

# Journal of the East Surrey Family History Society

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The deadline for the September Journal is 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday 1st August

*All contributions should be sent to the Editor, whose contact details appear opposite*

## **From the Chairman**

*Joanna Grant [9080]*

On a beautiful sunny, warm day the Society still attracted a large turn out for the talks and AGM on the 9th April. We keep having to add extra seating! The day was hosted by the Croydon Branch who had arranged three well-known speakers on a topical subject – the census. Each talk looked at very different aspects of the subject.

As well as the talks there was much interest in our Help Desk, Book Stall, details of local Census plus the display of Census Surprises. The day will be a hard act to follow next year. Thank you to all the Croydon members who made the day such a success plus members from other branches who also helped with the running of the day and clearing up afterwards.

Welcome and good luck to three new Executive Committee Members, Sylvia Dibbs, Liz Moss and Anne Ramon, and thank you to Ann Turnor who has completed her five years on the Committee but continues as the Membership Secretary.

Many local archives have reduced their hours due local government cuts so do check times before visiting them. The Secretary and myself attended a meeting at the London Metropolitan Archives who are also cutting their hours from mid-November this year. They reported that in the last year or so visitors on a Saturday have dropped by 50%! They feel this is due to so much more data going online. So please do visit local archives and other archives for your family research or we will lose them.

## **From the Editor**

*Chris Green [4030]*

With 60 pages in this issue, there should be something for everyone. The topics covered range from the second part of Sheila Gallagher's article about the pre-1841 census returns to a Cumberland inventory of 1674. We also have the second part of the history of St Thomas's hospital and the start of an in-depth family history researched by three cousins. Plus, of course, the regular items of news and information.

Thanks are due to those members who have sent in contributions; please continue to do so. And to all those others – please let me know what you think of the magazine. Do you find it interesting to read? How can we improve it? It is your Society, your magazine – I am listening!

# Projects Report

*Rita Russell [7123]*

I have spent several days at Sutton Archives on Carshalton registers and the majority of the records will now be on the Super Index. A CD will be held by the Archives.

The first register of Cane Hill burials has been completed and we are progressing well through number 2. Other Croydon records are being added to the Super index with copies of the records at the Archives.

Due to falling sales of CDs, due mainly to the internet, we are concentrating on putting our data on findmypast and the Super index (see pp 16-17). We feel this is the way to go, - if you can't beat the, join them. Some CDs may still be required especially where we have commitments to Archives and local churches.

The Projects team was given a mandate at the AGM to come up with a revised Logo for the Society and will be discussing this during the summer. We need to get it right so will not be rushing into anything.

I am also trying to tidy up the data held at the Research Centre to make it more of a paper-free place, so I would like to hear from anyone willing to retype old transcriptions. This is easy work to fit in around your holidays and gardening.

## Tech Topic – File types - Part 8

*Brian Hudson [7324]*

**.tif** The file extension for **Tagged Image File Format (TIFF)**. This is a popular image format used by graphic designers, photographers and the publishing industry. It has been around since the 1980s and is widely supported by graphics software of all types.

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### **The Clock Tower, Epsom (cover photograph)**

**The Epsom Clock Tower foundation stone was laid on 19th November 1847 by a Thomas Tompson. Earlier that year the old weatherboarded Watch House was pulled down as it was thought to be old fashioned.**

**See [www.epsomandewellhistoryexplorer.org.uk/EpsomClockTower.html](http://www.epsomandewellhistoryexplorer.org.uk/EpsomClockTower.html) for more detail and pictures.**

# Group meetings

## September

- 1 Medieval Churches in England Stephen Humphrey Sutton  
*Stephen worked for many years in Southwark Local History Library and gives talks and guided tours about the history of the London Borough of Southwark. Over the years he has taken photographs of churches, cathedrals and abbeys all over England*
- 10 Manorial Records Paul Blake Richmond
- 20 Forgotten Heroes of WWI Geoff Bridger Croydon  
*This profusely illustrated talk provides an insight into the techniques of wresting the names of the dead from the cold stone and restoring them as human beings to their rightful places in society. It demonstrates how to trace the lives, military careers and untimely deaths of those who made the ultimate sacrifice. We then learn how to locate and visit their last resting place or memorial generally situated on, or near, the field of battle.*
- 28 A burden on the parish Margaret Griffiths Lingfield  
*This talk discusses the range of sources for the history of Poor Relief from the 16th century to the eve of the Second World War.*

## October

- 6 Victorian Shopping Ian Waller Sutton  
*Ian is an author and family historian*
- 18 Adoption and fostering, circa 1850-1930 Louise Taylor Croydon
- 24 Group visit to London Metropolitan Archives,  
40 Northampton Rd, EC1R 0HB. Tel: 020 7332 3824. Open 9.30 – 4.45.  
10 a.m. – 12 noon: Introduction and illustrated talk by Charlotte Hopkins:  
*“How to Search School Records at LMA, including LCC schools (holdings & content) and other schools – e.g. Jews’ Free School, Special schools, Reformatories, etc.”*  
*If you wish to consult original documents or archives you will need a History Card – available online, see: [www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/lma](http://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/lma) or apply on the day, bringing evidence of ID and address. Numbers are limited, so please book with Sheila Gallagher, 88 Oaks Ave, Worcester Park, KT4 8XF (020 8337 8580). If writing, please enclose a SAE.*  
*Please note that there will be no meeting at Southwark during October.*
- 26 Livery companies Peter Lusty Lingfield

## November

- |    |  |                 |           |
|----|--|-----------------|-----------|
| 3  | Maps online  | Peter Christian | Sutton    |
|    | <i>Peter is an author, lecturer and family historian specialising in IT and Family History.</i>  |                 |           |
| 12 | Turning your tree into a tale –<br>writing up your family history  | Kathy Chater    | Richmond  |
| 15 | John Whitgift & his legacy to Croydon  | Sue Turnbull    | Croydon   |
|    | <i>Not much theology, more genealogy, local history and personal experience: Sue is a retired nurse who has spent the last eleven years or so working for the Whitgift Foundation. Genealogy is a passion and she also has a great interest in local history, especially Medieval Croydon.</i> |                 |           |
| 23 | Stuart London  | Ian Bevan       | Lingfield |

## December

- |   |   |  |        |
|---|---|--|--------|
| 1 | Members' evening  |  | Sutton |
|   | <i>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.</i> |  |        |
- 

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

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

Richmond: Vestry House, 21 Paradise Road, Richmond  
2<sup>nd</sup> 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  
1<sup>st</sup> 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](http://www.esfhs.org.uk) for future meetings and last-minute alterations.*

## Postal Book Sales

Brenda Hawkins [785]

I am pleased to announce that our postal service is now up and running. Books may be obtained from Mrs Sylvia Dibbs, 19 Lime Tree Grove, Croydon, CR0 8AY. Please make your cheques payable to East Surrey Family History Society. The books currently available are listed on the following page, but we will be expanding our selection. Please visit our website for the most up-to-date list.

The first column shows the cost of the book, the second shows post & packing (to a UK address) and the third shows the total of the previous two. The postage rates are those prevailing at the time of going to press.

### Spotlight on Publishers

CNHSS — Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society, despite its daunting title, has an active local history section. Most of its publications are on various aspects of the history on Croydon and most of these were written and edited by John Gent. Titles include: *Croydon from Above*; *Croydon Old and New*; *Croydon Between the Wars*; *Croydon in the Forties & Fifties*; *Croydon's Transport Through the Ages*; *A View of Croydon – Postcards from the Past*.

These are A4 books, lavishly illustrated. John had a career in London Transport and was an inveterate collector of local postcards. He sadly died earlier this year, but he lived long enough to see the published copy of his final book. His unique collection of postcards covered every aspect of life in Croydon.

*Croydon from Above* has aerial views dating from 1870 (taken from landmark buildings!) many from the heyday of Croydon Airport before WW2, and right up to the end of the twentieth century. They range from Crystal Palace in the north, to Coulsdon in the south, reflecting the immense change the Borough has undergone in the period. *Croydon Old and New* has several contemporary reminiscences from the 1800s, illustrations and early photographs. The more recent photographs are chosen to reflect the buildings we have lost and the changes that have taken place. As the latest of these was taken in 1995, even these have become historical records. *A View of Croydon – Postcards from the Past* was a project that John had long had in mind. It brought together all his interests. Postcards fulfilled the role that emails and text messages do today. Vast numbers were produced, of every conceivable subject. In 1914, over 8 million cards were sent. There were perhaps a dozen prolific publishers of Croydon postcards, but scores of smaller firms existed. Besides the general views that we are familiar with from

modern holiday postcards, there were trade photographs, traffic accidents, prize cows, railway staff. No subject was too bizarre. There are floods, snowdrifts, domestic interiors. In this book, some have been blown up, to show the wealth of detail in the images.

All the postcards are accompanied by explanatory text, and the name of the publishers, where known.

Shire Library — Shires are well known for their large range of books on aspects of social history, industrial history, collectibles etc. Their Victorian series describe aspects of life that many of our ancestors would have experienced. The books are well and imaginatively illustrated with examples from all round the country, although because of the importance of London as the metropolis, many of our East Surrey ancestors would have had personal knowledge some of the places described.

<b>Publisher</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
CNHSS	Croydon Between the Wars	4.75	1.45	6.20
CNHSS	Croydon from Above	6.75	1.45	8.20
CNHSS	Croydon in the 1940's & 1950's	6.75	1.45	8.20
CNHSS	Croydon Old and New	6.75	1.45	8.20
CNHSS	Croydon's Transport	8.75	1.45	10.20
CNHSS	A View of Croydon	10.95	1.45	12.40
LB Southwark	Bankside - story of	4.00	1.45	5.45
LB Southwark	Bermondsey - story of	1.95	1.15	3.10
LB Southwark	Borough - story of	1.95	1.15	3.10
LB Southwark	Camberwell - story of	3.50	1.15	4.65
LB Southwark	Charles Dickens in Southwark	2.50	0.50	3.00
LB Southwark	Dulwich - Story of	2.00	1.15	3.15
LB Southwark	Peckham - Story of	3.50	1.15	4.65
LB Southwark	Rotherhithe (Story of)	3.50	1.15	4.65
LB Southwark	Southwark Illustrated	6.95	1.45	8.40
LB Southwark	Walworth - Story of	4.00	1.15	5.15
Shires	Victorian & Edwardian Prisons	4.99	1.15	6.14
Shires	The Victorian Asylum	5.99	1.15	7.14
Shires	The Victorian Cemetery	5.99	1.15	7.14
Shires	The Victorian Hospital	5.99	1.15	7.14
Shires	The Victorian Soldier	4.99	1.15	6.14
Shires	The Victorian Workhouse	4.99	1.15	6.14

## Early censuses

*Sheila Gallagher*

### 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831 – the Records In Surrey & Parliamentary Reports – part 2

When the previous article appeared in 1989 we had no idea that future family historians wouldn't need to visit the PRO to read the Reports to Parliament on the four pre-1841 censuses but could sit at home discovering the statistics, how they were interpreted and how successive schedules and questions were refined to provide increasingly detailed data on which political decisions would be based. Or that Gibson, Medlycott and Chapman were locating and describing all surviving British parish "census" documents [1], like the Surrey sources which had been transcribed, indexed and made accessible by the dedication of Cliff Webb, Christine Powell, the Streatham Society and our own Maureen O'Sullivan.

In summary, the Governments' priorities for the censuses were: in 1801 to know exact population numbers in order to assess need, in 1811 to compare contemporary and earlier statistics and assess the local economy – for example, how many new houses were being built. In 1821 the numbers recorded in each age group were intended to help Friendly societies and insurance companies determine risk and also to indicate numbers of men eligible to serve in the Army, together with more exact definitions of occupations, aided by a printed list. In 1831 the categories were expanded, differentiating manual and skilled labour, small employers and professional men.

As described in Part 1, Schedules set out questions to be answered and printed forms attached ensured that raw numerical data returned was uniform. It is interesting to note which of the details recorded when compiling statistics were considered worth retaining in the parish documents and working papers, which also indicate different interpretations of instructions. Schedule item 2 states that men serving in HM regular forces or militia were to be excluded from the count: Oxted's 1811 enumerators noted the deduction of 10 men "serving in the Militia" but restored them because they were in the local militia. It appears that local, as opposed to County militia, were included in parish totals except when embodied. Croydon 1811 lists several, giving name and rank with 'local' added. Croydon documents also include a list of 36 soldiers, their names and ranks with wives (only one each), sons and daughters. The soldiers weren't counted but their families were.

Responses to questions were not always recorded but can provide interesting detail:

Mortlake 1811 6th Question : Referring to Number of Persons in 1801, To what Cause do you attribute any remarkable Difference in the Number at present?

"There are 4 Ladies Boarding Schools in the Parish which contain 176 females (in 1801 there were only 3 cont'g 126 females) – there are also very many poor families who have a great number of Children residing here altho the parents work out of the Parish for want of suitable Habitations in the adjoining parishes."

Mortlake 1821 6th Question : (as above) "Since the population was taken in 1811 upwards of 60 houses have been Built in this Parish from hence a considerable increase of numbers has arisen - there being also several Schools in this Parish containing very many children accounting for the increased Population herein stated, and this number would have been further Increased had some families (who reside here in the Summer) have been down at the time this Account was taken."

Clapham's 1801 document omits the number of houses but under 'Remarks' refers to 11 schools containing 113 boys and 191 girls, possibly some boarding and all single sex except one kept by Andrew Sketchley, probably the Charity School. Some 11 named householders are annotated: "Family in town" and two "Family not come in" indicating, like the Mortlake responses, that both villages were desirable and pleasant places for the rich, although settlement records show that each parish included poor inhabitants.

The 1831 Parliamentary Report includes a footnote: "The great increase of population (3193 persons) in the parish of Croydon is attributed in the Returns to the evil effects of the Poor Laws the present system of which (it is alledged) encourages early and improvident marriage among the labouring classes, at the same time rendering the industrious of that class idle, and in many instances, dissolute characters."

Other notable statistics are variations in multiple occupancy, demonstrated by comparing numbers of houses and families, and that women outnumber men in most places. These, and many other interesting topics are discussed in the Reports to Parliament & in Professor Higgs' Essays.

Returning to parish documents, some enumerators included places of abode/streets as in Croydon 1811, and some gave names of lodgers (Mortlake 1801). The 1801 Mortlake notebook lists named householders on right-hand pages and their lodgers on facing left-hand sheets: John Carr, a householder shared with 2 other families, Arthur Cooper, Lbr, and [-] Crouther, Agr & Wife Lydia Crouther, Mantua Mkr . Chobham 1801 includes a few occupations, as when distinguishing two William Howards – one is a Carpenter. Bletchingley 1801 gives few forenames, mostly just initials for Mr's or Esquires, with no way of sorting

out 3 Browns, 4 Daltons, or 6 Smiths without recourse to other parish records, but does list numbers of men separately from boys and women from girls. In 1801, Oxted gives forenames for all 5 Palmers and 4 of 5 Kings.

