

METROPOLITAN

The Journal of the

LONDON WESTMINSTER & MIDDLESEX

Family History Society



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Cover picture: Firefighters drinking tea, c1910

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EDITORIAL

It hardly seems possible that a year has passed since the Society celebrated its 30th birthday. Anniversaries are useful times at which to take stock, so how has your research developed in the last year? Has there been steady progress, a matter of two steps forward and one back or a 'brick wall'? The gradual release of the 1911 English census online, county by county, has certainly helped many people to discover new ancestors and also to shed some light on circumstances or events which had been somewhat veiled: "so and so would never talk about them/that". Apparently a few skeletons have been discovered!

In the last issue of METROPOLITAN the *Note from the Chairman* (p110) stated '... the 1911 census is online and we are now a registered seller of the vouchers'. The current position (early June) is that the 1911 census for all English counties is now available and the records for Wales have recently been added. The vouchers cost £5 each, for 40 credits, and can be obtained from the Bookstall Manager on receipt of the relevant amount plus a stamped self-addressed envelope.

You will find other new things from the bookstall listed on pages vi and vii of the central yellow pages.

The Society's year ends on 30 September 2009 and the membership renewal form will be included in the October issue of METROPOLITAN together with the procedure to be followed.

The cover picture from the Bishopsgate Institute is just one of their vast collection of photos of London life. On visiting the Institute it was good to find so many London books and directories on open shelves, not to mention transcribed Parish Registers, some of which extend across the Greater London area. It was only possible to scratch the surface in the time available and a return visit is a must. Do go and investigate for yourself!

Rosemary A Roome

**Please remember that the copy date for the next issue is
15 AUGUST 2009**

A NOTE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

It was refreshing last Sunday 3 May when our Society set up stall at the Family History Event. It was quite like old times when we previously laid out our wares at The SoG Family History May Fair. The Event held at the Barbican was a very friendly affair with a strong body of Family History Societies from all parts of the country, including some coming to London for the first time. We were able to air our new portable display unit, which depicts our title, logo and area coverage. The past Secretary of The West Middlesex FHS drew my attention to a society that had set up its own research rooms complete with disabled toilet and wash room. The members had clubbed together and raised £30,000 to purchase two portakabins which had then been erected in a local school yard. Subsequently old computers and microfiche readers had been acquired at little cost. The result, a dream set-up that any Society would be rightly proud of. We do need somewhere for our members to gather and carry out research, so if anyone can help or put forward any bright ideas please let us know.

The committee are anxious to know what you expect from the Society as a member. We are a different Society to when things first started. Members were involved with all manner of projects from transcribing documents to recording monumental inscriptions. As you know the 1881 census was transcribed by Family History Societies, including our own. Today we have become a lecture Society where those that are able turn up to hear lectures and that's it - but how about those who are unable to attend meetings? Can we help them in any way? Many Societies provide a 'look up service'. Do we need different content on the web site or in the journal? It's your society, please let us know. One further point please remember to include your membership number when contacting the Society.

I do hope you all have a happy and pleasant summer break, when often personal research goes on to the back boiler.

Bill Pyemont

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

Further to Doreen Heywood's article in the December 2008 issue (page 66) about Charles Louis KNOLLEKE and Dennis Galvin's additional information in April 2009 (page 91) on Ludwig KNOCKE, I think that I have found him in the WO97 series of soldiers' service documents at TNA. His details are in WO97/1179/304 as Charles KNOLLEKE, alias Charles KNOLLENE or Charles KNOWLENE, born Hannover, served in 1st Foreign Veterans, King's German Legion, discharged aged 27 in 1814. I am not sure whether he is the same person as Ludwig KNOCKE but there were several soldiers called Charles KNOCKE serving in various KGL regiments in 1808.

There is also a potted biography of Doreen's ancestor, taken from the Army records at Kew, in the book *King's German Legion: Records and Research* edited by Gwen Davis, published by the Anglo-German FHS.

Peter Towey, Member No. 409 and Vice-President, Anglo-German FHS

Buckinghamshire Family History Society OPEN DAY

Saturday 25 July 2009 from 10am – 4pm
The Grange School, Wendover Way, Aylesbury.
Free entry and free parking

Bucks FHS databases, libraries and publications will be available to help you search for your Buckinghamshire ancestors.

Other FHSs, including **London Westminster & Middlesex FHS**, Buckinghamshire local history organisations and suppliers of family history products will also be there making a great day out for family historians.

Tea/coffee available throughout the day but bring a packed lunch!

For more information visit: www.bucksfhs.org.uk

We have come across a heavy photo album (with the initials GJA stamped on the cover), containing some 14 photos dating from the twenties/thirties depicting prize-winning Jersey cattle with their attendant. These would seem to be from a farm at Totteridge in the ownership of either Mr GJ AUSTIN or Mrs GL AUSTIN. One photo depicts a very large house (probably early 20th century). Another refers to a Royal Show dated 1930 on the back. There is also an earlier picture of a couple in a pony and trap with the legend 'Effern Mede, Totteridge, Herts' underneath. It occurs to me that these would be of absorbing interest to any descendants and we would welcome contact from them to carry the matter forward.

Biddy Shephard, Non-Member

14 Beckford Close, Warminster, Wilts BA12 9LW

Email: alan@gsbooks.org.uk

Note: We believe that the name of this farm is Ellern Mede. It is now a centre specialising in caring for children with eating disorders.

Thank you for publishing my appeal for *help!* in METROPOLITAN, December 2008, page 124.

Your information re Patrick CROWE and his insurance of 2 Little Titchfield Street was certainly new to me. Ironically, when I was a student at Regent Street Poly, our classes were held in that street rather than in the main building. I also spent many hours at Senate House, and walked along Southampton Row, not knowing of Patrick's former property in the street behind there.

John VIRTUE was a mystery: one researcher reported that the only one was 15 years old at the date, so not likely to be party to a Will. He found a John VERTUE, living in Whitechapel, a painter, who might be the one.

FLAWRY seems to have been a Patrick FLANERY, as a helper found his name for me with Patrick CROWE as executor.

I would love to know if a young Patrick was shipped off from Ireland with some cash, becoming Gentleman later in life. He is the only Gentleman in our family so far as I know.

Thank you for your contribution.

Walter Crowe, Member No. 3683

TURNER, SWAIN OR EVEN YOUNG?

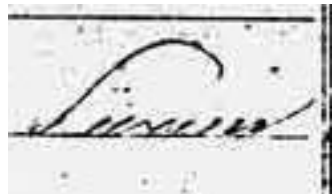
By Sandra Davies, Member No. 1534

At what point can one be sure that one person is using at least two, or possibly three, different surnames and hasn't, as had first been surmised, died and his widow hastily remarried? Establishing the true identity of the father of Elizabeth, wife of Thomas SMITH, has so far proved impossible and although I am well aware that people do change their names I invariably find it difficult to fully comprehend why.

My London-born husband's mother was Irene Constance SMITH, eleventh and youngest child of James SMITH and Florence Rose (née TAYLOR). James' birth certificate named his father as Thomas and mother as 'Elizabeth Ann SMITH, late BLADE formerly SWAIN'.

The marriage certificate for Thomas and Elizabeth gave her details as Elizabeth Ann BLADES, widow, of 4 Haverstock Place, Pancras, and her father as William TURNER, wheelwright. At this date - December 1862 - William TURNER is not stated as being deceased, unlike Thomas's father John SMITH; witness William TURNER could be either brother or father.

Receiving these certificates very early in my research, when I was too inexperienced to fully comprehend the potential for name confusion, it merely seemed possible that 'Swain' could have been a misreading of a handwritten 'Turner' as this entry from the 1841 Census illustrates. (The later transcriber clearly had trouble with it too and indexed it as 'Saucier'.)



Census searches undertaken on occasional visits to the Camden Library failed to find William TURNER and, since there were plenty of other lines to follow, matters rested here for several years until online access enabled a more leisurely and lateral approach, whereupon my lack of success was explained by finding the family in 1861 at the address given on Elizabeth's 1862 marriage certificate (RG9/122/67 page 65). The details, demonstrating at the very least a relaxed attitude to factual accuracy, were as follows:

[A]	William SWAIN	Head	60	mar	Turner	Copthall, ESS
	Louisa (ditto)	Wife	49	mar	Laundress	Tottenham
[B]	Ann (ditto)	Dau	25	mar	Ironer	Camden
[C]	James (ditto)	Son	12			Camden
[C]	Sarah (ditto)	Dau	10			Camden
[D]	Elizabeth (ditto)	Gdau	5			Camden
	Frederick FOWLER	Head	26	mar	Carman	Camden
[E]	Sophia (ditto)	Wife	21	mar		Camden
	Louisa (ditto)	Dau	2			Camden
	Frederick (ditto)	Son	5			Camden

[A] William's surname of SWAIN (this time indexed as 'Livain', but that seemed a minor detail) corresponded with the information on James' birth certificate. William's occupation of turner could be taken as a variant of his given occupation of wheelwright on Elizabeth's marriage certificate, the address on which did confirm that this was the correct family.

[B] Ann (as she was also named on the 1841 census) is Elizabeth Ann, widow – not 'married' as stated. The IGI has a marriage of Elizabeth Ann TURNER to Frederick Thomas BLADES on 15 May 1853 at Old Church St Pancras, and the BMD the death of a Frederick Thomas BLADES in Dec Quarter 1857 in St Thomas, Devon – not proven to be the correct one, but since to date no Frederick BLADES has been found on the 1841 or 1851 census either, I have resisted following this particular diversion any further.

[C] The birth dates for James (born 1848) and Sarah (born 1850) were obtained from the IGI along with the baptism dates which took place at St Pancras Old Church along with Emma (born 1845) who in 1861 was living in Hampstead. Parents in each case were William SWAIN and Louisa.

[D] Granddaughter Elizabeth [ditto Swain], age 5, is the daughter of Elizabeth and Frederick BLADES (BMD has the birth of Elizabeth Ann BLADES registered in Dec Quarter 1855 Pancras); in 1871, following her mother's re-marriage, she appears as 'SMITH', but probably married in 1883 as BLADES, although whether to VINALL or RICHARDSON cannot be proved since she has not been traceable on subsequent censuses.

[E] Sophia was baptised in 1840 (IGI, Old Church St Pancras) as the

daughter of William TURNER and Louisa, and married Frederick FOWLER Dec Quarter 1860 as TURNER. She appears on both the 1841 and 1851 censuses as SWAIN, as do siblings William and Elizabeth Ann, both similarly born before September 1837 and baptised as TURNER.

