George "R" Barrand was the 4<sup>th</sup> child of John Barrand and Nancy Ann Routledge, born on the 29<sup>th</sup> July, 1820 and baptised on the 20<sup>th</sup> August, 1820 in St. Anne's Church, Soho. John Barrand's occupation is shown on the baptism record as a cheesemonger, but no actual address is shown apart from St. Giles, but it is known from the tenant's records at the time that it was in fact **Little Earl Street.** Although he was baptised as George Barrand, the "R" is mentioned in other records and it is not known for certain what the "R" in the name stood for, but it may be of significance that George had a son in 1845, and his name was George Richard Barrand. The "R" may of course be Robert as that was the name of Nancy Ann's father – Robert Routledge. George did not become involved in his father's occupation of egg and cheese dealing but became a carpenter like his Grandfather Thomas, and his uncles, William and Peter. There is a record in the Old Bailey Courts of 1838 which shows George Barrand as a victim of theft at the age of just 17 and employed as a carpenter (see below).

In the 1841 census, George is found in the "House of Correction", Whitecross Street, Camberwell aged 20. This record certainly shows "born in the area of St. Giles." The London and Middlesex debtors' prison was in Whitecross Street (on the corner of Fore Street). I have not found any criminal record for George, so it is unclear why he was in the "House of Correction." but this was a debtors' prison rather than a criminal prison (see description below) and mostly housed bankrupts and others in debt. Some prisoners were kept in Whitecross prison for debts of less than one shilling, but interest could eventually make the amount up to 5 times the actual debt, or they could serve a months' imprisonment. If George Barrand was guilty of some crime, then it was possibly of a very minor nature and was released very soon as, in 1842, George Barrand paid rates for 2, Colonnade in Westminster. This seems to refer to some large houses along the North side of the Thames forming the embankment at the Houses of Parliament. In the early 1840s, plans were submitted to substantially build-up the embankment and reduce the width of the river. The Colonnade at Westminster was then to be transformed into a roadway. Number 2, The Colonnade was originally one of 2 early private victorian houses which were opened up and made into an all-girls school in 1880. In 1886, the buildings were made into a birthing hospital and called the Warrington Lodge Medical and Surgery

In 1886, the buildings were made into a birthing hospital and called the Warrington Lodge Medical and Surgery Home for ladies. It was here in 1912 that Alan Turing was born and he became the mathematician that helped decipher the German Enigma code during World War 2. The building is now the "Colonnade Hotel."

On the 19<sup>th</sup> May, 1844, George R. Barrand married Emma Chivers, Marriage Ref: Marylebone 1841 -2<sup>nd</sup> Qtr (1 - 255) and at the time of his marriage, George was employed as a Coach Carver, and although his address at the time of his marriage is not shown on the marriage certificate, it is possible it was still "2, Colonnade" or even Lower Boston Place as that is where their first son, George Richard was born in 1845. The address of "Lower Boston Place" is not found on the 1841 or 1851 census for London, only Boston Place and Upper Boston Place although newspaper references are made of a Lower Boston Place near Dorset Square. On the 18th December, 1846, George suffered from deep depression and was admitted to the St. Luke's Lunatic Assylum as a private patient, but was released the following year. On the 1851 census, George and Emma were certainly living with Emma's parents George Mountstephen Chivers and Elizabeth (nee Price) at 6, Coal Yard off Drury Lane, and by this time they had 2 children, George Richard and Henry James.

George Mountstephen Chivers (b 1792) was a son of George Chivers and Ann Mount-Stevens and was a bricklayer by trade and married Elizabeth Price on the 18th November, 1823, but they had 3 children before their marriage, all baptised on the 22nd May, 1822. At the time of the 1841 census, they were already living in Coal Yard, and living with them were their children, Charles, Emma and Henry. They had a total of 8 Children: Emilia, John James, William, **Henry**, **Charles Daniel**, **Georgiana**, **Emma** and Elizabeth Clara, but it seems that only 4 survived. George Mountstephen Chivers was also an accomplished ballroom dance master and qualified dance teacher. Of

their children, Henry Chivers never married, and died in 1893: Charles Daniel Chivers, was a printers' warehouseman by profession, and he was a witness to the marriage of George Barrand and Emma Chivers. He married twice - an Eliza Millard in 1844 who was 10 years older than him, and they had 1 daughter Emily. He then married an Eleanor Brown in 1892 in Kent but Charles Daniel died the following year. He was described as "a gentleman" and his estate was £265. 00 and was administered by his widow, Eleanor.

Georgiana married John Scoles, a widower and french polisher in 1853, moved to Australia and died in 1906.

TO the UNITED BRANCHES of the COACH-MAKING TRADE,—A GENERAL MEETING of the UNITED BRANCHES of the COACHMAKING TRADE, namely, Coachmakers, Harness-makers and Trimmers, Coachsmiths, Coach-painters, Coach-wheelers, and Coach-carvers, will be held at the sign of the Crown and Cushion, Parker-street, Drury-lane, on THURSDAY EVENING next, May 3, on business of importance. The Chair to be taken at Half-past Eight o'clock.

PROFESSOR OF DANCING,
42, Nelson-street, Great George-square,
CONTINUES to give Instruction in every mode of
Fashionable DANCING, either by Private Lessons or
in Public Classes.

The JUVENILE ACADEMY is open every Thursday
Afternoon, and Saturday Morning and Afternoon. Academies in or out of Town attended.

An EVENING ACADEMY from October until April,
when Ladies and Gentlemen are instructed in Quadrilles,
Waltzes, Gallopades, &c., &c.

By 1861, George Barrand and Emma Chivers had moved from 6, Coal Yard to No 11, Coal Yard, and they now had 4 children; George Richard, William, Emma and Caroline, (Henry James having died in 1854). George is described as a wood carver and he had previously worked for David Ivall, a very wealthy coach-builder and harness maker who also lived in Coal Yard, but had premises as a coach maker on Tottenham Court Road. David Ivall died in 1850 a very wealthy man, and after David Ivall's death, this made George Barrand decide to work for A.J.H. Goldring an independent coach builder in Long Acre as a crafted guilder. Coach-building gave George Barrand a great scope for his talent in devising a safe, comfortable, shapely, and artistically decorated coach. One of his greatest talents was the decoration of the panels which made up part of the coach and this was one of the most skilled jobs in coachmaking using gold leaf. Not only did George Barrand decorate many coaches, but also made jewelry boxes with gold leaf inlays and these were displayed and sold in several shops around Coal Yard and Oxford Street. already dominated by the coach building industry and certainly Samuel Pepys had bought a coach there in the seventeenth century. Many larger workshops of master coach builders intermingled with smaller workshops for ancillary crafts such as harness makers, joiners, carvers, guilders and wheelwrights. Coachbuilders continued to occupy most of the premises in Long Acre itself. Early nineteenth century directories list over 30 coachbuilders' premises.

In 1866, George Barrand attended the general meeting of the United Branches of the Coachmaking Trades in Drury Lane and he was elected as secretary of the North London Branch, and in 1867 was elected as chairman of the North London Branch, a position he held until his death.

According to the 1861 census, there were 77 families altogether living in Coal Yard. In 1871, George is now aged 50 and a carver/gilder and living at 12, Coal Yard. There is no sign of Emma Chivers on the census at their address as she is shown working as a private nurse on the 1871 census in Bloomsbury but, as George Richard (their son) had already moved away, the remaining three children are still there, William, Emma and Caroline. George R. Barrand died on the 22<sup>nd</sup> October, 1872, of a stroke aged only 52, at the family address of 12, Coal Yard. The death certificate confirms he was still a coach carver and William Alfred Barrand (his son) was present at the death. Death Ref: St. Giles 1872 - 4<sup>th</sup> Qtr (1b - 292)

In 1881, Emma (Chivers) shown as a widow, was now living at **No 2, Smarts Buildings** and working as a mangler worker drying clothes for the neighbourhood. Probably mangling was the only available job when her husband, George Barrand died. Smarts Buildings was situated next to Coal Yard, off Drury Lane. (**see map**) Living with Emma was her daughter Caroline (no profession) and a George William Phillpott, a lodger from Birmingham. Caroline eventually married George William Phillpott in 1885. In 1890, Emma Barrand (nee Chivers) died, aged 65 at **2, Smarts Buildings** of cardiac disease and congestion of the lungs Death Ref: St. Giles 1890 - 4th Qtr (1b - 452) and, like her husband, William Alfred Barrand (their son) was present at the death. Emma's will was administered by her son, William Alfred, and she left an estate of only £90.00.

"Whitecross Street Prison, in 1850: London had become notable for the levels of poverty and squalor associated with it at various points in its history. As a result, the early 1800s found large numbers of the populace being imprisoned for being unable to cope with their levels of debt. Being a debtor and unable to pay in these times was very serious, you faced the prospect of being imprisoned in the notorious Newgate Prison with any number of violent criminals. Mixing debtors and more common criminals began to be widely considered to be unjust and following a campaign by Sir Richard Phillips the construction of a new debtors' prison was ordered. The location for this prison was: Whitecross Street

The prison, designed by William Montague, was constructed in 1813. The wards were quite separate, and no communication was permitted between the inmates of one and another. The establishment was capable of holding 500 persons. It is, however, very seldom that half that number is confined at one time within its walls. At this period in 1848 it had 147 inmates; the pressure of the times has since considerably increased the sum-total. There are now 205, of which number eight are females. The population of this prison is, moreover, very migratory. In 1849 there were no less than 1,143 commitments. This shows an advance upon previous years—the result of the operation of the Small Debts Act—a part of the building having been set apart for persons committed under that Act. Many debtors are now sent hither for a fixed term, mostly ten days, at the expiration of which they are discharged. This punishment is principally inflicted for contempt of court. A woman was recently locked up here for ten days, for contempt, because unable, or unwilling, it was difficult to say which, to discharge a debt of seven pence! In all such cases a more penal discipline is enforced; the person incarcerated is not allowed to maintain him or herself, but is compelled to accept the county allowance.

The position of debtors in prison was slightly different to that of the regular prison population. The idea of the debtors being in prison was to confine them, not to punish them. Consequently, they were housed separately from the rest of the prison inmates; and the way that they lived in prison was dependant on their affluence and the generosity of friends and family. They paid an admission fee to a certain room and the more expensive the room, the better the conditions. There were no strict rules as there were in the rest of the prison, and the debtors were free to buy food from a miniature market. Life could actually be, and generally was, very relaxed. The theory being that men in there would be able to work in order to pay off their debts, however, in reality, this was often impossible. "Round the yard are the lofty walls of the prison, and the general pile of the prison buildings, several storeys high. Some of the poorer of the prisoners have to make the beds, clean the floors, and do other menial offices for the rest. Passing through a door in the yard, we would enter the day-room of this ward. There are benches and tables down the sides, as in some of the cheap coffee-houses in London, and a large fire at the end, at which each man cooks, or has cooked for him, his meals. On the wall a number of pigeon-holes or small cupboards are placed, each man having the key of one, and keeping therein his bread and butter, tea and coffee, and so forth. These things are all brought in, and no stint is placed upon the quantity consumed. A man may exist in the prison who has been accustomed to good living, though

he cannot live well. All kinds of luxuries are prohibited, as are also spirituous drinks. Each man may have a pint of wine a day, but not more; and dice, cards, and all other instruments for gaming, are strictly vetoed."

The prison was finally closed down in 1870 and the prisoners released. Of the ninety-four remaining prisoners, thirty one asked to remain and not be released. The prison was demolished shortly afterward and prisoners moved to Holloway Prison.

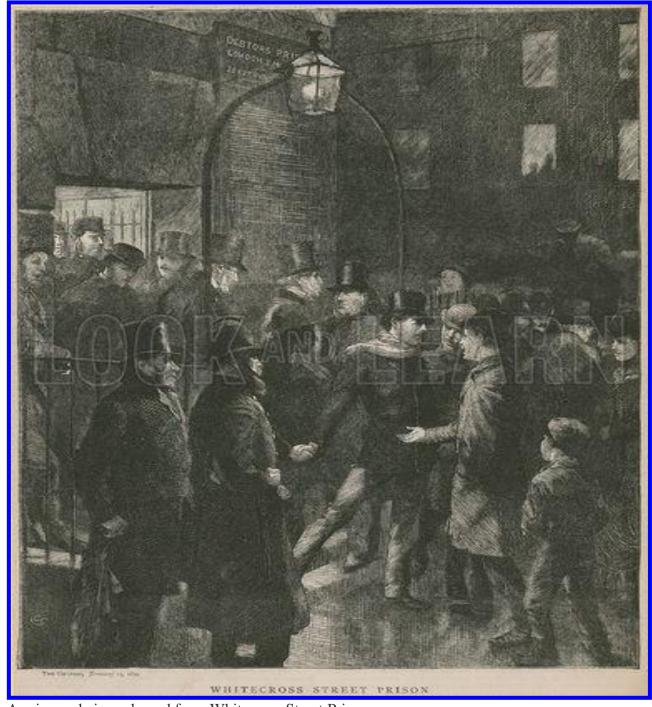




Debtor's Prison - Whitecross Street

**Geo Barrand** 

England, Westminster Rate	Westminster Rate Books			
Name:	Geo Barrand			
Event Type:	Tax Assessment			
Event Place:	Westminster, Middlesex, England			
Event Date:	1842			
Address:	2 Colonnade			
Note:	Poor Rates 1842			



A prisoner being released from Whitecross Street Prison



## What Coal Yard was like:-

In the Coal or Cole Yard, on the eastern side of Drury Lane, near the Holborn end, Nell Gwynne is said to have been born. The Coal Yard was a row of miserable tenements, at the end of which there was a turning to the south, and this entered the Almshouses belonging to the parish and St. George's, Bloomsbury. A part of these has been formed out of the old "Round House," in which highwaymen and other dangerous personages were confined until they could be brought before the sitting magistrates and formally committed to prison. St. Giles's Roundhouse was a small, circular prison used mainly to hold suspected rather than convicted prisoners. *From: 'St Giles-in-the-Fields'*, *Old and New London: Volume 3 (1878)*, *pp. 197-218*.

"The Rookeries of London" characterised Coal Yard as offering 'the lowest conditions under which human life is possible.'

In October 1853 the "Illustrated London" News sent a reporter and an artist to Drury Lane to report on the poverty in the courtyards which festered behind the cheerful shopfronts. They went to Coal-Yard at the north end of Drury Lane and they stated: 'A worse sanitary state of things could not well be than in the neighbourhood of the Coal-Yard Drury-Lane. Here are lying sixteen to eighteen large families living in small inconvenient apartments, above cowsheds, donkey and horse-stables. Sometimes many cartloads of refuse are allowed to remain in the yard. The pavement is uneven, and filled here and there with stagnant water. It is shocking to see the squalid children attempting to play in such a place.' I can smell this place from here, 500 miles away and into the second millennium."

Wretched houses with broken windows patched with rags and paper: every room let out to a different family, and in many instances to two or even three. In the cellars, lived barbers and red-herring vendors, in the front parlours, cobblers and in the back; a bird-fancier in the first floor, three families on the second floor, starvation in the attics, Irishmen in the passage, a "musician" in the front kitchen, and a charwoman and five hungry children in the back one - filth everywhere - a leaking gutter before the houses and a drain behind - clothes drying and slops emptying, from the windows; girls of fourteen or fifteen, with matted hair, walking about barefoot, in great-coats, almost their only covering; boys of all ages, in coats of all sizes and many with no coats at all; men and women, in every variety of scanty and dirty apparel, lounging, scolding, drinking, smoking, squabbling, fighting, and swearing.

The gutters were stagnant and choked up with filth and cabbage stalks and other vegetables, the houses mouldy and discoloured with slime.

A well-known local tenement was known as *Rats' Castle*, a large disgusting building occupied by criminals and prostitutes, and doubtless justified its name. It was so-called from the rat-catchers and dog skinners who inhabited it and who skinned the stray dogs which had died the previous day.

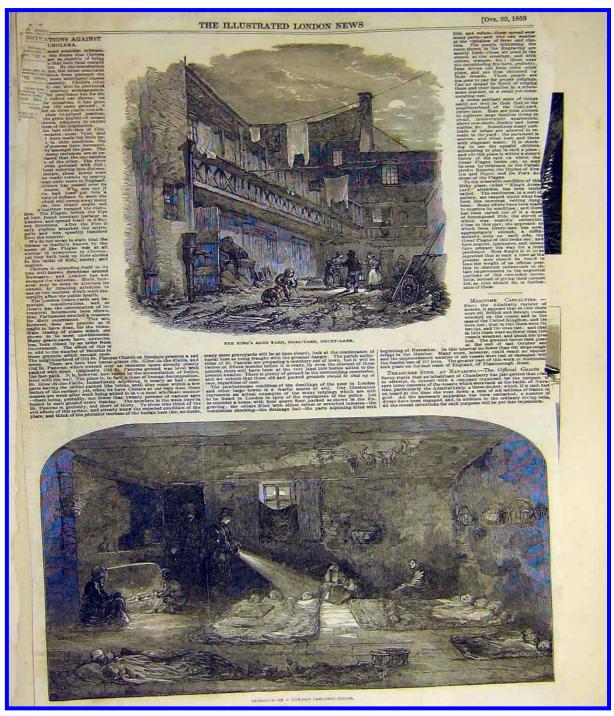




Entrance to the Coal Yard on the east side of Drury Lane *British Museum* 

The inner yard of the King's Arms, in Coal Yard, - Drury Lane - *British Museum* 

Middlesex: Holborn (now in London Borough of Camden) have a plan of Coal Yard, King's Arms Yard and Smart's Buildings in the Division of Saint Giles and Saint George – available at the National Archives.



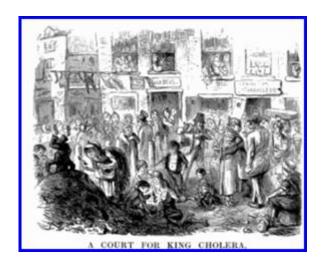
Illustrated London News 1853

Let us ponder for just a moment, back to around 1853 when the drawing of The King's Arms Public House in Coal Yard was made, and let us imagine that the two children shown in the picture are those of George Barrand and Emma Chivers: George Richard and Henry James. Thery are playing in the yard and just what would they see if they looked around? The entrance to Coal Yard consisted of an archway, under which was a large amount of stable and cow-shed refuse. Once through the archway, the King's Arms Public House was No 5, Coal Yard, and the Barrands lived at No 6, Coal Yard. In the miserable condition of this filthy place, the residents live in one immense heap of rotting filth. Some efforts had been made to improve its condition, and there has been a mass of decomposed matter removed, the stench of which was scarcely endurable. Close to this spot at the entrance to Drury Lane was a coffin maker and an undertaker's shop which are placed most ominously at each side of the entrance. On the right-hand side, is the following rudely- painted notice: "Old Original Oyster, depot - Live and Let Live."

Under the archway, the ancient wooden houses are occupied as cow-sheds, and at least a dozen houses on each of the two sides, this is "King's Arms Yard," a narrow place erected with a sort of gallery in front over stables. Most of the houses have rooms with only one window, located on the back wall, to let fresh air in. These windows however, are nearly always shut, creating a suffocating atmosphere by trapping noxious vapours. The rooms are filled with men and women sharing the same space. There are from sixteen to eighteen large families living in small, inconvenient apartments, above the cow-sheds and horse stables.

Once inside the buildings, the state of the houses show a squalid, low-ceilinged interior filled with women and children wrapped in blankets, and either sleeping in groups on the floor, resting against a wall, or gathered around the hearth. The walls and ceilings of the room are cracked and peeling. In fact, the ceilings are so low that if any one of the people wanted to stand up, they would have to stoop to avoid hitting their heads. On the ground floor, a large patch of the stone floor creates a puddle in the middle of the room, while another part of the floor has been patched with wooden planks. The windows are partially covered by a dark cloth. Wooden tubs are placed on the floor to catch any water dripping from the stalactite-like formations hanging from the ceiling or to act as chamber pots for the occupants. The back wall contains a small wooden door which leads out into the yard and has a window with a broken pane. Laundry hangs along the walls and from lines attached to the ceiling. The spaces on the floor which are not occupied by people are covered with tubs, pans, and other utensils. More than twenty people lay on the floor at any one trime. The 'heat and horrid smell' of the 'dirty, wretched' room is 'insufferably oppressive and offensive and privacy and cleanliness does not exist.

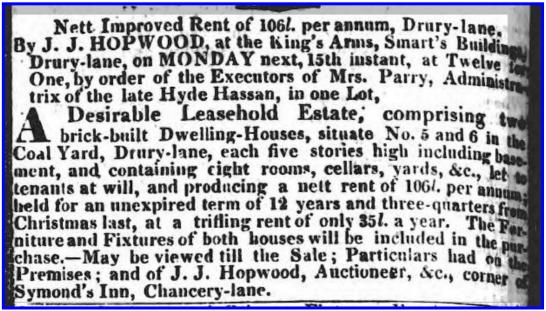
Typically, the houses are occupied as one room for a man, his wife and five children and the rent is 2/6d a week. Piles of dirt and cartloads of waste are allowed to remain in the yard for weeks on end. Nightmen work over the cesspools, removing the human waste that has accumulated during the day and the noxious vapours of these unsanitary cesspits force the inhabitants to breathe air that had the 'smell of a graveyard.' The privies of the dwellings are allowed to swill over into the yards and covered with scum and masses of rotting weed. These also contain the bloated rotting carcasses of dead animals bursting with putrid gases. Rain water which is collected in the housebutts preserved for the purpose of drinking as well as of washing, is foul and offensive. Within this dreadful place many children are kidnapped and trained to various forms of vice such as murderers, robbers and prostitutes and no one dared go unarmed.





The Coal Yard

The illustration above (left) indicated that the slum was cholera's court; therefore the poor were classed as cholera's courtiers. It represented an overcrowded and filthy quarter of the city. The picture shows barefoot children playing on a pile of refuse and of a woman picking scraps from it and stresses the association of the poor with filth. The physical appearance of the figures also marked them as different from the rest of British society. Here, many were shown with pug-noses, pot bellies, hunched backs, and tattered clothing.



Morning Advertiser 12 January 1827 – 5 and 6 Coal Yard

Messrs. Leslie and Son, at the Mart.—A freehold house, No 12, Coal-yard, Drury-lane, let for 551.—6001.

Four houses, 6 to 9, Coal-yard, let for 611. per annum net, held for 1,000 years from 1748 at a peppercorn—5001.

London Daily News 15 May 1851

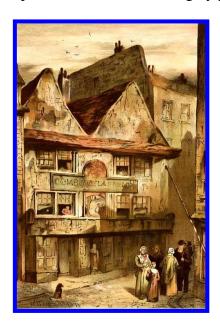
A DANGEROUS LARK .- A young boy, named George Ryan was brought up in custody, charged with wilfully damaging the door of James Batchelor, No. 12, Coal-yard, Drury-lane, by scorching it with lighted paper .- Mr. Batchelor said, he was sitting in his house last night, when he was alarmed by a cry of fire, and on opening the front door a pile of flame burst into the passage, and filled it with smoke. He quickly extinguished it, and then found that his door was very much burnt. The prisoner and several other boys stood at a little distance laughing. The presecutor ran out after them, but he only succeeded in capturing the prisoner. - Mr. Twyford asked the prisoner what he had to say for himself?-The boy said he did not light the paper, nor put it to the door .- The prosecutor said the door was piled up with a quantity of waste paper. He was continually being served some trick or other, but he had never been subjected to so dangerous and wanton a freak as this one .-Mr. Twyford asked if he had any other evidence.-Mr. Batchelor said he had not .- Mr Twyford said, that although there was great suspicion against the prisoner, yet there was no direct evidence against him. He had had a very narrow escape, and he (Mr. Twyford) would advise him to be more cautious in future. At present he was discharged. - Mr. Batchelor said he thought he should be able to trace the parties who fired the paper .- Mr. Twyford said, if he did so, he had better give them into custody as soon as he could.

Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper 31 December 1843

Nell Gwynne The remarkable life of Nell Gwynne, most famous of the many mistresses of 'the Merry Monarch', Charles II, a classical rags-to-riches story, began on 2 February 1650. Nell was was the daughter of Thomas and Ellen Gwynn, her place of birth is disputed, with some sources stating Pipe Well Lane in Hereford, which was renamed Gwynne Street in the nineteenth century, while others state she was born in London. Alexander Smith's 1715 "Lives of the Court Beauties" states she was born in Coal Yard in Covent Garden and other biographies have since followed suit. Her father was of Welsh descent, a soldier ruined by the civil war, he is said to have died in a debtors' prison in Oxford. Nell probably had no memory of him. Her mother 'Madam Gwynn', was born within the parish of St Martin-in-the-Fields, London, and is thought to have lived most of her life in the city, she was by most accounts an alcoholic who ran a bawdy house or brothel, where the young Nell is said to have 'served strong waters to gentlemen.' Nell grew up in squalid Coal Yard Alley, a poor slum off Drury Lane. Her mother was drowned in a pond at Chelsea, probably while drunk, in July 1679.

Because Nell Gwynne had her horoscope cast, we know exactly when she entered the world. She was born on February 2, 1650 at 6:00 am, most probably in London. She was the younger daughter of Helena (Ellen) Smith and Captain Thomas Gwynn(e) possibly of the Royalist Army. We don't know if her parents ever married but we do know Captain Gwynn(e) ended up in debtor's prison in Oxford. Helena moved back to London, taking her two daughters with her. Neither Rose nor Nell were educated, and couldn't even write their names. Helena was a drunk and ran a bawdy house near Coal Yard in Drury Lane near Covent Garden where her girls poured drinks for customers and may have even worked as child prostitutes. Nell also worked selling oysters and cinders, becoming a real-life Cinderella. One way or another, Nell's father seems to have been out of the picture by the time of her childhood in Covent Garden, and her mother was left in a low situation. Old Madam Gwynn was by most accounts an obese, brandy-swigging alcoholic whose business was running a bawdy house (a brothel). There, or in the bawdy house of one Madam Ross, Nell would spend at least some time. It is possible she worked herself as a child prostitute and Peter Thomson, in the Oxford Illustrated History of Theatre, says it is "probable". In around 1662, at the age of 12, Nell had an affair with a man named Duncan, which lasted around two years. He provided her with rooms at a tavern in Maypole Alley and may have secured her a job as an orange seller at a nearby theatre, where she worked with her older sister Rose. It must be said that in everything that was external, except her beauty, she fell short of a fastidious taste. She was intensely ignorant even for that time and she spoke in a broad Cockney dialect. She had lived the life of the Coal Yard, and, she could never remember the time when she had known the meaning of chastity. She was known to have had at least two other lovers – Charles Hart and aristocrat Charles Sackville, Lord Buckhurst - by 1667 George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, had decided to bring her to the attention of the king as a possible new mistress and so increase his influence. By 1668 or 1669, Nell is believed to have succeeded in this, joining the growing number of women who could claim the title (Charles II ended up having at least 12 children by his many mistresses). Her acting work gradually decreased and in 1670, she gave birth to Charles, her first son and believed to be the king's seventh illegitimate child. In February, 1671, Nell moved into a townhouse at 79 Pall Mall (she was granted freehold of the property five years later and the property, which still stands, remains the only one on the south side of Pall Mall not owned by the Crown) and in December, she gave birth to her second child by the king, another son James (he died in Paris while attending school there 10 years later). Unlike Charles' other mistresses, Nell never received a title herself, but she obtained a title for her son. When Charles Beauclerk was six years old, on the arrival of the King, Nell said, "Come here, you little bastard, and say hello to your father." When the King protested, she replied, "Your Majesty has given me no other name by which to call him." On 21 December 1676, Charles II granted

to Charles Beauclerk, the titles of Baron of Heddington and Earl of Burford. On 5th January 1684, he was created Duke of St Albans. Shortly afterwards, the King granted a house which was renamed as Burford House, on the edge of the Home Park in Windsor, to Nell and their son, where she lived when the King was in residence at Windsor Castle. Both sons were given titles – Charles was later named Duke of St Albans – and given the surname Beauclerk. When King Charles II died on 6<sup>th</sup> February, 1685, he left instructions she was to be looked after – his brother King James II paid her debts and continued to pay her an annual pension. King Charles's deathbed request ('Let not poor Nelly starve') meant that in 1685, Nell was left with a £1,500-a-year pension (about £150,000 in today's money). He asked in return that she and her son should convert to Catholicism but she refused to. In March 1687, Gwynn suffered a stroke that left her paralysed on one side and in May 1687, a second stroke left her confined to the bed in her Pall Mall house. Nell Gwynn died from apoplexy (possibly due to a strain of syphilis) on 14 November 1687 still only aged in her thirties. She was buried with her mother in the church of St Martins-in-the-Fields. in Samuel Pepys' diary records, "Here Mrs. Pierce tells me that Nelly and Beck Marshall, falling out the other day, the latter called the other my Lord Buckhurst's whore" Nell answered then "I was but one man's whore, though I was brought up in a bawdy-house to fill strong waters to the guests; and you are a whore to three or four, though a Presbyter's praying daughter!" which was very pretty. Pepys records in his diary under May 1, 1667 – to Westminster; in the way meeting many milkmaids with their garlands upon their pails, dancing with a fiddler before them; and saw pretty Nelly standing at her lodgings door in Drury Lane in her smock sleeves and bodice looking upon one; she seemed a mighty pretty creature.





Nell Gwynn's house in Drury Lane. (There is a sign on the front of the building bearing the name Combes or Combe).  $2^{nd}$  picture by Philip Norman.



Illustrated London News 1853

Here is a drawing of Coal Yard showing a water pump, drawing drinking water right next to the two gratings where the animal waste - and, no doubt, human waste - would be drained. 185 people died in the Drury Lane area in the 1849 cholera outbreak. By 1841, the average family in Coal Yard is living in a single room just 4 metres by 4 metres; it is home to two adults and four children. This unfortunate building was never intended to be occupied this way.



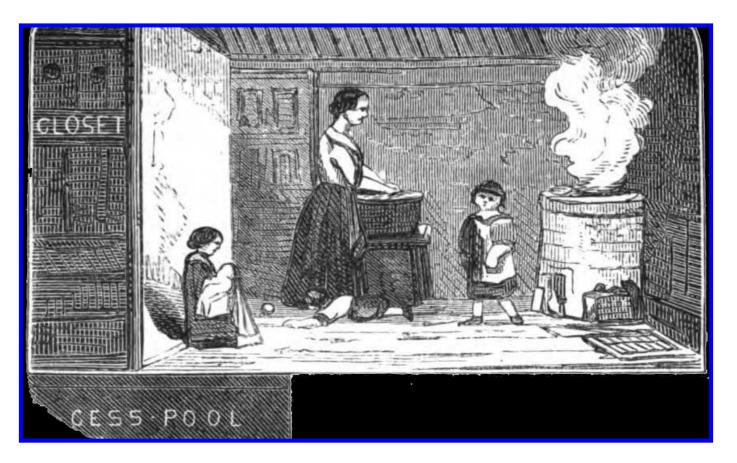
What the houses at Coal Yard would have looked like. Illustrated London News 1853



Next, we can envisage the sleeping arrangements, six people sharing the single room. Here, an illustration shows nine, though often it was many, many more



Typical of a room in Coal Yard – Illustrated London News 1853



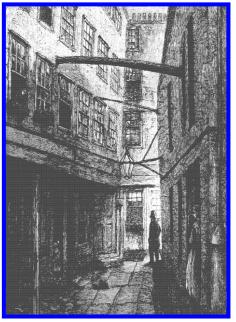
Although flushing toilets had been invented in Britain in the 1770's, in 1841 London, they were still practically nonexistent, and in any case, there were no sewers, only cesspools, and when flushing toilets were introduced into such a situation, they only made things worse. Coal Yard was a good example from a report in the *Illustrated London News* Cesspits were usually underground brick structures with arched roofs, a bit like a sewer - except that they didn't lead anywhere, and would eventually overflow if not emptied by digging them out with a shovel. Cesspools were in the yard, or under the house. Sometimes there would be a 'closet' or toilet as we would call it now, directly over the cesspool, usually outside the house. This would have no water trap, just a seat built up by bricks directly over a hole into the cistern of waste. One can only imagine the smell. The alternative was to use a chamber pot in The Victorians certainly believed that many illnesses, including deadly your room and empty it into the drain. scarlet fever and cholera, were carried by bad vapours from an unsanitary environment. In the picture above, the children are breathing the bad air seeping up through the floorboards from the cesspool, making them ill and ultimately killing them, whilst their mother does the laundry: In reality, it was direct contact by other people for scarlet fever and tuberculosis, or contaminated drinking water in the case of cholera, which was spreading the disease. We know that the houses they lived in were among the absolutely poorest, so perhaps it's not such a stretch to imagine that his living conditions may not have been much better than those revealed by the *Illustrated London News* in 1853: As people did not understand the basic rules of hygiene, and toilet paper had not been invented, rags or cloths were soaked in vinegar and hung on the back of the toilet door to be used by all.



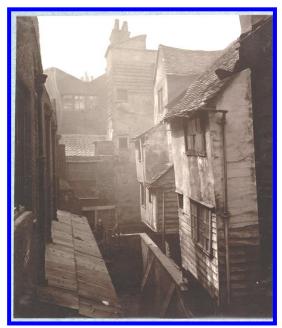




Houses on Drury Lane







Houses on Drury Lane c1850







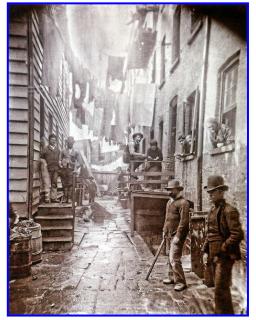
Houses on Drury Lane c1850







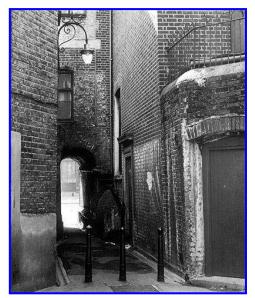


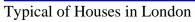






Typical of Houses in London

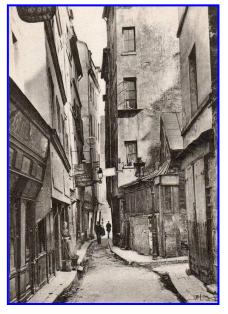














Typical of Houses in London



An illustration from "Another Blow for Life". Shows a court running out of Coal-Yard, and since it's not named, it's not possible to tell which one it is among the maze of alleys and rat-runs. However, because Richard Horwood's map is drawn with a strict eye for scale we are looking for a very narrow alley, and the most likely candidate is **Shaw's Court**. The width of this court is only about thirty-one inches and in one part the wooden building very nearly touches the opposite side.

Drury Lane was recognised as one of the lowest haunts of the parish of Clement Danes, and consisted entirely of houses of ill-fame of the worst description, stored with the foulest moral pollution. There might be seen in the broad glare of day, sitting at the windows of nearly every house, abandoned women, young and old, decked in tawdry finery, bloated with gin and bauchery, lavishing enticing smiles, and bandying obscene expressions to entrap the unwary passer-by. The scenes enacted at night were of the most horrible description; and it's notoriety became so glaring that in 1868, the parish authorities were compelled to expel the occupiers, which they did, and the vicious inhabitants were turned out; but only for some of them to resume their shocking mode of living in nearby Wych Street.

## Barley Court, in Coal-Yard.

Barley Court is accessed from Smart's Buildings and the drawing below would be an illustration of Barley Court taken from Smarts Buildings.

In the afternoon, women muddled and tipsy were singing lewd and offensive songs. In some of the rooms three families often slept together in each room. Here in Barley Court, many thieves could be found. In fact, the houses were noted as being almost entirely occupied by convicts, runaway sailors and prostitutes. No man could enter the court at night with safety. There were frequent rat-catching competitions with dogs and ferrets. Wagers were placed on the number of rats a dog could catch in a certain amount of time. For each rat killed, the winning dogs' owner would be paid up to 9d each, and very often up to 200 rats could be killed by a good ratting dog. Many children preferred catching rats to cleaning chimneys or working in coal mines. One reason rat catching was popular with the youth was because it was lucrative. De-ratting businesses earned rat-catchers wages that ranged from a shilling to one pound. However, because rat catchers had to make an investment and at least own a terrier or a ferret, many rat catchers were older youths.

There are numerous reports in the newspapers mentioning Barley Court:-

In 1851 a young child was murdered and in 1870 another child was suffocated to death.

In 1856, three women described as "dirty dissipated-looking Irish women living in a low den" giving the names of Margaret Wimpole, Mary Taylor and Elizabeth Sweeny, were charged with prostitution. They also were charged with inviting a youth named Samuel Planter into their den and and extorted money.

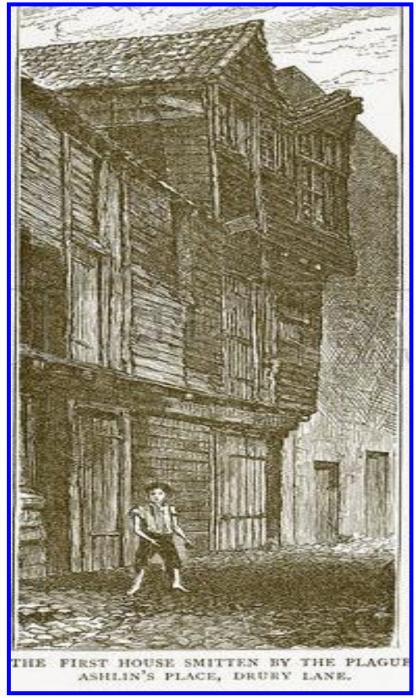
In 1862 a young woman was found in a doorway, so drunk that she died. It was mentioned she got her living from working at night.

In 1865, a man, Robert Lord was thrown out of an upstairs window by a woman who turned out to be a prostitute. The upstairs premises were well known as a brothel, or as mentioned "a house of ill fame". The man died and the woman, Anne Smith was charged with murder.

In 1871 a 3-month old baby called Agnes Anderson was murdered.



*Barley Court*, in Coal-Yard. Barley Court is accessed from Smart's Buildings and this would be an illustration of Barley Court taken from Smarts Buildings.



Ashlin's Place was claimed to be the starting-point of the Great Plague of London in 1665. Here's what it looked like in 1863. It was accessed from a turning at No 12 Drury Lane, opposite Coal Yard.

The upper part of this structure is now ruinous, but it is not long since it was inhabited. All round it the houses are thickly populated, and persons in passing will wonder at a place seemingly useless being allowed to remain. A more close inspection will, however, show that, hidden and hoarded up, there are here, in the lower apartments, in darkness visible, a large number of cows, which supply various families with milk. Here, shut out from the daylight, and supplied with food which is unnatural to the animals, they are kept for long periods without proper air or exercise. It is impossible that

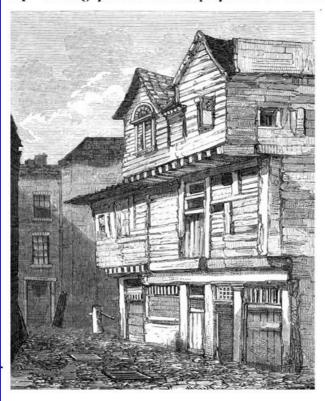


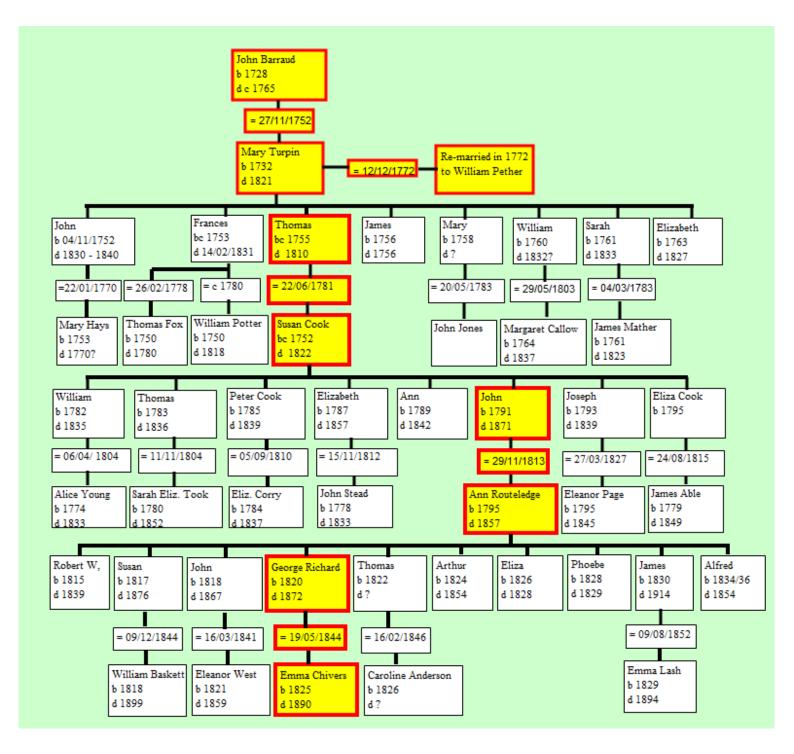
Fig. 26 .- Ashlin's Place, Drury Lanc. A London Dairy, 1863.

the produce of these unfortunate brutes can be wholesome. It is. moreover, certain that the bad smells which come from this and other places similarly situated are injurious to the health of those dwelling near. There are two gully-holes in this court, not more than four yards apart, which are most offensive. We were, however, told that, bad as the condition of this spot now is, it is better than it was. Not long ago, as we were informed by those who live close by, at least eighty cows were kept on these premises. Some of them were stowed away in a cellar in which there was scarcely a ray of light. Such things can scarcely be credited. In

several of the metropolitan cowsheds, the animals are tethered so closely together that they have barely room to lie down, and in this position they are allowed to remain month after month.

The pavement of this court is in a bad state; and, knowing the condition of some of the pumps near, we looked with suspicion at one which is there. In this case, however, fortunately it is not for the purpose of drawing water from a surface well, but from a cistern under the ground, which is supplied by the ordinary water-service. Even this is not without objection, for the cistern is liable to all the pollution of the loaded atmosphere. It will be a great advantage when, instead of being forced to rely on pits of poisoned water, such neighbourhoods as this can be constantly supplied from the main.

There are other cow-sheds in the neighbourhood which should not be allowed. It is cruel to the dumb beasts and injurious to the health of human beings to keep cows in such situations.



GEORGE BARRAND Male

Event(s):

Birth: 29 JUL 1820

Christening: 20 AUG 1820 Saint Anne Soho, Westminster, London, England

Parents:

Father: JOHN BARRAND

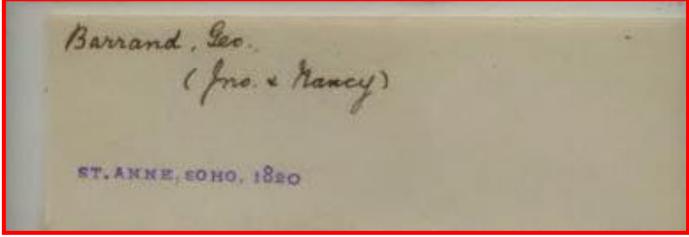
Mother: NANCY ROUTELEDGE

Source Information:

Batch No.: Dates: Source Call No.: Type: Printout Call No.: Type:

C062361 1817 - 1837 0918607 Film NONE

IGI Record of George Barrand's birth and baptism 1820



Pallots record of the birth of George Barrand

When	Childh	Parent's Name.		- Aliode,	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
Baptized.	Christian Name.	Christian.	Sagame.	and the latest	or Profession.	was performed,
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Baptism record of George Barrand

## **Old Bailey Court Record**

WILLIAM WALLACE, Theft simple larceny, 23rd October 1837.

Reference Number: t18371023-2241

Offence: Theft simple larceny Verdict: Guilty no subcategory

Punishment: Imprisonment no subcategory

WILLIAM WALLACE was indicted for stealing, on the 25th of September, 1 plane, value £l. 4s, the goods of

George Barrand.

GEORGE BARRAND. I am a carpenter. I was at work at Mr. Browning's, in Upper North-Place —

The prisoner came there and asked for some things—I told him we had got none—he went away, and when I came back from dinner, I missed my plane from the shed—this is it.

FREDERICK SCOONE. I am a pawnbroker, and live in **Turnmill-Street**, South. On the 25th of October I was called by the foreman—the prisoner and a deaf and dumb man were there—the prisoner wanted 4s. on this plane—I detained it, and told him to send those who he said it belonged to, as I knew it was worth more than he asked for. Prisoner. My brother brought it to me.

GUILTY. Aged 20.- Confined One Month.

2241. WILLIAM WALLACE was indicted for stealing, on the 25th of September, 1 plane, value 1l. 4s., the goods of George Barrand.

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Prisoner. My brother brought it to me.

GUILTY. Aged 20.—Confined One Month.

In the above record – Upper North Place is a small part of Grays Inn Road and consists of only a few houses and workshops. There were only a few buildings on Grays Inn Road by 1840, and they were surrounded by fields. Mr. Browning who was the owner of the timber yard was William Browning, aged 41 (b 1796) and lived with his wife Ann, but they had no children. In 1862, North Place became part of Grays Inn Road.

The pawnbroken mentioned, Frederick Scoone, is also given prominence in the newspapers as a dishonest man, having taken pledges of sheets clearly marked "Clerkenwell Workhouse". The Judge told the shopman of the pawnbroker "He ought to be ashamed of himself." In 1832, the pawnbroker also appeared in court and was held on bail for "attempting to take liberties with a young boy"

**Turnmill Street** The abbatoirs of nearby Smithfield poured in their measures of blood and gore, and upriver of Holborn (Old Bourne: old stream) the water was fouled and slowed and took a new name Turnmill Brook, and next to the brook ran a street, *Turnmill Street*, which derived its name from the many watermills which existed along the **River Fleet** (see below) in earlier centuries. Once there were pleasant houses with gardens running down to a fast-flowing stream that found its source up in the ponds of Hampstead and carved its way through meadows down to the Thames. This was the Fleet River, the largest of the great watercourse's tributary streams and the name was Anglo-Saxon and meant tidal inlet. Its water ran the mills for the nearby Clerkenwell priories.

The whole area was at one time very genteel but deteriorated into a slum area with considerable poverty and overcrowding. It attracted poor people and criminals because of the rich pickings to be made in the city. The story of Oliver Twist is based in the area and some people were so poor that children even had clothes stolen off their bodies. Turnmill Street (leading to Farringdon Station) was a notorious area of ill repute and was known as the original "slum" of London and symbolised the absolute lowest of low life.

The River Fleet, before it became an underground sewer, flowed along the western side of Pancras Road (formerly Old St Pancras Road) and then eastward along the south side of the common, to be crossed by the old highway (now Gray's Inn Road) north of now-closed King's Cross Station on the Metropolitan Line. In May, 1831, *The Examiner Newspaper* in London mentioned that eels came up the River Fleet with every tide from the Thames. By the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, however, it had become the foulest open sewer in London, and was covered over bit by bit. The river, now known as the Fleet Sewer, is now 25ft below street level in some places.

Turnmill Street harboured some of the worst slums and criminals of mid-Victorian London. Much publicity was given to them in the 1860s and 1870s, particularly to a patch dubbed Jack Ketch's Warren or Little Hell. Jack (John) Ketch was the Public Executioner for King Charles the Second, notorious for botching his job.

The main crime was the "snatching" of goods from passing cabs and carts, and the thieves quickly made their escape in the endless facilities that favour the thief's escape. Prostitutes, Pimps, thugs, burglars, rapists and pickpockets rubbed shoulders with slum dwellers who lived in the most appalling conditions. There was no clean water, no sanitation, each family was confined to a room and the alleys and courts running off it were so congested and narrow that occupants of houses facing each other could shake hands out of their upstairs windows. Every house has cellars below, and a trap in its roof, and low walls in its rear, a scramble over which will take the pursued into the back premises of a house in another alley. It was a waste of time to make inquiries of the police as a single policeman is In particular it had been part of a wider district of ill-repute, known for its high levels of crime rarely, if ever, seen. and low-life attractions such as bearbaiting and cock-fighting and the associated activities of drinking, gambling and A great deal of squalor existed, and there is some evidence of flimsy housebuilding from the 1630s, when shanties were built on the foundations of pigsties in Turnmill Street. The houses in the courts and alleys off Turnmill and Cowcross Streets at this time were generally small, often of one-room plan and timber-built and they were ill-built, low-ceilinged or otherwise ill-proportioned and they were the simplest of structures, with steep, narrow and unenclosed staircases, and corner fireplaces sometimes built in pairs. Drainage, sanitation and water-supply was poor, and typically, there was just a single water closet in the court for the use of all the inhabitants.

Turnmill Street as in many places where fried-fish sellers lived, the fish were fried in oil in an ordinary frying-pan and then hawked from a tray in the streets or public-houses. Even in the poorest courts, fried-fish sellers were disliked as neighbours because of the rank smell of their cooking. The selling of fresh produce was if anything even less suited to these courts than fish-frying. Costers often bought the cheapest left-over stuff at the markets, already going off when they took it home, and it had to be 'revived' or at least kept from complete decay. In Turnmill-street any Saturday morning in the season, you could see the washing-tubs in which the cabbages are soaked, while the

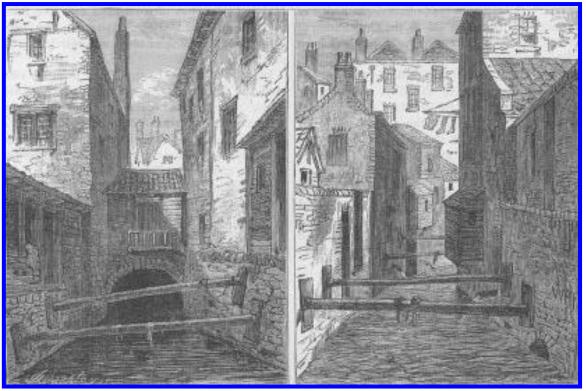
slimy leaves of the "waste trimmings" accumulate on the slushy cobble-stones where the babies play ... you could smell the dreadful liquid in the tubs and you may see it rolling down the street, sluggish as weak treacle'



River Fleet St. Pancras 1825



River Fleet ditch 1844 near West Street



2 images of the fleet ditch



Fleet River when it became a sewer 1854



Gray's Inn Lane, 1885.



George Barrand's admission to St. Luke's Lunatic Assylum 18th December, 1846

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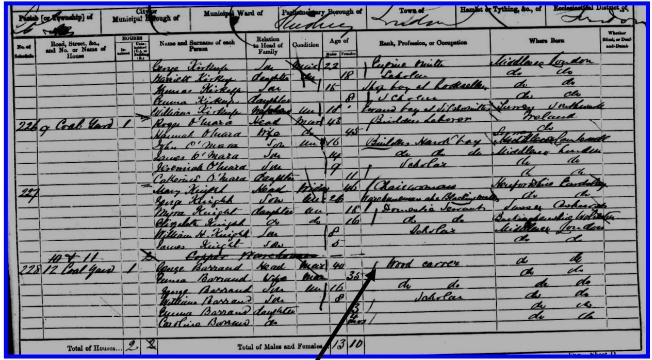
1841 Census George Barrond (House of Correction)

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Marriage certificate George Barrand and Emma Chivers

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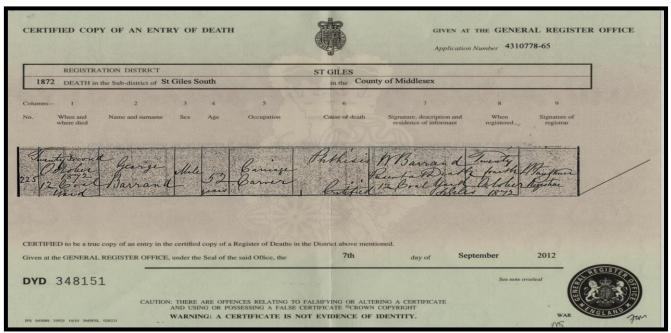
1851 Census, George Barrand + Emma Chivers



1861 Census, George Barrand + Emma Chiverse

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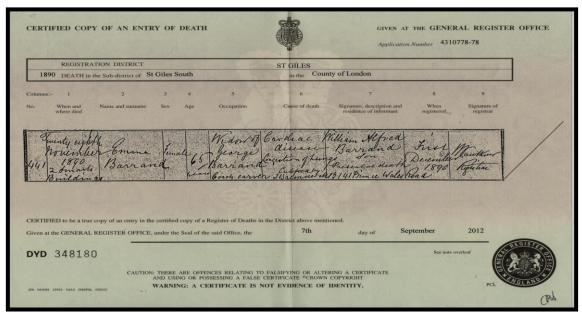
1871 Census George Barrand and Emma Chivers



1872 Death Certificate of George Barrand

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1881 Census – Emma Chivers (2, Smarts Buildings)



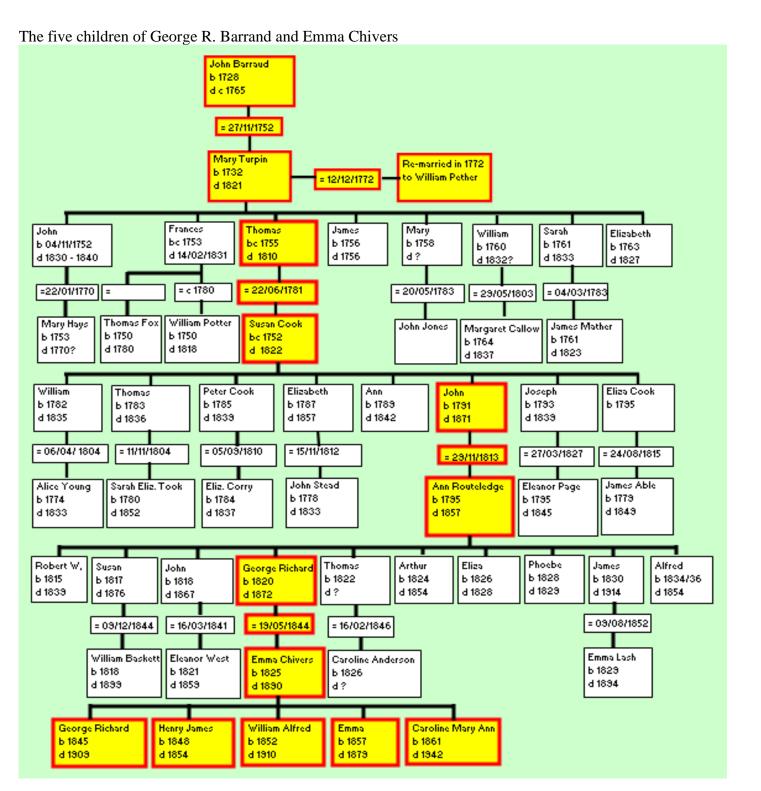
1890 Death Certificate of Emma Barrand (nee Chivers) - 2 Smarts Buildings

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Burial record of Emma Barrand

BARRAND Emma.	11 December. The Will of Emma Barrand late of
Personal Estate £95.	2 Smart's-buildings Holborn in the County of Middlesex Widow who died 28 November 1890 at 2 Smart's-buildings
at an about it	was proved at the Principal Registry by William Barrand
	of 141 Prince-of-Wales-road Kentish Town in the said County
u a di a	Coppersmith the Son the sole Executor.

Will of Emma Barrand (nee Chivers)



(a) The 1<sup>st</sup> child was **George Richard Barrand**, and it is this middle name 'Richard' that makes it most probable that his father, George R. Barrand was also probably called George "Richard" Barrand. He was born on the 30<sup>th</sup> April, 1845 at **No 12**, **Lower Boston Place**, and baptised on the 29<sup>th</sup> June, 1845 in St. Mary's Church, St. Marylebone. Birth Ref: Marylebone 1845 - 2nd Qtr (1 - 182) Unfortunately no record of "Lower Boston Place" can be found on the census records for 1841 or 1851. There are only records of Boston Place and Upper Boston Place. The baptism record however shows just Boston Place. The Lower Boston Place mentioned may have been near Dorset Square. Certainly, there are newspaper records of such a street off Dorset Square and that is very near where Herbert Rose Barraud had his photographic studio in 1870.

On the 1851 census, the family was living at 6, Coal Yard, off Drury Lane, with Emma Chivers's parents, and George R. Barrand (George's father) was employed as a coach carver. No: 6 Coal Yard was a tenement, five storeys high with a basement and consisted of eight rooms above the cellars and also had enclosed yards. By 1861, George Richard was himself working as a wood carver aged 16, and the family was now living at 10/12, Coal Yard, St. Giles. The 1871 census shows George Richard Barrand (junior), now working as a fancy cabinet maker, living in 31, **Cromer Street** in St. Pancras. In 1834 the street was changed from Lucas Street to Cromer Street. 1840s, it was described as "occupied by a class of poor small tradesmen and artisan lodgers in densely crowded lodgings", and was mentioned in Charles Dickens's book, Barnaby Rudge. Also, at the same address in Cromer Street is an Elizabeth Barrand shown as (his wife) aged 35 and from Northwold in Norfolk. (Betsy) Bennett, and although they are shown as man & wife in both 1871 and 1881, they were not actually married until 19th September, 1881. Betsy (Elizabeth) Bennett was baptised on the 28th September, 1845, a daughter of Henry Bennett a farmer and publican, and Sarah Hudson, and they had 7 children. Henry Bennett and Sarah Hudson were married on the 22nd February, 1832, but although all the children seem to have left the village over the years, Sarah Hudson stayed in Northwold all her life and died there in 1883, aged 68. Henry Bennett died in 1850. Elizabeth Bennett is found working as a servant on the 1861 census in Marylebone.

When George Richard Barrand was married in 1881, the marriage certificate shows that he was 37 years old, living at Hill Street in Southwark and working as a cabinet maker. Marriage Ref: St. Saviour 1881 - 3rd Qtr (1d - 344), and Betsy Bennett is shown as living with her elder sister, Jane Beatley (b 1850) in Doctor Street, Southwark. The 1871 census shows they were living at 31, Cromer Street, St. Pancras and George is a cabinet maker, and Betsy Bennett has no occupation. The ages for both George and Elizabeth are shown as 35 years old, but clearly this is incorrect and it should be just 25. On the 1881 census, George Richard is living at **18**, **Manchester Street**, and he is shown as a chronometer case maker. From this occupation as a chronometer case maker, it is most probable that there may have been a direct conection to the Barraud family of chronometer makers and from whom the Barrand name originates. The Barrauds who were relations to the Barrands were also living in the same area of Soho and Oxford Street and made many chronometers for the Admiralty. Francis Philip, one of the main chronometer makers of the Barraud family lived in Great Portland Street, Marylebone, just a few hundred yards from Soho Square and from the On the 18th December, 1883, George Richard Barrand registered a patent design No main group of Barrands. 408465 for an "unidentifiable object" in wood (class 2) and the record is kept at the National Archives in Kew and the Patents office. The reference is BT 43/59/408465.

On the 1891 census, George Richard is employed making telegraph cases and living at **43 Hastings Street**, **St. Pancras**, (near Kings Cross Station) and he is still there the following year according to the Electoral Register. He is found doing the same job in 1901 but now living at **74**, **George Street** St. Pancras. George Richard Barrand and Betsy Bennett had no children. Betsy Bennett died on 21<sup>st</sup> May, 1902, aged 57 – at their home of 74, George Street

in St. Pancras. Death Ref: St. Pancras 1902 - 2nd Qtr (1b - 58) She died of peritonitis and stomach cancer, and George was present at the death. At the time, George Richard is described as a furniture porter. George Richard died on the 20<sup>th</sup> February 1909, aged 63 at **134, Oxford Street** at his place of work where he was working as a night watchman, and died as a result of a fractured skull and other injuries after falling at home. Oxford Street numbers changed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century so that 134, Oxford Street became 294, Oxford Street, 135, Oxford Street became 296, Oxford Street and so on. At the time of George Richard's death, the company at 134, Oxford Street was called Selfridge's and in 1909 it was the largest store on Oxford Street. His death was subject to a coroners' inquest. Death Ref: Marylebone 1909 - 1st Qtr (1a - 436) His date of birth is shown as 1846 and George's home address is given at **137, Stanhope Street** in **St. Pancras**, which is very near to Coal Yard, so he had returned to the same area where he lived as a child.

### **Boston Place**

The building of the railway stations in London in the 1830s-1860s, and in particular Marylebone station necessitated the demolition of numerous tenement dwellings and consequently squeezed the former inhabitants into adjacent streets, worsening the capital's poorest and most unpleasant quarter. In one instance, 450 tenement dwellings housing seven thousand people were demolished and some of these who could not afford to settle elsewhere were squeezed into the adjacent streets and the area became yet more deprived. Almost five thousand working class inhabitants were evicted around Lisson Grove area of Marylebone alone.

**Cromer Street** As previously mentioned, it was formerly called Lucas Street but was renamed Cromer Street in 1818. Its owner at the beginning of the nineteenth century was Joseph Lucas, a tin plate worker, who decided in 1801 to develop the land, but the street supposedly had such a poor reputation that it was soon renamed Cromer Street. The estate was a small strip of land with a curved top, stretching from the area of the Boot Public House to Gray's Inn Road. Its main street when developed was Cromer Street, which was begun in 1801, and known as Lucas Street after the landowner until 1833.

It is believed that George Barrand (Snr) worked for a coach building company in Tottenham Court Road and the only one seems to be that of Thomas Ivall. The Middlesex Deeds Register (held at the London Metropolitan Archives) contains an indenture dated 29<sup>th</sup> October 1822 made between William Wilson of Tottenham Court Road, Coach and Harness Maker of the one part and David Ivall then of the Coal Yard, Drury Lane, Coach maker and Thomas Ivall (David's brother) of Bray, Gentleman of the other part. It is a lease of No 158, Tottenham Court Road and the premises behind, then in the occupation of William Wilson. A plan shows a house 17 feet wide fronting Tottenham Court Road. Behind this is a yard, workshops (with sawpit) and stable, in total 59 feet wide and going back 144 feet.

The term of the lease was 46 years at the yearly rent of £170 15s, payable quarterly. The 1822 Pigot's Directory of London lists William Wilson, Coachmaker at 158, Tottenham Court Road. In 1825 the name of the company was Wilson and Ivall. By 1827 it was David Ivall & Co, Coach and Harness Makers. Number 158 was on the East side of Tottenham Court Road, between its junctions with University Street and Grafton Street. David lived at this address until well after 1844. The building no longer exists. There is now a block of flats on the site with shops at ground level. Number 158 is currently a furniture shop.

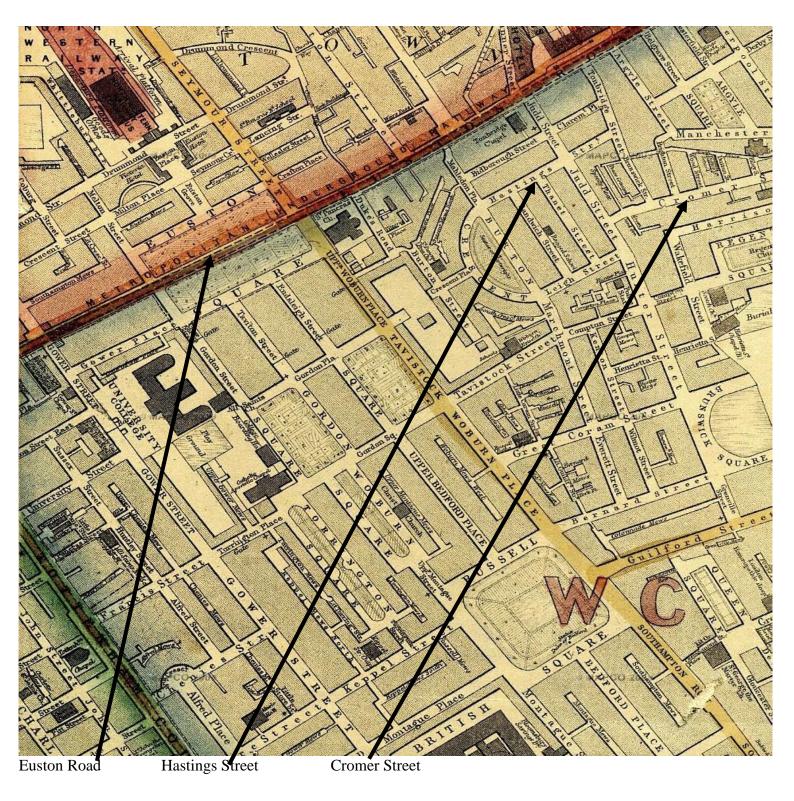
The following classified advert appeared in the *The Times on 19 April, 23 April and 22 May 1850* 

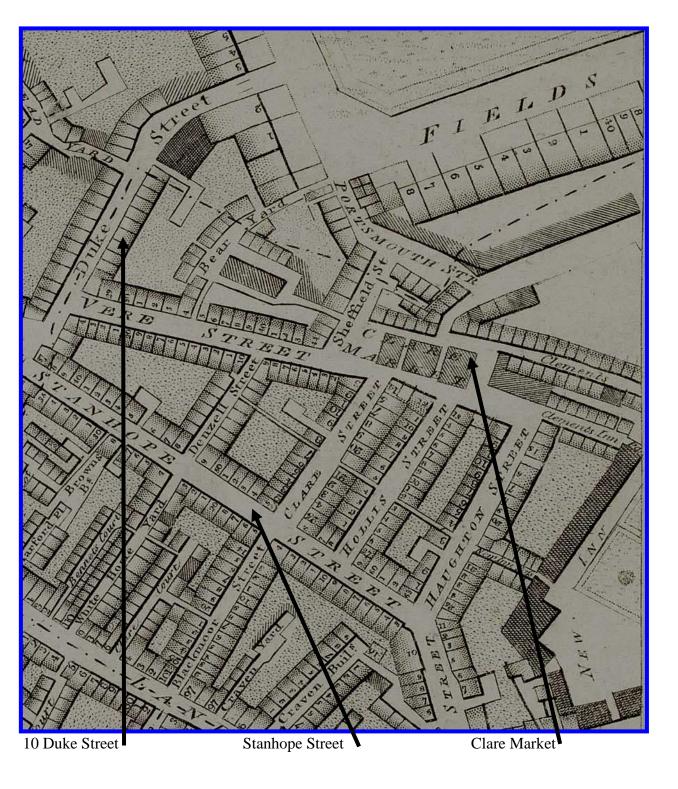
"CARRIAGES – DAVID IVALL solicits the nobility and gentry to an inspection of his extensive assortment of well manufactured CARRIAGES both new and second-hand, which are either for SALE or JOB, with the option to purchase, at his old-established manufactory, 158 Tottenham-court-road. N.B. Several well appointed for continental travelling."

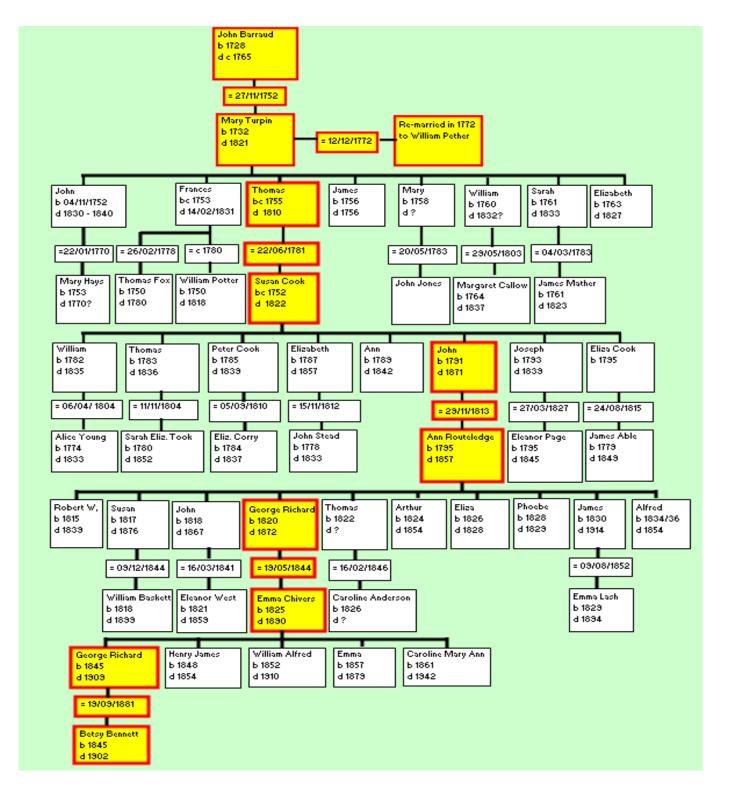
Previous adverts appeared in the Morning Post on the 26th April, 1831 and 13th July, 1831.

CARRIAGES.—DAVID IVALL solicits the Nobility and Gentry to an inspection of his extensive assortment of well-manufactured Carriages, both new and second-hand, which are either for SALE or JOB, with the option to purchase, at his old-established Manufactory, 158, Tottenham-court-road.—N.B. Several well appointed for Continental travelling.

Morning Post 22 March 1850







GEORGE RICHARD BARRAND Male No: 383 on the Registers

Event(s):

Birth: 30 APR 1845

Christening: 29 JUN 1845 Saint Mary-St Marylebone Road, Saint Marylebone, London, England

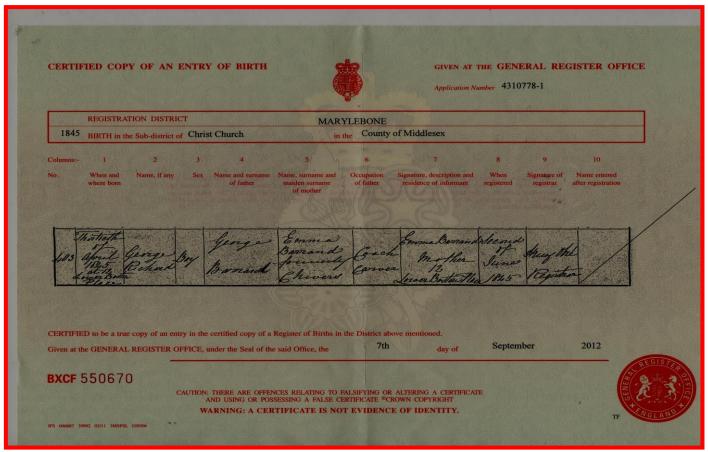
Parents:

Father: GEORGE BARRAND

Mother: EMMA Source Information:

Batch No.: Dates: Source Call No.: Type: Printout Call No.: Type: C035249 1845 - 1848 0580914 Film 6903614 Film

IGI Record of George Richard Barrand's birth 1845



Birth Certificate of George Richard Barrand

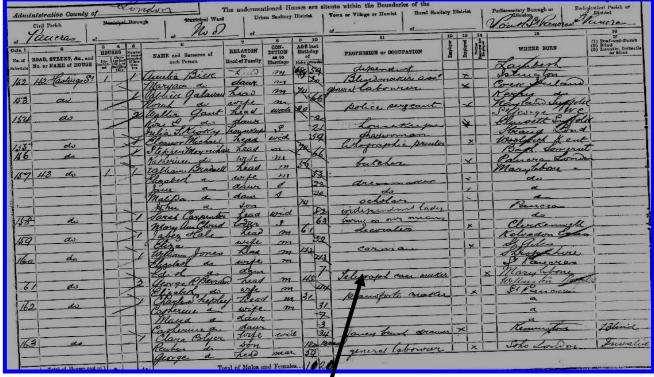
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Baptism record of George Richard Barrand

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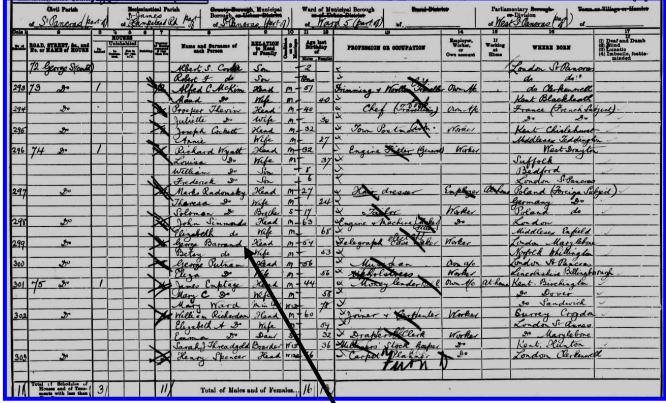
1881 census of George Barrand and Betsy Bennett



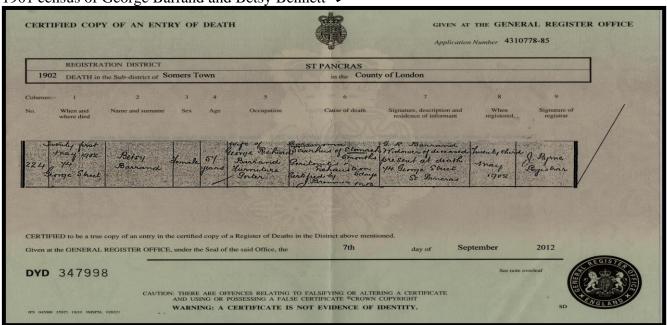
1891 census of George Barrand & Betsy Bennett

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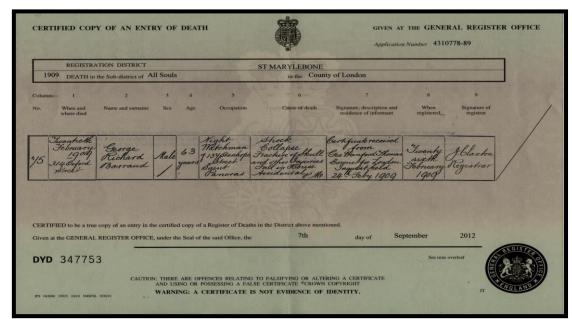
Marriage certificate of George Barrand + Betsy Bennett 1881



1901 census of George Barrand and Betsy Bennett



Death Certificate of Betsy Barrand (nee Bennett) 1902



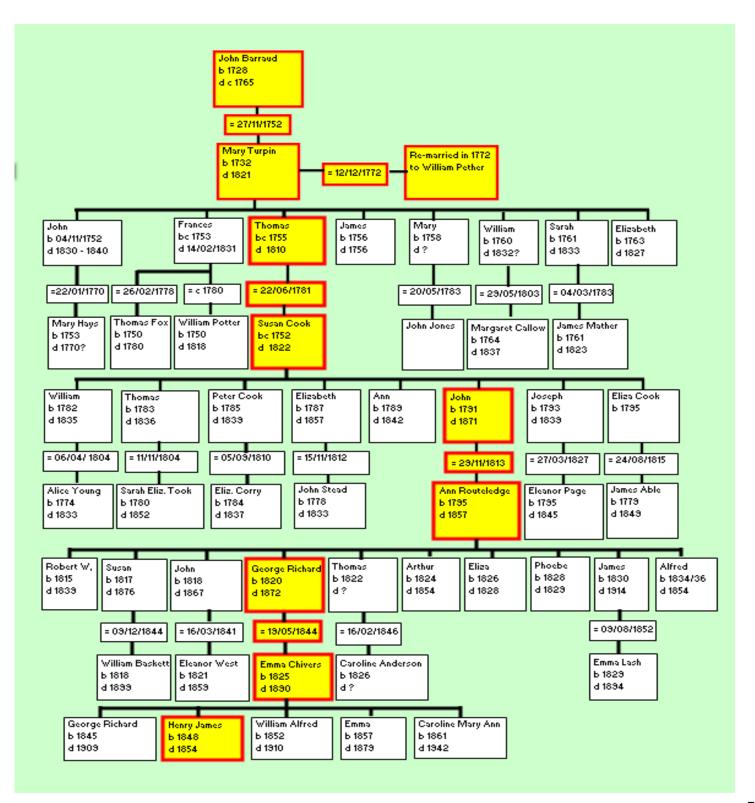
Death Certificate of George Richard Barrand 1909





Hastings Street

**(b) Henry James** was the 2<sup>nd</sup> child of George R. Barrand and Emma Chivers and was born on the 1<sup>st</sup> March, 1849 in **Great William Street, Regents Park**, St. Pancras, and baptised on the 25<sup>th</sup> March, 1848 in St. Mary's Church Marylebone. Birth Ref: St. Pancras 1848 -1st Qtr (1 - 339). Emma Barrand was mentioned as living in Coal Yard. He is shown on the 1851 census living at Emma Chivers's parents, but died on the 26<sup>th</sup> February, 1854, aged 6 of a diseased spine in Duke Street, Lincoln Inns Fields, Death Ref: St. Giles 1854 - 1st Qtr (1b - 255) and his date of birth is shown as 1849. Although Henry James's family home address in 1851 was 6, Coal Yard, he died at 10, Duke Street, at the address of his grandparents, John Barrand and Nancy Routeledge. 10 Duke Street in Lincoln Inns was a Public House called the John O' Gaunts and John Barrand and Nancy rented the rooms above the public house. (see photograph below page 705)



HENRY JAMES BARRAND Male No: 161 on the registers

Event(s):

Birth: 01 MAR 1848

Christening: 25 MAR 1849 Saint Mary-St Marylebone Road, Saint Marylebone, London, England

Parents:

Father: GEORGE BARRAND

Mother: EMMA Source Information:

Batch No.: Dates: Source Call No.: Type: Printout Call No.: Type: C035249 1849 - 1855 0580915 Film 6903614 Film

IGI Record of Henry James Barrand's birth 1848

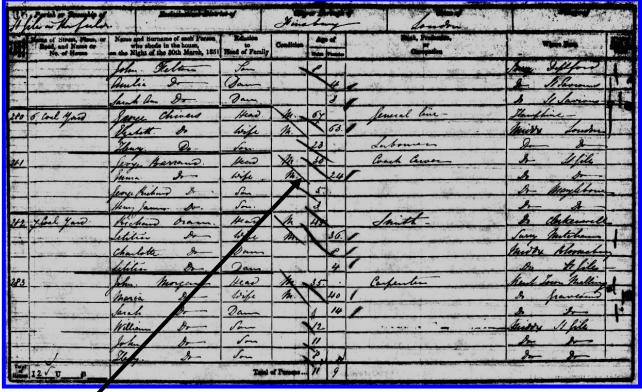
Moiety of a freehold public-house, "The John of Gaunt," 10. Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, let on lease at 60l, per annum—sold for 690l.



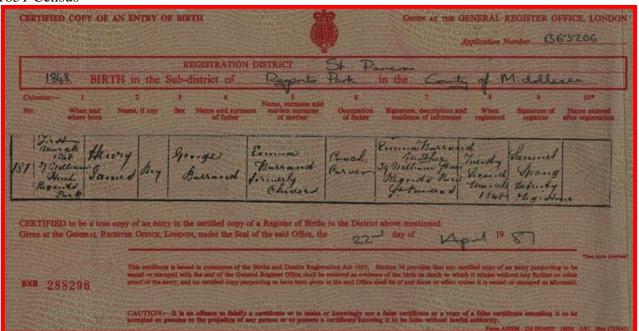
The John O'Gaunt P.H., Sardinia Street (formerly Duke Street), St. Giles, and premises adjoining in King's Head Yard Date: 1846-1892

When	Child's	Parer	nts' Name	Abode	Quality, Trade,	Ry whom the Cer mony was performe
Baptised	Christian Name	Christian	Surname	No.	Profession	and date of Birth.
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y No. 163	John	Throphile Sophea	White	10 Paddin Greek	Jailor	Mharlon 11. Februar
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No. 167		Theophic of Carabes	Hickory	to Gees Court	Fish Monge	That more Coighour 2 famua 1849

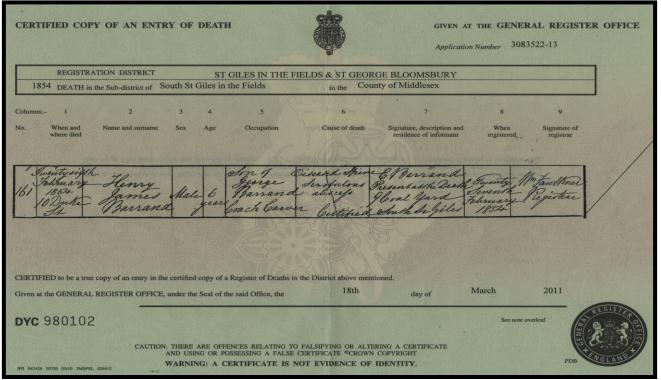
Baptism record of Henry James Barrand



1851 Census



Birth Certificate for Henry James Barrand



Death Certificate for Henry James Barrand

NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	Place where Death occurred.	When Buried	Ago	By whom the Coremony was performed	Place of Burial, and No. of Grant.	From what Parish removed	Church.	Dissent.	REMARKS.
Henry James Barrand 8047	g, boal yard, Drung Lame.		years	Revo. A. Busyer	Cormon Grave à K 255. 6 × 22. 0	in	church	- Nasa	Grave 6 feet

Burial record of Henry James Barrand

THE LONDON ORACLE ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR 1847. London; B. D. Cousins, 10, Duke-street, Lincolns-inn-fields.

In addition to the usual contents of an almanack, the London Oracle contains a deal of useful and interesting information, entitling it to an extensive sale.

Northern Star and Leeds General Advertiser 07 November 1846

# BOW-STREET.

A MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY.—Richard Brooks, nine-teen, William Brooks, seventeen, Joseph Harbred, nineteen, William Rabet, nineteen, and George Box, thirteen, were charged with being concerned in stealing above one cwt. of lead, from premises, situate No. 10, Coal-yard, Drury-lane.—It appeared that the four first-named prisoners rented an apartment in a house next to that of which the roof had been stripped, and were in the habit of sleeping there every night. The lead had been taken away by convenient quantities, and some delay was preferred in apprehending the young men, it being considered probable that they might be caught in the act of abstraction, as a large quantity was removed without detection. Yesterday afternoon, it was resolved to take them the first opportunity, and accordingly, this morning, between one and two o'clock, Sergeant Athman, No. 1 F, proceeded to their dormitory on the first-floor down the chimney, and found the whole four fast asleep; they denied all knowledge of the robbery, and he conveyed them to the station. Shortly after, the boy was given into his custody. The property had not been found, and it appeared, from the officer's statement, that the only access to the stripped roof was through the said the only access to the stripped roof was through the said garret window. A poker was found in the room, which had evidently been employed to raise the lead from the brickwork.—A girl named Hatchett, residing in the house, swore to having seen the boy, George Box, whom she well knew, enter the premises by a lath-key, yesterday afternoon, and proceed up stairs; in about five minutes he returned, carrying a load, which evidently distressed him, and left the place. She immediately ran to the landlord and apprised him, but the prisoner was pursued without success. While the elder Brooks was being conveyed to the station, he told a person named Bradwick that three of the party knew nothing about the matter, but that his brother and the bey had done it.—The prisoners accounted for their residence together by having been formerly working in the same service.—
Box said his sister had rented the apartment and let it
to the other prisoners. His sister had given him the
latch key, but he denied vehemently that he had been in
the place since Saturday last.—Mr. Henry: You have
been in prison before, Box, I understand.—Box: No,
never, sir; not even in a station-house.—Thomas Jones,
notice at Mr. Dismore's King's-arms, public house. potman at Mr. Dismore's, King's-arms, public house, adjoining, deposed to having missed some of the lead last Wednesday, and mentioned it. No one could get on the roof from that house but himself or fellowservants.—The whole affair was a mystery; each of the prisoners spoke in turn to having seen the lead safe on the morning of Friday, when they left for their work, and the employers of Richard Brooks, Harbred, and Rabet, who had been in court during the examination, stepped into the witness box, and gave the young men a character which spoke highly against the probability of the robberg having been committed by them. of the robbery having been committed by them.—Mr. Henry discharged them, but remanded Box and W.

Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper - Sunday 06 July 1851 10, Coal Yard - Occupants Barrands at the time

(c) William Alfred Barrand was child No 3 of George R. Barrand and Emma Chivers and was born on the 18<sup>th</sup> November, 1852 at 9, Coal Yard in St. Giles. Birth Ref: St. Giles 1852 - 4th Qtr (1b - 332) He first shows on the 1861 census and also the 1871 census, both at 12, Coal Yard, St. Giles, and on the 1871 census he is shown as being employed as a coppersmith. The Barrand family, George R, Emma and their children had moved into No 6, Coal Yard with Emma Chivers's parents in 1851, then to No 9/10 Coal Yard, in the middle of 1851, and eventually into 10/12, Coal Yard where they are on the censuses both in 1861 and 1871.

William Alfred married Emma Gardiner on the 25<sup>th</sup> December, 1875 in St. Martin in the Fields Church, Westminster. Marriage Ref: Strand 1875 - 4<sup>th</sup> Qtr (1b - 1012) The address given for both William Alfred Barrand and Emma Gardiner is 132, Long Acre, near Drury Lane and Emma's parents also lived in Long Acre. William worked for the coachbuilders – Slatter & Son in Long Acre and William lived on the premises. It is from this address in 1929 that John Logie Baird broadcast the first television programme. Stereoscopic 3D television was demonstrated for the first time on 10 August 1928, by John Logie Baird in his company's premises at 132 Long Acre, London. Baird pioneered a variety of 3D television systems using electro-mechanical and cathode-ray tube techniques.

There were over 40 coachbuilding businesses on Long Acre and according to the *Carriage Journal* several of these employed over a hundred employees. Reputable Carriage builders took out adverts to stress that their particular carriage was superior to their rivals. An article in the *Morning Post of February 1871* reported that many carriage accidents had occurred by inferior materials.



132-135 Long Acre, WC2, London

When married, Emma Gardiner was described as a minor, being aged just 19, the youngest of the 3 children of Robert Gardiner (1830-1879) & Amelia Thompson (1827-1914) who lived in Long Acre. Their children were: Amelia Elizabeth, a teacher (b 1851-1926): Robert, a jeweller (b 1853) and **Emma**, a machinist (b 1856). Robert & Amelia were married in 1850 in Kensington but when Robert Gardiner died in 1879, Amelia lived with her eldest daughter Amelia and her husband Thomas Moulang in Ramsgate until her death in 1914. Robert Gardiner was a metal gilder and coppersmith, and it is most likely that as William Alfred Barrand was also a coppersmith, he met Emma through his work.

When William Alfred's mother, Emma Chivers died in 1890, her estate was administered by William Alfred, although it was only £90.00. William Alfred Barrand and Emma Gardiner had 5 children that I have found, but on the 1911 census it clearly states that they had just 4 children, 3 living and one that died. Certainly Amelia Caroline died in 1880, aged 1, so that leaves four children, Agnes, Amy Emma, Alfred George and William Robert, all living. The voters' list of 1881, 1882 and 1883 shows that William Alfred was living at 15, Durnford Place in St. Pancras. In 1881-1883 they were living at 15 Durnford Place

17 too b	17489 Barrand, William Alfr	ed 15 Durnford-place	dwelling house 15 Durnford-place	
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Durnford Place was originally known as Marsden Street and was finally built in 1862. Durnford Place is noted for being a long row of well detailed houses.

In 1885 he is shown as living at 20 Gospel Oak Grove which he rented from the family of Samuel Race. No: 20 Gospel Oak Grove was a shop premises, and in 1881, the premises sold tobacco and sweets. In 1893, it was a grocers and the owner died by scalding (see below)

21348 Barrand, William Alfred 20 Gospel Oak-grove dwelling house 20 Gospel Oak-grove

# SCALDED TO DEATH BY TEA. Dr Danford Thomas held an inquest at St Pancras on the body of Samuel Race, aged 69, a grocer, who resided and carried on business at 20, Gospel Oak-grove. It seemed that a few weeks ago a small quantity of hot tea fell uponthe deceased's left foot, scalding it, and inflicting a slight wound. Little notice was taken of the injury at the time, but subsequently crysipelas supervened, and on Sunday, the 10th inst. Dr Miley, a neighbouring practitioner, was called in, who found the whole of the left leg was paralysed and that the deceased was also suffering from blood poisoning. Death ensued on Thursday last. The jury eturned a verdict of accidental death.

