming 19 members. He noted that two of our members were unable to be present at this year's AGM. Sue Lumas had recently passed away and there would be a Memorial Service in the Spring. We send sympathetic greetings to Rosemary Roome as she continues her treatment after spending several weeks in hospital.

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE:

Margaret Paine, Claire O'Sullivan, Pam Chambers.

2. MINUTES OF THE AGM HELD 16 MARCH 2019:

The minutes were approved.

3. MATTERS ARISING:

None.

4. CHAIRMAN'S REPORT:

The Chairman had previously published his report in METROPOLITAN. He highlighted the fact that we had a presence at five fairs over the year and sold many books, especially the new Parish Guides. The fairs attended this year were as follows: West Surrey FHS Fair at Woking in November, Haringey Local History Fair at Bruce Castle in February; Family Tree Live at Alexandra Palace in April; Bucks FHS Open Day at Aylesbury in July and The Family History Show at Sandown Park in September.

5. TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2017/18 and 2018/19

These had previously been published in METROPOLITAN. When asked how the finances were, April said they were healthy, as the sale of over 800 Parish Guides had brought in funds but she was concerned by the loss of

members and therefore of money from subscriptions. Our President asked how many members there were currently in the Society. Sylvia, our Membership Secretary, replied 450. Michael averred that a loss of 20% per annum was normal, especially in the London area.

6. ADOPTION OF THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

The Accounts were adopted nem.con.

7. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

All three Officers were willing to continue for a further year: Tony Allen as Chairman, April Vesey as Treasurer and Tricia Sutton as Secretary.

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, Events Team Co-ordinator

Pam Chambers, City Branch Co-ordinator

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

No other business had been previously advised. Simon Garbett thanked the Committee for all they do 'behind the scenes' and Tony thanked our President for chairing the meeting and for giving an interesting talk.

10. Our President, Michael Gandy closed the meeting at 3.45pm.



WEBSITE NEWS

Royal Navy First World War – Lives at Sea

This unique free resource lets you search for information about Royal Navy officers and ratings who served during the First World War. The information in it is derived mainly from transcriptions of service records. You can also find out more about the crews on different ships and at different battles during the war.

For example, the following information is available about this man: George Cornelius CAMPBELL, Service number 311361, previously a Bill Poster's Assistance [sic], who was born on 8 February 1887 at Custom House, London and was demobilised on 17 May 1919. His service record starts on 21 February 1907 when he was a Stoker, 2nd class, on board *Acheron*. His career progress is shown, through Stoker, 1st Class, to Acting Leading Stoker and eventually to Stoker Petty Officer. All of the ships he was on are recorded, his last posting being on *Ambrose (L3)*.

There are links to The National Archives, where the original service records are held, and to Merchant Navy crew lists for the year 1915 which show digital images of these records.

This easy-to-use site is here: <https://royalnavyrecordsww1.rmg.co.uk/>

Digital Panopticon

This website allows you to search millions of records relating to the lives of 90,000 convicts from the Old Bailey. While most of the data included in the Digital Panopticon website already existed in some form, the project created a number of new datasets which, where possible, were made available under a Creative Commons licence. Datasets transcribed by project staff include: Dead Prisoners Index 1800-1869, Registers of Prison Licences for London convicts and Western Australia Convict Probation Records 1850-1868. The Middlesex House of Detention Calendars 1836-1889 and Metropolitan Police Register of Habitual Criminals 1881-1925 were digitised and transcribed using optical character recognition (OCR). Selected documents from UK Licences for the Parole of Convicts 1853-1925 were rekeyed (where two different typists type the text, the two versions are compared by computer and discrepancies resolved manually).

At the end of 2019, the website was updated with datasets of the tattoos recorded on 58,000 convicts noted between 1793-1925, both those

transported to Australia around a quarter of whom had tattoos) and those imprisoned in Britain. These records, which form an important set of evidence of history from below, show that tattooing was not restricted to sailors, soldiers and convicts at this time but was a growing and accepted phenomenon in Victorian England. Tattoos provide an important window into the lives of those who typically left no written records of their own.

The most popular form of tattoo was written names and sets of initials, and dots were also very popular. Early themes were typically naval, jewellery and astronomy, however, the popularity of these declined over time and there was a rise in tattoos depicting religion, nature, national identity and death.

