

# Friends of West Norwood CEMETERY

Newsletter No. 66 - September 2009

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## Chairman's Report

by Bob Flanagan

I'm pleased to report that Brookwood, Kensal Green and Highgate Cemeteries have been recently assigned Grade I status on the English Heritage Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest. Our South London sister cemetery at Nunhead may have been similarly upgraded (was II\*). Norwood has been upgraded to II\*, although if it were not for the fact that Lambeth have effectively destroyed some 50 % of the cemetery on the one hand, and largely neutralised our efforts to conserve what remains of the rest on the other, it would undoubtedly have also been assigned Grade I status.

The English Heritage (EH) website records (July 2009) that nearly 1450 sites are included on the Register. Most are designated Grade II, around 30 % are considered to be of exceptional historic interest (Grade II\*), and a further 10 % are deemed of international importance (Grade I). Lambeth did welcome this enhancement of the recognition of the cemetery in a Press Release (see page 2), but unfortunately got their facts a bit muddled. The revision was not brought about by Lambeth's restoration work over the last few years, but by careful research into the historic value of the cemetery. Indeed, if it were not for the work of FOWNC 20 (yes 20) years ago in drawing attention to the systematic destruction of the cemetery that was taking place there would be precious little left to justify registration *per se*, let alone Grade II\* registration. Indeed, the original EH registration note specifically states 'clearance in lower parts of the site, losing monuments, planting and layout'.

The upgraded listing should now mean that new works anywhere in the cemetery will need conservation approval. However, Lambeth did let slip at a recent Management Advisory Group meeting that they were seeking to reverse the effect of Chancellor Gray's 1994 Consistory Court judgment to the effect that all the surviving historic monuments in the cemetery were protected by virtue of curtilage (the setting) of the listed monuments. So presumably they will try to circumvent this latest attempt at providing protection for the cemetery by some new stratagem... Ironically, Brookwood, Kensal Green and Highgate are not at risk from redevelopment by an uncaring owner.

## **Lambeth Press Release**

<http://www.lambeth.gov.uk/News/PressReleases/100709RestorationWorkResultsinHeritageUpgrade.htm>, accessed 8 August 2009

*'A package of investment in one of Europe's most historic cemeteries has resulted in it being upgraded by English Heritage from a Grade II to Grade II\* listing.*

*West Norwood Cemetery, which features 66 Grade II and Grade II\* listed buildings and structures, has benefited from more than £1.7m of investment by Lambeth Council over the last five years.*

*The work, which has included conserving and restoring dozens of historic memorials, has resulted in special recognition from English Heritage which now considers it to be worthy of classification as a Grade II\* listed park and garden. This ranks it on a par with Highgate Cemetery in north London, and above some of the other so called 'Magnificent Seven' London cemeteries of the Victorian era, such as Nunhead and Abney Park, which remain Grade II.*

*As well as painstakingly preserving some many of the Cemetery's memorials, the council has worked closely with the Friends of West Norwood Cemetery and the Scheme of Management Committee to determine how funding should be spent. This work has seen the creation of a new £250,000 memorial rose garden, improvements made to secure the historic catacombs which lie underground, as well as improvements to drainage and repairs to footpaths and roads.*

*Councillor Rachel Heywood, Cabinet Member for Culture and Communities on Lambeth Council, said: "West Norwood Cemetery is one of Europe's most significant cemeteries and is one of Lambeth's cultural gems, so I'm delighted that the work done by the Council and its partners has been recognised.*

*"The conservation work that's been undertaken has ensured that the historic parts of the cemetery have been preserved for future generations. It's a fantastic place to visit so if you've never been I strongly recommend that you go and explore it. It contains memorials to many important Lambeth figures, including Sir Henry Tate and also to a personal heroine of mine – the famous home economist and cook Isabella Beeton."*

I must acknowledge the commitment of Cllr Heywood – she is the first Lambeth Cabinet Member that I know of to have personally expressed interest in and commitment to our work and to have visited the cemetery as part of her responsibilities. I must also acknowledge the strong support over the years of local Councillors Clare Whelan and more recently David Malone. But it must also be pointed out that much of the Lambeth investment has been to the infrastructure of the cemetery, notably the new memorial garden and most expensively (more than £1.5 million) roadway repair. Unfortunately, one large section of new roadway will soon need repair because of the insertion of the new electricity supply to the crematorium – the line of the trench is sinking markedly in places. The major monument conservation effort undertaken by the Scheme of Management Committee – that to conserve the important area along Ship Path – has been largely undermined by the refusal of cemetery management to maintain the area. I could go on...

