

# Lexden History Group



Hollytrees *c1890* (See P 2)

- Lexden Streets – Round Close
- The Poor Children’s Christmas Breakfast
- Church Lane, Lexden, Part 2
- An interesting link to Cresseners

**Newsletter No 79 December 2025**

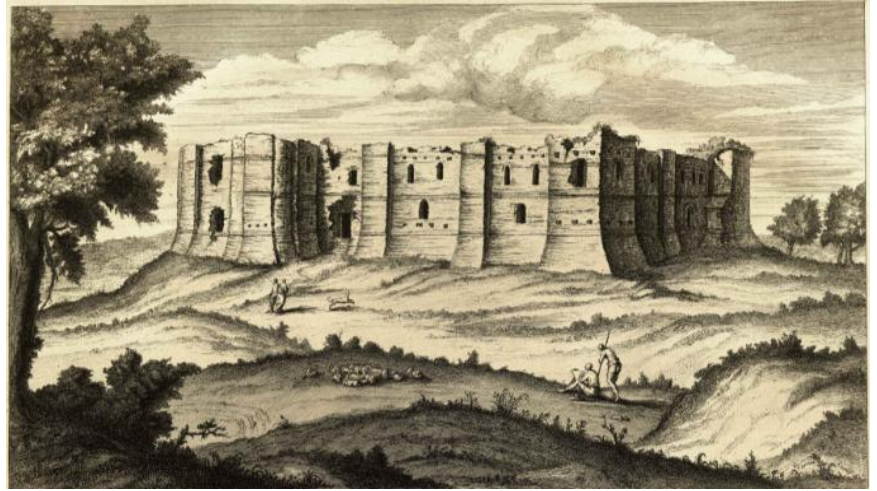
**Website:**

**[www.lexdenhistory.org.uk](http://www.lexdenhistory.org.uk)**

## LEXDEN STREETS – Round Close

### Round Close (off Sanders Drive)

For many years the Round family was well known in Colchester. The first Round of Birch Hall was James who married Thamar, the daughter and sole heir of Peter Creffield. Their son, Charles, born on 31<sup>st</sup> July 1770, married Charlotte Green, whose father Joseph was the great great nephew of Oliver Cromwell. In 1782 James Round inherited Colchester castle



(right: engraving c1732 by George Vertue ), its surrounding land and a house from Charles Gray. He was a local lawyer, who had acquired the castle and grounds in 1727 as part of a marriage settlement. The house, Hollytrees, was named after the holly trees that Charles Gray had planted years earlier. Gray was also one of the first trustees of the British Museum.



His son, Charles Gray Round (left in 1863), was born on 28<sup>th</sup> January 1797. He attended Winchester College and at the age of 17 was awarded his degree from Balliol College, Oxford, his MA in 1821, and became a Barrister at Law at Lincoln's Inn Fields the following year. Over the years he was a JP, Recorder of Colchester and also Chairman of Essex Quarter Sessions for 27 years until 1864. He was part of his family banking business in Colchester and also MP for Northern Essex for 10 years from 1837.

He succeeded to Birch Hall in 1834 and married Emma Brock in 1838. He was a great benefactor of the village of Birch and nearby Colchester and Emma (1819-92) was keen to help with education in the parish. Birch school was a church school and financed by her husband. Their vast acres of land gave employment to the local population for whom they also provided some accommodation. In the 1840s. Charles Gray Round had another Birch Hall built to the west of the earlier one which was demolished. The new hall (right), designed by Thomas Hopper, was the third Hall and was built of limestone and white brick with grand ionic columns on the west front. Thomas Hopper was a renowned architect of the time, much favoured by King George IV, and who also remodelled Wivenhoe House in 1846.



It is not clear whether Emma accompanied her husband on 16th May 1851 when he and a party of 13 visited the Great

Exhibition in Hyde Park. He described the day as "wonderful but crowded" making it difficult to appreciate all the sights.

