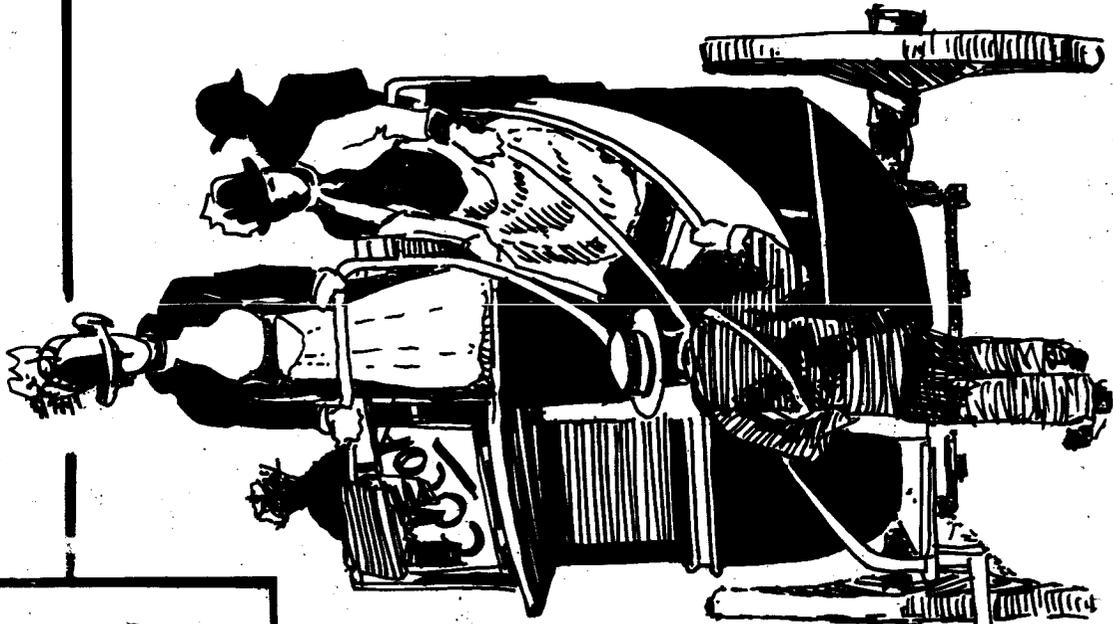


East London History Society



Bob. Vi. 1985



EAST LONDON HISTORY SOCIETY

WINTER NEWSLETTER

***** 1985/86

1. FOR YOUR DIARY :

Seminars of the London History Workshop, which take place upstairs at the White Swan, 14 New Road, WC2 (near Leicester Square Station) on the first Monday of every month (7 for 7.30pm) will consider 'Melodrama, Sexual Scandal and Victorian Political Culture' on the 7th April 1986. Further information on the series of seminars is available at the London History Workshop Centre, Tel: 831 8871.

Meetings of Jewish Historical Society of England at the Florence Michaels Hall, St. John's Wood Synagogue, Grove End Road, London, NW8 (8 for 8.30pm). On Thursday 20 February, Malcolm Brown on 'The Jews of Hackney before 1840' : The March lecture concerns the first years of the London Society for the Promotion of Christianity amongst Jews. Fuller details from Hon. Sec. at 33 Seymour Place, London, W1H 5AP. Tel: 723 4404.

The Ragged School Museum has secured the listing of 46 & 48 Copperfield Road as a Grade 2 historic Building. The Ragged School Museum History Club meet on the second Wednesday in the month, their present programme going up to March 1986. Both the following meetings are at the Lecture Hall, Central Library, Bancroft Road, E1 (7-9pm). On 12 February there is 'The Great Dock Strike of 1889' by Dr J C Lovell, University of Kent. On 12 March Tom Ridge, M.Sc., will talk on 'The Ragged School Museum'.

There is a programme of lectures on the history of the Tower of London available from the Exucation Centre, Waterloo Building, H.M.Tower of London, London, EC3N 4AB. Tel: 480 6358.

- 1st March 1986 'Women in Mediaeval England' 10.30am - 4pm 4 speakers.
- 19th April 1986 'Heraldry, Power & Politics' 1030am - 4pm 3 speakers.
- 17th May 1986 'Sir Thomas More and the Tudor Reformation' 10.30am - 4pm 4 speakers.