### **Current Conservation Issues**

Sadly, the monument at the top of the hill leading to the crematorium (grave 1,425, square 66), demolished during the recent roadway works, still awaits repair. Similarly, there is no progress to report as regards the proposed work to the Grade II\* listed Berens mausoleum (grave 5,408, square 63). Moreover, the railings around the Grade II listed Gilbert monument (grave 8,659, square 115) have come in for a battering yet again, with one piece of ironwork being snapped in half and damage to several of the stone piers where the ironwork is bolted to the stone.

Members will remember from the January and May 2009 Newsletters the furore over the in my view unlawful insertion of the air-blast cooler by the side of the crematorium. I have been pleasantly surprised to see that the cemetery management have now applied for planning permission to move it onto the (reinforced) roof of the crematorium! A sensible solution, but why all the bluster that planning permission to place it by the side of the crematorium was not needed? If it had been made clear that the initial placing was only a temporary solution, or better still if there had been some consultation over options, none of the subsequent strife over this issue would have been necessary...

### **New Housing Development**

After about 50 yards the newly reinstated wall in the SE corner of the cemetery adjacent to the new housing development gives way to a strip of railings, sadly in need of painting. However, an unplanned concrete half-height wall has now appeared behind the railings. While this helps to screen the view of the new buildings, it is of poor quality and uses inappropriate materials – deeply ironic after all the effort to get the retaining wall rebuilt correctly!



*The newly-added wall adjacent to the new housing development (squares 2 & 3)*

It's interesting that names Beeton Way and Ross Walk are used in conjunction with the new development – Beeton is obvious I suppose, but Ross Walk? Agnes Ross (Mrs George Hicks) (1850-1886), a lesser known singer, is buried nearby (grave 21,121, square 32/33), but this seems an unlikely source of the name. Better de Normandy Walk in memory of the inventor and food safety chemist Alphonse de Normandy buried nearby (grave 9,170, square 18)! Of course no-one bothered to consult.

## Gateway Repair

The long-running roadway works (Phase 2 of the plan to resurface the roads and some of the paths in the cemetery) are now complete, save for bonding a gravel surface when funds permit. Moreover, the damaged outer cemetery gateway in Norwood Road has been reinstated. The repair work seems to have been completed to a high standard, and the contrast between the new and existing paintwork is marked. However, because the gate now hangs properly, the foot-operated latch no longer engages to secure the gate open. This needs

attention to ensure that the gate is not blown into the path of a vehicle, for example. In addition, the lower rail at the front is about 50 mm too short and does not engage on the northern-most pillar. The two parts of the rail should really be fixed together I feel.



*The reinstated outer gateway*



*Railings adjacent to the Library*

The paintwork on the railings in this part of the cemetery will need renewing ere long, hopefully to a better standard than before. More urgent, however, is reinstatement/repair of a missing/damaged part of the railings adjacent to the Library – the presence of a large loophole in the railings means that anyone can have pedestrian access to the cemetery when the gates are closed.

## Scheme of Management

Finally, I'm sorry to have to report absolutely no progress with the development of the Scheme of Management. The draft produced played lip service to conservation, but its sole aim seemed to me to bring about grave re-use with no safeguards as to monument

preservation or conservation. Not a lot of use in my book. Of course, all the stuff about grave re-use had not taken into account the legal situation at Norwood, either as regards the illegal use of hitherto unused space in private graves that has taken place, or the situation as regards the listed monuments and other structures. Doubtless further machinations are underway. Quite debilitating to be continually faced with such challenges.