Charles Gray Round died at Birch Hall on 1<sup>st</sup> December 1867 and his will instructed trustees to build sea defences close to Clacton. He was succeeded by his nephew, James Round, whose father (also James) was Rector of St Runwald's and St Nicholas Church in Colchester High Street. James was at school whilst Birch Hall was rebuilt and then attended Eton College and Christ Church, Oxford, where he was a great cricketer, playing for Oxford in 1864 and then for the MCC from 1865 to 1869. He also played for several clubs including Gentlemen of Essex, Bishops Stortford, Chelmsford, I Zingari, Lord Sandwich's Eleven and some Essex sides as well as for the Houses of Parliament teams.

In 1861 James was living at Hollytrees, Colchester, with his widowed mother, Louisa, and siblings. He became a student of the Inner Temple in November 1864 and he was called to the Bar in June 1868. He had inherited Birch Hall, Essex, in 1867 the same year that he was elected Member of Parliament for East Essex and Harwich – a seat he held until 1906. His other interests included the Essex Agricultural Society and in 1869 he became President of the Essex Rifle Association.

James married his cousin, Sibylla Freeland, granddaughter of Charles Round, in 1870 and moved to Westminster but in 1881 the increasing Round family, now with seven daughters, was back in Hollytrees (*right c1890*), with several servants and a butler. Whilst living at Hollytrees they welcomed children from various Sunday Schools, eg, Magdalen Street and All Saints, to the large grounds for their annual treat sometimes accompanied by a drum and fife band. When



Parliamentary seats were reorganised in 1885, James was elected MP for Harwich and he returned to live in Kensington with Sibylla and their eight children. In October 1885 great festivities were laid on for the family's labourers and cottage tenantry at Birch to celebrate the birth of James Round's son and heir, Charles, born on 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1885. In celebration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee in 1898 he gave land in Tower Road for Clacton Cottage Hospital. The 1902 Coronations Honours list appointed him as Privy Councillor.



A keen cricketer, Charles Round played for Essex and was High Sheriff of Essex in 1913-4 before he served with the Essex Yeomanry in France in the First World War. He died at Birch Hall in 1945 aged 60.

As MP for Colchester and then Harwich James Round (*left in 1895*) spoke often in the House and at committees, regularly asking questions about conditions for the army and the navy.

## LEXDEN STREETS – Round Close .....continued

One of his common and frequently repeated themes from as early as 1889, was about the inferior wooden huts built for the infantry before or during the Crimean war, but he only received abrupt and disinterested replies. Another topic he raised in August 1889 was that, as the Fleet was to be increased, could one of the training ships be stationed in Harwich Harbour? He persisted in 1893 on the topic of the wooden huts, insisting that they were “universally condemned” as unsanitary and detrimental to the health of young soldiers quartered there on their return from a tropical climate. The reply from Mr Campbell Bannerman was scathing, and unhelpful. Four years later he repeated the question, again with no result. Were the huts ever replaced?

In 1890 James asked if Army pensions could be paid weekly rather than quarterly to help the needs of old soldiers and received another abrupt reply saying objections to this were frequently stated in Parliament.

He asked again in 1898 about training ships, but in 1899 the answer was “a plan to that effect is taking shape”. Towards the end of his Parliamentary service in August 1901 Mr Round asked if progress had been made in constructing ambulances lighter than those used at the



start of the South African war, getting the reply that experiments for an improved ambulance were “in progress and a special Committee was considering it”! Perhaps Parliament has not changed in over 100 years!

When the new Colchester Town Hall opened in 1902 James Round donated two portraits, one of Sir Harbottle Grimston, local MP 1640-48 and 1660-85, and one of Charles Gray who was MP 1761-80 (*left*).

James “caught a chill” whilst out shooting which developed into pneumonia and he died aged 74 at Birch Hall on Christmas Day 1916. He is buried at Birch. Birch Hall, apart from the kitchen, was demolished in 1954 as it was too costly to run and the family moved to Helen’s

Farm in nearby Hardy’s Green. A new house was built on the site.