This dataset can be searched and visualised by tattoo design, subject, body parts, and other variables. The Digital Panopticon website can be reached here: <https://www.digitalpanopticon.org/>

GENfair

We find at fairs that when we mention that our Parish Guides and Monumental Inscription booklets are available online at GENfair, many people have never heard of this site, so we thought it would be worth mentioning it here as it is a great source for family historians.

GENfair described itself as a ‘one-stop shop’ for family and local historians. Whilst it is owned by family history suppliers S&N Genealogy, it offers a platform to organisations such as LWMFHS to sell products of interest to researching in a particular area or on a particular topic. Postage is worked out automatically depending on where you live – items can be sent to world-wide destinations.

You can browse the site by supplier, where you will find many FHSs selling items of local interest (which are often parish records, MIs, nonconformist records and so on) together with suppliers of specialist books and other items. You can also search by county, record type or any other keyword you like. This site can be found here: <https://www.genfair.co.uk/>

Westminster Gazette

The years 1923-1924 and 1927-1928 have been uploaded onto the British Newspaper Archive and Findmypast websites meaning that coverage from this newspaper now is from the years 1893 to 1928.



CHRISTIANA IN CONTEXT

By Sheila Clarke, Member No. 7900

Female ancestors can be difficult to research. Unless the lady in question was aristocratic, notorious, or managed to achieve something in her own right, it may prove impossible to establish anything but basic facts. Information on males has been relatively easy to find: I am lucky enough to have a number of first-hand reports, invaluable when it comes to providing personal detail. Who wouldn't be intrigued to find an ancestor was as 'a worthy man with a genius for mistakes,' or discover another with the habit of appearing naked in his garden as he implored the sun to rejuvenate his ageing body? These men are revealed in glorious detail, strengths and weaknesses as vivid today as they were in their time but when it comes to the female side nothing. No such revelations awaited me there, just shadowy figures, sometimes little more than a name remembered only as bearer of the next generation. How to learn more about these women, so important to family narrative and yet so unknown? The men left behind speeches, had exploits detailed in official records and private correspondence but I would need a different approach when it came to dealing with the women in their lives.

The great City of London would be my starting point: what was happening as our ancestors went about their daily business? My 3xg/grandmother Christiana ATKINSON was an ordinary Londoner living in extraordinary times. Her long life began in the reign of George III and spanned most of the Victorian era, a time of momentous advancement and change. Baptised at St Andrew's church, Holborn, in March 1788, Christiana was the eldest child of Thomas ATKINSON, a tailor, and Mary Ann, née WALKER. The couple had four more children - Maria Ann (1790); Thomas (1792); James (1794) and Samuel (1799) all raised in the area around Red Lion Square. At the time of Christiana's birth London was still reeling from the aftermath of the anti-papal Gordon Riots, when in the summer of 1780 tensions finally reached boiling point over repeal of the Popery Act. Holborn suffered the worst of the destruction with the Bloomsbury Square home of the Chief justice and parts of Lincolns Inn Fields attacked, while at High Holborn a Catholic-owned distillery was destroyed, resulting in an orgy of drunkenness. The mob then turned its attention to the hated prison of Newgate, razing it to the ground and releasing many of those inside.

Christiana's parents may have looked on in dismay as the City descended into chaos but they need not have feared - the next few years saw London rise to become the world's largest city, a position it would hold until the end of the century. Recognized as a capital of major importance, dominant in politics, finance and trading, its port grew to be the biggest in the world, more bridges were built across the Thames, a network of railways began to take shape and the controversial underground system finally got under way - progress that must have seemed bewildering to someone who had grown up in the age of sedan chairs.



The Gordon Riots by John Seymour Lucas.

A Georgian child would have been exposed to a dazzling kaleidoscope of City life: various forms of carriages were in use but the most popular form of transport was foot and thousands of pedestrians thronged the streets, crowds gathering to watch an impromptu concert, political speech or bare-knuckle fight. Public executions too were viewed as a source of entertainment, though there is evidence of authorities adopting stricter policing in an effort to restore a sense a dignity to proceedings. Visitors to the Capital spoke of unbearable levels of noise - street traders competing to

be heard; the cries of drovers and their cattle on the way to market, the constant clatter of horses' hooves on cobblestones - a cacophony from which it was impossible to escape.

