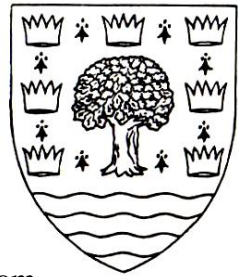


Ilford Historical Society

Newsletter No.141 April 2023

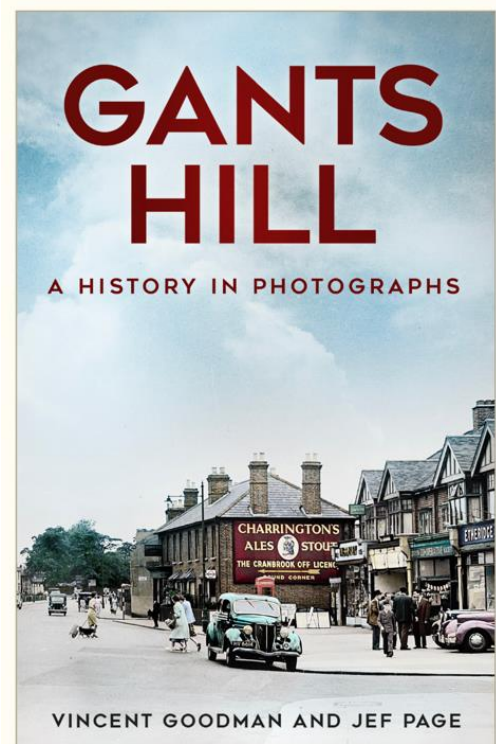
Editor: Georgina Green, FRHistS 020 8500 6045, georgina.green@btconnect.com

Our website can be found at: <http://ilfordhistoricalsociety.weebly.com/>



New Book about the Gants Hill area

Our President, Jef Page, and member Vincent Goodman have been working on a photographic record of Gants Hill for some months and their book is due to be published by the History Press in May. Their press release explains that ‘Gants Hill has a rich cultural history stretching back to the turn of the last century. This is the first photographic publication to focus specifically on the area, illustrating in detail how the farmland of the early 1900s seemed to change overnight into a major commuter suburb from the 1930s.’



Our President needs no introduction but you may not know that Vincent is a graphic designer who has owned Speedprint by the Gants Hill roundabout since 1983 and who kindly prints our newsletter at a

greatly reduced cost. He founded the Gants Hill Facebook Group in August 2020, which now has over 7,000 members. He has collected photos of Gants Hill for over 35 years and he and Jef also asked various local societies for additional photos for the book.

The book is paperback (ISBN 9781803992403) and costs £14.99.

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19th Century Tithe Maps – Ilford
A Man and his Omnibus

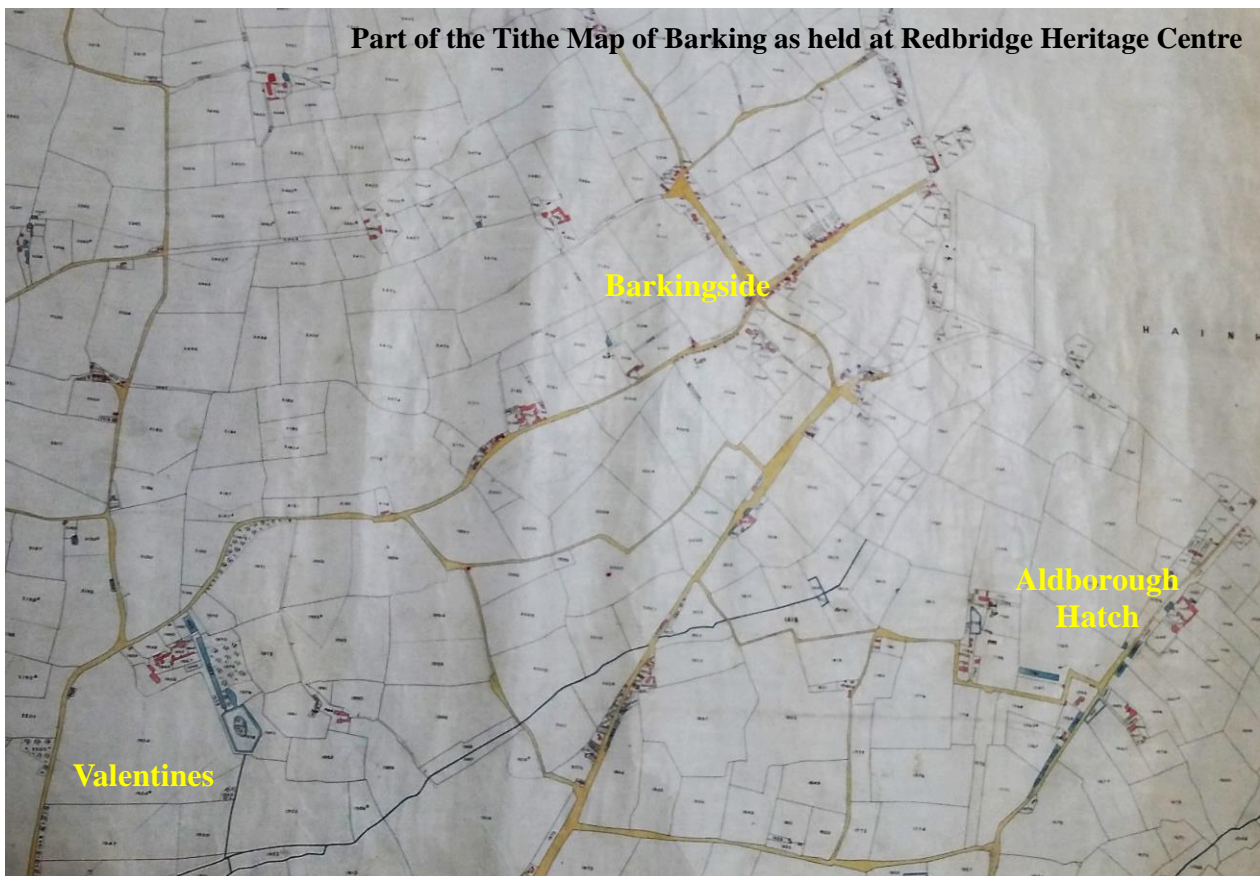
The Coronation of King Charles III
Our Programme Summer 2023

The 19th Century Tithe Maps of Redbridge - Ilford

For this article I am just looking at tithe maps produced after 1836 but there were many earlier tithe records including maps. Bert Lockwood's book *Tithe and other records of Essex and Barking* explains more about this. He also looks at earlier tithe maps.

The purpose of the 19th century documents was to convert the age-old church tax of a tithe or tenth part of all crops, livestock and produce into a more rational and modern money tax. This was based on a running seven-year average price of wheat, barley and oats. The established church did not want to be accused of seizing crops at a time of deep agricultural depression.

Under the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836 three maps of each of the 11,800 tithe districts in which some tithes continued to be paid were to be produced. After verification by the Tithe Commissioners and an opportunity for local objections to be heard, the maps were approved. One (the original) remained with the Tithe Commissioners (now at The National Archives), one was for the Diocesan Registry (now usually at the County Record Office), the third was kept by the parish. The majority of tithe maps were drawn in black and white. However in some cases the second and third copies might vary slightly in the transcription and it was not always the original or earliest version which is now at TNA. It has also been found that the original sometimes has more ornamentation (e.g. in title cartouches) and detail (e.g. of parkland features, grottos, follies, ornamental plantings) not given on the other copies.



Tithe maps are the first nearly comprehensive large-scale maps of Essex, usually 26 inch or 13 inch to the mile, predating the Ordnance Survey 25 inch maps by some 30 years. Originally there were detailed guidelines for the maps which made them very costly - an expense which had to be borne by the landowners. Under the 1837 Tithe Act Amendment Act any map could be used which 'three-fourths of the landowners are desirous to use'. This resulted in the small number of

‘first-class’ maps which were very high quality specially surveyed maps, and the much greater number of ‘second-class’ maps which were often based on an earlier survey of the parish. However as the objective was to establish a value, it was the valuer who was responsible for the land survey and map, whether done by himself or a chosen surveyor.

The apportionment or award which accompanies each tithe map was usually hand-written on printed parchment folios which were then stitched and rolled for keeping with the map. The award lists owners and occupiers, gives field names, crops and property values, and records the monetary rent-charge agreed or awarded to tithe owners in lieu of tithe payments. With this detail of land ownership, management and use it is an invaluable source for the local historian. Later maps and awards can be used with the 1851 census to build up a detailed and accurate picture of life in a parish in the mid-19th century.

