



East Surrey

Family History Society

Journal

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22 Leathermarket Street: see report on page 15

East Surrey Family History Society

Founded 1977

Registered Charity No. 286659

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The Society **Research & Advice centre** is at Lingfield & Dormansland Community Centre, High Street, Lingfield. It is open every month (except August and December) on the second Saturday from 10.30 a.m. to 3.00 p.m., and on the fourth Wednesday from 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Journal of the

East Surrey Family History Society



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The deadline for the September 2022 Journal is 10.00 a.m. on 1 August

All contributions should be sent to the Editor, whose contact details appear opposite

From the chairman

Hilary Blanford

Welcome to the latest journal, and I hope you are all enjoying some warm June weather. While many of you are busy in your gardens the Society has also been busy. We recently held a successful Study Day and AGM at Oxted, and you can read the report of the AGM elsewhere in these pages. It was a tad nerve-wracking, waiting to see how many people would appear after our various Covid experiences, but we need not have worried as we had around 60 people in the morning, of whom a number were non-members, and 50 for the afternoon session. The theme of the day worked very well so now the challenge for the current committee is to match it for next year. I wondered about emigration patterns and records, but other people might have a better idea or be able to suggest some good speakers.

The excellent response to the invitation to choose the topics and speakers for our Zoom meetings has enabled me to book speakers to the end of the year and the talks are listed on page 6. I am already thinking about 2023 so if anybody

has any suggestions or recommendations I would be pleased to hear about them.

I am pleased to be able to tell you that the winner of the essay competition was Robin Brand and his winning piece appears on page 16. The runner up was Stephen Larkin and his article will be in the next issue. Thank you to all those who entered and a very big thank you to the judges.

By the time you read this journal the Society will have held its first virtual family history fair, and we expect to be hosting around 17 other family history societies. It will be an interesting experience and one that will provide a novel mixture of societies, as Zoom has enabled us to include societies from much further afield than we usually see at live fairs. We will also have had our first Talk with Tea at Surrey History Centre.

When they are safely out of the way I shall be able to return to the parish booklet project and some other ideas and on page 3 Rita has provided some information about the Cane Hill and Netherne Asylum cemetery projects.

From the chairman

I end with a plea to use your local record offices. At the last count Ukraine had lost seven local record offices, as well as books and manuscripts from specialist libraries

and museums. We are so lucky that in this country we have lost relatively few records in times of war.

Research Centre

Rita Russell

Since the last Journal we have been working hard to update and increase our collections to make them more available to our members. There are now 187 record sets with around 500,000 names and these sets are now shown on the website. We have many more records that are not yet indexed, especially for the large South London boroughs, so if you have a particular interest in any of these areas please contact me and we will search these records for you. Gradually, they will be added to the record sets and main index.

At the AGM several members took work to transcribe and index, for which I am extremely grateful.

Kevin McDonnell, a trustee of *The Friends of Horton Cemetery*, has contacted us about the charity formed to protect from development a large abandoned and derelict cemetery (<https://eehe.org.uk/?p=24725>) in Epsom containing 9,000 unclaimed bodies of patients who died in the Epsom Hospitals Cluster (<https://eehe.org.uk/?p=25027>). It is the largest such hospital cemetery in the UK and probably in Europe. In June 2020 they set up a research project to bring the patients buried in the cemetery 'back to life' through genealogical research done by Volunteer Researchers. The aim of

Research Centre

their project is to gain the support of public opinion in their mission to protect the cemetery from development – the NHS sold the cemetery to a developer in 1983.

You can view the stories of the cemetery residents that have been published at <https://hortoncemetery.org/horton-cemetery-stories/>. About 200 stories have been published to date. The “Friends” are now in partnership with King’s College, one of the colleges of London University. The Horton Cemetery research project has shown that there is a lot of potential benefit for social historians, mental health groups, family history societies, etc. in the information that can be gleaned from the stories and statistics in our research. This partnership has resulted in an initiative to look at setting up similar projects for Cane Hill Hospital Cemetery and The Netherne Hospital Cemetery, both near Coulsdon and already redeveloped. Kevin says they are looking for potential partners such as ESFHS to get involved in these new projects. He writes “I am

working with Pam Buttrey, the author of *Cane Hill Hospital: The Tower on the Hill*, who knows some of your members. Pam speaks very highly of your society.”

We already have the cemetery records for Cane Hill, so we have a start. Kevin will have spoken with us at the research centre on 14 May and we will have access to his programme, so we shan’t be starting from scratch, and our research and the stories can be put on our website. All we need now is an army of volunteers who have the time and interest to get involved and write the individual life stories. As Kevin is keen to point out, there is no timescale: the volunteer can take as long as they need. If you log onto the ‘stories’ website you can see how they present their work, each one in a different style according to the person actually writing the story in their own words. The information just has to be accurate.

Please contact me if you are interested in this project – more hands make light work! My email address is inside the front cover of the Journal.

Could you volunteer for FreeBMD?

David Gough {goughdw@tiscali.co.uk} or telephone 020 8688 2417

I currently volunteer for FreeBMD to help bring their free database of births, deaths, and marriages in England and Wales up to date – it currently runs from 1837 up to about 1990. This is a very valuable family history resource and complements the GRO website, on which it is based. After transcribing a 'test' piece, you then join a syndicate and are given a series of files to transcribe. I am currently in the Richard Oliver syndicate, which is charged with transcribing 1991 births.

All you need is a computer with an internet connection and some free time. You work entirely at your own pace, and there is absolutely no pressure or deadlines to meet. The syndicate provides the software to help with the transcribing, and this is available for both Windows machines or Macs. You never know what you might come across in the records you are transcribing and there is always the added frisson of finding mistakes in the underlying GRO data that has been sent in from regional Registrars.

I am happy to help with tips for WinBMD users, having used it extensively for nine months now. I find it very rewarding, having used FreeBMD extensively in my own family history research, to give something back by making their database more complete.

If you would like to join the team of helpers, the first step is to join a syndicate. You can do this by means of a link on the FreeBMD page. You access this as follows:

1. Load FreeBMD
2. Do a search (any search, it doesn't matter what it is)
3. When the results are displayed, scroll right to the bottom of the screen (below the pop-up advertisement)
4. Just above the copyright notice at the foot of the page you will see a line "Click here to learn more and volunteer"
5. Click on the link as indicated and follow the instructions.

For further information, or for any enquiries, please contact me. I live in Croydon.

Zoom meetings

Links for live talks and recordings will be emailed to members.
Links for live talks *only* will be found on the Society's website.

June: Tuesday 14, 8.00 p.m. (*recording played on Wed 15 June, 10.00 a.m.*)

A Plague upon all your Houses: epidemic disease and our ancestors Janet Few

Janet is well known to many of us for her entertaining talks and will not be sparing us any of the gory details

July: Tuesday 12, 10.00 a.m. (*recording played on Tue 12, 8.00 p.m.*)

Health Records with special emphasis on East Surrey Ross MacFarlane

This talk will look at the wide variety of health records and documents held by the Wellcome Institute

August: Tuesday 9, 8.00 p.m. (*recording played on Wed 10, 10.00 a.m.*)

Researching Brewery and Publican Ancestors Simon Fowler

Time, Gentlemen? Why not make use of your time to learn from Simon, who is a former employee of the National Archives?

September: Monday 12, 10.00 a.m. (*this talk will not be recorded*)

The Hidden Secrets of Birth Registration Antony Marr

Did you think you knew what a maiden name is? You might be surprised, as Antony is a former Registrar and is able to reveal all the things you didn't know about birth registration

October: Tuesday 11, 8.00 p.m. (*recording played on Wed 12, 10.00 a.m.*)

How to Build a Research Plan Phil Isherwood

This talk will give step by step guidance for formulating a plan. If you enjoyed Phil's talk on the use of Evernote you should enjoy this talk as well

November: Monday 14, 10.00 a.m.

Southwark Maps Patricia Dark (tbc)

Come and learn more about the maps of Southwark with the Southwark Archivist who works at the John Harvard Library

Group meetings

June

- 13 Guided walk around Greenwich Len Reilly Southwark
Places are limited; please contact the Southwark Secretary to book
- 22 Moving forward Antony Marr Lingfield
A talk on how to bring your records up to date and find those elusive living relatives through civil registration, probate, electoral rolls and other on-line searches.

July

- 9 Informal meeting (TNA) Richmond
- 27 Flanders and the Somme – then and now Ian Everest Lingfield
A talk reflecting on some of the significant sites on the Western front and what can be seen today on the 'old front line'

August

- 8 Guided walk around Bermondsey (part 2) Len Reilly Southwark
Places are limited; please contact the Southwark Secretary to book

September

- 10 Informal meeting (TNA) Richmond

October

- 10 (possible) Indoor meeting at John Harvard Library Southwark

Group details

Lingfield: Secretary: Rita Russell 01342 834648 {lingfield@eastssurreyfh.org.uk}
Lingfield & Dormansland Community Centre, High Street, Lingfield RH7 6AB

Richmond: Secretary: Veronica McConnell 01372 363015 {richmond@eastssurreyfh.org.uk}

Southwark: Secretary: Hilary Blanford 01634 685219 {southwark@eastssurreyfh.org.uk}

Please check the Society website www.esfhs.org.uk for future meetings and last-minute alterations. Note that the Southwark group is currently not meeting at its usual venue.

Richmond Group news

The Richmond Group holds six meetings each year. They are held on the second Saturday of the months of January, March, May, July, September and November.

During this year future meetings are scheduled for 14 May, 9 July, 10 September and 12 November. We meet at 2.15 and finish by 5.00 p.m.

Currently the Group meets in the ground floor café at The National Archives at Kew. There are no speakers booked for 2022.

Richmond meetings are informal, with attendees sharing their family history stories around the table.

Lingfield Group report

Our regular attendance is now around 20, slightly down on pre-pandemic numbers. However, those who do come have enjoyed the talks and the company.

Ian Waller spoke with us via Zoom in February about Quarter Sessions. They were usually bundles of papers or Rolls, some of which have been published in books. The session books were in Latin to 1734 and some have been transcribed and referenced but not necessarily translated! They covered everything you could think of – licences of all kinds, militia recruitment, indictable

offences, tithes, taxes, settlements, removals, control of animal diseases, elections and voting, etc, the list went on and on. Hair powder was taxed and even eavesdropping was a petty crime!

