Chairman’s Report
by Bob Flanagan

The new Memorial Garden has been completed at last and will be rededicated in conjunction with the annual cemetery Open Day at 13.00 on Saturday 7 June 2008. A plaque commemorating the people buried under the Garden will also be unveiled, as will a plaque commemorating Sergeant Spencer Bent VC (see article in the January 2008 Newsletter). I hope as many members as possible will attend. There will be a number of other events during the day including showings of the new DVD about the cemetery that was shown at the FOWNC meetings in February and March. I hope many of you will be able to attend.
Council officers are still in negotiation with the developers over the reinstatement of the section of the boundary wall that was taken down last year, as noted in the September 2007 Newsletter. We await progress. Damage to another wall, this time serious damage to two sections of the wall and railings of the Greek Cemetery, is also awaiting reinstatement.

**The Battle of the Bus Stand**

Residents have objected to the present situation whereby the 68 bus turns and often parks in Hannen Road. There is now a proposal to move the stand to Norwood High Street either outside the Cemetery opposite St Luke’s Church, or outside L’Arche housing scheme. Either option seems mad to me, given the heavy traffic on this part of the High Street. FOWNC, the Management Advisory Group, the Scheme of Management Committee, and L’Arche have objected. It remains to be seen what transpires…

**National Federation of Cemetery Friends**

The Friends of Tower Hamlets Cemetery Park are to host the 2008 NFCF AGM on 14 June. I hope to go together with Don Bianco and Pam Gray – if anyone else wants to attend please let me know.

The City of London and Tower Hamlets Cemetery, one of the original ‘magnificent seven’ commercial cemeteries of London, opened in 1841 by Act of Parliament. From 1841-1889, 247,000 burials took place and the cemetery became increasingly overcrowded and neglected.

In the first two years 60 % of the burials were in public graves and by 1851 this had increased to 80 %. Some of the people buried here originally came from all over the globe, particularly the sailors and merchants. Philanthropists and campaigners, champions of workers’ rights and trade unionists, ship builders and sailors, lie next to each other in death.

During World War Two the Cemetery was bombed and the Anglican and Dissenters’ chapels were damaged. In 1966 the GLC bought the Cemetery and it was closed for burials. Unfortunately from 1967-1972 the GLC cleared headstones from large areas of the Cemetery and in 1972 the bomb-damaged chapels were demolished. In 1986 ownership of the Cemetery passed to the London Borough of Tower Hamlets and in 1990 the Friends of Tower Hamlets Cemetery Park was formed. In 2000 seven monuments of outstanding design were English Heritage Listed Grade 2, and in March 2001 Tower Hamlets Cemetery Park became the Borough’s First Local Nature Reserve.

As at Norwood, the spectre of grave re-use has been raised in the last few months despite the formal closure of the cemetery in 1966 and its designation as a Nature Reserve (Anger over plan to dig up 350,000 bodies in historic London cemetery for Muslim burial site – Daily Mail, 12 October 2007). See: [http://www.towerhamletscemetery.org/cep/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=80&Itemid=1](http://www.towerhamletscemetery.org/cep/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=80&Itemid=1) for an update of the situation.
Association of Significant Cemeteries in Europe

A European Week for Discovering Cemeteries is held annually at the end of May or the beginning of June each year and all members are urged to promote an event. In our case we have never had the resources to hold a special event, but hopefully our collaboration with Lambeth over the 7 June Open Day will count this year!

The 2008 ASCE Annual Conference is to be hosted by the Friends of Flaybrick Cemetery, Birkenhead, September 18-20. The topic for the meeting is ‘The Role of Volunteers in Cemetery Care and Restoration’. Registration and programme details are at: http://www.significantcemeteries.net/PDFFiles/AGM_programm.pdf. Speakers are from a number of UK Cemetery Friends groups including Arnos Vale; Beckett Street, Leeds; Flaybrick; Highgate; Nunhead; and York. There are also speakers from Eire and from Germany.

