

Number 23

## NEWSLETTER

Autumn 2021

£1.00 (free to CHS members)

### FROM THE EDITOR

Once again, thank you to all our members for their support during the pandemic. The committee have been busy finding new speakers since the spring to bring you a more diverse programme of online talks.



In the summer, CHS was successful with a grant application for £9,800 from The National Lottery Heritage Fund. The monies will be used to provide a new home for the society, digitise our historical material, and provide heritage activities for the community. - Gary Stone

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Chingford Historical Society



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### Forthcoming Talks

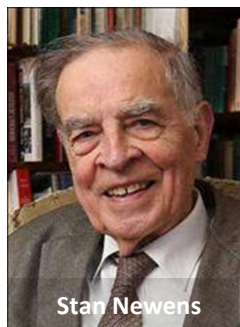
See a full list at [www.chingfordhistory.org.uk](http://www.chingfordhistory.org.uk)

**16<sup>th</sup> September 2021** – **Epping Forest Through the Ages-** *Talk by Georgina Green. From early man, the Romans, the Saxons and Victorian fight to save the forest.*

**21<sup>st</sup> October 2021** – **London Rubber Company** - *Talk by Jessica Borge – Its history and social significance.*

**18<sup>th</sup> November 2021** - **Memories of Chingford-** *Talk by Gary Stone – Local people's memories of Chingford past on film and slide.*

## Arthur Stanley Newens (4 February 1930 – 2 March 2021)



As a former member of the society, Stan often corresponded with our former president, David Young about local history and remained a member up to 2017.

Stan, who has died at the age of 91, was a committed co-operator and life-long advocate of social justice who took the co-operative cause to both the House of Commons and the European Parliament.

Born in Bethnal Green in London's East End in 1930, he was proud of having been born within the sound of Bow Bells making him a genuine Cockney.

When he was nine, his family moved to North Weald, near Epping in Essex – on the fringe of the conurbation and close enough to see the city ablaze during the Blitz and to know the fear of the doodlebug flying bombs.

At school, Stan grew increasingly interested in politics. After Labour's stunning victory in the 1945 general election, he started to take an interest in socialism and moved to the left.

His time as a miner taught him much about the lives of working people and the details of political and trades union organisation. He also met Ann, his first wife and, after completing his four years in 1956, they moved back to North Weald where he became a history teacher in London.

In 1961 he was selected by the Labour Party to stand in the Epping constituency at the next election. Sadly, Ann died in 1962 leaving him with two daughters to look after. However, he continued his candidacy and in 1964 was elected by a small majority as MP for Epping.

He was elected to the European Parliament 1984, again standing as Labour/Co-operative candidate. There he became a respected voice on the struggles of working people throughout the world, particularly in South and Central America.

In 1999 he retired as an MEP and devoted his time to following his love of history, writing (including an autobiography), and actively supporting local community-based organisations.

## Miss Sybil Muriel Foster (1884-1974) – by Ken Baker

In 1905 John William Waterhouse (1849-1917) painted *Lamia* (Fig. 1) wrapped in reptilian skin that was praised by Waterhouse biographer Anthony F. Hobson as being “one of his most beautiful and admirable fantasies,” and it being “one of the artist’s most moving works of the period.”

Waterhouse’s interests in lamias had followed Poet John Keats’ 1820 poem *Lamia*, and six of his paintings were based on *femme fatale* serpent-turned women who seduced men for carnal pleasure but then in an instant metamorphose into boa-like constrictors to devour them.



Waterhouse’s lamias and other of his related *femme fatale* subjects were almost exclusively of females of myth and literature viewed by some art historians to be of the same model. In 1981, Christopher Wood wrote: “One cannot help speculating about the identity of the beautiful young model reappearing so often in Waterhouse’s paintings, but it remains a mystery that will probably never be solved.”

