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BLHA AGM & ANNUAL CONFERENCE
2016
Saturday, 18 June 2016
Hosted by Sharnbrook Local History Group

OUR COMMUNITIES, OUR STORIES:
RESEARCHING OUR LOCAL HERITAGE

Keynote Speaker:

PROFESSOR CARENZA LEWIS
Professor of the Public Understanding of Research at Lincoln University and one of the original Time Team presenters

Conference Programme

9.00–9.30am: Coffee & Registration
9.30–10.00am: AGM
10.10am: Welcome by June Barnes, Chair, Sharnbrook Local History Group
10.15–11.15am: Professor Carenza Lewis: Researching our Local Heritage
11.15–11.40am: Discovering Sharnbrook’s Medieval Story: June Barnes & Des Hoar
11.14am–1.15pm: Visit to Castle Close, a 12th century moated earthwork, with a chance to have a go at field surveying or shovel pit digging, OR A Walk around the Sharnbrook Heritage Trail to look at some of the interesting buildings in the village
1.15–2.15pm: Buffet Lunch
2.20–2.45pm: Bedfordshire in 1670: evidence from the Hearth Tax Returns: Dorothy Jamieson
2.45–3.10pm: Queens Park Lives: Neslyn Pearson & colleagues
3.10–3.35pm: Clophill & Sharnbrook – a comparative study using census data: Colin Watt
3.35–4.00pm: Beats, Boots & Poachers: Des Hoar
4.00pm: Summing up and close, followed by tea, coffee and biscuits

Cost for the day including drinks and lunch £19. No charge will be made for those who only wish to attend the AGM.
Cheques payable to Sharnbrook Learning for Pleasure.
Closing date for bookings, 30 April 2016. Please send bookings to: Mrs J Barnes, 26 Stileman Way, Sharnbrook, Bedford, MK44 1HZ.
BLHA AGM & CONFERENCE 2016
At Sharnbrook Village Hall, Lodge Road, MK44 1JP on Saturday 18 June 2016

BOOKING FORM
Cost for the day, including drinks and lunch, is £19.
Closing date for bookings is 30 April 2016.

Please make cheques payable to Sharnbrook Learning for Pleasure and return to: Mrs J Barnes, 26 Stileman Way, Sharnbrook, Bedford, MK44 2HZ

Members of Societies:
Society name..........................................................................................................................

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Any special dietary requirements?.......................................................................................

Other attendees from the society are: (only 2 from each society may vote at the AGM)

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We would like no/one/two table(s) for our Society’s exhibits (please circle requirement)
Individual Members, Corporate Bodies & Members guests
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From the Editor

You will have seen the announcement on page 2 of our very eagerly anticipated AGM and Conference on 18 June when the keynote speaker will be Carenza Lewis, well known as an original Time Team presenter and now Professor of the Public Understanding of Research at Lincoln University. I hope as many of you as possible will use the form on pages 3 and 4 to attend the event.

I have again been the lucky recipient of more contributions, both for this issue and the next. But, please keep them coming: a regular supply of interesting and diverse articles makes my task very much easier and your read much more enjoyable. Also, please send information of your Society’s activities and publications for the News section.

Our lead article in this issue is an account of the formation, work and eventual closure of the First World War Hospital at Wrest Park contributed by Dr Andrew Hann, Properties Historians Team Leader, English Heritage (page 8). The hospital closed as the result of a fire on 14 September 1916 and this aspect will be covered in greater detail by an article to be published in our Summer issue.

Continuing the First World War theme we have a piece by Colin West (page 13) reporting a project to commemorate the centenary of the start of that war by pupils of Class 3 (Owls Class) at Thomas Johnson Lower School, Lidlington. They were set a task to create a stained glass window depicting the loss of life of Lidlington soldiers. The names were taken from the war memorial situated at the gates to the graveyard in Church Lane. Colin gives short biographies (researched by Andrew Penn) of those commemorated and there is a photo of the completed window.

