

# The Waterlow family of London

## 1. Introduction.

The Waterlows were one of the wealthiest and most influential families in the City of London during the Victorian and Edwardian eras, but most people nowadays do not recognise the name.

Members of my own family worked for them for some 80 years from 1875, as both house servants and employees in their business ventures, and there is possibly a much earlier connection, involving the rescue of a very young Sydney Waterlow who had wandered unnoticed into a sugar refinery in Whitechapel about 1826, and which may well explain the later benevolence shown by him and his family to ours. My grandmother was the illegitimate child of one of the Waterlow menfolk, as the result of his liaison with a servant-girl at Christmas, 1880!

The earliest Waterlows found in England were refugees from the persecution of Protestants in northern France about 1628, and as for many other non-indigenous families (such as also were our Jagers) it is a very uncommon surname in these islands. Now that all of the censuses for England and Wales 1841 – 1911 inclusive are fully indexed and available on Internet, the numbers recorded can easily be found.....

Year	Waterlow
1841	32
1851	58
1861	64
1871	80
1881	105
1891	86
1901	110
1911	149

Within these numbers, there were three main concentrations of the name in England, each roughly of the same size, namely our own family based in Central London, another community centred upon the east end of the city which is probably descended from a branch of same in earlier days, and an isolated group in rural Lincolnshire which probably has no tangible direct connection with the London families.

Much has been written about the more influential members of the family, mainly as brief biographical sketches and formal pedigrees contained in standard reference works for the peerage and landed gentry.

There is now a lot of material (and some interesting pictures and portraits) also freely available on the Internet, allowing us to learn more about the life and work of some individuals, but not readily enabling this to be seen in the wider context of the whole family and their environment. Much of this material appears to have been copied from just a few original

sources, with selected parts included or omitted, and some errors or ambiguities thereby introduced or perpetuated.

The formal pedigrees are usually written in a standard, non-chronological and highly abbreviated manner, which makes them difficult to read if not used to them, and certainly not including detail of their various residences, servants and general family lifestyle which we tend to find so appealing in the very much changed world that we inhabit today.

The census indexes and the original handwritten images associated with them, also the more recently web-based Civil Registration lists (Births, Marriages and Deaths since 1837) together with parish registers and probate indexes now enable a ready insight into much more detail, filling in the gaps and uncertainties, and allowing cross-checking for errors.

This article is an attempt at compiling and summarising as much of this material as we found to date, into a reasonably chronological and hopefully easily readable story-format account of the Waterlow family of London. A list of the principal references consulted is given at the end. To avoid cluttering up the narrative with numerous footnotes, an accompanying spreadsheet is available listing Parish Register and Civil Registration references, transcripts of census entries (including servants), together with summaries and a traditional style “family tree” showing all 150 or so persons involved in this study.

The early history of the family, from around 1580 to 1800, is probably as well documented as is ever likely to be possible at this distance in time, and is not repeated in any great detail here, merely summarised to set the scene. Likewise, I have not included full details of the families after about 1930, except to outline what subsequently became of the older individuals, the company, and the descendency of the present holders of the two family Baronetcies. They will in any case know this detail already, and I don't want to risk causing any offence by inclusion, omission or error. So the focus is on the often-intriguing social history of the period between these two extremes, considered by many to be the “Golden Age” of Industry and Empire.

It is emphasised that all of the source material used is available within the public domain (Internet, Libraries, Record Offices etc) with the exception of the personal recollections and letters handed down within my own family, and noted as such.

Some of the older images are of rather poor quality or resolution, but included as a record that they exist. As and when better-quality versions are obtained, they will be substituted.

## **2. Early days – to 1800**

The Waterlow family is of French Walloon descent. This relatively small cultural group, living in Belgium and northern France, spoke a Romance-type dialect much more akin to modern French than the prevailing Flemish, and sharing some affinity with the Celtic group – the word Walloon is said to have the same etymological root as “Welsh”. They were French Protestant (Huguenot) by religion, adherents of the reformed church established by John Calvin from around 1550. They faced religious persecution almost from the beginning, under an intermittent but generally escalating catholic inquisition that culminated in the policies of French chief minister Cardinal Richelieu after 1624. Many thousands came to England in this period as refugees, at first a varying trickle, then a veritable flood from the latter year onwards.

We can probably infer that the famous battle village in southern Belgium and the London railway station named after it should properly be pronounced “Waterlow” by the ever-careless English, since that is closer to the local dialect rendering.

The first recorded forebear of the later London family is one Walleran Waterloo, born in the town of Lille, French Flanders about 1585. If we were to call him Generation-1 then the present-day (2010) Waterlow Baronets Sir Gerard and Sir Christopher would be of Generations 13 and 14 respectively.

Whom Walleran married around 1607 is apparently not known; but there are two recorded children, a daughter then a son Walran who was born at Lille in 1610. By the year 1628, like many of his compatriots, Walleran and his family had come over to Canterbury, Kent, which was the initial place of settlement in England for most of the Walloon refugees from around 1574.

They mostly arrived via the small port of Winchelsea on the Sussex coast, estimated at around 50,000 in total over the years, and were granted asylum in England by the monarch. Many of them carried on their trade of silk weaving; there are some surviving weaver's houses of the period in Turnagain Lane, Canterbury.

The new community – called “strangers” by the local folk - soon founded its own French church at Canterbury, and son Walran married Marguerite Wearre there in September 1633. Marguerite was born in Canterbury around 1613, from her French-sounding name surely also of Walloon parents. Walran and Marguerite's family comprises seven known children, 2 boys and 5 girls born between 1634 and 1647, all baptised in that same church. This was not in fact a separate building, but the refugee community had been granted the use of the whole of the western crypt of Canterbury cathedral. To this day, a service in French is held nearly every Sunday at 3 pm, in the former chantry chapel of the Black Prince in the crypt.

Sometime after around 1660, Walran Waterloo and some of his family moved from Canterbury to the Stepney area of London, more precisely perhaps to that community in Spitalfields which was already established as the centre of the Huguenot silk weaving industry in the East End. Marguerite died there in October 1678 aged 65 and Walran at 74 in May 1684. Both are recorded as buried at “Stepney”.

Walran and Marguerite's eldest child, also Walran, is the male representative of our Generation-3, baptised at Canterbury in August 1634. On 17<sup>th</sup> August 1656 he married Jeanne Deauville de Lobarre, daughter of Matthieu, clearly another of the “Strangers” community, at their church there. Jeanne was born about around 1636, presumably also in the city.

Walran Waterloo and Jeanne had a total of nine children, born in the twenty year period 1657-1677 and all also baptised in the Walloon church at Canterbury. The first five were all boys (they did have girls afterwards); the fourth was Samuel, born on the 25<sup>th</sup> November 1663 and baptised around two weeks later. He continues our family line below.

At around the time of his mother's death in 1678, Walran junior also moved his family from Canterbury to Stepney, and evidently continued in his father's trade there successfully since he became a Freeman of the Weaver's Company of London in 1694, at the age of 60. Both he and his wife Jeanne died at Stepney within a few weeks of each other in the autumn of 1715, and are buried together there. Walran was 81 years old, a good age for the times, especially in that crowded and insanitary part of east London. One of their sons, Jacques, died there also in December of the same year, aged only 54, so perhaps there was one of the frequent epidemics of cholera or typhoid at that time.

Samuel Waterloo married Rose Pope on 24<sup>th</sup> May 1686 at the parish church of St. Dunstan, Stepney (right) when he was 22 years old. She was born around 1665, but where does not seem to be recorded. They went on to have an even larger family than his parents, and indeed larger

than most for the period, a total of thirteen known births, though several did not long survive the harsh environment.

The first, named Samuel after his father was baptised in 1687 at the Walloon or French church in Threadneedle Street, City of London. It is the first event recorded there for our Waterlow family, but Samuel's elder brother Jacques had a child Marie christened there a couple of years previously. It had been established



shortly after the Canterbury one, in 1576, on the site of a former charity hospital. The surviving registers start in 1600; however it does not appear to have been licensed for marriages or burials, hence those services still had to be performed in the local parish churches. The "French Church" was on the north side of Threadneedle Street, opposite Finch Lane; it functioned until around 1825 and was demolished soon afterwards.

The first Samuel died around 1691, aged only about 4; the next child was so named after him about 1692 but he lasted only for a year or two. Quite understandably, probably to assist the family health, Samuel and Rose returned to live in Canterbury around early 1694, and daughter Rose was born there later that year. Then followed a third Samuel, and another daughter, but both of these survived only a few months, and the family moved back to London in 1698.

Two more girls followed, then a fourth Samuel arrived in the summer of 1701; he was the ninth of Samuel and Rose's brood. Fortunately he did survive into adulthood and becomes the "Generation-5" forebear of our London family line, continued below. A gap of several years ensued, then another 4 children born between 1709 and 1714 completed Samuel and Rose's family, all christened at the French Church. Of these, son David also survived long enough to marry and produce children, was then widowed and married again about 1746.

We know nothing of the fortunes of the others, nor what age the parents lived to; they presumably died in east London.

Samuel Waterlo junior was baptised at Threadneedle Street on 14th September 1701, but there is very little more we know about him either. He married about 1722, presumably in London, but we don't know to whom, and produced just one known child, son Josiah, born around 1723-24 at Aldgate, east London. Because of the small size of his family compared to his predecessors, we might suspect he also died fairly soon afterwards, but this does not appear to be recorded. However, some of the parish registers for this part of London in the period may be missing or totally illegible?

Josiah Waterlo, our generation-7, married Frances Loftiss in July 1743 at Westminster, London and went to live in Shoreditch. They had six known children born from 1745 to 1759, at least 3 of whom did not survive long, and we know little of the others. By 1748, they had moved a little further out of town, to the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green. Josiah's wife Frances died in 1759 or maybe soon afterwards, quite possibly in childbirth, probably only in her mid-30s.

The widowed Josiah got married again quite quickly, as was customary in those circumstances at the time, by now back again in Shoreditch around 1761. He was then aged about 38, and his new bride Sarah (surname Bondman?) around 34; she was presumably a local girl, and had

probably been married already herself, had children, and been widowed. Josiah had one further known child with her, son Josiah, born on 23<sup>rd</sup> of November 1762 at Shoreditch. He becomes generation-8 of our family, and the first to be reasonably fully documented. But once again, we do not know for sure how many years further his parents lived.

Josiah Waterloo junior married Sarah Anne Robertson then aged only about 17, “in London” in 1786, when he was 24. Sarah was the daughter of one John Robertson by his wife Deborah. They had five children, as follows:

<b>John</b>	baptised on 11 <sup>th</sup> May 1788 at St Mary, Whitechapel
<b>James</b>	born 19 <sup>th</sup> April 1790 at Bethnal Green
<b>Deborah Ann</b>	born circa 1793 at Stepney
<b>Mary</b>	baptised on 18 <sup>th</sup> December 1796 at Stepney
<b>Richard Frederick</b>	born circa 1806 (?) at Stepney (the IGI index says “circa 1798”)

**James** continues our main line as generation 9 in the section below. He can be regarded as the patriarch of the famous London family of Victorian times, and was the founder of its main business. Probably much further detail is available for the other four children, but they were not fully researched for this article.

Suffice to say that John carried on the family trade as a silk-weaver in East London; he might be the John Waterlow who appeared before the Guildhall Sessions on 13<sup>th</sup> February 1837 “aged 46” charged with an assault on a “peace officer”, perhaps at a political demonstration or rally? He is shown in the 1851 census at 13 Goulde Place, Bethnal Green, with his son James also a silk weaver.

Deborah married James Charles Edmiston at the age of 22, on the 18<sup>th</sup> of February 1816 at Marylebone, Central London. They seem to have moved to Leamington Spa, Warwickshire at some point, and Deborah died there aged 74 in June 1867.

Mary apparently never married, and died in Poplar aged 70 at the end of July 1867; she is buried in the East London cemetery.

Richard, a butcher by trade, married Sarah Proudman in the summer of 1842 at Tamworth, Staffordshire and emigrated to New Zealand in 1848, arriving at Dunedin by the vessel “Philip Lang”. He died in the town of Timaru, South Island on 30<sup>th</sup> May 1894, at the good age of 88 years.

Father Josiah passed away at Mile End Old Town in early September 1817, aged 55 and was buried at St Dunstan & All Saints, Stepney on the 5<sup>th</sup>. His wife Sarah Anne survived him for another 19 years, and by around 1823 was living in Mile End New Town, Whitechapel, east London. Here, as we shall see, she looked after her grandson Sydney Waterlow (James’ son) during his very early years. She died in December 1836, aged 67 in Mile End Old Town and was interred with her husband on the 23<sup>rd</sup>.

### **3. James Waterlow 1790 – 1876**

Little is known about James’ early life, however he married and started his business activities at around the same time. For clarity, we separate these two activities in the following description...

## Marriage and Family

On the 17th October 1812, aged 22, James married Mary Crakell at her local parish church, St Dunstan in the West, Fleet Street. It is recorded that Mary was a second cousin of James, and a “woman of some standing in her own right”

Mary was born on 12<sup>th</sup> June 1792 in the parish of St Dunstan, the daughter of one William Crakell (pronounced Craykell) and his wife Mary Ann, nee Edwards.

From around 1822, directories show a William Crakell, tailor, at 5 Hind Court, Fleet Street, and a Sun Fire Office insurance policy issued that year shows him at no.4 As Crakell is a very unusual surname in London, this man is very likely the same William.

This contemporary print of the church (looking westwards) does by coincidence shows a tailor’s premises at the extreme right-hand side, but Hind Court was (and is) some 200 yards further to the east on the same side of Fleet Street.....



It is useful to mention here one of William & Mary Ann’s other known children, helping to explain a later Waterlow family connection; Celia Ann Crakell was born in November 1800 and baptised at St. Dunstan in the West. She married Thomas Richard Harrison on 13<sup>th</sup> October 1825 at St Martin in the Fields. Harrison, born in May 1798, was thus the uncle of Sydney Waterlow, and became the Foreign Office Stationer, to whom the latter was apprenticed. Thomas died in April 1869, and Celia in August 1871.

William Crakell continued as a tailor at Hind Court until around 1836. He died at Shoreditch in the spring of 1838, and his wife Mary also died there about one year later.

James and Mary had a total of nine children born in the period 1814 to 1830, 6 boys and 3 girls, known details as follows:-

<b>Mary Valentina</b>	born 14 <sup>th</sup> February 1814 at Dyer’s Buildings, Holborn; baptised 23 <sup>rd</sup> March at St Dunstan in the West, Fleet Street; father’s occupation Law Stationer
<b>Alfred James</b>	born 19 <sup>th</sup> June 1815 at Hoxton, baptised at St Luke, Old Street
<b>Charles William</b>	born 6 <sup>th</sup> January 1817 at Aldgate
<b>Walter Blanford *</b>	born 17 <sup>th</sup> April 1819 at 6 Charles Place, Hoxton, baptised 15 <sup>th</sup> June at St Leonard, Shoreditch
<b>Ellen Celia</b>	born 25 <sup>th</sup> April 1821 at Crown Street, Finsbury, baptised 7 <sup>th</sup> May at St Leonard
<b>Sydney Hedley</b>	born 1 <sup>st</sup> November 1822 at Crown Court, Crown Street, baptised
	1 <sup>st</sup> January 1823 at St Leonard
<b>Albert Crakell</b>	born 23 <sup>rd</sup> December 1824 at Crown Street, baptised 18 <sup>th</sup> May 1825



	at St Leonard (law stationer)
<b>Emily Kate</b>	born 26 <sup>th</sup> February 1829 at Crown Street, baptised 12 <sup>th</sup> June at St Leonard
<b>Josiah</b>	born 3 <sup>rd</sup> July 1830 at Shoreditch

\* this is often rendered as “Blandford” (indeed the baptismal register clearly records it thus) but Blanford seems to be the correct and intended rendering; the origin of this and “Hedley” were perhaps spouse surnames of earlier generations?

Crown Street, Finsbury was later named Finsbury Avenue, the middle portion of what is now Sun Street, between Wilson Street and Clifton Street, a few yards off the SE corner of Finsbury Square. The more specific location of Crown Court given for Sydney was around three properties set back from the main road on the north side, about 50yds east of Clifton Street; it no longer exists.

James and his family are recorded there in December 1823, renting the house from a Mr. William Pitt, when thieves “stole 42 yards of carpet, value £3-18s” as reported in the Old Bailey court proceedings. Some older properties still remain to the west of Clifton Street (right) giving an idea of what the others may have looked like.....



Ironically, the last-born Josiah was the only one to die in infancy, he passed on in May 1831, presumably at Shoreditch, at the age of only 10 months.

**Mary** Valentina married **William Stones** on 29<sup>th</sup> July 1848 at St Margaret, Westminster. He is described as “lately of New Zealand”, but was born in Wapping, East London about 1820 and was a paper manufacturer. In the 1851 census they are living at 10 Queenhithe, Blackfriars in the City of London with one servant; there are no children as yet.

The solicitor’s files regarding the trustees of the estate of Albert Crakell Waterlow record that William’s address in April 1858 was Maidstone Wharf, City of London (probably a business one) and by 1861 they were at 4 Haddo Villas, Lewisham with 3 daughters aged 9 down to 5: Emily, Marian and Ellen, all born at Queenhithe, and 3 servants. William Stones died on 8<sup>th</sup> February 1866.

Walter Blanford Waterlow was then appointed as a trustee in his place. In the 1871 census, the widow Mary is staying together with her daughter Marian, 16, at the home of her younger brother Charles William Waterlow and his wife at 9 St Aubyn’s, Hove, Sussex. By 1881 she is at 31, Parkhurst Road, Holloway, North London, and still there 10 years later. Her 3 daughters, all single are with her, Emily is an artist and Ellen a lecturer in Geology & Botany; no occupation is recorded for Marian. Mary Valentina Stones died at Holloway in July 1895 at the age of 81.

Of James and Mary’s three girls, **Ellen** was married youngest at 21, to **George Hickson** in May 1842 at the Unitarian chapel in South Place, Finsbury. We will meet the Hickson family again at several points later in this account. George was a shoe manufacturer born at St Sepulchre, City of London around 1819, and in the 1851 census we find him and Ellen living at

Fairseat House, Stansted, Kent (pictured) with 4 servants.

Their children Percy 7, William 6, Ellen 4 and Celia 2 were all born in London. Ten years later the family are back in London, at Earlswood House, 35 Highbury New Park, Islington. Daughter Celia is away, and there are 3 more children, Annie 6 born in London, Frederick 4 at Reigate and Sydney 1 at St Pancras, London, so it seems they are alternating between a London home and a country estate.



The 1871 census shows them at Highbury New Park again with 3 servants. Son William has joined the family shoe manufacturing business with his father and just he and sister Ellen are still living at home. Celia is with her uncle Frederick, a solicitor' articled clerk and aunt Beatrice, visitors at Fairseat House, Stansted which by now has become a school with her great aunt Hannah Grant as schoolmistress.

In 1881 George and Ellen Hickson were still at Highbury New Park, but by 1891 Ellen had lost her husband and moved to 16 Elsworthy Road, Hampstead, where the census shows her with unmarried daughters Ellen and Annie (an artist) and son Thomas, 28 who is now working in the family wholesale shoe manufacturing business. Finally in 1901 just Ellen and her grandson George, also in the business, are at 152 Adelaide Road, Hampstead, with 3 servants. Ellen also lived to 81, passing away at Hampstead in December 1902.

**Emily** married **Philip Steven King** at St John the Evangelist, Brixton on 12<sup>th</sup> August 1854. Philip was 34, so 9 years older than his wife, "gentleman" resident at Loughborough Park, south London; his father was James, also "gentleman". Alfred James and Mary Waterlow were witnesses. By 1861 they were living at 1 Norfolk Terrace, Coldharbour Lane, Lambeth where Philip is listed in the census as born in Folkestone, Kent around 1819 and is a parliamentary bookseller employing 2 men and 3 boys. There are 3 children, the first 2 born in Brixton and the last in Camberwell, and 3 servants. Ten years later the family is at 10 De Crespigny Park, Camberwell with 3 more children added, one left home and 2 servants; they are still there in 1881.



By 1891 however Philip has retired from business and the family moved to the south coast at 56 Tisbury Road, Hove near Brighton; 3 unmarried children are with them, the 2 sons a builder and a tea merchant; two servants. They are still there in the 1901 census but Emily died the following year at Steyning, Sussex aged 73.

The fortunes of each of the five surviving boys are detailed in the separately numbered sections following below.

By 1835, James Waterlow (pictured above right) and his family were living at a smart house in Gloucester Terrace, Hoxton, and the 1841 census shows them at number 5 there.



A “Times” advertisement tells us that the residences were newly-built around 1801, and were leasehold “compact, substantial, brick dwelling houses desirably situated for air and convenience; rent £108-18s per annum”. They then overlooked open parkland just to the north of the newly-built St John’s Baptist church, later becoming part of St. Johns Road with the park built over. Gloucester Terrace now comprises the middle part of Pitfield Street, and none of the old houses survive.



In the census, James is described as a Stationer. Of the children, only Mary, “Sidney” (sic) and Albert are shown as living at the family home, and none of them have an occupation shown. Alfred has already married; Walter and Charles were staying together in lodgings at Aldgate (for details, see their individual stories below), Ellen was staying with friends at Portman Place, Marylebone and Emily aged 12 was at school with the Hickson family in the village of Fairseat, Kent. There are just two female general servants with the family at Gloucester Terrace in 1841.

Sometime before 1846, James and Mary moved south of the Thames, to a larger house at Peckham, Surrey; Huntington Lodge at the corner of Peckham Road and Camden Grove.

All of the boys and 2 of the 3 girls had married and moved away by the time of the next census, in March 1851. The parents James and Mary appear to have taken a well-earned break as they do not appear anywhere in this. Presumably they were away on holiday abroad, perhaps in Paris? Emily could not be found either so she is probably with them.

## James – his early business activities

All the published references suggest that James Waterlow started up his own stationery business at Birchin Lane, City of London around 1810-11, a small shop selling copies of legal documents produced by Lithography.

However, this sounds surprising at the age of only 20 or so, and we might also wonder how he raised the money to do this. Classified advertisements in the Times newspaper provide more detail of the circumstances. The name Waterlow first appears therein in the year 1812, under the style of “**Evans & Waterlow**”, Law stationers at No.1 Freeman’s Court, Cornhill, and continues thus until 1820.

It appears that this Waterlow (who must surely be James?) was junior partner to Evans in the business, which as well as that quoted seems to function also as an employment and property letting agency, and as a mortgage broker at various times. Sir Christopher Waterlow confirmed that this man was one **Barnard Evans**, whom rate books and directories show was still trading from Freeman’s Court in around 1821, but nothing further is known about him at present. Freeman’s Court was on the north side of Cornhill, between the eastern end of Royal Exchange and Finch Lane. It is mentioned in Dickens’s “Pickwick Papers”, quite possibly factually, but was demolished for complete redevelopment as early as 1848.

By 1819, Evans & Waterlow had added a second office to their business, at 56 Poland Street, presumably the one off Oxford Street, hence a “West End” branch. In January 1820, the partners

donated two guineas to a fund affording relief to the “houseless and destitute during the present inclement season”, which might be regarded as the tangible beginning of the famous Waterlow philanthropy of later years!

During 1820 the business was advertising for a new partner, then in July 1821 appears the first entry for James Waterlow on his own, now finally set up at no.1 Birchin Lane, very close to Freeman’s Court. In December that year, he is borrowing money, and looking to take on an apprentice. He is still at no.1 in 1823, but by December 1824 has moved to no. 24 Birchin Lane, presumably larger premises, where he remained for many years. The directories confirm the above moves, always describing him as a law stationer, but the Times adverts show that he was also still engaging in other activities such as those noted above.



Even more mysteriously, an 1841 directory shows (in addition to Birchin Lane) another partnership, that of “**Culshaw & Waterlow**”, Law stationers, at 28 Threadneedle Street next door to the Merchant Taylor’s Hall, nothing further is known about this at all!

The by now evidently prospering Birchin Lane business, in which his sons joined him from 1836 onwards, forms the basis for the “Waterlow & Sons Ltd” printing and stationery empire. The later history of this large undertaking is covered separately, in Section 9 at the end of this article.

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James and his family were members of the Unitarian congregation at South Place chapel, Finsbury (picture left below), under the ministry of William Johnson Fox for many years.



He also became a member of the Stationers’ Company (above right) at some stage as his career developed, and the “Times” states he was elected a common councilman for the Cornhill ward of the City of London in December 1849. He was commended for “his exertions to reduce the price of gas”. In April 1850 he joined the Committee of Health for Sanitary Matters in the City of London, and also about this time, the Commissioners of Sewers (aka “City Court of Sewers”) serving in this capacity until at least 1856. This important work was concerned with schemes to divert sewage away from the River Thames and alleviate the “foul stink” for which

the waterway had lately become infamous. Another council post held from 1851 was Chairman of the City Lands Committee, and at this time he is also described as the “City Remembrancer” (an official recorder of Council activities).

In August 1857, as a means of communication for his expanding business, James set up an over-house telegraph system between the Waterlow offices at Birchin Lane and London Wall, a distance of 1/3 mile. This was the first such installation in London; it cost £50 per mile. James’s son Sydney is often credited with this work, but it seems that the latter’s main contribution was to modify the original system to make it more suitable for the general use of other companies; as we shall see, it was then adopted very quickly. In August 1858, the Waterlow business telegraph was extended to the Parliament Street office in Westminster, a distance of some 2 miles.

In the 1861 census, the family is shown at home at Huntington Lodge. Despite the fact that all of their children had long since left home, they now have four servants, a cook, a lady’s companion and two housemaids. James is a “retired stationer” having given up the reins of the family business to his sons in around 1852, aged 62.

The “Times” gives a brief description of the property in an advertisement in its edition of 22<sup>nd</sup> April 1862, from which it appears it was only rented, as was quite customary in those times, even amongst the relatively wealthy:-

*“Peckham – The detached Freehold Residence and Grounds known as Huntington Lodge, and Two Cottage Residences – Haxby Cottage and Ivy Cottage, Camden-grove:*

*MR. MARSH has received instructions from the executors and trustees for sale to SELL by AUCTION, at the Mart, opposite the Bank of England, on Thursday, May 15, at 1 punctually, in three lots, very desirable and valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, situate at Peckham, in the main road, adjoining Camden-grove; comprising the substantially brick-built and stuccoed residence, **Huntington Lodge**, containing complete accommodation for a gentleman’s family, with stabling attached, and large pleasure and kitchen gardens (a portion of which are leasehold), in the occupation of **J. Waterlow, Esq.**, on lease expiring 1868, at the moderate rental of £150 per annum.*

*A Freehold Residence, known as Haxby Cottage (adjoining the above), with garden, in the occupation of C.A. Harris, Esq., of the estimated value of £40 per annum; and a Freehold Residence, known as Ivy-Cottage, situate at the corner of Camden-grove, with large walled garden, possessing a very important building frontage to Camden-grove, in the occupation of T.J. Green, Esq., M.D., as yearly tenant, at the inadequate rental of £40 per annum.*

*May be viewed (Huntington Lodge by cards only obtainable of Mr. Marsh) and particulars of sale, with plan attached, had at the Mart; of Messrs. Hope & Boyle, solicitors, 3 Sun-court, Cornhill; and at Mr. Marsh’s offices, 2 Charlotte-row, Mansion-house”.*

In the census of April 1871, James, by now aged 80, is described as “Freeholder” at Huntington Lodge; evidently he either became the new owner himself at the 1862 sale, or was able to buy him out at the expiration of the above-mentioned lease. Visitors at the house on census night were James’ son Alfred and his wife, also two grandchildren. There were still 4 servants; only one remaining from 1861, now promoted to parlour maid, a cook and two new housemaids. Perhaps Mary’s companion was still normally there, but had been given the weekend off?

Mary passed away on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of July 1872, aged 80. James survived her by almost four years, and died at Huntington lodge on 11<sup>th</sup> July 1876, at the grand age of 86. They are buried

together at Forest Hill cemetery. Probate for James was granted for “effects under £25,000”. The house, which was at the junction of Camden Grove with Peckham High Street, on the NW corner opposite Grummant Road, no longer exists.

In the following sections 4 to 8, the lives of each of James and Mary’s five adult sons are described in turn by age. For clarity, their descendants are also covered in the sub-sections, before moving on to the next family group:

#### 4. Alfred James Waterlow 1815 – 1886

Alfred, the 2<sup>nd</sup> child (eldest son) of James and Mary Waterlow joined his father's stationery business at Birchin Lane in 1836, maybe after completing a printing apprenticeship there or elsewhere. Prior to July 1839 Alfred was in a partnership also with a **W.K. Morland** as lithographic printers at Birchin Lane, this was dissolved in that month, and five weeks later the name of “Waterlow & Sons” first appears, on 24<sup>th</sup> August. In an 1841 directory, the partnership is styled “Waterlow, Jas. & Alfred Jas, Law Stationers, Lithographers & Printers”

He married **Isabella Jameson** on the 10th February 1838, at the Unitarian South Place Chapel, Finsbury, at the age of 22. Isabella was the daughter of John Jameson of Holborn and his wife Elizabeth, nee Key, born on 6<sup>th</sup> Sept 1815 and baptised at St James, Piccadilly.



Alfred and Isabella’s family comprised a total of 11 children born in the period 1839 to 1857 as follows:- (all eleven had Jameson as a middle name, in addition to those shown)

<b>Mary</b>	born 25 <sup>th</sup> January 1839 at 24 Birchin Lane, Cornhill
<b>Isabella</b>	born 2 <sup>nd</sup> February 1841 at 24 Birchin Lane
<b>Alfred</b>	born 2 <sup>nd</sup> July 1842 at 11 Charles Square, Hoxton
<b>James</b>	born 31 <sup>st</sup> May 1844 at 11 Charles Square
<b>Herbert</b>	born 24 <sup>th</sup> March 1846 at 22 York Road, Lambeth
<b>Florence</b>	born 5 <sup>th</sup> December 1847 at 22 York Road
<b>Beatrice</b>	born 3 <sup>rd</sup> July 1849 at 22 York Road; christened at age 27 on 19 <sup>th</sup> February 1877 at St Thomas, Marylebone when she was resident at the then family home of 25 Park Crescent, Portland Place; father then “gentleman”
<b>Eva Christiana</b>	born 24 <sup>th</sup> December 1850 at 22 York Road; baptised age 26 with Beatrice
<b>Walter</b>	born 24 <sup>th</sup> October 1852 at 22 York Road
<b>Walter</b>	born at 47 Finsbury Square, baptised 26 <sup>th</sup> November 1854
<b>Jessie</b>	born 7 <sup>th</sup> December 1857 at 47 Finsbury Square; christened at age 22 on 31 <sup>st</sup> January 1878 at St Thomas, Marylebone when she was resident at 25 Park Crescent; father “gentleman”

The first Walter Jameson was the only one of the 11 to die in infancy, on 27<sup>th</sup> February 1854 aged 16 months. This was at Reigate, Surrey, to where he had presumably been taken to

hopefully benefit from the clean country air. He was buried at St Mary Magdalene, Reigate on 2<sup>nd</sup> March. This seems to be the earliest recorded mention of this town, where several members of the Waterlow family were later to establish their country homes.

The subsequent lives of the four surviving boys are described in the subsections 4.1 to 4.4 below. The girls married as follows:

**Mary** from 25 Park Crescent, Marylebone at age 25 to **Charles Davis Harding**, a paper merchant of 24 Birchin Lane, at St Michael Cornhill on 19<sup>th</sup> May 1864. Charles' father was William, gentleman. The certificate records a good clutch of Waterlow signatures: her father AJ, sisters Mary & Isabella, also Sydney Hedley.

By 1881 they were living at Rookwood, on the periphery of her father's Great Doods estate at Reigate and ten years later at Holdenhurst Village near Bournemouth. She died there on 14<sup>th</sup> August 1891 and is buried close to her uncle Walter Blanford Waterlow's family vault at St. Mary, Reigate. Her husband and both his parents are also recorded on the headstone.

**Isabella** also 25, to **Alexander Sowerby Hay** of Sheffield, at Reigate on 25<sup>th</sup> April 1866. Alexander became a partner at the London firm of bankers Naylor, Renzon & Co.

In 1871 they were at 16 St John's Terrace, Marylebone, with Alexander shown as an "American Merchant" born in London about 1840; they have three children and 3 servants.

Ten years later they were living at Nettlestone, 21 Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead but Alexander, now described as a merchant, is away in the United States on census night. At the same house in 1891, Alexander is away again; there are now 7 servants, ditto in 1901 with 9 servants! He died in April 1910 aged 69 at Westminster.

In the 1911 census Isabella at 70 is living at 44 Campden House Road, Kensington, somewhat improbably described as a farmer. Two of her daughters, also both widowed, are with her, together with 2 grandsons and seven servants. Ten years later she is found at the large country residence, Sacombe Park near Ware, Hertfordshire with the 2 daughters, 2 grandchildren, 2 visitors and a full retinue of 10 servants. Isabella passed on in the spring of 1930 aged 89, at nearby Hertford.

**Florence** at age 22, to **John Hill**, a banker of Highbury, London at Reigate St Mary on 19<sup>th</sup> Nov 1870. This John Hill is the elder brother of Mary Hannah Hill who married Herbert Jameson Waterlow – see below.

In the census a few months later John & Florence are living at 58 Belsize Park, Hampstead with 2 servants; John was born at Walthamstow about 1842.

In 1881 they were at the same house but ten years later are found at 22 Maresfield Gardens nearby; 3 children are still at home and there are 6 servants. Florence died in the spring of 1900 at Hampstead.

**Beatrice** at 38, to **James Alexander Hutchison** at St George, Hanover Square on 8<sup>th</sup> Nov 1887; in the 1891 census they are at 50 Belsize Park, Hampstead with James a Foreign Merchant Banker's clerk born around 1847 at Islington. They have 3 young sons and 4 house servants.

By 1901 Beatrice was widowed and living at 91 Fellows Road, Hampstead with just her two elder sons and 2 servants. In 1911 she was at 19 Lambolle Road, Hampstead, with her son Leigh Richmond Hutchinson, 21 for company, and two servants, and in the census 10 years later is visiting some other Hutchisons at The Hill House, Westcott, Dorking in Surrey. 1939 finds her at Maddox Farm, Station Road, Great Bookham in Surrey, of independent means with 3 servants. She died in 1940, aged 91

**Eva** from 25 Park Crescent aged 29, to **Dennis Cawood Embleton**, a surgeon from Hurworth upon Tees, County Durham, at St Marylebone parish church on 11<sup>th</sup> May 1880. Her father AJW was the only Waterlow witness on this occasion. Dennis was the son of another famous surgeon, also Dennis and his wife Elizabeth who were married at Gateshead in 1847. He was born in March 1854, so was 4 years younger than Eva.

