

THE NORWOOD REVIEW



No.207
WINTER
2014

Free to Members (£1 for sale)



Book Review: Care & Conflict

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www.norwoodsociety.co.uk

PROGRAMME OF LOCAL EVENTS

LOCAL HISTORY

Local History Talks are held on the 3rd Thursday of the month at 7.30 pm at the **Upper Norwood Library**, Westow Hill, SE19 1TJ.

Free entry including refreshments but donations are appreciated.

Norwood Society Local History Meetings 2015

January 15th	Penge, the making of a South London suburb.	Author, Martin Spence, will introduce us to Penge and the book he wrote about its history
February 19th	The Crystal Palace and its impact on the Dulwich Estate	Dulwich Society Chairman, Ian McInnes, explores the influence of the Crystal Palace on southern Dulwich.
March 19th	Dickens: the Norwood Connections	Paul Graham, of the Dickens Fellowship, enlightens us about the links between Dickens and Norwood.

OTHER EVENTS

DULWICH DECORATIVE & FINE ARTS SOCIETY

Sixth Form Lecture Theatre, James Allen's Girls' School, East Dulwich Grove, SE22.
Coffee 7.30 for 8 pm start. Members free, temporary members £7, students £1.

8 Jan 15: MICHELANGELO AND HIS RIVALS

THE CLASH OF THE TITANS - MICHELANGELO AND HIS RIVALS

Paula Nuttall gives us an entertaining yet illuminating glimpse into the stories behind the creation of the greatest masterpieces of the Italian High Renaissance from the perspective of the rivalries between Michelangelo, Leonardo, Raphael and Titian, the artistic Titans of the day.

12 Feb 15: CONTEMPORARY STAINED GLASS

CONTEMPORARY STAINED GLASS WORLDWIDE

In the past 30 years a revival in stained glass has seen the development of new types of glass and techniques, as well as more imaginative use of traditional leaded methods. **Kate Baden Fuller**, a practising glass artist, will demonstrate both traditional and modern techniques, with examples focusing on secular buildings such as airports, schools, hospitals, offices and community centres.

12 Mar 15: CITIES FOR THE CITIZEN

ROMAN TOWN PLANNING - CITIES FOR THE CITIZEN

The Roman Empire was organised around the concept of the city, which met the economic, political, religious, cultural, leisure, domestic and defence needs of citizens in a logical, integrated way. **Geoffrey Toms'** lecture will span the Roman Empire from Italy to the Middle East, North Africa and Britain, revealing universal patterns through the archaeological evidence of great cities and their buildings.

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Official Journal of the Norwood Society

No. 207

Winter 2014

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FRONT COVER ILLUSTRATION

Image of the Jewish Orphanage (see book review).

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THE NORWOOD REVIEW

The Norwood Review is published four times a year, in Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. The deadline for each issue is one month earlier. The next edition of the Review will appear in March 2015. Contributions should be sent, no later than 20th February, to the Editorial Board, the Norwood Review, 47 Ross Road, London SE25 6SB or secretary@norwoodsociety.co.uk (020 8653 8768). Would contributors please give their 'phone number, address and e-mail address.

From the Secretary

Your subscription for 2015 is due once again. Those of you who do not pay by standing order will find a renewal form enclosed. If you pay by Standing Order Mandate (or have joined towards the end of 2014) you will not receive a form and you do not need to do anything. The membership fee remains unchanged, but we are very grateful for voluntary donations. As ever, please pay your membership fee promptly; it saves so much time.

A public consultation of the future of Crystal Palace Park and other changes is now closed and we await the result with interest.

<https://www.london.gov.uk/media/mayor-press-releases/2014/10/mayor-launches-public-consultation-on-plans-to-transform-crystal>

file:///C:/Users/Kings/Downloads/Crystal%20Palace%20NSC%20-%20Interim%20Report%20(final)%20Redacted.pdf

I enclose a list of events for 2015. As you can see, there are some good speakers and interesting topics to look forward to. Alun and Barbara Thomas have worked hard putting together this programme. If you have not yet attended one of these meetings, please come and bring a friend in 2015.

There will be walks in the summer and you will receive details about these later in the year.