The solicitors to the trustees of the estate of the late James Round and Charles James Round, made arrangements to sell the Castle and grounds to Colchester Council with the value fixed at £8,000. This was to enable a monument (*right*) to be erected in memory of those lost in the Great War. Lord Cowdray, Colchester’s MP and High Steward, offered to pay this and the purchase was completed on 15 June 1920. Charles Round later agreed to sell Hollytrees and its adjoining properties so that all properties could be part of the park plans and Lord and Lady Cowdray again generously gave the finances for the purchase to go ahead, which it did on 7 March 1922. These properties had been in the Round family for 200 years.



# THE POOR CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS BREAKFAST AND H GEOFFREY ELWES

Trish Terry



On Christmas Day 1902 the first “Poor Children’s Breakfast” took place in the Corn Exchange, Colchester (*left –now the Co-op Bank*). Nearly 1,000 children from around the town were invited to attend and at 9 o’clock they sat down to a grand “breakfast” treat. Dozens of tables had been set up and even though it was early in the morning there was a party atmosphere with a party menu. Hot meat pies, scones, currant buns, cakes and sandwiches. This was eagerly eaten before being

washed down with gallons of tea and cocoa. After the meal each child was given fruit, sweets and a new penny.

The event was the brainchild of (Henry) Geoffrey Elwes, the son of the Mayor of the day and who later became a leading light in the local Scouting movement. The breakfast was repeated annually for the next 36 years. It became a major event in the annual Scouting calendar with all kinds of pre-event fundraising taking place throughout the year, as well as many Scouts turning up on the day to serve at the tables. One memory of the day comes from a helper in the 1930s - the hot meat pies came from Last’s the restaurant in the High Street, that many of us will remember. Mr Last used to make the cocoa in three large portable coppers in the back of the Corn Exchange, slowly stirring the contents with broomstick handles. During the morning several visitors would arrive including the mayor and mayoress and there would be a band and a singsong. The children were given an apple and orange and a copper or two to take home.



Although most families during the inter-war years and the earlier period were very poor by modern standards, it would seem only the most deserving of cases were given tickets to attend the breakfast. One lady remembers going to the 1922 event (*right*) after her father had died and the family were very poor. Another lady recalled that she went once but was never allowed to go again because her father discovered that the policeman on duty there lived near them and he wouldn’t let her go again because he was ashamed. Another person attending remembers the bag of sweets came from Hancock’s in St. Botolph’s Street, which was sadly burnt down during the incendiary attack on Colchester on 23rd February.

The last Children’s Breakfast took place in 1938, just before the Second World War, although by this time it had become known as The Children’s Breakfast, the word “poor” having been omitted. This time numbers were severely reduced because of bad weather and that infantile paralysis (polio) was evident in several parts of the town. The event went ahead as planned with the usual fare of hot meat pies, scones and currant buns, etc, and was attended by The Mayor and Mayoress (Councillor and Mrs HH Fisher) who toured the tables talking to the children. This annual event brought some happiness to many children who

## THE POOR CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS BREAKFAST .. continued

might otherwise have had very little to be happy about. Certainly though for most people of the time poor or not, Christmas was a vastly different affair to that experienced by the majority of people today!

H Geoffrey Elwes, the instigator of the Breakfast, was a local solicitor, supporting the Boys' Brigade and other local clubs for young men. He founded the 1st Colchester Boy Scouts in 1908 and devised the Scouts Own religious service (known as Guides Own in the Girl Guides) which he was instrumental in introducing at the Crystal Palace Rally in 1909. Elwes and his Scouts started up and ran the St. George's Scout Club in Colchester, an important informal fellowship for soldiers and sailors during the First World War which ran until about 1930.