They do not appear in the 1881 census, but by 1885 were living at St Wilfred, St Michael's Road, West Cliff, Bournemouth, and are shown in the 1891 census there with 4 children and 4 servants. At this time, Eva is calling herself by her middle name, Christiana. With the similar names and occupations, confusion can arise between father and son; the latter died first, at Wareham, Dorset in the spring of 1900 and his father just a few months later at Newcastle on Tyne aged 90.

By the time of the 1901 census the widow Eva has moved back to the London area with her 4 children, reverted to her first name, and is "living on own means" at a new "St Wilfred" in Green Lane, Northwood, Middlesex. Eva died in late 1909 at Hampstead, aged 58.

**Jessie** from 25 Park Crescent at age 25, to **Ernest Layton Thornton**, wine merchant aged 28 "of Oporto, Portugal and Reigate", at St Marylebone on 3<sup>rd</sup> April 1883; Ernest's father was William, a surveyor. Her father AJW was the only Waterlow witness. They went to live in Oporto. By 1911 Ernest had retired as director of a wine company, and they then returned to England, living at Ringstead, Oatlands Chase, Weybridge, Surrey, with 3 servants. Their daughter Nesta aged 23 is with them, she was born in Oporto. Ten years later they are at Hayes Barton, St George's Avenue, Weybridge, with Ernest shown as a director of Hedges & Buller Ltd, wine merchants of Regent Street, London. In September 1939 Jessie, by now widowed, is still at Hates Barton; her daughters Isabel born 1886 and Nesta are with her and there are 2 servants. Jessie died in early 1952 at Weybridge aged 94.

All of the above indicates nicely where Alfred and Isabella Waterlow made their homes in this period. In the early days of their marriage, they were evidently "living over the shop" in Birchin Lane, and the census of June 1841 shows them there, with Alfred a Law Stationer as expected, but only the baby Isabella, aged 4 months. Staying with them were two young male printer's apprentices, and they also had 1 female family servant. Where was 2-year old daughter Mary then?

From 1841-2 until around 1845, they had moved to the then-fashionable area of Hoxton, just outside of the city boundary north of Finsbury, and nearer to his parents at Gloucester Terrace. Most of the older houses in Charles Square have long gone, replaced by modern flats, but that at no. 16 survives to show us what they were probably all like.....



Then it was off south of the river, to Lambeth, presumably a larger property to cater for their growing family. In the March 1851 census, Alfred James is at home at York Place there, with his sons Alfred, James and Herbert, and the daughters Florence and Beatrice.

Alfred is a wholesale stationer, and the complement of servants has now grown to four: nursery governess, nursery maid, housemaid and cook, all young unmarried women. We find Alfred's wife Isabella in Kent on census night, together with baby Eva, visitors at the house of one Augustine Edminster, a draper and his wife, presumably family friends in Westerham town.

The elder daughters could not be found in the 1851 census index; at age 10-12 they are probably away at boarding school, either not recorded by the enumerator, grossly mis-indexed (possibly due to illegibility) or maybe even abroad (Paris?), though they seem rather young for such an adventure.



By 1854, possibly as a consequence of young Walter's death, the family have decided to move back to the pleasant green spaces just north of the city, to a grand five-storey town house at Finsbury Square. This was developed by the eminent architect George Dance the younger from 1777-1792 as "an attempt to create a West End atmosphere in the City". Comparing with a contemporary map, the print (left) seems to show the houses on the north side of the square, numbered 13-26 from City Road (left) to Christopher Street (centre), but the blocks on all four sides were probably similar in appearance. Alfred and Isabella's home at no 47 was thus on the South side, the fourth from the western end. Our other print (right) shows the south west corner, looking across to the north side houses again in the left background.

Their next-door neighbour at no. 46 from around the same time was the eminent ophthalmic surgeon **George Critchett** and his family, who became firm friends; we meet them again later.



Also nearby at that time, at no. 30 on the east side of the square lived Alfred's brother Albert Crakell Waterlow and his family, as described in section 8 below. The prints show the Finsbury Square houses in 1827-28.

In December 1857, Alfred was elected as a common councilman for the Cornhill ward of the City of London, joining his father James in that service. In April 1858 he was appointed as one of the trustees of his late brother Albert's estate, replacing a Mr. Simpson who had recently died.

The 1861 census shows Alfred, Isabella and six of their ten children at no.47. Alfred senior is described as a "stationer employing 550 hands; commissioner of accountancy for the City of London". Mary and Isabella (aged 22 and 20) have no occupation shown, it was of course the fashion then for wealthy daughters to remain thus until their marriage. Sons Alfred and James (18, 16) are stationer's apprentices, surely within the family business. Both Walter and Jessie are shown as "scholars", the latter only 3 years old!

There are five servants, a married coachman aged 47, and four single girls in their twenties; cook, a French-born nurse, parlour maid and housemaid. The coachman (who probably served also as valet and general man-servant to Alfred) and his family probably occupied the basement rooms, with the coach and horses kept around the back, and the female servants those under the eaves in the attic.

Of the other children, Herbert is found at school in Bell Street, Reigate in Surrey, where the master in charge was one John Payne, a surname that as we shall see recurs in Herbert's later life. Florence is likewise a boarding pupil at 10 Princes Square, Paddington, and Beatrice is with Eva at the Fairseat House School in Kent.

Until the 1860s Finsbury Square was the fashionable centre for the medical profession in London, convenient for their wealthy clientele of the City, hence George Critchett's presence there from around 1849. When the city magnates started to drift westwards, setting up larger homes in the then more spacious West End the medics naturally followed suit, to congregate in Harley Street, Marylebone and the surrounding area, where they remain to this day. In our case, both moves occurred in the latter part of the year 1863, Alfred Waterlow and his clan going to his final and grandest residence, 25 Park Crescent, in the magnificent Nash terrace overlooking Regent's Park, and his friend Critchett with his to Harley Street, first to rented rooms at no 79 (re-numbered to 29 in 1866) then in 1868 to his permanent abode at no. 21, just a short distance away from Park Crescent.

It is a great pity that the beautiful houses in Finsbury Square have long been demolished, and replaced by modern offices. My father worked in one of these, almost exactly on the site of Waterlow's old home, for many years without knowing of the connection. When we found out, he said that the area had been insurance and finance offices for as long as he could remember (back to the 1920s), and from maps it is apparent that the process was already well under way before the Great War.

In the 1871 census, taken during the Easter weekend, we find only servants in residence at 25 Park Crescent.

Our picture is of the western block of the Crescent, and no. 25 is towards the right-hand side, above the parked cars.

As already noted above, Alfred and Isabella are staying with his parents at Huntington Lodge,



Peckham, and have their daughter Beatrice with them.

Eva is visiting the Hicksons at Fairseat House School, Stansted, Kent on census night. All the other unmarried children are evidently away elsewhere then, and the youngest, Jessie, does not appear in the index at all, so was probably abroad.

In the April 1858, April 1866 and June 1871 solicitors' files regarding the trustees of his late brother Albert Crakell Waterlow's estate, Alfred is shown as a Law Stationer, with address 24 Birchin Lane, City of London, together with brother Walter Blanford, but this is of course their office.

In January 1875 Alfred is recorded as having purchased Belle Vue House, 132 King's Road, Brighton in Sussex, but there is no evidence that he ever actually lived there, just renting or leasing it out as an investment. He sold it on to a refreshment house proprietor in December 1884, at the same time lending the buyer over half the purchase price of £7000 on mortgage!

Back in 1868, my great-grandfather, the Dublin-born **William Jagers** had joined Critchett's Harley Street household as his butler, where he was to remain for many years. He was aged only 22, and is thought to have been recommended to the prestigious post through the influence of Alfred Waterlow's brother Sydney.

Somewhat later, about 1879, a young woman by the name of **Rachel Kezia Maskell** also joined Critchett's service as a housemaid. At Christmas 1880, it is thought that the Waterlows threw a grand society house party at Park Crescent, to which the Critchetts were naturally invited, taking with them their own retinue of servants to help out. A few weeks later, it became apparent that Rachel Maskell was pregnant as the result of an illicit "upstairs-downstairs" liaison, it is said, with one of the Waterlow boys during this event.

We consider the likely candidates for the father in the sections below, in looking at the lives of Alfred Waterlow's sons. As to what happened subsequently, Alfred Waterlow, George Critchett and William Jagers evidently discussed how the child could be given a respectable upbringing, with the result that Jagers recommended Rachel should be married to his eligible stepbrother, Frederick Hammond; this duly took place quietly and without further delay during March 1881. The couple were set up in an elegant and spacious new home at Colosseum Terrace, Albany Street, and the baby, named Ethel Margaret Hammond was born the following September. Frederick Hammond continued his previous occupation as an insurance collector, taking weekly premiums door-to-door for Sydney Waterlow's various hospital funds, and his wife as housekeeper to the Critchetts. It is good to report that they lived happily ever after, going on to have a large family of their own. Ethel in due course married William Jagers' son William Charles, becoming my grandparents, and the story of her unorthodox (though apparently then quite commonplace) start in life was handed down through our family.

Meanwhile, back to Alfred Waterlow at Park Crescent. Number 25 was (and still is) in the western block, a few doors from the Portland Place end. There are mews houses, stabling and carriage accommodation (nowadays garages) to the rear. In the 1881 census, Alfred and Isabella, by now both aged 65 are at home with their unmarried children Walter and Beatrice, also the widow Kate of their son James Jameson (see section 6 below). On census night daughter Jessie is on holiday, staying with friends at 21 Selbourne Road, Hove in Sussex.

Alfred is described as a Justice of the Peace for the county of Surrey, he was at that time also serving as a Deputy Lieutenant and Commissioner of Lieutenancy for the City of London. He had just been given a grant of Arms on the 6<sup>th</sup> February 1881 – somewhat sinisterly consisting of "two lions, a skull & shinbones", the derivation of which is not known. Son Walter is practising as a Barrister-at-Law. There are now no fewer than eight servants, but somewhat surprisingly, no

butler (or perhaps he has been given the weekend off?). The only male is a footman; the others are cook, 2 lady's maids, parlour and kitchen maids, and 2 housemaids.

After Alfred's friend George Critchett's death in late 1882 at Harley Street, we believe that William Jagers came to work for the Waterlows at Park Crescent, probably as butler, but maybe also serving as coachman and valet. He was no doubt kept very busy; the Surrey connection mentioned above resulted from the fact that in 1863 Alfred bought a country estate at Reigate, some 25 miles south of London, and surely made frequent journeys to and fro. The house here was a somewhat rambling property dating back to around 1650, known as "Great Doods" in what was then a very unfashionable area of the town. It was part of a large estate which also included High Trees Farm, which came up for sale in 1863; he had previously rented a smaller property, "Fairlawn" nearby. As noted above, Alfred apparently had connections with this part of Surrey as far back as 1850 at least; perhaps he had attended boarding school there around 1830? He was a keen amateur rose grower, and the area was well known for this activity.



Alfred James Waterlow passed away on 30th November 1886 at Great Doods, aged 71, and is buried at Reigate St Mary's churchyard. Probate was granted in the sum of £121,009-10s-3d. His widow Isabella then relinquished occupation of the Park Crescent house and continued to live at Reigate for some while; she was still at Great Doods in 1891. The census shows that she has her grandchildren James Francis and William Alfred Waterlow staying with her, plus two other visitors and 13 servants including 4 gardeners.



The major part of Waterlow's 32 acre Great Doods estate was split up after 1897, and the grounds largely built over for residential housing, the outbuildings and estate offices being sacrificed for their gardens. The last remaining 5 acres, including the mansion house and many horticultural glasshouses were sold for re-development in 1906, and sadly the fine old building was then demolished. A sale notice in that year shows it as having 18 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and a billiard room amongst others.



Isabella and grandson James then moved to Strathray House, 55 Eton Avenue, Belsize Park, Hampstead, which, as we see later had been the main residence of her late husband Alfred's brother Charles Hickson Waterlow until 1896. This is a little strange since the two sides of the family had fallen out as a result of the business split in 1877, as documented in section 9, but it seems the old adversities were forgotten on this occasion. The 1901 census shows Isabella and James at Strathray, with 8 servants including a coachman and groom.

Isabella Waterlow died at the Eton Avenue house on 14<sup>th</sup> December 1903, at the age of 87.

#### 4.1 Alfred Jameson Waterlow 1842- 1925



Alfred, the third child (eldest son) of Alfred James Waterlow and Isabella Jameson, was as we saw above a stationer's apprentice in 1861 at the age of 18, living with his parents at 47 Finsbury Square. He married **Frances (Fanny) Howard Cresswell** at Reigate St Mary on the 10<sup>th</sup> February 1866, another piece of evidence as to the family's early connection with this Surrey town.

Fanny was born on the 13<sup>th</sup> October 1842 at Westminster, the youngest daughter of Joseph Cresswell, solicitor and attorney, whose wife had died when Fanny was young. By 1851, Joseph was practising in Folkestone, Kent, and they are shown in the census living at quite lowly sounding Viaduct Cottages in that town. Ten years later, Fanny is found in the census staying with her sister Katherine and her husband James Pugh, a fancy outfit agent, at 38 Alpha Road, Marylebone, with no occupation shown for her.

Alfred and Fanny's first marital home was, according to the directories, at 337 Essex Road, Holloway, North London, but by 1868 they had moved somewhat up-market, to 12 St John's Wood Terrace, Regent's Park.

The 1871 census shows them there, with Alfred at 28 now a fully-fledged stationer with the family firm. They have two female servants, a cook and a housemaid. This relatively small house still survives, in a smart yellow-brick Georgian row. It is above and to the left of the street name board in our picture.....



As well as his business activities Alfred had a military role as a volunteer with the Honourable Artillery Corps; he was recorded as promoted from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant in January 1867, and to First Lieutenant in August that year. Their well-known training and parade ground was adjacent to his old home at Finsbury Square.

Around 1879, still childless after some 13 years of marriage, Alfred appears to have left Fanny and taken up with a mistress. The evidence for this came first from his 1891 and 1901 census entries, both of which show him as having a new "wife" named Julia!

Further investigation reveals that she was born **Julia Weston** in the spring of 1856 at Portsea, near Portsmouth, Hampshire. Her father, Thomas Richard Weston and his wife Julia kept the Sussex Hotel in Russell Street, Portsea around 1861. By 1871, she has moved with her parents up to South London, where they ran the Castle Tavern at 188 Camberwell Road, and on 1<sup>st</sup> December 1872 Julia married William George Robinson at St John the Evangelist, East Dulwich, still only aged 16, though the register shows her as 18. William is recorded as age 26, "gentleman" of 20 Crystal Palace Road, whose father John Thomas Robinson was a solicitor. William and Julia had two known children, registered as **Maud** Robinson, born in early 1875 at Beckenham, Kent, and **Ethel** likewise in spring 1876 at Croydon, Surrey.

We do not know what then happened to William Robinson. Julia turns up next in Paris during 1880, where she gave birth to two more children, twins **Una Gladys** and **Eva Dorothy**. These names sound much more "Waterlow" inspired than her previous two, and Alfred claims them as his in the later censuses (but he also shows Maud and Ethel as his then!).

It would appear that Julia has left William sometime in the previous two or three years and that Alfred took her to Paris around 1879. Why would he have been there? We originally thought that he was negotiating and planning the building of a new Waterlow printing works at Paris, which started production in 1883, but then realised that this was built by *Waterlow and*

*Sons*, whereas Alfred since the split of the family business has worked for the rival *Waterlow Brothers & Layton Ltd (WB&L)*.

If we assume that the children Una and Eva are his by Julia, and that the birth year of 1880 is correct then evidently he was in Paris on some other business (perhaps spying on their rivals' activities?). We did originally consider him as a possible candidate for the true father of Ethel Margaret Hammond, but in the above case it does seem unlikely. However, he might just have come back to his parent's house for a few days at Christmas 1880?

On the other hand, if the twins were Julia's by William Robinson, and Alfred only went to Paris during 1881, what would then be the most likely reason for his being sent over there? Perhaps, as in many other such cases, by command of his father for getting a servant girl pregnant!

The births of Eva and Una must surely be registered in the French equivalent of our civil registration; if so under what surname? But finding this would be tedious; there are as yet no Internet search aides, and as we do not know an address, all 21 districts or "arrondissements" would have to be searched.

It is no surprise to find that neither Alfred nor Julia appear in the April 1881 census in England, they were surely still in France then. No censuses of the period for the Paris region appear to exist. Julia had one further child in Paris, **Alfred** Hubert Morgan, born on 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1883, but we have as yet no more definite evidence that Alfred Waterlow was the father than for the previous two. Meanwhile however we find that William George Robinson petitioned for divorce from Julia in both 1880 and 1883, with Waterlow named as co-respondent. The first occasion was presumably unsuccessful.

There seems to be no more information available until the 1891 English census, when Alfred, Julia and the children are back on home ground. They are living at "Varaville", Cranbrook Road, Gant's Hill, a district of Ilford in Essex, with Alfred described as "Secretary to a company", no doubt WB&L. All five of Julia's children are with her; she claims to be Alfred's wife and the children all as his. There are two young female domestic servants. Varaville was a newly built detached house on the Ilford Park Estate development of the Liberator Building Society, let out for rent at approximately £60 per annum.

We know very little about Alfred's career compared to some other members of the family, but over the next few years he was appointed a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for City of London, following on from his father, and was a Captain of the Honourable Artillery Company.

The family stayed at the Gant's Hill house until around October 1895, when it was advertised for re-letting then subsequently sold. By 1901 they have moved back across London, now residing at 85 Oakley Street, Chelsea. The census that year shows Alfred as a retired stationer, at the age of 58, and of the children, only Maud, a daily governess and Una, a hospital nurse remain at home. There are still 2 general house servants. None of the other three children could be found in the England-Wales census index, so are maybe together on holiday in France?

Julia's first child **Maud** never married, and died at Truro, Cornwall in spring 1948 aged 73, registered with surname Waterlow. Nothing further is known about **Ethel**; she is not the Ethel Waterlow who married Charles Brignell in 1943.

In 1911, **Eva** at 31 was a hospital nurse and "temporary servant" to Douglas Clifton Brown, a captain in the 1<sup>st</sup> King's Dragoon Guards and his family at 8 Hans Crescent, Chelsea. She could not be found in the 1921 census (presumably living abroad) having married in about 1918 a William Charles Frederick MacCarthy-Morrogh, an Irishman born in 1870. We don't know his



occupation, only that he played cricket for Dublin University, perhaps as a professional? By September 1939 they are living at Ponsharden Lodge, North Parade, Falmouth in Cornwall where William died on the 15th of that month. Just a few days later in the wartime ID card register we find Eva at the house with her daughter Rosemary C. born 1919, her father's partner the widowed Julia (shown as Waterlow; "incapacitated") and 2 servants. A few weeks later, William's will leaves just £3170 19s 3d to Eva. The same probate index shows Eva's passing on 1st October 1977 at Woodside Hall nursing home, Hailsham in Sussex, with estate now £16663, however one source (clearly wrong) states that she died unmarried at Franfield, Sussex in 1977 aged 97!

**Una** married Russell Henry Jocelyn Swan at Westminster in the summer of 1908 (as a Waterlow) and by 1911 they were living at 75 Wimpole Street, Marylebone where Russell was in practice as a consulting surgeon. They have a daughter Una Jocelyn aged 2 months, and Una's sister Maud Waterlow is staying with them on census night. There are 4 servants. In 1921 they are still in the Wimpole St house with four children aged 10 down to 3, a nurse and 3 servants. Una died in late 1924 at Marylebone aged 44 and Russell on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 1943 at 66.

**Alfred Hubert Morgan** became a merchant seaman; he was a cadet at HMS Conway, North Wales from age 15 in 1898 to 1900. A couple of voyages are recorded for him as "seaman apprentice", at 17 aboard the "Aristides" from London to Sydney NSW arriving 10<sup>th</sup> December 1901, and just over a year later making the same trip on the "Orontes", landing on 2<sup>nd</sup> January 1903.

By 1904 he had been made up to 3<sup>rd</sup> Mate, continuing on the London-Sydney run, by the "Warrigal" arriving 29<sup>th</sup> February, then as auxiliary 2<sup>nd</sup> mate on the "Wakool" ditto 20<sup>th</sup> October and again on 5<sup>th</sup> March 1905. Promoted to 2<sup>nd</sup> mate, still on the Wakool, a further trip is recorded as landing 28<sup>th</sup> July. The following information for his career during the years 1907-1920 was supplied by marine historian Jurgen Pfeiffer: He joined the shipping company Frank C. Strick (Anglo-Persian Oil Co.) in around 1907, serving on their steamers "Ahshristan", "Armistan", "Afghanistan" and lastly "Arabistan" up to 1915. Shortly after the outbreak of The Great War in late 1914 the German steamer "Furth" was captured by the British, refurbished and renamed the "**Kerman**"; Waterlow made his first voyage on this to Karachi as First Mate, arriving back June 26<sup>th</sup> 1915. For his second, from July 13<sup>th</sup> to December 11, 1915 to Calcutta he was promoted to Master. Management of the "Kerman" passed to the British Tanker Corporation in 1916, but Waterlow served as its Captain until 1920, when it was sold to a Bombay company.

Meanwhile, Alfred married **Ethel Jean Wedderburn** (who was born 1879 at Burwood, New South Wales, Australia) at Fulham on 6<sup>th</sup> September 1909, whilst on shore leave. In 1911 she is alone at 49 Chipstead Street, Fulham on census night, Alfred evidently being away at sea again.

On 21<sup>st</sup> March 1919 Alfred is recorded as Master of the vessel "Kerman" at Tilbury Docks, London. His next long-distance voyage was out of Glasgow on 1<sup>st</sup> April bound for New York, arriving there on the 15<sup>th</sup>. He is detailed: "born Paris, British Subject. Height 6ft 2ins, weight 168lbs, address 43 Lathom Road, Twickenham, Middlesex". In October 1919 he took his ship from Colombo, Ceylon to New York arriving on the 23<sup>rd</sup>.

In 1921-2 Alfred's wife Ethel and their two children Beverley Jean and Ian made an extended visit to her home town in Australia, travelling out from 33 (sic) Lathom Road on 21<sup>st</sup> September 1921 from London to Sydney on the "Baradine", arriving on 14<sup>th</sup> November, "intending to stay in Australia". The return trip was made in September 1922 by the "Balranald" arriving in London on the 23<sup>rd</sup>. They were now accompanied by Ethel's sister Margaret Fletcher Wedderburn

making a visit to England. Their destination address was “Fern Bank”, Broomhouse Road, Fulham (see below).

Meanwhile Alfred was based in Canada from 1921; he made a homeward voyage as passenger on the liner “President van Buren” from New York to Plymouth arriving 4<sup>th</sup> February 1923. A master mariner, he gives his address as “Japp Hatch”, 1 St Mary Axe, London, but this appears to be the office of his shipping line employers.

Two years later he came from St John, New Brunswick to Southampton on the “Marburn” arriving 9<sup>th</sup> February 1925, giving his destination as Fern Bank, Broomhouse Road. In 1930 he voyaged from St John on 10<sup>th</sup> January to Liverpool on the “Duchess of Richmond” arriving on the 18<sup>th</sup>, bound for 54 Marlborough Road, Richmond, Surrey. On 2<sup>nd</sup> March he was back at St John again aboard “Minnedosa” from Liverpool travelling as passenger 3<sup>rd</sup> class, “intending to stay in Canada, address St. Lambert PQ”.

Alfred died in Montreal, Canada, aged 60 in 1944.

**Alfred Jameson Waterlow** lived latterly at Fern Bank, Broomhouse Road, Fulham, but in the 1911 census only Julia is at home there, with 1 servant; she claims to have been “married 30 years”, thus 1880-1. In 1921 we find both Alfred & Julia at Fern Bank, with 2 servants. However Alfred’s death on 28<sup>th</sup> January 1925 at the age of 82 is registered at Marylebone; no grant of probate is listed for him. Julia then moved at some stage to 14 Priory Road, Kew, Surrey, but as we see above went down to Cornwall around the outbreak of the Second World War with her daughter Maud and died in the Falmouth Nursing Home (registered as surname Waterlow) on 8<sup>th</sup> January 1940, aged 85. Probate was granted to solicitors in the sum of £3,031-8s-1d.

#### **4.1.1 A spurned wife**

What then became of Alfred’s wife, Fanny after 1879? In the 1881 census she is an annuitant (pensioner) staying with her brother Herbert William Taylor Cresswell at 10 Dynevor Road, Richmond, Surrey. She is shown as head of household, and as “wife, married”. There are no servants here then. She petitioned for divorce from Alfred in 1883.

By 1891, she has moved to the south coast, living at “Gwennafield”, Alumhurst Road, Holdenhurst, just outside Bournemouth, still describing herself as married, but with no occupation or means indicated. She shares this house with one domestic servant, plus an elderly widow and her daughter as boarders, helping to make ends meet. The daughter’s occupation is one of the more amusing entries to be found in the census; “a badly-paid high-art embroidress”; it seems surprising that the enumerator accepted this in those strait-laced times!

In 1901, Fanny is still living in Bournemouth, but has moved to “May Fair”, West Cliff Road, with just one servant attending to her in this smart house. She is “living on own means”, and yes, still shown as married. She is recorded as being a keen tennis player around 1905. By 1911 she is back in London, at Kensington, and ten years later we find her as a visitor at 14 Westbourne Park Road, Bournemouth, presumably on holiday. Soon after she moved to Cambridgeshire and died on 12<sup>th</sup> September 1927 at her home, the Whaddon Vicarage near Royston aged 84. Probate was granted to solicitors in the sum of £3,544-10s-6d.

It seems that Alfred never married Julia, in England at any rate, and Frances also never re-married.

## **4.2 James Jameson Waterlow 1844 – 1871**

James appears to have been the only one of Alfred Waterlow's four sons that led an entirely blameless life, albeit a tragically short one. As we have seen, in 1861 he was a stationer's apprentice living with his parents at 47 Finsbury Square.

He married **Kate Frances Lawson Sisson** on the 16th July 1868, aged 24, at the parish church in the village of Edingthorpe, near the north-east coast of Norfolk. Kate was the second daughter of the Reverend Joseph Lawson Sisson, at that time rector there, and his wife Jane who was born in Bath, Somerset. Kate was born in the spring of 1845 at the nearby village of Southrepps. In the 1851 census the family is shown at Milk Hill, Mundesley, Norfolk where Joseph is shown as the rector of Edingthorpe and there are by now four children.

James and Kate had just two sons, as follows:

**James Francis**

born 25<sup>th</sup> April 1869 at Marylebone

**William Alfred**

born 23<sup>rd</sup> April 1871 at Marylebone

whose stories are told in the following sections.

Directories show that they were then living at 42 Queens Road, St Johns Wood, close to his brother Alfred. This house, an elegant Regency villa like others in the road, still survives, though extended; the right-hand one in our picture above.



James Jameson Waterlow died on the 17<sup>th</sup> January 1871 at Reigate in Surrey, aged just 26, and before the birth of his second son.

In the 1871 census, taken in early April, the widowed Kate is with her son James, staying at the home of her sister-in-law Mary Jameson Harding and her family at Croydon Road, Reigate, looked after by no fewer than eight servants.

Ten years later, Kate is with her parents-in-law at 25 Park Crescent; they had helped to bring up her two children when they were younger. James and William were away at boarding school on that 1881 census night.

On 10<sup>th</sup> August 1882 the widow Kate was re-married from Park Crescent, to Arthur William Wray at the age of 36 at St Marylebone parish church (pictured). Arthur was a solicitor of 14 Hill's Place, Oxford Street whose father Henry was, like Kate's, a minister in the church. Alfred James Waterlow and Joseph Lawson Sisson were witnesses.



Kate and Arthur do not appear in the 1891 census, so were presumably on holiday abroad then. By 1894 they were living at Elm Hatch, Westfield Park, Hatch End, Middlesex. Kate was widowed again

before 1911, when the census shows her living at Holmwood, Waxwell Rise, Pinner “of private means” with 1 servant. She lived to the good age of 86, passing on in late April 1931.

#### 4.2.1 James Francis Waterlow 1869 – 1942

In 1881, James and Kate’s eldest son was a boarder at Reigate Grammar School, later moving up to Charterhouse School at Godalming, Surrey. By 1891 aged 21 he has become a stationer with the family firm (WB&L, in this case) and in the census for that year and 1901 as already noted is staying with his grandmother Isabella Waterlow at Great Doods, Reigate and Strathray House, Hampstead, respectively. In the latter, he is recorded as having occupation “Stationer – as Employer”

In between, James fought as a member of the 5<sup>th</sup> Queen’s Royal Regiment in the South African War in which he was mentioned in dispatches, being awarded the D.S.O in 1900 and also the Queen's medal with six clasps. It is not clear whether he had already forsaken the stationery business and become a career soldier before that conflict, but like his uncle Alfred Jameson Waterlow was no doubt a volunteer, probably also with the HAC.

According to the official biographical sources, James Francis was married only once, to **Rosalie Lorenz**, but she was in fact his second wife. **Cora Maria J. Blissett** became the first Mrs James Waterlow in early 1904, at Marylebone. Cora was born in St. Helier, Isle of Jersey in 1870 as Cora Gosselin, daughter of Thomas (a shipwright) and his wife Maria. In 1871 they were at 12 Don Road, St Helier, and Thomas was away from home on census night. From 1881 to 1891 at least they were at Rival Cottage, Albert Road, George Town, Jersey and in the latter year’s census Cora is curiously shown as Thomas’s step-daughter; she is working as a photographer’s assistant and has a younger sister Bertha aged 9.

Before 1901 Cora married a gentleman named Blissett possibly in France, then been widowed, and in the census that year was staying in London at the very smart, newly built Great Central Hotel adjoining Marylebone railway station (right).



On 30<sup>th</sup> January 1908 the shipping registers show “Mrs. James Waterlow” (occupation: “Lady”) making an unaccompanied voyage from London to Port Said, and possibly on to Sydney, Australia by the “Moldovia”, and no return journey is recorded. The marriage evidently did not last long, and they do not appear to have had any children; this may be when she sailed off into the sunset? In 1910 James petitioned for divorce, citing a Charles Barsdorf as co-respondent, and Cora is recorded living at 71a Ebury Street, Belgravia. In the summer of 1911 she embarked on her third marriage, to Barsdorf at St George, Hanover Square; one wonders how long that one lasted?

On completion of his Boer war service, James remained on reserve with the Territorials in the 4th Border Regiment, rising to the rank of Colonel and awarded the T.D. (Territorial Decoration), while also remaining an Honorary Captain in the Regular Army.

He voyaged from London to Sydney NSW during 1913, presumably returning a few weeks later. Upon the outbreak of the Great European War in 1914 he naturally went straight off to serve his country again, at the age of 45 and was once more mentioned in despatches.

During this war service James met and then married **Rosalie Marie Lorenz** in 1916, probably in Switzerland; Rosalie was the daughter of Alphonse Lorenz of Monthey, Canton du Valais there. There were again no children.

In the 1921 census we find James & Rosalie at 1 Wiltshire Lane, Ruislip where he is shown as a Colonel on the “unattached list”; they do not have servants.

By 1925, James and Rosalie were living at “Merivale”, Wellington Road, Hatch End, Middlesex, near to his mother Kate and brother William. In 1927 they moved the short distance to 10 Beresford Road, Harrow, and sometime after 1930 finally to 5 Marlow Court, Pinner Road, Harrow. On 8<sup>th</sup> September 1930 James, “retired Colonel” arrived in New York from London aboard the “Minnetonka”, in transit for Canada, but was back in Liverpool as soon as the 20<sup>th</sup>, from Montreal on the “Duchess of Atholl”, giving his address as the Badminton Club, Piccadilly.

James died during the third major war he had seen, on 19th November 1942 at the age of 73. Rosalie survived him by a further 21 years, passing away in late 1963 aged 85 in the North Buckinghamshire registration district.

## 2. **William Alfred Waterlow 1871 – 1931**

Though his recently-widowed mother Kate was staying at Reigate at the time of the 1871 census, she had evidently moved back to central London by the time of William’s birth on 23<sup>rd</sup> April, probably at his grandparents’ house, 25 Park Crescent.

In the 1881 census, he is a boarder at Frant Green School, Sussex, moving up to Marlborough College in Wiltshire at around 13 years old in 1884, and completing his education in Germany.

He then studied law and in 1891 was normally resident in rooms at 128 Gray’s Inn Buildings, Holborn, but in the census is staying with his grandmother and brother James at Great Doods, Reigate, with occupation shown as Solicitor’s clerk (Law), aged 19 on that Easter weekend.

The “Times” shows that William passed the Law Society exams in London in June 1892. He was then articled to Sir Thomas Payne (a common surname in the Waterlow family, as we shall soon see) of Messrs. Payne, son & Pollock at Great St Helen’s, City of London; was admitted to the bar in 1896 and then practised as a solicitor.

William was a keen rugby player during the 1890s, turning out for the Marlborough Nomads and East Sheen (where he was captain), and also for the Middlesex County team.

From at least 1894 to 1901, William was living with his mother Kate and stepfather Arthur Wray at Elm Hatch, Hatch End, Pinner, Middlesex. According to our family legend William Jagers was “coachman to William Waterlow” and this must surely refer to this period, he probably acted as a general manservant about the house, and valet to the young lawyer also. He left this service about 1900 and returned to central London.

William Alfred was appointed as a Director of Waterlow Bros & Layton Ltd in 1898, and later became Managing Director and then company Chairman, continuing as such after the re-merger with Waterlow & Sons Ltd in 1920.

William Waterlow married **Adelaide Hay Gordon**, the younger daughter of Thomas Gordon of Grosvenor Street, Edinburgh, in that city on 30th April 1904. She was born around 1872 in

Edinburgh and in the 1881 census this family is at 1 Grosvenor Street in the St George district off the city where Thomas is shown as a banker, with mother Isabella and elder brother Stewart.

In 1891 however she is staying at Ketton, near Berwick upon Tweed, with her grandfather Stewart Stewart, a widowed farmer and his daughters. Ten years later she is back home at Grosvenor Street where her father Thomas has a new wife Hannah who is only 7 years older than Adelaide.

