

Journal of the East Surrey Family History Society

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The deadline for the March Journal is 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday 1st February
All contributions should be sent to the Editor, whose contact details appear opposite

From the Chairman

Joanna Grant [9080]

Some of you maybe already aware that the Colindale Branch of the British Library, which has housed their newspaper collection since 1930, has faced closure for sometime as it is expected to have reached its storage capacity by next year. In 2010 we were told that it would close by the end of 2012 this has recently be amended to not before July 2013 as the proposed new repository at Boston Spa, Yorkshire has not been build yet!

The government has pledged thirty three million pounds to build this archive where the lives of the newspapers will hopefully be prolonged. Many are already in a poor state.

Newspapers were never printed to last but do contain much of interest to future generations, so it is important that they are preserved.

Boston Spa will have a reading room where one will still be able to read the 30% of very fragile newspapers, if no other copies have been made. Unless you live in Yorkshire it is a long way to go!

The stock of microfilms will be transferred to the British Library (96, Euston Road, London, NW1 2DB) plus the digital copies already made. Over the next ten years the digitisation of 40,000,000 pages will take place. These will be available free to view at the British Library and also on-line at www.britishnewspapersarchives.co.uk by subscription or pay to view. It is hoped that the launch of some the data on-line will be autumn 2011.

Brightsolid, who run the websites *Find My Past*, *Genes Reunited* and *Scotlands People* are at present working at Colindale digitising the above.

To see how the project is progressing and what you will be able to search for go to www.britishnewspapersarchives.co.uk. You can also sign up to get email progress reports.

Sad to see Colindale close, but there is still a year to visit, but one has to say that many more people will have the opportunity to view a large part of what the newspaper archive holds on-line than they did before. Guess paying to view could equal the travel expenses or may even be less depending on where you live.

I wrote this a few months ago but as far as I can see from the web-site the data is not searchable on-line yet. Still says autumn 2011 but no precise start date, but could be up and running by the time your Journal arrives.

Elsewhere you will read that we need a new Treasurer, as Gill Hyder has completed her five years on the committee as Treasurer. Gill will be happy to give guidance and help before anyone takes over so you do not need to be experienced in such matters.

Brenda Hawkins has kindly been storing and purchasing the books for the bookstall for a number of years now, plus she reviews new books in the Journal. This being so, it is about time we recognised what she does by giving her a title. Book Purchaser will now be in the back of the Journal plus an email address. I expect you have read the very interesting articles she has written about the books that are now on sale through the Journal and the web-site.

We still need people with cars to transport the Bookstall to fairs and events and to help set up the bookstall and man it. We do not go to events every month in the year so we are talking of much less than twelve times a year. It is an

excellent way of raising the profile of the society. The greater number of people who are willing to help and promote the society in this way means that no one needs help at every event. Many hands make light work, so please contact anyone on the committee if you can help. It is worth remembering that all helpers are volunteers and if new people do not come forward to help replace others who have done tasks for years the Society could eventually fold. Sorry to say this but it could happen. So please come forward to help in some way even if it is within your local group. Getting involved is enjoyable and one gets to meet people and make new friends.

Earlier this year we were advised that we had been left a bequest by a member (the late Diana Bradley) of £1,000. It is planned that we put this generous sum to scanning the large amount of transcribing, done by members, we have in paper form which takes up much of the limited space at the Research Centre at Lingfield. Also all would be lost if there was a fire. We have of course thanked her family and her son has written to say “We are happy for you to acknowledge the bequest and the help it has provided the society. It’s reassuring to know that the funds have been put to good use”.

I feel it is too early to say this but by the time your journal arrives perhaps not! — so a Merry Christmas and a Happy, Healthy and Peaceful New Year.

Surname index

The Editor

As there was little (i.e. no) response to this topic in the last issue of the Journal it will not be continued.

EAST SURREY FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
Open Day and AGM Saturday on 28th April 2012

Archives — use them or lose them

at

United Reformed Church, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon, CR0 5LP

Speakers, Help Desk, Displays

Open Day 10.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m.

Speakers:

Michael Gandy

Archives from the user's viewpoint and planning a day at the archives

John Phillips, recently retired Sutton Borough Heritage Manager
Archives, Family History & Building Conservation: the case of Honeywood
Museum, Carshalton

Julian Pooley, Surrey History Centre

What the Centre holds & visits to Archives are a must (*Julian has still to advise the
actual title of his talk*)

3.30 p.m. AGM of East Surrey Family History Society

4.00 p.m. Doors close

We are still in the planning stage but hope to invite Archives in the
East Surrey area to be on hand to promote their archive and/or
provide a display of their holdings and opening times.

Group meetings

December

- 1 Members' evening Sutton
Members are asked to bring family photographs of their ancestors and share stories about their lives. As part of the evening we will have a Christmas Social. Contributions of food and drink are invited.

January

- 5 Military Records for World War One Paul Blake Sutton
Paul is a professional genealogist, lecturer, author and is the President of the East Surrey Family History Society.
- 14 'Poverty and madness – from Stepney to Colney Hatch Louise Taylor Richmond
This talk is based on a study of sixteen women from Stepney, who were admitted to Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum at Colney Hatch in the period 1877-1889. It draws on evidence from Booth's poverty survey; Poor Law Union; and asylum records, to tell the story of individual women.
- 17 Cane Hill Hospital Pam Buttrey Croydon
- 25 Members' meeting Lingfield

February

- 2 Researching Publican and Brewer Ancestors Simon Fowler Sutton
Simon is a freelance researcher and writer who worked in the National Archives for 30 years. He was an archivist at the Society of Genealogist and was Editor of the magazine Family History Monthly.
- 21 Theatre buildings in Croydon Richard Norman Croydon
The core of the talk is the development of the theatre buildings in Croydon with some reference to the performers.
- 22 Industry in Southwark, Stephen Humphrey Lingfield
Bermondsey and Rotherhithe
An insight into the many and varied industries in the area.
- 27 My ancestor was in the police force Ken Divall Southwark
Ken, who has served in the Army and worked at the Society of Genealogists, Imperial War Museum & National Army Museum, will talk about police history, records, uniform etc, including 'Specials', in British, Indian & Colonial forces.