The Essex Record Office (ERO) holds tithe records for the Diocese of Chelmsford

D/CT 408A Woodford tithe apportionment, date of creation 1839, authenticated by the Tithe Commissioners on 1st January 1840

D/CT 408B is the Woodford Tithe Map (Scale of 26.6 inches to 1 mile)

D/CT 384A Wanstead Tithe Award, date of creation 1841

D/CT 384B Wanstead Tithe Map (26.6 inches to 1 mile)

D/CT 18A Barking Tithe Apportionment, 1847

D/CT 18B Barking Tithe Map (13.3 inches to 1 mile)

Each award starts with a summary explanation. Then follows the details of each plot and at the end there is a summary of findings with financial details.

Tithes, originally one-tenth of the produce of the land, were paid to the church and, after the Reformation, to some lay tithe owners as well. These ‘lay impropiators’ were often landowners who historically gained the rights to the tithe rent payments on the redistribution of monastery lands in Henry VIII’s time. In Barking this is very evident with several different people entitled to tithes as shown by an extract from the summary:

Now we Henry Crawter ... and William Boards ...having been duly appointed Valuers to apportion the total sum awarded to be paid by way of Rent charge in lieu of tithes ... as follows

The Vicar of Barking	£822 . 14 . 7
The Vicar of Ilford	£740 . 0 . 0
Richard Benyon de Beauvoir	£300 . 0 . 0 (Great Newbury)
The Committee of Francis Stevens and Samuel Stevens	£ 9 . 7 . 0
The Marquis of Salisbury as Master of Ilford Hospital	£633 . 1 . 9
Executor of Joseph Cuff	£ 98 . 15 . 1
Frances Sterry, Henry Sterry and Hester Sterry	£402 . 10 . 1
John Wight Wight	£722 .10 . 0 (Gaysham Hall, 247 a.)
Viscount Wellesley now Lord Mornington	£ 35 . 10 . 0
Joseph Perkins	£ 8 . 0 . 0
James Sharp	£ 5 . 0 . 0

£3777 8s 6d

The money tax was based on a running seven-year average price of crops which is given as Wheat 7s 0¼d per bushel, Barley 3s 11½d and Oats 2s 9d per bushel.

The Tithe Award for Barking

In 1847 the parish of Ilford was still part of Barking but the award does separate the two parts. The numbers start at St Margaret's at Barking - Plot nos 1 to 851, but with a,b,c etc = 938 plots St Mary's Ilford is from 852 - 2618 = 1766, but with a,b,c, etc = 1881 plots TOTAL 2819 plots By comparison Woodford has Plot nos to 508, but with a,b,c etc = 770 plots Wanstead has Plot nos to 243, but with a,b,c etc = 277 plots

LANDOWNERS	OCCUPIERS	Numbers referring to the Plan.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION of LANDS AND PREMISES.	STATE of CULTIVATION.	QUANTITIES in STATUTE MEASURE	Amount of Rent-Charge appertaining upon the several Lands, and to whom payable.						Remarks			
						Payable to Vicar of Barking			Payable to Impropropriators						
					A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Abraham William	himself	133A	House Carpenter's yard and Premises				30		3						
Allard William	himself and Sunday	1456 1457	Four Cottages Yards and Buildings				6 10 16								
Amos John	Smith & Sonny	2647 2648 2649 2650	Winchelsea Cottage & Garden Private Road Meadow	Meadow	2		14 30 36		6						
					2	3	0		0	9		11			

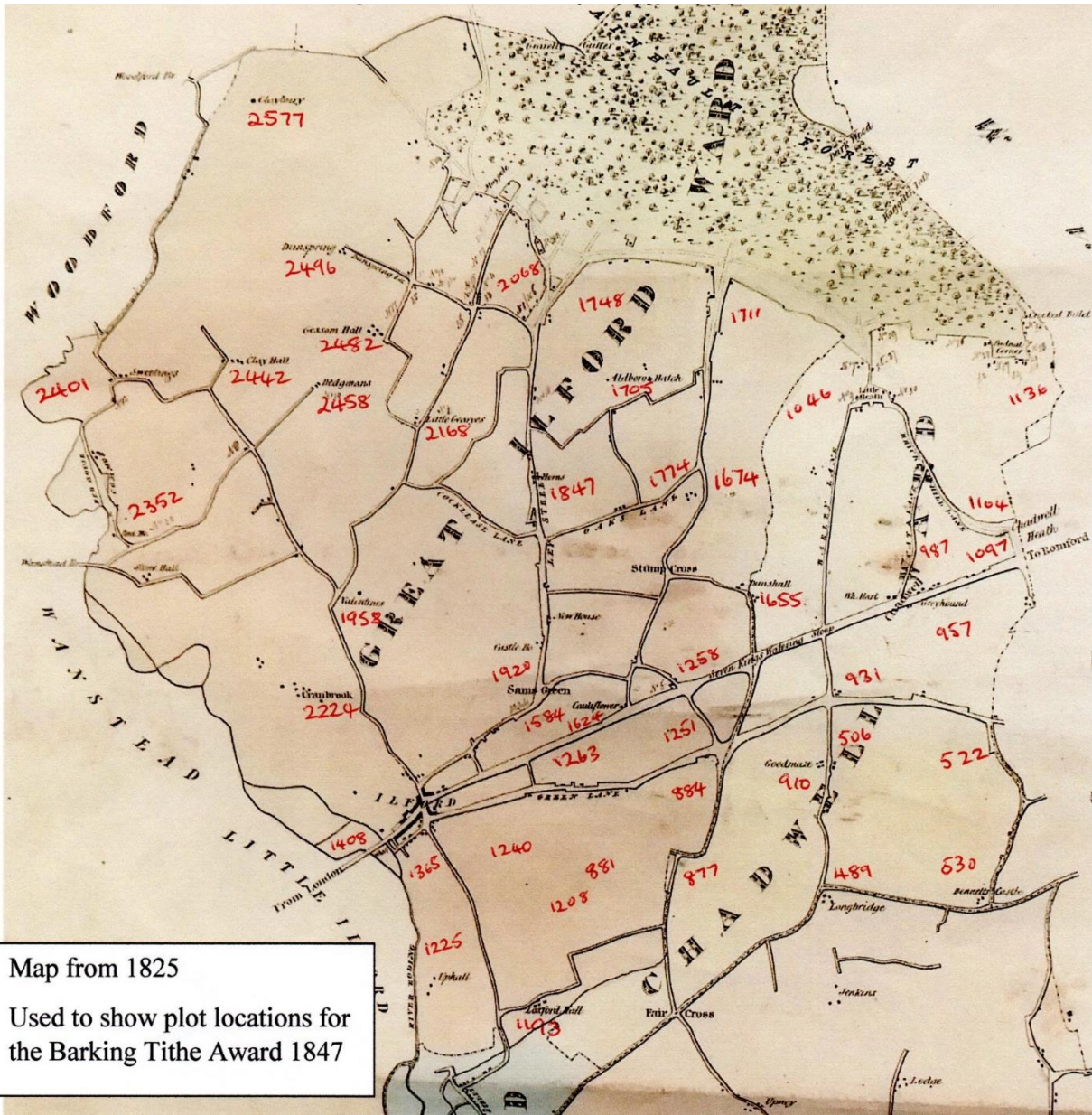
The first column shows Landowner, then Occupier, Numbers referring to the plan, Name and description of land and premises, State of cultivation, Quantities in statute measure (acres, roods & perches – see page 12) and finally the amount of Rent payable to the Vicar of Barking and to the Impropropriators. The entries are in a rough alphabetical order of landowner.