William and Louisa's third child, also Louisa, was born in September 1837 and was thus eligible for the first quarter of Civil Registration. Louisa's birth certificate named her father as William TURNER, coalman, and her mother's maiden name as JAMBELL, (probably a version of GAMBELL, or the occasionally used alternative GAMBLE); Louisa too married as TURNER. The promptness of this registration makes it harder to understand why Emma, James and Sarah, baptised as SWAIN, apparently did not have their births registered, at least not as TURNER or SWAIN. A search for another possibility – a third name change on the part of William – has proved fruitless, since all are common first names, in a highly-populated area: in the district of Pancras there are 45 girls named Emma registered in Mar Quarter 1846 in Pancras, 67 James in Mar Quarter 1848 and 54 Sarahs in Dec Quarter 1850, so sending for one or two certificates on the off chance would be an expensive business with a high chance of failure. Tentative possibilities of YOUNG or BENNETT have been investigated, occurring in quarters for all three (when latitude is allowed for late registration) without success.

Louisa's 1837 birth certificate gives an address of 8 Augustus Street, Hampstead Road. Still there in 1841 (HO107/683/3/10), the family consists of William SWAIN age 30, railway lab, not born in county, wife Louisa SWAIN age 25 and SWAIN children William age 7, Ann age 5, Louisa age 4 and Sophia age 1. By 1851 (HO/107/1498/546) the family has moved to William Jn (Junction?) Cottages and William SWAIN is shown as a coalporter, age 42 born Essex.

Initially it seemed possible that Louisa married firstly William TURNER - although no details of this marriage have been found - and had four children (William, Elizabeth Ann, Louisa and Sophia) and then made a second marriage to William SWAIN. The BMD Index lists three possible deaths of William TURNER in St Pancras between Mar Quarter 1839 and Sep Quarter 1841 and I thought I'd cracked it when I found a marriage in Jun Quarter 1840 whose list of brides and grooms included both a William

SWAIN and a Louisa Maria TURNER, albeit in Lambeth. This theory was short-lived, however, since an application for their marriage certificate led to the information that they hadn't, in fact, married each other (it would have been a shockingly hasty marriage with Sophia, born in January 1840 being baptised in July, as TURNER) and I eventually came to believe that William remained the same person and only the names were changed, although whether for innocent reasons or otherwise was not possible to determine.

The 1861 census, as stated, shows William to have been born in Copthall Green in Essex, probably in around 1801: preliminary inquiries indicate that the hamlet was too small to have its own church and I have not as yet sought parish records for surrounding churches; there is a suggestion that Waltham Holy Cross was most frequently used. If the village of origin is given in the parish register, with such a small place and a relatively accurate date, it ought to be reasonably easy to identify William. Louisa possibly died in Sep Quarter 1861 (BMD) – finding her parents has also been fraught with lack of precise information - but no death of William has yet been found, again for reasons of too many possibilities.

I shall certainly investigate parish registers – both for St Pancras Old Church and, when time permits, those pertaining to Copthall Green, with a visit to the excellent Essex Record Office, but any ideas or potential explanations as to the reasons for this smokescreen of surnames would be welcome.

The Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

The Matters of the Petitions and Schedules of the Prisoners hereinafter named are appointed to be heard in the Court House, Portugal Street, Lincolns Inn Fields, on the 17th day of January 1826 at Ten O'Clock in the Forenoon. Richard HUNT, formerly of Boutport Street, Barnstaple, Devon, Tallow Chandler, then of Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, then of No. 45 Strand, then of High Street, Mary le Bone, both in Middlesex and late of No. 43 Pater-Noster Row, Cheapside, London, Journeyman Tallow Chandler.

The London Gazette, 28 December 1826

BISHOPSGATE LIBRARY & ITS COLLECTIONS

By Stefan Dickers, Library Special Collections Manager

Bishopsgate Institute (shown below in 1901) was opened in 1895 using funds from charitable endowments made to the parish of St Botolph's, Bishopsgate over 500 years, under a scheme agreed by the Charity Commissioners in 1891. The Institute's Library and Archives now consist



of a variety of personal, organisational and other collections covering the history of co-operation, the labour movement, freethought and humanism, and the social, topographical and cultural history of London, particularly the East End, ranging from the early nineteenth century to the present day.

The London Collection at Bishopsgate Library provides an invaluable resource for the family historian. Developed extensively after 1897 by the Institute's second librarian, Charles GOSS, the collection now consists of over 45,000 books and pamphlets on

the social, cultural and topographical history of London in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries with particular reference to the East End. Although collections on London history exist at other national repositories, the material at Bishopsgate differs with its emphasis on the everyday history of the people of London and certain areas of the collections which exemplify this adherence to documenting the 'bottom up' history of the capital.

Primary amongst these is the Library's extensive collection of London guidebooks dating from the seventeenth century to the present day. These travel aids, often considered ephemeral and insignificant at the time, actually provide a wonderful illustration of how London presented itself to the outside world, highlighting the publisher's idea of the best and worst places that could be encountered on a visit to the capital. We have over 800 guidebooks, starting from 1755 and including multiple editions of *The Golden Guide*, *Baedeker*, *Langham Hotel Guide* and *Blue Guide* among many others, to the most current *Rough Guide*, *Lonely Planet* and *Time Out* guides. In addition, we have many restaurant guides which track the city's changing culinary tastes.

The Library also holds transcribed registers for most of the Anglican churches in the Cities of London and Westminster and many across Greater London. These include the Harleian Society registers series, Phillimore's Middlesex marriages series, Cansick's epitaphs of Middlesex, records of monumental inscriptions and indexes to marriage licence allegations. It also has transcribed non-conformist, Roman Catholic and Jewish records, including the Huguenot Society registers of French Protestant churches in London, St Mary Moorfields RC Chapel, and Bevis Marks synagogue.

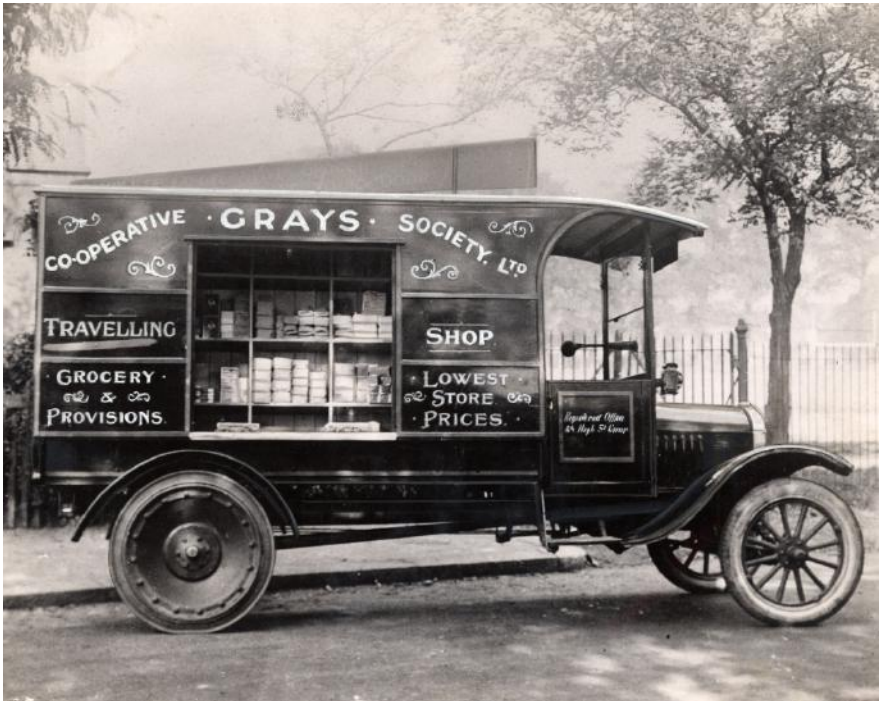
The history of everyday London is well documented in the Library's press cuttings collection and its run of London Trade Directories. The press cuttings collection, gathered by generations of librarians at the Institute, covers from 1740 to the present and focuses on the immediate geographical area of the Institute around Bishopsgate and Spitalfields. Files of cuttings and advertisements can be found on all the major streets, restaurants, businesses, public houses and local landmarks, such as Spitalfields Market and Liverpool Street Station. Major themes are also covered, such as the historic Huguenot and Jewish communities, the silk weaving industry and the redevelopment of the local area. As many events and businesses were never recorded in books or pamphlets, these press cuttings can often help fill frustrating gaps in research. Trade directories are excellent resources for tracing individual businesses or researching the changing use of buildings and character of streets. Our collection starts in 1740 and we have a trade directory (by Pigot, Robson, Kelly or the Post Office) for nearly every year on open access on the Library's shelves.

The collection also includes around 2,000 photographs of London and a similar amount of illustrations, alongside a huge selection of maps. Of particular interest is the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society Glass Slide Collection, containing 5,000 images of London which are now digitised and available to browse on the Library's online catalogue. It includes numerous images of London's most famous landmarks, including Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London, Buckingham Palace, St Paul's Cathedral, museums, bridges and many more. The collection is also particularly strong on church architecture with images of all of the City's churches, including internal and external images, photographs of chapels, tombs and specific architectural features. As a record of London's social and cultural life, the collection is also fascinating, including images of street scenes, markets, events (such as coronations, fairs and processions), recreational activities and crowds gathered at famous landmarks. Additionally, there are also aerial and night views of London, street signs, statues, windows and doorways, pubs, shops and the slightly unusual! Particular favourites amongst staff at Bishopsgate Library include a selection of slides illustrating waste disposal in the early 1900s, several documenting the Vintner's Company swan-upping ceremony on the Thames in July 1920 and a rather frightening image of the giant grasshopper weather vane on the Royal Exchange in Lombard Street.

Labour history is also a strong element of the Library's collections, in particular the collection of Victorian labour activist and trade unionist, George HOWELL (1833-1910). This includes his own library of around 20,000 books and pamphlets on early labour and trade union history, archives of the Reform League and the early Trades Union Congress and, most famously, the minute book of the First International Workingmen's Association (1866-1869) whose history Howell hoped to write. The collection also includes unique reports of over 30 trade unions, such as the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Steam Engine Makers' Society, and around 80 political and social pressure groups from the 1840s to the early 1900s, many of which include details of members, their families and subscriptions paid.

The Library also holds the extensive archive of the London Co-operative Society (LCS) detailing its activities from 1920 until the early 1990s. Amongst the 3,500 volumes in the collection are member's share registers,

nomination books (including member's names, addresses and family details) and records of the Simplex Savings Bank. The collection also details early co-operative societies who merged into the LCS in the twentieth century and records exist covering Stratford, Edmonton, West London, Grays, Radlett, High Wycombe and other areas from the mid-1850s onwards. There are also staff records and over 17,000 photographs detailing the work of the LCS throughout its history.



Grays Co-operative Society mobile shop, c1910
(London Co-operative Society Archive)

The Library can be visited free, without an appointment, from Monday to Friday, 10am-5.30pm, with a late night opening on Wednesday, 10am-8pm. More information on the collections and visiting can be found at the Library's website: www.bishopsgate.org.uk/library.