William and Adelaide made their first married home either again with the Wray's at Elm Hatch or very close by in Westfield Park, Hatch End, and their two children were born there as follows:-

<b>William James</b>	born 20 <sup>th</sup> March 1905
<b>Thomas Gordon</b> (Tom)	born 2 <sup>nd</sup> January 1911

William junior's story is told in the next sub-section below. Tom Waterlow in the 1921 census is shown boarding at Chesterton School, Seaford in Sussex; he later attended Marlborough School, then married **Helen Elizabeth Robinson** at St Paul, Knightsbridge on 21<sup>st</sup> April 1938, aged 27. Helen was born in early 1907 in the parish of St. Giles, City of London. Tom and Helen had three sons, James Gerard, Simon Gordon and John William. The family home was at Belhaven House, Dunbar, East Lothian, Scotland by 1965.

William, "gentleman" and Adelaide are recorded in the shipping registers making a voyage from Marseilles on 10<sup>th</sup> January 1908 on board the "Marmora" to Port Said, Egypt for what is clearly a holiday tour. He was elected President of the Federation of Master Printers of Great Britain and Ireland, serving in 1914 and 1915, and of the London Master Printers' Association 1914. In 1914-15 directories describe him as a Solicitor with his office at 25 Birchin Lane together with his cousin Mark.

During the Great War William was an active member of the City of London National Guard, in which he held a commission. He served as a Justice of the Peace for the county of Middlesex from 1918, was elected as Alderman for the Ward of Cornhill, City of London, and was knighted (K.B.E) on 1<sup>st</sup> January 1919.

In May 1921, Sir William and Lady Adelaide moved to a smart large house, "Whyte Ways", Harrow Weald, remaining there until 1929. He was appointed Sheriff of the City of London for 1928-29, and then straightaway elected as Lord Mayor of London for the term 1929-30, which was noted as an unusually rapid progression through these offices. He received decorations including Knight Commander of the Order of Dannebrog, Commander Order of the Nile and Order of the Rising Sun of Japan (2nd class) in this period.

Sir William was created a Baronet on 28th October 1930, taking the title "Waterlow of Harrow Weald". His Arms are formally described thus (perpetuating several elements of his great-grandfather's) "Argent, a lion rampant within a bordure nebuly, azure on a chief sable, two shin-bones saltire-wise, the dexter surmounted by the sinister, or" and Crest – "A demi-lion guardant azure, in the mouth a shinbone in bend, and holding between the paws a human skull, both or" with the motto *Per Mortem Vinco* ("I conquer through death"). His recreations were listed in "Who's Who" as golf, tennis and fishing, and clubs: the Carlton, Conservative, and City Carlton.





As chairman of Waterlow & Sons, Sir William Waterlow faced two major high court cases from 1928, firstly as a key witness in the claim of Albert Gronow against the company for his “unfair dismissal” as a senior director at the time of the 1921 re-amalgamation, then he had to shoulder much of the responsibility for the losses incurred by the Bank of Portugal, who sued over the great currency fraud of 1925. Both these case are described more fully in the company history, section 9 below. In 1928-29, he made several gruelling appearances as witness or defendant in court and had to resign his Chairmanship of the company as a result.

William and Adelaide’s city residence at around this time was 5 Balfour Place, Park Lane, London W1. The fraud trial, one of the most complex in British legal history, went against Waterlow’s and this undoubtedly took a toll on Sir William’s health. He died of peritonitis on 6<sup>th</sup> July 1931 aged just 60 at 19 Manchester Street, Marylebone. The funeral service was held in St Paul’s Cathedral on 9<sup>th</sup> July, followed by interment at All Saints, Harrow Weald. One source states that had Sir William not died when he did, he would most likely have been brought before the courts again, possibly to face a prison sentence. Probate was granted in the sum of £57,942-6s-1d.

Sir William was succeeded by his elder son, (William) James, who thus became 2<sup>nd</sup> Baronet. His wife Lady Adelaide Hay Waterlow was living at 10 Montague Place, Bloomsbury by 1938, and died on the 4th June 1957 at 8 Welbeck House, Welbeck Street, Marylebone, aged 85. The funeral was held at All Souls, Langham Place on the 7<sup>th</sup>.

## **2.1. William James Waterlow 1905 - 1969**

(William) James, the elder son of Sir William and Adelaide Waterlow, was educated at Marlborough then Trinity College Cambridge, where he was awarded a B.A. degree in 1927 and M.A. in 1932.

At Easter 1927 he is recorded voyaging out alone from Southampton on 26th March to Tangier, Morocco on the “Tjerimai” for a holiday break, and back on the same route aboard the “Tabanan” arriving home on the 14th April. His address is given as “Whyteways”, Harrow Weald; his parent’s home; he travels second class as a student.

James was sometime a director of Messrs. Evans Bros. Ltd and deputy chairman of Fleetway Publications. He served with the City of London Yeomanry Rifle Brigade in World War II from 1939 (mentioned in despatches), was awarded the M.B.E in 1945 then commanded that regiment from 1947 to 1950. He became an Honorary Colonel of the Territorial Army in 1952 and served in that capacity until 1961, receiving the T.D.

Numerous civilian appointments included President of the Federation of Master Process Engravers 1951-53, President of the London Master Printers Association 1953-54 and President of the Printers Pension Corporation 1958. He was President of the Caxton Convalescent Home 1951-61 and President of the Periodical Proprietors Association 1962-64 (Vice-President after 1964).

Sir James was awarded the CBE in 1964, then from 1966 served as Chairman of the Board of Governors of Birkbeck College, and Chairman of the Joint Export Committee for Newspapers and Periodicals. He was sometime Master of the Guild of St. Bride, a Member of the Press Council, Upper Warden of the Stationers’ and Newspaper-makers’ Company, and Joint Honorary Treasurer of the Greater London Council Conservative Association from 1963-69.

Sir James never married. In this period his city home was at 1 Welbeck House, Welbeck Street, London W1 and he was a member of White's and The Bath clubs. He died on 20th November 1969 aged 64 at Lambeth, and was succeeded by his younger brother Thomas Gordon Waterlow. He in turn died in August 1982 at his Scottish home, and was succeeded by his elder son Sir (James) Gerard, the 4th and present baronet Waterlow of Harrow Weald.

### 4.3 Herbert Jameson Waterlow 1846 – 1921

Born on 24<sup>th</sup> March 1846 at 22 York Road, Lambeth, Herbert was the fifth child (3rd son) of Alfred James Waterlow and Isabella, nee Jameson, shown there with his parents in the 1851 census.

In 1861 he was a boarder at school in Bell Street, Reigate in Surrey, under schoolmaster John Payne, and by December 1862 he was at the Mansion Grammar School, Leatherhead, from where he won a scholarship to Oxford University. He went on to study law; directories show him around 1870–1872 occupying barrister's chambers at 1 Verulam Buildings, 9-10 Gray's Inn Square, Holborn. However in the 1871 census he is staying with friends for the weekend at Byfield Cottage, Norton Town, Barnes, Surrey, at the home of Henry Carew, solicitor, and his occupation is shown as "wholesale stationer"!

On 30<sup>th</sup> April 1872 aged 26 Herbert Waterlow married **Mary Hannah Hill** at St Mary, Islington. He gives his address again as 1 Verulam Buildings and occupation as law stationer.

Mary was the youngest daughter of John Hill, a banker and his wife Mary Hannah, born on 16<sup>th</sup> April 1852 at 13 Highbury Place, Islington and christened on 15<sup>th</sup> May at St Mary. The family lived in this house from at least 1851 to 1872, though in the 1861 census, the 8-year old Mary is with her mother staying with cousins at 41 Brunswick Square, Hove in Sussex and ten years later is at the home of her aunt Harriet Mitchell at 89 Ebenezer Terrace, Turner Street, Whitechapel where she runs a dairy and grocery business. No occupation is shown for Mary, but she no doubt helps out in the shop. Her mother, by then widowed, is at home in Islington. Mary was married from 13 Highbury Place; the witnesses were Herbert's father Alfred James, also James and Isabella Waterlow and Mary's parents.

Herbert and Mary had two children, as follows:-

**Mark** born 13<sup>th</sup> March 1873, baptised 16<sup>th</sup> April at Brondesbury Christchurch; abode Brondesbury, father a stationer

**Edith Grace** born 6<sup>th</sup> February 1874, baptised at Brondesbury Christchurch

The 1881 census gives their address as 1 The Avenue, Brondesbury Park, which is in northwest London just beyond the suburban area of Willesden and Kilburn. It is likely then that they had been there, or nearby, from the time of their marriage. Herbert's occupation is recorded as a stationer (like his brother Alfred, this would be with WB&L) and "Sheriff of London" at the age of only 35, so he was evidently already very well regarded in civic circles. The two children are at home, and there are four servants, a footman, nurse, cook and general domestic. Clearly Herbert and Mary are happily married in 1880-81, so we can surely discount him as the father of Ethel Margaret Hammond. His philandering only starts some six years later....

"Mrs H. Waterlow" (i.e. Mary) advertised references in The Times during April 1885 for her housekeeper and Governess at 1 The Avenue; they were no longer required there as the "children (were) going to board school".

Herbert appears to have left his wife about 1887, and from then on his story seems to bear a remarkable similarity to that of his elder brother Alfred a few years earlier. He moved into an apartment at 7 Queen's Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, and around this time it is thought that William Jagers came to work for him as valet and personal manservant, having lost his previous post upon the death of Herbert's father Alfred. Sometime previously Herbert had been appointed Alderman of the City of London ward of Queenhithe, Blackfriars, but resigned "unexpectedly" from this during 1887, presumably as a result of his changed personal circumstances.

Exactly as for Alfred, the 1901 census first told us that Herbert had acquired a different "wife" to the one he first wed! She is again a younger girl, and already married. She was born **Mary Ann Burton**, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Burton at Bermondsey, South London in late 1858. In 1861 this family is at 95 Chalton Street, Marylebone where Robert aged 42 is a packing case maker born in Ireland. As Elizabeth is only 32 and there is also a daughter aged 17 with them, it is evident she was his second wife.

The 1871 census shows them by now living at 71 Pratt Street, Marylebone, and in 1881 they had moved back south of the river to 17-19 Wiltshire Road, Brixton. Father has now become a "retired fish merchant" and Mary is a professional singer, in later years if not already with the Carl Rosa Opera Company. Since Herbert and his family were very keen on music, especially opera, this is no doubt how she first came to attract his attention.

She married **John Payne**, a violinist on 22<sup>nd</sup> April 1884 at St Marylebone parish church at the age of 25. This man, only 21, was probably not related to the John Payne mentioned above, Herbert's schoolmaster in 1861, or to Thomas Payne, William Alfred's boss in 1892; it is a very common surname. His father also John is recorded as a Queen's Messenger; both John junior and Marion, as she now calls herself give their address as 21 York Place, Marylebone. However "Marian", apparently familiarly known as "Polly", had either been widowed or had left him by early 1887, and became mistress to Herbert Waterlow.

Herbert and Marian's first child was born at Kingston, Surrey in the spring of 1888, and they were eventually to number six, listed here together for clarity. At least the four that were born in England were all registered with the surname **Payne** and a middle name Waterlow, indicating that although the parents were never married, Marian was evidently very proud of her association with the Waterlow family from the outset; perhaps she did not tell Herbert that she was doing this? By 1901, and subsequently, all the children were using the surname Waterlow routinely:-

<b>Marjorie</b> Waterlow Payne	born spring 1888 at Kingston
<b>Adeline</b> Waterlow Payne	born 24 <sup>th</sup> August 1889 at Marylebone
<b>Hinemoa</b> Pukoia Waterlow	born 1891 in Auckland, New Zealand
<b>Eric</b> Waterlow Payne	born late 1893 at Marylebone
<b>Violetta</b> Marie Waterlow	born 23 <sup>rd</sup> May 1896 in Brussels, Belgium
<b>Olga</b> Waterlow Payne	born 24 <sup>th</sup> October 1899 at Malden, Surrey

**Hinemoa** is named after a legendary beautiful Maori chieftainess; she was the only person to bear this unusual name in England at the time, though there were 3 or 4 others by 1910.

William Jagers' wife Louisa died in tragic circumstances in June 1888, from "alcoholic intemperance" while living alone in a cheap lodging house in Kentish Town – she collapsed and "expired" in a pub in Camden at 5.30 on a Friday morning, when challenged to pay her bill and claiming to have no money! As apparently no-one there knew who she was, she was not formally identified for some six weeks; her husband probably then living in at Kingston no doubt became suspicious when his letters remained unanswered, and went looking for news of her in the area.

The shipping registers show that a "Mrs Burton aged 24" left London for Melbourne, Australia on 11<sup>th</sup> April 1890 aboard the vessel "Oroya" accompanied by Marjorie Waterlow aged 2 and Adeline, 1, attended by a nurse Annie Weem aged 24. Unfortunately these records are not complete, so we have to presume that Herbert was already there, and they had travelled out later to join them, then proceeding on to Auckland.

There is, tantalisingly, a "Mr Jagers" travelling from Russell, New Zealand to Sydney NSW on the "Mararoa" arriving 21<sup>st</sup> April 1891; however we now know that "our" William Jagers was in London on 5<sup>th</sup> April, so this is not our man. Herbert & Mary did not make the same voyage until nearly 3 months later, aboard the "Rotomahana" out of Russell, arriving Sydney on 14<sup>th</sup> June.

As expected, neither Herbert or Marian are shown in the UK 1891 census, but the two children had by then returned, presumably accompanied by a servant. Passports did not become necessary for foreign travel until 1915; before that anyone could go anywhere – provided they could afford it! In the census, Marjorie and Adeline are staying at 23 Shirlock Road, Gospel Oak, Hampstead, in the care of their grandmother Elizabeth Burton, by now widowed, living on "allowance from daughter". Both children are listed with middle initial W and surname Payne.

Herbert and Marian returned to England around mid 1893. At this time, Herbert is shown in directories as living at 44 Broadwater Down in Tunbridge Wells, Kent, but Marian clearly remained in London for the birth of son Eric. By 1897, they were on their travels again, to Brussels, and back once more to England for Olga's birth in 1899.

The house at Broadwater Down had been retained, but was relinquished about this time in favour of a newly-built residence, Highwood House, Kingston Hill, Coombe, Malden in Surrey, where the family lived until at least 1903.

The 1901 census shows them there with Herbert aged 55 described as a wholesale stationer. Marian claims to be only 36 (she is really 42). Only the eldest child Marjorie is away, she is at school in Plymouth, Devon boarding at 9 Wolseley Terrace, Mutley. There are seven servants at Highwood House; a cook, 2 nurses, 3 housemaids and a gardener.

On 2<sup>nd</sup> November 1904, Herbert ("married, gentleman") voyaged from London to Cape Town, South Africa aboard the "Ruapehu", travelling on his own. It is not recorded whether this was on business, or as a holiday, or maybe both combined.

From 1904 until 1911, Herbert is listed at 3, Tavistock Square WC, but this may be just his office and "town address" with Highwood House retained for his wife and family. From 1912 to 1915 they were at 144 and 146 Lauderdale Mansions, Lauderdale Road, Highgate, and for 1916-1921 back into Central London at 154 Gloucester Terrace, Bayswater (pictured right, the left hand of the two pillared doorways), where the census in the latter year shows Herbert intriguingly as a director of the Gas Light & Coke Company, based at Horseferry Road, Westminster. Just Marian & Olga are with him at the house, the latter at age 21 having "no

occupation”; there are 3 servants and a boarder. Herbert passed away there on 13th November 1921, aged 75; the next day’s “Times” carried an “in memoriam” notice. Probate was granted in the sum of £6519-2s-9d.

Marian went to live at 29a Regents Park Road, Primrose Hill from before 1925 up to 1928, then at 37e Maida Vale W9 from 1929 to sometime after 1930, when she moved down to the south coast. She died (as Marian Waterlow) at Worthing, Sussex, in the early weeks of 1939 aged 80.

Of Herbert’s six children with Marian, **Marjorie** studied at the Academy of Dramatic Art and became an actress, well known in theatrical circles in both London and the USA from around 1910, playing with a number of the leading managements. A lovely picture of her hangs in the National Portrait Gallery, and we were immediately struck by the resemblance between her and my grandmother Ethel Hammond and her daughter Gladys Jagers at a similar age.....

Marjorie never married; in 1914 the London telephone directory lists her living at 37 Sackville Street, Piccadilly. She had to retire from the stage during 1920 due to “an incurable malady”, and died at Kingston at the age of only 32, in the summer of 1921.

**Adeline** also acted; amongst other parts she played a minor role in “Two Merry Monarchs” at the Savoy Theatre in London in the spring of 1910, and again on tour the following year. She was married in the summer of 1911, aged 22 to **Cecil Pearson** at Hampstead in the name of Waterlow. Cecil was a musician and singer with the Beecham Opera Company, whose London performances had been reviewed frequently in the Times over several years previously. He was born in the spring of 1879 at Bloomsbury, central London, son of Charles Fallows Pearson, a wine merchant & his wife Eliza Ann, in 1881 living at 33 Russell Square. By 1901 however the family had moved to Redington Lodge, Redington Road in Hampstead, and Cecil at least is still living locally in 1911. In 1921 Adeline is at 86 Adelaide Road, Hampstead, with just her sister Violetta and her young son for company, along with 4 assorted visitors. She is employed by one Oscar Arche and at the time acting at His Majesty’s Theatre in Central London.

As was (and is) common in show-business, the marriage appears not to have lasted, as in 1922 we find Adeline Pearson marrying **Sir Henry Roland Murray Bourne** (born 1874) as his second wife; surely a much sounder prospect! By 1931 they were living at 5h Grove End Road, St John’s Wood and Sir Henry died there on 8<sup>th</sup> June that year. After seven years of widowhood and still only 48, she was married for a third time in spring 1938, to **Warwick Ronald** of similar age, at Marylebone; in September 1939 she is shown at 310 Oxford Street in London’s west end, with no occupation shown. After the war they moved to Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire, and Warwick died there in 1951. Adeline Ronald passed away in early 1971 aged 81, in the same area.

**Hinemoa** studied art at Cope’s and the St John’s Wood Art Schools. She compiled an autograph album/scrapbook of letters etc that surfaced at auction a few years ago, but was then



regrettably broken up and individual pages sold off separately, apparently being more valuable that way. She married **Penry Vaughan Thomas** (as Waterlow) in early 1913 at Paddington, aged around 20. Penry was born in 1878 at Llanelly, South Wales, became a solicitor and after their marriage trained as a barrister with his chambers at 4 Temple Gardens, Middle Temple Lane, Holborn. They lived at 22 Norfolk Road, St John's Wood, and the 1921 census shows them there with a 5-year old daughter and 3 servants, but Penry is shown with "no occupation". He died on 1st August 1930 aged 52, and Hinemoa Thomas was then re-married very quickly to Lt. Col. James St Clair Drysdale Stewart on 26th January 1931 at Christchurch, Down Street, London. In 1939 they are living at 10 St John's Wood Terrace, Marylebone, with James shown as retired from service in the Indian Army; there is 1 servant doing secretarial work. Hinemoa Stewart died early in 1949 at Bridgwater, Somerset, aged 56.

**Eric** emigrated to Canada, travelling on the vessel "Canada" from Liverpool on 8<sup>th</sup> March 1913 to Portland, Maine arriving on 18<sup>th</sup> March via Halifax, Nova Scotia where immigration formalities were carried out the previous day. He gives his occupation as a printer, aged 29 intending to stay in Canada. His final destination was Regina, Saskatchewan, where he was to marry in early 1916. In the Saskatchewan census of that year Eric and his wife **Alice Mabel** are at 1776 Edward Street, Regina, with Eric working as a plasterer. However, around early 1918 they had returned to London, staying at his father Herbert's home 154 Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park. Eric then enlisted in the newly-formed Royal Air Force, 25<sup>th</sup> Squadron and was sent to Belgium. He was killed at Ypres on 16<sup>th</sup> July 1918 aged only 24 and is buried at the Reservoir Cemetery there. His rank was by then Captain and he was awarded the MC; probate was granted for £222 on 1<sup>st</sup> June 1919 to his widow Alice Mabel.

Alice returned to Canada, but later revisited her birthplace of Liverpool in 1920, travelling on her own from St John, New Brunswick aboard the "Melita" arriving 7<sup>th</sup> March; she gives her temporary UK address again as 154 Gloucester Terrace, London. She returned home from Liverpool on 23<sup>rd</sup> June on the "Victorian" arriving 7<sup>th</sup> July at Quebec, thence to Regina. She had emigrated with her family to Regina in 1909 aged only 10.

**Violetta** married **Edmund L. Jacquette** (as Waterlow) in late 1917 at St Martin in the Fields, aged 20. He was a wine merchant living at 2a Portsdown Road, Maida Vale, with business premises at 6-10 Blue Ball Yard, St James, Westminster, but went bankrupt in 1922. He then seems to have disappeared, probably abroad (he did not die in England before 1925). The 1921 census shows Violetta and her son Eric aged 2 staying with her sister Adeline Pearson, as we saw above. She was then married again in late 1923 to **Robert D. Robin** at Marylebone. She died in Hampstead in December 1973 aged 87.

Lastly, **Olga** Waterlow married **Harold Jewell** in late 1921 at Sevenoaks, Kent, aged 22. By 1926 they were living at 21 Abercorn Place, St John's Wood NW8. In 1939 they are at 28 Rocolean Crescent, Roehampton, Surrey with Harold, 6 years her senior, a furniture dealer. Daughter Ursula born October 1922 is with them, also Olga's sister Violetta Robin (above), working as a shop assistant. There is 1 servant. Olga was divorced by 1950, and early that year married **Arthur T. Spiller** at Marylebone. She died in late 1973 at Henley-on-Thames aged 74.



### 4.3.1 Another spurned wife

And now of course we have another abandoned wife to deal with! We left her in 1887 at the family home in Brondesbury Park, but she probably vacated this house shortly afterwards. In the 1891 census we find Mary Hannah Waterlow listed as a “visitor” living in a part of the Old House, High Street in Harrow together with son Mark, a student at the age of 18. Mary is shown as still married, and “living on own means”. The normal residents were away on census night, so they appear to be merely “house sitting”. This is despite there being an incredible 15 servants with them: a butler, 3 footmen, page, matron and a sick-nurse, cook, kitchen-, buttery- and still-room maids, and 4 housemaids.

Evidently their hosts were somewhat more than averagely well to do! So whose house was it? The earliest directory mention we found was 1894, when it was occupied by Arthur Henry Bindloss, MD, but he only qualified in 1891-2 so was unlikely to have been there then. Mary’s daughter Edith, 17 was not found in this census – so possibly at finishing school abroad?



By 1901, Mary and Mark are living at 76 St Georges Square (right), Westminster, where they were to stay until around 1917. In the census, Mary is still shown as married, Mark is a barrister-at-law, and Edith is with them. Both the children remain single, and no occupation or means are shown for either Mary or Edith this time. There are six servants. This house survives in one of the smart terraces overlooking the gardens of the square.....

In 1921 Mary Hannah Waterlow is shown at 22 Nevern Road, Earl’s Court with daughter Edith Grace for company and 2 servants. Sometime soon after she moved to 89 Holland Park, South Kensington, and died there on 21st September 1927 aged 75. She is buried at Highgate cemetery and probate was granted to son Mark, barrister in the sum of just £357-6s-6d.

From June 1898 when he was admitted to the bar at Lincoln’s Inn to 1914 **Mark** was practising as a barrister with his chambers at 3 Elm Court, Temple, but in the latter year moved to 25 Birchin Lane, where he shared rooms with his solicitor cousin William Alfred Waterlow. Mark is recorded as being a proficient golfer in this period. From around 1919 to early 1921 he lived at 22 Nevern Mansions, Earl’s Court SW5, and he married **Melecina Jane Bowman** from there on the 10<sup>th</sup> May 1921 at Ewell parish church, Surrey, “very quietly” at the relatively late age of 48. The census a few weeks later shows the pair at “Winterfold”, Park Road, Woking in Surrey, with Mark now Assistant Manager to a Printer, not as might be supposed, Waterlow & Sons, but Corfe Seacombe Ltd, London EC3.

Melecina was born in May 1889 at nearby Leatherhead so was 16 years younger than him. She was the daughter of Thomas Bowman, a retail bookseller and stationer in the High Street there, and his wife, also Melecina Jane, nee Talbot, who was born in Clonmel, County Tipperary, Ireland. The 1911 census shows her family at Bankside, Kingston Road, Ewell with father Thomas by now retired from business. Melecina has four brothers at home, and her aunt Susan Talbot who was born in Dublin is visiting. The unusual forename of mother and daughter means

“medicine” or “remedy” in Spanish; perhaps the parents just thought it sounded nice? They are the only two people in England with that name around 1891.

Mark passed away on 10<sup>th</sup> October 1939, aged 66, at Nortoft, Walton-on-the-Hill, Tadworth, Surrey, recorded in a “Times” announcement which also tells us that Melecina was familiarly known as “Winnie”, possibly to differentiate her from her mother. Melecina Jane Waterlow died in the summer of 1969 at Sutton, Surrey aged 80.

Herbert & Mary’s 2<sup>nd</sup> child **Edith Grace** Waterlow never married. In 1926 she was living with her mother at 89 Holland Park and stayed on there after her death, listed in the telephone directories as “Miss Edith” until at least 1930. In later life she moved to the coast at Worthing, Sussex and passed on there in late 1964 aged 90 years.

#### 4.4 Walter Jameson Waterlow 1854 – 1908

Walter was the tenth child (fifth son) of Alfred James Waterlow and Isabella, nee Jameson, and the first to be born at 47 Finsbury Square in November 1854. The 1861 census shows him at home there and by 1871 he is a boarder at Harrow School. Nothing further was found about his education until April 1879, when he passed the Inns of Court examinations allowing him to commence practice as a barrister.

In the 1881 census, he is staying with his parents and two of his sisters at 25 Park Crescent, Marylebone, possibly just for the Easter holiday weekend though he may well have been still living there normally at that time. Directories show that from 1880–1882 at least he had his chambers at 1 Pump Court, Temple Inn, Holborn. Since he was the only one of Alfred Waterlow’s three surviving sons not then married, he is our prime candidate as the illegitimate father of Ethel Margaret Hammond by the servant girl Rachel Maskell at Park Crescent during Christmas 1880, but we must leave the speculation at that!

Walter Jameson Waterlow married **Jessie Beatrice Clarke** at Clifton, Bristol on the 27<sup>th</sup> April 1882 when he was 27. One source says that her father was Henry Alfred Clarke, a Royal Navy surgeon; the IGI gives her birth date as 6<sup>th</sup> April 1857 but no other details and the 1891 census states that she was born in Ireland. Other than that, we know nothing about her – but see section 4.5 below! Walter & Jessie had no known children.

By 1888 they had moved to 81 Gower Street, Euston (right), staying until at least 1894. The 1891 census shows them at home, Walter of course recorded as a Barrister and with just two servants, a cook and a housemaid.

Jessie died in late 1897 aged only 40 at Hastings, Sussex, where she had presumably gone to benefit her health. Walter stayed in London, and for 1896-97 is recorded at a new apartment, 2b Montague Mansions, Spring Street in Marylebone. Such purpose-built and well-equipped blocks, many of which survive in domestic use today, were then rapidly becoming very fashionable amongst the London wealthy as weekday town residences, with escape to their country estates at the weekend and for holidays. By 1900 he had moved into another brand-new and even smarter building at Bickenhall Mansions, off Baker Street (left).





The 1901 census shows that Walter is occupying no less than three adjacent units here, numbered 2b, 2e and 2f, each having the standard accommodation of 4 bedrooms and 2 reception rooms. My great-aunt Louisa Jagers (William Jagers' daughter) was in service as a cook at another such unit in the same buildings at that time. Walter has installed a lady friend, widow **Edith Alice Rhodes**, in one of the apartments, and their servants occupy the third one.

On 12<sup>th</sup> August 1901 Walter married Edith, at St Marylebone parish church. He was then 46; she was born as Edith Springett, daughter of Henry William, a builder at Erith, Kent around 1854 so was about the same age as Walter. In late 1878 she had married Louis Rhodes, a solicitor in Cheltenham but they went to live at Conway Villa, Kilworth Road in Market Rasen, Lincolnshire where Louis set up his practise. By around 1896 however he was declared bankrupt and seems to have died soon afterwards,

probably abroad, whereupon Edith returned to London.

By 1908 Walter and Edith had moved to Heathfield, Sevenoaks in Kent and Walter died there on 13<sup>th</sup> April that year aged 53. Probate was granted to his widow and nephew William Alfred Waterlow in the sum of £32,564-6s-2d. Edith then came back to London and from around 1912 was living at Jesmond, 5 Bracknell Gardens, West Hampstead NW3; she is there in the 1921 census, attended by 2 servants. She died there on the 8<sup>th</sup> February 1927 aged 72, as recorded in the Times. Probate was granted to her brother in law Henry Ernest Rhodes, retired bank manager in the sum of £9,799-1s-5d.

#### 4.5 A “spare” wife!

The 1881 census records a **Jessie H. Waterlow**, born in Southsea, Hampshire around 1857, the same time as Jessie Clarke, living at 43, Rosaville Road, Fulham, south-west London, occupation “Wife of Barrister”.

We thought she should surely be a member of our Waterlow family, but could find no available husbands at that time with the right credentials! Checking out the various Jessie Clarks recorded as born in that area of Hampshire around 1854-60 revealed no possible candidates for her, as they appear elsewhere in the 1881 census and later ones in their own right.

So we have to conclude that this one *probably is* Walter's future wife pretending to be already married to him; she does not appear as Jessie Clarke born in Ireland around 1857 anywhere else in the census. Why invent a fictitious birthplace? We have seen this in our own family too at this time, there seems to be some sort of stigma attached to claiming an Irish origin then. And the incorrect middle initial could be just a transcription error.

Having dealt with the complexities of Alfred James Waterlow's family, we now return to the other sons of James and Mary Waterlow, in order of their birth. In general terms, they are somewhat more straightforward and less dysfunctional than the above!.....

### 5. Charles William Waterlow 1817 – 1897



Charles was born on 6th January 1817 at Aldgate. The first detailed census of June 1841 shows that he was the only one of James' five surviving sons who chose not to join his father's business; he opted instead for a career in the building trade and so did not achieve the same degree of public prominence as the others; we know relatively little about him.

He is sharing a house at 40 Botolph Lane, Aldgate with his younger brother Walter (see next section) and is described as a builder. He has a married journeyman (self-employed) carpenter working with him and living in at the house, where his wife is employed as housekeeper to the two young brothers.

On the 10th December 1842 Charles was married from Botolph Lane at the age of 25 to **Louisa Mary Masters** at St Mary, Islington.

Louisa was the daughter of John Masters, a linen draper of Esher, Surrey, born there on 20<sup>th</sup> April 1815 but at the time of her marriage living in Holloway, north London. A Mary Waterlow, either Charles' mother or elder sister, was a witness.

By May 1843, Charles had expanded his business, setting up also at 121 Bunhill Row, Finsbury (right). In July he gave up the Botolph Lane premises and was advertising at Bunhill Row: "Shop fronts and fittings, sashes and frames, doors etc made of the best materials at the lowest prices....counters, cases, drawers etc, for ready money only". He ceases to advertise around 1845, presumably no longer needing to.

In April 1850 Charles was appointed to the position of official "City Carpenter" at the Court of Common Council for the City of London. In the 1851 census Charles and Louisa are shown living at 121 Bunhill Row. They had no children. He is now a joiner employing 14 men so has evidently built up a successful small business. There is a young unmarried joiner staying with them, and just one general servant in attendance.

The shipping registers show that Charles, "merchant" sailed from Liverpool to New York aboard the vessel "Persia", arriving on 11<sup>th</sup> May 1858. It seems that a large number of passengers perished on this voyage, although the register gives no clue as to the cause.

Charles & Louisa could not be found in the 1861 census name index for England and Wales, so are most probably in Scotland or abroad on holiday then; the solicitors' papers dealing with the estate of his late brother Albert Crakell Waterlow show that he was still living at Bunhill Row in April 1858. Many of the small Georgian terrace houses on this street have been demolished and replaced over the years, but one block survives to show us what they were like (photo above right).



A further solicitor's document of April 1866 describes Charles as "late of Bunhill Row, Carpenter & Builder, now of Rookwood, Reigate"; this house was on his brother Alfred's Great Doods estate. In the 1871 census he is at 9 St Aubyn's Hove, Sussex. Charles is described as an annuitant at the age of only 54, hence already retired from business. His widowed sister Mary Valentina Stones and her daughter Marian are staying with them as visitors on census night and there are 2 servants, a cook and housemaid in attendance. From the wording of the census entry it would appear that Charles and Louisa are *resident* in Hove at that time, not merely on holiday there. A further document in the above mentioned solicitors papers dated June 1871 describes Charles as "of Brighton, Gentleman", confirming this.

There are several more documents in the file dated around June 1879, which state that Charles William Waterlow was by then (since February 1879) “a person of unsound mind, not so found by inquisition” and “incapable of managing his own affairs”. As he was one of the trustees of Albert Crakell Waterlow’s estate this was deemed important, and the barristers strove to find a solution to the issue without the need to submit Charles to the “inquisition” which was then apparently needed to *formally* declare him as unable to fulfil his duties. Evidently the matter was satisfactorily resolved, though the means for achieving this are not shown in the file. This bundle of documents (LMA ACC/2923/5) is of great interest, as it includes several handwritten and signed letters from other members of the family, and copies of several birth certificates etc.

By this time, despite (or maybe because of) his disability, Charles and his wife have moved back to the London area and are living at Effingham Lodge, Surbiton Park Crescent in Surbiton, Surrey where they were to stay until at least 1896. In the 1881 census however they are shown on holiday at a private guesthouse, 8 Laughouse Gardens, Folkestone, Kent, with their “attendant” Henry Taylor, an unmarried man aged 30. Charles, now aged 64 does not give any occupation.

In 1891, they are at home in Effingham Lodge, “living on own means”. There are four servants, a lady’s companion, cook, general manservant and a housemaid.

Charles William Waterlow died on 11<sup>th</sup> June 1897 at Effingham Lodge aged 80 years, and is buried at Kingston cemetery. Since he had largely kept his affairs private he was not given the courtesy of an announcement in the Times, unlike most of his family. Probate was granted in the sum of £10,539-11s-6d. His wife Louisa survived him by just 3 years, passing away on 24th September 1900, again at Effingham Lodge.

## 6. Walter Blanford Waterlow 1819 – 1891

Walter was the third of James & Mary’s five sons, born 17th April 1819 at Hoxton. We do not know where the “Blanford” comes from; it is often incorrectly rendered as “Blandford”, but the former is correct.

As we saw above, in 1841 Walter was staying with his brother Charles at Botolph Lane, Aldgate; he is shown as a law stationer, having formally joined his father’s business at around that time.