March

- 1 Members' Evening Sutton
Family History Quiz and Help Desk
- 10 Markets and Fairs on the road to the West Andrea Cameron Richmond

- | | | | |
|----|--|-----------------|-----------|
| 20 | Surrey in the nineteenth century
<i>Life of the poor and emigration in the early 19th century</i> | Dr Judy Hill | Croydon |
| 28 | Another chance to have our photographs identified and dated | Jayne Shrimpton | Lingfield |

April

- | | | | |
|----|--|------------|---------|
| 5 | London Labyrinth Kathy Chater
<i>Kathy is an author, lecturer and family historian. Her talk will be about helping us research our ancestors who lived and worked in London.</i> | Sutton | |
| 17 | My average ancestor
<i>During a lifetime most people left a large number of records (we all generate about 100 records). This talk takes a chronological tour of those records and explains how they can help put the flesh on the bones of our research, where they can be found and what we can find.</i> | Ian Waller | Croydon |

May

- | | | | |
|----|--|-------------|----------|
| 3 | Using the Internet to Research Abroad John Hanson
<i>John is a lecturer and family historian specialising in IT and family history.</i> | | Sutton |
| 12 | Members meeting | | Richmond |
| 15 | Liberty printing and/or William Morris | speaker tbc | Croydon |

June

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----------------|---------|
| 7 | ‘Sarah Huggett and Uncle Dan’ –
Low-life in Victorian Lodging Houses
Sutton
<i>Ron is a family historian and a local historian specialising in Surrey.</i> | Ron Cox | |
| 19 | Irish Ancestry | Peter Christian | Croydon |

July

- | | | | |
|----|--|------------|----------|
| 5 | Dating Family Photographs Jayne Shrimpton
<i>Jayne is an acknowledged expert in dating photographs and has an MA In History of Dress.</i> | Sutton | |
| 14 | Upstairs, downstairs – domestic service | Ian Waller | Richmond |
| 17 | Members’ Evening | Croydon | |

August

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--------|
| 2 | Cricket Ball Makers to Cotton Weavers Chris Pocock
<i>Chris’s talk will look at different occupations that his ancestors had and how often current family members have similar jobs. Chris teaches family history for Sutton U3A helps to run a family history drop in group at Roundshaw Library and is Secretary of the Sutton Group of the East Surrey Family History Society.</i> | | Sutton |
|---|--|--|--------|

September

- 8 Manorial Records Paul Blake Richmond
Paul concludes his series of talks on property and land records, with two twentieth century sources: Lloyd-George's 'Domesday' and the 1940s National Farm Survey
- 18 Researching a typical Croydon Road in 1911 Brenda Hawkins Croydon

October

- 4 Suffer little children Judy Davies Sutton
A talk about children working in Victorian Britain; Judy is an author and historian specialising in family and social history.
- 16 Industry in Southwark Stephen Humphrey Croydon
A talk about the industries located in the riverside district of old Southwark in Bermondsey & Rotherhithe going west to east.

November

- 10 From hops to hats Stephen Humphrey Richmond
In this fascinating talk Stephen will tell us not just about the Southwark and Bermondsey hop and hat industries in the title, but will bring to life a picture of the many old industries that were to be found along the entire riverside, from Blackfriars to Rotherhithe.
- 20 Wills and probate Celia Heritage

Croydon: United Reformed Church (small hall), Addiscombe Grove, Croydon
3rd Tuesday (except August and December); 8.00 p.m.
Secretary: Mary Gill (020 8405 0598)

Lingfield: Lingfield & Dormansland Community Centre, High Street, Lingfield
4th Wednesday (except August and December); 2.30 p.m.
Secretary: Rita Russell (01342 834648)

Richmond: Vestry House, 21 Paradise Road, Richmond
2nd Saturday of alternate months; 2.30 p.m.
Secretary: David Carter (020 8642 6437)

Southwark: Southwark Local History Library, behind John Harvard Library, 211 Borough High Street, London, SE1
Fourth Monday of alternate months; 12 noon (except August when the meeting dates will vary – see the Journal and the Society website). There will be no meeting in December.
Secretary: Sheila Gallagher (020 8337 8580)

Sutton: St Nicholas's Church Hall, Robin Hood Lane, Sutton
1st Thursday; 8.00 p.m.
Secretary: Chris Pocock (020 8642 6789)

Doors usually open 30 minutes before the start of the meeting. Please check the Society website www.esfhs.org.uk for future meetings and last-minute alterations.

Coulsdon Methodist Church (2)

Georgina Inwards

continued from the June 2011 magazine

I was able to find Howard Geyde in the earliest directory showing Coulsdon and Purley as a separate area, at “St. Neots” Smitham Bottom Lane. This is another example of roads changing name as the area became suburbanised. The road in question finally become the modern Woodcote Grove Road but part of it was called Carshalton Hill for a short time, just to confuse matters, and a short stretch still keeps its original name. I don't think that this problem is unique to this area. In newly developing areas street names were often changed to something more fashionable or distinctive.

Geyde, appears to be a West Country name. There was only one registered birth of a Howard Gedye, the IGI showed a baptism (birth 2 June 1873) at a Methodist chapel in Bristol so I was confident that I had found his family. His father was a merchant living the Ashley Hill area of Bristol, There was only one possible marriage to Margret Mabel Barnes (known as May). Later I was told by two church members that their daughter Joan ,who never married, lived in the family house number at 60 Woodcote Grove Road for most of her life. The 1911 census showed her as Margret Joan but she seems to have always been called just Joan .

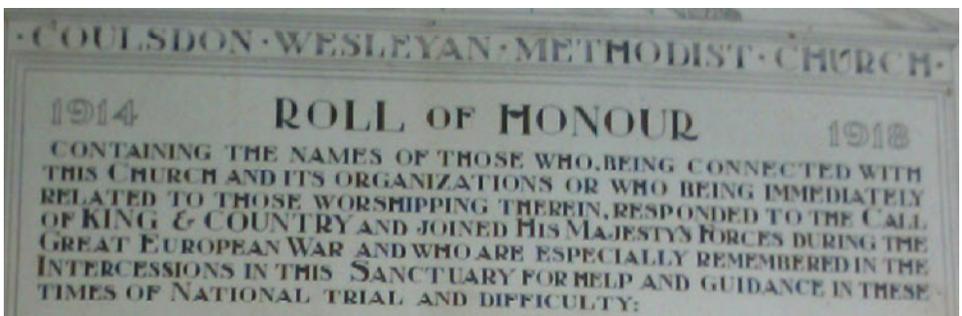
Howard's brother Ernest was shown in the 1891 census as a theology student and I traced his ordination as a Methodist minister and his subsequent work as missionary in China. Norman Perks Volckman was the secretary of the building committee and he was also found in Wards Directory of Purley 1913 living in a house called Nagpur in the Brighton Road. There was only one marriage, in 1909 ,at Bromley. I had found Norman in 1901 living with his aunt in

Beckenham (which came under Bromley Registration District) which gave me his middle name.