THE WINTER FAMILY

By Yvonne Capt, Member No. 7460

Mid-eighteenth century when our 4x gr grandparents James and Eleanor WINTER were living in the hamlet of Kenton, two miles to the north of Harrow-on-the-Hill, three quarters of Britain's population were involved in agriculture. Thousands of people became landless and dispossessed by the Enclosure Acts. Some received compensation at settlement but usually it was inadequate and they were forced to leave their homes and make their way to the towns and places where there were other kinds of employment. Riots and civil disobedience were frequent but instead of a revolution 'a la Francaise' with dramatic social upheaval, in the British Isles there was an industrial revolution.

The WINTER family did own 'plots' of land but they moved to Harrow soon after the birth of their first child James in 1784. We know they rented a house because there is a record of 'Land Tax Assessments' from the year 1791 onwards. James WINTER paid John FOSTER £5 rent and 12s 1d tax was levied. The acts passed relating to the enclosure of the common fields of Harrow were in 1808 and 1817. Perhaps James saw what was coming and managed to take the necessary steps before being forced to leave their home and land in Kenton. We do not know for sure what his occupation in Harrow was, but from the available evidence we can take it that he had a grocer's shop. From 1811 to 1820 his neighbour was William LOOSLEY and in the census of 1841 when James' son Richard was a grocer in the High Street, he also had William LOOSLEY as a neighbour. The shop was in Richard's name in the Trade Directory for Harrow in 1826 and James died in 1825. Eleanor continued living in Harrow until she died in 1835, aged eighty-four.

James, the eldest son did an apprenticeship in St James' Market, Westminster with a Mr John CHALLIN and became a tallow chandler. He married Ann RICHARDSON at St Andrew's Church, Holbom in October 1805 and they had two sons, William and John George (my great great grandfather). 1808 was a bad year. James 'deserted' his young family and according to 'Harrow-on-the Hill Parish Settlement Examinations', Ann went with her two children to Harrow where John George was baptised in August 1809. For three years, 1808 till 1810, James WINTER senior did not rent a property in Harrow, either there was no business or perhaps no

produce to sell after the Land Enclosure Act. The parish of Harrow may have been overwhelmed with poverty-stricken people needing financial help because when Ann asked for help, the authorities told her she would have to go to St James, Westminster. Her husband had been given settlement rights there when his apprenticeship had terminated and she was automatically their responsibility.

So she made her way or was taken with her two children to St James, Westminster and the 'Poor Law Records' for that parish have recorded her arrival there on 5 September 1809, the same date as the 'Removal Order' of Harrow-on-the-Hill. What happened after that we do not know but she was probably put in the Workhouse in Poland Street and there was a separate establishment elsewhere for children. Another entry in the St James' Poor Law Records was for an Ann WINTER in 1816. All it says is that she came from St Pancras. The most likely scenario is that the children were put in an orphanage so that the mother could work. Perhaps she got work in St Pancras but lost her job or became ill so she had to return to St. James'. But, of course, it could have been different Ann WINTER.

James and Eleanor's second child was Sarah, born 1787 in Harrow and she remained unmarried. In the census of 1841 when she was living with her brother Richard's family, who had the grocery shop, it is noted that she was of independent means.

William, born 1790, was a carpenter and sometime before 1827 went to live in the parish of St John the Evangelist in Westminster. In the census of 1841 he was living at 27 Regent Street. Perhaps he was one of the carpenters working on the intricately carved woodwork of the new Houses of Parliament. He definitely had a son and a daughter but there were probably more children.

Richard, the youngest of James and Eleanor's children, was a cheese maker and poulterer and had a shop in the High Street, Harrow. The trade directory of 1826 tells us he was a grocer and dealt in 'sundries'. He had four sons and a daughter.

I would be glad to hear from anyone who has more information concerning this family. You can contact me by post at: Kirchstrasse 11/3, 4127 Birsfelden, Switzerland, or by Email at: y.capt@bluewin.c

THE FAMILY HISTORY EVENT

Our Society did not participate in the three day *Who Do You Think You Are?* Family History Show held at Olympia during April. Instead we opted for the one day non-commercial alternative *The Family History Event* which was held at the Barbican Exhibition Hall on Sunday 3 May. Organised by a handful of Family History Societies for Family Historians it was sponsored by findmypast.com. I understand that some seventy family history societies participated and all in all it was a very good day in spite of some reservations with regard to the layout of our stand.

We had booked our usual four tables but, as with any new venue, there were anxious moments leading up to the day in question. Had I packed enough books and maps? Had I packed too many? Unfortunately, in answer to the second question, Yes I had. Would the stand be ready on time? I need not have worried. Harry (our man with a van) and I arrived before the 9am setting up time and managed to park almost outside the entrance to the hall. While Harry unloaded the van I struggled to cover our four tables. Thankfully, in spite of my reservations on seeing our tables, we were more or less set up when the doors opened at 10am.

We had a marvellous position opposite the entrance doors into the hall and you could not miss us. However this had its downside, hence the reservations. Normally our four tables are set in a straight line giving us 24ft of display space. But here, the configuration of our tables - three sides of an oblong instead of the usual straight line - was not an ideal one (thank goodness I had taken all our table covers) giving us a space approximating 12ft wide by 6ft deep. This meant that we could not use some of our display stands and, worse, there was very little room behind our stand for nine persons, four chairs, as well as other essentials. In addition we had a concrete column at our back and only one exit as the Society on our left side had a table butted up against one of ours. Not an ideal situation and one that would have horrified the 'Health and Safety' guys at former venues.

Nevertheless, in spite of the drawbacks, we were kept very busy all day by a steady stream of visitors coming through the doors and as far as I am aware all helpers enjoyed the day and had ample time to visit other stands.

Hopefully, if the event is to be held at the same venue next year some of the concerns voiced here will have been taken on board by the organisers.



A general view of our stand

As usual Harry was a tower of strength and the site of the venue meant that we had a much later start from Enfield on Sunday morning and a relatively quick and easy journey into Clerkenwell.

Thanks to all who helped on the day and a particular Thank You to our Chairman Bill, his wife Joan and our Treasurer Brian, who met me at Avenue House later that same week and helped to unload and store the display stands ready for the next event.

Anne Prudames



MY ELUSIVE GREAT GRANDFATHER

By Jean Britteon, Member No. 4163

My Great Grandfather, George HOOL, born 2 May 1820, was a Londoner. Family tradition says that George was born in Barking Workhouse, illegitimate, an orphan and apprenticed to the Barking Fishing Industry. There are very good records available for Barking Workhouse and it soon became apparent that George had never been an inmate. Whether he was illegitimate or indeed an orphan will never be proved. However what is certainly known is that he was apprenticed in the Barking Fishing industry.

In 1845, along with all other fishermen, he was required to register and when ticketed his age was given as 25 years. He gave his date of birth as 2 May 1820 and his place of birth as Hackney. He stated that he had been apprenticed to the sea in the year 1834. Barking in the 1830s had a thriving fishing industry which provided a good outlet for the London parishes to settle their pauper boys. On the night of 16 June 1841 there were 69 apprentices from Barking either at sea or on the River Thames below Barking Creek.

On the 1851 census George was living at 126 Axe Street, Barking and he gave his place of birth as Barking but a baptism for George HOOL in the St Margaret's, Barking, church register has not been found. On the 1881 census George again gives his place of birth as Hackney. It was in 1834 when George took up his apprenticeship that the Hackney Poor Law Union was formed. It represented the two original constituent parishes of St John Hackney (13 Guardians) and St Mary Stoke Newington (5 Guardians). All the parish records for Hackney and area, St Mary Stoke Newington, St. Thomas Clapton, the West Hackney Parish Church, and St. Leonard's Shoreditch, including non-conformist chapels, have been examined, as well as workhouse baptisms and apprenticeship settlements and there is no trace of any HOOL/E. Segregation of the sexes in Hackney workhouse was not strictly enforced and an 1822 report found that "there have been a lot of illegitimate children born in the House". Could George, born in 1820, have been one of these illegitimate children? If he was, then why was he not shown on the records of workhouse baptisms?

There was one child named George HOOLE who had been born in a

London workhouse, the son of Susannah HOOLE whose family came from the parish of St Luke, Old Street. He was baptised at St George the Martyr, Southwark on 25 August 1820. The IGI gives his date of birth as 24 July 1820 but this date is not recorded on his baptism record. His address was given as Poor House, Lombard Street, and he had been brought for baptism by Mrs WILLIS, wife of Mr WILLIS the Workhouse Overseer. The Rector's Account book, page headed "Christened in August 1820" on a special page for Workhouse children, showed that he had charged the usual fee of 6d for a workhouse child. Unfortunately there are many gaps in the parish chest records for St George the Martyr and papers for the child George HOOL who was born in 1820 have not been found. If Susannah HOOLE and her child had been repatriated to her original parish of St Luke there are no records to show this.

Susannah had been born in the parish of St Luke Old Street in 1793, the daughter of John HOOLE and Susannah BURK née DOBEY and her ancestry can be traced back to George HOOLE, husbandman of Rufford, Nottinghamshire, who in 1728 apprenticed his son John to Henry ROSE of the Dyers Company in London. The Indoor and Outdoor Relief Register for Hackney Parish shows that Susannah HOOLE, aged 55 years was admitted to Ward 19 on 11 January 1827 and that she died on 4 February 1829. Could this Susannah be Susannah HOOL, formerly BURK, née DOBEY? The age is approximately correct and as the combination of the names Susannah and HOOLE are rare, only appearing twice in IGI records. She is likely to be the grandmother of George HOOL, born in Southwark workhouse.

My great grandfather George next appears in official records upon his marriage to Eliza BRIGGS on 11 January 1846. He was 25 years old, working as a fisherman and living in Aldgate, London, a fair trek from Barking. He gave his father's name as George HOOL, a farmer. Eliza BRIGGS was baptised at St Margaret's Church, Barking, on 29 October 1826. She was the sixth of eight children of the marriage of William and Esther (Hester) BRIGGS. Most probably her family, who were well-established Barking people, disapproved of her association with a London pauper of unknown parentage. The couple therefore used a 'suitcase address' and the anonymity of a London parish where her admission of 'full age' was accepted. Her eldest sister, Mary Anne, supported the marriage by witnessing it. As Eliza lied about her age, did George also, in

order to save face, lie about his parentage?

In the 1820s Hackney was still rural and there were many farms and smallholdings. It may well be that George was born to a George HOOL, farmer, later orphaned and entered the workhouse as a small child. There was a HOOLL family living in Hackney at the time of the 1811 census but it is likely to be that of Thomas HOOL who married Catherine PARADINE at St John's Church, Hackney in 1805 and who consequently baptised his family in this Church. Thomas is directly descended from John HOOLE and Dorothy KELLY who moved from the City of London to Dalston, Hackney in 1711. However there is always the possibility that it might have been the family of my Great Grandfather George living in Brook Street in 1811.