Scheme of Management Committee

The important business before the Committee at present is the brief for the Scheme of Management itself. This is the document that will govern the operation of the cemetery for the foreseeable future, and at the last count was stalled over the Management Advisory Group recommendation that, whilst there should be no objection to re-use of graves per se, all pre-1960 memorials should be protected. Lambeth’s apparent position is that all pre-1948 memorials are protected by virtue of the curtilage of the listed monuments and by conservation area legislation, but given the Council’s past track record once they thought no-one was looking, I am very worried about the situation. Not only will any back-pedaling here put many of the surviving monuments at risk, but such vacillation will kill any hope of grants from conservation bodies and indeed all the work put in by FOWNC and many others over the years. It is not as if the whole cemetery is full of memorials, Lambeth having illegally cleared some 35-50 % of the cemetery already.

New Memorial Dimensions

Checks of some memorials against the memorial permit applications (size, nature of work, materials to be used, etc.) have revealed that at least two memorial masons have erected memorials or completed works that are completely or significantly different to that detailed in their applications.

This activity is in direct contravention of the Diocesan Churchyard Regulations, the Council’s own regulations, and certain aspects of burial legislation. Both the memorial masons and registered graveowners have been notified and asked to rectify these issues within a specific time period before the Council contemplates further action.

Sir Thomas Stevenson Centenary Meeting

To mark the centenary of his death the British Academy of Forensic Science are holding a one-day meeting at Guy’s Hospital on Saturday 6 September. Note that this is a revised date from that originally notified. The programme includes contributions from forensic toxicologists, analytical chemists, electronic engineers, psychiatrists, solicitors, barristers, and judges. Details will be available on the BAFS website (www.bafs.org.uk).

Bob Flanagan
The controversy over the relocation of the 68 bus stand (page 2) reminds me that some may not know that the name Hannen Road commemorates a famous judge, later President of the Parnell Commission.

James Hannen was born in Peckham on 19 March 1821, the eldest son of James Hannen (1788/9-1857), a London wine merchant. He attended St Paul's School 1831-9 and then Heidelberg University, which was famous as a school of law. On 4 February 1847 he married his cousin Mary Elizabeth (-1872). He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple (1848) and joined the home circuit. A commendation from Lord Chief Justice Campbell in *Hochster v. De la Tour* (1853) secured him a part in the Shrewsbury peerage case (1857-8). Thereafter his rise was rapid. As an advocate he was described by a contemporary as a ‘clear, but frigid and passionless speaker, accurate, precise, and painstaking, well endowed with practical good sense’ (*The Times*). He also wrote for the press and reported cases for the *Morning Chronicle*.

He stood unsuccessfully as a Liberal for Shoreham and Bramber (1865). He would, however, have found it difficult to combine a serious political career with the demands of what had become a huge practice, particularly in mercantile and insurance law. As junior Treasury counsel (Crown prosecutor) from 1863, he took part in the prosecution of the Fenians in 1867, after a policeman died in Manchester in the course of a prisoner rescue, and of Muller for a notorious railway murder (1868).

Hannen was made a judge of the Queen's Bench (1868), was sworn as a serjeant the next day, and knighted. On 20 November 1872 he accepted the offer to be judge of the court of probate and the divorce court. He was sworn PC in 1872, and in 1875 became president of the new Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court. In probate, where he had already had to grapple with the case of Lord St Leonards' lost will, he gave some valuable rulings on the always vexed question of mental capacity, especially *Boughton v. Knight* (1873) and *Smee v. Smee* (1879), and on undue influence (for example, *Wingrove v. Wingrove*, 1885), ‘models of lucid exposition and unequalled as clear statements of the law’.

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*Sir James, Baron Hannen (1821-1894)*

by Bob Flanagan
Hannen built on the body of law created by his predecessors Cresswell and Lord Penzance, but the atmosphere of the divorce court was his own unique contribution. His judgments were said to match his manner: concise, polished, and graceful. When Sir Robert Phillimore resigned as Admiralty judge in 1883 Hannen's initial idea as president was to have alternate Admiralty sittings with C. P. Butt, Phillimore's replacement, but this upset the practitioners accustomed to a single judge. Hannen gave way, and took little part on the Admiralty side.