The next was Horace Brooks Marshall. From the memorial I knew that he died in 1936. The church foundation stone showed that he lived at Shabden Manor in Chipstead and that he had been Lord Mayor of London, but this could have been found in any local history book or directory. I wanted more about his life. He became Baron Marshal so I thought I should do the obvious and Google him. This was not as informative as I had hoped. There were various lists of mayors and a list of his many honours some of which were rather unusual for example -Knight of the order of St Olaf of Norway and the Japanese order of the Rising Sun! I was really looking for some thing like a news paper obituary. I was trying to save the church money and using free sources. The library subscription sites only gave news papers pre 1900. I did find one, not where I expected, but in the National Library of New Zealand on line, whole digitalised news papers and all free. The Evening Post Published in Wellington New Zealand 20 May 1936 quoted the Daily Telegraph. It had lots of international news. Some of this seemed to be aimed at people having emigrated from the London area. Some of the articles could have been lifted from the London Evening papers as well as the Telegraph, probably published by syndication. This article gave a very good potted history of Horace Marshall and confirmed much of what I had found. His grandfather , another Horace had founded Horace Marshall and Sons wholesale newspapers distributors. This business, which he was still personal involved in managing , gave him his fortune with which he was able to be a generous benefactor to many charities. In June 2010, during the middle of the football world cup, I

found that during the days that England was playing free access was available, for a few hours, to Find My Past including the 1911 censuses. With a carefully prepared list I took full advantage of this, downloading information about several of the families. This was very useful. The Mrs Bond that I found at St. Gowans was definitely the widow of Thomas. Howard Geyde and his family had a visitor, Norman Volckman. Where was his wife? I found Ethel Volkmann staying with her parents George Planta and Margret Barnes in nearby Kenley, she had recently given birth to a daughter Margret Beryl. It was quite usual for a lady to stay with her parents, complete with monthly nurse for the birth. So Norman was staying with friends rather than in a lonely house, but why the Geydes? Then it dawned on me, the name Barnes. I checked both marriages again. Howard Geyde had married Margret Barnes, were they sisters? A quick check on the family in the 1891 census showed that they were. Thanks to George's unusual middle name I had no problem finding them. A nice little detail.

At about this time some other interesting items were found when tidying out a cupboard. The church has a small war memorial of carved oak and I had intended researching the names on this if I had time, but one of the new items was what appeared to be at first glance another memorial containing a very long list of names.



The wording is a little ambiguous. At first I thought that it was a list of people that the church was praying for during the war itself; but then I thought no ,the date is after the armistice. I could not find any reference to it in the church archives, but most of the papers pre 1921 are missing, and it probably dates from before then. Has any one else come across a roll of honour with similar wording? Only one name on it, William Vinning, appears on the actual memorial to those who died, but that is no guarantee that all the others survived . I know many of them did as I found references them in later papers, they include members of the families that I had been researching . I would really like to investigate this further, perhaps next year after the centenary celebrations.

It was a while before I had a chance to visit Woking, but when I did I found some fascinating information about the later history of the church from about 1921. But all that was there for the early period was the first baptismal register, the account books for the initial fund raising, a few sheets of memories written by an unknown early member and ,in a later church magazine ,a poignant letter from an early minister about his days at Coulsdon. I explored all kinds of possibilities as to the whereabouts of any earlier papers at Woking and Croydon but with no success. I used a digital camera to photograph the papers that I found. These were quite good enough to read on screen but not suitable to print. It would be useful to have some advice from a member with expertise in this area.

The baptismal register gave more information on families and some new addresses, and together with the names of later stewards and other officers of the church gave me clues as to original church members. In the account books for the

site purchase fund I first entry really was one shilling from a passenger on the 8.35 up train, It did not say which station, Coulsdon had three ,but maybe it was Smitham from which there is now very good view of the church. The notes were a bit of mystery. I could see what they were as I was going through the various papers and asked for them to be photo copied to examine later at home. I noticed the letters SS at the foot of the last page and assumed that they were the writers initial. I asked Mary Short if she knew who it was, she didn't remember seeing them ,but agreed that the details pointed to it being Joan Geyde, but what about SS? When I had finally deciphered it all I realised that this was a red herring and that she had run short of space and had abbreviated the last two words on the page which were Sunday School. However Miss Geydes notes confirmed once and for all, Thomas Roberts Bond's details. She was, after all, there at the meetings even if she was only about 7 or 8 years old at the time. If only I could have gone there earlier, I would have saved so much work.

The church was built in an amazingly short time, due in part to the generosity of Sir Horace who offered to match the money raised by members. The site was found by Harold Bond and bought in June 1910 the foundation stone laid (during a snow storm) on 2 April 1911 and the opening was on 1 November 1911.

I had far more information than I needed for the exhibition, and I now had to concentrate on getting this ready, abandoning work that I had started on the war memorial and roll of honour. In case you are wondering did I find the original 19? This is still work in progress but I am sure that that I have found 12 of them.

Tech Topic

Brian Hudson

Free pictures from Google Street View

As has been mentioned before, Google Street View has a benefit for the family historian - it makes it possible to view from afar some of the places mentioned in family histories. Why not take a step further and use the onscreen pictures to illustrate your research?

Currently there is no 'save as picture' facility in Street View however it is relatively easy to produce your own copy. The following method is for Microsoft users; Apple users should substitute their equivalent operations.

Locate the exact view that you want to copy.

Expand it to full screen by clicking on the small square box with four arrows in the top right of the picture.



Press the PrtScn key, normally located on the top right of the keyboard.

Open a graphics program, the simple Paint program in Accessories will be sufficient.

In the graphics program use Edit Paste to put the picture into the program.

Select File, Save As... - locate the directory to save the file in and enter a name for the picture.

In the next box - Save as type - select one of the file types. If you are uncertain what to select then JPEG is a good option.

Click Save and that is it, the picture is saved and ready to be used or edited as required.

GRO indexes

Roger Lewry, FFHS Archives Liaison: archives.liaison@ffhs.org.uk

At the beginning of the year I received an email on behalf of one of our member societies asking if I would raise the issue of the accessibility of the more recent GRO indexes. I contacted the GRO and they immediately agreed to give this some consideration. Since then we have exchanged emails on this topic from time to time and I am delighted that I can now advise you of the following announcement from GRO.

As you are aware, the General Register Office for England and Wales (GRO) provides free public access to the index of events for birth, marriage, death, civil partnership, adoption and overseas records. This information is made available in microfiche format at a number of libraries and record offices across England and Wales.

The list of centres acting as host sites for the complete set of the GRO indexes is being extended to provide greater geographic coverage. Please note that from 28 October the indexes will no longer be available to view at the London Metropolitan Archives.

