

FRIENDS OF WEST NORWOOD CEMETERY

Newsletter No. 31 - January 1998

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Chairman's Report by Bob Flanagan Consistory Court Hearing

A hearing of the Court was held at St Luke's Church on Tuesday 23 September. One reason was to hear applications by Lambeth to extend the time granted for the repairs to the listed tombs, the reinstatement of the memorials to Sir William Cubitt and John Garrett, and other items.

The second item of business before the Court was an application by the Archdeacon to relax aspects of the Diocesan Churchyard Regulations in so far as they apply to Norwood. This and associated items were the subject of prolonged debate. The Chancellor, Charles George QC, subsequently delivered a written judgement. Costs of the hearing were to be shared between Lambeth and the Archdeacon.

Major points arising from this latest judgement are that Lambeth have or had (i) until 30 April 1998 to prepare a list of all the monuments they have removed from the cemetery, (ii) until 31 October 1997 to reinstate the Cubitt memorial (N.B. This has still - December 1997 - not been done), (iii) until 28 February 1998 to reinstate the Garrett memorial, and (iv) until 30 March 1998 to repair the Vallentin memorial.

I do not know what to do about the de Normandy memorial, restoration of which was promised in Court by Lambeth in February "when funds permit" in return for our having raised the money to restore the Mantell memorial. I suspect funds will never permit - perhaps we should sue Lambeth for the recovery of the Mantell monies? The second problem is the Grane memorial - despite our best efforts we cannot find any evidence of what it looked like. Perhaps a spot on Crimewatch might be the answer?!

Major points arising from the liberalisation of the Churchyards Directive in respect of Norwood are that (i) any type of stone, brick, terracotta or building material may be used for new memorials except that the use of polished stone will only be approved by faculty (i.e. full application to the Court), (ii) use of "unconventional shaped-headstones" (teddy bears, etc.) will only be approved by faculty, (iii) photographs will not be allowed except by faculty, and (iv) additional inscriptions may be in the style of the original memorial provided the memorial was erected after 1947.

I understand that the Cemetery Management Committee, on which we are not represented, met for the first time on 9 December. It seems that the Council might have at last woken up to the illegal re-use of graves which has taken place at Norwood. This was clearly delineated in Chancellor Gray's judgement in 1994. Mr Briden, Counsel for Lambeth, specifically accepted this aspect of the judgement in Open Court. Lambeth did not lodge an appeal against any aspect of the judgement.

Contact with Lambeth

Lambeth have asked for help from the Friends in compiling the list of demolished memorials. I have replied saying in essence that we will think about it once a strategy for compiling the list has been agreed and a formal basis of cooperation between FOWNC and Lambeth has been established. I have suggested that the Eric Smith index to the memorials which existed in the 1970s should be the basis of the list, the 40% or so which Eric recorded and which now can't be found being those demolished by Lambeth.

As to formal cooperation with Lambeth, as a first step the meetings of the Cemetery Management Advisory Committee must commence so that questions such as the list of missing memorials can be debated openly and any agreement on work to be done documented. The Cemetery Management Advisory Committee would also be the place to debate other issues, such as concern expressed recently by the Health and Safety Executive over the potential dangers to the public from the older memorials in the cemetery.

I do not want to enter into agreements with Lambeth which in the event cannot be honoured through no fault of ours. Members will remember that in 1989-90 all we asked of Lambeth was permission to record details of memorials prior to demolition (in essence we offered to do their job for them), but even this simple request, which

was agreed verbally by the Cemetery Superintendent and his then manager John Day, was flung back in our faces. I have also consistently stated that our main aim must be to raise funds for conservation, but even when trying to cooperate over such apparently straightforward items as the Heritage Lottery Fund bid, we have not made any progress.

Finally, I have been informed that a member of the public was recently told that photographs are not allowed in the cemetery and was asked to leave her camera in the cemetery office. This is nonsense - if anyone hears of anything similar then let me know immediately.

FOWNC AGM

The AGM witnessed the first contested election for Chairman. FOWNC founder Nicholas Reed indicated his willingness to take up the post again. I and a majority of the members present thought this a retrograde step. Nicholas makes many valid points about the lack of progress with Lambeth, and their continued reluctance to honour the commitments made to the Consistory Court, English Heritage, the Victorian Society, and indeed ourselves. However, I do not see what more can be done at this stage other than cautious and consistent diplomacy as and when an opportunity arises.

Book Review

by Bob Flanagan

A Major London "Minor" - The Surrey Theatre 1805-1865, by William G. Knight. Hardback, 335 pp., 1997. Illustrated, £18.00. The appearance of this enchanting book (which is available from the FOWNC bookstall) could not be more timely as my own works on entertainers buried at Norwood are being prepared for publication. This book gives background information about the Surrey from its rebuilding in 1805 up to its destruction, again by fire, in 1865. There is also much supplementary detail about many of those who feature in my own notes (see list below). Indeed, it is clear that many of the major figures (*) in the history of the Surrey are buried at Norwood.