The Greater London Industrial Archaeological Society are holding lectures at the Lecture Theatre, City and East London College, Bunhill Row, London EC1. Details ring 692 8512 (nearest tube Barbican or Moorgate).

- 19th February 1986 'The Work of the GLC Historical Buildings Division (Ashley Barker) 6.30pm
- 19th March 1986 'Industrial Archaeology in London's Chemical Industry (David H Leabaah) 6.30pm.

Alex Warner has suggested the following title for his lecture to the Society on the 18th February : 'Thomas Hood - mariner of Mile End Old Town and the Greenland Whale Fishery trade'.

Camerawork (formerly the Half Moon Photography Workshop) are presenting two Exhibitions in February and March on the theme of Festivals to show different aspects of social celebration. The February Exhibition is already programmed and will be held at their Exhibition Centre at 121 Roman Road, London, E2. Anyone interested and requiring more information should contact Celia Wood or Mary Caws on 980 6256.

2. STREET NAMES :

The Borough of Tower Hamlets contains streets with names which are most nostalgic and evocative, such as Fashion Street, Farthing Fields, Cinnamon Street, Amoy Place, Bow Common Lane. They all contribute to the understanding of the history of the area.

What must be taken into account when looking at the street names of any area is that they often do get renamed over a period of time. Some of the most romantic names may be nineteenth or twentieth century adoptions, while other much more ancient paths and rights of way may be known by the most mundane titles. In Tower Hamlets names were changed much more frequently in the nineteenth century, especially in the 1870's and 80's; odd changes up to 1937 when a sizeable renaming exercise took place. Major renamings often occurred in conjunction with Post Office revisions, the aim being to reduce the number of streets with particularly common distribution - Union Street is a classic example - and renamed with individual, distinctive and sometimes exotic titles.

In the course of time, some names lose their significance. Today's 'Alderman's Stairs' on the Wapping side of St. Katherine's Docks, were known up to 1850 as 'Alderman Parson's Stairs'. Alderman Parsons turns out to be an extremely interesting gentleman of the early eighteenth century, owning a brewery and a large mansion house known as 'The Hermitage'. He was a prominent member of London Society, becoming a noted and much-discussed Lord Mayor of London in 1730 and 1740.

Certain types of names can generally be related to a period of development. Common early examples are street names derived from taverns and inns. Old Castle Street in Whitechapel recalls an inn dating from the 1630's. Other early names may derive from early manufacturing: Glasshouse Fields from the sixteenth century, Brick Lane from the seventeenth when Spitalfields was developing.

Limehouse Causeway, also from the seventeenth century, was mentioned by Pepys. Early nineteenth century development tended to use names reminiscent of the landed estates of the countryside or the principal titled members of the Regency and late Hanoverian dynasty and era. Many of these, on estates just south of the London Hospital, have been lost, but it is interesting to note that a later development, Brunswick Road, running from East India Dock Road to Mile End Road, dating from the 1860's, takes its name from the Brunswick Basin (Perry's Dock) built in 1789 and named to honour the Brunswick connections to the house of the reigning Sovereign.

Alternatively, large and small landowners leasing land for building would expect streets to be named after themselves, their relatives and sometimes the location of their rural residences. Examples of major landowning families will be given, but the extent of the practice, the multitude of small property owners giving their name some commemoration is revealed by the evidence we have from surviving deeds. Antill Road is named after Mr Thomas Antill Palmer of Trinity Terrace, Tredegar Road.

Major families colour the names of entire districts. An early example to the south of Whitechapel are streets named after the intermarried Prescotts, Leman's, Mansell's, and Alies, developing an area of wealthy merchants houses in the seventeenth century. Alexander Prescott, citizen and goldsmith, Alderman of the City of London 1611-12, and Sheriff 1612-1613, produced a grand-daughter Rebecca who married Sir William Leman. A John Leman was Lord Mayor of London in 1616. A marriage between a Sir William Leman and Mary Mansell produced a son, Mansel Leman, who married Lucy Alie in 1686. Richard Alie owned the land on which the London Infirmary, later The London Hospital, was built.