Artisans of all kinds could be found in the narrow streets around the Atkinson home - Holborn was especially popular with the printing trade and numerous booksellers, printers and engravers had set up business there. Living near the near the Inns of Court, Christiana would have witnessed the lawyers and their clerks hurrying to and fro, perhaps pausing to refresh themselves in one of the many coffee houses, from which women were excluded. City life had many drawbacks: chronic pollution meant candles were sometimes necessary at noon to cope with the smoggy atmosphere and mail received from London was often covered in deposits of soot. Open sewers overflowed with human waste, animal offal and horse manure. In summer roads were unpleasantly dusty, in winter virtually impassable due to flooding and mud.

Christiana is unlikely to have attended school but if she did receive a rudimentary education it would be at one of the many Dame Schools set up by older women - and occasionally men - in their own homes. These were open to both sexes and for around 4d a week children aged two to five were taught the basics of reading, writing and arithmetic. The system was viewed as little more than glorified childcare with low standards of learning and the 'dame' frequently taking on other work at the same time. Boys had the opportunity of further education by sitting a skill test but with children expected to work as soon as they were able, this was a luxury not many could afford. We are all familiar with the conditions enjoyed by the offspring of richer families - tutors and governesses, university for brightest (or wealthiest) boys - perhaps less frequently portrayed is the kind of early learning most of our ancestors would have known.

'There cannot, indeed, be a sight more uncouth, than that of a man and his wife struggling for power. Preposterous is it to hear a woman say, 'It shall be done!' - 'I will have it so!' in matters where he alone is competent to act, or even to judge.'

Taylor, 1822

Christiana was born at a time when attitudes towards women and their place in society had begun to undertake something of a change. The emergent

Bluestocking Movement saw female writers, thinkers and artists start to make their mark but the ‘Separate Sphere’ idea had also taken root and this would cause the sexes to be compartmentalised up to modern times. Men, it was felt, should be in charge outside the home environment with women taking responsibility for the domestic side.

Most girls would go straight into marriage from the jurisdiction of a father or brother so were familiar with the concept of male dominance but the new bride would still have to adjust to a different man now ruling every aspect of her life. As soon as she married, a woman gave up almost every legal right: her husband owned all property, including any she may have previously held, made business decisions and had automatic custody of the children. He also had the right to subject his wife to what we would consider domestic abuse - physical chastisement and punishment by isolation and curtailment of activities. Divorce was rare but when it did occur a woman could expect to be cast out by society, a pariah left to fend for herself. The best any wife could hope for was a sober, hard-working man who would treat her with a degree of kindness and respect but despite its drawbacks, marriage was still considered more desirable than the single state - a married woman would always take preference over an unmarried one, who was to be regarded as an object of pity and a burden on her family.

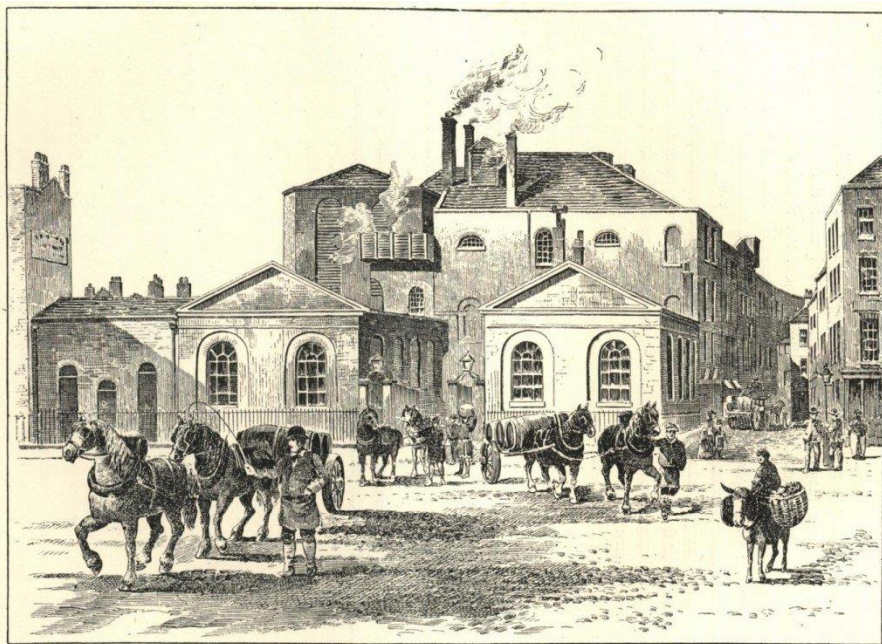
Christiana married Thomas HEADLAND, an Uxbridge-born painter and glazier, on 24 June 1805 in Horton, Bucks. Their first three children Thomas Hughes (1806); Henry William (1810) and Mary Ann (1812) were born in Uxbridge but by 1816 Christiana and her family were back in London. These were challenging times: the Regency period had seen a widening gap between rich and poor, with inflated food prices and a dramatic increase in population (around 600,000 in 1700 to almost a million by 1800) forcing many Londoners into slum dwellings or ‘rookeries. While the Prince Regent fuelled resentment over his lavish lifestyle, his subjects suffered food shortages, squalid living conditions and a sharp rise in crime.