We then get into murkier waters on page 15 when James Bartlett tells of a murder which took place in the 1930s in Leighton Buzzard and which forms part of the ‘The Crime Museum Uncovered’ exhibition at the Museum of London. You have until 10 April to see it and details are at the end of the article.

John Shipman concludes this issue with an interesting snapshot of Langford in 1827 using an old map and the 1841 census (page 16).

I have compiled a Subject Index to all the issues of HIB since Issue 1.1, Winter 1992/3. It includes all the articles contributed and all books reviewed from that issue to date and is available from the BLHA website. I will update it as each new issue is published.

TED MARTIN

5
Enjoy Capability Brown’s landscapes in 2016. Lancelot ‘Capability’ Brown designed more than 200 landscapes for, and with, the very rich. Today they can be enjoyed by us all; with our families, or as walkers, historians or photographers.

During summer 2016 a Capability Brown Festival, celebrating the 300th anniversary of his birth, will be held and well publicised. An internet search for CB300, or for the Capability Brown website, www.capabilitybrown.org, will produce information about events being held all over England. Several of his most beautiful landscapes are open to the public and within easy reach of Bedfordshire.

Stowe Landscape Gardens (National Trust) are less than 35 miles west of Bedford, and are where he laid the foundations of his career in the 1740s. He developed the Grecian Valley and was Clerk of Works for some spectacular buildings there. In 2016 the Temple of Concord and Victory will be open as a visitor hub and there will be a programme of talks and entertainments.

Wrest Park. Jemima, Marchioness Grey, and Capability Brown were friends for many years. He modified her gardens at Wrest Park in Central Bedfordshire (English Heritage) but left the majority of the gardens as they were, and did not alter the long formal canal or the side canals. There is a monument to the creators of the gardens which notes the ‘professional assistance’ of Lancelot Brown, one of only three monuments to him in the country. For information telephone 01525 860000.

Wimpole Hall. He developed the park north of her house at Wimpole, too (National Trust), less than 20 miles east of Bedfordshire. At Wimpole in 2016 you will be able to enjoy new Capability Brown displays and events, stroll through the shelter-belts and around the lakes which he designed, or enjoy the views from the Folly which he built.

Luton Hoo. Brown also produced a special landscape at Luton Hoo, now the setting for Luton Hoo Golf and Spa Hotel. On 6 June there will be a ladies luncheon in celebration of him and his work there with their Head Gardener, with a chance to walk round the grounds with the Head Gardener afterwards. On Sunday, 24 July their gardens will be open to the public for the National Garden Scheme Open Day. For more information, telephone 01582 698808 or 01582 485438.

Luton Hoo Walled Garden. He also designed the Luton Hoo Walled Garden which now belongs to the Luton Hoo Estate. It is being restored by volunteers and is open on Wednesdays between May and September. There is a Capability
Brown study day on 6 April: see their website for further information: www.lutonhooestate.co.uk

Southill. The great man worked at Southill (Central Bedfordshire) in the late 1770s. Garden/Landscape tours will be held there to celebrate him during the weeks commencing 16 May and 6 June 2016; tickets will be available through www.Eventbrite.co.uk. Plans are still being formulated, but for more information contact Sue Parke by email: SParke@southillestate.co.uk

National Trust owns about 15 landscapes attributed to Brown. An important early example of his work is Croome in Worcestershire. A later example is Berrington Hall in Herefordshire, where he worked with his architect son-in-law, Henry Holland. Information about special Capability Brown events at National Trust properties can be found on the National Trust website.

If you are unable to visit many of these sites, Bedford National Trust Association’s Talks Service can offer local groups a choice of two one-hour talks: ‘Lancelot Brown, Life and Landscapes’ or ‘From Stowe to Sheringham’. The latter compares the work of Brown with that of Humphrey Repton. Contact the Talks Co-ordinator Dorothy Jamieson, on 01234 404879 or email: dorothy.jamieson@ntlworld.com for details.

New natural history book from Stevington. Last November the Stevington Historical Trust published Stevington: The Natural History of a Bedfordshire Parish which was inspired by Gilbert White’s Natural History of Selborne (1788–9). The Trust believes that there have been comparatively few systematic studies of the natural history of a single parish since White’s book.