Sometimes more information of court cases could be found in local newspapers, so Ian's advice was to start there if we had an idea of the date and the event.

We were entertained by David Turner in March with his talk on the early railway workers. They were quite regimented and expected to work to the Rules without question.

These Rules were read out frequently to the workers who could not read or write and they were expected to remember them. Like all shift work, there were times when terms and conditions meant strike action, however, the pay was good in comparison with other industries and they could work their way up the grades to drive trains, with the top wage, or work on the platforms and offices.

Mike Page of Surrey History Centre took us back to Quarter Sessions in April, concentrating on offences that could lead to imprisonment or transportation. He took us through one case of a man who stole some hay worth around five shillings. He was seen by a

neighbour of the farmer and traced to Walton Heath, and ended up at the Quarter Sessions in Kingston in October 1799, sentenced to the lash and then to three months hard labour with solitary confinement. He was either lucky or unlucky, depending on how you look at it, as some who were found guilty of similar crimes were transported and many managed to gain their freedom and set up a good life in mainland Australia or Tasmania.

Our meetings for June and July are in this journal and on the website. We don't meet in August. I'm working on those for the rest of the year and they will appear on the website as soon as possible and in the September Journal.

Southwark Group news

The John Harvard meeting room is now available but we will not be meeting there before October. Southwark Archives, at the rear of the John Harvard Library, are open again for researchers. Appointments are preferred and are necessary to consult original documents. The website is <https://www.southwark.gov.uk/libraries/southwark-archives/visiting-southwark-archives>

ESFHS minutes of the 43rd Society AGM

9 April 2022, Oxted Community Hall

Present 25 members

- 1. Welcome:** Society president, Paul Blake.
Paul welcomed everyone to the Annual General Meeting, adding that it was good to be able to meet in person.
- 2. Apologies for absence:** Carol Geeson, Chris Green, Brian Hudson, Veronica McConnell, Ann Turnor, Robert Wadey.
- 3. The Minutes of the 2019 AGM** were accepted *nem. con.*
- 4. Matters Arising:** none arising.
- 5. Committee Report:** Hilary Blanford, Chairman, introduced herself as an Occupational Therapist who had retired from the NHS after a career which culminated in a research role to implement a reduction in waiting times for elective joint replacements. She was concerned that membership numbers for ESFHS had shown a downward trend over the last 12 years, with an overall loss of 59% of the membership, and, with her interest in research and statistics, projected this to show that the Society would become unviable in a few years unless action was taken.
Sue Adams assured her that there was a solid core of members such that numbers would never get to the low point indicated on her slide.
In the last year Hilary has instigated a questionnaire for three sections of membership – to members who did not renew their membership last year, to new members, and to established members in order to ascertain needs and gain suggestions for retaining and encouraging membership. It showed that nearly 90% of the membership were over 60 years old and that 52% of members do not live within easy reach of East Surrey. For them, zoom talks and the journal are their main contact with the Society. The covid pandemic has forced us to rethink how we meet, and

Society AGM minutes

now we can build on our excellent regular activities whilst incorporating new ideas. We don't have to make big changes to tip the balance as this January our membership was only down by 15 members on last year. Suggestions to encourage membership:

- ◆ Make the journal more engaging – requires action from the membership; the article competition held this year should help to address this
- ◆ The Parish profile project has started – plan to print one this year
- ◆ The membership has been involved in voting for speaker topics
- ◆ The Members' Discussion Group via email has been launched
- ◆ Implement some of the member's ideas from the questionnaire
- ◆ Hold the Family History Fair on May 7th
- ◆ Talk with Tea at Surrey History Centre is arranged later this month
- ◆ Encourage others to get involved with transcribing
- ◆ Possibly hold an article writing workshop and run a beginners/intermediate course in genealogy

There was some discussion about membership numbers and further discussion followed about losing Groups.

6. **Treasurer's Report:** Tamsin Abbey, Treasurer

The accounts, approved by the committee, were laid before the membership as per the Constitution. Peter Heather was thanked for his past work as Treasurer. The surplus in the accounts is lower than last year as more normal expenditure is resuming. Income was slightly down, and expenses increased due to:

- ◆ the journal costing a little more
- ◆ hall hire fees as the Research Centre and Lingfield branch reopened
- ◆ Zoom talks continue

We do not need to make much of a surplus each year, but do need to welcome people back.

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7. **Appointment of Examiner:** Tamsin thanked Lesley Barker, who has been our Independent Examiner for a few years, and recommended that she be appointed for 2022. Agreed *nem. con.*
8. **Future of Croydon Group:** Paul proposed that as no-one has come forward to run Croydon the group should be officially closed.
Proposed: Liz Moss Seconded: Marda Dixon. Majority in agreement.
Liz Moss was given a token in appreciation of her many years as Secretary of the Croydon Group.
9. **FHF Young Members Scheme:** Hilary Blanford
The FHF are exploring a Scheme to encourage young researchers. Membership will allow each young member access to five Family History Societies, with a reduced membership fee. Our Constitution allows new classes of membership with the subscription agreed at the AGM.
The definition of 'youth' would include those with proof of fulltime student status but the Federation would be responsible for the overall definition.
Proposal – This meeting agrees to a reduced annual membership subscription for youth members to be set up and implemented in accordance with the scheme overseen by the Federation for family History.
Proposed: Hilary Blanford Seconded: Liz Craig Agreed *nem. con.*

Nominee	Proposer	Seconded	Position	To Serve
Hilary Blanford	Dennis Hepworth	Caroline Lang	Chairman	4 years
Tamsin Abbey	Anne Ramon	Marda Dixon	Treasurer	4 years
Alan Essex	Tamsin Abbey	Anne Ramon	Secretary	4 years
Marda Dixon	Lesley Barker	Sue Adams		4 years
Anne Ramon	Brenda Hawkins	Ann Turnor		4 years
Geoff Fairburn	Tamsin Abbey	Marda Dixon		5 years

Society AGM minutes

10. **Election of Officers and Members of the Executive Committee.**

In the absence of a volunteer for the post of Secretary, Alan Essex has agreed to be named as Secretary for the return to the Charity commission.

All the above were elected *nem. con.*

Peter Heather and Monica Polley were thanked for their time as Treasurer and Secretary, respectively, and each given a token.

11. **Article Competition:** Paul reported that six entries had been received – these were anonymous to the judges, who were himself, Julian Pooley (Surrey History Centre) and Chris Green (ESFHS editor). The articles were interesting, varied in length and topic; two stood out and agreement was unanimous. For future reference they suggest:

- ◇ Aim at general readership – do not relate the article to yourself
- ◇ Expand on sources – there was not enough information
- ◇ Not too personal – encourage a better ability in article writing

Highly Commended – Stephen Larkin.

Winner – Robin Brand, the article was well constructed and referenced, wide range of records demonstrated and a lot of information. This could be a template for the future.

Unfortunately, neither were at the meeting to receive their certificates and prize. All six articles will be published in the forthcoming journals.

12. **AOB:**

Liz Craig thanked everyone for the organisation of the day.

The meeting closed at 16.55.

Annual Study Day and AGM

This year the Society met in the Community Hall in Oxted – a first for the Society. Plenty of parking and the facilities were excellent. About 60 people were present for the two morning talks; the first from Ian Waller entitled Bread, Gruel and Suet Dumplings and the second from Ann Morton on District Schools. Ian’s talk, as usual, was well illustrated with lots of documents and images so we had a real feel for life in the workhouse. Ann explained the difference between the district schools and the industrial schools and she showed us a number of very evocative images. After lunch some of the visitors had disappeared so only about 50 remained to hear

Julian Pooley’s wonderful talk on mental hospitals and he ended his presentation with a fascinating example case study, culled from numerous records.

Tea, coffee and an interesting collection of nibbles rounded off the event and the day finished with the Society’s AGM where members contributed to a very helpful discussion about the future of the Society.

The committee would like to thank everybody who contributed in many ways to the success of the day and especially Monica whose master plan ensured that nothing was forgotten.

The photographs on these two pages, and that on the front cover, are © Hilary Blanford



Bermondsey Walk Part 1

One sunny day in April members of the Southwark group met opposite the old St Olave's Grammar School for a guided walk with Len Reilly. The over-arching plan was to walk along Bermondsey Street to St Mary Magdalen Church, but we made a number of mini detours to look at buildings and items of interest.

These included Potters Fields Park with views of the former City Hall and Tower Bridge, nudging into the grounds of the former St John's Church, now the London City Mission, before visiting Tanner Street where we discussed the site of the

former workhouse and Leathermarket Street. This is home to the Leather Market where we were able to see some of the surviving loopholes and a hoist used to haul goods into the upper floors of number 22.

Len described the early medical care provided by the former Bermondsey Council and showed us some social housing. We ended by St Mary Magdalen Church, which we hope to visit in August, and looked at the old rectory, an early mission, and the former watch house that has been cleverly painted to provide an optical illusion.



The Mystery of the One-Legged Man

Robin H. Brand

OK, I know this sounds like the title of a Sherlock Holmes story, but this family history tale seems to show that truth can be stranger than fiction – and can be more interesting!

My grandfather's¹ eldest brother had only one leg. This eldest brother's name was William James Frederick Brand. (A bit of a mouthful, but for an unknown reason he was the first member of our 'Brand' family to be given three Christian names.²)

William was born at Richmond in Surrey in 1877.³ However, when he was 13 years old the family moved to Hove in Sussex. Here William continued his education, and became a house painter and decorator.⁴ It seems he overcame his disability very well, and in the building trade he was said to "be as fast up and down a ladder as a normal man!"⁵ Indeed, not everyone realised he had an artificial leg, and the story is related that when one of his daughters-in-law brought him a cup of tea early one morning, she was most surprised to see his unstrapped leg in the bedroom!

These comments were told to the author when he was starting his family history journey back in 1976 –

in those distant days when personal computers and the internet were only a twinkle in someone's eye! So here was an interesting family history mystery – how did William come to lose a leg? Would it be possible to find out?