Western Times 20 September 1893

In 1887 he had moved again to 17, Marsden Street in Maitland Park, which was a semi-detached, 10 roomed house which was rented at £30 per annum.

5408 Twigg, Alfred 5409 Barrand, William Alfred	13 Marsden street 17 Marsden street	dwelling house 17 Marsden street dwelling house 21 Marsden street	
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In 1888 William Alfred Barrand and Emma Gardiner had moved back to the Coal Yard area, and they were living at 4 Smarts Buildings. The following two years 1889 and 1890 William Alfred had moved next door to No 5 Smarts Buildings where Emma Barrand (William Alfred's mother) is also shown on the voters' list for No 2 Smarts Buildings. In 1890, William Alfred is shown at 141, Prince of Wales Road, Camden, but then in 1896 he is again living back at 5 Smarts Buildings.

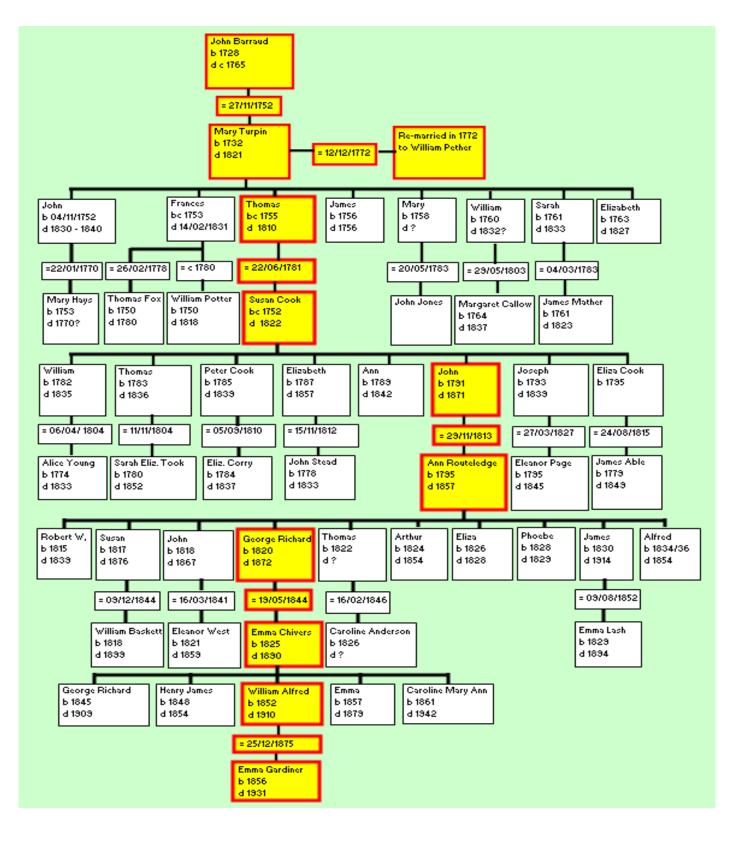
A carriage recommended, is in first-class order, and ready for immediate use.- The carriage may be seen at the builders', *Slatter* and *Son. 132*, *Long-acre*, W.C., who are authorised to give the owner's name and address if required. IVALL and LARGE, 390, Oxford-street.

08 July 1887 - Morning Post - London, London, England

It would appear that William Alfred's father, George Barrand who worked at Ivall's most likely managed to get employment for his son at Slatter & Son.



Typical of houses in Gospel oak – prior to demolition



# OF THE CHILDREN OF WILLIAM ALFRED BARRAND AND EMMA GARDINER:-

The ones I have found are these:

Agnes, shown as born in 1875/6, was the 1<sup>st</sup> child of William Alfred Barrand and Emma Gardiner, and clearly shows on the 1881 census, as their daughter aged 5. There is no Agnes Barrand shown on the BMD Records or of any baptism, but there is a possibly that she was registered on the BMD records as Agnes Gardiner. As William Alfred married Emma Gardiner in December of 1875, Agnes may well have been a daughter of Emma before their marriage and so may be registered as "Gardiner or Gardner" instead of Barrand. I can find no record of a birth or baptism at their home address of 132, Long Acre, but it is quite possible Agnes was born at her parents' house. *It is certainly not this Agnes* - Agnes Gardner *Birth Ref: St. Pancras 1877 - 1<sup>st</sup> Qtr (1b - 38)*. She then shows again on 1891 census as Agnes Barrand, and working as a servant in Wilsden, aged 15. That is the last mention of Agnes Barrand. There is no death reference, nor any marriage for an Agnes Barrand. Another researcher of Barrands has suggested that Agnes may have travelled to the United States and also married in the United States, but I can find no record of this.

**Amelia Caroline**, Amelia was named after Emma Gardiner's mother and was the 2<sup>nd</sup> child, born on the 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1878 at 132, Long Acre, off Drury Lane where the family lived at the time and the same address as shown on William Alfred Barrand and Emma Gardiner's marriage certificate. Birth Ref: Strand 1878 - 2nd Qtr (1b - 655) but she died on the 14<sup>th</sup> February, 1880 of Bronchitis at their house at 15, Durnford Place, Kentish Town, aged 1 year and 10 months. Death Ref: St. Pancras 1880 - 1st Qtr (1b - 156) Her grandmother, Amelia Gardiner (Emma's mother) was present at the death.

**Amy Emma**, child No 3, was born on the 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1881 at 15, Durnford Place, the family home at the time. Birth Ref: St. Pancras 1881 - 3rd Qtr (1b - 116) and she is shown on the census for 1891, 1901 and 1911. She was living with her brother William Robert in 1939 and was his housekeeper. Amy died on the 22<sup>nd</sup> November 1956, aged 75 in the Woolwich Memorial Hospital of thrombosis and a tumour and she was a spinster, never having married. Death Ref: Woolwich 1956 - 4th Qtr (5d - 505) She left her estate to her younger brother Alfred George who was also present at her death.

Alfred George was the 4th child, born on the 10<sup>th</sup> August, 1885 also at 15, Durnford Place as his elder sister Amy Emma. Birth Ref: St. Pancras 1885 - 3rd Qtr (1b - 176). He is shown on the 1891 census with the family, being only 5 years old, but he eventually became a coppersmith like his father. On the 1901 census at the age of 15, he is shown as a coppersmith, but would possibly only have been an apprentice at the age of 15. Certainly in 1905, Alfred George went to Boston (USA), aged 20, on the "SS Dominion". His occupation is confirmed as "Coppersmith". Why he went to the US is not known, but if his sister Agnes had indeed married and then moved to the US, then he may have visited her. He returned to UK and married Maud Louisa Driver (b 1886) on the 18<sup>th</sup> April, 1908 in Walworth. Marriage Ref: Southwark 1908 - 2<sup>nd</sup> Qtr (1d - 145). They had 3 children –

(1) **Ronald Alfred** (b 02/09/1909 – 23/06/1981) was the first child of Alfred George Barrand and Maud Louise Driver and he became an accountant and was the manager of the firm Daniels of Maidstone. In 1958, he was a witness in a fraud charge involving shares in a Haulage Company where Ronald was the accountant. In 1939, he lived in Holyte Crescent, Maidstone.

He married Lucy Elizabeth Clark (21/07/1908 - 22/04/1987) - in Maidstone in 1934 (Maidstone 2nd Qtr - (2a - 2464) and they had 3 children:

Ronald Alfred Barrand was an Air Raid Warden during the war, and died in Maidstone on 23rd June, 1981 (Maidstone June - 16-1250) at 65, Holyte Crescent, Maidstone and left an estate of £22,000 and Lucy Elizabeth Clarke died on 22nd April,1987 in Bay House, Weston Road, Milton Keynes (Milton Keynes April - 19-1139) and her estate was £77,193.

**Jenwyn Lucy**, was born on (11/04/1938 – 30/03/2015) and who married Herbert King in Maidstone in 1959 (3rd Qtr 5b-1523). It seems they had 2 children: Timothy H., born in Northampton in 1962, and Sally J, also born in Northampton in 1964.

**Evelyn A**. born in 1940, and she married Roy H. Rumens in Maidstone in 1961 (3rd Qtr 5b - 1697) - They had 3 children: Mark C, born in Tonbridge in 1964; Jastin Roy M, born in Maidstone in 1966, and Clarinda Ann, also born in Maidstone in 1969, and she married Timothy Murch in Eastbourne in 1997.

**Robin R.**, born in 1946, and he married Pamela Jewiss in Thanet in 1966 (4th Qtr 5f - 1319) and they had 3 children: all born in Dartford: Joanne Louise, born in 1967, Claire, born in 1969 and Sarah Jane, born in 1970.

- (2) Cyril George, (b 17/07/1917) who died unmarried on 22nd July, 2003.
- (3) Vera Maud (b 28/04/1919) and she died on the 6th December, 2005, and she also was unmarried.

Alfred George Barrand died on the 24<sup>th</sup> January, 1962, aged 76 of Coronary Thrombosis in Tonbridge. (Death Ref: Tonbridge 1962 - 1st Qtr (5b - 1271) The Death Certificate shows he was a retitred sheet metal worker for the Air Ministry and his death was registered by his son Ronald Alfred Barrand, and he also left his estate to be administered by Ronald Alfred. Maud Louisa Driver died on the 18<sup>th</sup> March, 1930, aged 44 at the Orchard Home in Loose (Kent) of colotomy of the intestines. Maidstone 1930 - 1<sup>st</sup> Qtr (2a – 1130)

Vera Maud, lived with her father in Brockley Road in 1939, and was employed as an Insurance Clerk.

William Robert was the 5<sup>th</sup> child of William Alfred Barrand and Emma Gardiner and was born on the 22<sup>nd</sup> February, 1888 at 141, Prince of Wales Road in St. Pancras where William Alfred and Emma now lived. William Alfred Barrand is shown as a "coppersmith journeyman" meaning he worked on a day to day basis and from place to place as self employed. Birth Ref: St. Pancras 1888 - 2nd Qtr (1b - 113) Emma Barrand (nee Gardiner) was the landlady of the premises at 141, Prince Of Wales Road and rented out rooms. William Robert is shown on the 1891 and 1901 census with the rest of the family, and in 1911 he is living in Letchworth as a monotype operator. He died on the 12<sup>th</sup> April, 1942 aged 54 at 83, Glenlea Road in Woolwich of kidney failure (Uraemia), unmarried and his occupation was a linotype printer. Death Ref: Woolwich 1942 - 2nd Qtr (1d - 1006) William's elder sister Amy Emma Barrand who lived at the same address was present at the death and he left his estate of £1287, to Amy Emma who is described as a spinster.

William Alfred Barrand died on the 17<sup>th</sup> October, 1910 of Heart Failure aged 57 and described as a coppersmith journeyman - Death Ref: Southwark 1910 - 4th Qtr (1d - 73) and his date of birth is noted as 1853. Amy Emma Barrand, his daughter was present at the death at 65, Boyson Road in Newington. Emma Barrand (nee Gardiner) died on the 18<sup>th</sup> February 1931, aged 75 of bronchitis. Death Ref: Woolwich 1931 - 1st Qtr (1d - 1597)

The address where she died was 83, Glenlea Road in Woolwich which was the home address of her son, William Robert. Certainly, William Robert was present at the death.

In 1890, William Robert Barrand and his family were living at 141, Prince of Wales Road, where Emma Gardiner was the landlady, and she rented out rooms to lodgers. In 1890, while they were still at 141, Prince of Wales Road, a murder was committed and at the trial at the Old Bailey, Emma Barrand (nee Gardiner) was a key witness. The trial became known as the *Hampstead Murder* and was widely reported in the newspapers throughout the world. By 1891 they were still living at 141 Prince of Wales Road according to the census but, following pressure from inquisitive persons about the murder, the following year however, they moved to 27, Malden Crescent in St. Pancras which was about 100 metres away.

## **Prince of Wales Road:**

Most of the buildings were constructed between 1840 and 1870 using London Brick in the late Georgian Style. They were generally 3 or 4 storeys high and some of the houses had basements. Most had sash windows painted white, and also white door architraves, with the only variation being in the colour of the doors.





# EMMA BARRAND (Nee GARDINER) WAS A WITNESS IN THE MURDER TRIAL OF MARY ELEANOR PEARCEY IN THE OLD BAILEY ON 24/11/1890

EMMA BARRAND. I am the landlady at 141, Prince of Wales Road—the deceased (Mrs Phoebe Hogg) lived with her husband on the second floor, Clara Hargan on the first floor—there was a different bell for each floor—the bell for the second floor rang: on the second landing—I remember, about a fortnight before the murder, the prisoner calling—I had seen her there from time to time—I heard the first floor bell ring—Miss Hargan and her mother happened to be out—the deceased woman (Mrs Phoebe Hogg) came down and opened the door—I heard talking in the passage—the prisoner went upstairs with the deceased—she remained a short time and left—on the Thursday or Friday before I heard of the murder I heard the top bell ring—I heard some one come and open the door—no one was in on the top floor except the deceased that I am aware of—the deceased never wore a fringe, was not tall nor elderly—that description would only apply to Miss Hargan and myself—I was in the breakfast parlour, glanced up, and saw the boy leaving the door—I had seen the deceased at eight am., when I took the milk in to her—not after that hour.

London Evening Standard 2<sup>nd</sup> December, 1890 (Slightly different wording of Emma Barrand's evidence.

**MRS. BARRAND** (*Recalled*). The deceased did not wear a fringe; only Miss Hogg and myself that could answer the description of a tall, elderly person with a fringe.

Lloyds Weekly Newspaper dated 7<sup>th</sup> December 1890 gives Emma Barrand's name as Mrs. Barron. Sheffield Evening Telegraph 18<sup>th</sup> November, 1890 gives Emma Barrand's name as "Ellen" Barrand

Framlington Weekly News 22<sup>nd</sup> November 1890 gives Emma Barrand's name as Mrs Barand.

Shields Daily Gazette 19th November, 1890 gives Emma Barrand's name as Mrs Baraud

Derby Daily Telegraph 19<sup>th</sup> November, 1890 gives Emma Barrand's name as Ellen Darrand Liverpool Mercury 2<sup>nd</sup> December, 1890 gives Emma Barrand's name as Brs. Barnard

Offence: Killing - murder Verdict: Guilty Punishment: Death



## Mary Pearcey

Mary Pearcey (1866 – 23 December 1890) was an English woman who was convicted of murdering her lover's wife, Mrs. Phoebe Hogg, and child, Phoebe, on 24 October 1890 and executed for the crime on 23 December of the same year. Pearcy's murder case generated extraordinary press attention at the time. Madame Tussauds wax museum of London made a wax figure of Pearcey for their Chamber of Horrors exhibit, and also purchased the pram used in the murder and the contents of Pearcey's kitchen. When the Tussaud exhibit of these items opened, it attracted a crowd of 30,000 people. The noose used to hang Pearcy is on display at the Black Museum of Scotland Yard.

On 24 October 1890 Mrs. Hogg, with her baby, called on Pearcey at her invitation. The neighbours heard screaming and sounds of violence about 4:00 that afternoon. That evening a woman's corpse was found on a heap of rubbish in Hampstead. Her skull had been crushed, and her head was nearly severed from her body. A black perambulator was found about a mile away, its cushions soaked with blood. An eighteen-month-old child was found dead in Finchley, apparently smothered. The deceased were identified as Phoebe Hogg and her child, Tiggy. Mary Pearcey had been seen pushing baby Phoebe's perambulator around the streets of north London after dark. Mary Pearcey, like many other famous Victorian-era murderers, has been suggested as a suspect in the Jack the Ripper slayings. She was apparently the only female suspect mentioned at the time. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, creator

of Sherlock Holmes, speculated at the time that the Ripper might have been female, as a woman could have pretended to be a midwife and be seen in public in bloody clothing without arousing suspicion or notice. This theory was then expanded upon in 1939 by William Stewart in his book *Jack the Ripper: A New Theory*, which specifically named Pearcey in connection with the crimes. All evidence given is circumstantial, and there is no physical evidence or eyewitness reports linking Pearcey to the Ripper crimes. In May 2006, DNA testing of saliva on stamps affixed to letters allegedly sent by Jack the Ripper to London newspapers, and thought by some modern writers to be genuine, appeared to come from a woman. This led to extensive discussion of Pearcey and her crime in the global press.

LONDON, Oct.24.1890 – Half of London was horrified last night in learning of a fearful murder committed at Hampstead with "Jack the Ripper" ferocity. A woman was found at exactly 7 o'clock, in Crossfield Roads. She was lying on the pavement in a pool of blood, and past all human assistance. Doctors were summoned and said she had been dead quite half an hour. The victim had evidently lingered some 10 minutes after she was attacked. The body was then removed to the police station, and there it was found that the head had been almost severed from the body, and there were several deep holes at the back of the skull, which showed the ferocity with which the woman had been attacked. The woman was dressed tidily. The police say she had the appearance of a domestic servant. Her age was about 33. There is no doubt that her death was not caused by a tremendous swipe across her throat, but by the blows on the skull, which presented a shocking sight.

The police think it was the work of "Jack the Ripper," as it presents all the appearances of the crimes of a year ago. In fact, a letter was received at the Hampstead police station, yesterday, from the "Ripper," saying that he had just returned from a visit to Ireland, and intended to do some work at Hampstead and Wandsworth. From tonight's crime it looks as if he carried out his threat all too soon for the sleepy police officials, who once more are baffled. The assassin got clear away. *Source: Victoria Daily Colonist, Sunday October 26, 1890* 

Additional references: "The Black Perambulator", pp. 258-264 in The World's Greatest Unsolved Mysteries

DNA hints at Jill the Ripper," Jade Bilowol

Tennyson Jesse, Fryniwyd - Murder and Its Motives, "Murder for Jealousy - Mrs. Pearcey", p. 154-183

*The Times*, Tuesday, Oct 28, 1890; The Murder At Hampstead. **Mary Eleanor Pearcy** 24, charged for killing **Phoebe Hogg & Phoebe Hanslope Hogg** aged 18m

See Book: The Woman at the Devil's Door by Sarah Beth Hopton.

See Internet: The Trial and execution of Mary Pearcey by Richard Jones

The crowd outside the prison cheered when they learned that the death sentence had been carried out. She was buried inside the prison grounds in a recycled grave of a previous murderer in 1867. Her coffin was filled with lime and water poured through holes in the coffin lid to accelerate the destruction of the corpse.

The house occupied by the husband of the murdered woman No 141 Prince of Wales Road was beseiged by sightseers. (Morning Post 28th October, 1890)

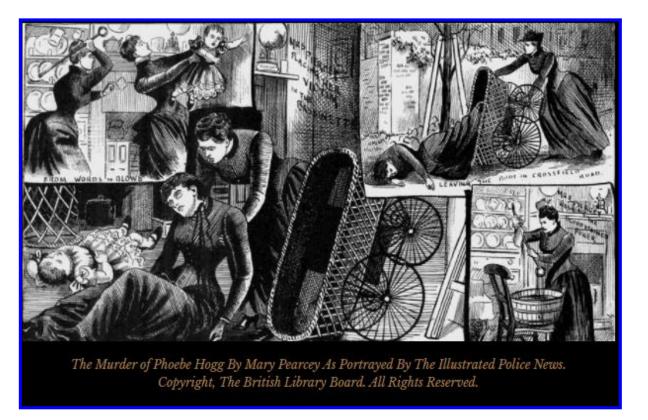
Mr Hogg is said to have come in about ten o'clock on Friday night and to have sat up waiting until about 2 o'clock the following morning. At the house it appears to be the custom for several small tablets to be hung in the hall when persons have not returned home in order to prevent the door being bolted for the night and the Landlord of the house asserts that when he returned from the Brewers' Exhibition about 11:30, Mr. Hogg's tablet was hanging on his bell indicating that he was out. Miss Hogg however is certain that there must have been a mistake and her brother had been at home for some time before that hour. Next morning (Saturday) Mr. Hogg left home soon after 6 O'clock and returned as usual to breakfast about 8:30. The landlady saw him but does not appear to have mentioned his wife's absence.

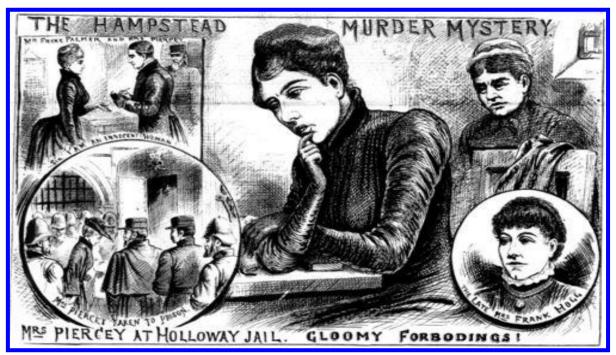
Beverley & East Riding Recorder 1<sup>st</sup> November 1890 Dundee Evening telegraph 27<sup>th</sup> October, 1890 Yorkshire Evening Press 27<sup>th</sup> October, 1890 Norfolk News 1<sup>st</sup> November, 1890



Mary Pearcey in the dock. (Daily Graphic, 28 October 1890)

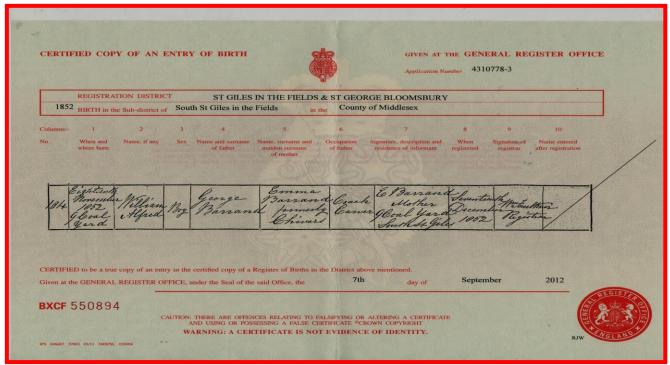




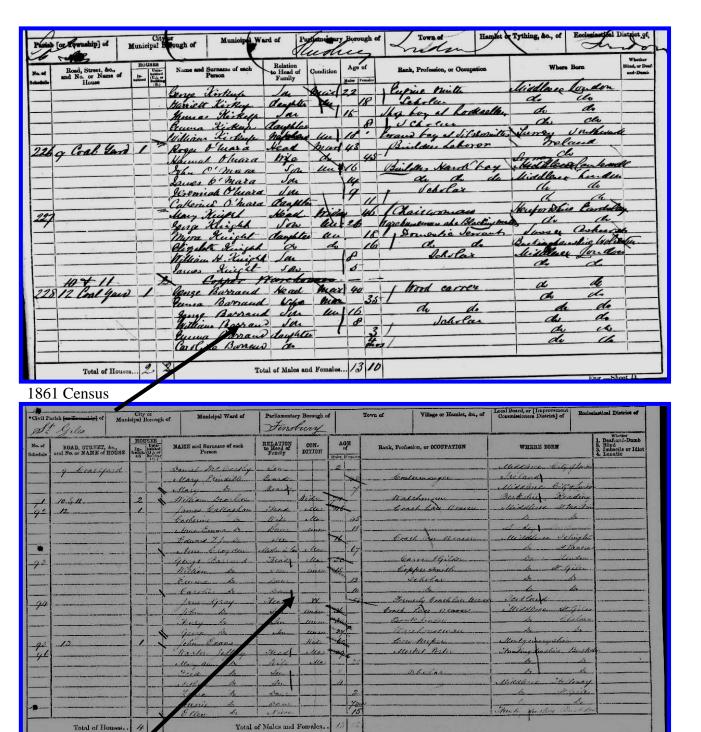


The Illustrated Police News 1890

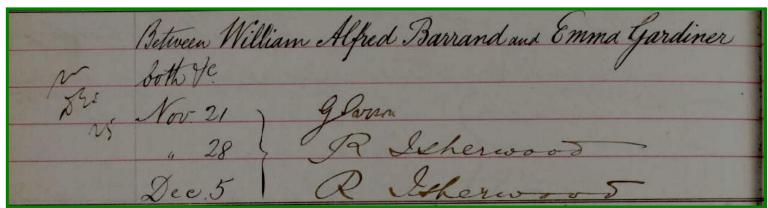
A representative of Lloyd's last night sought an interview with Mrs Barrand, the landlord of 141, Prince of Wales Road, where the deceased woman resided. They (the deceased and her husband) have resided there since March, 1889, and there the baby girl — which has disappeared — was born. They were described as having always lived happily together, without quarreling, and in good circumstances. Full report of murder in the *Lloyd's Weekly News*, *Sunday, October 26, 1890* 



Birth Certificate William Alfred Barrand



1871 Census



Banns of marriage – William Alfred Barrand & Emma Gardiner 1875

WILLIAM ALFRED BARRAND Male

Event(s): Marriages:

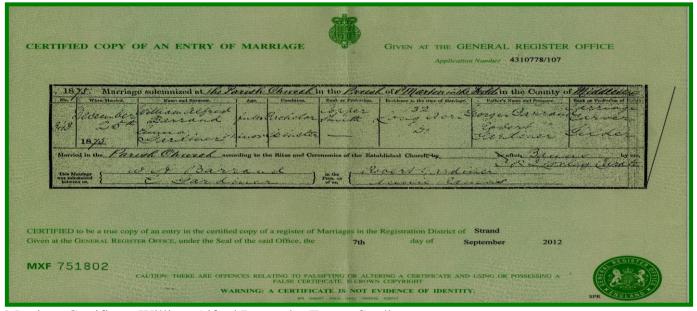
Spouse: EMMA GARDINER

Marriage: 25 DEC 1875 Saint Martin In The Fields, Westminster, London,

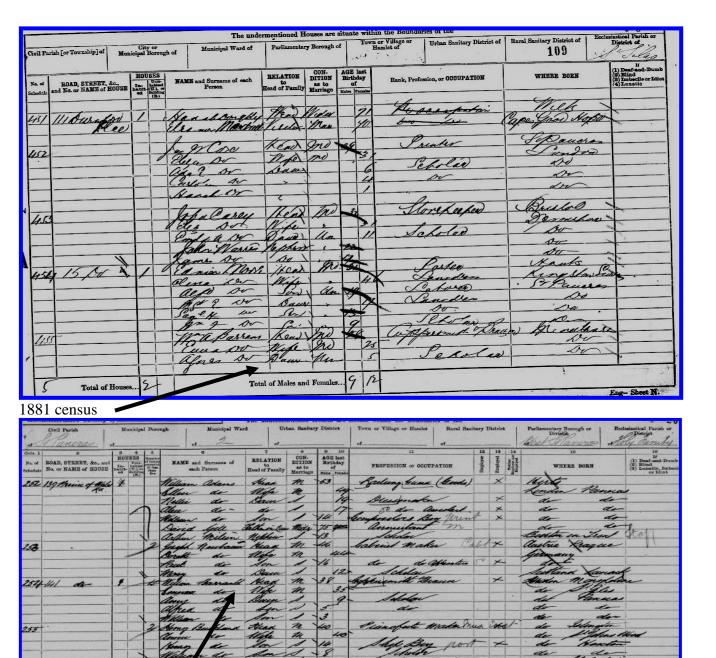
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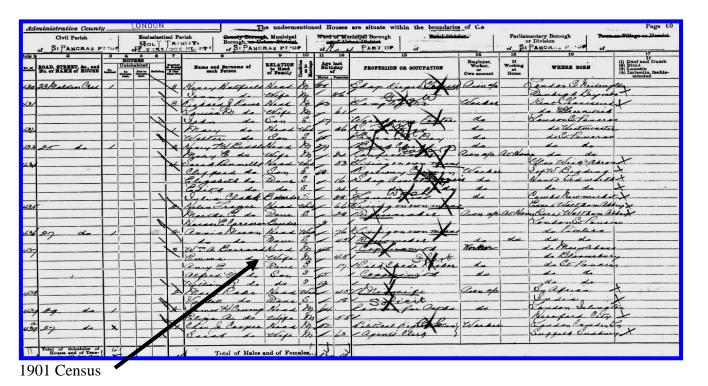
Batch No.: Dates: Source Call No.: Type: Printout Call No.: Type: M001455 1873 - 1878 0561175 Film 6901259 Film

IGI Record of the marriage William Alfred Barrand and Emma Gardiner



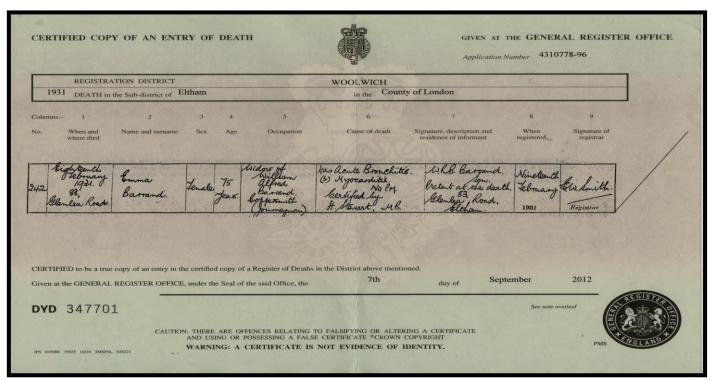
Marriage Certificate William Alfred Barrand + Emma Gardiner



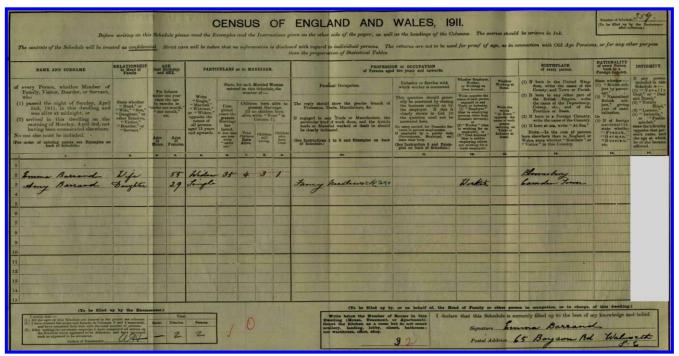


REGISTRATION DISTRICT		SOUTHWARK				
1910 DEATH in the Sub-district of Newir	ngton South	in the Cour	nty of London			
olumns: 1 2 3	3 4 5	6	7	8	9	
to. When and Name and surname Se where died	ex Age Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	
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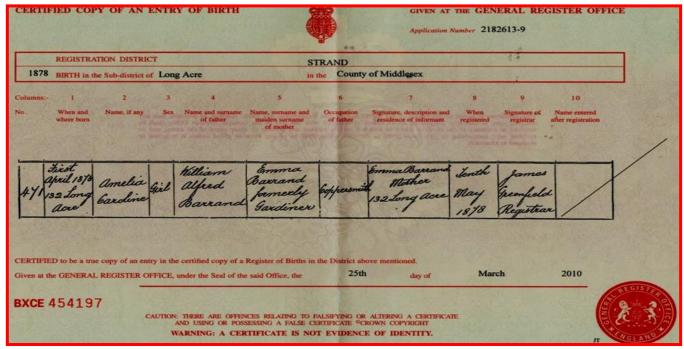
Death Certificate William Alfred Barrand 1910



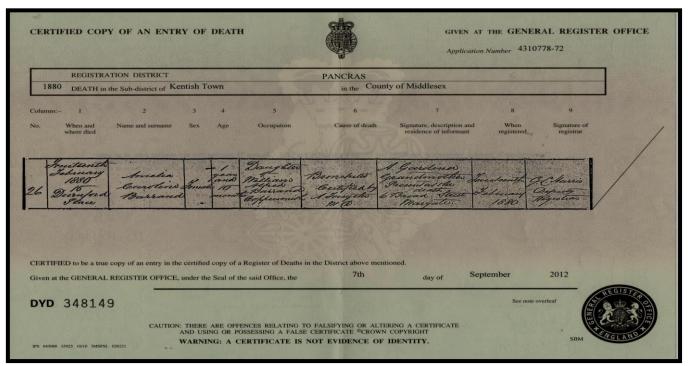
Death Certificate Emma Barrand (nee Gardiner) 1931



1911 census – Emma and Amy



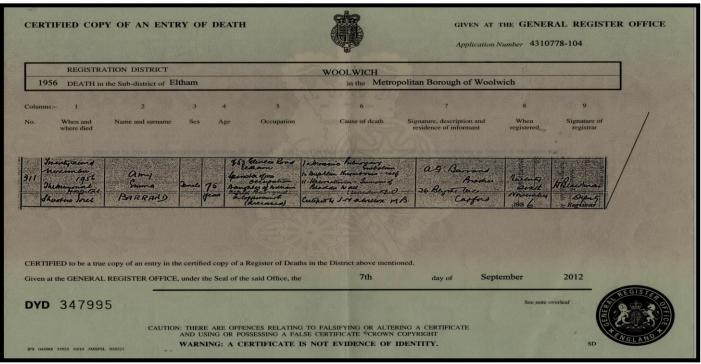
Birth Certificate Amelia Caroline Barrand



Death Certificate Amelia Caroline Barrand 1880, aged 1



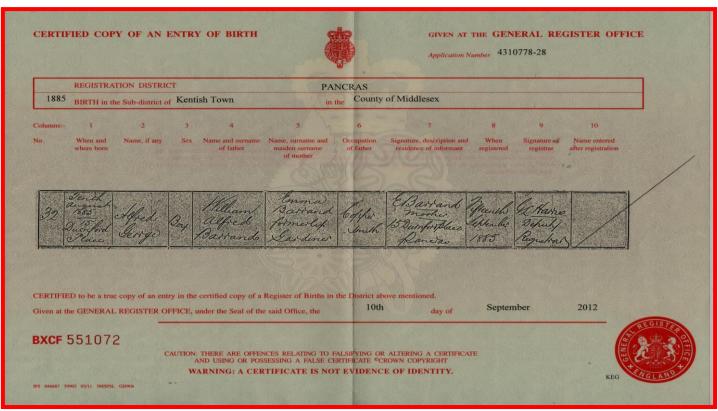
Birth Certificate Amy Emma Barrand



Death Certificate of Amy Emma Barrand 1956

spinster died 22 November 1956 at Woolwich Memorial Hospital London S.E.18 Probate London 24 January to Alfred George Barrand retired coppersmith, Effects £2660 12s, 10d.

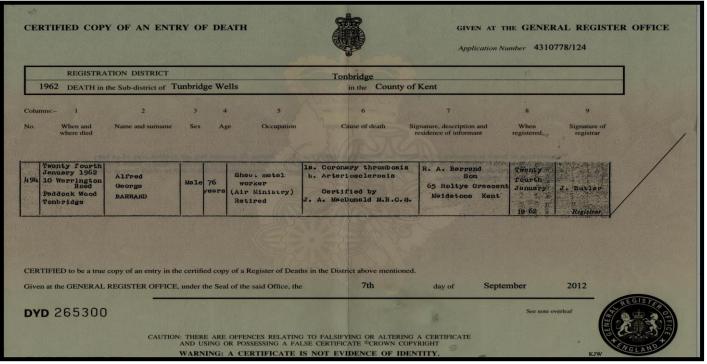
Will of Amy Emma Barrand 1956



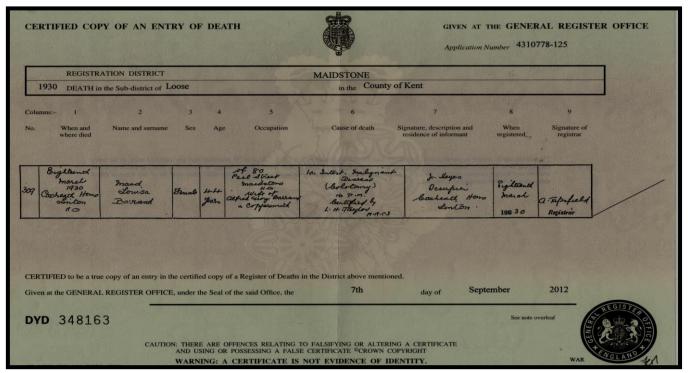
Birth Certificate Alfred George Barrand

=	When Married.	Name and Surnama.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Fathe
00	April 18	Alfred George Barrand	22	backely	Coffermit	65 Byon Road	William Whed	Apermik
20	1905_	Mand Louisa & niver	22	Spirite	machinist	15 Bluke Cload Camberneth	Jean Alfred Drive	São Alta
	rried in the Pa	il Church seconding	to the	Rites and Ceres	monies of the Cl	met of Inglans	_ww	after Bauted by a

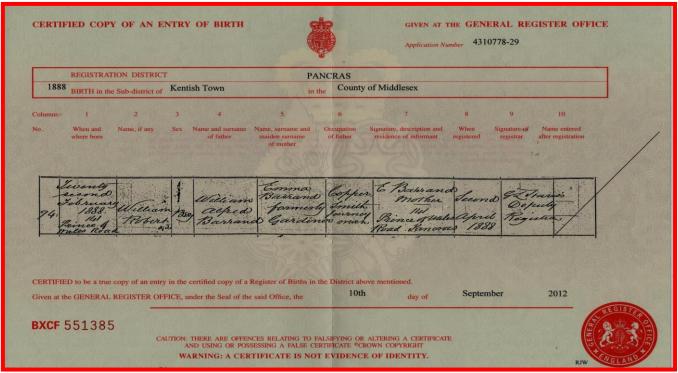
Marriage Certificate Alfred George and Maud Louise Driver



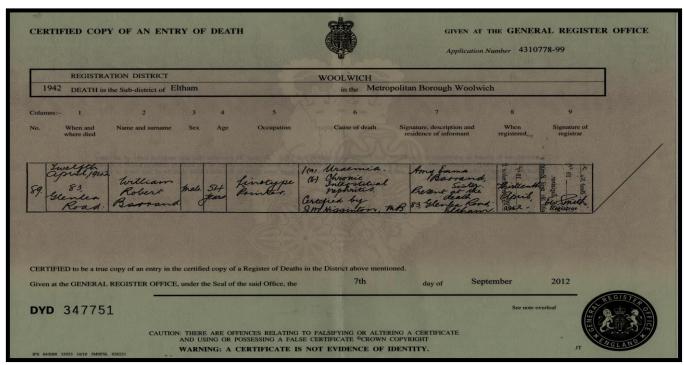
Death Certificate Alfred George Barrand 1962



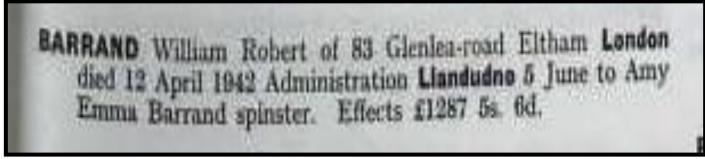
Death Certificate Maud Louisa Driver 1930



Birth Certificate William Robert Barrand



Death Certificate William Robert Barrand 1942



Will of William Robert 1942

BARRAND Alfred George of 10 Warrington Road Paddock Wood Kent died 24 January 1962 Administration London 19 March to Ronald Alfred Barrand accountant. Effects £2950 9s. 1d.

Will of Albert George 1962

BARRAND, Ronald Alfred of 65 Holtye Cres Maidstone died 23 June 1981 Probate Brighton 20 July £22927 810603820L

Will of Ronald Alfred Barrand 1981

BARRAND, Lucy Elizabeth of Bay House Weston Rd Olney Bucks died 22 April 1987 Probate Oxford 14 October £77193 8752208435C

Will of Lucy Elizabeth Barrand (nee Clark)

724. CHARLES WILLIAMS (20), Unlawfully assaulting Emanuel Edwardo Chiozza, and occasioning him actual bodily harm.

MR. LYONS Prosecuted.

EMANUEL EDWARDO CHIOZZA. I live at 36, Colveston Crescent, Dalston—at 11.30 p.m. on 14th August I was in Old Street looking for a tram—the prisoner walked very close behind me, spitting about the pavement and past my face—I remonstrated with him—he turned and used very violent language, and seeing he intended to pick a row I called the attention of a constable, who said he could not see any spittle, but told the prisoner not to continue following me—I walked on; the prisoner came behind me, touched me on the shoulder and said, "Do you know what I mean to do with you?"—I said, "I don't know what you mean to do; if you continue following me in this manner I shall give you in charge"—he said, "I don't care what you are going to do; I am going to charge you with rape"—I said, "I don't know what you mean"—I smiled rather—he said, "Indecent assault in the urinal down the street"—he called two or three companions who had followed him, and said, "Did not this man indecently assault me in the urinal?"—he called on them as witnesses—I don't know if he or one of the other men then struck me, but I was knocked down, and I was dazed for a minute, and when I got up I found Barraud had hold of the prisoner—the prisoner had struck me once during the altercation on the side of the face—I am all right again now; my eye was bloodshot for about a fortnight afterwards—after I had been to the station I found I had been robbed.

JAMES GOLIGHER (G 350). On the night of 14th August, I was in Old Street, and saw the prosecutor, and the prisoner following after him—the prosecutor complained of the prisoner spitting on his coat—I looked and saw no spittle on it; but I cautioned the prisoner not to follow the prosecutor—they went away; the prisoner following the prosecutor. WILLIAM DUNSTAN (G 223). About half-past eleven on the night of 14th August I saw the prisoner and prosecutor and a large crowd in Old Street—the prosecutor charged the prisoner with assault—I took him into custody and to the station, where he was charged.

WILLIAM BARRAND. I was walking along Old Street towards my home on the night of the 14th August, and saw the prisoner and two other men following the prosecutor—I walked smartly past them, and stood under the shadow of a wall, and watched what took place under the tree—I saw the prisoner from behind the prosecutor deal him a smart blow, and he struck him again, as the prosecutor half-faced him, and knocked him on to the ground—the other two men sprang from the edge of the kerb, and caught hold of the prosecutor as he was on the ground—I came out and engaged with the prisoner, and after giving him two or three smart punches I turned my attention to the prosecutor; the other two men made a pretence that they were picking the prosecutor off the ground—the prisoner, whom I held, said, "You have no business to interfere in this; why do you interfere?"—I said, "I saw you strike him a cowardly blow"—he said, "Do you know what he has been doing to me?"—I said, "No"—he made a motion with his hands—I said, "What do you mean by that?'—he said, "He made an indecent assault on me"—I said, "Where did he do that?"—he said, "In the urinal down there"—I said, "You waited till you got here?"—he said, "Yes"—I said, "It is a lie, because I watched you from the urinal"—his friends said, "You had better do a guy, Charlie"—I said, "He does not do a guy now," and I sent a bystander for the police. Cross-examined. You appeared to be perfectly sober.

The prisoner, in his statement before the Magistrate, said that the prosecutor behaved indecently towards him, and that on his saying he was going to charge him, the prosecutor aimed a blow at him; that someone charged him with assault, and he was taken to the station and charged.

GUILTY — Twelve Months' Hard Labour.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Breaking Peace and Wounding, 14th September 1891
William Alfred Barrand as witness

Old Bailey Record

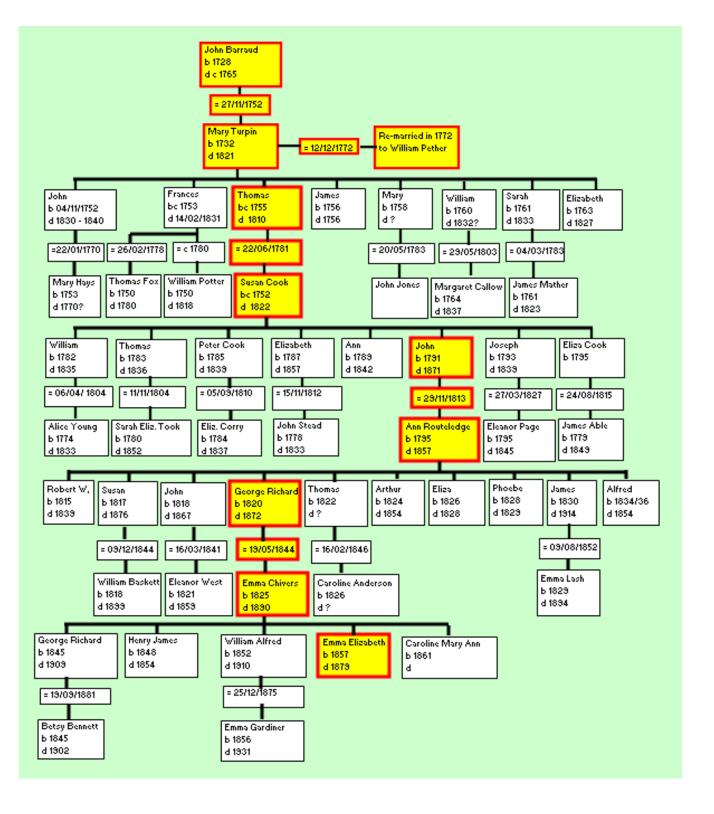
Charles Williams, 18, labourer, was indicted for assaulting Emanuel Chiozza. - Mr. Lyne proscented .- Complainant, who resides at Dalston, on the night of the 14th ult., at about haif-past cleven, was shopping in Oid-street, St. Luke's, when he had occasion to complain to a constable of the conduct of the prisoner. The latter followed the prosecutor some 70 yards, and then he tapped him on the shoulder, and made a serious accusation. Some companions of the prisoner's immediately attacked Chiozza, who was knocked down and robbed of his purse. which contained 30s. Williams took an active part in the assault. A man named Goddard, who had suspected and had kept observation on the prisoner, went to the rescue of the complainant. Prisoner reiterated his statement about the prosecutor at the police-station, and this he placed before the jury in his defence.—The jury found the priso er guilty.-The Recorder observed that the conduct of the prisoner in accusing an innocent man of a dastardly offence was most scandalous, and greatly aggravated his crime. He sentenced the prisoner to 12 months'

Morning Post 23 September 1891

**(d) Emma Elizabeth,** the 4<sup>th</sup> child of George R. Barrand and Emma Chivers was born on the 15<sup>th</sup> November, 1857 Birth Ref: maybe as Eliza Barrond, Marylebone 1857 4<sup>th</sup> qtr (1a-415) and baptised on the 20<sup>th</sup> December, 1857 as Emma Elizabeth Barand (sic) and living at 12, Coal Yard. I cannot find any positive Birth record for Emma, but

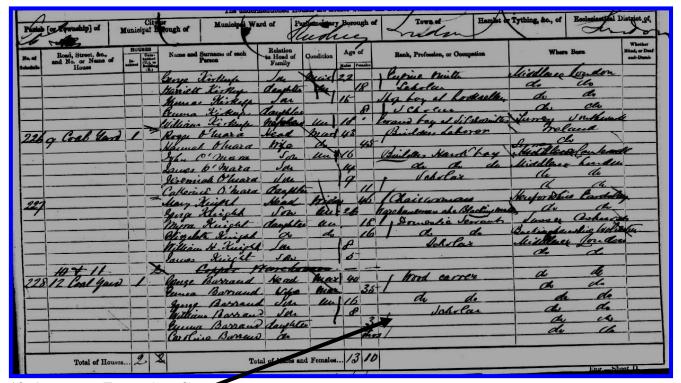
until 1880s there was no legal requirement to register births. She shows on the census for 1861 and 1871 in Coal Yard, Off Drury Lane. Emma died on the 4<sup>th</sup> February, 1879 of epilepsy and exhaustion in the Metropolitan Assylum in Godstone, aged 22 and unmarried. Death Ref: Godstone 1879 - 1st Qtr (2a - 133). The death certificate shows she was working as a laundress but does not give her place of work which may well have been at the hospital itself.

Birth Certificate Emma Elizabeth (MISSING)



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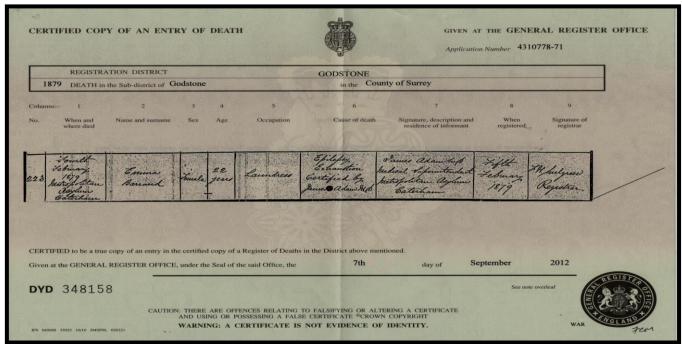
Baptism Record of Emma Elizabeth Barrand 1857



1861 census – Emma (age 3)

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1871 census – Emma (age 13)



Death Certificate Emma Barrand 1879

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NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	Place where Death occurred.	When Buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was pair	Place of Burial and No. of Grant.	Prom what Parish, So., removal	Church,	Dissent.	REX
Emma Elyable Barrand 95961	baterham Lunatie Anglum Caterham.	1879 Feb. 10	21 years	New N. Liberty	174.6 × 60 t		Church		Grave 7 fb

Burial of Emma Elizabeth

Name: Emma Elizabeth Barrand

Death Age: 21

Birth Date: abt 1857

Burial Date: 10 Feb 1879

Cemetery: Brompton Cemetery

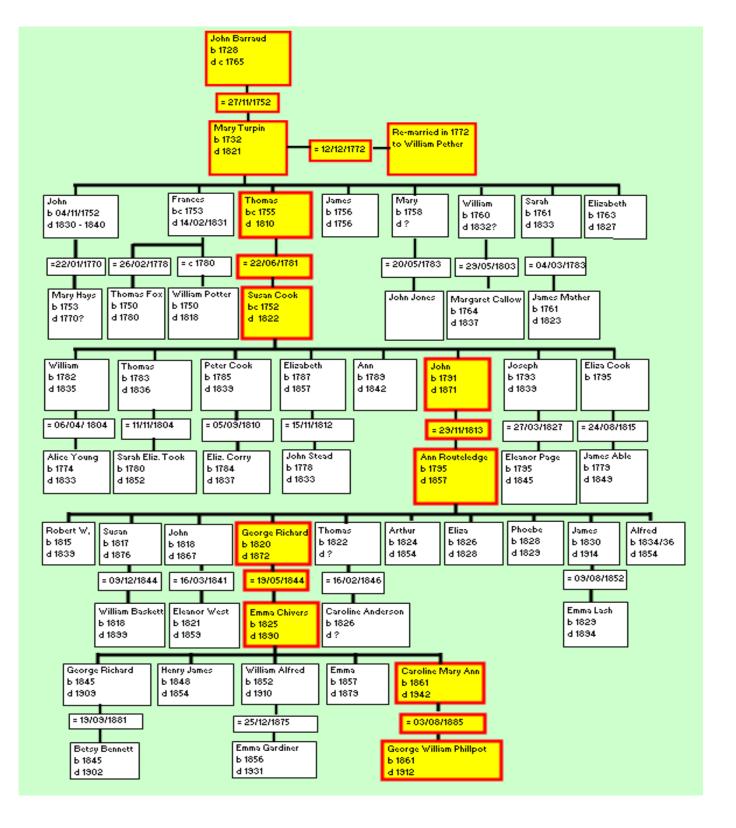
Transcript of burial of Emma Elizabeth Barrand

- (e) Caroline Mary Ann was the 5<sup>th</sup> and last child of George R. Barrand and Emma Chivers and was born in 1860 or early 1861. I cannot find any record in the Birth registers for Caroline, could be Caroline Burman 1861 slington 1<sup>st</sup> Q (1b-185) but she is shown on the 1861 census of April 1861 as just 4 months old and living in Coal Yard and also on the 1871 census aged 10 with the family in Coal Yard. By 1881, her father had already died and Caroline was living with her mother and a George William Philpott aged 21, (born on 24<sup>th</sup> December, 1861) a brass finisher from Birmingham, the son of James Phillpott and Selena Pemberton at 2, Smarts Buildings, a large block of rented rooms close to Coal Yard. Caroline Barrand and George Phillpott were married on the 3<sup>rd</sup> August, 1885 in Islington. Marriage Ref: St Giles 1885 3<sup>rd</sup> Qtr (1b 981) In 1896, George William Phillpott is found living at 2 Smarts Buildings near Coal Yard, and the 1901 census has the family living at 46, Burton Crescent, St. Pancras, (near Kings-Cross containing seven bed-rooms, two sitting-rooms, two kitchens. cellars area, and small yard) where George is still employed as a brass finisher. In 1904, George William is recorded as an electrician on the baptism records of his daughters, Caroline Margaret and Ivy Lily and living at Burton Crescent. They were living at 7 Charlotte Street, Barnsbury in London in 1911 and they had 6 children, all living:-
- (1) Jane (Jennie) Emma Phillpot (b 1887-1946) baptised on the 13th June 1886 and by 1911 employed as a tailorist. She married Mark Lothian (b 1890-1959) on the 23rd April, 1916. He was also a brass finisher by trade. They had 1 daughter, Beatrice, born in 1918. Jane died in Bishop Stortford in 1946, aged 59. In the 1939 census, Mark Lothian, Jane and Jane's mother Caroline were living at 34 Fairlands Avenue, Sutton.
- (2) *George William Phillpot* (b 26/10/1888- 10/02/1963) and he married Fredrica Holmes (1890-27/2/1959) on the 25<sup>th</sup> December, 1915. George William was also a brass finisher by trade.
- (3) Arthur John Phillpot (b 20/06/1890 23/03/1935) employed as a clerk in 1911 and became a bus driver, and married Georgina Smith (1894-1986) on 19<sup>th</sup> June, 1920 They had 1 son, Ronald Phillpott, born in 1924 and he died in 1987. Ronald married Doris Taylor in 1943.
- (4) *Emma Selina Phillpot* (b 06/04/1892 1951) Not married? (**Lived at 84 Lambs Conduit St**) in 1925, but is found at Myddleton Buildings in 1939, working as a tailoress.
- (5) Caroline Margaret Phillpot (b 04/02/1894 1966) employed as a tailoress and not married? It actually seems she married a ? Finch (as George William nominated her as his executor).
- (6) *Ivy Lily Phillpot* (b 07/01/1908 2002) married John William Metternich (15/12/1893-1971) in 1925 and they had 1 daughter, Irene K M, born in 1927. John Metternich was employed as a GPO Postman.

Caroline Mary Ann was living with her daughter, Emma Selina at **84, Lambs Conduit Street** in Holborn on the electoral register of 1929 and died of cardiac failure on the 10<sup>th</sup> February, 1942 in Myddelton Buildings in Islington at the age of 81 Death Ref: Islington 1942 - 1st Qtr (1b - 366), and the death was registered by her son George William Phillpott. Caroline's husband, George Phillpot died in 1912 Death Ref: Islington 1912 - 3<sup>rd</sup> Qtr (1b - 278).

Details of the Phillpott family from the Spicer Family Tree on Ancestry.co.uk and also Joe Spratley Family Tree.





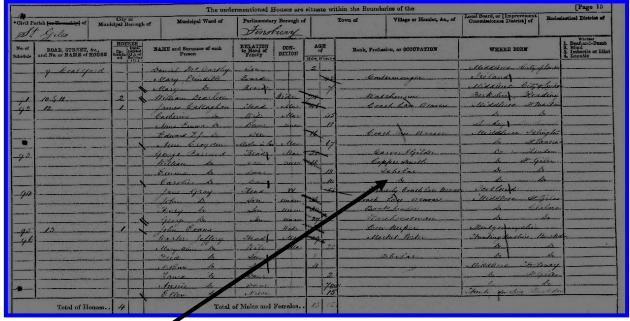
Smart's Buildings is a name for that part of Coal Yard which runs north into High Holborn.

*Hatton's New View of London* (1708) does not mention Smart's Buildings, but refers to "Cole Yard" as "on the N.E. side of Drury Lane, near St. Giles's, a passage into High *Holbourn* in 2 places"; Strype (1720) states that "the Coal Yard ... hath a turning passage into *Holborn*"; and Rocque's Map of 1746 definitely names it "Cole Yard."

In a deed of 1756, it is referred to as "the passage leading into the Coal Yard called Smart's Buildings." It is named after the Smart family but it is not known which of the three Smarts:- grandfather, father or son (William, Lewis and John), mentioned in the same deed, gave his name to the street.

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1861 census Caroline Barrand (Aged 4m)



1871 Census (Aged 10)

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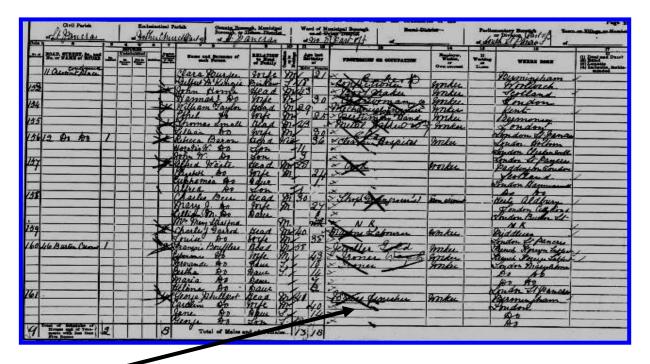
1881 Census (Aged 20)

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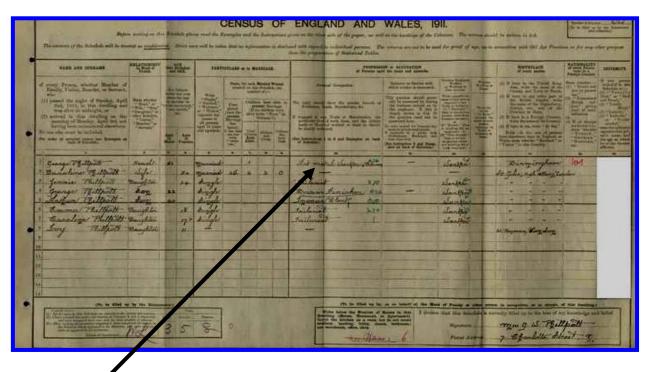
Marriage certificate Caroline Mary Ann Barrand and George Phillpott (Internet)

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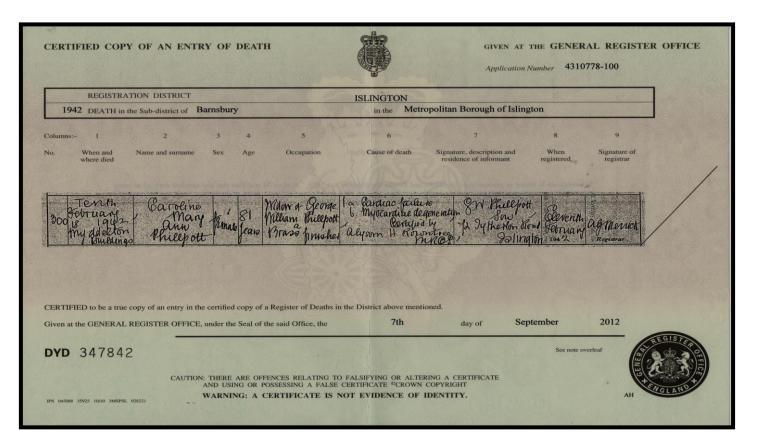
1891 census Caroline Barrand



1901 Census



1911 Census 🗸



Death certificate of Caroline Mary Ann Phillpott (nee Barrand)

## **THOMAS BARRAND**

<u>Thomas</u>, the 5<sup>th</sup> child of John Barrand and Nancy Ann Routledge was born on the 30<sup>th</sup> May, 1822 and baptised on the 23<sup>rd</sup> June, 1822 in St. Anne's Church, Soho. John Barrand's occupation is shown on the baptism record as a cheesemonger, and although no actual address is shown, it is known from the tenent's records at the time that it was in fact **Little Earl Street.** Thomas is shown on the 1841 census living with the family and aged 15.

Thomas Barrand married Caroline Anderson on the 16<sup>th</sup> February, 1846 with the consent of her father, William Anderson, a skin dresser, as Caroline was still a minor being under the age of 21. Marriage Ref: Clerkenwell 1846 - I<sup>st</sup> Qtr (3 - 69). When he married Caroline Anderson in 1846, Thomas's occupation is shown as an Egg Salesman, and presumably working with his father John, who was by now also an Egg Salesman/Merchant. The address shown for both Thomas and Caroline is shown as **Turnmill Street**, Clerkenwell. On the baptism record for Caroline Anderson, her father's occupation is mentioned as a greengrocer and living at Upper Cleveland Street, Fitzroy Square. It is probable that William Anderson died in Westminster Workhouse having been transfered from the Charing Cross Hospital on 7<sup>th</sup> August, 1850 at the age of 50.

Turnmill Street is mentioned earlier (P 681 but it derived its name from the many watermills which existed along the River Fleet in earlier centuries. Clerkenwell was at one time very genteel but deteriorated into a slum area with considerable poverty and overcrowding. It attracted poor people and criminals because of the rich pickings to be made in the city. The story of Oliver Twist is based in the area and some people were so poor that children even had clothes stolen off their bodies. Turnmill Street (leading to Farringdon Station) was a notorious area of ill repute.

What happened to both Thomas and Caroline is as yet unclear, as they only appear on the 1851 census for certain where Thomas is still an egg salesman, and no firm records since. From 1851, John Barrand, Thomas's father had ceased the business of egg merchant, and Thomas would have needed to find alternative employment. In 1851 their name is written as "Barren" or also transcribed as "Baner" and living in New Street, Finsbury, but although they had been married for 5 years, there is no mention of any children on the 1851 census. There are records of a Thomas 'Barret' and his wife Caroline in the 1861 census, but here Thomas is shown as a painter and they had 3 children – Susannah (b1854), Thomas (b1856) and Jane (b1859) – This I consider to be very unlikely.

There are no death records from the BMD indexes for Thomas and Caroline, and no firm census returns since 1851, but there is a record of 1891 census for Lambeth (Kensington) where it shows a Thomas "Brand" born in 1824 and working as an ivy cutter and Caroline "Brand" born in 1826 working as a tailoress, but this also seems unlikely.

THOMAS BARRAND Male

Event(s):

Birth: 30 MAY 1822

Christening: 23 JUN 1822 Saint Anne Soho, Westminster, London, England

Parents:

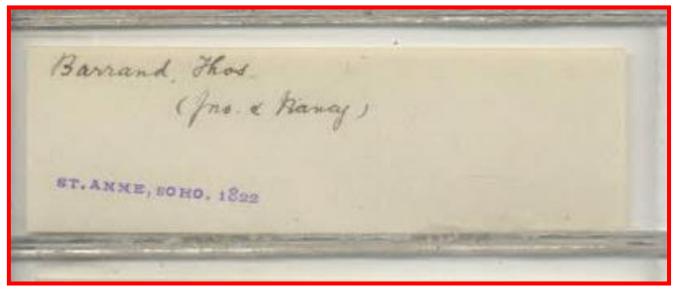
Father: JOHN BARRAND Mother: NANCY ROUTLEDGE

Source Information:

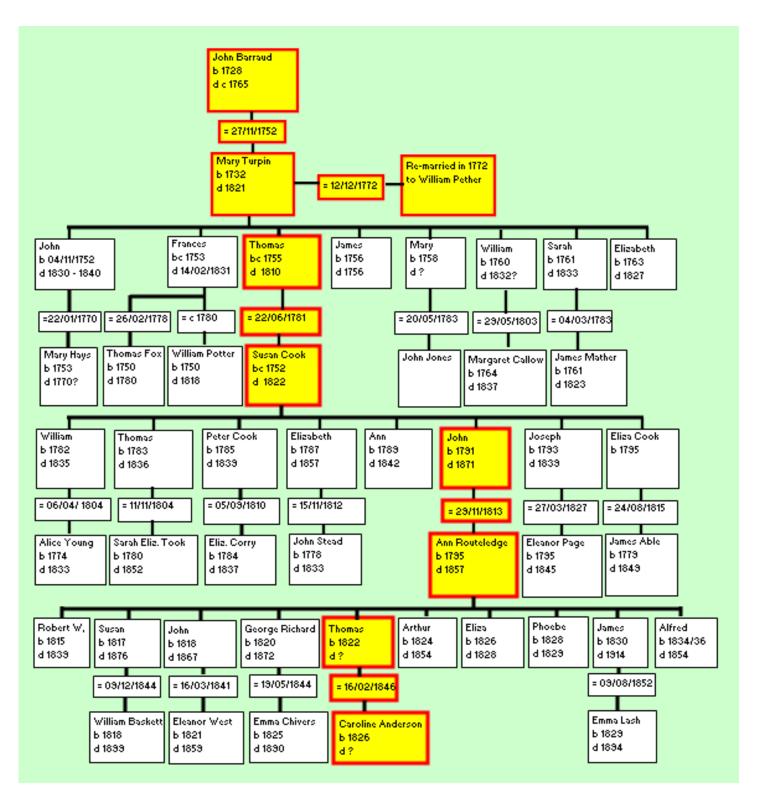
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IGI Record of the birth of Thomas Barrand 1822



Pallots record of baptism – Thomas Barrand



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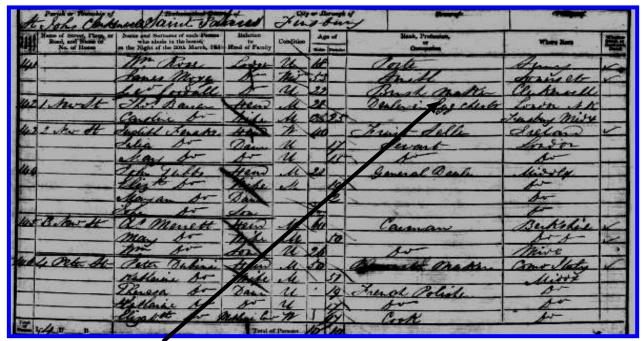
Baptism Record of Thomas Barrand

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Baptism Record of Caroline Anderson

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1841 Census



1851 Census as Barren – As Baner in "Find My Past" Dealer in eggs and cheese

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Internet copy of Marriage certificate – Thomas Barrand and Caroline Anderson

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		Registration	n Dist	rict Clerkenwell			No real control of			
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No.	When married	Name and Surname	Age //	Condition	Rank or profession	Residence at the time of marriage	Father's name and surname	Rank or profes	islon of	
15	February 16	Thomas Barrand Caroline Anderson	20 years	Bachelor Spinster	F99 Salesman	Turnmill street	John Barrano William Anderson	Lagg Salesm Skin d	nar ress	
Married in the Church of St John according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church by me  This marriage was solemnized between us,  The mark x of Caroline Indeeson of us,  The mark x Mary Anderson										
CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Marriages in the District above mentioned.  Given at the General Register Office, London, under the Seal of the said Office, the 3rd day of June 1987.										
This certificate is issued in pursuance of section 65 of the Marriage Act 1949. Sub-section 3 of that section provides that any certified copy of an entry purporting to be sealed or stamped with the seal of the General Register Office shall be received as eyidesice of the marriage to which it relates without any further air other proof of the entry, and no certified copy purporting to have been given in the said Office shall be of any fureer or effect unities at its sealed or stamped as aforeauld.  CAUTION:—It is an efficie to failed a certificate or to make or knowingly use a failed certificate or a copy of a failer certificate intending it to be accepted as genuine to the prejudice of any person, or to pussess a certificate knowing it to be failed without lawful authority.										

Marriage certificate – Thomas Barrand and Caroline Anderson

## **ARTHUR**

Arthur, Child No 6, of John Barrand and Nancy Ann Routledge was born on the 21<sup>st</sup> April, 1824 and baptised on the 6<sup>th</sup> June, 1824. It is known that Arthur went to sea and this must have been while still a teenager as there is no record of him on the 1841 census although it is recorded that he was sea in 1842 as a steward's mate. It is known that Arthur Barrand worked as a steward on the ship "Janet Boyd" in 1845, and he appeared as a victim in an assault charge between him and also involving the Captain and the first mate. Arthur Barrand's age is not shown on the newspaper article, but it a great possibility that this is the same Arthur and he would have been 21 years of age. The "Janet Boyd" was a three masted barque, built in 1839 and 230 tons and there are records of her being repaired in St. Vincent and finally wrecked on the East Sand Head Point in Thanet (Margate) on 28<sup>th</sup> January, 1855 with the loss of all 28 lives. There are positive records of Arthur registered as a seaman. There is no known record of the death of Arthur, other than the probability that he was lost with the Janet Boyd when she was wrecked with the loss of all on board.

ARTHUR BARRAND Male

Birth: 21 APR 1824

Christening: 06 JUN 1824 Saint Anne Soho, Westminster, London, England

Parents:

Father: JOHN BARRAND

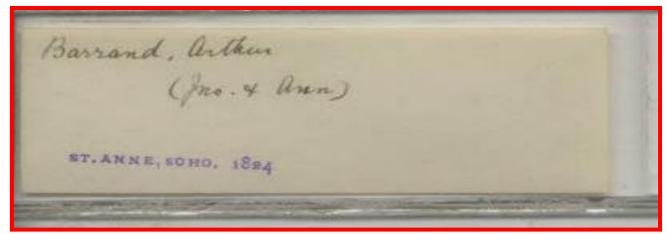
Mother: ANN (NANCY) ROUTLEDGE

Source Information:

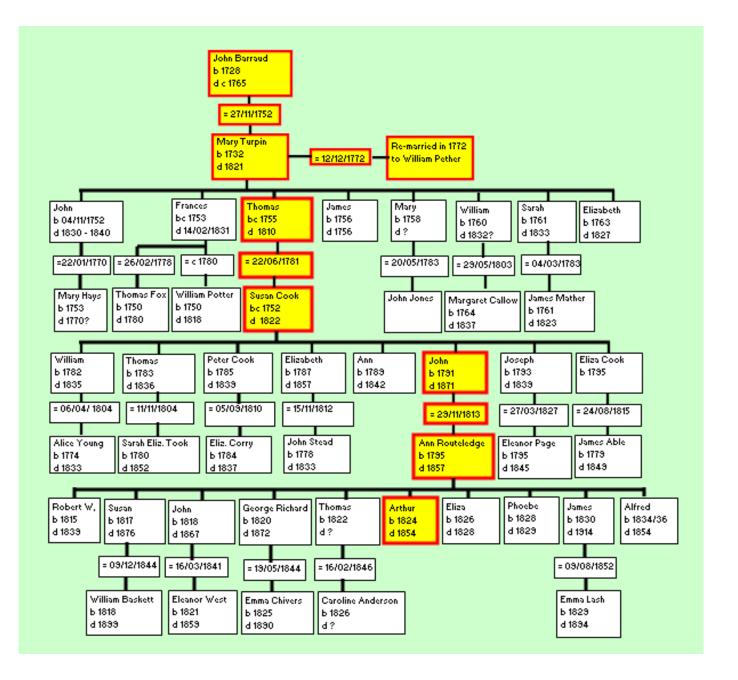
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IGI Record of the baptism of Arthur Barrand 1824



Pallots record of the birth of Arthur



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Baptism record of Arthur Barrand

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Seamen's registration card for Arthur Barrand

THAMES-OFFICE.—CRUELTY AT SEA.—Yesterday. Mr. David Troughton, the master, and Mr. B. E. King, the chief mate, of the ship Janet Boyd, were brought before Mr. Ballantine, on a charge of assaulting Arthur Barrand, the steward of the same vessel, on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England.

The prosecutor, a person of youthful appearance, stated that on the evening of Saturday, the 15th of February, the

ship being then a little to the north of the Equator, he was having a few words with the cook, and the chief mate came to the gangway and inquired the cause. He explained to him that he was prevented obtaining any hot water for a passenger, and the chief mate said he deserved a good beating. He replied that he did not, and Mr. King said if he dared to answer him again he would give him He was about to leave him and a good kicking. go down the companion, when the chief mate followed him, kicked him behind, beat him about the head and face, and pushed him down the companion-ladder into the cabin. He fell from the top to the bottom, and was kicked in the most brutal manner. He retreated into the pantry, and the captain, who was asleep in his berth, was soon awakened by the noise, and, without making any inquiry, began to beat him in the same way with his fists, kicked him, and drove him on to the quarterdeck, where he struck him several times, and drove him forward. Soon afterwards the captain directed the second mate to fetch him aft, and when he was brought abaft the mainmast, the second mate was ordered to seize him up, which was not done. The captain then seized him, made him fast to the main rigging, and, after tearing his shirt off, gave him several lashes on the bare back with a rope's end. Mr. Jepp, a passenger, interposed on his behalf, and took him away, and while doing so the captain sung out heave the --- overboard.

He was then ordered to go forward again, and he remained in his berth in the forecastle very ill from the effects of the beating, until Monday the 17th. He got up at midday and went aft for his chest. which the captain and mate refused to give to him unless it was searched, and accused him of pilfering. He did not consider himself as a thief, and refused to open it. The chief mate called him a thief and broke open the chest with a hammer and chisel, and stove in the front of it. Several pieces of canvas, a skein of twine, and some housings, which he had bought in the Mauritius, were taken out of his chest, which he was allowed to take forward, and he then returned to his bed. At six o'clock in the evening he was ordered to go aloft and get in the spanker sail, but finding himself unable to do so from illness he did not obey the order, and Mr. King by the throat in seized him the forecastle, and nearly choked him. A rope was then fastened round his waist, and with the assistance of the second mate he was hauled upon deck and taken aft, when the captain seized him by the throat and called him a thief. He was then lashed up on the quarter deck by a piece of 12-thread ratline, which was passed above his cloows and behind his back. In this painful situation he was kept for thirty hours, with no covering on his head, and no other clothing on his person but his shirt and trowsers, and all he was allowed during that time was a biscuit and a half and a pint and a half of water. He suffered from the punishment he received and the exposure to the weather on the quarter deck for some time afterwards.

Mr. Pennington, a solicitor, on the part of the defendants, put some questions to the witness with a view of showing he was fighting with an apprentice, which he denied, and said he was only quarrelling with him because he refused to give him any hot water. He denied that Mr. King parted them.

Captain Troughton said the steward was tighting with an apprentice, that he disrated him on the 15th of February and sent him to do duty before the mast as a seaman, and that his statement that he was lashed to the rigging and flogged was a falsehood.

George Kennard, a seaman, who joined the ship at Calcutta, confirmed the statement of Barrand in every particular, and in addition said the captain knocked his head against the round-house on deck, and, after using very bad language to him, knocked him down against the larboard side of the quarter-deck; and when he was about to flog him said, "I'll give him two dozen by ——. The steward's back was marked.

Mr. Francis Jepp, a young man of colour, who was a passenger on board from Calcutta, and attended, as it was understood, as a witness for the defendant, was called for the prosecution. He confirmed the accounts of Barrand as to the blows given, but denied that he was seized upon and

flogged with a rope's end.

Kennard said Mr. Jepp released the complainant, which

the other denied.

Mr. Ballantine decided on sending the case before a jury. If the statement of Barrand was correct, he had been very cruelly and harshly used, and there was no fine or punishment he could inflict summarily which would be adequate to meet the offence. The exposure of the steward for thirty hours on the deck, without any shoes and stockings on, or covering to his head, could not be justified. The captain should have held a court of inquiry, and called the officers of the ship and his passengers together, before he inflicted any punishment, and such a course was necessary to preserve his own moral dignity. He held the defendants to bail, themselves in 40%, and two sureties of 20% each, to answer the charge at the sessions.

Morning Post Friday 11th Apr 1845 London, England

On Thursday, at the Thames Police-court, Mr. David Troughton, the master, and Mr. B. E. King, the chief mate, of the ship Janet Boyd, were brought before Mr. Ballantine, on a charge of assaulting Arthur Barrand, the steward of the same vessel, on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England. The defendants were held to bail, themselves in £40, and two sureties of £20 each, to answer the charge at the sessions.—At the Thames Police.

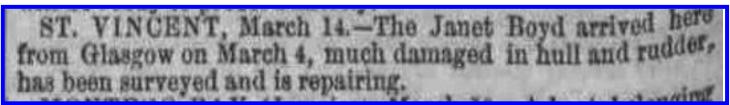
The Era - Sunday 13 April 1845

—Captain David Troughton, and William King, his mate, were indicted for assaulting Arthur Barrand on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England.—It appeared from the statement of the prosecutor that he was steward on board a vessel which left Calcutta in December last. In January, on the voyage, witness had some dispute with the cook, who challenged him to fight. Witness refused, and the mate then interfered, and struck witness several blows on the face, which knocked him down, and he then kicked him violently. The captain did not personally assault him, nor did he see the assault committed, as he was below at the time.—Mr. Commissioner Bullock, on hearing this, directed the jury to return a verdict of "acquittal."—On behalf of the captain, a verdict of Not Guilty was then recorded.—Mr. Ballantine, on behalf of the mate, submitted that, as the captain was acquitted, the charge of assault could not be sustained against his client, as the parties were jointly indicted.—Mr. Commissioner Bullock then left the court and, after a short absence returned, and said that he had taken the opinion of the learned judge in the next court, who said that the objection was perfectly tenable.—The prisoner was then acquitted.

London Monthly Times May 24, 1845

IN RE LEE VINER .- Captain David Troughton, and William King, his mate, were indicted for assaulting Arthur Barraud on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England,-It appeared from the statement of the prosecutor that he was steward on board a vessel which left Calcutta in December last. In January, on the voyage, witness had some dispute with the cook, who challenged him to fight. refused, and the mate then interfered, and struck witness several blows on the face, which knocked him down, and he then kicked him violently. The captuin did not personally assault him, nor did he see the assault committed, as he was below at the time.-Mr. Commissioner Bullock, on hearing this, directed the jury to return a verdict of "acquittal."-On behalf of the captain, a verdict of Not Guilty was then recorded .-- Mr. Ballantine, on behalf of the mate, submitted, that, as the captain was acquitted, the charge of assault could not be sustained against his client, as the parties were jointly indicted .- Mr. Commissioner Bullock then left the court, and, after a short absence, returned, and said that he had taken the opinion of the learned judge in the next court, who said that the objectiou was perfectly tenable.-The prisoner was then acquitted.

London Monthly Times May 24, 1845



London Standard 19<sup>th</sup> April, 1851

During Monday and the two preceding days the southern coast was visited by a violent gale of wind from the north-north-east, and heavy falls of snow. In the height of the storm on Saturday morning a fine barque, called the Janet Boyd, of Glasgow, last from Hamburg, was totally lost on the Margate Sands, with, we regret to add, every soul on board.

Carlisle Journal - Friday 26 January 1855

During very stormy weather, and while snow was falling, on Monday morning, the ship Janet Boyd, from Hamburg, struck on Margate Sands. The disaster was seen from the shore; but it was low-water, and all the luggers were aground, while the storm raged violently, so that the brave Margate men were unable to render aid. The mariners were seen on board the ship, helpless; one after another the masts went by the board; then the vessel began to break up; the perishing seamen clung for a time to the wreck; but presently nothing but the raging waves could be discerned—ship and crew were overwhelmed. When the Margate men were able to get to sea they could find nothing but a boat and portions of the wreck of the Janet Boyd. It is supposed that twenty-five mariners perished.

Janet Boyd shipwreck – 1855 27 January 1855, Page 5 The Spectator

The master of the Janet Boyd, David Troughton was replaced with a captain David Hutchison in 1848, and he was then replaced with a Captain Topping in 1854.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

RAMSGATE, JAN. 22.

Saturday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, the wind blowing half a gale easterly, a barque was seen from Margate to be running in from sea with a jack up for a pilot. She was then near the NE Spit buoy of Margate Sand, about four and a half miles from Margate. It is supposed the buoy was seen, and an attempt was apparently made to alter the vessel's course, but she struck, and shortly after the crew were seen in the rigging. In less than half an hour from the time attention was first drawn to the vessel she had disappeared, and her crew met with a watery grave. Boats immediately proceeded towards the spot, but the wind was right ahead, and it took them some time to get there. They could find nothing but some pieces of wreck, upon one of which was "Janet Boyd, Glasgow," some pieces of German matting, and glass vases and bottles were picked up floating, which leads to the belief that the ill-fated vessel was from Hamburgh, bound to the West Indies.

London Standard - Thursday 25 January 1855

#### Similar accounts of the wreck:

Essex Standard 31st January, 1855 Dundee Courier 31st January, 1855 Exeter Flying Post 1st February, 1855

The Janet Boyd, of Glasgow, Captain Topping, a London and Hamburg trader, bound for South America with a general cargo of matting, glass, &c., was lost on the Margate Sand, on Saturday, with, as it is believed, every soul on board. She was seen running in from the North Sea, with the signal for a pilot at her fore; but a little to the west of the Tongue Light she unfortunately missed stays, and went on the sand. Her crew, about twenty in number could be discerned collected together on the aft part of the vessel. Shortly after, a tremendous sea broke over her, and on the spray clearing away it was seen her mizenmast had gone, and immediately her main and fore masts followed. It appeared a complete break up of the vessel. On Sunday one of the barque's boats was seen, and several portions of her rigging were picked up. Her stern board also, having her name upon it, was brought in in the evening by the Eclipse lugger.

Glasgow Constitutional 27 January 1855

#### FATAL SNOWSTORM.

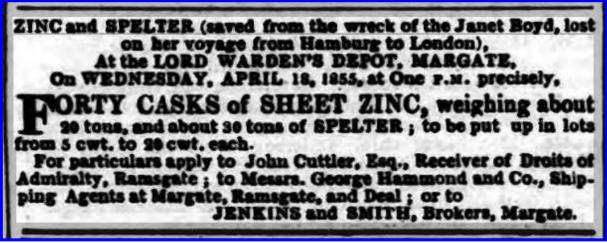
LOSS OF A GLASGOW SHIP. (From the Times.)

During Monday and the two preceding days, the southern coast was visited by a violent gale of wind from the north-north-east, and heavy falls of snow. In the height of the storm on Saturday morning, a fine barque, called the Janet Boyd, of Glasgow, last from Hamburg, was totally lost on the Margate Sands, with, we regret to add, every soul on board. It appears that, between eight and nine o'clock, the attention of the boatmen was called to a barque of about 400 tous burthen running in from the North Sea. She had a jack hoisted at her fore—a signal for a pilot—but help could not be rendered her at the time. The wind was blowing heavily, with a tremendous sea on, and her situation was at once observed to be most critical. Most of the luggers and hovelling boats at Margate were aground, the water being low, and before the tide could flow to float them considerable delay ensued. The progress of the ill-fated barque was watched with much anxiety by some hundreds who thronged the pier. She had got a little to the westward of who thronged the pier. She had got a little to the westward of the Tongue Light, when she missed stays and struck upon the north-east spit of the sands. In a short time the crew were seen on the afterpart of the ship, apparently preparing for the worst. It was impossible for a boat to leave her, and their only chance seemed to be by clinging to pieces of the wreck. The sea broke with tremendous force over her. At length the mizenmast went over the ship's side, and then the foremast and mainmast, and in little more than a quarter of an hour from the period of her taking the sands, not a vestige of her or any of her crew could be seen. On the tide flowing sufficiently, several luggers were floated and manned by some 50 or 60 boatmen, who proceeded to the scene of the catastrophe. The gale continued with unabated force, and the boats, in getting away, were placed in considerable peril. the boats, in getting away, were placed in considerable peril, some of them striking with such violence as to threaten their instant destruction. The boatmen, however, kept on through the foaming surf, and on reaching where the ship had gone ashore, nothing of her or her unhappy hands could be discerned—all had perished and disappeared. On the following day (Sunday) some of the largers. cerned—all had perished and disappeared. On the following day (Sunday) some of the luggers again went out to the scene of the wreck, and picked up one of the barque's boats; the stern-board was also taken into Margate in the course of the day, which led to the discovery of the name. Some portion of her cargo—cases of vases and glass ornaments, and rolls of India matting—has also been recovered. The matting-has also been recovered The crew amounted to about 25. A hope was entertained that a large steamer, which was seen passing some distance outside the sand about the time the wreck happened, might have brought up and rescued the crew.

London Standard - Friday 26 January 1855

Our readers will doubtless remember the melancholy fate of the Janet Boyd, which in the month of January was lost off this place, and the whole of her crew perished in sight of hundreds of persons, who were unable to render ass stance owing to our luggers being on shore in the harbour. She was laden with a valuable cargo of speiter which has, through the instrumentality of Mr. Frewen and his corps of Margate divers, been recovered, and between 500% and 600% has recently been paid to the parties whose services have proved so valuable.

Kentish Mercury 05 May 1855



Shipping and Mercantile Gazette 10 April 1855

GORLESTON-NEAR GREAT YARMOUTH-Jan. 27: SHIP JANET BOYD-To the Editor of the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.-Sir,-The total loss of the Jauet Glasgow, together with all having been reported in the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette of last Tuesday, perhaps you will not object to let the following statement appear in one of your early numbers :- On the 19th instant, at 4 30 P.M., Lowestoft tearing W. by S. 20 miles, the Janet Boyd was boarded by us, the undersigned North Sea pilots, belonging to the pilot cutter Harry. No. 2, of Yarmouth, and the services of one of us offered to the captain, at the same time informing him the amount of pilotage to Gravesend would be 121 3s 3d. the ship drawing 14 feet water; the captain offered 4l which was refused, and we then left the vessel. We think it only right it should be known, that we stand at great expenses in keeping up our craft ; men's wages, travelling expenses, &c., amounting at least to 50 per cent. upon our earnings, and we are at sea in all weather to render all the assistance in our power to such parties as may think proper to employ us, Apologising for thus troubling you,-We are, sir, your obedient servante, WILLIAM FLEMING, ROYAL ROUSE, JOHN BLACK, Pilots; HENRY HOWARD, Master; ROBERT STE-MENS, Mate.

Shipping & Mercantile Gazette 29th January, 1855

# MARGATE. SNOW STORE-LOSS OF A SHIP AND ALL HANDS. Snow Storm.—Loss of a Serr and ALL Hands.— During Monday and the two preceding days the coast in the vicinity of Surgate and the Swin was ristied by a violent gale of wind from the N.N.E., and heavy falls of anow. In the heighth of the storm on Saturday morning, a fine harque, called Tanet Boyd, of Glasgow, lass from Handway, was totally loss on the Margate Sanda. with, we regret to add, every soul on board. It app that, between eight and nine o'clock, the attention o boatmen was called to a parque, of about 400 team den, running in from the North Sea. She had a hoisted at her fore, a signal for a pilot; but help a not be rendered her at the time. The wind was blo heavily, with a tremendous sea on, and her situation at once observed to be the most critical. Most of at once observed to be the most crucal. After or talluggers and havelling boats at Margate were aground, the water being low, and ere the tide could flow to float them, considerable delay ensued. The progress of the iil-faced marque was watched with much anxiety by some hundreds who mounged the pier. She had got a little to the westward of the Tongee Light, when she missed stays, and struck upon the north cast spit of the sands. In a short time the crew were seen on the aft-part of the stays, and struck upon the north east spit of the sands. It a short time the crew were seen on the aft-part of the ship, apparently proparing for the worst. It was impossible for a hoat to leave hor, and their only chance seems to be by clinging to pieces of the wrock. The sea brok with tremendous force over her. At length the mines mast went over the ship's side, and then the foremast as mainmant; and, in a quarter of an hour from the period for taking the sands, not a vestige of her or say if the crew, could be seen. On the title flowing sufficient according to the seen of the datastroph.

The gale co stant descruction. through the forming surf, and on reaching where the had gone ashore, nothing of her, or her unhappy could be discreed—all had perished and disap-On Sunday, some of the leggers again wont o scene of the sweek, and picked up one of the boat's; the sternboard was also taken into slarge boat's; the normourd was also taken into Margare as course of the day, which led to the discovery of the n of the ill-faced ship. Some portion of her cargo-of vases and glass ornaments, rolls of India matring, I also been recuvered. The number of her crew amon to about 26. A hope was contrained that a large stanwhich was seen passing some distance outside the about the time the wrock happened, might have be up and rescued the crow. The tremendous sea was running, however, and other circumstance any aid from the steamer almost impossible. any aid from the steamer almost impossible. I thought that the ship's radder chains must have been to account for her taking the sand in the way she like was a first-clase ship, and is reported to be insue. She was on her way to London. On Saturday and I day night the falls of snow were very thick, the continuing strong from eastward. About ten o'clock the former night a strange schooner run into the Captain Leighton, from Memel, while lying at an in Swin Middle. At daybreak a schooner was ober sunk about a mile distant, but nothing had been hear seen of the crew by those of the Oak. There were a rad other leases during the snow squalls of those night

MAIDSTONE.