In 1994, Andrew Bolton Marvick asked: “Who is the young model seducing the knight” and said Waterhouse’s “desire for such a girl was to model for other of his sensual paintings, and while changes in her hair color and features vary, the unknown model’s general appearance is recognizable.”

The question then arises. Who was the “beautiful young model” who reappeared so often in Waterhouse’s paintings?

In 1998 this Author and Cathy L. Baker searched for her identity after finding her name in Hobson’s book. Two days were spent looking through the London Family Records Office for the birth records of any Muriel Foster possibly old enough of the period to be the model. Dr. Anthony F. Hobson was interviewed in his quaint three-hundred-year-old thatched-roof Pear Tree Cottage home in Ilmington, Warwickshire, who too had searched for Muriel Foster though to no avail.

The name of the model for the lamia head sketch was first made known when Charles Ede of Folio Fine Art, Ltd. London listed it in his auction Catalogue XLII of

December 1966 as “WATERHOUSE, John William R.A. Study of Miss Muriel Foster, pencil, a delicate study of the profile and hair line of this young girl.” (Fig. 2). Fig. 2a is a detail of the inscription. Figs. 3 and 4 are Waterhouse’s studies with black and red chalk of the same profile and tll of her head.

Since the part of the sketch with Miss Foster’s name and address wasn’t pictured by Ede. Hobson knew of her only as “Miss Muriel Foster” though he brought her name to further attention when it was mentioned in his 1980 monograph on Waterhouse art.

After Waterhouse died in 1917 the sketch with Miss Foster’s name remained in the collection of his wife Esther until the remaining works of the late J.W. Waterhouse, Esq., R.A. were sold in a Christie’s London auction on 26 September 1966 when it was sold in Lot 8 as item No. 6 of 21 studies of “Heads of Girls.”

Figure 2 remained unknown of its location until it reappeared in 1988 in the Yale Center of British Art being bequeathed there from the collection of 34 “American and European Works” by Mrs. Elizabeth S. Tower in San Francisco.



Fig. 2

In correspondence with the Yale Center, an intriguing question was raised over the origin of the inscription. Could Miss Foster’s name and address have been written by someone other than Waterhouse? However, the penmanship points to the artist himself who was known to write a double ‘s’ using the ‘long’ form for the first of the two letters, as in ‘Mifs’ (Fig 2a). However, the why of the crossing-out of the “Buckstone” name and be corrected with “Buxton” Road may have been nothing more than when absent mindedly thinking Buxton, Waterhouse wrote by mistake the similarly sounding Buckstone Road in Enfield in North London.

In the knowing of the Chingford address, a search was made online for anyone named Muriel Foster who once lived on Buxton Road in Chingford, and it was quickly learned that in the 1901 population

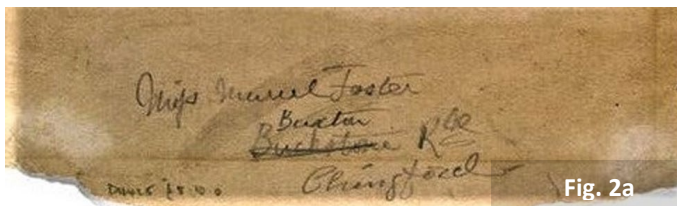


Fig. 2a

census of Chingford a seventeen-year-old daughter named S. Muriel Foster had lived in house No. 13. Others living in the home were F. (Frances) L. (Louise) Foster, Head of Household; H.C. (Helen Corisande) Foster, daughter, age twenty; and Helen Litcombe, servant, age fifty-two. That Frances Louise Foster was the “Head of Household” indicates that she was a widow. That the servant’s name was listed indicates that she too lived in the same house.

After more online searching it was eventually learned that Sybil Muriel Foster was born 14 March 1884 in Chelsham, fifteen miles south of London and married Alfred Henry Young in 1908. They had a daughter named Beryl Marion Young whose husband was James Softley and they had a daughter named Pauline Valery Softley. Sybil died in Hove in 1974 at age 89. More research came up with an address for Pauline Softley when still living in Hove in 2004 graciously sent me the 1908 Fig. 5 photograph of Sybil Muriel Foster. Pauline Softley died in 2018.