A nineteenth century example of this exists on the Isle of Dogs. The Earl of Glengall, Viscount and Baron Cahir, married Lucy, daughter of William Mellish, a Millwall land-owner and government contractor who had made a fortune out of sheep and oil at the time of the Russian (Crimea?) War. Of interest are two streets on the Cubitt Town side of the Island. Chipke Street was named, in 1877, after the Chipke Pass in the Balkans, of military significance in the Russian-Turkish War of 1877-78, and Plavna Street after a Bulgarian town besieged in the same war. Further north, in Poplar, the Crisp and Wade families have left their marks in local street names.

Also in the mid-nineteenth century, an alternative trend was to name streets after officials and committee members of municipal activities such as the Board of Works. For instance, Boyd Street in St. George's was named after John Boyd in 1869, Vestryman and Commissioner of Paving during the 1840's. Also in St. George's, Clark Street was named in 1873 after W Clark, local representative to the Metropolitan Board of Works. In 1870, Brushfield Street had been named after Richard Brushfield, local Gentleman of repute and one of the founders of The Commercial Gas Company. The first and last of these are examples of renaming. Brushfield Street had been one of the many Union Streets. Another source of Victorian enterprise was also tapped, whilst vicars and clergymen also gave their names to posterity in this way.

As the rural eastern areas towards the River Lea succumbed to property development, estates might be named after themes. The Bromley/Poplar estate of the contractor, David MacIntosh, uses Scottish names in an alphabetical sequence, Dee Street, Ettrick Street, Uamvar Street. An estate development on either side of Devons Road chose rural names, Furze Street, Whitethorn Street, etc.

In the opposite corner of the borough, the Arnold Circus development which replaced the slums of the old Jago, used names commemorating the old Huguenot settlement, Ligonier Street was named in 1897 to recall Field Marshall Ligonier, an eminent Huguenot soldier who took part in the Battle of the Boyne. Contrast this to the streets wouth of Bethnal Green Road in the Spitalfields area. Fleur de Lis Street dates back to 1685 and the time of the original Huguenot settlement.

The major renaming of streets which occurred in the late 1930's and redevelopment resulting from the Blitz and post-war slum clearance represent more random use of past and contemporary local connections. Bullivant Street in Poplar was named in 1939 after a Millwall engineer and wire-rope manufacturer, who represented Poplar in the London County Council of 1888-9. In Bethnal Green, Allenbury Street was named after the Allen & Hanbury Pharmaceutical firm of Three Colts Lane. One of the company's products in the 1920's was Allenbury's milk food for infants. As a last example of post-Blitz naming, the ten streets leading off Colebert Avenue, which is included in the group, are named after Stepney residents killed in air-raids, individual names being chosen by lot.

In this way, the history of the Borough is indicated by the names used for its streets and roads.

per C.L.

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3. PATRICK COLQUHOUN (1745-1820)

by A.F.

Few people know that Darford Street (linking the Isle of Dogs with the West India Dock entrance) used to be named Colquhoun Street.

Patrick Colquhoun was a successful merchant in Virginia and in Glasgow, where he was elected Lord Provost for the years 1782 and 1783. He came to London in 1789 at the age of 44 and became a public figure in the East End, establishing a soup kitchen in Spitalfields and campaigning for poor relief. He rapidly became interested in the police system and in 1792 was appointed a magistrate.

His advice was sought by the West India merchants who were involved in the planning

of the West India Docks and who realised how vital it was for the new Docks to be given strict security. Colquhoun estimated that half a million pounds a year was lost in pilferage and theft from the vessels awaiting discharge and from the congested quays to which they discharged. He formed a River police organisation at Wapping with a resident magistrate, a clerk, a Chief Constable, and a force of armed constables. He was able to apply strict regulations to those who were employed in handling cargoes. He was authorised to establish a dock militia which was run on paramilitary lines, and the guard-house and 'barrack-blocks' used by them can still be seen just inside the West India Dock entrance. Similar forces were set up in the Surrey Commercial Docks and other ports followed suit.