### **The Worshipful Charles George QC**

We should like to offer our congratulations to Charles George QC on his recent promotion. Mr George (see picture in FOWNC Newsletter 63, September 2008) has been Chancellor of the Diocese of Southwark since 1996, when he succeeded the late Robert Gray QC, who had presided over the 1994 Consistory Court hearings on Lambeth's illegal actions in the cemetery. Mr George has now been appointed, by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, as Dean of the Arches in the Province of Canterbury, and as Auditor of the Chancery Court of York, and as Master of the Faculties to the Archbishop of Canterbury. He thus becomes Official Principal of the two respective Archbishops, and he now acts as the appeal court for both Archdioceses and operates partly under a statute of Henry VIII and partly under a pre-Reformation statute. We have yet to hear who will replace him as Chancellor of the Diocese of Southwark, an important position in view of the Diocese's jurisdiction over the 80 % of the cemetery that is consecrated to the Church of England.

### **Association of Significant Cemeteries in Europe**

As indicated in the last Newsletter, the European Cemeteries Route is a project that is being submitted to the Council of Europe. The City of Genoa has joined with other cities to provide a network of cemeteries to promote the great cultural diversity that exists in Europe. This project also aims to create a product capable of attracting tourists.

Plymouth, Liverpool and London (West Norwood) are at present the only UK cities enrolled in the project. The other participating cemeteries are in Belgrade, Rome, Bologna, Maribor, Cabriago, Florence, Porto, Warsaw, Santander, Berlin, Tallin, Granada, Copenhagen, San Sebastian, and Barcelona.

This project aims to safeguard, and make more widely known and appreciated, a key part of Europe's cultural heritage and also to provide a network for the exchange of information. The Route, if accepted by the European Institute of Cultural Routes, could well attract European Union funding as well as technical assistance.

We are actively supporting this project because it echoes our belief that cemeteries should be valued and enjoyed as cultural gems. Taking part in this project places us in partnership with some beautiful and historic cemeteries across Europe with a shared appreciation and commitment to develop cemeteries as special cultural resources for local communities and visitors worldwide.

*Bob Flanagan*

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# Charles Cooper Doggett (1805-1846): Hop Factor and Litterateur

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by John Owen

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Charles Cooper Doggett was my great-great-uncle on my mother's side. I did not know he was buried at Norwood together with other members of my family until I happened across the January 2009 FOWNC Newsletter, which mentions the grave (1,872, square 88) as being near the Pond mausoleum (grave 18,718, square 88). This article is largely the fruit of the researches into Quaker records and contemporary sources by my fellow genealogist Sarah Tanner, the wife of my third cousin, Anthony Tanner, another relative of Charles Cooper Doggett.

Charles was born into a Quaker family on 11 December 1805 in John Street, Blackfriars Road, Southwark. He was the son of Frederick Doggett (1772-1852), hop factor, originally of Stoke Newington, latterly of 89 Acre Lane, Brixton, and Ann Doggett née Dawborne (1775-1853), both of whom were buried in the Friends Burial Ground, Hanover Street, Peckham Rye. This ground, of some 470 square yards, opened in 1821 and was closed by the time Mrs Basil Holmes wrote her classic *The London Burial Grounds* (1896).

## Thomas Doggett

The Doggett family can be traced back to Thomas Doggett, who would have been Charles Cooper Doggett's great-grandfather, and who was buried at St Mary's, Stoke Newington in 1743. His son, also a Thomas (d. 1809), founded a dairy in nearby Shacklewell. Before that family legend has it that the Doggetts came from Waltham Abbey. Legend also has it that the family was related to the famous Thomas Doggett, the founder of *Doggett's Coat and Badge Race* for Thames Watermen. However, that Thomas Doggett was born in Dublin, died in 1721, and was buried with his wife Mary at Eltham. His will mentions no children, only a niece in Dublin:

*'In case my Niece Mary Young continues alive and in Ireland at my Death Then I give to her the Sume of Two Hundred Pounds.'*

Although I would love to believe that my Doggetts are related to the famous Thomas Doggett, I am afraid this seems highly unlikely.

## The Camden Society

Southwark was the centre of the hop trade in which Charles Cooper Doggett worked. Although his father was recorded as a hop factor in the 1841 census, he had previously been a corn merchant and had gone bankrupt in 1813. Charles went into partnership with a William Harryman, who was several years his junior. In 1834/5 they are listed as paying rates on Maidstone Buildings, St Saviour, Southwark, and the 1841 London Directory has Doggett and Harryman, Hop and Seed Factors, Maidstone Buildings, Borough.