He married **Rebecca Stones** on the 27th of September 1842 at St George in the East, Stepney aged 23 years and then resident in that parish. Rebecca, of the parish of St Catherine by the Tower was the daughter of Joseph Stones, born 20<sup>th</sup> August 1822 in London; he was “an officer in the excise” but we know nothing more about her family or where they lived. In the 1841 census, Rebecca is shown boarding at the school in Fairseat village, Kent.

Walter and Rebecca had no children. By 1851 they are living at 49 Parliament Street, St Mary, Westminster, “above the shop” since Waterlow & Sons had just opened their first branch office at that address with Walter in charge. He is described in the census as “Law Stationer Master-12 men, *Secy. to Company*” or at least that’s what the last bit looks like – the writing is truly awful. They have two servants, a cook and a housemaid. This fine building still survives, in multiple commercial use; it is the corner one, on the right in our picture.....





Moving on to 1861, Walter first appears in directories living at a smart residence, 5 Storey's Gate, Westminster, close to his office, where he was to stay for the next 30 years. The census that year shows the address as 5 Princes Court but this appears to be the same house, referred to here by its rear or "tradesmen and servants" entrance. Walter is now described simply as a stationer, and they have three general domestic servants. The Storey's Gate frontage of this house, on the left in our picture (left), was renewed in late Victorian times, but some parts of the rear may still survive, incorporated into other premises in Lewisham Street.

Although retaining their London home, in 1863 Walter bought High Trees farm, Earlswood Common, Redhill together with around 26 acres of land to form his country estate, and built the elegant large mansion "High Trees" thereon. As we have seen, this area of Surrey became very popular with the Waterlows, three of the brothers making their long-term homes there. An 1892 sale advert in the "Times" gives us a very full description of Walter's property and its grounds, of which the following is but a short extract:

*"....most charmingly situate on the ridge of a hill, sheltered from the north by the noble range of Reigate Hills, with lovely uninterrupted views over a vast expanse of country.....The imposing mansion is built of stone in the Italian style.....is finished and fitted throughout with every modern convenience and a minute regard to taste and comfort....noble central hall 21 feet square supporting a gallery above with arched lantern roof.....a ladies boudoir, eight principal bed and dressing rooms, some with elliptic ceilings....coach-house for five carriages....."*

There was also a well-arranged model farm, and unusually the public were granted use of the roads which intersected the estate. During the later 1860s Walter and his brother Alfred James gave land and money in support of development of the Reigate Grammar School, first established in 1675. In 1882 Walter and one of his neighbours fought to vindicate the rights of commoners to have free access to the Redhill and Earlswood Commons nearby, embodied in a private Act of Parliament in 1884 whereby a board of 11 conservators was instituted with Walter as Chairman. They laid out walks, planted trees and enlarged a pond for public bathing and winter skating.

Walter's wife Rebecca died on the 14th February 1869, aged only 46 at High Trees and was buried at St Mary Magdalene, Reigate on the 19th. Her tomb stands in the churchyard there and is said to originally have had lights perpetually burning on it that could be seen from the mansion.....





The 1871 census shows Walter staying at High Trees with one of his nieces for company. He is described as stationer, JP, mayor and landowner, by now aged 51. There are four servants, a cook, housekeeper and 2 housemaids. He served as the 4<sup>th</sup> Mayor of Reigate from 1870-72 and for a second term later that decade. He has many mentions in borough affairs both in and out of mayoral office, but having had a rapid rise in public service circles “he was later to suffer an equally rapid decline”, though the circumstances leading to this are not known.

In the April 1866 and June 1871 solicitors’ files regarding the trustees of his brother Albert Crakell Waterlow’s estate, Walter is shown as a Law Stationer, with address Birchin Lane, City of London, together with brother Alfred James, but this is of course their office (Walter had been appointed as one of the Trustees in the former year).

Most sources clearly state that in 1876 (some say 1874), Walter married his late brother Albert’s widow, **Maria** nee Corss who was then living at “Fairlawn”, Redhill. (for her history up to this point, see section 8 below). One reference even gives an exact date – 23<sup>rd</sup> July 1876, and place – St George, Bloomsbury in London but it would seem they are probably confusing this with Maria’s *first* marriage in that church, on the same day in 1846. At the time, such a marriage was deemed illegal for some reason, so perhaps not surprisingly there is no record of it to be found in the civil registers, nor any is there mention of the nuptials in a “Times” announcement. It is likely then that if a church service was held, it was in fact simply a blessing of their love and commitment as partners, having no legal entity. Whatever the circumstances Maria would not have had to change her surname!

In the 1881 census, Walter and Maria are on holiday at the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, together with two of Maria’s daughters, Kate (by now Mrs Alfred Wiltshire, though he is not with them there) and Gertrude by her first husband Albert Waterlow. Also with them is a 21-year old girl by the name of Hilda Ward, probably a maidservant but this is not stated. Walter describes himself simply as a Justice of the Peace here. Servants were looking after their Westminster and Redhill homes in their absence.

As we have seen, Walter was already serving as a JP for Surrey since around 1870; he was also appointed a JP for Middlesex in February 1885, and having been for some time Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Surrey was elected High Sheriff there in 1887. He also served as a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for the City of London in this period.

In the 1891 census Walter and Maria are at home at High Trees; Kate Wiltshire (by now widowed) is staying with them again, also the 11 year old Dorothea Ferrier, Maria’s granddaughter by her daughter Constance. There are 12 servants at the house, a butler, 2 footmen and a coachman, cook, housekeeper, lady’s maid, 3 housemaids, a kitchen maid and scullery maid. Four gardeners tended the gardens and grounds and there is a stationary engine driver operating



the farm and sawmill equipment. Walter is still serving as a JP, but by now retired as a stationer at the age of 71.

Having ceased most of his civic and public duties, and prone to bouts of severe depression, he took his own life later that year by shooting himself in the head. Some sources state that this was “while walking out on his estate at High Trees” but others say “in his bedroom at the house, in front of a full-length mirror...after a failed first attempt”. This was on 28th August 1891; an inquest was held resulting in the verdict “suicide whilst in a state of temporary insanity”.

A brief obituary plus reports on the inquest and funeral appear in the 5th September 1891 issue of the Surrey Mirror newspaper. His name is remembered by the present day Waterlow and Blanford Roads in Reigate, and he is buried alongside his first wife Rebecca in the family vault at St. Mary, Reigate. Probate was granted in the sum of £67,850-19s-9d.



The High Trees estate was sold by Auction in 1892 to Maurice Marcus esquire. The main house now forms part of Dunottar private school (above), and a recent aerial image still clearly shows the outline of the former ornamental gardens in front of the south terrace, now alas all grassed over. Our second picture shows an ornamental carriage drive bridge which survives in the grounds, but which nowadays leads nowhere.

After Walter’s death Maria went to live in a newly built house, Fair Field (still standing) in Beech Road, Reigate, though at the time of the 1901 census she is away on holiday staying at the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne, Sussex with eldest daughter Alice and her husband Stanislaw Makowski.

Ten years later the census shows Maria at home in Reigate with daughter Kate Wiltshire and Kate’s son Walter. She is attended by a companion and five other servants.

Maria continued to live at Fair Field until her death there on 17<sup>th</sup> May 1916 aged 92; her gravestone can be found in the churchyard at St John, Redhill where she is buried alongside her mother. Maria’s will dated 28<sup>th</sup> May 1913 is filed with other solicitor’s papers at LMA ACC/ 2923/6. Probate was granted in the sum of £41,770-2s-6d to Sir Ernest Albert Waterlow, Knight RA, Sir David Ferrier, Knight MD and Ebenezer George Field esquire.

## 7. Sydney Hedley Waterlow 1822 – 1906

Born on the 1st of November 1822 at Crown Court, Finsbury Sydney was the fourth son of James Waterlow and Mary nee Crakell. This child grew up to become far the most famous and influential member of the many such in the Waterlow clan and the various aspects of his life are well documented elsewhere. Here we try to summarise the whole story, more or less chronologically and divided into four sections of approximately 20 years each for clarity, so that it can be seen how it all fits together.....

### 1. Early life – to 1844

Sydney, “a sickly child, not expected to live” was brought up by his paternal grandmother Sarah Waterlow (nee Robertson) almost from birth until the age of seven, presumably due to his father’s commitment to developing his business at that time, and that his mother already had five young children at home to look after.

Sarah was by now aged 53 and widowed, her husband Josiah having died in 1817. By 1823 she was living in the Mile End New Town district of Whitechapel, East London. Sir Sydney Waterlow’s biography, compiled posthumously by George Washburn Smalley and published in 1909, records that at four years old (around early 1827), he wandered unnoticed into a sugar refinery near his home in Whitechapel and got locked in.



He was fortuitously rescued from a certain fate amongst the boiling cauldrons. To the young Sydney this would have seemed just like a wonderful adventure, and surely completely forgotten by the next day. His grandmother, no doubt embarrassed by the incident, may not even have told his parents about it; she was after all still to be entrusted with his care for a further three years.

So who then told this story to the biographer? We think it must surely have been Charles Hammond Fletcher, Sir Sydney’s faithful butler for over thirty years; there are other anecdotes in the book for which he alone would appear to have been the only one able to supply the information. And how would he have known about the sugar refinery incident more than 80 years previously? Surely only if the story had been handed down through his own family. This would neatly help to explain the considerable benevolence shown towards them by the Waterlows in the later Victorian era.

According to the land tax records 1822-29 the widowed Sarah Waterlow lived in a house on or near the main Mile End Road, owned by the Governors & Wardens of the Portuguese (Jews) Hospital, which was immediately to the west of Bancroft’s Hospital, nowadays the site of Queen Mary College. This extract from Greenwood’s 1827 map shows the area.....



There are still some Georgian era town houses here, adjacent to the Half Moon pub'

As for the sugar refineries, Pigot's 1825-26 directory lists a total of 25 refiners in Whitechapel and Mile End. 24 of these are in or to the west of Church Street, up to the boundary with Aldgate. The one exception is Holtzmeyer's, way out east at Union Row just beyond Bow Church, about 1½ miles from Old Town. So that of Burnell & Geis at 12 Church Street, Mile End New Town was in fact the nearest to the Waterlow home in 1826, albeit around a mile distant.

### **7.0.1.1 The Jagers – Tannen – Fereday – Fletcher –Hammond family explained!**

It is useful at this point to summarise this family connection with East London in these early years and what happened subsequently, as we have indeed already met some of them.....

Wilhelm Jagers and Ede Dahner were two German immigrants, possibly closely related, who came over to England about 1818, like so many of their compatriots setting up their business in the Whitechapel district of London and to avoid the inevitable racial harassment becoming known as William Jagers and Ede Tannen respectively. William had a young son Johann (John) born in Germany about 1817, and Ede a daughter Mary born in the East End in 1819. We believe that this William Jagers was the one living at 13 Church Street, next door to the Burnell & Geis refinery, from at least 1831 and possibly from as early as 1819. So it is very tempting for us to speculate that his "rescuer" was him, or even perhaps the young John Jagers, aged 9. As for what happened to them afterwards, this is somewhat complex and needs to be explained in some detail to make the later connections clear!.....

Both Ede Tanner and William Jagers died in 1839. Mary Tannen then inherited her father's business, which since around 1828 had been located at 17 Old Montague Street, Whitechapel, and John Jagers ran it as her manager.

Mary married one Caleb Fereday, a boot-maker in 1840, who according to the law then officially inherited the business from his wife despite his knowing absolutely nothing about it. He dispensed with John Jagers' services and he no doubt bearing a grudge went off to set up a refinery in Dublin with another wealthy but un-knowledgeable business partner. Being a somewhat crafty individual he then somehow persuaded Caleb and Mary to leave Whitechapel and join him in partnership to build and run a second refinery in Dublin, from 1846.

This was on the face of it very successful, but Jagers had in fact apparently been quietly fleecing his two partners of all their capital and much of the profit behind their backs. He died suddenly and in somewhat mysterious circumstances in June 1849. John's widow Elizabeth quietly disappeared for a while then met a seaman by the name of John Fletcher in Dublin docks, had a child Charles Fletcher by him in 1851 then probably with his assistance fled back to her native Ipswich in Suffolk, presumably to finally escape the clutches of her late husband's creditors. She took her by then four young children, including son William Jagers born in 1846 back to her parent's home there. The Feredays had already returned to London penniless around the end of 1849.

Elizabeth Jagers then set up a smart new home in Ipswich with a William Hammond, a soap-boiler in that town and had two more children by him, including a son Frederick born 1856, Elizabeth and all her six children now being known of course by the surname Hammond, no doubt a most convenient alias. There is no evidence whatsoever that she ever married Fletcher or Hammond either in Dublin or Ipswich. By 1868 both her parents, Hammond senior and herself

had passed on. The five surviving children then went to London led by the eldest, William, seemingly all taken under the wing of the Waterlow family, to whom their mother had presumably appealed for help on her deathbed.

William Hammond changed his name back to Jagers after he married in 1869, and was by then as we have already seen, in service as butler to Alfred Waterlow's friend George Critchett at Harley Street, still only 23 years old.

His stepbrother Frederick Hammond was the insurance collector who married the mother of the illegitimate Waterlow child, brought up as Ethel Hammond.

The third brother Charles Thomas Hammond Fletcher, but remaining familiarly known as Charles Hammond, became as we shall see Sydney Waterlow's butler about 1873.

One of the Hammond daughters got a good job in service with wealthy ship-owner David Collet Thomas, we think another Waterlow associate.

The other, then only 8 years old, later married Edward Lake Hughes; he and their sons and daughters in turn then all worked at Waterlow factories and offices for many years.

And Caleb Fereday's three sons likewise. His daughter Matilda married Ebenezer Hezekiah Ince, who rose through the ranks at Waterlows to become head of the Law Stationery department. Their son Stanley Ince wrote the memoir that told us about the rogue John Jagers and the ruination of his grandfather. Even if they happened to know any of our family through their work, they could not possibly have known about the connection with him!

Is all of the above just pure coincidence? We think probably not.

**Meanwhile back to the young Sydney Waterlow.** His first school was a dame's establishment at Worship Street, Finsbury from around 1827 to 1829, but he was sent to Brighton as a boarder aged 7-9 (1829-31) and attended St. Saviour's Grammar School, Southwark from 9 to 14 years old (1831-36). During this latter period he lived at his father's new house in Gloucester Terrace, Hoxton, and walked the 3 miles to Southwark and back again every day. Like his father James he was a member of the Unitarian congregation at South Place chapel, Finsbury under the ministry of William Johnson Fox, whose teachings greatly influenced the young Waterlow.

In November 1836 aged 14 Sydney became a bound apprentice through the offices of the Stationer's Company to his uncle Thomas Harrison the government printer, for a seven-year term during which he also lived with his uncle firstly at Coleshill Street, Pimlico and later at Westbourne Terrace, Sloane Square. On the night of the June 1841 census however he is at home with his parents and family at 5 Gloucester Terrace.

As a result of his diligence Sydney was placed in sole charge of the Foreign Office printing contract at Harrison's, with full responsibility for its secrecy, from the age of only 18 and well before completion of his indentures. Waterlow's long-term friend at the Foreign Office, John Edmund Barrow Hammond (Baron Hammond of Kirk Ella after 1873) first appears on the scene about this time. It seems this man has no connection whatever with our Hammond family; it is quite a common surname. However, it may explain why Sydney in later years preferred to call his butler Charles "Hammond" rather than Fletcher, if the name recalled memory of his old friend after the latter's death in 1890.

On the expiration of his indentures in November 1843 Sydney went to Paris and was employed during the winter in printing for the publisher Galignani a catalogue of his library and "other odd jobs". He returned to London at Easter 1844 and joined the family firm in partnership

with his father James and brothers Alfred, Walter and Albert to add a printing branch to the stationery business in Birchin Lane.

## 2. Marriage & family – 1845 to 1865

Sydney Hedley Waterlow married **Anna Maria Hickson** on 7<sup>th</sup> May 1845 aged 22, at the Unitarian South Place Chapel, Finsbury.

Anna was the younger daughter of William Hickson of Fairseat, Wrotham in Kent, but born in the City of London on 19<sup>th</sup> November 1824. Sydney and Anna had a total of 12 children, born in the period 1846 to 1865, as follows:-

<b>Frank William</b>	born 6 <sup>th</sup> July 1846 at Shoreditch, probably in Hoxton district
<b>Philip Hickson</b>	born 30 <sup>th</sup> October 1847, christened 20 <sup>th</sup> June 1849 at St John the Baptist, Hoxton (picture below), abode then stated as Gloucester Terrace.
<b>Walter</b>	born 21 <sup>st</sup> March 1849 at Hoxton, but died there on 30 <sup>th</sup> Sept that year
<b>Ruth</b>	born 8 <sup>th</sup> August 1850 at Hoxton
<b>George Sydney</b>	born 12 <sup>th</sup> April 1852 in the City of London
<b>Charles Hickson</b>	born 9 <sup>th</sup> August 1854, ditto
<b>Sydney Albert</b>	born 10 <sup>th</sup> January 1856 in London, but died in Reigate, Surrey on 22 <sup>nd</sup> April that year
<b>David Sydney</b>	born 18 <sup>th</sup> December 1857 at Fairseat House, Highgate
<b>Albert Hedley</b>	born 21 <sup>st</sup> April 1859 at Fairseat, but died there on 5 <sup>th</sup> September that year
<b>Hilda Maria</b>	born 10 <sup>th</sup> April 1861 at Fairseat
<b>Paul Langbourne</b>	born 22 <sup>nd</sup> February 1863 at Fairseat
<b>Celia Agnes</b>	born 24 <sup>th</sup> January 1865 at Fairseat

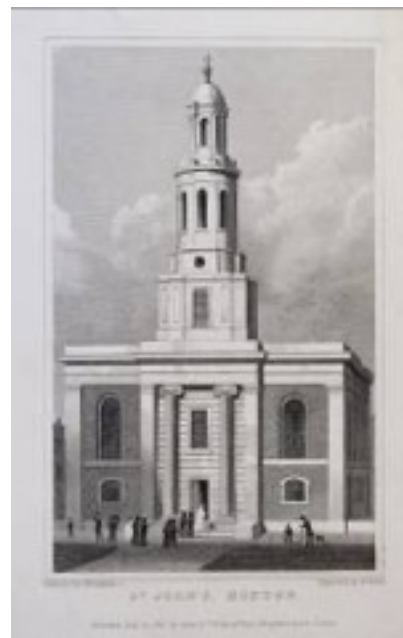
All three of the girls survived to a good age. **Ruth** married Francis (Frank) Wilkes Homan, gentleman of Wormwood Street, London Wall EC on the 7<sup>th</sup> May 1873 aged 22 at St Botolph without Bishopsgate, City of London. Frank was the son of Ebenezer Homan JP of Friern Watch, Barnet, Middlesex. James, Sydney Hedley and George Sydney Waterlow all signed as witnesses.

The day before their marriage Kate and her father, then Lord Mayor of London met a deputation of Aldermen, Sheriffs and Councillors of the City Corporation at their home, the Mansion House, and she was presented with a “handsome silver salver and service of plate” from them to commemorate the occasion.

Although Frank died as early as January 1880 Ruth never remarried. In the 1881 census she is at Huon House, 8 Hendon Lane, Finchley “living on own means” with her as yet unmarried brother Charles Hickson Waterlow for company.

In 1891 she is staying at the home of Alfred Latimer, a brightware merchant and his family at 9 Portland Square, Plymouth in Devon. Alfred was no doubt a near relative of the Frances Anne Latimer of Exeter who had married Charles later in 1881.

By 1901 Ruth is back in the home counties staying with Ethel Webb at Newlands, Collinson’s Lane, Hitchin in Hertfordshire. On this occasion her daughter Winifred Homan born at Finchley in 1878 is also with her. By this time, and probably for many years already, Ruth is a very active and influential member of the London Schools Board.





The 1911 census shows her at Huon, Cheam Road, Ewell in Surrey with 2 visitors and 3 servants. Ten years later she is still there, with a granddaughter for company, and 3 servants. Ruth later lived at Fairseat Place, Tintagel, Cornwall for many years and passed away there on 6<sup>th</sup> November 1938, aged 88. Her house later became the Lewis Tearooms and is opposite the Methodist Chapel in the village of Tintagel.

**Hilda** married Alfred Bernard Ford in the United States on 12<sup>th</sup> May 1886 aged 25, and made their home there. He died in 1918, and Hilda some years later in California.

**Celia** never married. She was presented to the Prince of Wales (in lieu of Queen Victoria) at a Drawing Room reception in Buckingham Palace by her stepmother Lady Margaret Waterlow on 14<sup>th</sup> March 1884. In her later years, during the 1930s she was living in Paris at 3 Villa Jocelyn, Square de Lamartine. She probably returned to London at the start of the German occupation and while there lived at the Hans Crescent Hotel, Belgravia. She passed away on 12<sup>th</sup> September 1944 at La Tronche Isere, near Grenoble, aged 79. Her estate of £41267-11s-3d passed to Philip John Stephens, Chartered Accountant, and Sir Edgar Lutwyche Waterlow, knight.

Of Sydney and Anna's nine sons, we see from the above that only six survived beyond early infancy. One of these, **Frank William** was at home with his parents at Fairseat House, Highgate in the April 1871 census but passed away in Genoa, Italy on the 4<sup>th</sup> December that year, aged only 25 and unmarried. The five remaining sons all married and lived to a good age; their stories are told in the separate sub-sections 7.1 to 7.5 following below.

Sydney Waterlow joined the livery of the Stationer's Company in London in 1847. The interior of their splendid hall is seen during a formal function at about this time.....



None of Sydney, Anna, his parents or children (apart from Philip) could be found in the 1851 England census; Sydney had been appointed as one of the royal commissioners at the Great Exhibition in Paris that year, and they were no doubt all enjoying an extended stay in a rented property there then.

In January 1854 an employee of Waterlow & Sons appeared in court for embezzlement from the company. Sydney appeared reluctantly for the prosecution and unusually for the times in such cases showed his benevolent side by claiming that the man only did it "to establish a respectable and comfortable home for his family". He was still sent down however.

Around 1857 as already noted from the children's birthplaces, Sydney took a lease on a 29-acre estate on the west side of Highgate Hill including the old mansion called Lauderdale House. He renamed the estate and another smaller house further up the hill where they made their home "Fairseat" after his wife's family property in the parish of Stansted, Kent.

Sydney joined the City of London Corporation in December 1856 when he was elected a common councilman for the ward of Broad Street. On 3rd April 1862 it is recorded in the minutes of the Common Council that he received a special vote of thanks from the corporation for “devising and establishing a system of over-house telegraphs for the City police stations”. We have already seen that some sources credit this invention to his father James but in reality they probably worked on it together most of the time. Until 1857 telegraph cables could only be buried underground in big cities and this being prohibitively expensive stifled the development of a widespread commercial communication system. The first Waterlow achievement was to negotiate a system of wayleaves whereby the wires could be strung between private buildings at eaves level, on payment of a small annual fee to the owners for the privilege. The telegraph was of obvious benefit to the police in apprehending villains fleeing from the scene of a crime, but we then read “(Waterlow’s) invention of a telegraph system was discredited, as it could be tapped into”. So in an elegantly simple solution “the police system already installed was re-routed, to be attached only to church belfries, to which eavesdroppers had no access”. A third innovation, attributed solely to Sydney was the use of multi-core cables instead of single wires, thus paving the way for general commercial use and the very rapid expansion of the system in London by the United Telegraph Company and others from 1860.

In the April 1861 census Sydney, Anna and their then six children are at home at Fairseat House (still the “small” old one as bought) and new baby Hilda Maria was just about to make an appearance. There are 7 servants in residence, a “Monthly Nurse” and six general domestics including just one male. Sydney is described as “Stationer and Printer”

Sydney Waterlow was elected Alderman of Langbourn ward, City of London on 29th January 1863; at his inauguration he was described as an “honourable and amiable character”. His son Paul was born around three weeks later and no doubt received his middle name in commemoration of that event, though they seem to have got the spelling slightly wrong! As Alderman he presided over numerous criminal trials in the City over the next few years.

Sydney was to become famous in the metropolis for his practical philanthropy. Amongst many other activities as listed in the following sections he laboured for many years to secure for the poor of London decent housing and pure water. In 1862 he had built at his own expense Langbourne Buildings in Mark Street, Finsbury, a prototype standard design block of working-class dwellings with accommodation for eighty families; these tenements, though built for comfort and let at moderate rents produced a good return for the outlay. From this initial experiment he started up in 1863 his **Improved Industrial Dwellings Company** Limited (IIDC) to build housing for workmen and the poor displaced from slums by railway construction works. In this activity he soon became the chief rival in London to that other well-known philanthropist George Peabody.

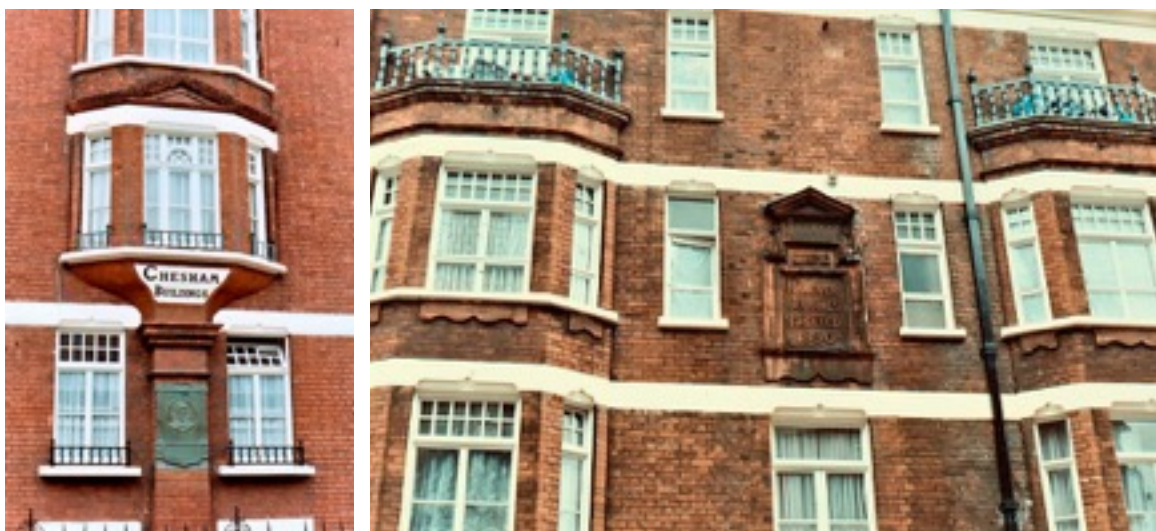
No architect was employed; the designs were Waterlow’s own. The construction was novel, using concrete floors and roofs, virtually fireproof and well ventilated for health reasons; there were self contained toilet and washing facilities, open balconies and the staircases were outside. Pompous architects criticised him on the fairly trivial grounds that “coffins could not easily be got down the staircases”. Sydney was quickly to become the "guiding genius" of the IIDC, which went on to build for example Cobden Buildings, Kings Cross and Stanley Buildings in the Pancras Road. He “specifically aimed his tenancies at the ‘super-artisan’ but economies soon forced him to abandon the expensive balconied design. He stopped building altogether in 1894”



because of a combination of increased costs, reduced demand and difficulties in procuring further suitable sites.

Sydney was to serve as chairman of the company right up until his death in 1906, at which time it possessed a total of 6,000 tenements housing 30,000 persons at over 40 separate locations. By 1909 the company had amassed a capital value of £1,000,000. A list and further details of all the known IIDC properties is shown in the accompanying database; many of them still survive in their intended use to this day.

Our pictures show two of the later blocks, Chesham Buildings and Hanover Buildings in the west end near Grosvenor Square; Chesham shows a plaque commemorating the great man himself.....



Waterlow had his house at Fairseat, Highgate totally rebuilt and greatly enlarged in 1866–67 and laid out its extensive landscaped park with stunning views across and down to the great city “smoke” about 4 miles to the south-east. The new mansion (right) was “of three storeys, in the French Renaissance style, one wing having a fine bay window of two stages and a bold mansard roof, the top of which is surrounded with an ornamental railing”



### 7.03 Prosperity, philanthropy & politics; 1866 to 1884

Alderman Sydney Waterlow was appointed to the office of Sheriff of London in 1866 and in that post served as a juror for Great Britain at the International Exhibition of Paris the following year, visiting with an official party. His term was also notable for a banquet given to the Viceroy of Egypt at the Mansion House and for the costly reception of the Sultan Abdul Aziz by the City of London Corporation at the Guildhall. Waterlow and his brother sheriff were knighted on the 3rd August 1867. As part of a reciprocal visit to his guests he went to Malta, Egypt and Turkey during 1868.

Sir Sydney was returned as the Liberal Member of Parliament for Dumfries-shire, Scotland in 1868 but was unseated a few months later on technical grounds, his printing firm having taken a

government contract of which he claimed to have no personal knowledge. This is despite his having formally left the family business partnership in November 1868 in anticipation of just such a problem. After unsuccessful contests for the same seat in 1869 and for Southwark in 1870 he was eventually returned for Maidstone, Kent in 1874 and sat for that borough until 1880, when he was defeated. He was shortly afterwards elected for Gravesend and retained that seat until 1885, when he unsuccessfully fought the Medway division of Kent. A stalwart Liberal, he spoke in parliament in favour of a reform of the London Corporation. However his biography dismisses a seventeen-year political career as “*made no lasting mark in Parliament*”

In 1869 Sydney led a public demonstration to press for the freeing of Kew Bridge over the River Thames from toll; the tollgate was hurled into the river! In 1870 he was appointed to the Royal Commission enquiring into friendly and benefit societies, whose report was presented in 1874. The **1871 census** shows Sydney “Knight Alderman of London & Parliament (retired from business)” and Lady Anna at home at Fairseat House with five of their eight children; Charles, David and Hilda are all away at boarding schools in various parts of the country, Hilda being at the Hickson’s Fairseat School, Stansted in Kent.

There is a family all-time record of seventeen servants in attendance, living at the house, above the Fairseat coach-house and stables, and at the Lauderdale stables; a housekeeper, cook, lady’s maid, nurse and page, 4 housemaids, 1 parlour maid, 2 general domestics, no fewer than 3 coachmen and 2 gardeners. Perhaps surprisingly there is no butler but it seems customary that such gentlemen only took on a butler when they attained 50 years of age – Sydney was by then just 48.

The pictures below show an old view of the elaborate main entrance to Fairseat off Highgate Hill, and the modern appearance of the rear of the house taken from a very similar viewpoint, showing the coach house & stable block at right.....



In 1872 Sir Sydney got an Act through Parliament stating that the Railway Companies and similar must set aside land for the re-housing of displaced inhabitants, having a vested interest no doubt from his IIDC activities. In business he became known as “Mr. Five Percent” – his “rule” in all his dealings! About the same time he formed a committee in the City of London to start up Technical Schools; this led to the formation of the City & Guilds Institute.

Sydney Waterlow apparently had an early wish, not fulfilled, to be a Doctor, hence his later involvement with St Bartholomew’s Hospital and other such institutions; he became a personal friend of nurse Florence Nightingale. He was able to purchase the freehold of Lauderdale House on his Highgate estate and presented it with its grounds to Bart’s for use as a convalescent home. The building was adapted and furnished at his expense and was opened on 8th July 1872 by the

future King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, then Prince and Princess of Wales. However, with the rapid development of purpose-built facilities for medical care at that time it was sadly to become disused for hospital purposes within only 8 years, in 1880.

Sir Sydney was elected unopposed as Lord Mayor of London on Michaelmas Day, 28<sup>th</sup> September 1872. Investiture to his year in office was on the 8<sup>th</sup> November at Westminster Hall followed by the customary public parade and later a banquet at the Guildhall on the 9<sup>th</sup>. Samuel Clemens, the popular American author “Mark Twain” was one of the guests, on his first visit to England gathering material for a book, and wrote to his wife back home the following day:

*“Livy darling, it was flattering, at the Lord Mayor’s dinner tonight, to have the nation’s honoured favorite, the Lord High Chancellor of England, in his vast wig & gown, with a splendid, sword-bearing lackey following him and holding up his train, walk me arm-in-arm through the brilliant assemblage, and welcome me with the enthusiasm of a girl, & tell me that when affairs of state oppress him & he can’t sleep, he always has my books at hand & forgets his perplexities in reading them”*

(in his mayoral role, Sir Sydney also functioned as the Chief Magistrate of the City).

About this time a cartoon caricature portrait appeared in the “Vanity Fair” magazine (right).

In addition to his many other commitments, he served as Master of the Stationers' Company in 1872-3. Decorations received in this prestigious period of his life included the Grand Cross of the Crown of Italy and the Legion of Honour of France, also the Orders of the Medjidh of Turkey and “The Lion and the Sun” medal of Persia.



However life was not entirely without its occasional minor inconveniences; the “Times” of 20<sup>th</sup> November 1872 reports as follows:-

**“ROBBING THE LORD MAYOR** – Fairseat House, Highgate, the private residence of the Lord Mayor, was broken into on Monday evening. The thieves entered the house between 7 and 8 o’clock, while the family were at dinner and most of the servants were engaged.

*They seem to have procured a short ladder from a hay rick in the grounds, and with this they reached the window of the Lady Mayoress. They there forced open several drawers and cupboards, and stole many articles of jewelry of the value of about £300. The robbery was not discovered till some time later in the evening, but the thieves had then managed to escape.*

*Among the articles said to have been stolen are the insignia of the Order of the Medjidic, conferred upon the Lord Mayor by the Sultan on his visit to the City; some Corporation medals and badges, and, what was a great deal more prized by the family, some jewelry which had belonged to his Lordship’s eldest son, (Frank) who died last year. The matter has been placed in the hands of the police”.*

Lord Mayor Waterlow hosted the first ever gathering of all the provincial mayors of England at the Mansion House in late 1872, in the company of Mr William Gladstone and others. This event was said to “mark the start of the golden years of Victorian municipal enterprise”. Another similar banquet was held in York some months later.

On Christmas Day 1872 Sir Sydney hosted a family banquet at the Guildhall, with over 180 members present including his father James aged 82. In 1873 a similar function was held in the

Egyptian Room at the Mansion House, this time entertaining over one hundred members of the firm of Waterlow & Sons including many who had served for more than thirty years with the company.

Amongst other important events of his mayoralty were the establishment of the “Hospital Sunday Fund” on 21st November, of which he became Vice-President and Chairman of the Distribution Committee. Properly called the Metropolitan Hospital Fund, it was arranged that one day’s collection per year at the churches went to the charity. Many further similar schemes were quickly started.

On 10<sup>th</sup> March 1873 he presided at the opening to the public of the newly built Guildhall Library, and on the 29<sup>th</sup> hosted a dinner in honour of the University Boat Race crews. From April to June 1873 he hosted the first visit to London by the Shah of Persia culminating in a grand entertainment at the Guildhall on 20th June.

