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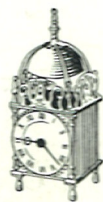
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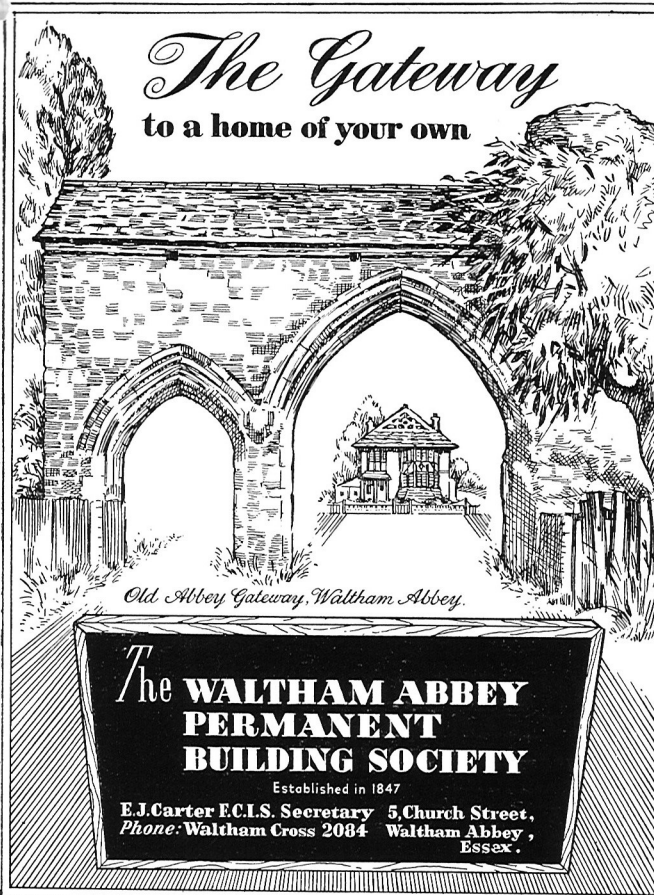


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Second Edition

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Cover photograph by E. J. Carter

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(Waltham Abbey)



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INTRODUCTION

WALTHAM HOLY CROSS (or, as it is more commonly termed, Waltham Abbey), population 8,500, is an urban district of just under 11,000 acres in the County of Essex and on the outer fringe of London, from which it is some 14 miles distant. "Holy Cross" commemorates a miraculous cross brought here by Tovy, standard-bearer to King Canute, which led later to the foundation of an Abbey by Harold, son of Godwin.

The urban district consists of the market town, which centres around the Abbey, and the hamlets of High Beech, Holyfield, Sewardstone and Upshire. A large proportion of the district is meadow, forest and horticultural land and, since much of the renowned "Epping" Forest is in fact within Waltham's boundaries, there is easy access to some of the most beautiful scenery to be found near London.

A pleasing feature of the district is its recreational character, with remarkable facilities for football, cricket, bowls, tennis, golf, fishing, shooting, horse riding and other sports, and long country and forest walks. It is, too, a happy hunting ground for artists, photographers and history-seekers.

Transport facilities include a mainline station at Waltham Cross, while 'bus services to Alexandra Palace, Chingford, Potters Bar, Roydon and the "Wake Arms" connect with numerous buses, trolleybuses, coach services and trains to London and all parts.

Market Day : Tuesday. Early Closing : Thursday.



THE NORMAN ARCHES OF THE ABBEY

E. J. Carter

WALTHAM HOLY CROSS

by WILLIAM ADDISON

author of *Epping Forest*, *Essex Heyday*, *Worthy Dr. Fuller*, etc.

THERE are several Walthams to be found in various parts of the kingdom, and all derive their name from the one source: a forest homestead or enclosure. So while there is only one Waltham Holy Cross, the original settlement was neither unique nor uncommon. It was made by men who sailed up the Lea from the Thames Estuary and built their huts in a clearing, or perhaps at the point which was as far as they dared venture in those days, because twelve and a half miles from the main stream was a considerable distance in Saxon times. And all about them was the great forest, of which a remnant, after more than a thousand years, still gives character to the region.