Charles never married. The 1841 census records him living with his parents in Forest Hill. He clearly had literary interests since he was a founding member of the Camden Society, a group founded on 15 March 1838 at the home of John Bowyer Nichols, parliamentary printer, and proprietor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Presiding at the meeting was Thomas Amyot, Secretary of the Slave Compensation Commission



*Doggett family monument at Norwood  
(grave 1,872, square 88)*

and Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries. Others present included John Bruce, John Payne Collier, Rev Joseph Hunter, historian and Public Records Office staff member, Sir Frederick Madden, Keeper of Manuscripts at the British Museum, Thomas Stapleton, genealogist, and Thomas Wright, editor of early texts.

The society planned to publish unedited manuscripts as well as to republish selected scarce printed books. It was to be governed by a President and a Council of twelve members including a Treasurer and Secretary. Membership was by annual subscription (£1), and an annual meeting was to be held on 2 May, the birthday of William Camden (1551-1623, historian and antiquary). Prince Albert joined the Society in 1843 and remained a member until his death.

## **Norwood Burials**

Charles Cooper Doggett died at Acre Lane, West Brixton on 10 December 1846 of 'inflammation of the lungs'. His sister Elizabeth Bouts Doggett was present at his death. He left £4000, about £2.8m at 2007 prices.

Others buried in the grave at Norwood are Ada Doggett (1848), Frederick William Doggett (1871) and Jane Lydia Doggett (1893). Frederick William and Jane Lydia Doggett née Thompson were my great-great-grandparents on my mother's side. Frederick William was born 10 February 1813 in Kent Road, Bermondsey, and died 16 August 1871. He married Jane Lydia Thompson (b. 21 May 1814 in St Marylebone, d. 19 December 1893) on 16 May 1843 at St John's, Hackney. Ada was their eldest daughter (b. 12 April 1844, d. 21 June 1848). There was also an Arthur Doggett (10 October 1845-18 October 1845), who I would have expected to be buried with his parents. Their other children were Frederick Ernest (1846-1910), Charles Alfred (1848-1894), Florence Maud (married Charles Saner Powell) (1849-1934), William Leonard (1851-1908), Evelyn Lydia (my great-grandmother, married William E S Gray) (1853-



**Jane Lydia Doggett**  
**née Thompson (1814-1893)**

1913), and Henry Edgar Doggett (1854-1908). As Frederick William had the administration of brother Charles Cooper Doggett's affairs I suspect he arranged his burial and decided to make it a family tomb – their young daughter Ada was the next family member to join Charles. It also explains why Frederick and his wife are buried at Norwood despite dying in Hackney.

Frederick William attended The Friends' School, Islington, 4 July 1822-31 July 1826. The Friends' School had its origins in John Bellars' ideas for self-supporting colonies of poor people. In 1685 Bellars had published his proposals for raising a *Colledge of Industry of all useful trades and husbandry, with profit for the rich, a plentiful living for the poor, and a good education for youth, with the motto 'Industry brings plenty'*. In 1702 the Clerkenwell Society of Friends founded a refuge and

school for boys and girls and 'ancient Friends' in a former workhouse. Schoolwork mingled with household duties as pupils prepared for life as apprentices or servants. The children moved to Islington Road in 1786, where there was greater emphasis on education. The school moved again in 1825 to Croydon, where the curriculum expanded to include nature study, elementary physics and chemistry, and a little French and Latin. Students had a library of 1000 books, but novels, drama and the singing of secular songs were banned.

In the 1851 census Frederick William has 2 servants and a 'monthly nurse'. His occupation is described as clerk to hop factor. His father was still alive and had evidently not completely handed over the business, although it looks as if Frederick William had probably been the moving force since the death of his elder brother Charles Cooper Doggett.

## **Teulon and Doggett**

Frederick William Doggett, Hop Factor, is listed at 15 Navarino Terrace, Dalston and at 61/2 Wellington Street in the 1861 London Directory. By 1865 he was in partnership with a William Teulon (1809-1899). In the 1871 London Trades Directory there is an entry for Teulon and Doggett, Hop Merchants, 16 Southwark Street.