The Stevington book is the result of a study which has taken over eight years of intensive work. It consisted of two parts: a Field Survey and a Garden Watch. The Field Survey, led by Jacqueline Gooding, aimed to record the flora and fauna in the open fields of the Parish. The Garden Watch, led by Susan Young, Dip Hort (RHS), a head gardener and professional garden designer, involved numerous householders making a weekly record of garden inhabitants and visitors over a three-year period.

The resulting book is the work of a number of hands. It is an amateur project which has benefited greatly from input by recorders of the Bedfordshire Natural History Society and other experts. It is richly illustrated with photographs taken, for the most part, by Roger Day, a professional photographer, and pen and brush illustrations by Jacqueline Gooding who teaches art in Bedford. The book has 344 pages in hard laminated covers and is available from Janet Day for
£27.50 at 7 Park Road, Stevington MK43 7QD; janetday51@yahoo.co.uk; Tel 01234 823081. Cheques should be made payable to ‘Stevington Historical Trust’.

The purpose of Stevington Historical Trust is to research and popularise the history of Stevington. It has published *Stevington: The Village History* (2001), *Stevington in Pictures* (2004), and *Stevington Historic Walks* (2006).

Stevington is a small rural parish of 1,676 acres with a population of about 680. It is situated six miles north-west of Bedford in the valley of the Great Ouse. Stevington manor is recorded in the Domesday Book (1086) though the layout of the centre of the Village is typically Anglo-Saxon. The tower of St Mary’s parish church was built in the early 10th Century. The village has numerous listed buildings constructed in the local limestone, a fine post mill dating from 1770 and an historic Baptist Meeting founded in 1655.

However the built environment accounts for only about 6 per cent of the parish; the rest is open countryside albeit quite intensively farmed: 20 per cent is pasture and the remainder is arable with a little woodland. The Parish supports four important County Wildlife sites; five if one counts the Great Ouse.

For further information contact: Peter Hart 01234 823586; peter2hart@btinternet.com

**Postcard collection at Bedford Library.** Stuart Antrobus has completed arranging the Library’s postcard collection into six albums arranged by town, village and subject. The albums may be viewed on Tuesdays (when the Heritage Library in Bedford Central Library is open) and by appointment at other times. To read more about the collection please see Stuart’s article in the BAALHS magazine (a reference copy is held at Bedford Central Library):

http://www.baalhs.org.uk/blhmag.htm

Contact: Christine Conboy, Local Studies Librarian, Bedford Central Library, Harpur Street, Bedford MK40 1PG. Tel 01234 718178:
www.bedford.gov.uk/libraries

**The First World War hospital at Wrest Park**

At the outbreak of war in 1914, the country was relatively well prepared for the mass casualties of trench warfare due to the reorganisation of the Army Medical Service by Sir Arthur Keogh, its Director-General from 1905 to 1910. Through his foresight a Territorial Force had been established to supplement the small body of regular medical officers, and public buildings had already been ear-marked for hospital use in the event of hostilities.

Nonetheless the War Office substantially underestimated the number of war casualties. Thinking only 50,000 hospital beds would be required they took over some public institutions as military hospitals and encouraged voluntary hospitals
to set aside some of their beds for the armed services. By the end of the year, however, 73,000 wounded men had been brought back to England, and it was clear that more beds would be needed. This led to a scramble for additional hospital accommodation, with a great assortment of country houses and other premises pressed into service as auxiliary hospitals. By 1918 there were 1,484 such hospitals providing 84,689 beds, plus a much larger number of convalescent homes where wounded soldiers were sent to recuperate.

The auxiliary hospitals were staffed largely by volunteers, many of them supplied by the British Red Cross and Order of St John of Jerusalem. At the beginning of the war these two bodies had combined to form the Joint War Committee to co-ordinate the administration of their wartime relief work. Since 1909 they had been training up units known as voluntary aid detachments (VADs) to provide supplementary nursing and first aid to the Royal Army Medical Corps in the event of war. By 1914 there were 46,000 VADs, two-thirds of them women, and drawn mostly from the middle and upper classes. Over the course of the war 38,000 VADs worked in hospitals and convalescent homes around the country, others served overseas. Though their relationship with the professionally trained hospital staff was at times uneasy, the VADs performed a vital role in enabling the rapid expansion of hospital and nursing provision at a time of great need.