In 2017 Bird Street, a narrow thoroughfare in the centre of Town, was designated the world’s first eco-friendly ‘*smart street*,’ a ‘*tech-friendly, traffic-free oasis*’ and a ‘*sustainable, innovative shopping experience*.’ Street lighting would be powered by footsteps and the air purified by paint on the

walls. Home to pioneering pop ups and ethical businesses, it was the first time such technology had been gathered together in one place. In the early years of the 19th century it was also where Christiana and her family chose to make their home. In those days Bird Street traversed Oxford Street - today it is confined solely to the North side. Formerly named Tyburn Street, Oxford Street had long been the major route from prison to the gallows but after their removal to Newgate in 1783 the surrounding fields were purchased by the Earl of Oxford and development began. Shops soon sprang up and it became a popular entertainment area, with fetes, masquerades and the dubious spectacle of tiger-baiting all on offer. The City already had a well-established divide, the aristocratic West End contrasting with the poorer, waterside East and by 1815 the *Encyclopedia Londinensis* noted that ‘the magnificent squares and streets North of Oxford Street are so numerous *they form the largest portion of the Fashionable part of the Town.*’ For whatever reason, my family decided City centre living wasn’t for them and by 1821 they had moved to Chapel Street, Islington, where they would remain until Thomas’s death some twenty five years later.

Christiana may have felt more at home in her new environment: a number of artists and publishers had set up business around Chapel Street just as they had in the Holborn of her birth. She and Thomas would have five more children - Charlotte Christiana (1815); Matilda Jane (1821); Emma Eliza (1824); Amelia Julia (1827) and Alfred James Samuel (1831.) Only eldest daughter Mary Ann failed to survive, dying aged three but with an estimated one in five children not living to see their fifth birthday, Christiana and her husband could count themselves among the more fortunate parents.

Dressmaking was one of the few respectable ways for a working class woman to earn a living and Christiana worked as a seamstress, perhaps taught by her tailor father. She may have been able to do the job from home, a popular choice with those raising families or reluctant to enter one of the notorious workshops where needlewomen toiled in appalling conditions. It seems likely that she passed on the skill to her daughters, as by 1851 all four could be found working as milliners living in the area of Gray’s Inn Road. The two eldest sons had chosen traditional occupations - Thomas was a silversmith and Henry William a dyer - but the youngest, Alfred, born 1831, would have opportunities his brothers could never have dreamed of.



The Horseshoe Brewery, junction of Oxford Street/Tottenham Court Road,
c1800.

The spread of literacy throughout the 19th century had fuelled a greater demand for printing and it was not unusual for a London firm to employ a workforce of around a hundred, consisting of unskilled machine operators and skilled compositors who proof-read, set and dismantled the type. The 1851 census shows Alfred was among those earning his living this way. Advertisements from the time speak of applicants needing to be well educated - a good standard of literacy was essential as the compositor would be required to correct spelling and grammar and the ability to read classical languages was highly desirable. However, few met these exacting standards and boys from varying social backgrounds were accepted for the seven year apprenticeship, some helped by the Poor Law or various charities. No women were employed: the work was heavy and dirty and it would take the technological advancements of the 1850s before they were able to join the printing staff. The hours were long - an average working day was twelve hours and thirty six was not unusual if publishing deadlines pressed. The

family would be required to supply a premium to their son's employer as a condition of apprenticeship and the first few years often went unpaid but printing was viewed as a 'genteel profession,' preferable to many other jobs and so highly sought after by parents wanting a better future for their boys.