My initial researches led down the usual certificate and census route. William's parents were James Edward and Charlotte Brand (née Coley), who had been married in 1876 in Twickenham, Middlesex,⁶ the family having moved away from Southwark and the City of London.⁷ As noted above William was born in 1877, and a month later in September he had been baptised at St Mary's, the local parish church.⁸

Armed with the marriage and birth information, I located the family in the 1881 census, living in Richmond on Thames.⁹ Here at 4 Chelsea Cottages were William's parents James and Charlotte, and his new baby brother James Samuel aged seven months - but there was no sign of William – so where was he? He wasn't at his grandparents' house in Twickenham.¹⁰

A clue was provided by the following story told to the author in 1976 by one of William's children. When William was four years old, his

The Mystery of the One-Legged Man

foot had been trodden on by a horse. Nothing was thought of it at the time, but gangrene developed. His leg had to be amputated, first of all below the knee, then above.¹¹ So as William would have been aged three and a half at the time of the census in April 1881, perhaps he would have been in hospital.

On my next visit to Richmond a search was made for hospital census records, and indeed young William was discovered to have been in Richmond Hospital on that night of 3 April! The hospital was (and still is) in Kew Foot Road, just to the north of the town.¹² The census page¹³ shows him listed amongst the 14

male in-patients listed after James Robbins, Resident Surgeon: "William Brand, "In patient", age last birthday = 3, born Richmond, Surrey". (Interestingly, seven of these patients were aged eleven or under, although William was the youngest.)

However, this is not the full story. The following visit revealed the fortunate survival of the Richmond Hospital "Admissions and Discharge" book for 1868 to 1882.¹⁴ This records that poor William was admitted to hospital only four days after Christmas 1880, and stayed there for seven and a half months! He was not discharged until 17 August 1881.

The stay in hospital

The hospital admissions book worked on a cycle of 42 days. At the end of each of these six-week periods, William was given a nominal discharge date, then written down again as "admitted" on the same day, when given a new number and entry in the book. The Richmond Hospital admission procedure described above occurred six times whilst William was there,

which was fortunate from a family history perspective, as it allows his progress to be followed. The table at the top of the next page shows a summary of William's entries in the Richmond Hospital admissions book, while a copy of the fourth 'session' (that is, April to June 1881) is shown below. William's entry is line 95 (the bottom entry).

The Mystery of the One-Legged Man

No.	Governor by whom recommended	Patient's name	Age	Disease or Accident	Admitted	Discharged	No. of days
290	E.H. Hopkins	Brand William	3	Synovitis	Dec 29	Feb 8	42
27	E.H. Hopkins	Brand William	3	Synovitis Knee	Feb 8	Mar 20	42
61	F.B. Senior	Brand William	3	Synovitis Knee	Mar 20	Apr 30	42
95	Emergency Op	Brand William	3½	Synovitis Knee	Apr 30	June 11	42
126	H.G. Trevor	Brand William	4	Necrosis Tibia	June 11	July 22	42
161	-----	Brand William	4	Synovitis	July 22	Aug 17	27

1881

No.	Parish.	Governor by whom recommended.	Patient's Name.	Age.	Religion
91	Hillham	Emergency	Wrightson, Clara	53	C.E.
92	London	Dom Serv	Saunders Emily	25	C.E.
93	Twickenham	Emergency	Savage James	18	C.E.
94	Harn	Emergency Op.	Stone Daniel	32	C.E.
95	Richmond	Emergency Op.	Brand William	3½	C.E.

In the Admissions Book 'Synovitis Knee' appears for William in the 'Disease or Accident' column. Synovitis is the 'inflammation of the membrane that secretes the lubricating fluid in a joint'. It seems this must have got out of hand, and in the age before antibiotics, amputation of the joint appears to

have been necessary to stop the problem spreading.

So here was poor William, all through the terrible winter blizzards of January and February 1881 (on the 18th January 1881 the "Great Victorian Blizzard" took place, with the "worst gales and snowstorms in any living person's memory"¹⁶),

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through the spring and into the heat of summer, spending his time in hospital. It must have been a desperately difficult time for James and Charlotte visiting and comforting him as he had his leg partly amputated in order to save his life. Then they had to go through it all again when the first attempt failed. And at the same time, they were having to look after his baby brother James Samuel, only three months old at the start of it all.

Medical advances

William was lucky in living when and where he did. Twenty years earlier he would probably have simply died. But the town was relatively well off, and the contributions left over from the from the celebration of the Royal Wedding of the Prince and Princes of Wales in March 1863 had been used for the formation of a Richmond Infirmary. This was opened in February 1868, only some twelve years before William was admitted, and originally had just twelve beds for in-patients.

The running costs were met by donations, and the hospital was supervised by a board of governors.

Interestingly, in those early days the hospital had a visitors' book, which appears to have recorded all visitors from 1868 to until about 1901.¹⁷ Unfortunately, for whatever reason, neither James nor Charlotte's signatures appear, so it's not possible to work out when they visited.

However, in due course William recovered, and as recorded above left hospital on 17 August, six days after his fourth birthday – a well-deserved birthday treat!

Judging from the third heading in the register page shown in Figure 1 above, the governors needed to recommend people for admittance, unless it was an emergency.

William was also able to benefit from the latest advances in medicine. Not until 1867 had Lister published his paper developing Pasteur's theory that "putrid and suppurative diseases might be caused by the 'infinitely little'", that is, that 'germs' existed and could cause infection. Lister subsequently invented the antiseptic carbolic spray, which blew a solution of carbolic acid over the surgeon and

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patient during an operation. With this, Lister had a survival rate of 34 out of 40 for amputations, whereas before mortality could be 60%.¹⁸ His techniques were gradually being introduced, so William was probably lucky and had the latest methods used on him.

The use of anaesthetics in medicine had begun in Britain in 1846,²⁰ so either chloroform, ether or nitrous oxide would have been used during William's amputations. (Chloroform was certainly being used at Richmond Hospital by 1870.²¹)



An operation of 1880 with a Lister Spray in use.¹⁹

Later life

By 1883 the family had moved to 15 Sheendale Villas in Richmond, just north of the railway line. We know that William and his younger brother James attended the "British School" in Richmond,²² to which he

presumably walked with the aid of crutches or an artificial leg.

As touched on above, in January 1891 the entire family moved from Richmond to the south coast at Hove in Sussex. Here William's

The Mystery of the One-Legged Man

education continued, and in January 1899 at the age of 21 William married Sarah Alice Thornby. His marriage certificate confirmed his trade as “decorator”,²³ and he was said to have specialised in gold leaf and antique work; and reputed to have worked on the gold leaf when the Brighton Pavilion was renovated.²⁴

Here in Hove, from 1900 to 1918, William and Sarah Alice’s own family of six children were born, five of whom survived to be married. Meanwhile, after a hard life and being ill for a while, William’s mother Charlotte died in 1909 aged 55.²⁵ Starting at the age of 23, she had borne nine successive sons over a period of some 20 years, and along the way attended the funerals of five of them. She was buried in Hove Cemetery.

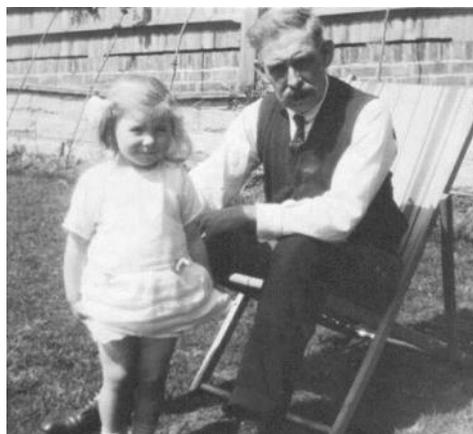
Fortunately, we do have a few direct memories of Charlotte. Her granddaughter Betty (son David’s daughter) quotes the following: “I often used to ask him (David, her father) what his childhood life was like, but he didn’t seem to remember much, except that his parents were strict, and he remembered sitting round a large table in the kitchen having their

meals. I think he said his mother was very stern and forbidding.”²⁶

A more direct memory is from her grandson Frederick David, William’s second son, who although he was only about six when she died, recalled: “She was a right old tartar, when returning from Sunday School if we didn’t remember the text, we got a clout, otherwise a queen cake”.²⁷

However, from an adult perspective, we can perhaps recognise that in a harder age with considerable infant mortality in the family, committing too much affection to youngsters might have been a difficult thing to do.

William’s father James Edward soon remarried, but in turn passed



*William as ‘Uncle Bill in later life, with his three-year old niece Betty Brand in 1931*²⁹

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away a few years later in December 1915.²⁸

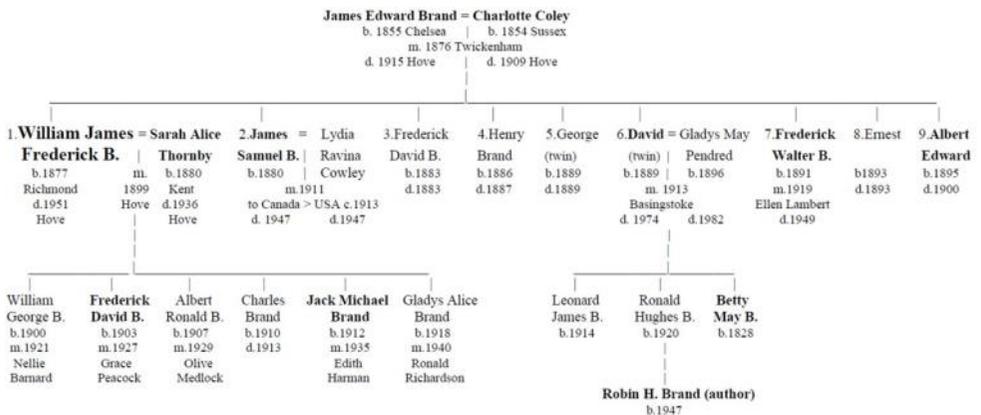
By the 1930s William himself naturally became known as “Uncle Bill” to his nieces and nephews.

William’s wife Sarah Alice died in 1936 aged 58,³⁰ and finally William himself passed away on 16 February 1951,³¹ having lived a most

interesting life and survived to the respectable age of 73.

The moral of this tale confirms that when starting out on your family history research, be sure to talk to any older relatives you can locate. You never know what clues you might discover!

Note: those mentioned in the article above are shown in **bold**. (Only sons 1,2, 6 & 7 survived to adulthood.)