Hannen led the tribunal that examined the accusations in *The Times* against Parnell and the Irish nationalists (1888), the work for which he is best remembered today. However, the length of the hearings (129 days) drained public interest after Sir Charles Russell's sensational exposure of the ‘Parnell letters’ as forgeries. In 1888 he also sat on a royal commission into university education in London and in the same year he was made DCL (Oxford).

In 1891 Hannen was made a law lord as Baron Hannen of Burdock, Sussex, and represented Britain in the Paris arbitration on the Anglo-American dispute over seal fishing in the Bering Sea (1892). His health failed, however, and he retired in August 1893. He died at 49 Lancaster Gate on 29 March 1894 and was interred in the Catacombs at Norwood. He left £58,042 in his will. His son James, a barrister, later served as a divorce commissioner. The family home, Kingswood House, was later bought by John Lawson Johnston, ‘Mr Bovril’ (1839-1900) (grave 29,462, square 38).
William Samuel Price (1812-1882)  
by Tom Locke

William Samuel Price was born in Bombay on 26th March 1812, son of the late Sergeant William Price of the 65th Regiment of Foot and his wife Mary, née Dodds. Mary was of Scottish descent, born in the Lothians and marrying in 1799 a William Ferrow in Haddington. She went to India with this husband, who was a Private in the 84th Foot. They had three daughters in India.

William Ferrow took part in the 1810 British expedition to wrest Mauritius from the French, and died there in December of that year. Mary then married William Price in May 1811, but he died at the end of September that same year. William Price was probably born in Wolverhampton, but his family originated in Brecknockshire. Mary married, in May 1812, another soldier in the 65th Foot, Sergeant Major Noah Locke. He died in 1821 and Mary married twice more, both times to soldiers in the Bombay European Regiment, Sergeant Richard Vine and Private James Catterall. She died in Bombay in 1838.

William Samuel Price joined the East India Company and spent his working life as a Surveyor in the Revenue Department. This would have involved visiting many parts of the Bombay Presidency to decide on boundaries, assess land for taxation purposes and mediate in disputes. His career can be followed by entries in the Bombay Almanac and the East India Register. In the early 1840s he is mentioned in the former with the exotic title of ‘Mamlutdar of Indapore’ – this was the title of the chief administrative officer in a ‘Talook’ or sub-division of a district.

He married in 1831 Sarah Wilson, a widow whose maiden name was Mullen, and who was born in Tellicherry in 1805. They had a child in 1832 in Poona, another William Samuel Price. He followed in his father’s footsteps in the same Department, before retiring to Guernsey, where he died in 1903. Sarah died in 1834 as a result of her next pregnancy. William Samuel Price senior next married Margaret Elander. They had their first child in late 1837. Margaret had been born in Seroor in 1822, so was only just 15 at this time, and may have been only 14 when she married. The couple went on to have five more children 1849-1856, before she too died, probably as a result of complications following her last confinement.

Life in England

Undaunted, William Samuel Price married for a third time. His new wife, Charlotte Eleanor née Mabbott, was 19 years his junior. Life continued much as before with more children as a result of this marriage, starting with a son in 1858. The Indian Mutiny of 1857 would have caused some ripples in the Bombay Presidency, but no major problems in that part of India. The family was living mainly in Dharwar, inland from Goa, during this period. By the time William Samuel Price retired in 1864, he
and Charlotte had brought nine children into the world. The family set off for England and bought a large house: 6 Vanbrugh Park Road, Greenwich. Between 1865 and 1873 four more children arrived, making a total of 20 by his three wives.

William Samuel Price found part-time employment as a Lecturer in Marathi at University College, London in the academic years 1866/67 and 1867/68, but something was about to disturb his settled life. He seems to have started a liaison with a lady called Louisa Harris in 1867, at about the time Charlotte was once again pregnant. Louisa had a daughter in March 1868 and William Samuel Price registered the birth – Louisa Rosina Price – as if he and the mother were married. He gave his correct name and occupation as ‘Teacher of Languages’, but said the mother was ‘Louisa Price formerly Harris’.