Christiana was fifty nine when her husband died. For a working class woman widowhood could be a perilous time: deprived of the main breadwinner, she could quickly become destitute. The New Poor Law of 1834 attempted to keep widows out of the workhouse by providing money, food, clothes and medical supplies but unsurprisingly many chose to move in with their families. The first census to show Christiana as a widow is 1851 when she was living in the Trinity Street, Islington, home of daughter Matilda Jane, by then married with a young family. The next census has Christiana at a different address. Three of her surviving children were living in London (Henry William had died in 1859) so she could be expected to have made her home with one of them but circumstances had somewhat narrowed her choice and it is in the Great Sutton Street house of her grandson, Henry William Junior (my great grandfather) that she can be found in 1861.

In the 1850s New Zealand's provincial governments began to offer assistance with fares and in some cases land grants to those wishing to emigrate to their country. As development turned formerly prosperous London areas into overcrowded hotbeds of poverty and disease it must have seemed a tempting prospect and two of Christiana's daughters decided to take advantage of the opportunity. In 1854 Matilda Jane, husband Andrew BAKER and children, along with unmarried sister Amelia Julia left for a new start on the other side of the world. One can only imagine how Christiana must have felt, saying goodbye knowing she would probably never see them again. Five years later she was dealt another blow - son Alfred, now married with a young family, decided to follow his sisters and also left for New Zealand. It seems likely that his departure coincided with his mother's move to Great Sutton Street where Henry William ran a silversmith business. However, before too long she would have cause to regret her decision, for all was not as it should have been in her grandson's home.

John Thomas BEECHER sounds an eminently reasonable man. One of three apprentice silversmiths who had gone unpaid for some time, he was willing

to come to an arrangement with his master but decided there was no point - Henry William was '*completely ruined..... entirely due to his own neglect.*' The warrant officer gave evidence of finding '*not five shillings worth of property*' in the family home and on receiving a sentence of four months imprisonment my great grandfather '*appeared to feel his position acutely*' as he was led away from the courtroom. This episode in early 1862 raises a number of questions, primarily what was the nature of Henry William's neglect? Had he fallen foul of the demon drink, the scourge of many a family, or some other vice? Was he just unsuited to running a business, despite many years of apprenticeship in the family firm? Also, what had happened to a sum of money inherited by Christiana some ten years earlier? True, a lot can happen in a decade but Samuel ATKINSON obviously hoped his bequest of £200 (around £40,000 in today's money) would help make his sister's later years as comfortable as possible.

Instead, Christiana found herself at the centre of a family that had reached crisis point. A prison sentence could only compound the misery – without the breadwinner, dependants had no choice but to enter prison with the offender or plead for assistance from the authorities. No record was found of the family doing either, so I presume they struggled on through Henry William's absence before leaving Clerkenwell for good and relocating to the East End. Rates were cheaper in Hackney and there my great grandparents raised a growing family, including son William Hawke (1869), my grandfather. If Christiana accompanied her family she did not stay, for by 1871 she was in Camberwell where daughter Charlotte ran an iron monger's shop.

Like many other London areas Camberwell was transformed by the advent of the railways. Previously a small farming village with the Green at its centre, it had enjoyed a reputation for clean air and health-giving mineral springs but all this changed in the early 1860s when modernity arrived in the shape of the train. Offering unparalleled opportunities for business and leisure, the public embraced it with enthusiasm - 'railway mania' gripped the nation and who cared if a formerly tranquil area was sacrificed in the name of progress? Well, John RUSKIN for one: having lived in Camberwell for thirty years in 1872 the art critic moved out, unable to tolerate the loss of his

view. (RUSKIN does appear to have been particularly sensitive to what he beheld, reputedly fainting at the sight of his wife on their wedding night.)