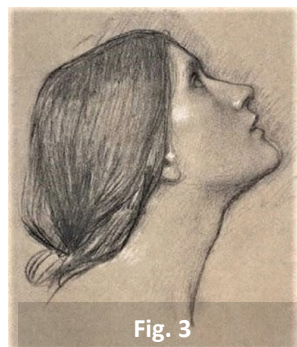


Fig. 3



Fig. 5

Art historians Anthony Hobson, Christopher Wood and Andrew Marvick believed that Sybil Muriel Foster had posed for numerous of Waterhouse’s paintings with Hobson believing that she was “newly discovered” for Waterhouse’s 1893 *La Belle Dame Sans Merci* painting. However, since Sybil Muriel Foster wasn’t born until 1884, she would have been only nine-years old for the 1893 work and would not have been the model for it.

Moreover, since Sybil Muriel Foster’s name only appears on Waterhouse’s lamia head sketch and with nothing more known in support of it, there are no other paintings known that can be attributed to her.

Hobson said that “there is a whole series of finely modeled female heads, a number of which may be friends rather than professional models.” By whatever happenstance Sybil Muriel Foster may have been just a Waterhouse friend. Too, as said by Hobson “she was the ideal vision of womanhood that Waterhouse continually sought in his models.”

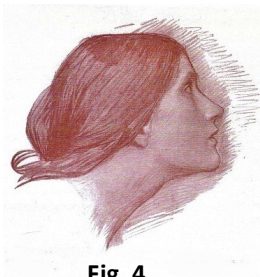


Fig. 4

## The Cook's Ferry Inn – by Jessica Boak and Ray Bailey



“The Cook's Ferry Inn? Why do I know The Cook's Ferry Inn? Oh, yeah – because there's a roundabout named after it.”

Variations on this statement are fairly common. Baker's Arms, Green Man, Charlie Brown's Roundabout – they're all over London, certainly.

At Edmonton Marsh in 1874. The former Cook's Ferry Inn in Edmonton (though in

reality it was on the Chingford side of the river, so geographically and actually it was in Chingford, Essex, not Edmonton, Middlesex! This was a major hostelry on one of the very few major crossings of the River Lea.

We came across the mention of The Cook's Ferry Inn in The House of Whitbread magazine for April 1928. It has an eleven-and-a-half page photo feature on the launch of an 'improved' incarnation of this old pub at Edmonton, North London, on the way to Chingford. That's the source of the images in this post.

The old pub seems to have been built in the 18th century as a waterside pub and was a local landmark throughout the 19th century. It was also popular with anglers.

In the inter-war years, it was decided to build a great north circular road to connect newly populous outer London neighbourhoods, open up space for industry and provide jobs. In 1927, the stretch between Angel Road, Edmonton, and Billet Road, Chingford was opened.



*“The old Cook's Ferry... showing its position as the new arterial road was being constructed.” Photo by E.A. Beckett of Loughton.*



The rebuilding of the Cook's Ferry Inn was made necessary by the fact that the new road was higher than the narrow old lane it replaced.

In 1928, this was a grand, well-appointed pub – part of Whitbread's commitment to make pubs bigger, smarter and more respectable.



*"A view of the Cook's Ferry showing the new arterial road looking towards Walthamstow." Photo by Larkin Bros.*

After World War II, like many of these hard-to-fill inter-war pubs, it had become 'scruffy' and morphed into a music venue.

First, it was a jazz club, founded by musician Freddy Randall and his brother Harry in the 1940s. 'The

Cooks Ferry Inn jazz club came to an end in 1967 due to dwindling attendance.

Then, in the late 1960s, it became associated with 'beat music', mods and pop music, with performances by bands such as Led Zeppelin, Jethro Tull and The Who.