On 9 April 1870 *The Graphic* reported that:

*'on the night of Monday, the 4<sup>th</sup> instant, a fire of a very peculiar character occurred near the Minories. About nine o'clock smoke was seen coming from the third or fourth floor of Messrs Denton and Doggett's premises, No 6 Cooper's Row, by a girl who was passing. On the arrival of the engines it was discovered that some hundred packs of hops were smouldering, and there was great difficulty in getting at them, as it was feared they would break into flame as soon as the draught was admitted. For nearly two hours nothing but dense volumes of black smoke could be seen, but then the*

*building burst into flames, which owing to the judicious arrangements of Captain Shaw, were extinguished shortly after one o'clock. The damage is estimated at 40,000 l.'*

Other accounts have Teulon, so I think Denton is a misprint. £40,000 is equivalent to about £22.7m at 2007 prices! The partners must have been insured, but there would no doubt have been some losses due to the disruption of business after the fire.

Frederick William's will was granted probate on 28 January 1873. He left everything to his wife Jane Lydia. His effects were valued at under £200, or about £82,000 at 2002 prices. This is a quite modest amount though the valuation would no doubt have excluded the value of the house if it were in his wife's name and may not have included his share of the business. His widow left about £750,000 at present day prices.



*Frederick William Doggett  
(1813-1871)*

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## **William Herbert (1792-1863): Architect and Builder**

by Christine Buckley

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*The Builder* of 26 September 1863 paid a warm tribute to 'William Herbert of Clapham-common', who had died at Great Malvern on 18th of that month 'in the seventy-second year of his age'.

It continued: *'Mr Herbert was known to many of our metropolitan readers in two classes – artists, and those connected with building. The improvements in West Strand and King William-street were due to his enterprise and energy; and by the exercise of his business, there and elsewhere, he realized an ample fortune, which enabled him to cultivate a natural taste, and become a considerable buyer of pictures and sculpture. He was for many years an active and very useful member of the council of the Art-Union of London, and will be remembered for his kindness of heart by all who had the good fortune to enjoy his friendship.'*

The *Gentleman's Magazine* for December copied much of this, adding that he was a Director of the Westminster Fire Office (an insurance company, of the kind that provided fire-fighting resources to its subscribers) and an 'eminent builder'. It removed the personal touches of the last half-sentence. Using on-line resources, it's possible to shed some light on William's life and career, but the results are more akin to flash photography than to a follow spotlight.

## Origins in Warwickshire

William was born on 16 June 1792 at Leamington in Warwickshire and was baptized at Leamington Hastings on 28 October 1792. His father William Herbert snr had married Elizabeth Truslove at Leamington Hastings on 10 January 1791. The Trus(t)loves are recorded in Leamington Hastings for decades in the eighteenth century.

William must have arrived in London, probably with building skills, in the early nineteenth century when the city was under extensive redevelopment. His wife, Mary, had been born in Marylebone in 1792 or 1793, and their only son, George William, was born in the fashionable district of St George's, Hanover Square, on 3 October 1830.

William's business activities are difficult to track without easy access to London archives. A website (<http://myweb.tiscali.co.uk/speel/london/strand.htm>, accessed 1 August 2009) shows his development of West Strand of 1830, to the elegant classical designs of John Nash, but complains that the redevelopment of Coutts Bank (in the 1970s) now wrecks the symmetry. The 1861 census describes his occupation as 'Architect, Inland Revenue Board'. He clearly specialized in big projects, and completed them successfully.

## Clapham Common

The 1851 census finds William ('retired builder and architect') and his wife Mary, both aged 58, on the south side of Clapham Common, with a household of nine servants. A later census names the building as 'Cavendish House', which appears to link it with the scientist Henry Cavendish (1731-1810), whose famous experiment to weigh the earth took place in a building in the large garden there. Cavendish had turned virtually the whole house into a laboratory, however, complete with a forge next to the drawing room. Perhaps William's expertise was useful in turning it back into a family home. I don't know when the family moved in, but it must have been some years after Cavendish's death. Even so, when George Wilson came to write *The Life of the Honourable Henry Cavendish* (published in 1851, available online), Mary Herbert was able to provide gossipy anecdotes about the previous occupant of her house, and his treatment of it.