The ironmongery shop was in Southampton Street and Christiana lived there with daughter Charlotte, her husband Benjamin COLLINS, their son and his family. It was to be Christiana's last home: in March 1871 she died aged eighty three. Hers had been an unremarkable life, in many ways typical of a working-class woman of her time. There were hard times (the loss of a child and at least one incident of abject poverty) but I like to think she would have looked back on her life as largely happy and fulfilled. As well as her dressmaking work, Christiana had been expected to raise a family of upright citizens ready for the working world and there is some evidence she was successful in this: from her Dunedin millinery shop daughter Matilda was able to ensure the ladies of New Zealand had the very latest in fashionable headgear, while son Alfred, with his printing experience, became a founding member of the local paper *The Evening* (now *Oamaru*) *Mail*. Perhaps the most high profile of Christiana's children was eldest son Thomas who became Charles DICKENS's manager but as his story has been covered previously I deliberately kept him out of the picture.

As Christiana raised her family great things were happening in the city of her birth. How she must have marveled at London's renaissance - from the chaos and despair of the late Georgian period to the self-congratulatory showmanship of 1851's Great Exhibition. Society too underwent much change: from 1829 citizens could look to the newly formed Metropolitan Police force for protection; the People's Charter of 1838 introduced widespread political and social reform, while The Public Health Act of 1848 aimed to reduce the number of cholera outbreaks by the provision of sewers and clean drinking water. The filthy streets of Christiana's youth were also targeted with a plan to remove refuse on a regular basis but despite the authorities best efforts improvements were slow, until the Great Stink of 1858 when the hottest summer on record caused accumulated waste on the banks of the Thames to emit an unbearable smell. The fact that it affected MPs speeded up the search for a solution and a Bill to update the antiquated sewage system was passed in a record eighteen days. The man charged with putting the plan into action was engineer Joseph BAZALGETTE whose work ensured cholera would never again contaminate the water system.

Horse-drawn omnibuses, hansom cabs and the introduction of the controversial underground system all happened in Christiana's lifetime. Other advances she may have found surprising were in the field of women's rights. She would never enjoy the freedom to vote but major steps towards equality included compulsory education for all children aged five to ten, the recognition of violence as grounds for divorce and the right for women to keep any money earned.

I have done my best not to turn this into a feminist rant but it is impossible to ignore the obstacles women have faced, largely due to the background roles forced on them by society. Female ancestors can indeed be difficult to research but dig a little and you may at least get an understanding of what

they could have expected to experience in their daily lives. So, if you have a female ancestor who is something of a mystery, why not set about learning how she would have lived? A little imagination is all that is needed to place her in context: time to bring those shadowy figures into the light and celebrate just how big a part they played in making us, their descendants, who we are today.



Staffordshire Spill Vase c 1855
celebrating the arrival of clean
water, following the Great Stink and
Public Health Act of 1848.

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Illustrations:

The Horseshoe Brewery, Established in 1764, it was the site of the London Beer Flood of 1814 when a vat of porter (a local beer) burst, killing eight. The brewery closed in 1921.

The Gordon Riots by John Seymour Lucas, Public Domain

Staffordshire Spill Vase c 1855, Copyright Davidmadalena Creative Commons, Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

The Harrow Observer, Friday 8th April 1898

HARROW CYCLING CLUB:

The opening Run of the above Club on Saturday last to their country headquarters at Ickenham was a great success. 37 members attended – nearly half being ladies.

After an excellent Tea, which was well served, the Club journeyed homeward, accompanied by the 'Watford Wheelers,' who also held their opening run to the same place.

Wealdstone was not reached before 'lighting-up' time and the spectacle of upwards of sixty lighted lamps was very pretty.

The run next Saturday is to Elstree, starting from Headquarters at 4pm.

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.



PUB LANDLORDS

My mother's family came from the East End of London for 4/5 generations between 1667- 1911. Mostly they were cow keepers, milkmen, drovers, or butchers and with their surname being COX it has been a challenge. However, there are also weavers for one or two generations.

My 3x Great Grandfather Thomas COX 1797-1862 was born in the Workhouse of St Matthew Bethnal Green, as were all his 10 siblings. When he married in Hannah Patience HOSKIN in Bethnal Green in 1818, his occupation was listed as weaver, as was that of his father George COX. In the 1861 census he is 66 and a milkman, living with his son John COX at 15 Great Prescott Street, near Leman Street, Whitechapel. This is the *Prince of Prussia* pub.