Some auxiliary hospitals, like Wrest Park in Bedfordshire, now in the care of English Heritage, operated independently under the direct supervision of the War Office. They sourced their nursing and other staff privately from the dwindling band of trained or semi-trained doctors and nurses. For instance, Nan Herbert, the sister of Wrest’s owner Lord Lucas, frequently complains in her diary about the difficulty of recruiting suitable staff in her role as matron.

There were several categories of auxiliary hospital. In the top tier were large auxiliary general hospitals capable of taking stretcher cases straight from the front. Other smaller hospitals graded as Class B took only walking wounded or convalescing patients. Clustered around these hospitals were groups of convalescent homes taking in recovering patients to free-up bed spaces. There were also units specialising in the treatment of amputees, shellshock, typhoid and venereal disease.

Servicemen preferred the auxiliary hospitals to military hospitals because they were less crowded, more homely and less strictly administered. In military hospitals, for instance, convalescents had to wear a distinctive blue uniform reflecting the continued imposition of army discipline. At Wrest Park convalescents appear to have worn what they pleased.

In August 1914 Auberon Herbert, 9th Baron Lucas wrote to Winston Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, offering his country house, Wrest Park, as a hospital for naval ratings.
The offer was accepted, and work started immediately to convert the house into a hospital. Furniture was cleared from the rooms and stored in the basement, 100 hospital beds were acquired, temporary electric lighting was installed and Sister Martin of the Metropolitan Hospital in London engaged as matron.

Dr Sidney Beauchamp, a family friend, agreed to act as resident surgeon. Another friend, J M Barrie, author of *Peter Pan*, gave £1,000 to support the venture. He would later be a regular visitor to the hospital organising games and entertainment for the convalescents.

By September it had become clear that the hospital at Wrest would not be needed, and Lord Knutsford asked if the house could instead be used as a convalescent home for wounded soldiers from the General Hospital, Whitechapel. Some 66 convalescents duly arrived, but by early October the last of them had departed and Wrest hospital was closed. With casualties on the Western Front continuing to mount, Wrest was reopened a month later as a base hospital, run jointly with nearby Woburn Abbey, receiving wounded soldiers directly from the front line. The first 100 patients arrived on 20 November, brought by ambulance from Ampthill station.

Conversion from convalescent home to hospital had been achieved in a week. The ground floor reception rooms became ‘A’ Ward, housing the most serious cases.
‘B’ Ward was in the large first-floor bedrooms on the south side of the house, whilst ‘C’ Ward was hidden away in the Bachelors’ wing. Rooms for the medical officer, X-ray equipment and operating theatre were provided on the north side of the first floor, and a Stripping Room for delousing in the stable yard. The 24 nurses occupied servants’ rooms on the second floor.

We know a good deal about the running of the hospital because of a detailed diary kept by Nan Herbert:

‘Hectic day. Long round in C-Ward. At 12.15 emergency operation; Kirkwood took off man’s arm . . . Have never seen anything like it – up to the elbow the arm was rotten and blue (gas gangrene)’ – Nan Herbert’s Diary, Monday, 17 July 1916.

In February 1915, following an intensive course of training at the Metropolitan Hospital, she took over as matron from the ineffectual Sister Martin. Over the next two years this formidable woman ran the hospital with military precision. She recruited the nurses, arranged provisions and managed the throughput of patients. When beds were vacated a telegram was sent to the War Office stating how many spaces were available, and a few days later new cases arrived by ambulance.

Officially Wrest had 150 beds, though on occasion there were 200 patients in residence. Once well enough they were moved on to a ring of small convalescent homes that had been set up in the vicinity freeing up space for new arrivals. In all 1,600 men passed through the hospital’s wards.