On behalf of our committee, I wish you a happy Christmas and New Year.

Anna Lines

Local History News

The autumn started with our involvement in the Lambeth Archives Open day with a stall. We are fortunate in having Lambeth as one of the best and most active archives service in London. We were interested to hear at a recent Lambeth Local History Forum meeting that the London Borough of Lambeth has ambitious plans to move its Archives to a more central location with improved collection facilities.

Our talks continued with an interesting talk from Bob Callender on the building that is now the home of the South London Theatre Centre. This was Norwood's first fire station and as well as hearing about the building's history we were excited to hear of plans for the future which are facilitated by a Heritage Lottery Grant. November's talk was by Zoe Darani, an archivist with Lambeth. In her fascinating talk Zoe told us about the wealth of material that is available at Lambeth Archives. We all found this very interesting and even those who are experienced researchers discovered new information. Several of the audience have expressed an intention to visit the Archives as the result of the presentation.

Croydon Archives have been through a difficult time but we hope the appointment of an archivist from January heralds an improved chapter in the service. The archivist will be Lindsay Ould, King's College information manager and Digital Archivist, who has local history connections with Croydon.

The local history meeting programme for 2015 is enclosed with this Review and we hope to see many members there at what we hope they will find an interesting year.

Barbara Thomas

El Palacio De Cristal



We may no longer have our own Crystal Palace, but fortunately Joseph Paxton's innovative creation inspired other architects.

On a recent visit to Madrid and its vast Parque del Retiro, without any intention to look for it, we came across a sign to the “Palacio de Cristal” and, intrigued, decided to follow the trail. We were not disappointed. After a 15 minute walk through woodland we suddenly came upon a lake and, reflected in the calm water, saw an imposing glass structure on the other side, quite recognizably modelled on London’s Crystal Palace.

There are many likenesses. The structure, in the shape of a Greek cross, is made almost entirely of glass, set in an iron framework that at the top of the arches is decorated with ceramics, and is set on a brick base. As was the case in London, this much more modest building was created as part of an exhibition. It was the 1887 exhibition on the Philippines (a complete village was recreated in the park) where it housed exotic flora and fauna.

Fronted by a lake and surrounded by trees, it has a wonderful calm and airy atmosphere. Today it is owned by the Reina Sofia Museum and regularly houses contemporary art exhibitions.

Not far away there is another surprise, certainly for a visitor from Norwood. The same architect, Ricardo Velazquez Bosco, also designed the nearby Palacio de Velazquez



the style of which may well have been inspired by Crystal Palace Station!

Anna Lines

<https://www.google.co.uk/search?q=el+palacio+de+cristal&biw=1280&bih=923&tbm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&ei=qshxVMDRBCapg>

Do click on this link to see many more delightful images of this mini-Crystal Palace. If this were to be built in our Park then protests would be unlikely!

A Blue Plaque for Raymond Chandler

On Tuesday 7th October this year an English Heritage Blue Plaque was unveiled at 110 Auckland Road, the boyhood home of the famous crime writer Raymond Chandler. Chandler was an American, born in Chicago, but when his parents split up an uncle invited Chandler and his mother to

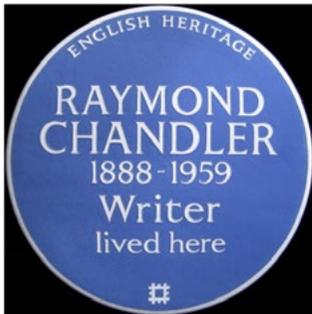


live with him in his home in Auckland Road and Chandler attended Dulwich College for some years, a period that had a powerful effect on the development of his knowledge of English Language and Literature and hence on his subsequent writing skills. A sizeable contingent from the College attended, including the Master, Dr Spence, and a number of staff and pupils. Sir Peter Bazalgette, Chairman of the Arts Council and an Old Alleynian (Dulwich old boy) spoke first, followed by Dr Spence, Miss Akrill, an English teacher at the College and Tom Williams, a

recent biographer of Chandler. Tom Williams and a Year 12 pupil pulled the chord to unveil the plaque. A number of local people were also present, including representatives of the Norwood Society's committee.