The voluntary but “laborious enquiry as to the ages of individuals in 1821” (Chobham 1831 ‘Explanations’) was claimed in the 1821 Parliamentary Report to have been undertaken by 7/9th of all parishes but only two records including names survive for Surrey: Oxted and Thursley. Oxted is recorded on individual sheets, separate from the normal census document, whereas for Thursley the ages are incorporated into the record for each household in a very fragile notebook. However, inhabitants ages (without names) for 5 of the Brixton Hundred western parishes are included in Petty Sessions Minutes.

Schedules became increasingly lengthy, like that found inside Chobham 1831, with detailed instructions, explanations and printed ‘Formula’s (13 questions) for use when “*proceeding from house to house*” on census day and even demonstrating “*marks across the several lines*” “*to be summed together afterwards by dividing it into Tens for counting thus: //////////////\.*”. Overseers of the Poor were usually assisted by other Parish officers or others, specially appointed “in populous places” and all were advised to have a Meeting and Conference the week before census day.

On a personal note, pre-1841 name lists don’t survive for places where most of my ancestors lived but, thanks to [www.histpop.org.uk/essex](http://www.histpop.org.uk/essex), I know now how small their communities were. My Shoosmiths in Laughton, Sussex were amongst 98 families totalling 539 persons in 1801. The Mayes family migrated from Northampton c1801 to Wimbledon with a population of 1,591 in 284 families. When the Tippings from Buckinghamshire joined them around 1826, the 1821 census had recorded 2,195 persons in 382 families. Some of my ancestors remained in Ireland - had the 1821 & 1831 Irish Censuses not been burnt at the Four Courts, Dublin in 1922 lists might have been found containing names, ages & occupations of everyone in each family – alas!

#### References:

1. See Bibliography in Early Censuses Pt.1.
2. Many early census copies are included in the Society of Genealogists Library Catalogue – <http://www.sog.org.uk>; enter keywords – ‘parish name AND census [with date]’.
2. See tables as recorded in Brixton Hundred Petty Sessions minutes.

Acknowledgments: We thank the following Repositories for permission to reproduce their documents, as follows: Croydon Local History & Archives Dept [Croydon], Surrey History Centre [Chobham & Oxted]; also their staff and those of Lambeth Archives & Southwark Local History Library, & Peter Shilham for help in researching them.

## Returns of population in Brixton Hundred, Western Half — June 1811

The columns below show, from left to right, (1) the name of the parish; (2) number of inhabited houses; (3) number of families; (4) 'Houses building'; (5) 'Houses uninhabited'; (6) Families in agriculture; (7) Families in trade, manufacture and handcraft; (8) other families; (9) total number of males; (10) total number of females.

(column) 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Barnes	191	195	-	4	101	62	32	407	587
Battersea & Penge	714	1079	13	21	198	342	539	2009	2400
Merton	135	174	3	5	59	79	36	439	466
Mortlake	346	441	1	12	127	202	112	832	1189
Putney & Roehampton	476	539	5	12	212	163	164	1287	1594
Tooting Graveney	185	256	2	5	3	119	134	825	811
Wandsworth	889	1115	3	13	272	620	223	2728	2916
Wimbledon	284	346	1	8	100	159	87	891	1023
TOTAL	3220	4145	28	80	1072	1746	1327	9418	10976

Pages 14 and 15 show examples of the early census returns: page 14 shows parts of the Oxted 1821, Croydon 1811 and Chobham 1831 sheets, while page 15 gives a transcribed example from Croydon 1811.

## Caterham evacuees

*Patrick Lee [thomaslee1@optusnet.com.au](mailto:thomaslee1@optusnet.com.au)*

My name is Patrick Lee, and I live in South Australia.

I am currently writing my autobiography of my early childhood years in Caterham, continuing after our family arrived in Australia in January 1948. My own children know a little about my early childhood days in wartime Caterham.

They know about some of my experiences during the war years, of the nights spent in the backyard shelter, that food was hard to get and was now rationed, and the evacuation of schoolchildren, many from the Caterham Schools and surrounding districts where sent to Yeovil in Somerset, in July 1944.

My brother Melvyn and I had a terrible time at the first house, we ran away after two days. We were then moved into a second place, so much nicer: this

family, whose name I cannot remember, had a Butchers' shop, or they worked in one in the High Street; I think we stayed here until we returned home in late December 1944.

Our family moved to Caterham from Croydon in, I think, 1938. That same year my brother Melvyn was born, my older brother David in 1935 and myself (Patrick) in 1937.

Our address then was 29 St Michaels Road, Caterham-on-the-Hill. The Caterham Guards Barracks were at the top of our street, with RAF Kenley close by, both prime targets during the war years. According to war records, our house was bomb damaged, as were many others in and around Caterham.

Our Dad (Ernest) was in the building trade, a Journeyman Plasterer; he was also in the Territorials, transferring to the RAF in 1939 but being an essential trade was discharged in 1940 and returned to his trade until the end of the war. Mum was on 'home duties'. My brothers and I went to Caterham Hill Primary, and then on to Caterham Hill Secondary. We were living at this address until December 1947, when we departed for Australia.

After jogging the memory box, and writing what I can remember about this period in my life, I am now seeking help from you, the Society members. Does anyone have memories or stories about the war and evacuation from Caterham? So far, I have written 24 chapters on my early childhood days in England and continuing after arriving in Australia. I am now at that point where I need to revise and rewrite, so any further information is going to be a great help to me.

It has been such a long time since these events took place and it is now very hard trying to remember exact dates and places, such as the school I would have gone to, or even the family that we lived with. I have had some research through the Surrey and Somerset County Councils, re schools, billets and evacuation. Records kept on that period are rare, and those that do exist many are incomplete.

So are there any members who lived in Caterham during the war years and are ex-evacuees who are able to help me with further information, or their own experiences of that time, and maybe somebody who remembers David, Patrick or Melvyn Lee?

My partner and I will be arriving in England at the end of August and returning to Australia on the 2nd October.

## A cautionary tale

Audrey Moynihan [3142]

I have recently come across a news item dated 1771 that refers to my 4 x great-grandfather, Joseph **Sargood** (born 1720) and I should like to share it with readers. It comes from the *Craftsman or Say's Weekly Journal (London)* and is dated Saturday, March 16, 1771.

"Sunday a most extraordinary accident happened in the house of Mr Sargood, dyer, in Albermarle Street; His brother going into the dye-house, being very dry and seeing a pewter ale-house pot in which were, he imagined, the remains of a quart of porter, drank it off, but it unhappily proved to be oil of vitriol, which had such an immediate effect that he became raving mad and threw himself out of a two-pair of stairs window, and expired soon after in great agonies."

'Mr Sargood the dyer of Albermarle Street' was Henry Sargood (born 1717) who had a well-established silk dyeing business in Clerkenwell, and it was his brother Joseph who met with the unfortunate accident and was buried in the grounds of St James's Church, Clerkenwell. James had been a Freeman of the Leathersellers Company.

The story reminds me of a rhyme I heard many years ago, although I can't remember the name of the victim, but I have adapted it for poor old Joseph:

Please spare a thought for Joseph Sargood / alas, he is no more / For what he thought was H<sub>2</sub>O / was H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>!

## More names for Family History

Eve Perry [4259]

Having seen the list of names submitted in the December Journal, I show below some of those that I have found during my transcription of Workhouse Records, mainly in St Martin in the Fields.

Mary ALLTRAP

Edward APPLGARTH

Eleanor ARCHDEACON

Philadelphia AUSTIN

Elizabeth BAGWELL

Annastatia BAPTISTA

Elizabeth BASKERVILLE

Phillis BATHMAKER

Thomas BATTERSKIN

Thomas FINGLASS

John GODSMAN

Joseph GOODLUCK

Susan HORSENAILES

Lettice HUDGEBUD

# 1811 census entries

## Return of the number of women & children in Croydon [Pitlake] Barracks — 27th May 1811

Surname	Name	Rank	Wives	Boys	Girls
PETTIGREW	Wm.	Paymaster	1	0	2
McVICAR	John	Adjutant	1	3	1
SIDAWAY	John	Lieutenant	1	0	0
CHERRY	Fred'k	Vet'y Surgeon	1	1	0
KINGSHOTT	Hen'y	Regimental Serj't Major	1	0	0
PEARSON	Adam	Paymaster Serjeant	1	1	2
DOUGLAS	John	Troop Serj't Major	1	0	4
BEAUMONT	Joseph	Serjeant	1	0	0
NICHOL	John	Serjeant	1	0	1
SEATON	John	Serjeant	1	0	0
RUSSELL	Wm	Serjeant	1	1	0
KENNEDY	Jas	Trumpet Major	1	0	2
PRIEST	Thos	Corporal	1	0	0
BOYER	Jas	Collar Maker	1	2	0
TOWERS	Jas	Collar Maker	1	0	0
CROW	Jno	Blacksmith	1	0	0
CHIPPINGTON	Thos	Wheelwright	1	0	0
INSTONE	Thos	Farrier	1	2	2
FURNER	Thos	Farrier	1	0	2
BULL	George	Private	1	0	0
BURGE	Jno	Private	1	1	1
DENBY	Benj'n	Private	1	1	0
CLARKE	Jos'h	Private	1	1	1
HOOSON	John	Private	1	0	0
POTTER	Wm	Private	1	0	0
SEABROOK	Wm	Private	1	1	0
PLUNKETT	Jos	Private	1	0	0
CRUTCHFIELD	Rich'd	Private	1	0	0
HUPHAM	Wm	Private	1	0	0
JAMES	Chas	Private	1	0	1
SHARP	Rob't	Private	1	1	0
COOK	John	Private	1	0	0
STAGG	John	Private	1	0	1
VINCENT	Dorman	Private	1	0	0
MORRIS	Thos	Private	1	0	1
ROWE	Thos	Wheelwright	1	1	2

Males	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	
Mr. Dumbell	1																			X
Mr. Garton	1																			X
Mr. King	1																			X
Deacon	2																			X
John Williams	2					0	0													X
Mr. Piddell																				X
Mr. Johnson	2																			X
John Goldcliff																				X
John Dingley																				X

Part of the Oxted 1821 census return

LIST OF THE POPULATION OF THE PARISH OF CROYDON. 1811.

Division	Name of Proprietor	Demography	If how many an. lbs. are occupied	Name or description of Premises	Houses built in	Houses inhabited	Males	Females	Total	Remarks
St. Mary	Mr. Jackson	Manor					2	2	4	
	Mr. Jackson	St. Mary's					1	2	3	
	William Rowe	St. Mary's					2	3	5	
	Gen. Simpson	St. Mary's					5	3	8	

Part of the Croydon 1811 census return

North Road - Howard's	1	1						1	2	1
Do - Street	1	1						1	1	3
Do - Young John	1	1						1	2	3
Do - Terry St.	1	1						1	1	1
		11	9		1	4	6		15	16
Page 1	32	20			24	4	4		25	32
Do 2	32	28			12	11	9		41	58
Do 3	31	28			5	17	9		72	80
Taken by Wm. Loon Thos. Hudson		Total	106	93		42	36	20	243	226

Part of the Chobham 1831 census return

## Super Names Index — July 2011

A01/1	Addington	Marriages	454
A01/2	Ashtead St Giles	Monumental Inscriptions	4211
B04/1	Battersea	Poor Law Records	1695
B08/1	Bletchingley St Mary	Monumental Inscriptions	567
C01/1	Camberwell Old Cemetery	Burials	1022
C02/1	Carshalton All Saints	Monumental Inscriptions	6734
C03/1	Caterham St Mary & St Lawrence	Parish registers & some MIs	17432
C05/2	Charlwood Providence Chapel	Monumental Inscriptions	154
C09/1	Chessington St Mary the Virgin	Monumental Inscriptions	647
C12/1	Coulsdon St Andrew	Burials	400
C14/1	Croydon Christ Church	Burials	1268
C14/4	Croydon St Peter	Burials	1188
C14/6	Croydon Poor Law	Settlements	1137
D01/1	Dormansland St John the Devine	Monumental Inscriptions	1934
E99	Exiles to Australia	Name & place of arrival	2788
F02/1	Felbridge St John the Devine	Burials	1202
G01/1	Gatton St Andrew	Monumental Inscriptions	326
H05/1	Horne St Mary	Monumental Inscriptions	805
I01/1	Ifield Friends Burial Ground	Monumental Inscriptions	89
J01/1	Journal 1977-2002	Volume numbers/articles	3979
K01/1	Kennington St Mark	Monumental Inscriptions	685
K01/2	Kennington Vauxhall Chapel	Burials	1151
L01/1	Lambeth St Mary	Baptisms, Marriages & Burials	200355
L01/1	Lambeth St Mary	Poor Law Records	12585
L01/1	Lambeth St Mary Burial Ground	Monumental Inscriptions	413
L01/10	Lambeth - St Leonard Streatham	Monumental Inscriptions	780
L01/11	Lambeth - Immanuel with St Andrew	Monumental Inscriptions	21
L01/12	Lambeth - St Peter Walworth	Monumental Inscriptions	368
L01/14	Lambeth - St John Waterloo	Monumental Inscriptions	116
L01/15	Lambeth - St Luke West Norwood	Monumental Inscriptions	67
L01/16	Lambeth - Baptist Chapel Streatham	Monumental Inscriptions	7
L01/17	Lambeth - St Peter Vauxhall	Monumental Inscriptions	8
L01/3	Westminster Lying-In Hospital	Settlement Examinations	1323
L01/4	Lambeth Scot & Irish	Settlement Examinations	378
L01/5	Lambeth - Stockwell Chapel	Baptisms 1777 - 1807	2691
L01/7	Lambeth - St Matthew Brixton	Monumental Inscriptions	379
L03/1	Leigh St Bartholomew	Monumental Inscriptions	840
L07/1	Lowfield Heath St Michael	Monumental Inscriptions	1468
M03/1	Merstham St Katherine	Monumental Inscriptions	2040
M05/1	Mitcham St Peter & St Paul	Baptisms & Burials	18682
M05/2	Mitcham Poor Law Records	Removal Orders	1415

N01/1	Newdigate St Peter	Monumental Inscriptions	847
N06/1	Nutfield St Peter & St Paul	Monumental Inscriptions	746
O01/1	Outwood St John the Baptist	Monumental Inscriptions	438
O01/2	Outwood Baptist Chapel	Monumental Inscriptions	147
R01/1	Redhill St John the Evangelist	Monumental Inscriptions	1301
R02/1	Reigate St Mary Magdelene	Monumental Inscriptions	2982
R02/2	Reigate Friends Meeting House	Monumental Inscriptions	272
R02/3	Reigate Poor Law	Poor Law Records	1946
S03/1	Sidlow Bridge Emmanuel	Monumental Inscriptions	524
S04/1	Smallfield Ebenezer Chapel	Monumental Inscriptions	459
S05/10	Southwark Chapel Long Lane	Burials	3342
S05/11	St George's Fields Cath Chapel	Baptisms	2043
S05/12	Southwark Ebenezer Chapel	Burials	1285
S05/9	Southwark Marriage Licences	Full transcripts from Licences	9963
S08/1	Surrey Strays	Names/data in other counties	9732
S08/5	Hants Police born in Surrey	Date of joining Police/p of birth	109
S08/6	Carriage Tax	Name Index	3822
S10/1	Slaugham	Monumental Inscriptions	105
W08/1	Wimbledon Poor Law	Apprentices	169
W08/2	Wimbledon St Mary	Monumental Inscriptions	4448

## Surname index

*The Editor*

The list below contains surnames found in members' articles in each issue of volumes 27 to 28 of the Journal, that is from 2004 - 2005. If I receive a favourable response from members, I plan to publish further surname indices (in batches of two years) in successive issues. Thus the December Journal will contain surnames from Vols 29 and 30, the March 2012 Journal will contain Vols 31 and 32, etc.