After two successful years, however, the end of the hospital came abruptly on 14 September 1916. A chimney fire broke out causing serious damage to the upper floor of the house. All the patients were safely evacuated and transferred to Woburn and elsewhere, but the damage was such that reopening was out of the question. Indeed, Lord Lucas had already made plans for the sale of Wrest and its contents when he was killed in action on 3 November. Wrest was put up for sale and in 1917 and was bought by northern industrialist John George Murray, thus ending the almost 700-year link between Wrest Park and the descendants of the original Norman Grey family in Bedfordshire.

Right: Nan Herbert caught smoking in her matron’s uniform. A supporter of the Theosophist movement, she had helped set up a school in Cuba before becoming the wartime matron at Wrest Park. © Private collection.
Convalescents on the terrace – canopies were rigged up on the terrace during the hot summer of 1915 so that the patients could recuperate in the open air. © Private collection.

A regular programme of entertainments was laid on for the convalescents to keep up morale. For those who were well enough there were plenty of opportunities for recreation in the gardens. © Private collection.

**Dr Andrew Hann**

*Properties Historians Team Leader, English Heritage*
‘Their Name Liveth for Evermore’
Lidlington Casualties – The Great War, 1914–1918

To commemorate the centenary of the start of the Great War, pupils in Class 3 (Owls Class) at Thomas Johnson Lower School, Lidlington, were set a project to create a ‘stained glass window’ depicting the loss of life of Lidlington residents. The names were taken from the war memorial situated at the gates to the graveyard in Church Lane. The church, All Saints, fell into disrepair during the latter part of the 19th century and was demolished during the 1960s.

Initiated and led by Mrs Kemp, the class teacher, the pupils worked extremely hard to produce the window and the outcome is an excellent piece of artwork.

It was suggested that an attempt be made to find out more information about the casualties other than just their names! Andrew Penn of Lidlington, carried out the research and his contribution is very much appreciated.

Below are details of most of those named on the War Memorial and one in particular, Horace Clarke, who was awarded the Military Medal. There is quite a lot more information available about him.

**Horace James CLARKE – Corporal (L/Sgt), 136441, 74th Battalion.** Horace was born on 1 February 1893 in Lidlington and married Violet Ethel
GENNINGS in Canada. He was awarded the Military Medal in August 1917 and died on the 12 May 1918, aged 25. He is buried in All Saints Churchyard, Lidlington.

**Thomas CLARKE.** Thomas was born in Lidlington in 1887 and in the 1901 Census he was living with his grandfather, James Clarke, at The Offices (Office Cottages). In the 1911 Census his occupation was given as Cowman at Bury Ware. Evidence of his involvement in the war could not be found without further information – there were too many Thomas Clarkes on the website.

*(William) Edward BRADBURY – Private, 15683, 4th Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment.* William was born in Northwich, Cheshire, in 1895–6 and in the 1901 Census lived in Hammersmith, London. At the 1911 Census he lived in Lidlington and his occupation was given as ‘Farm Labor’ – presumably Farm Labourer! He joined the Bedfordshire Regiment and died on 22 February 1918, aged 22.

**Sidney Beard CHAPPELL – Private, 440552, Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Force.** Sidney was born on 10 September 1871 and in the 1891 Census lived in Church Street, Lidlington. He was married during the October–December quarter in 1896. During 1900 he was employed as a porter at Bedford Station. At other times he is listed as an agricultural labourer. He had emigrated to Canada and enlisted in the 52nd Regiment Prince Albert Volunteers and then joined the Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Force in April 1915 and was killed in action at Ypres on 3 August 1916, aged 44. Sidney is buried in the Railway Dugouts Cemetery/Burial Ground one and a half miles SSE of Ypres in Belgium.

**John CLAYSON – 7th Battalion, Berkshire Regiment.** There is no evidence of a John Clayson living in Lidlington, so the fact that he is mentioned on the Lidlington war memorial is a bit of a mystery. Details we have are that he was born in Wellingborough, Northants, in 1895 and that in the 1911 Census he was living at Cain Hill Lodge, Silsoe, and his occupation is given as a House Painter on the Estate, presumably at Wrest Park.