The Mystery of the One-Legged Man



David (16)

James Edward (50) Charlotte (51)

Albert (died 1900 aged 4)

William J.F. (28) James Samuel (25)

Frederick Walter (14)

This formal composite photograph of James Edward and Charlotte's family was produced in Hove, and is dated '1905' in pencil on the back. The ages shown here would have been those in 1905, so assumes that (except for Albert) the individual photographs were taken that year.

The Mystery of the One-Legged Man – references

1. Robin Brand's grandfather: David Brand b.1889, see the family tree at the end of this article.
2. Baptism of William James Frederick Brand on 16 Sep.1877: Baptism register St Mary Richmond 1870-85, p.372. Surrey History Centre doc. ref. P7/1/19. (Interestingly, this was the first time in four generations that the eldest son in the family had not been given 'James' as a first name.)
3. Birth certificate for William James Frederick Brand, 11 August 1877, GRO.
4. William's trade of house painter and decorator – family knowledge, and for instance, his marriage certificate.
5. Told to this author by William's sons Jack and Fred Brand, Hove, 25/4/1976. (Brand, Robin H. (2002), *The Brand Family History 1891 - 1920*, p.37.)
6. Marriage certificate for James Brand and Charlotte Coley, 3 September 1876, GRO.
7. The move away from Southwark and the City of London: Brand, Robin H. (1992), *The Brand Family History 1846 – 1891*.
8. Baptism of William James Frederick Brand on 16 Sep.1877: Baptism register St Mary Richmond 1870-85, p.372. Surrey History Centre doc. ref. P7/1/19.
9. James and Charlotte in 1881 census: 4 Chelsea Cottages, Richmond on Thames, RG11/845 p18.
10. Grandparent's (James Samuel and Sarah Brand) house in 1881 census: 3 Redknaps Cottages, Twickenham, RG11/1342, p.48.
11. Story of being trodden on by a horse: related to the author in 1976 by William's son Frederick David Brand.
12. The 1881 census identifies the hospital location as "Kewfoot Rd.", which today (2021) is the "Richmond Royal Hospital", the main provider of NHS mental health services for the local London boroughs.
13. William in Richmond Hospital on 1881 census night (3rd April): RG11/844 p.11.
14. Richmond Hospital Admissions and Discharge book 1868 to 1882: now (some 45 years after the original research!) located at the Surrey History Centre, as "3667/5/1: Admission and discharge book. (11 Feb 1868 -1 Apr 1882)". (Part of the splendid collection "3667: THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, RICHMOND: RECORDS (1864-1984)"). For the background to the transfer of records from Richmond Local Studies Library, see <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/7531751a-e602-4697-a82e-814060b865bd>
15. Antibiotics were not introduced until the 20th century.
16. The "Great Victorian Blizzard": e.g., Richmond and Twickenham Times, 22nd & 29th January 1881, and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blizzard_of_January_1881 (last accessed December 2021).

The Mystery of the One-Legged Man – references

17. Richmond Hospital Visitors' book: Surrey History Centre, doc. ref. 3667/6/1.
18. Mortality rates: Quennel, M & C.B.H. (1934), *A History of Everyday Things in England*, Batsford, London, p.162.
19. Illustration of operation: in the first instance this line drawing is from *A History of Everyday Things in England* p.163, but is derived from a much older (1882) illustration, figure 23 on page 71 of "Antiseptic Surgery" by W. Watson Cheyne, available to read online, visit <https://wellcomecollection.org/works/bs5yny4e/items?canvas=25> .
20. There are some good websites on the introduction of anaesthesia in medicine, e.g., <https://rcoa.ac.uk/about-college/heritage/history-anaesthesia>. The timeline on this one also provides a useful guide: <http://www.histansoc.org.uk/> .
21. The use of chloroform at Richmond Hospital: Stokes, William (1870), *Richmond Hospital Records*, John Falconer, Dublin, p.4. (Available to view online via <https://wellcomecollection.org/works/vevkbhx3/items?canvas=10> or <https://archive.org/details/b2238182x/page/n1/mode/2up>). (For those with a strong constitution page 10 onwards also describes in medical detail amputation of the thigh!).
22. Attending British School in Richmond: recorded in Admission Register (Boys) 1880-1900, Connaught Road School Hove, entry dated 19th January 1891, East Sussex Record Office, ESC 104/4.
23. Marriage certificate for William James Frederick Brand and Sarah Alice Thornby, 22nd January 1899, GRO.
24. Gold leaf work: told to the author by William's sons Jack and Fred Brand on 25/4/1976.
25. Death certificate for Charlotte Brand, 23 June 1909, GRO.
26. Recollections about Charlotte Brand, letter from Betty (née Brand) to the author, January 1993.
27. Sunday School quote to the author by Frederick Brand, 25 April 1976.
28. Death of William's father: death certificate for James Edward Brand, 19 December 1915, GRO.
29. Photo of "Uncle Bill" with niece Betty Brand at 65 Warren Drive, Tolworth, near Kingston in Surrey. Author's collection.
30. Death of Sarah Alice Brand: Civil Registration Death Index, 1916-2007.
31. Death of William James Frederick Brand on 16th February 1951: National Probate Calendar, 1858-1995.

Southwark war-resisters

John Taylor

My interest in WW2 goes back a long way. Chance also plays a part in these things. In 2010 I was cycling out of Dunkirk, intending to get into Belgium and then meander in a generally easterly direction. Then, just over the invisible frontier, I saw direction signs that rang a bell: first Diksmuide, then Poperinge. I was on the edge of Flanders fields, and decided to explore.

Three years later Dr Salter's statue was stolen from the waterfront in Bermondsey, presumably for scrap. Alfred Salter is a local hero, best known as a man who gave up the prospects of a glittering medical career to become a "poor man's doctor" and later the MP. I played a minor part in helping to fund-raise for a replacement statue, and in the process bought a reprint copy of Fenner Brockway's biography. There I read what is commonly edited out of public awareness: as Christian socialists, Alfred and his wife Ada had been passionate opponents of the war.

That summer (2013) I pulled out a Penguin edition of Robert Graves' *Goodbye to All That*. His vivid book really got me going. The war helped fill a vacancy that followed a holiday in Cuba.

In September I made a circuit of the Ionian Islands. Then, at a meeting of London region CND (the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament), Valerie Flessati, from Haringey, came with a proposal: that peace activists should try and recover what they could about the men in their area who refused military service: the conscientious objectors, or COs.

I didn't immediately didn't do anything about that. I was by then into Siegfried Sassoon; and from there went on to the political context, taking notes on Alan Taylor's *English History*, Golo Mann's history of Germany, Roy Jenkins' biography of Asquith. Most illuminating of all was Adam Hochschild's *To End All Wars*, a rounded account of the conflict and its opponents.

Over the winter of 2013-14 I immersed myself in the surprising number of private papers of COs held in the Imperial War Museum. This miscellaneous and fragmentary material often raised more questions than it answered. I found some of the answers in the library of Friends' House, opposite Euston station. There I read through the 165 issues of the *Tribunal*, the quarto weekly newsletter of the No-Conscription

Southwark war-resisters

Fellowship. When conscription came in (January) the NCF sprang into action to champion the COs and campaign against the war. It had 31 branches in London alone.

At some point that winter I came to hear about Cyril Pearce. This Yorkshire researcher had for years been putting together a database tracking the custodial record of all COs – yes, really! – a total of 18,000 and rising. It was work-in-progress and still very fragmentary. The database was rather cranky and at first difficult to follow. On the other hand, Cyril was endlessly helpful to novices like me. His database is now on the IWM website.

I flew out to visit friends in Brisbane. When I returned I focused on war-resisters in my part of south London, the present borough of Southwark. The COs here featured in Cyril's database, of course. I thought I could add to his information by combing through the local papers; at that time there were three of them. So sometime after Easter 2014 I started poring through microfilm, crouched at the reader in Southwark's local history library. While I was glaring at the screen a little lady with a bright eye and an

Irish accent came alongside. She was Ann O'Brien, she said, and was researching COs in Lewisham and Deptford. This was the start of a collaborative friendship, both practically helpful and good for morale. Later I found I could do the work in comfort at the British Library.

I began to scroll from January 1916 and soon found accounts of anti-conscription rallies on Peckham Rye. This was an established speaking ground, as noted by Charles Booth. Attendance was given as 250-300. The demonstrations continued into March, and two more were reported in June. At the second of these the speaker was dragged from his stand after someone shouted, "How much longer are you going to stand this?" Luckily, says the *Camberwell and Peckham Times*, sub-divisional Inspector White was on hand. He kept the crowd back while a police sergeant and two park-keepers pushed through to the rescue. That's the kind of detail a researcher likes.

The demonstrations continued until at least the end of 1917; but later in the war the papers chose to ignore these and other anti-war activities, which was a problem. Nor

Southwark war-resisters

were the police always so protective. They often stood back while peace meetings were broken up by self-styled patriots.

The centenary of Britain's declaration of war on 4 August 1914 brought an exhibition at the IWM, a set of lectures at the Museum of London, many seminars and an overload of punditry. All these complicated my way forward, and I felt quite depressed as I attended the armistice day commemoration in West Lane, Bermondsey.

I took a short break in the Lake District and on the way home made a detour to the Cumbria archive centre in Carlisle. I went to look at the archives of Catherine Marshall. Before the war she had worked as parliamentary secretary for the non-violent wing of the suffrage movement. Like the labour movement, the suffragists split for and against the war. Miss Marshall threw herself into the anti-war side, and became the organisational driver of the NCF. Her family home was on the western side of Derwentwater – below Catbells where I had been walking, as it happened. When she died in 1961 her papers were rescued from a

shed by the county archivist. That's why they are in Carlisle.

The junior archivists welcomed me in, my appetite returned and over the period from November to February I became hooked as I worked my way through the 97 files into which the material had been organised by the Canadian historian Jo Vellacott. She wrote what is still the best history of the NCF.

My routine that winter was to travel up every three weeks or so, arriving on Wednesday lunchtime, going straight to the archive, staying three nights in a modest B&B, then generally travelling across to old friends in Newcastle.

The archive was full of rich pickings. I wrote up more than 60 pages of notes. Catherine Marshall was tireless in sending out directives and exhortations to local branches, as I saw. I was particularly pleased to find letters to her from Sarah Cahill, the secretary of the Dulwich branch. I also found a copy of a smart booklet entitled *What are Conscientious Objectors?* that the branch produced in July 1917. This must have been used for local campaigning, though there's no mention in the papers.