Their son George William was sent to Eton, followed by a degree at Exeter College, Oxford, where the high-church Tractarian movement was in full swing, combined with a concern for social welfare more usually associated with Evangelical churchmanship. He was apparently determined to become a priest after graduation in 1852, but William and Mary tried to dislodge this idea by sending him on the Grand Tour of Europe – perhaps they simply knew the difficulties of being an Anglican clergyman at the time, especially because George William's later career shows how hard he was prepared to work in an area of deprivation and poor health. He became a notoriously 'ritualist' clergyman and social activist, for most of his life as vicar of St Peter's, Vauxhall, which he used family wealth to build and furnish. *The Builder* carried several reports on its design and construction. A biographical article on him appeared in the Autumn 2008 newsletter of the Community of the Holy Name, an Anglican religious order founded at George William's church in 1865.



*The Herbert family monument at Norwood (grave 3,028, square 47)*

## **Hopgoods and Cubitts**

The article claims that his parents cut George William's allowance in disapproval of his choice of wife. On the face of it, such a response seems odd. The 1851 census shows Louisa Hopgood staying with her elder brother, James (1812-1897), next to Cavendish House. The FOWNC have a potted biography of James Hopgood (grave 23,369, square 115): a solicitor, JP, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Royal Free Hospital. Louisa was then aged 20, a few months younger than her future husband. Their mother, Sarah D. Hopgood, and another sister were at the same address. In the 1841 census, Sarah Dorothy is living with her husband, Thomas 'Barn' – or 'Burn' – Hopgood, in Ealing, both on 'independent' means. Thomas, as plaintiff in an Old Bailey case of 1809, is described as a 'perfumer and jeweller' with his own hallmark for silver. His eldest son, Metcalf, subsequently continued the business. The family's previous wealth is suggested by a document in West Sussex record office (catalogued on-line), which states that a loan of £2,000 was jointly made by a Thomas Hopgood of St James, Westminster, in 1739. Perhaps William and Mary Herbert believed that Louisa's social status was above George William's. He, however, returned to Oxford to train for the ministry in 1854, and by the end of 1857 he was ordained, and a curate in Tothill Fields, Westminster, with a wife and a baby daughter. James's wife, Elizabeth, was baptized in St George's, Hanover Square, in about 1814 or 1815, as was his sister Rachel, who was still living there in 1871. George William was also born in this district, and so perhaps a social link between the Herberts and the Hopgoods could go back even further than Clapham Common. A will of 1855 was

witnessed by James Hopgood, of 14 King William Street, Strand, solicitor. King William Street was one of the improvements credited to William Herbert in his obituaries. One of James's clients was Thomas Cubitt (grave 649, square 48), who lived at Clapham Park House (see FOWNC Newsletter 40, January 2001).

Incidentally, in 1861 the neighbour of the Hopgoods on the other side was Sir William Cubitt (grave 7,740, square 36). I hope in a later piece to explore a complex of associations that link Hopgoods to other London redevelopments.

## Death in Great Malvern

How came William Herbert to die in Great Malvern? It was a fashionable spa, recently developed. A good rail service linked London to Malvern, the station having been opened in 1861. In 1855, George William was ordained deacon in Worcester Cathedral, and served his deaconate at Pershore, on the other side of the Vale of Evesham. There are other, later connections between Malvern and George William and his family; but that's another story. Perhaps they simply fell in love with the town, and the amazing views from the hills above it over the surrounding countryside, which were to inspire Elgar's music in the near future. The 1861 census shows the birthplace of a servant in the Hopgood household as Welland, a village in the shadow of the Malverns – a hint of a connection, or simply coincidence?

George William and his family are interesting in themselves. For many years, his eldest daughter, Mary Louisa, and her husband, the Rev Edmund McClure (Editorial Secretary of the SPCK), lived in Eccleston Square, built by Thomas Cubitt. The church built by George William was created for the inhabitants of housing developed on the site of Vauxhall Gardens, at one time managed by Frederick Gye Jr (grave 939, square

98). The family's vicarage had been the Gardens' manager's house and the sanctuary of the church was supposed to be located where the Neptune Fountain had stood – an odd twist on the concept of 'Living Water'. [N.B. A valuable 1991 article on the history of St Peter's, by David Beevers, has disappeared from the Vauxhall Society website.]