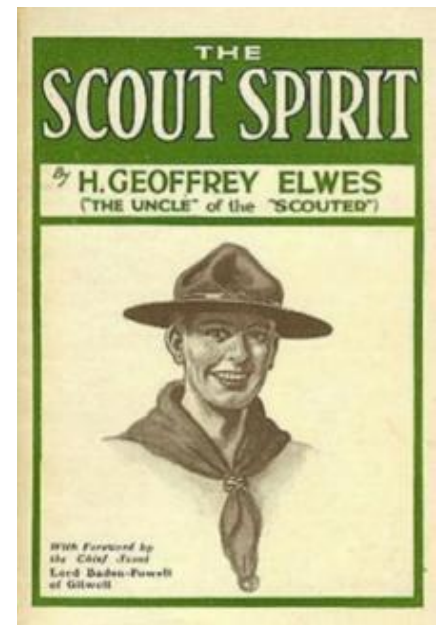
He joined the headquarters staff of the Boy Scouts Association headquarters staff in 1909 and was a member of its committee until his death in 1936. He edited the Boy Scouts Association's Headquarters Gazette from 1911 to 1926 and as Editor was able to comment on many aspects of the developing organisation including the Scouts Defence Corps, which later known as Senior Scouts and Rovers. The Gazette became the Scouter in 1922.

In 1931 he wrote "The Scout Spirit" (*right*) a book in which he included some of his articles from the Gazette and covers an important stage of the Scouting Movement, including start of WW1, Elwes, affectionately known as 'Uncle' would also have correspondence with scouters, helping them with their many queries.

The following year he wrote a pamphlet for the Boy Scouts Association which discussed such topics as "Old Scouts Who are they? How to organize them. What do they do?" From very early on he had been keen to keep former and older scouts in touch with the Association and was involved in developing and promoting schemes for them, starting the Scouts Friendly Society in 1914 and becoming the Commissioner for Old Scouts. Although he was a dedicated supporter of the Scout Movement, he was at odds with Robert Baden Powell, the Chief Scout and founder of the Boy Scouts Association. Their argument was over religion. Elwes was a committed Christian, attending All Saints Church in High Street (now the Natural History Museum), but although religion was important to the Scout Movement, Baden-Powell was less sectarian in his approach.

Opposite the title page of "The Scout Spirit" is this verse from "The Heart of a Boy", but the writer is unknown:

*Oh, put me in touch with the heart of boy  
Let me study his doubts and fears.  
Oh, let me show him the way of Life,  
And help him avoid his tears.  
For the heart of a boy in his buoyancy  
Is a heart that is pure and free.  
Oh, put me in touch with the heart of boy  
The heart of man to be.*



By 1841, although agriculture provided most of the employment within Lexden parish, agricultural labourers and farmers were outnumbered by tradesmen and craftsmen, many of whom worked in the town although living in Lexden. As mentioned in the first part of this research, it is hard to positively identify who lived in which cottage in Church Lane. There was a small row of three or four terraced houses before Parson's Hill and the building is still there but made into just 2 cottages. On the other side of Parsons Hill there was another terrace which was demolished when Prettygate was developed.

The next cottage in Church Lane after Cresseners was recorded in the 1841 census as being occupied by Joseph Bradbrook, a baker born in Great Wigborough in 1804. Living with him was his mother, Judith Priscilla, and her sister, Elizabeth Chapman and Mary Jane Baker all of independent means. Judith died in 1847. The Bradbrooks were a prolific family from



Stanway and West Bergholt all with the same Christian names so it can be difficult to correctly identify individuals. In 1845 Joseph married Mary Jane and moved to Bottle End where he worked as a journeyman baker until his death in 1870. They had no children but another Joseph Bradbrook and Mary Ann, from Stanway, had many children, and are often confused with the Church Lane Joseph.

In 1841 William Creswell, a 40 year old blacksmith, his wife Sarah (*left*), three sons and a daughter lived next to the Bradbrooks. Their 18 year old twin sons, William and Thomas, were also blacksmiths. By 1851 William senior and Sarah had moved a cottage two down from the Sun Inn. The twins were not with them, but their third son, George, born in 1832, also a

blacksmith, was there with another young son, Robert Charles, aged 9. Twin William in 1851 was a shoeing smith in North Street, Colchester, and ten years later he was still working as a shoeing smith, but now at No 23 Culver Street. By 1871 he was a farrier and general smith with his own workshop



(*right*) in the town at 8 Culver Street employing a man and two boys. His son, also William, followed the family trade and became a blacksmith.