It was to this weald-ham that the holy cross was brought by Tovy, or Tofig, the founder of the town. Without the cross the original settlement would either have dwindled away or have remained a place of no account. With it these few huts in a clearing became an abbey town of consequence. Such, in fact, was the veneration in which this miraculous cross was held that pilgrim tracks led to it from every point of the compass. Quite recently the writer found references to a chapel in the desolate marshes of the Isle of Dogs, used by pilgrims travelling from the shrine at Canterbury to the Holy Cross at Waltham as a place where they might give thanks for having crossed the Thames safely. And if records of those early days have the romance and ambiguity of legend there is nothing unusual about this. Legends are as appropriate to the origins of society as fairy tales are to childhood. Not a few of our ancient towns are rooted in superstition. So whether in our maturity we believe or disbelieve those early chroniclers, with their tales of miracles wrought at the Holy Cross of Waltham, we must see in the childish faith of our forebears the power that made the abbey town great. In any case Tovy himself was real. He was standard-bearer to King Canute, and it is held by some that the fragments of herringbone work still

WALTHAM ABBEY

to be seen on the outside wall of the Lady Chapel, and to the west of the south doorway, belong to the church built by Tovy about 1040 for the thirty-six people then settled here. If they are, they were built into Harold's church twenty years later, when the fragment on the outside wall of the Lady Chapel would be on the inside wall of the south transept.

Athelstan, Tovy's son, was a waster. His property fell to the Crown, and came to Harold, son of Godwin, who established here a monastery dedicated to the Holy Cross, with a minster church served by a dean and eleven canons, maintained by the revenues of seventeen manors scattered about the eastern counties. To this was attached a college, where choristers would be taught plainsong and pricksong, and where, no doubt, the boy who wrote a good hand would be instructed in the art of illuminating manuscripts. According to tradition, when Harold was killed at the Battle of Hastings his body was hidden in a cairn of stones on the sea shore. From there it was carried to Waltham, where it is believed to have been buried in the choir of the abbey church. Naturally, it received little respect during the years of Norman rule, so it is hardly surprising that Waltham's claim to be the burial place of Harold should be disputed. Nevertheless the weight of evidence is still in Waltham's favour.

William the Conqueror, who acquired the Waltham manors as part of the personal property of Harold, diverted the endowment of the monastery to the See of Durham. But gradually it returned to favour. Queen Maud, the first queen of Henry I, gave the monks a mill. Her successor, Henry's second queen, who held the manor of Waltham as her private possession, gave the canons the tithes. So through good times and bad this original foundation continued until 1177, when it was dissolved as a house of secular canons of the Benedictine order, and reconstituted as a house of regular canons of the Augustinian order, of which it became a very important house indeed. At this time the dedication was altered to include St. Lawrence as well as the Holy Cross.

When Henry II thus founded at Waltham in 1177 an Augustinian priory, the collegiate church was divided into two parts, the nave going to the parishioners for use as a parish



E. J. Carter

THE ABBEY GATEWAY

church; the choir, central tower, and two transepts going to the prior and his monks. Seven years later, in 1184, this priory of the Holy Cross and St. Lawrence became Waltham Abbey.

From this time forward the noble and aristocratic associations of the region accumulate rapidly, particularly after Waltham became a mitred abbey. From the granting of early charters for fairs and a market the Waltham of to-day may be said to take its rise.