An article about Raymond Chandler was published in the Norwood Review Spring 2011.

www.norwoodsociety.co.uk/pdf/review192.pdf



Care and Conflict: The Story of the Jewish Orphanage at Norwood

Lawrence Cohen (Bern: Peter Lang Academic Publishers, 2014) ISBN 978-3-0343-1768-9
305 pages, £48 (pb)

This book has been sent to the Norwood Society for review in these pages because of its local interest. It is a detailed work of scholarship, but a very readable one and largely free of academic jargon, and should be of interest, not only



to those involved professionally in education and childcare, but also to those with a more general interest in those subjects. It is in addition an important document in Norwood's history and, more widely, in London's history and in that of London's Jewish community, stretching back nearly 150 years.

Lawrence Cohen, as he tells his readers in his acknowledgements, was a pupil at the Norwood Orphanage for five years in the 1950s, having gone there at the age of five. The book is based on the author's PhD thesis in Jewish History and Culture at the University of Southampton. The Jewish Orphanage, originally called the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, was founded in 1876 by leading members of the Anglo-Jewish community including Anthony de Rothschild, Benjamin Cohen, Frederick Mocatta and Assur Moses. It was in fact an amalgamation of two separate Jewish charitable institutions, the Jews' Hospital and the Jews' Orphan Asylum. The Jews' Hospital, founded in 1807 with premises in the Mile End Road, moved to the 'fashionable and wealthy suburb of West Norwood [actually in Knights Hill], far removed from "the clutter and confusion of the East End"', in 1866, but the institution really dates from 1876 when the Jews' Hospital was united with the slightly younger Jews' Orphan Asylum. By February 1877 the new orphanage at Norwood had 156 children on its roll. The book concentrates on the orphanage itself. The author might have told us a little more about the members of London's wealthy Anglo-Jewish

community who founded it and sustained it. He does make one brief reference to George Eliot's novel *Daniel Deronda*, published in 1876, in which the author set out to come to terms with this remarkable community, a society within a society of which her contemporaries seemed to be oblivious.

Cohen stresses that the Norwood Orphanage was part of the 'child-saving movement of the 1860s and 1870s' which led also to the establishment of the Methodists' National Children's Home (1869), Dr Barnado's (1870) and the Church of England's Waifs and Strays Society (now the Church of England Children's Society) in 1881. But he emphasises that the Jewish charity was more concerned about the descent into crime and pauperism that would tarnish the reputation of the Jewish community than with 'the saving of souls' as the contemporary Christian movements

were, although this was by no means the only aim of the Christian institutions. The objects of the Norwood Orphanage were to provide both secular and religious education. Secular education would fit the young pupils, both boys and girls, for working life in British society (and later arrangements were made to provide leavers with accommodation and apprenticeships) and with instruction in the Hebrew language and scriptures and the rituals and customs of Jewish life. Judaism is family-centred and the orphanage had to, as far as was possible, replace the family. The institution did not take only orphans that is children who had lost both parents. There were also children from single-parent families (and in the early days this meant families where one parent had died) and from two-parent families that were too

poor or too numerous to care properly for their children. Towards the end of the 19th century and into the beginning of the 20th there was a huge influx of Jews from Russia fleeing as a result of the successive pogroms by the Tsarist government. This presented a problem to the governors of the Orphanage who wanted pupils who were literate in English and Hebrew and did not encourage the speaking of Yiddish. Numbers of pupils had risen to nearly 400 by the beginning of the First World War.



Looking back from our modern perspective we can see that educating and housing large numbers of children all together with no separation between 'home' and 'school' has the effect of 'institutionalising' children and stunting their emotions. A remarkable headmaster, Myer Kaye, who was at Norwood from 1910 to 1936, introduced a number of reforms and left it a more humane institution than when he joined, without changing its essential nature as a residential boarding school. Improvements in diet were introduced and children were taken on holiday to the seaside in homes in Margate and Littlehampton. Another important reforming influence between the wars was Sir Basil Henriques, one of the school's governors, a leading member of London's Anglo-Jewish community and a major juvenile court magistrate. He was of Liberal Jewish persuasion and this did not always go down well with the Orthodox Jewish establishment who controlled religious education at Norwood.