Other recreations “consisted in the performance of his duties as Chairman of the General Commissioners of Income Tax in the City of London and Chairman of the Board of Governors of United Westminster Schools, most of this work being in an honorary capacity”. During 1873 he proposed the reform of the latter; he was opposed by the City Aldermen but succeeded in getting his parliamentary bill carried. The new school opened in 1877 providing education for around 1,100 boys.

In recognition of all this dedicated public service Sir Sydney was created a Baronet on 29th July 1873 by grant of Mr. Gladstone, conferred by Queen Victoria on 4th August. Various sources state that this was as a reward for hosting the visit of the Shah of Persia, others simply “for philanthropy”. He took the title 1<sup>st</sup> Baronet **Waterlow of London** with Arms (right) formally described as: “Azure, a demi-eagle displayed, erased Or, holding in the beak a cross-crosslet fitchee argent, on a chief of the last three wolfs’ heads erased Sable” and Crest “Upon a mount Vert an oak tree, in front thereof a plough, all proper”. His Motto, very appropriately: “Labor Omnia Vincit” (work overcomes everything).



Sydney became by redemption a freeman and liveryman of the Clothworker’s Company on 30th July 1873 and the same day passed by election and fine through the offices of assistant, warden and master.

He served for ten years from 29th May 1873 as governor of the Irish Society, visiting Derry and Coleraine in their troubled times in August that year. The Irish Society had been set up around 1609 – King James I had acquired land in Ulster as a forfeit and he wanted it to be settled and improved. A company was formed by the twelve great Livery Companies of the Corporation of London - which all had equal shares - for the administration of this, hence the English name Londonderry. Sir Sydney apparently “had no particular sympathy with the Irish, or any great knowledge of their peculiar character....but he administered fairly and improved their lot”

He became treasurer of St. Bartholomew’s Hospital in 1874, serving in this capacity until June 1892. He had to stand for re-election each year and was always un-opposed.....apparently “left his Highgate house and went to live in the hospital precincts” (when, and for how long?) He proposed the isolation of contagious cases and various other reforms, for example the employment of trained nurses with a matron as superintendent. Sir Sydney worked with Miss Nightingale and Mrs Gladstone on these schemes.



At home, Charles Thomas Hammond (Fletcher) joined Sir Sydney's employment at Fairseat House during 1874 as his first (and only) butler, staying for over 30 years. He was just 22 years old and since arriving in London with his step-brothers in 1868 had been employed as a general servant (together with Frederick Hammond) by Waterlow's parliamentary colleague Sir Edward Manningham Buller at his home in Old Palace Yard, Westminster. Charles had married Emily Williams early in 1874 and they went to live in rooms above the Coach House at Fairseat.

Sir Sydney made his first visit to the United States in 1876 with his son Philip, as commissioner and juror for Great Britain to the international World's Exhibition in Philadelphia. Charles Hammond probably also accompanied them there, no doubt a great adventure for him. Sydney's father James Waterlow died while he was away, at the age of 86.

Yet more public service commitments followed; from September 1877 he sat on the Royal Judicature Commission (which reported in 1881) and became treasurer of the City and Guilds of London Institute from 1879, the year after its inception until 1891.

The Prince of Wales opened a new hospital building at West Smithfield in November 1879; Sir Sydney addressed the gathering. From July 1880 he sat on the Livery Companies Commission (report presented in 1884). As if all this were not enough to occupy him, he also served at various times as DL and JP for Kent, also as a JP for both Londonderry and Middlesex, Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London, a director of the Union Bank of London and vice-chairman of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company.

Some comments drawn from his biography throw some more light onto the character of this remarkable man: "Used to having his own way at all times", "Judged all men by their conduct" and "Practised the gospel of thrift in all things; the servants were all thus indoctrinated"

Sir Sydney's wife Lady Anna Maria died on 21<sup>st</sup> January 1880 in Nice on the French Riviera, at the age of 55. She had presumably gone there some weeks previously trying to escape the detrimental effects of the English winter. In the April 1881 census Sydney is staying at his late wife's family home in Fairseat village, Kent with just his daughter Hilda for company. There are two servants there, a housekeeper and maid. Charles Hammond has remained behind at the Highgate house looking after Sydney's sons David and Paul and in charge of a full complement of eight more servants there.

In August 1881 Sir Sydney embarked on a grand tour of Canada and the USA "to help assuage his grief" travelling firstly with his son Paul and the two unmarried daughters Hilda and Celia to Quebec by the vessel "Circassian" arriving on the 27<sup>th</sup>. They are attended by an un-named male valet, probably our Charles Hammond. They then travelled overland to Toronto, Chicago, San Francisco and Salt Lake City. He met his future second wife **Margaret Hamilton** for the first time during a brief visit to San Francisco when they were both guests of railroad tycoon Charles Crocker in Monterey. Margaret was the daughter of William Hamilton, a general-store keeper, born in November 1849 at Johnson, Iowa so at 32 years old only just over half that of Sydney at 58 and younger than his son Philip! In 1850 William Hamilton built a grand new home at Mount Vernon, Iowa; the family lived there for ten years before moving to Iowa City and later to Napa, San Francisco where he made a fortune in banking but died in 1870.

It is not generally known that Margaret Hamilton was briefly wed to the son of a "Boston capitalist" in 1872. Within just five weeks of the marriage he had squandered her inheritance and abandoned her! Her father-in-law arranged for a divorce then took her on a long ocean voyage

holiday to China, regarded as an excellent cure for depression. After returning to the States she visited her former home at Mount Vernon, where President King entertained her. This building still survives as a national monument, nowadays known of course as the President's House.

It is recorded that Margaret wished to see Sir Sydney again, but did not want to make the journey to England in case she was rebuffed. The problem was solved by her friend Phoebe Hearst (mother of the future publishing magnate William Randolph Hearst); she brought Margaret to London as her guest and arranged a chance meeting there at one of her parties. The ploy evidently worked; she sailed from New York on the 18<sup>th</sup> January 1882, and Margaret and Sir Sydney were married at the British Embassy, Paris on the 28<sup>th</sup> of March.

By the autumn of 1883, Sydney Waterlow had "practically retired from business", and he resigned his alderman's gown effective 18th September. Three weeks previously on 28<sup>th</sup> August he is recorded arriving at New York aboard the "Gallia" from Liverpool, occupation 'gentleman'. Accompanied by his wife Margaret and attended by our Charles Hammond and another servant Laura Unwin, they travelled as tourists in Cabin Class with 8 pieces of luggage.

They visited Lady Margaret's family in San Francisco again then embarked on a world voyage, firstly to Yokohama, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Canton, Saigon and Singapore then on to Colombo and Madras where they lunched with the Governor and nearly drowned in a rough sea. In Tokyo, they were honoured at the first garden party ever to be given for westerners by the Emperor of Japan.

They reached Calcutta on Christmas Eve 1883 then journeyed on to Darjeeling, Benares, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Delhi, Agra and Bombay. Sir Sydney was afflicted with cholera at Port Said and was compulsorily quarantined on return to Marseilles when he was due in London for an important division in Parliament. He kept a journal of this tour "which passed to his family" - does it still exist?

His biography states:- "(Sir Sydney) did not express himself well in diaries....his speeches were much better - conversation lucid....had a passion for scenery and buildings, less so for people he met; no time for social or political problems" but this comment does seem to be rather at odds with much of his previous philanthropic activity!

#### **7.0.4 Later years – 1884 to 1906**

Waterlow had tired of his Fairseat home in Highgate by 1884, probably because of its lingering associations with his late wife Anna and their young family there; he spent the next five years trying unsuccessfully to sell up. In that year he bought a long lease on a vast town house at 29 Chesham Place, Belgravia (formerly the Russian Embassy) and moved his family and most of the staff there. This was (and is) one of the most fashionable and expensive properties in London – a neighbouring one owned by the Rothschilds was sold for around £14 million in 2001.

At around the same time he also purchased the Trosley estate, 376 acres of prime Kentish downland very close to his first wife's family property at Fairseat, then built his large country residence "Trosley Towers" there during the next four years or so. The neighbouring village of Trottiscliffe is pronounced "Trosley" by the locals, hence the house name. While staying in the area to oversee the works he lived at nearby Addington Park, West Malling. H.W. Renny Tailyour had bought this property in 1881 but he disposed of it piecemeal by 1885 with the mansion and various cottages either being sold off or rented out separately.

In 1886 Sir Sydney visited the USA again with his wife and daughters Hilda & Celia, travelling out aboard the “Adriatic” from Liverpool arriving in New York on 10<sup>th</sup> May. They are attended by maid Louisa Messin aged 32. The group stayed with Charles Crocker, their original host in 1881. Miss Hilda was married to Alfred Bernard Ford of San Francisco there on 12<sup>th</sup> May 1886. During the tour the others went also to Boston where they saw a tenement-housing scheme built to Sir Sydney’s London designs and named after him. Alfred Ford was a banker born in Hanover Square, London in late 1860 but he had emigrated to the US during 1885 so had presumably met Hilda in London. In the 1910 San Francisco census, district 41 they have 5 children ranging in age from 23 down to 11, with two Swedish servants. Hilda and all the children are shown with a middle initial W, no doubt for Waterlow.

While the main London residence was now at Chesham Place, Sir Sydney was still trying to get rid of Fairseat at Highgate and it seems that Emily Hammond Fletcher stayed on there as caretaker, with her butler husband Charles travelling back and forth from the Belgravia house as and when he was able. Their seventh child, Horace Hammond Fletcher was born at Lauderdale House on



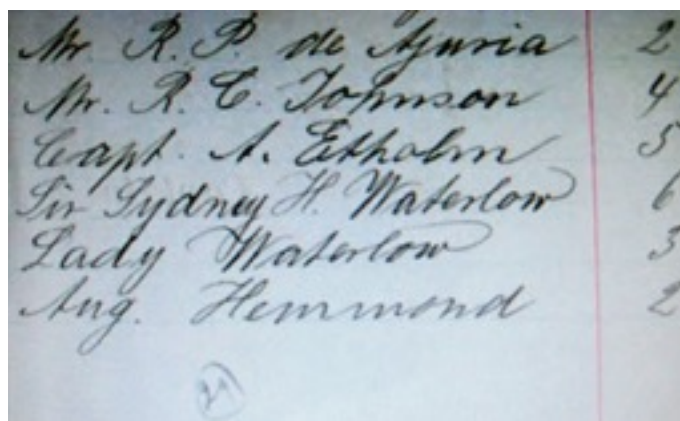
the estate in early 1889. Unfortunately Emily died there later that year at the age of only 37, which may have determined Waterlow to finally dispose of the property.

He presented Fairseat and Lauderdale houses together with their surrounding parkland amounting to twenty-nine acres to the London County Council “for the enjoyment of the people”. Fairseat House eventually became a school, Channing Junior, a private Unitarian establishment in 1926. The former coach house, stables and staff quarters block is still evident, on the north side close to the main road.

Old Lauderdale House, lately much restored, is open to the public. The fine grounds, a hilly, undulating terrain sweeping down towards Highgate cemetery with distant views across to the City skyscrapers some 4 miles away to the south-east are well maintained, open to the public as intended, of course now known as Waterlow Park.

On 7<sup>th</sup> January 1890 Sir Sydney and Lady Waterlow voyaged from Liverpool to New York aboard the “Umbria”. They are accompanied by Margaret’s niece Miss Hamilton aged 23, a US national and attended by one maidservant and a valet, both un-named in the passenger register.

They returned home four months later on the “Eider” arriving at Southampton on 18<sup>th</sup> May, recorded this time as attended by one “Ang. Hammond” a male servant “aged 28” – is this possibly our Charles Hammond? There is no mention of the maidservant, one wonders what happened to her!



In the 1891 census Sir Sydney & Lady Margaret are at Trosley Towers for the



Easter holiday attended by the same housekeeper as in 1881 and five other servants.

Charles Hammond is in charge as butler at 29 Chesham Place with a full complement of eleven staff there also, but there are no family members in residence that night. Since his wife died his children have been sent away to live with their aunts elsewhere in London; three of them are at an apartment in Miles Buildings, Paddington - one of Sir Sydney's IIDC tenements recently completed.

Sydney Waterlow resigned as Treasurer of Bart's hospital after 18 years in the post in 1892, due to ill health at the age of 70. A letter of regret, and thanks for his dedicated service was sent by the Prince of Wales. A subscription portrait of Sir Sydney painted by Sir Hubert von Herkomer RA had been commissioned by the Prince in 1891; at its dedication Waterlow was praised for "his constant devotion, his rare powers of business, his prudence, his sagacity, and his constant watchfulness". In his reply he said that "it was to him a labour of love associated with the hope that his work might be of some use in assisting the progress of one of the most useful of the charitable institutions in the country". The full-length portrait still hangs in the Great Hall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, above the entrance doorway.

He ceased entirely his remaining public service appointments in 1893 due to continuing ill health; he had by now also suffered a serious stroke. His son Philip Hickson continued to run Waterlow & Sons competently, having occupied the post of chairman for some years already. Son David Sydney was an MP and a county councillor in his father's stead.

Around this time Sir Sydney and Lady Waterlow bought Villa Aberlour, Chemin de Beau Site in Cannes on the French Riviera to use as a winter residence in his advancing years. It was built in 1880. They renamed it "Monterey" to commemorate the place in California where they first met, and stayed there from October through to April or May most years for health reasons, returning to London for "the season". The villa was unfortunately demolished in 1964, but its extensive gardens survive. In 1894 Sydney set up an English hospital nearby in Cannes called Sunny Bank; the Prince of Wales laid the cornerstone and took lunch afterwards at the villa with the Waterlows. In this as for all his other activities he was a master of detail, talking and listening intently to all those involved. Lady Waterlow entertained lavishly at the villa; a regular guest was the King of Sweden during his annual winter visits to the Riviera, and Queen Victoria's daughter Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll was a close acquaintance. On 6<sup>th</sup> April 1896 Sir Sydney and Lady Waterlow are recorded returning from Marseilles to London aboard the Japanese vessel "Formosa", travelling tourist class.

Back in London Charles Hammond remarried in June 1893. His new bride was Louisa Laughton, a dressmaker and lady's maid to Margaret Waterlow, attending her at Chesham Place. By mid 1897 when their last child was born Charles and his employer are living more or less permanently during the summer months at Trosley Towers in Kent.

None of Charles, Louisa or the Waterlows are listed in the April 1901 census name index; they were all no doubt staying at Villa Monterey then since Sir Sydney Waterlow, by now in quite delicate health was spending most of the time except for high summer there.

At Waterlow Park, Highgate, by now well established as a popular recreational venue for the residents of North London, a statue of Sir Sydney Waterlow was erected by public subscription in 1900. Much of the money for this was contributed by the less well off; collecting boxes in the grounds made up to £18 per day all in coins of less than one shilling. The memorial depicts him holding his hat in one hand and a key symbolising his gift to the City of London in the other.



Uniquely amongst London's numerous statues, he also carries an umbrella.

In 1902 the new King, Edward VII awarded Sir Sydney the honour of K.C.V.O.



In the early summer of 1906 he was able to go up to see his old haunts at Waterlow Park for the first time in many years, and take the air. He was by now very frail at the age of 83, but insisted upon walking - he and Lady Margaret met a great crowd of well-wishers who afterwards cheered loudly as he drove off in his carriage - it was to be his final visit there.

During his carriage outings with Lady Margaret in his last years at Trosley, on a cloudy day he would often remark to her: "but there's sunshine beyond, my dear, there's sunshine beyond".

They went down from Chesham Place to Trosley Towers on Tuesday 31<sup>st</sup> July 1906. Sir Sydney Waterlow died there after a very brief illness on the Friday, 3<sup>rd</sup> August. Almost his last words to his faithful servant Hammond were "Remember you call me in time Friday morning; there's a meeting of the Chatham & Dover". This would have been on the Wednesday preceding; presumably the Thursday was Charles' day off. The comment refers to the old London, Chatham & Dover Railway Company; Sir Sydney still evidently called it that from habit, though it had become part of the South Eastern & Chatham Railway joint management committee since 1899. He remained as a director right until the end.



The "Times" on first reporting the death said ".....friends wishing to attend the funeral to kindly communicate with Mr. Hammond at Trosley Towers.....".

Sir Sydney was buried in the churchyard at St Mary the Virgin, Stansted nearby.....

Despite being one of the wealthiest men in London at the time, Sir Sydney's estate was sworn for probate at only £89,948 19s. 8d, as he had already settled most of his sizeable estate within the family; this residue after payment of various legacies was left to his wife, "the testator having made in his lifetime what he considered an adequate provision for each member of his family". Sir Sydney's "faithful servant Hammond" is mentioned in the will, and he was left the sum of £200 - a fair fortune then, equivalent to maybe £40,000



nowadays.



The Dowager Lady Margaret Hamilton Waterlow continued to live at 29 Chesham Place for some years, whilst her eldest surviving stepson and Sydney's heir Philip inherited the Trosley estate. During the First World War the London house (pictured above) suffered from extensive damage in one of the first Zeppelin bombing raids on the capital; most of the family records were lost as a result. After repairs Lady Margaret continued to live there, but part of the vast residence had been re-let to the Russian Embassy since at least 1914. The 1921 census shows Lady Margaret living in the parish of St George, Hanover Square; no address is given, but this is probably the Chesham Place residence. She is still attended by her faithful Lady's Maid, Frances L. Denyer.

She continued to spend most winters at Villa Monterey in the company of her old friends, while the Chesham Place house was let out to others in 1924 at least. In January 1925 the Waterlow's long lease was finally sold off and Lady Margaret moved permanently to Cannes; she died there on 30<sup>th</sup> May 1931 aged 81. Probate was granted in London for the considerable sum of £282,408-1s-6d; the register records her last UK address as the Hyde Park Hotel, Knightsbridge. Sotheby's sold many of her large collection of paintings in London in February 1932.

## 7.1 Philip Hickson Waterlow 1847 – 1931

Philip, the second son of Sydney and Anna Maria Waterlow was born on the 30<sup>th</sup> October 1847 at Hoxton, London. In the 1851 census, he is staying with his uncles James and Samuel Hickson, also his aunt Mary Hickson at High Street, Kentish Town where the brothers ran a wholesale shoe manufacturing business. He is there as his parents are away at the Paris Exhibition. Philip's education was latterly at the Mansion Grammar School, Leatherhead, Surrey but on 1861 census night he is at home with his parents and family at Fairseat House, Highgate.

On 10<sup>th</sup> June 1869 Philip "merchant" then resident in Streatham, south London married **Amy Grace Lutwyche**, the second daughter of the late Edgar Lutwyche, at St Leonard, Streatham. He was 21 years old and his bride was born at Skinner Street, City of London on 3<sup>rd</sup> July 1848, baptised at St Sepulchre, Holborn on 2<sup>nd</sup> August that year. In the 1851 census she is living in Sydenham Village, SE London with her father, a leather merchant, mother Emily Harriet and two older siblings. Ten years later she is a visitor with her mother and a sister at the house of John George, another leather merchant in the High Road, Southgate, Edmonton in north London. At

her marriage she was living in Lower Tulse Hill, Lambeth. Sir Sydney Hedley Waterlow signed as a witness.

Philip & Amy's family comprised 2 sons and 4 daughters as follows; all were registered with the middle name Lutwyche.....

<b>Edgar</b>	born 15 <sup>th</sup> June 1870 at 93 Brecknock Road, Tufnell Park, Holloway; baptised at St Peter, Streatham on 23 <sup>rd</sup> November that year, "abode St Marylebone", father's occupation stationer
<b>Emily</b>	born 24 <sup>th</sup> October 1878 at 240 Camden Road, Kentish Town; baptized 23 <sup>rd</sup> May 1879 at St George, Tufnell Park; father a law stationer
<b>Grace Evelyn</b>	born 21 <sup>st</sup> February 1880 at 30 Carleton Road, Tufnell Park
<b>Irene</b>	born 27 <sup>th</sup> January 1881 at 30 Carleton Road
<b>Kenneth</b>	born 19 <sup>th</sup> May 1883 at "Islington", probably Carleton Road
<b>Gladys Maud</b>	born 8 <sup>th</sup> July 1886 at 2 Hall Rd, St John's Wood; christened 5 <sup>th</sup> November at St Mark, Marylebone (stationer)

**Edgar**, as eldest son and heir to the baronetcy, is covered in the following section 7.1.1 below.

**Emily** married **Alfred Clifton Clapin** MA on 18<sup>th</sup> April 1900 at Chertsey, Surrey; he was the eldest son of the Reverend Alfred Charles Clapin, born at Sherborne, Dorset around 1870.

In the 1901 census Alfred, a schoolmaster and Emily are at Holmleigh, Linden Road, Tonbridge in Kent with a 2 month old daughter Dulce Amy Waterlow, born there, and 3 servants. Ten years later they are at Colville House, 15 Dry Hill Road, Tonbridge with 4 more daughters all of whom are curiously shown as born in Camden Town, London. There are now 4 servants. 1921 shows Alfred & Emily still at Colville House, along with many others. 2 daughters are with them, along with 2 servants. Alfred is a schoolmaster at Tonbridge School, so this is probably a boarding house for pupils & staff on site at the school. In September 1939 Emily is still at Dry Hill Road, with a Nina De Carteret Heap (nee Clapin) born March 1904 for company; both are of private means, there are two servants and both husbands are away.

Alfred and Emily lived latterly at "Fairseat" (another one!), The Poop, Summerley, Felpham near Bognor Regis in Sussex; Alfred died there on 21<sup>st</sup> August 1950 aged 81 and Emily in summer 1974 aged 95.

**Grace** married **Archibald Edward Boyd**, the son of James Boyd on 28<sup>th</sup> June 1905 also at Chertsey. In June 1921 she is visiting Charles Clifford Boyd, Archibald's brother, and his family at 15 Grange Gardens, Eastbourne; Archibald is presumably away on business. They are also recorded as living in Bognor Regis, at Haddan House, Shripley at some stage. She is staying with her sister Irene in Nuthurst, Sussex in 1939 (see below).

**Irene** married Lt-Col **Arthur Mowbray Berkeley** CIE, VD, IA (Reserve of Officers) on 8<sup>th</sup> September 1903 at Chertsey. Arthur was the second son of Major-General Frederick George Berkeley of The Almers, Chertsey, born in 1870 at Pembroke, Wales. From 1893 he was on the staff of the Assam – Bengal Railway in India, becoming their Chief Engineer from 1906, so presumably they lived out there for much of the time. He served as a railway engineer in Mesopotamia during the Great War, then retiring and returning to England in 1919. In 1921 they are at 7 Arlington Road, Eastbourne, Sussex, possibly on holiday, with Arthur shown as a Civil Engineer (own account); there are 2 servants. Arthur died in March 1937 at their country home, West Coker House, Yeovil, Somerset aged 67. In 1939, Irene is found at Piper's Croft, Gaveston



Place, Nuthurst in Sussex with her sister Grace Boyd (above) but she died on 14<sup>th</sup> July 1948 at Southwark, South London.

**Kenneth** served for some years in the Royal Naval Air Squadron, forerunner of the RAF. Sometime after the Great War he reportedly became a schoolteacher at Taplow Grammar School in Buckinghamshire, but in 1921 he is found at 78 Chelverton Road, Putney, lodging with a Gorton family, with occupation “ex-Accountant Student” He died unmarried at 1a Elmwood Gardens, Acton, west London on 18<sup>th</sup> February 1926 aged 42, and probate was granted in the sum of £12,781-3s-5d to his elder brother Edgar, director and a Robert Carter, solicitor perhaps of Edgar’s wife Martha’s family.

**Gladys** married **Frederick Fitzhugh Lance** on 26th July 1910 at Malling, Kent; he was the son of the late General Sir Frederick Lance KCB of Roehampton, Surrey, born in the North-West Frontier province of India in 1874. Gladys was a keen dog breeder and shower (Salukis). After their marriage they first lived at “Wentfield”, Wrotham, near to Trosley Towers; the 1921 census shows them there, with Frederick a Lieutenant Colonel in the army, normally serving in India. There are 2 servants. Afterwards they are listed at 7 Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells. Frederick pursued an army career like his father, and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General by 1931. Gladys died of pneumonia on 31st December 1935 aged only 49, during a touring holiday in India, and Frederick re-married in 1938.

Philip and Amy set up their first marital home at 93 Brecknock Road, Tufnell Park, Holloway, north London, listed there in the directories from 1870 to 1873. They are shown there in the 1871 census with Philip as a Stationer. There are two servants, a housemaid and a nurse for the young Edgar. The Brecknock Road house was a spacious 4 bedroom semi-detached, rented for around £65 per annum; it had a very large dining room and drawing room.

Philip Hickson Waterlow became Chairman of the family stationery and printing company in 1876 and served thus for over 47 years, spanning the whole period during which Waterlow Brothers and Layton was split off from the parent concern. He became a Director of the Employers Liability Assurance Corporation upon its start-up in 1880 and also served there for over 50 years, until his death. He was elected a Lieutenant for the City of London and served as a Justice of the Peace for the County of Kent. Philip was a Conservative in politics, unlike his father.

Around 1874 the family moved a short distance to an imposing Georgian villa at 240 Camden Road (pictured), in the eastern part of Camden Town - Kentish Town, staying there until 1879.....



With the growing family they then moved to 30 Carleton Road, back in Tufnell Park. The 1881 census shows them there, with Philip now “Chairman of Waterlow & Sons manufacturing stationers employing 3000 hands”. Son Edgar is away at boarding school; a nurse and under-nurse look after the three younger children. There is also by now a cook as well as a housemaid.

By August 1882 Philip had taken a lease on a country villa at Datchet, Berkshire, with 6 bedrooms and 3 reception rooms “very close to the railway station”. They do not seem to have used it much and he is advertising it to let from that month onwards.

In May 1884 Philip voyaged from Liverpool to New York aboard the steamship “Celtic”, presumably on business.

They stayed at Carleton Road as their main home until at least 1884 but by late 1886 had moved to a huge and grand new house at “Holmleigh”, 2 Hall Road, St John’s Wood in NW London; they stayed there until 1897 but are on holiday abroad at the time of the 1891 census.

Philip became a Fellow of the Royal Botanical Society in May 1887. During the early 1890s he was a Director of the South American and Mexico (Mining) Company, but this doubtful-sounding concern, one of many such that attracted British capital at that time, went spectacularly bankrupt in 1894.



Philip’s wife Amy Grace died at 2 Hall Road on 29th January 1897 aged only 48. Probate was granted in the sum of £3,047-10s. The Amy Waterlow orphanage at Hammersmith, West London is thought to have been set up by Philip in her memory. After the customary period of grieving he re-married fairly quickly, probably for the sake of the younger children. His new bride on 7<sup>th</sup> July 1898 at Marylebone was **Laura Marie Jones**, daughter of the late Frederick John Jones of Dulwich and his wife Eliza Sophia, born at Clapham, Surrey in the autumn of 1857 thus almost exactly 10 years younger than himself. She was baptized at St George, Camberwell on 31<sup>st</sup> March 1858. In 1861 her family is at Oakfield, King’s Road, Clapham where father Frederick is a by now widowed Manchester-Ware proprietor with five servants. He has a total of six children all under 10 at home, with the youngest only 3 months. In 1871 Laura is boarding at school, 312 Clapham Road, Lambeth and in the 1881 census she is working as a governess at Bourne Place, Bexley in Kent. 1891 finds her at 2 Garway Road, Paddington as a schoolmistress with 1 servant. Her younger sister Rose, also a schoolmistress is with her there.

Philip’s house at Hall Road was relinquished after Amy’s death, and no longer survives. He and Laura went to live at a smart London town house, 21 Bruton Street, the first residence on the north side going east from Berkeley Square (pictured), staying until October 1906.

They also soon set up a vast country estate of 400 acres with a large mansion at Silverlands, at the top of Holloway Hill near Chertsey, Surrey and are listed there in the 1901 census. Philip is





described as a manufacturing stationer, playing down his role as head of the company; only the three younger daughters are with them now and they were all later married from the house. There are nine servants but their individual roles are not listed in the census entry. No doubt there was a similar contingent looking after the Berkeley Square residence.

In July 1901 Philip, Laura and daughters Irene & Gladys are recorded voyaging from Montreal to Liverpool on board the “Ultonia”, presumably returning from a holiday. They are attended by a valet and maid.

Philip was appointed as High Sheriff of the County of Surrey in 1905. He succeeded his father Sydney upon the latter’s death, becoming the 2<sup>nd</sup> Baronet Waterlow of London in August the following year, and then soon took over the family country seat at Trosley Towers, Wrotham, the Chertsey estate being sold at auction in September 1907.

The house at Silverlands (right) still survives; it had become the Actor’s Orphanage by 1938, fulfilling this role until 1958 except for the customary period as a hospital during the war years. From the 1960s it was used as a nursing college before standing empty for some time at the close of the 20th century. In recent years the mansion has achieved a certain notoriety when Surrey County Council as owners spent over two million pounds restoring it from semi-dereliction and converting for proposed use as a secure hospital and rehabilitation centre for convicted paedophiles, only then to be thwarted by vigorous local protest groups; it still stands empty! The extensive grounds are now occupied by industrial units and the Silverlands Park Nursery Garden Centre.



In October 1906, Sir Philip and his wife left their London home at Bruton Street in favour of an even smarter town residence, the “period mansion” 24 Carlton House Terrace, St James, Westminster. The pictures show the terrace as it is today, but it is not clear which part comprised No. 24.....



Sir George Newnes had bought this property but he had no use for it so assigned the lease to the Waterlows; they stayed there until 1929. They also at some stage owned another large country property, Wrotham Hill Park of 520 acres close to Trosley, which was presumably let out with a manager installed. He sold this estate in September 1919.

After the end of the Great War in Europe in late 1918 Sir Philip ran an unofficial but well-patronised accommodation agency for returning homeless and injured army officers from

“headquarters” at 24 Carlton House Terrace, and offered temporarily rooms there to many whilst more permanent quarters were sought.

Meanwhile at Trosley Towers Charles Hammond continued to work for Philip Waterlow as his butler until about 1911, also superintending the staff and managing the house there in his absences. Then in partial retirement Charles went to live at Halden House, Stansted near the church but he died in November 1922 at Lindenwood Villa, a short distance from the Towers (see map extract, right) aged 71.

Despite his will mentioning that he had brought a grave plot at Highgate cemetery and he wished to be buried there with minimal fuss “funeral expenses not to exceed five pounds”, he was in fact accorded the honour of being interred at the local parish church of Stansted St. Mary, next to several of the Waterlows, and his headstone there records “a life’s devotion in the service” of his employers.

Charles had apparently remained good friends with his stepbrothers and fellow Waterlow family servants William Jagers and Frederick Hammond. One of the reasons (indeed maybe the sole one) for any apparent aloofness that developed between our family and Charles Hammond may have been divided Waterlow loyalties resulting from the company schism in 1877. As we have seen, William and Frederick were loyal to the “other side”, Alfred Waterlow and his sons.

The 1921 census shows Philip & Laura at Trosley Towers, with Philip shown as Chairman of Waterlow’s, based “at home”. There are 8 servants plus 1 visitor staying over.

Sir Philip was subjected to lengthy and stressful interrogation as co-defendant (with his son Edgar) in the Gronow court case of 1928 – see section 9.3 below. Also his wife Lady Laura Marie died on 27th March 1929 at 24 Carlton House Terrace; probate was granted to him on 21<sup>st</sup> April in the sum of £28,681-7s. This fine house and all its contents were auctioned off and he left there to live permanently at Trosley Towers (pictured below) on May 16th.

In his later years he was a keen painter amongst several other hobbies and rural Kent must have suited well for this. He arranged and paid for erection of the “Chapel of the Holy Innocents” in the village of Fairseat near Trosley, for the children of Stansted convalescent home in memory of his wife, father and mother.



Sir Philip himself passed away only two years later at Trosley on 20<sup>th</sup> September 1931; the funeral was held in the new Fairseat chapel and he was buried in the family plot at St Mary the Virgin, Stansted. His son Edgar succeeded him in the baronetcy. Probate was granted in the sum of £297,119-5s-1d.

In the "Times" of 21<sup>st</sup> July 1932 the Trosley estate was offered at auction by order of Edgar Waterlow: "House with 20 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, Central Heating, Electric Light, Mains Water...set in 376 acres". It did not sell, was offered again in March 1933 but not reported sold until January 1934. The buyer was probably Lord Marks, through his agent. In February 1938 the estate was reported as "closing down" under Lord Marks. The remaining staff were dispersed in August 1939 and in September tenders were sought for conversion of the house into a wartime army billet. The once-grand Trosley Towers mansion was sadly demolished "soon after the war" (after a fire perhaps?). Redevelopment of the Trosley Estate was proposed in 1953 but repeatedly rejected. When the land was offered for sale again in late 1954 the house was described as "demolished some time ago". The grounds and huge estate all passed to Kent County Council in the 1970s; some of it was subsequently used for new housing but the majority is happily open to the public as Trosley Country Park.

### 7.1.1 Edgar Lutwyche Waterlow 1870 – 1954

Born at Tufnell Park, Edgar was educated at the Grange School, Eastbourne in Sussex (where he is shown as a boarder in the 1881 census) then at Harrow from around age 13, Heidelberg University from 18 and finally Trinity Hall, Cambridge where he was awarded a BA degree in 1894 and Master of Arts in 1898. As he does not appear in the April 1891 census he was presumably still in Heidelberg then.

He joined the staff of Waterlow & Sons officially in 1894, but at a celebration party 50 years later remarked that "at the age of 10 he was set to stick stamps on envelopes by his father during holidays" and in 1884, again during holidays "set up type in the composing department, earning 8s-7½ d for a week's piecework at the age of 15"

Edgar Waterlow married **Martha Carter** on 6<sup>th</sup> June 1896 at St Giles, City of London, when he was 26 years old. Martha, often known throughout her adult life by the familiar name "Pattie" (after her mother) was the third daughter of the late Robert Carter, who ran an upholstery business in London. She was born on 26<sup>th</sup> February 1875 at 49 Russell Square though by 1881 the family was living on the business premises at 15-16 Minories EC.

Edgar and Martha had just two children, both sons....