The forest was still untamed and undiminished. It was to remain so, broadly speaking, until the Commonwealth. As London grew and the glory of England increased, the forest, in fact, became ever more important as the playground of princes and the place where they entertained visiting sovereigns and ambassadors. It was then universally known as the Royal Forest of Waltham, a

WALTHAM ABBEY

name that should never have been abandoned in favour of Epping. And because the deer came to be regarded as the most important creatures in it, no town could be established in the heart of it. So the two forest towns continued to be Barking in the south-east and Waltham in the north-west—Barking with what at one time was the richest nunnery in England, the place where the Conqueror had his headquarters while the Tower of London was being built—and Waltham, with Harold's great church and the presumed place of his burial.

Throughout the centuries in which the Tower was the principal residence of the long line of sovereigns from William of Normandy to Elizabeth I (who hated the place because she was imprisoned in it during Mary's reign), Waltham Forest, so readily accessible from the Tower, remained pre-eminent among England's royal forests. Nor did it lose that place under the early Stuarts. James I acquired Theobalds in the neighbouring parish from Cecil in 1607 and brought the Court even nearer to the abbey town.

Before this, however, the dissolution of the abbey in 1540 had decisively changed the course of Waltham's municipal history. Perhaps we are hardly justified in lamenting this, knowing that one of Waltham's proudest boasts is that the Reformation was actually started here, when Thomas Cranmer, then acting as tutor to the sons of a Waltham resident, in conversation with Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, and Edward Fox, afterwards Bishop of Hereford, suggested the procedure which precipitated the break from Rome. Gardiner and Fox were in attendance upon the king, whose court was in Waltham at the time, and the conversation took place in the Romeland. For all that, Waltham's historic period ended with the Dissolution, although this might well have been otherwise if Henry's original intention had been carried out. There is still in the British Museum a document in the king's own handwriting expressing his intention to use the revenues of the abbeys to endow a number of bishoprics, and at the head of the list stands Waltham, designated as the cathedral city of Essex. But the proximity to London, which had favoured the town so far, was now against it. Its awkward geographical position on the fringe of the county,



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HAROLD'S BRIDGE

cut off from the rest by a belt of forest, prevented its becoming either the cathedral city or the county town. Instead, it was to develop modestly as a market town, into which the husbandmen of the fertile lands along the Lea Valley brought their cattle and produce to sell to the bailiffs of court favourites settled in the district, who would ride in each Tuesday to bargain with the market folk.

For more than a century after the Dissolution Waltham continued in favour with Tudor and Stuart favourites, whose names can still be read in the parish registers. There were Cecils, Grevilles, and Dennys, as well as such interesting families as the Bassanos, or Bassanios, who were of Italian origin and distinguished musicians. Members of this family were employed as musicians-

WALTHAM ABBEY

royal in the courts of every sovereign from Henry VIII to Charles II. Copt Hall, the original Great House of Waltham, which stood a little to the west of the present building, became the seat of Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, lord treasurer and master of the court of wards in James I's reign, two offices more commonly associated with profit than honour at the time. After being charged with corrupt practices and condemned, he retired to Copt Hall and turned his mind to theology!

The abbey lands had been granted at the Dissolution to Sir Anthony Denny, whose grandson was summoned to Parliament as Baron Denny of Waltham in the first year of James I's reign, and was created Earl of Norwich by Charles I. It was he who rode out to meet James I on his way to Theobalds, then the home of Cecil, where a number of English noblemen were waiting to welcome him to the English throne. Lord Denny built Abbey House, north of the church, which stood at the heart of the town until about 1770. From the Dennys the manor passed to James Hay, 2nd Earl of Carlisle, son of one of James's Scottish favourites. The 2nd Earl of Carlisle acquired the Waltham manor by marrying the Denny heiress, and was the dominant figure in Waltham in the middle of the seventeenth century. It was he who presented Thomas Fuller, author of the *Worthies of England*, to the abbey living, and gave the town yet another title to fame. Fuller, who succeeded another distinguished churchman, Joseph Hall, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, published the first history of the town, and as a devout son of the Reformation, rejoiced in its connection with Cranmer, and also with John Foxe, whose house was pulled down in the thirties of the present century.