There was great difficulty in controlling and searching dock labour, and in keeping pace with organised and increasingly sophisticated methods of stealing. It is, however, interesting to note that East London was the fore-runner of a dock police system which gradually became adopted in ports throughout the world.

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4. THE ESSEX HISTORY FAIR.

Bearing in mind that a considerable part of what we know today as East London was originally part of Essex, members will be interested to know that an Essex History Fair is to be held at Castle Hedingham on Sunday, 8th June 1986. This is a new venture and there will be displays, traditional dances, historical and craft exhibits, etc.

Some 25 to 40 Local History Societies are likely to participate and a wealth of local history publications will be on sale. Other stalls will be selling items related in some way to the County's past. It is not known yet whether the East London History will participate but the East of London Family History Society is arranging for a coach to take people interested and has kindly offered to include members of the East London History Society. T

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5. QUEEN MARY COLLEGE CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

All are welcome - admission is FREE - to any of the following :-

Wed.	5 February	4.30pm	"What is East London?" Panel of residents and scholars.
Wed.	12 February	4.30pm	"Educational Challenges in East London" - Lecture.
Wed.	19 February	4.30pm	"QMC and East London - The Next Century" - Discussion.
Wed.	26 February	4.30pm	"A Century of High Tech on the Isle of Dogs" - Lecture.
Wed.	5 March	4.30pm	"Architectural Gems of Tower Hamlets" - Illustrated Talk.
Fri.	7 March	5pm	"East London Through the Last Century" - Lecture.
Wed.	12 March	10am-5pm	"Restructuring British Cities in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries" - Symposium. Tickets in advance from the Centenary Office, Queen Mary College.
Thur.	13 March	4.30pm	"Docklands Regeneration and East London Needs" - Talk.

Talks beginning at 4.30pm are preceded by tea at 4pm, and last for about half an hour.

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6. LONDON HOSPITAL RADIO.

Anyone willing and able to contribute items or participate in these are asked to contact Joe North on 247 5454 ext 160. Studio hours are Mon to Wed. 6-8pm.

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7. FROM MEMBER'S LETTERS

Miss Jean Maynard, 38 Ewhurst House, Jamaica Street, El :

..... I am researching the history of Guardian Angels Catholic Parish, Mile End, and Latimer Congregational Church, formerly in Bridge Street (Solebay Street) and now rebuilt in Ernest Street; I also have a general interest in Mile End Old Town, but especially in the section east of Bancroft Road, which was not developed until the 19th century. I would be interested in hearing from anyone concerning this area.

Elsie Burgess, 97 Roll Gardens, Gants Hill, Essex, IG2 6TP :

..... I am interested in the area from Bishopsgate to Shoreditch.

Mrs C Turrell, 5 Patterdale Road, Dartford, Kent :

.... is interested in Geneological Research... names PORTBURY/MOORE/CHANDLER.

Miss Janice Foulkes, 55a Wilson Road, London E6 7EF :

..... I am a northerner now living in East London. I want to find out more about the immediate area where I live, ie., East Ham, Stratford, but have been unable to find a useful book. Are you able to provide me with any information on books, etc?

Mr D W Sleight, 300 The Knares, Basildon, Essex :

.... Please do not change the form of the East London Record. I for one would prefer to pay £2 for a good magazine than £1 for a poor one... and after all, it is only once a year. Surely £2 or so once a year would not bankrupt the E.L.H.S. members.

Malcolm Tucker, 7 Blythwood Road, London N4 4EU :

..... I am sorry to read that you are considering reducing the quality of this excellent publication (East London Record). I think it would be a very great pity if you discontinued the illustrations, and you would risk losing more sales than if you put up the present very modest price.

Alastair Ross, 48 Mount Pleasant Road, London W5 1SQ :

..... The Newsletter makes fascinating reading and now that I have the Record as well, I can see that I have plenty of good reading to look forward to. It is a great achievement to make local history sound interesting to someone who does not know the area very well. I may not be able to visit East London very often but it has certainly come alive when I read the Society's literature.

John Doble of Limehouse :

..... Incidentally, the article (1982 newsletter) on Limehouse is inaccurate about the Limehouse Cut, which enters the Thames at this house (or did so, before British Waterways diverted it). It was not built "too late". In fact, it was the first canal ever built in London (about 1770), according to one report I read, to bring grain from Hertfordshire and 'gin from the distilleries of Bow' more rapidly to the City.