This hiatus in his life led to him missing out on teaching during 1868/69, but he returned to the College to lecture in both Marathi and Gujrathi during 1869/70 and 1870/71. On the birth certificate of one of his sons, born at this time, he gave his occupation as ‘Professor of Languages, University College, London’, but this was an exaggeration as he was only ever a Lecturer. Around this time he is reputed to have collaborated with Professor Duncan Forbes of King’s College, London on an edition of a ‘Dictionary of Hindustani and English’, although no reference to him has been found in writing in this book. He may have just corresponded with and supplied comments to Forbes.

William Samuel Price collapsed and died of heart failure on Blackheath Hill on 25 March 1882, on the eve of his 70th birthday. He was buried at Norwood (grave 19,035, square 18; no gravestone now remains). He left over £6,300, a not inconsiderable sum. When Charlotte Eleanor Price died in April 1917 she left only £126. She was buried alongside her husband.

**The Price Offspring**

A number of William Samuel Price’s children died in infancy, but many had successful careers, with both William Samuel Price jnr and James Catrall Price enrolling in the Indian Civil Service. Major Robert Locke Price rose to second-in-command of the 25th Bombay Light Infantry. Tragedy dogged his family, with his son Captain Robert St John Locke Price, 33rd Punjabis, dying at the Battle of Loos in 1915 on the same day as his daughter Frances Locke Price’s husband, Lt Kenneth Bell, on a different part of the battlefield. Julia Charlotte Price was a schoolmistress in Leamington Spa before marrying and returning to India to raise a family. Kate Price Price, given ‘Price’ as a Christian name presumably to keep the family name even after
marriage, in fact remained a spinster. She was her mother’s companion after her father’s death and died in Sussex in 1952.

Three of the children that Charlotte Eleanor Price bore became doctors. Arthur Edward Price had a practice in Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, John Dodds Price returned to India and was practicing in Assam in 1913, and Archibald Ainslie Price worked in the Manor Park area of East London. Another son by Charlotte, Frederick Scott Price, emigrated to the US.

William’s illegitimate daughter, Louisa Rosina Price, was attending a private school at the time of the 1881 census, so may have had continued financial support from her father. After his death she may have fallen upon hard times. She had an illegitimate child in May 1891 and soon afterwards adopted the surname ‘Locke’, an indication that she must have had some knowledge of her father’s family. She worked as a cook, but by 1901 had to place her son in the Home for Little Boys at Horton Kirby, Kent, as she could not earn a living and look after the child. The boy, Henry Oscar Locke, joined the Army in 1915, via the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps, and served on the Somme as a Lieutenant in the Royal Irish Fusiliers. He survived the battle, but was invalided out of France with shell shock late in 1916.

I am Henry Oscar Locke’s grandson, although I never knew him. In fact, my parents split up soon after a failed Wartime marriage and I knew little of my father’s family. It is only in the past two years that I have managed to piece together the life and family of William Samuel Price and to make contact with some of his descendants in the US, the Philippines and this country. The internet plus visits to the British Library for the Indian records and National Archives for the Army records has made all of this possible.

I had been searching for William Samuel Price’s grave in his home Borough of Greenwich, without success. I then came across the death of one of his young sons, at Hambly House opposite Streatham Common in 1860, whilst some of the Price family were visiting England. This son, Alexander Dodds Price, not yet 2 years of age, was buried at Norwood (grave 6,884, square 17, a public grave). It may have been this connection that led to William Samuel Price too being interred at Norwood.