Southwark war-resisters

Between trips to Carlisle I continued combing through these. At some point I lit upon the name Arthur Creech Jones, probably when he was marched before magistrates in September 1916 for failing to report to the recruiting office. He was the secretary of Camberwell Trades and Labour Council and, until his arrest, the leading figure in Dulwich NCF. I looked him up and learned he went on to become a Labour MP, rising to colonial secretary in Attlee's post war government. More importantly, said a reference, his papers were in the Bodleian.

So in February/March 2015 I regularly made the day-trip to Oxford. There, amid the dreaming spires, I found thick wads of prison correspondence, mostly letters from Arthur in tiny writing but also letters to him from his lively cousin Violet. She reported chattily about the outside world, including rallies on Peckham Rye. Arthur served four successive terms of hard labour and only stepped free in April 1919. These letters form a thread through my narrative.

I kept a ring binder in which I hoped to build up details about individual COs. I came to realise

though that, even with Cyril Pearce's register, they would rarely provide a fully fleshed-out portrait of any of the objectors. They were useful to Cyril, of course, as I continued to send them across.

So I started on a narrative account, beginning with Alfred Salter's denunciation of the war. "Christ in khaki...The Son of God with a machine gun... No! No! The picture is an impossible one, *and we all know it.*"

I wrote on after an Easter break in Trieste and Venice, weaving in the objectors and the local home front – what did they know? – the letters of Arthur and Violet – the Somme and other military disasters – through the general election of 2015 and the beginnings of the Syrian exodus – through my own travails – to the coupon election of December 1918.

I concluded in July with a feeling of modest triumph that I had got to the end. I hadn't, of course. Almost immediately a reaction set in. What I had written was full of gaps. It was only a draft. I would have to write it again. So began a process of further reading and rewriting that continued to 2020. I won't inflict that on you. But I've given you a taste, I hope, of the beginning of the process.

Old London Bridge

Marda Dixon

The one with the houses on top – and heads on sticks!

This was the intriguing title that Rob Kayne gave to his fascinating talk to the Society.

Rob was introduced as one who “adores, lives, breathes and sleeps London”. He himself said he was not a historian as he has a technical background but he has now discovered history. He based his talk on three books (listed at the end).

The original London Bridge (and all subsequent ones) were built at a major crossing at the River Thames with the main routes out of London both to the North (A10) and the South (A3). This is today slightly upstream (to the west) as the original came down Fish Street Hill on to Lower Thames Street (instead of the current King William Street) with the church of St Magnus the Martyr in its path. Inside this church you will find a model of this old London Bridge with a plaque dated about 1400, attributing it to David T Aggett, a Liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Plumbers – one of the guilds still associated with the church. This area can be clearly seen on the Agas Map of 1570-1605. When Sir Christopher Wren rebuilt

this church, he cleverly incorporated a hidden passageway through the bell tower to avoid the necessity to go around the church.

The Old London Bridge dates from 1163, when Peter of Colechurch, a priest and chaplain of St Mary’s of Colechurch, began construction of the foundation (although he died before its completion in 1209). It replaced a timber bridge (one of several built in late Roman and early medieval times), which was beginning to cost too much in maintenance. It was also thought that London deserved a better, stone bridge. The Court of the Common Council did not want to bear all the cost and they realised it would be necessary to build shops on it which would provide a steady income in rent.

The Kings of this period – Henry II, Richard I and John – also saw the gains to be made from taxes, and so supported the scheme.

Peter’s structure was the first great stone arch bridge built in Britain. It was to consist of a series of pointed arches with 23 ‘locks’ (maybe just confined spaces

Old London Bridge

and not mechanisms to control the flow of water), with mill wheels at either end (another source of income) and a drawbridge to close at night together with the city gates. There was also a chapel dedicated to St Thomas a Becket on the top, so that travellers could pray for a safe journey. This lasted until the time of Henry VIII (16th Century).

This bridge was not only a place of commerce but it was also used for ceremonies such as the procession of Henry V on his way to Agincourt in 1415 and also on his return journey bringing his prisoner of Charles, Duke of Orleans to the Tower. Here, he was prolific in his production of poetry and paintings, including one of the bridge. Jousting was also a popular form of entertainment on the bridge. In April 1390, King Richard II and his Queen arrived to watch the joust from a specially constructed “royal box”.

St Thomas’ Chapel was also the administrative centre of the bridge. As this took valuable commercial space, it later moved to the south side to what is now Tooley Street (opposite London Bridge station). It was known as Bridge House and its staff had to make regular reports to the Court of Common Council and

was responsible for the gathering of rents and payment of salaries. Permanent staff included two bridge wardens, clerks of the chapel, clerk of the drawbridge, carpenters, masons, sawyers, a mariner, rent collectors, a shuteman, a cook and a housekeeper. Temporary staff were tidesmen, painters, plumbers and smiths employed on special occasions.

Another permanent member of staff was the Head Keeper – or better described as the Keeper of Heads. One of his functions was to deter people from coming into the city to commit crime. The worst offenders – usually for treachery – had their heads displayed on poles along the sides of the bridge. Over the years, the likes of William Wallace, Wat Tyler, Robert Bolingbroke, Jack Cade, Thomas Cromwell and Thomas More all ended up there.

The Council had the equivalent of a health and safety committee which, according to Edward Hall’s Chronicle in the 16th Century, had dealt with “Fyre, water and swourde”. On 11th Feb 1633, a fire started at the house of John Briggs, needlemaker, when a maidservant left a tub of ashes under the stairs.

Old London Bridge

This led to the destruction of 40 houses on the bridge. The benefit was that this created a fire gap so that the bridge was not greatly affected by the Great Fire in 1666.

Drownings were a frequent occurrence. One such example was when a female child fell into the river in 1544 and was rescued by one Edward Osborne, an apprentice cloth-worker. His reward was that he was given the child's hand in marriage and given certain lands. This same young man was later to become the Lord Mayor of London in 1582. All drownings were recorded at local churchyards. The dredger had to recover the body, record the details and hand over any goods found on the body. Surprisingly, no money was ever recovered!

The incident of the Great Siege in 1481 tells of when the siege (a long bench overhanging the river for toilet purposes) and its covering hut fell into the river with its occupants. All were drowned.

Over the years the bridge became busier and more bustling than ever with more houses and shops as buildings spread upwards and narrowed, making them top-

heavy. The roadway became narrower; with horses and carts delivering their wares, it could take a pedestrian an hour to cross the bridge. By 1762, they decided to remove the superstructure in order to widen the bridge from 12 ft to 26 ft. This was accomplished by building new structures on each side so there were arches of different ages and styles – both medieval and Georgian. Arch 9 was removed to allow for a Great Arch in the middle, allowing access along the river for larger boats. But the piers were sinking so by 1800 the decision was taken to remove the old bridge and build a new one. Tenders were invited from engineers including Thomas Telford. John Rennie eventually won.

Parts of the old stone bridge turned up in various locations: the Georgian parapet in Gilwell Park, Chingford; part of the stone wall at Ingress Hall on the A226 in Kent; the coat-of-arms is now at the Kings Arms pub in Newcomen Street; and a cupola at Guy's Hospital, now with a statue of Keats inside..

Bridge House Estates still manages five Thames bridges – Tower, London, Southwark, Millennium and Blackfriars.

Old London Bridge

Resources

Patricia Pierce (2001) -- Old London Bridge

Dorian Gerhold -- London Bridge and its Houses

The explanatory diagram "Seven Phases in the Evolution of Old London Bridge 1209–1831" appears in Gordon Home (1931) -- Old London Bridge and is reproduced in Patricia Pierce's book.

St Magnus the Martyr with its scale model of the bridge is in Lower Thames Street.

The Agas Map — Civitas Londinium
in zoomable high quality:
<https://mapoflondon.uvic.ca/agas.htm>

Wenceslaus Hollar (1647) -- The Long View of London From Bankside
with zoom and drag:
<http://www.panoramaofthethames.com/pott/hollar-pan/hollar-print-1647>

Claes Visscher (1616) -- Visscher Panorama
with zoom and drag:
<http://www.panoramaofthethames.com/pott/visscher-pan/visscher-panorama>

Inspector William Donaldson (1807 – 1855)

Henry Pelham [10463] {henry.pelham@sky.com}

Inspector William Donaldson has the unfortunate distinction of being the first Surrey police officer to be killed while performing his duty. Inspector Donaldson was killed (beaten to death) in Haslemere on 29 July 1855, whilst defending the town and gaol from rioting railway navvies.

He was buried in St Bartholomew's Church, Haslemere, and his funeral was attended by senior officers, including four Divisional Superintendents and a column of thirty-two constables, all wearing ceremonial mourning sashes.

William Donaldson was born in Tullibody, Scotland, in 1807, earning his living as a portrait artist. Following his marriage to Janet Clement in 1835 he moved to London in order to join the newly-formed Metropolitan Police (as a Peeler, no. 10712), serving in Bermondsey between 1835-1838.

With the gradual emergence of a few locally-financed professional town police forces within Surrey, replacing the former 'Parish Constables' who were mainly unpaid, officers of the Metropolitan Police, with their

experience, were often seen as ideal candidates to set up and run these forces along the same lines as their former employer. Today we would call it 'headhunting'.

William was such an officer, resigning from the Metropolitan police in 1838, following the offer of a newly-created position in the Surrey market town of Dorking, with the rank of Superintendent, bringing to Dorking both high personal and professional standards that would be expected of a police officer.

The offer of a position in rural Dorking, less than 30 miles south of Bermondsey but a world away from the streets of London, immortalised by the author of the day, Charles Dickens, must have been most welcome, especially by Janet who by now was pregnant with their third child.

The Town Force consisted of the Superintendent and two constables. William remained policing in Dorking until 1851 and the formation of the Surrey Constabulary, during which time he had completed four daily occurrence books. Three of these

Inspector William Donaldson

have survived, and can be seen in the Surrey History Centre at Woking, covering the years 1838 - 1849 (the fourth, 1849 -1851, is missing, probably mislaid when the Dorking Town Police were transferred into the Surrey Constabulary). The occurrence books, a real time capsule, give an in-depth view of both early day-by-day Victorian policing, its methods, swift justice and harsh punishments metered out for mainly petty crimes caused by the extreme poverty in a Surrey market town during the early nineteenth century.