Tom Barry (clown), Willert Beale (musical impresario), Paul Bedford (actor/vocalist), Edward Cross (menagerist), Alfred Henry Forrester (dramatist/illustrator), *George Bolwell Davidge (actor/manager - unfortunately the book notes that he is buried at Nunhead!), Thomas Grieve (scene painter), *Robert Honner (actor), Fanny Huddart (vocalist), Douglas Jerrold (dramatist), John Marks Jolly (musician), Alexander Lee (vocalist/manager), *Maria Macarthy, Mrs Honner (actress), *David Webster Osbaldiston (actor/manager), Philip Phillips (scene painter), Richard John Smith (actor), John Ryder (actor), Edmund Faucit Saville (actor), William Searle (actor), *Richard Shepherd (actor/manager), *Eliza Vincent, Mrs Osbaldiston (actress), Frederick Vining, Harriet Waylett, Mrs Lee (vocalist and actress/manager), Henry Widdicombe (comedian), John Esdaile Widdicombe (ringmaster), James Pimbury Wilkinson (actor)

Sir Alfred Temple (1848-1928) and the Guildhall Art Gallery

by George Young

The Spring of 1998 will see the completion of the £50 million Guildhall Yard East Project adjacent to the Guildhall. In this new building, the Corporation of London will re-open the Guildhall Art Gallery. The first Gallery on the site was opened in 1886, in converted law courts; 288 paintings owned by the Corporation were exhibited. Its first Director was Alfred Temple. His father and grandfather had both worked for the Corporation. Alfred followed suit and obtained a post in the Town Clerk's department. Temple found local government work to be rather irksome. His real interests were in the artistic world, and so he undertook evening studies at the Lambeth School of Art and at the Schools of the South Kensington Museum which stood him in good stead. On becoming Director of the Gallery he took a large cut in salary.

The Gallery had limited funds with which to acquire new exhibits, and it was through Temple's charm, and the generosity of many private donors, that the collection grew. By 1928 the collection included over 900 paintings, very few of which had been purchased.

From 1890, Temple organised many special exhibitions at the Gallery, including one featuring the works of Turner, and others dedicated to works of artists from France, Spain and Holland. He took an active part in national and international exhibitions, and was chairman of the Art Section of the Irish International Exhibition of 1907 in Dublin. He wrote frequently in many art journals and was author of a number of books on artistic subjects. In 1897, Temple was invited to be the first Keeper of the newly created Tate Gallery, but he declined as it meant giving up his beloved Guildhall Gallery. He was knighted in 1920.

From Kelly's directories, Temple lived at Coveley, Thornlaw Road, West Norwood in the 1890s, at Queens Gate, Kensington in 1914 and at 31 College Road, Dulwich Village at the time of his death. His tombstone at Norwood, a simple stone cross on a plinth, is still intact (grave 17,710 square 57).

Charles Gassiot (1826-1902)