**Philip Alexander** born 17<sup>th</sup> March 1897 at 57 Combpayne Gardens, West Hampstead, baptised 12<sup>th</sup> June at St George, Bloomsbury, father's occupation Stationer & Printer

**Derek Vaudrey** born 19<sup>th</sup> February 1902 at 57 Combpayne Gardens, baptised 30<sup>th</sup> April at St Mary, Kilburn; father's occupation "gentleman"

**Philip** succeeded his father as 4<sup>th</sup> Baronet and his life is described in section 7.1.2 following below.

**Derek** like his father was educated at Harrow School. He never married and little seems to have been published about his life. The 1921 census shows him living with his mother in

Oxfordshire (see below), a theatrical student at RADA, Gower Street, London. In 1926 he was living at 46 Beaufort Gardens, Knightsbridge, and in 1927 nearby at 150 Brompton Road. Around 1928 he was a stage actor performing with the Guild Players repertoire company, appearing for example in the opera “La Signora Morti” at the Welbeck Palace Hotel that year. He moved out of London in later life to Ward Green Cottage, Old Newton near Stowmarket in Suffolk and died there on 15<sup>th</sup> March 1985 aged 83.

Edgar Waterlow’s public appointments included serving on the house committee of the Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, as a governor of Christ’s Hospital, and as a committee member then director of the French Hospital at Compton Lea, Roffey, Sussex from 1898. His recreations were listed as sea fishing, billiards, philately and crossword puzzles.

Edgar and Martha made their married home at 57 Combpayne Gardens, West Hampstead, where they stayed until 1903. However, they do not appear in the 1901 census so were surely on holiday in Scotland or abroad at that time. In 1904 the directories show a change of abode to 64 Combpayne Gardens, maybe a larger house nearby, or perhaps the same residence merely re-numbered? They continue there until 1907. Martha was like several of the Waterlow wives a keen dog breeder and shower from around 1903 onwards.

From 1908 to 1910 they are listed at a country residence, Patteson Court in the village of Nutfield, a few miles east of Redhill, Surrey. This was perhaps chosen because of the similarity to Martha’s familiar name, but it had been called thus for at least 50 years already. The Times describes the house as “... 9 bedrooms each with a dressing-room, several bathrooms, a very large drawing room and dining room, ballroom and billiard room, nursery and 4 reception rooms....carriage drives and lodges, stabling for 14 horses, set in 24 acres of ornamental gardens, within a 43 acre park”. It was apparently sold to Sir Jeremiah Coleman in June 1906 and disposed of by him in 1914, so the Waterlows were probably merely renting it. However, all was clearly not well in the marriage; they are not listed at all in directories after 1910.

Martha obtained a divorce in early 1913 then Edgar immediately re-married. This was to **Harriet Victoria Gecks** on 8<sup>th</sup> May 1913 at Kingston, Surrey when he was 42 years old. Harriet was the youngest daughter of the late Joseph Gecks, a career soldier with the Royal Welch Fusiliers; she was born at Portsea, Hampshire in early 1887.

Martha Waterlow made an unwelcome re-appearance in Edgar’s life in March 1916 when she somehow learned that he had allegedly made a comment to his step-grandmother, the Lady Margaret, that *she* had wanted the divorce quickly so that she could marry her lover. Since subsequent events clearly showed this was untrue she then proceeded to sue her ex-husband for slander in the High Court. Because Lady M was the only witness and away for the winter at Cannes the case was proposed to be deferred, but the presiding judge refused on the grounds that it was a trivial matter of a private conversation between two family members. Martha later appealed and lost again, with all the costs to pay. And to think this was going on at the same time as the worst carnage of the Great War in the trenches of northern France!

On 1<sup>st</sup> May 1920 Martha voyaged as Mrs Pattie Waterlow (“married, aged 44, resident England”) from London to Bombay on the “Mantua”, and from around that time was associating with a gentleman by the name of Rice; the 1921 census reveals more: she is calling herself Mrs Pattie Meredith-Rice (though no marriage could be found), living at “Nuthurst”, Shiplake in Oxfordshire. He is Eustace Meredith Rice, born in Bangalore, India in 1888, a civil engineer with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co, based at no fixed place. Her son Derek Audrey

(above) is with her, and there are 2 servants. By 1925 Pattie is listed at Brighton, Sussex. She died on 25<sup>th</sup> January 1963 in the North-East Surrey registration district, which covered a large area between Kingston, Epsom and Dorking.

Meanwhile, Edgar had three children by his new wife Harriet, making him the father of five in all. The new additions were as follows:-

<b>Anthony Edgar Russell</b>	born 5th March 1914 at Kingston, Surrey
<b>Ronald James Charlton</b>	born 18th August 1916 at Hitchin, Hertfordshire
<b>Joyce Rosamond Amy</b>	twin with her brother Ronald

We have not yet found any addresses for the family in this period; the above places are merely the registration districts in which the births occurred. Probably already in 1916 and certainly by July 1921 however they were at Wymondley House, Little Wymondley, Hertfordshire, when Harriet was advertising for the services of a nursery maid there. The 1921 census shows the family at Wymondley House, with Edgar shown as Managing Director of Waterloo & Sone, at 26 Great Winchester Street in the City. His sons Philip, Anthony and Ronald and daughter Joyce are at home; Philip is a stationer & printers assistant at Waterlow's at Clifton Street, Finsbury. There are seven servants. They were still at Wymondley in 1939, with Edgar now shown as "Chairman & Director of Government Printers". Sons Ronald, a stockbroker clerk and Anthony, sales manager, training at Waterlows together his with fiancée Barbara Davy, and daughter Joyce are at home. There is also a retired governess living in.

**Anthony** (familiarily known as Tony) was educated at Harrow School and Trinity College Cambridge, where he was a stalwart member of the Trinity Boat Club. He married **Barbara Winifred Davy** "quietly" on 31st August 1940 at Chelsea Old Church.

Barbara, born in September 1915 is the eldest daughter of Ronald Davy of Little Brook Lesby House, Limber Magna, Habrough, Lincolnshire, then living at 16 Paulton's Square, Chelsea SW8. They had one child, **Nicholas Anthony Ronald** born on the 30th August 1941 and educated at Harrow, who married **Rosemary O'Brien** on 8th May 1965 in Sydney, Australia. She was the only daughter of William J. O'Brien of 20 Vacluse Road in that city. Nicholas was an art curator and they moved from England to live permanently in Sydney in 1977. He and his daughter Chloe were killed at home in Randwick, Sydney on 9<sup>th</sup> November 2009; his son Anthony who suffers from schizophrenia was tried for their murder.

Anthony served in World War II as a Lieutenant in the Kings Royal Rifle Corps, but died on the 30<sup>th</sup> July 1946 as the result of a car accident in Oxford at the age of only 32. Barbara died in April 2013 at Newcastle on Tyne, aged 97.

**Ronald** was also educated at Harrow. He served in World War II as a Major in the Royal Artillery and was mentioned in despatches. He became a Freeman of the City of London, and married **Ethel Florence Chelson** (or Chelsom; the official records vary!) on 31<sup>st</sup> January 1953 at Marylebone, when he was 36 years old. Ethel was the youngest daughter of Frederick George Chelson of Stevenage, Hertfordshire, born in early 1913 at Holborn. In 1939 she is found at 58, High Street, Stevenage, working as a clerk with an engineering firm; her sister Amy born 1908 is also there, a tobacconist shop assistant. Ronald & Ethel went to live at The Croft, Little Wymondley near Hitchin and Ethel died in that area in August 1995 aged 82.

Ronald's twin Joyce, familiarily known as **Joy**, married First Officer **Godfrey Ian Hutchinson** RAFVR on 27<sup>th</sup> July 1940 at St Mary, Little Wymondley aged 23. Godfrey was the younger son

of Godfrey Charles Hutchinson of Hill Street, Mayfair W1, but their marriage was dissolved by divorce in 1947. She married secondly **David Ronald Mitchell** on 29th August 1953 at Tonbridge Kent. David, of Woodend Cottage, Bishops Stortford, Herts was the only son of the late Sir Frank Herbert Mitchell KCVO, CBE of Forest House, Crowborough, Sussex by his wife Grace Penelope, daughter of the late Thomas Maffey of Rugby. Joyce Mitchell died in the Uttlesford area of Essex in September 1997 aged 81.

Edgar Lutwyche Waterlow became a Joint Managing Director of Waterlow & Sons Ltd in 1914 and served in that capacity until 1945. He was also the company Chairman from 1927 onwards, but resigned that role in 1940. A 1926 directory entry for him, the first for some years, and up until at least 1928 lists his abode as 26 Great Winchester Street, City of London, but this is of course the company office address. He succeeded his father upon Sir Philip's death in 1931, becoming the third Baronet Waterlow of London.

Sir Edgar and Lady Harriet stayed at Wymondley House until at least 1940. In this period he served as President of the Printers Pension Corporation Festival for the years 1936-1938, and was Master of the Stationer's and Newspaper Manufacturers' Company. In 1937 he became Chairman of the board at Raphael Tuck Ltd, the fine art publishers in London. He was a member of the Junior Carlton and Leander Clubs, also the London Rowing Club, all in central London.

In April 1944 a luncheon was held at the Waldorf Hotel to celebrate Edgar's completion of 50 years service with the company of Waterlow & Sons, attended by 62 other guests who had also reached the same milestone, with the "combined total service of all present being 3417 years", and the eldest a pensioner aged 96 who had joined the firm in 1861.

Sometime after the war and with all their children by now married, they went to live at Winscombe, The Beacon, Crowborough in Sussex. Sir Edgar died there on 12<sup>th</sup> January 1954 at the age of 83 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Philip Alexander. His wife Harriet died on 3rd August 1968 aged 81, at Braintree, Essex.

Wymondley House was taken over by the Decca Navigator Company in the post-war years, forming their Overseas Radar Chains division. The modern "Waterlow Mews" houses were built on the site of the old stable block.

### **7.1.2 Philip Alexander Waterlow**

Philip was born in March 1897 at West Hampstead, son of Edgar Waterlow by his first wife Martha (Pattie) Carter. In the 1901 census while his parents are away on holiday, Philip is shown as a "scholar" at the age of only just 4 years, staying in the village of Nuthurst, Sussex - nothing whatsoever new about nursery services! Again like his father he later attended Harrow School, then trained at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Berkshire.

He joined the 3rd King's Own Hussars as a Lieutenant, serving firstly in Ireland then in the Great European War from 1916-18. Afterwards he became ADC to the Military Governor of Cologne with the occupying British Army of the Rhine from 1919 to 1920, promoted to RARO. By 1922 he was back in London, living in rented rooms at 78 Buckingham Gate, Victoria SW1 (these premises now long demolished).



Philip married **Gwendoline Iris Butler** on 6<sup>th</sup> January 1923 at Christ Church, Marylebone aged 25 “very quietly”. Iris was the only daughter of the late Charles Rupert Butler of New Place, Sunningdale, Berkshire; she was born in November 1901 at Chelsea.

They made their home at 168 Gloucester Terrace, Paddington W2 (house now demolished) until at least 1932; she is advertising then for staff “*required from mid-March....at this small London house*” but they were clearly living in north London a few years later. They had a son and a daughter:-

**Peter Rupert** born 1<sup>st</sup> October 1925 registered in Marylebone

**Elizabeth A.** born in summer 1934 at Edmonton, Middlesex; died young

but their marriage was dissolved by divorce in around 1936. Philip then married **Annie Catherine Tee** on 19<sup>th</sup> May 1937 at Chelsea aged 40. Annie (familiarily always known as **Nan**) was born at Highgate, Middlesex in 1903, the eldest daughter of the late John Hay and his wife Evelyn Maud, nee Brook. In 1921 the census shows her visiting a Duncan family (of whom she is a niece) at 26 Queenborough Terrace, Paddington, occupation a Dancing Pupil with her school being illegible. She married Frederick Webber Tee, 21 years her senior, in early 1925 at Paddington, London, but he died there just two years later, aged 44.

**Iris Waterlow** meanwhile married **Campbell Shaw**, an Ophthalmic Surgeon in Bournemouth, Dorset at almost exactly the same time. In 1939 they are living at 29 Glenfurness Avenue, Bournemouth with 2 servants. Iris died in the town as a widow in November 1983

In September 1939 Philip Alexander Waterlow is shown living at Mere House, Satchell Lane, Hamble le Rice near Southampton, with occupation Sales Director, surely at Waterlows. Annie is not shown with him, but there are 2 people currently redacted in the ID card register, of which she is probably one. Her mother, widow Evelyn M. Hay is however also staying at the house.

Philip served again during the 1939-45 war as a captain in the Home Guard as he was by now in his mid-forties. They had no children and the marriage was dissolved by judicial separation obtained by Nan in 1951. She went to live in Torremolinos, Costa del Sol, and died there.

Upon his father Edgar’s death in 1954 Philip established his succession to the baronetcy Waterlow of London as fourth holder of the title but did not use it. He retired as the last ever serving Chairman and Managing Director of Waterlow & Sons Limited in 1960, on the occasion of the company’s takeover by their great rivals the De La Rue group.

He also served as governor of Christ’s Hospital and of the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Home at Deal, Kent. He was a Liveryman of the Stationer’s and Newspaper Manufacturers’ Company and a Freeman of the City of London. His club was the Cavalry.

Philip married a third time at the age of 75 in early 1972, **Gwendoline Florence Elizabeth**, the younger daughter of the late Leon and Winifred Balanche, at Merton in Surrey. Born in 1911 at Lewisham in south London, Gwen was the ex-wife of Baden Robert Murch whom she married in 1936 at Camberwell, but she adopted the surname Waterlow by deed poll prior to her marriage with Philip. They went to live at Chapel Cottage, Nuthurst near Horsham in West Sussex (the village where he first went to school) but Philip died there only 15 months later on 18th July 1973. Gwen died in 1999.

Philip and Iris's son Peter **Rupert** (who never used his first name and was always known as "Mr Rupert" at Waterlow's) married **Jill Elizabeth Gourlay** on 17<sup>th</sup> March 1956 at Southampton, and their son Christopher Rupert was born in August 1959 at St George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, London. However Jill died there on 11<sup>th</sup> August 1961 at the age of only 32 and Peter then married **Ruth Margaret Davies** in 1962. Ruth was the daughter of Edmund Cude, architect and his wife Alice Marian nee Haswell, born on 17<sup>th</sup> May 1922 at Edmonton, north London. She married Frank Davies in the spring of 1946 but was later widowed. Peter too died young, on 18<sup>th</sup> February 1969 at 42 Princes Gate Mews SW7 aged 43; he was interred at Holy Trinity, Brompton on 25<sup>th</sup> February. Ruth was then married to Sir Arthur Lionel Pugh Norrington (1899-1982) as his 2<sup>nd</sup> wife on 9<sup>th</sup> December 1969 and for a fourth time, to D'Arcy P. Reilly in October 1987 at Oxford. Lady Ruth Norrington-Reilly died on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2005 at Bath, Somerset aged 83

Since he pre-deceased his father Philip, the title Waterlow of London passed to his grandson who became the fifth and present Baronet, **Sir Christopher (Chris) Waterlow**, who has kindly supplied much of the above information.

## 7.2 George Sydney Waterlow 1852 – 1925

George was born April 1852 in the City of London, the fifth child (second surviving son) of Sydney Hedley and his wife Anna. In both the 1861 and 1871 censuses he is at home with his parents and family at Fairseat House, Highgate, the latter showing him as a printer (though probably in reality still an apprentice) at the age of 18. Nothing was found regarding the details of his education. In November 1873 he is recorded on a voyage outbound from London to Sydney, New South Wales aboard the vessel "Parrametta", cabin class arriving on the 29<sup>th</sup>.

On 1<sup>st</sup> August 1876 George married **Charlotte Elizabeth Herron Beauchamp** at St Saviour, Haverstock Hill NW aged 24. He gives his occupation now as stationer, resident in South Hampstead and his father signs as a witness. Charlotte was the daughter of Henry Herron Beauchamp of Bexley, Kent, a wealthy retired wool merchant from Sydney, Australia; she was born around 1859 in Sydney and was brought up in the family home, St Leonard's Lodge on the Holterman Estate there from 1864. Her father and other siblings had come to England by 1871; shown in the census at 1 New West End, Hampstead but Charlotte remained at St Leonard's until it was sold in 1874, only then coming to Kent to join the others. In her younger days at least, Charlotte was known as "Bird" or "Tit" within the family. She was married from the parish of St Peter, Belsize Park; curiously the register gives her father's name as *George* Herron Beauchamp. By 1881 her father was living at Tanner's Hall, Edmonton, north London.

George and Charlotte had six children, as follows.....

<b>Zoë Beauchamp</b>	born 6 <sup>th</sup> May 1877 at Oakleigh Park, New Barnet; christened 26 <sup>th</sup> July at the parish church, Friern Barnet; father a stationer
<b>Sydney Philip Perigal</b>	born 22 <sup>nd</sup> October 1878 at Oakleigh Park, christened 10 <sup>th</sup> December at St John, Whetstone; father a wholesale stationer
<b>John Beauchamp</b>	born 15 <sup>th</sup> March 1880 at Oakleigh Park; christened 29 <sup>th</sup> May at St John, ditto

<b>Margery</b>	born 23 <sup>rd</sup> October 1881 at Beaufront, Oakleigh Park; christened 4 <sup>th</sup> February 1882 at St John, father “esquire”
<b>Guy Walron</b>	born 18 <sup>th</sup> April 1884 at Oakleigh Park
<b>Cecil Beauchamp</b>	born 4 <sup>th</sup> December 1887 at Sudbury House, Harrow; christened 9 <sup>th</sup> February 1888 at St Mary, Harrow (stationer).

**Zoë** died on 30<sup>th</sup> December 1877, aged only 6 months, probably at her grandfather’s house, Tanner’s Hall. The story of **Sydney** is told in the next section below, 7.2.1.

**John** (familiarily “Jack”) aged 17 enrolled as a Midshipman in the Royal Navy in 1897; the 1901 census shows him as a sub-lieutenant aged just 21 aboard S.S. “Ocean” in the Great Bitter Lake, Suez Canal Zone. He was made up to Lieutenant by 1903 when he was also presented to King Edward VII by his father at Buckingham Palace on 23<sup>rd</sup> February. He never married and was killed in action on 31<sup>st</sup> May 1916 in the Great War naval battle off Jutland, Denmark while serving as Commander of the naval gunship HMS “Black Prince”. He was awarded the DSO and his sacrifice, along with that of most of his crew is recorded on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll of Honour. He was a fine artist; some of his sketches made on a world cruise escorting the Duke of Cornwall were published in the Illustrated London News. His last recorded UK address was Hatch, Kingsley Green near Haslemere in Sussex and probate was granted in the sum of £1,629-0s-9d to his mother Charlotte.

**Margery** (“Drisch” or “QM”) married **John Herbert Norton** on 12<sup>th</sup> June 1909 at St Margaret, Fernhurst near Midhurst in Sussex where her parents were then living (see below). He was the eldest son of E. Norton, born in Beunos Aires, Argentine Republic but by then living at Uplands House, Fareham. The 1911 census shows them at Stoke Farm, Meonstoke, Hampshire with John a Lieutenant in the 6<sup>th</sup> Dragoon Guards reserve. They have a daughter Janet aged 10 months and 3 servants. Ten years later they are found at West Lodge House, Wickham in Hampshire’s Meon Valley, with John a Major in the Reserve of Officers (late Carabinieres). They now have a daughter and 2 sons with them, and there are 5 servants. Their son Peter Norton commanded a minesweeper during the Second World War. September 1939 shows Margery at Green Hill, Owlesbury, Twyford, Winchester, Hampshire, with 2 children and in the company of a Maud Ritchie born in 1872; John Norton is away, and there is 1 servant. By 1942 Margery is recorded living at The Parsonage House, Oare, Wiltshire, but she died at Gosport, Hampshire on 25<sup>th</sup> September 1970 aged 88. John was later a director of the Cunard shipping line; he passed away on 23<sup>rd</sup> April 1963 at Bishop’s Waltham, Hampshire.

**Guy** was a student aged 16 at Charterhouse School, Godalming, Surrey at the time of the 1901 census. In 1905 a directory records him at an apartment, 27 Douglas Mansions, Cromwell Road, Earls Court, London, but he is away abroad in 1911. Ten years later he is lodging at 3 Bentley Road, Toxteth Park in Liverpool, the Managing Director of a motor engineering company at 167 Lodge Lane, Liverpool.

He joined the Royal Army Service Corps and served as temporary Captain at the Office of Railway Transport 1916-18, later confirmed to the rank of Captain. In 1924 we find him voyaging from Southampton to New York aboard the “Aquitania” arriving on 24<sup>th</sup> October, occupation “Railway Expert” bound for Peking, China.

He never married, and was unfortunately drowned on 5<sup>th</sup> July 1925 while bathing at Peitaiho beach, 100 miles east of Peking at the age of 41. His last recorded abode was c/o the British Chinese Corporation Ltd, Peking and probate was granted to his by then widowed mother Charlotte in the sum of £,452-4s-2d on 11<sup>th</sup> February 1926.

Little is recorded about **Cecil**'s early life, and there is no record of him ever marrying. The 1911 census shows him with his mother Charlotte at "Ropes", Fernhurst in Sussex, occupation apprentice in Automobile Engineering; there are 4 servants including, surprisingly, a nurse, presumably caring for Charlotte. In June 1921 the Times states that "Mr & Mrs Cecil Waterlow have arrived at the Nord Hotel, Aix le Bains" (the French Alpine resort); perhaps this was his mother? Called "Puddle" in the family, at some point he was awarded a BSc degree and was also a keen tennis player, competing for example in the Nice Tournament in France in February 1922.

By 1925-26 he is shown at 3c Shoe Lane in the City of London, EC4; no occupation is given but he is known to have served as a Captain with the Auxiliary Service Corps as an Inspector of Mechanical Transport. Immediately after this he seems to have gone with his newly widowed mother to live at Wickham in Hampshire; his tragic death is recorded below.

George and Charlotte's various residences are well detailed in directories; their first married home from 1877 was at "Beaufront House", Oakleigh Park near Barnet in Hertfordshire, covering the first 5 children's births. "Beaufront", a popular if somewhat contrived style of name for such properties, was in fact bequeathed by a previous owner sometime before 1873.

George was possibly the most-travelled member of a generally very well-travelled family and so it is no surprise to find that he, Charlotte and the children are not listed in the 1881 census; they are surely on holiday abroad then. In May 1881 they are advertising for a house to rent for three months near Barnet, probably during alterations being carried out at Beaufront. George was appointed a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for the City of London in November 1881, at the same time as his cousin Herbert Jameson Waterlow.

Around 1882 George seems to have acquired a new property, Sudbury House in Harrow, but they continued to live mainly at Beaufront until at least 1885; Mrs W. advertised for a "2<sup>nd</sup> nurse" there in October 1883 and for a "needlewoman" in February 1885. The following month they are offering a 6-bedroom "Gentleman's House" to let for the summer at St Leonard's on Sea, Sussex, "during the owner's absence abroad". In June 1885, however, Mrs W. is advertising for a dressmaker to work for her at Sudbury House, and they seem to take up permanent residence there about this time. In November 1886, George is requiring a butler at Sudbury House, and in December 1892 a cook.

They could not be found in the 1891 census, presumably off on their travels again then, but the only recorded voyage in this period is in May 1890, returning from a holiday in Madeira to Southampton aboard the "Athenian".

From at least 1895 to 1897 George is listed at a new central London apartment in Hyde Park Court Mansions, Albert Gate, Bayswater; perhaps Charlotte and the family were still at Sudbury House then and George returned there at weekends. However by August 1895 they had also set up a country estate at Uplands, Fareham, Hampshire with its own large and prestigious mansion very much in the same tradition as for several other Waterlows before him. The previous owner of Uplands had died in 1886 and the main house is thought to have stood empty for some years until being acquired and refurbished by the Waterlows. This house is "pleasantly situated on the northern side of the town...the large banqueting hall contains a well-known collection of ancient armour". It is still there, nowadays a private hospital off Park Lane, Fareham.

The shipping passenger lists show that George sailed from Liverpool for Montreal, Canada on 16<sup>th</sup> June 1898 aboard the "Vancouver", intriguingly shown with marital status "single" and

accompanied by a “Dr. Johnson”. He stayed for a few weeks on a business and/or cultural trip, returning by the “Lake Superior” to Liverpool in August; his occupation is stated as “Merchant”. On 5<sup>th</sup> July 1900 he made the same trip again, outward from Liverpool on the “Dominion”, first class arriving Montreal on 15<sup>th</sup> July, occupation “Gent”, again “single”. The return this time was from New York to Southampton on the “Kaiserin Maria Theresa” arriving home on 25<sup>th</sup> September.

January 1901 finds him returning from New York to Plymouth aboard the “St Louis” arriving on the 17<sup>th</sup>. He is not shown in the April 1901 census, so evidently away yet again but we don’t know where to this time. Charlotte is recorded at Uplands House with just her children Margery and Cecil for company on census night – and no fewer than 9 servants; a housekeeper and others with their roles unspecified.

In September 1901 George is outbound from Liverpool on the “Lake Megantic” for Quebec, arriving on the 19<sup>th</sup> and bound for Toronto, occupation Printer. He returned on the “Umbria” from New York to Liverpool arriving on October 20<sup>th</sup>., accompanied by a William Bostock Everett. The following year on 27<sup>th</sup> March he went out from Liverpool to Halifax, Nova Scotia, status “single” on the “Corinthian”. His occupation is curiously shown as “Cattleman” along with others grouped together in the register; this surely denotes the “class of travel” (the lowest) not their employment! He returned from New York several months later on the “Campania” arriving home on 16<sup>th</sup> October 1902. This is the first voyage where he is recorded as being attended by his manservant, Charles Sanders.

From around 1901 to 1905 at least George Waterlow was a member of the board of several mining syndicates in British Columbia, so this is the reason for his many trips to Canada in this period. One in particular was the Snowshoe Gold & Copper Mines; this company was founded in London in June 1901 with a capital of £250,000 and shipped 20,800 tons of ore in 1902. George was deputy-chairman, of whom a visitor to the mines in 1903 recorded that “*our host is one of the best-known and popular men in British Columbia...*” and another states he is “*one of the best friends the district has in England, since he loses no opportunity to express his confidence in the eventual profitability of legitimate mining in the Boundary*”

So the frequent voyages continue: outbound on 16<sup>th</sup> May 1903 from Liverpool to New York on the “Campania”, arriving on the 23<sup>rd</sup> accompanied again by Everett, whose ticket was paid for by Waterlow, and attended by Charles Sanders. Occupation: “none”, home address: Fareham, purpose: to visit son P. Waterlow, 3<sup>rd</sup> secretary, British Embassy, Washington. Everett was the son of a railwayman and went on to become a purser in the Merchant Navy; it seems that he was travelling as a manservant or companion to George. They returned on the “Mayflower” from Boston to Liverpool arriving 27<sup>th</sup> June. Later that year, out from Liverpool to New York, returning from Montreal aboard the “Kensington” arriving Liverpool on 28<sup>th</sup> October – only 2<sup>nd</sup> class this time, and unaccompanied, so perhaps the mining was not going too well?

In 1904, things start to get interesting! On 1<sup>st</sup> September George “capitalist, married” left Liverpool on the “Parisian” saloon class for Montreal, arriving on the 9<sup>th</sup> then onward to the International Hotel, Niagara Falls the following day, where he was interviewed by immigration staff on the 17<sup>th</sup> September. He was accompanied once again by Charles Sanders; both are carrying \$50 and claim not to have visited the US previously! Aged 50 George is described as “white hair, blue eyes”. He was also accompanied by one **Anna L. English** aged 22, single, no occupation carrying \$10, not been in US before. They returned on the “Umbria” from New York to Liverpool arriving 3<sup>rd</sup> December 1904.

There are no voyages recorded for 1905, but from 1906 George’s trips to the new world were at least an annual event: firstly from Southampton on 26<sup>th</sup> May to New York on “Philadelphia”



arriving 3<sup>rd</sup> June “in transit to Montreal....doctor records Deafness”. This time Charles Sanders is absent, but the mysterious Anna English resurfaces as “Annot L.E. Waterlow”, “her ticket paid for by employer Mr. Waterlow”, claiming to have been in US before as a transit passenger for Montreal.

The return trip was aboard “Lucania” from New York to Liverpool arriving 8<sup>th</sup> September; this time Charles Sanders *is* accompanying George, also “Miss Annett Waterlow”.

Hervey Herbert	36
Seithers George H.	
Harbour John M.	
Waterlow George S.	53
do. Annot L.E.	24
Batty Harold W.	25
Dunn Harold	25
Blover Cha. M.	29
Moyer Isaac W.	
...	

Three months later George and Miss Annot travelled out again, but separately this time no doubt to avoid the same suspicion that we now have; that she was most probably George’s mistress! “Annot L. English-Waterlow” travelled on the “Caronia” from Liverpool to New York arriving 26<sup>th</sup> November in transit to Montreal. Again with no occupation shown she is described as “Light brown hair, blue eyes, born Amsterdam” and states that she has paid for her own ticket. This at least explains why we could not find any record of a birth for Anna/Annot English in England! However she *is* in the 1901 census and Annot really is her correct name: at 53, Hartington Road, Toxteth Park, Liverpool: Annot L. English aged 19, a millinery saleswoman (hats) “born at sea, British Subject”. Her elder brother George, 21 a sailor is head of household and was also born at sea, as was a younger sister. Two other sisters were born in Liverpool. So there we have it, and explaining why most of George’s voyages were from that port, rather than Southampton which would have been so much more convenient for his home base, or even London.

Meanwhile George himself was outbound from Southampton on 24<sup>th</sup> November 1906, two days before Miss Annot had arrived in New York, on the vessel “St Paul” arriving there on 3<sup>rd</sup> December, as expected “in transit for Canada”. He returned with Annot on the “Etruria” from New York to Liverpool arriving 20<sup>th</sup> January 1907 but this is the last time she appears with him in the shipping registers. Reverting to Annot English again she continues to make frequent voyages on her own from Liverpool to New York and back, in 1910 out on the “Baltic” arriving 18<sup>th</sup> January, occupation “Spinster” destination Brooklyn, address The Square, Parkgate, Wirral Cheshire; returning on the “Lusitania” arriving home on 24<sup>th</sup> May, occupation: clerk (apparently a very wealthy one!). Outbound again: on “Lusitania” arriving 8<sup>th</sup> October 1910, destination Bay Ridge, New York. Occupation: Nil, address Parkgate House, Parkgate. Back home again on the same vessel landing on 14<sup>th</sup> February 1911.

In the census of April following she is recorded as Annot Lyle English, single, living with her widowed mother “of private means” and two unmarried sisters at The Square, Parkgate. No occupation is shown for her.

Then again: across the pond from 19-28 July 1913 aboard the “Carmania”, where she states her birthplace as “Bomatten” and address “Eaubasse”, Parkgate. No occupation, destination Brooklyn. And out again on the “Mauritania” from 10-16 October 1914 with similar details.

So for the next few years George Waterlow is also voyaging alone, but still mostly from Liverpool:

On 7<sup>th</sup> October 1907 outbound to Quebec on the “Tunisian”, saloon class with 1 manservant, and returning by the “Umbria” from New York arriving 28<sup>th</sup> June 1908.

Out on 30<sup>th</sup> July 1908 by the “Cedric” to New York first class, status “single”, returning from New York to Southampton on the “St Louis” arriving Jan 17<sup>th</sup> 1909.

On 28<sup>th</sup> May 1909 outbound to Montreal on the “Virginian” with 1 manservant, arriving 6<sup>th</sup> June and returning on “Canada” out of Montreal on July 26<sup>th</sup>, on this one listed as a tourist; leaving again on 30<sup>th</sup> September on the “Victorian” to Montreal “touring at several places” with valet. Lastly in this long list the New York Times records his arrival in the city from Southampton aboard “St Paul” on 24<sup>th</sup> April 1910, first class, with his valet. No record of the return journey has come to light, and from this point his travels seem to cease abruptly at age 58.

In 1903-04 George’s city address is shown as 76 Jermyn Street, St James’ Park, Westminster. These were rooms let out by the London & Provincial Turkish Baths Co. Ltd for about £75 per annum including free use of the on-site facilities! This property no longer exists, being replaced by a modern building on site. From 1907 through to 1920 he was at 39 Hurlingham Court, Putney, London SW6. However, he went over to Ireland for a while around 1914, staying at The Grove, Killiney, County Dublin.

Meanwhile the Uplands estate at Fareham passed to the Norton’s (parents of Margery’s future husband) around 1907; they stayed there for some years but after WWII it was in other hands, being run as a country club business which went bankrupt in 1954. At the time of the wedding in 1909 George and Charlotte’s country residence is given as “Ropes” at Fernhurst, Sussex.

As well as Commissioner of Lieutenancy for the City of London George also served as a JP for the County of Middlesex, but his main occupation seems to have been with the family printing firm. He was a member of the Junior Carlton Club in London.

Charlotte’s name appears in the London telephone directories for 1921-22 at 18 Thurloe’s Court, South Kensington SW7 and for 1923-24 as “Mrs G.S. Waterlow” at 23 St Leonard’s Terrace, Chelsea, SW3. We originally thought that this may not indicate any kind of marital rift between them, merely that George prefers to be listed at his office, with social or domestic matters only to be allowed to bother him at home. However the Beauchamp family story reveals the real reason: George had begun to suffer episodes of manic-depression and increasingly exhibited unacceptably eccentric behaviour; he once crept into his wife’s bedroom at night and cut off all her hair. Their son Sydney eventually persuaded his mother to separate from him and Charlotte (now known familiarly in the family as “Chaddie”) then went to live at “Ropes”. This fine house, designed in the “Arts & Crafts” style by well-known architect Charles Voysey in 1900 still exists, nowadays divided into two units, off Ropes Lane in Fernhurst.

George Sydney Waterlow is shown in the 1921 census at Brow Cottage, Hindhead in Surrey, occupation “none” and with just a nurse/housekeeper for company. He died on the 10<sup>th</sup> July 1925 at the Grand Hotel, Plymouth aged 73, ironically just 5 days after his son Guy’s death in China. He was no doubt on holiday in Devon then or had gone there to benefit his ailing health; his London address is recorded as c/o the Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall. Probate was granted to his son Sydney Philip Perigal, counsellor in the relatively small sum of £4,231-4s-4d; evidently the Canadian mining ventures had not proved as successful as might have been hoped. Charlotte then sold up in London and went to live at Wilmots, in the village of Wickham, Hampshire, where she was joined by her son Cecil from 1928 at least.

Aged 40, a bachelor making a living as a writer, **Cecil** voyaged to New York that year from London on the “Minnesota” arriving 9<sup>th</sup> October and returning on the “Minnetonka” after a stay

of just a week. Charlotte is advertising in the "Times" from Wilmots in June 1930 for a cook, and again in 1935: "at a small, modern, comfortable house...with two in family". In fact it had 5 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, 2 bathrooms, a 2-car garage, with 2 acres of gardens.