On the 1880 United States Census a George HOOL appears. He gives his age as 60 years, born in England and is described as a retired wool sorter. It is possible that being in the textile trade he was one of the Yorkshire HOOLS but as early as 1810 Southwark Workhouse was sending its pauper children to the West Riding of Yorkshire textile industry. There is every chance that this is the George HOOL born in Southwark workhouse in 1820.

The children of George and Eliza were named after their maternal grandparents and maternal uncles giving credence to the belief that George did not know who his ancestors were. With the decline of the Thames fishing industry in the 1850s George moved his family to Grimsby in Yorkshire and was fortunate enough to survive the hardships of the North Sea fishing grounds and live on to a good age. He died in Grimsby on 15 November 1896.

Over the last twenty years the following sources of deposited records have been personally researched – Guildhall Library, GLRO, PRO at Chancery Lane and Kew, Lambeth Palace Library, Rose Lipman Library in Hackney, Southwark Local Studies Library, Westminster Archives, Genealogical Society Records, Essex Record Office, and Valence House Museum at Dagenham. I have done everything possible to locate my George HOOL'S ancestry and I would welcome any suggestions.

You can contact me at: 34 Oakdale Drive, Ravenscliffe, Bradford, BD10 0JF Email: jean.britteon@tiscali.co.uk

UNWANTED CERTIFICATES

Janet Trickett, Member No. 0418, has the following unrelated certificates which she would like to pass on to anyone who has these names in their trees.

Please contact the Editors if you are interested in them.

Birth: Henry Charles ARNOLD, born 31 December 1897, son of Henry ARNOLD and Charlotte Elizabeth (WICKS) of 5 Woolmer Road, Bounces Road, Edmonton.

Marriage: Edward BURTON, gardener of full age married Emma NASH, spinster of full age on 28 August 1864 at Edmonton.

Marriage: Patrick WATERS aged 21, Carman of Chelsea married Norah BRENNAN aged 18, also of Chelsea, on 23 June 1886 at Kensington.

Marriage: Alfred William HEINSEN aged 22, Jeweller, of 67 St Mary's Hill, Hornsey married Eleanor Elizabeth ARNOLD aged 21 of the same address on 19 December 1897 at Hornsey.

Marriage: George Frederick SMITH aged 24, Engineer of 5 Edmonton Terrace, Enfield, married Susie Ellen SEALY aged 20 of Hertford Road, Enfield, on 22 May 1899 at Edmonton.

Marriage: Daniel COATES aged 35, Farm Labourer of Orpington, KEN married Betsy ARNOLD aged 30, Hawker, of the same address on 6 May 1916 at Bromley, KEN.

Death: Rebecca ARNOLD aged 62 years died 22 July 1882 at Middlesex Hospital, Marylebone.

Death: Thomas BURGESS aged 46 years, Engine Fitter, died 12 November 1885 at 6 Hale Street, Poplar.

Death: John ARNOLD aged 74 years died 13 May 1920 at Union Workhouse, Leytonstone.

Death: Eliza HUTCHINGS aged 74 years died 11 August 1928 at 1 Gloucester Road, Enfield.

Perth Gazette & WA Times, Friday 23 February 1872

Died - MANNING-On the 15th December, 1871, at 251, High Holborn, London, in the 75th year of his age, HENRY MANNING, Merchant and Builder, one of the oldest shippers to the colony of Western Australia.

WEBSITE NEWS

Industrial and Reformatory Schools

This site contains information on industrial and reformatory schools in England and Wales during the 19th and early 20th century, with a list for Scotland currently being prepared.

The information may include the following: the address of the institution; when it was certified and for how many children; the name of the superintendent and schoolmaster; when it closed and may also have links to relevant census transcriptions. Using information from various sources, such as census returns, juvenile court registers, Pentonville remand centre admissions register, county council registers and various individual school admission and discharge registers, a database of children and teaching staff has also been created.

There is a page detailing the difference between industrial and reformatory schools, listing why a child might have been sent to one or the other. This page also contains links to other useful sites.

It is very easy to search for a particular surname or institution but it is also well worth browsing the site as there are many interesting pages contained in it, such as the Annual Register of the Parish Poor Children under 4 years of the Parish of St Andrew Undershaft, a page on the division and location of police stations and police courts in 1869, a list of miscellaneous institutions in London, for example the Boys' Refuge at 26 Parker Street, Finsbury St Giles with links to a transcription of various Census pages.

This site is at: www.missing-ancestors.com

London Ancestor.com

This site has a selection of eclectic London information, provided as a guide to further research. It contains, for instance, a Directory of London from 1794 showing an alphabetical list of the names and places of abode of the Directors of Companies, Persons in public business, merchants and other eminent traders in the Cities of London, Westminster and the Borough of Southwark, various copies of the Illustrated London News from 1882; extracts from Bell's Weekly Messenger from 1830 and 1831; Extracts of Names from the Penny Post Enquiry of 1838; Metropolitan Police Daily Orders from 1861 and much more. Not a site you can search quickly but you could pass a very entertaining couple of hours wandering about in it. The address is: www.londonancestor.com

Royal Naval Officers' Service Records

The main source for Royal Naval officers' service records is The National Archives series ADM 196. The records were kept by the Admiralty from the 1840s and record service for warrant officers (Armourers, Boatswains, Carpenters, Caulker, Coopers, Gunners, Master At Arms, Sailmakers, Surgeons' Mates and Ropemakers) joining the Royal Navy up to 1931 and commissioned officers (Admirals, also known as flag officers, Captains, Commodores, Commanders and Lieutenants) joining up to 1917.

Masters pre-1808, Surgeons pre-1843, Pursers pre-1843, Chaplains pre-1843 and Engineers pre-1847 were all warrant officers. After these dates these ranks were all commissioned officers.

Most of the service records will contain the officer's first name and rank, the names of the ships he served on and the dates of entry and discharge from each ship and the total time served. They may also record an officer's date of death. Later records contain more details, such as the officer's date and place of birth and his next of kin.

These records have now been digitised and are available to search for free at: www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline

London Records

Various Poor Law records dating from 1695-1940, which are held at the London Metropolitan Archives and Guildhall Library, are now appearing in a database on the Ancestry website.

The records come from several Poor Law Unions in our area such as Holborn, Hampstead, Paddington and Westminster as well as others nearby. You can, for instance, search the Register of Apprentices and Servants for St Marylebone 1867-1908, the Andover Children's Home Islington Register of Children 1879-1899 or the St Pancras Workhouse Creed Register 1924-1929. (Creed Registers are so-called as they record the religious affiliation of the individual.)

A separate new Ancestry database holds Birth and Baptism records from the same Poor Law Unions as above for the period 1834-1906. These births mainly took place in the workhouse and the records show the name, birth date and gender of the child, the name of the mother or both parents, the parish where she or they were from and whether the child was legitimate and where and when the child was baptised.

However, the basic UK subscription to Ancestry (Essentials at £83.40 per year or £10.95 per month) does not cover these new records and you will

either need to pay another £12.95 to view them for a month or you could try your local Record Office which may well have access to Ancestry for free. For more information visit: www.ancestry.co.uk

War Graves Photographic Project

The War Graves Photographic Project is intending to photograph every war grave, individual memorial, MoD grave and family memorial of serving military personnel from WW1 to the present day and to make these available on a searchable database.

Working as a joint venture with the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, a group of dedicated volunteers intend to take pictures of the 1.75 million graves and memorials known around the world. This will take some time!

There are currently over 1,147,412 names in the archive and the database can easily be searched using a variety of fields such as surname, cemetery and nationality. An example of the information that can be found on the database is as follows: A WREN, Private of the 21st Battalion Middlesex Regiment, Official Number 15665, Nationality British, Details of gravestone in the Aldershot Military Cemetery, Hampshire: 10 April 1916, Husband of Mrs A V BURLEY (formerly WREN) of 67 Queen's Cottages, Poplam Street, Islington. A picture of the memorial also appears. You can purchase a copy of the memorial via the website. These cost £3 for an emailed copy or £5 for a hard copy. For more information visit: www.twgpp.org

Thank you to Elaine Tyler, Member No. 7102 for bringing this site to our attention.

If you have found a useful website perhaps you would consider writing a short review for METROPOLITAN or let the Editors know of it? See inside the front cover for email and postal addresses.

The Brisbane Courier, Thursday 4 September 1873

Marriage - DAWE - MATTHEWS - On the 3rd September, at Kangaroo Point by the Rev. John Gardiner, George Odling third son of William Dawe, Islington London to Faith eldest daughter of the late Alfred Matthews, of Enfield, Middlesex.

NEW FROM THE BOOKSTALL

BOOKS

The Census 1801-1911: A Guide for the Internet by Stuart Raymond

FHP01 £6.95 UK, £8.20 Airmail

A Latin Glossary for Family and Local Historians by Janet Morris, 2nd Ed

FHP02 £3.95 UK, £5.20 Airmail

New Cousins: How to Trace Living Descendants of Your Ancestors by Karen Ball

FHP03 £4.95 UK, £6.20 Airmail

One Name Family History Groups by Derek Palgrave

FHP04 £2.70 UK, £3.95 Airmail

Parish Registers: A History and Guide by Stuart Raymond

FHP05 £6.95 UK, £8.20 Airmail

Researching Brewery & Publican Ancestors by Simon Fowler, 2nd Edition

FHP06 £6.95 UK, £8.20 Airmail

Netting Your Ancestors: Tracing Family History on the Internet by Cyndi Howells

FHP07 £6.95 UK, £8.20 Airmail *Promotional Offer*

Hornsey Past: Crouch End & Muswell Hill by Stephen Denford

HPL04 £19.95 UK, Airmail price on application

Marylebone & Tyburn Past by David Brandon

HPL05 £17.95 UK, Airmail price on application

The Westminster & Pimlico Book by Richard Tames

HPL06 £15.95 UK, Airmail price on application

The Ealing Book by Peter Hounsell

HPL07 £15.95 UK, Airmail price on application

The Notting Hill & Holland Park Book by Richard Tames

HPL08 £15.95 UK, Airmail price on application

Graveyard London: Lost and Forgotten Burial Grounds by Robert Bard
HPL09 £18.95 UK, Airmail price on application

Camden History Review 31: Isaac Snowman, Artist: Camden's Past MPs: Highgate Library & the Liberals: Eve Gore Booth and Maeve Markievicz: The 'left' in Gray's Inn Road: St Pancras Civil Defence 1957/8: Artists of West Hampstead Studios
CHR31 £6.95 UK, £8.75 Airmail

Camden History Review 32: Three Bloomsbury Doctors: Henry Walter Bates: The Women's Hospital Corp's: Endel Street Military Hospital: Perkin's & Co: Howard Candler: 100 years of Kingsway Tram Subway
CHR32 £6.95 UK, £8.75 Airmail

Streets of Highgate by Camden History Society
CHS19 £8.50 UK, £11.50 Airmail

CD

Catholic Family History Society: Miscellaneous London: Transcriptions; Volume 1 UK

Bavarian Embassy: Baptisms 1748-1838: Marriages 1748-1840

St Aloysius: Baptisms 1802-1839: Confirmations 1808-1820

St Boniface: Baptisms 1763-1839

St Mary Moorfield: Marriages 1777-1821; Burials 1819-1853

Virginia Street Chapel, Wapping: Baptisms 1789 -1800

Westminster, St Mary: Baptisms 1809-1839

CFHS1 £8.50 UK, Airmail £10.50

MAPS dispatched in a cardboard tube.

