

ornate black covers, decorated in an overall engraved design of flowers and geometric figures.

Reading the names in it takes one through the Barnetts' social circle and their wide-ranging interests at the turn of the twentieth century. Visitors usually often contributed a favourite quotation or proverb, sometimes funny, more often improving. There are messages in French, Italian and German, numerous exhortations in Latin and two entries in Greek.

Samuel's brother Frank, his wife Loulou and their three children appear frequently; they spent Christmas 1898 at the Cottage. Their children were Samuel – known as 'Uely' to differentiate him from his uncle – Mary and Stephen, still young enough pencil lines ruled for his signature. Uely inherited the book and later gave it to what is now Suburb Archives.

Several young men who were to become famous signed the book. William Beveridge later played a central role in the creation of the welfare state. His contribution seems almost prophetic: "...strange

it is such sudden madness seizing a young man to make the world again." 25 years on and Beveridge was a guest at Henrietta's 77th birthday celebrations, where he spoke of her as "that earnest – I almost said austere – lady, with her high standards and ruthless expectations, of whom I was almost afraid – but perfect love casteth out fear, and I am now no longer afraid."

Adrian Boulton, destined to reach the top of the musical world, came to stay at the Cottage with his aunt, Marion Paterson, who was always "very much part of the household" wherever the Barnetts were.

A frequent visitor was Sir John Gorst, whose name appears on almost every other page. He was a distinguished lawyer and one of the "Veritable Showman's Happy Family" that Henrietta assembled to buy the land that became the Suburb from Eton College, when their agent said they were unlikely to sell because she was "only a woman". He spent at least one Christmas at the Cottage. His range of quotations in the visitors' book

is wide, ranging from improving Latin texts such as "labor omnia vincit" (work conquers all) to "do nothing hastily but gripping fleas" – a comment which may have given Henrietta doubts about the state of the Cottage bed-linen.

Henrietta lived at 2 South Square from 1915 until her death in 1936. But the memory of her days at Heath End House lives on with a blue plaque to her and Samuel, put up on the wall on Spaniards Road by the Greater London Council in 1982. The plaque was unveiled by two ladies, both in their eighties, whose names appear in the visitors' book. One was Dame Geraldine Aves. Her father, Ernest Aves and his wife Eva, frequently stayed at the Cottage with their small daughter. For ten years Aves had been a resident at Toynbee Hall, and he was also one of Charles Booth's bright young investigators during the poverty survey. His wife helped with music at Toynbee Hall. Their daughter followed the family tradition of social service and became a top civil servant in the



(Left to right) Walter Osborne, Secretary of the Trade-Union Political Freedom League; Sir Robert Hunter, one of the first directors of the Hampstead Garden Suburb Trust; and Sir John Gorst KC, at a debate on trade unionism at the Hampstead Garden Suburb Institute (now Henrietta Barnett School) in January 1911.

Welfare Division of the Ministry of Health. During the unveiling she recalled many memories of Samuel and Henrietta, describing them as "pioneers – Christians – and a wonderful and devoted couple."

Dame Geraldine was supported by Vera Gilchrist Thompson, Henrietta's godchild, who also had stories to recount about the Barnetts. She could not remember ever having stayed at the Cottage, but her signature is there, in a big round hand on several pages of the Visitors Book, first appearing

in 1903, when she was six, with the cryptic comment "I am a most unhappy doggie."

I was also fortunate to be present at that unveiling and to meet Dame Geraldine and Miss Thompson and the discovery of their link with the visitors' book and the Barnett's early connection with Hampstead has been a particular pleasure. Also present was the founder of Suburb Archives, Brigid Grafton Green, on whose account of the visitors' book I have drawn for this article.

Now that we have long dark evenings and maybe it's too cold and damp to go out, why not make yourself comfortable in an armchair and wander through Hampstead Garden Suburb's Virtual Museum to find the answers to our Winter Quiz? Just log on to hgsheritage.org.uk to go on your journey of discovery.

The quiz has been created by our wonderful dedicated and enthusiastic volunteers who work to create and stock the Virtual Museum. They include our curators, the Board, researchers and our interns from Henrietta Barnett School. Good luck!

Answers in the next edition of Suburb eNews.

1. What controversy led to over 300 Suburb residents attending an RA led meeting on June 16 1988?
 - (a) The introduction of wheelie bin waste collection;
 - (b) The building of a private tennis court;
 - (c) The production of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' by the HGS Dramatic Society;
 - (d) The family of squirrels living in St. Jude's steeple.
2. What fake name was the 'Suburb Con-Man' giving to locals when asking for 'donations' from residents under the guise of working for the RA or HGS Trust in 1998?
 - (a) William Hunt;
 - (b) John Carter;
 - (c) Ed Green;
 - (d) Robert Weston.
3. Which road had the largest number of houses in the 1911 Census?
4. What animal visited the Suburb to celebrate Treloar Day in 1912?
5. How many Suburb buildings were destroyed by World War II bombing, or so damaged that they were subsequently demolished?
6. And how many Suburb residents were killed as a result of the bombing during World War II?



7. When was the very first air raid in World War II in which bombs fell in Hampstead Garden Suburb and where did the bomb land?
8. How many Members of Parliament have lived in the Suburb to date?
9. When was the first edition of Suburb News published?
10. What was the title of the book written and published by Henrietta Barnett in 1930?
11. When and by whom was the planned layout of Hampstead Garden Suburb first printed out?
12. And when was the layout of the eastern extension of HGS first printed out?
13. How many plot holdings can be found at Asumns Place?

14. Who was the first head of Garden Suburb School?
15. And who were his teaching assistants?
16. What connected Henrietta Barnett and Henry VIII?
17. Outside East Finchley tube station is a statue of an archer with a bow but no arrow. It was unveiled in 1940 shortly after the Northern Line was opened and represents the trains shooting down the line into London. It stands not far from the site of the Battle of Barnet in 1471. How many arrows were recovered from the battle site?
18. Which member of the royal family was the namesake of a hall in the Institute?
19. Which fictional character could be found living in Hampstead Garden Suburb: Hermione Granger, Mary Poppins or Wendy Darling?
20. What services did volunteers undertake in the Suburb during the Great War?
21. Where is the WW2 Memorial Gate located?
22. On which date was Hampstead Garden Suburb Horticultural Society founded?
23. William, Annie and Edith Faulkner were among the earliest families to move into the newly-built Suburb. Where was their first home?
24. Who was Michael Rennie and how and why is he commemorated?
25. When did Hampstead Garden Suburb become a designated conservation area and why?
26. What fell off the tower of St Jude's during Storm Barney in 2015 and what was discovered as a consequence?
27. Why do the house numbers shown on the 1911 census for Hampstead Way bear no relationship to the Hampstead Way properties of today?
28. Henrietta Barnett cut the first sod of the Suburb in 1907. What other important event in 1907 was to help her attract residents to the area?

JUDY SMITH, HGS HERITAGE

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