By typing the entries on the award onto a spreadsheet we can find out quite a lot more. For a start the names of owners can be sorted into a proper alphabetical sequence so that their property can be identified. By sorting the owners into alphabetical order it may be easy to see where one person owns land occupied by others, for instance in a farm holding. It also becomes clear that in some cases the landowner does not live in Ilford (though they may live in the Barking part of the parish). For instance the Rev John Monins owned Clay Hall Farm, Dunspring Farm, Hedgmans



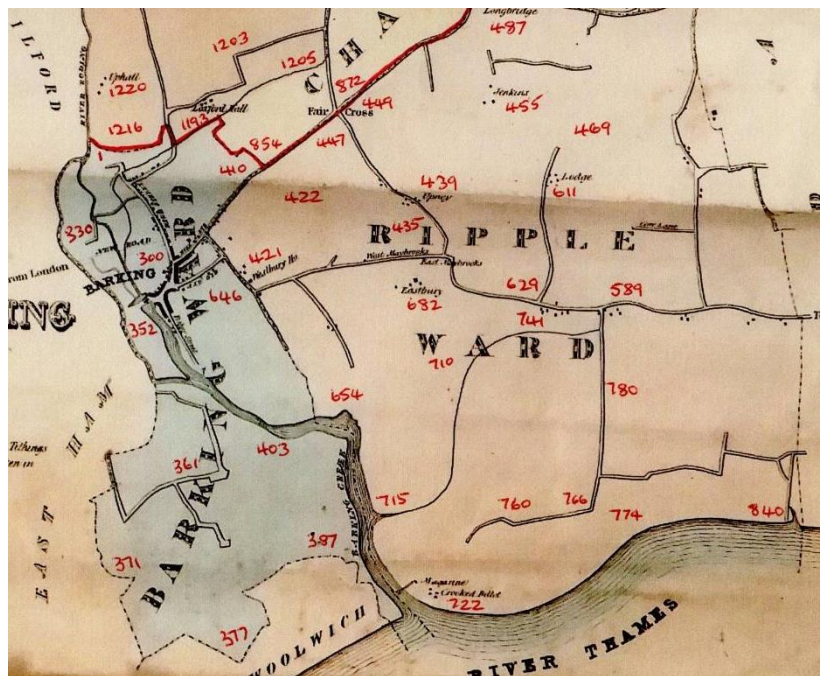
Rev John Monins

Farm, Little Sparks Wood and some cottages, a total of 463 acres. He also owned 9 acres of marshland in Barking but none of this was occupied by him. He owned nearly 121 acres of land in the parish of Woodford but did not live there. He is also shown as the 'occupier' of nearly 23 acres of wood and pasture in Wanstead, owned by Hon Wm Pole Tylney Long Wellesley, but there was no place of residence for him shown anywhere. I discovered that Reverend John Monins (c.1786 – 1853) became the Rector of Ringwood at the age of 25 and he remained there for 42 years. He was the great grandson of Mary, sister of Sir Peter Eaton (c.1655 – 1730) who had lived at Grove Hall in Woodford and he inherited a vast land holding from his father and cousins. It is possible to map the extent of his land holding in Redbridge by colouring in copies of the map.



Map from 1825
Used to show plot locations for the Barking Tithe Award 1847

The map which accompanied a Petition “for the passing of an Act to divide the Parish of Barking into Two Parishes both for Parochial and Ecclesiastical purposes, according to a line to be drawn across it by Commissioners to be appointed for that purpose, with due consideration of the Interests of all parties concerned, as well on the side of Barking and Ripple Wards, as on that of Great Ilford and Chadwell where your Petitioners reside”. 1825.



The Tithe Map for Barking

The Essex Record Office holds an original copy of the three 19th century tithe maps for Redbridge but they are large – and the one for Barking is extremely large, so staff prefer researchers to use photographs. Barking parish has six A3 photographs but even so it is not easy to see the plot numbers. It is also difficult to identify farmland at the outskirts of the parish from just a section of the map. Thankfully, the Local Studies and Archives at Valence House Museum, Dagenham, has a large scale copy of most of the parish made long ago. This is just a black outline but photocopies pasted together are invaluable. Another coloured copy of Ilford parish is available at the Redbridge Heritage Centre in Ilford Library, although this is too fragile to photocopy. Valence also has a photographic reproduction of the Barking award and this has been very useful in transcribing the details, along with a numerical list copied at the ERO.

Although I have become familiar with the layout of the local tithe map, it was helpful to use a copy of the map of Barking which accompanied a petition in 1825, to show tithe plot numbers. They start with 1 – 300 in Barking town.

500 is in Goodmayes, included as part of Barking in 1847.

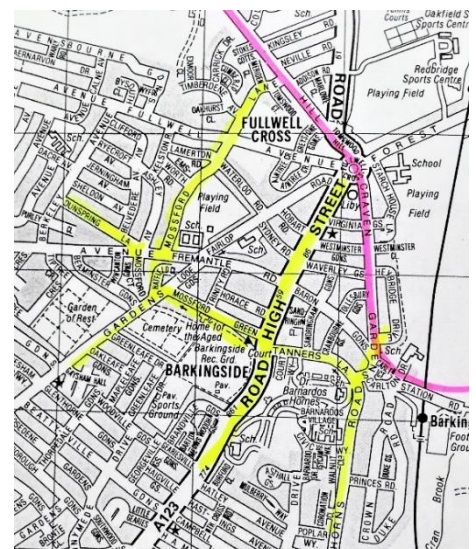
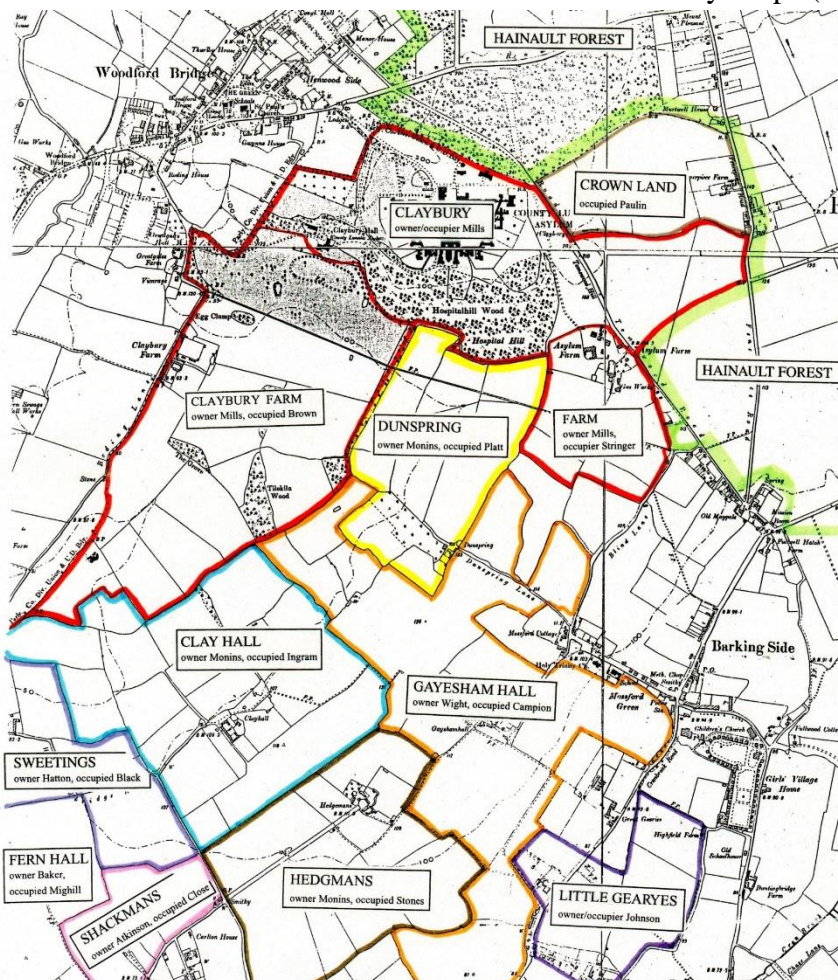
1000 is near Chadwell Heath, 1216 is Uphall