But the Commonwealth brought another change to Waltham. The forest ceased to be the favourite hunting ground of English sovereigns. Much of its timber was cut to build ships, and the forest town had to find other means of support, particularly when improvements in transport enabled the Lea Valley farmers to reach the more profitable London markets. Fortunately a prosperous small industry was now established in the town. As early as 1561 we find John Tamworth of Waltham in treaty with the representatives of Queen Elizabeth I for the purchase of saltpetre, sulphur, and bow staves for barrels, and from this initial enterprise



E. J. Carter

WALTHAM ABBEY FROM THE AIR

developed the Powder Mills, which came to mean as much to the town in a third period of its history as the abbey had meant in the first and the Court in the second. In the middle of the eighteenth century, these mills were owned by John Walton, a kinsman of Izaak, who knew the town well and crossed the Lea, his favourite stream, to visit Thomas Fuller. The Board of Ordnance bought the Powder Mills from John Walton in 1787, and much of the later history of the town is bound up with them. But while this ancient town has a vigorous industrial life in the twentieth century, it retains its old world appearance, with Harold's noble church at the heart of it, and south of this the lych-gate and fifteenth-century Welsh Harp Inn to remind us of the time when Waltham was both a place of pilgrimage itself, and a hospice where travellers might stay the night before passing on to Cambridge, Ely, or Walsingham.

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HISTORICAL NOTES

EARLY TIMES

In prehistoric times the valley of the Lea was flooded and marshy to a great width; thus many feet of sand and gravel underlie the alluvial soil. Bones of the mammoth and other enormous creatures are still dug from the gravel pits which are worked along the floor of the valley.

The oldest visible trace of man in the area is at Ambresbury Banks, at the north-east end of the parish, where a large plateau-camp still remains among the dense woodland. A few traces of Roman occupation have been found.

THE MARKET

Waltham has possessed a market since earliest days. It was chartered to the canons of Waltham in the twelfth century by Richard I. The market rights are now held by the Urban District Council. The Tuesday market was formerly of much greater importance than to-day; but in common with all such institutions it has suffered badly from shortages and changing methods of trading, though still held regularly in the Market Square and Romeland. In the Charter of Richard I the following curious words appear:—"We also command that all the Men of the aforesaid Vills and all their Markets shall be free and quit from all toll in every Market and in all Fairs and in all passage of Bridges Ways and of the sea throughout all our Realm and through all our lands and this we command upon grievous forfeiture."

THE FAIRS

Two fairs are held in the town in May and September. Originally granted by Henry III to the abbot and canons of Waltham, the charter rights passed through many hands and are now owned by the Urban District Council.

The fair in the Middle Ages was the great trading event of the year, when travelling merchants from all parts of the country

would offer their goods of every variety. In the case of Waltham, the September fair was the "hiring" fair, when servants were hired on a twelve months' agreement. The fairs are now solely pleasure fairs.

THE MANOR

Originally granted by Richard I to the canons of Waltham, confiscated by Henry VII, and granted to the Denny family, the manorial rights and many lands in Waltham are now held by Sir Hereward Wake, scion of an ancient family.

CHARACTERS, FAMOUS AND INFAMOUS

Past personalities of Waltham were not all Monarchs or Ecclesiastics. John Foxe the martyrologist lived in a house which stood until 1937 in Sewardstone Road, and though there is no direct evidence that the work was written here, his connection with Waltham was long and close.

Thomas Tallis, the foremost musician of the early years of English church music, was organist of the Abbey.

In common with every other town, Waltham also had its share of rogues, and a band of these who made their living on the great roads to the north were known as the "Waltham Blacks," from their blacking their faces when engaged in their nefarious pursuits. They lived in the Forest, but were by no means the most notorious denizens of that district, since the woods around High Beech were the haunt of Dick Turpin.

At High Beech there is a hostelry which bears the name of "Turpin's Cave," and a cave nearby is popularly believed to have been one of the renowned Dick's places of refuge.