Kentish Mercury 27th January, 1855

SNOW STORM-LOSS OF A SHIP AND

all Hands on Margate Sands.

During Monthly and the two preceding cays, the coast in the stainity of Margate and the Swin was usited by a violent gale of wind from the N.N.E., and heavy falls of snow. In the height of the storm on Saturday morning, a fine berous, called the Janet Boyd, of Glasgow, last from Hamburgh, was totally lest on the Margate Sands, with, we regret to add, every soul in board. It, appears that, between eight and mine o'clock, the attention of the hoatmen was called to a burque, of about 400 totas burden, running in from the North Sea. She had a jock hosted at her fore, a signal for a pilot; but help could not be readered her at the time. The wind was thorning heavily, with a tremendous sea on, and her situation was int once observed to be the most critical. Most of the buggers and hovelling beats at Margate were afformed, the water being low, and ere the ide could flow to float them, considerable delay ensued. The progress of the ill-failed barque was watched with much sarriety by noone hundreds who througed the pier. She had got a little to the westward of the Tongue Light, when she missed stays, and struck upon the north-east soit of the sands. In a short pine the crew were seen on the after-part of the ship, apparently preparing for the worst. It was impossible for a boat to leave her, and then the foremest and mainmassi; and, in little noore than a quarter of an hour from the period of her taking the sands, not a vesting of her, or any of the crew, could be seen. On the tide flowing sufficiently, several largers were floated, and, manned by some fifty or sixty boatmen, proceeded.

to the scene of the catastrophic. The rale continued with unabased force, and the boats, in getting tway, were placed in considerable peril; some of them striking with such violence as to threaten their instant destruction. The boatmen; however, kept on through the foaming sust, and on reaching where the ship had gone aslore, nothing of her, or her unhappy hands, could be discorned—all had perished and disappeared. On the following day, (Sunday) some, of the largers again went out to the scene of the wreat; and picked up one of the harque's boats; the stern-board was also taken into Margate in the course of the day, which led to the discovery of the name of the Ill-fated ship. Some portion of her ourgo—cases of vises and placed in mainents, and rolls of India matting, have also been recovered. The number of her crew amounted to about twenty-six. A hope was entertained that a large steamer, which was seen passing some distance outside the sand about the time the wreck happened, might have brought up and rescend the crew. The tremendous sea, which was running, however, and other circumstances, rendered any aid from the steamer amoest impossible. It is thought that the ship's radder-chains must have broken, to scoon to for her taking the sand in the way she did. She was a first class ship, and is reported to be insured. She was on her way to London.

The Era 28th January, 1855

THE LATE SHIPWRECK OFF MARGATE. - In our county intelligence, a fortnight since, appeared the report of the total loss of the barque Janet Boyd, of Glasgow, during a snow-storm, and by which the whole of the crew, numbering about twenty six, Is was also stated that the attention of the boatmen was called to her perilous position, owing to ber having a jack flying at her fore-the usual signal for a pilot; but our attention has since been directed to a letter, which appears in the Shipping Gazette, signed by certain North Shield pilots, who coarded he Il-fated vesse' off Lowestoft, and who offered to pilot the vessel to Gravesend at a charge of 121, 3s, 3d., the ship then drawing fourteen feet of water; the captain offering a sum of 4/, only, the men left the vessel, the men being at considerable expense in keeping up their c aft, men's wares, &c., amounting at least to 50 per cent, upon their earnings, and they eing compelled to be at sea all weathers to render assistance to parties willing to employ them. it will be seen, that for the paltry sum of 81., the caprain not only endangered the loss of the vessel and her cargo, but sacrificed the life of himself and he lives of the whole of his crew. What view the underwriters may take of the melancholy affair, remains to be known: but it is a question whether the owners will not suffer for the captain's recklessness, for it cannot be termed anything less.

Kentish Mercury 10<sup>th</sup> February, 1855

#### **ELIZA**

**Eliza,** the 7<sup>th</sup> Child of John Barrand and Nancy Ann Routledge, was born on the 4<sup>th</sup> July, 1826 and baptised on the 13<sup>th</sup> August, 1826 in St. Anne's Church, Soho. I believe she died in 1828, aged about 3. There is a death record of Eliza 'Barer' (sic) of St. James, buried in St. Annes, Soho on 23rd July, 1828 - aged 3 (approx).

On the 1841 census, there is a record of an Elizabeth Barrand, aged 16, so born in 1825, working as a servant in Guildford Street, Finsbury. (Record from the genealogist) There is also a 1841 census record of an Elizabeth Berrond (sic) at the St. Giles Workhouse.

There are also different records and family trees of an alleged Eliza (Elizabeth) Barrand born in St. Martin in the Fields in Middlesex about 1828, (Parents John Barrand + Eliza ??) and travelling with the Medcalf family in Braintree in Essex to Australia. They were butchers. According to the research by the Medcalf family, Charles Ralph Medcalf was born in 1826 (or 1828) the son of Abraham Medcalfe (b1790-1859) and Amia Maya (1798-1866). In correspondence with Medcalf family members, according to Medcalf family, Eliza often said she was "born within the sound of Bow Bells," and the Medcalf family say they have a family bible to that effect suggesting she was born in the centre of London.

The Medcalf family also suggest that Charles Medcalf moved to Australia, arriving in Sydney in 1848 with his brother Abraham and nephew William on board the ship "Lincolnshire", Eliza moved with them, and married Charles Medcalfe, in Adelaide on 4th June, 1849. The registers only give details: Charles Medcalf (21) married Eliza Barrand (21) on the 6th May 1849 at The Holy Trinity Church in Adelaide. Eliza died on 10th August, 1898.

Charles Medcalfe and Eliza had 10 children, but some other family trees give the total number of children as 11.

- 1850 1919 **Charles Ralph Medcalf** married Eliza Nichols in 1870, Margaret Bailey in 1873 & Charlotte Norris in 1891. He had a total of 14 children to these 3 wives.
- 1855 1927 Eliza Agnes Medcalf possibly married Nicholas Howell in 1873 & James Elder in 1912
- 1855 1932 Amey Medcalf unmarried?
- 1856 1857 Alice Medcalf, died in infancy
- 1858 1859 Alexander Medcalf died in infancy
- 1860 1875 Helen Medcalf, died aged 15
- 1864 1909 Emma Sophia Medcalf married Robert McKissack in 1889 5 children
- 1862 1929 Susan Medcalf married Edmund Robertson in 1882 & George Eakins in 1910
- 1869 1951 Ada Priscilla Medcalf married George Brown in 1887 7 children
- 1872 1939 Florence Amelia Medcalf married Robert Widdis in 1898. 4 children.

I have been in contact with several Medcalf family members, and I personally do not think we have the same Eliza. The evidence for this suggests that the 1841 census for Braintree clearly shows Eliza's name as "Eliza Bearman" born in the county of Essex and living with the Medcalf family as a servant. This Eliza Bearman it appears, was born on the 28<sup>th</sup> August 1825, and possibly a daughter of John Bearman and Eliza Harden and came from Bocking which is a suburb of Braintree where the Medcalf family lived. It seems probable Charles Medcalf eloped with Eliza to Australia and they were married in Adelaide in 1849. The marriage certificate does indeed give Eliza's name as Barrand, but it is only a transcript and no one seems to have a copy of the original.

Their eldest son, Charles Ralph Medcalf was arrested for bigamy, and at his trial, he stated his parents' names were Charles Medcalf and Eliza Barham - not Barrand. Furthermore, the ship "Lincolnshire" that the Medcalf family say

was used to transport the family to Australia in 1848 was not actually built until 1858, so cannot have been the ship that carried them in 1848 to Sydney. The records of Eliza's death show that her parents were John and Eliza Barren - and not John Barrand and Nancy, and her age was 21 when she married Charles Medcalf in 1849. Eliza's surname is shown on numerous Australian records as Barham, Barnard, Bearman, Barren and Barrand.

Having said that, I am unwilling to go along with their research, although they have done much work on their family history and the Medcalfe family are quite sure it is the same Eliza Barrand from London.

#### This is the comment on Eliza's Death Certificate

**Death**, Federation Index, Reg. No. 13267. Certificate states,

Died 10 Aug 1898, died at 412 Spencer St, Melbourne,

**Eliza Medcalf**, widow, aged 71 years, died from natural causes, had a postmortem held by Dr G R Baldwin on the 11th August 1898,

Father - John Barren,

Mother Eliza Barren, maiden name unknown,

**Registered** by Amy Howell, daughter, residence of informant, Spencer St, West Melbourne,

**Death** registered 9 Aug 1898, buried 12 Aug 1898, at Castlemaine General Cemetery, Church of England,

Born London, England, 1 year South Australia, 48 years in Victoria,

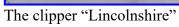
Married in South Australia aged 21 years to Charles Medcalf,

Issue, Charles 44, Eliza 42, Amy 40, Alice dead, Alexander, Ellen dead, Susan 35, Ada 33, Emma 31, Florrie 29.

PACKET SHIPS to AUSTRALIA.—For MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP, Direct.—To sail from Gravesend on the 24th April, the magnificent new Clipper Ship LINCOLNSHIRE, A 1, 1100 tons register, ROBERT ROE, Commander; lying in the East India Docks. This beautiful new ship, just launched, has excellent accommodation for first, second, and third class passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. Will be succeeded by the Kent, 1000 tons, Captain Brine, to sail in May.—For freight or passage apply to M'LEOD, ALLPORT, and MORGAN, with Messrs. MONEY WIGRAM and SONS, 156, Leadenhall-street.

Newspaper cutting 1856



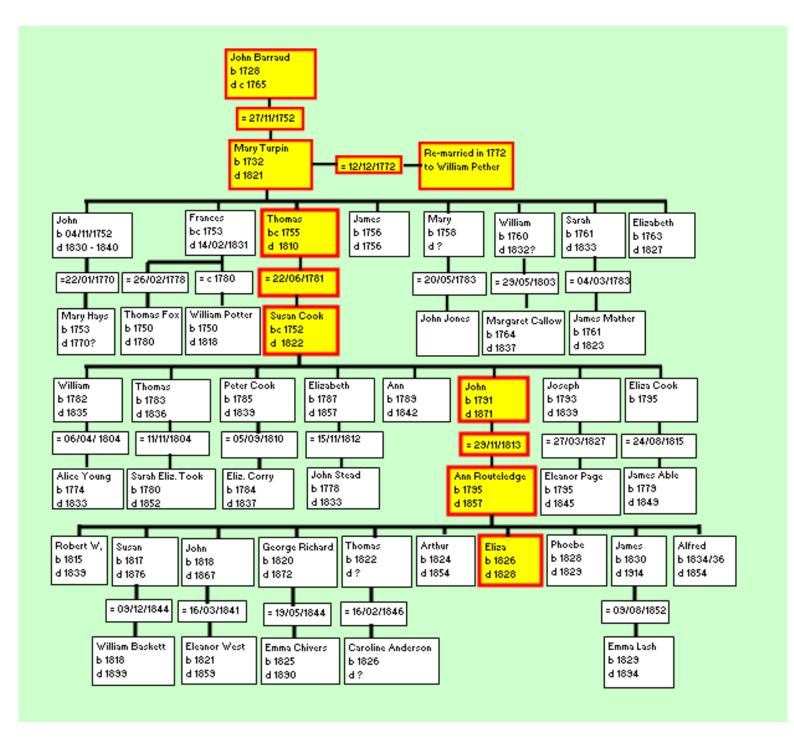


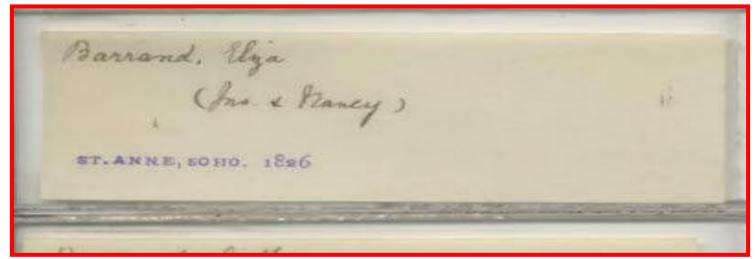


Arthur H. Clark Collection



The "Lioncolnshire" moored at Gravesend





Pallots record of Eliza Barrand's birth

ELIZA BARRAND Female

Event(s):

Birth: 04 JUL 1826

Christening: 13 AUG 1826 Saint Anne Soho, Westminster, London, England

Parents:

Father: JOHN BARRAND

Mother: NANCY ROUTELEDGE

Source Information:

Batch No.: Dates: Source Call No.: Type: Printout Call No.: Type:

C062361 1817 - 1837 0918607 Film NONE

IGI Record of the birth of Eliza Barrand 1826

N A M E S  of each Person who abode therein on the  Night of Sunday, June 6th.	Age of Malon.	Age of Females.	OCCUPATION,	When	Born
Daniel Julivaa	11			4	
Henry Spore	13			4	
The Stevenson	13			4	
Michael Shelhan	-			4	1
James Jarrant-	/3			4	
William Tanant Thomas Ulgate	12			9	
Janus Wilkinson	10			4	0
Henry Williams	9			4	
Thomas Waters	12			9	
William Troy -	/3			3	
Elica Armstrong	10			1	
Amelia Burns		10		4	
Ann Bennett	-	10		3	
Eligh Berrond	1	12		8	
Martha bolling	1	5		4	
Julia Cumming		8		4	
Ann Boliston		1		9.	
Mary Collins	_	P		7	-
Ann Dogle. Marianne Beer.	-	10	***	7	
Mary Edson.	-	12		9	
Johanna Hogan		10		14	

1841 census record of an Elizabeth Berrond (sic) - Not Eliza - at the St. Giles Workhouse

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Baptism Record of Eliza Barrand



Photo of Eliza Barrand? from the Medcalf Family Tree

	Page . /	/	
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Death record of Eliza Barer (sic) of St. James, buried in St. Annes, Soho 23rd July, 1828 - aged 3

Name:	Eliza Barer
Record Type:	Burial
Estimated	abt 1828
Death Date:	
Burial Date:	23 Jul 1828
Age:	3
Estimated Birth	abt 1825
Year:	
Parish or Poor	Soho St Anne
Law Union:	
Borough:	Westminster
Register Type:	Bishop's Transcript

Transcript of burial of Eliza Barer's (sic) death.

#### **PHOEBE**

<u>Phoebe</u> was the 8<sup>th</sup> child of John Barrand and Nancy Routledge, and she was born on the 7<sup>th</sup> July, 1828 and baptised on the 27<sup>th</sup> July, 1828 in St. Annes Church, Soho. Although no actual address for the family is shown except for St. Giles, it is now known to be **Little Earl Street**. It is also known that Phoebe died in 1829, but no actual record can be found of the burial, except that of a "Phoebe Burrows" (sic) of Little Earl Street, aged 1 on the 6<sup>th</sup> August, 1829.

PHEBE BARRAND Female

Event(s):

Birth: 07 JUL 1828

Christening: 27 JUL 1828 Saint Anne Soho, Westminster, London, England

Parents:

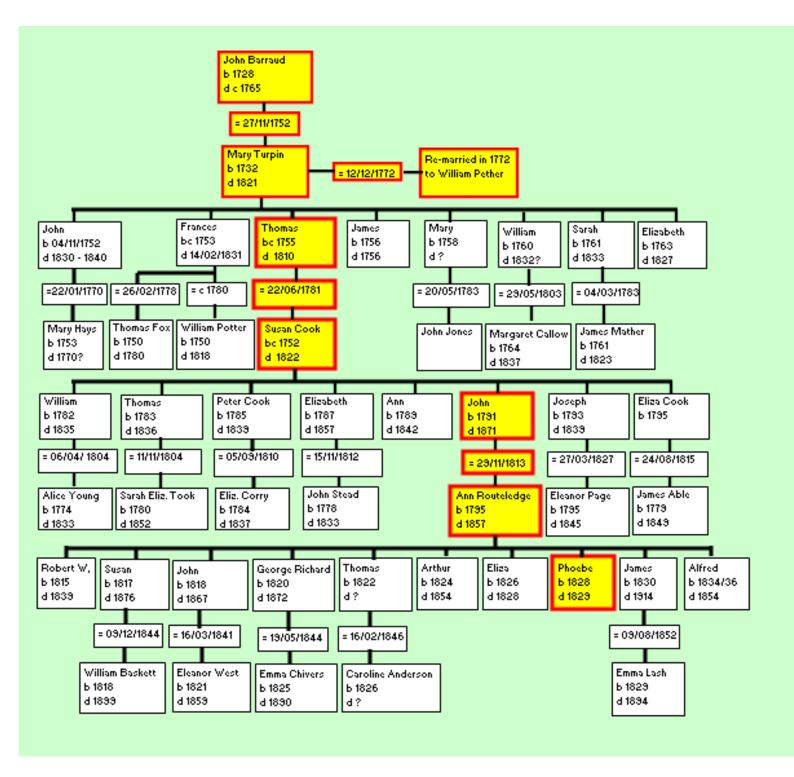
Father: JOHN BARRAND

Mother: NANCY ROUTELEDGE

Source Information:

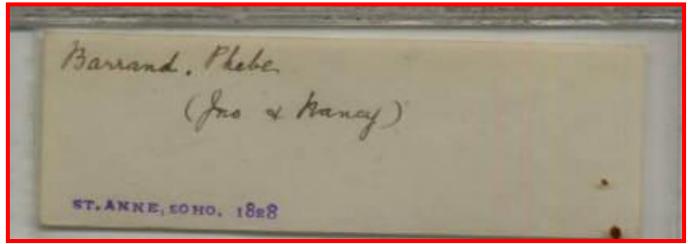
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IGI Record of the birth of Phoebe (Phebe) Barrand 1828



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BAPTI in the C	SMS solemn	ized in the	Parish of //	11/11/11	MININ	1878
When theptions.	Child's Christian Name.	Parata' Christian	Purp-me,	Almie	Quality, Trade, or Profession	the whom the training may be formed,
Sury No. bel	Hudenin Hunan Sim H	7	Backen			
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Baptism Record of Phoebe Barrand



Pallots record of Phoebe Barrand's birth

in the Cou	nty of Middle	lesec in the !	lear 1	1829.
Name.	Abode.	When Buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
1829. Phiebe Burrows No 3393	Little Carlo Hree	t 1129.	1.	be Me larthy

Burial Record of Phoebe "Burrows" – Little Earl Street

#### **JAMES**

James, child No: 9 of John Barrand and Nancy Routledge was born in 1830 (exact date unknown) but baptised on the 5<sup>th</sup> September, 1830. There is no actual birth date shown for James on the baptism records, and there is no record from the IGI. On the baptism record, John Barrand (James's father is now shown as living at 25, Little Earl Street, Seven Dials and working as a cheesemonger). James is certainly shown on the 1841 census living with John Barrand and Nancy Routledge as a scholar, aged 10 in Clare Market. On the 1851 census, James is employed as a law writer in the City of London and still living with his parents and his youngest brother, Alfred, born in 1834. the 9th August, 1852, James aged 22, married Emma Lash, born in 1829, the daughter of James Lash, a corn dealer in London and Martha Spiers. Emma Lash was born 7th April 1829 in St. Bride's, Middlesex, England, was christened 18th October 1837 in St. Bride, Fleet Street, London. The address on the marriage certificate for both James Barrand and Emma Lash is Union Street, St. Pancras and this is also the address of his brother John and his wife, Eleanor West and their children, so that suggests they were living with John and Eleanor at this time. St. Pancras 1852 - 3<sup>rd</sup> Qtr (1b - 90). Emma Lash was working as a servant on the 1851 census. On the 1861 census, the family were living at 22, Margaret Street, Finsbury. James was a solicitor's clerk working for one of the foremost Solicitors in London:- Brown, Thomas and Hollams in Mincing Lane, and there are records to show that in 1876, he appeared as a witness in a case of fraud involving the Company he worked for now renamed Hollams, Son and Coward, and a member of the Spanish Consulate. (see newspaper report below). James Barrand and Emma Lash had 3 children by 1861 and these are shown on the census, Alfred James, Emma Mary Ann and Eliza Martha. Their 4<sup>th</sup> child, was James Arthur, born in 1860 but he also died in 1860.

It is known by the voter's list of 1865 that James Barrand was already living at 22 Margaret Street, and by 1871, the census confirms they were still living in Margaret Street and had a further 4 children, **Robert Benjamin**, **Susannah Emily Mary**, **James John**, **and Alice Louisa**. James Barrand was still a Solicitor's clerk and still working for Hollams, Son and Coward, as was his son, Alfred by this time.

# ON THE MERCERS' ESTATE AT LIMEHOUSE. COMPACT DWELLING-HOUSE. MESSRS. C. C. and T. MOORE will SELL by AUCTION at GARRAWAY'S,

will SELL by AUCTION at GARRAWAY'S, on THURSDAY, APRIL 13th, at Twelve, by order of the Executor of Mr. W. T. Sanders, deceased, a BRICK-BUILT FIVE - ROOMED DWELLING-HOUSE,

No. 22, Margaret-street, Commercial-road East. Let at £23. Term 29 years. Ground rent, £3 3s. Particulars of A. 4A. Walter, Esq., Solicitor, Limehouse; at Garraway's; and at the Auctioneers'

Offices, 144, Mile-end-road, E.

East London Observer 01 April 1865

A PARTMENTS.—Large Bed-Sitting-room; suitable for one or two Gentlemen Friends. 42, Highbury-place, Highbury. (4)

Islington Gazette 19 November 1894

POUR or Five Rooms, Unfurnished: range, water, and every convenience; newly decorated; pleasantly situated near Clissold and Finsbury-parks. 95, Riversdale-road, Highbury. (3)

Islington Gazette 21 March 1890

4540 Barrand, James 22 Margaret street	house   22 Margaret street house   130 Pentonville road
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#### Copy of 1865 Voters list for St. James Clerkenwell

James Barrand also shows on the 1873 voters' list at the same address, 22 Margaret Street James Barrand also shows on the 1876 voters' list at the same address, 22 Margaret Street James Barrand also shows on the 1877 voters' list at the same address, 22 Margaret Street James Barrand also shows on the 1878 voters' list at the same address, 22 Margaret Street James Barrand also shows on the 1880 voters' list at the same address, 22 Margaret Street James Barrand also shows on the 1881 voters' list at the same address, 22 Margaret Street James Barrand also shows on the 1882 voters' list at the same address, 22 Margaret Street James Barrand also shows on the 1883 voters' list at the same address, 22 Margaret Street James Barrand also shows on the 1884 voters' list at the same address, 22 Margaret Street James Barrand also shows on the 1884 voters' list at the same address, 22 Margaret Street James Barrand also shows on the 1885 voters' list at the same address, 22 Margaret Street James Barrand also shows on the 1885 voters' list at the same address, 22 Margaret Street James Barrand also shows on the 1885 voters' list at the same address, 22 Margaret Street James Barrand also shows on the 1895 voters' list at the same address, 22 Margaret Street

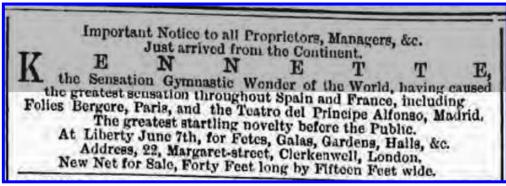
James Darrand also snow	vs on the 1675 voters	nst at the same address	, 22 Margaret Street	
William 6455 Barrand, James	3 rooms first floor, unfurnished	95 Riversdale road	Elizabeth Whitehead, same address	

The 1897 Voters' list showing James Barrand living at 95 Riversdale Road, Islington James Barrand also shows on the 1898 voters' list at the same address, 95, Riversdale Road, Islington James Barrand also shows on the 1899 voters' list at the same address, 95, Riversdale Road, Islington James Barrand also shows on the 1900 voters' list at the same address, 95, Riversdale Road, Islington James Barrand also shows on the 1901 voters' list at the same address, 95, Riversdale Road, Islington

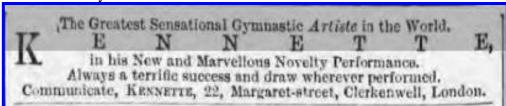
Names of Electors in full. Surname being first.	Description of Rooms Occupied, and whether furnished or not.	Street, Lane, or other Place, and Number (if any) of House, in which Lodgings are situate.	Name and Address of Landlord or other Person to whom Rent is paid,
6176 Butchers, Charles George	One room second floor back furnished	28 Highbury place	Miss Bennett same address
6177 Butchers, Edmund T.	One room second floor furnished	28 Highbury place	Miss Bennett same address
6178 Barrand, James	One room second floor furnished	42 Highbury place	E. W. Mendham same address

1907 Voters' list showing James Barrand living at 42 Highbury Place with daughter and Son-I-L Edward Mendham James Barrand also shows on the 1908 voters' list at the same address, 42 Highbury Place, Islington

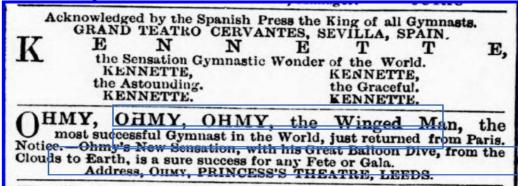
In 1880 there was a world-famous gymnast also renting rooms at 22, Margaret Street in London called Joseph Smith, and he was known as Kennette or also as 'Ohmy' (The original winged Man). He was portrayed as "The greatest gymnastic wonder of the world" after a successful tour of France and Spain. Joseph Smith (c.1852-1931), also known as King Ohmy, because of his daring feasts of acrobatic performance, was the founder of the Ohmy Family Circus. The name Ohmy, came from the terrified 'Oh my!' gasps of the public while witnessing Joseph's performance. His signature act, which catapulted him to fame, consisted of a pretend head down fall to within a few inches of the ground from a tight rope and trapeze contraption suspended 60 feet up in the air, without a safety net, but he hadn't always been known as 'Ohmy'. In 1874/5 he was billed as either 'The invisible Winged Ariel' or 'The Champion Slack Rope Performer in the World'. He advertised his services in "The Era" newspaper and also advertised a 'new net for sale forty Feet long by Fifteen Feet wide' at the Margaret Street address. He appeared all over the UK and his gymnastic show was one of the attractions in every town he visited.



The Era 30 May 1880



The Era 12 September 1880



The Era 8<sup>th</sup> February, 1880

#### CLERKENWELL.

Sarah Thompson, alias Sarah Thomas, a respectably-dressed young woman, who gave her address 22, Margaret-street, Clerkenwell, was placed at the bar before Mr. Combe charged with having been concerned in an extensive robbery in the house of Mr. Charles Edward Hyde, of 24, Guildford-street, Brunswick-square.

Morning Advertiser 22 January 1850

## CIRCUS STAR DEAD

### MAN WHO HELD PUBLIC SPELLBOUND

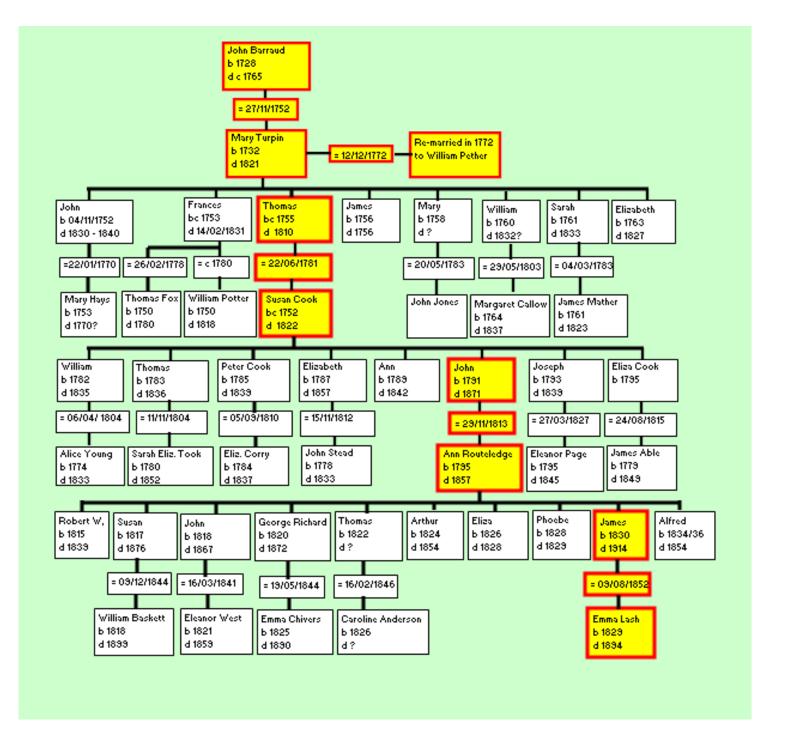
"Ohmy," who died in Blackpool yesterday, aged 77, was perhaps the most famous circus star England ever produced. In private life his name was Joseph Smith.

Forty years ago he was billed as "The Invisible-winged Ariel," and was noted for his breath-taking leaps through space from his trapeze.

He was the son of a London circus proprietor and travelled all over England and the Continent. He claimed to have given Steve Donoghue his first ride on a pony, and he draped the first clown's costume that Whimsical Walker ever wore, when he came to Ohmy's Circus in 1877. Ohmy appeared at Balmoral Castle, before Queen Victoria, and later before the present King and Queen.

His circus days came to an end at the outbreak of the war when his tents were pitched in Germany and he was interned. His son Claude is still a circus star. One of his daughters married the oldest son of Lord John Sanger, and two others married circus clowns.

Hull Daily Mail 4th August, 1931



When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name	Christian.	Saraame.	Abode.	Quality, Trado, or Profession.	the Coremony we performed.
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Baptism Record of James Barrand

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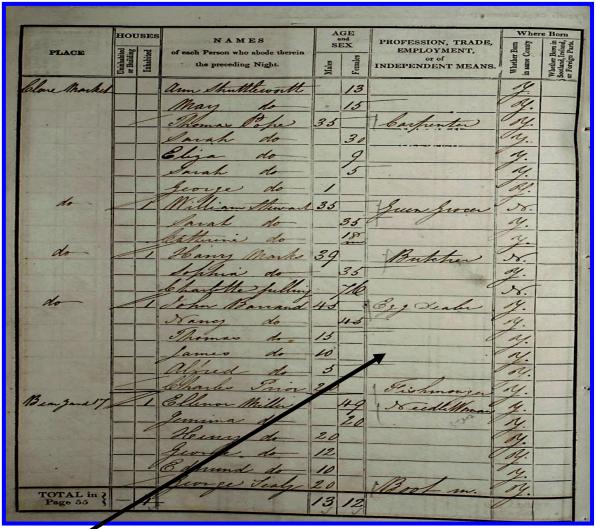
Baptism record of Emma Lash

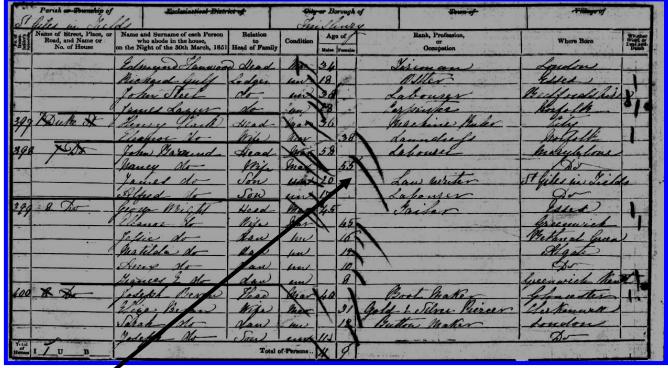
Name: Emma Lash Record Type: Baptism Birth Date: 07/04/1829 Baptism Date: 18 Oct 1837 Father's Name: James Lash Mother's Name: Martha Lash

Parish or Poor Law Union: St Bride Fleet Street

Borough: City of London

IGI Record of Emma Lash's Birth 1829





1851 Census

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF MARRIAGE  GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON  Application Number G 30168	
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Marriage Certificate James Barrand and Emma Lash

JAMES BARRAND Male

Event(s):
Marriages:

Spouse: EMMA LASH

Marriage: 09 AUG 1852 Old Church, Saint Pancras, London, England

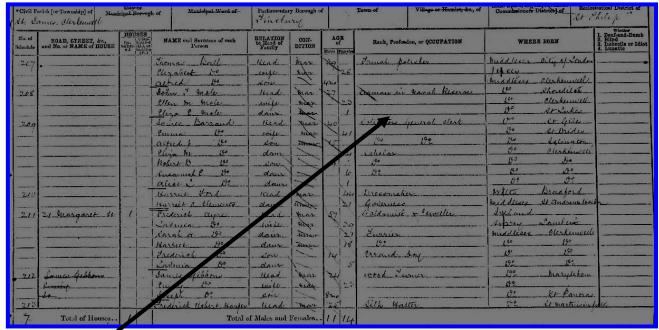
Source Information:

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IGI Record of marriage James Barrand and Emma Lash

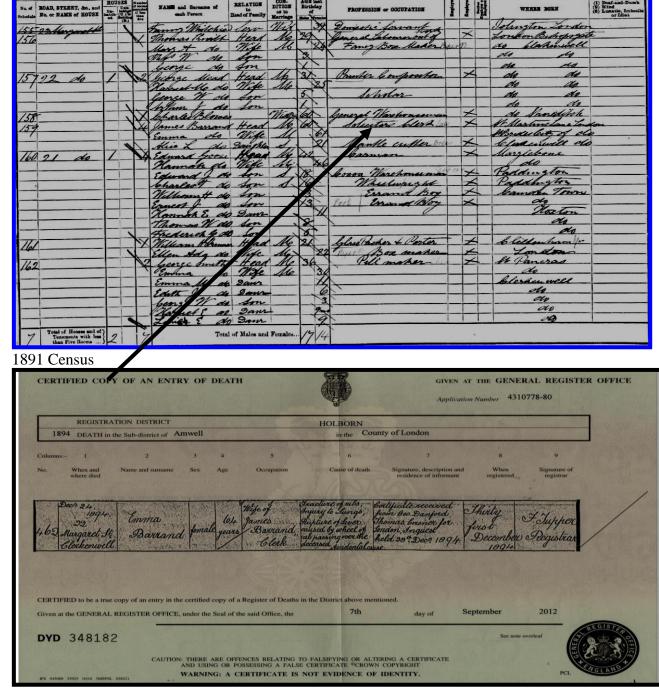
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1871 Census

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1881 Census



Death Certificate of Emma Barrand (nee Lash)

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Burial Record of Emma Barrand showing burial 31st December, 1894

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Cemetery record of Emma Barrand - 22, Margaret Street aged 64, buried - 29/12/1894 The record also shows the grave was re-opened.

London, England, Deaths and Burials, 1813-1980

Name: Emma Barrand Record Type: Burial Event Date: 31 Dec 1894

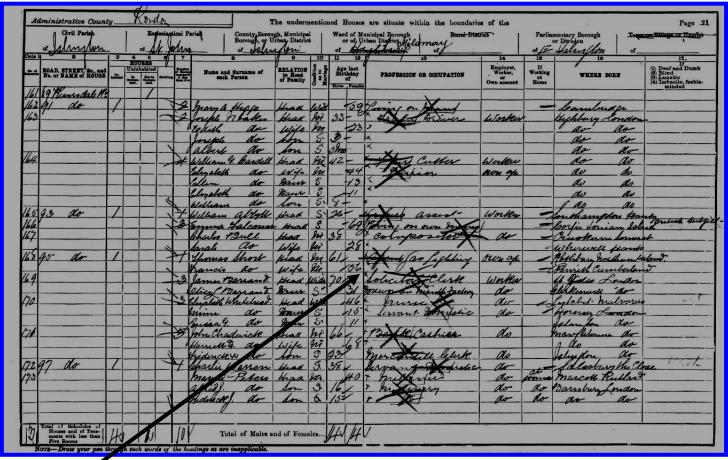
Age: 64

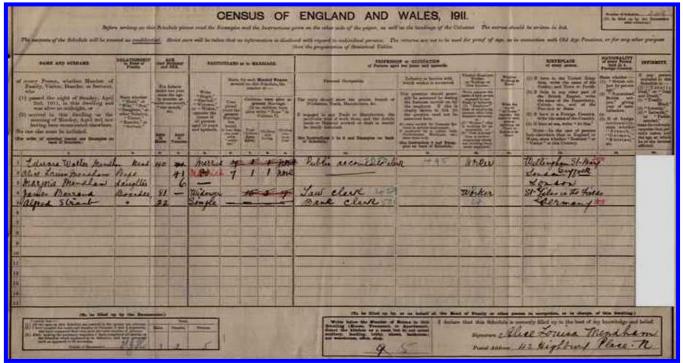
Estimated Birth Year: abt 1831 Died at 22, Margaret Street.

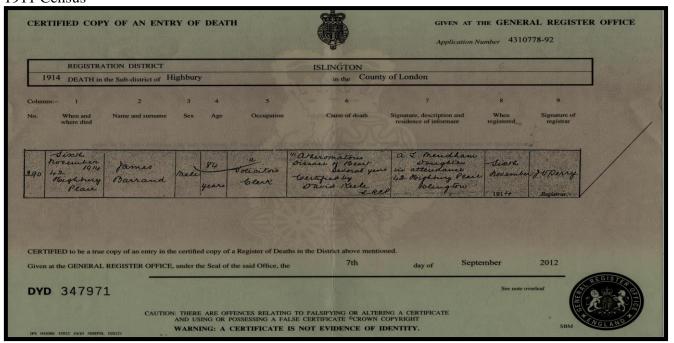
Parish: Saint Pancras Parish Church

Borough: Camden County: Middlesex

Copy of parish record of the Death of Emma Lash







Death Certificate of James Barrand 1914

		CHURCI	H: GROU	ND.	*	u			
Number No. and of Date of Order. Register.	NAME.	ABODE.	When Buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.	No. of Grave.	Class.	Name of Undertaker.	Address.
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Burial of James Barrand 42, Highbury Place St. Pancras aged 84 - 10/11/1914

BARRAND James of 42 Highbury-place Middlesex died 6 November 1914 Probate London 9 December to Alice Louisa Mendham (wife of Edward Walter Mendham). Effects £288.

Will of James Barrand

the prisoner to the station and searched him, and found on him a number of papers.—James Barrand said he was a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Hollams, said he was a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Hollams, son. and Coward, solicitors to the Spanish Finance commission, in London. In March last year, the prisoner, whom he knew, came to him and said that he had received a crossed cheque for 461l. 11s. 5d. from their firm, and he wanted to have an open cheque for their firm, and he wanted to have an open cheque for it, as the money had to be divided. Mr. John Hollams, jun., who attended to that business, was not in, and the prisoner had to call once or twice afterwards, and on the 25th of March, Mr. Hollams, jun., gave him an open cheque in exchange for the crossed one for 461l. 11s. 5d.—Fred. Cooper White, clerk in

Lloyds Weekly London Newspaper 28th May, 1876

The 1881 census shows that although the family still lived in Margaret Street, **Albert Edward** and **Martha Florence** are further additions to their family. Robert Benjamin and Alice Louisa are the only remaining children still at home. That made a total of 10 children. In the 1891 census, James is still a Solicitor's clerk, a job he has done all his working life, and he still lives at 22, Margaret Street, Finsbury.

Emma, his wife is also there along with Alice Louise, their youngest daughter who is working as a mantle cutter. Emma Lash died in 1894 - aged 64 after being knocked down on the 20th December, 1894 by a Hansom Cab in Pentonville Road. She suffered internal injuries as a result, and these were severe as detailed on the death certificate. Fracture of the ribs, puncture of the lungs and rupture of the liver. Emma died on the 24<sup>th</sup> December, 1894 at the family home of 22, Margaret Street, and she was buried on either the 29<sup>th</sup> or 31st December, 1894 in Islington Cemetery (records show different dates). The inquest on her death was held on the 28<sup>th</sup> December 1894 which recorded a verdict of accidental death. Death Ref: Holborn 1894 - 4th Qtr (1b - 394)

Dr. G Danford Thomas held an inquest, at Clerkenwell, on the body of Emma Barrand, aged 64, the wife of a law clerk, residing at 22, Margaret-street, Clerkenwell. The deceased was knocked down and run over on the 20th inst. by a hansom cab, as she was crossing Pentonville-road, near King's-cross. She was conveyed to the Royal Free Hospital, where her husband subsequently found her, and at her desire removed her home. The doctor at the hospital told the husband that she was bruised, and that her system had received a shock, but that she was in a fit condition to be taken home.—Dr. J. R. Gabe, Mecklenburgh-square, said when he was called to see the deceased on the morning of the 21st inst., he discovered that she was suffering from two fractured ribs and abdominal injuries. The fracture of the ribs had caused perforation of the lungs and rupture of the liver. Death from shock and exhaustion, consequent upon these injuries, ensued on Monday. Death was inevitable wherever the deceased was.—The Jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death, and the Coroner intimated that he should communicate the facts of the case to the hospital authorities, informing them that the deceased's ribs were found to be fractured after her removal from the hospital, and not as the result of an examination at that institution.

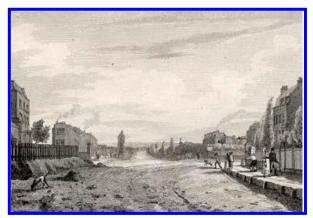
INQUEST London Standard Saturday 29th December, 1894

## FATAL CAB ACCIDENT AT PENTON-VILLE.

On Friday afternoon, Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest at the Clerkenwell Coroner's Court, relative to the death of Emma Barrand, aged 64, lately living at 22. Bryant street, Clerkenwell, who died from injuries received by being knocked down by a horse and cab.

James Barrand, a law clerk, the husband, stated that his wife had been in feeble health of late, whilst her hearing was defective. On Thursday be learnt that she had met with an accident, and had been taken to the Royal Free Hospital, where her injuries were dressed, after which she was taken home. He subsequently called in Dr. Gabe to attend her, but she grew worse, and died on Monday. The deceased told him that she was crossing the Pentonville-road, near King's-cross, when she suddenly altered her mind, and retraced her steps; but in doing so, she saw a horse on its hind legs, after which she remembered nothing else.

Islington Gazette 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1895



Pentonville Road early1800s



Pentonville Road









Photos of Hansom Cabs about 1880

The 1901 Census shows that James was still working as a Solicitors clerk at the age of 70, and Alice Louise was still living with him, but at a new address of 25, Silverdale Road in Islington.

1911 is the last available census and it shows that James was still a law clerk even at the age of 81 years of age, and that he was living with his daughter Alice Louise, her husband Walter Mendham, and their daughter, Marjorie. The census also shows that James did indeed have 10 children, but by 1911, only 3 were still alive. James had therefore outlived 7 of his own children.

James died on the 6<sup>th</sup> November, 1914 of heart disease which he had suffered from for several years at the age of 84, at 42, Highbury Place, St. Pancras, and buried in the Islington Cemetery on the 10<sup>th</sup> November, 1914.

Alice Louisa Mendam, his daughter was with him when he died, and his will left his estate of just £288.00 to Alice Louisa. Death Ref: Islington 1914 - 4th Qtr (1b - 432

## The children of James Barrand and Emma Lash

1. **Emma Mary Ann** was the first, born on the 30<sup>th</sup> November, 1853 Birth Ref: Clerkenwell 1854

- 1st Qtr (1b - 503) at 11, Goswell Terrace: No: 2106 on the Registers and baptised on 15th January, 1855. The family address is shown as 11, Goswell Terrace, St. James, Clerkenwell and this is the address of Emma Lash's parents. Emma is shown on the 1861 census for the family at 22, Margaret Street, and then working as a domestic servant in St. Pancras on the 1871 census, aged 17. Emma married Francis Pugh, a house decorator, builder and plumber from Wiltshire in 1875. Marriage Ref: Hampstead 1875 - 4<sup>th</sup> Qtr (1a - 1151). They had 3 children: **Albert Francis**. (b 11/04/1876); **Ernest Edward** (b 1878) & **Edwin James** (b 14/03/1880) but none of them continued the occupation of their father as a painter and decorator or builder. Francis Pugh's parents were Edwin Watts Pugh from Bath and Ann Beauchamp from Wiltshire, married in 1839, and Francis was the eldest of their five children. He was a coal carman in 1901.

Emma died on the 8<sup>th</sup> June, 1885, aged 30, of Phisisis which she had suffered from for 9 months at their home of 9, Roderick Road, St. Pancras. Death Ref: St. Pancras 1885 - 2<sup>nd</sup> Qtr (1b - 116) and Francis Pugh died in 1900, aged 49.

**Albert Francis Pugh** (their eldest child) married Maria Hawkins in Islington and he was employed as a piano tuner in 1911, and in 1919 as coal carrier and 1939 as a porter. They had 4 children.

*Albert Agustus Francis*, born in 1901 and died in 1986. He married Alice Eliza Beeston (1899-1939) on Christmas Day 1919 and they had 4 children, Helen May (1929-2008) Albert, William & Lillian He was employed as a labourer.

Louis Edgar Langford: 1902-1976 – Married Florence Maubach (1904-?) (3 children)

William: 1904

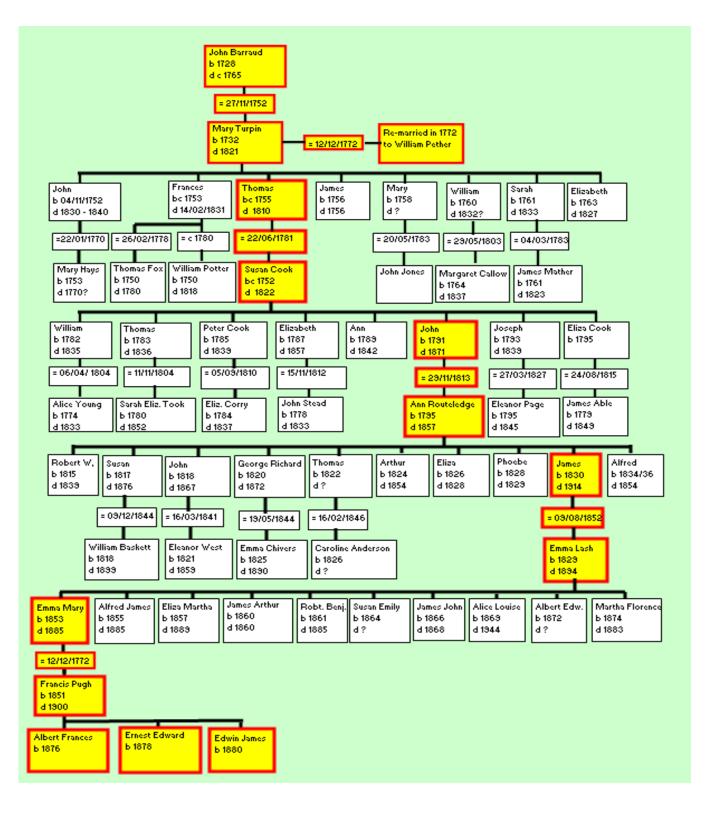
Lilian Phyllis: 1908-1994 – Married George Sears (1905-1974)

**Ernest Edward Pugh** was employed as a plate maker, married Alice Renn (1877-1929) in Islington in 1909, and had a son, Ernest, born (1910-1954) who married Violet Francis Worth (1910-1993) and they had 3 children: Bernard (1929-1930), Douglas (1933-1988) and ??.

**Edwin James Pugh** was still unmarried by 1911 and working on the railways as a horse keeper. There is a family tree on Ancestry (Callow family tree) which suggests he emigrated to Kansas in USA.

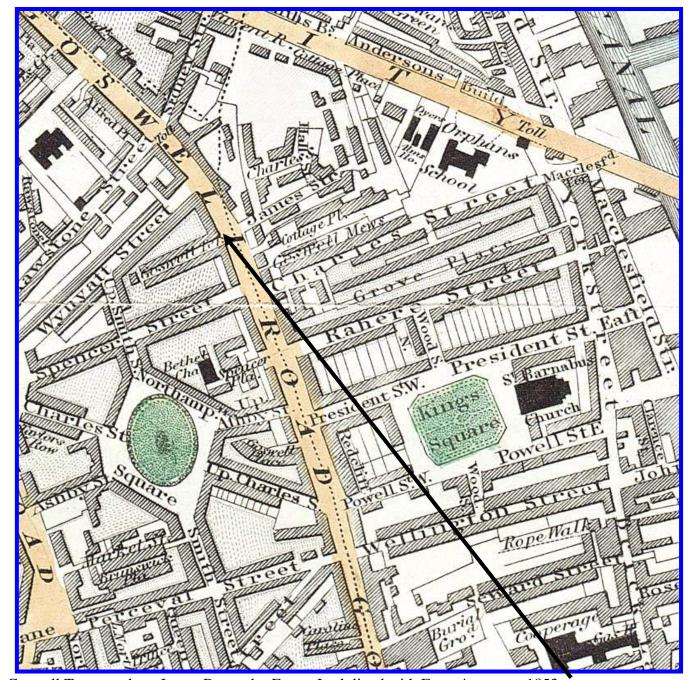
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No.	When and where born	Name, if any	Sex	Name and surname of father	Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	Occupation of father	Signature, description a residence of information		Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration	
229	Phintiesh Powern ber 1853 Youwell Jernace	Omma Inacy Ann	Pice	James Tanana	Emma Barrand Formerly Lath	Saw	& Banand mother Goswell Ferrace Clerker, well	Fourth January 1854	Water Burows Registran		
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Birth Certificate Emma Mary Ann Barrand 1853



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Baptism record of Emma Mary Ann Barrand



Goswell Terrace where James Barrand + Emma Lash lived with Emma's parents 1853

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1861 Census

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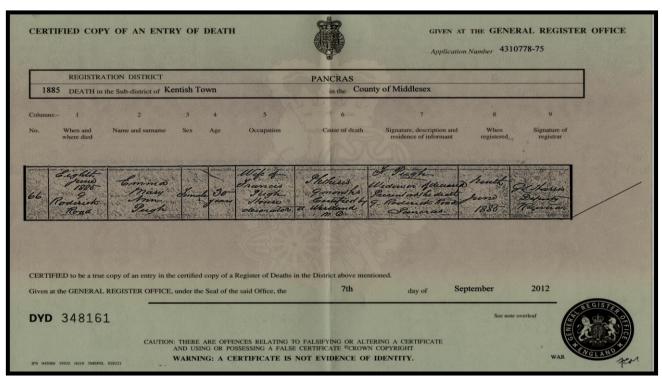
1871 Census As Mary A. Barrand - Not Emma Mary Ann

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Marriage Emma Mary Ann Barrand and Francis Pugh (Internet)

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1881 Census Emma Mary Ann, Francis Pugh + children



Death Certificate Emma Mary Ann Pugh (nee Barrand)

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1891 census – Francis Pugh + children

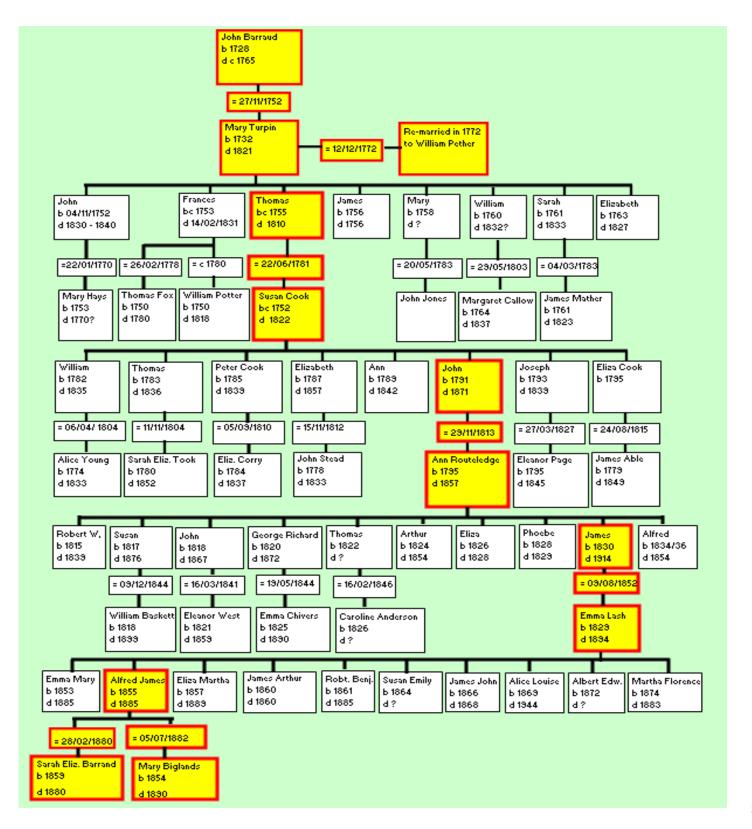
2. Alfred James was the second child of James Barrand and Emma Lash and he was born on 13<sup>th</sup> July, 1855 at 23, Luard Street, Caledonian Road, Islington Birth Ref: Islington 1855 - 3rd Qtr (1b - 187) and baptised on the 12<sup>th</sup> August, 1855 in Holborn. He is shown on the 1861 census, aged 6 and the 1871 census aged 16 living with By 1871, at the age of 16, Alfred James was working with his father as a Solicitor's clerk. He married Sarah Elizabeth Barrand, (the daughter of Isaac Andew Barrand and Mary Reece) (Isaac Andew Barrand and James Barrand – Alfred's father were cousins) Marriage Ref: Hackney - 1880 - 1st Qtr (1b - 509) They had just 1 child, Oscar Alfred Birth Ref: Hackney 1880 - 4<sup>th</sup> Otr (1b - 557) but Sarah Elizabeth died on the 27<sup>th</sup> December, 1880 aged 22, just 19 days after the birth of Oscar Alfred, of metritis, peritonitis and exhaustion due to infections with the birth of Oscar Alfred, at the family home of 99, Graham Road, Hackney, and was buried in Abney Park Cemetery Ref: G08 (Index 3S05) on 30th December, 1880. Death Ref: Hackney 1880 -Alfred James is next found living with Jacob Starr and Susan (nee Barrand) on the 1881 census. Susan Barrand was Alfred James's grandfather's daughter (his Aunt). Alfred James then re-married to Mary Biglands (b 1854) from Wigton at the Parish Church in Holme Cultrum, Cumbria on the 5<sup>th</sup> July, 1882 Marriage Ref: Wigton 1882 - 3<sup>rd</sup> Otr (10b - 711) Alfred James was visiting Aaron Routeledge, a son of Robert Routeledge and Phoebe Sherol, and who was a brother of his Grandmother, Ann Routeledge. Aaron Routeledge had moved to Holme Cultrum from Chatham in the 1820s and was well established as a prominent businessman in the area and it is also known that the Routeledge family originated from Cumbria. Alfred James Barrand met Mary Biglands whilst on the visit to Cumbria. On the marriage certificate, the address given by Alfred James Barrand is Downs Park Road in Hackney, which is the address he also died at in 1885. They were married in Holme Cultrum, the home of Mary Biglands, but after the marriage, Alfred James and Mary Biglands moved back to London and they had 2 children: Harold John Biglands (b 1883) and Edith Mary (b 1884). Mary Biglands was the 4<sup>th</sup> daughter of John Biglands and Rachel Graham, born in 1854 and baptised in 1866, at Alfred James died in London on the 25th September, 1885 aged 30 of Phthisis (Tuberculosis) which he had suffered from for 9 months, Death Ref: Hackney 1885 - 3rd Qtr (1b - 294) and was buried on 30th September, 1885 with his 1st wife Sarah Elizabeth Barrand in Abney Park Cemetery. Ref: G08 (Index 3S05) Why he was buried with Sarah Elizabeth is not clear, but it is is known that Alfred James and his 2<sup>nd</sup> wife, Mary Biglands were not happily married and it appears that the Barrand family had taken the decision to authorise the burial without any input from Mary Biglands. From the death certificate of Alfred James, it certainly shows that Emma Barrand, his mother was present at his death, and not Mary, his 2nd wife. It is quite possible that Mary Biglands and Alfred James may have actually separated by the time of his death and she had taken the two young Mary died just 5 years later on the 17th May, 1890 at her families' home of children back to Wigton. Southerfield Hall, Holme Cultrum. Death Ref: Wigton 1890 - 2nd Qtr (10b - 357) Mary died of Pneumonia and acute tuberculosis and, following her death, the children were brought up by their Aunt Jane Biglands and

"Death...At Southerfield Hall on 17th May, 1890, Mary, wife of the late Alfred James Barrand, London and 4th daughter of the late John and Rachel Biglands."

Newspaper article Wigton Advertiser

remained in Cumbria.

Details of Oscar Alfred Barrand, (p 1062) Harold John Biglands Barrand and Edith Mary Barrand to Follow (Page 1212)



ALFRED JAMES BARRAND Male

Event(s):

Birth: 13 JUL 1855

Christening: 12 AUG 1855 Holy Trinity Kingsway, Holborn, London, England

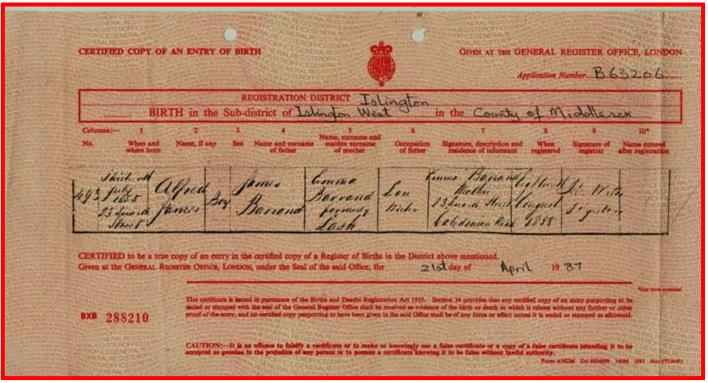
Parents:

Father: JAMES BARRAND

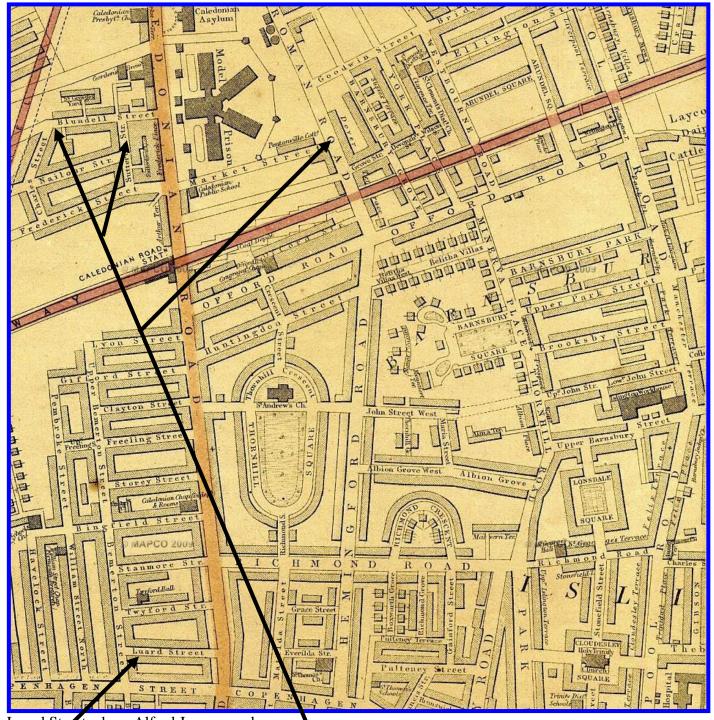
Mother: EMMA Source Information:

Batch No.: Dates: Source Call No.: Type: Printout Call No.: Type: C042211 1841 - 1876 0579295 Film 6903940 Film

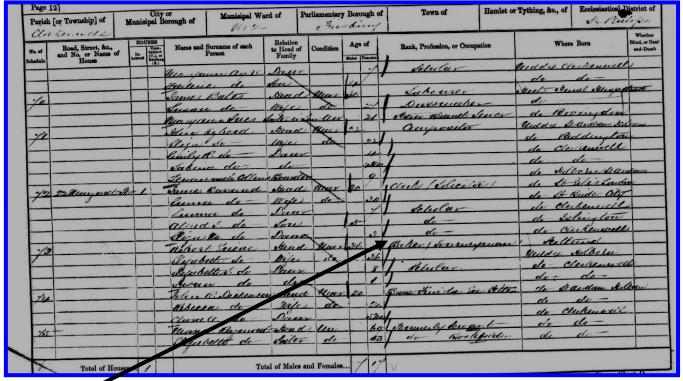
IGI Record of birth of Alfred James Barrand 1855



Birth Certificate of Alfred James Barrand



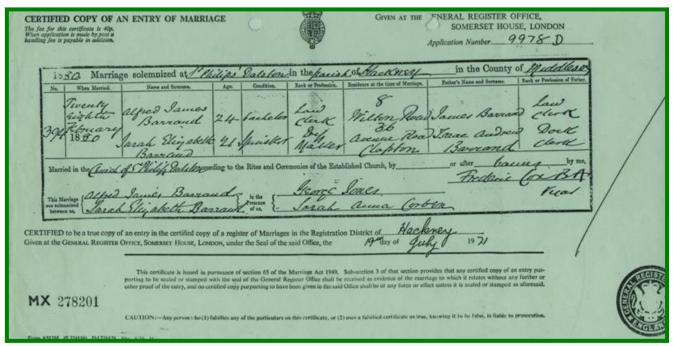
Luard Street where Alfred James was born Blundell Street, Roman Road and Sutterton Street where John Thomas Barrand and Mary Alford lived



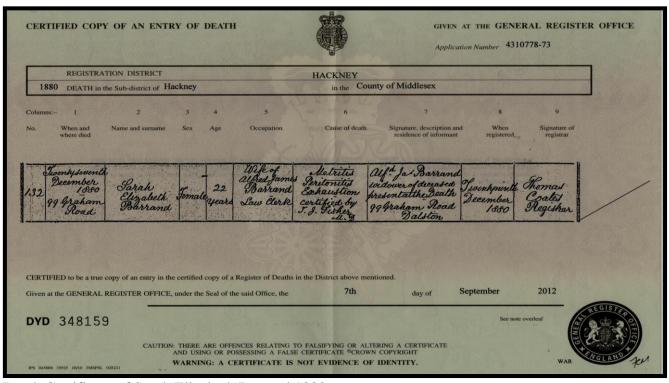
1861 census

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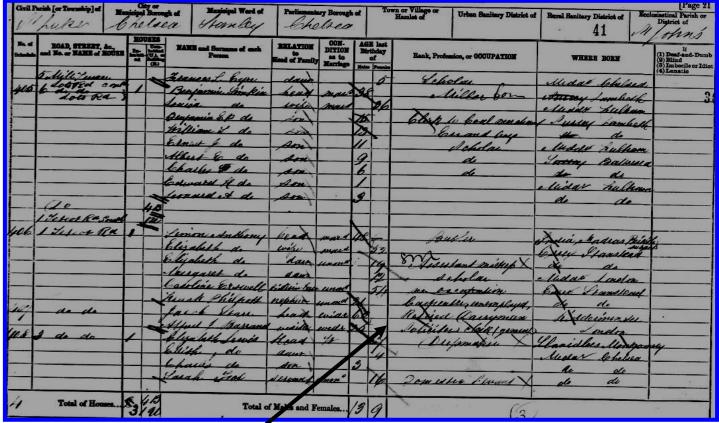
1871 census



Marriage Certificate of Alfred James Barrand and Sarah Elizabeth Barrand



Death Certificate of Sarah Elizabeth Barrand 1880



1881 Census – Alfred James Barrand

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Marriage to Mary Biglands

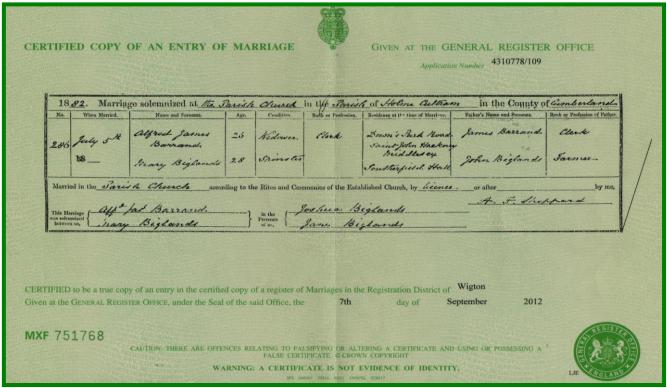
Extract from newspaper.....

Barrand - Biglands:

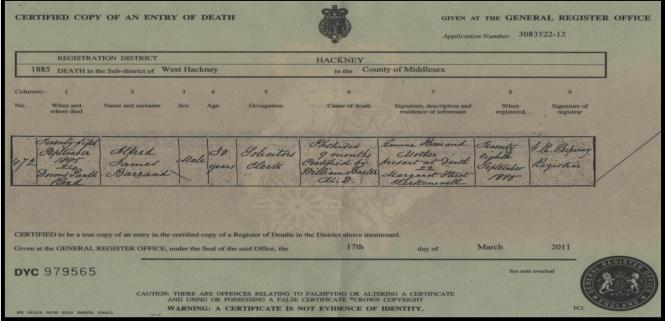
At St. Mary's, Holme Cultrum on 5th July, 1882, Mr. A. J. Barrand of London to Mary, fourth daughter of the late Mr. John Biglands of Southerfield Hall.

Wigton Advertiser 14<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> July, 1882 & Maryport Advertiser 14<sup>th</sup> July, 1882 Carlisle Express and Examiner 15<sup>th</sup> July, 1882

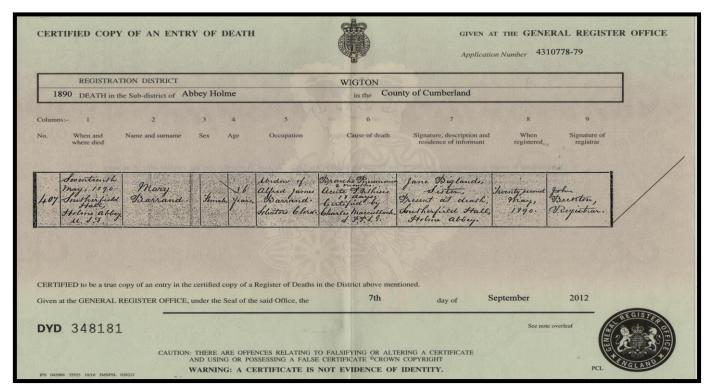




Marriage of Alfred James Barrand and Mary Biglands



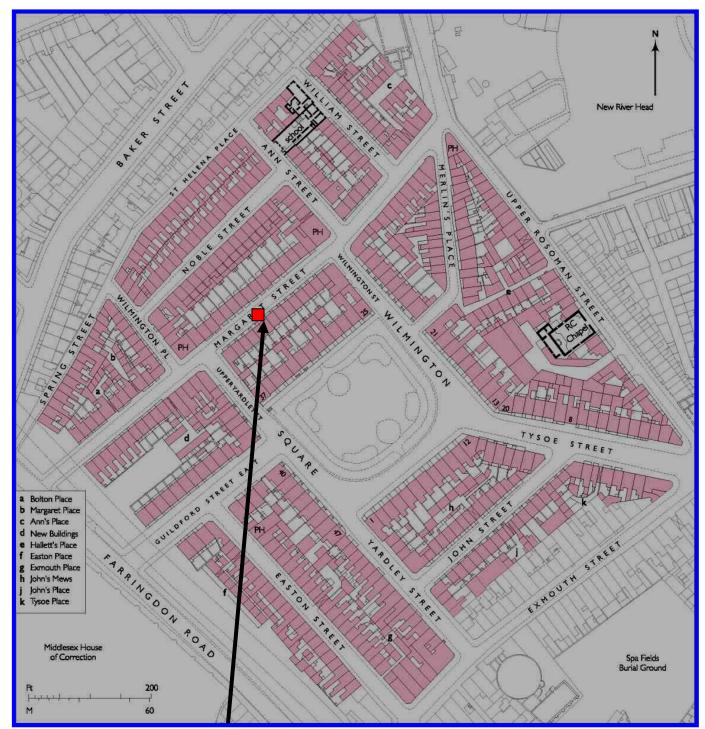
Death Certificate of Alfred James Barrand



Death Certificate of Mary Barrand (nee Biglands) 1890

3. Eliza Martha was the third child of James Barrand and Emma Lash, born on the 21<sup>st</sup> July, 1857 Birth Ref: Clerkenwell 1857 - 3rd Qtr (1b - 484) at the family home of 60, Margaret Street, Clerkenwell and baptised on the 16<sup>th</sup> August, 1857 at Holy Trinity Church, Holborn. She shows on the 1861 and 1871 census with the family but in 1881 she was employed as a nurse in Haverstock Place. Eliza was employed as domestic servant when died on the 6<sup>th</sup> January, 1889 at the age of 31 at her parent's home which was now 22, Margaret Street, and died of meningitis and broncho-pneumonia. She was buried on the 12<sup>th</sup> January, 1889 in St. Pancras Cemetery. Death Ref: Holborn 1889 - 1st Qtr (1b - 457) In one house on Margaret Street, a house was described containing 6 rooms, which were occupied at that time by six families, and as many as eight persons inhabited one room.

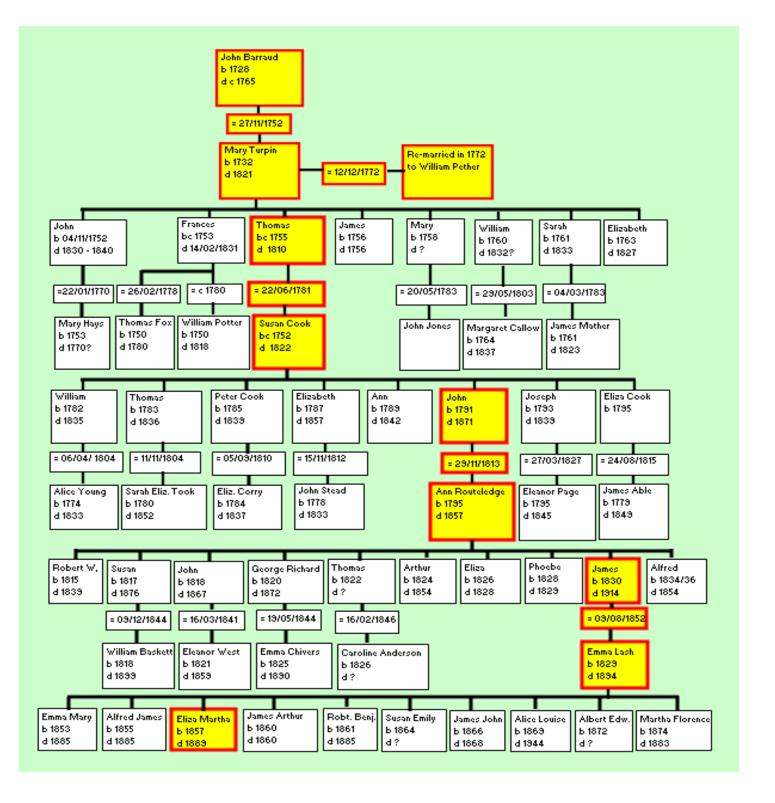
To make way for the Farringdon Road extension, 1600 houses were demolished, displacing a population estimated by the "Times" to number 16,000. Where the newly houseless population settled is difficult to determine, but it is known from reports that evicted tenants did not venture far. Some settled in the alleys just off Gray's Inn Road or, further east, in those behind Turnmill Street or off Wilderness Row. According to the Builders, these sites were the last refuge for victims of clearances and thus were "miserable in the extreme." In the heart of Clerkenwell, Frying Pan Alley was perhaps one of the worst of these refuges, with its densely packed houses, multiple twists and turns, overflowing dust bins and standing sewage. The narrow entrance into the alley measured a mere two feet, six inches—reportedly, barely wide enough to get a coffin out, even on its side. No wonder then that Frying Pan Alley became in its turn a casualty of improvement.



22, Margaret Street, Clerkenwell - The Public House at the corner of Wilmington Place and Margaret Street was No 15, and the numbers ran in single numbers from there.



Houses on Margaret Street estate, built c 1830



ELIZA MARTHA BARRAND Female

Event(s):

Birth: 21 JUL 1857

Christening: 16 AUG 1857 Holy Trinity Kingsway, Holborn, London, England

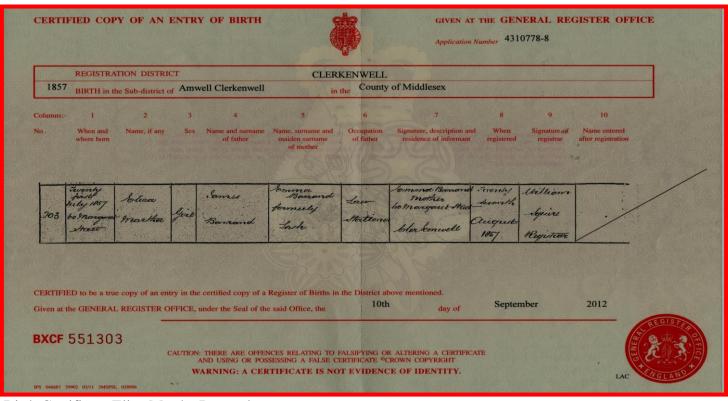
Parents:

Father: JAMES BARRAND Mother: EMMA LASH Source Information:

Batch No.: Dates: Source Call No.: Type: Printout Call No.: Type: C042211 1841 - 1876 0579295 Film 6903940 Film

ALSO ON C040941

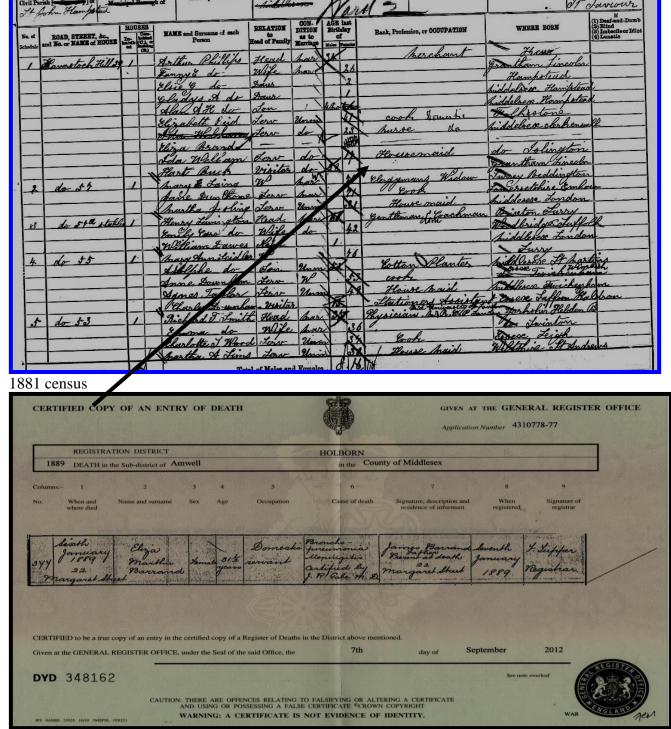
IGI Record of Birth of Eliza Martha Barrand 1857



Birth Certificate Eliza Martha Barrand

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Death Certificate of Eliza Martha Barrand

London, England, Deaths and Burials, 1813-1980

about Eliza Martha Barrand Name: Eliza Martha Barrand

Record Type: Burial Event Date: 12 Jan 1889

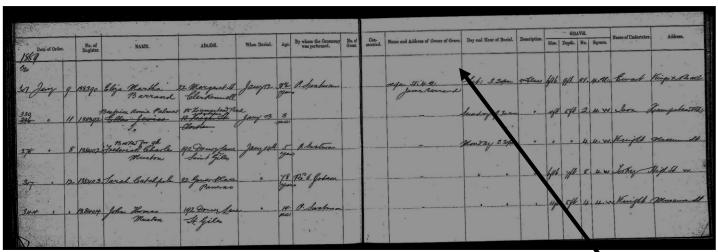
Age: 31y 6m

Estimated Birth Year: abt 1857

Died at 22 Margaret Street, Clerkenwell Parish: Saint Pancras Parish Church

Borough: Camden County: Middlesex

Transcript of parish record of the Death of Eliza Martha Barrand

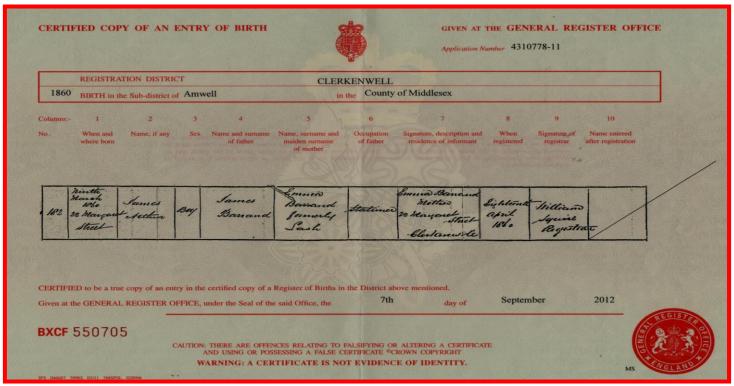


Cemetery Record Eliza Martha Barrand 22, Margaret Street: Age 31yr 6m - bur 12/01/1889

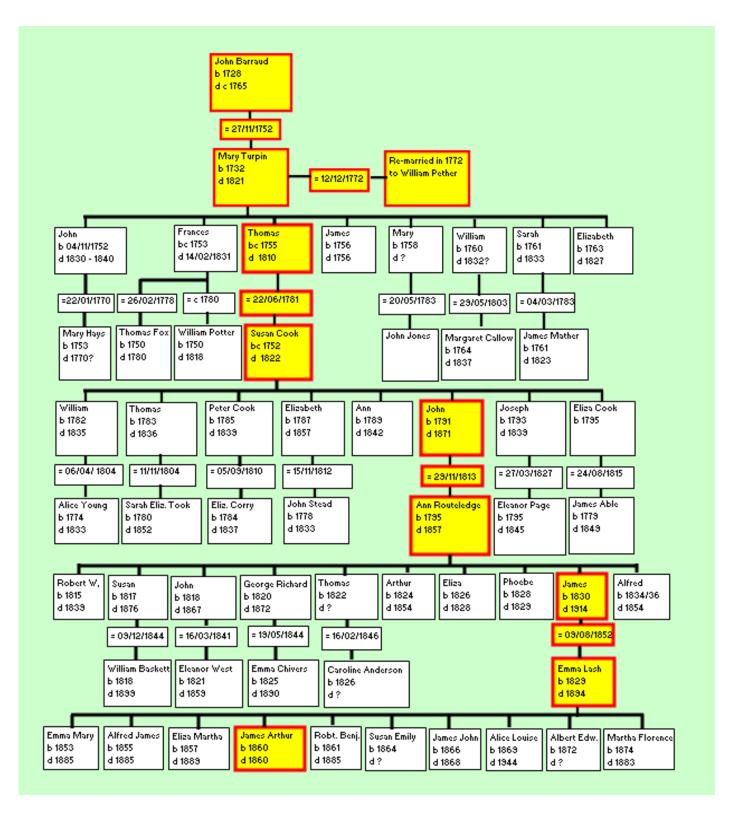
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Burial Record of Eliza Martha Barrand

**James Arthur** was the 4<sup>th</sup> child of James Barrand and Emma Lash, born on the 9<sup>th</sup> March, 1860 at the family home of 22, Margaret Street, Clerkenwell., Birth Ref: Clerkenwell 1860 - 2nd Qtr (1b - 489) and also died the same year. He died on the 6<sup>th</sup> November, 1860 of pneumonia aged just 7 months at 22, Margaret Street. Death Ref: Clerkenwell 1860 - 4th Qtr (1b - 345) James Arthur will not appear on any census



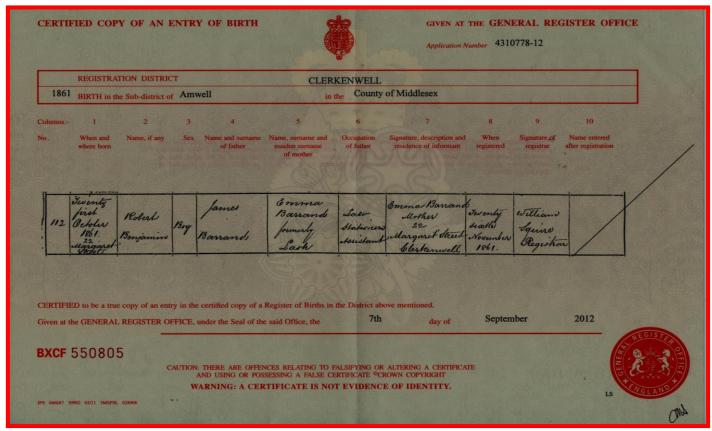
Birth Certificate of James Arthur Barrand 1860



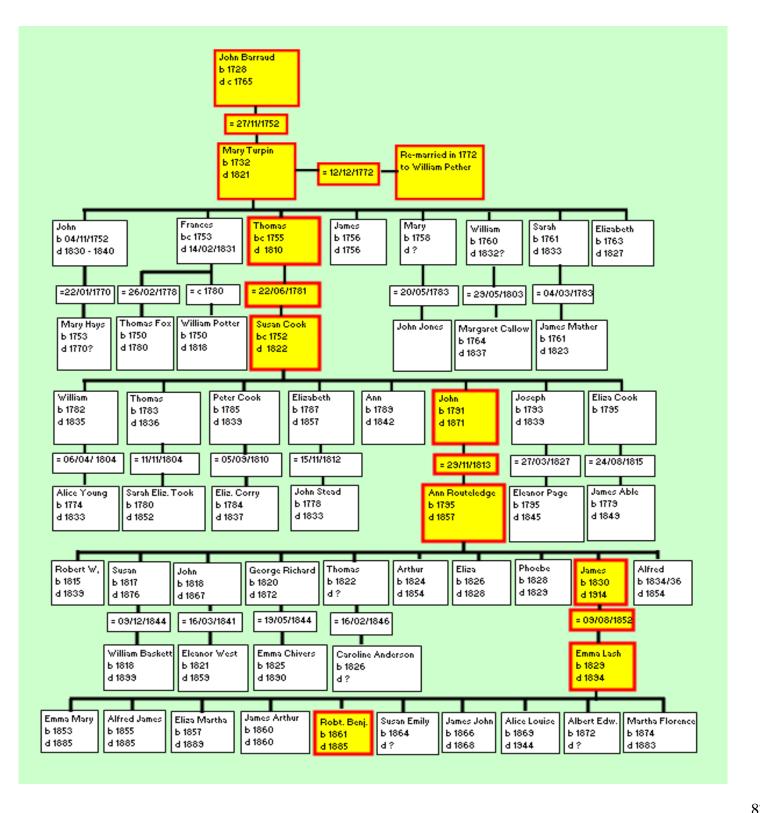
REGISTRATION DIST	RICT		LERKENWELL			
1860 DEATH in the Sub-distri	et of Amwell		CONTRACTOR DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	ty of Middlesex		
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Death Certificate of James Arthur Barrand 1860

**Robert Benjamin** was the fifth child of James Barrand and Emma Lash, born on the 21st October, 1861, Baptised on 12 January, 1862 (No: 356 on the Registers). St. Brides, Fleet Street. Birth Ref: Clerkenwell 1862 - 4th Qtr (1b - 519) Their address is shown as 22, Margaret Street, Clerkwenwell, and his father James is noted as a Law Stationery Assistant but was in fact a Law Writer working for a Solicitors. Robert shows on the 1871 census and by 1881 he is also working as a Solicitors' clerk as was his father and brother, but Robert Benjamin died on the 29th March, 1885 - aged 23, at their home of 22, Margaret Street, of pneumonia and a stroke, and he was buried in Islington Cemetery on the 4<sup>th</sup> April, 1885 in a grave classed as 3<sup>rd</sup> class. Death Ref: Holborn 1885 - 1st Qtr (1b - 501) His occupation is confirmed as a law clerk.



Birth Certificate of Robert Benjamin Barrand



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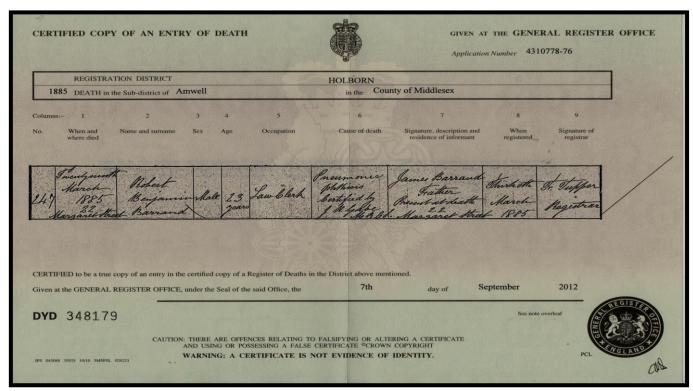
Baptism Record of Robert Benjamin Barrand

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1871 census

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1881 census



Death Certificate of Robert Benjamin Barrand 1885

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Burial record of Robert Benj Barrand, 22 Margaret Street - aged 23yrs - bur: 04/04/1985

Susanna Emily was the sixth child of James Barrand and Emma Lash, born on the 29<sup>th</sup> May, 1864 at 22, 6. Margaret Street in Clerkenwell and baptised on the 18<sup>th</sup> September, 1864 in St. Brides Church, Fleet Street, London. Birth Ref: Clerkenwell 1864 - 3rd Qtr (1b - 577) Susanna shows on the 1871 census with her family, and 1881 working as a servant, but on 1891 census Susan is working in Southampton as a hospital superintendant. married Dr. Arthur Wellesley Harris on the 22<sup>nd</sup> April, 1893 in Southampton. Marriage Ref: Southampton 1893 - 2<sup>nd</sup> Otr (2c - 23) On the marriage certificate, Susan is shown as no occupation and Arthur Harris is noted as Medical Susan's father, James is shown as a Solicitor. Arthur Harris is still shown as a Medical Officer Officer of Health. of Health on the 1901 census and they had 2 children: Estelle (b 1894) and Bernard (b 1897), and they lived in The 1911 census shows that they were living in South East London, but their children were Shirley, Southampton. not living with them. Estelle was certainly at a boarding school in Oxford, and there are records of Bernard Harris at the School for Epileptics in Hertfordshire as a patient. It appears that Bernard travelled to the USA on several occasions (1936, 1937 & 1954) but he was alone, and there is no mention of a wife. Susannah was a witness to her sister Alice's marriage to Edward Mendham in 1903. Estelle Harris married Hugh Donald Hoggard, (b1891) a dentist in Paddington, London in 1918 Marriage Ref: Paddington 1918 4<sup>th</sup> - Qtr (1a - 50) Estelle and Hugh had 2 children (sons), Hugh and John. Their son Lt Cdr. John Wellesley Hoggard was imprisoned in Colditz Castle during WW11 and he wrote a book about the escapes. In 1941, a neighbour was charged with entering the home of Hugh and Estelle and stealing a suit, shoes and a gun and was committed for trial. All the missing items were recovered and the offender servied 3 years in a Borstal Institute. In 1939, Susanna is shown to be a health Visitor (retired) and she died in Hackney in 1953, aged 88, and Dr. Arthur Harris died in Chichester on 5<sup>th</sup> February, 1946.