On 1 January 1851 the Surrey Constabulary was formed with their Headquarters at Guildford, although both Dorking and Reigate had been considered. Surrey was a fledgling force compared to other counties, but not without experience. The Chief Constable had taken great care selecting his senior officers, recruiting the services of many well-known and respected officers from other county, borough and town forces. Many, like William, had also served time with the London Metropolitan Police.

On 15 February 1851 Dorking town police were officially amalgamated into the Surrey Force with William being given the rank of Inspector, serving in Chobham, Leatherhead, Horley and finally Haslemere, where he met his death.

Readers may be surprised that I, his great-great-grandson, had, in 2008 at the age of 66, no knowledge of my ancestor. My wife Jean took up genealogy prior to retirement and, during a conversation, an elderly cousin mentioned there had been a policeman in the family, but that was all he knew. After several hours searching the family records on the various family history internet sites she found William Donaldson and was most surprised with what she found.

The hunt for William Donaldson had begun, but still very much as Jean's family history project which included an article in the 'Who Do You Think You Are?' magazine.

A remembrance service in July has been held in Haslemere each year since 1995, aptly called 'Donaldson Day' following the discovery of the story by a local

Inspector William Donaldson

historian. The service is led by the Town Mayor and includes local councillors, as well as some from neighbouring towns and boroughs, retired and serving police officers including a senior officer from Surrey Police H.Q., relatives and general public. We have been attending since 2011. In 2015 my life changed from being Jean's assistant to becoming a researcher in my own right. Following the annual remembrance service I was approached by the then mayor of Haslemere to write William's biography, mainly as a record of part of Haslemere's history, with a copy to be held both at the Town Hall and Museum enabling visitors to get a better understanding of the tragic event. I agreed to this, not knowing where it would lead or take me, and it finally ended five years later with the publication of a book that has been on sale since February 2020.

The book *Inspector William Donaldson 1807-1855 The first Surrey County Police Officer to be killed while on duty* (ISBN 9781527273443) gradually became a bit biographical, and includes chapters of events and people who played a part in the riot and its

aftermath, the result of the many questions asked of me.

You will appreciate that the book could not have been compiled or written without the help of many police organisations, especially Surrey, and the enormous help and encouragement from both former Chief Superintendent, Surrey Police, now Police Historian, Robert Bartlett, and Revd Canon David Wilbraham, the National Police Chaplain, who kindly wrote the foreword and invited me to take part in the National Police Day service held in Glasgow 2019, where I read a prayer for my ancestor.

As a thank you to the many police organisations, I am donating all of the profits from the book to the 'Police Roll of Honour Trust'. I shall have no financial gain, and doubt if I shall break even on my costs: my gain is that the research, writing and publishing turned what was looking to be a miserable retirement into something far more worthwhile and exciting.

The book is for sale via my email address now at £10.00 + £2.50 p&p. It is not available on Amazon (although advertised), as

Inspector William Donaldson

their charges greatly reduce the amount I can give to the Police Charity.

There are several memorials to William.

Haslemere Town Hall has two: a plaque marking the spot where he fell and a Blue Plaque remembering the riot and Williams's death, together with a Surrey Police plaque mounted in the Parish Church.

Surrey Police have two memorials at their Mount Browne, Guildford, Headquarters: a memorial plaque mounted on the main staircase and a conference

room named after him, 'The Donaldson Room.

Surrey Police also have a remembrance niche in Guildford Cathedral with a 'Book of Remembrance' to all of Surrey's 15 fallen officers: Inspector William Donaldson's name is on the first page.

He is also remembered in the National Police Roll of Honour, the National Police Memorial, Westminster, and the new U.K. Police Memorial, at the National Memorial Arboretum in Staffordshire.

Railways, Records and Accidents in East Surrey

Talk given by Richard Marks on 14 March

The points were clear, the signal was up and we were off. Richard started by explaining that many of the original railway companies were set up to build the railway tracks and then were disbanded as other companies took over the track and provided the rolling stock and services.

There were five major companies in East Surrey. The Surrey Iron Railway (1803-1846) laid down railway lines for other companies to use. The London and Southampton Railway (later the LSWR) owned Southampton Docks and depots that included Nine Elms and Crystal Palace. Later the line was extended

Railways, Records and Accidents in East Surrey

to Waterloo. They were in strong competition with the Great Western Railway and bought the Weymouth Shipping Company, which they moved to Southampton, closing Weymouth, so the Great Western had to build new shipping to service the Channel Island and wine trades. The third company, the Reading, Guildford and Reigate company (1849) was another company that was formed to lay down railway tracks but the trains were operated by the South Eastern Railway (1836-1922); this had originally been formed to construct the London to Dover Railway. The Staines, Wokingham and Woking line provided a third route into London. The eastern border of the county was served by the fifth company, the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, which was an amalgamation of five smaller companies, some of which were built to block other railway developments. Richard briefly spoke about some other railways before moving on to discussing archives.

Every railway had to have an Act of Parliament with supporting maps and every company had its

own police force. The documentation included a plan and elevation of the line and a book of reference listing all the property that would have to be purchased to build the line. Except for a few very early railways, these records survive. Two sets were produced. One set went to the House of Commons and the other to the County Record Offices.

Then we moved on to railway accidents in East Surrey, and Richard listed all these for us. They were all investigated and older reports are available online in the Railway Archive. They are titled by the place of accident.

Finally we discussed employment records: where to look, employment grades and important dates to consider when searching for records. This part of Richard's talk generated a lot of discussion and the questions went on for another hour. Members asked for another talk on the overall organisation of the railways and we plan to book Richard to speak on this in 2023. If there is sufficient interest, we may also book him to talk about women on the railways.

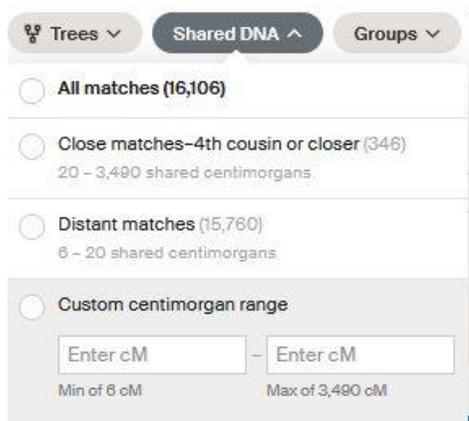
DNA – first investigations

Anne Ramon [4730]

You're a subscriber to Ancestry and you've taken an autosomal DNA test. You are interested to find your wider family and build out your family tree. Hopefully your DNA test results will confirm the relationships you know about, and maybe find some you've never quite bottomed out. What was Aunt Jane's maiden surname? Maybe Grandfather Tom married again after Grandma Patience died, and is Aunt Mary really Clara's Mum? Fingers crossed: all will be revealed!

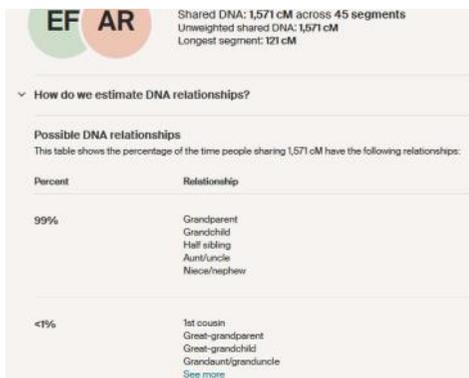
You get the email saying your results are in, and you log in excitedly. Ethnicity? What's that? You see you are 71% English, 17 % Scottish and 12% German. What? The SideView information reveals that Parent 1 is 100% English and Parent 2 has the 'Scottish' and 'German' bits. There's more to come from Ancestry on this, so best not dwell.

DNA Matches. Yes, this is the bit you've been waiting for. Ancestry tells you that you have 16,106 matches of whom 346 are 4th cousin or closer. The close cousins share between 20 and 3490 centimorgans with you. This is a new word you need to get to grips with, as the centimorgan number is an indication



of how close the genetic connection is between you and your match. A result of 3490 cM is a parent or child; a First Cousin is about 866 cM and the smaller the number the more distantly you are related to the Match.

If you click on the centimorgan amount shown for your Match in the list you will see some suggestions for how you may be related.



DNA – first investigations

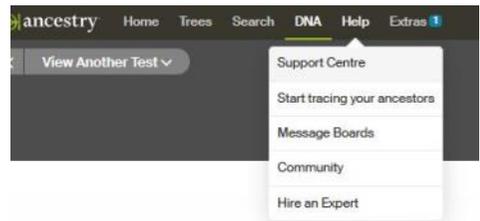
You might not recognise many Match names; and it doesn't help that sometimes people like to be cryptic about who they are and may call themselves 'JD' or 'brian123'. Maybe you find Aunt Jane Marple! That's what her name is, but where is Clara? You may not find someone for a number of reasons:

- ◇ They are not interested in family history and haven't taken a DNA test
- ◇ They *have* tested, but not with Ancestry
- ◇ They have tested with Ancestry but have just called themselves 'CM'. Ancestry indicates if a tester is a man or a woman and if they have a family tree attached that may help you identify them, though remember that living people will appear as 'Private'.

After your first flush of enthusiasm, excitement and disappointment, what can you do? It is always a challenge to understand how an unfamiliar screen or part of a website works and it's easy to pursue an enticing piece of information, clicking from place to place and eventually finding yourself in a different website! Have a good look at the information on the DNA screens in Ancestry, click on all the

words and icons and see what happens. There are menus on many of the screens so try each option out. There are various ways to filter and search so try them out. You can't break it and the information won't get lost.

Ancestry has some support screens with helpful information. Click on 'Help' in the horizontal black menu bar then choose 'Support Centre'. It's all there.



If you create, or already have, a family tree on Ancestry you can link it to your DNA results. Then you will get the ThruLine suggestions.

There are a couple of things you can do to start analysing your Matches and I recommend that the more you look into the details the more they will reveal.

- ⇒ Step 1. Make a list of Matches who share 400 or more centimorgans with you. These are close relatives. You may have a few; you may have none. If you

DNA – first investigations

do have some can you work out who they are?