To-day—

THE TOWN AND DISTRICT

THE ABBEY

The great glory of the Town is still the Abbey Church of the Holy Cross and St. Lawrence. Though now less than one-third of its former size, it is still an imposing and noble example of Norman work, with later additions. The great piers of the nave, and the Norman arches of the arcades, are very similar to those of Durham, and immediately impress the visitor by their massive beauty.

The monastic portion of the Abbey Church lay to the east of the present building, with a central tower and transepts, but these were all destroyed after the Reformation. The nave was used as the parish church, and to this fact we owe the preservation of this portion of the Abbey. The present east wall fills the former tower-arch, and the west tower was rebuilt in 1558 and later. The Lady Chapel, on the south side of the nave, was built *circa* 1316, and is a beautiful example of the work of the period.

The Abbey gateway and bridge still stand, at the north-east corner of Romeland, and are under the care of the Office of Works. The bridge over the Cornmill stream, known as "Harold's Bridge," was probably associated with the Abbey; and nearby are the shallow remains of the fish-ponds. Also remaining are some lengths of wall and a small vaulted chamber in the Abbey Gardens. In the churchyard is a great elm tree, which has flourished for some hundreds of years; and in the walls of the Lady Chapel one may see the rough masonry which is probably part of the original building. Inside the Abbey are to be found many beautiful and interesting features. At the back of the Lady Chapel there is a small museum. The visitor will note the town's stocks and whipping-post, and a small collection of objects found in and around the church.

THE FOREST

Once known as Waltham Forest, the resort of holiday-making Londoners and the "lung" of the north-eastern metropolis, Epping Forest lies within easy walking distance of Waltham Abbey. It stretches over some 5 miles from north to south, and about

WALTHAM ABBEY

2½ miles from east to west. From being a vast woodland covering much of the county, it gradually shrank by successive enclosures, until in the later nineteenth century there was a very real danger of losing the whole, but the efforts of public-spirited persons established the rights of the citizen to wander at will in its woods and glades, and the Forest as we see it to-day was finally secured by the corporation of the City of London, and dedicated to the public by Queen Victoria in 1871. The woods consist chiefly of beech, oak and hornbeam, and the Rambler in the denser parts of the forest may chance upon a herd of roe-deer, which still roam in the wild state, though their numbers are now much reduced.

Though the busy road to Epping and Newmarket passes through the centre of the forest, one may wander for miles without encountering more than an occasional Rambler, while from the heights of High Beech the view westward over the Lea Valley is impressive, and ranges from the North Downs to the hills in the blue distance beyond Hertford.

WILD LIFE

In addition to deer, the forest displays to the discerning a variety of other wild life such as is seldom met in England ; wide-ranging though the forest is, this wild life of course spreads itself over the surrounding countryside.

There is no district so near to London which offers so great a variety of birds. The extensive wooded and stream-laced Ordnance factories down the west border and the great belt of the forest on the east (with no shooting permitted in either), form a kind of large "V" of preserves around the district, which widens out to the north to still more open country. Here our feathered friends are at home, and a short walk in any direction in the district provides exciting disclosure for the observant Rambler.

The many streams of the Lea, all inter-connected, are full of fish of many kinds, so that hundreds of anglers are attracted to the district and have been so attracted ever since the days when Izaak Walton was a frequent visitor. Here, too, may be seen wild water-fowl in great variety, both large and small, their nesting grounds being the marshes, the river banks, and the wide water expanse at Holyfield where gravel has been extracted. The flight



Mustograph Agency

BEECH TREES IN THE FOREST

of the swan, the cry of the moorhen, the song of the nightingale, the decorative blue-tit and kingfisher, are all commonplace in Waltham.