From 14 November the list of centres holding a complete set of GRO indexes including those for more recent events will be as follows -

- Birmingham Central Library
- Bridgend Local and Family History Centre
- City of Westminster Archives Centre
- Manchester City Library
- Newcastle City Library
- Plymouth Central Library
- The British Library

Further details on the records available can be found on the Directgov website.

http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/Governmentcitizensandrights/Registeringlifeevents/Familyhistoryandresearch/DG_175464

I recognise that those who have been using the indexes at London Metropolitan Archives may be unhappy with this outcome but as there are still two places in London where the indexes can be viewed this seems to be an equitable solution. To my mind the GRO is to be congratulated on responding in this positive manner.

The Merton Historical Society

The Merton Historical Society is the publisher of a huge range of books on the Merton area. They range from chunky paperbacks dealing with extremely detailed local history, slim monographs and, what are possibly of most use to family historians, their series of Local History Notes and Studies in Merton History.

Online censuses enable many of us to get back to 1841 with relative ease, but often with little idea as to where our ancestors were living, or in what circumstances. The 1841 census is regrettably vague as to addresses. In a high street, one might establish where the nearest pub was and work back and forth, using directories and later censuses in attempt to gain a better understanding. Usually, we resign ourselves simply to knowing an ancestor was in that parish. The series of Tithe Apportionment Maps – for Morden in 1838, Merton in 1844 and Mitcham in 1846 – help us considerably. The books contain a background to the apportionments in each parish, the schedules, which list

amongst other things the owners, occupiers and the rent charge, and maps: reduced copies of the tithe apportionment maps themselves, plus maps showing major owners, major occupiers and the state of cultivation. Not every property fell within the scope of tithes and many an occupier would sublet his premises. You do, however, get a much clearer better appreciation of what the places were like. Having recently attended a study day at the Surrey History Centre where we explored the potential of the tithe maps, I am amazed how greatly they enhance our understanding of the parishes at the dawn of the Victorian age.

In addition, a survey was undertaken in Mitcham in 1838 by Messrs Crawter & Smith. This lists every property in Mitcham, with acreage and usage, giving names of both proprietor and occupier.

“The Now & Hereafter Poor” is a study in the administration of the Poor Law in the parish of Mitcham prior to 1834. This is not a list of names: for those you need to look at our own collections but it provides a fascinating background to the subject.

All the below are available on our bookstall and from Mrs S Dibbs, 19 Lime Tree Grove, Croydon, CR0 8AY. Please make cheques payable to East Surrey Family History Society.

Title	Cost	
The Parish of Merton in 1844: The Tithe Apportionment Map	0.75	1.90
Mitcham in 1838: A Survey by Messrs Crawter & Smith	1.00	2.15
Morden in 1838: The Tithe Apportionment Map	2.95	4.10
Mitcham in 1846: The Tithe Apportionment Map	2.95	4.10
The Now and Hereafter Poor	2.95	4.10

The last column shows the cost including UK post & packing

News from Surrey Heritage

Julian Pooley

650 years ago this year, in 1361, a statute of Edward III created the office of Justice of the Peace in every county of England. These “most worthy” persons were to preserve the King’s Peace by dealing with offenders according to law, thus removing the threat and fear of violence or other disturbance.

These county justices, or county bench, soon began to meet in session four times a year and these quarter sessions effectively ran the county until the establishment of Surrey County Council in 1889, with responsibility for maintaining roads and bridges, licensing ale houses and inspecting private lunatic asylums as well as maintaining law and order. Though they only survive in abundance from the 1660s, glimpses of the work of Surrey’s justices can be found in the surviving papers of notable county families, such as the Carews of Beddington or the More Molyneux family of Loseley near Guildford. The quarter sessions records are one of our core collections, providing a panoramic view of Surrey life across several centuries but they are particularly valuable for family historians. We celebrated the anniversary with an exhibition in our foyer charting the history of Surrey’s Justices, curated by Matthew Alexander, the Guildford Borough Remembrancer and by holding an afternoon of talks exploring their work over more than six centuries. Professor Nigel Saul of Royal Holloway College of London University looked at the medieval origins of the office and the tensions between central and local interests in controlling an unruly population (sound familiar?) and my colleague, Mike Page looked at the ways in which the justices

applied the law and meted out justice in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. As this was a time when so many Surrey felons were convicted and transported to Australia his talk provided a fascinating insight into the administrative machine that impacted so heavily upon the lives of our Surrey ancestors. We hope to add this talk to the list of presentations that we offer to outside groups across the county next year.

For the past few years Mike has been working closely with Surrey History Trust to prepare a name index and transcript of the 20,000 or so cases of people hauled up before the magistrates for a very wide range of crimes between 1780 and 1820. The index will be on CD-Rom and details of how to acquire a copy should be on our website by the time this article is published. All human life is here -searching through this index will introduce you to William Winter a particularly zealous magistrate who in 1783 committed 13 women for being 'common night walkers and picking up men and committing other acts of lewdness'; or Philip Astley who in 1782 came up before the magistrates for putting on a show at Astley's Amphitheatre Riding School, involving Chinese shadows, views of shipping, tightrope dancing, tumbling, flute playing, whistling and imitating birds. If that worried the justices, what on earth must they have thought in 1790 when, with France riven by revolution and high political tensions at home, Giles Barratt was charged with playing the role of Henry du Bois in a play called the Triumph of Liberty or the Destruction of the Bastille? Dig deeper and you'll find Thomas Gilchrist convicted in 1811 of 'unlawfully attempting to commit the crime of bestiality with a sow' and Aram Ball, Jeremiah Mahoney, John Rice Lewis and John Collings who in 1816 were all fined for unlawfully and

indecently exposing themselves naked and in an indecent posture on the public highway in Camberwell. The enormous work of transcription and indexing has all been by a brave team of volunteers magnificently coordinated by John Craig of Surrey History Trust.

New accessions continue to arrive. In recent months we have received parish records from St John the Baptist, Spencer Hill in Wimbledon (8664/-), St Paul's in East Molesey (8893/-), St Mary's Chessington (8896/-), St John the Baptist, Loxwood (8898/-), St Mary, Burgh Heath (8899/-), and All Saints, Grayswood (7810/-). Other deposits have included marriage registers of Ash Vale Methodist Church (8900/-) and records of St Andrew's United Reformed Church, formerly St Andrew's Presbyterian church, Woking (8870/-).

To help you find these and other records in our care, a new version of the Surrey History Centre archives catalogue is online at <http://www.surreyarchives.org.uk/Calmview/> It contains the most up to date version of our catalogue data. There is a quick search on the home page and also an advanced search. The advanced search allows users to search by date and reference number as well as a normal text search. In addition the website also has a gallery section featuring a small number of images from our collections and a section highlighting some of our most significant holdings. In the next few months we plan to add some of our other datasets such as our Illustrations collection to the catalogue and plan to link images to these catalogue records where we have a scanned image available.