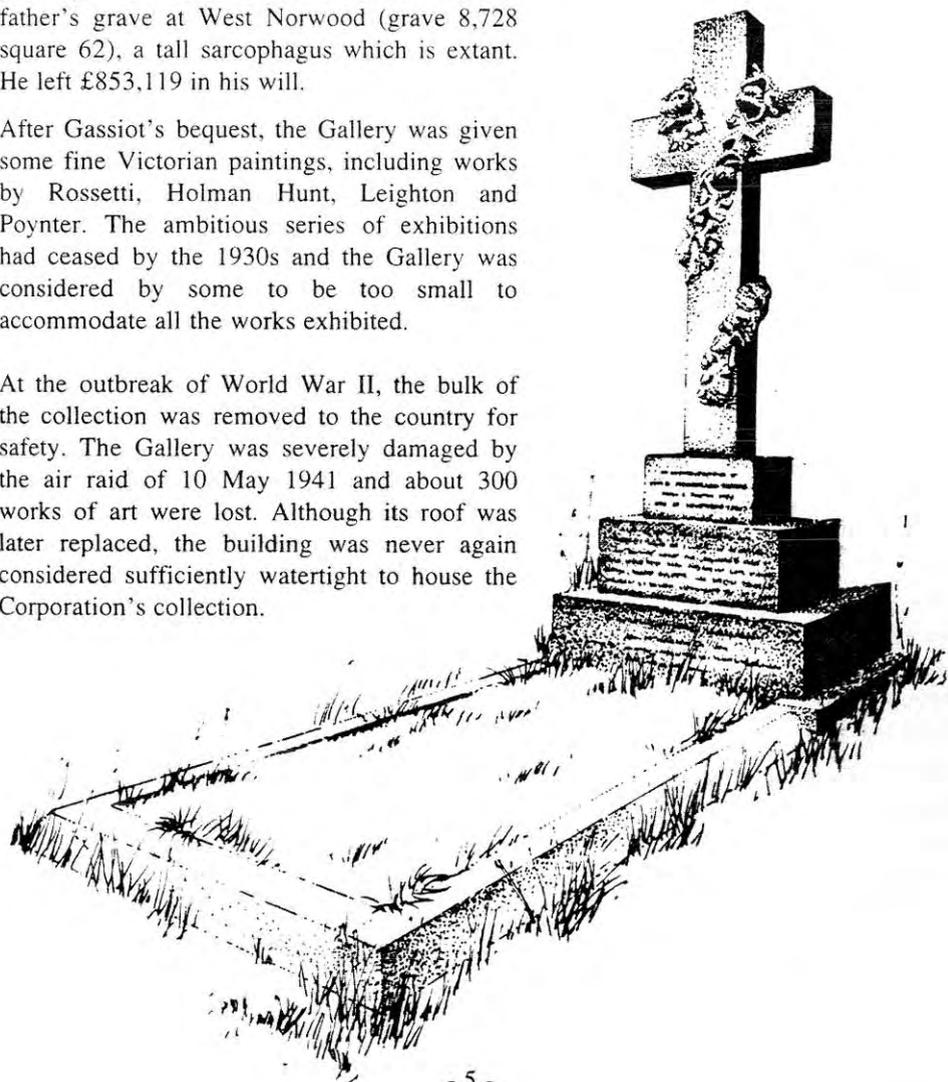
Charles Gassiot was one of the patrons who bequeathed his art collection to the Gallery. He had become head of the firm of Martinez, Gassiot & Co, wine merchants, of Mark Lane, in 1870, on the retirement of his father, John Peter Gassiot (1797-1877). He accumulated a great fortune with which he purchased a large mansion, Elmwood House, Upper Tooting.

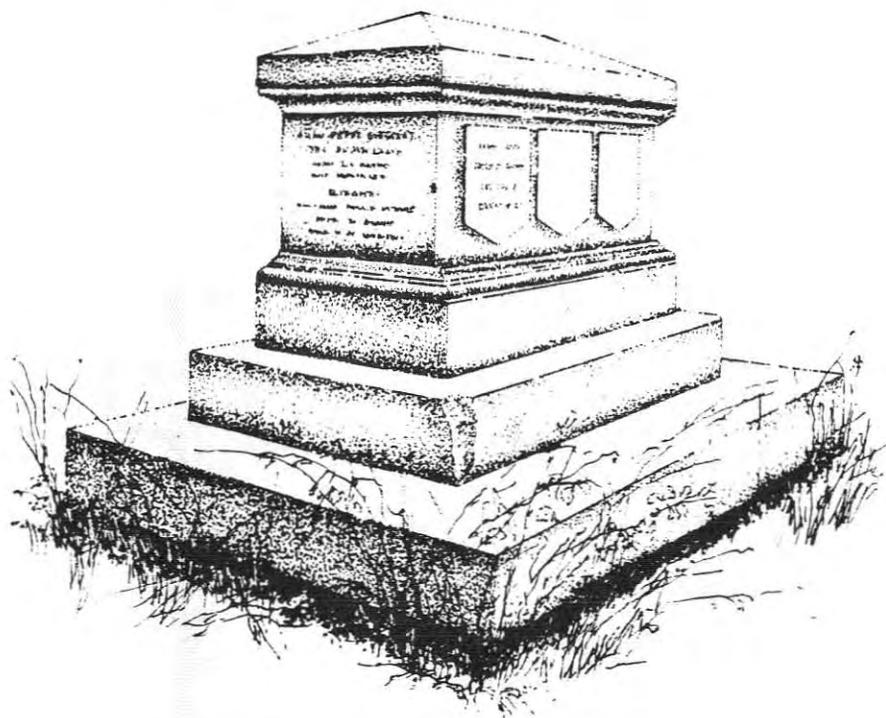
His great interests outside business were horses and paintings and, being childless, he planned to leave his valuable collection of 127 paintings to the fledgling Tate Gallery. Alfred Temple managed to persuade him that his paintings would all be displayed at the Guildhall Gallery, while the Tate would have to put many in store.

Gassiot's bequest includes works by Constable, Dyce, Landseer, Millais, David Roberts and Tissot, and still forms the core of the Guildhall Gallery's well-known collection of Victorian paintings. Charles Gassiot is buried in his father's grave at West Norwood (grave 8,728 square 62), a tall sarcophagus which is extant. He left £853,119 in his will.