Susanna Emily Barraud Female

Birth:

Christening: 18 SEP 1864 St Bride Fleet Street, , London, England

Parents:

Father: James Barraud

Mother: Emma Source Information:

Batch No.: Dates: Source Call No.: Type: Printout Call No.: Type: I022250 Film

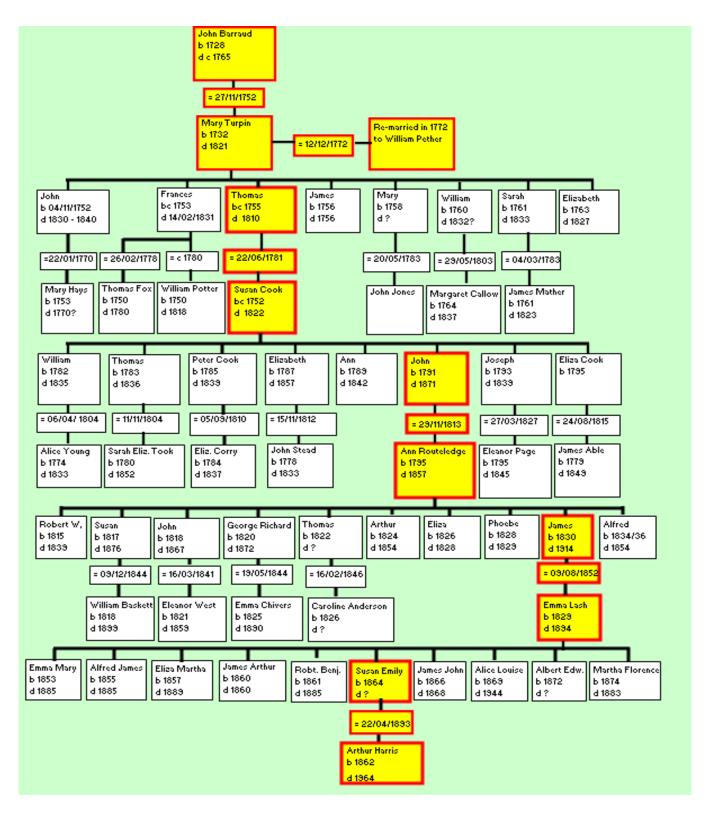
IGI Record of Susanna Emily Barrand's Baptism 1864

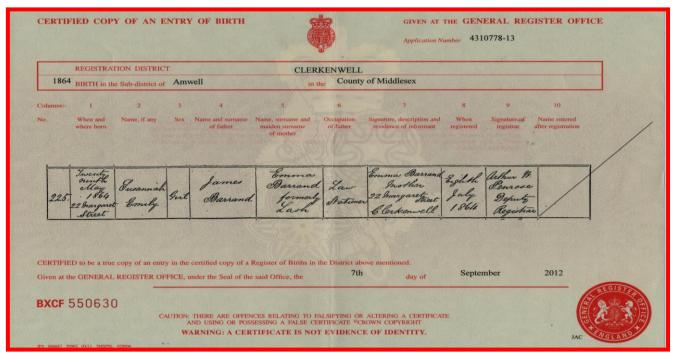




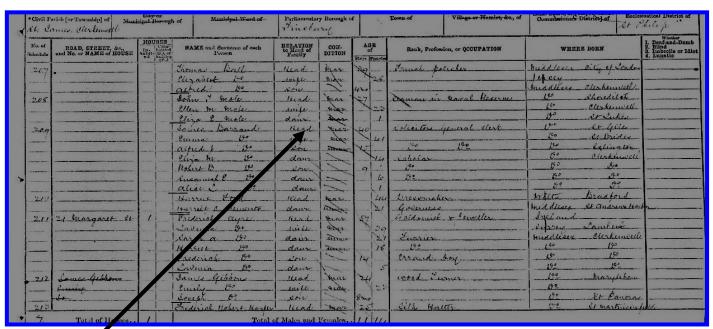


Dr. Arthur Wellesley Harris

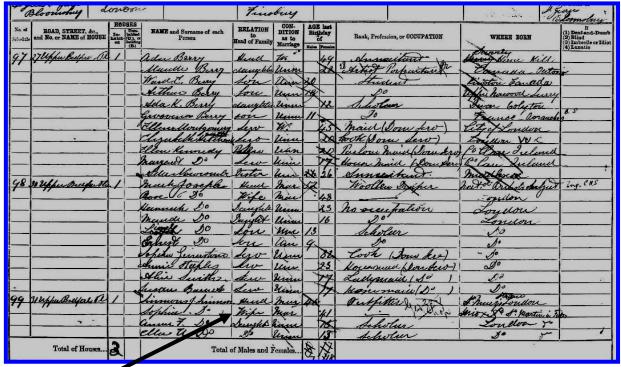




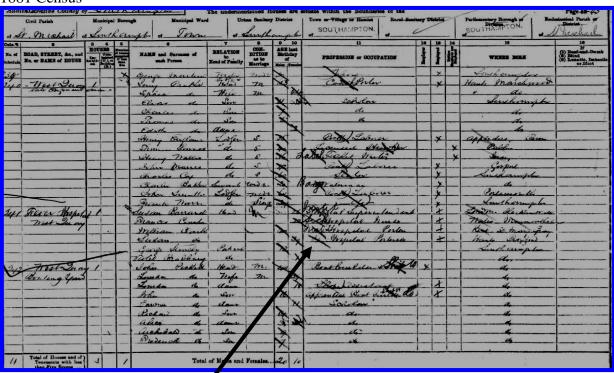
Birth Certificate of Susanna Emily Barrand



1871 Census



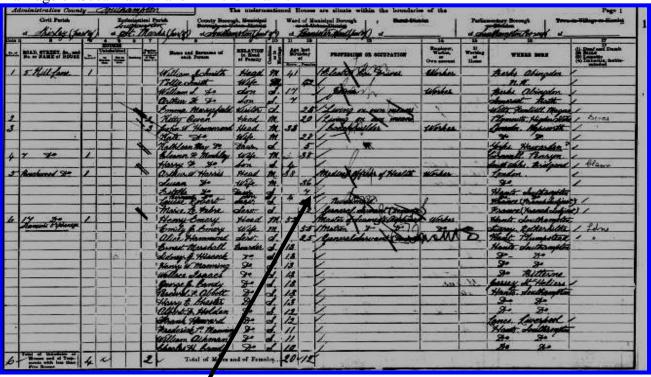
1881 Census



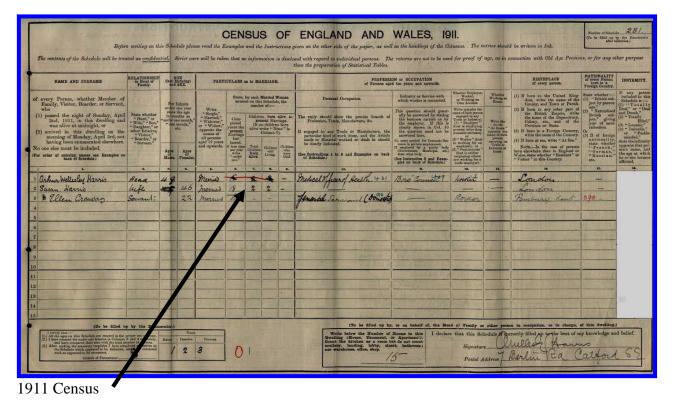
1891 Census – Southampton

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Marriage of Susanna Barrand + Arthur Harris



 $\overline{1901\ Census-Southampton}$ 



19/8 . Marriage solemnized at Church Church

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Marriage of Estelle Harris to Hugh Hoggard

**Lieutenant-Commander John Wellesley Hoggard**, who was born on the 30<sup>th</sup> November, 1919, died in 2002 aged 82, made three escapes from captivity during the Second World War before being consigned to Colditz Castle.

In two of them, he enjoyed only brief moments of freedom while being transferred from one prison to another. But in the third he was one of 12 officers at Sandborstal who dug a tunnel, 251 yards long, which broke the record length established in the First World War.

Some 130 tons of sand were shifted in three-hour shifts, during which the diggers periodically passed out for lack of oxygen.

When, on April 7 1942, after five months of digging, Hoggard emerged amid some piles of dung outside the camp, he set off down a road, so excited at being free at last that he burst into song in English.

After exchanging a cheery Guten Morgen with peasants as he passed a German barracks, he tried to steal a bicycle, but decided he was drawing attention to himself; he then rested in a wood where he chatted in German to a Russian who was also on the run. He had to hide in a ditch while the RAF bombed Harburg, near Hamburg, then fell into the hands of some home guard members. It was a cold night; they accepted his claim to be a French free worker who spoke no German, and let him proceed to a railway terminus.

On entering a carriage with five German soldiers, he lit a cigarette, then realised that he had drawn it from a packet with the Players Navy Cut logo on the cover. Again, his luck held. His fellow passengers failed to notice as they puffed on their pungent Turkish brands.

Hoggard travelled on to Lubeck, hoping to stow away on a ship to Sweden; but there were no ships in port, thanks to a recent air raid. He went on to Schwartau, where he was conscious of a woman in a waiting room watching him eat a chocolate bar with a Red Cross wrapper.

While wearily making his way to Travemunde, Hoggard answered "Ja" to a question he had not understood from a German seaman, who then summoned a policeman. By now he had destroyed his French papers and only had one other set, claiming that he was a Dane; he was lost, however, when asked a question in his supposed native tongue.

Finally, Hoggard's cover was completely blown when he was taken to a police station and asked a question in English, to which he replied.

Arriving back in camp he heard familiar voices in 11 cells, indicating that all his fellow escapers had been recaptured. "I was sentenced to 21 days solitary confinement," he recalled. "Quite a good run for my money."

On being sent on to Colditz, Hoggard found himself in a camp made up entirely of would-be escapers, who kept up their spirits by boisterous behaviour while working on more than 300 escape plans. Always keen to help, no matter how unpleasant the job, he assisted in the copying of maps, making ropes and keeping look-out for the men building a glider in the eaves; when a prisoner disguised as a guard who looked like the Emperor Franz Josef attempted to open the gates, Hoggard was one of those ready, with civilian dress and forged papers, to follow.

The son of a dentist, John Wellesley Hoggard was born in south London on November 30 1919 and went to King's School, Worcester, before joining the merchant marine. After the outbreak of war, he joined the Royal Navy, and served as a navigator in the armed merchant cruiser Voltaire before she was sunk west of Port of Spain in 1941.

Hoggard was wounded in the hips, and spent six hours in the water during which German snipers from the ship which had sunk them shot sharks which were attracted by the smell of British blood. He was eventually taken to Germany, where a photograph of him being taken ashore in borrowed shorts and shirt appeared in the Nazi newspaperVolkischer Beobachter.

On being released from Colditz in 1945, Hoggard was posted to the cruiser Newfoundland, then in the Far East. When they were in Australia, he was invited to take part in the first Sydney-Hobart yacht race in 1945, sailing as navigator in the Bermudian cutter Rani.

The yacht ran into a ferocious 36-hour storm from which the six-man crew emerged to find that they had been feared lost but had beaten the other seven competitors.

When Hoggard finally returned home he discovered that his name was listed among the dead on a memorial tablet at his old school; but his letter of correction was not appreciated - his old housemaster wrote back with a vague hint that he might care to contribute to the cost of removing his name.

Hoggard came out of the Service in 1947 because of failing eyesight, and went into Lloyd's. As chairman of the Colditz Association in his last years, he signalled the depletion of its membership by winding up its formal constitution and abolishing its rules, though not before he had organised the attendance of 25 members at the Horse Guards parade for Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother's birthday party.

His last formal action was to attend her memorial service. On the way he collapsed while crossing Westminster Bridge, and was picked up by a passing ambulance. But when he returned home, he characteristically failed to mention the incident to his wife, saying merely that he had a good time.

John Hoggard married Mary Pearson in 1948 and they had two sons and a daughter.

Tim – Lives in the Chech Republic, married to Pavlina and have a son, Sam Jonathan is an osteopath, married to Jill and has two sons, Nicholas and Christopher Elizabeth, is married to Pater Susskind, an orchestral conductor with 2 daughters, Katie and Jane.



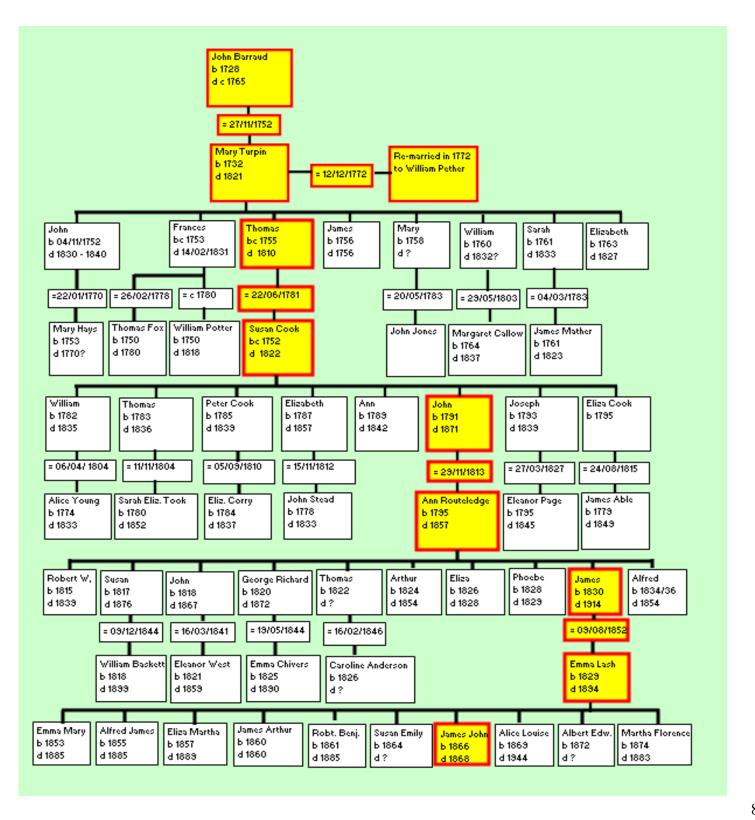
## Bosham Naval P.O.W. Freed Everyone at Bosham rejoices with Mrs. Hog ard on the return of her son, Lieut. John Hoggard, R.N.R. He has been a prisoner of war four and a half years in Germany and was liberated by the Americans from Oflag 4C, near Leipzig, on April 25. Twenty special prisoners were removed shortly before before because of their connexions with influential families in England and America. On April 14 the rest of the camp were ordered to move, so that they would not be rescued, but the senior British officer refuser to obey. After skilful temporizing, and the American guns growing louder outside, the German commandant eventually handed over the inside of the Castle to the prisoners. Wing- Commander Douglas Bader, D.S.O., D.F.C., The R.A.F. ace with two artificial legs, was one of them. He was in the Bosham neighbourhood a few days ago visiting his old aerodrome.

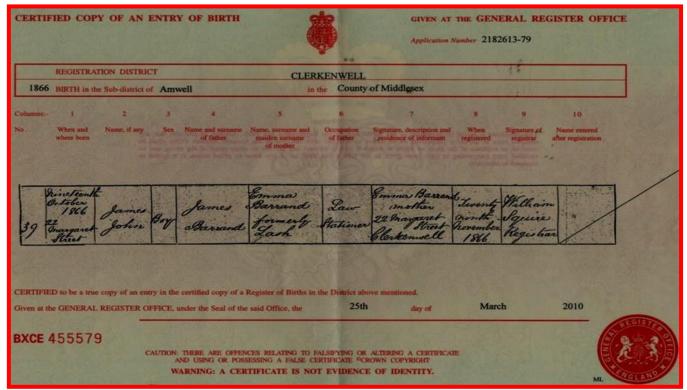
Hampshire Telegraph 27th April, 1945

## OBITUARY ARTHUR WELLESLEY HARRIS, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H

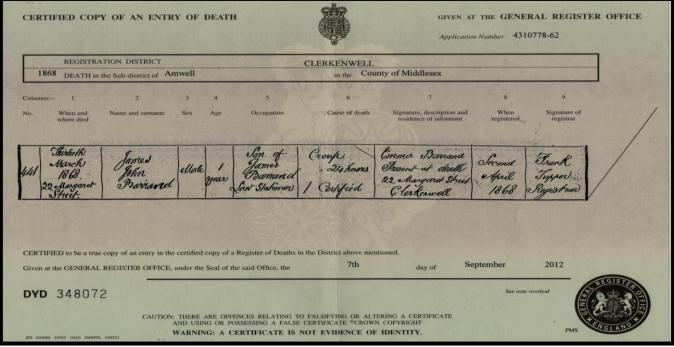
We regret to record the death on February 5<sup>th</sup>, 1945 of Dr. Arthur Wellesley Harris, formerly Medical Officer of Health and Borough Analyst for the Metropolitan Borough of Lewisham. Dr. Harris qualified as L.S.A. in 1884 and M.R.C.S. in 1885 from Charing Cross Hospital, and took the D.P.H. in 1889. After serving as Assistant Medical Officer of the Highgate (Holborn Union) Infirmary and as Medical Officer of Health for the Borough and Port of Southampton, he was appointed about 1900 to Lewisham, where he spent the rest of his professional life until his retirement in 1930. We are indebted to Dr. Charles Porter for the following personal memoir: Dr. Arthur Wellesley Harris had been on the retired list since 1930, consequently, though at one time he had been prominent in the affairs of the Society and of the Royal Sanitary Institute,

**7. James John Barrand** was the 7<sup>th</sup> child of James Barrand and Emma Lash, born on the 19<sup>th</sup> October, 1866 at 22 Margaret Street. Birth Ref: Clerkenwell 1866 - 4th Qtr (1b - 620) He died on the 30<sup>th</sup> March, 1868, aged just 1 of croup Death Ref: Clerkenwell 1868 - 2nd Qtr (1b - 399) also at 22 Margaret Street and was buried in Islington Cemetery on the 4<sup>th</sup> April, 1868. James John Barrand will not show on any census. His name is recorded as James John Barraud on the Cemetery records.





Birth Certificate of James John Barrand 1866



Death Certificate of James John Barrand 1868

	BURIALS in the Buri St. Mary, Islington, in	al Ground at F	INCHLI Middlese	$\Xi Y$ , for $x$ , in $t$	or the Parish of the Year 1868	
	NAME.	ABODE.	When Buried.	AGE.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.	
0	Lillian Walters No./2803	-up Holloway Islington	3 April	16 mis	J Freeman	
	James Wright No./2804	Small Fox Hospital Islington	3 April	18 Years	J Freeman	
	Euphenia Heivart No./2805 Wilks	16 Senn Road Villas Holloway Islington	3 apric	35	Rev. M. Wards	
	John Edward He No./2806	19 Vorley Road Islington	4 April	lo weeks	J Freeman	
	Matilda Mary ann No 12807 Burrell	Freeling Sheet- Islington	4 April	2 mis	J Freeman	
	Ellen Sarah Carter	Grove Road Islinigton	4 April	6 mis	J Freeman	
	James John Barraud	22 Inargaret Sheet Clerkonwell	4- April	18	J Freeman	
	Henry George Edwards. No.12810-	Sutterton St. Islington	4 April	20 mu	1 Fliceman	,

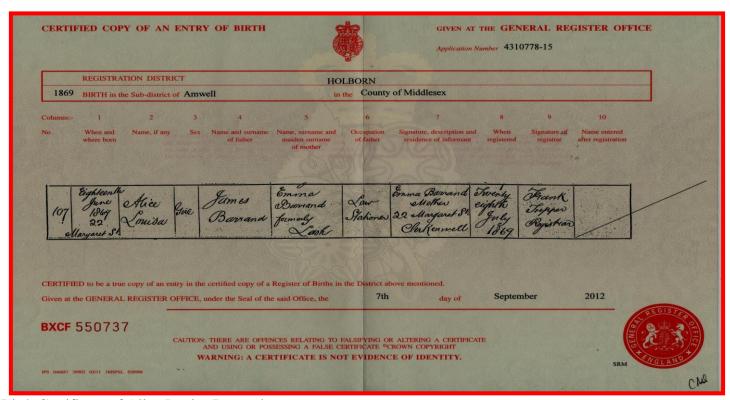
Cemetery record James John Barrand 22, Margaret Street - Aged 1yr 6m - bur 4/04/1868

**8. Alice Louise Barrand** was the 8<sup>th</sup> child of James Barrand and Emma Lash, born on the 18<sup>th</sup> June, 1869 at 22, Margaret Street in Clerkenwell, and baptised on the 27<sup>th</sup> April, 1879, aged 9. She was baptised on the same day as her younger brother and sister. Birth Ref: Holborn 1869 3<sup>rd</sup> Qtr (1b - 641). Alice shows on the 1871, 1881 and 1891 census with the family, and in 1901, she is the only member of James's family still living with him. She married Edward Walter Mendham, an accountant's clerk on the 26<sup>th</sup> December, 1903. Marriage Ref: Islington 1903 4<sup>th -</sup> Qtr (1b - 386a), and Susan Emily (Harris) was a witness to the marriage along with Alice's father James, who signed his name Barrend.

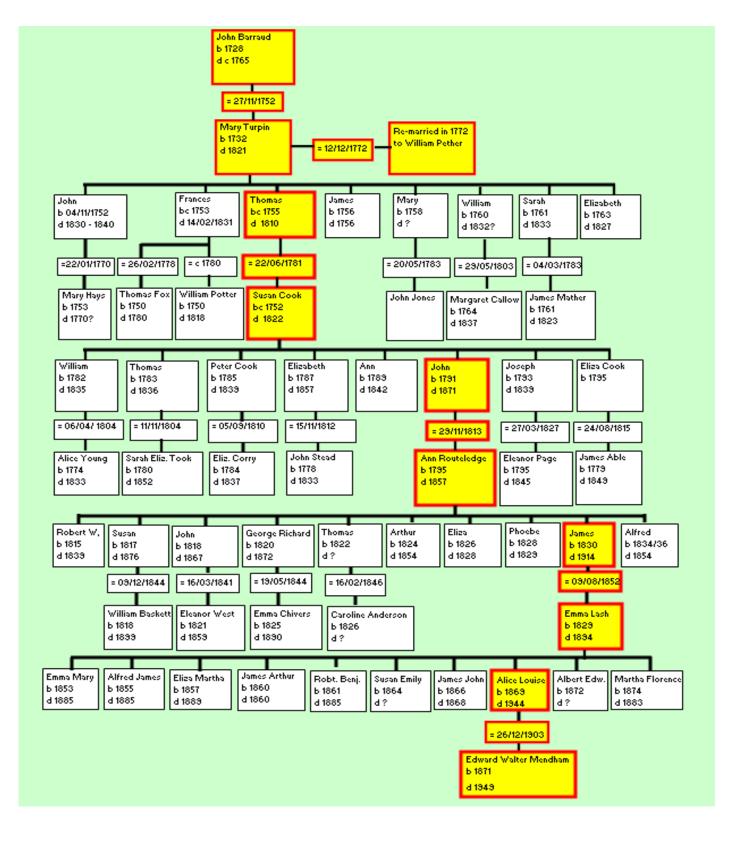
Edward Walter Mendham was a son of David Artis Mendham and Emma Tacon and was born in 1871 in Willingham in Suffolk.

On the 1911 census, James Barrand (Alice's father) was living with her and her husband, Edward Mendham and their daughter, Marjorie at Highbury Place in Islington. The family moved to Lowestoft in Suffolk and by 1939, the census shows that Edward Mendham is a Chartered Accountant. Marjorie Mendham was born on 5th October, 1905 (or 1904 according to the 1939 census) and baptised on 9th January, 1906. Marjorie Mendham married Stanley Edmund Davis (b 1905-10<sup>th</sup> February, 1966) in Islington in 1933. They had just 1 son, John M. Davis born in Islington in 1936, but in 1939, Marjorie is found living with her parents in Lowestoft.

Alice Louise died in Wantage in 1944, aged 75 Death Ref: Wantage 1944 - 2<sup>nd</sup> Qtr (2c – 353)



Birth Certificate of Alice Louisa Barrand



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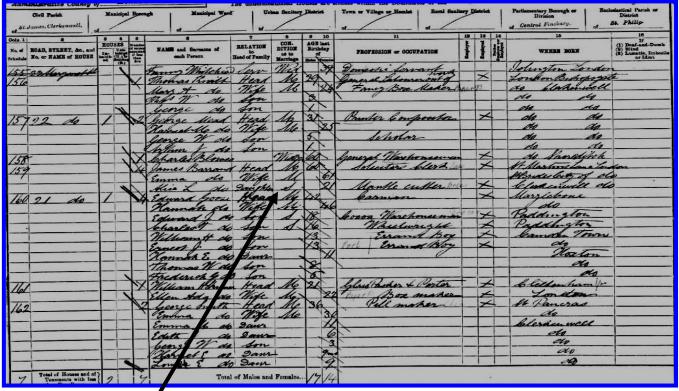
Baptism Record of Alice Louisa Barrand

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1871 Census, aged 1

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1881 Census, aged 11



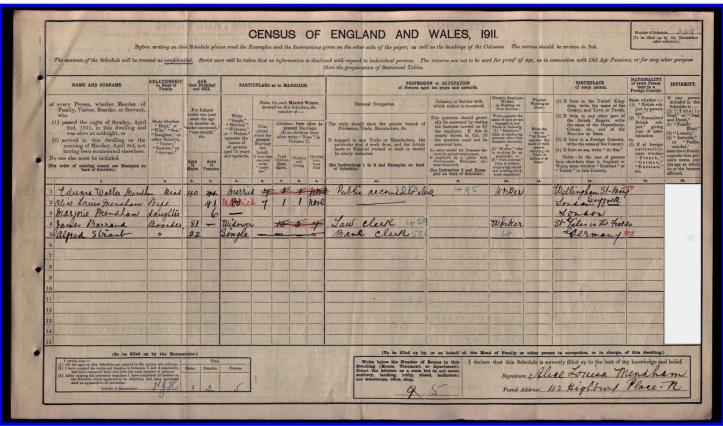
1891 Census, aged 21

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1901 Census, aged 31

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Bank or Profession of Father
240	26 Tec 1903	Edward Waller Menthem. Alice Louisa Barrand	32 31	Beckelor 1.M. Spinsler	accountants	37 Stightbury Grove	1 n	Farmer Law Cart
Marri his Mi	od in the Abert	Church mocordin	of to the B	Ites and Cereme		Warrence my Harris	Many Friendhau Welmer E. Clerk	Bams Josephy Vicer

Marriage of Alice Louisa Barrand to Edward Mendham



1911 Census

**9. Albert Edward Barrand** was the 9th child of James Barrand and Emma Lash, born on the 12<sup>th</sup> February, 1872 (His army record shows 1873) at 22, Margaret Street in Clerkenwell and baptised on the 27<sup>th</sup> April, 1879 along with his two sisters. Birth Ref: Holborn 1872 - 1st Qtr (1b - 687) The enlistment details however give his DOB as 12th February, 1874.

Albert shows on the 1881 census with the family but then joined the army, and on the 1891 census it shows Albert as an artillery gunner at the Portsmouth Barracks. He married Louise Edith Marion Gillett in Portsea on the 30<sup>th</sup> July, 1893: Marriage Ref: Portsea 1893 - 3<sup>rd</sup> Qtr (2b - 908) Albert is shown as a gunner in the Royal Artillery and Albert's father, James is shown as a solicitor.

Louise Edith Gillett was born in Lambeth in 1873, a daughter of John Gillett & Mary Ann Maynard where John Gillett worked for the Admiralty but he died in 1883 in London. Louise was working as a servant in Portsea on the 1891 census. On the 1901 census, Louise (Gillett) is shown as "married" but there is no sign of Albert but it is presumed he was abroad on military service. On the 1901 census, they had 3 children: **Emma Louise** (b 1895), **Albert James** (b 1897) and **Alice May** (b 1899) In 1911, the census shows that Louise Gillett and Albert Barrand had "separated", but again there is still no sign of Albert on any census. It is possible he was again on duty overseas. The 1911 census however, also shows that they had a further 4 children: **Louise Ethel** (b 1902), **Winifred Lena** (b 1904) and two children that died. These two children that died were twins, **Alfred Charles** and **Edward John** (b 1907). On the birth certificates of his children, Albert James, Alice, Louise, Winifred and the twins, Albert Edward has numerous different jobs, but after Louise's death in 1916, on his 2<sup>nd</sup> marriage in 1917, he is a soldier once again.

Louise Edith Marion Barrand (nee Gillett) died on the 27th October, 1916 at 64, Liverpool Street in Southwark, aged 43 – Death Ref: Southwark 1916 - 4th Otr (1d - 116), of chronic Bronchitis and heart failure, and the certificate shows that Albert is now a gunner in the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery. recorded as Louise Edith Barraud in the Cemetery records. Emma Louise, her daughter was present at the death of her mother, and her estate was administered by their daughter, Emma Louise and Louise Gillett's brother Arthur John Gillett. Following the death of Louise in 1916, Albert Edward Barrand then re-married in 1917 to Mary Josephine Sullivan, who was born in 1889. Marriage Ref: Southwark 1917 - 2nd Qtr (1d -15), where Albert is shown as a soldier once again, and they had just 1 child, Kathleen M, born on the 31st December, 1917 at East Street in Southwark. Birth Ref: Southwark 1918 - 1st Qtr (1d - 98). Albert Edward is now shown as a trooper in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and his father is confirmed as James There is a problem with Kathleen, their daughter, as the records show she died in 1927, Barrand, a solicitor. aged 9. Death Ref: Camberwell 1927 - 1st Otr (1d - 1100), and the death certificate for Kathleen shows she died of pleuricy on the 7<sup>th</sup> February, 1927, but her father is shown as Thomas Barrand, a clerk at the Ministry of Labour, although a D. Sullivan (Uncle) registered the death.

The mystery deepens, as I cannot find any record for Albert Edward Barrand after 1919 and no death record, but Mary Josephine Sullivan died on 24<sup>th</sup> November, 1932, aged 43 in Southwark of infectious endocardis. Death Ref: Southwark 1932 - 4th Qtr (1d - 32) The problem again is that the death certificate shows she was a "widow of Thomas Barrand" a clerk at the ministry of Labour. Although she died in Guys Hospital, her home address is shown as Cobourg Road, the same address as that of her daughter, Kathleen (above). Certainly, the voters' lists for 61 Cobourg Road in 1932 show Mary Barrand living with a Dennis and Ellen Sullivan. A Mr. D. Sullivan (brother) again registered her death, so the maiden name is correct. The marriage certificates for his other children to Louise Gillett in 1925 and 1926 both show his incorrect name as

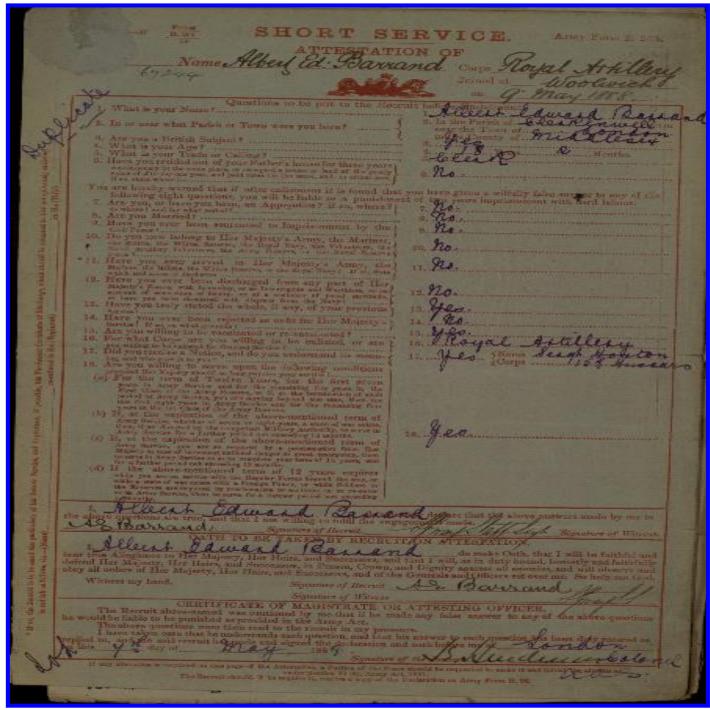
Albert 'James' Barrand (deceased), so he must have died between 1919 and 1925. The death certificate for daughter Kathleen in 1927 does not show that Albert (or Thomas) had died, but on Mary Josephine's death certificate it mentions she was a widow in 1932.

The voters list of 1919 shows Albert Edward Barrand, Merrow Street, Southwark and gives his military record as S/32949 Pte., 20th Garr. Batt., R.B.

When Winifred Lena was baptised in 1907, the address shown for the family is 6, Suffield Road, Southwark, and that is the same address shown on the voters' list where Albert Edward is shown as the elector in 1919. There is a burial on 18<sup>th</sup> August in 1926 of Albert Edward "Baron". This however shows a birth date of about 1884 and his address as 193 Albert Road in Peckham, but burial in Southwark. Southwark 1929 2<sup>nd</sup> Qtr (1d – 59) Certainly, Albert Edward lived in Southwark, and his 2<sup>nd</sup> marriage was in Southwark as was the birth and death of his daughter to Mary Sullivan.

C 25.	BARRAND
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Roll Card for Albert Edward Barrand

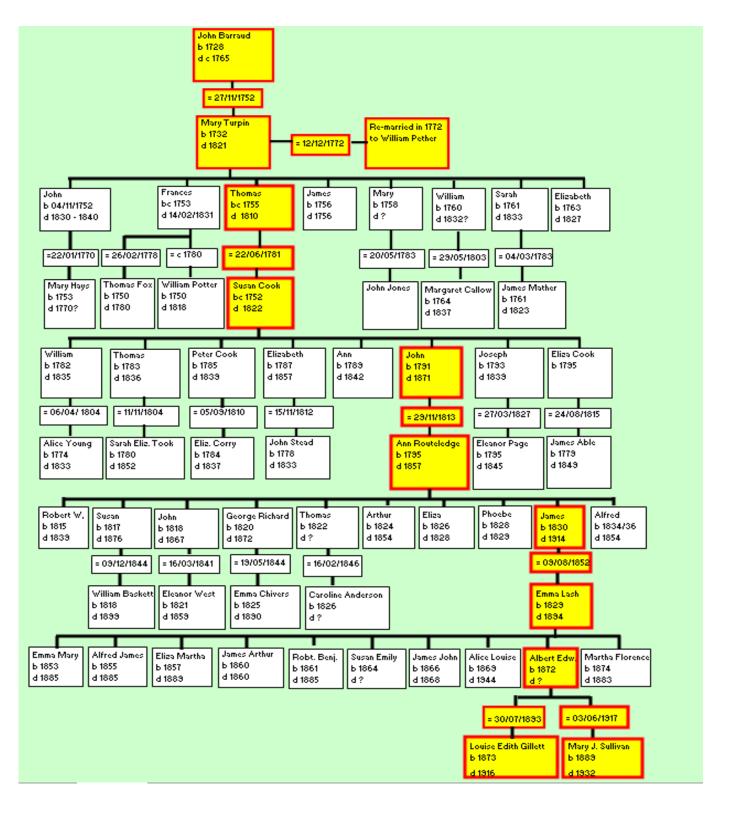


Army Card for Albert Edward Barrand

## **CEF Soldier Detail** Gunner Albert Edward Barrand

		Royal Canadian Hor	A	B Battery		
Rank	Regiment	Unit		Company		
	er:  Male e: RG 150, Accession 1992-93/166, B	Ethnic Origin:	Caucasian			
	r: Not Specified	Interned:	Couracion			
Buried a		Plot:				
Date of Deat		Age at Death:				
Cause of Deat		Battle Died/Wounded:				
Religio	n: Church of England	Enlisted or Conscripted:	Enlisted			
Che	st: 38 Inches	Expansion:	2 1/2 Inches	2 1/2 Inches		
Age enlistmer		Height:	5 Feet 10 Inches			
Place Enlistmer	Valcartier ( lilebec	Date of Enlistment:	September 23, 1914			
Marital Statu	s: Married	Military Experience:	Yes			
Date of Birt	h: February 12, 1874	Trade or Calling:	Clerk			
Next of Ki	n: Louise Edith Barrand, 42 Highbur Place, London	y Address at Enlistment:				
Place of Birt	h: Clerkenwell, London	Country:	England			
Battalio	n: Royal Canadian Horse Artillery Brigade	Company:	B Battery			
Forc	e: Army	Regiment:	Royal Canadian Horse Artillery			
Regiment Numbe	al   6013	Survived War:	Yes			

The 7 children of Albert Edward Barrand and Louise Edith Gillett and child to his 2<sup>nd</sup> marriage to Mary Sullivan.



Emma Louise, was born on the 19<sup>th</sup> November, 1894 in Portsea where Albert was posted as a gunner in the Royal Artillery. Birth Ref: Portsea 1894 - 4th Qtr (2b - 544). Emma shows on the 1901 and 1911 census, and married William (George) Hill (b 13<sup>th</sup> January, 1895), a soldier in the foot guards from Melton Mowbray on the 21<sup>st</sup> May, 1917. Marriage Ref: Southwark 1917 - 2nd Qtr (1d - 134) He then joined the horse guards. According to the "Susan Riches" tree, William Hill was the son of James William Hill and Sarah Ann Buckle. They also had 4 other children, Margaret (b1880), Lucy (b1883), Jessie (b1885-1958) and James (b1889). William served with the BEF in France from 18 Nov - 29 Dec 1916. He was sent back to England suffering from trench foot on the 29th Dec 1916 and was hospitalised for 78 days. I have not followed up Emma life since her marriage, and it is not known for sure if they had any children, but it seens likely that they had 2 children (possibly 3): Marjorie Phylis, born in 1921, and she possibly married John H. Kitchener in 1942 in Petersfield. I think they had just 2 children, Sheila, born in 1943 and Valerie, born in 1950.

William H. born in 1924 and he possibly married Harriet Chalk in Gosport in 1945. I cannot find any children.

In the census for 1939, William Hill is a City of London Police Inspector and Emma is a housewife and they lived in central London. I believe Emma died in 1997 at the age of 102.

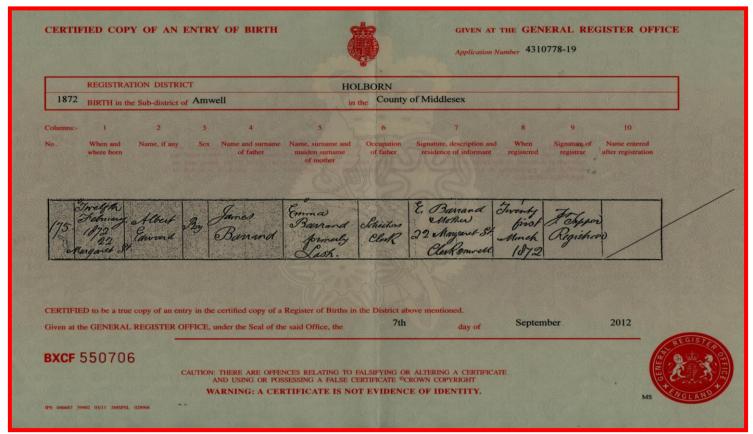
- (b) Albert James (Bert) was born on the 29<sup>th</sup> August, 1896, at Goodwood Road in Portsea, Birth Ref: Portsea 1896 4th Qtr (2b 499) where his father is shown as Albert Edward a sewing machine agent instead of a soldier, and Albert James married Florence Rose Linehan (b 29/10/1897) on the 8<sup>th</sup> June, 1919. Marriage Ref: St. Olave 1919 2nd Qtr (1d 376). Albert became a printer by profession and worked for the newspapers on Fleet Street. In the census for 1939, he is shown as a Newspaper Printing Operative and Florence is a housewife. It is believed that, during the Second World War, Lord Beaverbrook (proprietor of the Daily Express) used to send a car round to his house to pick him up for work. (*Ref: Andy Pope Tree on Ancestry*) Albert and Florence had 2 children:- George, born in 1920 and Marjorie Rose Louise, born on the 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 1924. Neither of these children married. On the 1939 census, Albert is noted as a printing machine operator and Florence is a housewife. Marjorie Rose is still at school.
  - Albert James Barrand died on 20<sup>th</sup> October, 1967, aged 71 in Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford of Uroemia (kidney failure) and diabetis. Probate was granted to his daughter Marjorie Rose Louise Barrand and the estate was £6873.00. His occupation is described as a retired newspaper over-seer. Death Ref: Dartford 1967 4th Qtr (5f 346), and Florence Rose (nee Linehan) died on the 11th December, 1989, aged 92 at Queen Mary's Hospital, Sidcup of Pneumonmia and dementia. Death Ref: Bexley 1989 Dec (11 516) Her Date of Birth is shown as 29<sup>th</sup> October 1897, and present at the death was her daughter, Marjorie Rose Louise. Marjorie Rose died in May, 1998 aged 74 in Bexley, Kent.
- Alice May was born on the 28<sup>th</sup> July, 1898 at the family home of 50, Goodwood Road in Portsea. Birth Ref: Portsea 1898 3rd Qtr (2b 522), but Albert is now shown as a carter. Alice married George Charles Betteridge (born 7th November, 1896), a soldier from Winchester Barracks on the 3<sup>rd</sup> November, 1919. Marriage Ref: Winchester 1919 4th Qtr (2c 392) On this marriage certificate Alice's address is given as Portland Street in Camberwell and her father is noted as Albert Barrand, but now a private in the army once again. Not much more is known about Alice and George Charles Betteridge, but it appears they had 2 children: George C, born in 1920 who possibly married in 1958 to Pauline Gasser, and Arthur William, born on 9<sup>th</sup> September, 1922 who possibly married a Kim Lee.

In 1939, George Betteridge is employed as a caretaker and porter while Alice May stayed at home. Their son Arthur William was employed as an apprentice storekeeper, but George (jnr) is not shown as the entry is closed. Arthur died in Enfield in 2004. Alice May died in Enfield in 1992 at the age of 94 (But her birth date is shown as 17<sup>th</sup> July, 1898). George Betteridge died in September, 1977 in North Surrey.

- Louise Ethel was born on the 4<sup>th</sup> March, 1902 at 32, Halfpenny Road in Upton Park, West Ham, London (d) where her father, Albert Edward is now shown as a brewers' drayman. Birth Ref: West Ham 1902 - 2nd Qtr (4a - 256) and she married Alfred William Haydon, a motor driver on the 9th October, 1926 in Lambeth, London. Marriage Ref: Lambeth 1926 - 4th Otr (1d - 462). Alfred William Haydon was born on the 14<sup>th</sup> December, 1897, the son of George William Haydon and Clara Marshall and he died on the 1st May, 1979 aged 81 in Farnborough. The problem with this marriage certificate is that her father is shown as Albert "James" Barrand (deceased) and shown as a soldier. Albert "James" Barrand was in fact her brother, and her father was Albert Edward Barrand. One of the witnesses was William Hill, her sister's husband. Louise and Alfred Haydon had 2 children (possibly 3); Alfred born in 1927 and Ronald James, born on the 6<sup>th</sup> September, 1928 and died on the 7<sup>th</sup> August, 1986 aged 57. In 1939, Alfred Haydon was employed as an AA Road Patrolman and Louise was a housewife. Louise Ethel died on the 25<sup>th</sup> April, 1969 in Chertsey (Surrey) and Alfred Haydon died in 1979.
- (e) **Winifred Lena** was born on the 31<sup>st</sup> July, 1904 at Suffield Road in Newington London. Birth Ref: Southwark 1904 4<sup>th</sup> Qtr (1d 156), and baptised on the 14<sup>th</sup> September, 1904 in Southwark. Her birth certificate shows that her father, Albert Edward Barrand was now a "carman". Winifred Lena married David Dixon (b 27th April, 1896), a Lance Sergeant in the Scots Guards, in 1925 in Basingstoke. Marriage Ref: Hartley W. 1925 2nd Qtr (2c 463) Once again, as with Louise Ethel, her father is named as Albert "James" Barrand (deceased) instead of Albert Edward Barrand and his occupation is noted as soldier. I do not know for sure if David Dixon and Winifred Lena Barrand had any children, but I think they may have had two or possibly three sons. David was born in 1926 and Peter was born in 1929. David Dixon worked as a School-keeper in 1939 and they lived in Battersea.
- (f) The twins were the last children. **Alfred Charles and Edward John** and they were born on the 29<sup>th</sup> January, 1907 at 40, Hurlbutt Place, Newington, London. Birth Ref: Southwark 1907 1st Qtr (1d 148) Albert Edward, their father is noted as being employed as a builders' carman on the birth certificate. They both died in 1907, the first was Alfred Charles Death Ref: Southwark 1907 2nd Qtr (1d 216) who died on the 7<sup>th</sup> April, 1907 at 2 months old of pneumonia in the Belgrave Hospital, Clapham, and then followed by the death of Edward John on the 19<sup>th</sup> November, 1907 in Evelina Hospital also of pneumonia. Death Ref: Southwark 1907 4th Qtr (1d 37) The family address was now 19, Barbel Street, Southwark.

Emma Louise b 1894 d 1997 Albert James b 1896 d 1967 Alice May b 1898 d 1992 Louise Ethel b 1903 d 1969 Winifred Lena b 1904 d ?

Alfred Charles b 1907 d 1907 Edward John b 1907 d 1907 Kathleen M. b 1918 d 1929



Birth Certificate of Albert Edward Barrand 1872

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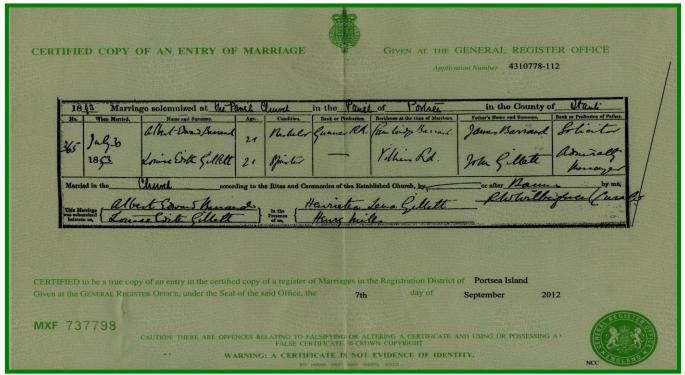
Baptism Record of Albert Edward Barrand

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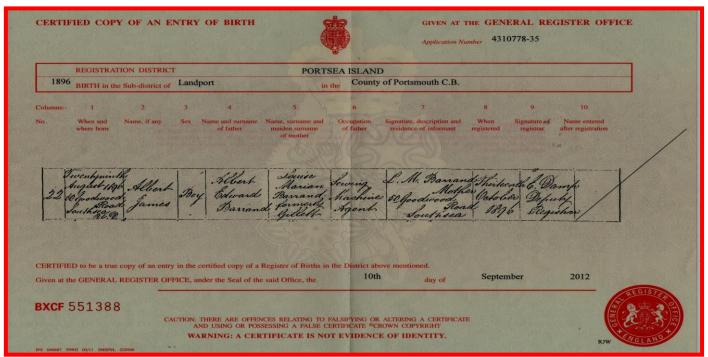
1891 Census, aged 19 - showing as age 21



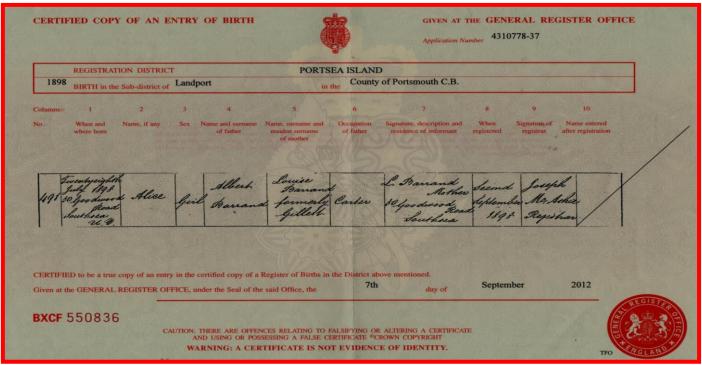
Marriage Certificate of Albert Edward Barrand + Louise Edith Marion Gillett 1893



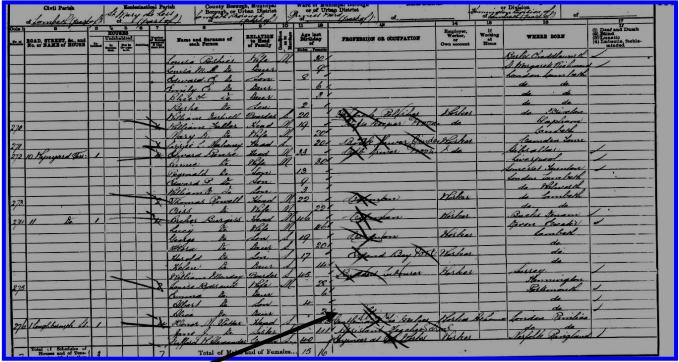
Birth of Emma Louise Barrand 1894



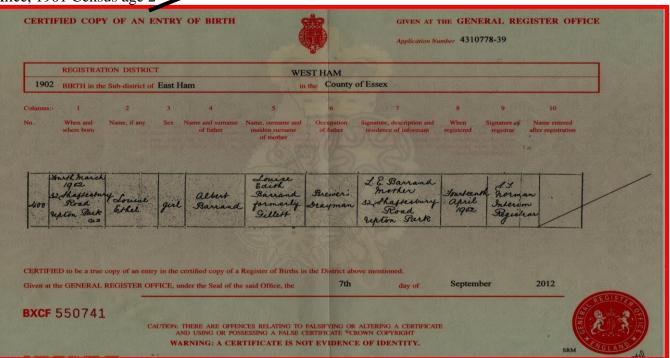
Birth Albert James Barrand 1896



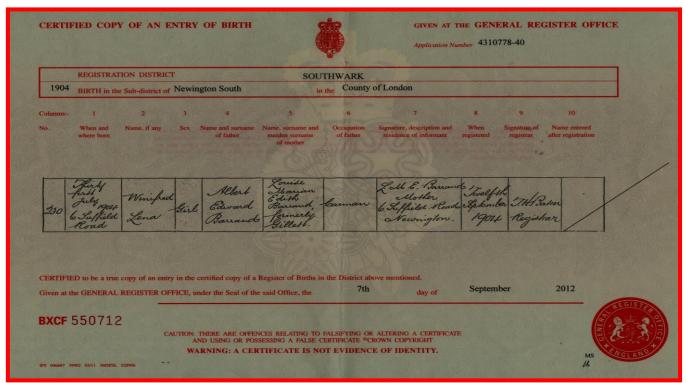
Birth Alice Barrand 1898



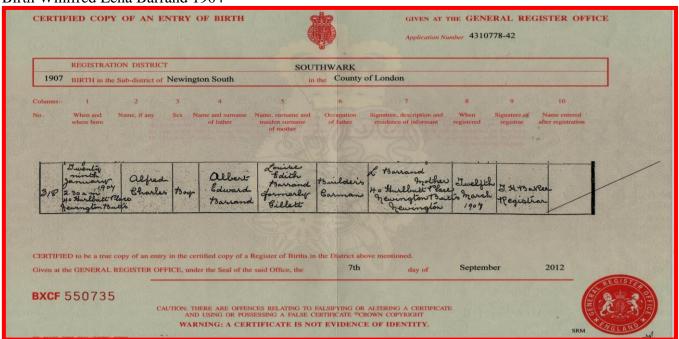
Alice, 1901 Census age 2



Birth Louise Ethel Barrand 1902



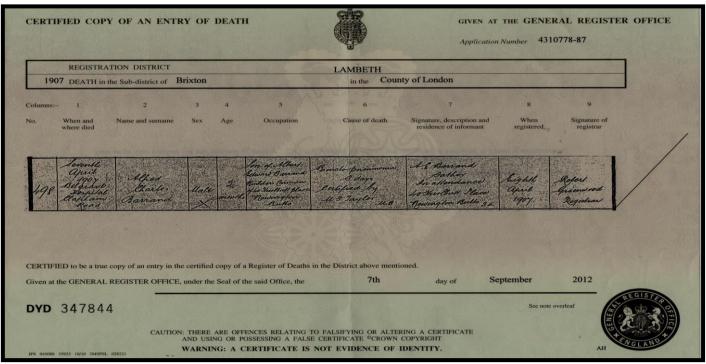
## Birth Winifred Lena Barrand 1904



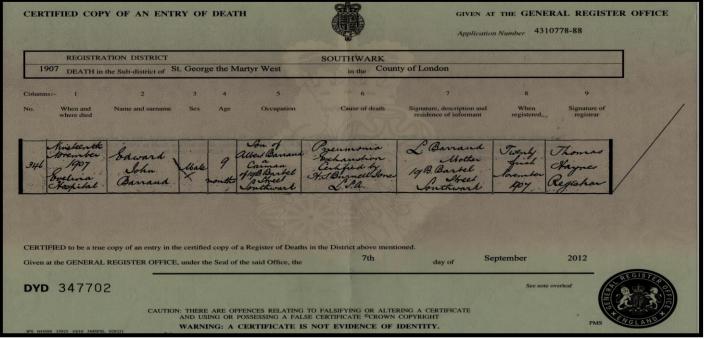
Birth Alfred Charles Barrand + Edward John Barrand 1907

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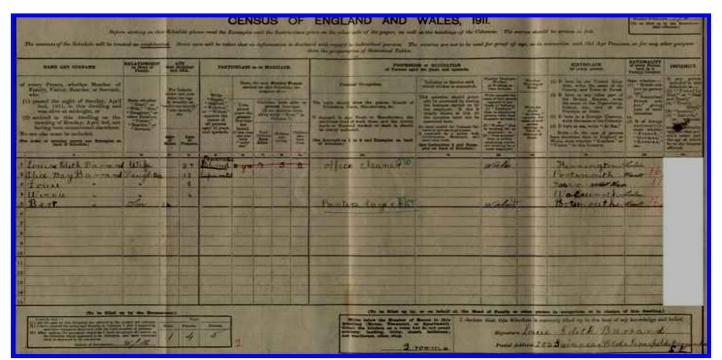
Baptism of Winifred Lena Barrand



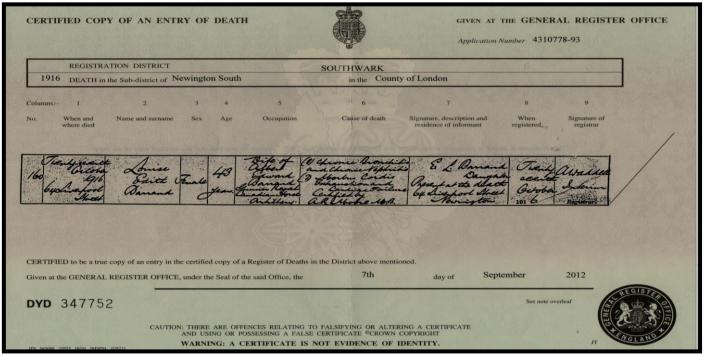
Death Certificate of Alfred Charles Barrand 1907



Death Certificate of Edward John Barrand 1907



1911 Census



Death Certificate of Louise Edith Marion Barrand (nee Gillett) 1916

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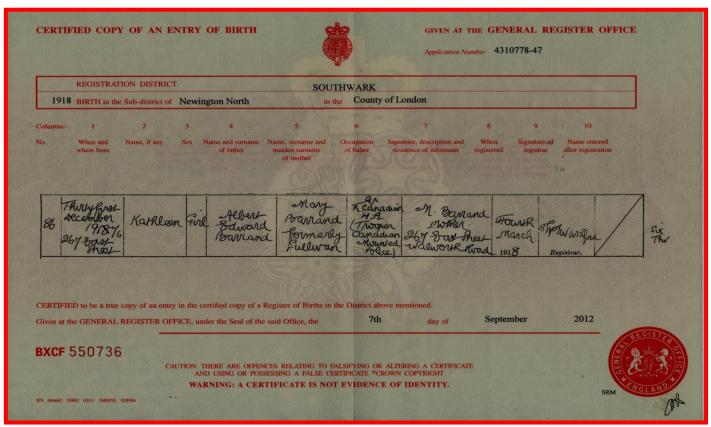
Burial of Louise Edith Marion (Gillett) 64 Liverpool Street, Walworth, aged 43 - bur 01/11/1916

BARRAUD Louise Edith of 64 Liverpool-street Walworth Surrey (wife of Albert Edward Barraud) died 27 October 1916 Probate London 6 January to Emma Louise Barraud spinster and Ernest Arthur John Gillett civil servant. Effects £84 IIS. 3d.

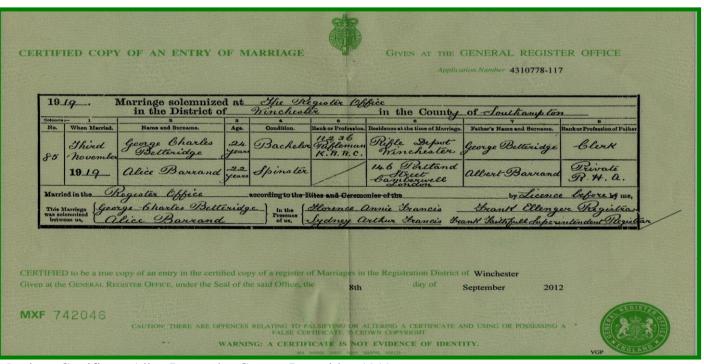
Will of Louise Edith Marion Gillett

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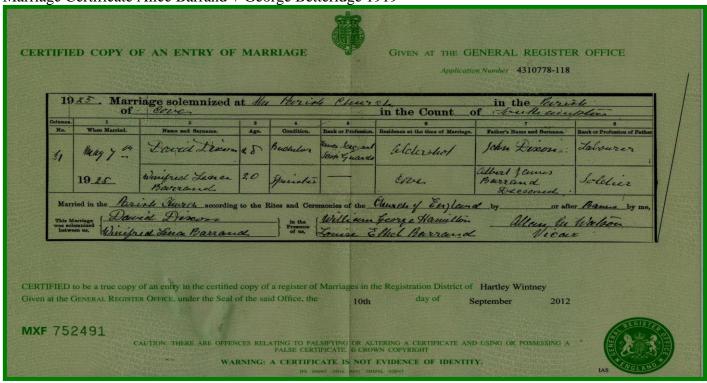
2<sup>nd</sup> Marriage of Albert Edward Barrand to Mary Josephine Sullivan



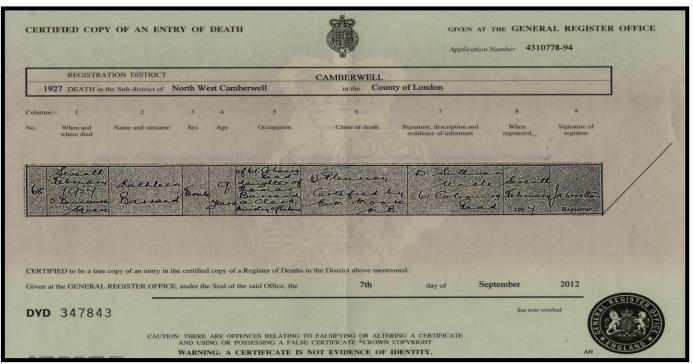
Birth certificate of Kathleen Barrand 1917



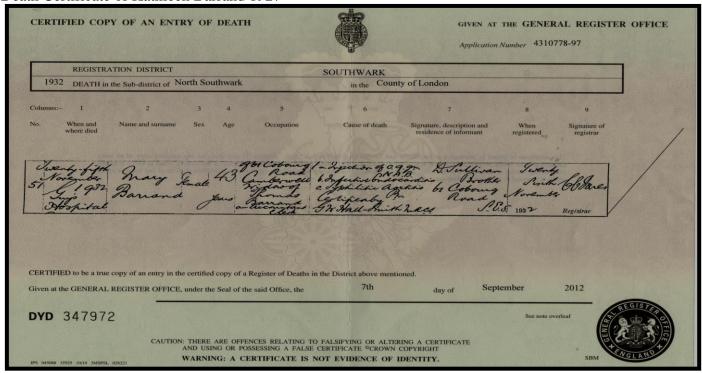
Marriage Certificate Alice Barrand + George Betteridge 1919



Marriage Certificate of Winifred Lena Barrand and David Dixon 1925



Death Certificate of Kathleen Barrand 1927



Death Certificate of Mary Barrand (nee Sullivan) 1932

No.	1 When Married.	Name and Surname,	Age.	Condition,	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father
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421	19_17.	Emma Louise Barrand.	22	Spinski	-	148 Portland Street	albert Edward Barrand.	Solsier

Marriage of Emma Barrand to William Hill 1917

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dente.	1		Age	Condition.	Rank or Profession	n Residence at the time of Marris	p. Fether's Name and Sumam	e. Booker Profession of P
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Marriage of Albert James + Florence Rose Linehan 1919

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4810	Ayekbourn, Edward	105		812
4811	Jenner, Thomas O'Connor, Charles Stride		182314 Gnr., 59th Dr., 2012	813
4812	O'Connor, Charles Stride	106	10749 Gnr., K.F.A.	814
4813	Birch, Samuel Phillip	(B)(R)(R)(R)	238095 Gnr., /2nd K.T.	1815
4814	Flanagan, George Edward	106	58568 2nd A.M., K.A.*	1816
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4818	Hitchings, William	107		4819
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4819	Caldwell, Edward	15	"Amethyst"	4820
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4821	Hayes, James Whittle, Albert Victor	110	9/30852 Pte., T.R.W. Kents	4823
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4826	Prince, Albert Harold	15	245504, 1/2 Lon. Regt.	4827
482		21	723192 Pte., 2/24 Lon. Regt.	4828
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48	42 Cook, Edwin Thomas		N.K., 1st P.O., H.M.S. "Eaglet	4844
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45	846 Barrand, Albert Edv	vard 44 .	R.B.	1 4047

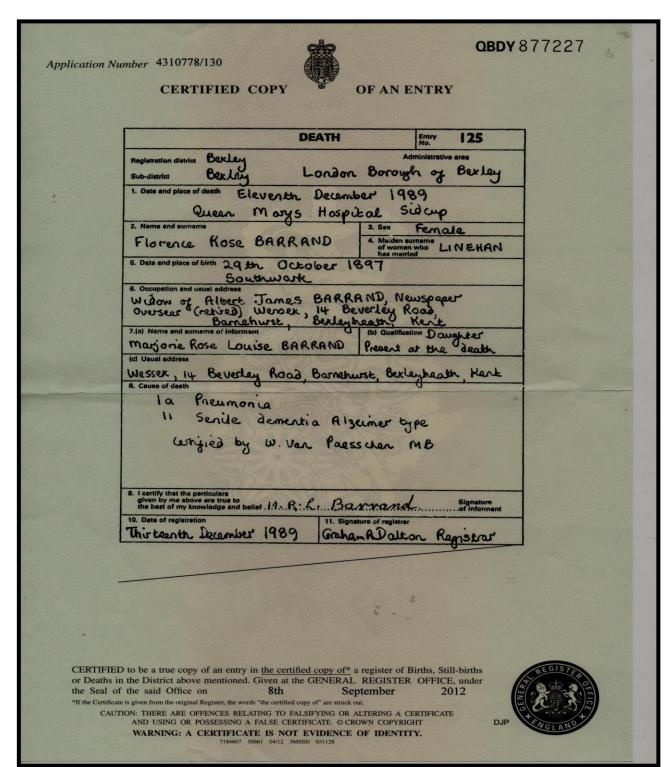
Absent Voters List 1919 – Albert Edward Barrand

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1967 DEATH in the Sub-district of Dartford Second	in the County of Kent	
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		See note overleaf

Death Albert James Barrand 1967

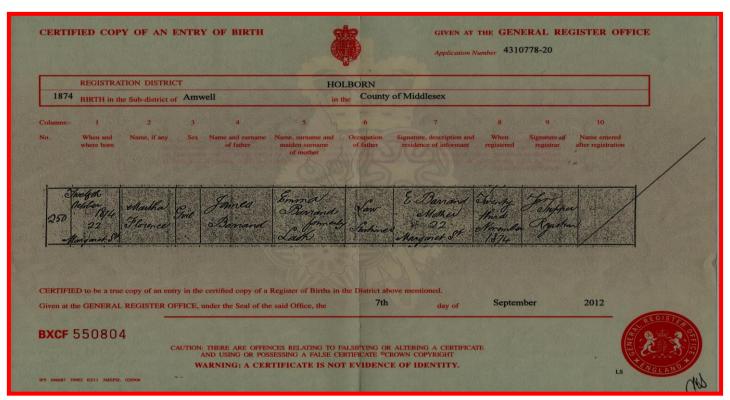
	Page	71	1989	
BURIALS in the Parish County of New 7 nine hundred and S	n of brayfores	CAT.		in the One thousand
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Albert James Barrand No. 565	Beverley Road Barne hures t	1967 Oetober 26:	yeous	P. C. Collin Bactor
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Burial record of Albert James Barrand

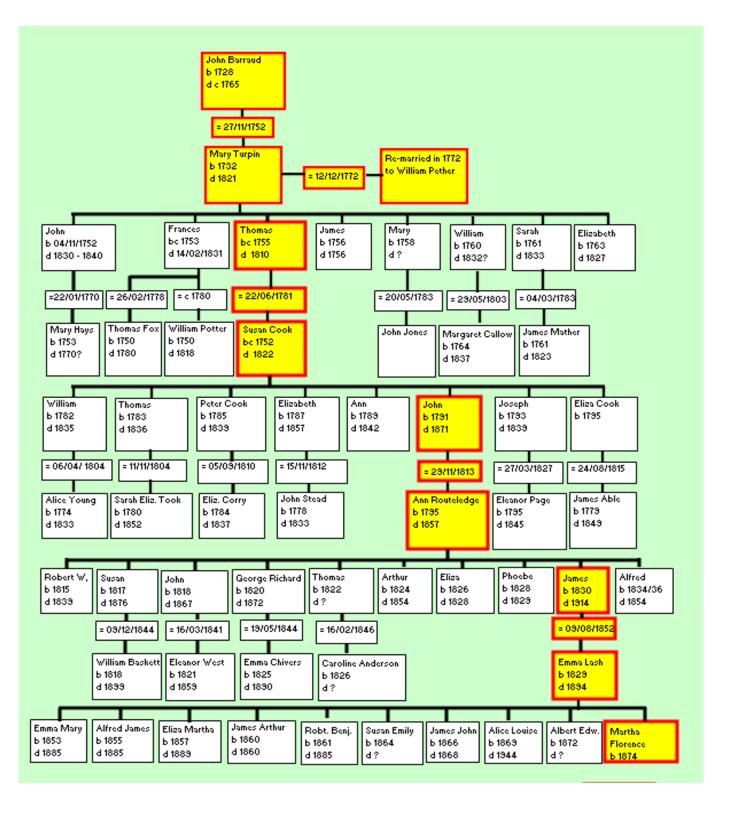


Death Certificate Rose Barrand (nee Linehan)

10. Martha Florence was the 10th child of James Barrand and Emma Lash, and she was born on the 12<sup>th</sup> October, 1874, and baptised on the same day as Albert Edward and Alice Louise, 27<sup>th</sup> April, 1879. Birth Ref: Holborn 1874 - 4th Qtr (1b - 711) She shows on the 1881 census, but died on the 4<sup>th</sup> December, 1883, aged 9 of curvature of the spine and dropsy at their home of 22, Margaret Street. Death Ref: Holborn 1883 - 4th Qtr (1b - 447) There is a problem with the death of Martha Florence though, in that she was buried on the 8<sup>th</sup> December, 1883 in Islington Cemetery and the problem is that her body was removed from the grave on the 7<sup>th</sup> April, 1885. I do not know why the body was removed, or where it was re-buried or when.

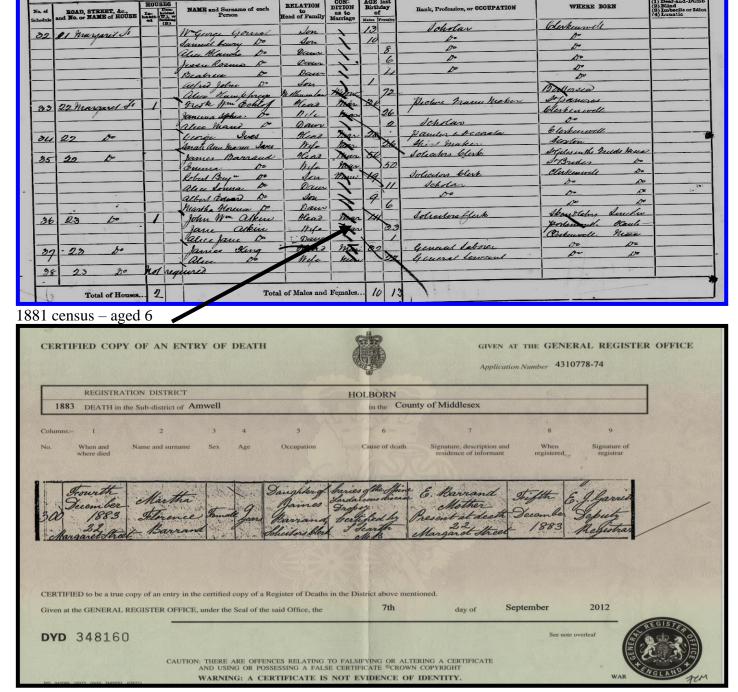


Birth Certificate Martha Florence Barrand 1874



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Baptism Record of Martha Florence Barrand



Town or Villago or Hamlet of

Trusbun

Death Certificate of Martha Florence Barrand 1883

Page 6]

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Burial record of Martha Florence, 22 Margaret Street aged 9 - bur 08/12/1883

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Removal of body 1885 Martha Florence, 22 Margaret Street aged 9 - 07/04/1885

## **Alfred**

Alfred, the 10<sup>th</sup> and last child of John Barrand and Nancy Ann Routeledge was born in 1833, and baptised on the 20<sup>th</sup> October, 1833 in St. Giles, London. Alfred is shown on the 1841 and also on the 1851 census. In 1851 he is employed as a labourer and living with John Barrand and Nancy Routledge, his parents at 25, Little Earl Street, Seven Dials. Alfred died on the 28<sup>th</sup> July, 1854 at the age of 21 at 7, Duke Street, St. Giles, at the family home, of tuberculosis. Death Ref: St. Giles 1854 - 3rd Qtr (1b - 254) Alfred's occupation was as a box maker, and it is very probable that he worked with his father John as, although John was a Egg Merchant up until 1852, the next reference to John's occupation is as a packing case maker in 1861.

## IGI Record of the Birth of Alfred Barrand

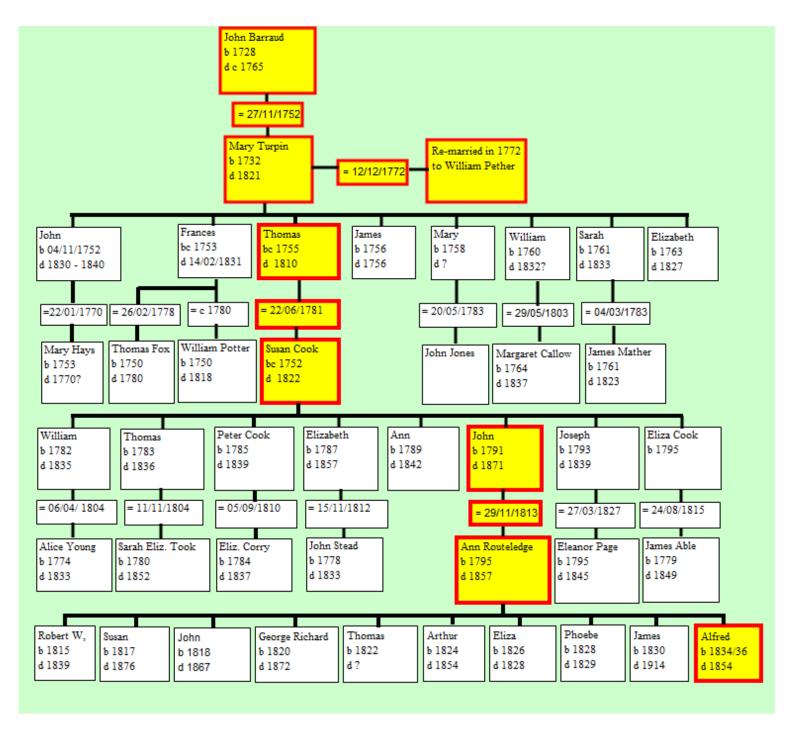
Name: Alfred Barrand Record Type: Baptism

Estimated Birth Date: abt 1833 Baptism Date: 20 Oct 1833 Father's Name: John Barrand Mother's name: Nancy Barrand

Parish or Poor Law Union: Holborn St Giles in the Fields

Borough: Camden

Register Type: Parish Registers

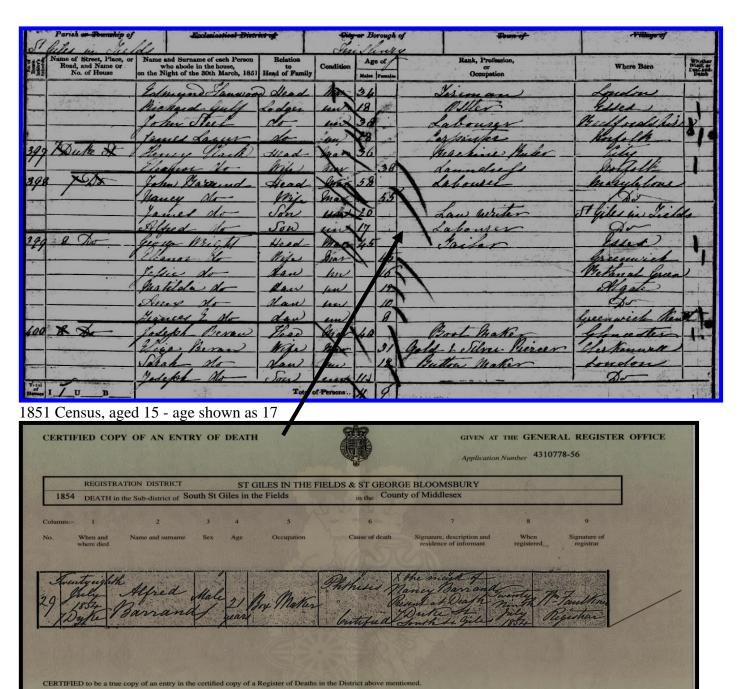


When	Child's	PARENT	N' NAME.	Abode.	Quality, Trade,	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
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001 20. No.33	Henry	Milian. Mare	Royall	fings by lan	/ceemany	Miller Marca
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Baptism record of Alfred Barrand

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1841 Census, aged 5



CAUTION: THERE ARE OFFENCES RELATING TO FALSIFYING OR ALTERING A CERTIFICATE AND USING OR POSSESSING A FALSE CERTIFICATE \*CROWN COPYRIGHT WARNING: A CERTIFICATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY.

September

day of

2012

Death Certificate of Alfred Barrand 1854

**DYD** 348171

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the

## 7. Joseph Barrand

**Joseph Barrand**, (Son of Thomas Barrand and Susannah Cook) was child number six and was born on the 26<sup>th</sup> February, 1793 and baptised as Joseph "Barnard" on the 21<sup>st</sup> April, 1793 in St. Mary's Church, St. Marylebone, London. In 1813, he joined the navy, working for the admiralty both in Woolwich and Greenwich most probably as a blacksmith, and that is confirmed in the Admiralty records as being aged 21 in 1813.

On the 27<sup>th</sup> March, 1827, he married Eleanor Page in Deptford, Greenwich. **Eleanor Page** was born in November, 1795 and baptised on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of December, 1795 in London, the daughter of Joseph Page and Sarah Howes. They had 3 daughters, Sarah, Jane and Eleanor.

Joseph and Eleanor had 2 children for certain, Peter Thomas, born 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1827 and baptised on the 2<sup>nd</sup> September, 1827 at St. Alphage Church, Greenwich. Peter Thomas died the following year at their home in Roan Street in Greenwich on the 10<sup>th</sup> January, 1828 and the death was subject to a coroners' warrant. The death was shown to be of natural causes and he was buried on the 18<sup>th</sup> January, 1828.

Their second son was Thomas James Barrand and was born in Tranters Buildings, Roan Street, Greenwich, a rented house, on the 9<sup>th</sup> July, 1830 and baptised on the 2<sup>nd</sup> August, 1830.

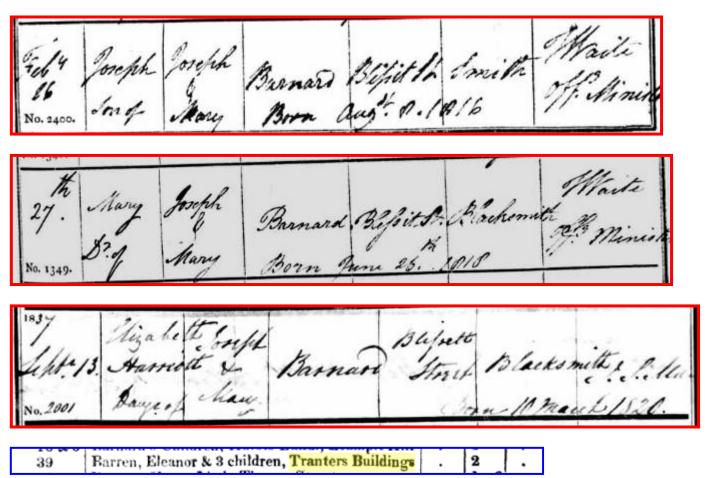
Joseph Barrand was still working for the Admiralty as a sailor when he died on the 21<sup>st</sup> January, 1839 on the hospital ship, Dreadnaught of pleuricy aged 46. His home address was still Roan Street, Greenwich, and he was buried on the 27<sup>th</sup> January, 1839, in St. Aphege Church, Greenwich. Death Ref: Greenwich 1839 - 1st Otr (5 - 140)

Joseph's son, Thomas James aged 9, is shown on the 1841 census living in Roan Street, Greenwich with his mother Eleanor (nee Page), but there is also another child, a Mary Barrand, aged 18 (daughter) so, presumably born in or around 1823 but, as Joseph did not marry Eleanor Page until 1827, this raises the possibility that Joseph may have been married previously, but there are no records of this. The 1841 census shows Eleanor as a laundress and they were now living in Norris buildings, Roan Street in Greenwich. Thomas James however does not show on the 1851 census, and neither does Mary, although it appears that Mary may well have died in 1849. Eleanor (nee Page) died on May 25th, 1845 in Roan Street, Greenwich from a burst blood vessel and the death was subject to a coroners' report and she was buried on the 1st June, 1845 in St. Aphege Church, Greenwich, aged 50, making her DOB as 1795. Death Ref: Greenwich 1845 - 3<sup>rd</sup> Qtr (5 - 153) The death was registered by the coroner on the 7<sup>th</sup> August, 1845, 2 months after her death. There are records of Eleanor Barrand and 3 children receiving Parochial relief in 1830 and also in 1831 and her address is given as Tranter's Buildings in Roan Street. Eleanor is recorded as 39 years of age in What raises the probability that Joseph had been married before his marriage to Eleanor Page in 1827 is the mention of a Joseph Barrand, born in 1819. He does not show on any baptism records though, and the first time he appears is on the 1841 census, living in the Old Kent Road as a servant to a Mr. Avery. This is also confirmed by a newspaper article of 5<sup>th</sup> December, 1841, in which a Joseph Barrand is commended for detecting a woman who had robbed Mr. Avery who was the landlord of the "World Upside Down" public house at 145, Old Kent Road from 1839 to 1856.

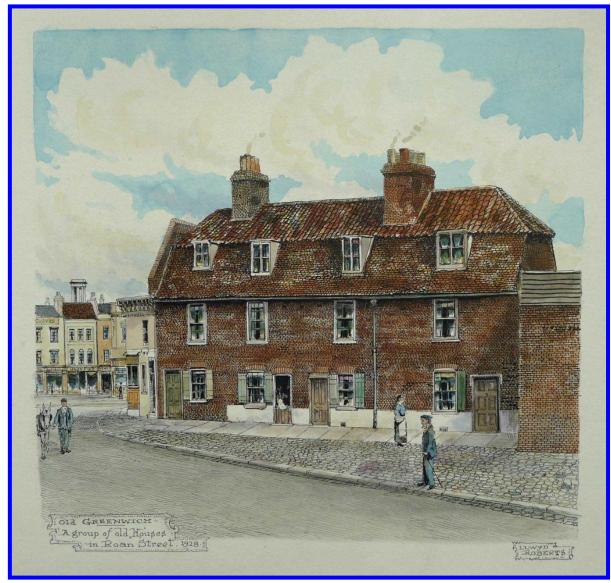
There is no record of Joseph in the 1851 census, but he is found on the 1861 census, working as a builder's labourer and living in Roan Street, Greenwich. He is found living in the same street as Joseph Barrand born in 1793, son of Thomas Barrand and Susannah Cook. On the 1861 census, Joseph's birth place is given as Greenwich, Kent, which then makes it quite possible that this Joseph was in fact a son of Joseph Barrand. Joseph senior therefore may have

married in about 1816 and had 2 children, Joseph born in 1816-1820 and Mary, born in 1818. Unfortunately, there are no records of Joseph (b 1793) having been married before his marriage to Eleanor Page. There is however a record of a Joseph <u>Barnard</u> (sic) born in August, 1816 and baptised 16<sup>th</sup> February, 1817 to a Joseph <u>Barnard</u> and Mary, and also a Mary, born in 1818. It may be of some significance that our Joseph Barrand was himself baptised as Joseph Barnard in the IGI records for St. Mary's Church Marylebone. If this is the correct Joseph, then unfortunately his marriage certificate shows that he was a bachelor when he married Eleanor Page in 1827. It is also a distinct possibility therefore that Joseph Barrand (b 1793) lived with Eleanor Page as husband and wife, and they had the 2 children before their actual marriage in 1827 or that Joseph Barrand lived with a "Mary" and had the children out of wedlock.

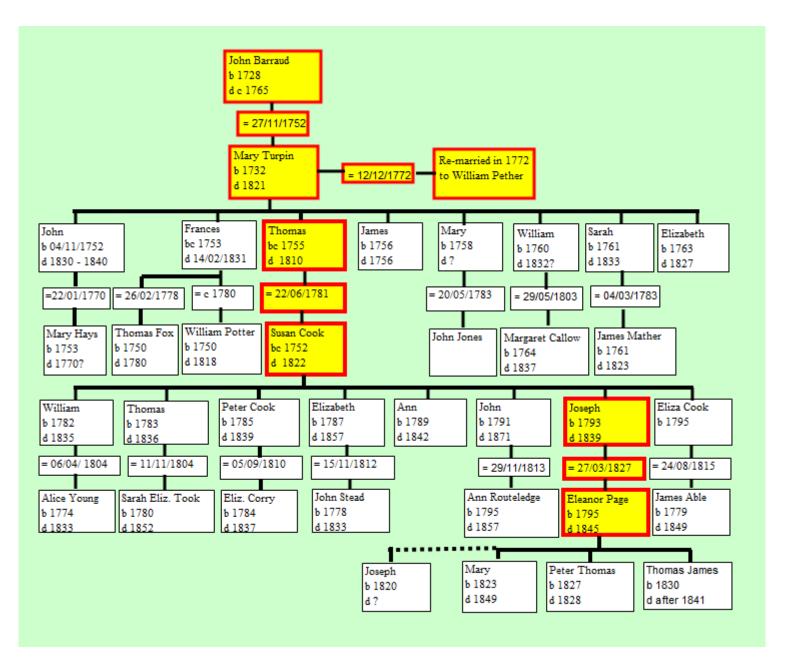
There is no record of the death of Joseph, born in 1820 and he does not show on any census since 1861. One thing that reinforces the Joseph Barrand story is the fact that his parents, Thomas Barrand and Susannah Cook both moved to Woolwich, died there and were buried in Woolwich. It would seem that at some time about 1810, they moved from Islington to Woolwich taking their youngest children, Joseph and Eliza Cook with them.



Poor Parish entry for Greenwich 1830



Houses on Roan Street 1928



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1841 census for Joseph

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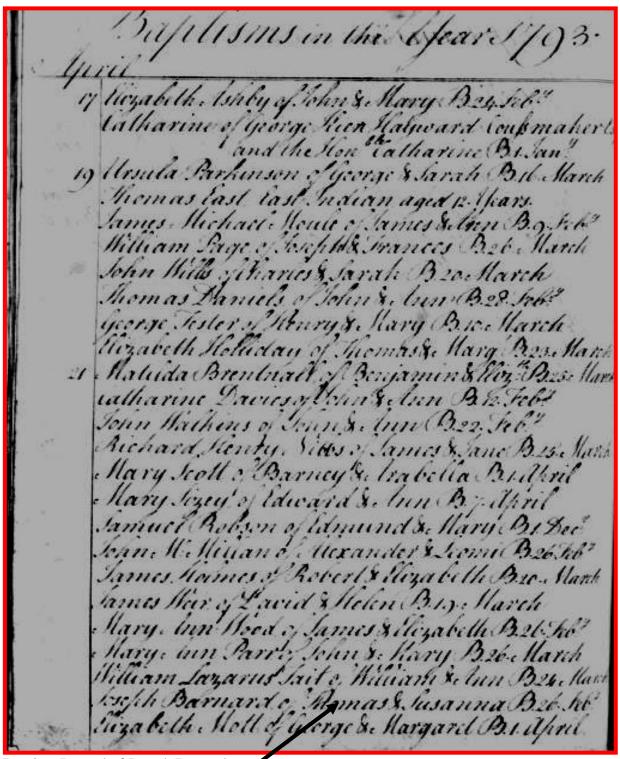
1841 census – Eleanor Barrand, Mary and Thomas

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' PROTECTION SOCIETY.—At a committee meeting of the above society, held at their office, No. 3, New Bridge-street, on Friday, Dec. 3, Mr. Hughes in the chair—Upon the motion of Mr. Hook, seconded by Mr. Wright, it was unimously resolved, "That the cordial thanks of this committee are in an eminent degree due, and be hereby given, to our late chairman, Mr. Owen Dullea, for the able manner in which he has discharged the important duties connected with that office during the past year."—At the same meeting a gratuity of half a guinea was paid to John Taylor, servant to Mr. Garrett, for detecting Mary Heslop in robbing Mr. Garrett, Crooked Billet, Little Tower-hill, of a glass.—Also, to Joseph Barrand, servant to Mr. Avery, for detecting a woman in robbing Mr. Avery, World Turned Upside Down, Old Kent-road, of three pewter pots.

The Era, Sunday 5<sup>th</sup> December, 1841 World Upside Down Public House, Nelson Place, 145 Old Kent Road

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10	Total of Houses.	. 4	ploseph Barrand	otal of Males a		1	Bruklayer Labourer		-	4

1861 census



Baptism Record of Joseph Barrand

JOSEPH BARNARD

Event(s):

Birth: 26 FEB 1793

Christening: 21 APR 1793 Saint Mary-St Marylebone Road, Saint Marylebone

Parents:

Father: THOMAS BARNARD

Mother: SUSANNA Source Information:

Batch No.: Dates: Source Call No.: Type: Printout Call No.: Type: C035243 1791 - 1793 0580906 Film 6903614 Film

C035243 1793 - 1798 0580907 Film NONE

IGI Record of the birth of Joseph "Barnard" 1793

ADM Records of the Admiralty, Naval Forces, Royal Marines, Coastguard, and related bodies

Division within ADM Records of Service

ADM 29 Admiralty: Royal Navy, Royal Marines, Coastguard and related services: Officers' and Ratings' Service

Records (Series II)

Subseries within ADM 29 Navy Pay Office: Entry Books of Certificates of Service

ADM 29/21 Admiralty: ratings

**Record Summary:** 

Scope and content Original page number: 14

Joseph BARRAND; Rating; Born: London; Age on entry: 21; Dates served: 13 April 1813-27 July 1837; Date and

Type of Application: Admiralty 17 January 1839

Covering dates 1839 Jan.-Sept.

Availability Open Document, Open Description, Normal Closure before FOI Act: 30 years

Held by The National Archives, Kew

TNA Record of Joseph at Admiralty

Name: Ellenor Page

Spouse Name: Joseph Barrand Record Type: Marriage Event Date: 27 Mar 1827 Parish: Deptford St Nicholas

Borough: Greenwich

Parish register of marriage of Joseph Barrand + Eleanor Page

Joseph Barrand Bachelor of the Parish
and Elle nor Juge of inter of the Parish
were married in this Chunh by Bann with Consent of
Thanh in the Year One thousand eight hundred and three ny Level By me
This Marriage was folemnized between us Troub Portuge
No. 783.