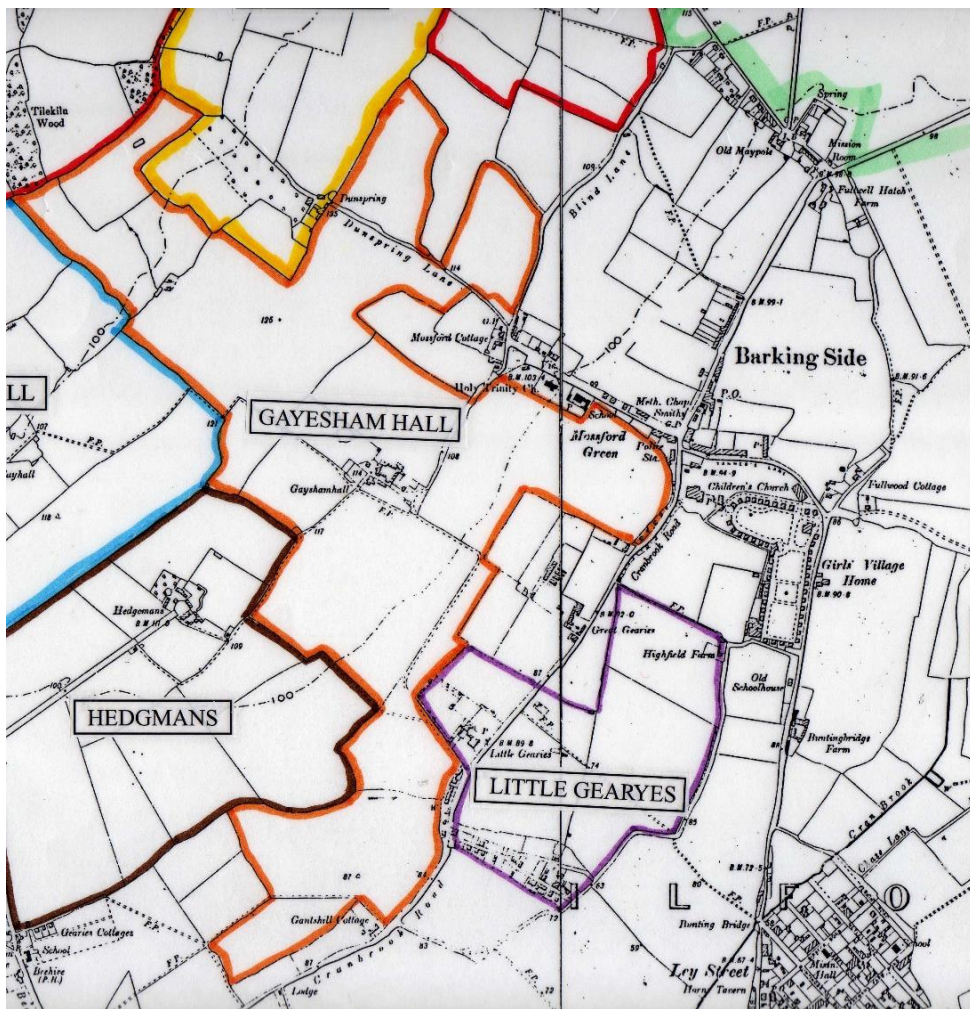
1300 is in Ilford Town and the rest go further north, to Claybury.

Owners and Occupiers

Using the tithe information I was able to map the property occupied by various people in each area. This included identifying the fields ‘occupied’ by individual farmers. By transferring the information to the 2nd edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey Maps (c.1898) it is easier to recognise the

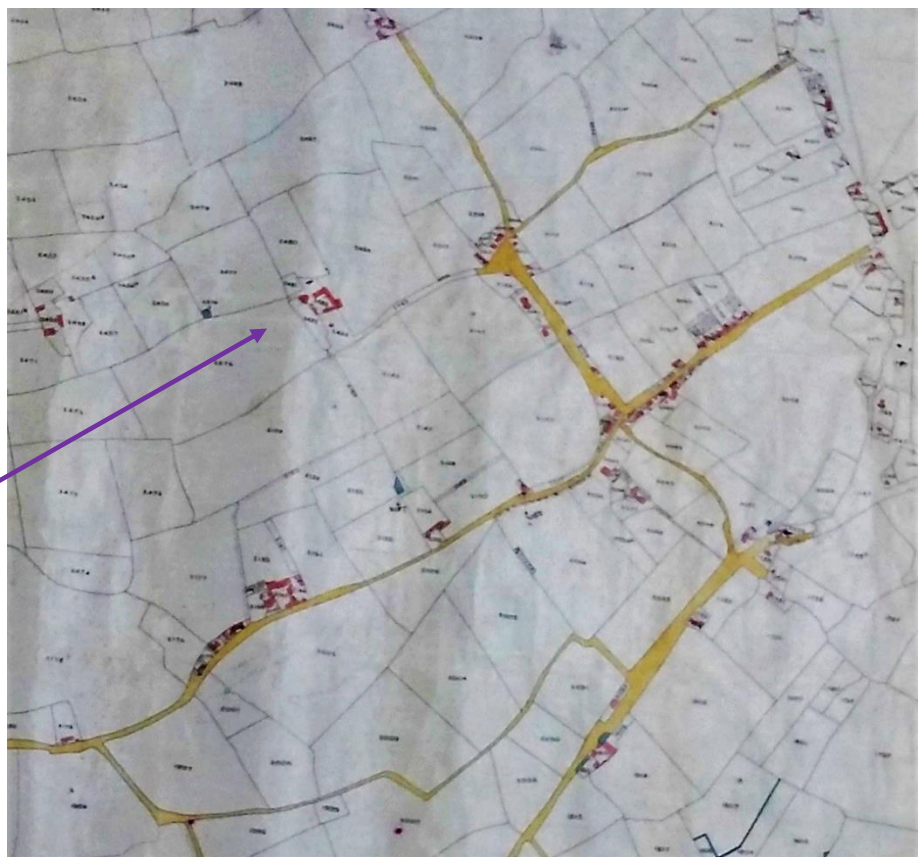
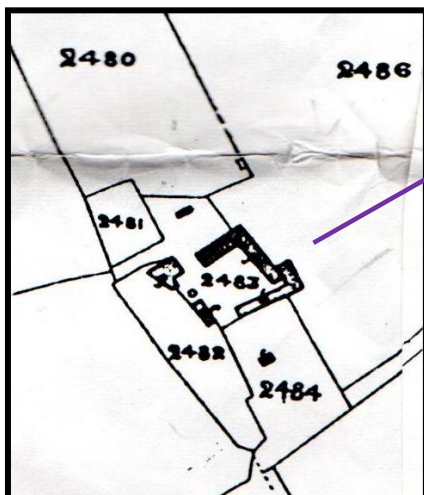
location in a more modern context. In several areas, e.g. Barkingside, this also illustrates how the ancient road network linked the farms.





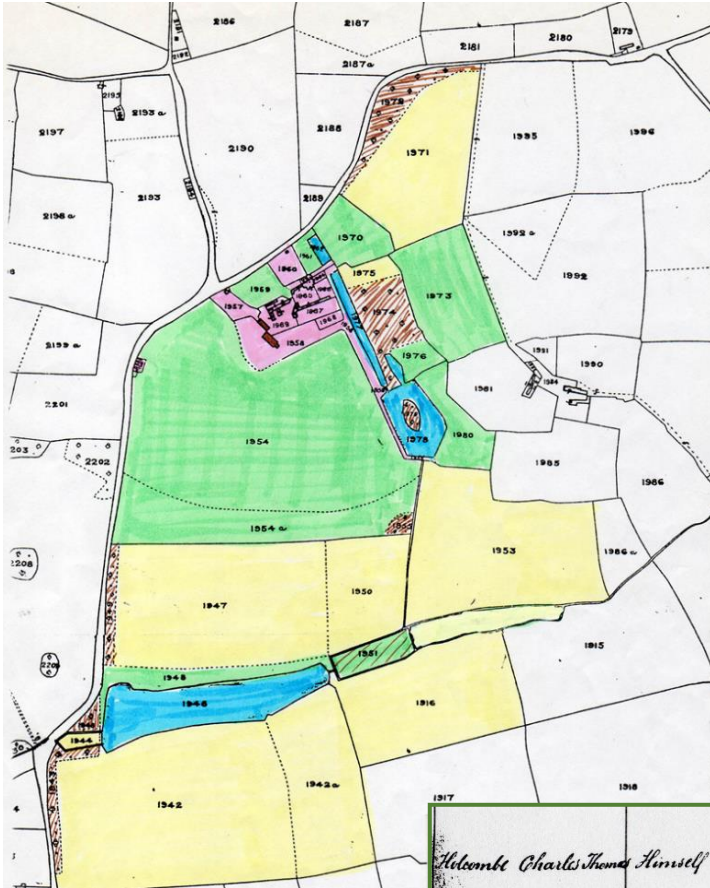
Gaysham Hall

right: on the coloured version of the Tithe Map at Ilford and
 below: the larger b/w copy at Valence Archives



Land use

In January 1997 I used the Barking Tithe Award and Map when I gave evidence at the enquiry into the Claybury site on behalf of Woodford Historical Society. They were treated as key objectors and part of my evidence on their behalf included how some of the land had always been open land attached to Claybury Hall. For the enquiry I wanted to show that the copses had been retained in the ownership of the family of James Mills who owned Claybury Hall so I coloured the map to illustrate land use.



When I was researching the history of the Valentines Estate the Tithe Map was helpful to show the extent of the property owned by Charles Thomas Holcombe and how it was used.