After Gassiot's bequest, the Gallery was given some fine Victorian paintings, including works by Rossetti, Holman Hunt, Leighton and Poynter. The ambitious series of exhibitions had ceased by the 1930s and the Gallery was considered by some to be too small to accommodate all the works exhibited.

At the outbreak of World War II, the bulk of the collection was removed to the country for safety. The Gallery was severely damaged by the air raid of 10 May 1941 and about 300 works of art were lost. Although its roof was later replaced, the building was never again considered sufficiently watertight to house the Corporation's collection.





Charles Gassiot's Tomb
(Drawing by Don Bianco)

After the war, the Corporation decided to only acquire works of art with a London interest, but bequests were still accepted. To relieve the pressure on storage space, works were lent to other museums and galleries. In 1985 the Corporation decided to redevelop the Gallery site, and the old Gallery buildings were demolished. An archaeological dig revealed the location of London's lost Roman amphitheatre (a building similar in size to a premier league football ground). The amphitheatre remains have been scheduled as an ancient monument

The new Gallery has a basement which is fitted out as a museum, incorporating part of the amphitheatre ruins. There are two more basements below the museum for services and storage of paintings. And so, for the first time for many years, some of the Corporation's now many thousands of paintings will be exhibited together, including "The Defeat of the Floating Batteries at Gibraltar, 1782" by John Singleton Copley, which measures 18 x 24 feet. This has been stored rolled up for over 40 years as there was no wall available large enough to hang it on.

Sir Richard David Muir (1857-1924)

by Paul Graham

When Dr Crippen, recently returned to England in the custody of a Scotland Yard detective and shortly to stand trial at the Old Bailey for the murder of his wife, learnt that his prosecuting counsel was to be Richard Muir, he remarked "I wish it had been anybody else.. I fear the worst". The fear was fully justified.

By 1910 Muir's reputation as the greatest prosecutor of his day was firmly established. He pored over his notes on the crime night after night until his case was foolproof. During three hours of interrogation, he revealed Crippen's earlier lies and evasions. When it was over, the jury took just 27 minutes to reach their verdict. Crippen was hung at Pentonville on 23 November 1910 and buried in an unmarked grave in the prison yard.

Muir was a Scot, the son of Greenock ship broker, who came to London with the intention of going on the stage. Instead, after a period as parliamentary reporter for *The Times*, he embarked upon a career in a different kind of theatre, in which the drama played out was sometimes literally a matter of life and death. Muir, who never took silk, devoted his career to the criminal bar.

From 1901 he was engaged in almost every Old Bailey trial of note until his death in 1926. He became Senior Treasury Counsel in 1908. He was renowned for the meticulous precision with which he marshalled the evidence in each case upon small cards, Muir's "playing cards", as they came to be known.

The Crippen trial was the most famous at which he appeared. All the incidents preceding it, the discovery of the dismembered body of Crippen's actress wife in the cellar of their Holloway home; Crippen's flight abroad with his mistress, Ethel Le Neve, who was disguised as a boy and purporting to be his son; the historic wireless message from the captain of the liner on which they were travelling, alerting



Sir Richard Muir

the police to their whereabouts; and their arrest in Quebec waters by a Scotland Yard detective, who had travelled thousands of miles for the purpose, all combined to ensure that the case captured the public imagination.

During his long career Muir also appeared for the Crown at the Old Bailey in many other sensational trials, including those of:

Louisa Josephine Masset who was executed for the brutal murder of her 3-year-old illegitimate son whose body was found at Dalston Junction Station on 27 October 1899. Masset wrote a letter to the child's erstwhile nurse on 30 October claiming that the child was well and sent his love. Unfortunately for Masset the nurse saw a description of the discovery of the child's body in a newspaper and, fearing the worst, identified the body as that of young Master Masset.

John Herbert Bennett for the murder of his wife, who was found strangled with a mohair bootlace on a Yarmouth beach on 23 September 1900. He was then living with another woman. The evidence against him was overwhelming and he was hung at Norwich prison on 1 March 1901.

Alfred and Albert Stratton were sentenced to death for the murder of Mr and Mrs Farrow at their chandlers store in Deptford in March 1905. This was the first occasion that finger print evidence was used to obtain a conviction for murder. Muir had studied the matter of finger prints and knowledgeably questioned the expert witnesses. By contrast, the defence case rested upon the unreliability and "foreignness" of finger prints. Eventually the brothers blamed each other for the murders and were hung together.