Marriage of Joseph Barrand to Eleanor Page

			Page I				
BAPTI	SMS foler	of Item	Parish of	Green	in the	he Year 18 27	
When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parent:	Name.	Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.	
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No. 946.	Susanna	I Samuel	Millara	Bensett Street	Labourer	of Ballin	0.0
Sep. 5:	Aliza 8	Thomas	Shirkley	Blackhen	Cabinet 3 Marke	Flast -	
No. 948.	K. Alber	Hodsoll Gordon Sorah	Heath	Strong Splace Strolling	ox Gent:	of Sallin	 
No. 949		as form	Inchwe	de Spicet	Carpen	to of Kall	i.
No. 950	Edwar &	with Bobins	Clark	Siste Lan Bo	e lictually	S Ballin	· ·
/e/	to for	ha John	Ray	12	Marin m 26. h	- lut	and and
No. 95							

Baptism Record of Peter Thomas Barrand

PETER THOMAS BARRAND Male No 945 on the Registers

Event(s):

Birth: 15 AUG 1827

Christening: 02 SEP 1827 St. Alphage, Greenwich, Kent, England

Parents:

Father: JOSEPH BARRAND

Mother: ELEANOR Source Information:

Batch No.: Dates: Source Call No.: Type: Printout Call No.: Type:

C006323 1820 - 1827 0254591 Film NONE

IGI Record of baptism of Peter Thomas Barrand 1827

Name: Peter Thomas Barrand

Record Type: Burial Event Date: 18 Jan 1828

Age: 5m

Estimated Birth Year: abt 1827

Died in Roan Street, and was subject to coroner's report.

Parish: Saint Alfege Borough: Greenwich County: Middlesex

Burial Record of Peter Thomas Barrand

Age whom the Ceremon	Apriled and Marie.	of When buried.	Agr.	rhem the Coremony was performed.
Catherine Cow	Workhouse	1828 Jan 7	90 D	Jallin.
Elizabeth	Monkhon	15 K	68 4	. Mathew-
A Man www.knowie	wirower's we	Jan to	King 2	J)Ballin
Fanny Fetar	Lime Rilus (Coroners		16. 3	Mathe
James Heury No. 413. Blacks	Stable Gard	Jan :	拉	G. Mathew
Robert James No. 414.	Roan	18 th	2/2	J/Dallin
Peter Showard	Roan Street	Jan 18!	3 mont	FyDelli.
Margare	t Makla	lan.	4 year	corp. 10

Burial Record of Peter Thomas Barrand

THOMAS JAMES BARRAND Male No 211 on the Registers

Event(s):

Birth: 09 JUL 1830

Christening: 02 AUG 1830 St Alphage, Greenwich, Kent, England

Parents:

Father: JOSEPH BARRAND

Mother: ELEANOR Source Information:

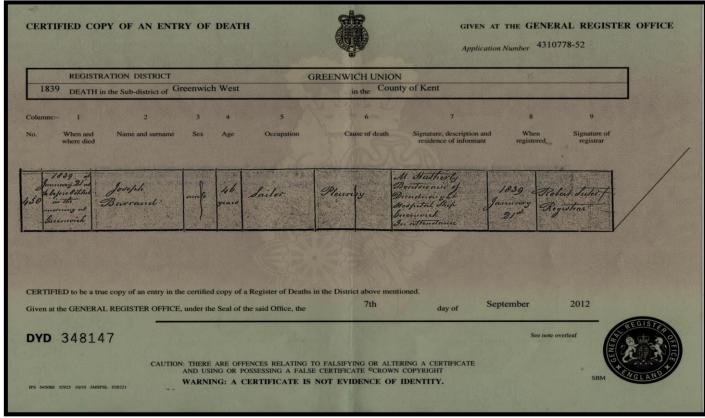
Batch No.: Dates: Source Call No.: Type: Printout Call No.: Type: C006323 1828 - 1830 0254592 Film 6906349 Film

IGI Record of birth of Thomas James Barrand 1830

Vben	Child's	Pare	mu Name.	Abede.	Quality, Trade,	By whom the Ceremony
prised.	Christian Name.	Christian.	Surname.		Profession.	was performed.
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lo. 212.	1			Beech 2	7	
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Baptism Record of Thomas James Barrand

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		Eligh Parukers		46	Hower make	4	
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		Thos Pace	22	\ <u>'</u> .	2 plumber	14	
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*		- Hannal Richards		24	+	x	
(8)	"	· Eleanor Williams		39	parel make	x	
		Cleaner Barrand		49	Plannings	~	
		Mary do		18	}	4	
		- that do	9			y	
		Jane Noseberry	12	10	4	1	
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ronis		David Hays	50	1	5 parite		1 3
Binton	1	John do	14		1	N	
thuin gr		Mary do		45		x	
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		editty do	L	.2		4	!
		James do	5	mon	4)	14	
	1	La Alexander Myson		40		14	15 74



Death Certificate of Joseph Barrand 1839

London, England, Deaths and Burials, 1813-1980

Name: Joseph Barrand Record Type: Burial Event Date: 27 Jan 1839

Estimated Age: 47

Estimated Birth Year: abt 1792

Parish: Saint Alfege Borough: Greenwich County: Middlesex

Parish Record of the Burial of Joseph Barrand

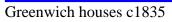
BURIALS in the Parish in the County of	ent	in t	he Yea	r 1839_ h m
gramme at Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
Susanna Sang	Ship Dock	1839 Junt K	geard 60	M. A. framer
James Sament	Union C	11, Jany	44	W. C. Smithe
Samuel Setten	11	3 Jany	14	W.C.Smithe
Joseph Barran	Rong	1. Jany 271h	1/4	N.C.Smith
Stizabeth Maller		hing for Son	year 77	.! I. Mas
Christian Natson	Flospita Ship		yea. 26	
Michael	Horkhou	1100	25 29 12 S	I. S. Mast

Burial record of Joseph Barrand



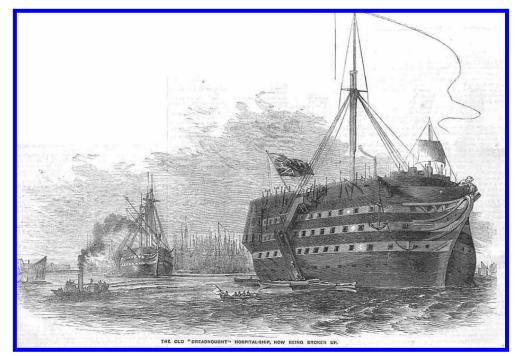
Greenwich 1796



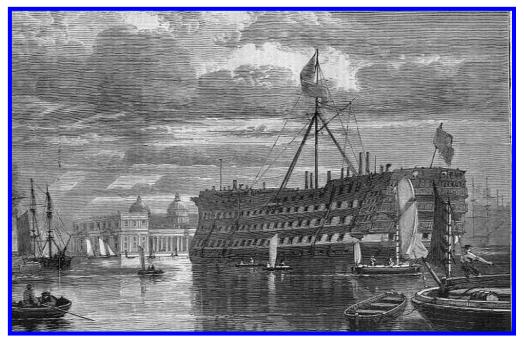




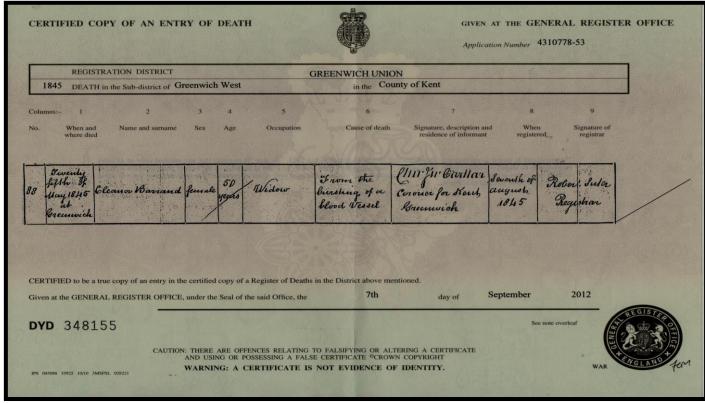
Greenwich 1835



The Dreadnaught Hospital Ship.



Dreadnaught Hospital Ship



Death Certificate of Eleanor Barrand 1845

London, England, Deaths and Burials, 1813-1980

about Eleanor Barrand Name: Eleanor Barrand Record Type: Burial Event Date: 1 Jun 1845

Age: 50

Estimated Birth Year: abt 1795

Parish: Saint Alfege Borough: Greenwich County: Middlesex

Parish record of the Death of Eleanor Barrand

BURIALS in the Paris	of Green			18 45 TO
Personal Name. On	Abode.	ob When buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
Elizabeth 3	heck Place	With the little	yar.	14 Augher
Richardson	Refiffera	Died 25	May	1021
Chunor	Koun Street	o June	50	I. S. Mas
Burrand		Died 25	- m	× 1
lary Am Elizabe	Trafelya	100	12 e	If Mes
Reynolds		Sid 2	951	-
Farmer	Spects	June 15	16/2	Il Mis
No. 1963		Died	years	200
William Stanton	Roan Stre	- and	59	I. Ma
No. /4JJ	21.1	Diep.	gen gen	es of So
Pettett	Lane	Ting.	64	A. Mai
Charles	10,13	Died.	year	and and
Prince	Ship	7 22	30 18	Down
No. 1935	10/	1 Jan	5	and l
Rebecca fan	2 Lealis	Busin	3	Just State

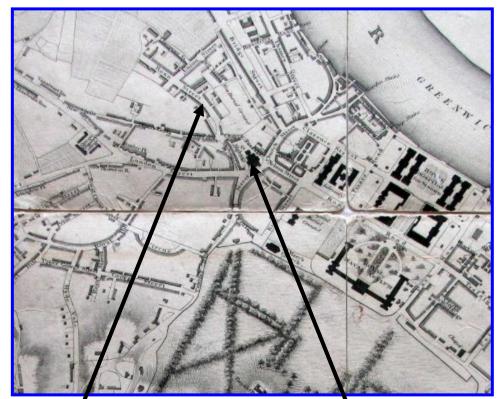
Burial record of Eleanor Barrand

When Baytised.	Child's Christian Name	Christian.	ts Name.	Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession,	Commony was performed.
18/7/6	Chary ranch	Louis	ul le juli	Sheet Sheet	Linen Jrape	B Hallen
Fels /3	Janus William	Millian	Binks	Union Shut	abourer	Blad
14 14 No. 2395.	William 1	James Bright	Louse	Baker	1	Calle Gurati
Teb /	Mary	James & Same	Douse	Bakers Vand Bru	Halerena Foty w	R Salle Curate
Feb 4 16 No. 2397.	James Son of	Thomas Hatilde	The Bon	Royal M	the Stone	Maile Minist
Feb. 9 16 No. 2398	William John Jon of	Harles &	Rebble Born	Royal P.	the sextends	Maile of Mini
160 No. 2399	Inn Fig.	L'elmou.	Prolge	Rosal.	1. Expense	Maile of Minis

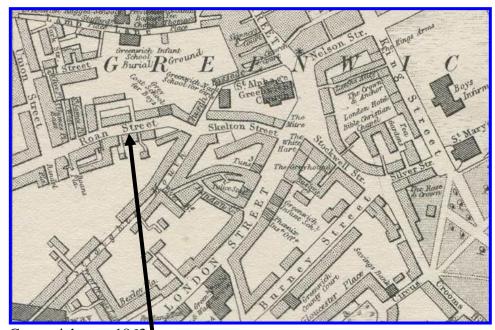
Baptism Record of Joseph Barnard – parents Joseph Barnard + Mary

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Christian Name	Christim, Soroam	0.000	Profession.	
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3/1/	, No green	raway Kils	a acquea.	w ADA
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3 com	Smith fel	swick as	w from	(Ka) a
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48.	Aun	borah	3 Febr a	ast -
the Mary	411			Marke
. 1	Bus Bus	nard Bilits	B. B. schom	att mi
82.0	Mary Bo	in Am 26.	1018	5
A Levis	Gener	Xee	but	600
0 7	1 1/1	ward Lan	0 400,0	(VDalle
Dr of	Mary	lone	10 th June	cent 2
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thery	or William (	orchill &	gento	( Salli
100	f Alpen	do	3	
1351.	Mary	bound	2 my Cay	40
COLORES I				

Baptism Record of Mary Barnard, parents Joseph Barnard + Mary.



Showing Roan Street top left of St. Alphege Church



Greenwich map 1863

## **Elizabeth Cook Barrand**

The final child of Thomas Barrand and Susannah Cook was **Eliza(beth) Cook Barrand**, born on the 18<sup>th</sup> September, 1795 and baptised on the 8<sup>th</sup> November, 1795 at St. Mary's Church, Marylebone.

She also moved to Greenwich with her parents, Thomas Barrand and Susan Cook, and married James Able, a seaman on the 24<sup>th</sup> August, 1815 in St. Pauls Church, Deptford, Kent. One of the witnesses signed his name as "Peter Cook" and undoubtedly this was Peter Cook Barrand, Elizabeth's brother. It is most likely that James Able was baptised as James Abel, the son of Frederick Abel and Isabella (NK) on the 20th December, 1795 in Stepney, London. They also had another son, Robert Frederick, baptised on the 19th January, 1794.

James Able and Elizabeth Cook Barrand had 5 children:- **Joseph**, born 11<sup>th</sup> October, 1816; **Mary Ann**, born 9<sup>th</sup> January, 1818; **William Henry**, born 13<sup>th</sup> February, 1820; **Thomas**, born 22<sup>nd</sup> September, 1822 and **Eleanor**, born 6<sup>th</sup> August, 1825.

Certainly their daughter, Mary Ann married a Henry Trice from Devon in 1840. They moved to Stoke in Devon in 1840 after the marriage and their first 2 children were born there, and they then moved to Gillingham where they stayed and had a further 6 children

Elizabeth Able (nee Barrand) died in 1826 and was buried on the 12<sup>th</sup> January 1826, aged 31.

James Able died in 1851 and was buried on the 15<sup>th</sup> February, 1851.

Name: Elizth Cook Barrand Baptism Date: 8 Nov 1795 Parish: St Marylebone County: Middlesex Borough: Westminster Parent(s): Thos,

Susa

Parish record of the baptism of Elizabeth Cook Barrand

## ELIZA. COOK BARRAND Female

Event(s):

Birth: 18 SEP 1795

Christening: 08 NOV 1795 Saint Mary-St Marylebone Road, Saint Marylebone,

Parents:

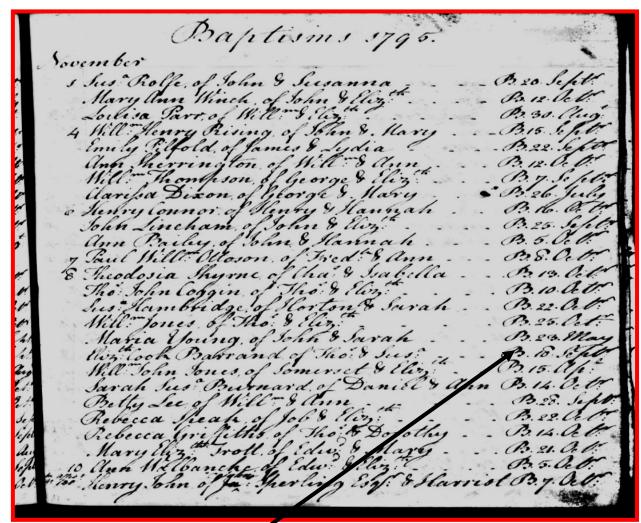
Father: THOS. BARRAND

Mother: SUSA. (SUSANNAH) COOK

Source Information:

Batch No.: Dates: Source Call No.: Type: Printout Call No.: Type: C035243 1793 - 1798 0580907 Film 6903614 Film

IGI Record of the birth of Eliza Cook Barrand 1795



Baptism record of Eliza Cook Barrand

ELIZABETH COOK BARRAND Female

Event(s): Marriages:

Spouse: JAMES ABLE

Marriage: 24 AUG 1815 Saint Paul, Deptford, Kent, England

Source Information:

Batch No.: Dates: Source Call No.: Type: Printout Call No.: Type: M006301 1813 - 1847 0384878 Film 6906348 Film

IGI Record of the marriage of Elizabeth Cook Barrand and James Able

No. 72	
Banns of Marria	ge between James Able Bachelor gabeth Cook Barrand Spinster.
and cu	were published on the Three Sundays underwritten;
	On Sunday the 23
	On Sunday the 30 fleely
	On Sunday the 6: August

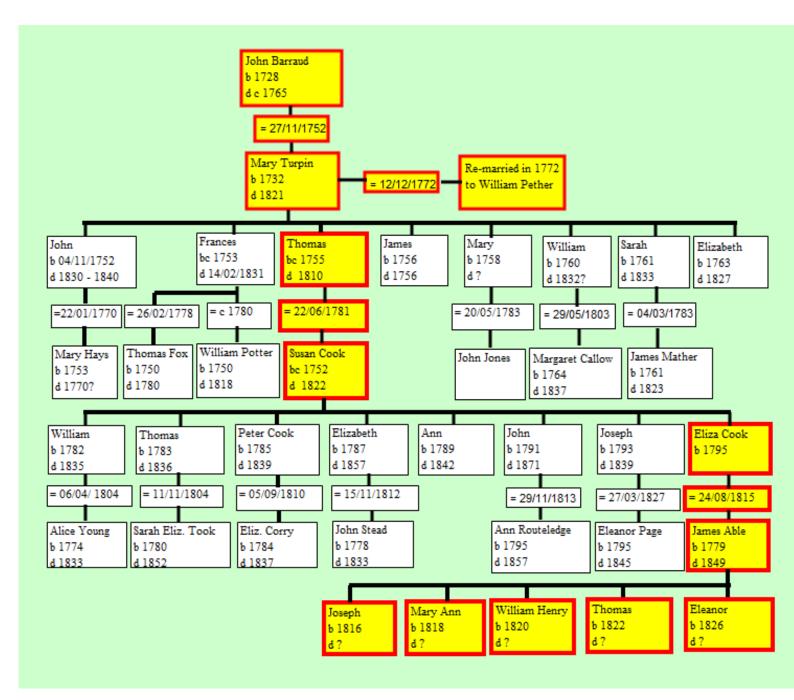
Banns of marriage – James Able and Elizabeth Cook Barrand

Barrand Eligh book s+
(9) (or Banand)
= Jal. Alele tet S. PAUL DIEPTROND 1815
S. PAUL PROTECTED 1015

Pallots record of marriage Eliza Cook Barrand + James Able

were married in this Church by Banns with Consent of this Township Day of	
By me S. S. Walker words.  This Marriage was folemnized between us faired Able his mark.  In the Presence of Seter Cook  No. 200.	rh.

Marriage certificate Eliza Cook Barrand and James Able



BAPTISMS folemnized in the Point the County of Kash	aritir Oliving		<u>lo</u> inst	e Vear 18/4
When Child's Parents Name Baptized. Christian Name. Christian. S	urname.	Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
1816. Edward Edward	Hartin	Koan	thoemak	Maile
20 mary mary	Born	Sept?	17	Il minister
Oct. Sarah John Su 21 Ann Shijabeth No. 2226. Haugrof-Shijabeth	llivan	Stocks	Vaterma	Totallen chen
No. 2226. daugt of Elizabeth	Born	Sept		Municipal
Och Cmily mood	_	Timekila	Clerk	Hot Dalle.
21 tangrof and Harriet	Boun	Sept	25	No. 2255
Bet Joseph James	Able	Bufly,	Marin	Wilaller
22 Son of Plyatieth		Och.	11	0:22 492
Oct. Cleanor killiam	Davis	Thorn	marie	10 Dallen
22 Grangaret Cleanor -	Bour			No. 20 (7).
2 Amy Richard	Taskin.	Churc	Water	Dallen allen
No. 2230. Hang of amy	Bor		1 +	e Monacy
		Stite	· Bent	Mocorge
24 daugh of Susanna		Oct 1		No. 2239
O. 1 Daniel John	Hughe	Thomas	i Booker	Men T. C. Wilkin

Baptism Record of birth of Joseph Able

JOSEPH ABLE

Event(s):

Birth: 11 OCT 1816

Christening: 22 OCT 1816 St Alphage, Greenwich, Kent, England

Parents:

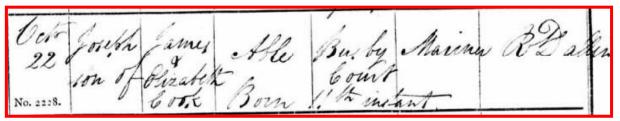
Father: JAMES ABLE

Mother: ELIZABETH COOK

Source Information:

Batch No.: Dates: Source Call No.: Type: Printout Call No.: Type: C006323 1816 - 1819 0254590 Film 6906349 Film

IGI Record of birth of Joseph Able



Baptism Record of baptism of Joseph Able

MARY ANN ABLE

Event(s):

Birth: 09 JAN 1818

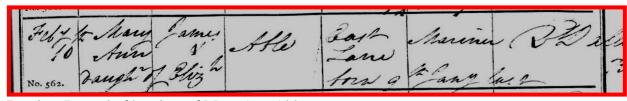
Christening: 10 FEB 1818 St Alphage, Greenwich, Kent, England

Parents:

Father: JAMES ABLE Mother: ELIZTH. Source Information:

Batch No.: Dates: Source Call No.: Type: Printout Call No.: Type: C006323 1816 - 1819 0254590 Film 6906349 Film

IGI Record of birth of Mary Ann Able



Baptism Record of baptism of Mary Ann Able

WILLIAM HENRY ABLE

Event(s):

Birth: 13 FEB 1820

Christening: 23 MAR 1820 St Alphage, Greenwich, Kent, England

Parents:

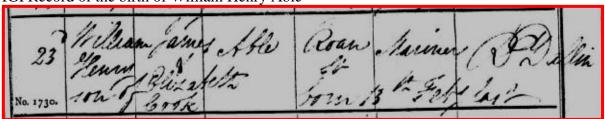
Father: JAMES ABLE

Mother: ELIZABETH COOK

Source Information:

Batch No.: Dates: Source Call No.: Type: Printout Call No.: Type: C006323 1820 - 1827 0254591 Film 6906349 Film

IGI Record of the birth of William Henry Able



Baptism Record of baptism of William Henry Able

THOMAS ABLE

Event(s):

Birth: 28<sup>th</sup> October, 1822

Christening: 03 DEC 1822 St Alphage, Greenwich, Kent, England

Parents:

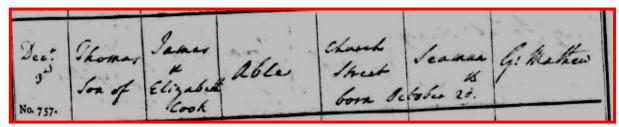
Father: JAMES ABLE

Mother: ELIZABETH COOK

Source Information:

Batch No.: Dates: Source Call No.: Type: Printout Call No.: Type: C006323 1820 - 1827 0254591 Film 6906349 Film

IGI Record of the birth of Thomas Able



Baptism Record of baptism of Thomas Able

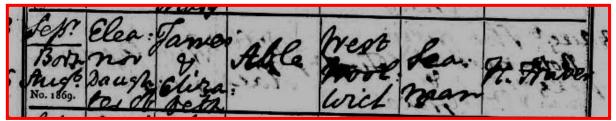
Name: Eleanor Able Record Type: Baptism

Estimated Birth Date: abt 1826 Baptism Date: 3 Sep 1826 Father's Name: James Able Mother's Name: Elizabeth Able

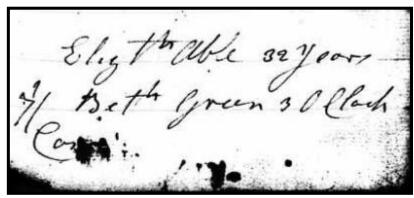
Parish or Poor Law Union: Woolwich St Mary Magdalene

Borough: Greenwich

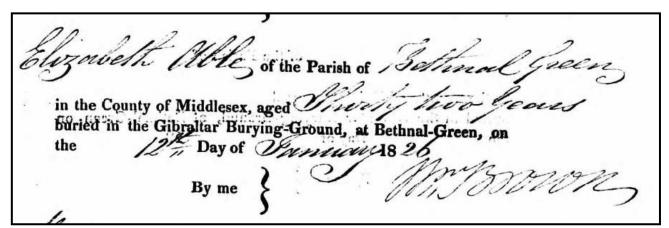
IGI record of the birth of Eleanor Able



Baptism Record of baptism of Eleanor Able



Death record of Elizabeth Cook Able



Burial Record of the death of Elizabeth Able 1826

Name: Elizabeth Able

Birth Date: abt 1794

Event Type: Burial

Death Date: abt 1826

Death Age: 32

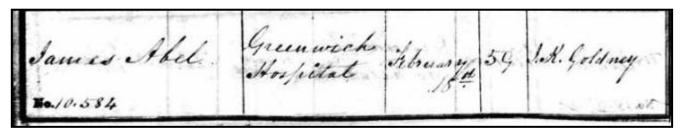
Burial Date: 12 Jan 1826

**Burial Place:** 

Bethnal Green, Middlesex, England

Piece Title:

Piece 0310: Burials, Vol VI, 1825-1830



Parish Record of the burial of James Able in 1851 (b 1792)

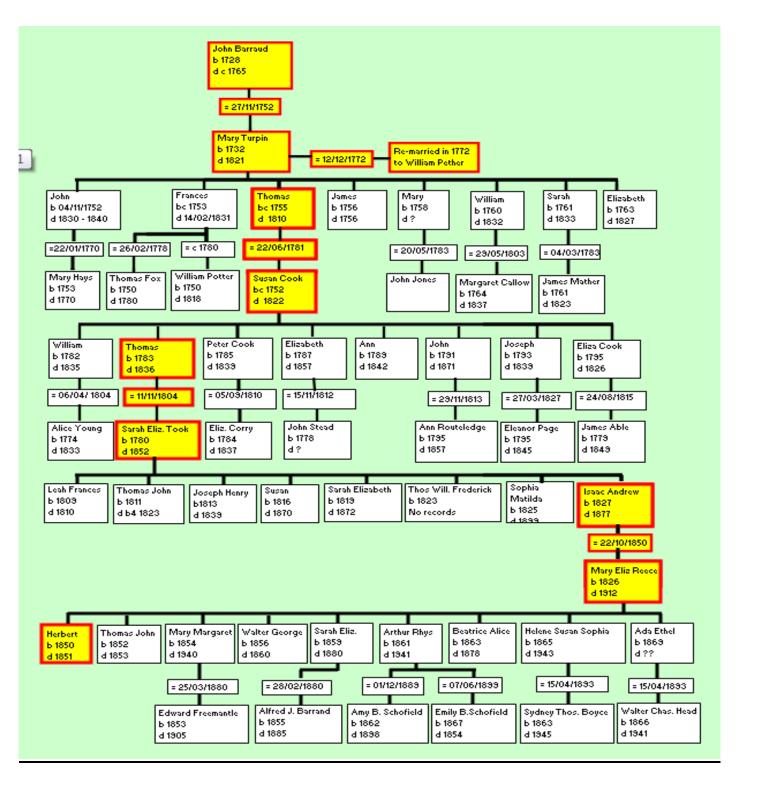
## Now back to the children of Isaac Andew Barrand and Mary Elizabeth Reece the youngest of the children of Thomas Barrand and Sarah Took .

As was mentioned earlier......

Isaac Andrew Barrand was born on the 22<sup>nd</sup> April, 1827 and baptised on the 10<sup>th</sup> August, 1828. Thomas (father) was still employed as a shoe maker. Isaac Andrew was firstly employed as a clerk at the London docks. Isaac's father Thomas had already died in 1836, but he is shown on the Isaac Andrew's marriage certificate as a house decorator. Mary Elizabeth Reece was born in 1826 and baptised on the 12<sup>th</sup> July, 1826, and she was the only daughter of John Reece & Margaret Morgan. They also had 2 sons, John Taleison, and Ivor.

On the 22<sup>nd</sup> October 1850, Isaac Andrew Barrand married Mary Elizabeth Reece at the Parish Church of St. Sepulture in London City.

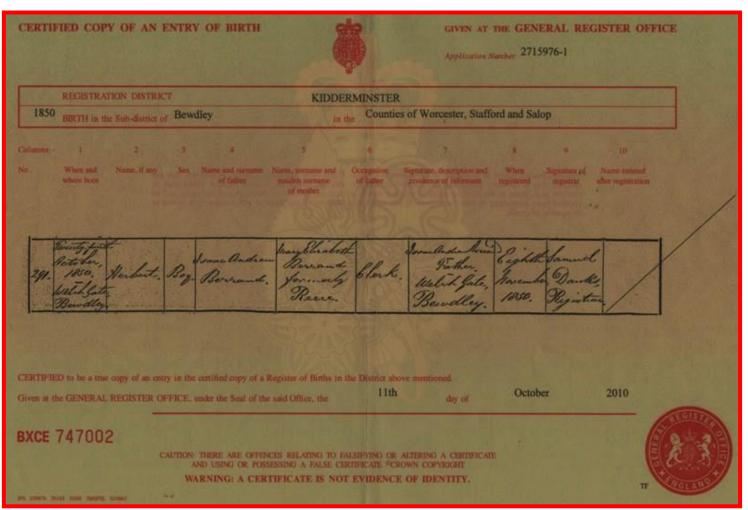
Isaac Andrew and Mary Reece had 9 children.



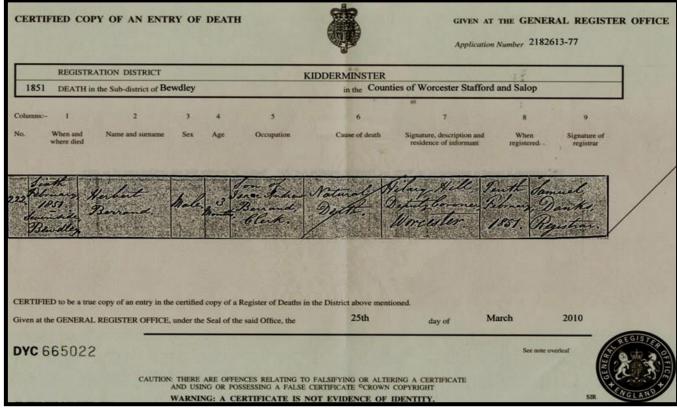
## 1. Herbert Barrand

After Isaac Andrew's and Mary Reece's wedding on the 22<sup>nd</sup> October, 1850, they set off to Bewdley in Warwickshire to visit Isaac's sister Susan and her husband Jacob Starr who were living there, and that is confirmed on the 1851 census for both Susan and Jacob Starr. Just 2 days later, on the 24<sup>th</sup> October, 1850, Mary gave birth to a son, Herbert. Birth Ref: Ribbesford 1850 - 4th Qtr (18 - 377) Isaac Andrew and Mary stayed in Bewdley into 1851, but Herbert died on the 6<sup>th</sup> February, 1851 at 3 months old in Severnside which was the address they were staying at. Herbert's death was subject to a Coroner's Report, but his death was found to be of natural causes. Death Ref: Ribbesford 1851 - 1st Qtr (18 - 317)

There will be no census record for Herbert Barrand.



Birth Certificate for Herbert Barrand



Death Certificate for Herbert Barrand

Parish Records Collection - burial

First name(s): Herbert Last name: BARRAND Date of burial: 11 Feb 1851 Age at death: 5 Weeks

Calculated year of birth: 1851 Place of burial: Ribbesford

Dedication: St Leonard County: Worcestershire

Coverage: 1574 - 1907

Record source: National Burial Index

Data provider: Birmingham and Midland Society for Genealogy and Heraldry

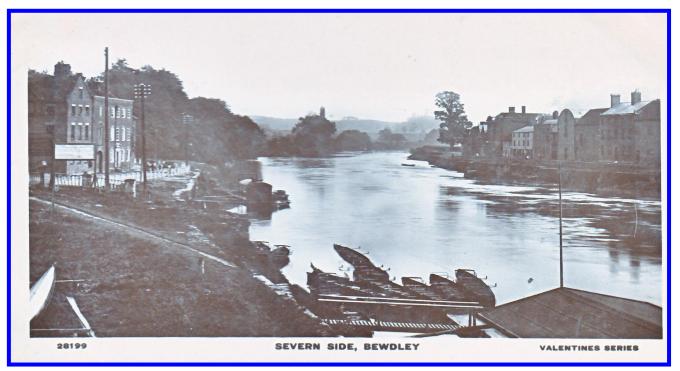
Parish record of the death of Herbert Barrand



Bewdeley 1850



Severnside, Bewdley



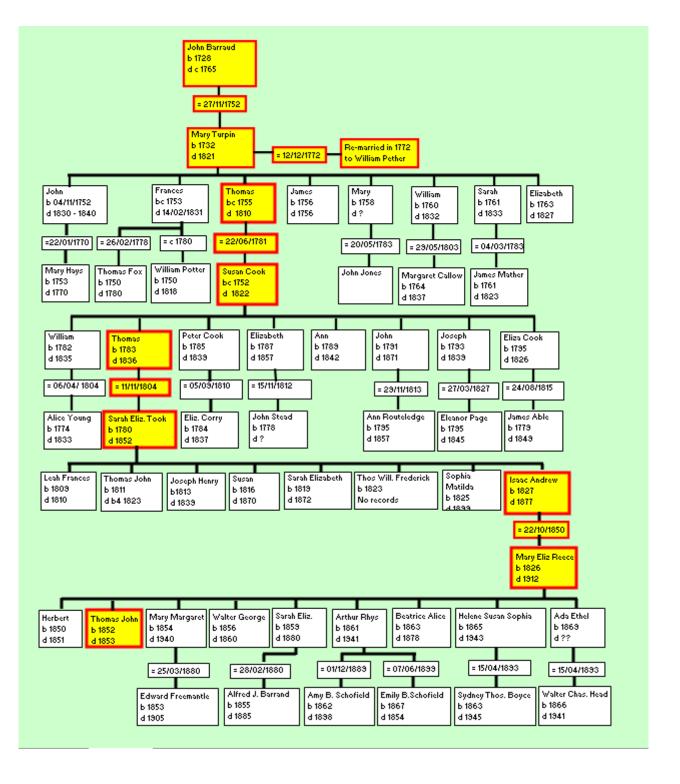


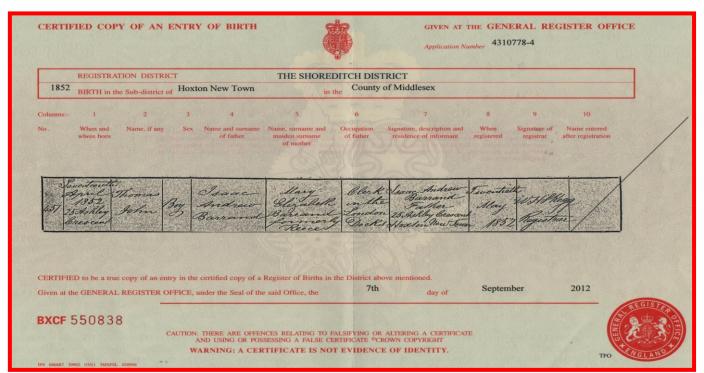
Ribbesford St. Leonards Church where Herbert is buried

**2. Thomas John Barrand**. Thomas John was their 2<sup>nd</sup> child, born on 17th April, 1852, and baptised on 14th November, 1852 at St. Mary's Church, Islington (No: 1867 on the Registers). Their address is given as Ashley Crescent, St. Mary's, Islington, and Isaac Andrew is noted as a dock clerk. Birth Ref: Shoreditch 1852 - 2nd Qtr (1c - 146) Thomas however died on the 30<sup>th</sup> March, 1853 at the age of 11 months of pneumonia at the home of 9, Palatine Place, Hackney. Death Ref: Hackney 1853 - 1st Qtr (1b - 189) There will be no census record for Thomas John Barrand.

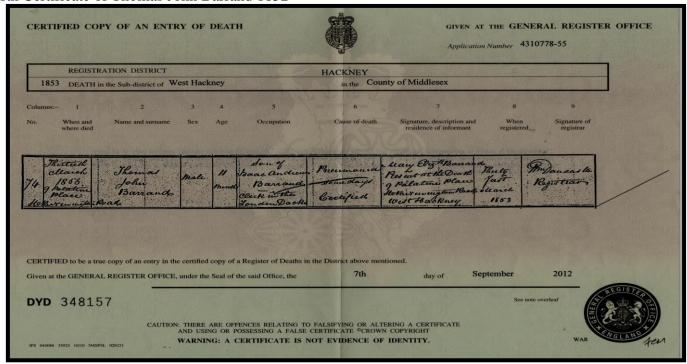
Page 234
BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of Medlary Journalism in the County of Meddancy
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Baptism record of Thomas John





Birth Certificate of Thomas John Barrand 1852



Death Certificate for Thomas John Barrand 1853

**3. Mary Margaret**, nicknamed Polly, was the 3<sup>rd</sup> child, and was born on the 2<sup>nd</sup> March, 1854 at 9, Palatine Place, Newington and baptised on the 16<sup>th</sup> April, 1854 in (No: 1374 on the registers) in West Hackney Church. Isaac and Mary's address is shown as 7, Palatine Place, and not No 9, and Isaac's Occupation is shown as a Commercial Clerk. Birth Ref: Hackney 1854 - 2nd Qtr (1b - 280)

On the 1861 census, Mary is a scholar and they still lived in Palatine Place, Hackney By 1871, the family now lived at 18, Avenue Road, Hackney, and Mary Margaret is shown with no occupation at the age of 17.

Mary Margaret married Edward Freemantle on 25<sup>th</sup> March, 1880 - Marriage Ref Hackney 1880 - 1<sup>st</sup> Qtr (1b - 556) and he was working as an accountant's clerk in Hackney.

By 1881, they had just 1 child Beatrice Mary (born February, 1881). Also living with them was Louise Upcraft, the grandmother of Edward Freemantle, and their address is shown as 14, Avenue Road, Hackney.

By 1891, they were living at 18, Avenue Road, the previous address of Mary Margaret's parents, Isaac Andrew & Mary Elizabeth Reece. Edward Freemantle was still a clerk at a Chartered Accountants, and they had 2 other children, (Edward Ivor, born in November 1882 & died March, 1946) and Major (born on the 26<sup>th</sup> March, 1886 & died in October, 1970). Major Freemantle was named after his uncle, Dr. Major Greenwood who was a District Medical Officer and Coroner for Kent.

By 1901, they were still at 18, Avenue Road, and Edward was an Accountant on his own account, and Beatrice Mary their eldest child was employed as a teacher. They had another child, Doris Francis (born March, 1896).

On the 1911 census, Mary Margaret was now a widow as Edward Freemantle had died in 1905. The 3 youngest children were still living with Mary Margaret. Edward Ivor was a draughtsman at an electrical engineers, Major was a Clerk at an accountants, and Doris was a student. They lived at 70, Nightingale Road, Upper Clapton. Mary Margaret died on the 13<sup>th</sup> January, 1940, aged 85 Death Ref: Hackney 1940 1<sup>st</sup> Qtr (1b - 631) and probate was granted to her sons, Ivor and Major.

**Paletine Place**, where Isaac Andrew Barrand and Mary Elizabeth Reece lived at the time of the 1861 census does not show on any map. On following the emunerator's route of the 1861 census, it starts in Wellington Road and on page 3 to page 5, Paletine Place is mentioned. There are only 12 houses houses on Paletine Place, numbered 1 to 12, and then the route goes back to Wellington Road.

The emunerators' report states "All that part of the Sub District of West Hackney commencing south side of Wellington Road and Hotel, Newington Road to the brook .......to Shacklewell Road .......to Wellington Street."

R. JOHN P. SELF is instructed to Sell, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in cause "Manchee v. Kay," with the approbation of his Honour the Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart, at Garraway's Coffee-house, Cothill, in the City of London, on Thursday, the 73rd day of May, 188, at 12 o'clock at noon, a FREEHOLD MESSUAGE, with workshy and two cottages, situate No. 3, Garden-row, Bloxham's green, Magate, Kent; also Three Leasehold Messuages, being Nos. 7, 8, and 1, Palatine-place, Stoke Newington, Middlesex, held for a term of will years were unexpired at Lady-day last, at a ground-rent of 141, 54, and let to responsible tenants at 781, per annum. Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Elephant Inn, Margak, Kent; the Lamb, Kingsland-road; the Silmon and Ball, Bethne green; of Messrs. Cox and Sons, Solicitors, No. 14, Sise-lane, Bothlersbury; Mr. James Groves, jun., Solicitors, 25, Charlotte-struckers, 14, Sise-lane, Cox and Sons, Solicitors, 14, Sise-lane, Bothlersbury; Mr. PEAKE, Chief Clerk,—COX and SONS, Solicitors, 14, Sise-lane,

Lease of Palatine Place property when Isaac left in 1861 Morning Advertiser 04 May 1861

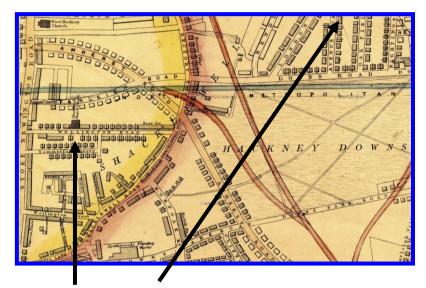


Paletine Place

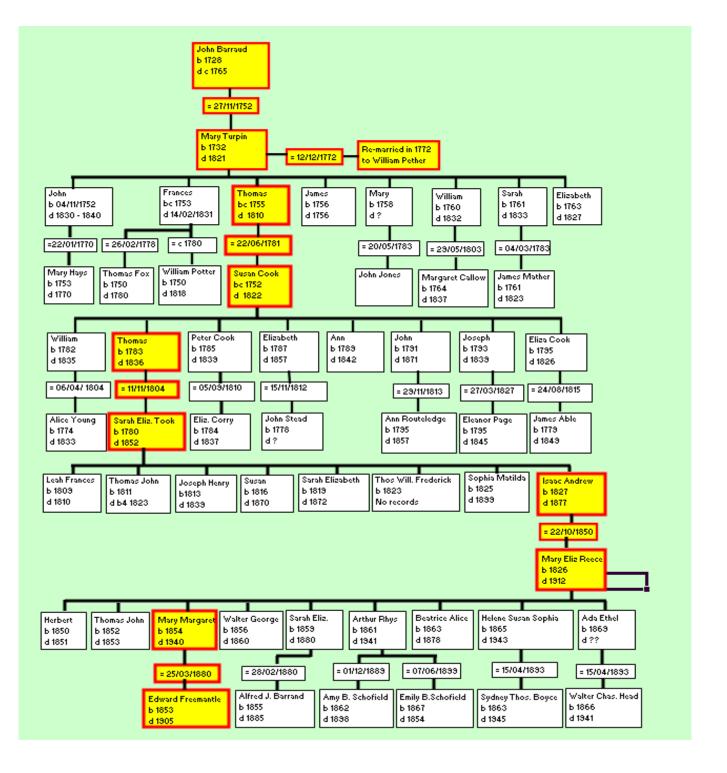
Avenue Road, Harkney 1868



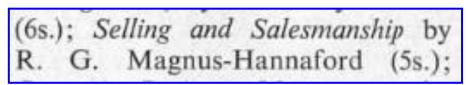
Avenue Road, 1868



Palatine Place Avenue Road



Beatrice Mary, was first, born on 20th March, 1881, Birth Ref: Hackney-1st Otr (1b - 549) at 14 Avenue Road, Hackney, and she married Hugh James Young (1874 - 1917) on the 30<sup>th</sup> March, 1907, Marriage Ref: Hackney 1907 1st Otr (1b - 629). Hugh was employed as an optical instrument maker but died in Fulham on the 30th March, 1917. They lived at Hambalt Road in Clapham with Doris Lambert, the daughter of Hugh's sister Edith and her husband, Edward Lambert a watchmaker. There were no children from the marriage. After Hugh's death at the Western Hospital, Fulham, Beatrice Mary who was a school teacher, re-married to Robert Gavin Magnus-Hannaford O.B.E. (b 03/03/1895-1986) on the 2<sup>nd</sup> July, 1921. Marriage Ref: Hackney 1921 - 3<sup>rd</sup> Otr (1b - 917). Robert Gavin Magnus-Hannaford was a past principal of the College for Distributive Trades in London and also a Professor of retailing at the University of Pittsburg. He wrote a book called "selling and Salesmanship" concerned with training and distributive trades. The 1939 census gives Beatrice's birth date as 13th December, 1880. After the death of Beatrice at the age of 76, on 29<sup>th</sup> June, 1957, at Ruislip, Death Ref: 1957 Harrow, Sept (5f – 299) – (see probate record) Robert Gavin Magnus-Hannaford re-married the following year to Daphne A. Smith. According to the family tree on Ancestry (sueharrison22 – Kelly Tree), Robert Magnus-Hannaford and Beatrice had 3 children, but I can only find two – Geoffrey, born in 1922 and Margaret, born in 1924. Robert Gavin Magnus-Hannaford died on 7th March, 1986, aged 91.



Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News 01 October 1967 "Management paperbacks"

**Edward Ivor**, the second child was born in 1882 and baptised on the 4<sup>th</sup> March, 1883. Birth Ref: Hackney 1882 - 4<sup>th</sup> Qtr (1b - 569) He married Dorothy Butcher (b 4th December 1894) in May, 1922, Marriage Ref: Hackney 1922 - 2<sup>nd</sup> Qtr (1b - 717) and they had 3 children – Mark E., born in 1923, Margaret F, born in 1926 and finally Richard M, born in 1930. Because they (or their partners) may still be living and also their children, it would not be appropriate to divulge any further information. Edward died on March 16th, 1946 in Fleet, Hampshire, and Dorothy died on 7th July, 1980 in Hook, Hampshire at the age of 85.

Name:	E I Freemantle [Edward Ivor Freemantle]
Regiment or Corps:	18th R Fusiliers, 26/R Fusiliers
Regimental Number:	PS/8351-2, PS/8351-2

Child number 3 was **Major**, born on 26<sup>th</sup> March, 1887, and named after his uncle Dr. Major Greenwood. Birth Reft Hackney 1887 - 2<sup>nd</sup> Qtr (1b - 533) He married Winifred Elizabeth Treganowan (b 09/11/1883-1971) on the 4<sup>th</sup> December, 1918 in Edmonton. Marriage Ref: Edmonton 1919 - 1<sup>st</sup> Qtr (3a - 955). Winifred was a daughter of Albert Edward Treganowan and Mary Jane Goss. Major died in October, 1970 in Rochford and Winifred died in Rochford in 1971. I do not know if they had any children.

The final child was **Doris Frances**, born in 1896 Birth Ref: Hackney 1896 - 1<sup>st</sup> Qtr (1b - 502) She certainly shows on the 1911 census for Hackney as a student. Her father, Edward Freemantle had died by 1911. By 1922, Doris's occupation is noted as a schoolmistress, and her address is 70, Nightingale Road in Upper Clapton, as it was in the 1911 census. In 1922, Mary Francis is shown as a 1<sup>st</sup> class passenger on the SS Gleniffes, sailing to Malasia. She married Malcolm Ernest Barrett but, I can only presume that they were married in Malasia, as I cannot find any record of a marriage in England or Wales.

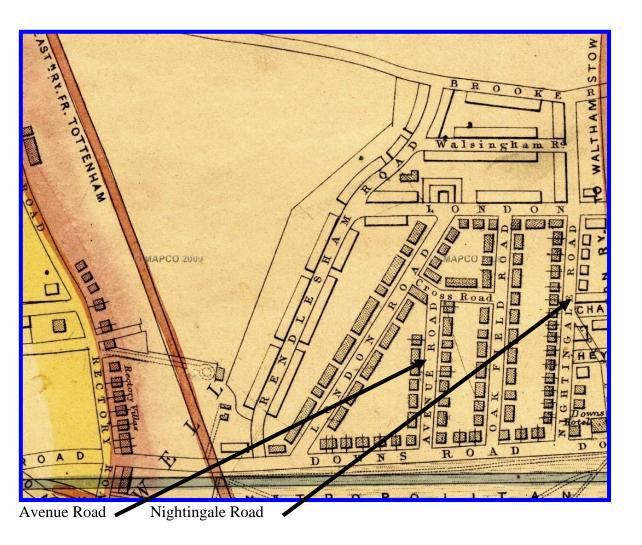
*Malcolm Ernest Barrett* was born in 1898 in Dalston, London, the son of Ernest Alfred Barrett (a Solicitor's Clerk) and Rosina Hull. Ernest Barrett (Malcolm's father) was born in 1875 in Worcester and Rosina Hull was born in Bethnal Green in 1878 and they were married in Hackney in September, 1896. They also had another son, Geoffrey T.G., born in 1908, and who married Ivy Willmott in 1942 and also a daughter Eileen Margaret, born in 1910, and she married Arthur Banks in 1933. It is possible there were more children born after 1912, but I am not sure.

Malcolm Ernest became a tea planter and travelled to Malasia on 11<sup>th</sup> January, 1921 at the age of 22. Doris went out to Malasia the following year on 11<sup>th</sup> October, 1922, and her age is shown as 26, so that confirms her birth in 1896. I cannot find any record of Doris returning to the UK, but the next record I have is that of Malcolm E. Barrett and Mrs. Doris F. Barrett sailing to Penang on 14<sup>th</sup> January, 1925. I cannot find any record of the birth of their sons, Christopher Malcolm and Roger Edward F., and I presume they were born while Malcolm and Doris were abroad. The next record I have is the family sailing to Penang in Malasia in December, 1931, where Malcolm is shown as aged 33 and still a tea planter, Doris, is shown as aged 35, Christopher (son) aged 5 and Roger (son) aged 2. Malcolm Ernest Barrett died in Poole (Hampshire) in 1967 at the age of 69, and Doris Frances Barrett remarried at the age of 74 to William H. Taylor in London City. There is a death registered of a Doris Frances Taylor with a birth date of 27/11/1895 (this is the same birthdate of Doris Frances Freemantle from a baptism record) and died in June, 1990 in Poole, Dorset, England. The National Probate and Wills of England has the probate of this Doris Frances Taylor. She is in a nursing home and the money in her estate is a large amount.

## See letter to Elizabeth with details of children

In a letter from Mary Head (daughter of Walter Charles Head) she states that Doris was married to a Taylor.

TAYLOR, Doris Frances of St Audrey's Nursing Home Greenhill Clo Colehill Wimborne Dorset died 4 June 1990 Probate Winchester 18 June Not exceeding £100000 90524143700



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Baptism Record of Mary Margaret Barrand

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REGISTRATION DISTRICT	HACKNEY
1854 BIRTH in the Sub-district of West Hackney	in the County of Middlesex
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CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal	10th September 2012
AND USING O	OFFENCES RELATING TO FALSIFYING OR ALTERING A CERTIFICATE R POSSESSING A FALSE CERTIFICATE **CROWN COPYRIGHT**  CERTIFICATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY.

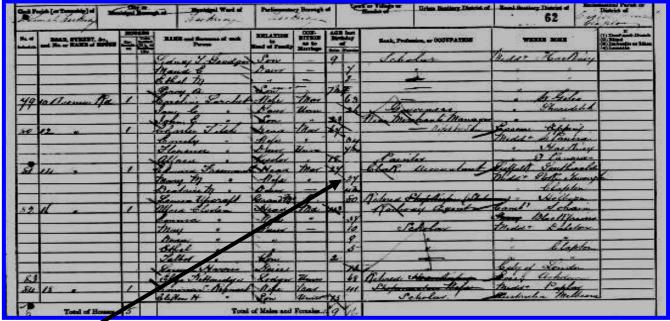
Birth Certificate of Mary Margaret Barrand 1854

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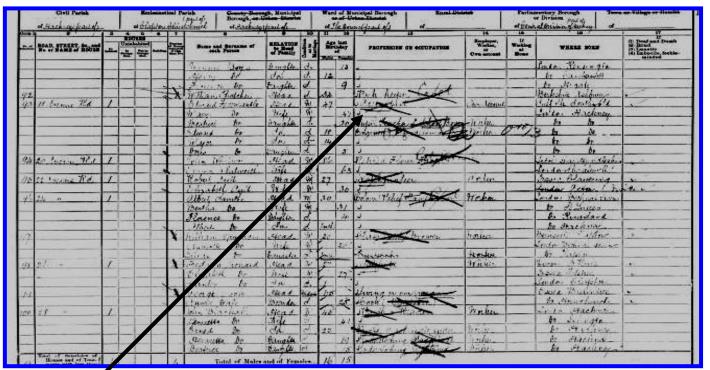
Marriage certificate of Mary Margaret Barrand and Edward Freemantle



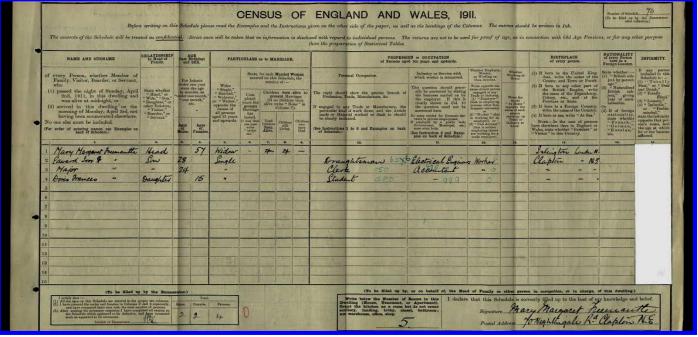
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1891 Census



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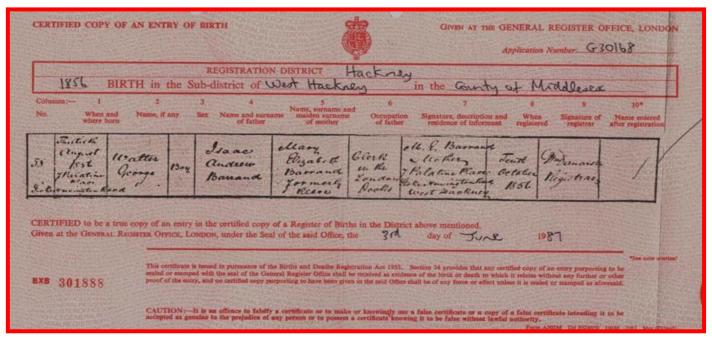
FREEMANTLE Mary Margaret of 70 Nightingale-road Clapton London widow died 13 January 1940 Probate London 20 February to Edward Ivor Freemantle civil servant and Major Freemantle accountant. Effects £934 7s. 4d.

Will of Mary Margaret

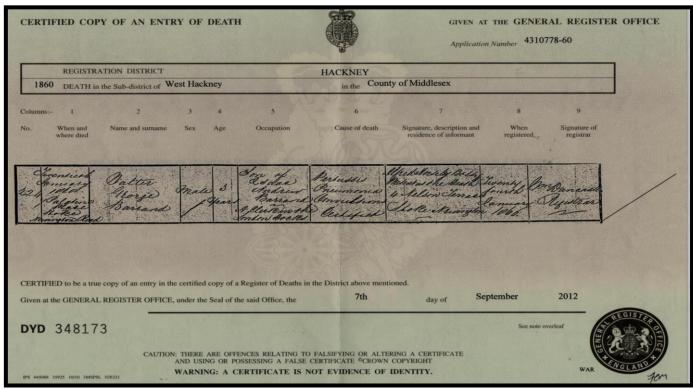
FREEMANTLE Edward of 18 Avenue-road Clapton Middlesex died 20 October 1905 Probate London 8 November to Mary Margaret Freemantle widow Effects £653.

Will of Edward Freemantle

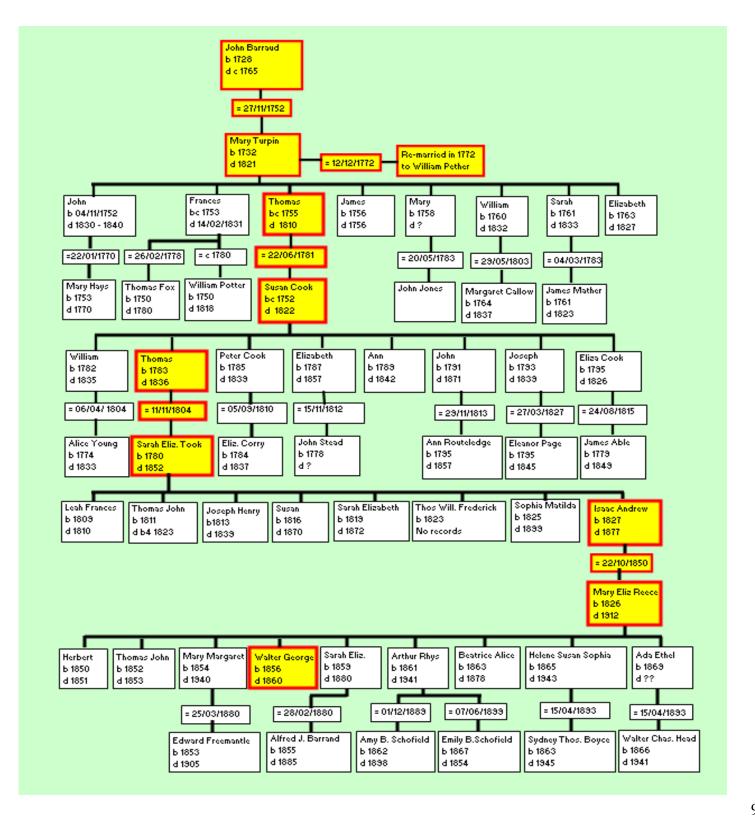
**4. Walter George** was the 4<sup>th</sup> child of Isaac Andrew Barrand and Mary Elizabeth Reece and he was born on the 30<sup>th</sup> August, 1856, at the family home of 7, Palatine Place in Newington. Birth Ref: Hackney 1856 - 4th Qtr (1b - 282) He was baptised on the 4<sup>th</sup> January, 1857 in Hackney. Walter George died aged just 3, on the 20<sup>th</sup> January, 1860 at 7, Palatine Place of pneumonia and buried on the 28<sup>th</sup> January, 1860. Death Ref: Hackney 1860 - 1st Qtr (1b - 238) Walter George will not show on any census.



Birth Certificate of Walter George Barrand 1856



Death Certificate Walter George Barrand 1860



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Baptism record of Walter George Barrand

**5. Sarah Elizabeth** was the 5<sup>th</sup> child of Isaac Andrew Barrand and Mary Elizabeth Reece and she was born on the 26<sup>th</sup> July, 1858 at 7, Palatine Place, Newington and baptised on the 16<sup>th</sup> January, 1859. The Birth Ref is Hackney 1858 - 3rd Qtr (1b - 295). Isaac Andrew and Mary Elizabeth Barrand lived in Palatine Place, West Hackney, and Isaac's job is noted as a Commercial Clerk. She is shown on the 1861 census as living at Palatine Place and on the 1871 census as a scholar, being 12 years old and now living at 18 Avenue Road.

On the 28<sup>th</sup> February, 1880, Marriage Ref: Hackney 1880 - 1<sup>st</sup> Qtr (1b - 509) Sarah Elizabeth Barrand married her half cousin, Alfred James Barrand, the son of James Barrand and Emma Lash. James Barrand was the cousin of Thomas Barrand who married Sarah Took because the father of James (John - who married Nancy Routledge) was the brother of Thomas Barrand who married Susannah Cook.

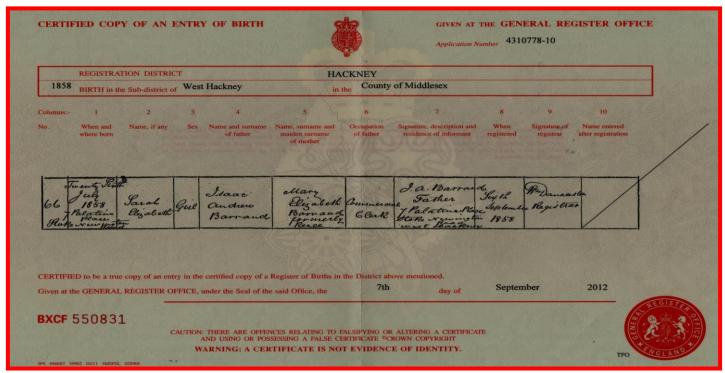
They had 1 son, Oscar Alfred, born on 8th December, 1880, but Sarah Elizabeth died in her home at 99, Graham Road, Dalston 19 days after the birth of Oscar Alfred, on 27<sup>th</sup> December, 1880 of peritonitis and exhaustion following complications with the birth. Death Ref: Hackney 1880 - 4th Qtr (1b - 339) at the age of just 22. Sarah Elizabeth was buried in Abney Park Cemetery on 30th December, 1880 Section K08 (Index 3S05)

More details on Alfred James (see page 848) but briefly, he re-married in 1882, (Mary Biglands) from Wigton, Cumbria. They came back to London but Mary Biglands returned to Cumbria with the 2 children (Harold John Biglands Barrand & Edith Mary) in 1884 and Alfred James died the following year in 1885. He was buried in Abney Park Cemetery with Sarah Elizabeth Barrand (1st wife) Section K08 (Index 3S05)

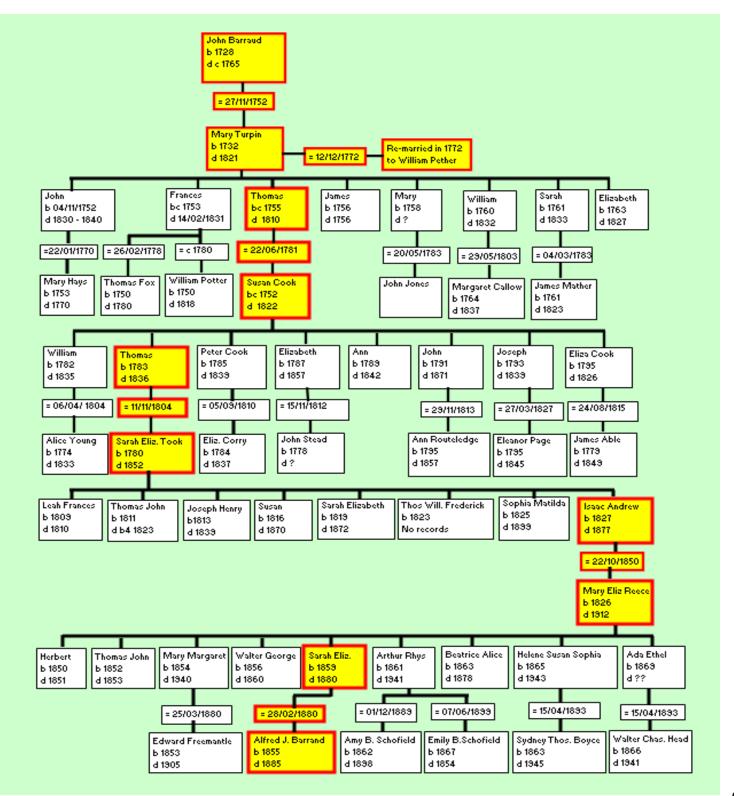
More details of Oscar Alfred Barrand, Harold John Biglands Barrand & Edith Mary Barrand to follow.

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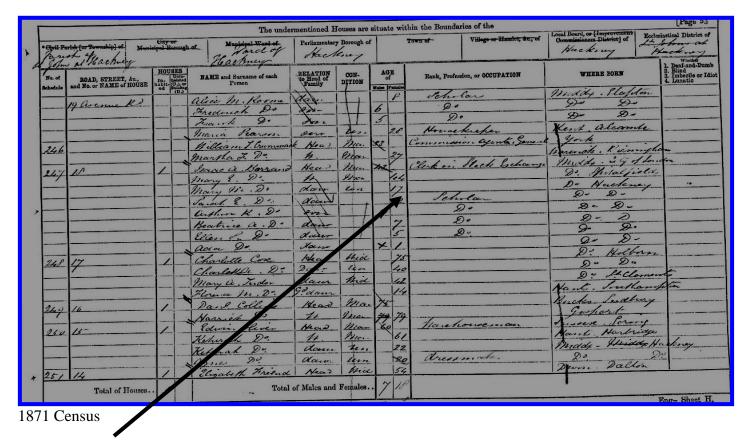
Baptism Record of Sarah Elizabeth Barrand



Birth Certificate of Sarah Elizabeth Barrand 1858



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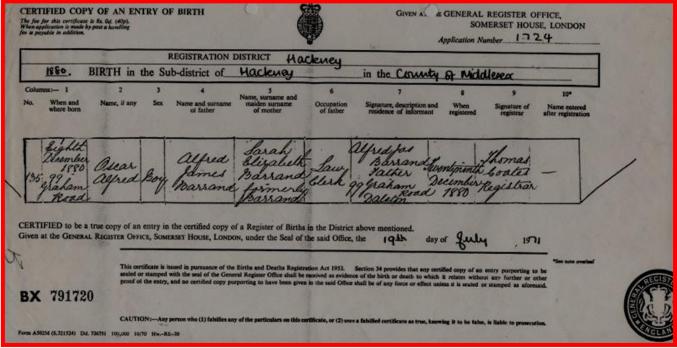


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Marriage Certificate of Sarah Elizabeth Barrand and Alfred James Barrand (Internet)

CERTIFIED  The fee for this en When application to handling fee is pays	refficate is 40p.	AN ENTRY OF MARRIA	GE C		GIVEN AT THE ENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON Application Number 9978 D	
1 1580	2 Marria	ge solemnized at Ph	dips Dalston	in the kasei	in the Country of Middleses	
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		portion to be senied or stumped w	into the send of the General	Resister Office shall !	Sub-section 3 of that section provides that any certified copy of an entry pur- be received as evidence of the marriage to which it relates without any further or all Other shall be of any force or effect unless it is sealed or stamped as aforesaid.	
MX 278	8201	CAUTION:—Any person the (1) fo	obilies any of the particulars	on this certificate, or	(2) uses a fabilied certificate us true, knowing it to be false, in Hable to prosecution.	

Marriage Certificate of Sarah Elizabeth Barrand and Alfred James Barrand



Birth Certificate of Oscar Alfred Barrand

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH	GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFF  Application Number 4310778-73	FICE
REGISTRATION DISTRICT	HACKNEY	
1880 DEATH in the Sub-district of Hackney	in the County of Middlesex	
Columns:- 1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8 9	
No. When and Name and surname Sex Age where died	Occupation Cause of death Signature, description and registered registered registrar	
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Death Certificate of Sarah Elizabeth Barrand 1880

## **6:** Arthur Rees (Rhys)

The next child of Isaac Andrew Barrand and Mary Elizabeth Reece was Arthur Rees (or Rhys) Barrand, born on the 28<sup>th</sup> October, 1861 Birth Ref: Hackney 1861 - 4th Qtr (1b - 330) and baptised on the 13<sup>th</sup> September, 1863 in West Hackney No: 1093 on the Registers on the same day as his younger sister Beatrice Alice where their father, Isaac Andrew is noted as a commercial clerk and their address is Palatine Place, West Hackney

On the 1871 census, he is shown as 9 years old and a scholar, but now living at 18, Avenue Road. By 1881, Arthur Rhys is aged 19 and working as an Insurance clerk. On the 1<sup>st</sup> December, 1889, he married Amy Brydon Schofield in Hackney, London. Marriage Ref: Hackney 1889 - 3<sup>rd</sup> Qtr (1b - 961) and his address is shown as 36, Avenue Road, Lower Clapton. (Her family is detailed below) By 1881, he was aged 19 and had already joined the Prudential Assurance Co as a junior clerk and retired in 1923 as a Deputy Manager and by the time of the 1891 census it shows Arthur Rhys, Amy (his wife) and Walter Arthur Barrand, their son. Arthur is still an Insurance Clerk and living at 54, Narford Road in West Hackney. Arthur Rhys Barrand and Amy Brydon Schofield had 5 children – Walter Arthur, Alice Barbara, Herbert Joseph, Christina Amy and Ethel Mary.

Amy Brydon Schofield died on the 22<sup>nd</sup> January, 1898, of cancer aged 36, at their home 11, St Andrews Road in Edmonton. Death Ref: Edmonton 1898 - 1st Qtr (3a - 304) The 1901 census has Arthur Rhys living in Enfield, North London and working as an Insurance Actuary.

He married his second wife, Emily Brydon Schofield, born in 1867 Birth Ref: Manchester 1867 - 2nd Qtr (8b - 261), the daughter of Henry Fletcher Schofield an Estate Agent, and the cousin of his first wife Amy, in St. Stephen's Church, Chorlton-by-Medlock in Manchester on 7<sup>th</sup> June, 1899. Marriage Ref: Chorlton 1899 - 2<sup>nd</sup> Qtr (8c - 1211). They had a son, Harold Schofield Barrand in 1900 in Edmonton. They were living in Enfield, but on the census for 1901 it shows that Emily (Arthur Rhys's wife) had gone back to Manchester with their son, Harold and was living back with her parents, and that left Arthur Rhys in Edmonton with his other 5 children. Arthur Rhys is shown as married, and living with him are his children, Walter Arthur, Alice Barbara, Herbert Joseph, Christina Amy and Ethel Mary.

In 1910, Arthur Rhys Barrand was elected as an Enfield Councillor and was then accepted to the Institute of Actuaries and on the Board as an examiner from 1911-1913, and in 1918, he successfully became the Liberal MP for Pudsey in West Leeds, a position he held for 4 years (14<sup>th</sup> December, 1918 – 26<sup>th</sup> October, 1922) when he was beaten in a 3-party fight. As a holder of the Coalition Coupon, he did not face a Conservative opponent in 1918, but after 4 years in the House of Commons he was defeated at the 1922 general election by the Conservative Frederick Fawkes. Arthur Rhys Barrand did not stand again. He re-joined the Prudential Assurance Co in 1932 and ended up as a Director. He travelled the world giving lectures on Insurance and Insurance matters. Arthur Rhys died on the 3<sup>rd</sup> August, 1941, aged 79 of heart failure. His son, Herbert Joseph was present at Arthur's death at his home in Bournemouth. Death Ref: Bournemouth 1941 - 3rd Qtr (2b - 1372)

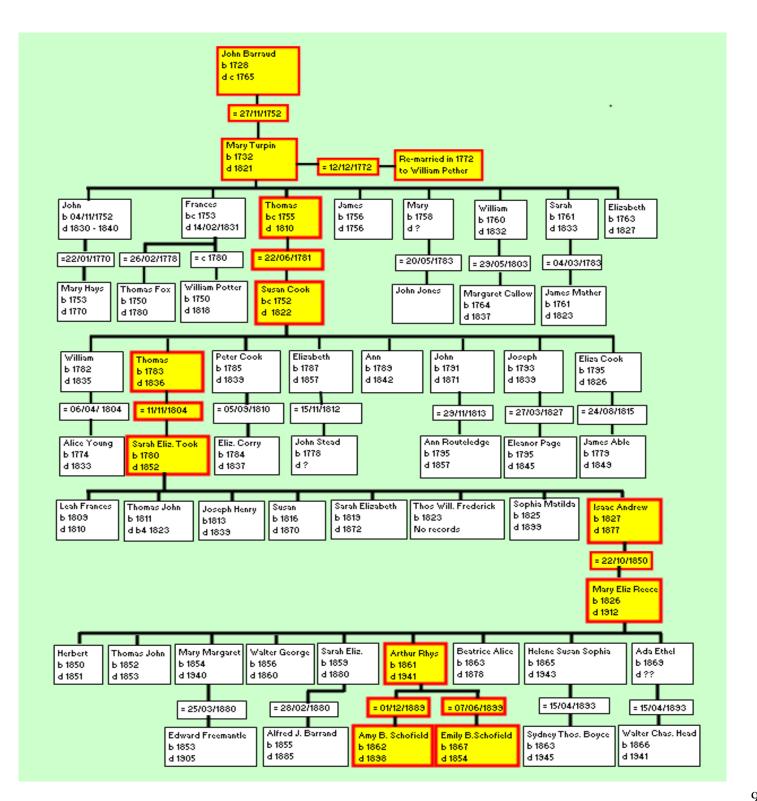
He was mentioned in "Who was Who" for 1941, and the citation reads:-

"BARRAND Arthur Rhys: Interested in Insurance; b Stoke Newington 28.10.1861, m Emily Brydon, dau of Henry Fletcher Schofield, Manchester; Educated Birkbeck School, Kingsland; Finsbury Technical College. Actuary 1895 Bar Middle Temple; 1906 MP (CL) Pudsey & Otley Division of Yorks (Dec 1918-22) Joint Editor of Bunyan's Law of Life Assurance: Address - Trenance, Dunbar Road, BOURNMOUTH; Club - Nat Lib, d 3rd August, 1941"

Emily Brydon died on the 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 1954, aged 87 of coronary thombosis. Ethel Mary Barrand, her step-daughter was present at the death, which suggests Ethel was never married. Death Ref: Bournemouth 1954 - 4th Qtr (6b - 84)

Elected.

Enfield Council elections THE MIDDLESEX GAZETTE, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1910.



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CAUTION:—It is no offence to be accepted as goodled to the projection	isity a certificate or to make or knowingly use a false entificate or a copy of a false certificate intending is to be of any person or to possess a certificate knowing it to be false without lawful authority.	

Birth Certificate of Arthur Rees Barrand

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Baptism Record for Arthur Rees Barrand

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1871 census – Arthur Rees Barrand

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1881 census – Arthur Rees Barrand

The story of Emily and Amy Brydon	
	Technological Control

On 27<sup>th</sup> December, 1831c, Charles Schofield married *Isabella Brydon* in Manchester. They had 5 sons:-

Joseph (b 1832), Married Barbara Brydon

James Brydon (b 1834)

Charles John (b 1836), married Sarah Ann Charlton (b 1844), Manchester

Alfred (b 1838), married Elizabeth Redford (b 1840) in 1867, Manchester

Henry Fletcher (b 1840)

On 12<sup>th</sup> June, 1823 Isabella Brydon's brother George Brydon (Tinplate worker) married Christiana Rodley and had 4 children 2 sons and in particular 2 daughters:-



Barbara (b 1830) & bapt 20th Nov. 1833- married Joseph Schofield (see below)

Christiana (b 1836) – also married Joseph Schofield (see below)

Henry Fletcher Schofield (Estate Agent) married Mary Alice Wood (b 1841) on the 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 1863 they had 3 daughters:-



Annie Elizabeth (b 1864) and she married Albert John Adams (Estate Agent) on 4th June, 1889.

Emily Brydon (b 24/04/1867) Manchester

Ada (b 1877) married Walter Leigh Akehurst (Warehouseman) on 14th August, 1902 (Emily Barrand witness)

Joseph Schofield (b 1832) son of Charles Schofield married Barbara Brydon (b 1830) (cousins) on 28th December, 1858 in Manchester Cathedral, and moved to Hackney in London, and they had 3 children:-

Amy Brydon (b 01/12/1861) Hackney married Arthur Rhys Barrand - died 1898

Alfred Ernest (b 1866) (Artist) Hackney married Rosa Shafe on 13th August, 1892 and then married Mercie Volk on 18th Nov. 1916

Frederick Brydon (b 1868) Dalston (Clerk) married Evaline Crook Camroux on the 8th September, 1897.

Barbara Brydon died in 1869/1870 and Joseph then married Christiana Brydon sister, his Sister-in-Law and also his other cousin).

Stamford Hill

census 1871 (Barbara's

On the death of Christiana Brydon, he then married Mary Woolley Gadsdun in 1887 (Hackney)

Arthur Rhys Barrand married Amy Brydon Schofield (Daughter of Joseph Schofield and Barbara Brydon) in September 1889 and had 5 children:-

Walter Arthur (b 1890) **Stoke Newington** Alice Barbara (b 1892) Stoke Newington Stamford Hill Herbert Joseph (b 1893) Christina Amy (b 1895) Stamford Hill

Amy Brydon died in March of 1898.

Ethel Mary (b 1897)

Arthur Rhys then married Emily Brydon Schofield (Daughter of Henry Fletcher Schofield & Mary Wood) and was who also Amy's cousin on 07/06/1899, in Chorlton (Manchester) (IGI I 029589) and had 1 son:- Harold Schofield (b

The census for 1901 shows that Emily (Arthur Rhys's wife) had gone back to Manchester with her son, Harold and was living back with her parents, and left Arthur Rhys in Edmonton with his other 5 children.

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Parish Register of Amy Brydon Schofield's baptism

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Marriage Certificate of Arthur Rhys Barrand + Amy Brydon Schofield 1889

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1891 census for Arthur Rees Barrand

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH		GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE  Application Number 4310778-83
REGISTRATION DISTRICT	EDMONTON	
1898 DEATH in the Sub-district of Enfield	in the County of Middle	esex
Columns:- 1 2 3 4 5	6	7 8 9
No. When and Name and surname Sex Age Occupation where died		description and When Signature of of informant registered registrar
Jecondy Amy 36 Wife of Parkers 389 11 Saint Barrand Femaleysers an Actuary	Certified by present a	R. Barrand Ywenty Wa James a of Deceased Fourth Matthews while Death January Registrar Enfield: 1898
CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Dea	7.1	v of September 2012
Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the	he /til day	y of September 2012
DYD 347969  CAUTION: THERE ARE OFFENCES RELATING AND USING OR POSSESSING A F.	NG TO FALSIFYING OR ALTERING A CERT ALSE CERTIFICATE ®CROWN COPYRIGHT	See note overleaf
	IS NOT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY.	SBM

Death Certificate of Amy Brydon Schofield 1898

EARRAND.—On the 22nd inst., at 11, St. Andrew's-road, Enfield, Amy Brydon, wife of Arthur Rhys Barrand, aged thirty-six.

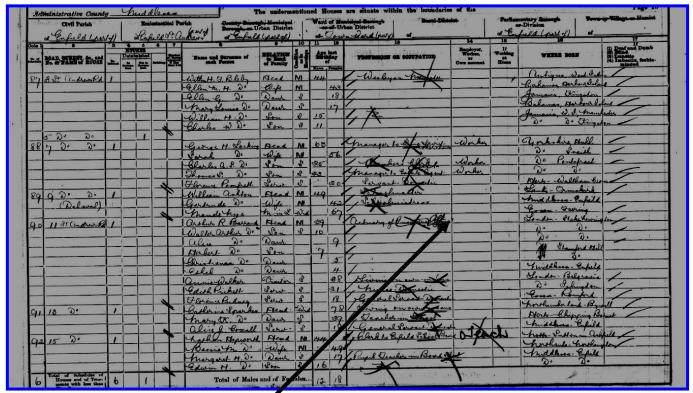
Morning Post - Wednesday 26 January 1898 - death of Amy Brydon Schofield

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No. When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age. Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surpame.	Rank or Profession of Father.	
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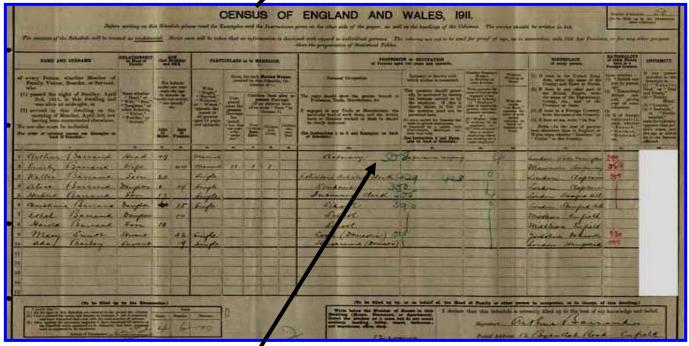
Marriage Certificate of Arthur Rhys Barrand + Emily Brydon Schofield 1899
The banns for the marriage to Emily Brydon Schofield were read in Enfield Parish Church on the 14th, 21st and 28th May, 1899.

When	Childre	Part	att' Name.	100000	Quality, Traile,	By where the
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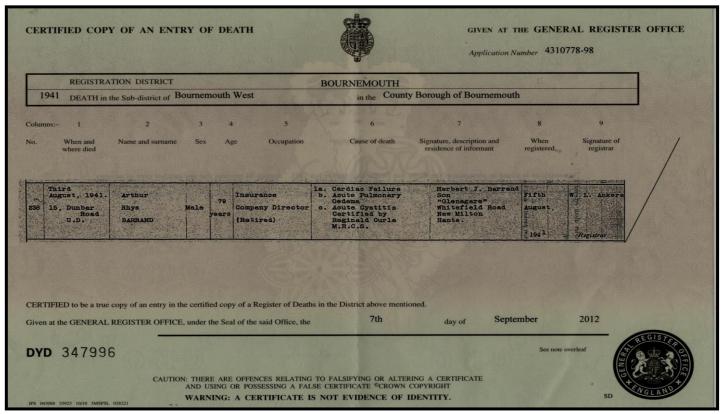
Parish register of Emily Brydon Schofield's baptism



1901 census for Arthur Rees Barrand



1911 census for Arthur Rees Barrand



Death Certificate for Arthur Rhys Barrand 1941

BARRAND Arthur Rhys of 15 Dunbar-road Bournemouth died 3
August 1941 Probate Llandudno 7 November to Emily Brydon
Barrand widow Herbert Joseph Barrand dental surgeon and
Harold Schofield Barrand lieutenant R.N.V.R.
Effects £30538 3s. 8d. Resworn £30604 9s. 8d.

Will of Arthur Rees Barrand

D	FATHS in the Sul			rict BOURNEMOUT		OUTH
olumns:———1.	-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-	3. 4.	5.	6.	12 Jan 1990 7. 12 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	8. 9.
When and where died.	Name and surname.	Sex. Age.	Occupation.	Cause of death.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When Signature of registrar.
Skinds October 1954. 3 Stourwood Road.	Gmily Bylow BARRAND	Final 87	Wictor of Orthus Rhys Barrand on Cadmance Bomponyi Bineaton	Se boronary Mombous 6. Orthus calender Bertfuel by Regerated Gurle mace	Ethe he Barrand  Ship doughts  Persont at the death  3 Stommont And  Bournement	Gardi Glam October Wilson Defeat

Death Certificate for Emily Brydon Barrand (nee Schofield)

BARRAND Emily Brydon of 3 Stourwood-road Southbourne Bournemouth widow died 3 October 1954 Probate London 30 October to Harold Schofield Barrand barrister-at-law. Effects £4215 7s. 2d.

Will of Emily Brydon Barrand

The large audience who attended the Chase Side Council School, Enfield, on Friday evening of last week, to hear an explanation of the Insurance Act given by Mr. A. R. Barrand, could not fail to have gone away considerably clearer in their views about this important Act, "and also to have been greatly impressed by the lucid and scholarly address on what has been universally acknowledged to be a very intricate "and difficult matter. Practically every point of interest in the measure; was dealt with at length by the speaker, and no pains were spared by that gentleman in putting forward the position of the average man and woman in relation to the Act. The chair was taken by Colonel H. F. Bowles, J.P (Chairman of the Middlesex Education Committee).

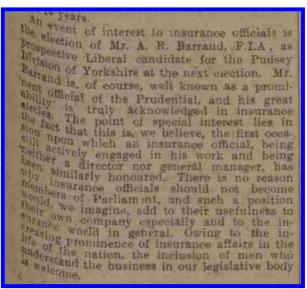
In opening the meeting, the Chairman said they were very much indebted to Mr. Barrand for undertaking to explain an intricate Act of Parliament.

EXPLAINED AT CHASE SIDE SCHOOLS, ENFIELD,

London Gazette February 3, 1912

# PUDSEY MEMBER'S SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Arthur Barrand, M.P. for the Pudgey and Otley Division, speaking at Farsley on Saturday, said he had not always agreed with the action of the Covernment, but he must say they had handled this very difficult question of the miners' demands exceedingly well. position taken up by the miners was an indefen-He believed the miners were entitled to be paid better than any other class of workmen, and it might be they fere entitled to the 2. advance, but no body of men was justified in holding up the community to musous, and saying "You have got to pay this or suffer as a nation." He was hopeful that wisce comsels would prevail among the miners generally. but the duty of the public in the meantime was to give their whoe-hearted support to the Government.



Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser - Thursday 29 January 1914

### PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE

The directors of Prudential the Assurance Company, yesterday Ltd.. Arthur Rhys Barrand, barrister-at-law, to the vacancy OH board caused by the death of Mr. Frank Haycraft. Mr. Barrand was formerly a deputy general manager of the company. Barrand was Coalition Liberal Member for the Pudsey and Otley Division from 1918 to 1922.

Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer 18 March 1932

Extract from Presidential address of Law Society:

"Barrand is remembered gratefully by many actuaries who owe their tuition to him, and he was held in affection and esteem by the men of his own generation and of the generation immediately following. His versatility was extraordinary. He was a qualified electrical engineer, an eminent actuary, a distinguished lawyer, a successful tutor, a local preacher and a politican. He was diligent and successful in business."

Arthur was appointed by the Treasury as a Public Valuer for Great Britain in 1923, his address given as "Oak Lodge", Bycullah Road, ENFIELD

Obituary for Arthur Rees Barrand

# Mr. A. R. Barrand

Mr. Arthur R. Barrand, who has died at Bournemouth, was the first Member of Parliament for the Pudsey and Otley Division when these two areas were amalgamated in 1918. He succeeded as Liberal Coalition Member the late Sir Hastings Duncan, who represented the old Otley Division, defeating the Labour candidate, Mr. G. R. Carter, of Bradford, in a straight fight by a big majority. Mr. Barrand sat in Parliament for

Mr. Barrand sat in Parliament for four years, but at the 1922 election he was defeated by the late Major F. H. Fawkes, of Farnley Hall, Otley, in a three-cornered contest, and was the last Liberal to represent the division.

Mr. Barrand was a departmental general manager of the Prudential Assurance Company, with which concern he had had a lifetime

association.

A student of finance he was a noted actuary, and had qualified for the Bar but never practised, though he contributed for many years legal notes to the journal of the Institute of Actuaries and was joint editor of the fifth edition of "Bunyan's Law of Life Assurance." He was actively interested in social, religious and local government work at Enfield, where he lived for the greater part of his life.

While representing the Pudsey and Otley Division in Parliament he vigorously opposed the Leeds and Bradford extension schemes, which were eventually rejected. Mr. Barrand, who was born in 1861, had a family of three sons and three daughters. One of his sons was a Leeds solicitor.

Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer 6<sup>th</sup> August 1941

#### ARTHUR RHYS BARRAND

THE death on 3 August 1941 of Arthur, Rhys Barrand deprived the Institute of one of its most scholarly members, who will long be re-membered, even by those not of his intimate acquaintance, for his courtesy, simplicity of manner, distinguished appearance and astonishing memory.

Barrand was born in London on 28 October 1861, and commenced his business career as a junior clerk in a solicitor's office. At the age of 15 he entered the service of the Prudential Assurance Company, and after a brilliant career with that Company retired in 1923 with the rank of Deputy General Manager. Nine years later he was elected a Director, relinquishing this position only in March 1941.

In the negotiations connected with the introduction of the scheme of National Health Insurance he took a prominent part and was in turn Secretary, Deputy Chairman and Chairman of the Prudential Approved Societies.

His professional attainments were equally remarkable. As a young man he qualified as an electrical engineer, passing his examinations with distinction. Turning his attention to actuarial studies, he became a Fellow of the Institute in 1895 and rendered valuable service as a member of the Council from 1910 to 1913 and again from 1920 to 1924. He also acted as an examiner for five years.

It was soon apparent, however, that it was the study of the legal aspects of life assurance which especially attracted Barrand and he read for the Bar, being 'called' by the Middle Temple in 1906 after gaining a Certificate of Honour and the Barstow Law Scholarship. Barrand's legal erudition was readily placed at the disposal of the actuarial profession in a series of papers submitted at sessional meetings of the Institute. Among these may be mentioned:

On some legal points arising in life assurance practice, J.I.A. Vol. XXXIII, p. 205.