His son, John COX (1823-1867) married Mary Ann FLOWERS in June 1847 at St Johns Hoxton. His occupation was milkman, his father Thomas was also a milkman. By 1857 he is listed in the parish register at *Kings Arms* pub, 20 Wilkes Street Spitalfields. In the 1860 voters list, he is at 15 Great Prescott Street Whitechapel, Beer shop. In 1861 he is still at 15 Great Prescott Street but this is now the *Princess of Prussia* pub. In the 1862 Post Office Directory he is at the *Jolly Waterman* pub in Rotherhithe and the *Europa* in 1865, also in Rotherhithe. He died in 1867 and is buried in City of London Union Cemetery.

While searching through the index of London Lives online, I have found a few other landlords of the COX family who had pubs in East London and had fire insurance with the Sun Insurance Company. These are:

William COX of Petticoat Lane at the *King of Prussia* in August 1779, Charles COX of Leman Street at the *Black Horse and French Horn* in August 1778, John COX of Fleet market at *The Artichoke* in March 1778, John COX of York Street, Bethnal Green at the *Three Pigeons* in July 1778, William

COX of Blue Anchor Alley, Bunhill Row, in July 1778 and Martha COX in 1785 at the same address.

How can I find out more about who these other Landlords were and to see if they are part of my family?

Eileen Blythe, Member No. 02

Note: From 1552 on, those who wanted to sell beer (Licensed Victuallers) had to apply for a licence at the local Quarter or Petty Sessions each year. This practice was started in an attempt to curb levels of drunkenness with its associated social problems and landlords generally also having to give a recognizance or bond that they would not keep a 'disorderly house'. Petty Session archives are often still available for researchers to inspect in local record offices, in our case London Metropolitan Archives (LMA). The key to locating these records is knowing which court the landlord would have had to apply to.

In Middlesex, before 1829 pubs were sorted into licensing divisions based on which parish the pubs were in. Bethnal Green, Bow, Bromley, Hackney, Poplar, Shoreditch and Stepney come under the jurisdiction of the Tower Division of the Middlesex Petty Sessions and you can see what is available online using the LMA catalogue, Ref: MR/LV-1-2. Most of these records will not have been digitised.

Until 1853 licensed victuallers within the City of London had to be freemen of the City and records of admissions to the Freedom survive from 1681 (with some gaps) and are also at LMA. These often give more information about the individuals than the licensed victuallers' returns for the City.

Another possible source of information is the archive of The Society of Licensed Victuallers, which began in 1793 as a friendly society for the mutual benefit of publicans and for the relief of members of the licensed victualling trade and their families. The Society's records are at LMA, Ref: Ms 21439-54.

LMA has a very useful Research Guide (number 45) to Licensed Victuallers records which suggests other avenues of research and can be accessed via their website.

REEVES

My ancestor Henry REEVES was born in 1838 in Melksham, Wiltshire and died on Christmas Day 1907 at his youngest daughter's house, 9 Moodkee Street, Rotherhithe. His wife, Mary Anne NEWSON or NEWTON had been born in 1834 in Oulton, Suffolk and died at the same address on 12 February 1921.

I am keen to find out more about Henry and Mary Anne's children. The youngest daughter, Ellen Louise REEVES at whose house her parents died, was born in Newington, Surrey and married John A F NEWMAN.

Son Frank was born in Lowestoft in 1868 and married Alice in 1892. They moved to London but I do not know where. Edith Mary was born in 1871 in Lowestoft and married Alfred Thomas SHAW in 1886. I know nothing more about her.

Another ancestor, William REEVES, was born on 17 March 1869 in Lowestoft and married Louisa Hyde FOX on 26 July 1890 at Southwark Park Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. He died on 6 January 1922,

Mrs Maureen D Copping, Member No. 7651

Note: The Victorian censuses must be the place to start looking for this family. If you are new to family history, these are a fabulous resource which is available for years ending in a 1 from 1841-1911. You can access them online through family history websites such as Findmypast, Ancestry UK and The Genealogist.

The 1901 census is the nearest one before Henry died and this shows that Henry and Mary Ann REEVES are living at 9 Moodkee Street together with daughters Edith Mary and her husband Alfred SHAW and granddaughter Winnifred SHAW. Ten years earlier, the couple are still at this address along with children Arthur, aged 19, Edith M aged 20 and Ellen E aged 15.