In 1921 there occurred the 'Norwood Rebellion', a strike by senior pupils against the prevailing harsh discipline and inadequate diet. Kaye reacted by introducing reforms, one of which was to allow children to visit their families occasionally. As many as 180 children spent a month with their families. In 1928 the name of the institution was changed to The Jewish Orphanage. During the Second World War the orphanage was evacuated, first to Worthing and then to Hertford. In 1942 the main building was requisitioned by the LCC and occupied by the National Fire Service. By 1945 when the children returned to Norwood numbers on the roll had fallen to 109. The decision was taken to send the children to local schools for secular education and to provide only religious education at Norwood. At the same time, in line with modern thinking which encouraged the replication as far as possible of home life, the children were placed in small family groups under house parents. In 1955 the name was changed once again to the Norwood Home for Jewish Children and in the following year the first 'family' homes were consecrated by the Chief Rabbi, but in 1961 the institution was closed and the main building was demolished the following year. The name 'Norwood' survives more than 50 years later as an important Jewish children's charity under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen which has no connection to the geographical Norwood.

Cohen's book, as one would expect, has full critical apparatus (footnotes, bibliography and index) and there are numerous references to government legislation and committees and to developments in thought relating to the

education and care of children from the middle of the nineteenth century to the middle of the twentieth. I would commend it as a scholarly study, but that should not put off the general reader.

Richard Lines

(The Norwood Society is unable to supply copies of this book. Those interested should look at the publisher's website www.peterlang.com)

Naked in Norwood



On a visit to the gallery in Margate my wife pointed out to me an article in the art magazine "Cabinet" - "A Brief History of Cranks" with the above picture. We read -" Organized nudism first appeared in Britain in the late 1920s. One of the first resorts to open was Sun Lodge in Upper Norwood, southeast of London. From 1928, members of the Sun Bathing Society would meet at weekends to soak up the invigorating, health-giving rays and enjoy other activities such as "rhythmic dancing." Locals would gather around the boundary fence trying to catch a glimpse of the bathers "*in puris naturalibus*."

Was it fair to describe the sun-worshippers as cranks ?

After World War 1 there were many questioning how society was evolving with the beginnings of an environment movement, vegetarianism and the founding

of societies concerned with a spiritual approach to life, and others such as The Woodcraft Folk. It is not surprising that an interest in Naturism flourished at that time. There were many “respectable” sympathisers such as George Bernard Shaw, and letters and articles appeared in support in The Spectator and the British Medical Journal.

It seems only natural that naturists should seek a retreat away from the pollution of Central London and, as others before them, found Upper Norwood an ideal place.

The exact location proved difficult to find but after much searching in street directories and newspaper archives I eventually identified the Sun Lodge as being at 4 Beulah Hill on the junction of Upper Beulah Hill.

In the Norwood Society archives we have a photograph of the house shortly before it was demolished. I found that the Sun Lodge was run by Notley French Barford who was born in 1878

in Crowthorne, Berkshire, the 11th child of James Gale Barford. He married Marjorie Laura Brown in 1928 and died on 29th May 1951 in Coulsdon.

Barford and his wife lived at 4 Beulah Hill from 1930 until 1938. He founded the magazine “Sun Bathing Review” which in 1938 was sold to Croydon-based publishers “Link House Publications”. From shipping records I suspect that Barford and his wife went to South America in 1938, but whether he stayed there for long is unknown, but he certainly returned to Croydon before his death in 1951. What happened to the Sun Bathing Society after 1938 is not clear although they did have another retreat somewhere in the Coulsdon area. I have not been able to read the files within the archive at Croydon as they are uncertain whether they can allow public access, as they contain pictures of naked people of all ages! Jerry Green has seen them in the past and remembers that there is further information. I have, however, received much help from the archivist of British Naturalism, a flourishing organisation, for which I am grateful.