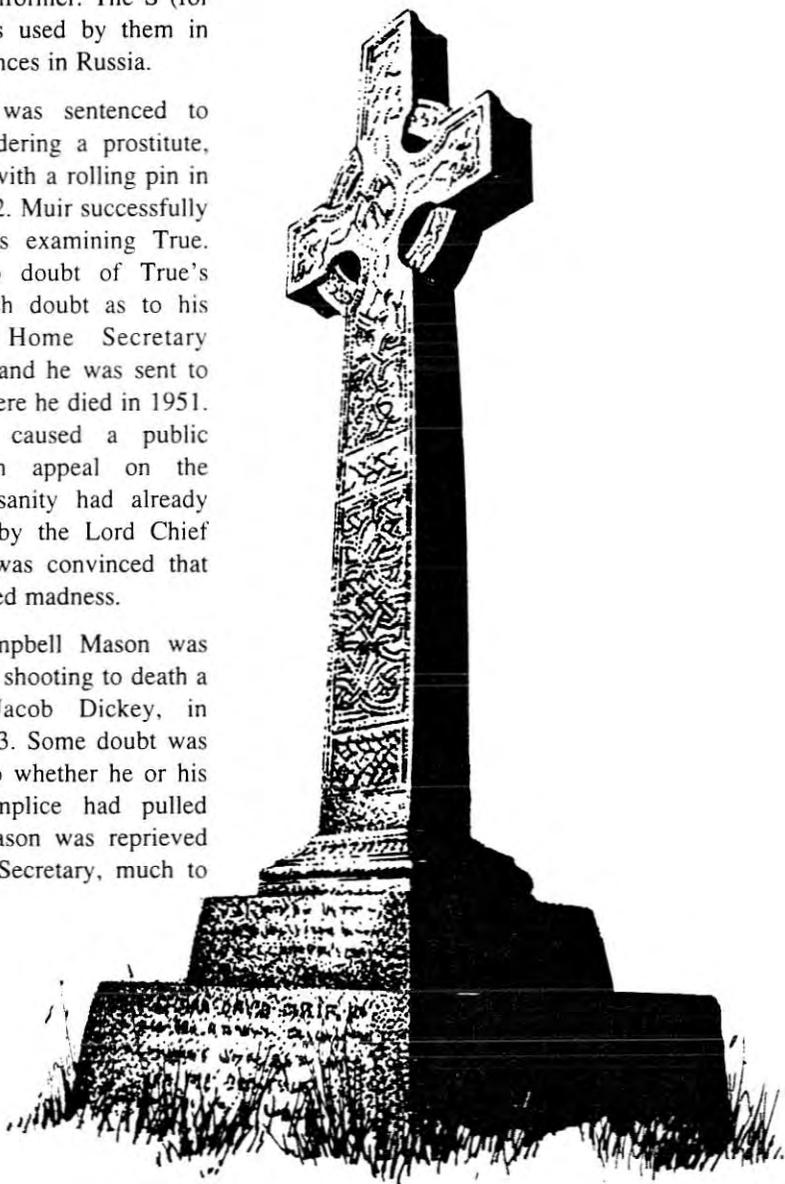
Horace Rayner had shot dead William Whiteley, the proprietor of the famous Bayswater store, in his office in January 1907. Immediately afterwards he attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the head. In court, public sympathy swung behind Rayner who, blind in one eye and in obvious pain, claimed to be Whiteley's natural son. This claim was strengthened by scandalous revelations about Whiteley's private life. Far from being the personification of moral rectitude, as most people had believed him to be, he had been partial to seducing his shopgirls, including both Rayner's mother and aunt. Rayner was found guilty and sentenced to death. He was reprieved by the Home Secretary and served twelve years, dying just two years after his release.

Stinie Morrison, a Russian Jewish immigrant, who was convicted in 1911 of the murder of fellow Russian Leon Beron. Both men had been living in the East End, though the body was found on Clapham Common on New Year's Day. Beron's face bore S shaped cuts on his cheeks. Morrison was sentenced to death, but this was commuted to life imprisonment by the Home Secretary, Winston Churchill. Morrison, protesting his innocence to the last, fasted to death in Parkhurst in 1921. Subsequently, some have maintained that Russian anarchists, who were themselves later killed in the

seige of Sidney Street, killed Beron because they believed he was a police informer. The S (for spy) mark was used by them in such circumstances in Russia.

Ronald True was sentenced to death for murdering a prostitute, Olive Young, with a rolling pin in Fulham in 1922. Muir successfully relied on cross examining True. There was no doubt of True's guilt, but much doubt as to his sanity. The Home Secretary reprieved him and he was sent to Broadmoor where he died in 1951. The reprieve caused a public uproar, as an appeal on the grounds of insanity had already been rejected by the Lord Chief Justice. Muir was convinced that True had feigned madness.