Land use of the Valentines Estate from Barking Tithe Map 1847

- Green = pasture/meadow
- Yellow = arable
- Brown = wood
- Pink = house, gardens, farm etc
- Blue = water

The extract from the tithe award below shows the first part of 42 plot numbers, covering 174 acres)

Holcombe Charles Thomas Himself		Valentines			
1976	14 Acres Pond	1976	14 Acres Pond	11	2 20
1978	Plot of 30 Acres	1978	Plot of 30 Acres	8	2 .
1944	Island	1944	Island	1	39
1947	Charles Park	1947	Charles Park	22	3 36
1950	Little Park	1950	Little Park	2	13
1952	Over Bed	1952	Over Bed	15	2 20
1953	14 Acres	1953	14 Acres		
1954	3 Acres	1954	3 Acres	11	1 12

When a farmer occupies a block of land owned by one

person it is easy enough to map the extent of the farm but for those who had smaller farms, the fields were often scattered. This was particularly true at Chadwell Heath. Mapping the meadows alongside the River Roding north of Ilford town was also very complicated as several farmers had outlying fields in the water-meadows. Hedgemans Farm, owned by Rev John Monins and occupied by Richard Stones, totalled of 161¾ acres but 27½ acres were some distance away from the main block of land. These 27½ acres were by the Roding, lying approximately where Tesco is, by Charlie Brown's roundabout. As previously stated, the award is listed in order of landowner so as all the land was owned by one person the plots were listed together as Hedgemans.

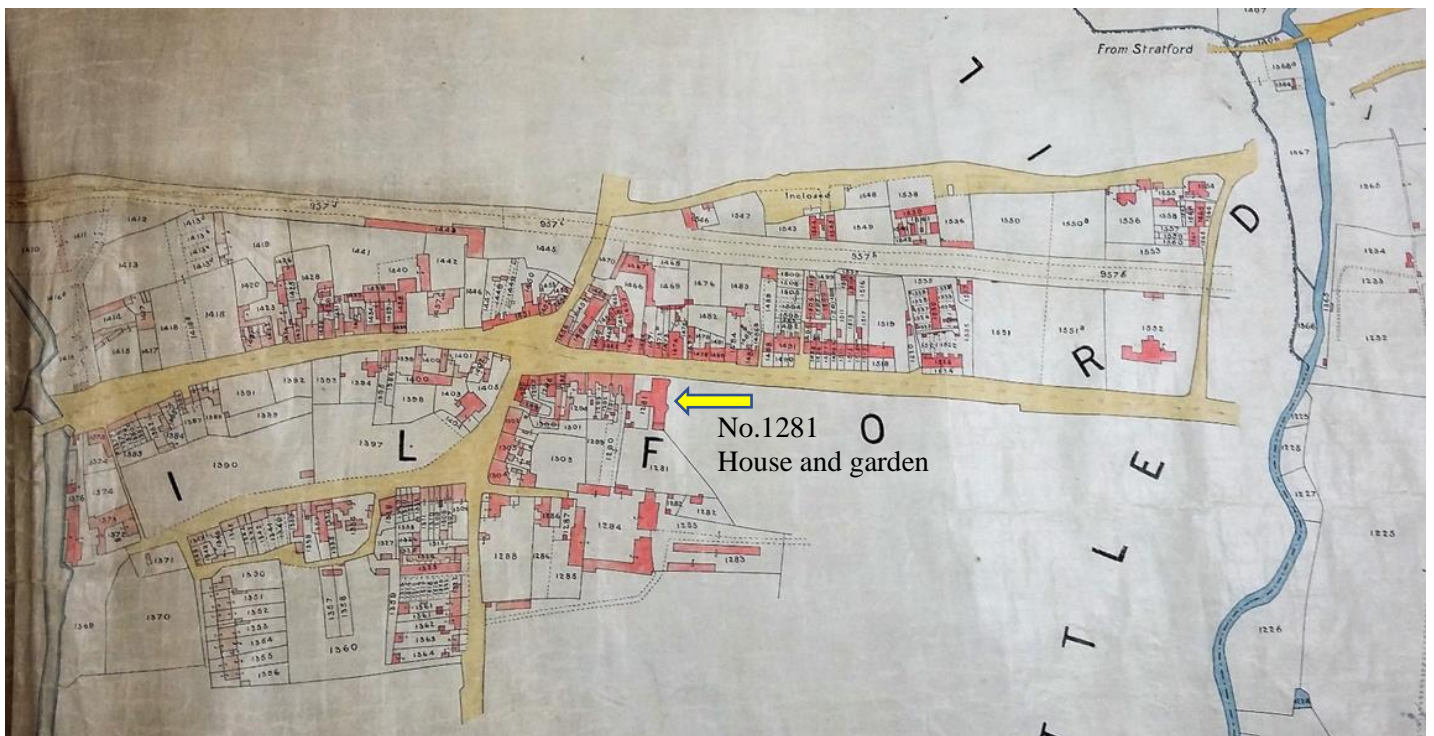
If the spreadsheet is sorted into occupier, it is possible to investigate if an individual farmed land which was leased from more than one land-owner. Benjamin Herbert farmed nearly 40 acres owned by Rt Hon. Lord Mornington. Most of this land was south of Wanstead Lane to Cranbrook Road, west of Beehive Lane. Herbert also farmed another 65½ acres owned by William

Thompson, much of it east of Roding Lane South, near the Redbridge roundabout, but other fields were by the Roding. He actually lived in a house owned by Richard Robinson with garden, pond and two fields, in total about 8 acres. This was just north of the Redbridge Roundabout, beside Roding Lane south. In total he 'occupied' 113¼ acres but the entries were located in three different places amongst the 2819 plots. In a similar way, the marshlands beside the Thames at Barking were occupied by several people who had larger holdings elsewhere in the parish.

The title award and map are particularly useful for someone trying to locate the home of their ancestors and in many country parishes this is very straight forward. Indeed, in Woodford and Wanstead it is a relatively easy task with many residences, houses and cottages listed. Ilford being so much larger can be far more complicated.

Ilford Town

With so many small dwellings in the town, it is shown as an inset on the tithe map.



The Barking Tithe Map was drawn in 1846 and by this time the railway had been built through Ilford town. Ilford railway station on the London to Colchester line opened in 1839 and the Eastern Counties Railway Company owned and occupied 46¼ acres. This was the actual railway track and embankment plus waste nearby. They also had an engine house and offices and a yard near the Angel Inn stables and they owned and occupied around 10 acres arable land near Chadwell Heath. The railway did not go through Wanstead and Woodford until 1856 so does not appear on their tithe maps.

John Scrafton Thompson owned and occupied a Total 419¾ acres in Ilford and also 40 acres in Barking. He owned a number of cottages occupied by 'sundry' but covering little ground. The detailed map of Ilford Town shows his property, including plot 1281 which would appear to be his principal residence, not Cricklwood House (1260) which is one of few properties actually named on the Barking award.



Comparisons

By adding up the various holdings (either the property of one owner or one occupier) it is possible to make tables showing the largest land holdings in each case. Comparing these tables for Ilford, Woodford and Wanstead gives us some interesting data.

Table of largest estates and farms in Wanstead, Woodford and Ilford (as occupied)

TITHE APPORTIONMENT FOR WOODFORD & WANSTEAD & ILFORD						
Georgina Green 2020						
largest properties		NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF				
	OCCUPIERS	KNOWN AS NOW		a	r	p
Ilford	1	White, Charles (Lessee) Hunt, J.B.	Common lands	1428	3	27
Wanstead	1	Boyd, Thomas	Wanstead House Estate	436	1	5
Ilford	2	Mitchell, Samuel	(Great) Newbury	264	3	8
Ilford	3	Brown, James	Claybury Farm (not named on award)	257	1	24
Ilford	4	Campion, Edward	Gaysham Hall	247	0	25
Ilford	5	Sharp & Wilbourn	Loxford Hall	245	1	7
Woodford	1	Pearse, Brice	Monkhams	231	3	23
Ilford	6	Thompson, John Scrafton		224	3	9
Ilford	7	Warner, Thomas & others	Aldborough House (not named on award)	221	1	5
Woodford	2	Watkins, William Henry	Gales Farm	220	2	28
Woodford	3	Mallard, Peter	Salway Lodge / Glengall Farm	211	3	11
Wanstead	2	Plaxton, Richard	Temple Mills etc, slip	200	2	39
Ilford	8	Thompson, John Scrafton	Cricklewood House & lands (and Clements)	195	0	2
Ilford	9	Ingram, William	Clay Hall	186	1	15
Ilford	10	Holcombe, Charles Thomas	Valentines	174	0	18
Ilford	11	Freeman, Robert	Cranbrook estate / farm? (not named on award)	162	1	33
Ilford	12	Stones, Richard	Hedgmans	161	2	39
Ilford	13	Breavington, William	Castle Rising Farm (not named on award)	160	2	3
Ilford	14	Bush, Abraham & William	Stone Hall House	160	2	22
Ilford	15	Tabrum, Moseley	Good Mayes Farm	157	1	2
Ilford	16	Mills, James	Claybury House and estate	153	2	11
Woodford	4	Kemsley, Joseph	Milkwell Farm / house at WoodfordBridge	147	0	4
Ilford	17	Lake, Isaac	Middle Field Farm	146	2	6
Woodford	5	Spering, James Sherman	(Nightingale Farm)	138	2	4