Debentures of trading companies as investments for life assurance funds, considered in their legal and financial aspects, J.I.A. Vol.XXXIV, p. 421.

Further notes on some legal aspects of life assurance practice, J.I.A. Vol. XLI, p. 109.

The Assurance Companies Act, 1909. Some explanatory notes on such portions of the Act as relate to the business of Life Assurance, J.I.A. Vol. XLV, p. 257.

He was joint editor of the 5th edition of Bunyon's Law of Life Assurance as well as contributing to the Journal over a period of years Legal Obituary 335

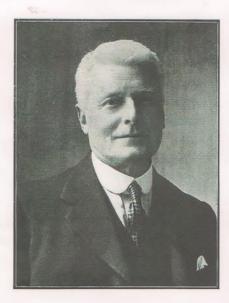
Notes on cases of interest to the insurance world. He also attended the International Congresses in London, Paris, New York, Berlin, Vienna and Amsterdam, contributing papers dealing with legal and actuarial subjects. Barrand always took a keen interest in politics and in 1918 became Coalition Liberal Member of Parliament for the newly created constituency of Pudsey and Otley, holding this seat until the election of 1922, when he was defeated in a three-cornered contest.

That a man of so versatile a nature should have still another major interest in his life will cause no surprise to those with whom he came in contact. Religious and social work appealed to him strongly, and whether acting in connexion with such bodies as the Ragged School Union or the Band of Hope, as a local preacher or a councillor, he gave unstintingly of his best. A long life, sincerely devoted to high ideals, has ended, leaving a record of service as an inspiration to those who follow after.

J. B.

## Obituary

#### ARTHUR RHYS BARRAND



T is with deep regret we record the death on 3rd August, in his 80th year, of Arthur Rhys Barrand who, up to the 4th April last, was a Director of the Company. His passing brings to a close a career of great distinction.

Mr. Barrand entered the service of the Company sixty-four years ago. His progress was rapid, and in 1914 he was appointed an Assistant Manager, and six years later Deputy General Manager. He retired in March, 1923, and on the death of Mr. Frank Haycraft in 1932 was elected to fill the vacancy on the Board.

Admitted a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries in 1895, Mr. Barrand became also a Barrister-at-law, being called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1906; he secured the highest honours in every

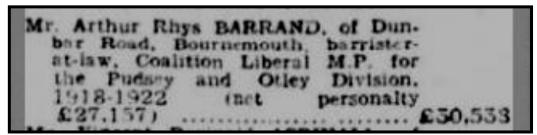
section, and gained a Certificate of Honour and the Barstow Law Scholarship.

When in 1912 the scheme of National Health Insurance was under discussion he took a very active part in the many negotiations connected therewith and was for long recognised as an authority on the subject. He became in turn Secretary, Deputy Chairman, and Chairman of the Prudential Approved Societies.

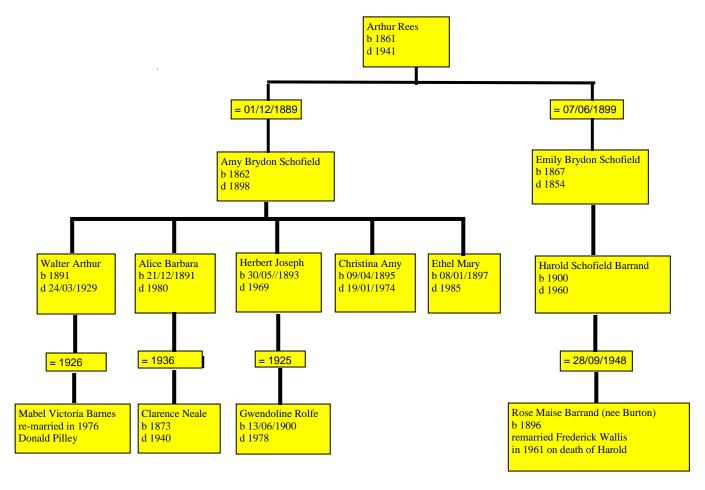
Mr. Barrand was keenly interested in politics, and between 1918 and 1922 sat in the House of Commons as Coalition Liberal member for the Pudsey and Otley Division of Yorkshire.

By all those with whom he worked, and among those who served under him, he was admired as well as respected.

Obituary from Prudential Assurance Co – Printed in their magazine



Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer 15 November 1941



(A) Walter Arthur, born on 25<sup>th</sup> July, 1890 (Birth Ref: Hackney 1890 - 3rd Qtr (1b - 460) and is first shown on the 1891 census, living with Arthur Rees and Amy. He was aged 10 on the 1901 census but his mother, Amy had already died by then. By 1911, he was an Insurance Clerk but still living with his father and step-mother, Emily. He married Mabel Victoria Barnes on the 14<sup>th</sup> May, 1926 in Horsforth, Leeds. Marriage Ref: North Bierley 1926 - 1st Qtr (9b - 30) and by this time Walter Arthur was employed as a Solicitor. There are many reported cases in the local papers of Walter Barnes as a Solicitor for the Company of Booth & Co. Mabel Victoria Barnes was a daughter of Joseph Robert Barnes and Elizabeth Lane who were married on the 13<sup>th</sup> April, 1881. Joseph Barnes was the managing Director of J. Barnes & Co, an oil manufacturer from Stanningley Nr. Leeds and had 12 children, 11 surviving and 1 that died. Walter Arthur died just 3 years after his marriage on the 24<sup>th</sup> March, 1929 at the age of 38 in his home in Horsforth, Leeds of cardiac failure and pneumonia. Death Ref: Leeds 1929 - 1st Qtr (9b - 852). There were no children, and Mabel re-married in 1976 to a Donald Pilley. Marriage Ref: Bradford 1976 4<sup>th</sup> Qtr (4-0254)

Donald Pilley died in 1987 in Bradford at the age of 85 and Mabel Victoria died in 1989 in York at the age of 88, her date of birth is shown as the 22<sup>nd</sup> January, 1901.

1018

	Superintend	ent Regist	rar's	District A	actiney								
	Registrar's Sub-District Stanford Hill												
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No.	When and Where Born.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name and Surname of Father.	Name and Maiden Surname of Mother.	Rank or Profession of Father.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.	Baptismal Name if added after Registration of Birth.			
	Twenty fight fully 1890	Walter		Arthur Phys	-tmy Brydon	Surance	Anthor M. Barran	Wortenth )	4				
132	36 Harfra	. Frethur	Boy	Barrand	Barrand formerly Schofield		56 Narford Pond	august.	April 10 position	2			

Birth Certificate Walter Arthur Barrand

The annual, sports in connection with Enfield's: ancient Grammar School have taken place under greatly varying climatic conditions, but on Saturday last the thirteenth annual competition was brought off in very pleasant weather. One result was that a large number of spectators were attracted to the sports ground in Cherry Orchard Lane, where they witnessed several keenly contested events. Of several events concerning the old boys, 100 yards necessitating two heats. The first was well won by Barrand, while Hollington as generally expected, led the second and got home and final, with Barrand second. As Hollington, had previously won this event, the prize went to Barrand. First W. A. Barrand: Second heat: 1, V. Hollington- 2, W. A. Barrand.

The Middlesex Gazette, Saturday 27th June, 1908

# WEDDING AT FARSLEY.

## BRIDEGROOM SON OF FORMER M.P., FOR PUDSEY & OTLEY.

The wedding took place on Friday at Farsley Parish Church of Mr. Walter Arthur R. Barrand, eldest sen of Mr. Arthur R. Barrand, of Elmfield, Middlesex, formerly M.P. for the Padsey and Otley Division, and Mrs. Barrand, and Miss Mabel Victoria Barnes, fourth daughter of Mr. Joseph R. Barnes and the late Mrs. Barnes, of Farsley. The bridegroom is a partner in the firm of bridegroom is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Booth and Co., solicitors, Leeds.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was charmingly dressed in a simple gown of ivory chiffon and lace. The chiffon was daintily embroidered with silver thread, and appliqued into the lace adorning the waist was a "true lovers' knot?" made of tissue state. lovers' knot" made of tissue edged with tiny flowers of soft blue and pink chiffon. The soft flowing skirt was worn over an underskirt of lace edged with sort, pink chiffon, and added an addi-tional touch of dainty softness to a most

charming bridal creation.

The bride was attended by two brides-maids, the Misses Maud and Norah

Barnes (sisters).

After the ceremony the newly-married pair left for the honeymoon, which is being spent in the South of England.

Mr. and Mrs. Barrand will reside at

Horsforth.

Shipley Times and Express 21 May 1926

# DEATH OF MR. W. A. BARRAND.

The death has occurred at a Leeds nursing home of Mr. W. A. Barrand, Lee Lane, Horsforth, a member of the firm of Booth, Wade, Farr. Lomas-Walker, Foster and Co., solicitors, Leeds, and a son of Mr. A. R. Barrand, formeriv Liberal, M.P. for the old Pudsey Division.

Mr. Barrand was one of the best known of the younger generation of social and political workers in Horsforth and district. He was actively associated with the Liberal party in the Pudsey and Otley Division, and was joint secretary of the Horsforth Liberal Association. He was also secretary of the Leeds Central Liberal Association. Since he made his home at Horsforth some years ago-he was only married about three years ago-he has closely allied himself with the many local social and philanthropic organisations in the town.

Leeds Mercury 26 March 1929

#### MR. W. A. BARRAND.

#### Funeral of Well-Known Leeds Solicitor.

Solicitor.

The funeral took place yesterday at Horsforth Cemetery of Mr. W. A. Barrand, of "Windy Lea," Lee Lane, Horsforth, a well-known Leeds solicitor and a member of the firm of Booth and Co., solicitors, Leeds. His father, Mr. A. R. Barrand, was formerly M.P. for the old Pudsey Division, and he himself was an official of the Leeds Central Liberal Association and a member of the Leeds and County Liberal Club. The Rev. J. H. Price (Pudsey) officiated.

The fumily mourners were Mrs. Barrand (widow), Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Barrand (widow), Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Barrand, Miss N. Barnes, Mr. Herbert Barrand, Mr. Harold Barrand, Miss E. Barnes, Mr. F. Barnes, Mr. W. Barnes, Mr. H. Barnes, Mr. J. Barnes, and Mr. and Mrs. V. L. Akehuret (Derbyshire).

The representatives present included:—

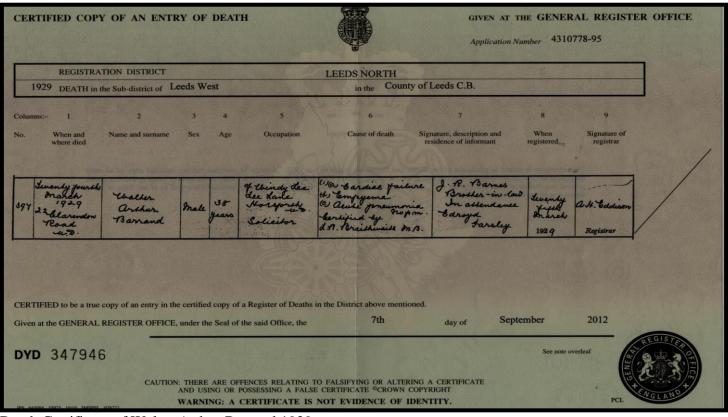
Akchuret (Derbyshire).

The representatives present included:—
The incorporated Leeds Law Society, Mr. F. J. F.
urte, Mr. W. N. Wild, and Mr. H. P. Gley: Booth
and Co. Leeds, Mr. Lomas-Walker, Mr. W. H. Colants, Mr. O. F. Wilson, and members of the staff;
when the control of the staff;
Color Pickard, Mr. T. Brown Presentation, Mr. M.
Liter, Mr. J. S. Braybaw, Mr. W. Wilcox (joint
on. secretary), and Mr. R. Stansfeld.

Yorkshire Post Thursday 28th March, 1929

No.	The Married	Name and Surgame.	Age.	0-14-	Barbar Datasta	Buildens at the time of Manicas	The bank Marris and Communication	Rank or Probustos of Father,
40	14 May	Walker Sepher Barrans		Backelor	Solicitor	Lee Lane Horoforth.	Arthur Rhys Barrans	Barriefer al-Law
20	19 <u>26.</u>	Madel Victoria Barnes	25	Spinster		boroup. Fareley	Joseph Roberto Barnes	Oil Herclan

Marriage certificate of Walter Arthur Barrand and Mabel Barnes

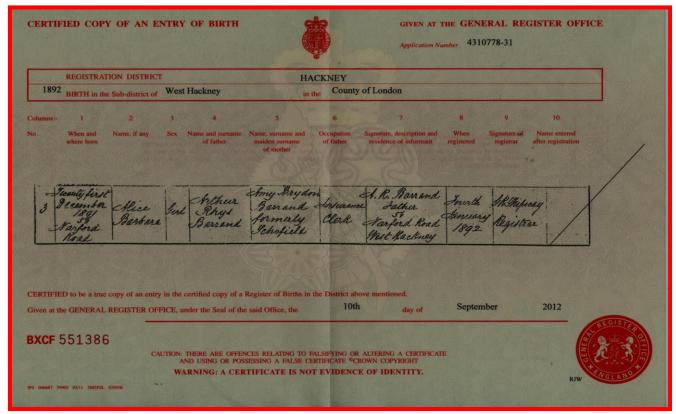


Death Certificate of Walter Arthur Barrand 1929

BARRAND Walter Arthur of Windy Lea Lee-lane Horsforth Yorkshire and of 1 Central Bank Chambers Leeds died 24 March 1929 at 22 Clarendon-road Leeds Probate Wakefield 1 May to Mabel Victoria Barrand widow. Effects £3938 4s. 2d.

Will of Walter Arthur Barrand

(B) Alice Barbara Barrand was born 21<sup>st</sup> December, 1891 at 56 Narford Road, West Hackney. Birth Ref: Hackney 1892 - 1st Qtr (1b - 477) and is first shown on the 1901 census, aged 9. By 1911, she is shown as a student and aged 19. Alice married Clarence Neale, (born in 1873 in Mansfield and a son of James Neale and Frances Clay) in Bournemouth on the 28<sup>th</sup> July, 1936. Marriage Ref: Bournemouth 1936 - 3rd Qtr (2b - 2125) At the time of the marriage Arthur Rhys is noted as a barrister and Alice Barbara aged 44, was living with him at their home in Bournemouth. Clarence Neale was a prominent member of the Mount Taber Church in Derby and presided over the opening of the 2-day bazaar in 1924. He also was a respected conductor of the choir of the United Methodist Church. Clarence Neale was already aged 63, a retired hosiery manufacturer from A. Clay & Co, and a widower, his first wife was Lydia Annie Hawley from Mansfield and she was born in 1875 and died in 1923 and was buried at the United Methodist Church. Alice Barbara died in 1980 Death Ref: Bournemouth 1980 (Volume: 23 Page: 0300), aged 89 and her husband Clarence Neale died on 3<sup>rd</sup> May, 1940. I do not think they had any children.



Birth Certificate of Alice Barbara Barrand

Honours; -, Third -Class- Honours. Pass:, Alice Barrand, - Mathematics "Alice Barrand London Middlesex Gazette December 5, 1908 (Enfield)

# MR. C. NEALE DEATH OF FORMER DERBY DIRECTOR

Mr. Clarence Neale, of "Pendennis," Braidley road, Bournemouth, formerly of Derby, died at his home early this morning at the age of 67.

Mr. Neale was for many years, with his two brothers, Mr. G. H. Neale, of Kegworth, and Mr. C. Clay Neale, of Derby, a director of Messrs. A. Clay and Co., hosiery manufacturers, of Coronation-road, Derby.

He retired in 1926 when the firm was taken over by Messrs, M. C. Foister, Clay and Ward, Ltd., hosiery manufacturers, and went to live at Bournemonth.

His first wife, Miss Lydia Hawley, of Heanor, died in 1923. Fourteen years later Mr. Neale married Miss Alice Barrand, daughter of Mr. A. R. Barrand, at present director of the Prudential Insurance Company and other firms.

Mr. Neale was a keen Methodist, and supported both the Home and Overseas Missions.

Derby Daily Telegraph - Friday 03 May 1940

Mr. Clarence Neale, of Braidley-road, Bournemouth, and formerly a principal of A. Clay and Co., hosiery manufacturers, of Derby, left £40,968 with net personalty £40,841 (estate duty £5,864). Probate has been granted to his brother, Arthur Clay Neale, of Lindley Manor-road, Derby, and William Henry King, of 70, Causbrook-road, Leicester.

Nottingham Journal 09 July 1940

Cohimina	District		ulh	in	the - County	Berough of Bom		in the
No.	When Married.  Truenty.  Lighth- July	-blacence heate	G3 Years	Condition	Rank or Profession. Rehied Hos irry Instrufactures	22 Portugas	James heale (deceased) arthur Rhys	Ranker Profession of Pather.
	1936	Alis Barbara Barrand	44 Jears	Spinster	Hospital huse	15 Dunbar Road Bournementh	Outher Phys	Barrister
This M was sold between	arriage amnized en us,	-6 heale Unic Barbara Bar	rand	in the Presence of us,	thur R. Ba	rrand	by bentificate Leonard W. D. Minis C. E. Barrowt, Rage	rister

Marriage Certificate of Alice Barbara Barrand and Clarence Neale

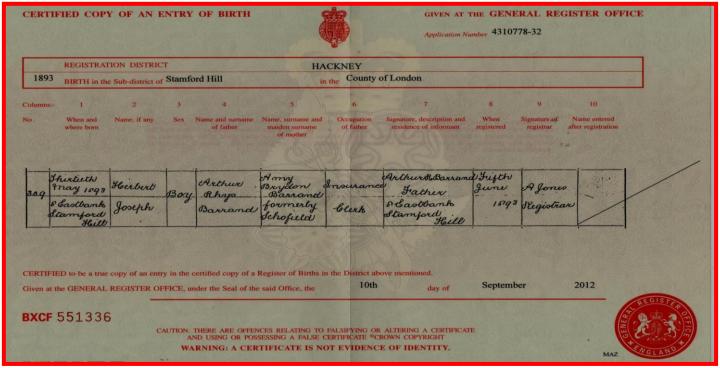
Clarence Neale died 3rd May, 1940 in Bournemouth and left an estate of £40,968 to be administered by Arthur Clay Neale (Manufacturer) and William Henry King (Company Secretary)

(C) Herbert Joseph Barrand was born on the 30th May, 1893 in Stamford Hill, Hackney: Birth Ref: Hackney 1893 - 2nd Qtr (1b - 467) and was a scholar on the 1901 census. In 1911, he was aged 17 and was employed as an insurance clerk and living with his father, Arthur Rees Barrand. Served in the Great War, became a 2nd Lieutenant in the Cheshire Regiment, 1914 – 1918. He lived in Leeds with his father (prospective Parliamentary Candidate) On leaving the army, he trained as a dentist and qualified LDS RCS by 1920. In 1921 he lived at 67, High Street, Safron Waldon. He married Gwendoline Beatrice Rolfe, (b 13<sup>th</sup> June, 1900) on the 4<sup>th</sup> June, 1925. Marriage Ref: Safron Walden 1925 - 2nd Qtr (4a - 1913) and they had just 1 daughter, Joan R. born in 1931, and she married Christopher F. Whitehorn in Westminster in 1963. I think they had 2 children – James Barrand Whitehorn and Harriet Barrand Whitehorn. Grendoline Rolfe was the daughter of Charles Wilford Rolfe and Beatrice Maria Burton. Charles Rolfe was a Justice of the Peace, in Safron Walden.

James Barrand Whitehorn was born on 29th May, 1964 and died in 2006.

Harriet Barrand Whitehorn was born in 1968 and she married William R. Flatan in 1996.

Herbert Joseph died in the New Forest in 1969 - aged 76, Death Ref: New Forest 1969 - 2nd Qtr (6b - 1003) and Gwendoline died in 1978, aged 78. Death Ref: Southampton 1978 - 4th Qtr (20 - 1293)



Birth Certificate of Herbert Joseph Barrand 1893

Parand Herbert Joseph Oak Lodge Ogerstate & 11 5 11 9 19 Oballan C Mett Noriginal 15 th December, Mps.

Joining the army 1913

An action for breach of promise of marriage was brought by Letinia Rogers, of 22, Grosvenor Avenue, Blackman Lane, Leeds, against Herbert Barrand, of Horeforth, now stated to be residing at Coventry. Mr. Charles Mellor represented the plaintiff, and the defendant did not appear, nor was he represented. His Lordship intimated that during the morning he had received a communication, with an overcharge of 2d., which appeared to come from the defendant. He had only read the opening sentences, in which the defendant did not propose to attend because he was engaged elsewhere. Defendant proceeded to say that he had submitted considerations, but he (his Lordship) did not consider it his duty to read them in the circumstances, because that was not the way in which

he had submitted considerations, but he (his Lordship) did not consider it his duty to read them in the circumstances, because that was not the way in which such matters ought to be put before a Judge.

Mr. Mellor said that the plaintiff and defendant began a boy and girl affection many years ago, and that affection ripened into what generally ended in marriage. The plaintiff was 25 years of age, and the defendant 24, and during the last five years, at any rate, nothing could have been more affectionate than the relations between the two. The defendant was a commercial traveller, engaged with an engineering firm, and had a substy of £3 a week, and in presenting the plaintiff with an engagement ring defendant gave her a kiss, saying. "You may consider yourself mine for life." It was arranged that they should be married on August Bank Holiday. Then one day, without any warning, there came a letter from the defendant in which he wrote "I have come to the conclusion that somehow of late we have not hit it as we ought to have done. I think the time has now come when I ought to confess my feeling for you has changed, and I do not think that it is right I should hold you to our engagement, feeling towards you as I do. And, further, I confess that I have met a young lady whom I have been trying to put out of my mind, but have absolutely failed to do so."

The plaintiff wrote back expressing her great surprise at the tone of the letter, and on June 18 last the defendant again wrote as follows:—"Dear Letty,—I was surprised at the contents of your letter after the letter I wrote you, and I thought the least you would have done was to offer me my freedom. After this I shall consider myself free, and I ask you to please do the same."

The plaintiff said she had known the defendant for the order of the letter and a she had known the defendant for the shall consider myself free, and I ask you to please do the same."

The plaintiff said she had known the defendant for about ten years. He lived at Horsforth, and had visited her every night during the last five years. On February 14 last year he asked her to select from about a dozen rings an engagement ring for herself. She was very fond of him, and no difference came between them until the letter from him announcing that his feelings had changed.

The jury awarded the plaintiff damages to the amount of £75.

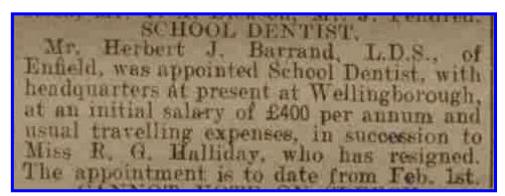
damages for wrongful distress. Another action heard in the same court was one in which Letinia Rogers, 22, Grosvenor Avenue, Leeds, claimed damages from Herbert Barrand, of Horsforth, for breach of promise of marriage. The jury awarded plaintiff the sum of £75.

Yorkshire Post Saturday 27th November, 1915

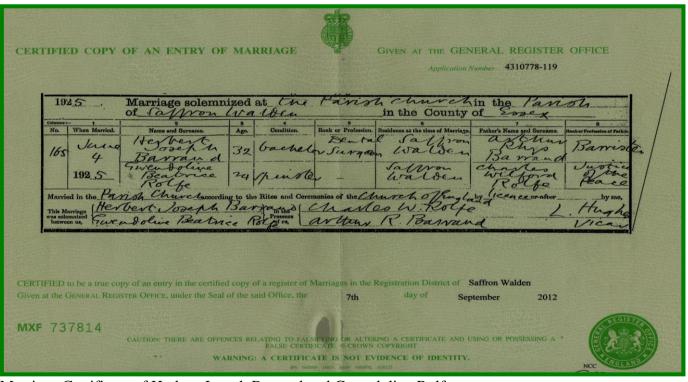
## THE STRICKEN BRAVE,

LIEUT, HERBERT BARRAND, Leigner Regiment, second son of Mr. Arthur R. Barrand, prospective Liberal candidate for the Pudsey Parliamentary Division, has been wounded in action.

Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer 14 April 1916



Northampton Mercury 24 February 1922

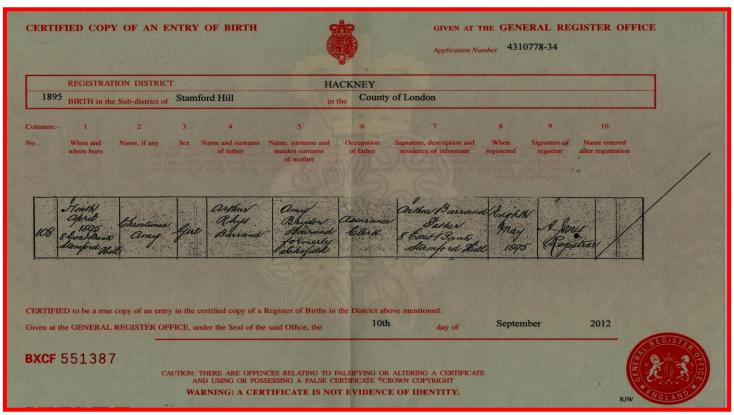


Marriage Certificate of Herbert Joseph Barrand and Gwendoline Rolfe

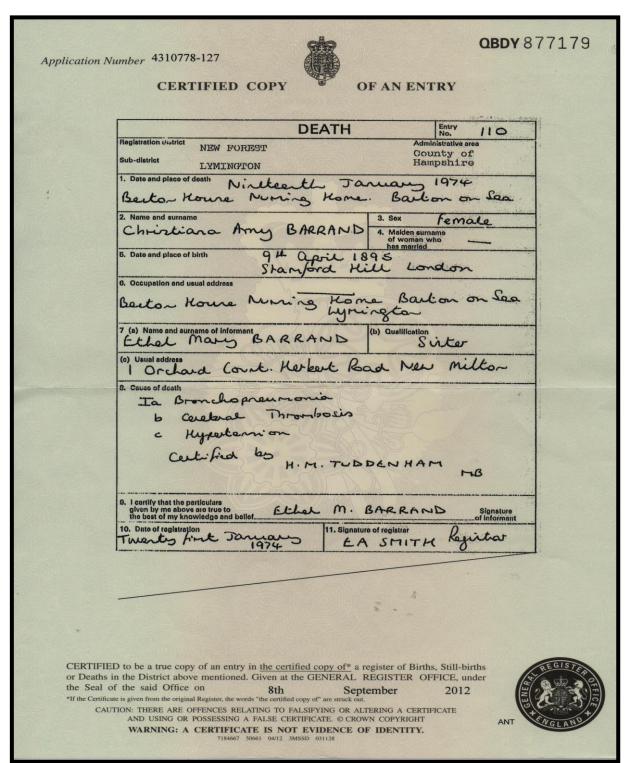


1939 Census

(**D**) Christina Amy, was born on the 9<sup>th</sup> April, 1895 in Stamford Hill, Hackney. Birth Ref: Hackney 1895 - 2nd Qtr (1b - 455) and died unmarried on the 19<sup>th</sup> January, 1974 at the age 81 of pneumonia and thrombosis at the Becton House Nursing Home. Death Ref: New Forest 1974 - 1st Qtr (6b - 1176) She was employed as a hospital supply agent in 1939. Her address is shown as 1, Orchard Court, Herbert Road, New Milton. Her sister, Ethel Mary Barrand is shown on the death certificate as the informant.



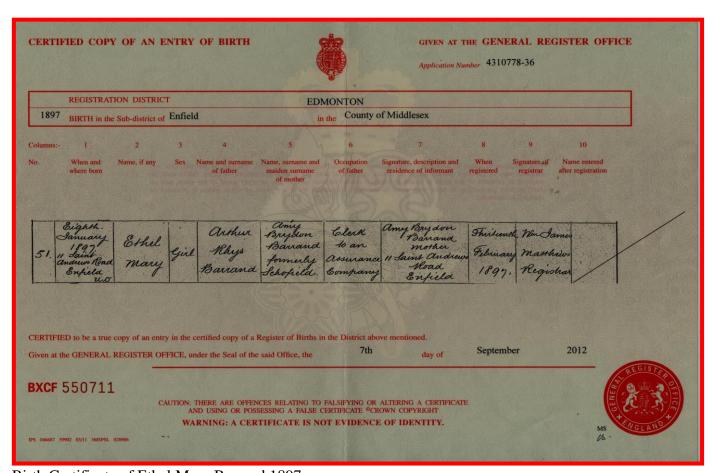
Birth Certificate of Christina Amy Barrand 1895



Death Certificate of Christina Amy Barrand 1974

(E) Ethel Mary was born on the 8<sup>th</sup> January, 1897 at St. Andrews Road in Enfield. Birth Ref: Edmonton 1897 - 1st Qtr (3a - 493), and she may have possibly married, as she is shown on the records as travelling to Canada on the Queen Mary in 1947. Noted as "Housewife", but I cannot find any records of a marriage. She was employed as a gardener and chaffeur at a hospital supply unit in 1939. It is mentioned in the probate records of Harold Schofield Barrand however that she was a spinster. Certainly, she died in 1985, aged 88 of cardiac failure and senility at Newtown House, Bournemouth.

Death Ref: Bournemouth 1985 - Apr: (23 - 359) DOB Shown as 08/01/1897



Birth Certificate of Ethel Mary Barrand 1897

	DEATH Entry 190
	Registration district Baumamanta Administrative area
	Sub-district Christichurch Country of Dorsel
:	1. Date and place of death Twenty first April 1985
	2. Name and surname Waterford Road High cliffo Christicherth
	Eteal Many BARRAND 4. Melden surname of woman who has married
	5. Date and place of birth 8th January 1897
	handan
	6. Occupation and usual address
	Newtown House Waterford Road High-cliffo Christofarth
	7.(a) Name and surrieme of informant (b) Qualification (cursing the body to be
	Homen coom of the compared
	(c) Usual address  Hinton House Station Road New Wilton Hampshire
	B. Cause of donth
	1a. Cardiac Failuro
	b. auricullar Fibrillation
	11. Serielia
	Centified by H.M. Tuddenham M.B.
	9. I certify that the perticulars given by me above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief
	10. Date of registration 11. Signature of registrar
	Twency siste April 1985   Eufones Registrar

Death Certificate of Ethel Mary Barrand 1985

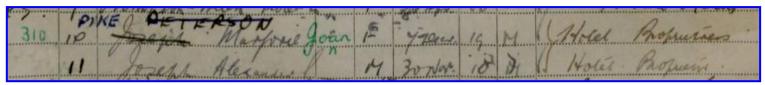
(**F**) **Harold Schofield Barrand** was the only child of Arthur Rees's second wife, Emily Brydon Schofield and he was born on the 6<sup>th</sup> July, 1900 at the family home of St. Andrews Road, Enfield. Birth Ref: 1900 Edmonton - 3rd Qtr (3a - 571). He married Rose Maise Barrand (nee Burton or Landau), born in 1896, the divorced wife of Barnett Jackson (Jacobs) in Bournemouth on the 28<sup>th</sup> September, 1948. Marriage Ref: Marylebone 1948 - 3rd Qtr (5d - 994). Rose had changed her name by deed poll to Barrand, but her original name was Landau.

Rose's father was Mark Landau, a jewish gents' tailor from Austria, born in 1868, and he married Miriam Nathan in London in 1890. They had 5 children, all living by the 1911 census: Henrietta, Joshua, Kate, Rose and Aaron, and they were all tailors or tailoresses.

It has taken some unravelling, but it appears that Rose's 1<sup>st</sup> marriage (when her name was Landau) marrying a Mark Berliner in December, 1915 in Mile End, London. There are also records of a Rose Landau marrying in 1918 to (?) Burton. Rose then married a Barnett Jacobs (or Jackson) in 1936, (Jacobs 1936 Marylebone 2<sup>nd</sup> Qtr 1a-1620) but divorced some time later. Rose Landau and (?) Burton had a daughter, Marjorie Joan Burton, born in Wandsworth in 1920. (Birth Ref: 1920 Wandsworth 1<sup>st</sup> Qtr (1d-1560) Marjorie married an "Alfred A.H. Pike" in Poole in September 1951, but Marjorie's surname is recorded as "Peterson or Joseph or Burton" (There are records of Marjorie marrying a Leslie Joseph in 1938, and then a Jack Peterson in 1943)

In 1937, Harold joined the Royal Navy Reserves and during the 2<sup>nd</sup> world war, Harold served in the Royal Navy, and was registered as a Lieutenant in the reserves after the war. National Archives have records of numerous trips abroad by Harold S. Barrand (b 1900) and Rose M. Barrand (b 1896). Eg: travelling on a cruise on the French ship SS Flandree and arriving in Portsmouth on 7th March, 1958. Harold Barrand is noted as a "Hotelier" at the Balmer Lawn Hotel, in Brockenhurst (Hampshire). Harold died on the 21<sup>st</sup> August, 1960 in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Boscombe of a stroke and disease of the liver. Death Ref: Bournemouth 1960 3<sup>rd</sup> Qtr (6b - 119) A Mr. Pike, mentioned as "Son-In-Law" recorded the death and probate was granted to Harold's wife, and his sisters Christiana and Ethel, both of whom are mentioned as spinsters. I presume the Mr. Pike was the J. H. Pike, the husband of his step-daughter, Marjorie. The probate record mentions Marjory's husband was James Horace Pike.

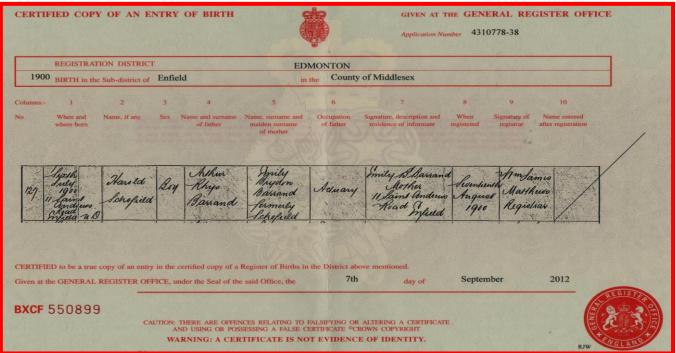
Following the death of Harold, Rose Maise Barrand (nee Burton) re-married in 1961 to Frederick George Wallis, a widower and an Insurance Broker in Bournemouth. Marriage Ref: Bournemouth 1961 - 2nd Qtr (6b - 363) Rose Maise Barrand however, died on 11<sup>th</sup> April, 1962, the following year in Bournemouth aged 65. Frederick George Wallis died in 1983, aged 85.



1939 census Marjorie shown as Joseph/Peterson & Pike The other person mentioned is Alexander Joseph.

WALLIS Rose Maisie of 25 Buckingham Mansions Bath Road Bournemouth married woman died 11 April 1962 Probate London 20 August to Marjorie Joan Pike (wife of James Horace Pike) Harold Sykes Coley chartered accountant and Cyril Bernard Landau solicitor. Effects £54703 18s. 4d.

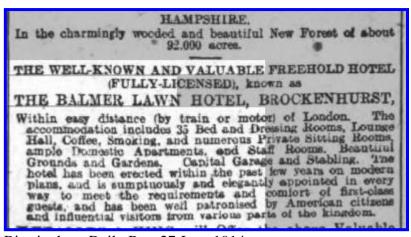
Death of Rose Maise Wallis/Barrand



Birth Certificate Harold Schofield Barrand 1900



On the approach to Brockenhurst from Lyndhurst a large expanse of ground with a large house behind a cricket pitch can be seen, this is Balmer Lawn Hotel, originally constructed in the middle of the 19th century as a hunting lodge. It was once a part of the No1 (Gen) NZ Hospital during WWI and Generals Eisenhower and Montgomery took over the Balmer Lawn hotel as their operations headquarters for the invasion of Europe in 1944.



Birmingham Daily Post 27 June 1914



Balmer Lawn Hotel 1960, Brockenhurst (Frith Collection)

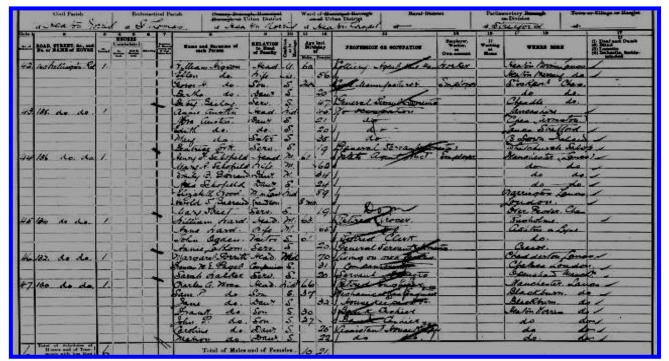


Advert in the Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer 05 December 1953

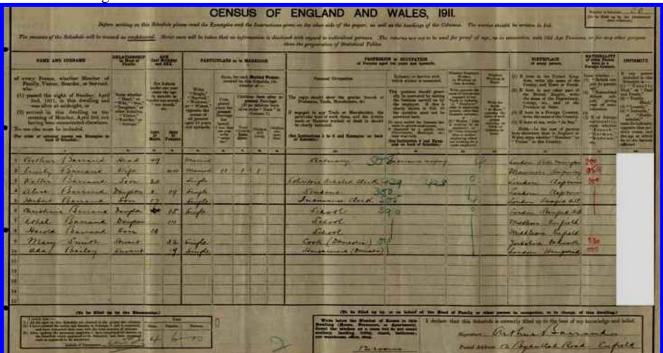


Harold Schofield Barrand 1914 Harold Schofield Barrand 1938

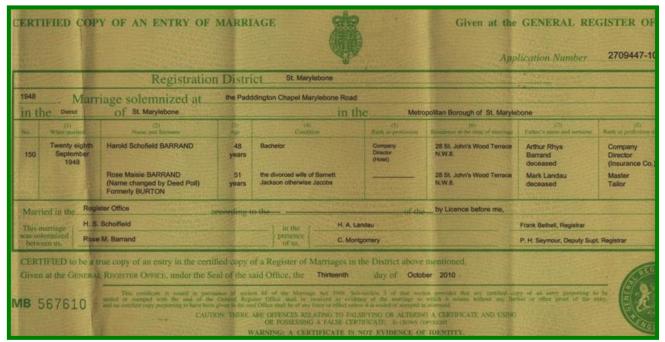
Lieutenant in 1941



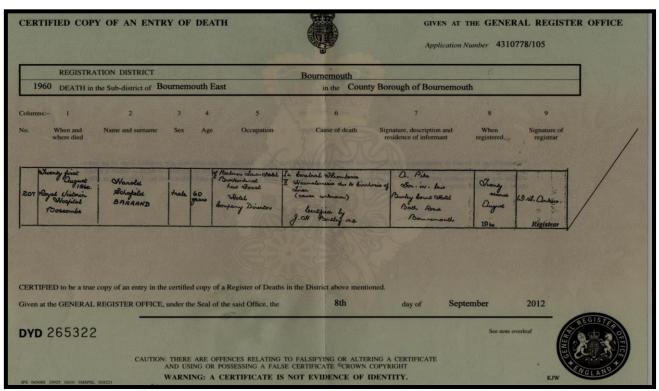
1901 census – aged 1



1911 Census



Marriage Certificate Harold Schofield Barrand and Rose Maise Barrand



Death Certificate of Harold Schofield Barrand 1960

HARRAND Harold Schoffeld of Balmer Lawn Hotel Brockenhurst.
Hampshire died 21 August 1980 at Royal Victoria.
Hospital Boscombe Bournemouth Probate Winchester
20 September to Rose Maisle Barrand Widow Christiana
Amy Barrand and Ethel Mary Barrand spinaters.
Effects £9979 17s. 4d.

Will of Harold Schofield Barrand

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Marriage Certificate of Rose Maise Barrand and Frederick George Wallis 1961.

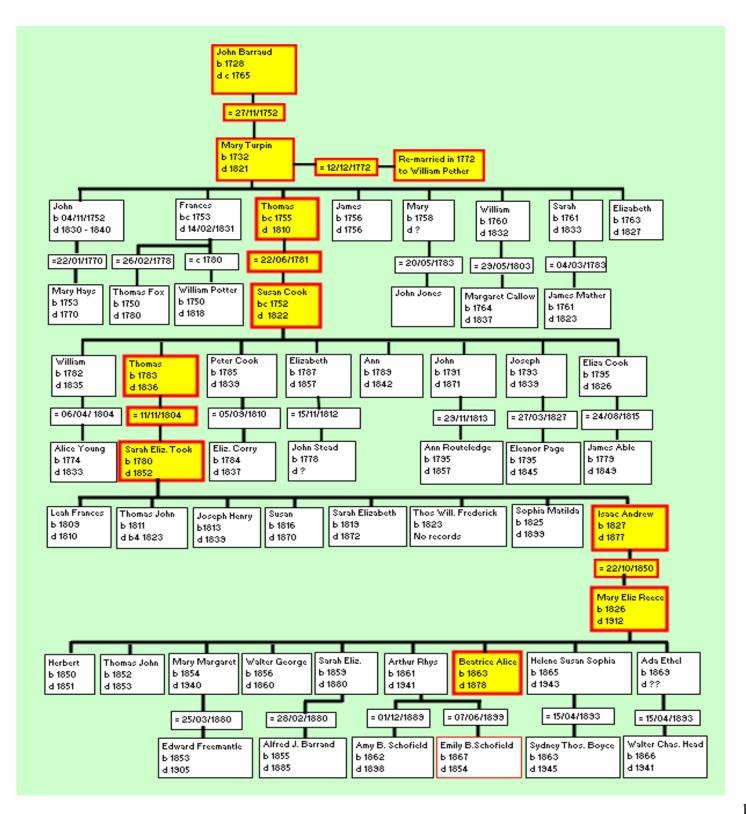
#### 7: BEATRICE ALICE

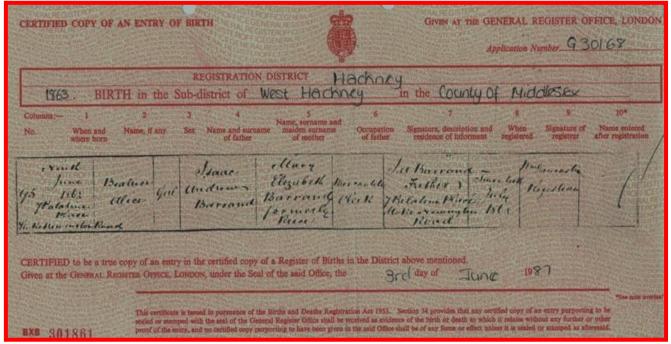
The next child of Isaac Andrew Barrand and Mary Elizabeth Reece was Beatrice Alice, born on the 9<sup>th</sup> June, 1863 Birth Ref: Hackney 1863 - 3rd Qtr (1b - 361), and baptised on the same day as Arthur Rees Barrand, her elder brother, on the 13<sup>th</sup> September, 1863. Isaac and Mary's address is shown as Palatine Place, West Hackney, and Isaac's occupation is shown as a Commercial Clerk.

Beatrice died on the 11<sup>th</sup> August, 1878 aged 15 of typhoid fever and Mary Margaret was present at the death. Beatrice is buried in Abney Park Cemetery. Ref: G03 (Index 2S14). Death Ref: Hackney 1878 - 3rd Qtr (1b - 318)

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13 th Soft: No. 1092	Howiett.	James James Henriette	Newman	Balli Rond	deafer	Sidney Brons
13 th Dept= 8a 1098.	Rees	Saac Andrew Mary Elizabeth	Barrand	Palatini Place	Clerk	Sidney Bran
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Baptism record of Beatrice Alice Barrand





Birth Certificate Beatrice Alice Barrand

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1871 Census aged 7

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH		GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE  Application Number 4310778-70	
REGISTRATION DISTRICT	HACKNEY		
1878 DEATH in the Sub-district of Hackney	in the County of Mid	idlesex	
Columns: 1 2 3 4 5		7 8 9	
No. When and Name and surname Sex Age Occup where died		re, description and When Signature of nee of informant registered registrar	
Seventh Beatrice 15 Garde at 174 36 Quenus Barrand Femal years condon Road Borrand Course	marin Typhoid Feve M. M. 20 days breunt	Barrana Thomas Thomas Goales Registras	
CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of	of Deaths in the District above mentioned		
	741	day of September 2012	
Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Offi	ice, the	day of September 2012	
	LATING TO FALSIFYING OR ALTERING A CE A FALSE CERTIFICATE ©CROWN COPYRIGE	HT FROM NO	)
IPS 045088 35925 10/10 3MSPSL 028221 WARNING: A CERTIFIC	ATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY	Y. WAR SEA	M

Death Certificate of Beatrice Alice Barrand 1878

# 8: Héléne Susan Sophia

The next child of Isaac Andrew Barrand and Mary Elizabeth Reece was Héléne Susan Sophia, born on 19<sup>th</sup> October, 1865 in Hackney and baptised on the 10<sup>th</sup> May, 1868. (Birth Ref: Hackney 1868 4<sup>th</sup> Qtr (1b - 423)

Héléne Susan Sophia was employed as a teacher on the 1891 census, and two years later married Sydney Thomas Boyce (b 09/09/1862 - 24/06/1945) from Shropshire who was both a Timber Merchant & employer in 1891 on the 13<sup>th</sup> April, 1893. Marriage Ref: Hackney 1893 - 2<sup>nd</sup> Qtr (1b - 750) Sydney Thomas Boyce was born in 1862 in Stottesden (Shropshire), the son of Samuel Boyce (1810-1875) and Susan Elizabeth Lea (1827-1877), and Samuel's occupation was as a jeweller. Samuel Boyce was born in 1810 and married twice; first to Elizabeth Ellis from Gloucester on the 21<sup>st</sup> November, 1836 and they had 5 children Elizabeth Ellis died in 1845 – then he married Susan Elizabeth Lea on the 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1860 and they had another 5 children.

Héléne Susan Sophia Barrand married Sydney Thomas Boyce on the 13<sup>th</sup> April, 1893, the same day as Susan's sister, Ada Ethel who also married a timber merchant, Walter Charles Head. (See Family Photograph)

By 1901, Héléne and Sydney had 2 children, Sydney Lea (b 01/03/1895) and Ivor Barrand (b 03/06/1898) and they lived in North Hackney. On the 1901 census, Sydney Thomas was still a timber merchant, and they had their son, Ivor living with them. They lived at 44, Mildenhall Rd, Clapton.

Sydney Lea Boyce (b 01/03/1895) was baptised 17th March, 1895 in Hackney and died in 1909.

Ivor Barrand Boyce (b 03/06/1897) Baptised 29th August, 1897 in Hackney, married (May Winifred Rose Clemens or **Clemane**) in 1922 in Romford and Ivor died 07/09/1985 in Bournemouth. May Winifred Rose Boyce died in Bournemouth in 1999, aged 98, and her Date of Birth is shown as 3<sup>rd</sup> May, 1900.

They had 3 children - David, Janet & Ian (Jeanne b 1923 - Mother Clemans)

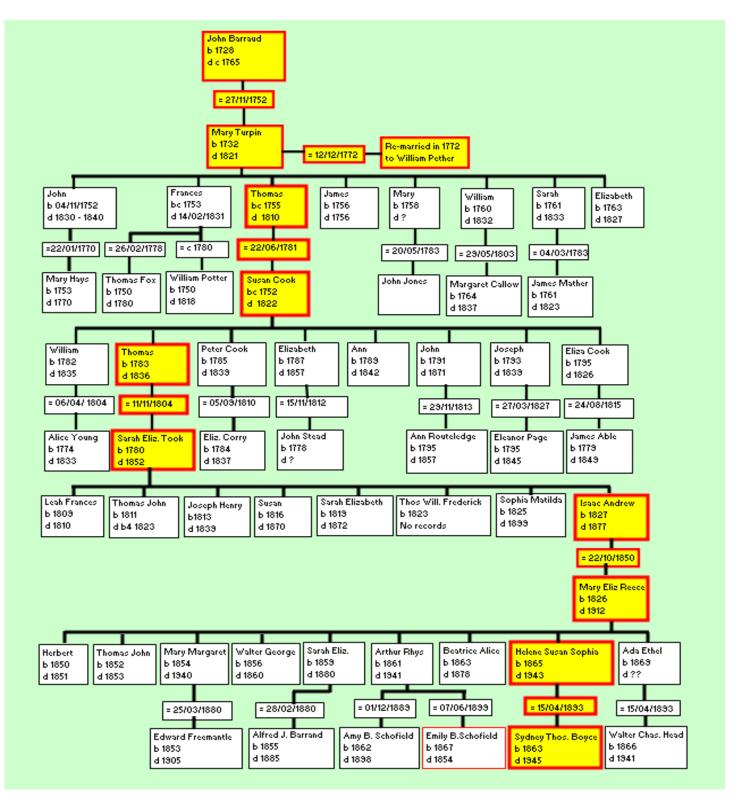
Héléne was a school teacher in Bournemouth and was left the estate of her uncle Ivor Reece when he died in 1920, the estate amounting to over £5,000. In 1939, Sydney was still a timber merchant (retired) and Henele was still a school teacher (retired) living in Bournemouth. Héléne Susan Sophia died on the 20<sup>th</sup> December, 1943 in Bournemouth aged 78. Death Ref: Bournemouth 1943 - 4<sup>th</sup> Qtr (2b - 1067), and Sydney Boyce died on the 24<sup>th</sup> June, 1945 in Christchurch at the age of 82. Death Ref: Christchurch 1945 - 2<sup>nd</sup> Qtr (2b - 935)

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Birth Certificate Helene Susan Sophia Barrand



Héléne Susan Sophia and Sydney Thomas Boyce



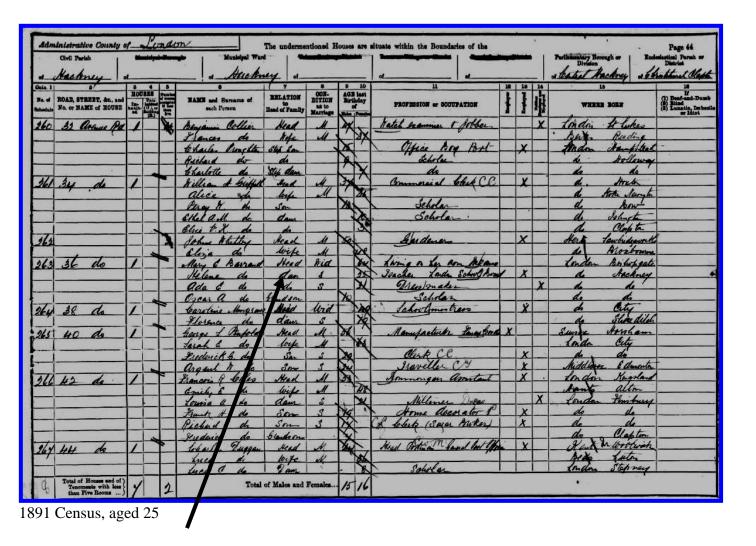
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April 26 th No.292	Solin William	Richard Frances Mary	Willbourn	Natorlos Olace Clapton	Brick	J. H. Slamma Curate
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	Richard			London Road Clapton	Sh, prinital Clork	Cherrate
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Baptism record of Héléne Susan Barrand

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1871 Census, aged 5

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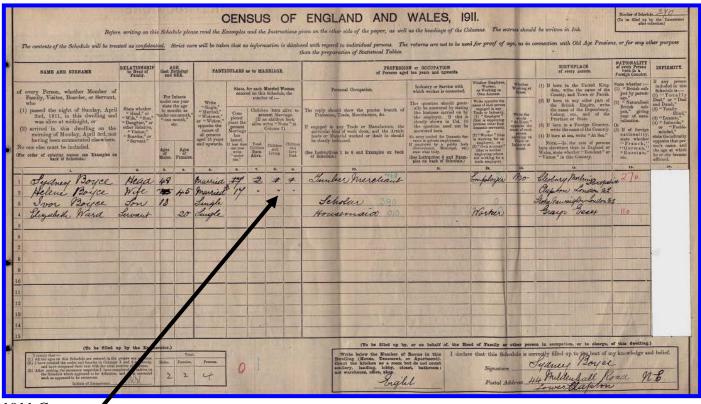
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Marriage certificate Héléne Susan Barrand and Sydney Thomas Boyce + Ada and Walter Head

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1901 Census



1911 Census



1939 census

Bournemouth (wife of Sydney Thomas Boyce) died 20 December 1943 Probate Winchester 29 January to the said Sydney Thomas Boyce retired timber merchant. Effects £254 15s. 1d.

Will of Héléne Susan Barrand



Photograph of double wedding - Héléne Susan Barrand + Ada Ethel Barrand

# 9: Ada Ethel

The next child of Isaac Andrew Barrand and Mary Elizabeth Reece was Ada Ethel, born on 24<sup>th</sup> July, 1869 at 18 Avenue Road, Lower Clapton and baptised on the 16<sup>th</sup> November, 1878. Birth Ref: Hackney 1869 - 3rd Qtr (1b - 460). Ada Ethel married Walter Charles Head (b 1866) from Islington, the son of John Alexander Head (a book keeper) & Elizabeth Jacques (nee Luker) on the on the 13<sup>th</sup> April, 1893. Marriage Ref: Hackney 1893 - 2<sup>nd</sup> Qtr (1b - 750) on the same day as her sister Héléne Susan Sophia. (See Family Photograph) Walter Head's mother, Elizabeth Luker had been married previously to John Jacques in 1844.

Walter Charles Head was also an employer as a Timber Merchant. In the 1901 census, they had 3 children, Mary Héléne, (b 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1894), Wilfred Oscar Rees (b 1898) and Walter Terence Barrand, (b 1900)

On the 1911 census, Walter was still a timber merchant, and living at 20, Filey Avenue, and they still had three children. In 1939, Walter is noted as a retired timber merchant, Ada Ethel was shown to be incapacitated and living with her is a domestic nurse and a housemaid at their home in Harrow.

Mary Héléne Head (b 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1894) married Edward Montague (b 1877-1940) in 1918 and had 3 children –

- (1) Michael John, born in 1920-1983 and he married Audrey Theodosia Jenkins (1923-2010) and they had 3 children (1 daughter Deborah & 2 sons Nigel and Simon)
- (2) Charles Edward Montague (1921-1985) and he married twice, first to ? and second to Olive May Jones (1922-1987). He had 1 daughter to his 1st marriage and a son and daughter to his second marriage.
- (3) Hilary Mary Ada, born in 1924-2009 and she married Horatio Henry Spurrier in 1953 and they had 3 children, 2 sons (Neil and Lance) and a daughter Sheila.

Edward Montague was a paper and board merchant and in 1939, they were living in Harrow with Ada Ethel Head and her family. Mary Héléne Montague (nee Head) died in Cirencester in 1988, aged 94.

**Wilfred Oscar Rees Head** was born 25th October, 1897 and baptised 16th January, 1898, and he married Mary Grace Sanders (20/03/1901 – 14/05/1983) in Berkshire in April, 1925, and they had 4 children – John Wilfred Rees, born in 01/03/1926 and died 25/10/2009 and it seems he married Angela Davis in 1970. Their second child was Jane E.M., born in 1929 and probably married Stanley Rutter in 1962. Then came David born in 1932 and Ann, born in 1936. There may have been another daughter, Sarah, born in 1937.

Wilfred Oscar Rees was Managing Director of a general engineering company and he died in 1969 in Cirencester.

**Walter Terence Barrand Head** was born 18th April, 1900, and baptised on 17th June, 1900. He married Doris Beatrice Hart (b 26<sup>th</sup> October, 1904-1973) in December, 1931 and they had 1 daughter. Doris was a superb dressmaker. In 1939, Walter was a director of a woollen company and died in Frinton-on-Sea on 27<sup>th</sup> January, 1983 leaving an estate of over £130,000. Doris was in Frinton in 1939 as a dressmaker and died on the 10<sup>th</sup> January, 1973 in Frinton-on-Sea.

Walter Charles Head died on the 5<sup>th</sup> January, 1941 in Kilburn (London) and Ada Ethel died on 24<sup>th</sup> June, 1944 Death Ref: Hendon 1944 - 2<sup>nd</sup> Qtr (3a - 511

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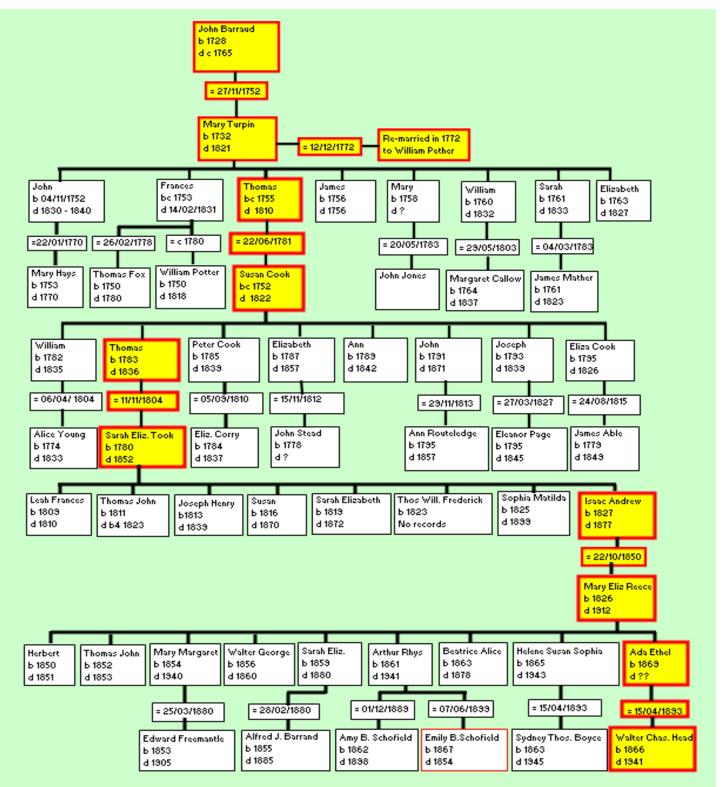
1939 census Wilfred Oscar Rees Head



Ada Ethel Barrand and Walter Head

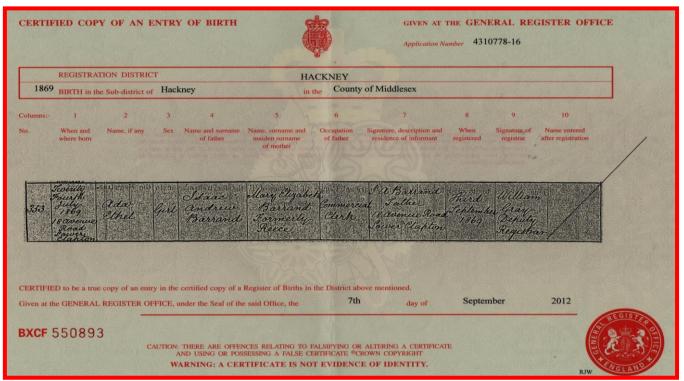
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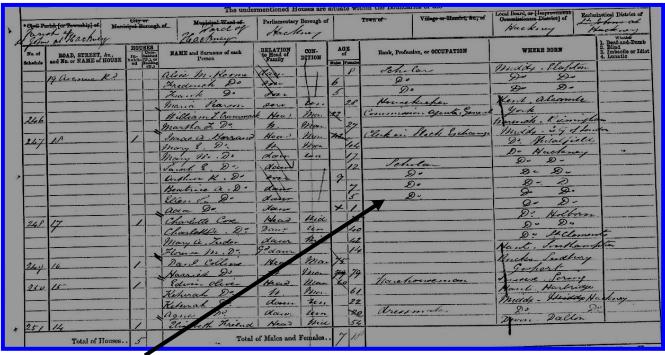


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Baptism Record of Ada Ethel Barrand



Birth Certificate Ada Ethel Barrand 1869



1871 Census, aged 1

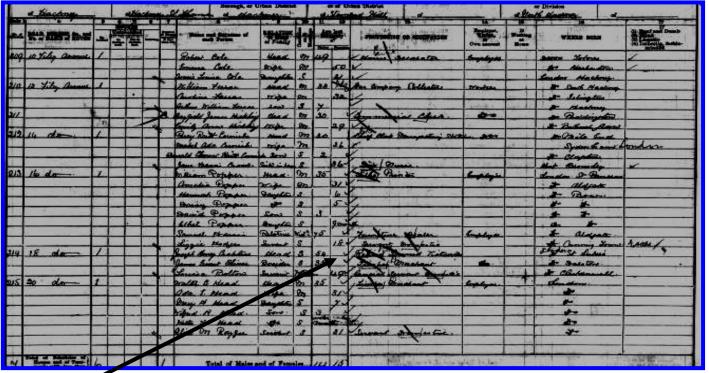
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1881 Census, aged 11

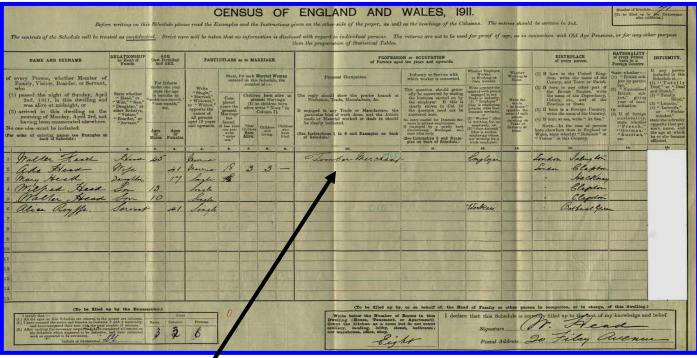
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Marriage certificate to Walter Charles Head (Same day as sister Helene)



1901 Census



1911 Census, Ada Ethel Head

# That concludes the children of Isaac Andrew Barrand and Mary Elizabeth Reece. Now, finally, Oscar Alfred Barrand and his half brother, Harold John Biglands Barrand and half sister, Edith Mary Barrand

Oscar Alfred was born at **99, Graham Road, Dalston** on the 8<sup>th</sup> December, 1880 in the borough of Hackney. Birth Ref: Hackney 1880 - 4th Qtr (1b - 557). Sarah Elizabeth, his mother died aged 22, just 19 days after the birth of Oscar Alfred, on the 27<sup>th</sup> December, 1880 and she was buried in Abney Park Cemetery on 30th December, 1880. Death Ref: Hackney 1880 - 4th Qtr (1b - 339).

The first mention of Oscar Alfred on the census returns is 1881 census where he is at the home of Mary Elizabeth Reece (Sarah Elizabeth's mother) who took on the job of bringing up young Oscar. It seems that Oscar's father, Alfred James abandoned Oscar after his birth and he was then brought up by his Grandmother. Alfred James married again to Mary Biglands (b 1854) from Wigton in Cumbria in 1882, Marriage Ref: Wigton 1882 - 3<sup>rd</sup> Otr (10b - 711) and they had 2 children: Harold John Biglands, (b 1884) and Edith Mary (b 1885), but they were both born in Hackney. Alfred James Barrand died in London aged 30, of Phthisis (Tuberculosis) which he had suffered from for 9 months. Death Ref: Hackney 1885 - 3rd Qtr (1b - 294) and was buried on 30th September, 1885 with his 1st wife Sarah Elizabeth in Abney Park Cemetery. Ref: G08 (Index 3S05) Mary, his second wife then returned to Wigton with her two young children. Oscar Alfred next appears on the census for 1891, also still at the home of his grandmother Mary Elizabeth Reece at 36, Avenue Road in Hackney. He became a seaman early in his teenage years, and he is shown aged 20 as an apprentice mariner on the barque "Heiddekel" on the 1901 census and berthed The ship Hiddekel was a 4-masted steel barque, built in 1892 and was eventually wrecked on rocks at Cape Town in South Africa between Camps Bay and Hout Bay, and Oscar was an apprentice 1<sup>st</sup> mate on this ship and the Captain was W. Oudray. Newspaper reports of the time state" Barque Hiddekel struck on a rock near Hout Bay, and was abandoned in a sinking condition. All on board were saved, and landed at Cape Town" "Edinburgh Evening News" 18/12/1902.

Oscar Alfred very quickly passed all his exams as a mariner and became a 1<sup>st</sup> mate, qualifying in Hobart, Australia on the 29<sup>th</sup> March, 1904. In 1910, he was accepted as a Captain, and obtained his master's certificate. Within 10 years he had risen from an apprentice to master of his own vessel.

He married Grace Hobbs, (b 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1884), the youngest daughter of William Henry Hobbs and Mary Kale on the 4<sup>th</sup> February, 1911 in Hackney, but he does not show on the census for 1911 as he is away at sea, but Grace does, living with her parents.

#### The Hobbs:

The family of Grace Hobbs can be traced back to 1523 in Salisbury, and in every generation since 1651, there has been the name Onipherous, and nowhere else in England has this name been used so frequently. Where the name Onipherous originated from is a mystery, but it certainly makes tracing the family tree so much easier. Grace Hobbs's grandfather, Henry Hobbs was born on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 1798 (son of Onipherous Hobbs and Mary Harris) and he married Sarah Pristoe (b 1797) on 20<sup>th</sup> August, 1820 in Reading and they had 9 children, the youngest being Grace's father, William Henry Hobbs who was born in October of 1840. Reading (4<sup>th</sup> Qtr, (6 - 228), and baptised on 10<sup>th</sup> February, 1841, with father as Henry Hobbs and mother as Sarah "Prestoe" (sic). Sarah Pristoe died in 1846 and was buried in London Road Cemetery in Reading in unconcecrated ground. Henry Hobbs then remarried to a Sarah Herridge in Reading in 1858. Bradfield (Berkshire) 1<sup>st</sup> Qtr (2c-435) Henry was a tailor with his own business in

1063

Chatham Street in Reading and also King Street in Reading and he died in 1866 in Wheldale Street, Reading aged 68 and he was buried on the 9<sup>th</sup> October, 1866 at London Road Cemetery along with Sarah Pristoe, his first wife. Reading 1<sup>st</sup> Qtr (2c – 197) The death record for Sarah Herridge is shown as 1894, at the age of 76. The Probate Register for Reading in 1894 has the following citation "HOBBS, Sarah, late of Newtown, near Pangbourne, BERKSHIRE, Widow died 19<sup>th</sup> July, 1894, Administration OXFORD, 3<sup>rd</sup> August, 1894 to John Herridge, Postmaster, Effects £340.17s.3d" Sarah was born in 1817 and baptised 30<sup>th</sup> November 1817 (daughter of Isaac Herridge and Martha Holmes) and she worked in Reading as a servant in 1871, and a cook in 1881, living in Bradfield.

On the 1841 census, the family is shown in Chatham Street with Henry Hobbs as a tailor and also with an apprentice. On the 1851 census with only Henry Hobbs (as Sarah Pristoe had already died in 1846), there is a child shown – **Emily Hobbs**, born in 1850, Reading  $2^{nd}$  Qtr (6-247) and shown as a grand-daughter, but as none of Henry and Sarah's children were married by 1850, was not sure who the parent/s of Emily were. From the birth certificate of Emily in 1850, it was clear that the mother was Henry's daughter, mary Ann and the Emily was born out of wedlock. Emily however, died on the  $9^{th}$  April, 1852, aged 2, in King Street, the address of Henry Hobbs, and is buried with Sarah Pristoe (grandmother) in London Road Cemetery. Reading  $2^{nd}$  Qtr (2c-225)

Henry William Hobbs married Mary Kale (b 28<sup>th</sup> July, 1848), the eldest daughter of Thomas Kale and Rhoda Emmens in Islington on the 19<sup>th</sup> September, 1874 (Islington 3rd Qtr (1b - 624) and they had 5 children, the youngest being Grace Hobbs, born in 1884. William Henry was a commercial clerk at a stockbrokers', but was shown as an accountant on the 1911 census. Thomas Kale died in Stoke Newington on the 18<sup>th</sup> February, 1895 and Rhoda died on the 23<sup>rd</sup> February 1895 just 5 days later, and William Henry Hobbs was one of the administrators of Thomas Kale's estate. Rhoda Emmens had a sister Hephsibah and they both made samplers (Hephsibah in 1810 and Rhoda in 1820 and I have both of these. William Henry Hobbs and Mary Kale moved to Southgate in Edmonton, and William H. Hobbs is shown in death registers for 1927. On the probate registers, the citation reads "HOBBS, William Henry, of 27 Mayfield Avenue, Southgate, MIDDLESEX, died 27<sup>th</sup> February 1927. Probate LONDON, 28<sup>th</sup> March 1927 to Mary Hobbs widow. Effects £282.12s."

Mary died in 1941, aged 92, and the Probate register has the citation "HOBBS, Mary of 27 Mayfield Avenue, Southgate, MIDDLESEX, widow, died 20<sup>th</sup> January, 1941. Probate LLANDUDNO 22<sup>nd</sup> May 1941 to Alfred William Hobbs, surveyor and Grace Barrand, married woman. Effects £700.00s."

In the 1939 census, Mary is shown living in Mayfield Avenue along with Kate Mary and Marjory and also Peter Charles Barrand, the son of Oscar Alfred Barrand and Grace Hobbs who was employed as an invoicing clerk.

# The five children of William Henry Hobbs and Mary Kale.

**Kate Mary**, was born on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 1876 and she ever married, and died in Hatfield on 29th July, 1959 leaving her estate to be administered by Denis Louis Barrand and Lesley Hobbs, a daughter of Ernest Hobbs (brother)

**Ernest George**, born in 1878, and died on 22<sup>nd</sup> September, 1928. I have a copy of his marriage certificate showing his marriage on 6<sup>th</sup> June, 1907 to a Jessie Clara Gernon in Stoke Newington. Ernest George was also a stockbroker's clerk like his father, William Henry. Ernest and Jessie had 4 children that I have found: Vera Marjorie (married Frank Tubby), Joan Gwendolen (married Gerald Newbery), Barbara Jesse (married John Halifax) and Lesley Gernon (unmarried). He must have done well for himself, as the Probate records show he left an estate of over £12,000 for his widow, Jessie Clara. Ernest George died on 22<sup>nd</sup> September, 1928 and Jessie died on 26<sup>th</sup> September, 1944

**Alfred William** was born on 23<sup>rd</sup> May, 1879, and there are records to show that he was a sanitary inspector and surveyor and married Mercy Warner in 1922. Her original name was Mercy L. Humphries (Humphreys), born on 17<sup>th</sup> January, 1869 in Stroud, Gloucestershire and employed as a milliner. She first married Harry Warner in Marylebone in 1896, and they had a son, Stanley Richard, born in 1899. The Birth, Marriage & Death records shows that Stanley Richard Warner married Hilda Luff in Kingston-On-Thames in 1918. Harry Warner died in 1919 in Marylebone and Alfred W. Hobbs and Mercy Louisa Warner were married in 1922. Alfred W. Hobbs died in Norfolk in 1950. Mercy however, died in Barnstaple in 1962.

**Marjory** was born on 7<sup>th</sup> September, 1881, and she never married, but she died in Chichester on 21<sup>st</sup> October, 1951 and the estate was administered by Lesley Hobbs, a daughter of Ernest George, her (brother).

Grace, born in 1884, and married Oscar Barrand in 1911.

Fortunately, Thomas Kale (Mary Kale's father) kept an extract of his diary of his family from 1837 until his death and it provides intimate details of family life with holidays, births and deaths etc of members of the family and even gives the date that William Henry Hobbs approached Thomas Kale to ask for his permission to propose to Grace for her hand in marriage. The diary extends to over 40 pages.

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1841 census - Henry Hobbs – Reading

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Death Certificate Sarah Hobbs (nee Prestoe) 1846

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1851 census – Henry Hobbs – Reading

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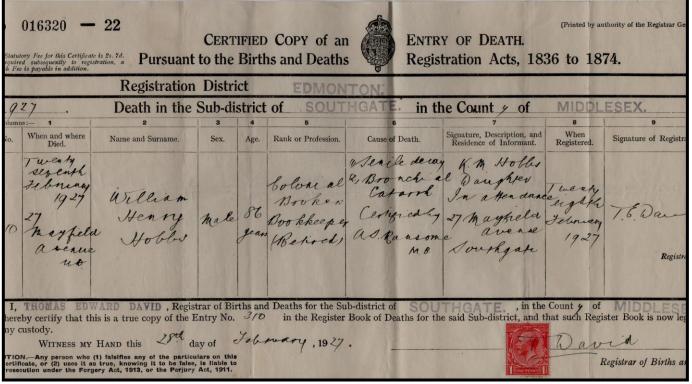
Marriage Certificate Henry Hobbs & Sarah Herridge 1858

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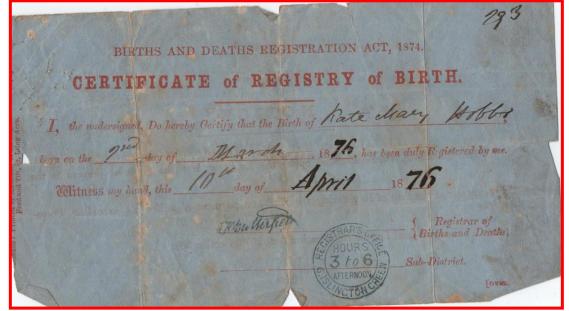
Death Certificate Henry Hobbs 1866

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Marriage Certificate William Henry Hobbs and Mary Kale 1874



Death Certificate – William Henry Hobbs 1927



Birth Registry for Kate Mary Hobbs

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Birth Certificate Emily Hobbs (Daughter of Mary Ann) – as daughter on 1851 census



The Hobbs Family

William Henry Hobbs (Standing centre)
Mary Hobbs (nee Kale) (Sitting right)
Kate Mary Hobbs (Sitting left)
Ernest George Hobbs (Standing back right)
Alfred William Hobbs (Sitting Right)
Margory Hobbs (Centre Right)
Grace Hobbs (Sitting 2<sup>nd</sup> left)



Mary Hobbs (nee Kale) and Marjory Hobbs



Mary Hobbs (nee Kale) and Elizabeth Barrand (Grand daughter) 1939

### **Dalston**

Most of the streets in Dalston c.1890 contained a mixture of people who were well-to-do or fairly comfortable. The most solidly prosperous areas were Queen's Road, Parkholme Road, parts of Richmond, Forest, and **Graham road** *From: 'Hackney: Dalston and Kingsland Road', A History of the County of Middlesex: Volume 10: Hackney (1995), pp. 28-33.* 

Graham Road and Fassett Square - is thought to be the inspiration for Eastenders, Albert Square.

Oscar Alfred was given charge of the oil tanker "SS Twingone" built in 1902, and was sent to Burma and India transporting oil and petrol between the coastal ports on behalf of the Burmah Oil Company. They were given use of a bungalow in Rangoon (Burma) but Oscar and Grace usually travelled together on the ship. On the 5<sup>th</sup> November, 1913, the Twingone was discharging oil at Tuticorin in India when a drum of petrol exploded on a lighter alongside the ship and engulfed the lighter and the flames spread to the Twingone. The crew all jumped into the sea and Grace Barrand who could not swim, but carried their son, Brian, was badly burned on her face as a result of jumping into the burning oil. (See Newspaper records, photographs etc) The disaster claimed the lives of Oscar's daughter, Margory, the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> engineers, the Harbour master's son, and several workers including Marjory's nurse. Grace Barrand spent a long time in hospital due to the severity of the burns. After the fire, the burnt-out hulk of the Twingone was towed to Hong Kong over the following weeks and repaired. The Twingone was finally sold by the Burmah Oil Co to the Shell Oil Co and renamed the Unio.

Oscar Barrand and Grace returned to the UK, and Oscar was appointed a "ships surveyor by the Board Of Trade "Under Clause 7 of the Order In Council", and sent to Liverpool where his job was inspecting the status of both merchant ships and passenger ships during World War One from Liverpool Docks before they sailed. It was during this time that Oscar Alfred Barrand inspected the ill-fated liner, Lusitania before she sailed to the US in 1917. The sinking of this ship off the coast of Ireland in 1917 by a German submarine is well documented, and is acknowledged that this act probably brought the Americans into the 1st World War. Grace Barrand spent most of this time in Wallasey in safety with a friendof theirs. Captain Oscar Alfred Barrand was the Emigration Officer for the Port of Liverpool at the time and gave the clearance certificate on the 16th April, 1917 prior to the ship sailing. He gave evidence at the official enquiry into the sinking of the vessel. Oscar Barrand was then sent to Singapore on official Government business in 1918. He was promoted to senior Ships' Surveyor in 1919.

Shortly afterwards, the family moved to 22, Forest Drive in Leytonstone in the east of London where the family grew up and where Oscar continued to work for the Admiralty. There was a problem with this house as it had an elderly couple living there as sitting tenants and it wasn't until 1921 that a court ruled that the Barrands could occupy the top floor. The prospect of 4 boys running around overhead must have upset the other couple and they rapidly moved out. In 1925, Oscar Barrand was posted to Southampton where he worked at the Customs House as Chief Emigration Officer until 1937. In November 1932, Oscar gave lectures on Life-Saving Appliances on Merchant Ships, and these were known as the Thomas Gray Lectures (see appendix). He was also responsible for the introduction of superior life jackets on all ships. He used to demonstrate the effectiveness of these life jackets by throwing his youngest daughter, Elizabeth into swimming pools and this proved the buoyancy of these life jackets by always making the wearer stay upright.

At the outbreak of the 2<sup>nd</sup> world war, Oscar Alfred was posted by the Admiralty to Uddingston near Glasgow and lived at 28, Kyle Park Crescent from 1940 until 1946. He was responsible for the convoys to and from the United States and the safety of merchant vessels to Russia. He retired after the war and moved to Selsey in West Sussex

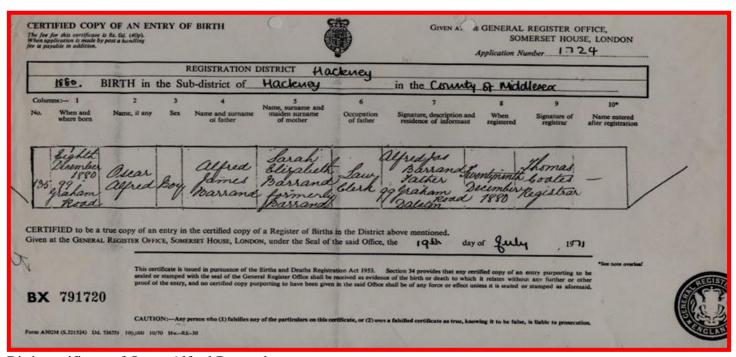
where he continued to sail for pleasure in the English Channel in his own boat called the bluebell. In one incident, (I understand), he was sailing with his friend George Green (co-author of the lectures on life saving) and a sudden squall built up. It was reported that many small boats were in difficulty and the Folkestone lifeboat was launched, but they refused their help as he mentioned he was a qualified sailor and was in no danger. As the lifeboat turned away, it hit the sailing craft "bluebell" and caused severe damage and they indeed had to be taken on board the lifeboat. The incident was reported on the local news and Grace Barrand only heard of the incident via the radio broadcast.

There was hardly any time that Oscar Alfred would be seen without his trusted pipe and this was also something that he would have seen from several of the Barrand family members. It is known that many of them smoked a pipe.

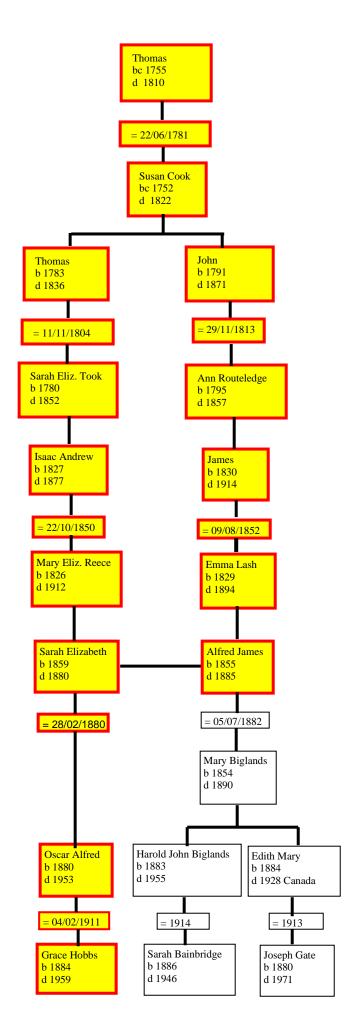
Oscar Alfred died in Selsey in 1953 at the age of 72 and was buried in Chichester Cemetery. Death Ref: Chichester 1953 - 4th Qtr (5h - 443) Grace died several years later in 1959 at the age of 74. Death Ref: Chichester 1959 - 2nd Qtr (5h - 533)

# UNDER CLAUSE 7 OF THE ORDER IN COUNCIL OF 10TH JANUARY, 1910.

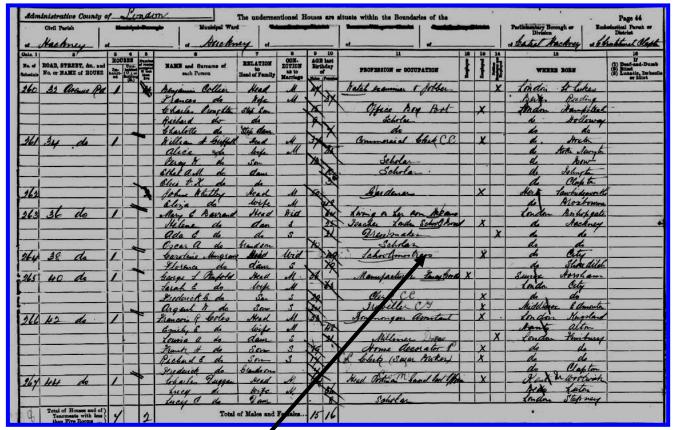
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Birth certificate of Oscar Alfred Barrand



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1891 Census – With Grandmother



Taken in 1895 – Double wedding of Helene Susan Sophia and Ada Ethel Barrand



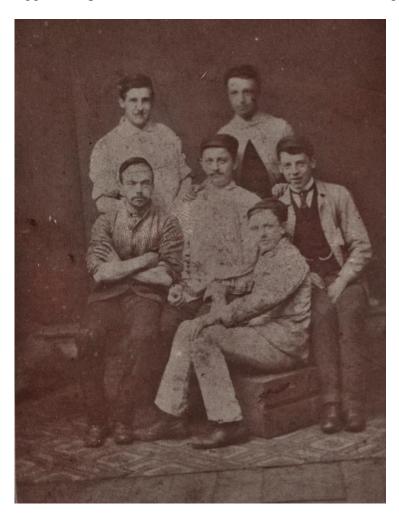
Taken around 1900, aged 20 on board the Hiddekel.







4 masted barques similar to the Hiddekel c1900 A Barque is a sailing ship with at least 3 masts, all of the square-rigged except for the sternmost one which is fore and aft rigged.





Crew of The Barque Hiddekel c1900

Oscar Alfred Barrand

**1892 September** Launched at the shipyard of Barclay, Curle & Co., Glasgow, for R. Hill & Co. Captain W. Oudray. **1902 December 17th** Wrecked on a reef at Cape Lighthouse, Houts Bay, South Africa, on voyage Newport, Mon., to Capetown.

Shipping log of the Hiddekel

#### QUARANTINED VESSELS The Sydney Morning Herald - Friday 30 March 1900

The ship Hilddekel, which was ordered into quarantine upon her arrival from Calcutta several days ago, was granted pratique this afternoon. It appears that seven days after her departure from the port of Calcutta one of the members of the crew died from Asiatic cholera, and several others were attacked with a severe form of dysentry and malaria. The vessel was therefore detained in quarantine here until all cause for alarm had been removed. No further cases of sickness have developed since the arrival of the vessel in this port, and her release was therefore ordered today by Dr Russell, Port Health Officer. One of the crew suffering from dysentry was admitted into the Newcastle Hospital tonight, and the boatswain, who sustained injuries at sea by falling down the hold of the ship, was also conveyed to the institution.

		to vessel.	Marriage.	SEX.	last Birthday	PR	OPESSION OF OCCUPA		WHERE BORN:	(3) Lunatte. (4) Imbecile, t
	after the Name of the Master, the Names of the Officers and of the Crew; and then the Names of Passengers and of all other Persons on Board.	State whather Master, Officer, Member of Crew, or Passenger,	Write either "Macrod," "Widoser," "Widose," "Single," opposite the Mamo of all Persons except Young Children.	Write " M' opposite Males, and " F' opposite Females.	In the case of an Account tender One Your Male the Age in Months, writing "Under one Month," 12 Months, "12 Months As	State her the Rating of each and the Occupation, Face one or other person man, wouldn't. For those appaged in an eatsethe particular and also the material w	if any, of each on board (whother or child) y trade or industry, that branch,	Writer-opposite the name of each person, engineed in any tests or (1) "Magnifered in any tests or (1) "Angulary "(that is employing persons other than denself; (2) "Writer "(that is a worker for an applicated) of the state of	the the hardplace of each present that the hardplace of each present that the present the present that the present the	Write the pre- legation of a opposite the con- tact Person, and Information of the Contact of the contact of the con- ciliation of the contact of the con- tact of the con- tact of the con- tact of the con- tact of the con-
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1901 census on the Hiddekel

#### sv HIDDEKEL

built by Barclay Curle & Company Glasgow,

Yard No 377

Launched: Tuesday, 06/09/1892

**Built: 1892** 

**Ship Type:** Barque **Tonnage:** 2655grt, 2499nrt

Length: 296.0 feet Breadth: 45.7 feet Draught: 25.7 feet depth Owner History:

Matthew & Robert Hill and others, Greenock

1901 The Ship Hiddekel Co Ltd (mng Robert Hill), Greenock

**Status:** Wrecked - 18/12/1902

Remarks: ON 99784

Struck rock off Hout Bay, near Cape Town, abandoned and sank

**Unique ID:** 18439

**Description:** BOT Wreck Report for 'Hiddekel', 1902

**Creator:** Board of Trade

**Date:** 1902

Transcription (No. 6483.) "HIDDEKEL."

REPORT of a Court of Inquiry, appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Council of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, held for the purpose of investigating the circumstances attending the casualty to, and subsequent abandonment and foundering, near the Cape Lighthouse, on the 17th December, 1902, of the British barque "Hiddekel" of Greenock, WILLIAM OUDNEY, master, holden at Cape Town, on the 31st day of December, 1902, before JOACHIM WILHELM HEYNEMANN RUSSOUW, Esquire, Acting Resident Magistrate for the District of the Cape, SAMUEL MURDOCH, master of the British barque "General Roberts," and MOSES LEANDER PORTER, master of the British ship "Red Rock," duly appointed to constitute such Court under Government letter No. 5/356, dated 29th December, 1902.

Judgment. 5th January, 1903.

We consider that the captain committed an error in judgment; that he was nearer in shore than he anticipated, the night being hazy and the Good Hope light not clearly visible. We consider that the ship was lost by the indraft of the current. We take into consideration that the captain has a good record; that he has been master for a number of years and never had a casualty before, and his certificate will therefore not be dealt with. The mates obeyed orders and are not in default and their certificates are therefore not dealt with.

J. W. H. RUSSOUW, Acting Resident Magistrate, President.

SAML. MURDOCH, Master, ship "General Roberts.

M. L. PORTER, Master, ship "Red Rock."

(Issued in London by the Board of Trade on the 20th day of February, 1903.)

The Cape mail brings particulars of the wreck of the barque Hiddekel, just outside Table Bay. The Hiddekel, a large and well-found steel sailing ship, was heading for Table Bay late on the night of December 18, when she struck a sunken reef between Hout Bay and Camp's The ship got free from the reef-Bay. alleged to be uncharted—and for two hours the crew stuck to the pumps, but finding that the water was gaining on them, they took to the boats, and made for Table Bay, where they arrived with-out further mishap. The Hiddekel was British four-masted steel barque, charge of Captain Oudney. She was bound from Newport to Table Bay, with a cargo of coal, at the time of the dis-

Poverty Bay Herald, Volume XXX, Issue 9649, 26 January 1903, Page 2





Photographs of Houts Bay, Cape Town, South Africa







Shields Daily Gazette 19 December 1902 and Edinburgh Evening News 18 December 1902

#### NEWPORT-LADEN SHIP WRECKED

The British barque Hiddekel, of Greenock, from Newport, struck on a sunken reef in Camps Bay, three miles from Cape Town, on Thursday, and sank. The crew were saved.—Central News.