HHS40 Hornsey St Mary 1873, Approx 23ins x 17ins, White card

HHS41 Hornsey St Mary 1920, Approx 23ins x 17ins, White card, includes Hornsey, Highgate, Muswell Hill, Crouch End, Finsbury Park and Wood Green. Hornsey Historical Society.

One Map £3.00 UK, £5.95 Airmail, two Maps £4.50 UK, £7.45 Airmail

IHGS1 Middlesex

IHGS2 City of London

Both give Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of each parish as well as date of earliest Register. Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies.

One Map £6.00 UK, £7.45 Airmail, two Maps £10.50 UK, £11.95 Airmail

OBITUARIES

It is with sadness that we report the deaths of the following members of the Society. We send condolences to their families and friends.

Mrs Doris Hannah Ellis (Membership number 39)

Doris Ellis of Grange Park, Enfield died on 13 April 2009 age 91 years. Doris (Dot) was a very early member of the Society and attended the Enfield Branch meetings for many years. We send condolences to her daughter Susan and family.

Miss Ann Willatts (Membership number 4125)

Mrs Valerie M Payne (Membership number 499)

Valerie Payne was a long-standing member who joined the Society at the inaugural meeting of the City Branch. We send condolences to her daughter Janet Dark and family.



Several members wrote apologising for their late renewals due either to family bereavements, illness or operations. The Society sends sympathy to those recently bereaved and good wishes to those who have been ill or had operations. We trust you are now fully recovered.

Anne Prudames, Membership Secretary

A GRANDMOTHER'S STORY, PART 3

By Linda Elliott, Member No. 5035

If in 1901 Garner RANSOME was living alone, where was Kate? She appeared in the Census with a new name and a new 'husband'! She was living with a William George GAY, 39 years old, a widower and Licensed Victualler. The couple were living at 36 Gloucester Road Gardens, Tottenham. Kate was aged 32, calling herself 'Mrs Gay' and listed as his wife. The household included a Domestic Servant.

William George GAY was a man of substance. He ran a Public House in Tottenham Road called *The Victory*. He was also a Wine & Spirit Merchant and ran one or two Off-Licenses². William's first wife (also called Kate) had died on 10 May 1889¹ aged 36 years of Kidney Failure¹. No record of Kate's divorce from Garner or a marriage to William GAY has been found.

It is quite possible that Kate and William GAY knew each other as children. William's elder sister Jane had married a member of the LEADER family in Wroughton³. So it is likely that this was where the couple first met. Perhaps they had kept in contact over the years or maybe a chance meeting in London had rekindled their friendship.

William GAY had originated from Dunkerton, Somerset¹. His parents, Charles and Louisa, had been married at St Augustine's Church, Bristol⁴ but they originated from the Dunkerton area and in fact the GAY ancestry can be traced back in the Dunkerton area to 1756⁵.

At the time of the 1901 Census, Kate was three months pregnant. A child, Debora Jane Alice was born on 7 September 1901¹. Debora was named after William George GAY's sister. Two more children followed, William junior in 1903 and my dad Kylie in 1905¹.

Interestingly two of the three children had the RANSOME surname put on their birth certificates. Because Kate was still legally married to Garner it would have posed a problem for Kate when registering the children so she decided to put her husband's name as the father. It would appear that certainly the two older children were William GAY's issue, as both were named after their father and an aunt. However, William junior's birth was

not registered and no baptismal record has been found for any of these children. At some stage not known, this short union ended.

Kate did co-habit with at least two other men but for most of the rest of her life she lived alone. Throughout her life Kate had to survive as a single mother. She worked constantly, often in Public Houses or Gentlemen's Clubs in London. Her existence was one of a hand-to-mouth situation. Anything of any worth was taken to the Pawn Shop on Mondays and if there was sufficient money on the Friday was reclaimed.

Debora, the first child of the union, was taken in by relatives and brought up by them. She later married¹ but didn't keep contact with the family. William junior went to live at Wroughton with his relatives. He later emigrated to Australia, but no record of this has so far been found.

Kylie was the only child who remained with Kate and this raises questions as to why? Is it possible he was the result of another union? It may have been that he was the youngest child and for this reason he stayed with Kate.

In his latter years Kylie gave a sad picture of his life with his mother and the following is one of these memories. He remembered as a child waiting at the Belsize Park Underground Station to earn some money. He would offer to carry parcels or shopping for women and earn a few pence. One lady stopped him and asked where his shoes were. When he responded that he didn't have any, she took him across the road to a shoe shop and bought him some. She also bought socks and this was the first time he had had socks in his life. On his return home his mother, Kate took one look at the shoes, removed them and took them to the Pawn Shop. All the food in the home was bought 'on tick.' A book was kept in the local shop and everything bought during the week had to be paid for on the Friday.

Kylie was left to his own devices from an early age. School wasn't given a high priority in this home. Sometimes he was found fast asleep late at night outside a Public House, waiting for his mother. The Police became involved in this. Kylie was also not attending school but spent his days roaming around Hampstead Heath with his friends. They liked to follow the soldiers who were camping and training on the Heath, there was always the chance of getting something to eat from them.

In 1915 Kate received a summons to appear at Marylebone Court by the London Education Committee⁶. This was to answer charges regarding the non-attendance at school of Kylie. Kate either chose to ignore this summons or forgot about it. The Colindale Newspaper Library was visited in the hope of finding a report in one of the local papers of the case. All local papers were searched but for some reason this case was not reported. London Metropolitan Archives had Court proceedings for this period and in the records of the court it states that she failed to appear at Court on the first occasion. An order was made for 'Disobedience of Attendance' on 25 August 1915. On 15 September 1915 when Kate did appear at court, judgement was given. Kate was taken away to Holloway Prison for a sentence of two weeks. Kylie was sent to Cumbria to The Cumberland Industrial School at Cockermouth. He was 10 years old and was sent there for some 5 years. Kate and the last one of her eight children were parted and did not meet again for some seven years. On her return from prison Kate was alone.

The Industrial Schools provided industrial training and residential care for destitute and vagrant children, between 1857 and 1933 in England⁷. The founders of the schools came from all the main Christian denominations as well as from amongst members of the Jewish faith. On admission the children were, almost invariably, in a poor state of health and needed a better diet, medical care and physical exercise. Each child was assigned an identifying number; in Kylie's case he had the number of an inmate that had recently died at the school. His memories of the years in Cumberland are ones of great hardship and dreadful conditions in the school. He attempted to run away several times and at one stage made an attempt to end his life.

Why Kate and Kylie received such a severe sentence can only be assumed. The existing records of the Court show other cases of non-attendance at school and the guilty received a warning or something similar. Kate did not attend the initial hearing and this would have been viewed seriously and perhaps her imprisonment was due to this. However, the reason why Kylie was sent so far away from London is unanswered. There were Industrial Schools within London and around the South East. It can only be surmised that it was thought that it was in his best interest that he should be placed a long way from his mother.

What was the prison experience like for Kate? The Howard League⁸ wasn't set up until 1921 and prison conditions would have been extremely hard. The Suffragettes give a view of Holloway Prison⁹ at this time. 'Mrs PANKHURST, for instance shivered herself into some frightful underclothing, old and patched and stained.' Emmeline PANKHURST's health was permanently damaged in 1913/14 as she moved in and out of prison. This was exacerbated by the Prisoner's Temporary Discharge Bill or 'Cat and Mouse' Act which allowed prison authorities to release sick women on special licence and re-arrest them once they recovered their health¹⁰.

Of course most of the prisoners were from a poorer class than the Suffragettes and their condition in Henry MAYHEW's¹¹ words were: 'Prisoners were generally drawn from the lowest sections of society. Many came off the streets – starving, drunken, demented, filthy, lousy and tubercular, suffering from mental and physical illnesses and weaknesses association with long-term malnutrition and dissipation.'

One might have expected the Clergy to have some sympathy for the inmates however, this doesn't appear so. 'As part of his sermon, the Chaplain at Holloway instanced how wrong it would be if, when we were hungry, we yielded to the temptation of stealing bread. At this remark an old woman stood up. She was tall and gaunt, her face seamed with life, her hands gnarled and worn with work. The tears streamed down her furrowed cheeks as she said in a pleading, reverent voice "Oh Sir, don't be so hard on us."'⁹ No doubt Kate's prison experience must have been harrowing for her. Although she spent only 14 days incarcerated the effects would have stayed with her all her life and not an experience she would have wanted others to know about.

As already mentioned Kylie's experience at the Industrial School was very hard. When his 5-year term at the school ended he was offered a job on a farm nearby where he worked for a couple of years.

At 17 years of age he wanted to return to London. Kate had kept contact with him during these years. Each week a letter was written on the blackboard for each boy to copy. Boys were not allowed to write any deviation from the permitted one. His mother replied and occasionally he

received a food parcel from her; unfortunately he rarely enjoyed these because other hungry boys usually stole them.

When Kylie returned to London Kate was at the station to meet him and he handed over the little money he had earned to her.

On his return he quickly found employment and was able to help out the family finances with his earnings. He very soon realised that the same conditions he remembered from his childhood continued. On Mondays anything of any value was taken to the Pawnshop, including Kylie's clothes. Quite often all that he owned would be what he stood up in. Whatever could be retrieved on Friday was bought back. Kylie found this existence unacceptable and he found lodgings elsewhere in that area.

Sources:

¹ Register of Births, Deaths & Marriage, General Register Office

² Kelly's Trade Directory – 1901

³ Wroughton Parish Record (Wiltshire Record Office)

⁴ St Augustine's Church Bristol, Parish Record

⁵ Dunkerton Parish Record, Somerset

⁶ London Metropolitan Archives

⁷ *Industrial Schools in Great Britain 1857-1933* by Dr Gillian Gear, University of London Institute of Education

⁸ *Margery Fry, The Essential Amateur* by Enid Huws Jones, London University Press, 1966

⁹ *Victorian Prison Lives 1830-1914* Philip Priestley, Methuen p21 & 95

¹⁰ *Suffrage Discourse in Britain during the 1st World War* by Angela Smith. Ashgate, p 22

¹¹ *The Oxford History of the Prison: The Practice of Punishment in Western Society* edited by Norval Morris and David J Rothman, University Press, 1998. p 133

The South Australian Advertiser, Friday 20 August 1858

Died - On the 26th of May, Mr. John Jones, late of St John-st., Clerkenwell, and Wellesley-terrace, Islington, in the 52nd year of his age, in consequence of an accident. The deceased was elder brother of Mr. H. Jones, firm of H. Jones and Co., Rundle-street.