Alexander Campbell Mason was found guilty of shooting to death a cab driver, Jacob Dickey, in Brixton in 1923. Some doubt was expressed as to whether he or his criminal accomplice had pulled the trigger. Mason was reprieved by the Home Secretary, much to Muir's disgust.



Sir Richard Muir's Monument at Norwood
(Drawing by Don Bianco)



Sir Richard Muir

In several of Muir's Old Bailey appearances, the judge was the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Richard Webster (Viscount Alverstone), who is also interred at Norwood (grave 16,457, square 76). Details of his career appeared in FOWNC Newsletter 26. He presided in the trials of Bennett, Rayner, Crippen and Morrison.

Muir's biography, *Famous Criminals and Their Trials* by Sidney Theodore Felstead (New York: Doran, 1926), contains details of many other cases in which Muir was briefed. Muir's own notes on the chronology of the Crippen case are also given in full. The 1913 Hatton Garden Pearl robbery, the Whitaker Wright, E.T. Hooley and Horatio Bottomley fraud trials, and the Mylius (Mylius claimed that Prince George - later King George V - had married in Malta in 1890) and Lord Alfred Douglas (x 2!) libel trials are just a few of Muir's cases. He was even briefed on later ramifications of the Orton/Tichborne fraud case.

As a member of the Junior Bar Muir was not eligible to become a judge of the King's Bench Division. He was however eligible to become a Recorder and, although passed over as Recorder of London, the then Home Secretary, Winston Churchill, appointed him Recorder of Colchester as a reward for his work on the Mylius case.

He was a Bencher of the Middle Temple and was knighted in 1918. His son also became a barrister, but died of influenza on 4 November 1918 whilst serving in this capacity with the Second Army in France. He is buried in the military cemetery at Don, near Lille. Muir was heartbroken. He himself died in January 1924 at his house in Camden House Court, Kensington. He was interred at Norwood (grave 33,321 square 81) near to the grave of the conductor Sir August Manns.

**the then Home Secretary, Winston Churchill,
appointed him Recorder of Colchester
as a reward for his work on the Mylius case**

Ernest Belfort Bax (1854-1926)

Socialist Writer

by John Cresswell



E. Belfort Bax

(Drawing by John Cresswell from a contemporary photograph)

Ernest Belfort Bax was born on 23 July 1854 at Leamington. His father was Daniel Bax, originally from the Surrey family of Quakers. Daniel was a retailer of mackintosh raincoats which made the modest fortune on which he and his family were able to live quite comfortably. He seemed to move regularly - Brighton, Hampstead - taking his family with him, and finally living at "Kenmure", a large house on the western side of Streatham High Road. Here, Ernest lived with elder brother, Alfred Ridley (who was later to father Arnold Bax, the composer, and Clifford Bax, the playwright), and a sister, Edith.

Ernest was a rebellious child; even at the age of 10, private tutors were employed because he was too disruptive at school. One of his early friends was William Boulting, a medical student, who helped cultivate Bax's intellect. At the age of 15, music was a driving passion and he considered becoming a composer. At the same time he took a keen interest in the Franco-Prussian War, being moved to tears by the crushing of the Paris Commune in 1871. However, the episode demonstrated to the boy that ordinary people had the capacity to change society.

He rejected his parental Non-Conformism and belief in God, and embraced socialism which was then becoming a world movement.

Ernest's love of the cultural and social pursuits which his father abhorred, made his departure to Stuttgart to study music a relief to them both. In Germany, the young man took equal interest in philosophy, reading Kant to Hegel. He returned to England in 1877 and soon after married Emily Wright, a young and intelligent Scottish girl, who had been working as a governess in London. The couple took a spacious house in Croydon, later living at several addresses in the 1880s. Within ten years they had seven children - four boys and three girls.

After reading *Das Kapital* in 1879 Bax took a leading role in the Social Democratic Federation. In December 1881 he wrote an article on Karl Marx in *Modern Thought* which was praised by Marx himself. Bax never became an orthodox Marxist but felt it was important that the high moral principles of communism should be clearly expounded. That was to be his main contribution to the movement. At the same time, Bax opposed female emancipation, despite equality being central to the communist ethic.

Daniel had despaired of Ernest and when he died in 1882 left his fortune to his elder son, Alfred, who carried on the family business with his uncle. Ernest was given a mere stipend of £400 p.a. but his brother often helped him out.