The two largest land owners in Redbridge were Lord Mornington, see below, and the Yoakley Charity which in 1847 owned 1429 acres, nearly all common land and all in the Ilford parish. This was started by Michael Yoakley (1631 – 1708). From humble origins as a farm boy in Margate, he went to sea, proved his ability and served as a merchant trader. He became a Quaker, attending the Mile End Meeting House at Stepney, and married but had no children. A few years before his death he returned to Margate and found that Drapers Farm, where he had worked as a farm boy, was for sale. He purchased the farm in 1701 and built almshouses there. In the 19th century the charity founded in his name sold off property in Essex and the proceeds were used to buy additional land adjoining the Drapers Farm site. The charity owned other land at Whitechapel and Thanet. Yoakley Charity today provides residential care, respite care and sheltered accommodation.

The tables below shows various estates owned by Honourable William Pole Tylney Long Wellesley, later Lord Mornington, which total almost as much as the Yoakley Charity.

Ilford	351	1	38	Mostly on east side of the Roding
Woodford	81	3	1	Mostly cottages with a few houses and part of Nightingale Farm
Wanstead	989	2	33	Wanstead Estate and many residences and cottages
	1422	3	32	

Trying to compare the data for Ilford with Wanstead and Woodford is confusing as the awards are written in different ways. Farms and estates are identified as land holdings in the Ilford award which shows 35 farms with homesteads. Few properties are named in Wanstead and Woodford and there seems no conformity in the terms mansion, residence, house and cottage.

	ILFORD	WANSTEAD	WOODFORD
Named residences	12	4	
Mansions		4	10
Residences with gardens etc		11	25
House with gardens, offices etc	89	31	36
Single cottages with gardens	135	26	230
Semi or terraced cottages etc	584	110	100

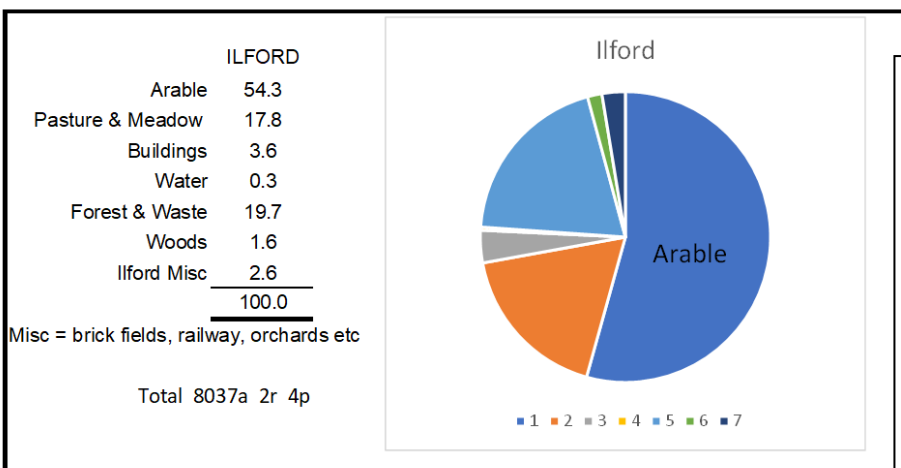
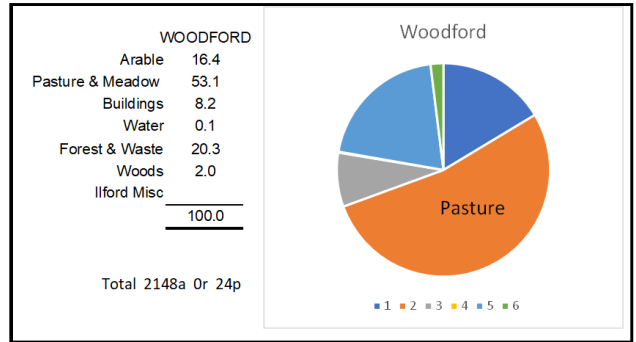
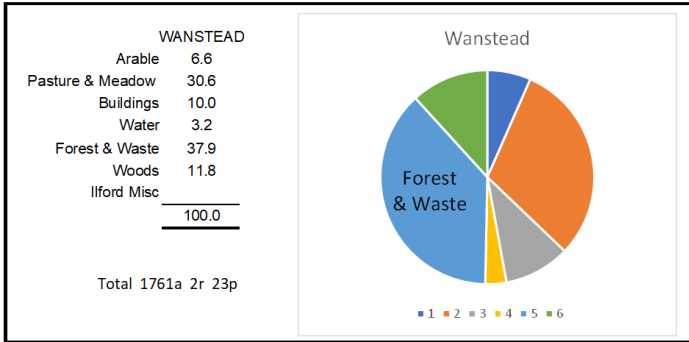
Landscape

By comparing the tithe maps with modern days Ordnance Survey maps it is interesting to see how not just roads, but fields can be traced today. It is possible see how a field or block of land was sold off and developed by looking at the road layout within that area. In some cases old roads survive as lanes between the back gardens of houses in modern roads.

Sometimes it is possible to find the remnants of old hedgerows and trees still just holding on in our modern world. The majestic old field maple in Valentines Park grows on the line of a field boundary which can be traced back not just to 1847, but very much earlier.



Land Use in Redbridge c.1845, from the Tithe Awards, excluding the Wanstead Slip



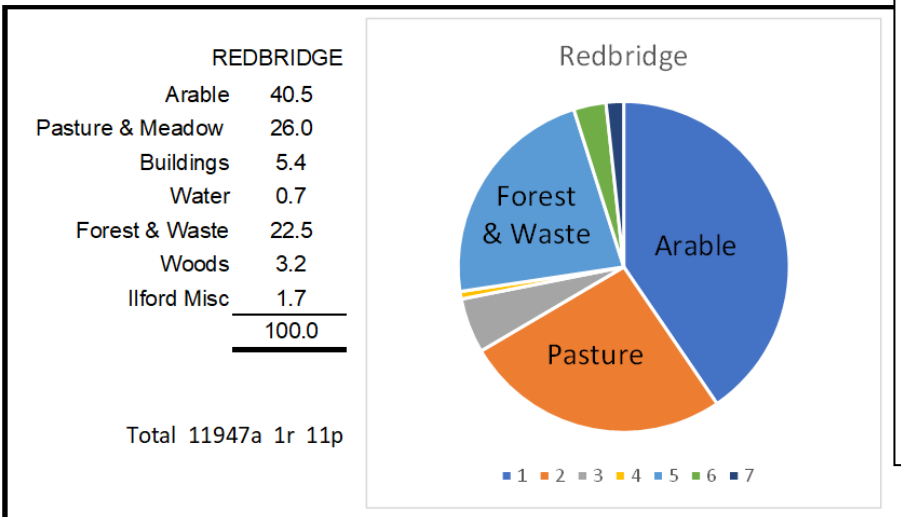
The area of Redbridge today is significantly different to the area of the three parish on the Tithe Awards.

The whole exercise of collecting the information in the award was to ascertain the amount of tithes to be paid. It was not to establish boundaries and it may be that Redbridge today includes more of what was forest land in 1847.

Because Ilford was still part of Barking Parish with regard to tithes, some land in Ilford not subject to tithes may have been omitted from above.

This data takes out 246 acres of land known as the Wanstead Slip, which extended to the Temple Mills by the River Lea.

It does not include 335 acres at Goodmayes, now in Redbridge.