THE RIVERS

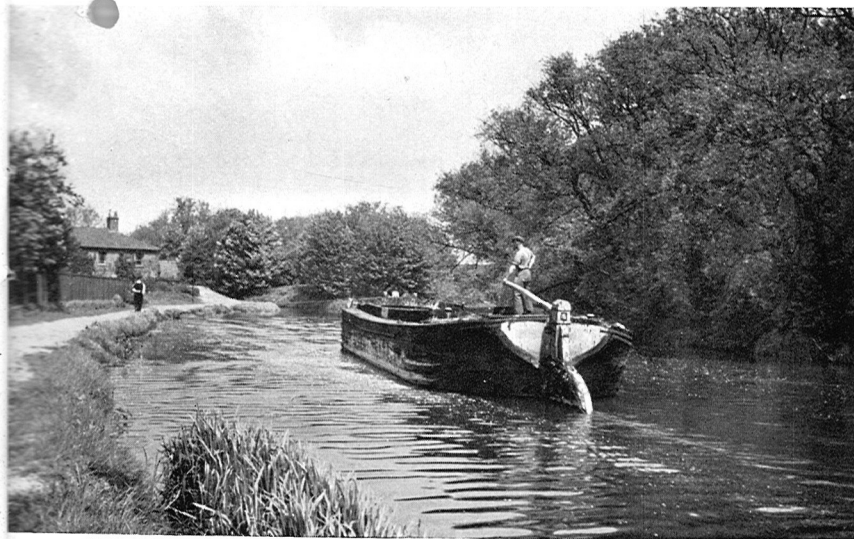
The district is bounded on the west by the River Lea, the old course of which (known as the "Small Lea") separates Essex from Hertfordshire and Middlesex. The Lea (which is navigable to Hertford) here divides into many channels meandering through the marshes. Among these streams are the Cornmill Stream, which formerly turned the mill-wheels of the abbey mill, and the Powder-mill Stream. This provided water-power for the early gunpowder factory, and is believed to be the stream up which the Danes sailed to Ware in the reign of King Alfred.

THE ROADS

The principal routes through the district are (from west to east) that connecting Waltham Cross with the Newmarket Road at the Wake Arms, and (north to south) the road from Broxbourne and Nazeing to Chingford and London. The former road carries a heavy load of traffic, and a by-pass is planned to relieve the congestion in the town. It is proposed that the north-south road shall be partly used to provide an improved route from Norwich to the London Docks.

THE INNS

As was invariably the case in a town which sprang up around an important religious foundation, Waltham had a large number of hostelries, quite disproportionate to the small population in medieval times. Many of these doubtless owed their origin to the provision of accommodation for pilgrims to the shrine of King Harold. The only remaining building which dates back to those days is the "Welsh Harp" in the Market Square, a typical oak-framed and beamed inn with a lych-gate into the churchyard under its western end. This inn is thought to have been the guest-house of the monastery, for the reception of the servants of those who, by virtue of rank, were accorded lodging in the abbot's household. The greater part of the building dates from the fifteenth century.



E. J. Carter

A BRANCH OF THE RIVER LEA

At the south-west corner of Sun Street is a building of the sixteenth century, now a shop, which has at its corner a carved figure clasping a pitcher; this was probably also an inn, and the figure may represent Bacchus. At least two other buildings in the Square are of early sixteenth century date, and numerous houses in the town hide ancient timbers behind modern fronts.

THE CHURCHES

The Abbey Church thrives now as the principal Parish Church with a daughter church at Upshire, modern but built in the Essex tradition, and Missions at Holyfield and Sewardstone. The Church of the Holy Innocents at High Beech has a separate parish.

Non-conformity is strong, with a lively Salvation Army Citadel, a fine Methodist Church in the town, with a Mission at Sewardstone, an old-established Baptist Church and several other non-conformist chapels.

A temporary Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St. Thomas More, has recently been erected.

WALTHAM ABBEY

THE SCHOOLS

A small parochial school was in existence in 1800, and there were some small private establishments, but the first school of any importance was the Leverton School, founded in 1823, by the bequest of Thomas Leverton, for a limited number of scholars who were taught and clothed. The British School was opened in 1840 in Quaker Lane, and was superseded in 1872 by the "Board" School. The present enlarged schools are nearby.