Welsh Evening Press 20<sup>th</sup> December, 1902

#### THE ABANDONMENT OF GREENOCK BARQUE HIDDEREL

#### THE CAPTAIN'S NARBATIVE.

As proviously reported in the "Telegraph," the Hiddekel—one of the largest steel four-masted barques belonging to the port of Greenock—while heading for Table Bay on Wednesday might, 17th December last, struck at a sunken reef between Hout Bay and Camp's Bay. The ship got free from the reef—alleged to be uncharted—and for two hours the crew stack to the pumps, but finding that the water was gaining on them, they took to the boats and made for Table Bay, where they arrived without further mishap early on Friday morning.

The following details regarding the wreck are taken from the "Cape Timee" of 19th December: Captain William Oudney (who was interviewed by one of the representatives of that journal) stated that his vessel left Newport, Monmouthabire, on October 27 for Table Bay with a cargo of coal for the Union-Castle Steamship Company. Fine weather was experienced throughout the voyage, and a splendid run was made, the Hiddekel being only fifty-one days out on redwarday, when the Cape of Good Hope was sighted. Cape Point light was seen, and just after ten o'clock that night the ship struck a snaken reef off Hout Bay. There was a thick haze over the land, which was estimated to be six or eight miles distant, while a strong wind was blowing south by east, and a nasty sea running. The captain, who was on deck at the time, ordered all hands to be called, and the yards were equared and the boosts pot ready. The vessel all hands to be called, and the yards were equared and the boosts pot ready. The vessel peunded on the reef for some minutes, a rumbling sound against the steel plates being distinctly heard above the swirl of the see, which broke over both sides. After a portion of her bottom had been torn out, the Hiddekel slipped off into deep water on the other side of the reef, and all hands were ordered to the pumps, there being seventeen inches of water in the hold within ten minutes. The men stuck steadily to the pumps, but the water rapidly gained on them, and when the carpenter sounded the wells an hour later, the water was found to measure three feet. The ship was being headed for Table Bay, Captain Oudney houing to be able to beach her somewhere in the vicinity of Green Point, but when, about 11.30 p.m., the carpenter reported that, the water in the hold had risen to the height of five feet, it was reluctantly decided to abandon the vessel.

One of the lifeboats had been lost, but three other boats remained—a lifeboat, gig, and jolly-boat. They were got out, and the command was given: "Take to the boats." The operation, which the skipper described as a "ticklish job," was accomplished without mishap, and at midnight the Hiddekel was abandoned to her fate, she being then about eight miles from the sunken reef. Everything was lost, including even the ship's papers, the had on their backs. "Ships' bosts ere not meant for saving sailors' clothes only life," parenthetically observed the captain, adding: "When we left the Hiddekel, she was settling There were seventeen men in the lifeboat, which was under the command of Captain Oudney, soven in the gig under the first mate (Mr John M'Intyre), and six in the jollyboat under the second mate (Mr Logan). The wind being favourable, sails were rigged on the lifeboat and gig, the former taking in tow the jollyboat, which was unprovided with sails. When abreast of Green Point, the wind shifted, and the sails had to be lowered. Rowing was then resorted to, the "arnour being anfely made. On landing, the shipwrecked crew proceeded direct to the Sailors' Home in the Dockread, where Mr De Grouchy, the obliging superintendent, soon had a substantial breakfast set before them.

The Harbour Board tog, the T. E. Fuller, went out on Friday morning in search of the wreck, but no trace of the vessel was dis-On the homeward journey, off Chapman's Bay, an object was sighted which proved to be the Hiddekel's lifehoat. It was stove in, and full of water. The Hiddekell is supposed to have sunk soon after the crew left These numbered thirty all told, five being apprentices. The skipper, Mr Oudney, He has been in the has his home in Dundee. vessel ever since she was launched. Biddekel was owned in Greenock by Mr Robt. Hill, and was built in 1892 by Messes Barclay. Her cargo consisted of 4,053 Curie & Co. The usual inquiry into her loss tons of coal. will be held in due course.

## Struck a Reef Near Cape of Good Hope.

## CAPTAIN'S STORY OF THE OCCURRENCE.

Captain William Oudney has given the following account of the wreck of the steel sailing ship Hiddekel between Hout Bay and Camp Bay, near Cape Town:-The vessel left Newport on October 27 for Table Bay with a cargo of coal for the Union-Castle Steamship Company. Fine weather was experienced throughout the voyage, and a splendid run was made, the Hiddekel being only 54 days out on Wednesday, when the Cape of Good Hope was sighted. Cape Point Light was seen, and just after ten o'clock that night the ship struck a sunken reef off Hout Bay. There was a thick baze over the land, which was estimated to be six or eight miles distant, while a strong wind was blowing south by east, and a nasty sea running.

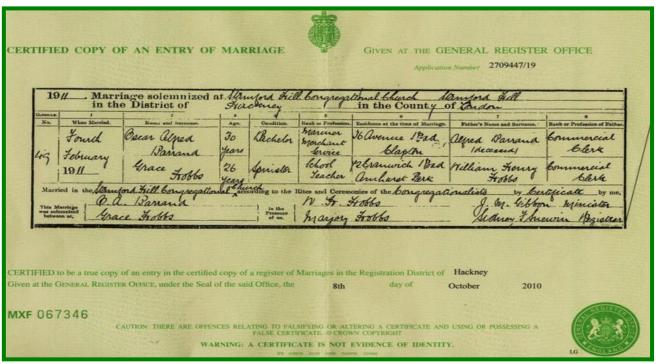
The captain, who was on deck at the time, ordered all hands to be called, and the yards were squared and the boats got ready. The vessel pounded on the reef for some minutes, a rumbling sound against the steel plates

sound against the steel plates being distinctly heard above the swirl of the see, which broke over both sides. portion of her bottom had been torn out the Hiddekel slipped off into deep water on the other side of the reef, and all hands were ordered to the pumps, there being 17in, of water in the hold within ten minutes. The men stuck steadily to the pumps, but the water rapidly gained on them, and when the carpenter sounded the wells an hour later the water was found to measure 3ft. ship was being headed for Table Bay, Captain Oudney hoping to be able to beach her somewhere in the vicinity of Green Point, but when, about 11.30 p.m., the carpenter reported that the water in the hold had risen to the height of 5ft, it was reinctantly decided to abandon the vessel.

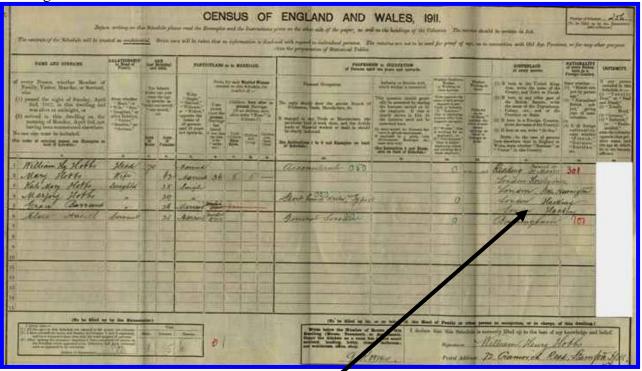
The crew took to the boats, and were subsequently picked up and taken to Cape Town. The Hiddekel's crew numbered 30 all told, live being apprentices. Though a British ship, the majority of the crew were foreigners—Breeks, Germans, Scandinavians, and two legroes. The skipper (Mr. Oudney)—a weather-beaten mariner some 50 years of age—has his tome in Dundee. He had been in the Hiddetel ever since she had been launched.

The Hiddekel—a four-masted steel barque—was built in 1892 by Messrs. Barclay, Curle, and Co., of Glasgow, to the order of the Hilderel Company (Limited), of Greenock. She was constructed to Lloyd's highest class. Al, and tad two decks, her dimensions being: Length, 96ft.; breadth, 45ft. 6in.; and depth. 25ft.; connage, 2,600. The cargo consisted of 4,055 tons of coal for the Union-Castle Steamship Company, who were her agents.

Evening Press & Evening Mail Tuesday 13th January, 1903



Marriage certificate of Oscar Alfred Barrand and Grace Hobbs 1911



1911 census of Grace Hobbs – living with parents



Marriage of Oscar Alfred Barrand and Grace Hobbs 1910



Marriage Oscar Alfred Barrand and Grace Hobbs



Certificate of Competency 1902 – 2<sup>nd</sup> Mate - 17<sup>th</sup> January, 1902

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132 Beacon 10, 18	
132 Beacon 10, 18	

Seaman's certificate

ANMM Library Index to BT 128 Board of Trade. Registrar General of Shiping and Seamen. Registers of Certificates of Competency. Masters and Mates: Colonial Trade. 1870-1921. AJCP PRO 6894

AJCP PRO: 6895 [Box 2]. Piece 18: Tasmania 1876-1919 1 + CERTIFICATE ISSUED

NAME No. DATE DESCRIPTION WHERE PLACE OF BIRTH DATE OF BIRTH

Adams, Edgar Lucas 400 20 Nov. 1913 2 Mate Hobart Cape Town, South Africa 1883

Adams, Edgar Lucas 413 18 March 1915 1 Mate Hobart Cape Town, South Africa 1888

Allason, Edwin 2 21 April 1876 Only Mate Hobart Hobart Town 21.2.55

Allen, Abel 311 26 Jan. 1905 Master Hobart Wolverhampton 1878

Allsopp, Geo. Francis Edward 103 9 Jan. 1885 2nd Mate Hobart Hobart 1864

Allsopp, George Francis Edward 121 27 Aug. 1886 1st Mate Hobart Hobart 1864

Anderson, Peter 230 18 Aug. 1896 Only Mate Hobart Finland 1860

Anderson, Robert Neill 332 21 Jan. 1907 Second Mate Hobart Auckland, New Zealand 1878

Anderson, Robert Neill 349 25 Nov. 1908 First Mate Hobart Auckland, N.Z. 1878

Anderson, Robert Neill 368 25 Oct. 1910 Master Hobart Auckland, N.Z. 1878

Anderson, Stanley Norwich 440 1 Nov. 1917 2 Mate F & A Hobart Lyttelton, N.Z. 1894

Atkins, Edward Draper 127 3 Feb. 1887 2nd Mate Hobart - -

Atkins, Edward Draper 144 26 Oct. 1888 1st Mate Hobart Williamstown, Victoria 1865

Atwell, Leslie George 367 5 Oct. 1910 2 Mate Hobart Hobart, Tasmania 1884

Atwell, Leslie George 379 17 April 1912 1 Mate Hobart Hobart, Tasmania 1885

Atwell, Leslie George 393 15 July 1913 Master Hobart Hobart, Tasmania 1885

Barrand, Oscar Alfred 304 29 March 1904 1st Mate Hobart London 1880

Batty, Cyril Howard 401 18 Dec. 1913 1 Mate Hobart Madras, India 1891

Baxter, Arthur Robert 450 2 May 1919 1 Mate SS Hobart Bootle, Lancs. 1893

Bennison, Henry 21 1 March 1877 Second Mate Hobart Hobart Town 29.6.56

Bilton, Fredrick Gordon Blenman 313 28 April 1905 Master Hobart Bridgewater, Tasmania 1879

Bowden, Henry Chas. 68 27 Jan. 1882 Master Hobart Horsham, Victoria 1857

Bradley, Archibald John 257 7 Dec. 1898 2nd Mate Hobart Melbourne 1871

Bradley, Arthur 308 2 Nov. 1904 Master Hobart Hobart 1878

Bradley, John 316 30 Oct. 1905 Second Mate Hobart Hobart 1883

Granting of 1st Mates' certificate 1904



Photograph on obtaining Master's Certificate





Masters' Certificate of Competency 18th March, 1911

Index to the Captains Registers of Lloyd's of London (Guildhall Library Ms 18567)

BARRAND, Oscar Alfred b. London 1880 Beng 294 Bengal 1908 & 036666 London 1911 Extra 1911
vol.74 Extra folio 18 1909-1911

Captain's certificate 1909-1911

#### PETROLEUM STEAMER LAUNCHED.

Messrs Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co. launched a steel spar decked petroleum steamer from their Walker shipyard yesterday afternoon. She is built to the order of the Burmah Oi Company. The principal demensions are: Length, 260 ft.; beam 36ft. 6in.; depth, 24ft. 10in. She carries a deadweight of 2,500 tons on a draught of 20ft. 3in., and has been built in accordance with Lloyds' highest classification under special survey. The vessel has a straight stem and elliptical stern, and above the spar deck poop, bridge and forcastle are fitted. The accommodation for the captain and officers, with a spacious saloon and pantry accommodation, is in the bridge amidships, the engineers in the poop, and sailors and firemen in the forecastle. The boilers have been specially arranged for burning liquid fuel, and provision is made in the bunkers that either coal or liquid fuel can be carried at will, Two large Worthington pumps, with a complete outfit of piping and valves, have been arranged for loading and discharging liquid cargoes as quickly as possible, and the vessel is lighted throughout with electric light. On leaving the ways the vessel was gracefully named the Twingone by Miss Finlay, the daughter of the managing director of the Barmah Oil Company. Immediately after the launch the vessel was taken to the engine works, where she will be fitted with triple expansion machinery by Messrs the Wallsend Slipway and Engineering Company. There were present at the launch:—Mr Kirkham Finlay (managing director of the Burmah Oil Company), Miss Finlay. Miss Common. Mr Barringer, of Messrs Jacobs and Barringer (under whose supervision the vessel has been constructed), Colonel Swan, C.B., Mr R. S. White, Mr E. I. Orde, Mr D. R. MacDonald, Captain Currie, who will command the vessel,

#### TRIAL TRIP OF A PETROLEUM STEAMER.

The steel screw steamer Twingone, built at the Walker Shipyard of Sur W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Company, Limited, for the Burmah Oil Company, was taken to sea for trial at the end of last week, and as everything worked with the greatest satisfaction the vessel proceeded on her voyage to Rangoon, under the command of Captain Currie. The principal dimensions of the vessel are:—Length, 260ft.; beam, 36ft, 6in.; depth, 24ft. 10in. She has a deadweight carrying capacity of 2,500 tons on 20ft. Sin. She has been built in accordance with Lloyd's highest classification under special survey. The vessel has a straight stem and elliptical stern, and above the spar deck poop, bridge, and forecastle are fitted. The accommodation for the captain and officers, with a spacious saloon and pantry accommodation, is in the bridge amidships, the engineers in the poop, and the sailors and firemen in the forecastle. The machinery is of the triple expansion type, manufactured by the Wallsend Slipway and Engineering Company. The boilers have been specially arranged for burning liquid fuel, and provision is made in the bunkers so that either coul or liquid fuel can be carried at will. For loading and discharging liquid eargoes as quickly as possible two large Werthington pumps with a complete outfit of piping and valves have been fitted. The vessel is lighted throughout with electric light. There were present on the trial Mr Walter Bradney, representing the owners; Mr Arthur Gulston, representing the shipbuilders, Mr Percy Swan, and others.

North Shields Times 1902 & Shields Daily News 23 July 1902 Shields Daily News 2<sup>nd</sup> Sept 1902



Title Yard no. 727, Twingone. Showing the oil tanker 'Twingone' on trials Date c1902

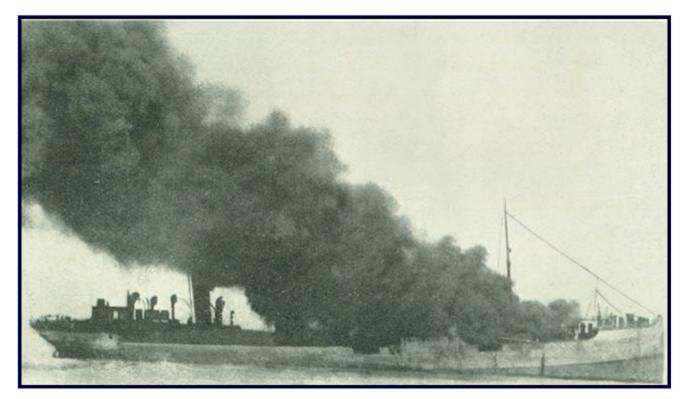
The large new steamer Twingone is also taking in a supply of bunker coals in the Albert Edward Dock, prior to her departure for Rangoon to trade on that coast, probably for three years. She has on board a Japanese crew, but European officers.

Shields Daily Gazette 27 August 1902



Daily Mail Newspaper cutting 1913







### Loss of a Burma Oil Co. Steamer.

While discharging petrol in drums into a barge lying alongside the Burma Oil Co.'s steamer Twingone, in Tuticorin harbour, a fire took place on the barge and was communicated to the steamer, which was ultimately abandoned. It is feared the vessel is a total loss. Full details of the occurrence have not reached the managing agents, but there seems little doubt from the information received that the chief engineer, R. L. Cockburn, second engineer, George Pike, the infant daughter of Capt. O. A. Barrand and ayah, together with two servants, have lost their lives. The remainder of the crew are on shore. The Twingone's cargo consisted of kerosine oil in bulk for Tuticorin and Cochin, also petrol in drums and lubricating oil and liquid fuel in casks. A telegram from Madras says the Twingone was carrying about 200 tons of petroleum in bulk, and as soon as the fire was discovered about 500 tons were salvaged.

Daily Mail Newspaper cutting 1913

#### (Received 11.5 a.m.)

#### BOMBAY, November 6.

The port officer's son, another engineer, and several cooles perished in the destruction by fire of the oil steamer Twingone at Tuticorin, in addition to the captain's baby daughter, three Indians, and two engineers.

Auckland Star 7<sup>th</sup> November, 1913

OCEAN TRAGEDY. DESTRUCTION OF OIL

STEAMER.

BOMBAY, The oil steamer which caught on fire yesterday off Tuticorin, at the south-east corner of India, was the Twingone, 1.771 tons, belonging to the Burmah Oil Co., of Rangoon. The vessel was totally destroyed. In addition to the two engineers, the son of the port officer, three servants and the captain's baby daughter were burnt to death and also several coolies perished.

The Mercury (Hobart, Tasmania).

Saturday 8 November 1913

Oil Steamer Destroyed By Fire – Several Perish Bombay, Nov 6. 1913

An oil steamer carrying two thousand tons of petroleum was destroyed by fire yesterday off Tuticorin. Two engineers, three servants, the captain and his baby daughter were killed. The rest of the crew got ashore in time. Later information adds that the son of the Bombay port officer, another engineer, and several coolies also perished in the flames.

Kalgoorlie Miner (WA: 1895 – 1950 Saturday 8 November 1913

The steamer Twingone has left Tuticorin, in the tow of the steamer Clan Cameron, for Bombay, where she will be further surveyed, and if found to be irrepurable, will be sold for the benefit of underwriters.

Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer 23 January 1914

# BOMBAY, Wednesday. An oil steamer, with a cargo of 2,000 tons of petroleum, was destroyed by fire in Tuticorin Harbour to-day. Two engineers, the captain's baby daughter, and three servants lost their lives. The crew was on shore at the time.—Exchange telegram.



Typical of the bungalows in Rangoon

#### BURNING OF THE TWINGONE.

#### Captain Barrand's Story of The Disaster.

Captain A. O. Barrand, who was in command of the Burma Oil Company's steamer Twingone at the time of the disaster in Tuticorin harbour last month, is at present in Colombo, awaiting the arrival of the homeward mail steamer. He is accompanied by Mrs. Barrand and their infant son. Interviewed by a representative of the Times of Ceylon at the Galle Face Hotel on the 2nd inst., Captain Barrand stated that there was little to add to the accounts which had already appeared of the accident.

Asked to describe his own experiences he said that he was on deck reading when the conflagration broke out, the first officer being in charge of the work of unloading the cargo. His wife was in the cabin. Immediately the vessel broke into flames he obtained a life buoy which he handed to his wife, with instructions that she should go overboard by means of a rope. By some means or other, however, the life buoy was dropped into the sea and began to float away. He accordingly went overboard and swam out to bring the life buoy back, his wife following him. He took with him his little daughter, aged two, but during his struggles to go to the assistance of Mrs. Barrand the child was lost. When he reached his wife she was on the point of sinking. Captain Barrand explained that his wife could not swim and he himself was not a strong swimmer. Mrs. Barrand was subsequently rescued by the Port Officer's launch and he was picked up afterwards. He remarked that there was no truth in the statement that coolies swam around his wife and kept the flames away from her until she was picked up.

Loss of the Captain's Child.

"I don't remember losing my little girl,"

#### Loss of the Captain's Child.

Loss of the Captain's Child.

"I don't remember losing my little girl," said Captain Barrand, "but she must have gone under while I was assisting my wife." Her body was subsequently found near the capsized gig, together with that of the ayah, and this fact must have given rise to the statement that the ayah left the burning vessel with the child."

As regards the Port Officer's son, aged eleven, who was lost in the disaster, Captain Barrand said that he was playing about on board at the time and there was no time to think of him. He always came on board when the vessel visited the port. He had noticed that it was stated that the second engineer was seen swimming in the sea with the boy, but though the boy might have been with the engineer he could hardly have done very much for him as he (the engineer) could not swim a stroke. He added that the first engineer, who was also lost, could not swim.

Asked whether he did not think that all awim.

Asked whether he did not think that all sallors should be taught to swim Captain Barrand said he certainly thought so, but remarked that every hoy did not get the opportunity. Certainly more boys were taught to swim now than was the case twenty years

#### The Cause of the Disaster.

Discussing the cause of the disaster he stated that the experts were agreed that it could not have been due to spontaneous combustion.

"The only explanation," he said, "seems to be that there was a light somewhere near when the drum of petrol burst. Whether this had been struck for the purpose of lighting a cheroot or for any other purpose no one can say." It was pointed out that there must have been gas escaping from some of the steel petrol drums to occasion the general explosion which followed. Captain Barrand agreed that this appeared to be the only feasible argument. He stated that the steel drums were supposed to be airtight, and as they were filled to the brim no gas should have been generated. At the same time their condition might have been adversely affected since they were filled, either by atmospheric conditions or other means. He also pointed out that at many ports the police guarded the landing of petrol and kept stringent watch over the operations in order to prevent smoking among the coolies or other dan-gerous practices. This, however, was not done at Tuticorin. He mentioned, too, that at Bombay petrol was always landed in iron barges, thus further reducing the risk of fire.

With regard to the safety of oil steamers
Captain Barrand stated that they were probably safer than ordinary cargo vessels as
more precautions were exercised.

Asked for the latest news of the Twingone

he said she was still burning when he left Tuticorin, but there appeared to be every prospect of saving the for'ard portion of the vessel. Captain Barrand had made his home on board the vessel and always travelled with his wife and children. They lost the whole of their effects in the disaster, but, naturally, they are chiefly concerned over the death of their child. Both Captain and Mrs. Barrand still retain traces of their recent terrible experiences, but happily Mrs. Barrand has sufficiently recovered to be able to travel home.

It is learned from another source that the Twingone was insured for £43,000, and that the day after the disaster she was re-insured for a further £84. The latter fact appears to indicate that little hope was held out of any

salvage being possible.

"Strait Times" November 1913

#### LOSS OF LIFE.

Particulars were received by mail from Colombo of the disaster which overtook the Burma Oil Company's steamer Twingone whilst unloading petrol in Tuticorin harbor. The Twingone was built at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1902 by the firm of Messrs Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Ltd., and is a one-decker with machinery aft. She is owned by the Burma Oil Company, and was commanded by Captain O. A. Barrand.

The Twingone carried first, second, and third officers; first, second, third, and fourth engineers, and a crew of about 50. She arrived at Tuticorin from Rangoon with 2000 tons of oil. Her usual run is between Rangoon and Madras, but occasionally she trades to Tuticorin.

It seems that, at the time the explosion

usual run is between Rangoon and Madras, but occasionally she trades to Tuticorim.

It seems that, at the time the explosion occurred, the second officer of the Twingone was looking after the discharging of the cargo from the vessel into a lighter alongside. The lighter was almost fully loaded with drums and cases of petrol, and a case which was being lowered from the steamer into the lighter dropped from the sling into the barge. It fell a distance of several feet, there was a sudden explosion, and in about four seconds the lighter was a mass of flames, and almost simultaneously the vessel herself caught fire. How the oil became ignited is not known definitely, but it is presumed that the shock of the fall must have caused spontaneous combustion.

The officers of the vessel say that, within four minutes of the fire breaking out on the lighter, every soul had left the Twingone.

The chief and third officers were forward when the explosion on the lighter took place; they saw the smoke and immediately made a rush with the intention of getting aft. Short though the distance was, however, they were quickly cut off by the flames, and were quite unable to get through the alleyways. They saw that they could do nothing, and went over the forecastle and down a rope into the sea. Everybody thought those who were in the forecastle were lost, but, as it subsequently transpired, the forecastle was the one safe spot in the ship, for the wind was blowing the flames aft.

The second officer declared that he could not swim a stroke, but that he could son, Capt. Barrand's Ayah, a coal trimmer, two native boys belonging to the cre

Daily Mail November 1913

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#### Each for Himself.

Another description of the occurrence was given by Mr. Hemmings, second officer of the Bengala, who commanded a rescue boat from that vessel. After describing the outbreak on the lighter, he said :- "The lighter drifted away from the burning oil steamer a veritable floating furnace with volumes of smoke, pierced by tongues of flame many feet high, rising from her. She drifted slowly across the harbour, and her progress was punctuated every now and then by loud explosions caused by the bursting of the oil drums, and with every explosion a fountain of blazing oil was thrown high into the air descending, still burning, on the surface of the water. In her wake she left a trail of fire, and all around her the water was a sea of flames. In her progress the lighter drifted beneath one of the two lifeboats which the Twingone carried, and this boat was immediately in flames in the davits. The ropes were burned through in no time and the lifeboat, now well alight, fell into the harbour, where she continued to burn herself out.

"I am told that the fire bell was sounded and, so far as I can gather, there was no panic on board and the crew behaved fairly well. Everyone seemed to realise that it was a case of each man for himself, and that unless they got off immediately there was no chance for them. Fortunately the second life boat was already launched and was at the stern of the burning vessel with a rope

ladder descending to it.

"One of the two dinghies which the Twingone carried in addition to the lifeboats was launched, and among those who found seats in her were the Captain's little daughter, aged three, in charge of an ayah. This boat almost immediately capsized and the occupants were thrown into the water. The crew, who, I suppose, numbered about fifty, either found a place in the lifeboat at the stern or jumped into the water, and risked injury from the blazing oil which

covered the surface for some distance around the vessel. There were, of course, many coolies and boatmen in the lighter, and these men also jumped into the harbour and some of them were badly burned. In the worst predicament of all, perhaps, were the coolies who were working in the hold of the blazing vessel. They had to get on to the deck, and were compelled to jump for it, as the second lifeboat was in flames and it was apparently impossible to stop to lower the

"We were the second boat on the scene and were followed by two B.I. shore launches which set out as soon as the fire was noticed from the shore. When we arrived we found the lifeboat at the stern of the Twingone with her gunwales flush with the water. The boat was crowded and many men were clinging to the "grablines" of the boat and were thus keeping their heads above water. In the lifeboat and clinging to it there must have been at least forty persons, but I could not say exactly how many. We picked up lifteen men—thirteen coolies and boatmen and two members of the crew—and then returned to the Hangala with them. On our

way we picked up one more boatman making

sixteen rescues altogether.

"Up to the time we left Tuticorin no one could give any account as to how many persons had lost their lives. Up to the present it is known that the chief engineer (Mr. Cockburn), the second engineer (Mr. Pike), the captain's three-year old daughter, and the Tuticorin Port Officer's (Capt. G. Leverett) son (aged nine) who was on board the Twingone when the fire occurred, have perished.

#### Engineer's Gallantry.

"The last that was seen of the Port Officer's little son was in the arms of the second engineer who is said to have gone back into the burning ship for him. The first officer of the Twingone declares that he saw the second engineer with the boy in his arms in the water and he must have jumped into

the sea with the boy. However, unhappily, nothing had been heard of either of them when we left Tuticorin, and there can be no doubt that they have perished.

"When he learned that the Twingone was on fire, Capt. Leverett was in a frenzy. He knew his son was on board and hurried to one of the B.I. launches which was just leaving, and insisted upon clambering into the burning vessel in a frantic search for his missing boy. Efforts were made to show him the futility of such an action, as it was impossible that there could still be any one alive on board. He got as far as the forecastle, which was the only portion not in possession of the flames, but was then compelled to return. It was not the least use telling him that his son had been seen in the water in the arms of the second engineer.

"How the Captain's little daughter met her death is unknown, but the ayah who had charge of her in the dinghy which capsized was subsequently picked up in an unconscious condition by a motor launch.

"No one appears to know how the chief engineer, who could not swim, got into the

"No one appears to know how the chief engineer, who could not swim, got into the water, but he was picked up by the Port Officer's launch. We tried artificial respiration for some considerable time and succeeded in getting him round, but we were so far from the shore and medical aid that he expired before he could be landed.

#### Mrs. Barrand's Bravery.

A later account included the following incident: "I think Capt. Barrand's wife was quite the bravest person on board" declared the second officer of the Bharata. "When the steamer was in flames she was on deck with her baby of nine months in her arms. 'What shall I do?' she asked and someone said 'Jump overboard.' She was given a life-belt, and putting it on promptly obeyed the instruction. It must have taken a tremendous amount of pluck for a woman to jump into the sea like that particularly with a baby in her arms and with oil burning on the surface of the water. It must be said to the credit of the Tuticorin coolies who were working in the hold of the coolies who were working in the hold of the vessel that several of them kept swimming around and around her in case she might sink around and around her in case she might sink and should need assistance. She and her baby were picked up by the Port Officer's launch. Mrs. Barrand was burned about the face, but the baby escaped unhurt and was said to be quite O. K. when I inquired after her yesterday."

#### The Death Roll.

The Bharata officers state that so far as

The Bharata officers state that so far as they can gather the persons known to have perished are:—The chief engineer (Mr. Pike), Cockburn), the second engineer (Mr. Pike), Capt. Barrand's three-year old daughter, the Port Officer's (Capt. Leverett's) nine-year old son, Capt. Barrand's ayah, a coal trimmer, two native boys belonging to the crew.

As for the coolies and boatmen who were working in the hold of the Twingone and in the lighter alongside the estimates of those missing are unreliable and differ very considerably. Some reports state that two or three have perished and one that no less than fifteen are missing. These reports must be taken with every reserve, and it is to be hoped that the death roll among the coolies and boatmen has been exaggerated. In the hospital at Tuticorin there are several coolies and boatmen suffering from very severe burns all over the body. Two coolies are said to be in a ghastly condition and there is little hope of their ultimate recovery.

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#### TWINGONE STILL BURNING.

Tuticorin, Nov. 7th.—The Twingone is still burning and the fire is likely to last for a couple of days more most of the petrol, of which the vessel had on board when she caught fire fifteen hundred tons, is stored forward and when the flames reach it an explosion is probable which will destroy the ship. The total loss is estimated at over five lakhs. Reports here speak of panic on board when fire first broke out, the crew stampeding for the boats lying astern. A Bengalee lascar who jumped into the sea on the outbreak of the fire swam ashore, a distance of eight miles.

Singapore Free Press and Mercantile Adveriser 20<sup>th</sup> November, 1913

Months ago—on November 5—fire broke out in the oil tank steamer Twingone and it continued to burn or smoulder for 41 days. It is now announced that the hull has been surveyed in Bombay and the bottom has been found to be uninjured. Repairs will require about 180 days, including 21 while the vessel is in dry dock. At one time everything seemed to indicate that a total loss would result.

Singapore Free Press and Mercantile Adveriser 11th March, 1914

The Fire on the Twingone. A Tuticorin message of the 7th inst., says Last night the fire on the Twingone spread to the end of the ship and the lurid dames made a weirdly fascinating picture. The bodies of Master Leverett and the second engineer have not been recovered. A Bengali Lanscar who jumped into the sea at the time of the fire swam ashore, a distance of nearly eight miles. It is surmised that the fire originated on an oven in the lighter used by the coolies for cooking their food. It rained here very heavily last night but the rain had not the lease effect in extinguishing the fire.

The Singapore Free Press and Mercantile Advertiser (1884-1942), 26 November 1913, Page 2

#### TWINGONE STILL BURNING. Scheme to obviate complete loss:

The Oil steamer "Twingone" is still burning off Tuticorin but the vessel has been towed out of the harbour and lies some six miles away. No details regarding possible salvage are available but it has been reported that an attempt was to have been made to force the oil out of the tanks that have not yet been reached by the flames by pumping water which being the heavier element will float out the oil and thus check the conflagration with a view to prevent the vessel becoming a total loss. Her machinery is said to be practically undamaged.

The Straits Times, 6 December 1913, Page 8

The steamer Twingone was still burning on November 28. The flame was hardly visible by day, but towards evening, occasional bright flashes lighted up the vessel. Her list to starboard remained at about 30 degrees.

The Straits Times, 2 February 1914, Page 9

The Oil tanker "Twingone" on which a serious fire occurred in Tuticorin Harbour was on January  $22^{nd}$  taken in tow by the Clan Cameron to Bombay. A large quantity of good oil has been landed and about two hundred tons remain on board. To make up the deficiency in stability two hundred tons of ballast had to be shipped. Temporary repairs were effected at Tuticorin to enable the vessel to be towed to Bombay.

The Straits Times, 27 May 1914, Page 8

A settlement has just been arrived at by underwriters and owners with reference to the tank steamer Twingone, which was seriously on fire at Tuticorin in November last. The vessel was practically gutted forward, and after the fire had been extinguished was towed to Bombay and docked. The hull and machinery was insured on a value of £43,000, and there was every chance of the vessel being declared a constructive total loss. Negotiations were, however opened with the owners, and as a result underwriters have agreed to pay a compromised loss of 75 per cent., leaving owners to retain the steamer. In addition to the 75 per cent. underwriters will pay the fees of the Salvage Association which are expected not to exceed two per cent., so that the settlement on the Hull policies will work out at 77 per cent.

Singapore Free Press and Mercantile Adveriser 9th April, 1914

## SHIPPING NOTES AND CASUALTIES,

## BURNING OF GLASGOW OIL STEAMER.

It was reported in Glasgow yesterday by the management of the Burmah Oil Company that no further particulars had been received regarding the burning of their steamer Twinegone at Tuticorin. The names of the two engineers who lost their lives were R. L. Cockburn, Windygates, Fifeshire, first engineer, and George Pike, 126 Wellbeck Road, Walker-on-Tyne, second engineer. The captain's child, who was also burned to death, was a girl, but her first name is not known. The nurse and two of the crew were natives.

The Scotsman 07 November 1913

A Lloyd's Tuticorin message says the British steamer Twingone, before reported with oil cargo on fire, has been towed to safe anchorage four miles south of Tuticorin. Salvage operations have been commenced.

Nottingham Evening Post 15 November 1913

## Interesting Report of the Chief

adoption of greater precautions. One of the worst accidents was that which occurred at Tuticorin on the board Burma Oil Company tank steamer Twingone, which Colonel Mospratt Williams thinks must have been caused by carelessness on the part of one of the cooles in striking a match. He aids that he is strengthened in this opinion by the fact that some years ago there were several had fires causing loss of life on board bargos conveying petrol from oil steamers to the shore in Bombay harbour, and that these accidents have stopped since a European supervisor had been insisted upon all these barges.

The Straits Times 23rd July, 1914

# Big Salvage Job. ARRIVAL OF THE TWINGONE IN PORT.

## Towed from Colombo by the Ranella.

Saturday the oiltanker Last Twingone arrived here in tow the Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s steamer Ranella. She looks as if she had been running, not one, but dozens blockades, of them with and came through unmistakeable evidence of fiery and innumerable breadth escapes from total annihilation.

It was in October last that the Twingone, with 2,000 tons of oil on board, caught fire while at Tuticorin. She blazed for weeks and it is recorded, if we mistake not, that an explosion occurred on board three weeks after the cargo commenced to burn. When the fire was finally subdued, the damaged hull was towed to Bombay, where it was found that, though the decks had collapsed amidships, the machinery was not seriously damaged. At first it was quite naturally thought that the vessel would

be condemned as a total loss, but it seems that by an agreement made between the owners, the Burma Oil Company, and Lloyds, the owners retain possession of the vessel, Lloyds paying 77 per cent. of the vessel's insured value and the owners all the costs of the salvage.

The Twingone was taken on a valuation basis of £43,000. That the cost of repairing her will be considerable, is evident by the pre-

sent state of the vessel.

She was built in 1902 by Messrs. Whitworth and Co., Ltd., of Newcastle and is a threemasted vessel of 1771 tons register, her dimensions being 250 ft. x36 ft. 6 ins. x 16 feet 8 ins. She is built on the three island, spardeck principle, her machinery being right aft. She was finely fitted up throughout.

Now she looks little better than a battered hulk, her mizzen mast has gone by the board; of her main mast nothing but a sad looking, blackened stump remains. Rusty and buckled deckplates, dented and bent tanktops, deck gear twisted into the most eccentric forms and the whole ship devoid of the least scrap of paint, she presents a sorry spectacle indeed. Her sides do not seem to have suffered to the extent that the deck has.

Crossing the Bay of Bengal, the Ranella experienced bad weather with her tow for quite a day and a half after quitting Point de Galle. The Twingone, however, never sprung a leak. With her own donkey boiler alight, her pumps were not put to the task it was expected would be in store

for them at sea.

The engines of the Twingone are still in a fairly good condition, as is the forepart of the ship. Amid ships, however, she is a perfect wreck indeed, and on the maindeck the buckled plates give ample evidence of the fierceness of the fire raged for weeks. The afterdecks are in such a bad state that it was necessary to cement them and give them a plankdeck in order to make the vessel sufficently seaworthy to reach this port.

With a crew of 12, taken on in Colombo for the run, and the 2nd officer of the Ranella in charge of her, she reached this port in the comparatively quick time of 9

days.

She will go to Keppel Harbour Dry Dock. Needless to say, her repairs will take considerable time to complete.

Malay Tribune 25<sup>th</sup> May, 1914

#### SIX PERSONS ARE BURNED TO DEATH

#### WHEN FIRE BREAKS OUT ON BRITISH STEAMER.

#### FEARED VESSEL WILL BECOME A TOTAL LOSS.

Lloyd's Tuticorin agent telegraphs:—"Fire broke out on board the British steamer Twingone at Tuticorin, and is still burning. "The chief engineer, second engineer, and

"The chief engineer, second engineer, and captain's child (not captain and child, as previously reported) were lost.

"The fire originated in a lighter alongside.
"It is feared the steamer will be a total

less."

#### OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Mr Cargill, of the Burmah Oil Company, at Glasgow yesterday received a cable reporting the deaths of six persons in a fire which occurred on the Company's steamer Twingone at Tuticorin, Madras.

It is supposed that the fire spread from a lighter to the oil vessel whilst the Twingone was discharging in the harbour. The first and second engineers, the infant child of the captain (Mr Burrand), the child's nurse, and two natives were the victims.

The Twingone is a steel sorew three-masted steamer belonging to the Burmah Oil Company, Limited. Built in 1902 by Armstrong, Whitworth, & Co., Limited, Newcastle, the Twingone has a gross tonnage of 1771.

Dundee Courier - Thursday 06 November 1913

#### STILL AFLOAT AFTER SUCCESSION OF EXPLOSIONS.

The last has not been seen yet of the Burma Oil Company's ill-fated tank steamer Twingone, which is still blazing furiously in Tuticorin Harbour.

An officer of the Tuticorin mail Bharata said that when they arrived at Tuticorin on the morning of Nov. 20th they found the Twingone still afloat and the fire showed no signs of abatement. The vessel had a big list on her. About eleven o'clock yesterday morning there was a

#### FURTHER SERIES OF FOUR DISTINCT EXPLOSIONS

in rapid succession; perhaps they could hardly be called explosions, for there was no report to speak of. They were more like the ignition of heaps of loose powder; huge tongues of flame shot into the air to a height of quite 120 feet and probably even higher, spreading out as they ascended like gigantic mushrooms. Blazing oil was shot far out over the waters for a distance of a quarter of a mile, and, for the space of about four minutes, the burning oil poured over the vessel's side like a waterfall on fire. The oil spread for a considerable distance over the surface of the surrounding water and continued to burn for some minutes.

After these explosions the Twingone righted herself and is now riding light on an almost even keel. There can be little doubt that accumulations of gas were the cause of the explosions. When the Bharata left yesterday evening the Twingone was still burning, and could be seen from a distance of ten or twelve miles out.

# "TWINGONE" STILL BURNING.

# **Scheme to obviate complete loss:**

The Oil steamer "Twingone" is still burning off Tuticorin but the vessel has been towed out of the harbour and lies some six miles away. No details regarding possible salvage are available but it has been reported that an attempt was to have been made to force the oil out of the tanks that have not yet been reached by the flames by pumping water which being the heavier element will float out the oil and thus check the conflagration with a view to prevent the vessel becoming a total loss. Her machinery is said to be practically undamaged.

The Singapore Free Press and Mercantile Advertiser, 26 November 1913

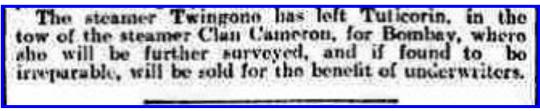
The steamer Twingone was still burning on November 28. The flame was hardly visible by day, but towards evening occasional bright flashes lighted up the vessel. Her list to starboard remained at about 30 degrees *The Straits Times*, 6 December 1913, Page 8

# OCCASIONAL NOTE

At a time when oil fuel promises largely to replace coal in the bunkers of the world's navies, the lessons of the terrible disaster in Tuticorin harbour will no doubt be widely noted. The destruction of the Twingone was apparently due in the first place to the presence-doubtless in defiance of orders-of a naked light in the barge into which oil was being discharged, and in the second place to the unloading of petrol in the neighbourhood of the oil-pipes. A drum of petrol dropped out of its slings and was broken in the fall. Its contents immediately caught fire, and in a moment the flames shot through the heated oil-pipes to the tanks of the vessel alongside. It is obvious that had there been no light at hand the petrol could not have ignited. Had there been no open communication with the oil-tanks, the burning barge would probably have drifted away without spreading its fire to the oil-ship.

The moral seems to be that no vessel carrying petroleum in bulk should attempt to load or unload any other inflammable cargo unless the apertures of her oil-tanks are absolutely sealed

100 years ago The Statesman 07 Nov 2013



Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer 23 January 1914

THE MARINE ENGINEER AND NAVAL ARCHITECT. Vol. XX XVI. August. 1913, to July, 1914.

### Fires.

The length of time which fires in modern steamers continue to smoulder was well exemplified in the case of **the oil tanker Twingone** of the Burmah Oil Company, which took fire in Tuticorin Harbour in the first days of October. Unfortunately, the flames spread so quickly that there was loss of life, the master, his child, and the first and second engineers being victims. The wreck was then towed to a point some four miles distant from the harbour and it was hoped that the machinery at least might be saved intact but, on the 18th November, more than six weeks after the outbreak, the vessel was still burning and that with sufficient vigour to result in an explosion. Even that did not put the fire under control, for it was still smouldering a full month later.

The cargo on board at the time of the outbreak seems to have amounted to some two thousand tons, for as oil tankers go to-day the Twingone was a comparatively small ship.

## THE MARINE ENGINEER AND NAVAL ARCHITECT. April, 1914.

A Heavy Claim against the underwriters was naturally made in the case of the **steam tanker Twingone** of the Burmah Oil Co., which, as some readers may remember, was burnt at Tuticorin, Southern India, in October of last year, when laden with about 2,000 tons of oil. The fire continued to burn for many weeks, an explosion actually occurring on board some three weeks after the original outbreak. When the fire was finally subdued the damaged hull was towed to Bombay, where it was found that, though the decks had collapsed amidships, the machinery was not seriously damaged. It was at first and very naturally thought that she would after such an experience be condemned as a total loss, but it is now announced that the owners and underwriters have agreed that the owners are to keep her, and pay all costs of salvage and repairs for a payment of 77 per cent, on the insured value. As the value of the ship for insurance purposes was taken at £43.000, it will be seen that the cost of making her good will be considerable indeed. By the courtesy of one of our subscribers we are able to give illustrations of the vessel after the fire.

## THE MARINE ENGINEER AND NAVAL ARCHITECT.

Views of the Burmah Oil Co's Twingone after the fire at Tuticorin, India, last year.

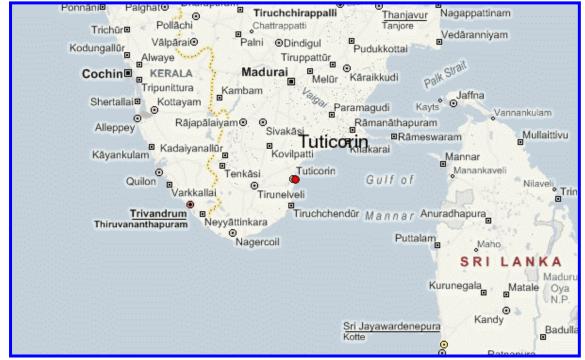
One result of the recommendations of the Conference on the safety of life at sea has been the issue by the Board of Trade of a new set of regulations in regard to lifeboats. These rules deal first of all with the freeboards to be insisted upon in the case of decked lifeboats. Well-decked boats must have a reserve buoyancy of not less than 35 per cent. In the case of flush-decked boats the scale is based on the depth of the craft, a minimum freeboard being insisted upon. This comes out roughly at somewhere about one-fifth of the full depth of the boat. When the boats undergo their tests they are, of course, to carry their full equipment, and in addition they must have on board weights amounting to 165 lbs, to represent each person of their designed compliment. Then rules are given to the provision of adequate means for clearing with sufficient rapidity the decks of the boats of each of these types from water. Finally, instructions are given as to the buoyancy, freeboard, structural strength and general design to be insisted upon for open lifeboats with collapsable topsides where these are allowed to be substituted for the ordinary type of boat.



Tuticorin Harbour 1913 Photo by Thurston, Edgar (1913).



Tuticorin Harbour early 1900s



**Tuticorin** 



Tuticorin Harbour 1913

1121

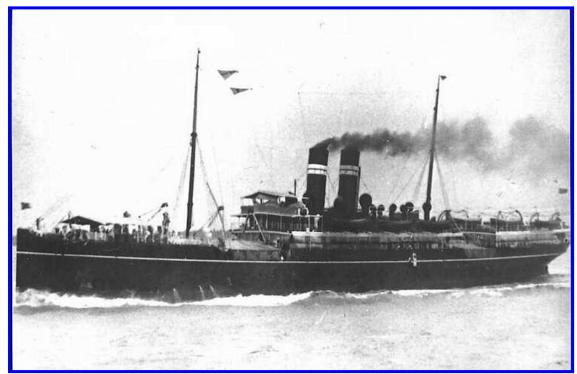


Photo of the Bangala 1910. This ship rescued the crew of the Twingone



The crew of the Twingone were rescued by the SS Bangala.

For some years Captain Donald MacFadyen commanded the "crack" mail steamer Bangala, and during this period he and Mrs. Macfadyen lived first in Rangoon, as a neighbour of Captain and Mrs. Barrand, and later at Calcutta. Captain R.D. Macfadyen always regarded the Bangala as the "sweetest" ship he ever sailed in. In 1924 she was acquired by Osaka Shosen Kabushiki Kaisha and renamed the Taizan Maru. On the 14th June 1942 she was sunk after a collision in the Yellow Sea, 35N/125E.





A presentation silver cigarette box, by William Hutton and Sons, Birmingham 1910,

A silver cigarette box, rectangular form, the hinged cover inscribed ' To A. Harvey Esq. from Capt. and Mrs Barrand, as a small token of gratitude for kindness in time of great trouble at Fire of S.S Twingone Nov 4th 1913, length21cms.

The times reported in 1913, 'The Burning of the Steamer Twingorne, Four Lives Lost, 'Our Colombo Correspondent telegraphed last night that through the fire in the British Steamer Twingore at Tuticorin, described elsewhere, the port surgeon's son was killed. Altogether four persons lost their lives. The remainder of those on board were rescued by The British Steamer Bangala and the port surgeon's launch. The Twingone was carrying 2,000 tons of oil, and it is expected that she will become a total loss."

It was originally believed the A. Harvey mentioned on the cigarette box was the Captain of the RMS Bangala who rescued many of the crew of the Twingone, but the research shows that the captain of the Bangala was in fact a Donald McFadyen at that time.

It now appears that A. Harvey was the partner in the company, A. & F. Harvey who were the agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company, which had a virtual monopoly over the trade between Tuticorin and Colombo. In 1870 Frank Harvey and his brother Andrew founded the firm that was responsible for shipping through Tuticorin. The Harveys also managed a spinning mills complex called the Coral Mills in Tuticorin. They came into conflict with a V.O.Chidambarampillai (VOC) who, inspired by the Swadeshi movement, mobilised the support of local merchants, and launched the first indigenous Indian shipping enterprise, the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company in competition with the British India Steam Navigation Company. He purchased two steamships, S.S. Gallia and S.S. Lawoe for the company and commenced regular services between Tuticorin and Colombo against the opposition of the British traders and the Imperial Government. The British had assumed the Indian venture would collapse like a house of cards, but soon found the Indian company to be a formidable challenge. To thwart the new Indian Company they resorted to the monopolistic trade practice of reducing the fare per trip to 16 annas per head. Swadeshi company responded by offering a fare of 8 Annas. The British company went further by offering a free trip to the passengers plus a free umbrella, which had 'S.S. Gaelia' and 'S.S. Lawoe' running nearly empty. By 1908 the company was heading towards bankruptcy. His efforts to widen the base of the Swadeshi movement, by mobilising the workers of the Coral Mills to strike (also managed by A. & F. Harvey) brought him into increasing conflict with the British Raj and on 12 March 1908, he was arrested on charges of sedition and for two days, Tirunelveli and Tuticorin witnessed unprecedented violence, quelled only by the stationing of a punitive police force. Chidambarampillai was arrested and The Court imposed a sentence of two life imprisonments. He was not treated as a 'political prisoner'. The sentence that was imposed on him was not 'simple imprisonment'. He was treated as a convict sentenced to life imprisonment and required to do hard labour. He was "yoked to the oil press like an animal and made to work it in the cruel hot sun. By this time, The Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company had collapsed and it was liquidated in 1911 and the ships auctioned to their competitors. He was eventually released but his family had lost all their wealth and property in his legal defence. The moment anybody utters the name of VOC, it immediately comes to mind his achievement as the first Indian to launch a ship service between Tuticorin and Colombo through Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company in the interest of the Nation's economy, and that too, against the British Rule.

# The steel oil-tank steamer Twingone, 1,771 tons gross, 1,120 tons net, built by Messrs Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Newcastle, in 1902, S.S. No. 2 in 1910, with engines by the Wallsond Slipway and Engineering Company, owned by the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., Glasgow, and which was damaged by fire in November last, has been sold to the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, and re-named Unio.

Newcastle Journal - Friday 24 July 1914

Name: Unio

Ex name(s): Unio (14-23 Shell UK, ex. Twingone (02-13 Burmah Oil)

Imo number: 1095938 Year of construction: 1902

Discarded in: 1931

Status: Sold Class: U

Tonnage: 1.781

Yard: Armstrong Whitworth & Co

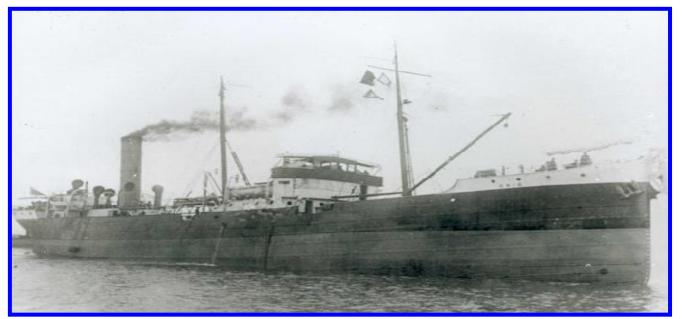
Construction number: 727

Flag: Dutch Indies Callsign: TJKN

Owner: Nederlands Indische Tank Stoomboot Mij. (NIT) **Extra information: 1931 sold to Italy and renamed Cassala.** 

Re-naming of the Twingone

1902-00-00 <b>TWINGONE</b>					
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd., Rangoon, Burma					
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd., Rangoon, Burma					
Rangoon / Burma					
1914-00-00 <b>Unio</b>					
Anglo Saxon Petroleum Co. Ltd., London, Great Britain					
Anglo Saxon Petroleum Co. Ltd., London, Great Britain					
London / Great Britain					
1021 00 00 11:-					
1921-00-00 <b>Unio</b>					
NV Netherlands Indian Tank Steamboat Company, Batavia, Netherlands East Indies					
NV Netherlands Indian Tank Steamboat Company, Batavia,					
Netherlands East Indies					
Batavia / Netherlands East Indies					
TJKN					
Call sign since 1925 ThSB					
1929-00-00 <b>Unio</b>					
Naphtha Soc. Italiana del Petrolio ed Affini, Genoa, Italy					
Naphtha Soc. Italiana del Petrolio ed Affini, Genoa, Italy					
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Genoa / Italy					
1931-00-00 <b>Cassala</b>					
Azienda Generale Italiana Petroli, Genoa, Italy					
Azienda Generale Italiana Petroli, Genoa, Italy					
Genoa / Italy					
CONE was demanded by fine on Neverthan 4, 1012 at Tubberla					
GONE was damaged by fire on November 4, 1913 at Tuticorin, and sold. Renamed the Unio.					
vas again sold in 1931 and renamed the Cassala					
ersal of Italy to the Allied side on September 8, 1943 the Cassala					
ersal of Italy to the Allied side on September 8, 1943 the Cassala e Allied-controlled territory.					
e Allied-controlled territory.  The Cassala was sunk on December 2, 1943 as a result of a					
e Allied-controlled territory.					



The Unio - formerly SS Twingone



Painting of the SS Unio in the Mediterranean by Reuben Chappell 1920

Destruction of the Twingone at Bali (Italy) 1943

The Italian tanker Cassala, formerly Twingone, requisitioned by the Regia Marina in May 1941, was moored in the middle of the dock with no cargo in the holds and was hit by the flames and debris of the John L. Motley, caught fire and, pushed by the wind into a curtain of black smoke, went to run over another ship. The damage to the Cassala was so extensive that she was immobilized and considered irreparable or total loss. It was brought back to the surface after the war, but in conditions that could not be recovered, and was demolished in September 1952. According to another source it was demolished in Bari in 1953.



1128



On the night of December 2, 1943, the Germans bombed a key Allied port in Bari, Italy, sinking 17 ships and killing more than 1,000 American and British servicemen and hundreds of civilians. Caught in the surprise World War II air raid was the John Harvey, an American Liberty ship carrying a secret cargo of 2,000 mustard bombs to be used in retaliation if Hitler resorted to gas warfare. The Luftwaffe's lucky strike, which released a poisonous cloud of sulfur mustard vapor over the harbour—and liquid mustard into the water—prompted an Allied cover-up of the chemical weapons disaster. In the devastating aftermath of the attack, which the press dubbed a "little Pearl Harbour," U.S. General Dwight D. Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill moved to conceal the truth about the shipment of poison gas, for fear Germany might use it as an excuse to launch an all-out chemical war. As a result of the military secrecy, medical personnel weren't alerted to the danger of contamination from the liquid mustard that spread insidiously over the harbour, mixing with the tons of fuel oil from the damaged ships. In the crush of casualties that first night, hundreds of survivors, who had jumped or been blown overboard and swam to safety, were mistakenly believed to be suffering from only shock and immersion. They were given morphine, wrapped in warm blankets and left to sit in their oil-soaked uniforms for as long as 12, and even 24 hours, while the seriously wounded were attended to first. It was tantamount to marinating in mustard gas. But all remained ignorant of the peril.

# 1915-1917

Oscar Alfred Barrand returned to the UK after the fire on the Twingone and was appointed a ships surveyor by the Board Of Trade and sent to Liverpool where he inspected the status of both merchant ships and passenger ships from Liverpool Docks before they sailed. It was during this time that Oscar Alfred was responsible for inspecting the illfated liner, Lusitania before she sailed to the US in 1915. On 17 April 1915, Lusitania left Liverpool on her 201st transatlantic voyage, arriving in New York on 24 April. On 7th May Lusitania was nearing the end of her 202nd crossing, eastbound from New York, and was scheduled to dock at the Prince's Landing Stage in her home port of Liverpool later that afternoon. Aboard her were 1,265 passengers and a crew of 694, which combined totaled to 1,959 Capt. Schwieger, the commanding officer of the U-boat, gave the order to fire one torpedo, which struck Lusitania on the starboard bow, just beneath the wheelhouse. Moments later, a second explosion erupted from within Lusitania's hull where the torpedo had struck, and the ship began to founder in a much more rapid procession, with a prominent list to starboard. Almost immediately, the crew scrambled to launch the lifeboats but the conditions of the sinking made their usage extremely difficult, and in some cases impossible due to the ship's severe list. In all, only six out of 48 lifeboats were launched successfully, with several more overturning, splintering to pieces and breaking apart. Eighteen minutes after the torpedo struck, the bow struck the seabed while the stern was still above the surface, and in a manner similar to the sinking of *Titanic* three years earlier, the stern rose into the air and slid Of the 1,959 passengers and crew aboard Lusitania at the time of the sinking, 1,198 of the people aboard the ship lost their lives.



Lusitania in Liverpool Docks



Lusitania in Liverpool Docks



Lusitania in Liverpool Docks



Lusitania in Liverpool Docks



U20 German Submarine



Sighting The Submarine







Explosion of the torpedo

"To The Boats"

Sinking of the Lusitania

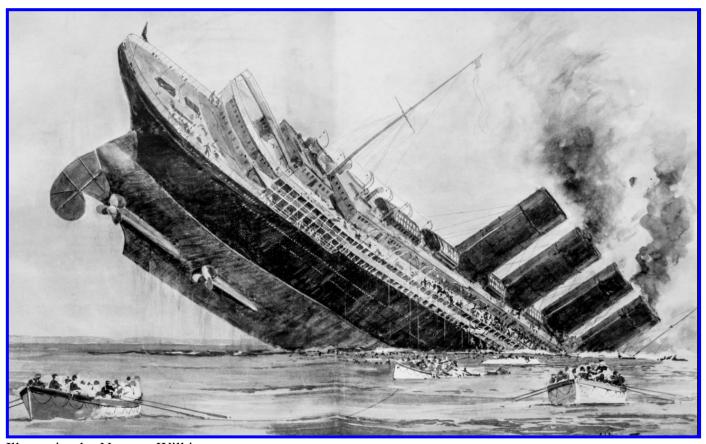
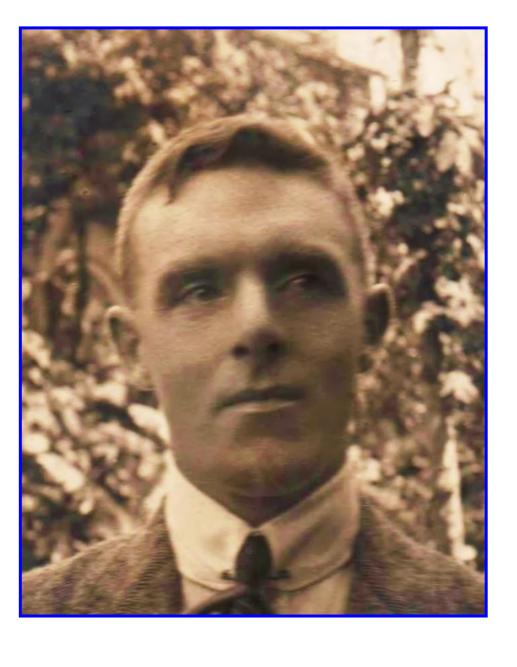


Illustration by Norman Wilkinson



Painting of survivors and lifeboats by William Loinel Wyllie

Following the TITANIC disaster three years earlier, LUSITANIA had been re-equipped so that she had 48 lifeboats in her davits, 26 collapsible lifeboats, 35 life buoys, and 2,325 lifejackets. Notices regarding how to use the lifejackets were posted around the ship and, on this voyage, a committee of passengers had been given demonstrations on how to use the lifejackets. However, circumstances did not permit the well-ordered disembarkation contemplated today's cruise life boat drills. in ship LUSITANIA sank in 18 minutes. Because of the severe list, it was impossible to launch the port side lifeboats. Moreover, the list caused the starboard side boats to hang so far away from the ship that passengers had to leap for them. Furthermore, the ship continued to plow through the water at 18 knots causing most of the lifeboats that were launched capsize when they the Only eight hit water. boats Meanwhile, panic gripped many passengers and crew. Fights broke out, lifejackets were stolen, and people jumped into the water wearing their lifejackets in an unsafe manner. Of the 1,959 souls onboard, 1,198 died including 95 children.





Oscar Alfred Barrand + Grace Hobbs

Home-U.S. Inquiry British Inquiry Limitation of Liability Hearings Lusitania Inquiry Search Links Contact Home TIP Home Search Contact Witnesses Final Report British Wreck Commissioner's Inquiry Day 1

# **CAPTAIN O. A. BARRAND**

Examined by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

- 50. Are you a Board of Trade Emigration Officer at Liverpool?
- I am one of them.
- 51. Did you make an inspection of the "Lusitania" on April 16th last?
- I did.
- 52. Did you make a full inspection on that day and on the 17th?
- On both dates.
- 53. What was the result of your inspection quite shortly; did you find everything satisfactory?
- I was perfectly satisfied with everything.

(The witness withdrew.)

# Copy from Lusitania Inquiry:-

"The British Wreck Commissioner's Inquiry stated "The "Lusitania" held a passenger certificate enabling her to carry 400 passengers of each class that would be 1,200 altogether, and a crew of 750 hands. She was certified to have, and had as a matter of fact, on board, 34 boats, capable of accommodating 1950 persons. She had 32 lifebuoys and 2,325 life-jackets. The proper certificates which were required will be proved, and the witnesses will be called before you to show that the proper certificates were made. The vessel cleared outwards from Liverpool as an emigrant ship, I said, in March, but it was really on the 17th April and surveys were made by Mr. Laslett of her machinery, and the life-saving appliances, and emigration survey was made by Captain Barrand, the Emigration officer, who gave the clearance certificate on the 17th April. The ship, so far as the facts put before me go, seems in every way to have fulfilled the requirements of the law and the regulations that were laid down."

At the end of the 1st World War, Oscar Alfred Barrand travelled to the far-east as a ships' surveyor in January, 1918 on official government business, and returned to England in July, 1918. He was re-appointed as a nautical surveyor in 1919.

name: Captain Barrand Birth Date: abt 1881 Age: 37 Port of Departure: Singapore Arrival Date: 7 Jul 1918 Port of Arrival: London, England, Ports of Voyage: Shanghai. [Colombo] Ship Name: Japan Search Ship Database: Shipping Line: British India Steam Navigation Company Ltd Official Number: 98349

Board of Trade. Re-appointment of Capt. O. A. Barrand as nautical surveyor: treatment of service with the Royal Navy for purposes of salary and pension.

Covering dates: 1919 Source: National Archives, KEW 7183/19

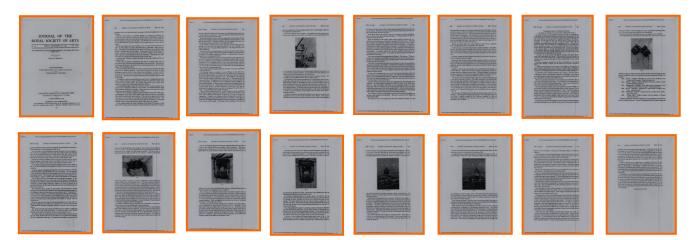
Granted "Under clause 7 of the Order in Council of 10th January, 1919", Capt. Oscar Alfred Barrand is designated as a Ships (Nautical) Surveyor under the Board of Trade.

"The Royal Society of Arts has several times given awards for inventions in connexion with life-boats and in 1878 it appointed a committee to consider marine life-saving apparatus. Its interest in nautical affairs is also shown by the Thomas Gray Lectures, which were this year given by Capt. O. A. Barrand and Mr. G. A. Green on life-saving appliances on merchant ships, reports of which have now appeared (J. Boy. Soc. Arts, Sept. 16, 23, 30, and Oct.7). The lectures were divided into sections dealing with life-buoys and life-jackets, coastal life boats, ships' boats, boat stowage and buoyant apparatus. The credit for the design of the Standard life-jacket, we learn, belongs to certain officers of the Board of Trade (including Capt. O. A. Barrand), but jackets can be manufactured by anyone if permission is obtained. The best jackets are now of kapok, which when suitably packed has a buoyancy value of 3½ times that of cork. Kapok is the seed-hair of a plant growing in the East, but only Java kapok is permitted in life-jackets. The tests for jackets are stringent and the Standard jacket has to contain 24 oz. of the best Java kapok and to be capable of supporting 201bs of iron after floating in fresh water for 24 hours with 161bs of iron attached. The loss of buoyancy of Java kapok has been shown to be only 10 per cent in thirty days' immersion."

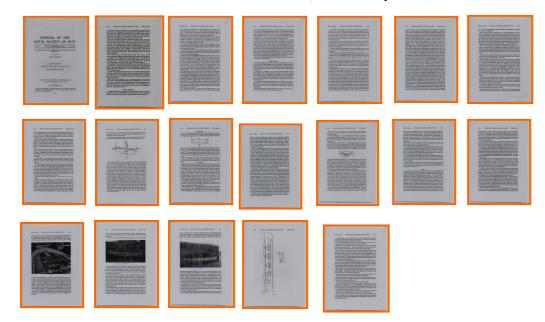
**Naval and Maritime Personnel Survivability** 

Author: Life-Saving Appliances on Merchant Ships, etc. With illustrations (Royal Society of Arts. Thomas Gray Lectures.) Author: O. A. Barrand Published 1932.

The first lecture was on Lifebuoys and Lifejackets (January 1932)



The 2nd lecture was concerned with the lifeboats (also January 1932)



The 3rd lecture was concentrated on the boat stowage and dated January 1932























The 4th (and last) lecture on Life saving Appliances was on the launching Appliances (February 1932)







































Oscar Barrand and G.A.Green

THE MARINE ENGINEER AND NAVAL ARCHITECT. From August 1917, to July, 1918.

## Sir. -

In reply to the question regarding lifebelts, which was asked in the House of Commons, the President of the Board of Trade is reported to have said: "It is very difficult indeed to get any type of life-belt, lifejacket, or life-buoy to suit every age, every size, and every type of passenger." As I have been working for a considerable time to meet those very difficulties, will you kindly allow me to state that I have now overcome them, and made a life-jacket which is suitable for "every age, every size, and every type of passenger" This jacket has been thoroughly tested by the Board of Trade, from whom I have received seven certificates for different patterns. The last jacket I have made is Pattern 4, and the specification states as follows: - "The buoyancy being so distributed as to turn the wearer, when helpless, automatically backward with the head out of the water, the head resting on the back pad.

This Jacket is adapted to large or small persons, being suitable for men, women and children, and will fulfil the foregoing conditions." But not only is the jacket efficient as above described, it is also full of comfort to the wearer, the warmth penetrating through the breast to the whole system.

This is of advantage to passengers when having to wait, with the jacket on, also when in the water, or sitting in the lifeboat. It is quickly put on and the arms are free for rowing, etc. It is soft to the face and to the figure, a protection to the body in case of a blow, and should the wearer have to jump into the water from a height, that can safely be done, the wearer being brought immediately to the surface with head well supported out of the water, owing to the construction of the jacket. A frightened or insensible person is well protected, and anyone unable to swim can propel themselves along, either on their breast or back. The jacket has sufficient buoyancy to support two people. The jacket takes up but little space, weighs under 21bs. and is inexpensive. It is now being adopted by a number of shipping companies and is an additional safeguard to the travelling public. —

I am. Sir,

Yours obediently.

O. A. BARRAND (Capt) LIVERPOOL

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BARRAND Grace of Polkerrin Southern Road Selsey Sussex widow died 1 June 1959 Probate Winchester 1 September to Denis Louis Barrand accounting machine adviser. Effects £4550 15s. 3d.

Will of Grace Barrand





Grace Barrand around 1950







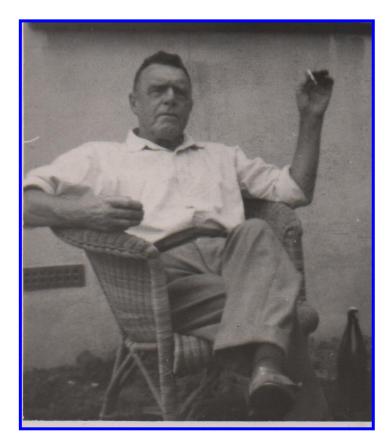




Grace Barrand and Peter 1948



O.A. Barrand with Peter and Alan 1953

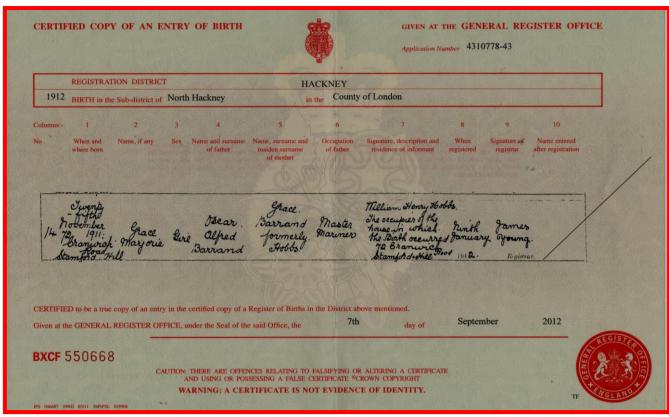




Registration District Chichester											
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198	Fifteenth October 19 St Richards Hospital Chichester UD	Oscar Alfred BARRAND	Male	72 years	of "Polkerris Southern Road Selsey RD Master Mariner (Retired)		Grace BARRAND Widow of Deceased "Polkerris" Southern Road Selsey Nr Chichester	Sixteenth October 1953	T.A.F.		

Death Certificate Oscar Alfred Barrand

**Grace Marjorie** was their first child, born on the 25<sup>th</sup> November, 1911 at the house of William Henry Hobbs, the father of Grace Barrand (nee Hobbs), Birth Ref: Hackney 1912 - 1st Qtr (1b -768) The Certificate shows that Oscar Alfred was already a Master Mariner. Grace Marjorie died in Tuticorin (India) on the 5<sup>th</sup> November 1913.



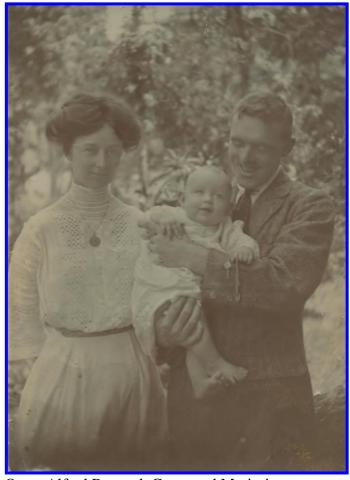
Birth Certificate of Grace Marjorie Barrand 1911



Grace Barrand with Marjorie 1913



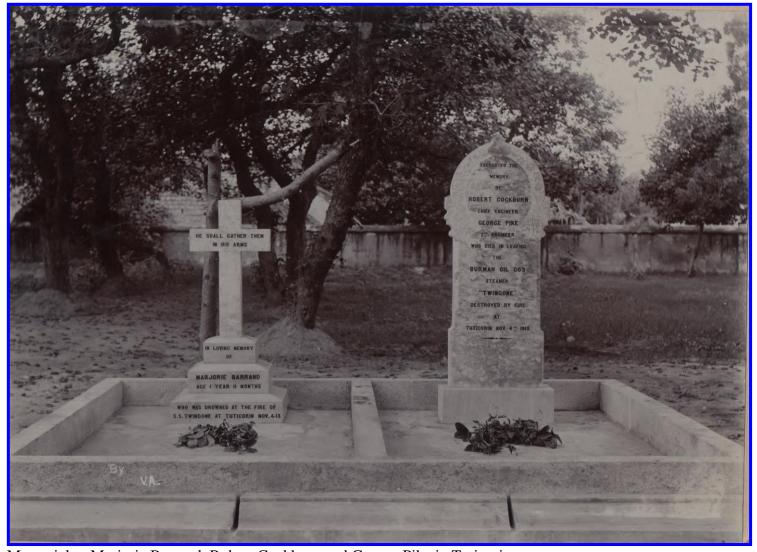
Grace Barrand and Marjory 1913



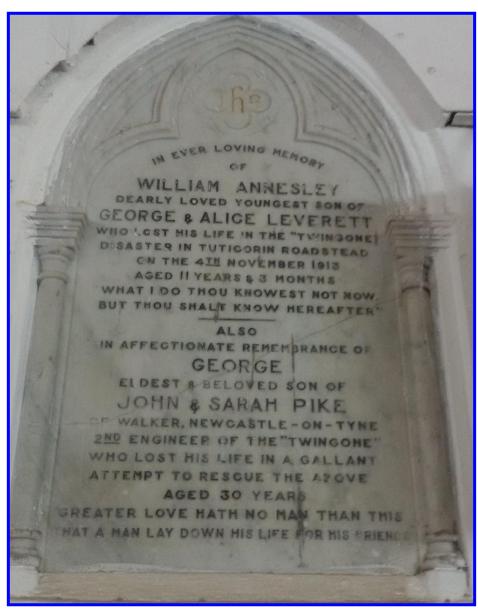
Oscar Alfred Barrand, Grace and Marjorie



Marjorie 1913



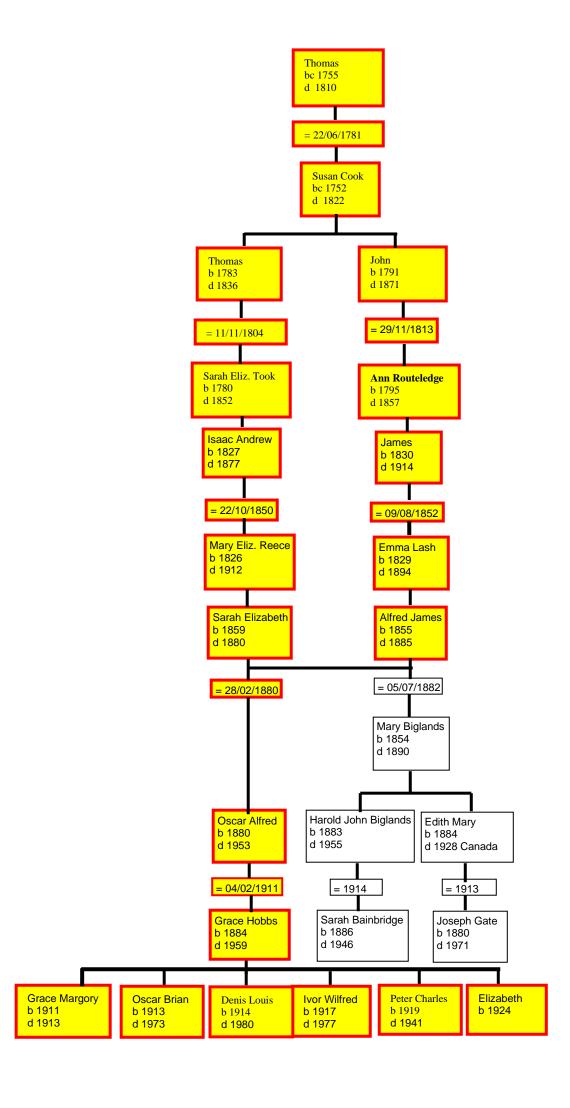
Memorial to Marjorie Barrand, Robert Cockburn and George Pike in Tuticorin



Memorial to William Leverett and George Pike of the Twingone in Tuticorin Church

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British Deaths at sea index 1913 - SS Twingone



Oscar Brian was their 2<sup>nd</sup> child, born on the 21<sup>st</sup> June, 1913 in Rangoon in Burma. He lived in Liverpool during the 1st World War and he moved to London afterwards with the family. He joined the Boys' Brigade in Leytonstone and left school at about 17, and gained employment in Leytonstone as a junior newspaper reporter. He served his apprenticeship as a journalist, and then moved to Jamaica around 1935 and worked for the "Kingston Gleaner" newspaper as a reporter until 1940/41. Whilst in Jamaica in 1938, he became well known as a polo player and also a local swimming celebrity, and is reported in the newspapers as an "aquatic star". Oscar represented the Kingston swimming club on numerous occasions and judged the diving competitions in 1938. He helped to form the Jamaica Newsprinters' and Journalists' Union in 1938. On the 28th April, 1939 it was reported in the Gleaner that he was "The most likely contender for the title of 100 metre freestyle swimming competition" On the 27th November, 1939, whilst on an assignment for the Gleaner Newspaper, he was badly injured in a motor car accident and spent considerable time in the Kingston Public Hospital. In November, 1941, Oscar went to Canada and joined the Canadian Air Force, and was shipped back to the UK as a volunteer. While training in the UK, he received injuries when a plane in which he was practicing met with an accident and crashed. Although not seriously injured, he passed all his necessary tests and received his "wings" (reported in the Jamaica Gleaner 25th June, 1942). He served in Bomber Command as a bomb aimer in Lancaster bombers, flying out of Lossiemouth in Scotland. completed some additional training in South Africa, and met a girl who was several years younger than him. They stayed very good friends until after the war when they met up again in South Africa and then they both moved to Rhodesia, where he became assistant editor for the Rhodesian Herald in Salisbury. He married (?) in Rhodesia in 1944 (?), but the marriage only lasted a few months. "Oscar Brian" had a serious drink problem, and it appears he became unreliable, and it cost him his job and his own column on the newspaper, and he died of a heart attack on the 24<sup>th</sup> October 1973, aged 60.



Kingston Gleaner 27th November, 1939

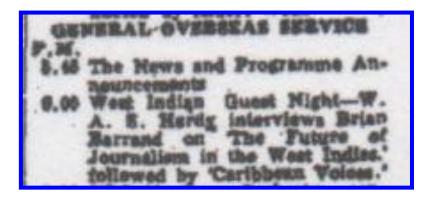


Kingston Gleaner 25th June, 1942



Kingston Gleaner Tue, Oct 30, 1945 By T.E.Sealey - My LONDON LOG Co-ordinating Editor of the Gleaner

October 30<sup>th</sup> - I met Flight Sergeant O.B. Barrand the Anglo Indian reporter who left the Gleaner early in the war to join the RAF. After getting shrapnel in the shoulder and injuring an ear drum, **Barrand** came off operational flying. He is now finishing a tele printer course after which he will be stationed in India He tells me that in spite of him not practicing his short hand. He tried his hand the other day with the BBC and got it down just like he used to when monitoring London in the Gleaner.



Kingston Gleaner, Sun, Aug 4, 1946

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE 1:45 The News and Programme Announcements fl OO West Indian Guest Night A S Hardy interviews Oscar Brian **Barrand** on The Future of Journalism in the West Indies followed by Caribbean Voices.

The judges for the Kingston swimming regatta were Mr...... and the judges for diving were Mr. O. B. Barrand and Mr.....

Kingston Gleaner Saturday 1st February, 1936

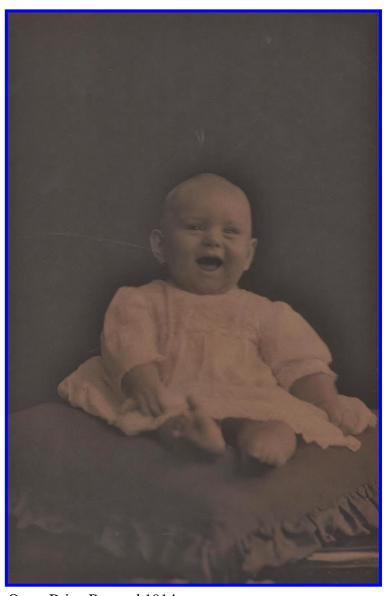
The following will represent Kingston C in water polo match against the Sherwood Foresters Bournemouth 7.30 p.m - D Rogers, W Rogers, A Morman, G. Woolley, J. Garry, P. Botram and O. B. Barrand.

Kingston Gleaner Tuesday, October 05, 1937,

# Swimming Gala:

The official swimming season starts tonight. No less than 116 entries have been received, the most likely contenders for the title being M. Guilfoyle, and K. Mimm. from the J. A. S. C also O.B. Barrand, D. Gore and E-Ramirez from the Kingston Swimming Club, and R. Henriciucs from the "Carib?." A great number of entries have been received.

Kingston Gleaner Friday, April 28, 1939,



Oscar Brian Barrand 1914



Oscar Brian Barrand 1919



Oscar Brian Barrand 1924



Oscar Brian Barrand 1927



Oscar Brian Barrand 1943



Oscar Brian Barrand 1944

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Oscar Brian to Jamaica 1936

Name: Oscar Brian Barrand

**Gender:** Male **Age:** 22

**Birth Date:** abt 1914 **Departure Date:** 26 Mar 1936

**Port of Departure:** Avonmouth, England **Destination Port:** Kingston, Jamaica

**Ship Name:** Cavina

Search Ship Database: Search the 'Cavina' in the 'Passenger Ships and Images' database

**Shipping Line:** Elders and Fyffes Limitetd

Official Number: 147896

Name: BARRAND, Phyllis J

Place: Gwelo

Country: Zimbabwe

Year: 1945 Page: 1245

Spouse's last name: Johnson

Record source: GRO Index Army Marriages (1881 to 1955)

Name: JOHNSON, Walter

Place: Gwelo

Country: Zimbabwe Year: 1945 Page: 1245 Spouse's last name: Barrand

Record source: GRO Index Army Marriages (1881 to 1955)

Marriage of Phyllis Barrand to Walter Johnson

This is the wife of Oscar Brian Barrand? Did she marry in 1945 to Walter Johnson?



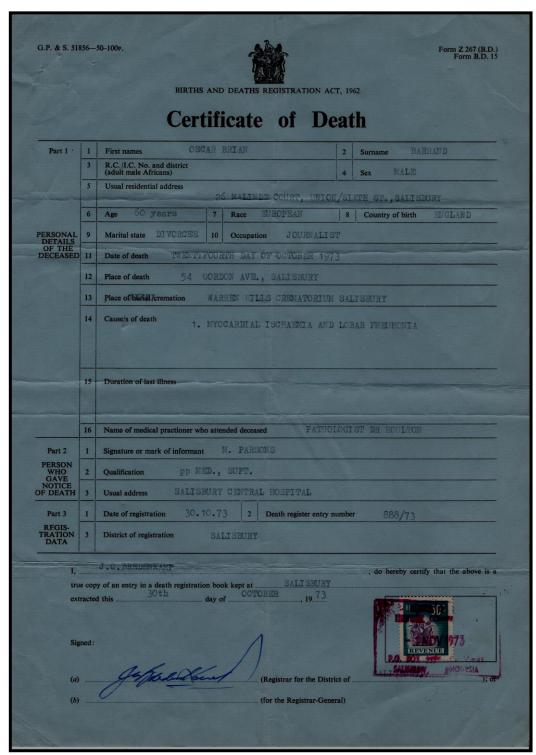
Oscar Brian in 1947



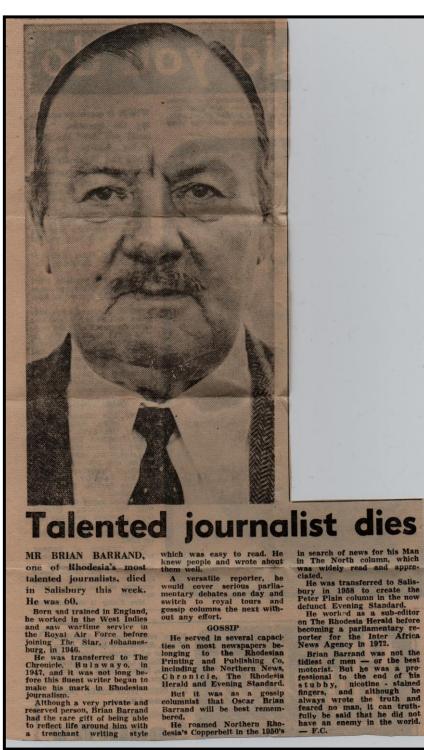
Photograph of Oscar Brian and Phyllis (?)



Oscar Brian Barrand

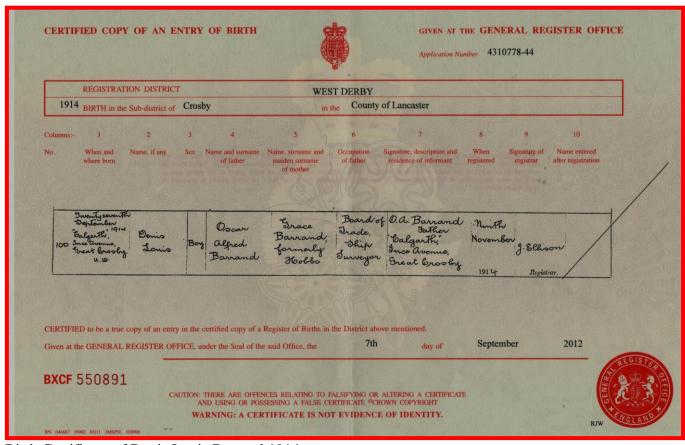


Death Certificate Oscar Brian Barrand – Salisbury (Zimbabwe)



Obituary, Oscar Brian Barrand – Rhodesia Herald

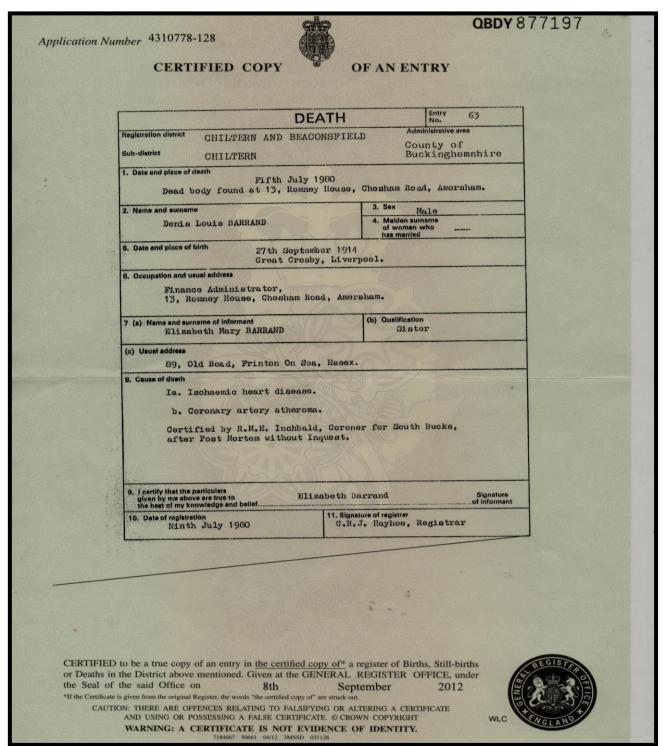
**Denis Louis** was their third child, born on the 27<sup>th</sup> September, 1914 at Ince Avenue, Crosby in Liverpool. Birth Ref: West Derby 1914 - 4th Qtr (8b - 435) Denis's father, Oscar Alfred Barrand was recorded as a "Board of Trade Ship Surveyor" in the birth certificate of Denis Louis. Denis was always more of a "loner", doing his own things. He also joined the Leytonstone Boys' Brigade and attended Leyton High School in London, as did all the boys. Denis was a keen swimmer and sport was always part of his younger life. He worked for the Local Government when he first left school, but after a while, joined the Hollerith Tabulating Machine Co which eventually became IBM. During the 2nd world war, Denis served with the RASC (Royal Army Service Corps) but never saw action, but worked in Belguim and Germany after 1945. He was an excellent photographer and made that as his hobby. Denis never married and died of an asthmatic heart attack on the 5<sup>th</sup> July, 1980 at his home in Amersham. Death Ref: Chiltern & Beaconsfield, 1980 - 3<sup>rd</sup> Qtr (19 - 0929) and he was still working for IBM at the time of his death as a Finance Administrator.