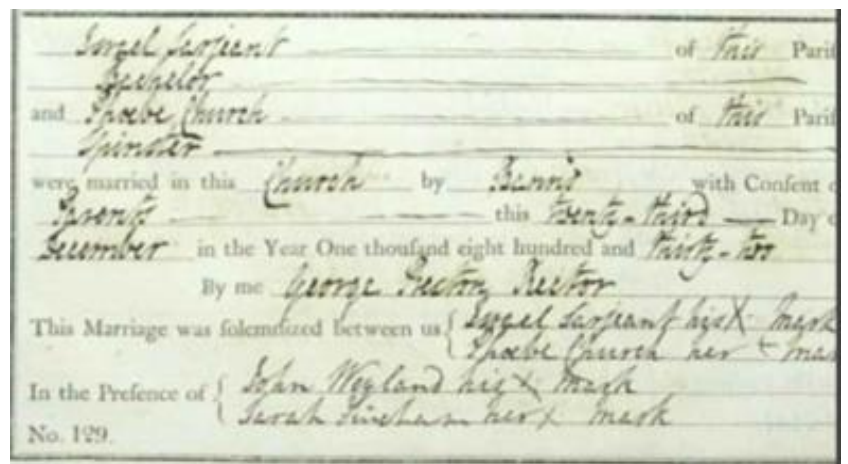


Robert Charles later became a farrier with the 16<sup>th</sup> Queen's Lancers, then based in Colchester (*left – Robert Charles Creswell c1865*). He was discharged in October 1881 and registered as a Chelsea Pensioner. In 1856 William and Sarah's only daughter, Sarah born in 1829, married plumber and glazier Benjamin Farran and lived at 19 Stanwell Street, but by 1871 she was a widow with

four children. Although twin Thomas is recorded in the 1841 census nothing more can be found about him, not even his death. William senior died in October 1859 and is buried in Lexden Churchyard.

William Wheeler, an agricultural labourer born in Lexden in 1805, was the next listed householder in Church Lane, later No 6, with his wife, Margaret, three sons and a baby daughter. They had married at Lexden Church in 1828 and seemed to live in the same cottage for many years with an increasing family which gradually moved away. Their eldest son, also William, married Sarah Jones from Stanway in 1851 and the following year they moved to Marylebone where he first worked as a plate glass cutter, then as a carver and gilder and by 1881 he was a furniture dealer in Islington. This did not prove to be a great success for soon after he was again recorded as a Plate glass cutter. He changed his job every few years and had retired by 1901 but was widowed by 1911. He wrote on that census form that he was 81, had no occupation and was 'past work'. He died the next year. William's younger brother, Jonathan, lived in Church Lane near his parents and worked as an agricultural labourer. Other siblings also remained in Colchester, marrying and their sons also working as agricultural labourers. In 1871 William Wheeler, now a widower, was living in Church Lane with his brother, Jonathan, and his locally born wife, Anna, possibly having taken over the lease of the cottage from his father. William died in 1879.

Again it is not clear in the 1841 census where Israel Sergeant, the next householder, lived as he is recorded at the end of the enumerator's list for Church Lane which would place him near where Heath Road is now. He was a 30 year old blacksmith who had been born in Lavenham and in 1832 was married (right) by Rev George Preston in Lexden Church to Phoebe Church, a local girl from London Road. They had four sons and six daughters. In



1861 two of the sons, Alfred aged 19 and Thomas aged 15, were recorded as Oil Millers and probably worked at Lexden oil mill, on the River Colne, until it burnt down in 1878. Israel and Phoebe continued to live in Church Lane until his death in February 1869 and he is buried in Lexden Churchyard (left) close to the church and main door. Phoebe died in 1879 and is remembered with Israel.