A new school has been opened on the Upshire Road to serve the growing population and the Education Committee has plans for building a new secondary school.

LOCAL ORGANISATIONS

There are numerous organisations in the district catering for all ages and tastes. These include political associations, drama groups, an old time dance club, a branch of the British Legion, detachments of the British Red Cross Society, Women's Voluntary Service, a very "live" Darby and Joan Club, an Old People's Welfare Committee, Scouts, Girl Guides and Brownies, and a Wesley Guild.

In addition, the local churches support numerous ancillary activities such as women's meetings and clubs and guilds for young people.

For organised outdoor recreation there is a bowls club, a tennis club and two football clubs. There are also games sections attached to several of the local factories. The West Essex Golf Club has its course at Sewardstonebury on the southern boundary of the district.

The most recent Society to be formed in the District is the Waltham Abbey Historical Society which has received a most enthusiastic welcome and gives promise of becoming a flourishing Society.

NEWSPAPERS

Two weekly papers, the *Weekly Telegraph* and the *Hertfordshire Mercury* are published (Fridays).



E. J. Carter

CARROLLS FARM, SEWARDSTONEBURY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For local government purposes Waltham Abbey and its surrounding hamlets are administered by the Waltham Holy Cross Urban District Council which consists of twelve members. The meeting place and municipal offices are at the Town Hall, right opposite the Abbey. Here, too, is an excellent assembly hall which is in great demand for dances, dinners, and other public functions.

The Council administers the markets, two recreation grounds, allotments, cemeteries, sewage disposal works, public health and many other services, and an industrial estate. It has a virile housing policy, owning several hundred houses in different parts of the district.

The Essex County Council administer education and a branch library in the Town. There is a child welfare and ante-natal clinic and two up-to-date hospitals in the district.

The Metropolitan Police cover the entire district. Water is provided by the Metropolitan Water Board.

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In addition, the local churches support numerous ancillary activities such as women's meetings and clubs and guilds for young people.

For organised outdoor recreation there is a bowls club, a tennis club and two football clubs. There are also games sections attached to several of the local factories. The West Essex Golf Club has its course at Sewardstonebury on the southern boundary of the district.

The most recent Society to be formed in the District is the Waltham Abbey Historical Society which has received a most enthusiastic welcome and gives promise of becoming a flourishing Society.

NEWSPAPERS

Two weekly papers, the *Weekly Telegraph* and the *Hertfordshire Mercury* are published (Fridays).



E. J. Carter

CARROLLS FARM, SEWARDSTONEBURY

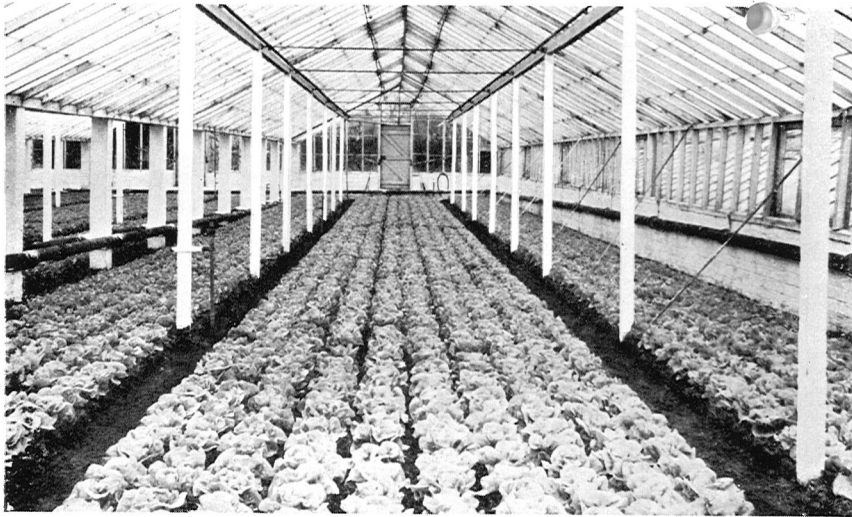
LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For local government purposes Waltham Abbey and its surrounding hamlets are administered by the Waltham Holy Cross Urban District Council which consists of twelve members. The meeting place and municipal offices are at the Town Hall, right opposite the Abbey. Here, too, is an excellent assembly hall which is in great demand for dances, dinners, and other public functions.