We have recently completed a detailed catalogue of a fascinating collection of records relating to the village of Albury, near Guildford, donated by Albury History Society. Six crates of material, covering several hundred years'

history, and the result of many years' diligent accumulation by society members, were deposited with us in January 2008. Albury History Society was established in 1971, the result of a growing interest in the preservation of the parish's records following a well-attended talk on Albury by local historian, Miss Helen Lloyd. Since then, the society has continued to take an active role in the interests of the village and its surrounding area.

The sheer variety of the collection offers a wealth of information for anyone interested in researching the people, politics, architecture or landscape of Albury, with original documents dating back to the early eighteenth century. These include the account books and indentures of Olave Duncumb's charity, established in 1705 to provide apprenticeships for the poor children of Albury. Nineteenth century log books of the village schools and inventories of the old parish workhouse form part of the parish record collection, along with a good series of church magazines from 1864 to 2005.

The records also contain a selection of material relating to the Catholic Apostolic Church, introduced to Albury in the 1830s by Henry Drummond, local patron, and devotee of the preacher Edward Irving. There are histories of prominent families, such as the Drummonds (who married into the Percy family), and Malthus family (as in population), as well as the personal papers of local personalities, such as Dr Maurice Burton, naturalist, zoologist, and first chairman of the history society, and the aforementioned Helen Lloyd who lived at Weston Lodge. Papers relating to the buildings and grounds of Albury Park include details of John Evelyn's garden and Augustus Pugin's chimneys.

Finally, our forthcoming events are listed below - we look forward to seeing you.

Thursday 19 January 2012

Artists, Antiquaries and Collectors: Illustrations of Surrey collected by Robert Barclay of Bury Hill, Dorking, c1800

The late 18th century witnessed a craze among antiquaries and gentlemen collectors for collecting engravings and portraits to bind into published works of local history. Robert Barclay's collection of over 2000 prints, watercolours and drawings, compiled to illustrate his copy of Manning and Bray's *History and Antiquities of Surrey* (1804-1814) includes over 500 original watercolours of Surrey buildings by John and Edward Hassell, John Carter and Henry de Cort, which reflect the opposing contemporary tastes for picturesque views and antiquarian precision.

A talk by Julian Pooley at The Lightbox, Woking. 7pm. £6 adults, £5 concessions.

February 2012

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St Thomas' Hospital (part 2)

Anne Prudames

This article first appeared in METROPOLITAN, the journal of the London Westminster & Middlesex FHS, and it is reproduced here with their kind permission and also that of the author.

Harmony Threatened

The first serious rift between the 'United Hospitals' as they were known, opened in 1825 after joint arrangements were cancelled, although surgeons' pupils were not affected. The initiative came from Guy's who complained of a "deviation from the practices and regulations formerly experienced". St Thomas' concluded that Guy's was dissatisfied with the appointment of John Flint South (1834-1858) as joint lecturer with Joseph Henry Green (1820-1853), instead of appointing Cooper's nephew Bransby Cooper, who, together with his cousin Aston Key, had assisted their uncle during his illness. Cooper tried to withdraw his resignation but this was declined. Key also resigned and accepted a Lectureship at Guy's. The problem then arose of the rights to the museum. Acrimonious letters passed between the two hospitals which eventually led to St Thomas' purchasing the museum outright. This was not only a blow to the prestige of the older hospital but led to Guy's becoming self sufficient.

In spite of losing two lecturers, Dr Elliotson (1817-1834) to University College Hospital as Professor of Medicine and Joseph H Green to a Professorship at King's, students from both hospitals continued to attend operations at both hospitals as before.

When notice of two operations was posted at St Thomas' on 16 December 1836, one of the porters put up a warning that, due to surgeons being recently inconvenienced by an excessive number of people in the centre of the theatre, only the dressers of the surgeons operating would be allowed

there. When two Guy's dressers tried to take their place there they were restrained by Williams, the hospital porter. When the two Guy's men forced their way through they were forcibly ejected. Doors were locked, panels were smashed and students forced their way in. Benjamin Travers (1814-1841) the surgeon, postponed the operation and South sent for the police. Warrants and cross warrants were issued. When the case came to court the magistrate referred it to Quarter Sessions. The cross warrant against Williams was dismissed and the Guy's students were fined. The Lancet came out on the side of the Guy's students. This was attributed to the Editor Thomas Wakley having been excluded from St Thomas' for reporting operations and lectures without authorisation. It was this incident which was to cause the final split between the two hospitals.

Although the Medical School progressed and expanded over the next twenty six years finance still remained a problem.

The Greenwich Railway Bill: A New Threat

Quite early in the third decade of the 19c both medical and surgical staff at St Thomas' had put forward a suggestion that the hospital be moved to a more desirable site but this was rejected and in 1833 building work began on a new block on the north side of the hospital to replace the one given by Thomas Guy. That same year the Greenwich Railway Bill was passed posing a new threat to the hospital. St Thomas' opposed the Bill inserting a clause that "no hospital property was to be taken or meddled with". In 1836 the first passenger steam train arrived at Spa Road, Bermondsey, the first passenger steam railway in London. The Greenwich Railway Company had a temporary terminus

there and used it over a period of ten months while they extended the railway tracks to London Bridge Station. Other railway companies started to use the station and more tracks were laid. In 1849 a new station to replace the original one was built - one side for the South Eastern Railway (successor to the Greenwich Railway) and the other side for the use of the remaining railway companies which had amalgamated to form the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway. Throughout this period St Thomas' had continued building, this time on the south side of the hospital. In 1847 further legislation in the form of an Act to enlarge London Bridge Station was passed.

Ten years later there was further opposition from the hospital which prevented the building of a viaduct across part of the hospital grounds. Having won a temporary respite the hospital received notice early in 1859 that the Charing Cross Railway Company was applying for an Act to carry their new rail line across the north west corner of the hospital garden. Their offer of £10,000 compensation was rejected. The company increased their offer to £20,000 with an offer to rebuild the new north wing which the hospital claimed was now unsuitable because fresh air from the river was blocked by the building of the railway viaduct. Again the offer was rejected. A further Act was passed in August 1859 and in December of the following year the hospital received three weeks' notice that the railway company was taking the north-west corner of the hospital ground.

The Governors retaliated with a demand of £750,000 for what they claimed was the enforced removal of the hospital. The railway company however would not budge and issued an ultimatum that they would take the land in ten days time. In October 1861 the case went to arbitration before Mr John

Stewart. Five days later the hospital was awarded £296,000 compensation for the whole of the hospital site.