Hambly House, opposite Streatham Common, where Alex Dodds Price died on 26th March 1860 aged 1 year 10 months.
William Charles Cotton (1813-1879), missionary and noted beekeeper, was chaplain to the first Anglican Bishop in New Zealand, George Augustus Selwyn. In July 1843 he had written to Mrs McArthur of Parramatta (see FOWNC Newsletter 57, September 2006) asking for bees to be sent to him in New Zealand. However, James Busby (see Newsletters 25 and 48, January 1996 and September 2003, respectively) on a trip to Sydney, acquired three hives of bees. Cotton’s journal for Thursday 3 August 1843 notes “During the morning I had a letter from Mr Busby dated of this Day at sea, and bringing the joyful intelligence that he had his hives of Bees for me, one from D Steele’s, the other from Mrs Sparke. Many thanks to them. In the afternoon Mr ? rode down to Mr Busbys and returned soon after midnight with an account stating Bees were all safe, tho a great deal of honey had run out. The hives having been thrown over during the voyage.” This snippet from my 1997 book William Charles Cotton, Grand Bee Master of New Zealand, 1842-1847. WCC nicknamed James ‘Buzz Bee’.

Meliora Down née Loddington (1798-1871)

Meliora Loddington was born in London on 12 June 1798, the daughter of Thomas and Ann Loddington. She was christened in Old St. Pancras Church on 18 October 1798. As a debutant, she mixed with the military, aristocratic, and banking class of Georgian London, and became friendly with the family of the banker Richard Down (1734-1814), based at the grand Halliwick Manor, Friern Barnet. In 1814, wealthy stockbroker Henry Down (1789-1858) asked Meliora to marry him. Henry came from good stock: his x5 great-grandfather was Henry Cromwell ‘The Golden Knight’ (ca.1524-1603), and his x10 great-grandmother was Katherine of Valois, Queen to Henry V (1401-1437). Though the tiny church of Great St. James, Friern Barnet was the Down family church, they were married in St. Marylebone Church on 27 June 1815.

Continued on page 16
Colonel Joseph Crowe VC (1826-1876)  
by Bob Flanagan

Joseph Crowe was the first South African born winner of the Victoria Cross. He won the award for ‘being the first to enter the redoubt at Boorzeke Chowkee, the entrenched village in front of the Busherutgunge, on 12 August 1857’ leading up to the relief of Cawnpore during the Indian Mutiny. No less than 181 VCs were awarded during the Indian Mutiny (1857-1859), almost the same number as in World War II (182). This compares to 627 during World War I.

Joseph Petrus Hendrik Crowe, younger son of Joseph Crowe, a Lieutenant in the 60th Regiment (later King’s Royal Rifle Corps) of Ireland, and Classina Magdalena Vermaak, of Vermaak’s Military Post, Alexandria district, Cape Province, was born in or near Uitenhage on 12 January 1826. His father bought a house in Uitenhage in the following year.

It is possible that young Joseph served with the local levies attached to British regiments before being appointed Ensign in the 78th Highlanders (1846) on the recommendation of successive Governors. Crowe left for India in February 1847 and was promoted Lieutenant in 1850. He served with the 78th in Persia, stormed Bushire, and gained the Persian Medal and Clasp. He returned with his regiment to India in 1857, just in time to serve under Major-General Sir Henry Havelock during his historic march on Cawnpore.

A particularly challenging situation faced Havelock on 12 August 1857 on the outskirts of Cawnpore. For the outstanding courage which he displayed in the attack, Crowe was awarded the Victoria Cross, and in the London Gazette of 15 August 1858 the citation reads: ‘Joseph P. H. Crowe, Lieut. 78th Regt. (now

The Victoria Cross
Captn. 10\textsuperscript{th} Regt.). For being the first to enter the redoubt at Boorzeke Chowkee, the entrenched village in front of the Busherutgunge, on 12\textsuperscript{th} August. (Telegram from the late Major-General Havelock to the Commander-in-Chief in India. Dated Cawnpore, 18\textsuperscript{th} August, 1857).

Subsequently he was also awarded the Lucknow Medal with two clasps, "a year’s service for Lucknow" (where he had been wounded), and was made Captain in the 10\textsuperscript{th} (Lincolnshire) Regiment (1858). Sent to South Africa with his regiment in 1860, for a few months in 1862, he commanded the regiment in Port Elizabeth. He was transferred to Fort Beaufort and remained there until returning to India on 21 November 1864. Later he served in the East Indies, China, Japan, the Perak Campaign, and elsewhere. More details of his military career are to be found in For Valour – The History of Southern Africa’s Victoria Cross Heroes by Ian S Uys (Johannesburg, 1973).