Cecil Beauchamp Waterlow latterly suffered from severe depression, and on 16<sup>th</sup> June 1936 took his own life "while of unsound mind" by jumping off Mislingford Bridge into the path of a train on the Meon Valley line between Wickham and Droxford stations, near his home. The ensuing inquest was reported in the Times; it was stated that he had been suffering from extreme mood swings for about three years, and spent several weeks in a clinic the previous autumn undergoing medical treatment.

Charlotte then sold Wilmots in October 1936 and moved to Winchester. She died there on 2nd February 1944 aged 84. The house Wilmots still exists, in Mill Lane, Wickham.

### 7.2.1 Sydney Philip Perigal Waterlow 1878 – 1944

George's eldest son (known in the family as "Tim") was educated at Eton College, Berkshire, then Trinity College Cambridge, graduating with a Master of Arts degree in Classics. He entered the Foreign Office in 1900 and is shown in the 1901 census at 67 Haymarket, St James, Westminster, occupation Diplomatic Service Attaché.

In October 1902 we find him returning from a trip to the USA, aboard the liner "Campania" from New York to Liverpool arriving on the 16<sup>th</sup>. Sydney was appointed as Third Secretary to the British Embassy in Washington USA in 1903 but resigned this posting in 1905.

He married **Alice Isabella Pollock** on 10th November 1902 at the parish church of St Marylebone, aged 24. He gives his occupation as HM Diplomatic Service and residence Fareham, Southampton (this would be Uplands); his father is "gentleman" and he signs as a witness. Alice was the only daughter of the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Pollock PC, LL.D., a senior barrister whose wife Georgina Harriet was born in Calcutta, India. She was born on 15<sup>th</sup> June 1876 at 12 Bryanston Street, Marylebone and was baptised in the parish church there on 19<sup>th</sup> July. The family is shown in the 1881 census at 48 Great Cumberland Place, Marylebone and she was married from that house. The 1891 census shows her with her parents at an Easter weekend house party at Gracedieu Hall, Belton, Leicestershire, the home of Charles Booth, ship owner & his family. In this, as well as barrister at law Frederick Pollock gives his occupation as Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford University.

The 1911 census shows Sydney and Alice at Hillside, Hilly Fields, Rye in Sussex "of private means". An interesting visitor on census night was one Orlando Williams aged 27, born at Paddington, London, a clerk in the House of Commons.....

Sydney and Alice had no children and the marriage was annulled in early 1912. Alice then married said Orlando Williams at Kensington a few weeks afterwards. By 1921 they are at 4 Campden Hill Gardens, Kensington, he as a Civil Servant in the Committee Office, House of Commons. They have a cook and a parlourmaid. In 1939 we find them at 35 Addisland Court in Kensington, with Orlando shown as principal committee clerk at the House Of Commons. There is just 1 servant. Alice Williams died in Kensington at the end of June 1953.

Sydney had meanwhile pursued a brief career as an academic researcher at Cambridge, publishing "A translation of the Medea and Hippolytus of Euripides" in 1906, "A Cambridge Anthology" in 1909 and an acclaimed biography of the poet Shelley which is still in print today

in 1912. In that year he is also recorded as co-respondent in the divorce petition of Alexander Joseph Finberg against his wife Norah Kathleen. However Sydney was then married on 27<sup>th</sup> September 1913 in the City of London to **Helen Margery Eckhard**, the eldest daughter of Gustav Jacob Eckhard of Didsbury, South Manchester. Helen was born on 16<sup>th</sup> March 1884 at Didsbury and in the 1891 census is at 125 Palatine Road, Withington with her father, an export merchant born in Germany, mother Marie and two younger siblings. Marie Christine L. Stoer was born in Fallowfield, Manchester in 1861 of German parents and had married Gustav at Macclesfield in 1882. In 1911 Helen is staying with her mother and two younger sisters at Norman Chapel, Broad Campden in the Cotswolds on census night; her father is away abroad on business.

Sydney is listed in directories for 1913 to 1914 at 3 Temple Gardens, Holborn and for 1914-15 at 28 John Street, Bedford Square nearby but these are probably his London office addresses.

The union between Sydney and Helen resulted in three children as follows:-

<b>Charlotte Mary</b>	born 31 <sup>st</sup> May 1915 at Lewes, Sussex
<b>John Conrad</b>	born 13 <sup>th</sup> June 1916 at Lambeth, South London
<b>Judith Matilda</b>	born 7 <sup>th</sup> February 1921 at Pewsey near Marlborough, Wiltshire

**Charlotte** never married. After graduating from university she worked in the Ministries of War and Transport then at the Foreign Office. She became a teacher of Modern History in around 1947, later appointed to Head of the History department at Guildford School for Girls. In the latter part of a 28-year career she lived and taught in the USA up to retirement. She is the author of several well-respected textbooks and was in recent years active with the United Nations Association and the World Federalist Movement.

**John** married Angela Pauline Cecil Wynter Gray, an artist, at North Cadbury parish church, near her family home in Somerset in July 1939; in the ID registration index just 2 months later they are at 57, Orpington Gardens, Edmonton, Middlesex, with John shown as a medical student (physiologist) and Angela as a nursing auxiliary enrolled at the Central Nursing Home for Sailors. John later became an eminent Professor and author on the science of nutrition. Angela passed away in 2006 and John on 19<sup>th</sup> October 2010 aged 94.

**Judith** never married, and died at the age of only 45 at Wandsworth, SW London in February 1966.

**Sydney Philip Waterlow** re-entered the Foreign Office in 1916 as a temporary clerk and progressed to Acting First Secretary when he was employed at the post-Great War Peace Conference held in Versailles, Paris during 1919. This status was confirmed as permanent in March 1920 and he was awarded the CBE later that year. This was the prelude to a distinguished diplomatic career firstly as Director of the Foreign Division of the Department of Overseas Trade from 1922 to 1924, as Counsellor at the Foreign Office until 1926, then as the British Minister at Bangkok, Siam in 1926-28; His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenitentiary.

In the 1921 census, Philip & Helen together with their 3 children, 1 visitor and 3 servants are at their country estate, Oare in Wiltshire, with occupation shown as First Secretary, HM Foreign Office. He was at Addis Ababa, Abyssinia in 1928-29 but found that the climate there adversely affected his health so moved on to Sofia, Bulgaria in October 1929, staying until 1933. The next posting was to Athens from 1933 to 1939 during which time he was awarded the KCMG in 1935. Sir Sydney also held the Chevron of the Legion of Honour and sometime served as a Justice of the Peace. His recreations are listed as gardening and chess, presumably when he was

able to find the time, and he was a member of the Carlton Club in London. Recorded voyages are from Southampton on 26<sup>th</sup> April 1926 aboard the “Mantua” to Penang to take up his new post at Bangkok, and returning from there to Plymouth aboard the “Malwa” arriving on 29<sup>th</sup> June 1928.

During Sydney’s travels, his wife Helen is shown living at their country home, the Parsonage House at Oare, near Marlborough in Wiltshire in October 1919, when she is advertising for a nursery governess to look after her two children. From at least 1922 to 1926, she is listed at a London home, 80 Ladbroke Grove, Notting Hill W11 and advertised for a “manservant” there in May 1925. She went out to join her husband in Bangkok for a short period in 1927, voyaging on 5<sup>th</sup> November from London aboard the “Kalyan” to Penang.

On Sydney’s retirement from the diplomatic service in 1939 they moved permanently to the relative peace of the Wiltshire countryside at Oare, and the ID card registration entry in September that year shows them there; he is still shown as “Minister, Diplomatic Service”. Daughters Charlotte and Judith are at home, the latter listed as a medical student. There is just 1 servant. Sir Sydney died at Oare on the 4th December 1944 aged 66. Helen also died there, in the spring of 1973 aged 89.

### 7.3 Charles Hickson Waterlow 1854 – 1920

Charles, born in August 1854 at London Wall, City of London was the sixth child of Sydney Hedley Waterlow and his wife Anna. In the 1861 census he is a scholar at home with his parents and family at Fairseat House, Highgate. By 1871 he is away at boarding school, staying at St Andrew’s Villa, Kingsthorpe Road, Northampton; his younger brother David is there with him. In the 1881 census he is staying with his widowed sister, Ruth Homan at Huon House, 8 Hendon Lane, North Finchley; he has by now evidently progressed well in the family business, being listed as Stationer & Director of Company. There are three servants, a Governess (though Ruth’s children are not then with her) and 2 general domestics.

Charles advertised in the Times of 7th June 1881 for a detached house to rent in the Camden Town or Tufnell Park area of north London for around £90 per annum. He specified “*three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, dressing room, bath room...small conservatory at back...*” and gives a contact address of 85 London Wall, his office at Waterlow’s. He married **Frances Anne Latimer** a few months later, on 19<sup>th</sup> November at Exeter Cathedral, Devon aged 27.

Frances was the grand-daughter of Thomas Latimer JP of Exeter; she was born in New Plymouth, New Zealand around 1856 but had come back to Exeter sometime before 1861. In the census that year she is shown at 143 Fore Street in the city, the home of Thomas, magistrate & journalist born in Bristol, his London-born wife Frances, his brother’s wife Mary from Truro and various other younger people. In 1871 we find Fanny Latimer living with her aunt Jessie Phelps, schoolmistress at 33 Trafalgar Place, Stoke Damerel, Devonport but by 1881 she is back at 143 Fore Street with her grandparents, occupation “Grandmother’s comforter”. So no clues at all here as to whom her parents were, or how she would have met her future husband.

Charles and Frances made their first home at 20 Elsworthy Road, Primrose Hill, Hampstead until around 1888 and also used a “country cottage” retreat in Datchet, Berkshire from around 1883 to 1885, which may have been the same property that his elder brother Philip was advertising to let in 1882. They then moved to Strathray House, 55 Eton Avenue, Belsize Park nearby in Hampstead where they stayed until 1895. There were no children. As we have already



seen this house was afterwards occupied by Isabella, the widow of Alfred James Waterlow for some years further.

Charles and Frances are not shown in the 1891 census so were probably in Europe on holiday at that time. However, a few weeks later Lady Margaret Waterlow presented Frances to Queen Victoria at a reception at Buckingham Palace on 13th May.

The Shipping Passenger lists show that Charles, “gentleman” and Frances left London for a voyage to Sydney, Australia on 28<sup>th</sup> April 1892 aboard the vessel “Ruapehu” and they are recorded returning from New York to Liverpool aboard “Etruria” arriving back on 26<sup>th</sup> November so this was probably a “world tour”. In December they are advertising for “a thoroughly good cook” at Strathray House, also for an experienced under-housemaid to assist parlourmaid waiting at table; *“afternoon dress, aprons & caps supplied.....washing money given, beer allowed”* presumably to replace staff who had left during their absence abroad.

Charles was off on his travels again in 1898, this time alone and probably on business, voyaging from Liverpool on 2<sup>nd</sup> June on the “Parisian” for Quebec, returning a few weeks later.

On 21<sup>st</sup> March 1900 both Charles and Frances went from Liverpool on the “Germanic” saloon class to New York accompanied by a Mr J.P. Armitage with an un-named maid attending Frances. They returned on the “Parisian” arriving home on 17<sup>th</sup> April.

Back in 1894 Charles had purchased Brockley Hill House, Great Stanmore, Middlesex and after alterations made this their main home from 1895. They also had a smart house in town at 86 Portland Place, Marylebone from around 1899 onwards. Charles “stationer” and Frances are recorded at the Portland Place residence in the 1901 census, with a Butler and 8 other servants whose individual roles are not detailed. This house is described in the Times as *“...a large handsome corner residence with 10 bedrooms and 7 noble reception rooms. Handsome and costly decorations, good sanitary arrangements, 2 baths, garage...”*

Charles was a Fellow of the Zoological Society and also of the Royal Botanical Society, indicating professional interests beyond the printing industry in later life; he retired from the family firm around 1910. His wife Frances was a keen dog breeder and shower from around 1906 to 1914 at least. In the 1911 census they are recorded at 86 Portland Place with a boarder employed as their secretary and eight servants.

Charles Hickson Waterlow died on 10th November 1920 at the Portland Place house aged 66. The funeral was held at St Marylebone church, with interment at Highgate new cemetery. Probate was granted to solicitors in the sum of £49,827-1s-2d. The 1921 census entry, made on 19th June shows Frances at the house, attended by 2 nurses and no less than 6 other servants. She survived Charles by only 11 months, passing away on 8th October 1921 also at Portland Place, aged 65. Probate was this time for the slightly increased sum of £52,211-8s-7d. The executors recommended their “Motor mechanic & Chauffeur” who had 17 years service with the Waterlow’s there. The house was offered for sale in February 1922 “with immediate possession” and sold in June that year.

Charles also apparently had a country property at The Dyke, Sheringham, Norfolk at the time of his death which was sold by his executors in April 1921. Brockley Hill House, Stanmore has been part of the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital premises there since 1935.

## 7.4 David Sydney Waterlow 1857 – 1924

David was the 8<sup>th</sup> child (4<sup>th</sup> surviving son) of Sydney and Anna, born at Fairseat House, Highgate in December 1857. As we have seen he was at school in Northampton with his brother Charles at age 13 but later went to Lausanne, Switzerland to complete his education.

He travelled around the world in 1879-80, recorded on the vessel “Parrametta” outbound from London to Sydney NSW arriving on 8<sup>th</sup> December 1879 and joined the family firm of Waterlow & Sons Ltd later in 1880. In the 1881 census he is staying at the main family home of Fairseat, Highgate with his younger brother Paul, while his recently widowed father is at the other Fairseat in Kent. Sir Sydney’s butler Charles Hammond is attending to the brothers with a footman, cook and 6 maids.

David married **Edith Emma Maitland** on 2nd June 1883 at the Rosslyn Hill Chapel, Hampstead aged 25. Edith was the eldest daughter of Frederick Maitland of 18 Primrose Hill Road, London NW, born in the summer of 1864 at Tenby, Pembrokeshire. Her father was born in Walworth, south London around 1826 and in 1861 was staying at the Duppes Hill Terrace, Croydon home of George Maitland, presumably an uncle or elder brother, rag merchant and his family. Frederick at 34 was already “retired from East India Company”. In 1862 he married Emma Knox Rees from Tenby at Cheltenham and by 1871 they were living at 50 Belsize Square, Hampstead with 3 servants. There are 5 children, the eldest born in Croydon in 1863, then Edith at Tenby and the rest at Hampstead from 1866 on. In the census father Frederick is listed as “Clerk (Superannuate) East India House” but the family are evidently fairly wealthy.

David and Edith had six children as follows; all were given the middle name Maitland:-

<b>Clive</b>	born 9 <sup>th</sup> September 1885 at Hampstead; baptized at age 15 on 14 <sup>th</sup> January 1901 at St Jude, Whitechapel, when resident at the then family home of The Thorns, Northwood, Middlesex, father “gentleman”
<b>Mervyn</b>	born 31 <sup>st</sup> January 1887 at Hampstead
<b>Margaret</b>	born 10 <sup>th</sup> April 1889 at Hampstead
<b>Joan</b>	born 3 <sup>rd</sup> May 1897 at Northwood
<b>Sylvia</b>	born 28 <sup>th</sup> October 1898 at Northwood
<b>Rosalind</b>	born 17 <sup>th</sup> June 1911 at Kensington (when mother Edith was 45 years old)

**Clive** attended Rugby School from around 13 years, going on to the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst, Berkshire. He joined the Royal Engineers in March 1905 and transferred in June the following year to the Farnborough Balloon School as a pioneer in the military use of airships, becoming a Captain and then acting Lieutenant Colonel. In June 1910 he is recorded as making theatre appearances in London as a proficient solo musician and is feted as “a hero of the airship Beta’s recent midnight cruise over London”. He joined the Royal Naval Air Service (forerunner of the RAF) in 1914, becoming a full Lieutenant Colonel then in June 1916 a Wing Commander.

He married **Winifred Joan Clare** on 9<sup>th</sup> June 1917 at Farnham, Surrey aged 31. Joan, as she was familiarly known was the youngest daughter of John Henry Clare, a grocer & wine merchant and his wife Louisa Isabel of Farlands Croft, Great Austins Road, Farnham, born on 9<sup>th</sup> August 1898 at Kempsey, Worcestershire, though her parents were both originally from Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire and in 1901 the family is at Upper Harbledown House near Canterbury in Kent.

Sadly Clive was killed in an airship accident at RNAS Cranwell, Lincolnshire on 20<sup>th</sup> July 1917, just six weeks after his wedding. His abode was then Leasingham Hall nearby which like

many other country houses had been requisitioned by the War Department as a billet for service personnel. He was buried at the local parish church of St Andrew, Leasingham. Probate was granted "to the Public Trustee" in the sum of £6,849-1s-10s. The 1921 census lists Winifred with her parents at Farlands Croft, with father John now employed as a "traveller" (sales representative) for southern England with messrs Watney, Combe & Reid, the London Brewers. There is 1 visitor & 2 grandsons also staying, and 2 servants.

Joan re-married on 19th September 1922, Claude Waller, the only son of the late Frederick Waller, again at Farnham. In September 1939 she is found staying alone at Hoelands Farm, Bury, Petworth in Sussex. Winifred Joan Waller died in spring 1975 at Hay, Powys aged 76.

**Mervyn** went to school in Bristol and also pursued a service career, as a midshipman in the Royal Navy from 1903. He became a sub-Lieutenant in 1906 and Lieutenant 1909. The only recorded civilian voyages for him are outbound aboard the vessel "Orontes" from London to Sydney NSW arriving 5<sup>th</sup> March 1909 and a return from Freemantle to Plymouth on the "Orsova", landing on 23<sup>rd</sup> October 1910 - it is not known if he spent the whole of the intervening period in Australia. He lived latterly at his parents' home, 38 Cornwall Gardens, South Kensington in London. During 1913 he was serving on the survey vessel "Research" operating in the Solent. He became ill and died suddenly at the Haslar Naval Hospital, Gosport on 30<sup>th</sup> October 1913 at the age of just 26; he is buried in the Haslar cemetery. Probate in the sum of £3,770-14s-7d was granted to his father David Sydney.

**Margaret** died on 30<sup>th</sup> May 1903 aged just 14, at home in Northwood and was buried at the local Holy Trinity parish church on 3<sup>rd</sup> June.

**Joan** is found in 1921 boarding at 60 Bruce Road, Bromley-by-Bow in East London along with several others. This was the home of Muriel Lester, suffragette, pacifist and social worker running a hostel at Kingsley Hall, Bow at which Joan was probably volunteering. She married **George Ernest Lambourn** RA on 13th April 1926 at Storrington, north of Worthing in Sussex aged 28. George was the son of the late Henry Lambourn of London, he was an accomplished artist who trained at Goldsmith's College and the Royal Academy Schools and exhibited his work frequently during the 1930s. Living latterly at Danny, Hurstpierpoint in Sussex, just a few miles east of Storrington, they separated in 1971 after 45 years together. Joan did not re-marry and died in January 1986 at Tunbridge Wells aged 88.

**Sylvia** married **Cyril George Dennys** CB, MC on 29<sup>th</sup> July 1920 at the Essex Church, The Mall, Notting Hill Gate in London aged 21. Cyril was the only son of the late Lt-Col Alexander Harry Dennys of 20 Coleherne Court, South Kensington; he was born in Naanuch, Central India on 25<sup>th</sup> March 1897. The 1921 census shows them at 19 Castletown Road, West Kensington with Cyril employed as a Civil Servant at the Ministry of Labour based at 8 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall. They have an intriguingly-named visitor, Geraldine Maitland Aves aged 22, a teacher employed by the LCC but no servants. They then lived pre-war at 38 Belsize Grove, London NW3, but in September 1939 Sylvia is shown at The Pigtle, Hill Close, East Runton in Norfolk, presumably having gone there for safety; her husband is away and there are 2 servants. Sylvia died in Camden in summer 1980 at 81 and Cyril on 4<sup>th</sup> September 1991 aged 94.

**Rosalind** married **Sheriton Clements Swan** on 12<sup>th</sup> February 1936 at Holy Trinity, Brompton, London aged 24. Sheriton was the only son of Sir Charles Sheriton Swan of Broomley Grange, Stocksfield, Hexham, Northumberland, chairman of the Swan Hunter shipbuilding company at Wallsend-on-Tyne; he was born on 15<sup>th</sup> January 1909. They went to

live at Pine Dene, Throckley near Newcastle-on-Tyne and Rosalind was called upon from time to time to launch new naval vessels at the yard around 1938. Her husband presumably also held a position there, but no record of his occupation has been found. In 1939 Rosalind is living at the Swan family home, Broomley Grange with her in-laws Charles and his wife Gertrude; there are 7 servants and 2 visitors, but her husband is away. Sheriton died on 5<sup>th</sup> August 1986 in west Northumberland.

It is not yet known where David and Edith Emma's first home was in Hampstead but by 1891 they were living at "The Thorns", Rickmansworth Road in Northwood, Middlesex. They are shown there in the census that year with the three children, David listed as a Stationer and Printer (Employer). There are 4 servants; a cook, nurse, housemaid and under-housemaid. In 1893 David voyaged alone from Liverpool to New York aboard the liner "Majestic"; arriving on 5<sup>th</sup> July he registered as a transit passenger (probably bound for Canada on business?) with 3 pieces of luggage. In addition to his role at the family printing business he had been a Director of Sir Sydney Waterlow's Improved Industrial Dwellings Company since 1885. He became a County Councillor for the LCC representing North St. Pancras in 1896 and served in this capacity until 1910. He had retired from Waterlow & Sons in 1898 at the age of only 41.

The 1901 census shows them still at The Thorns; they stayed there until at least 1902. David is now shown as "Retired Master Printer, LCC" and only the three youngest daughters are at home, the two sons being away at boarding school. There are 5 servants but apart from the cook no roles are detailed for them.

David Sydney Waterlow was elected as the Liberal MP for North Islington in 1906, serving in Parliament until 1910. He became Chairman of the Governors of the United Westminster Schools in 1914, was appointed as a Justice of the Peace for the City of London in 1916 and as Chairman of Waterlow & Sons Ltd in 1922. He was a member of the National Liberal, Reform and Royal Automobile Clubs.

By 1905 and for at least the 12 years following David and Edith were living at 38 Cornwall Gardens, South Kensington. Towards the end of this period they also had a country retreat at Wrydelands, Leatherhead in Surrey and moved there permanently sometime after 1917. However in July 1920 they are recorded as living, maybe only temporarily, at "Munstead Rough", Godalming, Surrey; their daughter Sylvia was married from there.

David voyaged alone on 31<sup>st</sup> January 1921 from Avonmouth aboard the "Camito" bound for Kingston, Jamaica but apparently not arriving there until 20<sup>th</sup> March on a different ship, the "Coronado". He curiously gives his address as "Huon", Cheam Road, Ewell and occupation JP but the purpose of the trip is not recorded; he states he "intends to return to England". Around six months later in the census he is curiously shown as a "visitor" at the apparent home of his wife Edith and daughter Rosalind, 314 Mostyn Terrace, Eastbourne, occupation Printer (retired), JP (London).

David Waterlow died at Wrydelands on 25<sup>th</sup> August 1924 aged 66. Probate was granted to P.J. Stephens chartered accountant and Cyril Dennys civil servant in the sum of £63,011-1s-3d.

His widow Edith Emma is then recorded travelling out from Southampton on 14<sup>th</sup> October that year on the "Princess Juliana" first class, for a holiday in Genoa, Italy. She gives her home address as Wrydelands but soon after her return she has left there and moved to a succession of houses in north-west London, possibly staying with friends. Firstly to 12 Lyndhurst Gardens,

Hampstead, then upon making another voyage to Genoa on 29<sup>th</sup> September 1925 on the “Jan Pieterszoon Coen” giving her address as 33 Howitt Road NW3 (Belsize Park). By 1926 she was at Lexden, 38 Belsize Grove, Hampstead.

There is a mysterious entry in the marriage registers showing an Edith E. Waterlow marrying a Mr. Herbert Thomas Cam in the Hendon area of North Middlesex in the spring of 1925, but she died at the Belsize Grove house on 1<sup>st</sup> August 1932 aged 67 recorded as Edith Waterlow, so perhaps the marriage did not last long or she preferred to keep her previous surname? Probate was granted, also in the name of Waterlow to solicitors in the sum of £22,274-6s-9s. Her daughter Sylvia Dennys and husband Cyril then lived at the Belsize Grove house for some years.

## 7.5 Paul Langbourne Waterlow 1863 – 1928

Paul was the youngest son of Sydney and Anna Waterlow, born in February 1863 at Fairseat, Highgate. In the 1871 census he is at home there with his family, a scholar, and in 1881 still there, now shown as an art student aged 18. By 1891 he has evidently joined the family firm however; he is shown as a “Manager at a Stationery Company”, since the disbanding of the Fairseat estate lodging as a boarder at “Glentor”, Sherriff Road in Hampstead.

Paul married **Kathleen** (Cassy) **Holmes** on 16<sup>th</sup> June 1892 at Wharfedale in North Yorkshire aged 29. Kathleen was the daughter of Thomas B. Holmes, farmer JP & county councillor and his wife Sarah; she was born at Kingston-upon-Hull in the summer of 1871.

The 1891 census shows the family at Elim Lodge, Cliff Road, Hornsea, East Yorkshire where they have been since around 1875. Kathleen is the fourth of six children still living at home; the eldest son is also farming but as is traditional none of the daughters has an occupation shown. There are 5 servants plus 2 visitors on census night.

From around 1893 until at least 1896 Paul and Cassy lived at “Dalehurst”, Lovelace Road in Surbiton, Surrey. There were no children. In 1899 we find Paul returning from New York aboard the vessel “Umbria” arriving at Liverpool on the 28<sup>th</sup> October – no record of his outward voyage has come to light yet. The couple do not appear in the 1901 census so are undoubtedly away abroad then also. By 1902 they were living at Cock Crow Hill in Surbiton but we do not know for how long. They also clearly spent some time in winter at the family Villa Monterey in Cannes as we find both returning from Marseilles to London aboard the “Worcestershire” on 29<sup>th</sup> April 1905, and Paul travelling alone on “Warwickshire” on 28<sup>th</sup> April 1906. No personal details are given in the ship manifests, unlike for the USA and Canada at this time.

Paul was a keen amateur photographer in the relatively early days of the art and lectured on the subject, being elected as a Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society in 1897. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society and a proficient golfer with the Royal Epping Forest Club. He and Cassy later lived at Clifton Lodge, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells in Kent and Paul served as a Town Councillor there. In the 1921 census Paul is shown as a Stationer (retired) at Waterlow & Sons and they have 3 servants. He died at Clifton Lodge on 11<sup>th</sup> February 1928 aged 64. Probate was granted to Thomas Barton Holmes esquire, Kathleen’s brother in the sum of £93,463-19s-11d. Kathleen survived Paul by a further 25 years; in 1939 she is still at Camden Hill, Tunbridge Wells with 2 servants. She passed away on 2nd July 1953 at Tunbridge Wells.



## 8. Albert Crakell Waterlow 1824 – 1856

And so we come to the last major branch of this illustrious family, the youngest surviving son of the patriarch James Waterlow and his wife Mary Ann nee Crakell. Albert was born on 23rd December 1824 at Shoreditch, London. In the 1841 census, he is at home with his parents and elder siblings Mary and Sydney at 5 Gloucester Terrace, Hoxton; at age 16 no occupation is shown for him and we have found as yet no details of his schooling. He joined his father and elder brothers at the family firm in 1844.

Albert married **Maria Corss** on 23rd July 1846 at St George, Bloomsbury aged 21 and occupation printer, living at 111 Great Russell Street. Maria was the daughter of James Corss, a draper of 63 High Street, Shoreditch, born in that area on the 23<sup>rd</sup> August 1823. The marriage was by licence and James Corss was a witness. This undated print shows Corss the draper then at 25 High Street, with another Corss family shop at no.16 as a boot and shoemaker.....



Albert & Maria had a total of five known children, details as follows:-

<b>Alice Mary</b>	born 9 <sup>th</sup> August 1847 at 6 Brunswick Place, Hoxton New Town; baptised at age 15 on 13 <sup>th</sup> February 1863 at Holy Trinity, Upper Tooting, then resident at 30 Finsbury Square; father deceased
<b>Ernest Albert</b>	born 24 <sup>th</sup> May 1850 at 21 York Place, City Road, Islington; baptised at age 20 on 16 <sup>th</sup> December 1870 at St Michael, Cornhill, City of London, then resident at Fairlawn, Redhill; father a law stationer (deceased)
<b>Kate</b>	born 20 <sup>th</sup> August 1851 at 21 York Place, baptised age 19 with Ernest
<b>Constance Eliza</b>	born 24 <sup>th</sup> August 1853 at 30 Finsbury Square, Finsbury St Luke
<b>Gertrude Maria</b>	born 12 <sup>th</sup> October 1854 at 30 Finsbury Square

The 1851 census shows the parents and two children at 21 York Place with Albert listed as a wholesale stationer and apparently Maria as a Lithographer; it is likely though that both roles applied solely to him! There are two general servants.

Around 1852 the growing family moved to 30 Finsbury Square, on the eastern side, another of the smart houses as already described for Alfred James Waterlow, and the last two children were born there. By 1855 they also had a country home at Fairlawn, on Walter Blanford Waterlow's High Trees estate at Redhill.

Albert began to suffer from ill health and went to stay in the healthier climes of Torquay, south Devon during the winter of 1855-56. He died at the house named "Pittville" there on the 25th February 1856 at the age of only 31; his brother Sidney Hedley Waterlow was in attendance, and he was buried at Torquay cemetery.

Crakell Road in Reigate is a present-day reminder of Albert's brief tenure there. The estate papers (LMA ACC/2923/5) record that he left the then considerable sum of £23,724-19s-9d as personal effects.

Albert's widow Maria stayed on at the Finsbury Square house for some time, and she is shown there on the night of the 1861 census with all five of her children. She is described as a trust holder and there are 3 servants; a cook, nurse and housemaid.

By 1867 Maria had spent a period living in Lausanne, Switzerland but on 17<sup>th</sup> June of that year the lease of a house at 10 Ormonde Terrace, Primrose Hill on the north side of Regent's Park was assigned to her; she came back to London and lived there until January 1870, when the lease was surrendered and she moved to the country home, Fairlawn at Earlswood Common, Redhill. The lease papers at LMA ACC/2923/6 contain an inventory and valuation of the contents of the Ormonde Terrace house (which still survives as flats though much modified both inside and out; picture right) and details effects to the sum of £120, mainly carpets, landlord's fixtures and a "schedule of dilapidations".



In the April 1871 census Maria is shown at 5 Prince's Court, Florence Gate in Westminster. This as we have already seen was the London home of Walter Blanford Waterlow, though he himself is recorded at High Trees that night. Her 2<sup>nd</sup> daughter Kate is with her and there are six servants in attendance. Daughter Alice is staying on census night at "The Cedars", Brewery Gate, Thomas Street in Mortlake, Surrey, a visitor at the home of Charles Phillips, brewer and his family. The papers relating to the estate of Maria's late husband dated June 1871 however show her permanent address still as Fairlawn, Earlswood Common, and her daughters Alice Mary, Kate, Constance Eliza and Gertrude Maria (all described as "spinster"), also son Ernest Albert ("gentleman") are also listed as residing there with there.

The widow Maria "married" Albert's brother Walter in around 1876 as described in the above section 6, and her story is continued therein. So it remains to look at what became of her children subsequently...

**Alice** married **Stanislaw Makowski** on 7<sup>th</sup> March 1872 at St John, Redhill aged 24. Stanislaw was born in Warsaw, Poland and was a flour merchant by trade. They are not found in the 1881 census, but 10 years later are at Fairlawn, Redhill renting the house from Maurice Marcus, the man who became owner of the High Trees estate after 1892. Son Lionel Waterlow Makowski, 15 and daughter Margurite, 13, both born in Redhill are with them and there are 7 house servants. In this census only, Stanislaw describes himself as "a director of the firm Waterlows".

In 1901 we find Stanislaw and Alice on holiday at the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne on census night during Easter weekend, attended by one servant. The 1911 census records them at Saffrons Corner, Saffrons Road, Eastbourne in Sussex, with Stanislaw a "Mark Lane Merchant". Alice's cousin Annie Waterlow Hickson aged 56 was staying with them on census night and there are 3 servants. They are also recorded there 10 years later, with Stanislaw now a retired merchant; there are again 3 servants. Alice died at Saffrons Corner on 1<sup>st</sup> February 1939.

**Ernest** became famous in his own right in yet another field of the wide variety embraced by the Waterlow family, as an artist. His life is described in section 8.1 following below.

**Kate** married **Alfred Wiltshire** MD FRCP on 15<sup>th</sup> March 1877 also at St John, Redhill (pictured) at the age of 25. Alfred was a Doctor of Medicine with his practice and London residence at 57 Wimpole Street, Marylebone and they also had a country retreat at Torrident, Somers Road in Reigate. He died on 4<sup>th</sup> December 1886 at Windsor, Berkshire aged only 46 and the widow Kate continued to live at Torrident for a while. In the 1891 census as we have seen she was staying with her mother Maria and uncle/stepfather Walter at High Trees. In 1901 she is at 2



Wellington Terrace, Sandgate, Kent with her nieces Elsa Waterlow and Dorothea Ferrier, and ten years later is at the Fair Field, Reigate home of her mother Maria Waterlow on census night. By 1913, the year Maria died, this is recorded as Kate's permanent residence; however the 1921 census shows her at Hill Rose, Pilgrim's Way in Reigate with her son Walter Alfred aged 43, a schoolmaster at Reigate Grammar School. There is 1 visitor and 2 servants. Kate passed away on the Isle of Wight in summer 1935, aged 84.

**Constance** married Dr **David Ferrier** on 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1874 again at St John, Redhill aged 21. David was born in Woodside, Machar, Aberdeenshire on 13<sup>th</sup> January 1843 and became a distinguished medical practitioner pioneering in the science of neurology.

In 1881 they were living at 16 Upper Berkeley Street, Marble Arch in London. By 1891 they are at 34 Cavendish Square, Marylebone where they were to remain until at least 1913. In the former year the census shows them with 4 servants and in 1901-1911 with 6. Their son Claude 32 and daughter Dorothy 31 are staying with them on census night in the latter year. David was knighted later in 1911 and the 1921 census shows Sir David & Lady Constance staying at the Welbeck Hotel, Marylebone, with him recorded as a Consulting Physician based at 78 Cavendish Square, London. He died on 19<sup>th</sup> March 1928 at home, 27 York House, Church Street in Kensington aged 85. Probate was granted to son Claude Waterlow Ferrier architect and Arthur William Waterlow King publisher in the sum of £45,569-12s-11d

Dame Constance Ferrier passed away at her then home, "Crimscote", Bembridge, Isle of Wight on the 9<sup>th</sup> November 1938 also aged 85. Her funeral was held at All Souls, Langham Place in London on the 15<sup>th</sup>.