**Henry DEACON – Private, 31124, 34th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers.** Henry was born in Lidlington in 1892 and died in Flanders on 14 May 1918, aged 37. His grave is in the Mont Huon Military Cemetery, Le Treport.

There are some unanswered questions about this man. Henry Deacon is said to be the son of David and Elizabeth HENMAN and yet in the 1911 Census Return, he is the son of Joseph and Alice Deacon. Also, his age at death is given as 37, but if he was born in 1892, he was 27! Ironically, the Henmans lived next door to the Deacons in Church Street.

**William HENMAN – Private, 22840, 8th Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment.** William was killed in action on 17 June 1917, aged 35, and is buried in the Philosophe British Cemetery, Mazingarbe.
Fred(eric George) PEPPER – Private, 8200, 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment. Frederick was born in Ridgmont in 1894. At the 1911 Census he was living in Millbrook, aged 17. His name is also recorded on the Millbrook war memorial where it is recorded that he was born in Lidlington – the dedication reads: ‘PEPPER Frederick George, Corporal [although on the memorial in France he was a Private], 8200 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment. Born Lidlington, resident and enlisted Ampthill. Killed in action Sunday, 8th November 1914.’ He is buried at Le Touret Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

Joseph WALKER. There is very little detail about Joseph Walker. It is thought he was born in Lidlington but there is no information in any records about his military service.

This article is published with the kind permission of Mrs M Haimes, Headteacher, Thomas Johnson Lower School.

Leighton Buzzard’s dark side

Every city, village or town has a dark side, but you don’t usually expect to see a notable murder case from Bedfordshire featuring in a national exhibition, though that’s just what I discovered when I visited ‘The Crime Museum Uncovered’ exhibition at the Museum of London recently.

Never before seen by the public and featuring around 600 of 2,000 artefacts that make up the collection of what many know as the ‘Black Museum’ of New Scotland Yard, it has been popular from the day the doors opened last October.

The main section of the exhibition covers the period from 1905 onwards and features sections devoted to the many areas that feature in London’s Metropolitan Police’s fight against crime – robbery, drugs, terrorism, counterfeiting, firearms – and, of course, murder.

The murder cases picked for the exhibition are all related to important advances in crime detection, and that’s why the case of 23-year-old victim Ruby Keen, a factory worker and resident of Leighton Buzzard, is here.

She was killed by Leslie Stone, a local labourer, in the late hours of 11 April 1937 after the pair were seen drinking together in pubs including The Golden Bell, The Stag and The Cross Keys. They were former lovers and he was keen on reconciliation (even though she was engaged to a local policeman), and they were last seen together entering The Firs, a local ‘lover’s lane’.

Ruby’s naked body was found the next morning: she had been raped and strangled with her own black and white polka-dot scarf.

Scotland Yard was called in to help, and, working with innovative pathologist Sir Bernard Spilsbury, they took plaster casts of knee and shoe prints from the murder scene. Sandy soil found on Stone’s recently brushed suit also matched
soil from the crime scene, too, and when microscopic analysis of the suit found a silk fibre from Ruby's slip, it meant a murder charge.

The plaster casts from Stone's shoes and the still knotted silk scarf on display at the exhibition. © Museum of London. A picture of Ruby wearing the matching dress is also on display at the exhibition.

After only 25 minutes a jury found Stone guilty, and he took a last journey to the hangman's noose at Pentonville Prison in North London on 13 August.

In the earlier section of the exhibition, covering the period from the Crime Museum’s founding in 1874 to 1905, are hangman’s nooses, death masks, ‘Jack The Ripper’ material and the pistol used in the attempted assassination of Queen Victoria in 1840, as well as some personal items, one of which is the lacquered papier maché snuff box allegedly belonging to murderer John Thurtell, 29, who killed William Weare in Radlett, Hertfordshire, in the year 1823.