The columns below refer to surname, volume, number, and page.

Adamstone	28	3	16	Angell	28	3	16
Addison	27	4	42	Appleton	27	2	41
Addison	28	3	16	Archer	28	1	12
Albright	27	4	27	Armstrong	28	4	25
Allen	27	4	10	Arnold	27	2	22
Allingham	27	4	26	Arthur	27	1	26
Andrews	27	4	27	Ashdown	27	3	37
Andrews	28	2	20	Astley	28	1	29
Andrews	28	2	36	Attwood	27	1	27

Baker	28	1	11	Carter	27	3	28
Banister	28	4	22	Carter	28	2	31
Banks	27	3	37	Cecconi	27	1	35
Barker	28	2	44	Charrington	28	1	28
Barker	28	4	49	Cheeseman	28	2	10
Barnett	27	3	26	Chitts	27	2	25
Barrett	27	1	26	Clark	27	4	11
Bartlett	27	4	31	Clarke	27	3	26
Bastin	28	2	40	Clarke	28	4	26
Beach	28	1	11	Cole	28	2	21
Beadle	27	2	23	Colly	27	3	26
Beattie	28	4	25	Colman	27	2	22
Beckey	28	4	28	Connor	28	4	47
Beech	27	3	34	Conquest	28	2	10
Bennett	27	3	27	Cook	28	2	10
Bensal	27	3	27	Coombes	27	1	7
Berchmace	27	1	17	Cope	28	4	25
Best	28	2	19	Crafton	27	3	27
Biggs	28	1	11	Cranfield	27	1	26
Bilsby	27	3	19	Creed	27	2	23
Bird	27	4	31	Creed	28	2	20
Bishop	27	4	31	Crickmay	28	4	49
Bishop	28	2	41	Crocker	28	4	27
Blackman	27	3	27	Crowley	27	1	27
Blaker	28	3	19	Cumming	27	4	18
Bond	27	4	25	Dale	28	1	29
Bonner	27	1	26	Day	27	4	11
Booker	28	2	40	deBohan	27	4	15
Booth	28	2	32	Delatorre	27	1	17
Boyce	28	3	8	Delight	27	4	39
Boyles	28	3	10	Della Rocca	28	4	14
Brand	28	1	23	Dewdney	28	2	19
Brassington	27	4	25	Dibley	27	2	6
Bratt	28	4	23	Dod	28	4	21
Brickwood	27	2	25	Dreyfus	28	2	21
Brooker	27	3	26	Driver	28	4	21
Brown	28	4	21	Drouet	28	3	17
Brown	28	4	23	Dunton	28	1	26
Buck	28	4	27	Durden	27	4	21
Bull	28	1	11	Durham	28	1	19
Bull	28	2	19	Eadie	28	2	20
Burges	28	2	30	Early	27	4	10
Burton	28	4	49	Early	28	3	18
Bush	28	3	23	Edwards	28	3	9
Calder	28	3	11	Elliott	28	4	49
Cannan	27	4	21	Emington	28	4	27
Carew	28	3	34	Fairman	28	2	40

Fegan	27	4	20	Holdbrook	27	1	17
Field	28	2	19	Holder	27	2	23
Fischer	27	1	27	Hollaman	28	4	26
Fitzgerald	27	4	13	Holland	28	2	19
Fitzgerald	28	2	47	Holroyd	28	4	26
Fitzgerald	28	4	42	Holway	27	3	26
Foster	28	1	19	Homewood	28	1	20
Franklin	28	2	21	Horne	28	2	11
Freeman	28	2	40	Horseman	27	1	7
Furniss	27	2	7	Howard	27	2	25
Gadd	27	4	12	Howard	28	4	47
Gadd	28	3	19	Howark	27	3	19
Gale	28	4	49	Huish	27	3	26
Gambrell	28	2	41	Humphrey	28	1	27
Gardner	28	1	19	Hurlock	27	2	23
Garrett	27	3	28	Hurrell	27	2	5
Gibson	28	1	19	Ikin	27	4	18
Glissom	27	4	42	Ives	27	4	32
Glossan	27	4	42	Janes	27	2	16
Goddard	27	2	25	Jenkins	27	4	42
Golding	28	1	11	Jewson	28	2	10
Goodyear	28	2	25	Johnson	28	1	20
Goodyear	28	3	16	Jones	27	4	31
Grange	28	2	19	Juchau	28	1	12
Grantham	28	4	49	Kelly	28	1	11
Green	28	4	14	Kelsey	28	3	17
Grossmith	27	2	16	King	27	1	27
Ground	28	4	49	King	27	2	22
Grove	27	4	10	King	27	3	26
Gurney	27	4	11	King	28	1	11
Ham	27	3	20	Lambourn	28	4	28
Hammond	28	2	11	Lane	28	2	38
Hammond	28	2	19	Lanning	27	1	6
Hance	27	2	22	Laycock	27	4	25
Hardy	28	4	22	Le Brun	27	2	9
Harrington	28	1	29	le Driveres	28	4	22
Harris	27	3	27	Leach	28	3	18
Harris	28	1	11	Ledamun	27	4	32
Harrison	28	1	36	Lee	27	2	6
Harvey	28	1	23	Levett	27	4	20
Harwood	28	3	17	Lewer	27	1	34
Hayward	27	4	11	Lewer	27	4	29
Hemsley	28	4	46	Lewis	28	2	20
Henderson	27	4	42	Lindsell	28	2	19
Hillier	27	4	42	Lister	28	2	36
Hobson	28	4	47	Littlemore	28	2	17
Hodd	28	3	18	Littler	28	2	38

Loe	28	1	20	Otts	27	4	37
Low	28	3	17	Overton	27	1	30
Lucken	28	4	21	Owen	28	4	14
Lucker	28	4	21	Page	28	3	17
Lunnary	27	1	7	Palmer	27	3	27
Lyttle	27	3	38	Pardoe	27	3	26
Machin	27	4	26	Pearce	28	3	16
MacLaud	27	1	7	Peters	27	4	9
MacLeod	27	1	6	Peters	28	4	26
Margetts	27	2	16	Petts	28	2	28
Martin	27	2	6	Pharo	27	3	26
Martin	28	2	45	Philo	27	1	15
Mason	27	1	6	Pilgrim	27	1	30
Mason	27	1	27	Pitman	27	2	6
Mason	28	3	8	Pitman	27	4	32
Mason	28	4	17	Pook	28	2	36
Maurice	28	2	21	Potter	27	1	26
Mays	27	3	26	Potter	28	2	37
Maystone	27	1	17	Pratt	27	4	10
McGregor	27	2	6	Pratt	28	3	18
McKone	28	2	17	Price	28	4	15
McLoughlin	28	4	49	Prosser	27	4	10
Mills	28	2	40	Protzen	27	2	9
Millson	28	1	13	Rees	27	1	30
Mitchell	27	3	27	Reid	28	1	22
Moody	28	4	21	Reilly	27	3	40
Moore	28	3	17	Rickard	27	4	11
Moppett	28	4	25	Risbridger	27	2	22
Morant	27	4	36	Robertshaw	27	4	31
Morgan	28	3	17	Roote	27	3	28
Morier	28	1	29	Roote	28	1	20
Morris	27	2	42	Roupell	28	3	20
Morris	27	3	36	Rowley	28	2	31
Moseley	28	4	49	Rudd	28	3	17
Mould	27	2	23	Russell	28	4	26
Mumford	27	3	19	Sanders	28	2	38
Mummery	27	4	25	Sanders	28	3	22
Mynn	27	4	33	Sanders	28	4	23
Nash	28	4	21	Sarga(e)nt	28	3	19
Newman	28	2	11	Sargant	27	4	12
Newman	28	2	19	Saunders	28	3	22
Nicholls	28	3	16	Self	27	3	26
Nightingale	28	2	38	Sellich	27	4	9
Nightingale	28	3	22	Sexton	28	3	17
Norman	28	4	25	Sharman	28	4	20
Norris	28	2	39	Sharpus	28	3	17
Oman	28	4	25	Shaw	27	4	42

Sherwood	27	3	19	Treadwell	28	3	20
Shoos	28	1	27	Tremain	28	1	11
Shrimpton	27	4	25	Trent	27	3	39
Shrimpton	27	4	28	Trevelyn	28	1	29
Sills	28	2	36	Trodd	27	4	11
Simpson	28	4	26	Turner	27	2	22
Skeen	28	3	17	Turner	28	2	21
Smith	28	2	21	Turner	28	3	18
Smith	28	3	16	Twopenny	28	2	19
Smith	28	3	22	Tyler	27	2	25
Smith	28	4	47	Upton	28	3	17
Snelling	27	1	27	Vail	27	3	19
Snelling	28	2	20	Vickery	27	2	25
Soan(e)	28	2	28	Vigar	27	4	12
Stagg	27	3	27	Vousden	28	2	10
Start	28	4	43	Wade	27	3	26
Steel	27	4	25	Waite	28	3	20
Stevens	27	2	23	Wall	27	1	7
Stevens	28	2	20	Wallace	27	3	38
Stevens	28	3	18	Ward	27	4	18
Stimson	27	2	25	Warland	27	1	26
Stoneham	28	4	47	Warner	28	3	17
Stracey	27	4	11	Waterman	27	1	27
Streeter	28	3	22	Watney	28	2	33
Stretch	27	4	10	Webster	27	3	26
Summers	28	4	46	Weekly	28	2	46
Surguy	27	3	32	Wells	27	3	36
Sutton	27	2	22	Weston	27	2	25
Swan	28	4	47	Weston	28	2	31
Tanner	28	2	19	Wheeler	27	4	11
Tarber	28	3	17	White	27	2	22
Tarns	28	4	25	White	27	3	26
Taylor	28	3	22	Wilder	28	3	17
Thompson	27	1	30	Wilkinson	28	2	25
Thompson	27	4	10	Wilkinson	28	4	25
Thompson	28	4	47	Willett	28	4	22
Thornton	28	3	16	Williams	27	2	25
Tickle	27	4	39	Williams	27	4	33
Tolputt	28	3	17	Wills	27	3	26
Toodd	27	4	11	Winkley	28	4	49
Toogood	27	3	26	Wise	27	3	27
Tout	28	2	18	Wood	27	3	27
Townsend	27	4	10	Woolard	28	2	38
Treadgold	28	4	48	Wright	27	2	21
Treadwell	27	4	32				

# Kingston Nannies

*Linda Dart (née Stephenson) [8574]*

As children we were told many things about our grandparents, for example on my father's side, that we are related to the Good Quads born in 1948, that Great Granddad Stephenson died from hitting his head on the kerb outside a pub and that Great Grandma **Stephenson** had seven brothers, all fishermen.

I had joined East Surrey FHS to help me with my research into my Kingston ancestors and hopefully to find any distant relatives. The society has certainly given me many pointers. Last summer I decided to concentrate my family history research on ancestors whom I call my Kingston Nannies.

So in reverse order:

## **Alice Berth Stephenson (née Brady)**

Grandmother Alice Bertha Stephenson was the 4th child, of Malachi and Charlotte (née **Good**) **Brady**. Alice my father's mother was born in Kingston-upon-Thames on the 4th August 1888 and married Lester Jessie Stephenson on the 14th May 1911. In the 1911 census taken in the year of her marriage her occupation is given as a bookbinder folder. During their marriage Alice and Lester had three children, Leslie (born 1913), Peggy Jessie (born 1920) and Phillip my father born 1922. Photographs of Alice show her as a slightly build lady with fine cheekbones. Alice outlived her husband who she referred to as 'My Pal', as inscribed on the urn on their joint grave in Kingston Cemetery.

## **Charlotte Brady (née Good)**

Alice's mother Charlotte Brady was born 10 January 1853. Is Charlotte the connection to the Good quads? Charlotte married Malachi Brady at St Peter's church, Norbiton 25th October 1879. The Marriage book, now held at the Surrey History Centre, Woking shows that Charlotte signed her name whilst Malachi made his mark. Records show that Charlotte and Malachi lived most of their married life in Mill Street, Kingston. They had seven children, unfortunately, Ethel their youngest died young at 17 yrs. Malachi, Charlotte and Ethel are all buried together in the same plot in Kingston's Bonner Hill Road cemetery. Quite when Charlotte came to Kingston I'm not sure, she can be found in the 1861 Census living with her parents James and Mary at Mill Lane, Brixton Hill. In 1871 I think she was working as a General Servant to Miriam Bates (aged 52) at London Road, Ore, Sussex.

## **Great Grandmother - Jessie Eliza Stephenson (née Skipper)**

Grandfather Lester Stephenson's parents were William John and Jessie Eliza. Jessie Eliza was born in Belton, Suffolk, now Norfolk on the 18th June 1861. I have often wondered how William John and Jessie Eliza met. There is a Jessie Eliza living in Wimbledon in the 1881 Census. Perhaps she was in service there and met him locally. Wimbledon is approximately 5 miles away from Kingston. As William John was a painter and decorator did he work near or in the house that Jessie Eliza was working at. Jessie Eliza and William John were also married at St Peter's, Norbiton on 27th May 1882 when Jessie Eliza would have been about 20 years old. There are no photographs available of either William John or Jessie Eliza. My father remembers her as a 'big hard woman'. Life may have made Jessie Eliza hard, William died aged 52 in the Union Infirmary, now Kingston Hospital in 1908 of a Cerebral Haemorrhage 2 Days (Death Cert). Possible causes of Cerebral Haemorrhage are either a stroke or trauma to the head – the story of him dying from hitting his head following a fall may or may not be true. A search at Colindale through the Surrey Comet for that time did not produce any corroborative evidence. If she was hard she was certainly tough, she outlived William John by 42 years. She passed away in 1950, aged 88 and she too is buried in Kingston Cemetery.

I now know that Jessie Eliza's mother was Mary Ann Eliza **Godbolt**, a widow who married Walter **Skipper**. This marriage is recorded in the Parish records for 16th February 1858, in Belton as is her marriage to John Godbolt (9th December 1847). There is no record of Mary Ann Eliza Skipper's burial in the Belton parish records nor in the National Burial Index. Walter is recorded at having remarried in 1864 to Eliza Smith, so was Jessie Eliza raised by her father and step mother? Belton is nearly 3 miles from the coast at Gorleston or just over 5 miles from Great Yarmouth a fishing port. But I could find no trace of seven brothers.