A POOR AND HONEST CITY OF LONDON GIRL

By Dennis Galvin, Member No. 1046

I don't know who she was, but because his wife was a native of the City of London, and he had passed many happy years of his life there, an Italian gentleman named Signor Pasquale FAVALE bequeathed in his will of 24 March 1882 some 18,000 lire to be used annually for wedding dowries for three 'poor and honest' City-born brides.

But it was to be thirty-two years before the first portions were given, in 1914. The recipients were: Mrs Mary Ann KNIGHT, Mrs Florence S A GREGORY and Mrs Helen C STEEL.

FAVALE died in Naples. There were very few details except that his executor was A Pietro MILETTO and as well as his bequest of marriage portions Signor FAVALE bequeathed to Her Imperial and Royal Majesty of India and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain his most cherished production called *Alzira*, a tragic opera in three parts. I wonder if this work was ever important? and indeed, if Queen Victoria liked it.

Goodness knows how the dowries managed to get off the ground as the gift was reported to the British Ambassador in Italy who notified the Foreign Office in London, thence to the Home Secretary who communicated with the Lord Mayor. On 3 March 1884 the City solicitor was able to report that the sum of £717 10s. 2d. Sterling was in the hands of the Lord Chamberlain. There seemed to be a further hitch but the bequest was still considered from time to time by the Law and City Courts Committee (1884 and 1893) but the money was thought insufficient to put into effect so it was invested and allowed to accumulate.

It was reported to the Common Council on 29 May 1913 that there was now a sufficiency of funds. Formal application was made to the Charity Commissioners for a scheme, and the first grants under the Pasquale Favale Bequest were made in July 1914.

My aunt Sarah Louise GALVIN, born in the City on 26 March 1905, was one of the 1928 girls upon her marriage to Robert PLAYFORD (these two witnessed my own parent's marriage five years later). Sarah received her

marriage portion together with Lilian Ann KEATINGS and Ida Matilda AUSTIN.

It is interesting to note that for some of the years there have only been two recipients, and only one for the following: 1917 Mrs Laura Ada GOODCHILD and 1931 Bertha Gertrude WATERMAN. Just one year - 1946 had no qualifiers at all! I did the research for this article back in 1985 and made note of a few other girls as follows: 1915 Elizabeth LEPERE, 1918 Kathleen Blanche LEMON and 1936 Mrs M KNIPP (I have used maiden names unless stipulated).

The Town Clerk, Corporation of London, is the Trustee of the Bequest and the presentation used to be made by the Lord Mayor in the Guildhall Yard. However I now believe that the honour falls to the Chairman of the Corporation's Port and City of London Health and Social Services Committee (I am pleased my aunt had her presentation by the Lord Mayor!) I have seen this event on TV in recent times.

The scheme governing the Charity in 1985 was for marriage portions of up to £30 each to three poor and honest young women who were born in the City of London and who are between 16 -25 years, and who either have been married within the period of twelve calendar months prior to the date of the award (in July of each year) or are about to be married. If sufficient City-born girls cannot be found then girls who have lived in the 'square mile' for at least seven years may qualify.

When I did my research the Town Clerk's staff warmly welcomed the interest and my particular association with that part of the City's history. They also said it was becoming increasingly difficult to find suitably qualified applicants and that all this might stimulate additional enquiries. I am sure that today, with all the new residential building such as the Barbican, there are now plenty of ladies who could qualify, even those - under whatever circumstances, wishing to marry for a second time if they are young enough.

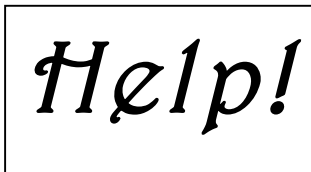
Just a final thought - in 1880 the population of the City was about 100,000, by 1960 it was less than 5,000 so young ladies would have been rather scarce.

Please set out your *Help!* request as clearly and succinctly as possible.

All surnames should be in CAPITALS.

Members may have one free entry per journal. There is a £2 charge for each

subsequent entry and for all entries from non-members. Don't forget to include your contact details and your membership number.



COX/JOINES/POTTER

I am searching for any information on my great grandfather Edwin COX, born 21 February 1844 in Long Sutton, Lincolnshire. He moved to London sometime in the 1870s.

In 1881 he was living at 117 High Holborn with his 2 sons: William Edwin COX (born 13 January 1872 in Middlesbrough Yorkshire) and Herbert English COX (born 7 November 1873 in London). Edwin was a widower. His wife was Margaret English POTTER, born in Lewes, Sussex around 1838-1841, and I believe she died in 1878 in London. They were married at the Parish Church, Islington on 6 March 1867.

He was an Ironmonger and one of the products he made was confectionery moulds. Does anyone have any information on how I could find out more about his business?

Edwin died in 1911 in London. At that time, he was living at 38 Rosebery Square and his shop was at the same address.

William Edwin COX came to Canada in 1907 with his wife Patience Annie (née JOINES) and their children. Their fare was paid by the 'Central Unemployed Body of London'. I would like any information on that organization if possible.

Patience JOINES was born in Banbury, Oxfordshire on 26 June 1873.

I also would appreciate any advice as to how to find where Edwin and Herbert would be buried and also where I would find records of wills in London. Is the Parish Church of Islington still there and where would its records be?

Any help would be greatly appreciated.

Mrs. Deborah Paulissen, Member No. 7441

99 Sawmill Road, Caledonia, Ontario, Canada, N3W 1Y6

Email: debgenealogy@gmail.com

Note: The 'Central Unemployed Body of London' was set up under the Unemployed Workmen Act of 1905 to alleviate some of the distress caused by unemployment. The Act provided for the establishment, by order of the Local Government Board, of a Distress Committee of the Council of every metropolitan borough, and a Central Body for the administrative county of London. The function of the Distress Committees was to inquire into the conditions of labour in their districts and to receive and sift applications for assistance. The Central Body was empowered to supervise and co-ordinate the work of the Distress Committees, to establish, take over or assist employment exchanges and to help applicants recommended by the Distress Committees by aiding their emigration or migration or by providing or contributing towards the provision of temporary work.

Archives of this organisation, including the Register of Emigration Loans and Repayments 1906-1910, are held at London Metropolitan Archives as are parish records for St Mary, Islington. You can contact the LMA at: www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/lma

SILVESTER

I am seeking any information on my great grandfather x3 George SILVESTER, possibly christened on 5 May 1791 in London. George married Esther HALLETT of Hackney, London on 12 December 1809 at St James, Westminster. They had sons Charles born 6 November 1818 and James born 13 August 1819.

On the 1841 Census George, who is a shoemaker, and Esther are living in the Borough of Marylebone in the parish of St Pancras with three more children - Henry aged 18, Richard aged 16 and Ann aged 14. Also living with them is Robine (George's sister-in-law who was married to his brother James - also missing!).

Esther died on the 12 February 1843 - her address at the time 44 Ernest Street, sub district of Regent's Park, Middlesex. If anyone can help I would be most grateful, as George seemed to disappear after the death of Esther. Did he remarry or move away?

Marion Marshall, Member No. 6869

16 Scottlethorpe Road, Edenham, Bourne, Lines, PE10 OLN

Email: dazandmaz.marshall@virgin.net

WHATMORE/GRACE/VERYARD

What happened to Thomas WHATMORE?

My great uncle Thomas WHATMORE was born in 1865 in St Pancras, Middlesex. He is mentioned in the census of 1871 and 1881 but after that nothing more and I have also looked him up in the census of 1911. But he was there, living in Cromer Street, St Pancras when his father died in 1893. His marriage to Eliza RANDALL is recorded in 1904 in Poplar and it is definitely him because he said his father Thomas WHATMORE was an organ metal pipe maker. I'd like to know what happened to him after 1904, can anyone help?

Where was Eleanor GRACE/WHATMORE born?

In the census of 1851 it says Thomas WHATMORE was living with wife Harriet, daughter Eleanor and baby son William in St Pancras, Middlesex. Surprisingly it also says Eleanor was born a British subject in France, in 1841. Research revealed that Thomas only married Harriet in 1854 so probably Eleanor was Harriet's illegitimate daughter and her real name was Eleanor GRACE. In the census of 1861 Eleanor WHATMORE was 'in service' and the name of where she was born in France is given but is unfortunately illegible. In 1863 she herself, now called Eleanor GRACE had an illegitimate daughter also called Eleanor GRACE. Is there any way of finding out where she was born in France in 1841?

What happened to Julia Florence VERYARD?

Julia was the third child of Thomas John and Ellen VERYARD, born in Highbury, Middlesex in 1883 and she was known as 'Babe'. We can find her in the census of 1901 living with her family in The Crescent, St Ann's parish, Tottenham but after that I have found neither a marriage nor a death. Where do I go from there?

Yvonne Capt, Member No. 7460

Kirchstrasse 11/3, 4127 Birsfelden, Switzerland

E-mail: y.capt@bluewin.ch

Note: With regard to Eleanor GRACE senior, the indexes of General Register Office overseas records from 1761-2005 are available on pay-per-view site findmypast at: www.findmypast.com However, the GRO Consular Birth Indices only start in 1849 and it was not compulsory to register. Having looked at the 1861 census, I think it also says 'British Subject'. After Eleanor married Joseph BOX in 1869 in Pancras she invariably says in the censuses that she was born in St Pancras.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

I would be grateful if you could help us with our research. My husband and I were both 11 in 1939 and had passed the scholarship exam to go to schools in our area - Edmonton County School and Latymer. We have been wondering what the criteria were for fee or non-fee paying and what percentage of pupils passed this exam to go on to grammar schools.

Any help you can give would be appreciated.

Dee West, Member No. 1523

Alpine House, 16 Quarry Road, Winchester, Hampshire SO23 0JG

Email: UKUSCI@aol.com

NORA LILLIE O'DONOGHUE

I am trying to find information about my great-aunt Nora Lillie O'DONOGHUE, who was born and bred in London MDX and seems to have spent at least her early years in the entertainment business there.

She appears in the 1881 Census age 12 months at 3 Hartland Grove, St Pancras with her family, and with them at 2 Hartland Grove in the 1891 Census as an 11-year-old-scholar. She appears twice in the 1901 returns, as an actress aged 20 at 7 High Street, St Pancras with her family, and as an actress aged 21 visiting her married sister in Croydon.

In the 1911 Census she appears as a professional singer, single, 31, again at 7 High Street, Camden Town, where her widowed mother, Lizzie O'DONOGHUE, 66, of independent means, was head of the household. Also in that house were Nora's niece Dorothy Beatrice YATES, an artist's model, single, 19, and two lodgers – a divorced actress and a male professional singer. Then Nora disappears for some 30 years.

Our family seems to have regarded her as not quite respectable. She was reputedly beautiful and was believed to have acted as an artist's model, although that may have been only for the lid of a box of chocolates.