Finally, in the 1970s, the North Circular was widened and the pub was demolished. Now, the spot where it stood is all concrete flyover and brambles. Even the channel of water it once stood beside has gone.

Still, the name lives on, just about, on bus stops, road signs and maps.



*Saloon Bar. Photo by Larkin Bros.*

About the authors - We're Boak and Bailey

We're geeks in general, but especially about beer and pubs. We write under the names Jessica Boak and Ray Bailey. We live in Bristol in the UK. We've been blogging about beer since 2007. Twitter: @boakandbailey Facebook: /boakandbailey Instagram: @boakandbailey

# Philemon Lodge – by Brian Lodge

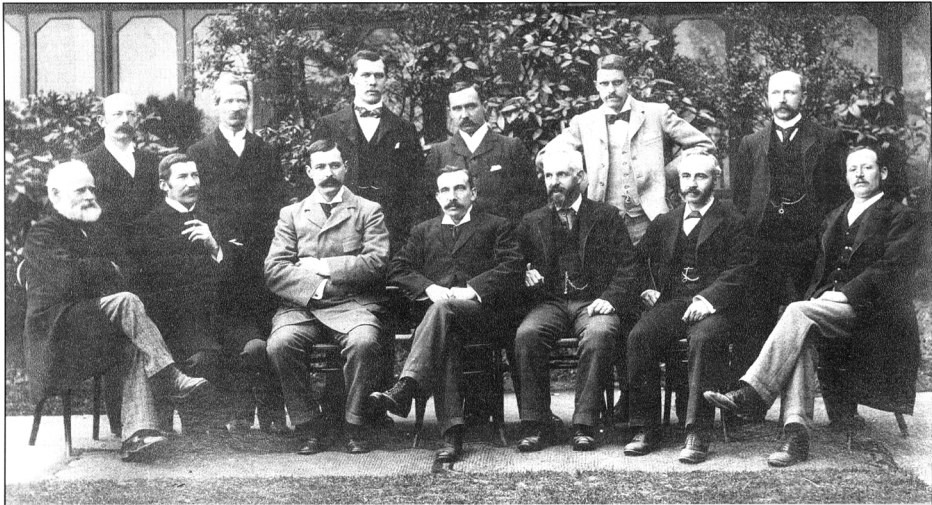


Philemon Lodge was born on the 9th December 1832 at Ellis Farm, High Easter Essex, one of 11 children born to Isaac and Elizabeth Lodge (née Chalk). Isaac was a tenant farmer at Ellis Farm, paying £10.00 a year rent for the land and property. The Lodge family were tenants at Ellis Farm for about 100 years.

He married Mary Scott from North Weald Basset on 17th December 1859, they had 12 children three sadly dying shortly after birth.

He started out as a labourer at Lambourne End, when he married, he was a packer. After that he ran a coffee house 1871 - 1873, where post coaches would stop on their way out of London. In Chingford he was the tenant at both the Prince Albert between 1873 - 1886 and the Kings Head 1894 – 1897. He also occupied 15 acres of grazing land called Bellstaines, Hilly Field and Skimmages the land was kept to supply fresh horses for the post coaches that stopped at Kings Head Pub.

In 1900 he became one of the first councilors when Chingford became an UDC, retiring from this in 1902. He was the tenant at the White Lion public house in Enfield 1903 – 1905.