## **Great great Grandmother - Eliza Ann Stephenson (née Ives)**

William John's parents were William Stephenson (sometimes spelt Stevenson) and Eliza Anne. I first found Eliza Anne in the 1841 Census living as a 10 year old with her family in Brightlingsea, Essex. For some time I wondered what happened to Eliza Anne after the death of William in 1894 in the Union Workhouse. I presumed she had outlived him! She wasn't in the 1901 Census – one of her daughters had married a Mr Smithers and the 1891 Census shows a granddaughter born in the USA. However the release by Kingston cemetery of their records showed something else. William's burial date is shown as 1894 and his grave no. 535 is displayed. By chance I looked at E Stephenson buried one year earlier – it

was Eliza buried in the same grave 535. An application to Kingston Register Office for a death cert proved negative, her death hadn't been recorded there! A visit to Lingfield to check on William and his siblings and a chance conversation with a researcher who looked her up on Ancestry found an Eliza Stephenson who died in Marylebone! I eventually sent for the death certificate – was delighted when it came back with all the correct details for spouse and home address. Eliza Anne had died in the Middlesex Hospital 7th March 1893 of Carcinoma of the Stomach and Asthenia. Her death was registered by one of her daughters Anne Wilson. A result and a mystery solved, but more questions – why was she in the Middlesex, was this a specialist Cancer hospital, how did she afford to be there, was she in receipt of some charity funding? Eliza has one more secret. I have yet to find a Marriage Certificate for her. I know she was in Richmond working as a servant in 1851 aged 21. So that is probably how she met William. Eliza's earlier life was much easier to find. A trip to the record office at Chelmsford found the parish registers for All Saints, Brightlingsea. There is her parents' marriage and her baptism together with the baptisms of her siblings and the marriage of her parents. Eliza Anne's father's occupation is given at his marriage as a Mariner and on Eliza Anne's baptism records as Fisherman. Further research has found 5 brothers. Here is the fishermen part of the story and only one generation adrift.

Sources:

Kingston History Centre, Richmond Rd, Kingston upon Thames

1901 Census

1841, 1851, 1861 and 1871 Census (The National Archives, Kew)

National Burial Index

Belton Parish Records (CD)

Brightlingsea Parish Records (Chelmsford Record Office)

East Surrey FHS research facility, Lingfield

Goodquads.co.uk

## **Journal back issues**

Back issues may be obtained, subject to availability, from the Treasurer, Gill Hyder. Postal and email address are listed inside the front cover of the journal. Please send £1.00 per copy to cover the cost of postage and packing.

Please note that extra copies of the current year's journals may be obtained, subject to availability, from the Membership Secretary.

## Website round up

Brian Hudson [7324]

<http://maavis.fullmeasure.co.uk/home> Maavis is an acronym for (take a deep breath) Managed Access to Audio, Visual and Information Services. It has been designed for people who are either wary of computers or cannot use them without modification. The idea behind this initiative is to provide very simple computer access to media, communications, web and programs. Maavis provides screens of buttons with text or images to carry out simple operations when they are touched or clicked on.

<http://jubilation.uwaterloo.ca/~marj/> - This the home page for Marj Kohli, formerly a Canadian university Professor. She has spent many years researching child immigrants to Canada and, as part of this, she has examined all of the organizations which brought children and young women to Canada between 1833 and 1939. Click on the *Child Migrants* link for information on this topic. Also on the home page is a link called *19<sup>th</sup> century emigration* which leads to a section which includes a lot of information such as ships lists, government reports and voyage accounts.

[www.londonburials.co.uk/](http://www.londonburials.co.uk/) This site is trying to make a record of all burial grounds in London, it uses photographs and other images, notes and, ultimately, maps (apparently there is problem in getting permission to use these). The site states that it is not aimed at genealogists, and there is **no information** about burials, however it could be of interest to those who are unable to visit London. To help speed up the process of completing the site the author welcomes contributions. There is a long introduction page which gives a historical background to burials and all things funereal. In terms of actual content the inner London boroughs are fairly well covered, but currently the outer London boroughs are not.

[http://blog.eogn.com/eastmans\\_online\\_genealogy/](http://blog.eogn.com/eastmans_online_genealogy/) - An online genealogy newsletter from America. It covers a very wide range of topics many of which are, as you would expect, American centric but some of the topics are international, e.g. there was an item about the addition of 12 million new records on FamilySearch, a large number of which are from England.

<http://mocavo.com/> - Launched earlier this year this is billed as world's largest free genealogy search engine. The opening screen is a simple, uncluttered, search box, although more items are available further down the page. The site is worth a try and, although I didn't find anything useful on my few initial searches, you may have better luck.

## Examples of Probate Inventories

*Mary Grisdale [647]*

During the excellent lecture at Richmond by Ian Waller about Wills and Probate he mentioned that not many inventories were taken after the 1760s. I have a few inventories with wills I have researched and the most recent is from Canada in 1910. (My comments are in parentheses.)

I have also transcribed an inventory of 1674 from Cumberland out of interest.

### **In the estate of Thomas Elford, late of Halifax, Nova Scotia. 20 Jan 1910.**

(The inventory was made out by his son Robert who was one of the executors)

House and let number 45 Bloomfield St	1000.00	
House and let number 56 Bloomfield St	1000.00	
		\$200.00
Cash in Union Bank		1208.33
Received from Prince of Wales Lodge, I O O F M.U (Oddfellows, Manchester Unity of which he was a Past Master)		100.00
Furniture & effects, per schedule		150.00
		<b>\$3,458.33</b>

<b>DINING ROOM</b>		<b>PARLOR (sic)</b>	
1 Dining table		1 Carpet	
1 H.C. Suite		Rug	
1 Morris Chair		Window	
1 Hall Chair		Pedestall (sic)	
Window (what might these have been?)		Whatnot	
Pictures		Sofa & curtains	
Oilcloth		2 Chairs	\$25.00
Coal Hod			
Lamp		<b>KITCHEN</b>	
3 Mats		Range	
Sundries	\$40.00	Oilcloth	
<b>PANTRY</b>		Bureau	
Dishes & c.	\$5.00	Table	
		Chairs	
<b>HALL</b>		Crockery	\$15.00
Hall Rack			
Stove & Pipe		<b>CELLAR</b>	
Lamp		Refrigerators	\$3.00
Carpets		Sundries	\$3.00
Curtains & Mats	\$12.00		

BEDROOM		HALL	
Carpet		Hall Carpet &c.	\$1.00
Bedstead		BEDROOM	
Bedding		Bed R Set	
Window		Oilcloth	
Table	\$6.00	Curtains	\$13.00
BEDROOM		BEDROOM	
Bed R Set		Bureau	
Bedding		Bedstead & Bedding	
Carpet		Chair	
Pictures		Washstand	
Clock	\$20.00	Window	\$7.00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>\$150.00</b>

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### Inventory of goods and chattels of Joseph Grisdale of Douthwaite Head, Matterdale (Cumberland)

taken 22 day of September 1674 by Robert Grisdale, Thomas Atkinson, Edward Grisdale and Richard Grisdale all of Douthwaite Head.  
(Joseph was a yeoman farmer, so did not own any actual house as far as I know.)

	£-s-d	Eight Beasts	11-10-0
Apparel and riding gear	2-12-0	Two horses	4-0-0
Crop, Hay and corn	18-0-0	52 sheep and 10 lambs	12-15-4
Bedding and bedstead	3-7-0	Brass and pewter	2-16-0
Form, table and chairs	1-8-0	Wood vessel and other things	2-0-0
One chest and boards	3-17-0	A cupboard	1-11-0
Four more chests	0-15-0	Dishbink (plate rack), crook and tongs	0-11-0
Spokes and cowper wood (a spoke is a plane for carpentry and cowper are wooden vessels)	0-12-0	Goose, swine and hens	0-16-6
Wool altogether	5-10-0	Three books	0-12-0
Sacks, Poaks, winding clothe	0-9-0	Weights and sizes	0-1-0
Bands and shackles	0-4-0	Fewell for ye fire (sic)	0-10-0
Husbandry gear	2-10-0	Money owing to the deceased	1-12-0
		Part of a bull prize	0-9-0
		<b>Total sum</b>	<b>79-0-4</b>

It then lists debts owed by the deceased with 6 named men and 'another man' who he owed money to and also 'money borrowed toward funeral expenses'. (£30 of this was to a Thomas Noble so may be some kind of loan or rent – Joseph's wife was an Elizabeth Noble.) Total: **£53-12-0**.

## A family surname – or hero worship?

*Sandra Williams [10055]*

It was a surprise to find that my 3x great-grandfather was baptised as an adult. There, unmistakably, was the IGI entry for 5 June 1807 – Robert Nelson **Austin**, son of John and Jane, St. Saviour Southwark, adult. Some weeks later I checked the entry with the parish register and I gleaned some further information including his father's occupation as a grocer and crucially, his date of birth – 10 December 1783. Armed with these details, I felt I would have a reasonable chance of finding more about his life. Fifteen years later I tracked down his final resting place.

In the stone age of genealogy (pre-computer records) research was laborious, inevitably slow and incurred costly travel expenses. I already knew that Robert Nelson Austin was the father of a son also named Robert Nelson who married Lucilla **Lawrance** in Camberwell in 1847 and that his occupation on the certificate was recorded as druggist. There was no indication that he was dead so I trawled through heavy volumes of death indexes to try to establish a date and place of death. No joy here, nor with census records, as yet mostly unindexed and available on film in a gloomy basement room in Portugal Street, London. I realised I was looking for a needle in a haystack with such a common surname as Austin and put research on the back burner for many years.

Then we entered the age of enlightenment – published indexes, computer records and the luxury of the internet. A perpetual birthday bringing surprise gifts. My first port of call was to check for a will for Robert Nelson Austin snr and his father John the grocer. A lucky strike as both had PCC probate records to which I had instant (and cheap) access.

Two surprising finds came from Robert's will. Firstly it was personally handwritten and therefore had to be verified at probate in 1821 by affidavit from an independent witness as genuine. I am delighted with this as I now have in my possession photocopies of three pages of his own handwriting dated 1818. Secondly I was saddened to learn he died in his early thirties. He had married Catherine Vaughan **Chowne** in St Mary Islington in October 1808 and their children were each to receive £1000 from his estate when they were 25, specifically to place them in business.

He was a wholesale druggist living in Rotherhithe. I am left wondering if this occupation was the cause of his early demise. He would have been handling many toxic substances during his working life, accidentally inhaled or in contact with the skin, and would have encountered widespread venereal and water borne diseases in a busy Thames-side parish. I could now narrow down his death to a span of

three years 1818-21 and presumably a defined area. What could be simpler than concluding with a burial record? My hunch was that there was a non-conformist background but that Robert Nelson Austin, prior to marriage, had elected to join the Anglican Church.

Perceived genealogical wisdom tells me that a middle surname is a strong indication of the mother's maiden name. Great – with Nelson I have the perfect lead – or so I imagined. No amount of checking IGI or indexes or documents could produce a marriage between a John Austin and Jane Nelson for the right period. Should I check Quaker, Jewish or Huguenot records? Unknown territory for me – stand clear and try the easier options first.

I would concentrate on the will of grocer John Austin dated 1801 and proved in 1805 who lived in Salisbury Street, Bermondsey. I hoped that John would specify his preferred place of internment and it would reveal a dissenter burial ground. I read the will eagerly but each line told me little I did not already know, it blandly left all stock in trade, personal effects and property and a farm in Horley, Surrey to his wife Jane, which after her death would pass to his son Robert. The will seemed to be concluding with common phraseology for paying funeral expenses and appointing executors who were jointly his wife and son Robert. The final sentence, however, was unusual. He requested his wife and Robert to protect and provide for his two other children James and John “who are not blessed with the means or ability of providing for themselves”. This gave much food for thought. Presumably these two boys were mentally or physically handicapped in some way. Could they be twins? Were they older or younger than Robert? Could they be children from a previous marriage?

But in the will he calls his son plain Robert – no mention of Nelson. There is property in Horley – was this an inherited family farm? Should I be concentrating on the Surrey/Sussex border parishes? Unfortunately Land Tax records do not indicate that any Austin was either owner or tenant in Horley at this time.

Checks on microfilms of births registered in Dr Williams Library for the three known Austin children revealed nothing nor did burial records for Bunhill Fields, Gibraltar Row or Spa Fields give any indication of John's whereabouts. So much for my non-conformist theory. I drew a blank with the National Burial Index.

Somewhat demoralised by the brick wall, I decided to focus on discovering the descendants of Robert Nelson Austin jnr. From census data, indexed BMDs and modern telephone directories I tentatively made contact with a possible Austin relative. Bingo! He had certainly heard of the father and son called Robert Nelson Austin, solely because the family bible was in his possession and had been in his attic for the last forty years. He retrieved it and I have borrowed it. What a

treasure, what buzz of excitement as I held it and turned to the front page. The first entry was exactly 200 years ago, written by Robert snr noting the birth and baptism at Rotherhithe in 1811 of his eldest son Edward Vaughan Austin followed in 1814 by the entry for his second son Robert Nelson and in 1816 his third son Henry Chowne Austin. A different hand recorded the next two events. Henry Chowne died in 1818 age 2 and sadly on Christmas Eve 1820 Robert Nelson Austin snr died.

This takes me back full circle to my earlier searches and I now have an exact date of death. But I still cannot pinpoint a burial. I decide to abandon the DIY approach and subscribe to a genealogy site to gain easy access to a wide range of London archive material. Great news – he was buried 4<sup>th</sup> January 1821 at St Leonards, Streatham. Why? Because his baby son was also buried there in 1818 and his mother Jane Austin was buried there in 1811 age 67 from St Mary Magdalen Bermondsey. Unfortunately I cannot find a burial entry for John Austin circa 1801-5 although there is an entry for John Alston in 1803 which may be relevant. What family ties drew them to a final resting place at Streatham? Certainly there are several Austin burials recorded, including a Robert and his wife Parthena and Robert and his wife Catherine from Lambeth. If only there were MIs to reveal who John's parents were.

Yet more revelations were in store when I ran a baptism search for the two handicapped children named in John's will. Born 4 February 1777 and baptised at St Mary Magdalen Bermondsey five days later James Nash Austin son of John and Jane, ropemaker, Little Egypt and born 27 December and baptised 24 January 1779 John Austin, son of John and Jane, ropemaker. And then finally the jackpot. Born 10 December 1783 and baptised 5 January 1784 Robert Austin son of John and Jane, ropemaker of Jamaica Row.

A new surname lead – Nash – has been introduced through the parish register entry since by no stretch of the imagination could I interpret the handwriting as Nelson. I have not been able to locate a possible marriage between John Austin and Jane Nash although a hopeful sign is that a Jane Nash was baptised in September 1744 at St. Mary Lambeth, daughter of Henry and Ann Nash which ties in with Jane Austin's age at death. I feel I am travelling backwards again, albeit slowly.