By 1871 Alfred was working as a carpenter and living with his family of nine children in Straight Road. He later moved to West Bergholt and in 1891 is working as a Brewer's Carpenter, probably at Daniell and Sons. He died in 1898. His daughters, Fanny, Harriet and Hannah married and moved to London; Phoebe married a local oil mill worker and lived in Spring Lane before also moving to London; Eliza married a hay cutter and lived in Hythe Hill. Benjamin, a steam engine driver married and moved to Ipswich. Henry died 1870 but

nothing more can be found about Charlotte or Thomas Sergeant.

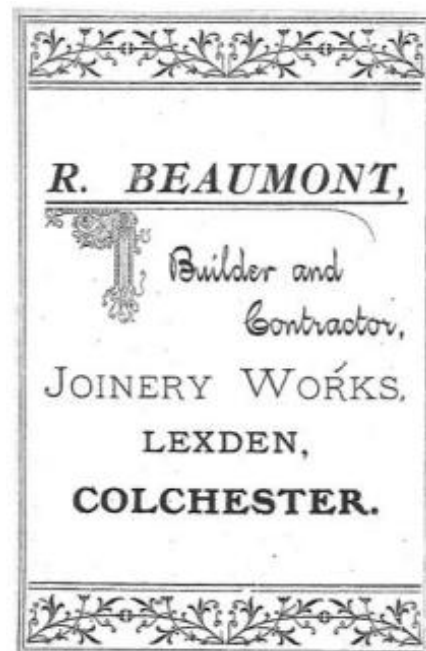
Next to Isaac in the 1841 Census was William Dawson, a 30 year old labourer, and his wife Elizabeth with their children, Adam aged 7, William 5 and Elizabeth 2. They had married in Lexden Church on Christmas Day 1843. By 1851 the growing family (now 5 children and another on the way) had moved to Heath Road (then called Cross Road) and he probably worked at one of the nearby farms. He died in 1854 and Elizabeth worked as a tailoress to support the two children still with her in 1861. Their first son, Adam, died in 1898 and is buried in Lexden Churchyard.

The Dawson's neighbour, William Noakes, another agricultural labourer, married Sarah Digby - his second wife - in 1837 when they were both in their 40s. She had married her first husband, Thomas Beaumont, in 1812 and they had eight children all of whom lived fairly locally. One grandson, Robert Beaumont, born in 1869, became a very well known and prolific local builder (*right and see LHG Newsletter No 47*). By 1861 William and Sarah had moved to Shrub End where she worked as a laundress – probably to supplement his wages which could not be guaranteed. He died in 1862 and Sarah in 1869.

Next to the Noakes was another agricultural labourer, James Claydon aged 60, his wife, Sarah and three of their grown children of whom Henry, aged 30, was recorded as a cordwainer. In 1861 James, now a 75 year old pauper, was still in his cottage,. With him was his wife, daughter and Henry, who was the main wage earner supporting the family.

35 year old Harriet and John Salmon, a carpenter, and their six children were the next listed in the 1841 Census. John was in the 1836 Poll Book, showing that he owned or rented property worth over £10. In 1851 Harriet was living in Church Lane with 5 children so John must have been working away. They later moved to 18 East Hill with their youngest son, Samuel aged 15, who was working as a page, possibly at Grey Friars or Hollytrees. Next door was their son, John, a bricklayer's labourer, and his new wife.