**Gertrude** married **Henry Sewill** MRCS LDS in the spring of 1887 at Reigate, aged 32. Henry was a dentist at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith; he was born in Liverpool about 1853. The 1891 census shows them at 40 Wimpole Street with daughter Kate, 2 and twin boys Arnold and John 1, all three children having the middle name Waterlow. There are 5 house servants.

Ten years on they have moved to The Old Rosery, Earlswood Common, Reigate with Henry still practising as a dental surgeon. Daughter Kate is with them and another son Roger Waterlow aged 8 was also born in Marylebone. There are four servants and two visitors staying on census night: Gertrude's cousin Annie Waterlow Hickson aged 46 and nephew Adrian Waterlow, 7 year old son of her brother Ernest (below). Gertrude and Henry continued to live at The Old Rosery until at least 1913; the 1911 census shows 3 children and 4 servants with them there. By 1920

they had moved to Sand Dene, 84 Somerset Road, Meadvale in Redhill a short distance away. Henry died at Sand Dene in June that year aged 77. The widow Gertrude is shown in the 1921 census as a boarder in the house of Mabel New, The Iveyhouse, Chipping Campden in Warwickshire. However she is still usually resident at the Somerset Road house up to 1939, of private means with 3 servants. She passed away on the 6<sup>th</sup> December 1940 at the same house.

## 8.1 Ernest Albert Waterlow 1850 – 1918

Ernest was educated at the Eltham Collegiate School, North Kent then at Heidelberg in Germany. By 1871 he was back home in London and is shown in the census lodging at 8 Portsdown Road, Maida Vale, occupation Artist. He entered the Royal Academy Schools in London in 1872 at the age of 21 and quickly became one of their star pupils, winning the Turner gold medal for his work the following year.

Ernest was 25 years old when he married **Maria Margaretha Sophia Hofman** on 20<sup>th</sup> April 1876 at Heidelberg, having probably met her there during his earlier stay. She was the daughter of Professor Karl Hermann Hofman & Sophia nee Proctor, born in Heidelberg in April 1856 and baptised there on the 24<sup>th</sup> of that month, so just turned 20 years old.

They made their home at 3 St Petersburg Place, Bayswater, London and had four children, the first three of which were born there, as follows:-

<b>Ernest Oscar</b>	born 6 <sup>th</sup> December 1876
<b>Elsa Maria</b>	born 7 <sup>th</sup> June 1878
<b>Phyllis Gretchen</b>	born on 26 <sup>th</sup> December 1882
<b>Adrian</b>	born in summer 1893 at 1 Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead; baptized 27 <sup>th</sup> January 1894 at St Paul, Hampstead; father an artist

Ernest became a member of the Royal Society of Painters in Watercolour in 1880. He is with Maria and the two children at the St Petersburg Place house in the 1881 census, with him as a Landscape Painter. Maria has by now anglicised her name to Mary. There are three unmarried German female servants, a cook, nurse and housemaid. He was elected as an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1890 and they are still at St Petersburg Place in the 1891 census, with him shown as “Landscape Painter ARA” accordingly. There are now just two servants. This elegant house was demolished in recent years; the Hilton Queensway Hotel now stands on the site.

Around 1893 the family moved to a newly built house at 1 Maresfield Gardens, Fitzjohn’s Avenue in Hampstead, but Mary Margaret Sophy died there on 22<sup>nd</sup> December 1899 aged just 43. Probate was initially granted in January 1900 but it was not until 1926 that the final amount, just £84-16s-4d, was settled to new executor Cyril Edward Lloyd, husband of her daughter Phyllis.

The 1901 census shows Ernest continuing to live at the Maresfield Gardens house; he is described as an artist landscape painter and has his daughter Phyllis for company. Also staying with them on census night was Ernest’s nephew, elder sister Alice’s son Eric Makowski, at age 22 already a “Director of a Motor Car Business” when that trade was still in its very early infancy; he was born in Redhill. There are 4 servants, a cook and 3 general domestics, none now of German origin.

Ernest Albert Waterlow was knighted in the coronation honours of June 1902 and became a full Royal Academician the following year. In 1897 he had been elected as President of the Royal Society of Painters In Water Colours, serving for 16 years in that capacity until ill health forced his resignation in November 1913. He was a member of the Athenaeum and Arts Clubs in London. He married secondly **Eleanor** (familiarily Nella) **Marion Sealy** in the summer of 1909 at Woolwich, Kent aged 59; she was the widow of Dr. George Sealy and seems to have had a fairly complex life. Born in late 1866 at Northfleet in Kent as Eleanor Marian Watson, she was the eldest daughter of Edward Watson, a dried fruit merchant and his wife Harriet nee Spooner. This family were living in Wanstead, Essex since at least 1881, firstly at Wellesley Road then at 1 Hannibal Villas. On 23<sup>rd</sup> September 1889 she married John Pevensey Botting Tuppen at St John, Buckhurst Hill near her family home. He was born (of course) in Pevensey, Sussex in 1863, the son of Frederick Tuppen of Eastbourne. Eleanor and John could not be found in England in the 1891 census, and he died in 1894 aged only 30.

She next married George John Sealy, a physician and surgeon in the spring of 1897 at Chertsey, Surrey. George was born in Marazion, Cornwall in late 1838 and had married Janey Congdon at Penzance in the spring of 1865. By 1871 they were living in Weybridge, Surrey and in 1881 they are at Oakhill House there with 5 children and 4 servants. Janey died at Weybridge in late 1886 aged 44, but George and the children are still living at Oakhill in 1891, with 2 servants. We are let down again in 1901, since George and the 2 youngest children are at home, with him clearly shown as married, but Eleanor is missing and cannot be found elsewhere in England that night either. Perhaps she was a very keen traveller; there are several entries for a female E. Sealy in the shipping lists about that time. Or maybe she simply refused on principle to be enumerated! And finally George John Sealy died in the summer of 1908 at Chertsey aged 70, so he was over thirty years older than Eleanor, who thus married Ernest as her third husband, this one just 20 years older than her, only 12 months or so later.

Sir Ernest Waterlow died at 1 Maresfield Gardens on 25th October 1919 aged 69. The funeral was held at St James, Piccadilly followed by burial at Hampstead cemetery. Probate was granted in the sum of £120,981-16s-6d to his widow and Cyril Edward Lloyd, gentleman. Dame Eleanor survived him by a further 34 years but apparently did not marry again; in September 1939 she is staying at the Courtlands Hotel, The Drive, Hove in Sussex, shown as of "private means". She passed away in the early weeks of 1954 at Portchester Terrace, Bayswater, London aged 85.

The Maresfield Gardens house was sold in November 1920 and became a private school, the new junior arm of St John's Wood High in 1921 (now South Hampstead High School). It was unfortunately demolished in 1987 and replaced by a modern purpose-built unit for the by now greatly expanded facilities in the former grounds, named of course the Waterlow Building.

And what of Ernest's children with Maria? **Oscar** was evidently well travelled from his 20s; in 1903 he voyaged from Liverpool on 7<sup>th</sup> March to Boston, USA aboard the vessel "Cestrian" arriving on 13<sup>th</sup> March. His occupation is shown as engineer; he states he is carrying over \$30 and has not been in America before. His destination is Philadelphia, visiting his uncle, Professor A. H. Hofman at the Boston Institute of Technology but he then went on to Toronto and Montreal for 2 weeks there. In 1908 he voyaged from London on 17<sup>th</sup> December aboard the "Nore" to Singapore then travelled on from there to Japan at some stage; he was probably engaged for the next few years upon railway construction and equipment.

Oscar married **Eva Minnie Verity** on the 11<sup>th</sup> November 1911 at the British Consulate and afterwards at Christ Church in Yokohama, Japan. Eva was born in the spring of 1884 at East Witton near Leyburn, North Yorkshire, the eldest daughter of Watson Verity of Masham and his



wife Mary. In the 1891 census the family is at Hammer, Horsehouse in East Witton where Watson Verity aged 52 is a farmer. Eva is the middle one of 11 children ranging from 13 down to 1 year, all born there, some with quite exotic forenames: Homer, Horenzo, Christie, Melette, Vernal and Silvester! By 1901 they have moved to Passon Raiks, next to the Palace of Ripon at North Stainley, Yorkshire and there are two more children, though only a total of 9 are still at home, including Eva. There is no record of her sailing direct from England to Japan in the shipping registers so we must assume she went over to Europe first for a time, perhaps to boarding school, and embarked upon the long voyage from there, probably to study at university in Yokohama.

Oscar and Eva's first child, **Eva** Minnie was born in Yokohama in autumn 1912, followed by **David** Ernest Wilfrid Verity in late 1913. Oscar, his wife and the 2 children all voyaged from Moji, Japan to London on the vessel "Hirano Maru" arriving on 23<sup>rd</sup> April 1914 for a holiday; Oscar presumably went back fairly soon afterwards but Eva and the children stayed on for a few months, their return voyage from London to Yokohama started on 23<sup>rd</sup> December aboard the "Mishima Maru" travelling first class.

Son **Anthony** Adrian was born around March 1916 in Shimonoseki, Japan, but it is thought that daughter Eva died there at around this time or during the following year. We next find the rest of the family returning permanently to England via Canada; they left Yokohama on board the "Fushimi Maru" on 26<sup>th</sup> September 1918, arriving at Victoria B.C. on 8<sup>th</sup> October. Oscar declared his occupation there as "Manager & Mechanical Engineer", religion C of E, and that he and his family are "travelling through to England". They settled firstly in Strood, Kent where son **Oscar** Stephen Verity Waterlow was born in the summer of 1919. The 1921 census shows the family at Marlborough, Northfleet in Kent, with Oscar as Engineer & Manager of branch office China & Japan, for messrs Babcock & Wilcox Ltd, Boiler Makers etc. The three sons are with them, and there are 2 servants.

A girl, **Patricia** Merion Verity was born at Arthog, near Dolgellau in Merionethshire, west Wales in late 1923 and they were still there in July 1925 when Mrs W. was advertising for a "Swiss nursery governess". It is likely that during this period Oscar senior was engaged by the Great Western Railway upon upgrading and improvements to their Cambrian Coast line that they had inherited from the Cambrian Railways Company a year or so previously.

Sometime in the later 1920s Oscar retired, they then moved down to Sussex. However in 1939 we find Ernest Oscar and Eva at Engadine, Woodside Avenue, Walton on Thames, Surrey, where he is working as an aircraft draughtsman for the war effort, aged 63. Son Anthony is with them; his occupation seems to read "organiser of voyages, cargoes & loadings of meat, fruit & general provision ships". Daughter Patricia was then at school, boarding at 233 The Hall, St Mary's School, Eastern Road, Brighton Sussex.

Two of Oscar and Eva's sons were killed in the Second World War; **Anthony** served in the Royal Navy as an Ordinary Signaller aboard HMS "Hood", on which he was killed in late May 1941 aged just 25. **Oscar** also joined the Royal Navy and was later awarded the DSC. At the age of 23 on 18th December 1942 he perished whilst serving as a Lieutenant aboard HM submarine "Talisman". Both are commemorated on the Portsmouth naval memorial in Hampshire. Oscar's probate entry states he was then normally resident with his parents at Woodside Avenue, Walton-on-Thames; his effects amounted to just £162-17s-7d, to his father, Ernest Oscar, engineer.

Eva died at Cuckfield, Sussex in early 1956 aged 72 and Ernest Oscar there in early 1962 at 85. Their daughter Patricia never married, and passed away in nearby Hayward's Heath in March 1998 aged 74.

In the 1901 census **Elsa Marie** is shown on holiday as a visitor at 2 Wellington Terrace, Sandgate in Kent together with her aunt Kate Wiltshire and cousin Dorothea Ferrier. With them also is Elsa's fiancée **Ormerod Maxwell Ayrton**; she married him from 1 Maresfield Gardens on 4<sup>th</sup> June 1902 at St Paul, Hampstead aged 23. Maxwell was born in Chester in the spring of 1874, probably at the family home in Liverpool Road, Abbot's Rock. He was the son of William Francis Ayrton, a wine merchant and his wife Pauline nee Fleischmann who was born in Bavaria, Germany. He trained as an architect and came to London in 1897; by 1899 he was an assistant to no less a person than Edwin Landseer Lutyens with offices at 64 Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square and living at 28 Theobalds Road, Clerkenwell. He was however married from 23 Winchester Road, Hampstead. Elsa's father Ernest Albert signed as a witness.

After their marriage they lived at Manor Mansions, 14 Belsize Park Gardens, Hampstead, then by 1911 at Wispers, Eastbury Avenue, Ruislip where the census shows them with 2 children born at Hampstead and 3 servants. Maxwell Ayrton became an eminent civil engineer and architect in his own right, specialising firstly in the decorative use of wrought iron, then in the architectural (rather than structural) use of concrete. As partner in the consultancy Simpson & Ayrton he was responsible for the design of the whole of the Wembley Stadium and pavilions complex for the British Empire Exhibition in 1924, and for many elegant bridges throughout the UK. The 1921 census shows Maxwell & Elsa at 9 Church Row, Hampstead; he is an Architect (employer) based at 3 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn in the City. They have a daughter Virginia born 1906 at Hampstead, and 2 servants. Two visitors are staying over, Joyce Ayrton, a medical student and Adrian Waterlow, Elsa's young brother, a trainee clerk learning the printing business at Waterlow's. In 1939 Maxwell & Elsa were still at 9 Church Row, and they were still there in 1952.

Maxwell Ayrton FRIBA died in February 1960 aged 86, and Elsa on 4<sup>th</sup> February 1970 aged 91 at Hampstead.

**Phyllis** Gretchen married **Cyril Edward Lloyd** on 16<sup>th</sup> June 1909 at St Peter, Belsize Park aged 26. Cyril was born in 1876, the son of Howard Lloyd of Grafton Manor, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire. They went to live in the West Midlands where the 1911 census shows them at Church House, Broome with a daughter Angelica Mary aged 1 and 3 servants. Ten years later on 19<sup>th</sup> June 1921 we find the three of them staying at The Grand Hotel, St. Anne's in the City of Westminster, London, with Cyril an Engineer (employer) based in Netherton, Birmingham They are still at the Church House in 1939, but Phyllis is shown as "incapacitated". There are 3 servants.

Cyril Lloyd became a wealthy industrialist (iron-master) and banker, also serving as Conservative MP for Dudley from 1922-29 and again from 1941-45. He was appointed as High Sheriff of Worcestershire in 1935 and was a Director of both Lloyd's Bank and the Great Western Railway Company.

After the war Cyril & Phyllis made their home at Broome Hall, near Stourbridge and Cyril died there on 19<sup>th</sup> February 1963 aged 86. Phyllis died at Broome on 16<sup>th</sup> October 1965 at the age of 82.

**Adrian** is shown in the 1901 census at age 7 staying with his aunt Gertrude Sewill and her family at the Old Rosery, Reigate. By 1911 he was living at Tonbridge, Kent; he became an artist like his father and in 1919 was accepted into membership of the Arts Club. In 1921 he is staying with his sister Elsa Ayrton in Hampstead as recorded above.

There is no record of him marrying and the “Times” of 12<sup>th</sup> October 1936 records his address then as 21a Heath Street, Hampstead. The same newspaper announced his death, at Hamsland, Horsted Keynes in Sussex on 11<sup>th</sup> February 1978 aged 84.

## 8.2. Some undefined voyages

A “Times” announcement of 10<sup>th</sup> April 1871 states that “Mr and Miss Waterlow” had recently sailed aboard the Union Mail Steamer “Northam” bound for the Cape of Good Hope. Since this was 8 days after the census was taken, we cannot identify them by their absence in this. It could have been Sydney with his daughter Ruth, or maybe Alfred James with daughter Beatrice, Eva or Jessie, but if this was a holiday why are they not accompanied by a wife and their other unmarried children?

The formal shipping registers already referred to in the above text were started in 1890 and contain several more Waterlow entries but forenames, initials and ages are not always included in the indexes, especially before 1900. These registers cover only long distance voyages (not those within Europe) and often just the outward-bound trip. As yet we do not know precisely to whom the following entries refer:-

- From Southampton to **Madeira** on 30<sup>th</sup> January 1904; “Miss Waterlow” travelling on her own; SS “Dunottar Castle” in Cabin 2.
- From Liverpool to **Boston**, USA 8<sup>th</sup> September 1905 on the “Arabic”; an Albert Waterlow, single labourer aged 29 (probably not from our family)
- From Liverpool to **Bombay**, India 30<sup>th</sup> October 1911 on the “City of Lahore”: E. Waterlow, female with 1 maid (Miss Barsley).
- From London to **Sydney**, Australia 17<sup>th</sup> April 1913 on “Benalla”: James J. Waterlow aged 28, a draper travelling third class (probably not from our family).
- From Southampton to **Natal**, South Africa 12<sup>th</sup> September 1924 on the “Arundel Castle”; Mr H. Waterlow aged 32, valet to Mr J.E. Brown wool merchant of Shortemells Grove, Chalfont St Giles, first class, intending to stay in South Africa (probably not from our family).

## 9. The Waterlow Companies

### 9.1 Foundation & expansion 1810 – 1877

In the section on James Waterlow above, we covered the early years of the stationery business at Birchin Lane, which became Waterlow & Sons when his eldest son Alfred James joined the company in 1839. At Easter 1844 Sydney Hedley Waterlow having become a competent printer joined his brothers Alfred, Walter and Albert in the major activity of adding a printing branch to the stationery company, still at Birchin Lane, the modest capital of £120 required being furnished by their father. They began by printing the “Banker’s Magazine” of which the first number appeared in



April 1844. Success at once followed, largely through the great proportion of the market that the firm secured in railway ticket, timetable, share certificate and general stationery printing. The pictures show the Birchin Lane premises after enlargement, and as they survive today, much modified.

Additional premises were quickly taken at 49 Parliament Street in March 1846 (the Westminster office, convenient for Parliament, run by Walter) and at 66 London Wall by December 1845, with “James Waterlow stationer, engraver, lithographer and printer” expanding here in 1854 to take in the whole of the former Carpenters’ Hall at 65-67 London Wall (picture right). This operated as a printing works and warehousing; the unoccupied part of Carpenters Hall was severely damaged in a fire on 6<sup>th</sup> October 1849 and was subsequently rebuilt.

In September 1850 Waterlow & Sons patented their “Autographic Press”, a type of small copying machine for personal office or small business use, which they sold for only 30 shillings apiece, or £2-12s for a “portable” version.

During 1854 a steam engine was installed at the Carpenters Hall premises to drive the printing machinery, but unfortunately it “did not consume its own smoke” as required by the City Sewers Act of January 1852. Letters to the Times in November 1854 complained of the “intolerable smoke nuisance” endured by the residents of Finsbury Circus: *“it is obvious to the police, but I believe they do not like to interfere because Waterlow is one of the big men of the council”*. However an appeal to Viscount Palmerston followed and the police did take action, resulting in a summons for Sydney Waterlow to appear before the Lord Mayor as Chief Magistrate in early 1855. He managed to convince the court that action had already been taken to combat the nuisance, but was warned that any future contravention would result in a fine of £5 per day the offence was committed. It was noted that, somewhat embarrassingly, Sydney’s father, Mr James Waterlow was a member of the City Sewers Commission and was present at the meeting when the complaint was brought before them, but that he “was not connected with the firm” at that date. The later extensive factories in the Finsbury area were first started up in 1844.



A new and palatial headquarters office building was under construction at 26 Great Winchester Street, off London Wall in early 1865; on the 27<sup>th</sup> January a section of heavy and ornate stone cornice about 60 feet long collapsed and fell from the top of the works some 80 feet above the street, seriously injuring eight workmen. The “Times” report severely criticised the use of such an elaborate building style in what was then a very narrow and congested back street. The building, later known as Waterlow House survives, but much rebuilt (right).....



By 1871 there was a small office at 5 Cannon Row, Westminster. The works at 16-20 Castle Street, Finsbury was started up in 1872, another at Little Chart Mills, Ashford in Kent in 1875 and for the first time in France at Paris in 1883. The Carpenters Hall premises were vacated by Waterlows in 1876 and subsequently demolished; the site was redeveloped by the Draper's Company including the new Throgmorton Avenue thoroughfare.

## 2. Schism, competition and reunion: 1877 – 1920

The family firm was converted into a limited company in February 1876 under the style of **Waterlow and Sons Ltd**. After the death of the patriarch James Waterlow later in 1876 his sons had a serious family dispute resulting in the eldest, Alfred James starting up a completely separate company together with his three sons and Alfred Thomas Layton, called **Waterlow Bros & Layton** which in February 1877 bought the Birchin Lane portion of the business. In 1887 after the death of Alfred Waterlow senior this too became a limited company, registered at 24-25 Birchin Lane. Other offices set up by 1895 were at 36-38 Parliament Street, Westminster (very close to their rivals at nos 49-50), at 16a Gambia Street, Blackfriars and 42 Upper Thames Street, City with a provincial branch at 17 Quay Street, Cardiff. There was a printing works and stationery warehouse at Broken Wharf, Upper Thames Street the main building of which survived until quite recent times, proudly proclaiming the Waterlow name in its decorative upper brickwork. By 1915 their registered office was at 40 King Street, Westminster. In 1891 they were operating a printing works at Ewer Street, Southwark and later also at Smeed Road, Hackney Wick and "Canal Works" at 225 Old Ford Road in Bow, both in East London.

The other brothers, under the managing directorship of Sir Sydney until he finally retired in 1895 continued as **Waterlow & Sons Ltd**. That company was reconstructed in 1879 and again in 1897. By 1885 Waterlow & Sons had offices and some production departments in a splendid new building, Blomfield House at 85-86 London Wall, on the north side between Allhallows church and Blomfield Street, almost diagonally opposite to the Carpenters Hall premises. My grandfather William Charles Jagers worked there for most of his adult life. Blomfield House was sadly demolished in quite recent years and replaced by modern offices.



The main print works were by then in Appold Street, Finsbury: at no.3 (Alabaster's Buildings) also no.15, as seen in the background of several old photographs of Liverpool Street railway station looking westwards beside the Primrose Street Bridge. The last of the buildings here were being demolished in April 1998. There were also several others in the immediate vicinity; by 1888 they were operating at 32-34 Clifton Street, on the east side, as "Finsbury Stationery Works" (pictured above right) and in 1891 also at 23 Phipp Street and 3 Cross Street. By 1896 further works had been added at 5-6 Appold Street, 3 Ravey Street and at Skinner Street nearby. Before 1904 yet more premises had been taken in this maze of streets at



28-32 Earl Street, at 49-50 Paul Street (carrying out engraving), Hill Street, 15-50 Scrutton Street (which building still exists, though long in other uses) and 18 Finsbury Market. Some of these are illustrated on the intricate sampler produced around that time.

In 1898 Waterlow & Sons employed 4000 hands at the above 15 or so establishments in the City of London, still retained the Westminster offices at 49-50 Parliament Street and had built a vast new works on what we would now call a green field site at Upper Houghton Regis, Dunstable, Bedfordshire under the management of J. Vernon, with an office in George Street in that town. The Company Registered Office was still at 26-27 Great Winchester Street where it was to remain for at least another 30 years. There were further offices at 52 New Broad Street, City and in Westminster at 6 Cannon Row by 1895, with yet another operating at 23 King William Street, Strand by 1898 as well as a provincial branch in Birmingham.

The company printed paper money for home & colonial banks and foreign governments, stamps, postcards, railway tickets, handbills and share certificates for customers located all over the world. The pictures show some beautiful examples of their work.....



The sampler above depicts an image of the boss, Philip Hickson Waterlow. The company operated an employee Bonus Scheme - unusual in those days. Grants were made at retirement and a sick fund was provided to all employees, who became

eligible to receive £50 after 20 years' service.

By 1903 William Jagers was employed as a timekeeper at one of the Waterlow print works in the Finsbury area. This sounds like a sort of security man on the factory gate, perhaps a job specially created for him by our worthy benefactors in his declining years. He died in October 1905 aged 59, employed by Waterlow's until the end. Meanwhile William's son William Charles (my Grandfather), a professional soldier, came home to London in June 1902 after many years active service in India and South Africa, at the conclusion of the Boer war by the signing of the Treaty of Vereeniging. He married Ethel Hammond, the illegitimate Waterlow daughter in 1903 and naturally took a job with the firm. It was always a family joke that he printed banknotes for a living, quite legally of course! The truth is somewhat more prosaic as he was a lithographic stone dresser, the man who prepared the stones for the engravers to make the intricate and artistic patterns, for the printers to use. A mere labouring job, though one which would seem to require special skills and patience to achieve the standards of flatness and surface quality needed, together with fast turnaround. He was destined to do this same job for nearly 50 years at Blomfield House, London Wall, interrupted only by further armed service in the trenches in World War 1, and not retiring until he was 81 years old in 1951! My father recalled that "the pay at Waterlows was not brilliant but they were considered very fair employers, offering pension, sickness and other benefit and savings schemes long before these became generally common".

Waterlow & Sons' capital in 1909 was £1,350,000. Waterlow Brothers and Layton Ltd. operated in fierce competition with them, and the two separate concerns were not to be reunited until many years later, in 1920.

### **3. The Portuguese Bank affair, and after 1921 – 1961**

As we have already seen, the directors of the newly-enlarged Waterlow & Sons Ltd. were subjected to two major court cases in the late 1920s. The first was brought by Albert George Gronow in early 1928 against Sir Philip Hickson Waterlow and his son Edgar Lutwyche as co-defendants and ran from April 25<sup>th</sup> to May 5<sup>th</sup> 1928 at the High Court in London, fully reported each day in the "Times". Gronow was a director and joint managing director of WB&L at the time of the re-merger with W&S in 1921. He accused Sir Philip (a director at the time) and Edgar (chairman) of conspiring to "get rid of him" from the newly amalgamated board. He also threw in a claim that the defendants had been appropriating money paid to the company for their own personal use.

The defence was a total denial of the allegations, and a plea that the plaintiff's object in bringing the case was *not* to recover damages but an attempt to blackmail them! Sir William Alfred Waterlow of the former WB&L appeared as a key witness, and it is readily apparent that there was no love lost between Philip and his fellow family member William either. The defendants had allegedly told Gronow that "*they had only amalgamated the businesses to muzzle him; that they were his bosses, and that they would not allow any upstarts to manage their business*". Sir William said "*...the attitude they (the defendants) adopted was that theirs was the bigger portion of the business (which was undoubtedly true); that they had absorbed WB&L; that he (Sir William) and Gronow were consequently in a subsidiary position.....*"

On one occasion when Sir William was reporting to the board Sir Philip stopped the meeting and said "I have a new director to introduce"; he went out of the room and returned with a mechanical golf toy which he proceeded to operate at the top table... "*for the purpose of ridiculing Sir William Waterlow before the departmental managers who were present*"..... "*Sir*

*Philip seemed more opposed to Sir William than to him (Gronow); both defendants were always very bitter towards Sir William”.*

The defendants were found not guilty, but only on the technical grounds of “insufficient evidence” to make the charge of *conspiracy* stick; from the evidence presented it was quite clear there *had* been a good measure of *collusion*. Gronow later appealed, but this was dismissed and the costs bankrupted him.

The second major case became known as the **Portuguese Bank Note Crisis** or the Banco de Portugal plot. It was masterminded by a Portuguese criminal, Artur Virgilio Alves dos Reis; one of the largest frauds in history which in turn led to one of the longest and most complex legal cases in the British courts. The plot was conceived while Alves dos Reis was in prison for a previous fraud involving the Angola Mining Company. He forged a contract in the name of Banco de Portugal that would allow him to obtain illegitimate bank notes printed in a legitimate company, thus having the same feel and quality as the real notes.

He cultivated collaborators both at the bank and in the Portuguese government. One of these, Karel Marang van Ijsselveere, a Dutchman found out that a run of 200,000 genuine 500 Escudo notes had been printed by Waterlows in 1922 and were in circulation, representing 1% of the country’s GDP. When Sir William Waterlow received letters (more forgeries) that authorised the printing of a further similar-sized run from the same litho blocks in late 1924, he wrote to the governor of the bank to confirm his acceptance of the order, but that letter mysteriously went astray. The crooks told him that because the new notes were destined for Angola and would be over-stamped accordingly for circulation only in the colonies, *they could have the same serial numbers as the first batch.*



The new notes were printed at the Dunstable works, delivered very quickly as requested and first went into circulation in Portugal in February 1925. To speed things up Reis even created a new bank, for which he obtained a licence using yet more forged documents, and began using the proceeds of his fraud to buy up stock in the real bank, hoping to secure control of it and thus thwart any eventual investigation. The scam worked undetected until November 1925, when a keen-eyed bank teller became suspicious. All the bank’s branches and agencies were ordered to put bundles of new notes held in their vaults into serial number order, and many cases of duplication were quickly found.

Reis and most of his accomplices were arrested, but the trial was delayed for some 5 years while extensive evidence was collected; he was convicted and sentenced to 20 years in prison in May 1930. Banco de Portugal then sued Waterlow & Sons in the High Court in London for alleged breach of contract and for its heavy losses sustained as a result of the fraud. Waterlows agreed to pay the cost of the printing, some £8000 but denied any further liability. The case dragged on for around two years and was finally settled in the House of Lords in April 1932 in favour of the bank, which was awarded the then vast sum of £610,392 in damages. Some sources claim that Waterlow & Sons went bankrupt as a result, others that they never fully recovered from the case, which is probably much nearer the truth.

The enormity of this judgement and the aftermath clearly did not entirely stifle the company’s activities however as in December 1936 a vast new factory was started up on a green field site at Park Royal, west London dedicated solely to printing the new “Radio Times” publication, at the rate of some 4 million copies a month. The plant was opened by the Duke of Gloucester with Sir Edgar Waterlow presiding over a grand luncheon afterwards. In April 1937 Waterlows were described as “one of the most important and successful printing businesses in the country”.

Waterlow & Sons were bought out by the Shepton Mallet, Somerset firm of **Purnell & Sons** in 1960, the first major acquisition by what was very soon to evolve into the British Printing Company (of later Maxwell family fame). Ironically the long-serving Chairman and MD of Purnell responsible for the purchase was **Wilfred Harvey**, whose wife was the war-widow of George Frederick Hammond, my great-uncle and nephew of Charles Hammond Fletcher, Sir Sydney Waterlow's long-time butler. Even more of a co-incidence, Wilfred's grandson attended Marlborough School with Gerard Waterlow at the time of the acquisition, and found the situation somewhat embarrassing! Purnell retained just the Dunstable operation of Waterlow & Sons, the rest being quickly sold off to their former great rivals De La Rue in 1960-61.

## **10. Summary of the main references consulted**

- 1) The biography "The life of Sir Sydney H. Waterlow Bart, London Apprentice, Lord Mayor, Captain of Industry, and Philanthropist" by George Washburn Smalley, published by Edward Arnold in London 1909; my copy borrowed from the British Library 1998
- 2) Debrett's peerage, Who's Who, Burkes peerage & Landed Gentry etc volumes for various dates (at most public libraries)
- 3) Civil Registration Birth, Marriage & Death indexes and page images on Internet etc
- 4) The Censuses for England & Wales, 1841-1911 inclusive on Internet etc, also for Scotland, Canada, USA etc where available. The 1939 ID card registration index.
- 5) Shipping records, on the FindMyPast and Ancestry websites
- 6) London parish baptism, marriage & burial registers, also the England & Wales Probate index, on the Ancestry website
- 7) The detailed family history of Waterlows (especially the early years) compiled by Lorna Christie et al and available on request via her "Genes Reunited" website entry.
- 8) The website for the History of Reigate, Surrey, concerning the mayors etc. of that town
- 9) Victoria & Albert Museum; Prints Drawings & Paintings collection (PDP); accession no. 3809-1953, pressmark X620; A Waterlow family album containing 177 photographs dating from 1848 to 1864, some images from which are posted on their website
- 10) "Access to Archives" (A2A); website catalogue search on name "Waterlow"
- 11) Website of "Waterlow Study Circle" mainly concerning postage-stamp matters, but containing a short biography of Sydney Waterlow and some company history.
- 12) Private correspondence with current family members: Sir Gerard, Sir Christopher and the late Prof. John Conrad Waterlow.
- 13) Richardson:- "The History of Highgate" published 1983. Copy pages provided by the Lauderdale House Society of Highgate

- 14) Private correspondence with Anne Ireland of Canada re her ancestor's apprenticeship at Waterlows
- 15) Various Directories, at Manchester Central Library and the Guildhall Library, London, also on the Leicester University "Historical Directories" project website.
- 16) Copy of the will of Sydney Hedley Waterlow, obtained at the Probate Office, London
- 17) The Times newspaper (London) searchable digital archive covering 1785-1985; The proceedings of the Old Bailey, and the "London Gazette" archive, on their respective websites.
- 18) The Guildhall, London print collection archive, the Kent County Record Office holdings, maps, directories and photographic collection re Trosley Towers etc., The Frances Frith photograph collection, the EHV photographic archive (London Metropolitan Archives image collection) and the "ViewFinder" website.
- 19) Results, images etc obtained from "Google" searching on the names and addresses of family members
- 20) Private correspondence with Jeremy Greenwood re Waterlow houses in Reigate, Surrey
- 21) Private correspondence with Edward Kershaw, who is researching the life of William Bostock Everett
- 22) Private correspondence with family descendant David Norton of Wellington, New Zealand, with much information & pictures of the Beauchamp family, including extracts from the book "A colourful tapestry – Tales of the Beauchamps & Elliots" by Elizabeth Beauchamp Naylor
- 23) Private correspondence with Jurgen Pfeiffer, marine historian regarding the career of Captain Alfred Hubert Waterlow in the period 1898-1920.

Some other useful references, undoubtedly the original source of material contained in some of the above, are as follows:-

"Under Six Reigns; the house of Waterlows of Birchin Lane from 1811 to 1925" (containing a portrait of James Waterlow); by John Boon, 1925. British Library ref. 8228.1.43

A.T.C. Pratt, "People of the Period"; 1897, 2 vols, published by Beeman, London

Whitaker's Red Book of Commerce, 1910, p. 925

"Men of the Time", 1899;

J. Ewing Ritchie, "Famous City Men", p.71. 1884, published by Tinsley Brothers.



Grateful thanks are due to my former work colleague, Phil Fern for assistance with locating and downloading over 100 of the census images, some of which were grossly mis-indexed and a few requiring some very patient detective work to find and then reconcile the information with that from the birth, marriage and death registers and other sources. This effort led to some surprising finds, recorded herein for the first time.

Dr Keith A. Jagers, Poynton, Cheshire

Last updated on 30<sup>th</sup> January 2023.