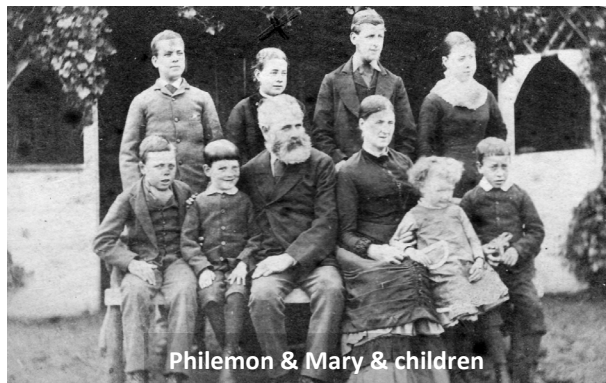
Chingford's first council looks forward to the next century in 1895

AN amazing old picture of councillors who represented Chingford's first ever council. Chingford Urban District Council from 1886 to 1896. It features the inaugural council. It came into the hands of Chingford historian George Ryder after he was visited by a mystery woman who owns a pub in Colchester. And he was keen to share it with readers. It shows councillors and officers: (top) sanitary officer J.T Griffin, medical officer Dr. S.T Taylor, C.E.W Savill, clerk Harry Bird, C.W Cadle and surveyor Walter Starr; (bottom) P Lodge, T.H Wakefield, vice chair Robert Herring, chairman George R Brown, Arthur Sheldon, A Clark, C Fordham.



He owned properties and land in Suffield Road and Warren Road Chingford, also some properties in Walthamstow, around the High Street area.

One of his daughters **Agnes Selina** married into the Jones Family, they ran the blacksmiths, garage and taxis in North Chingford. After the First World War they had some of the first motorised taxis.



Philemon died on 14th August 1920 at 11 Warren Road, in his will he left £5418 17s 10d which today would be about £286,217.13p

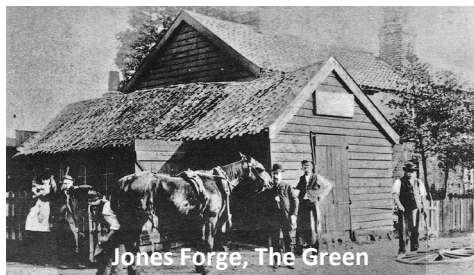
Philemon's wife Mary died on the 14th July 1925, both Philemon and his wife are buried in Chingford Mount Cemetery.

## Reminiscences of an old lady (Daughter of Agnes Selina) – by Agnes Ratcliff

I was born on the 28th December, 1902-the first child of Agnes Selina and Edward Herbert Jones and in due course christened Constance Agnes at the Parish Church of St Peter and St Paul in Chingford. The Church was situated very close to the village green.

At that time Edward and Agnes were living in a small house in Willow Street. The house had been given to Agnes as a wedding present from her father, Philemon Lodge and his wife Mary (née Scott).

By 1905, our family was living in the old Jones family home, two cottages having been made into one house. Adjoining the two cottages was another cottage. In this lived my father's brother Jack, his wife Auntie Florrie and their daughter Marjorie Florence.



My paternal grandparents were Thomas and Maria (nee Osborne) who were married in the Parish Church at Greenwich in December, 1855.

Grandfather took over the adjoining premises which consisted of a blacksmith's shop, a shoeing forge and a wheelwright's business. When I was a child, my father did a lot of shoeing of horses, metal work and putting iron rings around large farm cart-wheels etc. In those days two large entry gates had been built at each end of the property. Over the years, stables for horses and a number of sheds to house broughams, brakes and carriages were built. There was also a place to clean harness and metal bins for storing oats. I remember too a chaff cutter and a large manure pit. Edward and Jack, who took over the business from their father, owned carriages that were licensed to stand for hire in the forecourt of the new Chingford Station. Two horse drawn brakes took people during the summer months to High Beech. This was a beautiful spot in those days and we always went there one day each summer. On the wall in my parent's bedroom was a large bell - a fire alarm. If it rang, Dad had to get up and get the horses ready to pull the fire engine.

Our life, in comparison with these days was very hard for the mothers. We lived much more primitively. For instance, on bath nights. Mother had to fill the copper and light a fire under it to get hot water. In the winter we used a large zinc bath in front of the fire in the sitting room. A wooden clothes horse was draped with a large thick table cloth to give a little privacy and to keep draughts off. Later we had a full size proper bath installed in one of the small bedrooms. Every Saturday, as before, the copper was lit for hot water. This then had to be carried upstairs in pails. The cold water tap was connected to the main water supply.