So it does indeed look as if I've been led on a wild goose chase as Robert Nelson Austin undoubtedly added a middle name on the strength of his admiration for a national hero. I think he would have been pleased to know his choice of name was passed on through several generations of his descendents. But to opt for a second baptism seems a little bizarre.

## Book Review

### Nipper

*reviewed by Richard M Brown*

This book has been written by the Grandson of Pat Daley, known as Nipper Pat Daly in the British boxing circles of the first half of the 20th century. Alex Daly has written a compelling biography which has been well researched. It is, in essence, a "Fistic Feast".

The book is a lovely example of how an ancestor's biography should be written. It captures the spirit of the times, and gives an insight into how the working classes found entertainment up to the First World War, and during the inter-war depression. Nipper was a child boxing prodigy. His trainer, "Professor Newton", put him through a punishing routine of training and fights against boxers of a good standing. As a consequence, there are many, many names in the book. The names are contained in a good comprehensive index.

Pat was based in London at first in the Edgware area, and then in Peckham in his later years.

This book is nicely written in an engaging and easy to follow style. It is peppered with good anecdotes, and sections are particularly atmospheric. Useful footnotes, which explain boxing terms and cover certain developments, appear from time to time. Throughout much of the text there is a sense of Pat's underlying frustration with his career as he was growing up. This is despite his successes as a boxer.

There are a couple of criticisms. Firstly, there isn't an index of illustrations and photographs. Secondly, there are minor grammatical slips towards the end of the book. However, these are minor gripes which should not detract from the book.

Overall, this book is an enjoyable read which provides a social statement of the Nipper's world and times.

#### **Vouchers for sale**

The Society keeps vouchers for sale at £5 for  
**Findmypast (including 1911 census)**

If you would like to purchase any, please send a cheque (payable to "East Surrey FHS") and a stamped addressed envelope to Sue Adams, 10 Cobham Close, Wallington, Surrey, SM6 9DS.

# The Cost of Death:

## Burials at St Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey

*Edwina Higgins [9929] [www.edwina.org.uk](http://www.edwina.org.uk)*

While researching my **Crew** family, who worked on the river Thames during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, I found that either the parish clerk, or the Rector himself, had recorded the payments for burials at the church of St Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey. The mid-eighteenth century burial register looked like a combined parish register and account book.

In 1791, when Elizabeth Crew died, the pages were unremarkable.<sup>1</sup> They recorded date of burial, age, name, address and possibly the name of the officiating minister. Readers will notice that this is already very informative. Elizabeth died at 13 months. It is quite common for the ages of infants or children to be recorded, but on this page, even the age of 92-year-old Rebecca Butler from Dockhead was recorded. Showing both an age and an address makes life a little easier for family historians, as it makes it possible to identify any ancestors who have duplicate names. And I have several of these.

A shortcoming of this register, however, is that children's parents are not recorded. Elizabeth lived at Jacob Street, where other members of my Crew family lived, but her birth and death dates do not really fit into my tree. Perhaps she was the daughter of one of my ancient uncles whose marriage details I have not found or recorded.

The Rector, of course, was not thinking of my convenience when he decided what to record in his registers. He had a certain, minimal legal obligation that originated in the Tudor monarchs' sixteenth century fear of Catholic-inspired or, more realistically, foreign-inspired treason, but by 1791 this danger must have been far from most people's thoughts. Yet the Vicar obviously saw that the register could be more than an empty formality. Empty formalities were unaffordable luxuries in a busy parish like Bermondsey.

Elizabeth Crew's page shows this, firstly, because the right hand column lists the officiating minister, not out of general interest, but to make sure the right man was paid. Next to the burial of anyone from outside the parish we see what I take to be a reminder that an exceptional payment needed to be made, for example, 'December 11, Edward Patterson, aged 1 year, from St John's give to[?] Mr Godsall.'

Secondly, the lower portion of the page was reserved for the burials of 'Poor from Workhouse etc'. Eleven are recorded at the foot of Elizabeth Crew's page. Their names are listed straight across the page, rather than in columns. We are



Minister	2	4
Clerk		6
Sexton		6
Gravedigger	1	0
	-----	
	4	4
Bells	1	0
Ground	2	0
	-----	
	3	0

Notice that the Minister (or Rector, as he was probably referred to in 1784), Clerk and Sexton received a fixed fee, but it was more expensive to bury an adult than a child, since it took more ground, and more hard work on the part of the grave digger. The fees had not increased between 1743 and 1784.

This register shows very clearly why the Workhouse inmates were recorded separately in 1791. They have no fees attached to their entries. For instance, on 21st October 1743 we read:<sup>5</sup> 'Thos Burrows from the Workhouse.' That is his entire entry. And on 18th October in the same year: 'A Woman from Salisbury Lane, Pentioner [sic]!'

We can see what a burden the poor must have been on the parish, especially a populous parish like Bermondsey that probably had at least its fair share of paupers. The parish had to pay for their burial. At the other end of the scale, however, there is also the example of 'Samson Simpson, Buryed at Camberwell' on 6th September 1770, whose family nevertheless paid three shillings for three bells to be tolled at St Mary Magdalen's on the occasion.<sup>6</sup> Some families were noticeably wealthier than others, paying for up to eight bells and being buried in specified, specially priced, pieces of ground or vaults. I felt quite pleased to see that my own family was neither excessively poor, nor flamboyantly wealthy.

I do not know when this detailed financial record keeping began, but it was after 1734, when Samuel Crew was buried: 'April 30. Samuel S.(i.e.Son) of Alexander Crew from Salis: St (i.e. Salisbury Street)'.<sup>7</sup> In other words, having worked our way back through the years we revert to the terser form of record. Twenty-two burials are recorded on Samuel's page, as compared with eight on Alexander Crew's page from 1743.

I found this a very interesting and unexpected insight into the way things were done in the eighteenth century, particularly to know the exact sums involved. Two shillings and fourpence for a clergyman, one shilling for a bell to be tolled. We sometimes overlook these practical aspects of our ancestors' lives and deaths,

but the Rector of Bermondsey has unintentionally brought them to life for us in his registers.

## References

- <sup>1</sup> London Metropolitan Archives (LMA), Saint Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Register of burials, P71/MMG, Item 094.
- <sup>2</sup> LMA, op. cit., Item 093.
- <sup>3</sup> LMA, op. cit., Item 092.
- <sup>4</sup> LMA, op. cit., Item 089A.
- <sup>5</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>6</sup> LMA, op. cit., Item 092.
- <sup>7</sup> LMA, Saint Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Composite register: baptisms Jan 1723/4 - Dec 1738, burials Jan 1727/8 - Dec 1738, P71/MMG, Item 007.

All items available online at: <http://search.ancestry.co.uk> [accessed 04.06.11].

## Calling all Croydon Members

As Talks Secretary for the Croydon group I now e-mail members about a week before each of our scheduled meetings with a reminder of the date and subject for our next talk. Several people have expressed their appreciation for this service so, if you live in the Croydon area and would like to be included in the mailing list, please send your name and e-mail address to Mary Gill at [maryjane@blueyonder.co.uk](mailto:maryjane@blueyonder.co.uk).

### **Genealogical Record Research Services covering Surrey, Sussex and London**

Do you live too far away to justify the expense of locating your genealogical records in S. E. England repositories?

Let me do the legwork extracting the records for you.

Prices from £6 per hour + expenses (see website for details)

Andy Spooner, Old Scaynes Hill House, Clearwater Lane,  
Scaynes Hill, West Sussex, RH17 7NF, England

Web: <http://www.grrs.co.uk> Tel: +44 (0) 1444 831602 Email: [grrs@btinternet.com](mailto:grrs@btinternet.com)

## News from Surrey Heritage

*Julian Pooley, Team Leader, Heritage Public Services*

Those who visited our searchroom at the end of February or during the first week of March this year may have been invited to take part on the Annual Survey of Visitors to British Archives which is administered by the Public Services Quality Group of the Archives and Records Association. The survey comprises a short questionnaire which invites those taking part to rate the services and facilities that we offer, assess our performance overall and suggest areas for improvement. The results are very helpful for planning our service delivery and measuring our performance against national indicators. I'm delighted to report that our results were very encouraging, with 100% of respondents rating as 'Good' or 'Very Good' the 'Quality and Appropriateness of Staff Advice', the 'Helpfulness and Friendliness of Staff' and our 'Archive's Service Over All.' It was not all good news, however, 11% of respondents thought that our catalogues and online guides could be improved (an increase on the 7% who made the same comment in 2009 and the 4% who mentioned it in 2007) and I am sure that many people who have used our online catalogues over the past year will agree that they have not always worked particularly well. I'm very pleased to announce that we now have a new online-searching facility that is working well and promises to be a great improvement for anyone searching our archive collections via our website. It is called SURCAT and will be found on the 'Search for Archives and Books' page of our website.

SURCAT contains details of almost all the catalogued archival collections held at Surrey History Centre. These include the official records of Surrey County Council from 1889 and its predecessor, Surrey Quarter Sessions, which begin in 1659. There are also records of districts, borough and parish councils within the modern county of Surrey, including ancient boroughs such as Guildford, Godalming and Farnham. Also held are records of Anglican parishes within the diocese of Guildford and of parishes within the diocese of Southwark other than those in the portion of the county taken into London in 1889 and parishes within the London Borough of Sutton. The manorial, estate and family records of many of the leading families of the county include those of the More-Molyneux of Loseley Park and the Brodricks, Viscounts Midleton of Peper Harow. There are online guides to using SURCAT but the 'simple search' option is accessed via the "Google-style" search box in the top right hand corner of the CalmView page. Please let us know how you get on because we are keen to ensure that you find the online search facility as easy and successful to use as possible.

At the time of writing we are eagerly awaiting delivery of two volumes of nineteenth century prints, watercolours and ephemera relating to the history of Guildford. This important collection of illustrations and rare printed items was offered for sale by Bloomsbury Book Auctions on 26 May (lot 184). My colleague, Mike Page, went to their rooms a few days beforehand to view the collection and was particularly struck by the number of original watercolours of Guildford buildings and street scenes painted by John Hassell in the early nineteenth century. We moved very fast and secured the necessary promises of assistance with funding in order to make a realistic bid for the collection. This bid was successful and I would very much like to record my thanks to Surrey History Trust and Surrey Archaeological Society for their help in this important acquisition. I look forward to providing further details of the contents of the two volumes in a future report to this journal.

In March we acquired at auction a wonderful archive of nineteenth century material relating to the Rickards family of Elm Bank, a fine eighteenth century house in Leatherhead (ref: 8850). Although this has yet to be catalogued in detail, the collection promises to be a very useful resource for anyone interested in the history of Leatherhead because it includes a 120pp. leather-bound accounts book belonging to George Rickards detailing all manner of his household purchases and expenses, 1811-1819; a commonplace book belonging to Harriet L. Rickards, 1887; three photo albums, including one with a tipped-in hand-drawn estate plan of Elm Bank dated 1782, and various loosely inserted paintings, letters, and broadsides relating to the house.

Not everything that we hold is purchased at auction, of course. A few weeks ago we received an email from a lady who had come across some medical case books of the former Holloway Sanatorium at Egham while sorting through the effects of her late sister. We understand that her sister has been an actress and had stumbled across the case books near a bonfire while filming at the hospital shortly after it had closed. The Holloway archive is an important part of the jigsaw that forms the history of mental health care in the late nineteenth and twentieth century. The hospital was founded by Thomas Holloway in 1885 to provide mental health care for the 'middle classes' – those who could not afford to go to a private asylum but who were also unable to seek assistance from the county institutions. Although the archive is split between Surrey History Centre and the Wellcome Institute, there are still some important gaps and these latest discoveries go some way to filling them. We collected the volumes last week and found that they include two male case books, covering the years 1889 to 1907 and a supplementary female case book for 1918 to 1926. Although access to the female

case book is currently restricted because it is less than a hundred years old, the two male case books are open to inspection and will be of great interest for anyone researching an ancestor admitted to Holloway at that time.

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

### **Saturday 3 September**

West Surrey Family History Society AGM at Trinity Church, Woking.

Don't miss our stall and the opportunity to meet my colleagues, Jill Hyams and Justine Pearson who will be taking along a range of our leaflets and research guides.

### **Saturday 10 September**

Owen Manning, William Bray and the writing of Surrey's County History, 1760-1832.

A talk by Julian Pooley to the Esher District Local History Society, meeting for Heritage Open Day at Claremont Fan Court School, Esher. Start: 2.30. Free.

Manning and Bray's History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey took more than forty years to research and thirteen to publish. Though acknowledged as one of the finest county histories of its day, its production was fraught with difficulties. The papers of those involved testify to the support given by a national network of antiquaries. This paper, drawing on the rich archive materials of Manning and Bray, the antiquary Richard Gough and the printer, John Nichols charts the research and production of a county history which remains a basic tool for students of Surrey's past.

### **Saturday 3 September to Saturday 1 October**

The Bloody Code: Crime and punishment in Surrey, 1700-1850

A foyer display of records and illustrations relating to law and order in Surrey to mark the 650th anniversary of the office of Justice of the Peace.

### **Saturday 24 September**

An afternoon of talks to celebrate the 650th anniversary of the office of Justice of the Peace.

Speakers include Professor Nigel Saul of Royal Holloway College, University of London and Mike Page, Head of Stewardship and Preservation at Surrey History Centre. Titles and details to be confirmed. Please see the events pages on our website.

## 10 October to 11 November

Our Sporting Life Exhibition at Surrey History Centre

Our Sporting Life is a four-year, nationwide project developed by the Sports Heritage Network designed to give every community the opportunity to celebrate its sporting heritage in the build up to the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Our Sporting Life will reveal hidden sporting histories, forgotten heroes, objects and stories in communities across the UK.

### Saturday 15 October, 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.

The Annual Surrey Heritage Lecture: Julian Norridge, 'Basemen, Bats and a Lot of Balls'

Surrey's sporting heritage is unique. Not just one but two major international sports were first recorded in the county. One was cricket, which is well known. The other one is rather more surprising. All that, and much more, will be revealed in this intriguing talk by author Julian Norridge.

Tickets £10.00 including refreshments. To book please call 01483 518 737

### Saturday 22 October

Surrey Local History Symposium

This year's theme is 'Sport in Surrey'. See our events page for full details.

Finally – don't forget our annual closure for stock-checking, which this year will be between Monday 5 and Monday 19 December.

For news and further details of talks, displays and events at Surrey History Centre, see <http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/heritageevents> but you can also now receive regular news and updates from our Twitter feed:

Follow us on Twitter and join the conversation, @SurreyHeritage.

## Unwanted Certificates

If one of the certificates below looks as though it may help with your research, contact the member who is offering it. Any transaction is then solely between you and the member concerned – the Society plays no further part.