Promoted Major (1867) and eventually Lieutenant-Colonel (1875), he retired in 1876. He was due to visit South Africa when congestion of the lungs following a chill contracted while snipe shooting in Ireland

Colonel Crowe’s original grave at Norwood (grave 15,950, square 79)
led to his death at Penge on 12 April 1876. His grave at Norwood (grave 15,950, square 79) was traced in 1957 and renovated. The original inscription read:

J. P. H. Crowe, V.C.
Colonel
10th Regiment
Died 12th April 1876
Lord, I believe

To which was added:

First South African born
Recipient of the Cross

In 1970 a plaque honouring his memory was unveiled at 34 Cuyler Street, Uitenhage where he spent his early years. His body was removed to Uitenhage in 1977 after his monument at Norwood had disappeared as a result of Lambeth’s clearance work in that part of the cemetery.

His VC is believed to have been destroyed in a fire.

Colonel Crowe’s new grave at the
Old Anglican Cemetery,
Uitenhage,
Eastern Cape,
South Africa (1977)
It all began when my brother sent me an e-mail last July to say he was buying a clock, made by a possible ancestor, John Holroyd. He had recently torn his Achilles tendon and while confined to home had been exploring the Internet in search of family links. The trail had led him to the FOWNC website and an article by Wendy Wales on William Wales (FOWNC Newsletter 55, January 2006), the astronomer, companion of Captain Cook on his second voyage and Master of the Mathematical School in Christ’s Hospital. William Wales’ daughter, Ann Hagley Eyre, is buried at Norwood (grave 3,499, square 111).

At first sight this seemed to have little to do with the Holroyd family, but on reading further we noted that William Wales had walked to London from Warmfield, outside Wakefield, with a Mr Holroyd, later to become chief plumber at Hampton Court. We knew that our ancestor, George Holroyd, had held this position. On looking again at the will of George’s brother, James, who died in Gosport, Hampshire, we saw that he had left his ‘encyclopaedia’ to James Wales and ‘charts and other instruments of navigation’ to John Wales, sons of his ‘friend William Wales of Christs Hospital’.

Through Bob Flanagan, I was able to get in touch with Wendy Wales and ascertain that our forebears, George and James, had indeed come from Wakefield, something which we had never known, despite spending half a day searching records in the West Yorkshire Record Office. It had always seemed most unlikely that they had been born in the South of England. Furthermore, we discovered via church registers on line that their father was called John. The inscription on the grandfather clock, dated around 1750, which my brother had bought at auction in Lewes was *Jn Holroyd - Wakefield*. Since George’s son and some of his descendants lived very close to Lewes, it does indeed seem reasonable to assume that the clock was made by our five times great grandfather.

We are now left wondering about the connection between James Holroyd and William Wales and how exactly James used those charts and instruments of navigation. All this thanks to Wendy Wales and the extraordinary power of the Web!

*Dial of Grandfather Clock*  
*made by John Holroyd ca. 1750*
On 16 February Bob Flanagan repeated the talk he had given at last year’s Lambeth Archives Open Day, but at a more leisurely pace – 60 as compared to 30 minutes - on sportsmen buried at Norwood. He surveyed the careers of the prizefighters and boxers Thomas King, Tom Spring, Ned Neale, Harry and Johnny Broome, and Jack Burke, surely a collection unequalled in any other cemetery. William Clarke, Lord Hawke, Edward Barratt and William Mortlock were major figures in the cricket world. It always seems surprising that at the present day the name of Charles Alcock is so little known, since he can undoubtedly be described as the father of modern sport. Whilst secretary to the Football Association and to Surrey County Cricket Club, he initiated the FA Cup competition and international football matches, and organised England’s first home cricket test match at the Oval and the famous ‘Ashes’ test. Bob’s book describing these personalities and more is available from the FOWNC bookstall, price £2.50.