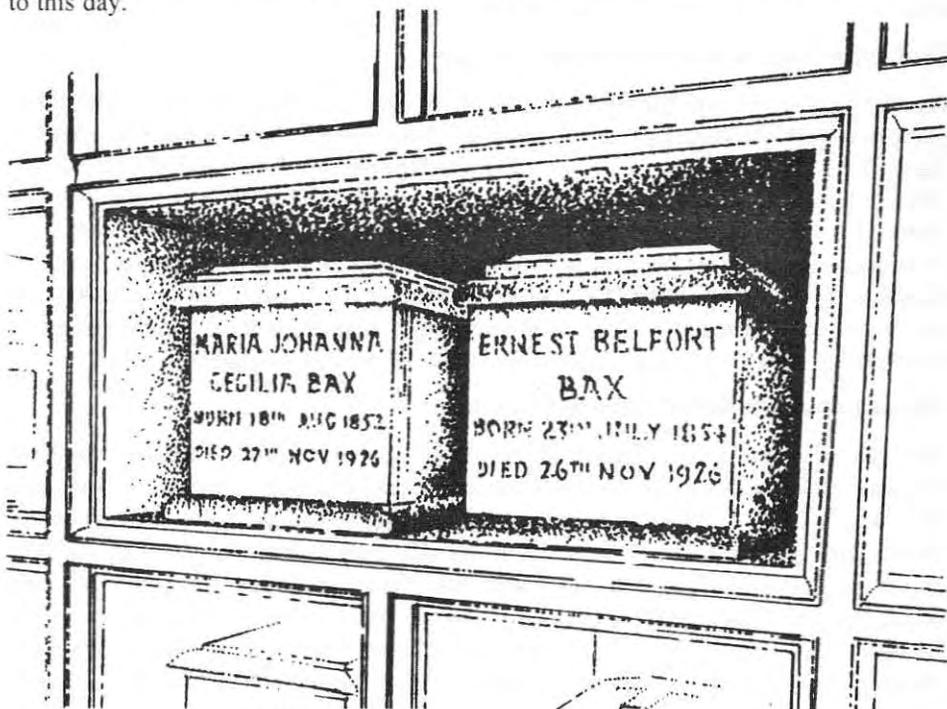
Ernest Belfort Bax was a tall handsome man with a moustache. He dressed casually, never wearing a white shirt with a stiff collar, preferring instead a loose flannel shirt with a large silk tie; never wearing a suit, but preferring a velvet jacket. This bohemianism endeared him to William Morris, the artist, and Bax was instrumental in introducing Morris to the socialist movement. However, they both resigned from the Social Democratic Federation in 1884 and formed the Socialist League. Together, they edited the League's weekly journal, *Commonweal*. Under the guidance of Frederick Engels, the new group endeavoured to cultivate an educated nucleus to lead the developing Labour movement in England. Bax found himself favouring parliamentary action and left the League two years later to rejoin the Social Democratic Federation. He then remained loyal to the Federation, although he and Morris were to stay friends until the latter died. Bax was to edit the journals *Justice*, *Time* and *Today*.

Bax was a Barrister-at-Law at the Middle Temple but will be remembered in history as the author of some twenty books, mainly with a socialist content. His first recorded work was *Jean-Paul Marat* in 1878. Other titles that came from his pen include: *Handbook to the History of Philosophy*, 1884; *The Religion of Socialism*, 1886; *The French Revolution*, 1890; *The Problem of Reality*, 1893; *Essays in Socialism, New and Old*, 1906; *The Roots of Reality*, 1907; *German Culture, Past and Present*, 1915; *The Real, the Rational, and the Alogical*, 1920. He also contributed to Professor Muirhead's *Contemporary British Philosophy*, 1925.

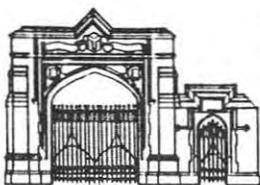
Emily Bax died in 1893, and Ernest married again four years later. His new wife, Maria Henneberg, was from a fairly comfortable middle-class German family. She was not too intelligent but very feminine. They had no children, and boys of the earlier marriage were packed off to boarding school and even their holidays were usually spent away from home. The couple were devoted to each other, and in later years he was very dependent on her. She would take him regularly to the National Liberal Club where he could meet with his friends.

Bax was a great walker; even in his later years he would walk over Croydon Common, sometimes with Lord Haldane with whom he shared an interest in philosophy and a hatred of the Fabians. He moved house frequently, living at some time in Clapham and, between 1909 and 1915, he lived at 61 Streatham Hill, SW2.

Ernest Bax died on 26 November 1926 from septicaemia due to a poisoned foot. His wife was also ill at the time and she died a few hours later in the same nursing home. Both were cremated at Norwood Cemetery four days later. There was no religious ceremony, but members of the family and many important socialist leaders were present. Their ashes were deposited in caskets in the Columbarium, where they remain to this day.