Type	Surname	Forenames	Registered	Date	From
D	DYER	Elizabeth	SRY Bermondsey	1886	
D	DYER	Ann	SRY Lambeth	1839	

Both the above from Vivien LILES [vivien.liles@ntlworld.com](mailto:vivien.liles@ntlworld.com) or 02920 712466; 15 Seabank, The Esplanade, Penarth, Vale of Glamorgan, CF64 3AR.

## 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.*

### **The Great Fire of London and its Effects**

In the Autumn of 1666 arrangements to receive wounded sailors were jeopardised due to loss of rents totalling £600 when property in the City of London, principally in Old Bailey, Little Eastcheap, Fleet Lane, Threadneedle Street, St Pancras Lane and Watling Street, was consumed. Further losses occurred in 1671 when a house in Wapping burnt down and five out of eight others blown up to prevent fire spreading. Five years later the hospital itself was under threat when some five hundred houses and six inns burnt down on Borough High Street. The fire raged for many hours and St Thomas' was only saved by a fortuitous change of wind direction after the house of surgeon Thomas Holyer, which stood beside the gate to the hospital, was blown up.

In 1681 the hospital suffered further loss by fire of twenty four houses in Southwark. After this the Committee decided to erect a new front gate onto Borough High Street to replace the narrow original gate. Nathaniel Hanwell drew up four plans for which he received £5. Work on the new gateway, built in stone in keeping with other new buildings on Borough High Street, was carried out by Thomas Cartwright, the hospital mason. The frontispiece consisted of a statue of Edward VI and four statues depicting 'typical patients'. Beneath were the Royal Arms. The new gateway remained in situ until 1724 when a new gateway was financed by Thomas Guy, a governor. The frontispiece was re-erected on the east wall of the forecourt and remained there until 1871 when it was removed to Lambeth.

### **Charles II and the Writ of Quo Warranto**

In 1682 Charles II was in conflict with the City of London. This resulted in the Writ of *Quo Warranto* in the final months of the year. The 1553 Letters Patent incorporating Christ's, Bridewell and St Thomas' was ratified but both the President and Treasurer as well as several governors were removed from office and the clerk and steward dismissed. Even Dr TORLESSE the physician was not safe and was replaced by two doctors. Another devastating effect of *Quo Warranto* concerned the loss of the City's right to choose its own rulers. This was not reinstated until 1690, after the election of Mayor Thomas Pilkington, who had the writ reversed by Act of Parliament.

## **Sir Robert Clayton – ‘This Prince of Men’**

Sir Robert Clayton, Draper, was described as the most impressive Lord Mayor during the reign of Charles II. Son of a small Northamptonshire farmer he came to London where he was apprenticed to his uncle Robert Abbott, a Scrivener. On the death of his uncle, Clayton inherited a large sum of money and went into partnership with his fellow apprentice, John Morris. Together they became successful sorting out land ownerships after the Restoration, counting the Duke of Buckingham and the notorious Judge Jeffreys among their clients. Clayton was a Director of the Bank of England at various times and he and Morris devised a successful system of deposit banking.

In 1671, the year Clayton became an Alderman of the City, he and Morris jointly purchased Marden Park, Bletchingly, Surrey which Clayton inherited after the death of Morris together with a large sum of money. His wealth was also enhanced by his marriage to Martha Trott who brought to the marriage a large estate in Bermuda.

Described by Evelyn as ‘This Prince of Men’, Clayton used his wealth to rebuild the front of Christ’s Hospital after the Great Fire at a cost of £10,000 and founded and endowed the Mathematical School there. In addition to being a Governor of Christ’s, he was President of the Honourable Artillery Company, Commissioner of Customs, Governor of the Irish Society and President of the London Workhouse.

Robert Clayton was knighted in 1679 on his election as Lord Mayor and became President of the Governors of St Thomas’ Hospital in 1692. He became a Whig Member of Parliament for the City and was responsible for a Bill to exclude Papists from the throne. In 1689 he was among a deputation sent to William of Orange to offer him the throne and lent him £50,000 to pay his troops. When he failed to get elected again for the City, Clayton stood for the Borough of Bletchingly, Surrey.

After he became President of the Court of Governors of St Thomas’, Clayton was responsible for much of the building work which took place there in the latter part of the 17c. Clayton Court was named after him and his statue, executed by Grinling Gibbons, was placed in the courtyard. Although there were those who criticised Clayton for his wealth and ostentation he was undoubtedly one of the outstanding figures of the late 17c. He died in 1707 at the age of seventy eight years and is buried in Bletchingly Church. A striking statue of Clayton in full Mayoral regalia, carved before his death, surmounts his tomb in Bletchingly Church. He left £2,300 to St Thomas’ Hospital which enabled them to purchase

property in Essex. The marble statue which formerly stood in Clayton Court was later removed to Lambeth.

### **Richard Mead and Thomas Guy**

Richard Mead was born at Stepney in 1673, the eleventh son of Mathew Mead, a dissenting Minister. In 1683 Mathew Mead fled to Holland where his son Richard was tutored by Thomas Singleton, formerly a master at Eton College. Mead attended Utrecht University for three years from 1689 where he studied medicine before continuing his studies at Leiden. He then travelled extensively in Italy taking a doctorate in physic at the medical school in Padua (1692), from which he graduated in 1695. The following year his father's financial difficulties forced Mead to return to Stepney where he set up in Medical Practice. There he conducted a scientific study of poisons. In 1699 Mead married his first wife, Ruth Marsh, the daughter of a merchant and by her had eight children.

In 1703 Richard Mead was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, having been proposed by his friend Dr Hans Sloane and was elected to the Council in 1705 and again from 1707 until 1730. The year that Mead was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society marked his appointment as a physician to St Thomas' Hospital. During his twelve years at the hospital he became a friend of Thomas Guy, a Governor who served on the Grand Committee.

Guy took a great interest in St Thomas' and financed at a cost of £1,100 three new women's wards there. It is Mead who is credited with suggesting to GUY that he found his own hospital (opened in 1721), which would be complementary to St Thomas', taking the incurable long term and insane patients whom they did not accept. Today Guy's Hospital stands next to the original site of St Thomas' Hospital and is equally as famous as the older hospital. Together they form part of the Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Trust.

Following his retirement from St Thomas' Hospital in 1715, Richard Mead had a large and very profitable private practice. He became a Governor not only of St Thomas' Hospital but also of St Bartholomew's, Bethlehem and Bridewell. A mark of his fame at that time was that he was physician not only to George II but also to Queen Anne and counted among his many friends Dr, later Sir, Hans Sloane, whose vast collections formed part of the original British Museum – Sloane purchased the Manor of Chelsea and Sloane Square, Sloane Street and Hans Crescent, commemorate his name. Their friend and contemporary was Dr Richard Radcliffe whose trustees in 1770, some years after his death, built to his memory on adjacent sites at Oxford the Radcliffe Infirmary and the Radcliffe Observatory.

Richard Mead died in 1754. The collections acquired during his travels in Italy were auctioned over a three day period. Many later became part of the collections of the British Museum and were considered to be far superior to the larger collections acquired by Hans Sloane. Unlike Sloane and Radcliffe, Mead's name is largely unknown today. His portrait nevertheless is treasured by the Foundling Museum, of which he was a founding patron. Neither is he forgotten at St Thomas' Hospital where his marble bust stands on a plinth in the Central Hall near to that of William Cheselden, surgeon at St Thomas' from 1718 until 1737.

Although Cheselden was completely different in character from Mead and lacked his social skills, he nevertheless became surgeon to Queen Caroline. He resigned his appointment at St Thomas' and other hospitals in 1737 and became resident surgeon to Chelsea Hospital. Although he also had a private practice this left sufficient free time to work with the Barber Surgeons' Company of which he became Warden in 1744. It was Cheselden who was responsible for the separation of the surgeons from the barbers in the year following his appointment.

It was the fame of both Mead and Cheselden, coupled with new buildings at St Thomas', which was to attract students not only from all over England but also from overseas and firmly establish the Medical School there in the 19c and set it on a firm basis.

## **The St Thomas' Hospital Medical School**

The tradition of caring for the poor and sick which had existed at St Thomas' since its foundation continued after the hospital was re-founded in 1551 when the surgeons took apprentices (the first recorded was 1561) who were bound to them for seven years and lived within their household. Their training was governed by the laws of the Barber Surgeons' Company but as the reputation of the hospital grew rules were restructured, not only by the Company but also by the governors of the hospital, to fit prevailing situations as and when problems arose.

After the opening of Guy's Hospital in 1721 there was co-operation between the two hospitals and students were allowed to attend operations and lectures at both. This arrangement was put in jeopardy in 1768 by the attitude of the St Thomas' surgeons and in particular Benjamin Cowell. This only came to light when the governors met to discuss the fall in student numbers. Cowell was persuaded to resign, harmony was restored and the two hospitals entered into a new agreement in regard to student numbers and fees.

With the growth of the Medical School, particularly in the 19c, existing accommodation not only for the students but also for the anatomical theatre became inadequate. There was also the need for a proper dissecting room. The

hospital surveyor estimated that £5,000 would be adequate for replacing the existing accommodation. On 13 October building work began on land purchased on the north side of the hospital. It was due to be completed by 1 June 1814 although by 15 June costs had risen considerably. Benjamin GOLDING (Historical Account of St Thomas' Hospital 1815) described the new accommodation as "simple, chaste, correct and good".

One of the prime movers of the new medical school was the Guy's surgeon, Sir Astley Cooper, who had trained at St Thomas', first under his uncle William Cooper, before transferring to Henry Cline (1784-1812) who had a larger practice. He was never a surgeon to the older hospital although he took part in lecturing there in 1791. Both he and Cline had put up a sum of £1,000 towards the building costs. That Cooper was a charismatic and popular teacher was undisputed and he went to extraordinary lengths to obtain specimens for his students be it a long dead former patient or, as happened on one occasion, a dead elephant. It was the experience which his students gained which set St Thomas' Hospital Medical School above its rivals. He resigned in 1824 due to poor health.

*to be concluded in the next issue*

## **A Serial under-age Enlister**

*Gill Hyder*

The following article is based on information obtained from the scanned and indexed documents in the British Army WW1 Pension Records 1914-1920, the WO 363 "burnt documents", now available on Ancestry.co.uk.

Richard Frederick **Hyder** (birth registered in Q3 1900 in Epsom district, Surrey) was one of my father's second cousins. His grandfather was Richard Pattison Hyder, the elder brother of my great grandfather Thomas Hyder.

Richard signed the Army Form B265 Short Service (all arms) Attestation on 15th March 1915 at Kingston, Surrey. He joined the 6th Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps as Rifleman no. 12377 and gave his age as 18 and occupation as butcher.

There is a description of him on enlistment signed on 10th March 1915 in Sutton, by a medical examiner who considered him fit for the Army. The space for his 'apparent age' was left blank; his height was 5 ft 5 ins. and weight 136 lbs. His chest measurements were: girth when fully expanded 35 inches, range of expansion 2½ inches. His complexion was fresh, his eyes grey, his hair fair and he had prominent ears. His religion was Church of England.

There are two documents relating to his discharge on 5th June 1915 at Sheerness. The reason for his discharge was 'having made a mis-statement as to age on enlistment *vide* para 392 (6) (a) KR 1912'. His service was for 83 days. His next of kin was his father Richard Hyder, 29 King's Road, Belmont, Surrey and he was intending to live at this address. Richard signed that he had received all his pay and that "I hereby declare that I do of my own free will request to be discharged from His Majesty's Service".

Three days later on 8th June he signed the Army Form E 501 Territorial force Attestation in New Street, Kennington, and enlisted in Corps 3/24th County of London Battalion (Territorial force) as Private no. 4249.

This form did not ask for his age, although he did sign under oath that he had not been in any military service.

He was given a medical examination and his apparent age was 19 years 1 month. His height was still 5 ft 5 ins. but his girth had increased to 36 inches. There was no mention of his weight or his prominent ears.

His service this time lasted 59 days. He was 'discharged in consequence of having made a misstatement of age on enlistment being under 17 years of age on date of application for discharge Para 392 VI a Kings Regs' on 5th August and it was approved on 12th August. His next of kin was Millicent Hyder (mother), 29 Kings Road, Belmont, Surrey.

It appears that he waited until October before trying again. He signed another Army Form E 501 on 22nd October at Wimbledon and enlisted in the 3/5th Battalion East Surrey Regiment as Private no. 3516. His medical inspection report gave his apparent age as 19 years 2 months. His girth had decreased to 34 inches but the range of expansion increased to 3 inches and his physical development was good.

This time he was hardly able to get to meet his fellow recruits as his service only lasted 13 days. His discharge was approved at Wimbledon on 3rd November 1915. His next of kin was Mr Richard James Hyder (father) at the usual address.

There are no more documents on file to find out if he eventually enlisted when he was old enough.

I checked the WW1 Medal Roll index and the Commonwealth War Graves Commission website but he was not indexed in either. There is only one entry in the death indexes, to match his date of birth, for 1978 in West Sussex. There is also a marriage of a Richard F Hyder to Essie F Fox in Q3 1921 in Epsom district, Surrey.

Does anyone have more information about Richard Frederick Hyder and why he was so determined to join the army?

# Redhill Junior Technical School “Roll of Honour”

*Tom Slaughter [9138]*

There is increasing interest now in World War Two as we progress further into the 21st century. With this in mind the Redhill Junior Technical School Old Boys' Association has researched the Roll of Honour for their former school. The school was housed within the Redhill Technical College at the bottom of Redstone Hill opposite Redhill Station, but administered separately. The whole site has now been redeveloped into flats.

The catchment area of the school covered much of East Surrey up to Banstead and Sanderstead in the north, over to the Kent border in the east and down to the Sussex Borders. Although over 60 years have passed since the end of the War it is not unrealistic to assume that some of the Tech Old Boys, who have given their lives in the service of the country, may have family links within the current membership of the ESFHS or were neighbours and friends. Not all of the 36 listed died between 1939 – 1945; five died in the post-war years, the most recent in 1976.

Of great interest will be the diverse places, world-wide, where they died. For example John Armstrong, from Redhill, lost his life in the Mediterranean off North Africa when HM Submarine Orpheus was torpedoed in 1940. Glyn Ashfield, a Battle of Britain ace, was killed in a flying accident in 1942 in Essex; he was buried in St Peter's Churchyard in Limpsfield. Harold Borrer was just 18 years old when the battle cruiser HMS Hood was sunk by the German battleship Bismark in the Denmark Strait in 1940. Only 3 out of the Hood's crew of over 1400 survived. Roy Chambers from Dorking was 'lost' flying over Ramree Island in Burma when his Beaufighter crashed returning from operations against the Japanese in 1944; his name is on the Dorking War Memorial. Allan Howard MM from Oxted was killed in Sicily fighting with the Royal West Kents and is commemorated on the Oxted War Memorial.

Many of the Old Boys who died were RAF aircrew in bombers shot down on missions, or returning from Germany, France and the Low Countries. Another sad fact: some died during training accidents in Canada; flying the WW2 aircraft could be hazardous at any time.