The exhibition runs until 10 April 2016 and reservations are essential. Entrance is £10 for adults and £8 for concessions. Further information:

http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/london-wall/whats-on/exhibitions-displays/the-crime-museum-uncovered

JAMES BARTLETT

Langford in 1827

Having been lent an old map of Langford dated 1827 (see below) my curiosity was aroused by the names of the various landowners mentioned. The closest other record of Langford known to me is the census taken in 1841. A review of the original census on line revealed some interesting facts. The enumerator was Samuel Pryor and the total number of persons present in Langford on the night of the census was 840.

It was interesting to note that failure to disclose details of residents to the enumerator could result in a fine not greater than £5 and not less than 40 shillings. There were 197 agricultural labourers and 19 farmers listed with four
bakers, three publicans, three grocers, two millers, two sawyers, two carpenters and two cordwainers (shoemakers).

Part of the 1827 map showing the Henlow Road, River Ivel and the junction with Cambridge Road and Common Road. A building which became known as The Boot public house is visible at the junction.

The ages of residents were listed and are set out below.

Names, ages and occupations of persons listed excluding children.
William Smith, 25, Farmer; John Gravestock, 39, Thatcher; Edward Smith, 60, Farmer; John Smith, 22, Wheelwright; Edmund Piper, 55, Farmer; Charles Forster, (?), 30, Farmer; Thomas Kemp, 24, Farmer; John Phipps, 40, Miller; Thomas Phipps, 20, Miller; Francis Phipps, 14, Baker; William Bryant, 50, Victualler; Samuel Beaumont, 30, Sawyer; Ann Piper, 56, Publican; William Piper, 30, Farmer; Joseph ?—, 35, Bird dealer; Mark Norman, 25, Farmer; John Cooper, 41 Farmer; William Smith, 25, Farmer; Samuel Bryant, 45, Bricklayer; Mark Norman, 40, Baker; George H—, 40, Grocer; Thomas H—, 14, Grocer; Charles Elderton, 50, Baker; Charles Hare, 16, Baker; Matthew Gilley, 30, Beer house; John Turner, 20, Blacksmith; Joseph Burton, 46, Butcher; John Young, 60, ?—; William Field, 30, Carpenter; Mary Dear, 25, Grocer; John Bell ?, 68, Farmer; James Street, 19, Grocer; Edward Sexton, 55, Farmer; John Street, 53, Plait dealer; John Glover, 40, Gardener; William Smith, 60, Publican; William Crossley, 50, Farmer; William Thoday, 71, Farmer; William Norman, 35, Dealer; William Borrow ?, 60, Farmer; William Smith, 60, Farmer; Edward Moseley, 55, Cordwainer; John Pryor, 15, Carpenter; Simon Robinson, 85, Farmer; John Brown, 40, Farmer; Robert Grant, 35, Farmer; William
Street, 47, Cordwainer; Ann Watford, 24: Dressmaker; William Wilson ?, 35, Carrier; Thomas Edwards, 40, Farmer; Emmanuel Harrison, 35, Sawyer; Samuel Pryor, 53, Tailor.

**Persons having the freehold or the copyhold of various lands**

The parish map of 1827 shows names of persons having the freehold or the copyhold of various lands. The main ones are listed below:

Ann Hickson; Anna Maria Ince; C Kingsley; D E Brooks; E Smith; Edward Hampson; Edward Sexton; Edward Smith; Elizabeth Bristow; Elizabeth Peck; G Street; Gerard Kent; George Nigel Edwards; H Dear; J A Pryor; J Croft; J Gravestock; J Thoady; J Piggott; John Allen; Jos Eade; M Burrows; Maria Hughes; Mark Norman; P Piper; R N Cummings; R Street; Rev D Oliver; Rev M E Welby; Robert Lindsell; S Brown; S King; S Robinson; S Wilson; Sellis Ayers; Simeon Brown; T Green; T L Marshall; T P Wells; The Rev Montague Earle; Thomas Pateman; W Cooper; W E Squire; William Chapman; William Cooper; William Norman; William Smith; William Wells Gardener.

**JOHN SHIPMAN**