Efforts to trace Nora in theatre and other records have failed. She might have used a stage-name (possibly her mother's maiden name, DURRANT) but when I next heard of her, as a 61-year-old spinster getting married in Suffolk, she still used her maiden name. Nora's husband, Albert Victor CROUCHER, died in 1944 and Nora herself in 1960. Has any reader of METROPOLITAN any news of her, on stage or off?

Philip O'Donoghue, Non-Member

21 Holyrood Road, New Barnet, Herts EN4 9PE

Email: pn.odonoghue@greenbee.net

READ/JOHNSON

Squire Bagot READ born around 1740 was a bachelor who owned property in Wales. He disinherited his younger brother because he made an unsuitable marriage but it appears there was a daughter Margaret READ who married James JOHNSON in 1811.

James and Margaret had a son Samuel born in Chester about 1826. Samuel married twice, first Ann BARNETT who died in 1872 and then Mary PRICE who died in 1896. Both wives are buried together in Overleigh Cemetery, Chester.

Mary's death certificate refers to her as wife of Samuel, not widow, so presumably he was still alive then but where and when he died isn't known. His daughter Catherine SPEED who reported the death of Mary lived at 26 Purves Road, Kensal Rise so possibly Samuel moved to be near her.

I would really like to find out what happened to Samuel and also his daughter Catherine, plus anything extra about the complicated Read family so any help given will be gratefully received. Thank you.

Mrs R A Norman, Member No. 7329

4 St Ursula Grove, Pinner, Middlesex HA5 1LN

Email: peterose.norman@btinternet.com

JACKSON

My great great grandfather was Silvester MURRAY, born Cork 1788. He lived in St Pancras with his daughter Catherine, who married Francis JACKSON, a butcher, at St Pancras Old Church in 1839. They had one son, Charles, born 1840.

Charles had a daughter, Annie JACKSON, born 1869 at St Pancras. I can't find any records for Charles' or Annie's births. Annie married my grandfather, Edward George BENTLEY in 1896. I would like to find out more about the JACKSON side of my family and would be grateful for any assistance.

William Hyde, Member No. 7467

1 Tarwarri Road, Summerland Point, NSW 2259, Australia

Email: jackbent@bigpond.com

Note: According to the 1851 census Francis JACKSON was born in Northampton about 1816. FreeBMD shows a Charles JACKSON born in the June quarter 1840 at Marylebone and an Annie JACKSON born in the December quarter 1869 at Pancras. Could these be your relatives?

FERRIS, GOLDSMITHS OF LONDON

On researching our family tree, we discovered that a London goldsmith, John FERRIS (1695-1756) had five sons who also became goldsmiths. The goldsmith records show that these were John FERRIS (1731?-?), Mathew FERRIS (1733?-?), William FERRIS (1735?-?), Henry Neale FERRIS (1742?-?) and Edward FERRIS (1743?-?). Mathew, William and Henry Neale were christened at Christchurch Greyfriars.

We noticed that John's sons, William and Henry Neale were immediately 'turned over' on the day of their apprenticeships to the citizen and clockmaker William ERICKE. Mathew was listed as a small worker and his mark registered in 1759. He had premises in Lily Pot Lane but later moved to Hosier Lane and had a second mark registered in 1771. John's son Edward became a Freeman as a goldsmith by Patrimony in 1764; for this he would have to be at least 21 years old at the time. We have been unable to discover anything more on the sons. For example, did they marry? Did they stay in London?

Mrs E A Ferriss, Member No. 6547

3 Nursery Gardens, Alford, Lincs, LN13 9EN

Note: The *London Gazette* of 26 June 1821 mentions a Thomas FERRIS, Gold Watch Case Maker of Upper Ashby Street, Northampton Square. There are other FERRIS mentions too. It is possible that these people were connected with your family.

You can look at these articles via: www.london-gazette.co.uk

LOWN

I'm searching for William John Henry LOWN schoolmaster who, according to family legend, was drowned in the Thames. I think his death was between 1823 and 1839. He was certainly deceased by 1846 on the marriage certificate of his son William John LOWN to Jane ROBERTS on 22 August 1846 at the church of St Paul's, Islington.

This son appears on the 1841 census aged 15 as an enamel painter living at Pleasant Place with artist George HINTON in the Parish of St Mary Islington.

Can anyone help?

Patricia M Moors, Non-Member

2 Prince Charles Gardens, Birkdale, Southport PR8 2EU

Email: petedean129@aol.com

BUSH

Being a new member I would appreciate any assistance regarding the following: The only information I have managed to obtain thus far is a copy of my Grandfather's Birth Certificate, which provides the following salient details: Alfred James BUSH, born 31 July 1881 at 108 Palmerston Road, Islington, Father: Charles William BUSH, builder's labourer, mother, Mary Ann Susan BUSH, formerly BROWNE.

When I referred to 'any' assistance in the first paragraph I really do mean 'any'. For instance, I do not know whether my Great Grandfather/mother were Church-goers. If so would there be a church near Palmerston Road holding records and who would I contact? I know that my Grandfather, Alfred James BUSH, moved to Llanelli but I don't know when. He married my Grandmother in July 1911. I don't know if he came to Wales with both his parents because as yet I've only traced (via Family Bible) details of my Great Grandmother's death in Llanelli in February 1928 and that she was 86 years old, giving her Birth date as 1842 – but where?

If it was Islington then her father's surname must be BROWNE (her maiden name).

Does Palmerston Road still exist and, more importantly, No 108? Is it near a Park/Railway Station?

I don't know anything about my Great Grandfather, Charles William BUSH. If he did not come to Wales for whatever reason was he buried in Islington?

I have no idea when Charles William BUSH married Mary Ann Susan BROWNE and whether my Grandfather Alfred James had any siblings.

Charles William BUSH is listed as a 'builder's labourer'. Would there be a list of builders in Islington around 1881 with access to old records/personnel etc?

Clive Stafford Bush, Member No. 7444

29 Catherine Street, Sea-Side, Llanelli, Carmarthenshire SA15 2NY

Note: It would be worth your while finding a book on researching your family history at your local library. This will help you with the basic steps and will give you advice on what to do next.

Of course we will always try to help with specific London problems. Palmerston Road has been re-named Playford Road and can be found in the current A-Z of London. (Your library should also have this.) The road is near both a railway station and a park.

LEAHY

I've been able to discover that my 5x great father James LEAHY was born on 17 May 1815 and christened a week later at St Mary, Marylebone Road. His parents were William and Elizabeth LEAHY. They don't appear on the 1841 census, so should I assume that they both died before then? I am hindered in tracing information about them, as I don't know their places of birth, or if James had other brothers or sisters.

I'm further confused as to who James married. I thought he married an Ann Lydia BRYN, born on 4 April 1809 at St Mary's and that they married at Lambeth on 16 February 1834. But recently I have found information to suggest that James in fact, married one Ann Elizabeth FITZPATRICK at St Bride's, Middlesex in 1835. She being born on 5 November 1806 and christened on 19 November 1809. I've not yet been able find which one he did marry.

I do know that James had 3 children, of which one survived into adulthood: my 4x great grandfather Alexander John LEAHY, born 1834. Both James and Ann along with their children appear in the census until 1861, when Ann disappears. I've not been able to find her death or possible re-marriage after that time. I did find that James remarried a Charlotte Henrytra DUTILLIEUL (surname on marriage certificate not very clear). They were married on 7 September 1868 at St Pancras, Middlesex. James died on 18 July 1873. Charlotte, according to the 1871 census, was 39 suggesting she was born c1831, not sure where she was born, I've not been able to find her on any census before that time nor any other information.

If anyone can help with this or needs more details, I would be most grateful to hear from you.

Paul Leahy, Member No. 7208

14 Reads Field, Four Marks, Hampshire GU34 5XA

Email:leahy32@hotmail.com

Note: Although you could not find William or Elizabeth LEAHY in the 1841 census it does not necessarily mean that they had died. They may be dead but equally their names could have been mistranscribed, they could have moved away, William could have died and Elizabeth remarried or something else!

With regards to the spelling of James's wife's name, FreeBMD has James LEAHY marrying Charlotte Henrietta DUTILLIENE in 1868.

GOODHEART

I am seeking Frederick and Emily GOODHEART in the 1851 Census. In 1841 they were living in Snowhill, City of London with their parents, James and Mary Ann and elder sister. Frederick was 11 years, Emily 9 years.

Frederick married in 1854 at St Giles, Cripplegate so had not moved far from his birthplace, Long Lane, where the family had lived for some years. Frederick was a cabinet maker.

In 1851 Frederick and Emily, aged 21 and 19 years, may have been in lodgings together or apart. Has anyone come across Frederick and Emily? The name GOODHEART has been misspelt in later censuses.

Beryl Jones, Member No. 3298

1 Northfield Gardens, Taunton, TA1 1XN

DEANE

I am researching the life of William DEANE who was born in 1751-2, married Eleanor AXTELL in 1776 when he was resident in the parish of St Stephen Coleman, lived in Canonbury, had links with South Sea House in Threadneedle Street and died in 1822.

His first surviving child, Maria, was born in 1779, though I'm not sure where she was christened. Subsequent children born between 1780 and 1789 were christened at St Benet Fink.

It is possible that William worked for the Paviers Company, in which case his parents came from Whitechapel.

I would welcome any help from members or suggestions for my research.

Christopher Deane, Non-Member

21 The Grove, Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset TA8 2PA

Email: chris_deane101@yahoo.co.uk

Note: Have you tried contacting the Worshipful Company of Paviers to see if their records could help you? You can contact them online via: www.paviers.org.uk

The Membership Renewal Form for the year 1 October 2009 to 30 September 2010 will appear in the October issue of METROPOLITAN.

POWELL

My ancestor Samuel Goodere POWELL was a Law Stationer opposite the Houses of Parliament during the 1800s to about 1875. I would very much appreciate contact with someone who may have researched properties including listed buildings. This one is Grade 2 but seems to be after my ancestor's time. If there are any books that cover that period and mention him that would be great.

Perhaps he left a Will? As I live in Lincolnshire a visit is not an option.

I am also trying to trace the death of my ancestor Miss Lydia POWELL who died during the 1950s. She lived in Carlisle Mansions, Victoria where she was a housekeeper with a family whose surname was PEARL or ROGERS. She worked for them for several years, possibly all of her working life. I visited Victoria library some years ago before I moved to Lincolnshire. I found her on the voting registers I think up to 1955 but at that time was unable to find a record of her death. The informant would have been Edgar POWELL who was her nephew. She had a birth surname of CHALK but always used POWELL as her father was Henry James POWELL and her mother Elizabeth CHALK.

I would be very grateful for any leads/contacts. Here's hoping !