Mother always got up first on winter mornings in order to have a good fire going before breakfast. We had gas light in the kitchen and living room, a standard lamp with a container for paraffin in the parlour and only candles in the bedrooms. The parlour was usually only used at Christmas time and at party times. Spring cleaning each year involved having the chimney sweep and lots of hard work, taking up and beating carpets and polishing furniture.

We had an outside toilet and there was one for Uncle Jack, Auntie Florrie and Marjorie and one for the workmen and cabbies. These three flush toilets were connected to the main sewer. We had to have chamber pots in the bedrooms and these had to be emptied each morning when the beds were made. I remember on one occasion when Mother was not too well, I did this job - how I hated it!

Mother gave us all a lot of love. As well as caring for Dad and her three children, she was the king - pin of Jones Bros. We had one of the first telephones - Chingford 42. On wet mornings clients were ringing up ordering cabs to take them to Chingford Station to catch early trains to London. This meant Mother having to run up the yard to give orders to the cabbies while also getting breakfast and the children ready for school. Every evening she took the 'cabbies' 'takings'. She made out the monthly accounts and did all the banking.

At the age of five I started school. It was a private school run by Miss Snell and Miss Amschel who was the kindergarten mistress. The building was also the original Congregational Church. It was here that I made a wonderful friend, two years older than me: Hilda Hart.

Hilda Hart was my oldest and best friend. She and her parents lived in a large, three-storied, old farmhouse opposite our home called Green Farm. It was set in a large area of land comprising lawns and a flagpole used to fly the Union Jack on special days, many flower beds, fruit of all kinds and a



beautiful lilac tree by the house. Behind the gardens was the orchard with a number of fruit trees and a gate which led to Mornington Road.

The entrance to Green Farm was through a large farm gate. I always spent the day with Hilda on Bank Holidays, taking my lunch with me. We ate our lunch under a huge chestnut tree. In those days the main road between Jones Bros, and the Hart's home was fascinating. The London cockneys walked all the way from the slums of East London on their way to the Fair on Chingford Plain. They would be singing and dancing, the women wearing very large hats and many of the men wearing suits covered with pearly buttons. Now and then we would see a donkey cart among the people.

Mr Hart was the agent for the Chingford Rise Estate. This company built a lot of houses in Chingford after the 1914-1918 war. Mr Hart was responsible for the upkeep of the houses and for collecting the rents.

After Mr Hart died, his widow and Hilda sold the house and all the land. They bought a house in Park Hill Road, near the Church. It was sold later and they occupied a house they had owned for years in Mornington Road. Chingford Council bought their original property. Everything was pulled down and a public library was built with access to Station Road and to Mornington Road.

The parents of my Mother, Philemon and Mary Lodge (nee Scott) , I knew very well. They originally came from High Easter in Essex. Mary Scott left school and went into service at the age of eight years. Eventually she became a cook. When she married Philemon Lodge they left High Easter and opened one of the first coffee shops in London. Later Philemon became a publican and he ran several public houses in his lifetime.

When I knew my grandparents they were living in a semi-detached house, 11 Warren Road, Chingford. They had a large plot of land adjoining their garden. Grandad was an enthusiastic gardener. He had many flower beds, a vegetable plot, apple, pear and plum trees and lots of soft fruit. He also had two greenhouses in which he grew large bunches of purple grapes.



I do not remember how the war affected Jones Bros. My cousin, Harold Coxshall, had to join up, but we still had the cabbies; I think they were too old to be called up. The best of the horses were commandeered for the army and Dad had to buy poor specimens from

Ireland to replace them. This must have put a strain on the business finances. I suppose the war did affect the business for I remember money being scarce. Not that we children suffered.