William's artistic sensibilities and his career in building clearly influenced George William, both in his construction of his own church, and in providing a Mother House for the Community of the Holy Name at Malvern. It also sparked Mary Louisa McClure's interest in architectural archaeology; I suspect that she must have been a regular reader of *The Builder*, a remarkable journal covering a broad range of topics. There is a theme, too, of enabling



*The Hopgood family monument at Norwood (grave 23,369, square 115)*

women through education, such as when James Hopgood encouraged the Royal Free Hospital to award women formal qualifications thus allowing them to practise as doctors. Mary Louisa became an author and translator; the next surviving Herbert daughter, Hilda, was a pioneer aviator, built early aeroplanes and set up flying schools in England and New Zealand. Other daughters married into distinguished families; a number of descendants served in the armed forces or became priests. Such were the opportunities offered by the burgeoning British Empire – not to mention the stories that can be teased out from small beginnings, thanks to the internet. Perhaps someone with better access to local archives can build upon what's here.

The Herbert tomb at Norwood (grave 3,028, square 47) still survives, a granite sarcophagus above a brick vault immediately behind the massive vault of Thomas Cubitt and family. William's wife Mary (died 16 November 1851, aged 59) and their grand-daughter Ethel Elizabeth Herbert (2 June 1860-25 June 1863) are also recorded on the tombstone.

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## Death at the South Metropolitan Cemetery

by Colin Fenn

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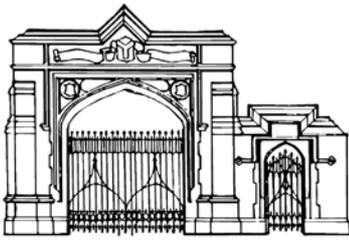
**B**rowsing through some old newspapers, I discovered that there was a death associated with the cemetery on 4 February 1837, ten months before the cemetery was formally opened for burials. The incident was widely reported in the newspapers of the time, one of which wrote:

*'An inquest was held on Wednesday at the Horns Inn, Norwood, on the body of Emery Haywood, who died on Saturday last from wounds he received from pistol shots on the grounds of the South Metropolitan Cemetery. It appeared that the deceased had been loitering about the grounds with the supposed view of stealing coals, when Mr Morrison, the clerk of the works, observed him and suspecting his intention called out to him stop or he would fire at him.*



*Continued on page 16*

*The Horns on Rocque's Map 1745*



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# Forthcoming FOWNC Events

## September-December 2009

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General tours will be held on the first Sunday of each month, starting at the cemetery main gate off Norwood Road (6 September and 4 October at 14.30, 1 November and 6 December at 11.00) and lasting for 1½-2 hours. There is no formal charge, but we welcome donations of £1 per person (£0.50 concessions) towards conservation projects.

### **Sunday 20 September: Open House London**

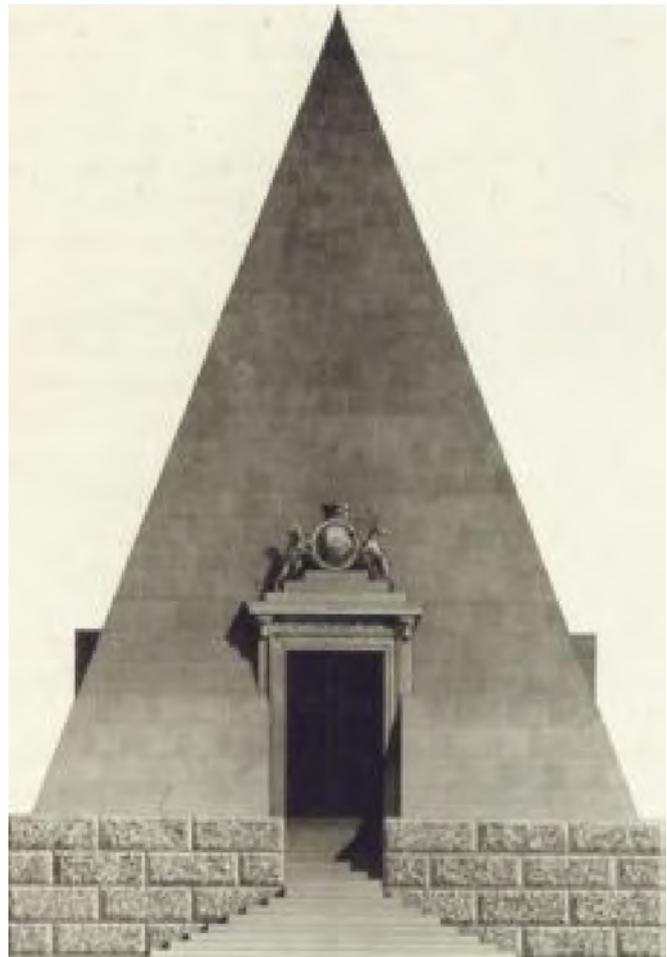
For this London-wide free event there will be tours of the cemetery starting at the main gate at 14.00, 14.30 and 15.00, each lasting 1½ hours and finishing at the Greek Chapel, which will be open for viewing. The FOWNC bookstall will be on display in the Maddick mausoleum. Volunteers to help will be most welcome!