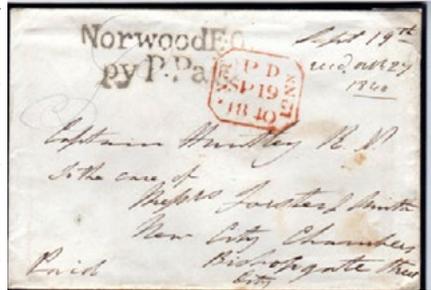


Alun Thomas

MORE ABOUT THE NORWOOD POSTAL SERVICE

Captain Henry Vere Huntley RN either rented or owned a house in Norwood and I have two letters to him from his wife, some the contents of which may be of interest.

The first is an entire letter to the settlement on the river Gambia, date stamped in London 17th September 1840. The letter was handed in at the Norwood Eastern Office and the two line paid hand stamp was applied. The 2^d postal charge would have been paid to the clerk. The letter was initially sent to a Forwarding Agent, Messrs. Hutton & Sons, for onward transmission to the Gambia.



The second an envelope with contents manuscript dated 18th September 1840, was handed in at the Norwood Eastern Office and the two line hand stamp was applied. The 1^d postal charge would have been paid to the clerk. On arrival in London, the Chief Office paid date stamp for the 19th September was applied. The letter was first sent to a Forwarding Agent, Forster & Smith, for onward transmission to the Gambia.

The two letters were carried on “The Emily”, a vessel of 176 tons, which cleared outwards from London for St Marys, Gambia on 24th September 1840. Both letters have been endorsed showing they were received on the 27th October 1840, which gives some idea of the length of the voyage.

In the second letter, his wife Anne mentions she had just received a letter from him dated the 15th August. She also mentions various local residents which might enable somebody to locate the house they were living in and I quote “*the Holbrookes have lost the use of their pony*” “*Lady Hamlyn has let her Gothic Cottage*” “*the Hardens have let their Cottage for a month & gone to Hastings, they get five guineas a week for it, they have let it to an old rich Barrister*”.

From an historical point of view she also makes some interesting observations,

“I think Harry you have conferred already two great benefits to the Colony, extended its size & rendered it more healthy by the excellent drainage you have made, I hope the rainy season is soon terminated & you are well beyond description”.

Henry Vere Huntley was born in Gloucestershire in 1795 and entered the Navy on the 10th March 1809 as a volunteer. He became a Midshipman and received his first commission on the 10th October 1818. During his varied career he served in the West Indies, on the coast of North America and was also part of the naval escort which conducted Napoleon Bonaparte to St Helena. Following the Napoleonic wars he remained in the Navy.



In 1839 he was appointed Lieutenant Governor of the settlement on the river Gambia. His health appears to have suffered from the African climate, and in 1841 he returned to England in order to accept the Lieutenant Governorship of the colony of Newfoundland. However, the Colonial Office withdrew the offer in favour of Sir John Harvey, and sent him to Prince Edward Island instead. On 9th October 1841, prior to his departure, he was knighted. Five weeks later he arrived in the island colony and served in that capacity until 1847.

His wife Anne, was the eldest daughter of Lieut.-General John Skinner. They were married on the 20th September 1832. They had at least two children, a boy Spencer and a girl referred to as Missy. Sadly Anne died in 1855. In 1859 he married a Miss Drury of Harrow, Middlesex, England. He was survived by at least two sons and a daughter.

He appears to have led a very interesting life after leaving Prince Edward Island. Which included being jailed briefly for insolvency and leading a party of miners in the late 1840's to California.

He died on the 7th May 1864 in Santos Brazil, while a Consul for the British Colonial Service.