Some of the medical staff proposed that a new smaller hospital be built on St Thomas Street. The MP for Southwark held a public protest meeting and the local vestries, concerned about their parishioners also protested but it was all too late. The money had already been paid to the hospital together with a demand for instant possession. This was refused and the matter was referred to Chancery, St Thomas' being granted a stay until 26 July to find a new site.

With time running out the hospital took over the Surrey Gardens Music Hall and Pleasure Ground at Newington as a temporary measure. There was great sadness that after a period of some six hundred years St Thomas' Hospital would be leaving Southwark. On 16 July the Governors held a farewell dinner at the 'The Albion', Bishopsgate Street. It was impossible to have Surrey Gardens ready by the due date and it was a relief to the Governors when other hospitals, including Guy's, offered beds. Surrey Gardens was eventually opened on 15 September 1862.

Finding a new, suitable site for the hospital was now a matter of great urgency and 44 sites were considered. Eventually these were short listed to six sites which included the Bethlem Hospital site at St George's Fields (now the Imperial War Museum), a site at Walworth belonging to the Fishmongers' Company and a site at Stangate at the foot of Westminster Bridge. When negotiations with the Bethlem Hospital fell through the Stangate site was purchased from The Metropolitan Board of Works for £95,000. It was not only the end of an era but also the end of St Thomas' Hospital in Southwark.

Sources:

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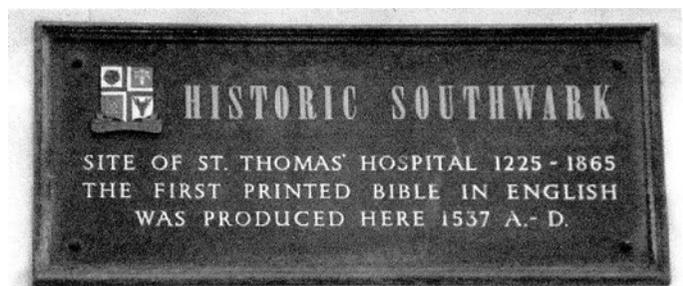
Footnote 1: In the reign of Edward VI the chapel of St Thomas' Hospital, on St Thomas Street, became the parish church. It was rebuilt in 1702. When the hospital moved from Southwark most of the buildings were demolished to make way for London Bridge Station. In 1956 the 19c operating theatre for women, built in 1821, was discovered in the Herb Garret over the church. The Wolfson Foundation gave a generous donation in 1957 and the theatre was restored as near as possible to the original. The church is now the Chapter House of Southwark Cathedral. The Old Operating Theatre Museum and Herb Garret is at 9A St Thomas's Street, SE1 9RY. For opening times ring 020 7955 4791 or see www.thegarret.org.uk.

Footnote 2: Of the 42 Presidents of St Thomas' Hospital between 1556 and 1944, 37 served as Lord Mayor of the City of London, either before or after their appointment as President. Of those, a number had distinguished themselves not only in business but in their Civic duties also. They included Sir John Lawrence (Mayor 1664), who was knighted by Oliver Cromwell. During the Plague Lawrence stayed in the City and ordered the Aldermen to do the same. He was untiring in dealing with the burial of the dead as well as the ordering of supplies and necessities. Lawrence was President of St Thomas' for two terms -1668 to 1683 and 1691 to 1692. Sir Thomas Abney (Mayor 1700) followed Sir Robert Clayton as President of St Thomas' Hospital between 1707 and 1722. Abney was MP for the City and one of the original directors of the Bank of England. He was a benefactor to St Thomas' Hospital. In 1840 the grounds of his house at Abney Park was opened by the Lord Mayor as a burial ground for dissenters. The next President (1722-1733) was Sir Gilbert Heathcote, a self-made man from Derbyshire. A Vintner, he became Master of that company in 1700. Heathcote was a founder member of the Bank of England and

Director during his Mayoralty (1710). He was successful in business with Jamaica and the East Indies, President of the Royal Artillery Company and Commissioner for the Colony of Georgia which he helped to found. Although he had a personal fortune of £700,000 he had a reputation for meanness. Nevertheless he gave £500 to St Thomas'. Sir Gerard Conyers (Mayor 1722) became President between 1733 and 1737 and was followed by Sir John Eyles (Mayor 1688) who was President for twelve years. It was Sir John Eyles who declared George II King. Although only five Presidents of St Thomas' out of the 37 who served as Lord Mayor have been singled out they, like Sir Robert Clayton, were the most outstanding in the period. Three of the above featured in 'Officers of the Local Militia' in the last issue of *Metropolitan*. The last Alderman President of St Thomas' was Sir John Musgrove (Mayor 1850), who held the Presidency from 1851 to 1882. In 1882 HRH Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, son of Queen Victoria became President of the Governors. On his retirement in 1942 at the age of 92 years he was followed by William Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was President for two years.

Footnote 3: Today there is little to show that St Thomas' Hospital survived in Southwark for 600 years. However, visiting the hospital in Lambeth several days a week over a ten week period between June and August last year, I often resorted to London taxis for the journey between Liverpool Street Station and the hospital site at the foot of Westminster Bridge. Most drivers favoured crossing the Thames via either London Bridge or Blackfriars Bridge. On one of these journeys my taxi came to a halt on what I later realised was Borough High Street. Glancing to the left I noted an ugly white painted building with bricked up windows set back from street. Its only redeeming feature was a red wall letter box. As my eyes travelled up the building I spied a small plaque set high on the wall.

Reading it I was thrilled to discover that the ugly white building stands on the original site of St Thomas' Hospital.



Treasurer wanted for ESFHS by April 2012

Gill Hyder, our present Treasurer will complete five years in the post at the AGM in April 2012. As the Society's constitution states that no Executive Committee member may serve for more than five years consecutively, we need a new Treasurer. You do not need bookkeeping experience as the Society accounts are currently managed on Excel spreadsheets. Ideally the Treasurer needs to live within the East Surrey area to enable the countersigning of cheques by other authorised Society officers. Executive Committee meetings are held in Croydon on the 3rd Thursday of alternate months, starting in May each year after the AGM.

For further details please contact Gill on treasurer01@east Surrey fhs.org.uk.

Vouchers for sale

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Findmypast (including 1911 census)

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2012 renewals

With renewal of memberships due in January it is now possible to pay for this online through GenFair. You will find the link on our website and is an additional method of payment, together with Standing Orders and cheques, for those who wish to use it.