Also, Tom Ridge has told me some fascinating things about this area. According to him, ships were built here as early as the late 1200's and ship-building only declined in the 1830's. At about that time, the "President" (the biggest ship in the world then?) was built in Limehouse, as were frigates in the Napoleonic Wars and Nelson's flagship at the battle of Cape St. Vincent.

Bernard Milgrom, 26 Epsom Crescent, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3R0X2, Canada :

.... I have found the articles in The Record very enjoyable.. my experiences go back to the early and mid 1920's. I have a few very early (1910?) photos of my Father's shop in Mile End Road and will bring over copies for you in April, my next visit to UK.

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8. THE FRIENDS OF CHRIST CHURCH

Christ Church is the parish church of Christ Church with All Saints Spitalfields in the Diocese of London. The church was built to the design of Nicholas Hawksmoor, 1661-1736, the English Baroque architect who was associated for much of his life with Wren and Vanbrugh, and is now recognised as one of the most original architects of his generation.

Annual subscript to The Friends of Christ Church is £5 (minimum) and the Membership Secretary is at 121 Blenheim Crescent, London, W11 2EQ

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9. SOCIETY MEETING :

On Wednesday 18 September 1985 our meeting at Queen Mary College enjoyed a talk on 'The 19th Century Working Class Funeral' by Ruth Richardson. We heard how myth, fear, superstition, religion, wealth and poverty came together to form some of the customs and taboos of funerals.

There was a great fear that at the Day of Resurrection, that of Final Judgement, the body of the dead person would not be whole if it was not buried whole. This was in spite of it being preached that the spirit itself would suffice for everlasting life in the hereafter. Allied to this, the bodies of the dead were eagerly sought by the medical profession, for purposes of training and research, and this played an all important part in the fears, and led to the intertwining of burial customs and procedures.

The medical profession needed bodies which could be cut up. The only real supply in quantity of corpses to them was by grave-robbers. There were very few bodies which could be legally obtained. Accordingly, bodies were snatched from the grave as soon as possible after burial, dug up in the eerie hours of the night. In some cases they were snatched even before they went into the coffin and the grave. The demand for bodies was great and inevitably led to some cases of murder in order to satisfy demand. It could possibly have been that types of body were supplied on demand, ie., male or female, young or old, etc.

Legislation eventually made bodies legally available and these were the bodies of the poor, the paupers. Hence there was the much feared 'pauper's funeral', leading to a very real dread... as well as the very poorest of funerals and no mark of one's last resting place, one's body was certain to be cut into pieces... and so would not be whole on the Day of Resurrection.

The more well-to-do of course took steps to avoid the cutting up of their bodies by having very secure burial vaults, made to contain very secure coffins. These coffins were sometimes three in number, one inside the other, made of very stout timber and lead. Provided you were in the coffin in the first place, it was very difficult to get you out for illegal purposes!

Another custom, that of digging graves on an east-west line, is possibly because it facilitates the bodies being correctly aligned to simply sit up and face the Final Trumpet on the appropriate day. Thinking about it bring a chilling picture to mind.

The custom of sitting with the body of the dear departed, as well as showing respect and love, had at least two other purposes. First of all of course, the body was protected from the attention of the body-snatchers. It paid to have very reliable people for this purpose because it was during this period the body could easily be substituted by a load of stones in the coffin.

The other reason for sitting with the body was the chance, much greater in the days of general medical ignorance, that the deceased was not really deceased at all... and could awake from a deep sleep of some sort. With someone to watch the corpse, any signs of life should be noticed. It is also possible that the custom of leaving some food and drink beside the body arose because one could feel thirsty or peckish after 'returning from the dead'... or waking from a coma.

This was a really fascinating talk by Ruth Richardson, full of interest. We look forward to her book on the subject.

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10. EXPLORING LIVING MEMORY at The Festival Hall. Planned for June 1986, this popular exhibition has for its theme this year, 'Work and Leisure'. If anyone is working on a project, please contact one of the committee of E.L.H.S.