### **Autumn Lectures**

Talks will be held at Chatsworth Baptist Church, Chatsworth Way (off Norwood Road), SE27 (enter by second door on right in Idmiston Road) as detailed below, starting at 14.30. There is no formal charge but we welcome donations of £1 per person to help cover the room hire.

### **Saturday 17 October: AGM and Lecture - The Mausolea and Monuments Trust - Roger Bowdler**

Following the AGM, Dr Roger Bowdler will be speaking about the work of the Mausolea and Monuments Trust, a 'charitable trust founded in 1997 for the protection and preservation for the public of mausolea and sepulchral monuments situated within the United Kingdom'. Roger is a historian and is Chairman of the MMT and Head of the Listings Branch at English Heritage.



*Mausoleum at Blicking Hall, Norfolk*



**Saturday 21 November:  
Lecture - Brompton  
Cemetery - John White**

FOWNC tour guide and committee member John White is also a tour guide at Brompton, which, like Norwood, is one of the 'Magnificent Seven' of early large commercial cemeteries in London. John will be talking about the history of the cemetery, its notables, and its monuments.

*Original design for buildings at  
Brompton Cemetery*

**Other forthcoming events**

**Saturday 12 September, 11.00: Friends of Streatham Cemetery meeting**

The Vestry, Streatham Cemetery, Garratt Lane, SW17. For information contact [lucy@lucyneal.co.uk](mailto:lucy@lucyneal.co.uk) or [lucinda.denning@btinternet.com](mailto:lucinda.denning@btinternet.com)

**Saturday 26 September, 10.00-17.00: Lambeth Archives Open Day**

Minet Library, 52 Knatchbull Road, London SE5.

This year's theme is 'Lambeth in Art, Art in Lambeth', and the event will focus on contemporary and older images in a range of formats: paint, photography, print, moving image.

The FOWNC bookstall will be present as usual – volunteers please!

**Wednesday 28 October, 19.30: Lecture - The Gruesome History of Bodysnatching - Robert Stephenson**

The Old Mortuary, St Marychurch Street, London SE16. £1.50.

[www.kingstairs.com/rotherthithe/](http://www.kingstairs.com/rotherthithe/)

**Wednesday 11 November, 19.30: Lecture - Indignities Suffered by the Famous Dead - Robert Stephenson**

Herne Hill United Church Hall, Red Post Hill, SE24. No charge.

[www.hernehillsociety.org.uk](http://www.hernehillsociety.org.uk)

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## Death at the South Metropolitan Cemetery

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*Continued from page 13*

*'Deceased however did not stop and attempted to escape, upon which Mr Morrison fired a pistol and wounded him in the loins. The deceased afterwards lay ill for some days and was ultimately attacked with tetanus or locked jaw, from the effects of which he expired. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Mr Morrison, and the Coroner (Mr Stirling) accordingly issued his warrant for his apprehension and commitment.'*

Later brought before Mr Justice Elyard, the clerk of works was discharged, conditional on being bound over for £50. He was vouched for by Mr Buchanan, one of the Company's directors.

Robbery and firearms incidents in South London are nothing new...

Sources: *The Ipswich Journal*, 11 February 1837; *The Examiner of London*, 12 February 1837)

### **Friends of West Norwood Cemetery**

The annual subscription to the Friends of West Norwood Cemetery is £3. For further information please contact the Secretary.

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