An unusual event for FOWNC took place on 15 March - a UK film premiere! Last summer a US company, Engelentertainment, visited Norwood. Brent Elliott (vice-chair of the Management Advisory Group), Avril Kirby (Site Manager) and Bob Flanagan spent some three days in total with them in the cemetery, including the annual open day. The result was a very well produced programme on DVD, giving something of the flavour of the cemetery and of its history, with commentary by the above three as well as the US presenter. Famous ‘residents’ such as Mrs Beeton and Charles Bravo were featured, along with architecturally notable monuments and the open day activities.

The programme is part of a series with the running head: ‘Dead Art’, from which we also showed three further DVDs: the very large cemetery at Greenwood in New York; the cemetery, originating from a Dutch burial ground, at Sleepy Hollow in New York, whose most famous ‘resident’ is the writer Washington Irving, author of the story bearing that name; and two cemeteries in New Orleans, where we saw the effects of hurricane Katrina.
General tours will be held on the first Sunday of each month (4 May, 1 June, 6 July and 3 August). All tours start at 14.30, at the Cemetery main gate off Norwood Road, and last for about 2 hours. There is no formal charge but we welcome donations of £1 per person (£0.50 concessions) towards conservation projects.

Saturday 7 June, 10.00-16.30: West Norwood Cemetery Open Day

This event will include an exhibition of photographs and artifacts, historic, horse-drawn and motorcycle hearses, funeral directors’ displays, tours of the crematorium, flight of doves, refreshments, and the FOWNC bookstall. Any members who missed the meeting in March when we showed the DVD programme about the cemetery will be pleased to know that showings of it will take place in the chapel during the day. Most importantly, at 13.00 a service of rededication of the new memorial rose garden will take place (NE corner of the cemetery, opposite the Greek section). To fit around this special event, FOWNC tours lasting about 1 hour will start from the main gate at 11.45 and 14.30, the first arriving at the rose garden in good time for the service.

Advance notice: Open House London Weekend, 20 & 21 September - FOWNC will be opening the Greek Chapel on the Sunday afternoon - visit www.openhouse.org.uk or look for the booklet in libraries for details of this and much else to see around the capital.

Advance notice: Mausolea and Monuments Trust, Saturday 27 September, 14.00 – tour led by Dr Robert Flanagan. Meet at the main gate, Norwood Road. MMT members £3, non-members £5. No need to book in advance. FOWNC members welcome (MMT donation requested).

Other forthcoming events

Saturday 17 May, 11.00-17.00: Nunhead Cemetery Open Day Linden Grove, SE15. Displays, stalls, guided tours, woodcraft demonstrations, plant sales, refreshments, and many children’s activities (Friends of Nunhead Cemetery).

Sunday 13 July, 10.30-16.00: Lambeth Cemetery Open Day Blackshaw Road, SW17. Historic hearses, demonstrations of memorial masonry, displays of coffins and caskets, rides in a landau carriage, tours of the cemetery and crematorium, and refreshments. We hope to take the FOWNC bookstall - volunteers welcome!

13 & 14 September: East London Heritage Weekend The Heritage of London Trust, supported by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, are planning a weekend to draw attention to the wealth of interesting historic buildings in East London. An illustrated trail guide, East London Heritage Trails, will be available later in the summer.
Continued from page 9

Henry enjoyed a successful career as a broker, weathering the post-Napoleonic War slump better than most. The couple brought up 17 children, one of whom was Major William Down (1822-1868) of the Honourable East India Company. In 1851, Henry and Meliora lived in Cardigan Road, Lambeth; in 1861, Meliora - now widowed - was living in East Place, Lambeth. Her husband had died in 1858, and had been the last Down buried in the family tomb in Friern Barnet. In 1868 her son William, after being badly injured in the Indian Mutiny (1857), died in London aged 46. Meliora lived three more years, and died of liver failure on 31 March 1871 at Thorn Villa, West Dulwich, aged 72. Her son Edward arranged her funeral, and she was buried at Norwood on 5 April 1871 (grave 13,180, square 72). There is no other burial in the grave. There is no monument.

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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