He published several not very important works, among them -

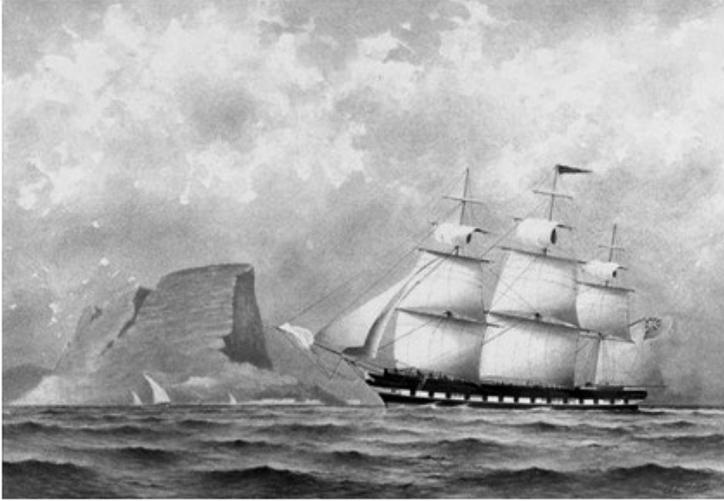
- Peregrine Scramble, or, Thirty Years' Adventures of a Blue Jacket (2 vols., London 1849)
- Observations upon the Free Trade Policy of England in Connection with the Sugar Act of 1846 (London, 1849)
- Seven years' Service on the Slave Coast of Western Africa (2 vols., London 1850)
- California, Its Gold and Its Inhabitants (2 vols., London, 1856)

I am sure there is much more could be written about this particular Naval Captain; but I will leave any further researches for interested readers to find out for themselves.

Andrew Ford

See Issue No. 203 for Andrew's earlier article.

Norwood's Own Ship



Norwood had its own ship - a clipper. Why was it named after our area? Research reveals that the ship was built in Sunderland in 1854 for John Henry Luscombe who lived in Norwood - more of him later.

This ship was 160 ft. long, built of oak with a “late frigate” style hull. A clipper was a type of ship developed in the 1830s as a fast sailing ship with 3 masts and square rig in a yacht-like style. Clippers were the fastest sailing ships that could travel at 16 knots (30km/h), their cargoes usually being tea, opium, people and mail. They were mainly employed on the Australasia and China routes. The cargo outgoing was people and mail to Australia, covering the approximately 14,000 miles in about 100 days. The journey would be out south through the Atlantic around Cape Good Hope and then, using the roaring 40s, east to Australia. On its return it would sail to China to pick up a cargo of opium, tea and spices, then across the Pacific sailing south. then east again using the roaring 40s, around Cape Horn and back north across the Atlantic to Britain.

In the days of sail no ship kept to one trade and the owners would take a cargo wherever it could be found. The “Norwood’s” example of this was that in 1860 it carried a cargo of 316 Chinese indentured labourers from Hong Kong to Georgetown, Guyana. The 1860s were the height of this trade providing the labour for the sugar plantations. The labourers were treated little better than the slaves of a few years previously, the majority

not being from China but rather from Madeira and India. The Chinese were usually forcibly recruited. The route of the “Norwood” was via Singapore and Cape Town. It must have had a surprisingly fast journey for a ship sailing against the headwinds, for having left Hong Kong in March and having discharged the cargo in Guyana, it was back at Deal, Kent, by the November.

The next journey was to convey 281 people, the majority being from Captain Mercer’s Company of Artillery who were taken to Auckland, New Zealand, to quell the Maoris. Another fast journey of 99 days. The two journeys that are best documented are those conveying convicts to Western Australia. The first of these was in 1862 when the “Norwood” arrived in Freemantle, the port of Perth, with a cargo of 290 convicts. There were also other passengers on board including a Mr. C. Cooper who brought his “Oxycalcium Light” to give a show at the Swann River Mechanics Institute.

Convict shipboard paper en route from England to Western Australia. Irwin’s published account includes it as “Norwoodiana, or, Sayings and doings on route to Western Australia : a manuscript journal made during the 1867 voyage of the convict ship Norwood, April 27 to July 6, 1867.



The last and second convict run with 253 convicts, Western Australia’s penultimate batch of convicts, arrived on 13th July 1867, after a run of 85 days. Western Australia, unlike New South Wales was, from its founding in 1829 as the Swan River Colony, not a penal colony. It was not until 1850 that convicts were accepted and this lasted until 1868 when transportation ceased. The last convict voyage of the “Norwood” resulted in considerable damage sustained during a hurricane, which was repaired enabling another voyage from Spithead to New Zealand with yet more soldiers.

What became of the “Norwood” remains a mystery. It had left Luscombe’s ownership by 1873 and changed hands a number of times. The days of the clippers were by then in decline as in 1869 the Suez Canal had opened leading to faster passages from the increasingly efficient steamships. The “Norwood” disappeared from Lloyd’s List by 1878 and maybe by then it had become stranded as it had in 1872 at Bombay. This time being the last and a fatal end!