Genealogist Caveo (part 2)

Richard Brown [7582]

Mrs Elizabeth **Thoms** of 1 Durham Place, wife of the landlord Charles Thoms - Carpet Bag manufacturer, stated at the initial hearing before the magistrate, the Hon Mr. **Norton**, on 12th April 1852 "I have been in No. 1, Durham-place nine or ten months, and found the prisoner and his mother there when we came. They occupied the top or second floor. He did nothing for his living, for he was not able to do so. His mother supported him, with the assistance she received from her friends. Ever since I have been in the house I have observed something irregular in his manner . . . Lately I observed that he was getting worse." [The Times 12th April 1852.]

Another witness from 1 Durham Place, Eliza **Phillips**, stated that "I reside at No. 1, Durham-place, Lambeth-road. I have known the prisoner from the time he was a baby. I knew his mother, whose name, I believe, was Elizabeth Wheeler . . . His mother informed me, on more than one occasion, that there was something wrong the matter with him . . . He used to go up and down stairs with a flat iron or hatchet in his hand." [The Times 12th April 1852.]

Then at the coroner's inquest, Mrs Thoms stated that she "saw Mrs. Wheeler on the morning of Saturday (10th April 1852), and she remarked that her son was very bad . . . Witness advised her to send him to some asylum, and Mrs. Wheeler said that she would." [The Times, 14th April 1852.]

By 1.00 p.m. on the same day, the murder had taken place. The sequence of events that afternoon is covered in The Times report of the initial hearing before Mr Norton.

"Mrs. Toms, who was in the house at the time," heard a loud scream from upstairs, followed by a heavy fall of

something on the floor. As she went to investigate, “the son of the unfortunate woman made a hasty retreat out of the building . . . Mrs. Toms having entered the apartment, was horror-struck” to find Mrs Wheeler’s corpse.

“Mrs. Toms instantly hastened down stairs, and informed her husband that the young man had murdered his mother.” Mr. Toms followed him till he “got within a few yards of Chester-street. At that point police-constable **Lockyer**, No. 135, came up, and having had his attention directed to the alleged murderer, forthwith secured him. He at once admitted that he had murdered his mother . . . The constable at once took him to the station-house in Kennington-lane . . . The murderer, when arrested, did not offer the least resistance, and to all appearance did not feel the awful position he had placed himself in.”

Thomas was held at Horsemonger Lane Gaol pending his appearance, first at the magistrate’s court, and then at the coroner’s inquest which was conducted on 13th April at the Three Stags Tavern, about 100 yards West of 1 Durham Place. The

Gaol was renamed the Surrey County Gaol in 1859. In 1881 it was demolished. The site is now occupied by Newington Gardens, next



to the Inner London Crown Court.

The coroner's inquest was reported in *The Times* on the 14th of April. "Yesterday afternoon Mr. **Carter**, the coroner for East Surrey, held an inquest . . . on the body of Elizabeth Wheeler, aged 44 . . . who was murdered by her son on Saturday last.

"The jury having been sworn, proceeded to the house where the body lay." Back at the Three Stags, the coroner heard evidence from Eliza Thompson, Eliza Phillips, PS Lockyer, and Mr Thomas **Hutchinson**, assistant to Mr **Berrell**, surgeon.

"The coroner then summed up . . . with great care. He said that he had carefully avoided touching upon the state of mind of the prisoner . . . It remained for them simply to decide from the facts adduced, whether Elizabeth Wheeler came by her death at the hand of her son, Thomas Cathie Wheeler. The state of his mind would be investigated by another tribunal.

"The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against Thomas Cathie Wheeler."

The next day, "after a very heavy day's business", The Hon G. C. **Norton** carried out the final examination of the murderer at Lambeth Police Court. *The Times* reported that:

"Thomas Cathie Wheeler . . . on entering the court gazed round anxiously, and surveyed the crowd present as if to observe if there were any friends or acquaintances present, but not appearing to discover any he assumed a thoughtful appearance.

"During the reading of the depositions by the Chief Clerk the prisoner sighed audibly and wept bitterly, and at that part where the witnesses described the state in which they had found the body of the deceased . . . his features

quivered, and large tears rolled along his cheeks. the only additional witness examined was Mr. John Cathie, proprietor of the Lee Arms public-house, in Brownlow-road, Dalston, who was brother to the deceased, and is uncle to the prisoner . . . Witness was quite aware of the prisoner's insanity, and had taken him himself to Bethlehem Hospital in March, 1849, but nine months afterwards he was discharged from there . . . After three or four months, however, he was obliged to be sent to the Wandsworth Lunatic Asylum and there he remained until the 1st of February, 1851, when at the urgent intreaties and solicitations of his mother he was discharged. Before his discharge, however, the committee of the institution remonstrated with his mother, and told her that if anything happened she would have only herself to blame, and that the act of discharge was solely her own. From that time, up to the present unfortunate calamity, he had lived with his mother, who always evinced the greatest possible affection and solicitude for him. He (Mr. Cathie) was in the habit, of allowing the prisoner a certain sum weekly, and for this he came regularly to his house.

“ . . . The prisoner had exhibited symptoms of insanity before going abroad, one of which was that he would leave excellent situations without the slightest cause.”

After the magistrate's hearing, Thomas was held at Newgate Gaol in readiness for trial at the Central Criminal Court on a charge of wilful murder. Extracts, taken from the Proceedings at The Old Bailey web-site follow (*in the next issue of the Journal*).

Website round up

Brian Hudson

www.marriage-locator.co.uk - This site has been produced by the Guild Of One Name Studies and includes a full explanation of the principles of the marriage locator. Basically the site will decode a GRO index reference (i.e. year, quarter, volume and page number) and identify the church where the marriage took place. Armed with these details it should be possible to visit the appropriate County Records Office and see the marriage register signed by your ancestor. The site is work in progress since not all the required data is yet available.

www.therocmuseum.org.uk - The online presence of the national museum of the Royal Observer Corps (ROC). At the moment the museum has no permanent home and, until that is remedied, it exhibits at various events in the south of England. There is a limited amount of information available on the website, but the museum offers a postal research service as it holds the official service records of ROC members and medal holders. A fee is charged for the service but waived for next-of kin enquiries.

www.familysearch.org - 1911 Census - Earlier this year a restricted form of this census was made available on the FamilySearch website. A free basic search has been available at FindMyPast but now FamilySearch not only provides the same details i.e. Institution, Household or Vessel, Name, Age, Sex, Registration District/Parish, and County but also the sub-district, parish and place of birth - all for free.

Letters to the Editor

Well done, Southwark LHL!

Irene Franklin [4227]

Not having any luck tracing my gt-gt-grandmother's birthplace (name of Savage) born Clerkenwell, I decided to visit Southwark Local History Library in Borough High Street, London SE1.