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11. EXHIBITION WORKSHOP

A workshop was held at Oxford House, Derbyshire Street, Bethnal Green, on Saturday, 9th November. Participants were shown how to mount and display various kinds of exhibition materials.

'Astrolux' board (75p per sheet, all colours) was used, so that the finished display be heat-sealed with a plastic covering. We were told to use aerosol adhesive, like 'Scotchgard' and to avoid using Sellotape and the like (as this tends to discolour and mark the material and board).

All original material should be photo-copied, in colour and black and white and to use these copies for our display. If copying photographs oneself, use a slow black and white film, 25ASA or medium speed, 100/125ASA.

For text-matter, to save time and money, use a typewriter with different type heads, if possible, then photocopy on an enlarger machine until the desired size is reached.

It proved to be a very enjoyable day - which they hope to repeat in the New Year. Check with the committee for dates if you are interested.

Doreen Kendall.

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12. From member Joan Hardinges:

I was interested in the article 'Memoirs of a Milkman' by Jack Rubidge in the Summer edition of the Newsletter. I wonder if his governor, A Low, had any connection with the Low family who were cowkeepers and dairymen in Marsh Hill, Homerton, in the 19th Century.

I used to live in Marsh Hill and did some research into the area. As far as I can ascertain, Lows farm was on the north side of Marsh Hill, approximately between the present Daubeney Road and Trehurst Street. In 1871 the farmhouse was occupied by Abraham Low, aged 64, a cattle dealer, his wife Mary and two daughters, Lucy and Ruth. At the farmhouse cottage lived Edwin Low, aged 37, cowkeeper and dairyman, (probably the son of Abraham) his wife Elizabeth and their ten children, and Edwin's brother, Mark, also a cowkeeper and dairyman. I believe this farm was still there until the beginning of this century, when it was swept away in 1908 for the building of the present parade of shops.

From the top of Marsh Hill, going down towards the farm in 1871, there was an unnumbered house, Vale Cottage, Geranium Cottage, and four other houses.

Further down Marsh Hill, leading into Homerton Road, was a square-built house surrounded by a moat. In 1851 this house was occupied by Joseph Muskett Jetts, aged 33, attorney and solicitor, his wife Eliza, their nine children, a cook, housemaid and nursemaid.

George Grocott in his 'Hackney Fifty Years Ago', written in 1915 and describing Hackney in 1865, mentioned this house and the 'Marsh Drivers' on the opposite side of the road, which was believed to have been one of the hideouts of Dick Turpin. At the Marsh Keepers Lodge, probably the Marsh Drovers, in 1851 was Robert Lee, a farmer of 100 acres. Also on the Marsh at Abbotts Farm was a lady farmer, Mary Hoggett.

Another interesting building in the area was Homerton Castle, which stood on the site of the Hackney Hospital. This was a large house with beautifully laid out grounds, a fish-pond and fountain, greenhouses and a vinery, and probably obtained its name from the castellated structure on its western side. It was occupied in 1871 by a Mr Driver, a wine merchant, and his wife and family, and was later purchased by the Poor Law Guardians for the building of the infirmary.

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13. T.E.E.F. (The East London Festival) This will be held throughout the Borough of Tower Hamlets during the last two weeks in March 1986. For this, East London History groups will be holding an exhibition at Bancroft Road Library, with the co-operation of Tower Hamlets Libraries and Arts Committee.

E.L.H.S. hope to take part and would welcome any ideas or material from members to use in a project for this exhibition. We could also loan such material to other societies throughout the year.

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14. SOCIETY MEETING at Queen Mary College:

'Major John Andre', the subject of our meeting on Thursday, 12 December, by Mr C J Gully, turned out to be quite an interesting character of whom many of us had not heard.

Born 1751 and executed 1780, John Andre had a very short life. He received his commission in the army in 1770. At the time of our interest in him he was posted to Canada. Enter now, Benedict Arnold, the arch-villain of the war of independence by our colonists in America. He wanted to sell the plans of the military establishment of West Point to the British. John Andre was chosen as the go-between to get these plans. His mission was accomplished but on his return to British lines he was apprehended by three members of the American force. These three militiamen found the incriminating documents where Benedict Arnold had suggested the major hide them, in his stocking.