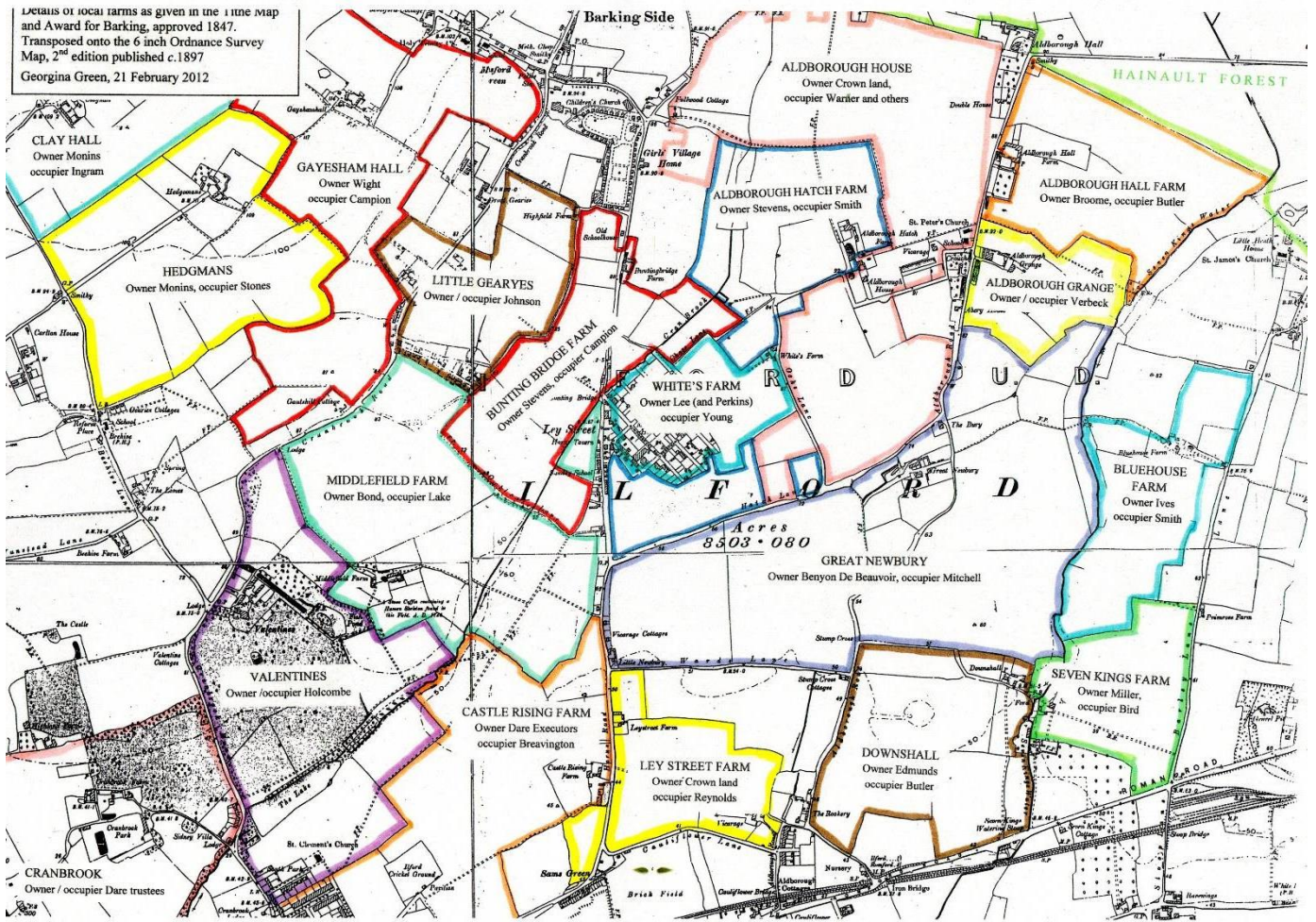
© Georgina Green FRHistS, 25 March 2022

A Rood is an English unit of area equal to one quarter of an **acre** or 10,890 **square feet**.

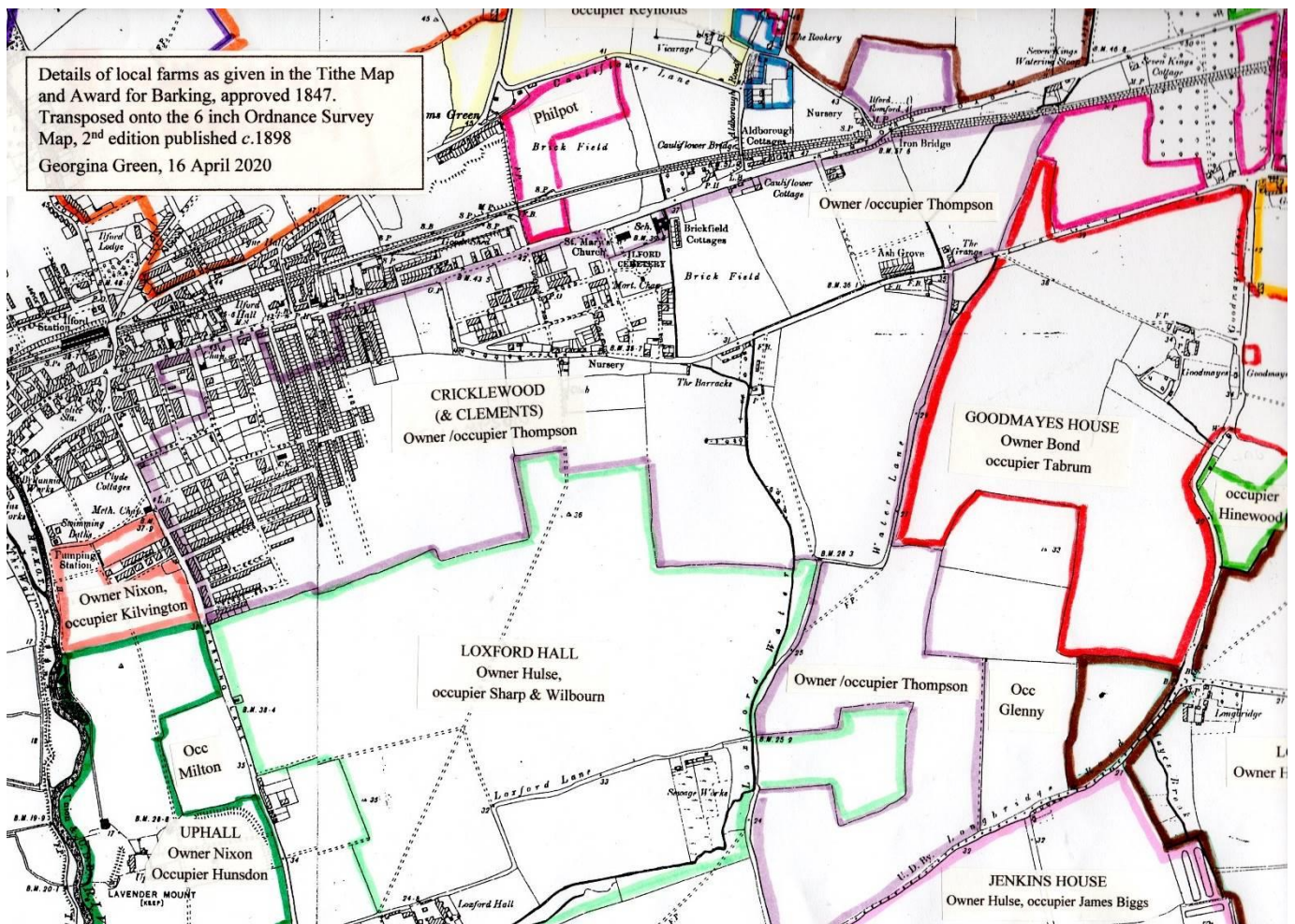
A Perch is one square rod – 40 perches being one Rood.