The three most recent Old Boys to have died were Peter Matthews, Brian Brinklow and Philip Barber. In August 1956 Peter, from Caterham, was serving with the 1st Bn of the East Surrey Regiment in Cologne, Germany when the army lorry he was travelling in left the road and crashed into a tree. He was the only fatality. He was buried in the British Military Section of Cologne Cemetery. Brian

was struck by lightning on Ash Ranges during firing practice with the Royal Engineers in 1955. Brian was buried, with full military honours, in Bletchingley, near the family home. The last RJTS Old Boy to die serving his country was Philip Barber, who tragically lost his life when HMS Fittleton, a RN Reserve minesweeper, capsized when in collision with HMS Mermaid on a NATO training exercise off the coast off the Dutch coast in September 1976. 12 of the Fittleton's crew were drowned. It was the worst Royal Navy Post War disaster. Philip Barber was originally from Banstead before marrying Ann and living in Chatham.

The youngest Redhill Tech Old Boy to lose his life in WW 2 was John Wiseman, just 17 and from Coulsdon. John was a Merchant Navy Radio Officer serving on board the SS Garlinge. In November 1942 the SS Garlinge was torpedoed by the German U-Boat S81 off the Algerian coast. John Wiseman was among 25 of Garlinge's crew to lose their lives.

The Old Boys on the Roll of Honour had an average age of just 22, and only five were married. Some are commemorated on local War Memorials while others have their names inscribed variously on the Fleet Air Arm Solent Memorial, the Royal Oak Burial Park in Victoria, British Columbia, the Runnymede Air Forces Memorial, the Singapore CWGC Memorial and the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

Finally, there are probably another 5 to 10 other names that should be added to the known names of the 36 RJTS Old Boys. They are from the 300 missing names from the pre-war period, never found, as the school admission register were 'lost' after the school closed in 1966. (A 'substitute' RJTS Admissions Register has been researched and a copy deposited in the Surrey History Centre; however, only 2,200 of the 2,600 boys who attended have, to date, been found and recorded.)

Perhaps members of the ESFHS may remember or be related to the Old Boys of the school who sacrificed their lives in the service of their Country.

The Roll of Honour is shown on the next page. Tom Slaughter [9138] would be pleased to hear from you if you can help or can add to it. He can be contacted on 01372 276900 or at 8 Forest Way, Ashted, Surrey, KT21 1JL.

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## **FFHS Ezine**

If you want to know what is going on in the Federation of Family History Societies and the world of British Genealogy in general, you can subscribe for free to the Federation's Ezine (email magazine). It is distributed every two months by email and is intended to keep you up-to-date on all the important issues and events. To subscribe go to [www.ffhs.org.uk/ezine/intro.php](http://www.ffhs.org.uk/ezine/intro.php).

## Redhill Junior Technical School “Roll of Honour”

Joseph Duly Armstrong (Royal Navy)	28	29/06/1940	North African Coast
Glyn Ashfield AFC, DFC. (RAF)	30	12/12/1942	Hempstead, Essex
John Richard Avery (RAF)	18	05/07/1941	West African Coast
Dennis Robert Barber (RAFVR)	23	01/05/1943	The Ruhr, Germany
Philip Henry Barber (RNR)	38	21/10/1976	The Belgian Coast
Brian Bell (RAFVR)	21	10/08/1944	Rumania
Harold Borrer (Royal Navy)	18	24/05/1941	Denmark Straight
Brian M. Brinklow (Royal Engineers)	18	29/09/1956	Ash Ranges, Surrey
Robert Marwood Cass (RAF)	30	09/08/1944	Guemicourt, France
Roy Arthur Chambers (RAFVR)	23	17/04/1944	Ramree Is, Burma
Herbert Alfred E.Clark (RAC/RWKs)	24	09.09/1944	Gemmano, Italy
Philip Sydney Clark (RAMC)	23	29/06/1940	Greenock, Scotland
David James A. Daniels (Royal Navy)	23	13/03/1943	South Atlantic
Royston Griffin (Royal Navy/FAA)	19	28/12/1941	Coast of Egypt
Norman Edgar Guy (RAFVR)	24	13/04/1946	UK
Frederick W Hampshire (RAC/RWKs)	31	06/10/1944	Gemmano, Italy
Reginald Charles Hitchcock (RAFVR)	29	13/03/1943	NW Europe
Allan James Howard MM (RWKs)	24	09/10/1943	Catania, Sicily
Robert William Johnson (RAFVR)	20	01/11/1942	Flensberg, Germany
Leslie Thomas Jordan (RAFVR)	24	04/11/1944	British Columbia, Ca
Peter Matthews (East Surrey Regt)	22	27/09/1955	Cologne, Germany
Kenneth Malcolm Organ (RASC)	21	05/14/1941	Surrey
Victor Charles Peters (RAFVR)	26	28/10/1943	South West Belgium
Theophilus Pye (RAFVR)	22	13/07/1944	North Atlantic
Gordon Frederick Remnant (RAFVR)	21	26/04/1944	Assam, India
Ernest Henry Charles Russell (RAF)	22	06/10/1941	Cambridgeshire
Duncan Edward Smith (RNVR/FAA)	21	02/10/1941	Arbroath, Scotland
Clive Richard L. Thornton (RAF)	19	01/05/1943	Cherbourg, France
Peter Edward Tiller (RAF)	19	05/05/1943	Westergeast, Holland
Eric Harold Tiller (RAF)	25	10/09/1949	North Atlantic
William John Tucker (RAFVR)	21	27/10/1944	Pas De Calais
Robin Mervyn Whitehead (RAFVR)	25	14/02/1945	Malaya
Basil Derek Wickham (RAFVR)	19	15/03/1942	Saskatchewan, Ca
Harry John Willis (Royal Navy)	22	30/04/1942	Barents Sea, Norway
John Wiseman (Merchant Navy)	17	10/11/1942	West Mediterranean
Robert HenryYoung (East Surrey Regt)	22	13/01/1946	North East India
Sydney H. Bish (Civilian/Home Guard)	25	19/07/1944	Earlswood, Surrey

and 5 to 10 RJTS Old Boys, so far unknown to the OBA, who also died in World War II.

## Genealogist Caveo

*Richard Brown [7582]*

This tale has come about thanks to the collaboration of three cousins. We have been frequently exchanging information, finds and humour for more than five years. It's great to be able to discuss things and verify finds and theories quite quickly via the Internet.

I think it was cousin Val, here in the UK, who alerted us to a significant event concerning our ancestors in the 1850s. Cousin Don, in Alberta, was quick to follow up with downloads from various records and documents available through on-line resources. I hunted around for in-fill pieces based on my cousins' finds. Now I am ready to tell the tale.

In 1841, the **Wheeler** family lived at 27, Grey Street, Southwark. Thomas, the father, was a tailor married to Elizabeth (née Cathie). They had three children. Thomas Cathie Wheeler, born in Lambeth (14th Dec) 1823, was a warehouseman. Second was Elizabeth Caroline Wheeler, born in 1827. The third child was Alfred Wheeler, born in Surrey in 1838. Alfred's death was registered in the March ¼ of 1842.

In the 1851 census, Thomas Cathie Wheeler, a clerk, was living at 1, Durham Place, Lambeth, Surrey with his widowed mother. In the 20th century, the terrace was renumbered as 96 to 102, Lambeth Road. In 1981, the terrace attained Grade II listed status.

*In the photograph No. 1 is next door to the later, Victorian, double-fronted house.*

“No 100 has GLC blue plaque:  
“William Bligh  
1754-1817  
Commander of  
the Bounty lived  
here”. [From the  
listing  
description on  
the Images of  
England web-  
site.]

“No. 96  
(formerly No. 1



Durham Place) was occupied in 1795–6 by Colonel (subsequently Sir) Hildebrand Oakes. He served in America, Corsica and Malta, and was created a baronet in 1813 in recognition of his services.” [From the Survey of London: volume 23: Lambeth: South Bank and Vauxhall on the British History Online web-site.]

This information is routine – let’s call it bread and butter data – collected in building up a family history. Yes, there is some interest related to the houses, but what about the Wheelers, or their fellow residents, at 1, Durham Place?

Well, the documents which we have unearthed tell a story which horrified the Victorians. The incident, which took place on the 10th of April 1852 (source - death certificate), is included in Cate Ludlow’s book “Dickens’ Dreadful Almanac.” Dickens wrongly gives the 3rd of April as the date of death. My reading of the incident was one of those moments when I had to stop, and take stock of things. It was hard to take in what was in front of me, I still reflect upon what might have been if the incident hadn’t occurred, etc. However, “what ifs” can be counter-productive.

Thomas Cathie Wheeler took his mother’s life. The murder scene and the state of the corpse are described in gory detail - only as the Victorians knew how. I will not describe the scene, so as not to shock you, and to be spared the editor’s censorship. It is sufficient to say that Elizabeth Wheeler, my 3x Great Grandmother aged 48, met her untimely death at the hands of her son, who was insane. If you wish to read the details (Genealogist Caveo), then Google “Thomas Cathie Wheeler.” The story unfolded over several days in The Times. Snippets are in many colonial papers, and Dickens covered the story in “The Household Narrative of Current Events for the year 1852.” The Murder trial can also be found on the Old Bailey’s web-site.

The gathered documents reveal a lot about the Wheelers. It is this wealth of information which I will now deal with.

Reynolds’s Newspaper gave a brief history of Thomas and his family under their article “Horrible Case of Matricide in Lambeth.”

“The unhappy man, Thomas Cathie Wheeler . . . is the second of two sons of the late James Wheeler, a retired Bow-street officer. The latter, after his retirement, became a merchant tailor, and, after being some years in business, he took up his residence in Hercules buildings, Lambeth . . . and at which place he died in 1849.

“The deceased (Thomas’s mother) had been left a small income, which was augmented by regular contributions from her eldest son, who married a lady of considerable property. (This son, and the marriage are yet to be found - but Elizabeth had previously married a Mr Monks.) The accused had been from his

youth in a mercantile establishment in the City, and a few years since was sent to India (In fact, it was Bahia, S. America) as correspondent for the firm. While abroad, he was attacked with brain fever, and soon after recovery was again prostrated under what is termed coup de soleil, (sunburn) and of which he had not got the better upon his return to England, for shortly after his arrival it was found necessary to place him under restraint.

A letter from Thomas Cathie which was read out in the magistrate's court, adds some flesh to the above report.

“June, 1847:- I start from London, London Docks, for Bahia, South America, as clerk, for a Jersey house there, in their own ship, the only passenger. The same year, Nov. 29, or 30th, I reach England back again, the situation not suiting me . . . I came to London by mail and G. W. Rail . . . The next day . . . I walked over to an uncle at the West-end, just to let him know I came back.”

This uncle may have been John Joseph Cathie who, in 1851, was a victualler at 7, Duke Street, Marylebone. John Cathie gave evidence at Thomas's Old Bailey trial. By then, John had moved to the Lee Arms public house in Dalston, where he was proprietor.

After taking tea with his uncle, Thomas complained that he felt as if his whole system had changed and that he may have been poisoned. In Thomas's words: -

“I tell my father . . . He says your (sic) mad, it's the change of climate. My mother replies the same. Well, after some time, and a great deal of unpleasantness has passed between us all (my father, mother, and sister), and I have charged them with conspiracy against me, I suffer myself to be taken to Bethlehem Hospital.”

The Bethlem Hospital record starts with a Certificate of Insanity prepared by Mr Kentich, apothecary “residing at St Georges Cross Southwark . . . examined Thomas Cathie Wheeler . . . the 14th Day of March 1849.” The certificate was signed by James Valentine (Officiating Minister of St George, Southwark), Jon Adderley (Churchwarden), Geoffry Andsell (Parish Overseer), and Thomas Wheeler, his father.

On the 15th of March, a bond was signed to cover burial costs, if necessary, and to pay for clothing during confinement. The sureties were Samuel Driwell, artist, of 6 Westminster Road, and Henry Lyons, tailor, of 5 Charles Street. Harry O'Neill, curate of St. George's, Southwark certified that the signatures were made in his presence by respectable housekeepers of the parish.

Thomas Cathie Wheeler, 25 and single, was a clerk, residing in Lambeth. He was brought in from 3, Asylum Buildings, Westminster Road. The cause of insanity was yet to be ascertained, but his main delusion was that he was another

person. He was in good bodily health, with a perfect memory. It was noted that a paternal cousin and his maternal grandmother were similarly afflicted.

Thomas was “Occasionally flighty and obstinate but generally quiet . . . reserved and rarely says much but always answers a question rationally . . . and does not appear to have any delusion – takes his food well and amuses himself with books though he is too unsettled to give his attention long to anything.”

Thomas’s mother, Elizabeth, must have found his confinement distressing. Bethlem Hospital faced her home and I expect the constant reminder of his confinement fuelled her anguish. The hospital case notes state that he was discharged in 1849. “His mother removed him contrary to the advice of the officers here. He had expressed an antipathy to certain people and especially his mother for having placed him in the hospital.” I’m not sure whether Thomas took too kindly to his release that first time. In a letter he states that:

“Nine months after my mother and sister take me out after a great deal of my entreaty and trouble. .... I go to live with a relative, who had offered to keep me for a few weeks, until I could get something for myself. I stay with them five weeks, and I am then obliged to go before a magistrate and request to be sent to some lunatic hospital in the country. I am sent to Wandsworth. (In 1850 ‘In a state of mania’ according to his Bethlem case notes.) I stop a twelvemonth there, hoping to get well. Then, after more dreadful trouble and perseverance, my mother takes me home to live with her, Feb. 1851; this is 1852. A fine time I have had with her. She is killing me daily with her tongue and temper. As to go before a magistrate to get sent to another lunatic hospital, I won’t do. I have had quite sufficient of those horrible places . . .”

“Thomas C. Wheeler.”

The letter shows that he was in a highly disturbed state of mind, and becoming increasingly annoyed with his mother.

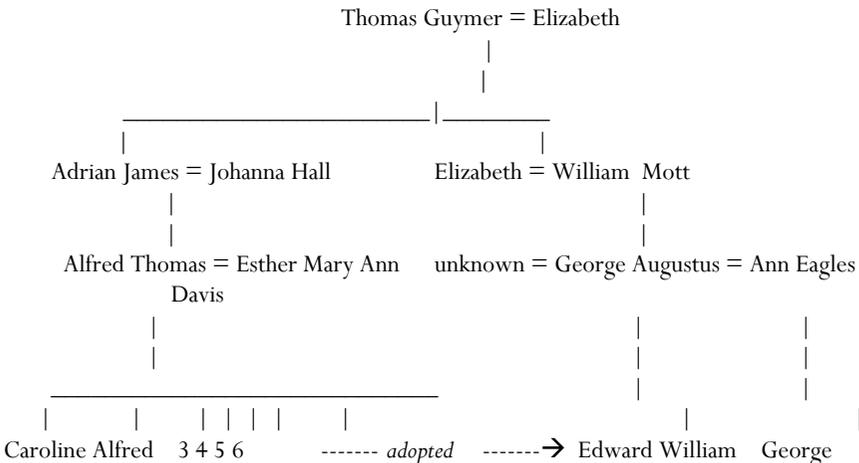
*to be continued*

## Who was my mother’s Uncle Ted?

Alfred Thomas **Guymer**, my great-grandfather, married Esther Mary Ann **Davis** on June 5th 1864, and my grandmother Caroline and her brother Alfred Adrian James were born in April 1866. Four further children were added to the family before Alfred Thomas was injured while carrying out his police duties in 1879 and subsequently died. Life must have been difficult for Esther, widowed and with six

children at the age of 35; nevertheless by 1881 she was caring for an additional child, listed in the census as **George Mott**, nephew, aged 13. George had moved away by 1891, but his place had been taken by another nephew, Edward Mott, aged 9. Esther listed Edward as 'son' in the 1901 census, and when many years ago I asked my mother about her relatives, she described Ted as an uncle. I became curious recently as to who his parents were.