⇒ Step 2. Make a list of those matches who share between 90 and 400 cM with you. These people are not quite as close, but should be in the 2nd or 3rd cousin range. Can you remember what ‘second’ and ‘third’ cousins are and that ‘removals’ can be up or down generations?

The East Surrey website has some DNA and Family History pages. There are some useful presentations, plus website and YouTube links to help you make the most of your DNA results. These are in the public area of the website so

easy to share with your family and friends. We hold DNA and Family History Zoom meetings about every three months and your friends and helpers are welcome to attend.

I hope you enjoy investigating your matches and I’ll write more on Early Steps next time. Look out on the website and in email alerts for information on upcoming DNA and Family History Zoom meetings and do join the Society **io group**. This is an on-line discussion group where you can raise questions and ask for help, so rather like chatting to fellow members at Group meetings. It’s good to talk!

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News from Surrey History Centre

On Saturday 9 April I had the enormous pleasure of attending the East Surrey Family History Society's study day at Oxted Community Hall. Although I have given a couple of talks to family and local history societies in Surrey since the end of the lockdowns, this was the first 'in-person' day-long event of this nature that I have attended for over two years, and it was splendid. Zoom talks have proved to be a marvellous way of keeping in touch and reaching new audiences, but it was lovely to meet people again.

Lost Letters Project

Historic letters in our archives have inspired a HLF funded community project called 'Lost Letters' in which we have supported a Surrey charity, 'It's Not Your Birthday, but . . .' to work with Hinchley Wood Secondary School, the Princess Alice Hospice (Esher), Star and Garter Home (Surbiton) and The Halow Project (Guildford) to engage people across Surrey with their local history and the lost art of letter writing. The project highlighted the universality of our experiences by bringing to life the lives and feelings of our predecessors and asking for a response, by letter, from current residents.

The project launched in 2020 and, against the odds, managed to run throughout the pandemic. In May 2021 the charity launched a brief seeking works around the theme of '3am', inspired by a letter

in our collections from Frank Baker to his love Isabel (SHC ref: 7934/4). They invited words and artworks inspired by this middle of the night moment and were overwhelmed by the response, receiving over 500 entries from around the UK and around the world. It culminated in an exhibition in our foyer and now has an online legacy displaying the original letters alongside contemporary responses: Lost Letters (itsnotyourbirthdaybut.com). A video of the artwork and activities at the launch event can be seen on YouTube at [Lost Letters Celebration & Exhibition - YouTube](#)

One of the outputs of the project was the creation of a short film, also on YouTube, about Surrey History Centre, called *Deep in the Archives*. It was made for the project by an audio-visual company called 7000 Trees, based in Brighton.

Recent Accessions at Surrey History Centre

Highlights of our recent new accessions include the following:

9731add2

Charlwood Independent Chapel, later Providence Chapel, Charlwood: additional research papers, 21st cent.

10126/add1

Puttenham Parish Council: burial grant books for Puttenham Cemetery, 1933-2005

10331

Anne Bowey of Guildford: Woking County Grammar School for Girls records, including play scrapbooks and school magazines and photographs, 1950s-1980s

10332

Guildford, St Nicolas: additional records comprising minutes of St Nicolas Society of Change Ringers and other bellringing records of the church, 1887-1999

10333

Godalming Baptist Church: Messenger magazines, 1951-1972

10335

St Mary's, Tatsfield: additional records, including baptism register, 1984-2013; marriage register, 2013-2019; service registers, 1987-2016; PCC minutes, 1992-2013; APCM minutes, 1988-2014; annual accounts, 1981-2013; and parish magazines, 1969-2021

10336

Holloway Sanatorium, Egham: papers relating to the death of patient Thomas Weir, 1895

10337

Hale County Primary School: scrapbook, 1959, and related letter and newspaper cuttings

10339

Monks, undertakers of Guildford: ledgers, 1919-1938

Recent Accessions at Surrey History Centre

10340

Hebbourn family of Stoughton, Guildford: photographs of family wedding, c.1910, and of commanding officer and sergeants of the Queen's Regiment, 7th service battalion, 1915

10341

Surrey Registration Services: marriage registers closed further to the Civil Partnerships, Marriages and Death (Registration) Act 2019, comprising The King's Church, Epsom, 1990-2020; St Clare, Westborough, Guildford, 2011; St Mary, Thorpe, 2016-2019; St John, Stoke next Guildford, 1997-2008; St Francis of Assisi, Ewell, 2010-2017; Methodist Church, Englefield Green, 1988-2002; Stoneleigh Methodist Church, 1989-2019; Greyfriars Roman Catholic Church, Chilworth, 1998-2002

10342

Surbiton Park Congregational Church: records, including minutes of church meetings and deacons meetings; church record book (including baptism and marriage records, roll of church members and historical account of the church); finance, Sunday School, bazaar and building committee minute books; plans and papers relating to the church buildings, including trust deed; annual accounts; church manuals; and monthly magazines, 1853-1967

10343

The Grange Centre for People with Disabilities (formerly The School Of Stitchery And Lace): records, including annual reports and accounts, 1909-2018; minutes, 1938-1984; deeds and plans, 1906-1967; newsletters, 1998-2012; photographs and publicity material, 1920s-2020s

10344

Pyrford and Wisley Flower Show: programmes, 1955-2018

10347

Florence Elizabeth Todd (1902-1998) of Guildford: personal reminiscences, 1992

10350

'Domus', 17 Queensmere Road, Wimbledon: correspondence, sale particulars, plans and photographs relating to the Art Deco style house, 1935-1940

Recent Accessions at Surrey History Centre

10351

'The Guardian', magazine of Leatherhead Residents Association, 1955-1969; rules, c.1950s; Leatherhead Society newsletters, 1989-1997

10353

Nigel Edward Campbell (Ted) Molyneux (1929-2021) of Dorking: collected papers relating to the Queen's Royal Surrey Regiment, 1880s-1980s

10354

Claud Waterer, estate agent, Chertsey: sale particulars, correspondence and papers relating to properties in Surrey, 1850s-c.1910

10355

Major Leslie Ernest Andrews, MC, 10th Battalion, Queens Royal (West Surrey) Regiment: copy of photocopy of typed copy of original letter sent to Major Andrews' widow with additional information after he was killed in action, 8 Oct 1917

10356

St Paul's, Woking, additional parish records, comprising marriage register, 1972-2020; APCM minutes, 2011-2014 and PCC minutes, 2011-2015

10360

Staff Sergeant Victor David Miller, Queen's Royal Regiment: World War II army service records, photographs and typescript memoirs of his training in the Guildford area, 1940-c.1946

10362

Marden Park Estate, Godstone, Bletchingley and elsewhere: survey by C Goodwyn, 1872-1910

10363

St Philip and St James, Fleet: service registers, 1914-1978; Parish of Fleet: parish magazines, 1896-2016 (not complete)

10365

Private Leslie White, no. 21182908, Queen's Royal Regiment: photographs of service in Berlin, Germany, and cap and other badges, 1948-1949

Recent Accessions at Surrey History Centre

CC1293

Office of Chairman of Surrey County Council: records including County Hall visitor's books and inventory, presentation award volumes and certificates, papers of Holocaust Memorial Day and prints, drawings and photographs, 1890s-2018

ESR/25add95

Corporal T P Kerlake (1920-1999), 2nd Bn, East Surrey Regiment: photograph albums of service in Khartoum and Shanghai, 1940s

ESR/25add95a

Corporal T P Kerlake (1920-1999), 2nd Bn, East Surrey Regiment: photograph in Malaya, 1941

PXadd3

James Bourne (1773-1854): seven sketches of Surrey scenes and buildings, originally from a sketchbook, c.1820

QRWS/30add105

Private Henry (Harry) Charles Thomas (1895-1915), 22nd London Regiment: photographs and papers, including letter from Private L Wells, 22nd London Regiment, to Henry and Beatrice Thomas on the death of their son, c.1914-2020s

Z/746

Georgina Brown, nurse of Furzedown Auxiliary Hospital, Limpsfield: autograph album, 1914-1916

Z/747

131st (Surrey) Infantry Brigade: postcard photograph of aerial view of camp at Falmer, 1939

Online Surrey Heritage talks 2022

We have a busy programme of online talks planned for the Autumn. Please see the Heritage Events page on our website for full details and to book a place. All talks start at 5.30 p.m. (UK time) and run to 6.45. Tickets £5. After payment has been received you will be emailed a unique link and password to attend the talk on Zoom.

15 June:

'Let the Road Rise to Meet You: Tracing Your Irish Ancestors' (Jane Lewis)

This talk offers practical advice as to where to find information on sources for Irish genealogical research, both in the UK and Ireland. It will offer tips and techniques to using the many resources offered

online, help tackle some of the problems that might be encountered but also address some of the myths that have grown up regarding Irish genealogical research.

7 September

'Where's there's a will . . . ' (Jane Lewis)

Whilst there is no getting around the fact that not everyone left wills, they can still be a wonderful resource for genealogical research and provide a fascinating window into our ancestors' past. This talk looks at

wills and probate records – primarily to establish what type of records they are, where they might be found and most importantly, what can they tell a keen family and local historian!

Online Surrey Heritage talks 2022

21 September

'A Burden on the Parish: Sources for the History of Poor Relief in Surrey' (Julian Pooley)

This talk discusses the range of sources for the history of poor relief in Surrey from the sixteenth century to the eve of the Second World War. Parish records, family papers, quarter sessions records, charity and business papers, early printed sources and even illustrations can all provide vivid insights into the plight of the poor and the duties of those responsible for helping them.

5 October

'The Book That Changed My Life': a talk for National Libraries Week (Julian Pooley)

This talk tells the story of how the purchase of an anonymous pocket diary in a London bookshop led me to discover extensive and previously unknown archives of John Nichols (1745-1826).

Nichols was one of Georgian London's most prominent printers and a leading antiquary who transformed the way that English family and local history was written and illustrated. For three generations he and his family edited

and printed the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The vast archive of family and business papers which he and his successors accumulated inspired his granddaughter to form her own collection of autograph letters. This internationally significant collection is now part of the 20,000 Nichols papers calendared and accessible via the Nichols Archive Database which is available via appointment at Surrey History Centre.