Turning now to Luscombe. In some ways something of a mystery as I can find no record of his company at the Guildhall Library. He can however be found on the 1851 census living in the Parish of All Saints, Upper Norwood. His father was a John Luscombe from Stepney who had married a Mary Green at St George in the East in 1796. John Henry was born in 1797 on the 13th August. Within 9 years his father had died but before then the family may have moved to Dulwich as John Henry was baptised there in 1805 in the College Chapel. By 1826 he was the master of the convict ship the "Layton" sailing to Tasmania. Before 1847, when he married, he had been master of at least 3 other convict ships. The marriage was to Clara Bristow at Ifield, Sussex, on July 22nd. Her father, James Bristow, was a miller but the nautical connection and how the couple met may have been through Clara's brother who was a seaman. The brother had been made a First Mate in 1851 and later, for about 15 years, was the Master of the clipper the "Norwood".

It is difficult to be sure exactly where the Luscombes lived in 1851 as the census does not name roads or properties. There is an unsubstantiated reference to it being "The Grove" Church Road. It must have been a large house because on census night, 30th March, 14 people were in the house, including 5 servants. Father-in-Law, James Bristow, was visiting with his 24 year old daughter, Elizabeth. Two other relatives were also staying. By then there were 3 sons of the marriage: John Henry aged 2 years, Francis aged 1 year and Alfred of 2 months. My assumption is that the property was in Church Road as it was next door to the residence of Edmund Harden, the Perpetual Curate of All Saints and six doors away from Canon Thomas Arlett. Nearby was the actor and theatre manager Edmund Saville.

By 1861 John Henry Luscombe was living in Hastings, but in 1871 he was living in Havelock House, Honor Oak Road, Forest Hill, where he died on 27th October 1883.

The Upper Norwood connection does not end there. Probate reveals that one of the executors of John Henry's will was Alfred Luscombe who then lived at Tyrol, Church Road. Alfred was an underwriter at Lloyds where his rugby international brother, Sir John Luscombe, was the Chairman. Sir John Luscombe represented England at the first rugby international in 1871. Another brother, Francis, was also an international rugby player from 1872 to 1876, for some of this time captain of the English squad. Alfred died in 1942 at 16 Harold Road.

There is obviously much more research to be done to pursue these significant sons of Norwood.

Alun Thomas

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NORWOOD SOCIETY BOOKS

BOOK	PRICE	BY POST
The Phoenix Suburb by Alan R. Warwick	£9.99	£12.60
Norwood – A Second Selection by John Coulter	£12.99	£16.50
Biggin Wood by Betty Griffin	£3.50	£5.60
Emile Zola Photographer in Norwood	£7.99	£10.90
The Story of Norwood by J. B. Wilson	£6.95	£9.95
Emile Zola & The Story of Norwood	£10.00	£13.00
Glimpses of Norwood by Alan R. Warwick	£1.50	£2.00
On the Trail of Norwood by John Yaxley	£1.50	£2.00
Down at Beulah by Joan Warwick	£1.00	£1.50
Thomas Ross of Kilravock House: His Life and Times by Eric Kings	£4.00	£6.20
Treetops & Terraces: And the walls came-a-tumbling down by Beryl Cheeseman	£6.00	£8.50
Upper Norwood Triangle Memories By Beryl Cheeseman	£7.99	£10.50

To order:

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Telephone: 020 8653 8768

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In order to save on postage you may collect the book(s) personally.



The
NORWOOD
SOCIETY

Represents the interests of the people who live or work in Norwood to local authorities and government agencies.

Researches the history of Norwood, publishes literature and sponsors publications about its history and culture.

Communicates informations through talks, exhibitions and the Norwood Review, our quarterly journal.

Although the Norwood Society cannot provide expert advice on planning, transport, trees and open spaces, it takes a close interest in these matters, and would welcome information about them in the Norwood area. It may not be able to become directly involved in all of them, but would be able to advise on suitable sources of help and possible strategies.