A rectangle that is one furlong (i.e., 10 chains, or 40 **rods**) in length and one rod in width is one **rood** in area, as is any space comprising 40 **perches** (a **perch** being one **square rod**)

Details of local farms as given in the Tithe Map and Award for Barking, approved 1847. Transposed onto the 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map, 2nd edition published c.1897
 Georgina Green, 21 February 2012



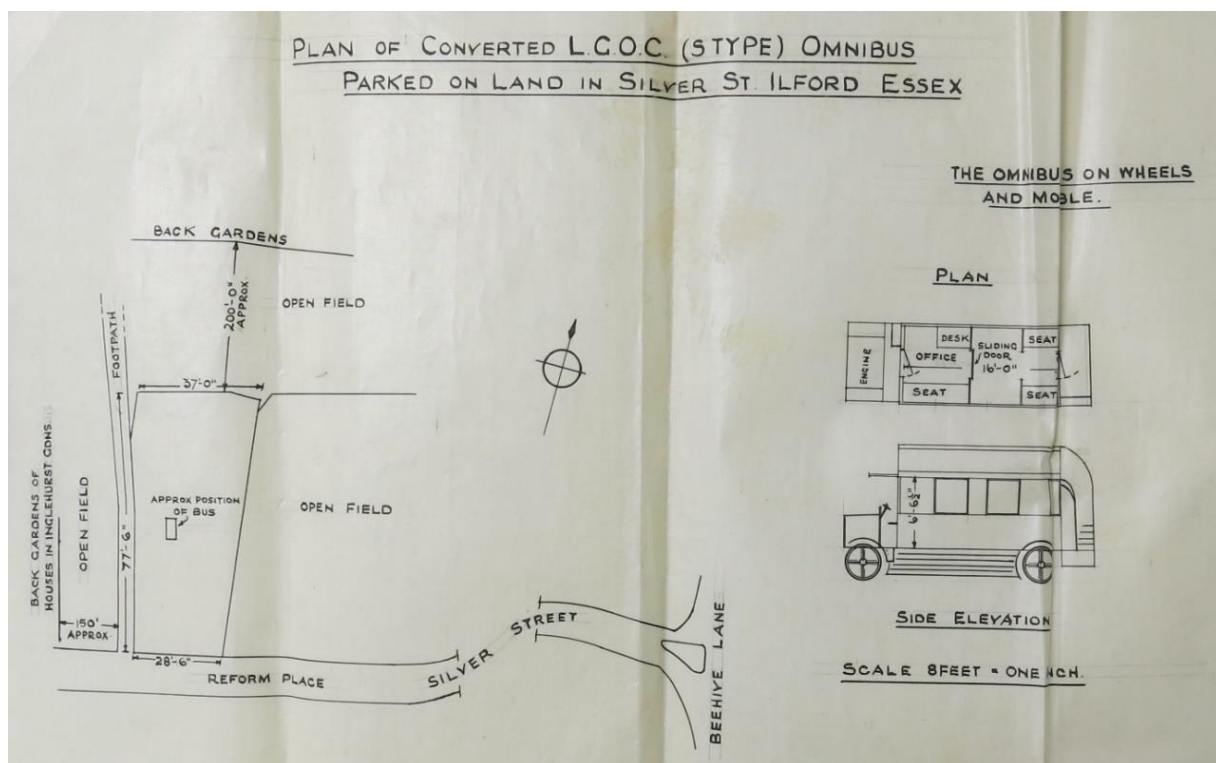
Details of local farms as given in the Tithe Map and Award for Barking, approved 1847. Transposed onto the 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map, 2nd edition published c.1898
 Georgina Green, 16 April 2020



A Man and his Omnibus

In a very small minority of building plan applications I've looked at, from all eras, there are issues with the application and resolution takes a lot longer. In some cases, the correspondence between applicant and the Council can be found in the envelope containing the building plan. A good example of this was with a man attempting to park an omnibus on land in Silver Street off Beehive Lane just north of The Beehive PH in 1933-4. In all, there are almost forty letters and documents contained with the two building plan applications.¹

The man was Robert Dunlop and his address throughout this period was 21 Inglehurst Gardens – a short walk from the land where his omnibus was sited - although it would appear that he was just lodging there as the occupant, according to Kelly's Directory, is Horace Purdy. The land itself had been purchased by Dunlop from a Mr Coe – possibly George Coe late of Shackman's farm or Eric Coe the wine merchant with the shop on the corner of Redbridge Lane East and what is now Inglehurst Gardens.



Plan 11887 – reproduced by kind permission of the Redbridge Heritage Centre

What was the purpose of the omnibus? At a meeting between the Council's Deputy Engineer/Surveyor, it was said that Dunlop had stated that "he proposed to use it for research work, although later on he may desire to reside in it." In a letter accompanying one plan application, Dunlop wrote that the bus was to be converted to suit his "occupation as an inventor and patentee, for the continuance of such private but national type research work as that for which I have engaged for many years." As evidence Dunlop provided the Council with a letter that he sent to Vickers-Armstrongs - essentially a letter of introduction for himself to seek employment with the company and to tell them about his recent invention, British Patent No. 368747 – Air-ship Docking in Winds.

¹ Plan numbers 11690 & 11887 for the omnibus are held in the Redbridge Heritage Centre

But this wasn't simply a case where the disagreement is between Dunlop and the Council. A petition signed by nine local residents was sent by to the Council in early June 1933. It read as follows:

“We the undersigned residents are very concerned at the derelict motor bus which has been placed at the end of the field behind the hall belonging to St George's Church on the north side of Silver Street. We understand that the owner has intentions of living there and has applied for water to be laid on.

We desire to know whether the Council are aware of these facts and what actions they propose to take in the matter.

As the erection of structures of this nature will seriously affect the value of the property around here we ask that the Council will exercise its powers to have this nuisance removed forthwith.”

Later on in the year it came to the attention of the Ilford Ratepayers Association that the omnibus, having been driven away by order of the court, had been returned. They wrote to the Council drawing their attention to that fact. The Council, having received a letter the previous week from Dunlop telling them that he had returned the vehicle to the site, responded to the ratepayers Association basically saying ‘Yes, we know’! Dunlop promised not to use the vehicle in any way “unless or until approved.”

As you can imagine from the numbers of letters going back and forth, and taking into account the reaction of local residents, Dunlop's plan to park his omnibus on his own land did not succeed and was twice disapproved. Dunlop tried to argue that there was a precedent in that two omnibuses were parked in Loxford Lane close to Loxford Hall but as the Borough Engineer explained to the Town Clerk, these were being used as temporary changing rooms for the sports ground and tennis courts nearby. Nearing the end of 1933 Dunlop realized that he wasn't going to succeed and enquired of the Council whether, if he could not make use of the omnibus, they would purchase it from him. This too was rejected as they could not find a use for such a vehicle.

So what Dunlop did next was to submit a new plan - number 11978 - to build a house on his land. This too was disapproved initially but approved finally in April 1934. However, it seems clear that there were strings attached which involved laying out a Builder's Road on Dunlop's land and this appears to have been a sticking-point. This house was never built and what happened to Dunlop – and his omnibus – remains a mystery.

Dunlop's land appears to have been bought together with other land on the north side of Silver Street in 1935 by Messrs. W & H Houchen, and twelve houses built there. For good measure, the builder had the name changed from Silver Street because, according to their agent, “the character of the neighbourhood has been changed, and suggest that a new name such as Beehive Crescent would be more appropriate and indicative of its situation.” The Council disagreed with their choice of name and suggested Radnor Crescent, later agreed by the builder, and officially changed in May 1936.

Sadly, like the name of the road itself, none of the early houses in Silver Street now exist. Silver Street can be seen – if not named – in the area of what was called Little Bee Hive on the John Chapman & Peter André 1777 map of Essex and it is a great pity that it was not preserved.²

© *Dr Colin Runeckles, 9 March 2023*

² <https://map-of-essex.uk/>

The Coronation of King Charles III

Saturday 6th May will be a special occasion as we celebrate the coronation of our new King Charles III and Queen Camilla. The society is not holding any celebrations but no doubt there will be many events across Ilford and the whole country over this special Bank Holiday weekend. We wish His Majesty a happy and glorious reign.



IHS Programme for Summer 2023

Our regular monthly meetings will be held in the Gloucester Room, Ilford Central Library, Clements Road, Ilford IG1 1EA. on the second Monday of each month, September – May. Free refreshments will be served from 7pm and our talks start at 7.30pm; we finish by 9.30pm.

Visitors are welcome, £3 per meeting. There are often walks for members in the summer.

It is proposed that membership of the Society for 2023-24 is £10 (payable from September). This includes 3 newsletters available at our meetings, or by email on request.

If you haven't already done so, please send your email address to our treasurer, Colin Runeckles, at colin.runeckles@btinternet.com

We won't pass it on to anyone else and will blind copy any communication sent to you.

Please check our website: <http://ilfordhistoricalsociety.weebly.com/> for updates.

15 May 2023 *19th Century Ilford: from Village to Town?*

by Dr Colin Runeckles, Treasurer Ilford HS.



The society will be holding walks for our members during the summer. Please check the website for more details.

The first meeting of the 2023-24 season will be on **Monday 11 September.**

The next newsletter will be posted to members in August.

Follow us on twitter

Ilford Historical Society@IlfordHistory

You can follow us on Facebook too.