Online Surrey Heritage talks 2022

26 October

John Evelyn in Surrey (Isabel Sullivan)

This talk discusses the diarist, virtuoso and horticulturalist John Evelyn (1620-1706), born in Surrey to a family made wealthy through the early English gunpowder industry. Evelyn's diary, covering c.1643-1706, is what now makes him

famous, and since its first publication by William Bray the Surrey antiquary in the early 19th century, it has been a key source for 17th century scholars and local historians of Surrey.

9 November

In the Shadow of the Great War: Surrey 1914-1922, with Mike Page

Surrey Heritage's project, *Surrey in the Great War: A County Remembers* explored the wartime stories of Surrey's people and places, chronicling the mobilisation of Surrey men, training of foreign troops in the county, objections to military service, civil defence, voluntary work, fundraising, the

daily experiences of women and children, industrial supply to the armed forces and the commemoration of the dead. Drawing up the rich archives of Surrey Heritage, this talk will explore the county in the shadow of the first globalised war between industrial nations.

Online Surrey Heritage talks 2022

23 November

'Artists, Antiquaries and Collectors: Illustrations of Georgian Surrey by John Hassell and other artists, collected by Robert Barclay of Bury Hill, Dorking, c.1800-1825' (Julian Pooley)

The late eighteenth century witnessed a craze among antiquaries and gentlemen collectors for collecting engravings and portraits to bind into published works of local history.

Robert Barclay's collection of over 2000 prints, watercolours and drawings, compiled to illustrate his copy of Manning and Bray's *History and Antiquities of Surrey* (1804-

1814) includes over 500 original watercolours of Surrey buildings by John and Edward Hassell, John Carter and Henry de Cort, which reflect the opposing contemporary tastes for picturesque views and antiquarian precision and provide a wonderful glimpse of Surrey buildings and high streets two centuries ago.

And finally, if you have children or grandchildren and are looking for summer holiday activities in Woking, don't miss:

Colour the Collection - Free drop-in family activities

16 - 31 August during normal opening hours

Inspired by colourful maps, photographs, and illustrations from the archive, get creative with our free arts and craft activities.

London Bridge Residents

Sylvia J Dibbs

The Loyalty Oaths Rolls of the City of London in 1723 – an early census

Following the very interesting talk on 12 April 2020 given by Rob Kayne, I thought members might be interested to see the names and occupations of residents living in the houses on the bridge in 1723. The list shows the householder, though no doubt many of them had families living with them. Their names are scattered throughout the document, I think in the order in which the residents came to the Guildhall to sign. The wonders of a computer spreadsheet make it very easy to extract people in a particular area. I do not know if this list goes all along the length of the bridge or only halfway. Two entries (William Boxall and Edmund Yaldwyn) give their parish as St Magnus Martyr, which is on the City end of the bridge.

The Loyalty Oaths Rolls of 1723 form an early census listing almost all adult Anglican subjects in the Kingdom keen to swear loyalty to the monarch. Being recorded in this way exempted them from paying taxes on their property. Anyone who did not take the Oaths was assumed to be disloyal (and probably a Papist)

and was punished with fines and taxes.

In 2014 I transcribed the City of London Rolls for 1723 and this work is now in the Society of Genealogists in London. The originals are held at the London Metropolitan Archives and are not easy to read. The document had been incorrectly catalogued and was thought to be lost. Since my discovery became public, I believe it has been transcribed again by others – ‘real’ historians, perhaps! There are over 6,000 people listed in total.

The three Oaths Act had been passed in 1715 following the accession of George I, and were for the *‘Further Security of his Majesty’s Person and Government’*. In 1716 all Papists were commanded to register their property for taxation, giving an interesting indication of their economic standing. The Tax Act was

‘ . . . for granting an Aid to His Majesty by laying a Tax upon Papists, and for making such other Persons as upon due Summons shall refuse or neglect to take the Oaths therein mentioned to contribute towards the said Tax, for

London Bridge Residents

reimbursing to the Publick, Part of the great Expences occasioned by the late Conspiracies; and for discharging the Estates of Papists from Two Thirds Parts of the Rents and Profits thereof for one Year, and

all Arrears of the same, and from such Forfeitures as are therein more particularly described.'

I have shown only the key parts of the Oaths, which are very verbose.

The Oath of Allegiance

'I (name) do sincerely promise and swear, That I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to his Majesty King George'. So help me God.

The Oath of Supremacy

I (name) do declare, that no Foreign Prince . . . ought to have any Jurisdiction . . . Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this realm . . .

The Oath of Abjuration

I (name) do . . . acknowledge . . . ,That our Sovereign Lord King GEORGE is lawful and rightful King of this Realm . . . I do . . . declare . . . that the Person pretended to be Prince of Wales . . . , and taking upon himself the Stile and Title of King of England . . . or of Scotland . . . or . . . of King of Great Britain, hath not any Right or Title . . . to the Crown . . . : And I do renounce, refuse, and abjure any Allegiance or Obedience to him . . .

London Bridge Residents

Further Reading:

Dibbs, S: *Catholics & Non-Jurors in the 1723 Loyalty Oath Rolls of the City of London*, Catholic Ancestor Vol. 12, No. 2 August 2008, pages 84-92

Dixon, Simon: *The 1723 Oath of Allegiance Rolls*, Family Tree Magazine Volume 24 Number 4 February 2008 pages 32-34

Web sites:

<http://www.foda.org.uk/oaths/intro/introduction1.htm> Various articles on matters relating to the 1723 Loyalty Oaths Acts from the Friends of Devon Archives and also a name index to their own very long Loyalty Oath Roll for the Devonshire population. <http://www.foda.org.uk/oaths/intro/introduction2.htm>

References:

London Metropolitan Archives 40, Northampton Road, London, EC1R 0HB
www.lma.gov.uk

Oath Rolls for the City of London 1723:

General population and Quakers

CLA 047 LR 02 04 028

The Names of such Persons who appeared At the Sessions of Peace for the City of London On Monday the 26 of August Anno Dm 1723

Margaret	Arnold	Wife of Wm Arnold
Wm	Asborne	
William	Boxall	
Eliz	Bromfield	
Samuel	Bromfield	
John	Brooke	Stacener (stationer)
Robert	Carter	
Tho	Clayton	Sugarbaker
Samuel	Dakins	Wyreworker
Ann	Dauling	Widow

London Bridge Residents

John	Davis	Lorrimer
Edwd	Gill	Servant of John Davis
Tho	Hardy	Habdr
Elizabeth	Herbert	Spinster
Grace	Herbert	Spinster
Mary	Herbert	ux (Wife of Cornelius Herbert)
Cornelius	Herbert	Watchmaker
Rebecca	Jones	Widow
Simon	Kello	Clockmaker
Edward	Knowles	Hardwareman
Paul	Lucas	Bricklayer
Paul	Lucas	Bricklayer
Edwd	Mabberly	Baker
Eliz	Merwer	
John	Pond	Surgeon
Mary	Pond	ux (Wife of John Pond)
Arthur	Pond	
Elizabeth	Price	Widow
Wm	Quelch	Citizen & Draper
Edward	Spencer	Salter
Ann	Spencer	Wife of Edward Spencer
William	Strange	
Robert	Thorpe	Leatherseller
Hannah	Tracy	Widow
John	Weaver	Slopseller
Josias	Weld jnr	Silkman
Henry	Woodgate	Apprentice to Mr Jno Steward Staconer
Katherine	Yaldwyn	Wife of John Yaldwyn
John	Yaldwyn	
Edmund	Yaldwyn	

Membership information

New members

10704	David Boyce – cynet2007@gmail.com
10705	Sarah Read – sarahcread62@gmail.com
10706	Rosemary Leonard – rosemaryleonard@btopenworld.com
10707	Jenny Baker – jenijaybe@gmail.com
10708	Clive Mason – cmason6989@aol.com
10709	Alan Bullion – alan.bullion@ihsmarket.com
10710	Jan Bruce – jan-bruce@hotmail.com
10711	Anthea Hopkins – antheahopkins@yahoo.co.uk
10712	Ray and Alison Heath – raygheath@sky.com
10713	Jill and Nigel Thomson – jillethomson@aol.com and nigeltho@aol.com
10714	Peter Whipps – peterwhipps@hotmail.com
10715	Elly Taylor – elly@ellytaylor.com
10716	Ruth Graham – rmjgraham@hotmail.com

Death of members

We are sorry to report that we have been made aware of the death of the following member. We extend our sympathies to his family.

5610	Bert Barnhurst
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Members' Interests within Surrey

CHILMAN	Croydon	pre 1830	10521
DOUBELL	Tandridge	pre 1780	10521
GRAVES	Camberwell	18c	10706
SCOTT	Wandsworth	pre 1800	10521
SEARLE	Horne	pre 1800	10521
TURNER	Croydon	pre 1850	10521
TURNER	Mitcham	pre 1780	10521

Members' Interests in other English counties

BERRY	London	LON	18c	10706
BERRY	City of London	LDN	18c	10706
BERRY	Folkestone	KEN	19c	10706
BERRY	Sandgate	KEN	19c	10706
BERRY	Greenwich	KEN	19c	10706
CLOKE	Geustling	SSX	pre 1820	10521
DIVES	Hartfield	SSX	pre 1820	10521
HOLLIS	Rye	KEN	18c	10706
KEAST	Plymouth	DEV	19c	10706
KEAST	Fowey	CON	19c	10706
SPRINGETT	Hythe	KEN	pre 1820	10521
STONEMAN	Exeter	DEV	18c	10706
TAYLOR	Thornbury	GLS	18c	10706
WHEELER	London	LON	L18c	10706

Members' Interests in the rest of the world

JAMES	Christchurch	MON	WLS	18c	10706
ROSSER	Magor	MON	WLS	18c	10706

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES

Australia	Mrs Judy Woodlock aumembership@east Surrey fhs.org.uk
Canada	Ms Kathy Baker camembership@east Surrey fhs.org.uk
New Zealand	Please contact the Society Membership Secretary membership@east Surrey fhs.org.uk
USA	Please contact the Society Membership Secretary membership@east Surrey fhs.org.uk

Members must quote their Membership Number in all correspondence

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All records of membership, including names, addresses, and subscription details, are held on computer.

Please inform the Membership Secretary if you do not wish your details to be held on computer and special arrangements will be made.

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EAST SURREY

Family History Society