Bax funerary caskets in the Columbarium at Norwood
(Drawing by Don Bianco)



Recent FOWNC Events

Jill Dudman

Crime and Punishment Tour

Paul Graham's "Crime and Punishment" tour on 21 September clashed with the increasingly popular Open House weekend in London. One advantage, however, was that the small but select band of tourists were able to hack their way through the undergrowth to the tombs of the poison victim Charles Bravo and the judge Sir Richard Webster, Lord Alverstone, which are often omitted from tours due to their inaccessibility. Paul had also researched two additional figures, the barrister Sir Richard Muir (grave 33,321 square 81), who often appeared as prosecuting counsel in cases presided over by Alverstone, most notably the Crippen trial (see page 7); and the forensic scientist Sir Thomas Stevenson (grave 26,543, square 95), who was an expert witness in some notorious Victorian poisoning cases.

Sir Henry Tate and his Legacies Lecture

On 18 October, the talk preceding the AGM was given by Brian Bloice, whose topic coincided with the centenary of the opening of the Tate Gallery. Brian surveyed Sir Henry Tate's life from his origins as a Liverpool grocer via the invention of the sugar cube, to his move to London to be near his new factory in the East End. Brian showed slides of a number of the art works collected by Tate at his Streatham home, Park Hill, as well as some interior views of the house at that time. It is a pity that so many of the paintings from his home that formed the nucleus of the Gallery's original collection are not now on display. Also covered in the talk were the public libraries given to Lambeth, and the benefactions continued by Lady Tate after her husband's death.

Other Lambeth Burial Grounds Lecture

The year's events were rounded off on 15 November by Tony Fletcher and John Cresswell who presented the results of researches into Lambeth's other burial grounds. This has proved to be just the beginning of a large project, and with so many churchyards and cemeteries to consider in one talk, they necessarily had to give a very concise account of each. John dealt with Streatham (St Leonard's churchyard, and Streatham and Streatham Park cemeteries), while Tony covered the remainder of the borough (the churchyards of St Mary's, Lambeth, the four so-called Waterloo churches and St Paul's, Clapham, Lambeth High Street burial ground and Lambeth cemetery), giving a brief history of each site and a photographic survey of the principal surviving monuments. Many of these small grounds, long since disused, have been extensively cleared and turned into public gardens.



Forthcoming FOWNC Events January - April 1998

General tours will be held on the first Sunday of each month (4 January, 1 February, 1 March and 5 April). A special tour will also be held in April as detailed below. January to March tours start at 11.00, while April tours start at 14.30, at the Cemetery main gate off Norwood Road, and they last for 2 hours or so. There is no formal charge but we welcome donations of £1 per person (£0.50 concessions) towards conservation projects.

Talks will be held in February and March as detailed below, at Chatsworth Baptist Church, Chatsworth Way (off Norwood Road), SE27 (enter by second door on right in Idmiston Road), starting at 14.30. Again we welcome donations of at least £1 per person to help cover increasing room hire costs.

Saturday 21 February

Lecture - Silent Cities of Italy - Nicholas Long

Italy has created some remarkable architecture for the burial of the war dead. The bones of thousands of Italians roughly buried in the Great War were reinterred, at Mussolini's instigation, in some extraordinary ossuaries. There is also an outstanding group of Commonwealth War Cemeteries on the Asiago plateau. The talk will be copiously illustrated.

Saturday 21 March

Lecture - William Strudwick, Photographer of Lambeth - Jill Dudman

A talk with a variety of Norwood Cemetery connections. Strudwick, some of whose relatives are buried here, photographed an outstanding series of views of the 1860s industrial Lambeth riverside, including the premises of Doulton, Millichamp, Stiff and Jennings. The photographs are now part of the Woolley collection at Lambeth Archives.

Sunday 19 April

Special Tour - Musicians - Bob Flanagan

A tour to coincide with the publication of the latest in the series of FOWNC booklets, West Norwood Cemetery's Musicians, which will be on sale. Some graves never before visited on an FOWNC tour will be included.

West Norwood Cemetery's

Musicians

By Bob Flanagan

This year will see the publication of several new booklets which follow on in style from 'Dickens' and 'Sportsmen'. The first of these, 'Musicians' (76 pp), is now available from me (£3.95 + 0.50 p+p - FOWNC members can claim a 33% discount on the list price). Three others ('Circus and Music Hall', 'Actors', and 'Theatre People' [playwrights, scene painters, treasurers, etc.]) will soon be available. The one major change in layout is that we have decided on alphabetical order of first burial rather than trying to map out self-guided tours. This is because so many tombstones have gone - in the case of 'Musicians', for example, only 30% of those featured still have a tombstone.

Friends of West Norwood Cemetery

The annual subscription to the Friends of West Norwood Cemetery is £2. For further information please contact the Membership Secretary.

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