The 1841 Census records Parson's Hill Farm, and May Lambert was the farmer with local girl Ann Cardy, aged 16, as her servant. Ann married William Everitt, a local labourer, the following year. The farm was sometimes called Parsonage Farm as there was originally a parsonage there – but more of the farm next time! *To be continued .....*



## AN INTERESTING LINK TO CRESSENER'S

Jackie Nesbitt

As a family historian, for me it is not just a matter of collecting ancestors and going back in time as far as I can, as interesting as that is, but finding the stories on the way. It was one of these stories that ended in finding a link to Cresseners, the large house on Church Lane, which was pictured on the cover of Lexden History Group's Newsletter No 78, September 2025, to illustrate the excellent article on Church Lane. I found that John Joliffe Tufnell resided there in 1932 and he was the nephew of Beauchamp Le Fevre Tufnell, who had resided with my great, great aunt-in-law, Zillah Sorrell (nee Metson, 1862 - 1942). She was a most interesting person, who was born in Dunmow, spent her early life in Halstead and later married James Sorrell (1861-1895), my paternal grandmother's uncle who kept the Six Bells

at Great Waltham. Zillah was widowed in 1895 at the age of 33. She and James had five daughters between 1885 and 1895, and one son (1888-90), while living in Great Waltham and Pleshey, so she was left having to bring up five girls, the youngest a newborn baby. She must have been a very resilient person and active in local affairs as she was on the Nursing Association Committee and, at her death, one of the oldest members of the Mother's Union.

Zillah and three daughters were found at Westeria House, Little Waltham on the 1911 census where Zillah was again recorded as Head and of independent means. In 1921 she was still living there as Head of the house with her youngest daughter, Ethel. It was in the 1939 Register that the link to Cresseners started as Zillah was no longer head of the house but her son-in-law Harold Leonard, married to her daughter Constance, had that role. Also living in the house was Beauchamp Tufnell, a game farmer on his own account, aged 70 years. This piqued my interest, why would a member of the distinguished Tufnell family from Langleys (*right*), a large country house in parkland in Great Waltham, be lodging in a less prestigious house in Little Waltham?



Beauchamp le Fevre Tufnell was married but his wife, Blanche Olive, lived in London at that time. They married in Honiton in 1897, were in Great Warley in 1899, when Gilbert Jolliffe was born, in Waldingfield in 1901, and in Sudbury 1905 when their daughter, Olga, was born, but in 1911, they were at different addresses. Beauchamp was at The Lodge, Little Waltham, listed as Head, born 1870, a pheasant farmer. Blanche was visiting a large house at 171-175 Queensgate, SW London.

In 1920, Beauchamp was at Langleys. In 1924 he appeared on an electoral register at Westeria House, Little Waltham, lodging with Zillah; he was at Westeria House in 1927, 1930, and 1931, also on electoral registers. In the 1939 Register Beauchamp was at Westeria House but his wife, Blanche Olivia Tufnell was at 14 Queensberry Place, Kensington, with their daughter, Olga, an archaeologist. I later found that she had worked with the renowned archaeologist Flinders Petrie. Zillah died in 1942, and newspaper reports of her funeral have Capt B and Mrs Tufnell as attending.

Beauchamp had five siblings: Elsie (1863-79); Nevill Arthur Charles de Hirzel (1864-1935); Lionel Charles Gostling (1865-1941); Fanshaw Tower (1867-1953); and Olive Fordine (1871-1957). Some grand names, some paying homage to female relatives' maiden names. It was while researching each of these people, their marriages and children that I found my way to Cresseners, Church Lane. Nevill Arthur Charles de Hirzel had three children: John Jolliffe (1900-90), Nevill Justly (1903-80) and Eleanor Liliias (1897-1983).

Further members of the extended Tufnell family lived in and around Colchester. On 15th July 1897, Beauchamp's niece, Eleanor Liliias Tufnell was born in Lexden, daughter of Nevill Arthur Charles de Hirzel. It is her line that currently live in Langley's. Another of Beauchamp's nieces, Nadine Ruth Earle Tufnell was born in Colchester to Lionel Charles Gostling Tufnell on 5th February 1910. In the 1911 census, Nevill A C d H, his daughter,

Eleanor Lilius and son, Nevill Justly are recorded living at the Old Bank, Colchester. In 1921 this family were back in Great Waltham at Chatham Hall.

Another branch of the Tufnell family, headed by Edward Augustus Murray Tufnell, Beauchamp's uncle, resided in Wormingford Hall and appeared on the 1921 census there, with his children, daughter Ruth Tufnell and son, Samuel Jolliffe Tufnell. Edward A M T was still living there on his death on 14th July 1933.