I found it a most enlightening experience; the staff were not only very knowledgeable but friendly and helpful. Within minutes a member of staff had found the marriage of Susan Eleanor Brown and James Savage (coachman) at Christchurch, Newgate Street, in 1821. I was both delighted and amazed, and I feel I must recommend this wonderful free service. They also have lots of photographs, covering a large area, that can be photocopied.

I did the journey by bus on a Saturday with no traffic hold ups. The area of the library is very historical and interesting and, as I was born not far away but my family moved shortly after, I found it fascinating. There are plenty of refreshment places: I chose the one run by the Southwark Cathedral (back of the church) for a welcome pot of tea.

I am looking forward to visiting again soon.

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Can you help?

British Astronomical Association

Anthony Kinder MSc, FRAS

The British Astronomical Association was found in 1890 with almost 500 members. I am at present trying to identify the biographical information about these members, particularly date and place of birth/death (year if not day and month as well), and occupation. The Census returns for 1891 and published biographies / obituaries have proved to be of great assistance in my research. However, there are a number of individuals that I have not been able to trace.

Of these the one below was resident in Surrey at the time (I include the information which I have for the person. The spellings is as it appears in the original list of members published in December 1890.) The address is as given in the membership list.

Augustus Mordan The Stone House, Reigate, Surrey

I may also be able to help your members, at least in providing addresses during their period of membership. I have an almost complete set of membership lists from 189 – 1969. Any assistance provided will be fully acknowledged in my database.

Chaplin

Gillian Green [8529]

2 Whiteoak Avenue, Easingwold, N Yorks YO61 3GB 01347 824082

gillian.green10@btinternet.com

James William Trappitt Chaplin was my great grandfather b.1857 in Stepney to Elizabeth Mary Trappitt and Robert John Hopper Chaplin (master jeweller). As far as I can

Can you help?

ascertain Elizabeth and Robert were never married although on James' birth certificate she gives her name as 'Chaplin - formerly Trappitt'. Robert married an Ellen Spackman in 1859 and Elizabeth remained a spinster until her death in 1917 still using her maiden name. Although Robert is given as the father on his birth certificate James continued to use his mother's surname, namely Trappitt.

James William married Alice Steadman in 1877 having moved to Beddington, Surrey with his mother between 1871 and 1877. They had nine children between 1877 and 1891 (all registered under the surname Trappitt) but in 1895 James left Alice and the children and, as family stories have it, he went to Ireland (with a local barmaid?) where he remained until his death in 1931 in Dublin. He made at least one trip back to Beddington in 1923 when Alice died.

I have been unable to trace James' whereabouts after he left Beddington and have not been able to trace his death certificate, either in Ireland or here in England, the date of death I have comes from the family bible. I have looked under both the surnames, Trappitt and Chaplin in case he reverted back to using his father's name. I have also been in contact with someone researching the Chaplin side of the family but they have no knowledge of James or any illegitimate son. The two families must have known each other as the same address crops up for them both on census returns and entries in the Directory of Goldsmiths.

I am at a loss as to how to continue as I have been informed that there are no passenger records for travel between England and Ireland at that time and I can find no trace of James on the 1901 and 1911 Irish census returns.

Can you help?

Prison Records

Bernard Cullen [6932] gencullen@talk21.com

I have a grand-uncle who, on seven occasions between 1873 and 1901, found himself in prison. His second offence was in October 1874 when he was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court to 7 years penal servitude and 25 lashes. Sadly, the court record does not say to which prison he was sent. Does anyone know how I can find out where he served his sentence and where the prison records may be found? I would also like to know if there are any photographs of prisoners for this period of time which can be accessed. I would be most grateful for any help or advice.

Seward

Mary Gill

3 Nightingale Road, Croydon, CR2 8PS; 020 8405 0598

I am trying to do a little family history research for a friend in Canada called Joan Flett. This relates to Horace Fredrick Seward (born Bow 1902). Horace lived for a while in Canada, where he had two sons. Some time in the 1930s he returned to England and, in 1938, he married Nora Willis in Croydon.

Horace and Nora lived for many years at 25 Arkwright Road in Sanderstead. Horace died in 1984 and Nora in 1997.

Joan is particularly interested to know if Horace and Nora had any children because their Canadian half-brothers would love to get in touch.

Can you help?

Walker

*Kathleen Ladbrook [10077]
ladbrook797@btinternet.com*

I am tracing my mother's maternal family of Walker. Her grandfather was Thomas Walker born in Ham, Surrey. He was baptised in the parish of Twickenham, Middlesex, 18 Jan 1829. His parents were James and Mary Ann. James was a carpenter but as yet I have had no success in tracing him.

The 1841 census finds Thomas aged 12 yrs living with John Drewitt and his wife and children in Ham Common North. I think he must have been their servant. John Drewitt was a school master and the next page of the census lists Aled House Academy and the pupils. I can't find any trace of this school.

In 1851 Thomas was employed as a footman to John Forbes living next door to the Post Office at Ham. In 1854 he married Sarah Ann Shead or Shedd (the writing is not clear on the certificate) at St Andrews Church, Ham and in 1861 they were living at no. 10 Toms Row and they had a daughter Elizabeth aged 3 months; he was employed as a domestic servant.

In 1871 Thomas was employed as a live-in butler by Miss Frederica H. Rushbrooke at her address 'The Elmers', 1 Claremont Road, Kingston -on -Thames. I found what I believe to be this address on a late 20th century map and it was then a Lloyds bank. Can anyone confirm this, please? His family lived at this time at Tudor Cottage, 2 Warlington Rd(?), Kingston-on-Thames and they had 5 children: Charles John aged 12, Ellen aged 10, Elizabeth aged 7, Louisa Mary aged 3(my grandmother) and Henry aged 4 months. They were all born in Ham. I haven't yet managed to find Charles

John in 1861. I wonder if the wrong name was given for Ellen in the 1871 census or Elizabeth in 1861? I have yet to delve into this.

Thomas's wife Sarah Ann died sometime between 1871 and 1874 as he married Fanny Pain in 1874 at Kingston. Again he seems to be living at his employer's address and the family reside at 2 Oil Mill Lane, Kingston in 1881.

In 1882 his employer Miss Rashbrooke died and in her will bequeathed him a year's wages. In 1891 he was a widower and living as a lodger at 29 Elm Crescent, Kingston and still possibly employed as a butler. In 1901 he seems to have retired as he was living on his 'own means' and is a boarder at 3 Orlean Terrace (or could be Ocean Terrace), Teddington, Middlesex; but I am not certain that this is indeed 'my' Thomas. I have found three deaths that could be his. If anyone can enlighten me further regarding any of the above I would be most grateful.

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Findmypast (including 1911 census)

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