An aerodrome was built fairly near us and many Air Force men used to bring their cars into the yard to work on them. This, I feel, gave Dad the idea of giving up the horse-drawn cabs and going in for cars after the war. Uncle Jack was a partner with Dad in Jones Bros. He always drove a cab. After the war when Dad wanted to sell the horses, cabs, broughams and brakes and go in for motor cars, Jack did not agree, so Dad bought him out. Uncle Jack and Auntie Florrie bought a house in Buxton Road.

Note – Originally compiled by

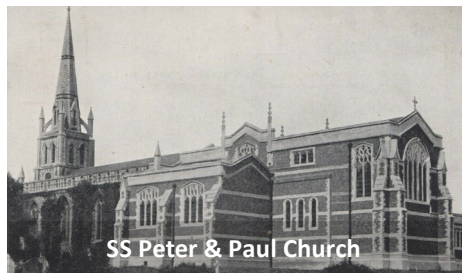
Leonard Davis (Oct 2002) and edited from CHINGFORD NOTES, VOLUME 6, EXTRA No. 25

## Extracts from the Parish Magazine (Pt 6) – by Elizabeth Edwards

After retiring from the British Library, Elizabeth now has an interest in the parish and in particular the Parish Magazines. They reveal an insight into the local running of Chingford in the 19th and 20th centuries.

1811 - Churchwardens' Accounts: 27 hedgehogs and 306 sparrows were killed.

1815 - Vestry Meetings: the 'Psalm Singers' had their salary increased from £5 [£255] to £8 [£415] a year. The Church Clerk was paid £7 [£365] a year. It was agreed to use 2 rooms in the alms houses to establish a charity school.



19 May 1879 - Coal and Clothing Club: the club opened for deposits to be made weekly until 1st December. In 1878 there were 133 members who deposited £108 [£7,000], to which an additional £34 [£1,200] was added

28 Oct 1880 - The Annual inspection of the National Schools took place. No child under 14 could be employed during school hours unless they had passed the Third Standard or made 250 attendances during the previous 4 years. In 1881 this was changed to passing the Fourth Standard or 250 attendances during each of the previous 5 years.

1889 - Old Church: beams had been placed inside the ruin to support the roof which reduced the space available for the congregation. It was proposed to hold a short Mission service on the first Sunday in the month at 6.30pm.

12 June 1889 - The first tennis match of the newly formed Connaught Club was played against Leyton. It was played at their courts near Warren Pond. An asphalt court had also been constructed to allow practise all year.

*NB. Values in round brackets ( ) are the approximate conversion from £sd to decimal currency and those in square brackets [ ] are the approximate current equivalent according to the National Archives Currency converter: 1270-2017.*



## Chingford Police – A History (Pt2)

On Saturday May 6<sup>th</sup> 1882, Queen Victoria set her seal of approval on the future use of the forest lands by officially opening the area to the common people of London. The arrangements for the visit of the Queen, including the provision of some 1,529 police, were set out in Police Orders of May 4<sup>th</sup>. This grand total equated to approximately 20% of the whole police force at that time. Seventeen of the divisions sent men to the forest under the leadership of the Superintendents of A, H, K and S Divisions. A route stretching from Chingford Railway station to High Beach, by way of Rangers Road and Fairmead - 3½ miles - was lined by men at intervals of between two and twenty yards. The men of 'N' Division, including the locals, took the last stretch from Crossroads to the Royal Enclosure entrance to Queen's Green by the 'King's Oak' public house. This enclosure was the security domain of the Westminster based 'A' Division officers.

Although the majority of police employed arrived by railway with their Inspectors at, or before, 1pm, the Queen herself did not arrive at the Chingford railhead until 4.05pm. All police were attired in the best uniform - "Number 1s" - with capes carried and white gloves worn. All these meticulously thought out arrangements were for an event that barely lasted one and a half hours. The Queen arrived at Chingford, journeyed to High Beach with an escort that included mounted police, declared the area open and returned to leave on her special train to Windsor at 5.30pm.