Janet Gordon, Member No. 7489

3 Grace Swan Close, Hundleby, Lincolnshire PE23 5LT

Email: janet.gordon@talktalk.net

Note: The Heritage Gateway website provides a single point of access to English historic environment records held both nationally and locally. The website is currently aimed at historic environment professionals but it is being re-developed for launch to the general public. It is located at: www.heritagegateway.org.uk

The Brisbane Courier, Wednesday 23 February 1870

Marriage - BIDDLE-UNDERWOOD. - On the 9th December, at St. Paul's, Avenue-road, Hampstead, by the Rev. John Whitehurst, M.A., cousin of the bridegroom, and the Rev. T. W. Peile, D.D., Arthur Cumming Biddle, of 21, Buckland-crescent, eldest son of Daniel Biddle, Esq., Finchley New-road, to Kate Augusta Underwood, niece of John Harris, Esq., Belsize-park.

JOTTINGS FROM OUR SOCIETY'S AREA

British Library Newspaper Collection at Colindale

As from 2 March the Newspaper Library at Colindale has introduced a new Reader's Pass. The passes will have a unique reader identification number, which readers will be asked to enter on all paper application slips. They will be valid until December 2012.

On arrival at the Newspaper Library you will be asked to Register, (even if you have a current Readers Pass you will have to get one of the new ones), and you will need to show two forms of identification: one proof of your signature, ie Passport, Driving Licence, Bank Card, Credit Card etc, and one with proof of your address, ie Utility Bill (Gas, Electricity, Telephone, Water), Bank/Building Society Statement, Credit Card Statement, Council Tax Bill, TV Licence, etc.

A Reader's Pass cannot be issued without both forms of identification - no exceptions can be made.

However, if you already have a British Library photographic Reader Pass as issued by Reader Registration at St Pancras, there is no need to register for a Newspaper Reading Room Pass. The number on the pass can be used when completing the paper application slips.

Doreen Heywood

King's Cross

King's Cross is world famous for its railway and architectural heritage but until now very little has been written about its people - those who have both lived and worked in the locality. *King's Cross Voices*, a project dedicated to recording and preserving the voices of King's Cross people hopes to change that.

Between 2004 and 2008 the King's Cross Voices Oral History Project worked with community members to record people's memories and experiences of the area. King's Cross is currently in the throes of major redevelopment and regeneration with the creation of a new residential, business and leisure district on 67 acres of former railway freight lands. In response to this extraordinary transformation of the area, the *King's Cross Voices* recordings are a vital historical record of the life and times of the district as the physical reminders are forever changed, and as the composition of present communities are likely to be altered irrevocably.

All the interviews reflect the enormous range of occupations, communities and characters that have made King's Cross such an intriguing and well-known, yet until now, undocumented part of central London. The voices in the archive include teachers, shopkeepers, publicans, policemen, students, squatters, housewives, social workers, builders, actors, artists, campaigners, politicians, prostitutes, factory workers, cleaners, office workers and, vitally, a whole range of occupations within the railway industry which has been the epicentre of the area for the past 150 years or so.

An exhibition at Camden Local Studies and Archives Centre uses extracts from these oral history recordings and photographs collected as part of the *King's Cross Voices* project to tell the stories of those who have lived and worked in King's Cross. Many of the interviewees were also photographed by a volunteer portrait photographer, Sarah Weal. Her portraits accompany the oral history extracts in the exhibition, together with a number of the interviewees' personal photographs and some from other collections. This special show will also include a listening area so visitors will be able to hear audio extracts of the *King's Cross Voices* interviews, as well as a display of rarely seen artefacts relating to the King's Cross area. The exhibition is on until 26 September at Camden Local Studies and Archives Centre, Holborn Library, 32-38 Theobalds Road, London WC1X 8PA.

Please note that Camden Local Studies and Archives has extended their opening hours and these are now: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday 10.00am-7.00pm; Saturday 10.00am-5.00pm; Wednesday and Sunday closed. For more information visit: www.camden.gov.uk/localstudies or telephone: 020 7974 6342

Richard Knight, Principal Officer, Camden Local Studies and Archives

Kentish Town

Recently donated to Camden Local Studies and Archives Centre are various archives from the Kentish Town area. These include Kentish Town British and National Schools Log Books 1859-1898 (including five class photographs), Kentish Town Congregational School 1871-1901, Kentish Town Congregational Church 1902-1903, Kentish Town Literary Society 1898-1906 and Kentish Town Reading Society 1854-1881.

These documents are open to view, Ref: A/01268-72, at the above address.

Doreen Willcocks Remembered

With reference to the obituary of Doreen Willcocks in the last METROPOLITAN (p111) written by Anne Prudames, the following photograph was found in Barnet Branch records.



Doreen is shown (centre) at work recording Monumental Inscriptions at one of the graveyards in Friern Barnet, where headstones had been flattened, inscription side down, to make a path and so had to be raised before the inscriptions could be recorded. The records for the Friern Barnet area were published in 1989 on microfiche and are available from the Bookstall. **NMP20** £2.50. (At Doreen's funeral we heard that her initial interest in Family History followed a family party in 1977 and that her children remembered their complaints about Devon holidays: others spent time at the beach; they scrutinized family gravestones!)

In 1980 Doreen's enthusiasm for Family History prompted her to join the then North Middlesex FHS and to put an exhibit in a hobbies exhibition at her local church, St John the Baptist, Chipping Barnet. This prompted others to join the Society and led to the formation of the Barnet Branch the following year.

Doreen understood the importance of the inter-relation between local history and family history and developed a passion for her own local history. Hence the family joke that Barnet Museum was Doreen's second home! But she was also an author, producing *Barnet History in Street Names* (now apparently out of print) and, jointly with her friend Jenny Lee Cobban, *800 Years of Barnet Market* which is also available from the Bookstall. **BHS 04** £6.50 UK, £8.20 Airmail, both including p&p.



West Middlesex FHS Conference

West Middlesex FHS is holding a one-day conference on Saturday 26 September 2009 from 10-4.30pm. This will take place at St Mary's Church Hall, Church Street, Twickenham, Middlesex TW1 3NJ.

Entitled *Lateral Thinking - Another Angle*, it will feature some well-known faces lecturing on how to overcome problems in family history research. The planned programme comprises: *How English Records Work - What there is and what there isn't...* by Michael Gandy; *Lesser Known Sources* by Eric Probert; *Leave No Stone Unturned* by Meryl Catty and Audrey Gillett; *Recording the East End on a Shoestring: The Bishopsgate Voices Project* by Stefan Dickers.

Refreshments will be available morning and afternoon. Bring a packed lunch or eat locally at one of the many cafes and riverside pubs.

Tickets cost £9 and are available by post from: Mrs Kay Dudman, 119 Coldershaw Road, Ealing, London W13 9DU Please send a SAE with a cheque made payable to West Middlesex Family History Society.

FORTHCOMING BRANCH MEETINGS

Barnet Branch – 7.30pm for 8.00pm

Lyonsdown Hall, Lyonsdown Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire EN5 1JB

Thursday 16 July	<i>Members' Miscellany</i> Members' Contributions
Thursday 20 August	<i>The Hampstead Garden Suburb Story</i> by Rosemary Roome
Thursday 17 September	<i>The RAF Museum and its Archives</i> by David Keen
Thursday 15 October	<i>Mrs Goodwin's Little Book</i> by Meryl Catty

City Branch – 12 noon for 12.30pm

Camden Local Studies and Archives Centre, Holborn Library,
32-38 Theobalds Road, London WC1X 8PA

Thursday 30 July	<i>The British Army and the Soldier's Family</i> by Ken Divall
Thursday 27 August	<i>Heirlooms, Ancestors, etc</i> Members' Contributions
Thursday 24 September	<i>Reading Old Handwriting</i> by Mari Alderman
Thursday 29 October	<i>The Past is Another Country (they do things differently there!)</i> by Audrey Gillett

News from the London Family History Centre

The 1911 Census is now available free on every terminal.

Copy Wills from the Principal Probate Registry 1858-1925 can be viewed on microfilm.

Enfield Branch – 7.30pm for 8.00pm

St Paul's Centre, Church Street, Enfield, Middlesex EN2 6AR

- Wednesday 1 July *Haileybury College: Then and Now*
by Toby Parker
- Wednesday 5 August *TBA*
by Fred Carter
- Wednesday 2 September *The History of Forty Hall*
by Gavin Williams
- Wednesday 7 October *Courtship and Marriage*
by Tom Doig

Rayners Lane Branch – 7.30pm for 8.00pm

Friends' Meeting House, 456 Rayners Lane, Harrow, Middlesex HA5 5DT

- Friday 10 July *The Woollen Industry*
by Edgar Holroyd-Doveton
- Friday 14 August No Meeting
- Friday 11 September *The Fleet Valley*
by John Neal
- Friday 9 October *Before Parish Registers*
by Ian Waller

Wembley Branch – 7.30pm for 8.00pm

St. John's Church, Crawford Avenue, Wembley, Middlesex HA0 2HX

- Monday 27 July *Marriage and Courtship*
by Tom Doig
- Monday 24 August No Meeting
- Monday 28 September *Willpower*
by Meryl Catty and Audrey Gillett
- Monday 26 October Members' Gathering

THE TOTTENHAM OUTRAGE

By Mike Fountain, Member No. 5423

Nowadays we are all concerned at the levels of violence we see reported in the press but thoughts of it being better years ago are not necessarily borne out by the facts. A century ago an event that shocked the nation took place, a crime that later became known as the Tottenham Outrage. On Saturday morning 25 January 1909, Jacob LAPIDUS and Paul HEFELD, two members of a Lithuanian Anarchist group, staged an armed wages robbery at Schnurmann's Rubber Works in Tottenham High Road. The subsequent events which included the fatal shooting of PC William Frederick TYLER and schoolboy Ralph JOSCELYNE are well documented in the book *OUTRAGE! An Edwardian Tragedy* by JD Harris (ISBN 0-9539641-0-8)

On 23 January this year I, with many others, attended a centenary commemoration at Abney Park Cemetery where, after a two minute silence, wreaths were placed on the grave of William TYLER. Following this, two children from Earlsmead Primary School placed a wreath on Ralph JOSCELYNE's last resting place. Apart from the two fatalities, seven policemen were wounded and I wonder if any of their descendants are around today, possibly still in the North London area. In case anyone reading this had an ancestor 'In the Job' in Tottenham one hundred years ago, here are the names of these men and their divisional numbers (shown on the collar):

PC 406N BOND
PC 534N BROWN
PC 513N FORDE
PC 50N HAWKINGES
PC 510N NEWMAN
PC 313N NICOD
PC 238N NICOD

As well as the policemen, seventeen civilians suffered wounds and these together with the names of other police officers who received awards and notes in favour are listed in *OUTRAGE!* (a book I thoroughly recommend). It is quite likely that descendants of these people are around, not necessarily residing in Tottenham. Are they aware of their ancestor's involvement in this historic event? I do wonder.

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- 2 To help to co-ordinate efforts to make local records more accessible.
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