In 1881 the family are in Camberwell with children Frederick born 1864, Frank born 1868, William born 1869, Edith M born 1871, Arthur born 1872 and Ellen L born 1876. Arthur was born in Lowestoft and Ellen in London, which puts the family's move to London at 1872-1876.

It must be possible to follow the family through to the 1911 census, 1939 Register and Electoral Rolls in a similar way.

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 19 March	<i>Tracing Huguenot Ancestry</i> by Kathy Chater
Thursday 16 April	<i>Festival of Britain</i> by David Berguer
Thursday 21 May	<i>Non-Conformity for Family Historians</i> by Alan Ruston
Thursday 18 June	<i>Records of the Great Courts</i> by Michael Gandy

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 26 March	<i>West Hampstead</i> by Tudor Allen
Thursday 30 April	<i>Travelling on Victorian Railways</i> by David Turner
Thursday 28 May	<i>Old London Bridge: The One With Houses on Top</i> by Rob Kayne
Thursday 25 June	<i>Mapping Rich and Poor: Charles Booth's Enquiry into London Life and Labour</i> by Indy Bhullar

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 4 March	<i>The Kennedy's Family History</i> by Maggie Radcliffe
Wednesday 1 April	<i>Heirhunters Explained</i> by Alan Lamprell

Wednesday 6 May *Female Convicts Transported*
by Ken Griffin
Wednesday 3 June *Charles Lamb in Enfield*
by Joe Studman

Rayners Lane Branch – 1.00pm for 1.30pm
Roxeth Community Church, Coles Crescent, South Harrow HA2 0TN
Branch Contact: Tricia Sutton, Email: rayners_lane@lwmfhs.org.uk

Monday 9 March *Turning Your Tree into a Tale*
by Kathy Chater
Monday April No meeting
Monday 11 May *My Ancestor was a Pirate* by Sue Paul
Monday 8 June Members' Meeting

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See inside front cover for address.

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UNWANTED CERTIFICATES

The Society has received notice of various unwanted marriage certificates. Please contact the Editors if you are interested in them.

Eliza BARTHOLOMEW and Henry RUMSEY, 8 September 1845, All Souls Church, Marylebone

William BARTHOLOMEW and Hannah FRIEND (widow), 26 February 1854, St Pancras Church, St Pancras/ William BARTHOLOMEW and Hannah FRIEND, (spinster) 13 May 1854, Parish Church, St Dunstan's in the West. Same people but different churches, witnesses and dates.

Mary DOMINIQUE formerly known as Mary BERTHELMY and Francis GERMAIN, 20 August 1960, Church of Our Lady of Lourdes and St Vincent de Paul, Maida Hill

William CLOW and Mary Margaret Ellen MOFFATT, 5 May 1912, All Saints Church, Battle Bridge, Kings Cross.

Elizabeth HARVEY and Thomas TEAGLE, 4 June 1860, St James, Westminster.

William HARVEY and Charlotte Ann Sarah WATSON, 3 July 1837, Christ Church, City of London.

Richard HILL and Kate Alice FLACK, 12 April 1888, Parish Church, Edmonton.

Richard James Packer HILL and Bessie Florence HOPKINS, 14 April 1888, St George, Bloomsbury'

Richard John HILL and MaryAnn LEWIS, 23 December 1866, St John, Clerkenwell.

Anne Sophia HOBBS and Samuel John DAY, 24 August 1887, Register Office, St George Hanover Square.

Sarah Elizabeth HOBBS and Richard WILSON, 6 November 1867, St Margaret, Westminster.

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

CANADA: Canadian Postal Money Orders cannot be accepted.

AUSTRALIA / NEW ZEALAND: Most banks will provide sterling cheques.

Cheques should be sent to the Membership Secretary, address on the inside front cover.

PAYMENT BY PAYPAL

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

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

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

MEMBERS' DATA

A labels-list of members is held on computer for the purposes of administration and distribution only.

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

Anyone objecting to his or her name being on this list should write to the Membership Secretary.

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

ST MARY, HORNSEY



The photo on our cover shows the bell tower of the old St Mary's church, Hornsey. The tower stands in the former churchyard.

The oldest standing stone in the churchyard is shown in the above photo.

Here Lyes
interd ye Body
of Judeth SULEY
who died Octb the 17th
Anno 1712 in ye 18th year
of her Age
Near this inscription
lyes also her Father
and Grandfather