Edward William Mott's birth certificate told me that he was born at 25 Athearn Road, Peckham, on August 5th 1881, and his parents were listed as George Augustus Mott (who registered the birth) and Elizabeth Mott formerly Guymer; this told me that he came from my great-grandfather Alfred's side of the family. A search of the 1881 census revealed a George Augustus and Elizabeth Mott, but they were not a married couple and they were not living in Athearn Road. George Augustus was a married man aged 44 employed as a porter, living with his 75 year old mother Elizabeth at 23 George Street, Mayfair, a district of large Georgian houses. No. 23, like many of these buildings by this date, housed several families but allowed reasonable space for each person. By contrast, Athearn Road in Peckham was a street of four or five-roomed mid-nineteenth century houses, with number 25 the most overcrowded; twenty-four persons belonging to three different families lived there at the time of the 1881 census. Was Edward William really born at this address four months after the census was taken? Of the three facts stated on the birth certificate, one was definitely wrong, and one was questionable. What of the third? was George Augustus Mott really the father? and if so, why did he engage in this deception?



George Augustus Mott first appears in the records in the 1841 census when he was aged four. He was living in the Covent Garden district of London with father William, a bootmaker, mother Elizabeth, brothers William (14) and Henry (7) and sister Elizabeth (2 months), together with grandfather Thomas Guymmer(67), another bootmaker. By 1851 Thomas Guymmer had died, the older William (43) was working as an upholsterer, mother Elizabeth was 45, brother Henry had died, and the other three children had been joined by Edward (4). They were then living at 26 Grosvenor Market, in Mayfair.

By 1861, George Augustus' father had died, his brother William had married and moved to Wonersh in Surrey, where he was working as a leather dresser, and his mother Elizabeth had moved the rest of the family to North Row, just south of Oxford Street. George Augustus, now 24, was working as a porter and his sister Elizabeth (19) as a domestic servant, while Edward (14) was a scholar. September 1865 saw the marriage of George Augustus to Ann Eagles, aged 36, and a son George Augustus was born in June 1866. Later in the same year, George Augustus and Ann signed as witnesses at the marriage of George Augustus' sister Elizabeth Mott to George **Claydon**. However, by the time of the 1871 census, George Augustus and Ann were no longer living together; George Augustus was lodging with two other porters in Conduit Street, while Ann was living with her sister Susanna Eagles in rooms in Steven Street, off Tottenham Court Road, and working once again as a dressmaker. The child George was then living with his uncle Adrian James Guymmer in Park Street Mayfair, but at some point in the next few years he must have moved into the household of Adrian James' son, my great grandfather Alfred Thomas, where he was listed in the 1881 census as widow Esther's nephew.

What led to the separation of George Augustus and Ann and the removal of their child? Criminal records provide the obvious answer. In 1867, George Augustus Mott, Ann Mott and Ann's sister Susanna Eagles were all indicted for 'larceny by servant and receiving'. George Augustus and Susanna were acquitted, but Ann was convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment. The relatively late ages of both George Augustus and Ann in 1865 suggest that the marriage may have been an arranged one, not strong enough to survive a criminal conviction. One wonders whether George Augustus' mother may also have played a part, insisting that her son and grandson be disassociated from any hint of criminality.

By April 1881 George Augustus was again living with his mother Elizabeth, who was then in her mid seventies. It seems likely that he was indeed the father of Edward William born in August of that year, but equally likely that Ann was not the mother, for she was then fifty two and living in Abingdon, Berkshire. There is

no evidence that enables us to identify the mother, but it is quite possible that she was living in Athearn Road at the time, for there would have been little advantage to George Augustus in giving a false address. When his mother learnt of the pregnancy, she may have been disturbed by the prospect of a grandchild unwanted by either George Augustus or the mother. So, was it Elizabeth who persuaded her son to list her as the mother of Edward William, in order that the child could be brought up as a legitimate member of society? And who more appropriate to take the baby into her family than a recently widowed relative who had already successfully cared for the older grandchild? When Elizabeth died in 1889 she would have known that her grandson's future was secure, though no doubt less certain about that of her son.

Edward William (Ted) settled well into his adopted family then living in Dennetts Road, Deptford, and at some stage he took the Guymer surname. But the Motts had apparently not forgotten him, for in 1901 a William Mott was living as a boarder with Esther Guymer and the family. This was not George Augustus' elder brother as I initially assumed, for he was still living in Wonersh at this date; this William Mott (I presume a more distant relative) had been living in Peckham in 1891 with his wife and daughter and working for the Post Office. In 1901 this William Mott was 64 and widowed and gave his occupation as a coachman; listed just above him in the census record for the household was Edward Guymer aged 19 and working as a hamper finisher. It seems likely that William Mott helped Ted to find more reliable employment, for when he married Beatrice **Worden** in 1905 he too gave his occupation as coachman. Ted and Beatrice were living in Fulham in 1911 with a son Edward aged 4, and other children were no doubt born before he went off to France to fight in World War I. He was wounded and died in 1918 and lies in a war grave in Rouen.

I was unable to trace George Augustus in the 1891 and 1901 census records and assume that he was lodging with someone who did not bother to complete the census return accurately. But his death certificate in December 1906 provided a neat end to the story. When he died aged 70 of a stroke (right hemiplegia) in Camberwell Infirmary, his address was recorded as 57 Barset Road, Nunhead; the death was registered by E Guymer, cousin, also of 57 Barset Road. It seems that my great grandmother had once again come to the rescue of a Mott, this time by taking George Augustus himself into her own home in his old age. When she married Alfred Thomas Guymer in 1864, I doubt whether she had realised she would become so heavily involved in the life of Alfred's cousin and the cousin's offspring.

## Can you help?

### Austin / Alston / Nash

*Sandra Williams [10055]*

Robert Austin was born 10 Dec 1783 and bapt 1784 at St Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey, son of John and Jane, ropemaker. John wrote his will in 1801 by which time he was a grocer in Salisbury Street, Bermondsey and it was proved PCC May 1805.

I have not been able to find John's birth, marriage or burial though it appears there are strong links with Streatham, St Leonards. Jane was buried there in Nov 1811, Robert in 1821 (coming from Rotherhithe) and Robert's young son in 1818. There is a PR burial entry for a John Alston in March 1803, no age given, which may be a possibility. Jane's maiden name may have been Nash as their first son (bapt Bermondsey in 1777) was James Nash Austin.

There also seems to be a strong connection with Horley, as in his will John left a house, farm and lands in Horley to Jane and after her death to son Robert. Horley Manor court records at the Guildhall are very patchy in coverage and have provided no Austin links. The property was unnamed in the will. How did it originally come into John's possession?

I believe that a Rose Caroline born c1783, whose first husband was Nathaniel Deye Willis who died in Rotherhithe in 1807, was also a family member as at her second marriage Robert was a witness and she was godmother to his first son. I've not been able to discover her maiden name.

Can anyone help with the Streatham or Horley location mystery? Do any MIs exist for St Leonards Streatham?

### Burgos House

*Margaret Steele [5552] [megated@btinternet.com](mailto:megated@btinternet.com)  
or 211 Seymour Road, Gloucester, GL1 5HR*

I am seeking information about the Burgos House Orphan Home for Girls at 63 Lebanon Road, Croydon, which I understand was first established by a Mrs Smith. My two aunts, Margaret and Ada Martin, were resident there from 1907 to 1914 but the records have been lost.

They attended Oval Road School, but these records are also missing for that period of time. Margaret was sent to Canada from the Home, but to date it has been impossible to ascertain when she actually went as, without a date, I cannot

## Can you help?

pinpoint when she would have sailed. I believe she was sent to Cookstown (in Canada).

Also, I understand that the daughter of Mrs Smith took over the organisation of the Home after her mother retired or died. Any help would be much appreciated.

### Carter

*Julie Heeley julieaheeley@hotmail.com 5 Elizabeth Grove, Morley, Leeds, West Yorkshire, LS27 8TA 01132 520474*

My uncle John (b1926 Croydon) was Private John Carter, 14750609, in the 7th Battalion Seaforth Highlanders and was killed in a Battle of Cleve on 13th February 1945. He was buried in the Reichswald Forest.

He had two elder brothers Ernest (Ern) b1922 & Albert Edward (Bob) b1924. They worked on milk rounds before serving in the RAF. He also had three sisters: Dorothy (Dulcie) b1928, Phyllis b1933 & Sylvia b1938.

Ern, Bob & John were born at Strathmore Road, West Croydon; they later moved to 12 Napier Road, Croydon. After being bombed in 1940 they moved to 26 Thornloe Gardens, Waddon. John's parents Ernest (Ern) & Dorothy (Doll) both worked in Purley Way, Waddon, at the Aircraft Factory & Bourjois Factory.

I would love to hear from anyone who remembers my Uncle John or any of his family.

### Cooke

*Mary Grisdale [647] 16 Van Dyck Avenue, New Malden, KT3 5NQ*

Is anyone researching the family of a George Cooke of Bermondsey (who was born 1835 in Dover)? I have found that the bible used in the church at Talgarth, Powys, must have belonged to the family at one time as it lists them in the front. Maybe the church would copy the relevant entries if they are part of your family.

## Can you help?

### Finch

*Claire Samuel [10082] [samuel276@btinternet.com](mailto:samuel276@btinternet.com)  
41 Helen Avenue, Feltham, Middlesex, TW14 9LA*

I am particularly looking for two babies born to my Grandmother (according to the 1911 Census) about which my mother (now 96) knows nothing! She has always considered herself the youngest of three siblings and has never been made aware that two siblings had died in infancy. The details are as follows.

Alfred Finch married Jane (Jeannie) Russell on 7th March 1892 at St Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey. They were both living in Storks Road at the time – he at 119 and she at 115. In 1845 they had a son, Alfred George, born at Upton Park, East Ham, Essex.

According to the 1911 Census, Jeannie was living at 6 Clandon Road, Ilford in the district of Romford. She states that the total number of children born alive was 3. Alfred George by this time was aged 17 and both he and his father were in the Merchant Navy and probably at sea, as Jeannie was the only one at home at the time of the Census. (My mother was born in 1915 and her other brother was born in 1912.) According to the 1901 Census the family were still living in East Ham, at 108 St Stephens Road.

What I would like to know is how I can find the two missing babies? Is there any chance that anyone can help me on this? As you can guess from my Mother's age, I'm no spring chicken myself and I would love to be able to find the two missing babies if humanly possible.

### GENsearch disks

*Joy Pegrum (01789 400280) [joy@alcesterhistory.org.uk](mailto:joy@alcesterhistory.org.uk)*

Alcester & District Local History Society

A search brought me to your web page at <http://www.eastsurreyfhs.org.uk/newsarchive.htm> and at the bottom I noticed an old item informing your members of the demise of the excellent GENsearch discs. I am keen to purchase a set of these discs and wondered if any of your members might have a set that they would like to sell on.

## **Gibraltar United**

*Graham Jansen gray912@sky.com*

I am a member of the North West Kent FHS (ember 6427). I have a relative in New York and another in southern Spain who are eager to find out about a football team their dads played for during the 1950s or early 60s. One of them believes the team were called Gibraltar Utd, a Sunday league side. The Saltariche brothers lived in the Hammersmith and Fulham area. I would be most grateful for any help from your members to try and ascertain where the team played, etc.

## **Slaughter**

*Bertie Slaughter [9984] gubert123@btinternet.com*

I am the 8th generation of Slaughter's on the male side going back to William Slauter in c1675. I have managed to trace most of the line from him until the present day with the exception of Herbert Frederick Slaughter, who was born on 1st November 1873, at 8, Newport Street, Lambeth. His parents were Frederick Slaughter and Louisa Slaughter (formerly Carter).

According to the 1881 census Herbert, now aged 7 years, was residing with the family at 2 Parkham Street, Surrey Lane, Battersea. Herbert does not appear after this date in any census, marriage, or death records. I have, however, recently traced him to enlisting in the militia at the age of 20 years on 1st June 1894. He was attested in the Royal West Surrey Regiment, and attended during the years 1894-1897. He failed to appear in 1898, and is shown on the records as absent. Further searches of military records have failed to show any sightings of Herbert Frederick Slaughter. Other than thinking that he may have emigrated, can anyone offer any help or suggestions please?

## **Stacey / Lewis**

*Eunice Payne [8460] eunicepayne@tiscali.co.uk*

My husband's grandfather's brothers and sisters were all born in the Camberwell area. Their parents were William Stacey and Florence (née Lewis).

They married 1898 at Peckham. Florence re-married in 1925 to Edmund Pryke at Camberwell.

Brothers and Sisters were:

Vincent b 1899 m 1923 Camberwell to Freda EYLES

Florence b 1901 m 1922 Southwark Register Office to William HOOKER

Bertha bapt 1903 m 1923 (where?) to George Sayell  
Ivy b c1907 m 1926 Peckham to Edmund Stafford  
Rose b 1909 Peckham.

Are you descendants of any of these people? I have done the Stacey family tree back to the 1760s but the more recent members of the tree are more elusive. I would like to know where they lived, their occupations, if they had any children, and where and when they died.

## Turner

*Mary Grisdale [647] 16 Van Dyck Avenue, New Malden, KT3 5NQ*

Are any members researching the Turner family of Capel (and previously of Sussex)? I have placed a note in the West Surrey FHS Journal, and am writing to Sussex FHS.

Joseph and Mary had eight children in the area between 1822 and 1839, and appear on the 1841 and 1851 census returns at the White Hart Brewery and Inn. I am interested to know why one son was called Levi Grisdale Turner, since my 3xgt-grandfather was Levi Grisdale and the first to be given that (first) name.

It is possible that Joseph Turner was in the Army with Levi Grisdale, who left in 1825 and later had public houses himself in first Bristol and then Penrith. I found this by putting the name 'Levi Grisdale' into Google one day and to my amazement it had a piece about Levi Grisdale Turner!

### **Vouchers for sale**

The Society keeps vouchers for sale at £5 for  
**Findmypast (including 1911 census)**

If you would like to purchase any, please send a cheque (payable to "East Surrey FHS") and a stamped addressed envelope to Sue Adams, 10 Cobham Close, Wallington, Surrey, SM6 9DS.