It was estimated that as many as half a million people were present in the area to see the monarch perform this simple task that meant such a great deal to many of them. Ten thousand were officially invited to the ensuing entertainment in a temporary building set up on Queen's Green. This, without any doubt, was the largest event to be held within the Waltham Abbey police station area. The Secretary of State for the Home Office authorised the Receiver of the Metropolitan Police to pay out one extra day's pay to each of the men employed upon the High Beach visit. This welcome news was published in Police Orders of May 23<sup>rd</sup>.

The following June saw the withdrawal of the rattle as the officer's means of summoning assistance. Their replacement by the familiar whistle - the design was to remain unchanged for a century - resulting in two major gains, handier size, and greater range.

In spite of what the official records tell us, the rattles were certainly not out of service. Even by mid 1886, two years later, they were issuing the rattle to new officers. Cutlasses were withdrawn from general issue the following year, in theory anyway. This move was also far from universal, for the next thirty years instances arose where Divisions asked the Commissioner's Office for directions regarding the disposal of various batches re-discovered long after they should have been scrapped. There seems little doubt that weapons including cutlasses and firearms were not immediately removed from the inventory of men stationed in the outer stations.

The nominal withdrawal of these weapons left the constable on the beat with the truncheon as his sole official means of defence against attack, the whistle and oil lantern his means of calling for help. Records state that a new truncheon, a 15½ inch Lancewood model, came into general force issue, but we cannot be sure. Until 1886 the truncheon had been kept in a belt mounted leather truncheon case, but these were called in and replaced – over a period of time – by a separate trouser pocket fitted down the right thigh. This particular change will have been long drawn out, with its introduction being dependent upon the supply of trousers, and the liability of the individual to be due to receive a new issue. It would be inconsistent if the change was complete before the turn of the decade.

Police Orders of June 26 and July 22 1886 listed Chingford Stable as a station of 'N' Division. The Old Village Lock-up remained, possibly still in use for the temporary incarceration of prisoners.

When the 'J' Division was formed to the east of Chingford in 1886 the previous ties Waltham Abbey had with stations of the Woodford sub-Division were severed and it turned once again to the Enfield Highway. For Chingford this was to be a short administrative alteration.

At long last the new police station was built on the site in 1887 for the sum of £1,869.8s.4d., and taken into use on March 5 the following year. (P.O. 3.3.1888). An increase in strength was authorised of two Divisional Inspectors and two sub- Inspectors for duty at the new station. **Part 3 in next edition.**



## LATEST CHS NEWS

We welcome new committee members Frances and Stephen Pick who joined us in July. They will take on the role of membership going forward.

CHS is growing and we are looking for enthusiastic people to join our committee to help with the general running of the society. A very rewarding position for someone interested in local history, meeting new people and being part of a motivated team. Please contact Gary on 07970 524553 or [enquiries@chingfordhistory.org.uk](mailto:enquiries@chingfordhistory.org.uk)

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

We have recently attended SS Peter & Paul Church on Saturday 4<sup>th</sup> September as part of the Open House Festival 2021. We also attended the Chingford Village Festival on Chingford Green held on Sunday 12<sup>th</sup> September. Future events will be posted on our website.

President – Peter Uglow  
Chairman – Gary Stone  
Vice Chairman – Joanna Moncrieff  
Secretary – Angela Wagstaff  
Treasurer – Simon Goulter  
Membership – Frances Pick  
Committee Member – Alison Goulter  
Committee Member – David Boote  
Committee Member – Morna Daniels  
Committee Member – Stephen Pick

If you would like to contribute to the newsletter or have any historical material to donate or share, please contact Gary Stone on 07970 524553 or [enquiries@chingfordhistory.org.uk](mailto:enquiries@chingfordhistory.org.uk)

All other enquiries to: Angela Wagstaff  
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