The Council administers the markets, two recreation grounds, allotments, cemeteries, sewage disposal works, public health and many other services, and an industrial estate. It has a virile housing policy, owning several hundred houses in different parts of the district.

The Essex County Council administer education and a branch library in the Town. There is a child welfare and ante-natal clinic and two up-to-date hospitals in the district.

The Metropolitan Police cover the entire district. Water is provided by the Metropolitan Water Board.



A LETTUCE HOUSE

Mustograph Agency

INDUSTRIES

THE Lea Valley glasshouse industry comprises one-third of the glasshouses in England and has the largest concentration of glasshouses of any area in the world. Approximately six persons are employed per acre over a total area of 1,000 acres, of which approximately 160 acres are in the Waltham Abbey District. Items of produce are tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuces, flowers, pot plants and grapes.

Other industries which are now well-established include the production of fertilizers and weedkillers, tennis rackets, plastics and resins, all by well-known firms. One of these firms is the only concern in this country manufacturing plastics by the casting process, which produces a unique range of the most beautiful colours. This plastic material is seen at home in a variety of uses such as brush backs, handles, buckles, etc., and is also exported to many parts of the world, particularly to tropical countries where its colours add distinction to the native dress. The same firm also produces a wide range of liquid resins for such diverse industrial purposes as foundry work, paper-making, plywood

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manufacture, etc. Another firm specialises in enamelling and electro finishes, with contracts for some of the leading firms in the electrical engineering industry.

An industrial estate sponsored by the Urban District Council has provided sites for light industries and as a result an unusual trade has recently been brought to the district by a well-established firm of die and tool makers, who formerly had their factory at Tottenham. In this new factory on the Estate, the hardest known materials, including diamond, synthetic sapphire and boron carbide, are processed on special high-speed machines. The production of dies through which wire is drawn is the main business of this company and shaped holes as small as four ten-thousandths part of an inch are drilled and polished for this purpose. Other products include tools for truing grinding wheels, drilling rock, cutting glass and many special applications.

A Government factory, long established in the district for the manufacture of high explosives, is now devoted to research.

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PRINCIPAL OFFICES AND TELEPHONE
NUMBERS

WALTHAM HOLY CROSS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
Town Hall, Waltham Abbey. Tel. : Waltham Cross 3222

AMBULANCE
Romeland, Waltham Abbey. Tel. : Waltham Cross 4867

CLERK TO MAGISTRATES
W. Edmondson, 29 Highbridge Street, Waltham Abbey.
Tel. : Waltham Cross 3291.

EDUCATION OFFICE, LOCAL
Holly House, Buckhurst Hill. Tel. : Buckhurst 1033.

ELECTRICITY SERVICE
High Street, Waltham Cross. Tel. : Waltham Cross 3322.

FIRE STATION
Romeland, Waltham Abbey. Tel. : Waltham Cross 2404.

FOOD OFFICE
22 Sun Street, Waltham Abbey. Tel. : Waltham Cross 3358

GAS SERVICE
High Street, Waltham Cross. Tel. : Waltham Cross 3372.

POLICE STATION
Sun Street, Waltham Abbey. Tel. : Waltham Cross 2200.

REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS
C. W. Barrett, Town Hall, Chingford, E. 4. attends
locally. Tel. : Silverthorn 3944.

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