Birth Certificate of Denis Louis Barrand 1914

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Copy Birth Certificate Denis Louis Barrand



Death Certificate of Denis Louis Barrand 1980









Denis Louis Barrand 1918

1924







Denis Louis Barrand

Ivor Wilfred was their 4<sup>th</sup> child, born on 14<sup>th</sup> June, 1917 in Ince Avenue, Crosby, Liverpool, Birth Ref: West Derby 1917 - 3rd Qtr (8b - 341) but eventually moved to Leytonstone in London with the rest of the family. Oscar Alfred Barrand (father) was still mentioned as Master Mariner in the Merchant Navy. Ivor also went to the Leytonstone High School and as with the other boys, also attended the Wesley Church where they all joined the Boys' Brigade. Ivor played a bugle in the Boys Brigade band and his younger brother, Peter played the drums. All four boys achieved the King's badge, the highest honour that can be obtained in the Boy's Brigade. Ivor was given all his brother's Boys Brigade badges and he presented them to the Leytonstone Company in 1970. Straight after leaving school, he joined Hollerith Tabulating Machine Co, as a salesman, like his elder brother, Denis. He started out working in Manchester where he was highly successful but in 1938, he was sent to India to evaluate the prospect of setting up a branch in Calcutta, but when war broke out, he joined the 8th Gurkha Rifles as a 2nd Lieutenant, serving in Burma. By the end of the war he was a Major in command of a special unit releasing POWs from the Japanese prisoner of war camps. Ivor would never talk about the conditions and state of the prisoners that were released but he was awarded the 'King's Commission' for his actions in Burma. Ivor mentioned that he met Adi Amin, the eventual leader of Uganda in Burma but at that time he was merely a sergeant in the Africa Corps. After the war, he returned to England and was posted to Scotland on behalf of Hollerith to set up the Scottish division and moved into lodgings in Uddingston where his father and mother were stationed, and where he met Mary Margaret Murray (nee Handley) who was born in 1915 in Kilmarnock, already a widow (her husband, George Archibald Brown Murray) had died in a Japanese Prisoner of war camp of gangrene when he had to have his legs amputated.

# MURRAY, GEORGE ARCHIBALD BROWN

Rank: Signalman Service No: 2335293 Date of Death:27/11/1943

Age: 28

Regiment/Service: Royal Corps of Signals

Malaya Command Sigs. **Grave Reference** 6. B. 6.

Cemetery CHUNGKAI WAR CEMETERY

**Additional Information:** 

Son of George Nelson Murray, and of Elizabeth Simpson Murray (nee Brown); husband of Mary Murray, of Leith, Edinburgh.

**George Archibald Brown Murray** was born on 22<sup>nd</sup> of September, 1916, in Quarryhills, Haddington (East Lothian) the son of George Nelson Murray, (a coachman) and Elizabeth Simpson Brown and they were married on the 25<sup>th</sup> March, 1915 in Edinburgh. Elizabeth Simpson Brown was from Quarry Pits in Haddington where her family had a blacksmith's forge now known as "The Old Smiddy".











The parents of George Archibald Brown Murray:-

**George Nelson Murray** (b 1891) was the son of Archibald Murray, a farmer and Margaret Murray (nee Henderson) **Elizabeth Simpson Brown** (b1889) was a daughter of William Brown (blacksmith) and Rebecca Brown (nee Stewart.

The Murray family can be traced back to the mid 1800s where they originally lived in Lowick in Northumberland with the name Archibald in every generation, and around 1870, they took over a farm in East Lothian. They must have been quite wealthy to be able to buy a complete farm but in the 1861 census, Archibald Murray is described simply as a shepherd.

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No	(12)	(2.) When and Where Born.	(½) Sex.	(4.) Name, Surname, & Rank or Profession of Father. Name, and Maiden Surname of Mother. Date and Place of Marriage.	(5.) Signature and Qualification of Informant, and Residence, if out of the House in which the Birth occurred.	(6.)  When and Where Registered, and Signature of Registers.
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		0		Elizabeth Simpson Murray		Old Well Registrar.
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Birth Certificate George Archibald Brown Murray

#### e-mail to Liz Mcoll

My mother married my father in 1946 in Kilmarnock and by a strange coincidence, they moved to Edinburgh and I can well remember my mother visiting "a relative" in Haddington many times (1955-1960), but bearing in mind I was just a youngster at the time, my memory is rather scant on this. What I do remember is that they had a smallholding with chickens and pigs in or certainly near Haddington with a blacksmiths forge and they made horse shoes as farriers and iron gates in the forge. I think the person my mother used to visit was Elizabeth Simpson Murray (nee Brown) - her Mother-in-Law, and there was also a man working there called "Willie Brown" and may possibly have been be a brother of Elizabeth. He only had one eye and he said he lost his eye on barbed wire years ago.

## Reply from Liz McColl

Well, it's a small world Peter. I have just been on the phone to Hugh the son of a late friend who was able to tell me Willie Brown was the Blacksmith at the Smiddy at Quarrypits which is just outside Haddington. Hugh's family bought the house beside the Smiddy (and the piggery) called Quarrypark. He is going to look up records to see if there is some helpful information.

Hugh remembered his Dad speaking about him. It looks like his sister -Elizabeth- your mother's mother law- was living there perhaps with her husband or as a widow. They would be kept busy looking after the livestock.

A friend who would be 30 in 1960 and who would go to the Smiddy might remember some more details eg if Elizabeth had family. The Smiddy is now a funeral home.

## e-mail to Liz McColl

I can remember spending time at the blacksmiths forge as a small boy aged about 8 or 10, and Willie Brown showed me how to work the bellows and we made horseshoes together. I well recall horses coming into the shed and how the hooves were scraped with knives before the shoes were moulded onto the hooves and nailed down. The smell of burning metal horse shoes and the way they were moulded round the anvil while still red-hot and then plunged into a barrel of cold water to make them fit is something I'll always remember.

Something else I remember is when Willie Brown killed some chickens and he simply wrung their necks and waited until they stopped fluttering round, picked them up and stripped the feathers off them. As I recall, we brought them home to Edinburgh in a paper bag on the bus along with loads of fresh eggs. I thought at the time that was very cruel to do that to chickens.

Your contacts may also remember if Willie Brown had pigeons, as I can remember seeing dozens of pigeons in racks and boxes at the back of the forge. Perhaps he raced them as a hobby? I can't remember why else there would be so many pigeons, but there were certainly lots of them. He used to let them out of the boxes to fly around when we were there.

The Old Smiddy which was built around 1690 and was in use for approximately 200 years.

No.	When, Where, and How Married.	Signatures of Parties.  Itank or Profession, Whether Single or Widowed, and Relationship (if any).	Age.	Usual Residence.	Name, Surname, and Rank or Profession of Father.  Name, and Mailen Surname of Mother.	If a regular Marriage, Signatures of officiating Minister and Witnesses. If irregular, Date of Conviction, Decree of Declarator, or Sheriffs Warrant.	When & Where Re and Signature of P
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Marriage certificate – George Nelson Murray and Elizabeth Simpson Brown

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Death Certificate George Nelson Murray 1955

No.	When, Where, and How Married.	Signature of Parties.  Rank or Profession, whether Single or Widowed, and Relationship (if any).	Age.	Usual Residence.	Name, Surnams, and Rank or Profession of Father. Name, and Me'den Surname of Mother.	If a regular Marriage, Eignatures of officiating Minister and Witnesses.  If irregular, Date of Conviction, Decree of Declarator, or Sherid's Warrant.	When & Where Registers and Signature of Registra
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Marriage Certificate 1884 – Archibald Murray and Margaret Fairly Murray (nee Henderson)

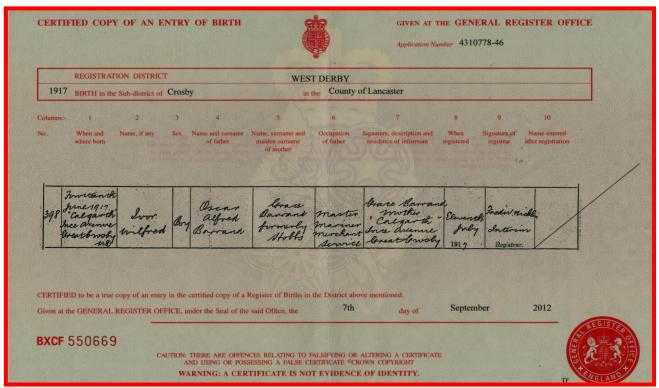


Memorial to George Archibald Brown Murray

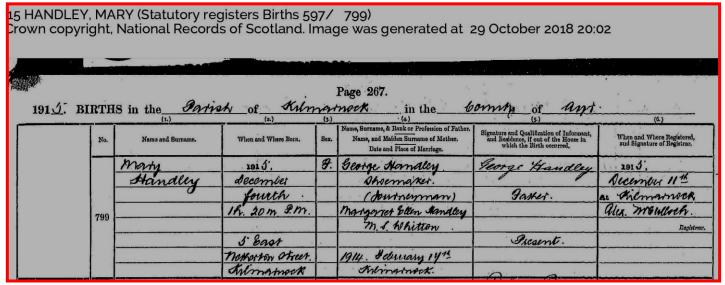


CHUNGKAI WAR CEMETERY

Mary Murray (nee Handley) was working in the Government Food office in Uddingston at the time, issuing ration cards. Ivor's father, Oscar Alfred Barrand was also in Uddingston working for the Admiralty. Ivor Barrand and Mary Murray married on the 20<sup>th</sup> July, 1946 in Uddingston and had two children; Peter Geoffrey, born in 1947 and Alan George, born in 1950. They moved to Glasgow in 1947 living at Penrith Avenue in Giffnock. Ivor and the family then moved to Edinburgh in 1956 and he was a Sales Manager of the Scottish division of Hollerith until it was taken over by IBM, the American computer giant. They stayed in Edinburgh until 1963 when he was moved to Leeds in Yorkshire, and the Company once again changed its name to ICL. Ivor was made redundant in 1970 when the ICL Company decided to reduce its presence in the UK, and Ivor got alternative employment locally and continued there until his death in Dewsbury on the 31<sup>st</sup> October, 1977, aged 60. Death Ref: Dewsbury 1977- 4<sup>th</sup> Qtr (4 - 1222) Mary had died the previous year in Dewsbury, aged 60. Death Ref: Dewsbury 1976 - 2<sup>nd</sup> Qtr (4 - 1118)



Birth Certificate Ivor Wilfred Barrand 1917



Birth Certificate - Mary Handley 1915





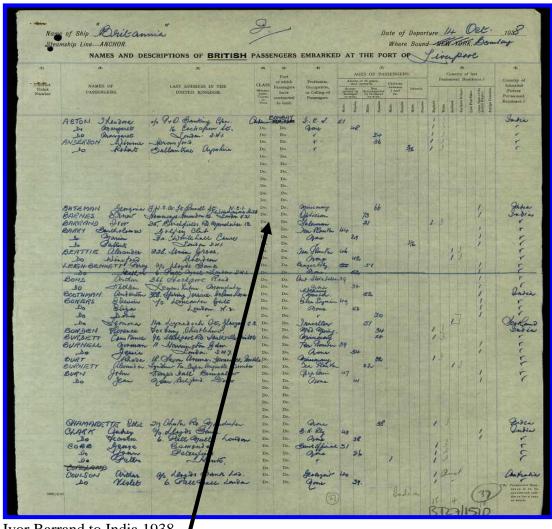






Ivor 1924





Ivor Barrand to India 1938

Name: Ivor Barrand

Gender: Male 21 Age:

**Birth Date:** abt 1917 **Departure Date:** 14 Oct 1938

**Port of Departure:** Liverpool, England **Destination Port:** Bombay, India **Ship Name:** Britannia

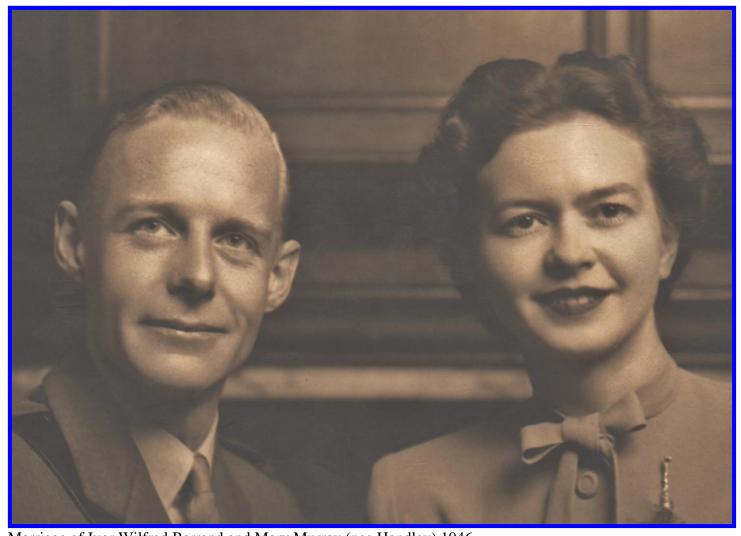
**Search Ship Database:** 

**Shipping Line: Anchor Line Limited** 

Travel to India 1938



Ivor Wilfred Barrand 1946



Marriage of Ivor Wilfred Barrand and Mary Murray (nee Handley) 1946



Marriage 1946



Taken about 1955 in Giffnock



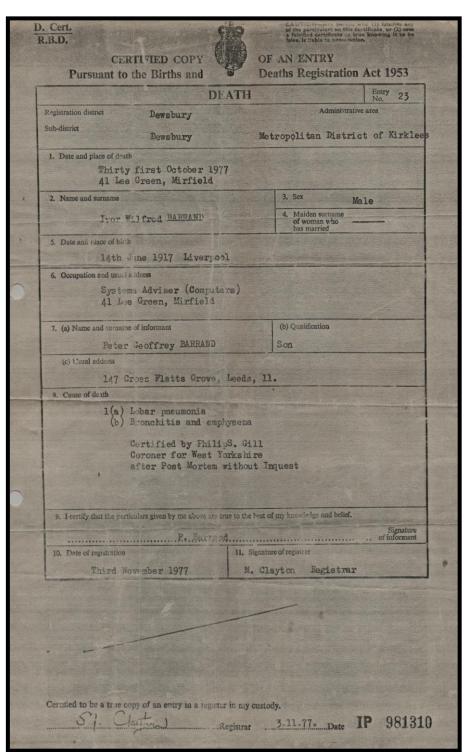
Taken 1968 in Dewsbury

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Any person who falsifies any	of the particulars on this Extract or ma	kes use of such falsified Extract	t as true, knowing it to be false, is lial	ple to prosecution.	
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Marriage Certificate - Ivor Barrand + Mary Handley (nee Murray)



Taken 1970



Death Certificate of Ivor Barrand

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Marriage Certificate George Archibald Murray + Mary Handley 24/02/1940

#### The Handleys

The Handleys are originally a Yorkshire family and can be traced back to the 1700s where they were mostly farmers and agricultural labourers in the Pontefract area.

George's father, also George Handley a miner at Allerton Bywater Colliery married Sarah Fozzard in Morley, near Leeds and they had nine children, the eldest being George Handley. The children were **George** (Grandad), (b 1877), **Elizabeth**, (b 1890), **John** (b 1892), **Henry** (b 1894), **Blanche** (b 1897), **Eliza** (b 1899), **Ethel** (b 1900), **Joseph** (b 1903) and **Sarah** (b 1904).

He was originally a miner like most of the boys in the family, but changed his career as a young man to become a clog maker.

He met Margaret Ellen Whitton the youngest daughter of William Whitton (b 1845 - 1893) and Mary Ann Nicholson (b 1848 - 1927) who were married in 1867. William Whitton was a master Blacksmith in Aisken (or also known as Aiskew) village, just north of Bedale, and he was also a Fruit and Potato dealer. They had 10 children: Margaret Ellen Whitton was born in 1890, the youngest child.

George Handley met Margaret Ellen Whitton in around 1910 when she was visiting her sister Susannah in Leeds from her home at Leyburn in North Yorkshire. The whole family seems to have moved to West Yorkshire after the death of William Whitton, and Margaret Ellen worked at the mansion belonging to the Krupp Von Bolen family as a servant and eventually as the cook. George meanwhile worked at the Saxone Factory in Leeds as a boot-maker but the factory was deemed too small to be profitable and George Handley was offered a job at the new factory in

Kilmarnock in Scotland. He, and Margaret Whitton, with the approval of Mary Ann Whitton (Margaret's mother) moved to Kilmarnock in 1913 and married on the 11<sup>th</sup> of February, 1914 in Kilmarnock.

George Handley was the backbone of the Saxone Shoe Company, being the most experienced and qualified shoe repairer and only clog maker on the premises, as the remainder of the staff were trained in mass manufacturing rather than high class hand-made shoes. One day completely unexpectedly, they fired him as they said he was costing the Company too much money. With no job, he made the decision to open a shoe repairers' shop of his own and for the next few months, he did very well, probably making just enough to provide for rent and food in the years immediately following the first world war.

Suddenly, he was approached by the manager of the Saxone Shoe Company in his big black limousine and he offered George his job back at the factory with increased wage, as they realised that there was no one else with his skills in the Kilmarnock area. George refused the offer, but said he was prepared to take on their work as an independent contractor from his own premises. This they agreed to do, and the Saxone arranged a daily pick-up and delivery service to his shop, and he billed them for his time and work. The original shop was in the Netherton area of Kilmarnock and eventually he moved to premises in Riccarton in Kilmarnock where he lived. So well did the business do, that George Handley eventually took on his eldest son, George to work with him, and George (jnr) carried on with the business after his father died in 1949. Margaret Ellen's mother, Mary Ann (nee Nicholson) came to stay with George and Margaret and stayed until her death.

George Handley and Margaret Ellen had four children: George, Mary, Margaret and Jack.

George (son) was enlisted as a soldier in the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War and was captured on the beaches of Dunkirk in 1940. He was imprisoned for the duration of the war and the German officers offered him a relaxed time with favours for making boots for them. Unknown to them however, he made the boots just a little smaller than asked and although they fitted when made, they tightened up over the next few weeks and became painful.

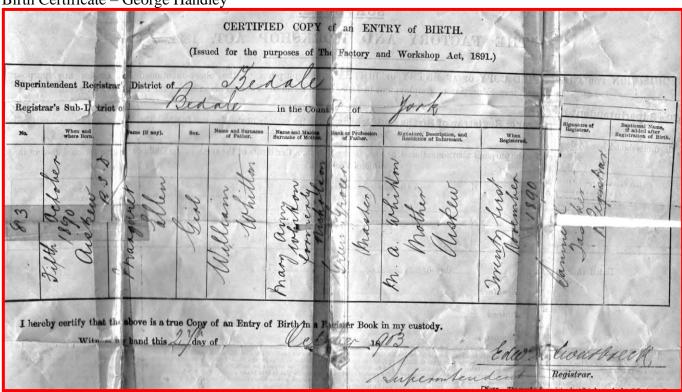
George Handley died in 1950, and Margaret Ellen (nee Whitton) died in 1973.

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Marriage Certificate George Handley and Sarah Fozzard (George Handley's parents)

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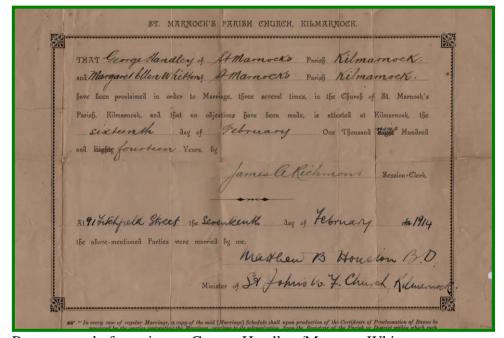
Birth Certificate – George Handley



Birth Certificate – Margaret Ellen Whitton

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Baptism Record for Margaret Ellen Whitton



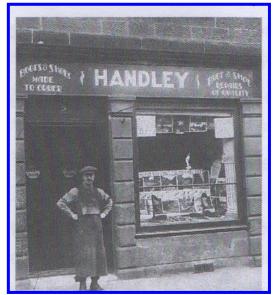
Banns record of marriage – George Handley /Margaret Whitton

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Marriage George Handley/Margaret Whitton 1914

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Death Certificate – Margaret Ellen Handley



George Handley 1st Shop



George Handley 2<sup>nd</sup> shop with son, George









George Handley & Ellen with George + Mary













1968 1950 1974







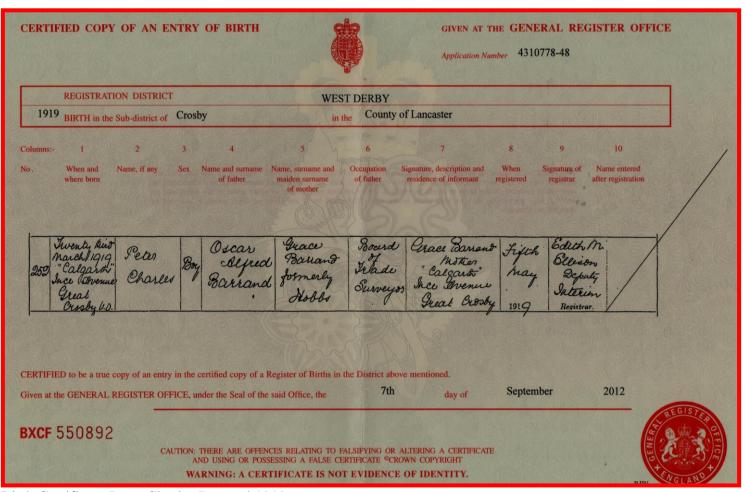
Margaret, Sarah, Mary Whitton + Mary

With Margaret Ellen

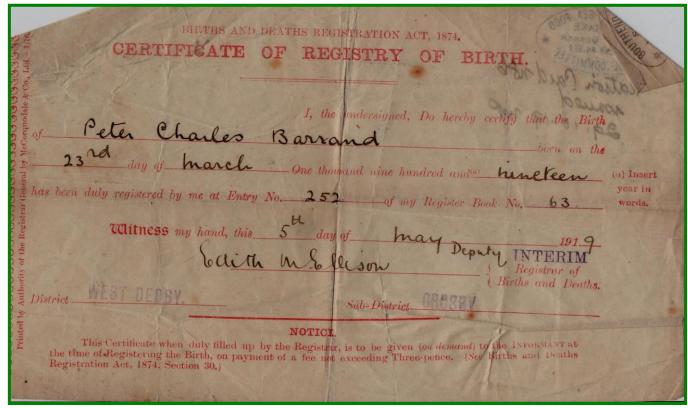
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Death Certificate – Mary Barrand (nee Handley/Murray)

**Peter Charles**, the 5<sup>th</sup> child was born on the 23<sup>rd</sup> March, 1919 in Ince Avenue, Crosby, West Derby, Liverpool. Birth Ref: West Derby 1919 - 2nd Qtr (8b - 350) Oscar Alfred is again mentioned as a Board of Trade Surveyor. Peter Charles followed the paths of his elder brothers. He attended Leytonstone High School and was a keen athlete, with swimming and table tennis in particular. He joined the Boys' Brigade with his elder brothers and attended many camps. Peter started work with the Asiatic Petroleum Co Ltd of London after he left school living with the Hobbs family in Southgate, joined the Territorial Army and readily joined up at the outbreak of war. He volunteered for special services and this became the commandos and, after intense training was sent to North Africa. Incorrect information led his unit on the disastrous mission with the raid on Rommel's HQ and he was killed in action on the 14<sup>th</sup> November, 1941, aged 22.



Birth Certificate Peter Charles Barrand 1919



Registration of Birth



**Operation Flipper** *www.combinedops.com/Operation Flipper.htm* (more reading) was a British commando raid, during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Second World War that included among its objectives an attack on the headquarters of Erwin Rommel, the commander of the Axis forces in North Africa. It was timed to strike on the night of 17/18 November 1941, just before the start of Operation Crusader a major British offensive. The mission was a total failure. Rommel had left the targeted house two weeks earlier, and all but two of the commandos who managed to get ashore were killed or captured. From the book "Get Rommel: The secret British Mission to kill Hitler's greatest general": details of the raid are given and the account of the death of Peter Barrand is as follows:-

"Charles Lock and James Bogle managed somehow to drag themselves ashore but many of the others were carried off by the current. One of them, Lance Corporal Peter Barrand of the London Rifles, Tommy Macpherson's runner from 10 troop on the Litani, was never seen alive again. His body was washed ashore a few days later. Frank Varney, his close friend - also from 10 troop - could never understand how Barrand had drowned since he was a strong swimmer and all the Commandoes had been wearing two Mae Wests. Lt. Col. Laycock whose report mysteriously makes no mention of Barrand's death also insists that all ranks were wearing two Mae Wests.

But Paul Chapman wrote later that this was not the case. While the men on the *Torbay* were wearing two life jackets apiece and floated, those on the *Talisman* (Submarine) were only wearing one each, and sank. He blamed himself for this saying that he should have made sure *Talisman* crew knew that two Mae Wests per man were needed before the submarines left Alexandria. Chapman also claimed that the jackstay (rope for transferring personnel or provisions) on the *Talisman's* casing had never been properly inspected.

Peter Barrand paid the price for these omissions and so did the Rommel raid, for Col. Laycock and seven inlisted men were all that got off *Talisman*, and that meant that Lt Gen. Geoffrey Keyes (Commander) had only a little more than half the required number of troops for the job. Lt. Col. Laycock was concerned because he believed that six of the men from *Talisman* had been drowned already, in fact, just one man had died, Peter Barrand, and Laycock did not mention Barrand's death in his report at all.

Lt. John Pryor said he had heard that the arabs had shot dead his tommy-gunner at close range, but all the members of the raiding party are accounted for as POW's. It is more likely that the Italians had found the body of Peter Barrand who had been drowned off *Talisman* on 15th November. The body had probably been washed ashore where it had been found and buried locally by the Carabinieri, so giving rise to the rumour that they had killed one of the commandos (certainly it is known that Peter Barrand was wearing two life jackets when his body was washed ashore)." *Michael Asher 2004* 

Movie Review: The Desert Fox: The Story Of Rommel (1951)

A fictionalized version of the raid was depicted in the 1951 film, The Desert Fox: The Story of Rommel.

The film starts with a recreation of Operation Flipper, a failed 1941 British commando raid on what was thought to be Rommel's headquarters.



British Commandoes on Rommel raid

THE SEAS WERE DEAD CALM the night of November 13, 1941, when two Royal Navy submarines, HMS Torbay and HMS Talisman, trained their periscopes on a stretch of Libyan beach 250 miles behind German lines. When they detected no movement, Torbay's skipper, Lieutenant Commander Anthony C. C. Miers, urged Colonel Keyes to take advantage of the good weather and land immediately—one day earlier than scheduled. But the Commando leader said no: he wanted to wait until the 14th, when Captain Haselden was to scout the beach and signal "All Clear." So, the party waited 24 hours at the bottom of the Mediterranean, but when they surfaced at dusk on the 14th, the state of the sea had changed dramatically for the worse. Through wind-whipped mists, Miers's crew could barely make out the recognition signals flashed from the beach. While Talisman waited offshore, Torbay moved in to within a few hundred yards. A little after 7 p.m. its 28 Commandos—Keyes and Campbell among them—swarmed onto the deck and began to inflate their two-man rubber rafts. No sooner had the rafts been put into the water than they started to drift away in the strong current, forcing an exhausting retrieval effort and stretching the launch into a six-hour ordeal. By half-past midnight, all Torbay's Commandos were safely ashore. Now it was Talisman's turn.

If it took another six hours to get the second team launched, the final rafts wouldn't reach the beach until after sunrise, leaving the second sub visible and vulnerable to enemy reconnaissance. Still, Laycock, aboard *Talisman*, decided to go ahead and, at 1:40 a.m. on November 15, landing operations commenced. From the onset, things did not go well. A rogue wave knocked seven rafts and 11 men into the sea. **One drowned**. Weapons, rations, even shoes, vanished in the current. As dawn approached, they halted the landing; only eight men, Laycock included, had made it ashore. That left 20 still on board, including two Arab guides from the pro-British Senussi tribe, cutting the strength of Keyes's force by one-third.

To escape the swell Willmott was forced to go astern into deeper water and dispatch one of the SBS's folboats to help in the rescue of the men. The folboat, containing Ken Allott, was smashed by the vindictive sea as it was being launched, leaving Willmott with no option but to order Sutherland 'to throw in the remaining boats clear of the submarine and get his men to jump in after them. The men very pluckily carried out this order, but only one boat got away the right way up with the men on board' (PRO 2001: 289). For the next two hours Talisman plucked men and dinghies from the sea, but by the time the search-and-rescue mission was complete it was 0400hrs and the moon was up. In addition, one of the submarine's hydroplanes had been damaged and its batteries needed recharging. Only ten men had been launched from the Talisman, among them Laycock, leaving 18 raiders still on board the submarine - one Commando, L/Cpl Peter Barrand of the London Rifle Brigade, drowned during the attempted landings, despite the fact he had been wearing two Mae Wests when his body washed ashore.

#### **Casualty details** BARRAND, PETER CHARLES

Rank: Lance Corporal Service No: 6971182 Date of Death: 14/11/1941

Age: 22

Regiment/Service: Rifle Brigade and No. 11 (Scottish) Commando

Panel Reference - Column 74.

Memorial - ALAMEIN MEMORIAL

Additional Information: Son of Oscar A. and Grace Barrand, of Selsey, Sussex.

ALAMEIN MEMORIAL (Egypt) BARRAND, Lance Corporal, Peter Charles, 6971182. Rifle Brigade. 14th November 1941. Age 22.



## **Lance Corporal Peter Charles Barrand**

The Fallen From the "Litani Raid"

Birth: unknown Death: Nov. 14, 1941

Inscription: Rifle Brigade

Note: 6971182

Burial:

Alamein Memorial Matruh, Egypt El Alamein

Plot: Column 74.





Peter Barrand 1941

**Elizabeth Mary** was the 6<sup>th</sup> and last child of Oscar Alfred and Grace, and she was born on the 27<sup>th</sup> February, 1924 in West Ham, London. Birth Ref: West Ham 1924 - 2<sup>nd</sup> Qtr (4a - 590) As a child she was the only girl with 4 brothers. During holidays from school, Oscar Alfred (father) would take her sailing, as the boys were usually at a Boys' Brigade camp or swimming. Holidays were spent in Broadstairs with Grace (mother) and two of her sisters (Hobbs). They met up with Mary Montague (Oscar Alfred's cousin) (see page XXXX) and her 3 children, Hilary, Michael and Charles.

Elizabeth went to the local girls' grammar school from the age of 11, but when she was aged 14, both her and her mother Grace joined Oscar Alfred in Uddingston near Glasgow where he had been posted in 1938 by the Admiralty. In 1932, when Oscar Alfred (father) was giving the lectures on Ships' safety, Elizabeth was used to show the effect of life-buoys and life jackets by jumping or being thrown into swimming pools. Elizabeth went to school in Uddingston for a further 3 years and during the war she went to Devon to train as a childrens' nurse at the Norland College. The training lasted 2 years after which she returned to Glasgow and worked in a war day-nursery in the slums. Elizabeth had originally wanted to join the WAAF (Women's Auxillary Air Force), but Oscar insisted that Elizabeth gained training of some sort first.

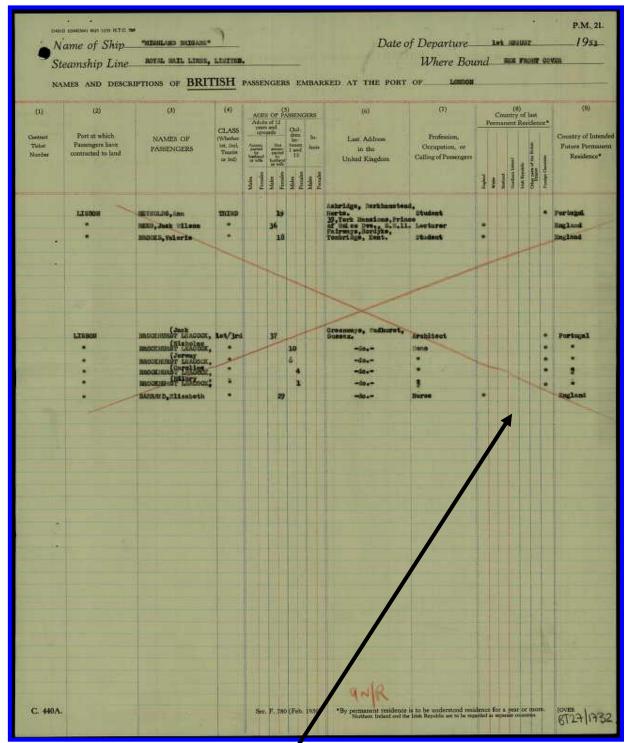
In 1946 after the war, Elizabeth returned to London but then worked as an "elite" nanny first in Vienna for 6 months and then in Lisbon in 1953/54. In 1955, she worked for a Donald Frank Rees who was an eminent engineer, and who invented a unique tunnelling system. He hired Elizabeth Barrand but shortly afterwards however both his twins were diagnosed with cardiac defects, confirmed by Great Ormond Street Hospital. From Donald Rees's memoirs he states "Sadly, I remember I had been making up a bonfire when from the window the nanny Elizabeth Barrand called to me to go up where I found that little Andrew had died in his sleep. Later we were told that had he lived, he probably would have been deaf and confined to a wheelchair."

She became a Roman Catholic in 1955 and further appointments in maternity and holiday reliefs followed until she joined a "lady in running a parish" with a private practise in Wimbledon. Although providing temporary accommodation for people that desparately needed it only paying what they could afford, part of the work involved fostering boys from a North London orphanage from a Catholic background and this provided a regular income paid by the London Council. They managed to take in babies up to 6 months old as well as older children. The local people donated furniture, clothes and sometimes food. This finally stopped as a result of new rules for fostering, and Elizabeth sold-up and moved to Frinton-On-Sea where she continued to rent out rooms in her home for staff of a small hotel for 6 years, and then in private work until she retired in 1985. For many years Elizabeth transcribed books into braille for the Library for the Blind, but this came to an end when computers became available to do the job in less time.

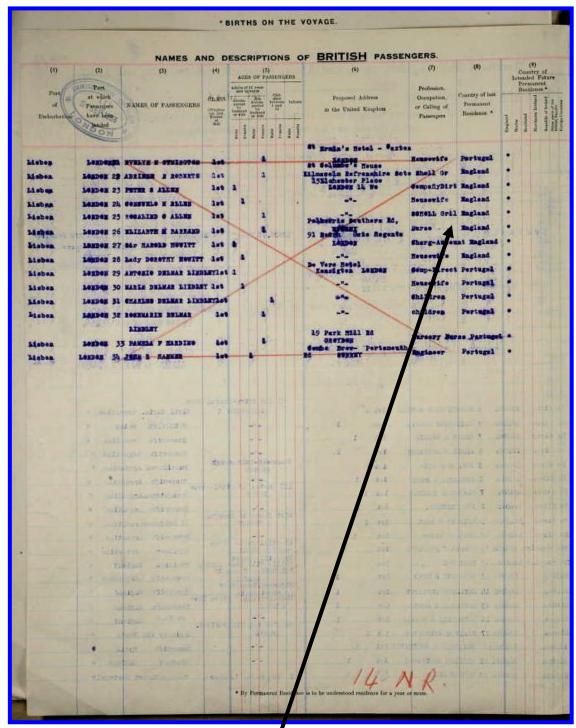
Elizabeth finally moved to Cambridge and became involved in the local Catholic Church work attending committees and social events.



Birth Certificate Elizabeth Barrand



Travel documents of trip to Portugal 1953



Travel documents of trip to Lisbon 1954

#### **Boys' Brigade**

All the Barrand boys achieved the ultimate award, The King's badge, and this is the only time in the history of the Boy's Brigade that 4 brothers have gained this award.

Leytonstone, boys Brigade companies were based at Leytonstone Methodist Church in the High Road on the corner of Lister Road. They were called No: 1 and No: 6 South Essex Companies and they were famous for their silver band. The 6th was a very large brigade and they used to have parades after bible class and do many activities including week long camps on the Isle Of Wight.

In their time there were sessions of 'British Bulldog' played out on and over stacks of piled-up chairs which were highly dangerous and, if 'elf and safety' existed back then, they would have closed it down.

The church is still there but it is doubtful whether the BB is still there.

The President's Badge is a special award for which he must be specially recommended by his Company Captain after gaining a number of other awards, and highest of all, and greatly to be coveted, was the King's Badge for Boys (now Queen's badge) who have shown knowledge and understanding of The Boys' Brigade at every level, practical leadership in the Company, and who commit themselves to some service for others in the community.

So, the final glory of a Senior Boy will be an immaculate turn-out of cap, belt and haversack, buttonhole badge of membership, and his hard-won badges on armlets worn thus:

Left Arm: top row: King's Badge Centre row: President's Badge

Bottom row: Gold Achievement Badge, Brigade Service Badge.

Right Arm: top row: Target Awards

Additional rows: specialized awards, worn in alphabetical order, not more than seven in a row.

Such a Boy, in full parade uniform, has made the most of his years and service in The Boys' Brigade.

There was a time when he would have been well aware of the weight of glory and responsibility, especially on his right arm.

Until recently, badges were made of frosty-silver nickel and each weighed 6 grams. Today, in high impact polystyrene they are brighter than ever, and much lighter at 2 grams apiece.

#### A PROUD ACHIEVEMENT.

The second thing he had to congratulate them upon was the fact that four of the boys in the Company had been awarded the King's Badge. That was a great achievement for any Company to have in one year, but he would leave Captain Thom to tell them about that. Yet he must congratulate them upon it. (Applause.)

Kentish Times 20 August 1930

# Now to the other children of Alfred James Barrand, and his second marriage to Mary Biglands.

Mary Biglands (b 1854) was baptised at the age of 12 in 1866 the daughter of John Biglands and Rachel Graham from Wigton in Cumbria. They were married by licence on the 5<sup>th</sup> April, 1840 after the birth of their 1<sup>st</sup> child. John Biglands and Rachel Graham had 10 children:- Joshua Biglands 1839 – 1901, Joseph Biglands 1842 – 1916, Jane Biglands 1844 – 1908 Thomas Biglands 1846 – ? Rachel Biglands 1848 – 1916 Betsey Biglands 1850 – 1914, John Biglands 1852 – 1918, Robert Biglands 1852 – 1918, **Mary Biglands 1853 – 1890** and Hannah Biglands 1858 –?

Alfred James Barrand and Mary Biglands were married in 1882, Marriage Ref: Wigton 1882 - 3<sup>rd</sup> Qtr (10b - 711) and they had 2 children: Harrold John Biglands (b 1884) and Edith Mary (b 1885).

"Barrand - Biglands:

At St. Mary's, Holme Cultrum on 5th July, 1882, Mr. A. I. Barrand of London, to Mary, fourth daughter of the late Mr. John Biglands of Southerfield Hall."

Newspaper – The Maryport Advertiser & Weekly News, Wigton 14<sup>th</sup> July, 1882

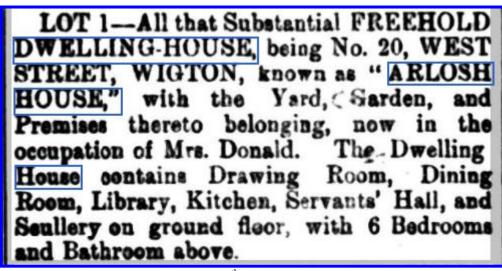
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286	July 5th	Alfred James Barrand	26 Widow	ce. Clark	Lown's Park Noad. Six int folm Hackory Bried Ales ex Southerfield. Holl	James Barand	Clerk Farmer
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						Wigton	
	to be a true cor	py of an entry in the certific	ed copy of a regist of the said Office			ptember 2012	

Marriage Certificate of Alfred James Barrand and Mary Biglands

Harold John Biglands Barrand was born on the 18<sup>th</sup> April, 1883 at 24, Downs Park Road in West Hackney, the family home and Alfred James Barrand is mentioned as a Solicitor's Clerk. Birth Ref: Hackney 1883 - 2<sup>nd</sup> Qtr (1b-490) and is first shown on the 1891 census as a nephew of Jane Biglands (Mary Bigland's sister) as Mary had died in 1890. The family ran a farm at Southerfield Hall, in Holme Cultrum, Wigton, Cumbria, and by 1901, Harold was working on the family farm as a cattleman. The Hall is reputed to be haunted by ghosts of phantom horses and riders. By 1911, Harold was now the manager of the farm and Edith Mary was working as a dairyhand at the farm. Harrold married Sarah Jane Bainbridge (b 9<sup>th</sup> January, 1886) on the 6<sup>th</sup> May, 1914 at St. Michael's Church in Bowness. Marriage Ref: Wigton 1914 - 2<sup>nd</sup> Qtr (10b - 1245). Harold is noted as a farmer, but no occupation is shown for Sarah Bainbridge, although her father, George is mentioned as a farmer also, so it is assumed that Sarah worked on the farm. Sarah Jane Bainbridge was born in 1886, the eldest daughter of George Bainbridge, also a farmer, and Elizabeth McKay from Bothel, near Cockermouth and they had 5 children.

Harold is recorded as being a farmer from 1921 until 1925 in the commercial directories and living at Arlosh House in Newton Arlosh in Cumberland and in 1929, he is recorded at Arlosh Lodge in Newton Arlosh.

Nothing much is known about the lives of Harold and Sarah since their marriage, but in 1939, Harold was a labourer and Sarah was not working. They lived at "The Nook" in Wigton. Sarah Jane died on the 26<sup>th</sup> June, 1946 of throat cancer at the age of 60 in Longcroft Nursing Home. Their family home was in Siloth, Cumbria where Harold was working as a dock labourer. Death Ref: Wigton 1946 - 2<sup>nd</sup> Qtr (10b - 575), and Harold died on the 7<sup>th</sup> December, 1955, aged 72 of mouth cancer at West End Hospice in Woodside, and Death Ref: Wigton 1955 - 4th Qtr (1a - 174) His occupation is mentioned as a retired dock labourer, and the death was attended by a J.B.Pattinson (cousin)



Arlosh House - Wigton Adveser 24th December 1921

### COPYHOLD AND FREEHOLD ESTATE IN HOLME CULTRAM FOR SALE.

JOHN GATE, Lion and Lamb Inn, WIGTON, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of JULY, 1864, at Three c'Clock in the Afternoon, either together or in the following or such other lots as may be agreed on at the time of Sale.

All that ESTATE, situate at BORDER, in the parish of Holme Cultram, in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Gasgarth, consisting of an excellent Dwelling House, Farm Buildings, and about 47½ Acres of Arable and Pasture Land, with Eight Marsh Stints on Skinburness and Calvo Marsh, immediately adjoining the homestead. Each Stint is a good Cow Grassing, with privileges of winterage, &c.

Also, about Five Acres of MEADOW LAND, situate at the east end of ELLERCAR.

Also, about 12 Acres of MEADOW LAND, nea MOSS SIDE, all in the Parish of Holme Cultram.

About 32 Acres are Copyhold, paying a Lord's rent of £1. 8s. 2d., with reasonably fixed fines; the remainder is Freehold; the tithe-rent charge is commuted.

For particulars apply to Mr. John Biglands, of Southerfield Hall, the owner; or to Mr. Stamper, Solicitor, Wigton.

R. DUGDALE, Auctioneer.

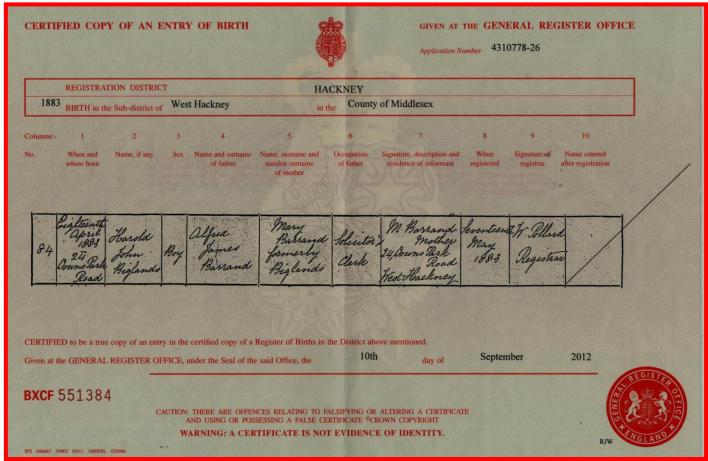
22 July 1864 - Carlisle Journal - Carlisle, Cumbria, England

FARM LETTINGS.—The farm at Arlosh House, Kirkbride, has been let to Mr Robert Biglands, of Southerfield Itall. The present tenant of Arlosh House, Mr George Glendinning, goes to Newton Holme Farm, now occupied by the trustees of the late Mr John Jefferson. The changes will take place at Candlemas next.

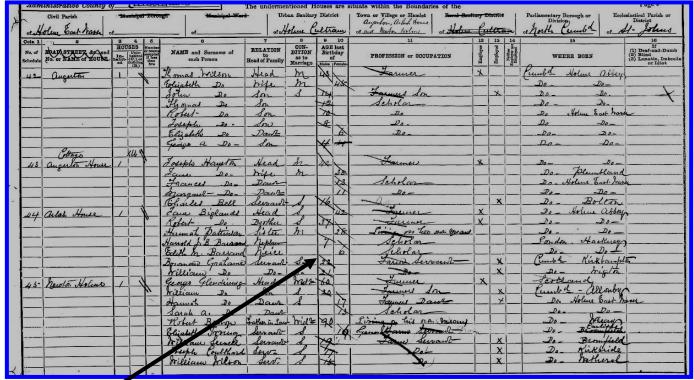
Carlisle Patriot 22 August 1890

THE GREAT COCKFIGHTING CASE, -Thomas Lowman, of Longnewton, labourer; Thomas Lightfoot, of Oulton, joiner; John Lightfoot, of Oulton, joiner; William Elliott, of Aikton, farmer; John Graham, of Whitelea, mason; John Barwise, of Aldoth, shoemaker; Thomas Biglands, of Southerfield Hall, farmer; John Armstrong, of Low Eskrigg, labourer; William Cartner, of Longlands Head, labourer; George Lowman, of Pownill, labourer; Joseph Cowen, of Moss Ends, Aikshaw, farmer; Thomas Fell, of Longnewton, tailor; Michael Story, of Longnewton, labourer; John Skelton, of Longnewton, labourer; John Nicholson, of Aikton, labourer; James Graham, of Aikton, tailor; John Ismay, of Lawrence Holme, farmer; John Clark, of Wampool, farmer; Thomas Robinson, of Wigton, innkeeper; John Wealls, of Wigton, labourer; Gabriel Chambers, of Aikton, blacksmith; Pattinson Wills, of Aikton, yeoman; William Glaister, of Brownrigg; John Wright, of Tarnriggmoor, farmer; Thomas Lomas; and "on the 30th of John Lightfoot, were charged with April last, at the parish of Aikton, that they unlawfully did cause to be cruelly illtreated a certain animal, to wit, a cock;" and the other defendants, with "unlawfully being then and there present aiding and abetting the

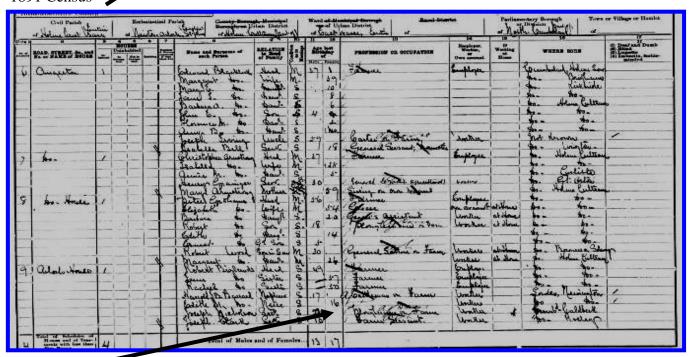
Carlisle Patriot 13 May 1870 Mention of Thomas Biglands



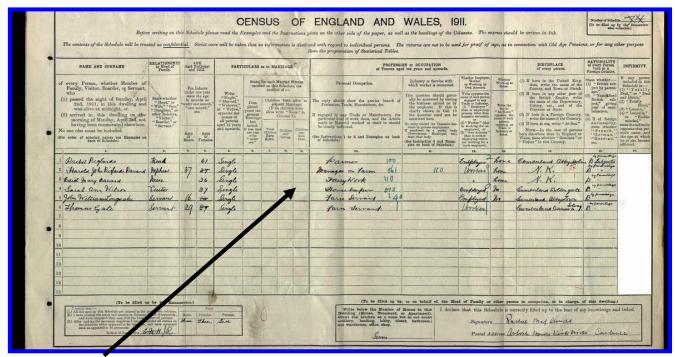
Birth Certificate Harold John Biglands Barrand 1883



1891 Census



1901 Census



1911 Census



1939 Census



Harold Barrand from Crane Family Tree

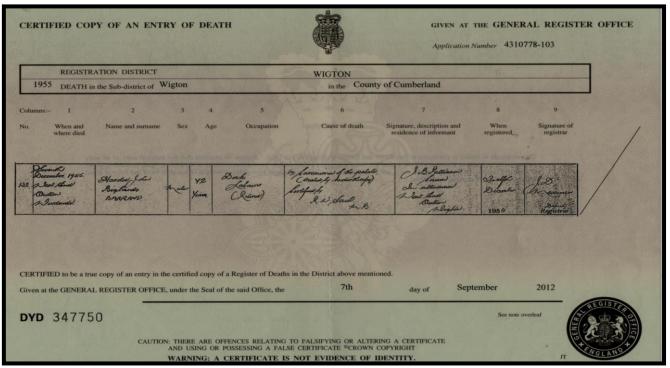
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13/0	1914_	Sar h Bain bridge.	28	Sprister	1-	Longosft	George Bainbridge,	Farmer.
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Marriage Certificate of Harold John Biglands Barrand and Sarah Bainbridge

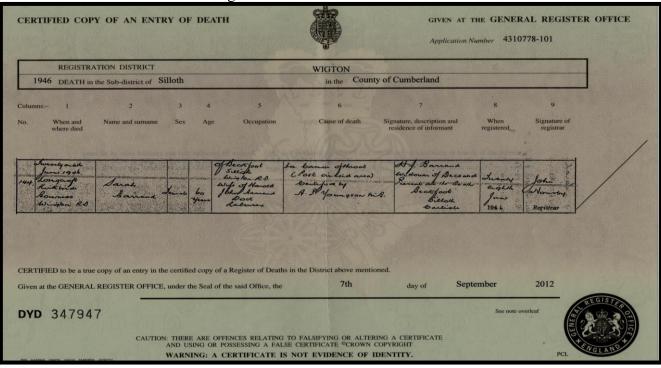




Photographs of Harold John Biglands Barrand from Crane family Tree.



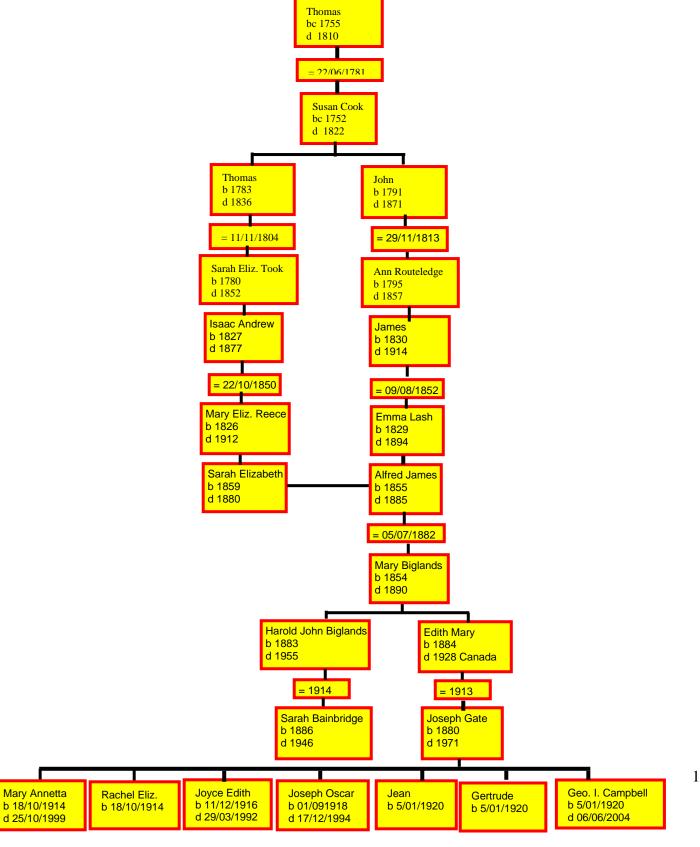
Death Certificate of Harold John Biglands Barrand



Death Certificate of Sarah Jane Bainbridge 1946



Southerfield Hall near to Abbeytown, Cumbria, Great Britain



**Edith Mary Barrand** was born in Hackney on 10<sup>th</sup> August, 1884 at the family home of 24 Downs Park Road, West Hackney where Alfred James is still mentioned as a Solicitos's clerk. (Birth Info from Crane Family Tree suggest born in 1893) Birth Ref: Hackney 1884 - 3<sup>rd</sup> Qtr (1b - 497) and she worked on the farm in 1911, in the dairy. She married Joseph Gate, born on the 26<sup>th</sup> February, 1913 in St. John's Parish Church, Newton Arlosh in Cumberland. Marriage Ref: Wigton 1913 - 1st Qtr (10b - 963) Joseph Gate aged 31 is mentioned as a farmer and his address is shown as "Westward". Joseph Gate was born on the 29<sup>th</sup> July, 1880, the son of Joseph Gate and Elizabeth Brown. His elder brother, Thomas Brown Gate was working on the Biglands' farm as a labourer. On the 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1914, Joseph Gate sailed on the "SS Victorian" ship to New Brunswick in Canada, and he was followed on the 11<sup>th</sup> April, 1914 by Edith Mary who sailed on the "SS Alsation" to Canada. Joseph remained as a farmer in Canada, and they had 7 children. - one set of twins, two single and triplets.

Mary Annetta (b 18/10/1913 - 25/10/1999) - married Morris W. Crane (1915-1991) and they had 3 children.

**Rachel Elizabeth**, (b 18/10/1913 - 1999) married Mathew Henry Peter Hunter (1895-1965). Mathew Hunter was married twice (also to Mary Agnes Haley (1916-1956)

**Joyce Edith**, (b 11/12/1916 - 29/03/1992) married Ashley Wolfe (1911 - 1992) and they had 3 children.

**Joseph Oscar**, (01/09/1918 - 17/12/1994), married Ruth Isabell Sawyer (1928-1997) and they had 3 children.

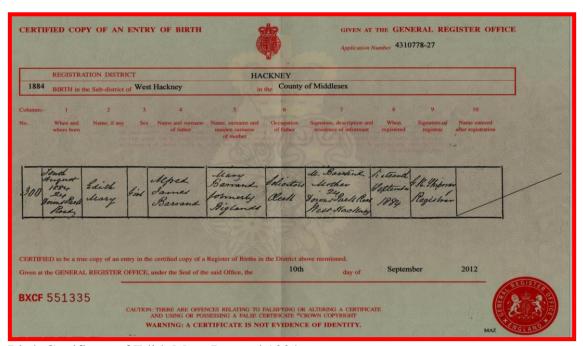
**Jean Ritchie**, (b 05/01/1920-2000) married Bruce Doyle and they had 2 children.

Gertrude "R" (b 05/01/1920 - 1997) married John Franklin Rusby (1917-2004) - no children

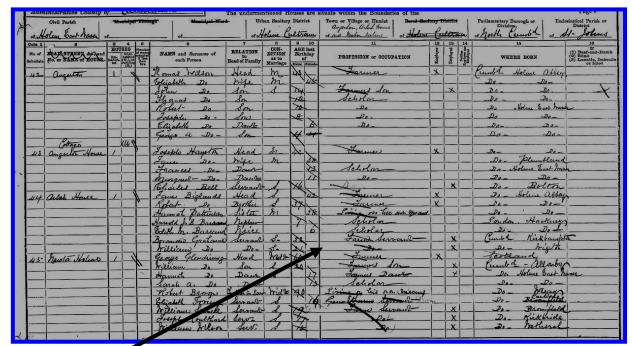
George Irvin Campbell (05/01/1920 – 06/06/2004) married Muriel Howlett and had 3 children.

Details from Crane Family

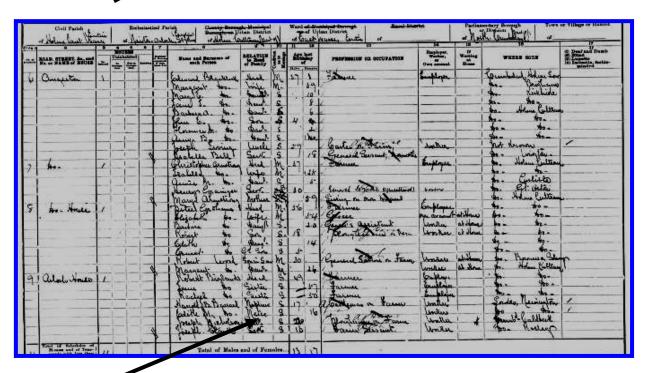
Edith Mary died on the 13th February, 1928 in Orangeville, Ontario, Canada and Joseph Gate died in 1971.



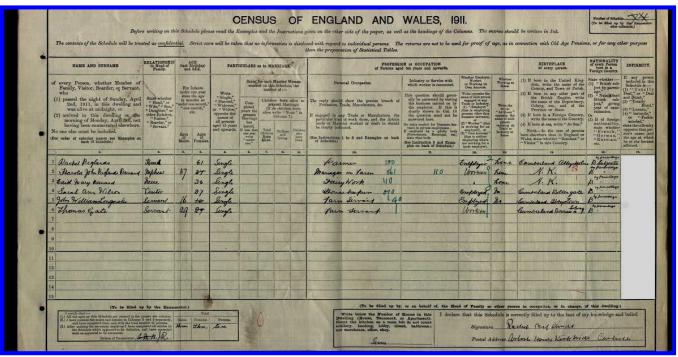
Birth Certificate of Edith Mary Barrand 1884



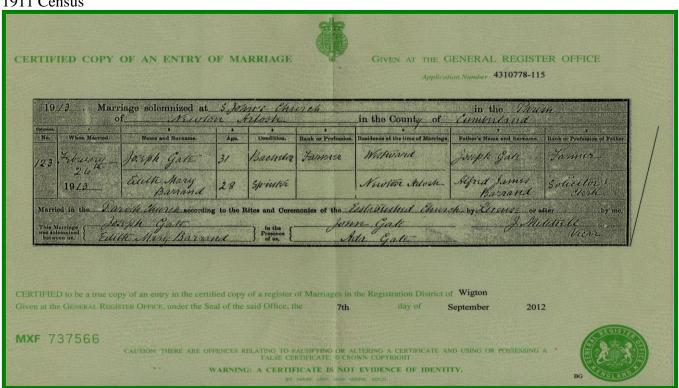
1891 Census



1901 Census



1911 Census



Marriage Certificate of Edith Mary Barrand and Joseph Gate

Passenger transcript details Name: Joseph GATE

Date of departure: 31 March 1914

Port of departure: Liverpool

Passenger destination port: Saint John NB, Canada Passenger destination: Saint John NB, Canada Date of Birth: 1886 (calculated from age)

Age: 28 Marital status: Sex: Male

Occupation: Farmer

Passenger recorded on: Page 17 of 25

"VICTORIAN"

Allan Line Saint John NB, Canada

Passenger record of Joseph Gate

Passenger transcript details

Name: Miss GATE

Date of departure: 11 April 1914 Port of departure: Liverpool

Passenger destination port: Halifax, Canada Passenger destination: Halifax, Canada Date of Birth: 1884 (calculated from age)

Age: 30 Marital status: Sex: Female

Occupation: Domestic

Passenger recorded on: Page 31 of 37

"ALSATIAN"

Allan Line Steamship Co Ltd

Halifax, Canada

Passenger detail of Edith Mary Gate



Edith Mary Barrand - Photo from Crane Family Tree.



Joseph Gate – Photo from Crane Family Tree



Joseph Gate (on right) – Photo from Crane Family Tree Farm Whitrigg Lees- Tom, Joseph Sr, John, Robert, Polly, Edwin (in front), Elizabeth, Ada (on lap), Annie, Joseph Jr

### INDEX TO DEATH REGISTRATIONS FOR 1928:

Taken from MS 935 Reel #358 Archives of Ontario.

Gate, Edith Mary (Barrand) February 13, 1928 Orangeville 12778

Death record of Edith Mary Gate (nee Barrand)







Gate Family (Canada) From Crane Family Tree





Jean, George and Daisy Gate - Triplets b 1920



(A neighbour) Jean, Daisy, Joyce, George, Rachel, Mary and Oscar (From Crane family Tree)



Joyce, Rachel, Mary, Oscar, Daisy, George and Jean - Mary Annette and Rachel Elizabeth were twins Then came Joyce Edith and Joseph Oscar, and finally Jean Ritchie, Gertrude and George who were triplets. *Photograph from Crane Family Tree* 

# END OF BARRAND HISTORY

## Barraud & Barrand Notes of Interest:

# The story of Nipper – HMV

Francis James Barraud was born in 1856 and is a somewhat distant relative of the Barrands. He was a grand-son of William Francis Barraud, the eldest son of Paul Philip Barraud and Harriet Chapman (previously mentioned)

The story goes like this:....

1897 The UK **Gramophone Co** was founded by William Barry Owen and his partner/investor Edmund Trevor Lloyd Williams, as the UK partner of Emile Berliner's United States based United States Gramophone Company, which had been founded in 1892.

An icon of the company was to become very well known - the picture of a dog listening to an early gramophone painted in England by Francis Barraud. The painting "His Master's Voice" was made in the 1890's with the dog listening to an Edison cylinder Phonograph, which was capable of recording as well as playing, but Thomas Edison did not buy the painting.

1899 Owen bought the painting from the artist, and asked him to paint over the Edison machine with a Gramophone, which he did. Technically, since Gramophones did not record, the new version of the painting makes no sense, as the dog would not have been able to listen to his master's voice (the master being Barraud, and his own Nipper the dog).

1900 In December, Owen gained the manufacturing rights from the Lambert Typewriter Co of the USA. For a few years the Gramophone Co was renamed as the Gramophone and Typewriter Ltd. The United States branch of Gramophone lost a patent infringement suit, brought on by Columbia Records and Zonophone, and was no longer permitted to produce records in the USA. The **Gramophone and Typewriter Ltd** was registered on 10 December. Gramophone's talking machine manufacturer Eldridge R. Johnson, was left with a large factory and thousands of He filed a suit in 1900 to be permitted to make records himself. talking machines and no records to play on them. He won in spite of the negative verdict against Berliner. This victory by Johnson, used to name the new record company the Victor Talking Machine Company he would found in 1901, may have been partly due to a patentpooling handshake agreement with Columbia that allowed the latter to begin producing flat records themselves, which they began doing in 1901, (all Columbia records had previously been cylinders). Contrary to some sources, the Victor Talking Machine Company was never a branch or subsidiary of Gramophone, as Johnson's manufactory, which had been making talking machines for Berliner, was his own company with many mechanical patents that he owned, which patents were valuable in the patent pool agreement with Columbia. Thus, Victor and Columbia began making flat records in America, with UK Gramophone and others continuing to do so outside America, leaving Edison as the only major player in the making of cylinders (Columbia still made a limited number for a few years), and Emile Berliner, the inventor of flat records, out of the business. All he was left with were the master recordings of his earlier records, which he took to Canada and reformed his Berliner label in Montreal, Nipper logo and all. Edison would soon join the flat record market with his diamond discs and their players.

1902 Eldridge Johnson of Victor Talking Machine Company acquired US rights to use the *dog and gramophone* as the Victor trademark, which began appearing on Victor records that year. UK rights to the logo were reserved by Gramophone. Nipper lived from 1884 to 1895 and is buried in England with a celebrated grave marker.

1908 In February, the company introduced new labels featuring the famous trademark known as "His Master's Voice," generally referred to as HMV, to distinguish them from earlier labels which featured an outline of the Recording Angel trademark. The latter had been designed by Theodore Birnbaum, an executive of the Gramophone Company pressing plant in Hanover, Germany. The **Gramophone Co** was never known as the HMV or His Master's Voice Company.

1910 By the time the company's now familiar trademarks were registered, they had opened built and opened a recording studio in Hayes, Middlesex.

1913 Company made private.

- 1914 Listed as manufacturers of gramophones and records, *His Master's Voice* machines and records. Employees 350.
- 1921 A new shop was opened by the company in Oxford Street, London.
- 1929 Acquired Marconiphone Co as well as Marconi's share in M-O Valve Started manufacture and sale of **His Master's Voice** domestic radio sets.
- 1931 In March, the **Gramophone Co** merged with Columbia Graphophone Co to form Electric and Musical Industries Ltd (EMI). The **Gramophone Company, Ltd** name, however, continued to be used for many decades, especially for copyright notices on records. The Abbey Road Studios in London were opened.

1937 Wireless manufacturers.

- 1945 With Smiths Motor Accessories Ltd formed joint company Radiomobile Ltd to market car radios developed and manufactured by the Gramophone Co.
- 2008 The His Master's Voice and Nipper trademarks are still used today by HMV in Britain.

#### HISTORY'S A BITCH: A DOG WALK THROUGH TIME

#### HIS MASTER'S VOICE

#### ROBB FRITZ

"Nipper was really a very clever little dog—of course one is always inclined to think one's own dog cleverer than those belonging to other people—but he was most original." — Francis Barraud

It was while listening to favourites in my parents' classical collection that I became familiar with Nipper the RCA Victor dog. Nipper was both sophisticated and homey, a lovable white terrier with tan ears (elsewhere painted occasionally black), his head cocked with a quizzical tilt as he stared into the shiny brass horn of a gramophone, forever listening to "His Master's Voice."

So it was a surprise to find out that not only had Nipper been a real dog, as a commercial icon he hadn't been invented by RCA Victor at all; in fact, RCA Victor didn't even exist yet when "His Master's Voice" was first introduced to the world. Before Nipper's image would grow into such a world-famous icon, it would first exist as simply a painting, painted by an owner wanting to commemorate a much-loved favourite pet after the pet had died. Moreover, the sound equipment he was depicted listening to in the original painting was not a disc gramophone at all,

but an Edison-Bell cylinder phonograph. This was a crucial difference, since a phonograph, unlike a gramophone, not only played back sound, but was capable of recording as well.

Nipper was most likely a fox-bull terrier mix, despite being identified on the official RCA site as a Jack Russell. His name came straightforwardly enough from his habit as a puppy of nipping at peoples' ankles. He also had a weakness for chasing rats, a passion that once cost him an eye when he dashed after a rat and ran into a thorn bush.

He was originally owned by Mark Barraud, a painter of French descent born into a long line of painters, although Mark Barraud specialised in scenery painting for the local theatres. When Mark Barraud died destitute in Bristol in 1887, Nipper was taken in by Barraud's brother Francis in Liverpool.

Francis was also a painter, one with a particular knack for painting animals. Gifted as a painter though he was, he was also apparently somewhat deadline averse, or as at least one source described him, just plain lazy. In a biography of Eldridge Johnson, the founder of the Victor Talking Machine Company who would later become a key player in catapulting Nipper and "His Master's Voice" to fame first in America and then around the world, the biographer, Eldridge Johnson's son, notes that Barraud was "lazy" and was known by the nickname Bumblebee, "because he was a chronic bumbler in everything he did." If so, considering his final success, Francis Barraud should stand as a beacon of hope for bumblers everywhere.

The story behind the original painting of Nipper is somewhat elusive. Some sources suggest that the phonograph in the original painting was actually owned by Mark Barraud, meaning Nipper as depicted would be listening to the ghostly sounds of his deceased master's voice. While this is a compellingly haunting and sentimental thought, more accurate sources—including the occasionally confusing Francis himself—indicate that he, Francis, was the phonograph's original owner. When Francis would indulge his habit of making recordings of his own voice and replaying them, he loved the way Nipper would stand mystified, listening to Francis' voice coming out of the phonograph's horn.

After Nipper died in 1895, Francis fondly recalled this endearing habit of Nipper's. He was suddenly struck with the idea that it would make a fascinating—as well as commercially rewarding—subject for a painting, and settled on a title: "His Master's Voice." He would later claim, "It certainly was the happiest thought I ever had."

For a model, Barraud made use of a photograph he had taken of Nipper sitting on his own, added a slight more tilt to Nipper's head, then painted in the phonograph next to him. He didn't complete the painting until 1898, three years after Nipper's death, registering the original painting not as "His Master's Voice" but as "Dog looking at and listening to a phonograph," probably for purposes of commercial clarity. When Francis tried to find prospective buyers, publishers either ignored him or rejected the painting outright, one buyer insisting, "no one would know what the dog was doing." When he tried to sell it to the Edison-Bell Company in New Jersey, he was told in no uncertain terms, "Dogs don't listen to phonographs."

Francis himself disliked the look of the phonograph's horn. "It was black and ugly," he later explained, "and I wanted something more pictorial." A friend recommended that Francis visit the fledgling Gramophone Company and ask to borrow one of the larger brass horns used on their new gramophones.

After months of attempting to sell the painting, it was in this way—not searching for a sale but rather in pursuit of a bit more colour and a more engaging design—that Francis Barraud found himself at the end of May in 1899 in the offices of the company that would open the doorway not just to the simple sale of a painting but to both his future security and Nipper's eventual world renown.

Still, his first visit to the Gramophone Company was hardly a story of instant success. William Barry Owen, the company's manager, wasn't exactly crazy about Barraud's painting and was largely satisfied with company's logo at the time, an angel etching onto a gramophone disc. Despite his ambivalence, Owen, on the advice of one of his clerks, took a gamble and decided to let Barraud borrow one of their machines, under the condition that Barraud replace the phonograph in the painting with the entire gramophone, not just the gramophone's horn. If Francis Barraud did so, the Gramophone Company would agree to buy the painting outright. After some months of slow back and forth, a deal was finalized that September.

Barraud delivered the results the next month. On this first revised version, Barraud simply painted over the original phonograph, and the original phonograph could still be faintly seen. Nevertheless, Owen immediately voiced his approval, paying Barraud what seems now like the paltry amount of £100—£50 for the painting and £50 for the transfer of the copyright—but at the time it was an amount Barraud was more than happy to receive. Neither he nor Owen would have had reason to suspect it at the time, of course, but a soon-to-be-legendary icon had been born.

Still, besides appearing in a couple of pieces of advertising literature, nothing much happened with "His Master's Voice" for the next few months. Then, in May of 1899, Emile Berliner, the German-born American inventor who had invented both the gramophone and the disc record and had founded the Gramophone Company, was visiting the company's London offices. He noticed the painting of Nipper hanging in Owen's office and responded to it at once.

Berliner contacted Barraud and requested a copy of the painting, which Barraud provided. After bringing the painting to America, Berliner, with the help of his partner Eldridge Johnson, made Nipper the official trademark for the Victor Talking Machine Company (the newly formed version of the American Gramophone Company, which had been forced to close down for legal reasons.) Nipper would travel the globe, becoming the company icon for not just the Victor Company in America, which would eventually evolve into RCA Victor, but also for HMV (short for "His Master's Voice") in Great Britain and JVC (Victor Company of Japan).

Curiously, British Gramophone, the company that had first purchased the rights to the painting, would wait ten years before finally replacing their angel with Nipper as their primary trademark. The side-lined angel would then be used only in locales where, for legal reasons, Nipper could not be used. It finally regained its former status as a primary trademark in 1953, when it became the EMI Angel.

Francis Barraud would make a cottage industry of painting and drawing variations on the Nipper painting for numerous publications and individuals. He reproduced the original painting itself 24 times for executives and board members of the Gramophone Company, each copy at a cost of £35, with the exception of one copy that he gifted to the company. This was called the "Chinese Copy," and it was an exact replica of the original, Barraud even going so

far as to paint in the original phonograph and paint it out again. In 1919 the company awarded Barraud an annuity of £250 per year. This was raised to £350 a year five years later.

In the early 20th century, starting around 1910, Nipper's image became ubiquitous on record labels, home appliances, and all of RCA's advertising. HMV in Great Britain turned him into their store icon, which over the years became more and more stylized until settling into its current simplified silhouette. Nipper statues still sit atop former RCA buildings and a giant Nipper in stained glass graces the tower of a former RCA building in Camden, New Jersey, which – threatened for years with demolition – was successfully commercialized into the opening of new appartments in 2003, when a newly replaced Nipper stained glass was unveiled. While RCA largely retired Nipper in the late '60s as a commercial icon, he was revived in television ads in the '90s, live and unshackled from his gramophone, with a new companion, a cuddly and marketing friendly puppy named Chipper.

Just as the gramophone replaced the phonograph in the painting of "His Master's Voice," so did it dominate and then replace the phonograph in reality, the last phonograph cylinder being printed in 1929, 52 years after Edison first recorded "Mary had a little lamb" on his revolutionary machine. Records finally gave way to cassettes in the 80s, and cassettes succumbed to the CD in the 90s. Now CDs themselves are doing battle with the almighty Internet.

Meanwhile, the HMV entertainment store chain in Britain, expanding worldwide a little over ten years ago with over 300 stores internationally, now finds itself closing stores and struggling to eke out an annual profit.

Yet Nipper as a cultural image seems to carry on. In 1994, HMV forced the band Beautiful South to change an album cover they had made of an entire audience of Nippers staring at a gramophone onstage. And in the early '00s, notorious street artist Banksy appropriated the classic image, adding Nipper to his stable of recurring images and bringing Nipper full circle.

Francis James Barraud was born in Liverpool, England on June 16, 1856 and came from a family of painters. His father, Henry (1811-1874), had been a noted painter. And his Uncle William, Henry's older brother, had also been a noted painter. Most of their works covered wildlife, fox hunting and the horses known as bay hunters. In fact, William and Henry collaborated on a number of paintings which were featured on various sporting magazine covers which, for better or worse, helped popularize fox hunting, before William's untimely death in 1850.

Francis followed in his father's footsteps as did his older brother, Mark. Francis studied first at the Royal Academy Schools, then at Heatherley's Art School in London and finally at Beaux Arts in Antwerp, Belgium. Francis became a scenic artist while Mark eked out a living painting stage sets. Francis originally set about painting scenes of fox hunting producing his own "Bay Hunter" but soon branched out into other areas. Francis, however, could not achieve his father's fame. Even today, many Henry Barraud portraits can be found on the internet (as can William's) but those of his son, with one notable exception, which we will be investigating at length, are very hard to come by. Times were changing and Henry was worried that his sons would not be able to find rich patrons to fund their art. But Francis was not deterred and continued trying to forge his own style and identity as an artist and found a degree of popularity with his oil paintings and watercolours.

Like many serious painters, Francis Barraud made money on the side as an illustrator, and like many serious painters, he found such work somewhat demeaning but it paid bills. His handiwork as an illustrator for an 1882 edition of Routledge's Every Girl's Annual where he did both cover and inside pictures are quite lovely and competent.

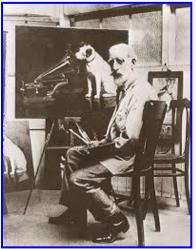
Mark Barraud, however, lived on the edge of poverty, never achieving as much fame as his father or even the nominal fame of his brother. Life was not easy for him as a result and he was given to hard living, particularly drink, which took a toll on his health.

Sometime in 1883 or 1884, a mixed bull/fox terrier (although it may have been part Jack Russell terrier) was born somewhere around Bristol, England. He was a plucky little stray puppy when Mark Barraud encountered him in 1884 while out on a jaunt. He took the dog home to his wife and they found him a faithful companion with the tendency to nip at backs of visitors' legs so they named the dog Nipper. For three years, Barraud and Nipper were man and man's best friend. Poverty and ill health, however, caught up with Mark Barraud and he died in Bristol in 1887 at the age of 39. Nipper was taken to Liverpool, Lancashire where Francis lived. Francis Barraud quickly became fond of Nipper whom he found amiable, curious and intelligent. He would take Nipper to the Richmond Park and the dog would frolic and chase other animals, once killing a pheasant that Barraud had not the chutzpah to tuck under his arm. While Barraud was in his studio working on a painting, he would play his phonograph, a cylinder machine. He got the idea from his noted contemporary Sir Hubert von Herkomer (1849-1914) who kept such a machine in his studio to set his subjects at ease while they posed. Nipper's natural curiosity got the best of him and he would sit close to the horn speaker, ears pricked up, ticking his head from side to side as he listened to the mysterious sounds and voices issue forth from the bell. To Francis Barraud, it seemed as though the dog might have thought the voice coming from the horn was that of Mark Barraud. "I had often noticed how puzzled he was to make out where the voice came from," Francis later stated. The image stayed with him.

In 1895, Nipper went to Kingston-upon-Thames in Surrey to keep company to Mark Barraud's widow but, alas, he died in September of that year at the age of 11 or 12. He was buried in Kingston-upon-Thames.

Three years later, Francis Barraud was back in his studio listening to his phonograph when he thought of Nipper staring intently into the bell of the speaker horn. He remembered how he fancied that Nipper might have thought he was hearing his dead former owner. He began to work on a new painting depicting that scene. He painted Nipper seated before a cylinder-player staring into the bell.





Francis James Barraud

Barraud titled the work "Dog Looking at and Listening to a Phonograph" and registered the painting under that title in February of 1898. Going with his original impression of the dog hearing his dead master's voice, Barraud retitled the painting "His Master's Voice." If this was in hopes that the Royal Academy would exhibit the work, Barraud was sadly mistaken. They turned him away. Barraud hoped to get "His Master's Voice" published in a few magazines but they said the painting did not make sense. Barraud went to the Edison Bell Company who made the phonograph seen in the painting. They were not interested in purchasing it because, they told him, dogs don't listen to phonographs (weird reasoning when Nipper did indeed listen to it and they could have easily told customers as a sales gimmick that if the machine can fool a dog's sharp ears imagine how real it must sound).

A friend of Barraud's told him the horn was too dark to be properly seen and a nice golden brass one might spice up the picture. Barraud saw the logic and thought the whole painting should be lighter. He called on the newly-formed Gramophone Company at Maiden Lane and spoke to the company president, William Barry Owen, requesting a golden horn attachment for loan. Barraud showed Owen the painting and what changes he wanted to make. Owen, in turn, needed a trademark for his company knowing how important a good distinctive trademark is to the success of a business. Barraud recalled years later that Owen asked him if the painting was for sale and if he would mind changing the phonograph to a gramophone. This was, of course, precisely what Barraud was hoping for and replied that the painting was indeed for sale and immediately set to work the revising the picture as requested having secured a gramophone from the company to employ as a model. When he finished the painting, Barraud dropped it off at Maiden Lane and waited nervously for a response.

He got one when a letter arrived from the Gramophone Company offices on the 15th of September 1899 offering Barraud £50 for reproduction rights and another £50 for the artist's copyright. In short, they offered him £100 for the work. Not at all a bad sum in those days (in fact, not at all a bad sum these days, just ask any struggling artist) and Barraud happily and gratefully accepted. The Gramophone Company was now the legal owner of the painting and the image on it and Barraud no doubt did a bit of celebrating with his £100. Did he ever dare to guess how famous that painting would become?

By the way, a few sources say that Nipper and gramophone are poised atop a coffin and that is why he thinks he hears his master's voice coming from the horn. Other sources say that this is not true—both subjects are depicted seated on a tabletop in Barraud's studio. I'll leave that to the reader to decide which story sounds better.

"His Master's Voice" turned up on the cover of a Victor catalogue dated January 1900. There were a few promotional items that also bore the image such as needle tins. That year, the great inventor Emile Berliner, Owen's boss, came to Britain and requested that American and Canadian rights to the painting be granted to him as the inventor of the recording disc and gramophone. Owen sold Berliner the rights. Berliner's records were recorded only on the label side while the flipside bore "His Master's Voice." The next year, Berliner requested the copyright go to the Victor Talking Machine Company. Owen obliged. Victor began putting "His Master's Voice" on their record labels by 1902.

With Victor owning copyrights on "His Master's Voice," Victor of Japan requested Japanese rights to the painting be granted to Victor's Japanese subsidiary in 1904. Owen sold Victor of Japan those rights. Latin America would also request its rights to the picture. The Gramophone Company letterhead began featuring "His Master's Voice" in 1907. By 1909, the commonwealth nations of Britain starting using "His Master's Voice" as a label. The following year, the image and title were registered as trademarks by the Gramophone Company which then changed its name to His Master's Voice or just HMV. Below, an early example of an HMV label:







In 1929, with the crash of Wall Street, Edison Records folded and RCA bought the Victor Talking Machine Company and became RCA Victor. They also bought the right to use Nipper as a trademark and "His Master's Voice" was synonymous with RCA Victor and one of the most recognized trademarks in America up to 1968 when Nipper was dropped.

The "Red Seal," RCA Victor's classical music label, was begun by the Gramophone Co. in England in 1902 as Monarch. The difference between the red and black labels other than the color was that the Red Seal said "His Master's Voice" under the image while the black label did not. Eventually, "Victor" was dropped from the Red Seal

label even though it still was an RCA Victor enterprise due to some legal problems with Japanese Victor, which had taken over Victor Entertainment. My parents had dozens of Red Seal records when I was young and I played them incessantly which instilled in me a great love for classical music. To this day, I still associate classical music with the image of the Red Seal.

1931 was a bleak year when bad economic times across the globe caught up with both Columbia Graphophone and HMV. They merged and incorporated as Electrical and Musical Industries Ltd a.k.a EMI. They built the first true dedicated recording studio that year now known as the Abbey Road studio.

By 1968, "His Master's Voice" was dropped as RCA Victor's trademark and logo. Jefferson Airplane must have resented this move and decided to pay homage to "His Master's Voice" when they released "The Worst of Jefferson Airplane" in 1970 which featured a full color reproduction of Barraud's painting in the foldout. The label was a reproduction of the old Victor "VE" label and the inner sleeve was also a reproduction of the original Victor Talking Machine Company sleeves (and, yes, the CD also has Nipper, label and inner sleeve reproduced). There was an outcry among consumers when Nipper went away and RCA was forced to reinstate the old trademark in 1976. Nipper was once again RCA Victor's mascot by simply superimposing him on the new style labels.

As for Francis Barraud, he spent the last 25 years of his life painting at least two dozen different versions of "His Master's Voice" at Victor's behest. Despite it being the only painting he would ever be known for, Barraud was far from displeased. He was an artist of the people and was not trying to paint masterpieces like his father. He was a working artist who had to sell paintings to make a living and they had to be depictions the average person would find charming not something a rich patron would hang on his wall. In fact, "His Master's Voice" may be the most recognizable piece of pop art of all time and so is a masterpiece in its own right. Every masterpiece has a deeper meaning and there does appear to be one here even if Barraud himself may have been unaware it: According to Eastern philosophy and Gnostic teachings, human beings are a combination of animal and god. Our bodies are those of animals at the sway of the temptations of the flesh but our minds, our intelligence, comes down to us from on high. Nipper represents the animal nature hearing that call from our divine intelligence represented by the gramophone. Not understanding what we hear speaking inside us but trying to, vaguely recognizing it but not quite placing it—which is the struggle of all religion, the War in Heaven, how to recognize and obey the Master's voice. That the painting became world famous is one of those what-ifs. What if someone other than William Barry Owen had run the Gramophone Company and told Barraud to get lost and take his lousy painting with him? What if Emile Berliner did not go to London specifically to get the rights to use "His Master's Voice" as an American trademark? He could have as easily told Owen to can the painting and get a different trademark but instead he wanted it for his own use. What if Mark Barraud had never met Nipper? What if Nipper had not been sent to live with Francis or if Francis had decided not to take him in? What if Nipper had not found the phonograph so fascinating? Barraud had loved Nipper and even two decades after Nipper's death, he was still bringing Barraud a comfortable income on which he and his wife could live out their lives not to mention a masterpiece known every bit as well as the Sistine Chapel or the Mona Lisa. Quite a reward for Barraud taking in the dog when he had no place else to go.

"His Master's Voice" became one of the most recognized trademarks of our time. I grew up with it as my parents, as I stated earlier, had a lot of RCA Victor records including quite a number of Red Seals. Later, my older siblings bought quite a number of RCA Victor 45s and I even once wrote to RCA who sent me the story of Nipper and Barraud when I was about 14. It has been reproduced in every conceivable form and been lampooned countless times. Somehow I doubt that Barraud would have been angered. Chances are he'd take it all in with a satisfied grin and proudly proclaim, "See that, dad? I made it after all!"

### NORTH LONDON POLICE. A DOMESTIC SQUABBLE. Ernest Charles Woods, of Dillon-place, Horney-road, was summoned for assaulting Mary ann Barrand; and Mary Ann Barrand was sumoned for assaulting Elizabeth Woods. Mr. C. V. Young appeared for the Woo The ladies are sisters-in-law. A child of Mrs Woods, aged five years, was alleged to have poked out his tongue at Mrs. Barrand—though Mr. Young suggested that it might have been the treacle which the boy was carrying which made his mouth water-and then Mrs. Barrand called round and said she would pull the dirty little dog's tongue out. Mrs. Woods retaliated with an unkind remark, which led to blows. Mr. Wood stepped in to put an end to hostilities, and was then alleged to have committed an Mr. Cluer dismissed the summons against Mr. Woods, and bound the two ladies over to keep

the peace for a full year.

Newspaper cutting from *Islington Daily Gazette and North London Tribune* 1<sup>st</sup> October 1906. Originally I thought this was the family of Mary Ann Barrand and her daughter, but it appears they were not Barrands and the name was transcribed as Barrand instead of Barron.

Made Fillborn of John & Hizabeth Barrand 4.

Stillborn child of John and Elizabeth Barrand 4<sup>th</sup> June 1800 St. Mary's Church, Islington Cannot positively identify John and Elizabeth.

There was a Company Barraud Bros of Camden who were bootmakers and they sold off their stock in 1909. The advert appeared in the *Daily Telegraph and Courier (London)* 4<sup>th</sup> January, 1909.

Another purchase which Messrs. Wallis & Co. have made for this sale is the stock of Boots and Shoes of Messrs. Barraud Brothers, of Camden Town and Northampton, which was purchased at the large discount of 493 per cent. off cost prices; these goods also will be sold very cheaply. And the residue of the Furniture stock of Messrs. Wm. Wallace & Co., of Curtain-road, includes some wonderful bargains.



Houses West Side of St. Martins Lane – George Scharf. The bookshop of John Reece was on the East side of St. Martin's Lane, but this gives an idea of the type of buildings were on St. Martin's Lane.

- g Providence place Jays that he is 26 years of age and that about 5 years ago being then a Surglima he hired himself as a yearly servant to Mu Barrand of the & Of Combile in the Parish of Saint muchael Combile in the City of how ow Walch maker as Sorter at to 22 per anneum and her how with I bervir his said master there ander the hering he a years and he hath not Some done any act to gave another betty Hath a wife named Sophia to when he was, married in & church London on 31 acts 1000 and by her houth one check Sophia apo 15 mos chargage

P 33 Event Type: Settlement Papers regarding a John Richards who was seeking assistance from the parish and Mentioned the fact that he had worked for Paul Philip Barraud in his shop in Cornhill. 8<sup>th</sup> December, 1832