John Jolliffe Tufnell appeared in a telephone directory for 1932, at Cresseners. Also, in 1932 he was recorded on the electoral register at 3 Church Lane, also Cresseners, with Hilda Maud Dixon who in the 1921 census was at Langleys, a servant and cook to Nevill Arthur Charles de Hirzel. I surmise that she was, in 1932, the cook at 3 Church Lane for John Joliffe. It is unclear for how long he resided there, and he was elsewhere in censuses for 1921 and in 1939 he was at the family estate Langleys in Great Waltham. His father, Nevill Arthur Charles de Hirzel Tufnel, inherited Langleys on the death of his father in 1922 and appears on electoral registers there, from that date.

In December 1932, a newspaper recorded John Joliffe at a Christening, as a Godparent to the infant son of Capt. and Mrs A W Milburn, and where "a facsimile of the Cressener Cup,



formerly in the possession of the Tufnell family, was used at the ceremony." The beautiful original silver-gilt cup (*left*), 6¾ inches high and dated 1503, has links to Mary Queen of Scots and is now in the permanent Collection of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths in London where it is catalogued as the Cressener Cup. The cup was probably left by Edward Cressener to his cousin, George, in his 1722 will, where it was described as "the silver goblet which has been in the family for many years." Both Edward and George died in 1722 and it is possible that it passed to George's eldest daughter, Elizabeth, who married Samuel Tufnell, the builder of Langleys at Great Waltham. The cup was probably held at Langleys and sold to Goldsmiths Company in 1908. More information is available at [archaeologydataservice.ac.uk](http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk) in their Bulletin 38, pages 5 –

11, "The Cressener lords of Mount Bures: a Chancery case of 1731 and the Cressener Cup.

Linking the Tufnells to Cresseners: Nevill A C d H Tufnell, is recorded in Kelly's 1933 directory as County Magistrate for petty sessional division of Lexden and Winstree although he is living at Langleys, Great Waltham. He died in Great Waltham in 1935, so his eldest son, John Jolliffe, formerly of Cresseners, was next in line and moved in after his father's death in 1935. John Jolliffe Tufnell did not marry and died in 1990,

Another Tufnell resident of Colchester was Nadine Ruth Earle Tufnell and on her death in 1989, her address is given as 96, St John's Road, Colchester, also on her notice of probate, when she left the sum of £315,165.

For more about the Tufnell family: in an excellent history entitled "The family of Tufnell" going back to Elizabethan times with Richard Tuffnaye, there is a chapter on Langleys, available online at [dn790009.ca.archive.org](http://dn790009.ca.archive.org) from Allen County Public Library, part of the Reynolds Genealogy Collection.

# Your Committee

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Liz White

01206 522713

[alangwhite187444@hotmail.com](mailto:alangwhite187444@hotmail.com)

## Treasurer

Robert Cobb

01206 577617

[paintman\\_uk@yahoo.com](mailto:paintman_uk@yahoo.com)

## Membership and Speaker Secretary

Jackie Bowis

[jebowis50@gmail.com](mailto:jebowis50@gmail.com)

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Ian Bowis 01206 561528

Gill Shrimpton 01206 545969

Lynn Sturges 01206 355494

Val Asker 01206 853046

## **Forthcoming Meetings**

### **Wednesday 14<sup>th</sup> January 2026**

**Nick Wickenden**

**'Farm, Fruit, Factory, Family'**

**A History of Wilkin and Sons at Tiptree**

### **Wednesday 11<sup>th</sup> February 2026**

**Colchester Films**

### **Wednesday 11<sup>th</sup> March 2026**

**Philip Wise**

**Heritage Manager**

**Meetings are held on  
the 2<sup>nd</sup> Wednesday of each month  
at 2.30pm in St Leonard's Church Hall, Lexden.**

**Annual Membership subscriptions**

**£25 Family, £18 Single**