The hero of our piece was court-martialed and sentenced to death by hanging, the death of a spy, he having been arrested wearing not a uniform but civilian dress. It appeared that he faced death bravely but asked to be shot as a soldier. This was refused by George Washington - and so John Andre was hanged on the gibbet.

A quite magnificent memorial was raised to him in Westminster Abbey, on the orders of King George III, and some forty years later his remains were returned to England and interred in The Abbey.

We were told that our interest in John Andre lies in his having lived at Upper Clapton.

The talk was sufficiently interesting to prompt some further research by yours truly but references in my own little collection of books is very sparse, Very interesting are the last words of the participants in this drama. John Andre said "I am reconciled to my death but I detest the mode. It will be but a momentary pang. I pray you to bear witness that I met my fate like a brave man". Benedict Arnold seems to have regretted his part in the affair, saying, "Let me die in the old uniform in which I fought my battles for freedom. May God forbid me for putting on any other".

It was nice to be reminded of a hero of long ago.

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15. HACKNEY URBAN STUDIES CENTRE: A leaflet describes this as an Independent charitable company, funded by the London Borough of Hackney. It is a new project which aims to serve schools and community groups by providing a place where people can learn about their local environment and about how to have a greater say in the changes which are happening.

For Community Groups and Individuals it will be a resource and advice centre with easy access to information and equipment. Meeting space will also be available. Eventually the Centre will be at 6-8 Lower Clapton Road. While building work is in progress, the project is working from temporary premises at 53 Lower Clapton Road. Tel: 985 5682. Facilities available will be meeting and work space, exhibition space, a library of local information, dark-room, print-room, staff.

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16. FRIENDS OF HACKNEY ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT.

This is a society set up under the 'umbrella' of The Hackney Society to bring together and provide information on the history of Hackney. Members will get a quarterly newsletter, which as well as giving information, will act as a forum for members to exchange views, etc. Invitations to occasional talks and exhibitions will be extended to members and there will be visits to historically interesting places in the Borough. Subscription is set at £2 and further details can be obtained from Hackney Archives Dep't., Rose Lipman Library, De Beauvoir Road, N1 5SQ.

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17. A VILLAGE IN LONDON.

The Amwell Society, which endeavours to preserve the character and amenities of a little-known area of Central London, issue an attractive little leaflet (cost 20p), with the above title, and sub-titled 'An historical walk in the New River Conservation Area of Islington'.

The following quote may persuade you to visit the area :-
"Four busy thoroughfares - Kings Cross Road, the Pentonville Road, St. John Street and Rosebury Avenue - form the bounds of a quiet oasis in the heart of London, little known but full of character and links with the past. Almost the whole of it has been designated as a Conservation Area and many of its houses are listed by the Department of the Environment as of architectural interest".

The leaflet opens out to A3 size and is packed with information about the area. It also contains some attractive line-drawings. Anyone wanting a weekend walk full of interest, within easy reach of the East End, would do well to visit this area. I don't know how many shops sell the leaflet... I got mine from a Chemist there.

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. SPRING COACH TRIP.

This will be on Saturday, 10 May, to Basildon Park, near Pangbourne in the Thames Valley. This is a beautiful setting, overlooking the river, and is a classical eighteenth-century house, with fine pictures and furniture. It is a National Trust property.

Before visiting Basildon Park, we shall have a visit to Cookham, an attractive riverside village with a good church and an art gallery of Stanley Spencer paintings. Lunch is available here or bring a packed lunch. Tea is available at Basildon Park. The cost will be £3.60 for the coach only - entrance to Basildon Park is extra. This is £1.10 for adults and 55p for children. National Trust members free. The pick-up will be at Mile End, opposite the station, at 10am.

Please send bookings on the form below to Ann Sansom, 18 Hawkdene, London, E4 7PF

COACH TRIP : I would like seat(s) for the coach trip on May 10. I enclose a cheque/P.O. for £..... made out to East London History Society.

Name Tel. Nr.

Address

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LOST PROPERTY

An umbrella and pair of gloves left on the coach after the Norwich trip have not been claimed. If they are yours or you know the owner, please contact Ann Sansom.

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